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A NEW  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

*The Philological Society.*

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.  
*a* (as *a* 1300) ... = *ante*, before.  
*a.*, *adj.*, *adj.* ... = adjective.  
*absol.*, *absol.* ... = absolutely.  
*abst.* ... = abstract.  
*acc.* ... = accusative.  
*ad.* [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.  
*adv.*, *adv.* ... = adverb.  
*advb.* ... = adverbial, -ly.  
*AF.*, *AFr.* ... = Anglo-French.  
*Anat.* ... = in Anatomy.  
*Antiq.* ... = in Antiquities.  
*aphet.* ... = aphetic, aphetized.  
*app.* ... = apparently.  
*Arab.* ... = Arabic.  
*Arch.* ... = in Architecture.  
*arch.* ... = archaic.  
*Archæol.* ... = in Archæology.  
*assoc.* ... = association.  
*Astr.* ... = in Astronomy.  
*Astrol.* ... = in Astrology.  
*attrib.* ... = attributive, -ly.  
*bef.* ... = before.  
*Biol.* ... = in Biology.  
*Boh.* ... = Bohemian.  
*Bot.* ... = in Botany.  
*Build.* ... = in Building.  
*c* (as *c* 1300) ... = *circa*, about.  
*c.* (as 13th c.) ... = century.  
*Cat.* ... = Catalan.  
*catachr.* ... = catachrestically.  
*Cf.*, *cf.* ... = *confer*, compare.  
*Chem.* ... = in Chemistry.  
*cl. L.* ... = classical Latin.  
*cogn. w.* ... = cognate with.  
*collect.* ... = collective, -ly.  
*collog.* ... = colloquially.  
*comb.* ... = combined, -ing.  
*Comb.* ... = Combinations.  
*Comm.* ... = in commercial usage.  
*comp.* ... = compound, composition.  
*compl.* ... = complement.  
*Conch.* ... = in Conchology.  
*concr.* ... = concretely.  
*conj.* ... = conjunction.  
*cons.* ... = consonant.  
*Const.*, *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.  
*Cryst.* ... = in Crystallography.  
*(D.)* ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).  
*Da.* ... = Danish.  
*dat.* ... = dative.  
*def.* ... = definite.  
*deriv.* ... = derivative, -ation.  
*dial.*, *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.  
*Dict.* ... = Dictionary.  
*dim.* ... = diminutive.  
*Du.* ... = Dutch.  
*Ecll.* ... = in ecclesiastical usage.  
*ellipt.* ... = elliptical, -ly.  
*e. midl.* ... = east midland (dialect).  
*Eng.* ... = English.  
*Ent.* ... = in Entomology.  
*erron.* ... = erroneous, -ly.  
*esp.*, *esp.* ... = especially.  
*etym.* ... = etymology.  
*euphem.* ... = euphemistically.  
*exc.* ... = except.  
*f.* [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.  
*f.* (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.  
*fem.* (*rarely f.*) ... = feminine.  
*fig.* ... = figurative, -ly.  
*F.*, *Fr.* ... = French.  
*freq.* ... = frequently.  
*Fris.* ... = Frisian.  
*G.*, *Ger.* ... = German.  
*Gael.* ... = Gaelic.

*gen.* ... = genitive.  
*gen.* ... = general, -ly.  
*gen. sign.* ... = general signification.  
*Geol.* ... = in Geology.  
*Geom.* ... = in Geometry.  
*Goth.* ... = Gothic (= Moso-Gothic).  
*Gr.* ... = Greek.  
*Gram.* ... = in Grammar.  
*Heb.* ... = Hebrew.  
*Her.* ... = in Heraldry.  
*Herb.* ... = with herbalists.  
*Hort.* ... = in Horticulture.  
*imp.* ... = Imperative.  
*impers.* ... = impersonal.  
*impf.* ... = imperfect.  
*ind.* ... = Indicative.  
*indef.* ... = indefinite.  
*inf.* ... = Infinitive.  
*infl.* ... = influenced.  
*int.* ... = interjection.  
*intr.* ... = intransitive.  
*It.* ... = Italian.  
*J.*, (*J.*) ... = Johnson (quotation from).  
*(Jam.)* ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.  
*(Jod.)* ... = Jodrell (quoted from).  
*L.* ... = Latin.  
*(L.)* (in quotations) ... = Latham's edn. of Todd's lang. [Johnson].  
*lang.* ... = language.  
*LG.* ... = Low German.  
*lit.* ... = literal, -ly.  
*Lith.* ... = Lithuanian.  
*LXX.* ... = Septuagint.  
*Mal.* ... = Malay.  
*masc.* (*rarely m.*) ... = masculine.  
*Math.* ... = in Mathematics.  
*ME.* ... = Middle English.  
*Med.* ... = in Medicine.  
*med. L.* ... = mediæval Latin.  
*Mech.* ... = in Mechanics.  
*Metaph.* ... = in Metaphysics.  
*MHG.* ... = Middle High German.  
*midl.* ... = midland (dialect).  
*Mil.* ... = in military usage.  
*Min.* ... = in Mineralogy.  
*mod.* ... = modern.  
*Mus.* ... = in Music.  
*(N.)* ... = Nares (quoted from).  
*n. of action* ... = noun of action.  
*n. of agent* ... = noun of agent.  
*Nat. Hist.* ... = in Natural History.  
*Naut.* ... = in nautical language.  
*neut.* (*rarely n.*) ... = neuter.  
*NF.*, *NFr.* ... = Northern French.  
*N. O.* ... = Natural Order.  
*nom.* ... = nominative.  
*north.* ... = northern (dialect).  
*N. T.* ... = New Testament.  
*Numism.* ... = in Numismatics.  
*obj.* ... = object.  
*Obs.*, *Obs.*, *Obs.* ... = obsolete.  
*occas.* ... = occasional, -ly.  
*OE.* ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).  
*OF.*, *OFr.* ... = Old French.  
*OFris.* ... = Old Frisian.  
*OHG.* ... = Old High German.  
*Old.* ... = Old Irish.  
*ON.* ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).  
*ONF.* ... = Old Northern French.  
*Opt.* ... = in Optics.  
*Ornith.* ... = in Ornithology.  
*OS.* ... = Old Saxon.  
*OSL.* ... = Old Slavonic.  
*O. T.* ... = Old Testament.  
*OTeut.* ... = Original Teutonic.  
*orig.* ... = original, -ly.  
*Palæont.* ... = in Palæontology.  
*pa. pple.* ... = passive or past participle.  
*pass.* ... = passive, -ly.

*pa. t.* ... = past tense.  
*Path.* ... = in Pathology.  
*perh.* ... = perhaps.  
*Pers.* ... = Persian.  
*pers.* ... = person, -al.  
*pf.* ... = perfect.  
*Pg.* ... = Portuguese.  
*Philol.* ... = in Philology.  
*phonet.* ... = phonetic, -ally.  
*phr.* ... = phrase.  
*Phren.* ... = in Phrenology.  
*Phys.* ... = in Physiology.  
*pl.*, *pl.* ... = plural.  
*poet.* ... = poetic.  
*pop.* ... = popular, -ly.  
*ppl. a.*, *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.  
*pple.* ... = participle.  
*Pr.* ... = Provençal.  
*prec.* ... = preceding (word or article).  
*pref.* ... = prefix.  
*prep.* ... = preposition.  
*pres.* ... = present.  
*Prim. sign.* ... = Primary signification.  
*priv.* ... = privative.  
*prob.* ... = probably.  
*prom.* ... = pronoun.  
*pronunc.* ... = pronunciation.  
*prop.* ... = properly.  
*Pros.* ... = in Prosody.  
*pr. pple.* ... = present participle.  
*Psych.* ... = in Psychology.  
*q.v.* ... = *quod vide*, which see.  
*(R.)* ... = in Richardson's Dict.  
*R. C. Ch.* ... = Roman Catholic Church.  
*refash.* ... = refashioned, -ing.  
*refl.*, *refl.* ... = reflexive.  
*reg.* ... = regular.  
*repr.* ... = representative, representing.  
*Rhet.* ... = in Rhetoric.  
*Rom.* ... = Romanic, Romance.  
*sb.*, *sb.* ... = substantive.  
*Sc.* ... = Scotch.  
*sc.* ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.  
*sing.* ... = singular.  
*Skr.* ... = Sanskrit.  
*Slav.* ... = Slavonic.  
*Sp.* ... = Spanish.  
*sp.* ... = spelling.  
*spec.* ... = specifically.  
*subj.* ... = subject, subjunctive.  
*subord. cl.* ... = subordinate clause.  
*subseq.* ... = subsequently.  
*subst.* ... = substantively.  
*suff.* ... = suffix.  
*superl.* ... = superlative.  
*Surge.* ... = in Surgery.  
*Sw.* ... = Swedish.  
*s.w.* ... = south western (dialect).  
*T. (T.)* ... = in Todd's Johnson.  
*techn.* ... = technical, -ly.  
*Theol.* ... = in Theology.  
*tr.* ... = translation of.  
*trans.* ... = transitive.  
*transf.* ... = transferred sense.  
*Trig.* ... = in Trigonometry.  
*Typog.* ... = in Typography.  
*ult.* ... = ultimate, -ly.  
*unkn.* ... = unknown.  
*U.S.* ... = United States.  
*v.*, *vb.* ... = verb.  
*v. str.*, or *w.* ... = verb strong, or weak.  
*vbl. sb.* ... = verbal substantive.  
*var.* ... = variant of.  
*wd.* ... = word.  
*WGer.* ... = West Germanic.  
*w. midl.* ... = west midland (dialect).  
*WS.* ... = West Saxon.  
*(Y.)* ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.  
*Zool.* ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.  
† = obsolete.  
|| = not naturalized.  
In the quotations.  
\* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.  
1 = before 1100.  
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).  
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).  
5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.  
\* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.  
:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.



1899 LANG *Wand. India* 363, I am to have the command-in-chief at Bombay. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 877: The direct command-in-chief of a million soldiers.

**Commandable** (kə'māndəb'l), *a.* Also 7-ble. [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being commanded; under command.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 105 A pliable flexure of joints, and commandable disposure of all parts of progression. 1653 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 280 A commandable rather than a commendable judgement. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* 122 Rendering our bodies, senses, and thoughts, vigorous and commandable. 1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xiv. 4 Ground...not commandable by heights.

**Commandador**, var. of **COMMENDADOR**.

† **Commandance**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *commandance*; see -ANCE.] Command, control.

1498 DR. YORK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 61. 11 He had the commandance and charge thereof.

**Commandancy** (kə'māndənsi), *sb.* [f. next: see -ANCY; cf. Sp. *comandancia*.] The position or jurisdiction of a commandant. *Commandancy-general* [= Sp. *comandancia-general*], that of the commander-general, or governor of a Spanish province or colony. In mod. Dicts.

**Commandant** (kə'māndənt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *commandant*, in same sense, orig. pr. pple. = 'commanding': cf. It., Sp., and Pr. *comandante*, Pg. *comandante*.] A commanding officer, a commander: irrespective of rank. Applied esp. to the military governor of a fortress, town, or district, and often as a foreign title, French, Spanish, or Portuguese. Hence *commandant-general*.

1687 *London Gas.* No. 2248/4 The Commandant of the said Regiment on Honslow-Heath. 1691 *New Disc. Old In-terregno* xiii. And here (if not at home) he's Commandant. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 521 Sixteen different ships engaged us alternately; the Commandant...staid by us the least of any. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 742 The Commandant there is subordinate to the viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war. 1806 *Med. Jyrl.* XV. 451 The Commandant of the forces in both Canadas. 1888 BYRON *Werner* i. i. 613 Here is a packet for the commandant of Frankfurt. 1887 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 207 By electing Barrios commandant-general of the province. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 195 The Cardinal is here from Rome, The Commandant from Seville.

**Commandantship** (kə'māndəntʃɪp), *sb.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a commandant; commandancy.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. viii, Captain D'Agout may now...look forward to...Commandantship of the Tuileries. 1881 SHADWELL *Life Ld. Clyde* I. iv. 122 Colin Campbell, as the senior officer in Hong Kong, assuming the commandantship of that island.

**Commandarie**, -ary, *obs. ff.* **COMMANDERY**.

**Commandator**, *obs. var. of* **COMMENDATOR**.

† **Commandatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *commandat-* ppl. stem of late L. *commandāre* to COMMAND: see -ORY, and cf. *commendatory*.] Of the nature of a command, mandatory, compulsory.

1659 BR. MORTON *Episc. Ch. Eng. Justified* iv. i. (1670) 73 How commandatory the apostolical authority was. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 71 To help the King's necessities...by a commandatory loan.

**Commandatory**, var. of **COMMENDATORY**.

**Commanded** (kə'māndəd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ED.] Ordered by authority; bidden, prescribed, forced. † *b.* Under regular military command (as opposed to *volunteer*).

1596 CARTWRIGHT in *Answer to Cartwright* 89 They have not his commanded discipline. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 125 A woman's gift To raise a shower of commanded tears. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 Sometimes it is a Commanded, sometimes Voluntary Workship. 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 10 Major General Gifford with a commanded party, beat them out again. 1754 DR. FOS *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 89, I think there was not more commanded men than volunteers.

† **Commandedness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commanded quality; obligatoriness. 1600 HAMMOND *Wts.* II. 195 (R.) The commandedness of the other offerings.

|| **Commandeer**, *v. S. Africa.* Also -der. [ad. S. African Du. *kommanderen*, f. F. *commander* to command.] *trans.* To command or force into military service; to seize for (or as for) military use.

1881 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/5 The night previously the Boers had commandeered the natives, and compelled them to fight. 1881 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The Schoonspruit...burghers, who have been commandeered, have declined to go to the front. 1883 *All Y. Round* 17 Nov. 533 Any quantity of grapes might be commandeered without...asking.

*b. absol.*

1881 *Times* 25 Jan. 5 The Boers are in Lydenburg commandeering from the stores. 1881 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The action of the Government in commandeering so extensively.

**Commander** (kə'māndər), *Forms:* 3-5 commander, -our, -ur, 4 commander, 4-6 commander, 6-7 -er, 5 com(m)awndour, 6-oommander. [a. OF. *comandere* (= Pr. *comandare*) = L. *pr. comandator*, oblique case *comandator* (= Pr. *comandador*), Anglo-F. -dour, mod. F. -deur = L. type *commandātor-em* (*commend-*), agent-sb. f. *commandāre*; see COMMAND *v.* and -ER. *Commandator* was in some military and re-

ligious orders of the Middle Ages, *e.g.* that of the Knights of St. John, the title of the officer in charge of a *commenda*: see **COMMANDERY**. In this sense Littré has OF. *comandeur* in 13th c.]

1. One who commands.

*a.* One who commands or orders anything.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 397 Soothly the Com-mandour of that was he [God]. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 49 If that that the emperor comaundith is good, fille thou the wil of the comaundour. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* i. ix. (1638) 19 If a man command another to do a trespass...the commander is a trespasser. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 484 Hee doth it...more for the Com-manders sake...then out of any other respect whatsoever.

*b.* One who has the control or disposal of anything.

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 12109 (Cott.) Ihesus be maister gaf ansuare, pou pat es comandur o lai. c. 1585 FAIRE *Em* III. 650 She That's mistress and commander of his thoughts. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* III. i. Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfin'd, Commanders of our own affections? 1666 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 222 A great commander of the Latin tongue.

*c.* One who exercises authority, a ruler or leader.

*Commander of the Faithful* (cf. ADMIRAL): a title of the caliphs, first assumed (c. 640) by Omar I. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 453 (Cott.) He [Lucifer] wald...be him self fair comandur [i.e. our]. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* v. 5 Comaundour, we trauelinge by al the nyght token no thing. c. 1440 PROMPT. *Part.* 88 Comaundour, preceptor, man-dator. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. ii. 247 King and Commander of our Common-weale. 1598 - *Ven. & Ad.* 1004 Be wreek'd on him, invisible Commander [Death]. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 269 The Apostles...are our Schoolemasters, and not our Commanders. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 434/2 Omar...was also the first who assumed the title of Amir-al-mu'minin (commander of the faithful) instead of that of Khalifah-rasul-lahi (vicar of the messenger of God) which his predecessor Abū Bekr had used.

2. *spec. a.* The officer in command of a military force.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 31 Braue Commaunders vnder whom I have serued. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 97 Williams. Vnder what Captaine serue you? King. Vnder Sir John Erpingham. Williams. A good old Commander. 1643 LD. CAPEL (*title*) Address to all Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 P. 5 Not only the writer of books, but the commander of armies...will easily outlive all noisy and popular reputation. 1839 THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. Two thousand veteran British troops with their commander. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 2) 22 The term Commander of Column indicates the Senior Officer in that Column.

*b.* One who has command of a ship; in the British and U. S. navies, the title of an officer who ranks below a captain and above a first lieutenant.

c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 579/45 *Egeator*, a commander of a ship. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 202 Any ingenious Sea-Artist, that...hath been Commander or Mate many years. 1708 ROY. *Proclam.* 26 June in *London Gas.* No. 4452 The Commanders of the Men of War appointed Convoys for Newfoundland. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 Captain Prescott, a commander in the navy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, an officer in the royal navy, commanding a ship of war under twenty guns, a sloop of war, armed ship, or bomb-vessel. He was entitled master and commander, and ranked with a major of the army: now simply termed commander, and ranking with lieutenant-colonel, but junior of that rank.

3. In a mediæval religious order, esp. a military order, as the Knights Hospitallers: The administrator of a **COMMANDERY**, a **COMMENDATORY**.

1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Commanderie*, A Commander (of one of the Orders). 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 *s.v.* *Commansdrie*, He which had the government of any Mannor or house, was called the Commander, which had nothing to doe to dispose of it, but to the use of the Priorie, and to have onely his sustentance of it according to his degree. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* *Commandry*, The simple commanders of Malta...are rather farmers of the order than beneficiaries. 1839 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxv. note, The principal Knights of Saint John were termed Commanders. 1868 W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* i. ii. (L. *s.v.* *Commandry*), The council reserved to themselves the power of at any time recalling a commander from his post. 1867 MURRAY *Handbk. Worcester*, etc. 98 The Commander's house, and great hall, are the only existing portions [of the Commandry].

4. Hence, a member of a higher class in certain modern Orders of Knighthood, in the French Legion of Honour, etc.; also, an officer in certain secret 'orders', as in the American order of 'Knights Templars'.

In British Orders (*e.g.* of the Bath since 1815, of St. Michael and St. George, and of the Star of India) the *Knights Commanders* form the second of the three grades. A *Grand Commander* is a member of one of the divisions of the highest grade. In the Legion of Honour, *Commanders* form the third of five classes.

1846 PENNY *Cycl.*, 1st Suppl. II. 193/2 Legion of Honour, instituted by Napoleon during the year 1802...consists of five divisions: chevaliers, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand crosses. 1888 COUSINS *Heraldry* 248 At the termination of the War [1815]...it was decided to divide the Order of the Bath into three Grades, entitled Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.), Knights Commanders (K.C.B.), and Knights Companions (C.B.). 1886 WHITAKER'S *Almanack* 88 (Order of the Bath) Second Class, K.C.B. *Military Knights Commanders*. *Civil Knights Commanders*. *Ibid.* 93 The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India...Principal Knight Grand Commander, Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India.

5. A large wooden mallet or beetle; a rammer (see **COMMAND** *v.* 6 c).

1573 BARET *Alv.* C. 907 (1580) An instrument to drie piles of woodde into the ground, called...a commauder, also to beate stones in paing, a rammer. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 128 The Commander...with a handle about three foot long. 1786 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* *s.v.* *Foundation*, These piles must be drove or forced down by a Commander. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 198 His gang of fifteen...stood in line with huge wooden beetles called commanders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, a large wooden mallet used specially in the sail and rigging lofts, as anything of metal would injure the ropes or canvas.

† 6. *Fortif.* A work raised so as to command the adjacent works and country round; a CAVALIER. *Obs.* 1599 HAKLUT *Voy.* II. 122 Two commanders, or caualiers. *Ibid.* II. 126 Whole Butts of water...were thrown downe from an high Commander.

† 7. *Surg.* A machine for reducing dislocations; = **AMBE**. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 488 The Glosso-comium, commonly called the Commander. 1711 *London Gas.* No. 4878/4 This (reduction of fractures) is not effected by the Ambe or Commander. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 300 That sort of Ambi which Mr. Freke called his Commander. 8. *Hat-making.* (See *quots.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *s.v.* 1875 URX *Dict. Arts* II. 857 This flat crown is now placed upon a block, and by pressing a string called a commander, down the sides of the block, he forces the parts adjacent to the crown to assume a cylindrical figure.

9. *Ornith.* The Red-winged Oriole (*Oriolus Phæniceus*).

1818 SMELLIE, etc. tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XIII. 219 It is called Commander on account of a fine red mark on...its wings, which...resembles the badge of the order of knight-hood.

10. **Commander-in-chief**. The chief or supreme commander of all the military land forces of a State; also *b.* of a detached portion permanently quartered in a colony, or *c.* on expeditionary service in a hostile foreign country.

In nearly all the British Colonies, the Governor is Commander-in-Chief, even though a civilian.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char. I.* (1655) 188 Lord Conway then Commander in chief. 1655 FULLER *Ch. I.* iv. § 10 Such Commanders in Chief do not fall without Common Souldiers about them. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 218 Want of success in the last campaign had raised a great clamour against the commander-in-chief. 1809 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* (1850) 243 The commander-in-chief of the artillery. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. ii. 127 The new Commander-in-chief at Madras, Sir John Cradock. 1887 *London Gas.* 29 Nov., The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent...to appoint Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces. 1887 *Army List* Nov. 27 Bermuda, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gallwey, Lt.-Genl. T. L., R. Eng.

*b.* In U.S. vested in the President.

But the title is often unofficially applied to the acting general officer of highest rank (*i.e.* the senior major-general). 1778 (*title*), Proceedings of a Court Martial held...by order of His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of America, for the Trial of Major General Lee. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Art. II. § 2 The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 162 *s.v.* *United States*.

*c.* In the Navy: 'The senior officer in any port or station appointed to hold command over all other vessels within the limits assigned to him. Thus the commodore on the coast of Africa is *de facto* commander-in-chief' (Adm. Smyth).

1890 *Times* 12 Sept. 4/6 The Northampton...flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

*d. fig.*

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 A form of godliness is the Commander in Chief of all other sins.

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Commander-in-chiefship**. 1876 W. M. TAYLOR *Daniel the Beloved* ix. 166 To himself he reserved the Commander-in-chiefship of the army.

**Commandership**. [see -SHIP.] The office or position of commander.

1611 COTGR. *Commanderie*, a commaunderie or commaundership. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 373 All commaunderships, and captainships in the army. 1805 *Truth* 2 July 2/2 [He] returned the insignia of his Grand Commander-ship, and retired from the Order. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 2/2 The grievances of naval lieutenants...for which Lord Elphinstone explained a proposed remedy by the increase of commanderships.

**Commandery, commandry** (kə'māndəri, -andri). Also 6-7 -drie, 7 -erie, 6-8 -arie, -ary. [In its original sense a. F. *commanderie*, *commenderie*, med.L. *commendāria* (f. *commendā*, F. *commende*) benefice given in *commendam*, i.e. into charge or trust. But it has subsequently been associated with *commander* in the sense of 'one who commands or orders'.]

† 1. An ecclesiastical or other benefice held in *commendam*. *Obs.*

1536 in *Stat. Irel.* (R. Bolton, 1621) 121 (28 Hen. VIII.) Appertaining to any Archbishopricke...Commandry...or to any other benefice. 1577-87 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 103 Besides his bishopricke, he held in his hands the commandarie of the abbey of Pettinweme. 1661 T. STREPHENS *Procurations* 37 The Bishop of Meth...had a Proxie of 15s. 4d. payable yearly out of the Commandery of Kells. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 16 They have a great number of rich Commanderies (fat Livings). 1807 W.

TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 171 In 1775, his uncle the Archbishop of Palermo, bestowed on him a rich commandery.

2. *esp.* in *Hist.* A landed estate or manor, or group of manors, belonging to an Order of Knights, and placed under the charge of a member of the order (with title of *commendator*, COMMANDER 3): see quot. 1858, which shows how this passed into b, the manors coming to be at length treated as prebends of the commanders, or of the local society of the order under them, to which also the name *commandry* is sometimes applied.

Originally used in the Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, or of Malta), whose extensive possessions, extending over nearly all European countries, were divided first into *priorates*, these again into *bailiwicks*, and these into *commandes* or *commanderies*; but also used in the Order of Teutonic Knights, etc.; the corresponding terms with the Knights Templars were *preceptor* and *preceptory*. The possessions of the Knights of St. John in England, to which all our early quot. refer, were seized as crown-property in 1540.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 24 Appointed to the dignity of the said prior of sanct Johns of Hierusalem in Englande, or to any commandry apperteyning vnto the same. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 The Kings Maiesty, his heires and Successors, shall have and enjoy all that Hospitall . . . being neere to the City of London . . . called the house of Saint Johns of Jerusalem in England, and all and singular . . . commandries, preceptories &c. which appertained . . . to the priours . . . within any the Kings Dominions. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* *Commendarie* was a . . . maner . . . belonging to the Priore of S. Johns in Hierusalem in England. 1743-S R. Pococke *Trav.* (1888) 53 Temple Newton, formerly a commanderie of the Knights Templars. 1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxv. The Preceptories of the Templars, as well as the Commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 317 Upon many of their manors and estates in the country the Knights Hospitallers placed small societies of their brethren under the government of a commander . . . Such societies were called Commanderies. 1858 W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* i. ii. (L.). Eventually, a nomination to a commandry came to be considered in the light of a legal acquisition, subject only to the payment of a certain amount of annual tribute to the public treasury.

b. In later use: A benefice or pension attached to a commandery of a knightly order.

1700 tr. *De Vertol's Revol. Portugal* (1721) 71 Dazed with the Prospect of the vast Sum which was offer'd, besides a Commandry of the Order of Christ. 1766-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1766) I. 109 One privilege of the companions is, that they are preferred to other persons in the nomination to commanderies, each of which is worth five hundred guilders. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 397/2 The name of *Commandery* in the order of St. Louis was given to the pension which the king of France formerly assigned to twenty-four commanders of that order, of whom eight received 4000, and sixteen 3000 livres each. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. 131.

c. Also applied to a conventual priory of a non-military religious order.

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Philip & M.* c. 8 § 34 Sundry late Monasteries, Priors, Commandries, Nunneries . . . and other Religious and Ecclesiastical Houses and Places. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1647) 189 In their severall Covents and Commandries ouer all Europe. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. There are also commandries for the religious in the orders of S. Bernard and S. Antony. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-camp* xix. The abbess, deeming her 'commandry' disgraced by our clatter . . . procured a guard of sbirri from the bishop of Cosenza. 1890 (*title*), *Annals of the Hospital of S. Wulstan*, or the Commandry, in the city of Worcester.

d. Sometimes (like *abbey*, *priory*, etc.) applied to the buildings; in some cases, as at Worcester, the house continues to bear the name.

1718 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5015/2 His Body was buried . . . in the Abby of St. John, which is a Commandry of the Order of Malta. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 332 Worcester, The Commandry here . . . is a fine old House of Timber, in the Form of a Court. 1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lenten Journey* xvii. 289 The building in question was once a commandry of the Templars. 1867 MURRAY *Handb. Worcest.* 98 The Commandry . . . was rebuilt temp. Hen. VIII.

e. Adopted as the name for a local branch or 'lodge' of a secret order, as the American order of so-called 'Knights Templars'.

3. The position, or rank of a Commander in an order of Knighthood. (Sometimes including 2 b.) 1611 COTGR., *Commanderie*, a commaunderie, or commaundership; the place or office of a Commaunder (of one of the Orders). 1800 NELSON 5 June in *Nicolas Disp.*, Sir Thomas Troubridge has a pension of £500 a-year settled on him, and Commandery of the order of St. Ferdinand.

4. The office of a military or other commander; commandership, command. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xi. x. (1622) 153 To transfer the whole commandry of the souldiers . . . vnto some one of his Freed-men. 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 250 Both in Commandry and Castrametation. 1690 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 81 The usurpation of chiefe commandry.

5. A district under a commander, a seignory.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 248 To goe about it instantly in their severall Commandries of Jeury and Galile. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 104 The Seignories or Commandries. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* 160 The Port. . . divided the country into several small pashaliks and commandries.

6. Command, order. (cf. *COMMENDATORY*.)

1762 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 308 This was within the letter of the [Spanish] king's commanderie, or precept.

Commandible, *obs.* form of *COMMANDABLE*.

Command-in-chief, *v. trans.* and *intr.* To be commander-in-chief (of).

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 290 All to be commanded in chief by a general officer of rank. 1788 LD.

PERCY in *G. Rose Diaries* (1860) I. 54 An intention of sending Lord Cornwallis out to Command-in-Chief in India. *Ibid.* I. 55 As fit to Command-in-Chief as I am to be Prime Minister. Hence *Officer*, etc. *Commanding-in-chief*.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 394 This sentence was . . . approved by the General Commanding-in-Chief. 1886 WHITAKER'S *Almanack* 82 Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. *Ibid.* 158 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-chief.

Commanding (*kōmā'ndin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. COMMAND v. + -ING*]. The action of the vb. *COMMAND*; a command, order, injunction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5104 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als commanding. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 258 And syne Do furth his lordis commaundyne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 615 He . . . whose onely thinking is a commanding. 1743 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 251 We have . . . no Revellings, no Commandings, nor Complaining.

Commanding (*kōmā'ndin*), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That commands.

1. *gen.* Possessing or exercising command or control, ruling, controlling. *Commanding signs* in *Astrol.*: see quot. 1696.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 Commandyng, imperious. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 29 The great Commanding Warwick. 1670 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 2 The commanding Wand In Moses's hand. 1696 PHILLIPS *Commanding Signs*, the first six Signs of the Zodiac. 1795 BURKE *Subl. & B. Intro.* Wks. I. 105 To affect the imagination with these commanding ideas. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 148 The relation of the commanding rich to the obeying poor.

b. Impelling, effectively actuating.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 175 The power commanding . . . lies so far from the weight to be commanded. 1805 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VI. 444 To stand under an easy but commanding sail. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 68 Sailing when we had a commanding breeze.

c. *Commanding officer*: an officer in command.

*Commanding ship*: the commander's ship, the leader of a squadron.

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 448 The commanding ship hoisted her top-sails. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 51 Commanding officers of regiments. 1899 THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. 48 The French commanding officer on the Ohio. 1922 *Grammar.* Imperative. *Obs.*

1865 CALPHILL *Anstr. Treat. Croise* (1846) 60 Which words be spoken in the Commanding Mode.

3. Indicating or expressing command; nobly dignified; having an exalted or imperial air.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 88 He speaks with such a proud commanding spirit. 1663 MASSINGER *Bondman* iii. ii. The majesty of commanding beauty. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 189 P. 12 The commanding dignity of her motion. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. i. Of a tall and even commanding stature. 1851 MIDLAND *Florist* V. 369 [It] is a commanding flower. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 340 Men of commanding genius.

4. Dominating by superior height or strategic position; having a wide and unobstructed prospect.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 A high and commanding turret. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commanding ground*, an eminence, or rising ground, which overlooks any post or strong place. 1840-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIII. lxxvii. 49 His guns, established on a commanding knoll in the centre. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 112 Commanding views in literature, philosophy and science.

Commandingly, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a commanding position, manner, or degree.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 252 This word is given to Kings with rule commandingly. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 506 (R.). His practices are so commandingly exemplary. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 296 If you speak as haughtily and commandingly. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 75 It stands commandingly on an eminence. 1847 Dr. QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 669 Commandingly interesting to both parties.

Commandingness (*kōmā'ndignēs*), *rare*. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. Commanding quality, authority.

1807 M. LINSKILL in *Sunday Mag.* 503 Speaking with a regal commandingness that drew all hearts.

Commanditaire (*kōmā'nditē*). [*Fr.*] A partner in a commandite. (See next.)

Commandite (*kōmā'ndit*). [*Fr. commandite* (repr. L. type *commendita*: Du Cange has med. L. *commendire*, -ditus, as variant of *commendare*), *f.* commander in sense to entrust, commit; the full French phrase is 'société en commandite' (Littre).]

'A company to which persons advance capital without assuming the functions of partner, or incurring any responsibility' (Littre). Also attrib.

1844 MILL *Ess. Quest. Pol. Econ.* 119 By subscribing to some joint-stock company, or entering into commandite. 1853 McCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 389 *Companies en Commandite* . . . consist of one or more partners liable, without limitation, for the debts of the company; and one or more partners, or *commanditaires*, liable only to the extent of the funds they have subscribed. 1883 *Fiskeries Exhib. Catal.* 59 A contract of partnership . . . in the shape of the Commandite principle.

Commandive, *a. Obs.* *rare*. [*irreg. f. COMMAND, after express-ive, etc.*; see -IVE.] Having the character of commanding, mandatory.

1864 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) 754 Sin. . . is not only against the will of God commandive, but the reason of God contriving.

Commandless, *a. rare*. [*f. as prec. + -LESS*]. Without command; uncontrollable.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.). That their commaundlesse furies might be staid.

+ *Commandly*, *adv.* *Obs.* Commandingly.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ii. 14 The Prophets . . . alwayes spoke more imperatively, and commandly.

Commandment (*kōmā'ndmēt*). Forms: a.

3-4 *comande*-, *comonde*-, 3-7 *commandement*, 4-6 *comaunde*-, 4-7 *commandement(e)*, (5 *comaw(u)nde*-, *cummaunde*-, *cummawndement*, 5-6 *Sc. commandiment*-, *yment*); also β.

4-*commandment*, (4 *comand*-, *komaund*-,) 4-5 *comand*-, 5 *comaund*-, 5-6 *comaund*-, and γ.

4 *comanment*, *co(m)mament*-, *mend*. [*a. OF. com*-, *commandement* (= *Fr. commandemen*, *It. comandamento*); -L. type *\*commandamentum*, *f.* *commandāre*: see *COMMAND v.* and *-MENT*. Originally 4 syllables; still so found in 16-17th c. writers, and in 19th c. dialect-speech from Scotland to W. Somerset. But the trisyllabic form appeared already in 13th c., and became prevalent in the literary lang. in 17-18th c. In early times there was a tendency to put a stress on the first syllable, and weaken the second to -*an*-, -*a*- as in the Cotton MS. of *Cursor Mundi*.

Spenser has *commandement* (4 syllables); Shaks., 1st fol., the same 4 times, *command'ment* 6 times, *commandment* 3 times. Drummond has it of 4 syllables, Milton and Pope of 3. Cf. the following examples:

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6481 (Gödt.) Bis er comandementis ten. c 1306 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 67 But consailing is nat commandment. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 249 No other commaundment or procurement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iii. 11 So greatly his commaundement they feare. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 20 From him I haue expresse commandment. 1858 NARES *Gloss.*, *Commandment*, in four syllables. I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons. 1859-79 JAMIESON, *Commandment*. This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in Scotland. 1880 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Commandment*. [*Commandment* of 4 syllables in Scotch Psalms in Metre (made c 1564), and still (1890) so sung.]

b. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1084 temperours komaundment was kud al aboute. 1403 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Commandment, mandatum. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 142 The Lawes of England are at my commandment. 1611 - *Wind. T.* ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 176 The first of all commandments, Thou shalt worship The Lord thy God.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 650 (Cott.) Pat dos her will mi commandment. *Ibid.* 662 Pat see ne brek mi commandment. *Ibid.* 11720 His comanment was nocht vndon. c 1300 *Scynr Sages* (W.) 3446 His commandment biyue was done.]

1. An authoritative order or injunction; a precept given by authority. (*arch.*)

c 1250 O. E. *Misc.* 33 Se sergeant dede bes lordes commandement. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* xvi. 376 When the barons herd the commandment of the kyng. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary xl.* (1870) 302 He that doth not the commaundments of his physycyon, doth kyll hym self. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* ii. ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. 1799 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 180 Called by the express commandment of the king. 1868 MURMAN *St. Paul's* x. 252 A commandment came for the Clergy . . . to meet at St. Paul's.

2. *esp.* A divine command.

c 1395 *Metz. Hom.* 14 Crist gifes us wille His comandmenz to fulfille. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 245 To goddis commaundement I sall enclyne. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvi. 5 Abraham . . . kept my charge, my Commandments, my Statutes and my Lawes. a 1699 STILLINGF. *Wks.* IV. iii. (R.). A sincere . . . endeavour to please God and keep his commandments. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iv. 154 The law is, 'Do this always'; the commandment, 'Do thou this now'.

b. *spec. (pl.) The Ten Commandments* or precepts of the Mosaic Decalogue.

Often applied to the table or tables of these required by law to be publicly set up in English parish churches.

c 1280 E. E. P. (1862) 16 Of be x commandmentes . . . be first comendement is bis, O God we ssul honuri. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6056 Pat kepted noht be commandmentes ten. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 139 Whilke callest þou be firste comaundment? 1560 Q. ELIZABETH *Lett.* in *Cardwell Doc. Annals* No. iv. To order that the tables of the commandments may be comlye set or hung up in the east end of the chauncell. 1561 Ludlow *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 103 Paid for the table of commandmentes and the new kalender. xviii. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk., Communion*. Then shall the Presbyter, turning to the people, rehearse distinctly all the Ten Commandments. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 88 An altar piece gilt and carved, with a glory and the king's arms above the commandments. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They will let you break all the commandments, if you do it natively, and with spirit.

c. Hence, the *new commandment* of Jesus Christ.

1534 TINDALE *John* xiii. 34 A newe commaundment [Wyclif maundement] geve I vnto you, that ye love togeder [*Rhem.* one another], as I have loved you.

d. Also used allusively of other sets of rules, implying that they take the place of the Decalogue: so, jestingly or ironically, the *new commandment*, the *eleventh commandment*.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE (*title*), *The Wyll of the Deuyll*; with his ten detestable Commandmentes, directed to his obedient and accursed chyldren. 1615 (*title*), Pope Paulus V. His Ten Commandments, given to Marquis Spinola, in English, together with the Dutch original. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 1/1 The new and great commandment that nothing succeeds like success. 1886 MRS. LYNN LYVTON *Paston* *Carew* iii. He had learned the eleventh commandment [do not tell tales out of school] to the echo, and was the safest

confidant to be found within the four seas. [The 'eleventh commandment' of modern cynicism is 'Thou shalt not be found out'.]

3. slang. *The ten commandments*: the ten fingers or 'claws' (esp. of a woman). In frequent use c1600; in mod. writers chiefly after Shakspere.

c1540 J. Heywood *Four Ps* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 381, I beseech him that high sits, Thy wife's ten commandments may search thy five wits. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 145 Could I come neerer your Beautie with my Nayles, I could set my ten commandments in your face. 1595 *Lochner* iv. ii. Fearing she would set her ten commandments in my face. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* v. iv. Your harpy... set his ten commandments upon my back. 1824 SCOTT *Wav. xxx.* I'll set my ten commandments in the face o' the first loon that lays a finger on him. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xl. I'll write the ten commandments on your face. 1848 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* iii. v. In with you, and be busy with the ten commandments, under the sky.

†4. The action or fact of commanding; bidding, command. *Obs.*

c1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1303, I schal kysse at your commandment. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 106 SWOON. That she wol been at his commandment. c1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 43 Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 118 Teares which they haue at commandment. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 All their Brethren were at their Commandment.

†5. Authority, sway, sovereignty, control; military command. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 124 The Closet, whereof another hath both the key, use and commandment. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 92 Haue I commandment on the pulse of life? 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. 66 The Athenians, who affected the first commandment in that warre. 1626 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farm* 658 The commandment, or vse and profit of it [woodland] are longer time in purchasing, and more hardly come by, than that of Corne and Vines. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 15 Your own raigement, which is to come forth under the commandment of my Lord Kirkcudbr.

†6. A district under command. *Obs.*

1532 LITGOW *Trav.* iv. (1682) 162 The Turkish Emperours divide the same [lands] in Timars or commandments leaving little or nothing at all to the ancient inhabitants.

†7. Commanding situation. Also *concr.* in *Fortif.* = COMMAND, sb. 6. *Obs.*

a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 105 Within portes and places of commandment, and where that schippis mycht be arrested. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Commandment*. It is a Height of nine Foot, which one Place has over another. [So BAILEY.]

†8. Old Law. 'The offence of inducing another to transgress the law' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 447 Such as are accused of recit of felons, of commandment, or force, or of aid in felonie done. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 Commandment is againe used for the offence of him that willett another man to transgresse the Law.

†9. A summary order for committal to prison.

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 488, I haue done none offence, though it please them to imprison me, and it is but on commandment. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 The commandment of the K. when by his meere motion, and from his owne mouth hee casteth any man into prison... or of the Justices: and this commandment of the Justices is either absolute or ordinare.

8. *Comb.*, as *commandment-breaking*.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 3/1 If we should take it into our heads to do the commandment-breaking.

|| **Commando** (kɒmˈɑːndəʊ). *S. Africa.* [a. Pg. *commando* 'command, party commanded', f. stem of *commandar* to COMMAND.] A party commanded or called out for military purposes; an expedition or raid; a word applied in South Africa to quasi-military expeditions of the Portuguese or the Dutch Boers (esp. the latter) against the natives.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 435 The boers made commandoes on our fathers. *Ibid.* xiv. 458 The old wretched policy of military reprisals—the commando system. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 3/1 The presence of a commando of several hundred respectable Boers in Central Zululand. 1885 *Athenaeum* 15 Aug. 201 The capture... of native children by the Dutch commandos.

Commandore, obs. f. COMMODORE.

Commandress (kɒmˈɑːndrəs). Chiefly 17th c. [f. COMMANDER + -RESS.] A female commander. 1590 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 326 That I might live... To haue that sterne commandresse in my power! 1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. ii. (1651) 555 She was the commandress of his heart. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 219 Commandress over so many Kings, Princes, Lords and Signories. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 63 The King made her commandress of Santos. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 157 My own little heroine was... inventress, commandress, guiding head and soul of everything.

b. *fig.* (of things personified). 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. (1617) 197 Wisedome... as Queene or soueraigne commandresse ouer other vertues. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1191 The Nauy the Commandresse of the Seas. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 418 Money; the absolute Commandress of Fleets and Armies.

Commandrie, -ry: see COMMANDERY.

† **Commanducate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *commanducāt*, ppl. stem of *commandūcare*, f. *com-* + *mandūcare* to chew.] *trans.* To chew thoroughly. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkoner's Bk. Physike* 101/1 Commanducate therof both Morninge and Eveninge. 1857 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 385 Mastick... emends the breath if commanducated.

Commare, obs. f. CUMBER god-mother, etc.

† **Commark**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *comarca* borders or confines of a country, territory, district, med.L. *commarca*, *commarchia*, f. *com-* + *marca* MARCH.] Border-country, territory, district.

1618 SHELTON *Quix.* I. 2 (T.) He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the commark of S. Lucar's. *Ibid.* iv. ii. (1652) 73 It is publicly bruited about all this commark. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 197.

Commartyr: see CO-MARTYR.

† **Commasculate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *commasculare* to make manly or courageous, f. *com-* + *masculus* manly.] (See *quots.*)

1663 COCKERAM, *Commasculate*, to set one in stomacke. 1695 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commasculate*, to take stomach or hardiness.

† **Commassate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *commassare*, f. *com-* together + *massa* lump, mass.] *trans.* To combine into a mass or lump.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 323 English honey, the yolks of egg and the oil of Annis, commassated and mingled with fine bean flower.

Commata, L. and Gr. pl. of COMMA.

† **Commateral**, a. *Obs.* [f. COM- + MATERIAL.] Identical in matter or material.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Beakes in Birds, which are Commateral with Teeth. *Ibid.* § 771 That the Body Adjacent and Ambient be not Commateral, but merely Heterogeneous towards the Body that is to be preserved.

Hence † **Commateral-ity**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Commateral-ity*, the Quality of being of the same Matter, etc. with another. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Commatic** (kɒmæˈtɪk), a. *rare.* [ad. late L. *commaticus*, a. Gr. *κομματικός* consisting of short clauses: see COMMA.] Consisting of short clauses or lyric measures; of the nature of a *commos*.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 333 The antistrophic commatic songs usually correspond with much art. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 271 The metre [of *Ed. Col.*] is studiously varied, above all in the remarkable 'commatic parados'. *Ibid.* 279 The long scene [II. 720-1043] broken by short commatic passages.

2. *Mus.* Relating to the comma, as in *Commatic temperament*, any system of tuning whose object is to dispense with the comma of Didymus, and to make all major tones express the same interval.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sens. of Tone* 649 [terminology altered in ed. 2, 1885].

|| **Commation** (kɒmæˈtɪʃn). *Gr. Pros.* [Gr. *κομματιον* short clause, dim. of *κόμμα* COMMA.] A short lyrical passage in a drama.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 122 The central episode is broken by a commation (a minor lyrical dialogue in the midst of a scene). *Ibid.* 120 The dochmiacs of the commation and commos.

† **Commaticism** (kɒmæˈtɪzɪm). *rare.* [f. L. *commaticus*: see COMMA and -ISM. Cf. F. *commatisme* in Littré.] Commatic character; brevity of clauses.

1801 BR. HORSLEY *Hosea* 43 (T.) The parallelism in many parts of Hosea is imperfect, interrupted, and obscure; an effect perhaps of the commaticism of the style. [Referring app. to Jerome's remark, *Osce commaticus est.*]

Commound(e), -awnd, etc., obs. ff. COMMAND.

Comme, obs. form of COME.

† **Commensurable** (kɒmˈɛnsərəbəl), a. [f. COM- + MEASURABLE.] = COMMENSURABLE.

1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 42 A commensurable grief took as full a possession of him as joy had done. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. Their gathered multitudes... With more than commensurable strength Haste to prevent the danger.

† **Commessure** (kɒmˈɛsʃər), v. [f. COM- + MEASURE v.]

1. *trans.* To measure as an exact equivalent; to equal in measure, be coextensive with.

1614 BR. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 18 What an absurd opposition is this... that a thing should be fitly commensured by one place, and yet be in almost infinite. a1656 — *Soul's Farewell* 12 See all this happiness not limited to thousands nor yet millions of years, but commensured by no less than eternity. c1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 164 Until... the full-grown will, Circled thro' all experiences, pure law, Commessure perfect freedom.

2. To measure (a thing) with (another).

a1661 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xiii. 38 A love, wherewith commessured this Is weak and beggarly.

Commecat, obs. form of COMEST.

† **Commecat** (kɒmˈiːt), v. † *Obs.* [f. L. *commecat*, ppl. stem of *commecare* to go to and fro, f. *com-* + *meare* to go.] *intr.* To pass to and fro, penetrate in all direction.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 401/1 Pythagoras defined what God is, thus, A mind which commecateth, and is diffused through every part of the World. 1698 MONEY *Masters all Things* 107 Fiddlers doe commecat from place to place.

† **Commession** (kɒmˈiːʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] Passing to and fro.

†1. A passport. *Obs.* [cf. L. *commecatus* convey, 'a safe conduct or passeporte' (Cooper).]

1663 COCKERAM, *Commession*, a passport.

2. *Theol.* = CIRCUMCESSION.

1854 BR. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The circumcession or commession of the three Persons.

† **Commessor**. *Obs.* [L., agent-n. f. *commecare* (see prec. words).] 'One that goes to and fro, as a Messenger' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Commeddle, co-meddle**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- or CO- + MEDDLE v. in sense 'mix'.] *trans.* To mix or mingle together.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 74 (Qo. 2, 1604) Blest are those Whose blood and judgement are so well commedled. 1618 WEBSTER *White Devil* iii. ii. Fij b, Religion, O how it is commedled with policy.

† **Commeline**. [ad. mod.L. *Commelina*, f. the name of two Dutch botanists *Commelyn* (*Commelinus*).] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the N.O. *Commelinaceae*. (Little used.)

1755 JOHNSON cites MILLER. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER.

† **Commem.** (kɒmˈɛm). Oxford colloq. abbreviation of COMMEMORATION (sense 2 c).

1888 A. T. QUILLER-COUCH in *Echoes Jr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 104 Don't be obdurate, Dear Kitty, but come to Commem.

† **Commemorable**, a. *rare*—o. [cf. OF. *commemorabile*, ad. L. *commemorabilis*, f. *commemorare*: see below.] Worthy of commemoration.

1611 COTGR., *Commemorable*, commendable. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Commemorate** (kɒmˈɛmərət), v. [f. L. *commemorat*, ppl. stem of *commemorare* to bring to remembrance, make mention of, f. *com-* + *memo-rare* to relate, mention. Cf. F. *commémorer*.]

1. *trans.* † a. To call to the remembrance of hearers or readers; to make mention of, relate, or rehearse. *Obs.* b. To mention as worthy of remembrance; to make eulogistic or honourable mention of; to celebrate in speech or writing.

1599 SANDYS *Europan Spac.* (1632) 206 It is to be acknowledged and thankfully commemorated, that this age hath not been so utterly barren of good Princes. 1616 BULLOCK, *Commemorate*, to rehearse or make mention. 1666 MAXLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 477 The Britannica, or Spoonwort of Pliny, which a most diligent Writer commemorates, that the Romans used against the same Disease. a1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiii. 282 The... Tempter did commemorate unto her... the Prohibition. 1714-23 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* II. iii. l. 133 The Vice-Chancellor closes the Act in a solemn speech; wherein it is usual for him to commemorate the Transactions of the year past, and especially such Benefactions as have been given to the University. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. One of the Prophets, commemorating the miraculous providence of God, in conducting the Israelites to Canaan. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 Dante... whom he [Chaucer] commemorates so reverently in his verse.

2. To call to remembrance, or preserve in memory, by some solemnity or celebration. (For the *Eccles.* use, cf. COMMEMORATION 2 b.)

a1636 MERE *Wks.* ii. ix. 376 The constant Form of all the Liturgies... *Μεμνημένοι προσφύγομεν*... 'Commemorating', or 'by Commemorating, we offer'. a1732 ATTERBURY I. vii. (R.). We are called upon to commemorate a revolution, as surprising in its manner, as happy in its consequences, as any age or country can shew. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 378 It may perhaps be asked, why Bede is commemorated in the ancient calendars on the 27th of May, if he died on the 26th. 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 336 In the East... the Four great General Councils were commemorated in the Diptychs. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Commemorations*, As it would be difficult to say the Mass and office of two feasts on the same day, the Church, as a rule, celebrates the greater feast and merely commemorates the inferior one.

3. Said of things: To be a memorial or memento of; to preserve the remembrance of.

1766 [see next]. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. vii. 216 Dates, which commemorate events, furnish no discovery of their causes. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive*, Ess. 508/1 The stately monument which was designed to commemorate triumphs of France in the East.

Hence **Commemorated** ppl. a., **Commemorating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1766 ENTICK *Lond.* IV. 448 On a commemorating stone... is this inscription. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. i. xiv. 315 The commemorating processes, by which organic remains become fossilized.

† **Commemorate**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *commemorat-us* pa. pple.; or short for *commemoratus*: see prec.] Commemorated, rehearsed.

1671 TRUE *Non-Conf.* 274 In almost all the Psalms of praise, we find the preceding distress and afflictions... first pathetically commemorat.

† **Commemoration** (kɒmˈɛmərətʃən). [a. F. *commémoration*, or ad. L. *commemoration-em*, n. of action f. *commemorare* (see prec.).]

1. † a. The action of calling to the remembrance of a hearer or reader; recital, mention (*obs.*). b. Eulogistic or honourable mention.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 48 He maketh a commemoration of such feates as he had done. 1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Yea Honor.* Wks. 1874 IV. 280 Vlisses... veth this short Commemoration, of all that hath been included in the former pageants. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vii. xvi. Yet there were several [names] worth commemoration.

2. A calling to remembrance, or preserving in memory, by some solemn observance, public celebration, etc.; 'solemnization of the memory of anything' (J.).

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 19 Do 3e this thing in to my commemoration. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 235 For to haue a lytel commemoration of god tofore or the soule shold departe fro his body. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, *Communio*. To celebrate the commemoration of the most glorious death of thy Son. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 91 All the solemn



days kept in commemoration and gratitude for our Saviours Nativity, Passion, etc. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 97 The commemoration of the Martyrdom of King Charles 1st.

b. *Ecclies.* A service, or a short form of prayer added to a service, in memory of a saint or of a sacred event; *spec.* the observance of a lesser feast by inserting parts of the service appropriate to it in that of a greater feast, when the two fall on the same day; the mention by name of persons living or departed in the prayers of the Eucharistic service. Formerly specifically applied to the festivals of St. Paul, and All Saints.

a 1400 *Table of Lessons, etc.* in Wyclif Bible IV. 697 Here . . . bigyneth the Comemoracioun of the Trinite. The Comemoracioun of oure Lady in Advent. *Ibid.* IV. 692 Comemoracioun of Seynt Poul. a 1699 *STILLINGF.* (J.) St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 332 The several commemorations and antiphons with which the Service frequently closed. *Ibid.* II. App. 378 The next day was therefore chosen for the Commemoration of Beda. 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 380 S. Cyril of Jerusalem mentions the commemoration of the departed as taking place after the Consecration. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* s.v., The common commemorations consist of antiphons, versicles and prayers relating to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Peter and St. Paul, the Patron or title of the church, and peace. They are preceded on ferias by a commemoration of the Cross.

c. At Oxford, an annual celebration, held in the Act or Trinity Term, in memory of the Founders and Benefactors of the University, in whose honour a Latin Oration is delivered. The name is now used to include all the associated proceedings of the Encenia. (Cf. *COMMEMORATE* v. 1, 1714.)

1796 *AVLIFFE Parerg.* 191 In our two Universities, it is usual for Colleges to observe a Commemoration of their Founders and other famous Men, by whose Beneficence the College has been endowed. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* 328 Monday, July 2 Was celebrated at Oxford the solemnity of commemorating all the benefactors of the University according to the institution of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham. The whole was conducted with great decorum. 1799 *Ibid.* 342 Wednesday 4 [July] Being the day of Lord Crewe's commemoration, the procession was again repeated to the theatre; the encenia, or congratulatory exercises, were continued. Friday 6 The encenia were resumed in the Theatre. Saturday 7 The solemnity of the installment, and commemoration, was closed by Dr. King. 1761 *Ibid.* 329 (Thursday July 2) The commemoration began at Oxford, and the public orations were spoken by Mess. Warton and Shebheare. a 1834 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 Commemoration was very late in 1832. 1886 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 43 Portions of the successful Compositions . . . are read each year at the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors.

d. A public memorial. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. (1682) 201, I saw a pillar of Brass erected there for a commemoration of that unnatural murder of Cain. 1886 *MORLEY Geo. Elliot Crit. Misc.* III. 94 If George Eliot had insisted that her works should remain the only commemoration of her life.

3. *Comb.*, as *commemoration-day*, *-week*, *-ball*, *-flower-show*, etc. (sense 2 c).

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The commemoration speech was spoken by the Rev. Mr. Randolph. *Ibid.* 643, I transcribe for you from Mr. Doughty's Commemoration Sermon. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 635 Ten thousand sit Patiently present at a sacred song, Commemoration-mad; content to hear Messiah's eulogy, for Handel's sake. a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 At that time [1832] you could not keep your term if you left before noon on commemoration day.

Hence *Commemorial* a., of or relating to commemoration; *Commemorationism*, the principle and practice of holding commemoration; *Commemorationist*.

1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin* I. 92 Poems . . . philosophical commemorative, imaginative. 1864 *MASSON in Reader* 16 Jan. 67 We confess to a sympathy with Anti-Commemorationism in general. *Ibid.*, The Commemorationists . . . think that it is a right and proper thing to have occasional public celebrations of important anniversaries.

**Commemorative** (k'mem'orativ), a. and sb. [f. *COMMEMORATE* + -IVE. Cf. F. *commémoratif*.]

A. *adj.* Having the attribute of commemorating. 1612-9 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 The Popish distinction of oblation primary and commemorative confuted. a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* II. ix. 376 If . . . the Eucharist be . . . a Commemorative Sacrifice of Christ. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 266 A commemorative chapel.

b. *Const. of.* 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxxi. 192 Commemorative of benefits. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. i. 223 In Kew Gardens there is a sun-dial commemorative of this discovery.

c. *Med.* (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Commemorative circumstances*, past events having a direct bearing on the diagnosis and nature of disease. *Commemorative signs*, the points of evidence which are legibly written on the patient . . . and which enable the nature of a previous disease to be recognised.

B. *sb.* A means of commemoration. *rare.*

1636 R. BRATHWAIT *Lives Roman Emp.* 18 Commemoratives of his detestable cruelty and other vices. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 31 A Commemorative of that wonderful deliverance. 1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. viii. 110 Commemoratives of some Divine presence.

Hence *Commemoratively adv.*, in a commemorative manner, by way of commemoration. *Commemorativeness*, commemorative quality.

1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* II. 291 Commemoratively or recordatively. a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* II. ix. 376 Christ is offered

in this Sacred Supper. . . Commemoratively only. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 57 The events of the deluge were commemoratively inscribed on the heavens. 1866 — *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 292 The consecrated elements . . . were deemed a sacrifice only on the ground of figurativeness and Commemorativeness.

**Commemorator** (k'mem'orator), agent-n. f. *commemorare* to *COMMEMORATE*.] One who commemorates.

1826 *Sat. Rev.* II. 655/5 The grateful commemorators of the Bristol philanthropist. 1870 *Athenaeum* 4 June 736 A platform commemorator of the revolting state . . . to which he reduced himself in early manhood.

**Commemoratory** (k'mem'oratori), a. *rare.* [f. *COMMEMORATE* v. + -ORY.] = *COMMEMORATIVE*.

1695 Bp. G. HOOPER *Lent* 271 (T.) The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though commemorative of the first, yet varied something from it. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 41 In the centre . . . stands the commemorative mound.

† **Commemorise**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commemorare* or F. *commémorer* + -IZE.] = *COMMEMORATE*.

1668 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 763 Is here in part commemoriz'd. 1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* I The late Happy and Memorable Enterprise of the Planting of that part of America called New-England deserveth to be Commemorized to future Posterity.

**Commen**, obs. f. *COMMON*; obs. pa. pple. *COME*.

**Commence**, sb. *unusual.* [f. following vb.] A beginning.

1794 *SOUTHEY in Life* (1849) I. 222 Here's a pretty commence! 1804 J. KENNEY *Matrimony* II. i. Here's a pretty commence! 1808 *HEWETSON Blind Boy* I. i. I'll make a commence with some pretty genteel sort of compliment.

**Commence** (k'mens), v. *Forms:* 4 *commence*, *com(m)enci*, 5 *comens*, 5-7 *commense*, 4-*commence*. Also ME. syncopated form *Comse*, *cumse*. [ME. *commence*, a. OF. *cumencer*, *comencer*, = Pr. *comensar*, -*char*, Sp. *comenzar*, Pg. *começar*, It. *cominciare*, Olt. *comencar*; — late Lat. type \**cominitiare* (whence *comintiare*, *cominciare*), f. *com-* intensive + *initiare* to begin (in Milanese *insà*): see *INITIATE*. The doubling of the *m* in mod. F. and English is etymologically erroneous. Already in the 12th c. it was construed in OF. as *trans.*, *intr.*, and with *d*, and so it appears in Eng. from the first. The word is precisely equivalent to the native *begin* (which was however originally *intr.*); *begin* is preferred in ordinary use; *commence* has more formal associations with law and procedure, combat, divine service, and ceremonial, in which it continues earlier Anglo-French use.]

1. *trans.* To begin (an action); to enter upon; esp. in legal use, to commence an action, a suit, proceedings, etc.

1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2008 Pat fist he wil comenci. 15. . . *New Not-bronne Mayd*, But I commence Afore clemence, For man myne accyon. 1568 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. l. 4 New broils To be commended in Stronds a-farre remote. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 151 (R.) All actions which may or shall be commenced by occasion of the sayd goods arrested. 1696 *TATE & BRADY P's.* civ. 23 Commencing with the Sun his Toil. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* VIII. Commencing his adventurous flight. 1826 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 160 In May, the proceedings were commenced. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xi. 291 On the following morning we commenced the ascent of Mont Blanc.

b. with *vbl. sb.* in -IT.

1797 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 314 He commenced being a severe and ardent student. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* 159, I commence crying aloud. a 1873 *MILL Autobiog.* 9, I commenced learning Latin.

c. With ordinary object (before which some *vbl. sb.* may be supplied).

1765 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 75 That she may commence the joy of angels and of blessed spirits beforehand. 1873 *NEWMAN in H. W. Wilberforce Ch. & Emp.* (1874) 6 He also took measures for commencing a new church at Lower Walmer.

2. *intr.* with *infin.* To begin to do anything [OF. *cumencer* d].

c 1300 *Orfeo* 247 Thei it comenci to snewe and frese. c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 264 And comenced to loue hir anon-right. 1748 *POPE Dunc.* iv. 155 To ask, to guess, to know, as they commence, As Fancy opens the quick springs of Sense. 1817 *BELOZ Sexagenarian* I. 161. 1824 *LANDOR Wks.* (1853) I. 146 The barbarians have commenced . . . to furnish their professions and vocations with rather whimsical skirts and linings. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milford Malvoisin* 129. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 270/2 The landholders . . . commenced to plunder indiscriminately. 1859 *Ibid.* VIII. 315/2. 1868 *HELPS Recluse* I. (1876) 3 And now I shall commence to tell who I am. 1871 *LYTTON Coming Race* (ed. 6) 139 Commenced to exist. 1873 *JEVONS Money* 48 The Russian government . . . commenced to coin it.

¶ This construction has been objected to by stylists, who prefer *begin* before *to*. Cf. 1866 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* viii. 127. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 215. 1876 *MISS YONGE Womankind* vi. 40.

3. *intr.* To make a start or beginning; to come into operation.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 986 Pan comencede a batail newe by-twene bes hostes two. 1599 *SHAKS. Phoenix & T.* 21 Here the anthem doth commence. 1697 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 217 The act for regulating priviledg'd places began to commence the 1st of May. 1748 *POPE Dunc.* iv. 63 But soon, ah soon, Rebellion will commence, If Music meanly borrows aid from Sense. 1839 *KNIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 66 Hostilities were now to commence. 1876 *GREEN*

*Short Hist.* ii. 106 The fabric of our judicial legislation commences with the Assize of Clarendon.

b. with complement, expressing vocation, status, etc.: To begin to be or with being; to start or set up as; to become. *arch.* (Cf. the complemental construction with 4, which may be earlier.)

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* (1841) 99 Young scholars . . . commence schoolmasters in the country. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 10 Any man may commence Heretique *per saltum*. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Akenside*, He first commenced physician at Northampton. 1834-47 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1849) 33/2 The time . . . when pig is to commence bacon. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 103 It is far too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to commence word-coiners. 1883 A. DONSON *Fielding* 5 Who had already commenced poet as an Eton boy. [For additional quotes, and references see F. HALL *Rec. Exemplif. False Philol.* (1872) 38-39.]

c. with *adj.* complement. Also of things. ? *Obs.* 1750 *STEELE Tatler* No. 187 ¶ We are still at a Loss how we afterwards commence eternal. 1771 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VI. 28 The wandering thoughts . . . then commence sinful. c 1779 J. FLETCHER *Fifth Check Wks.* 1795 III. 266 When faith gives over working . . . it commences a dead faith. a 1800 W. JONES *Theol. & Misc. Wks.* I. 145 He, too, is thenceforward to commence infallible.

4. [transl. med. L. *incipere*.] To take the full degree of Master or Doctor in any faculty at a University. Often with complement, to commence M.A., etc. (See also *INCEPT*, *LICENTIATE*.)

(At Cambridge, sometimes used of Bachelors, and in the sense of 'to be admitted to the title of the degree after passing the examination, and before inauguration'.)

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the university of Oxenford when any man is i-congred here to commence in eny faculte. 1388 *WYCLIF Protr.* xiii. 51 He . . . that hath comensid in art, and hath ben regent tweneyeer aftir. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 This is my year to commens master of art. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 He . . . read Aristotle in the University of Cambridge, where he commenced doctor. 1654 S. ASHE *Finn. Sermon* (1656) 50 Having commenced Bachelor of Arts. 1660 *GAUDEN Browne* 156 The University thought itself did then commence when Mr. or Dr. Brownrig was invested with any degree of honour. 1686 *VERNON Life Heylyn* 57 In which year Mr. Heylyn commenced his Degree of Doctor in Divinity. 1714 R. LONG in J. W. CLARK *Cambridge* (1890) 81 To rig ourselves out, in order to see the Doctors commence. 1731 T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 225/2 Wadham College . . . where he commenced Master of Arts. 1775 *JOHNSON West. Isl. Aberdeen*, Whoever is a master may, if he pleases, immediately commence doctor. 1830 *HR. MONK Bentley* (1833) I. 10 Bentley commenced Bachelor of Arts.

† b. *trans.* To admit to a degree. Also *absol.*

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 109 Why in the same [i.e. English law] none are commenced Bachelors and Doctors, as in other faculties. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 95 To commence or graduate such students as have finished their course. *Ibid.* 97 The day appointed . . . for to commence or giue degrees.

c. *fig.* c 1430 *Freemasonry* 556 Through hye grace of Crist yn heaven, He commensed yn the syens seven. 1579 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 125 Learning [is] a meere Hoord of Gold . . . till Sack commences it, and sets it in act and vse. a 1635 *FLETCHER Elder Brother* I. ii. Come, doctor Andrew, without disputation, Thou shalt commence i' th' cellar. 1660 C. ELLIS *Gentile Sinner* (1672) 225 (1.) Many of our English gentlemen do thus commence, as it were, and take degrees in ignorance and vanity.

† 5. To commence to, into: to begin to grow or develop to or into. Also b. *trans. Obs.*

a 1500 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 280 To the honour of Ectour that he myzte comens. 1661 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogm.* 74 It may be well reckon'd among the bare Possibilities which never commence into a Futurity. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 20 He founds his Worship . . . first in Abrahams Family, and from thence commences it into a National State.

**Commenceable** (k'menssabl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be commenced; † (in quot. 1654) competent to 'commence' at a university.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 152 But now they had conversed with him that could make them Commenceable without time, or Degrees; and make them Docti without being Doctors. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. xxix. 296 Suits commenceable on restitution of goods and chattels.

**Commenced**, ppl. a. Begun; graduated: see the vb.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 98 The new commenced Loytias. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 To establish the foundation of their commenced greatness. 1669 *MILTON* (title), Accedence commenced Grammar.

**Commencement** (k'menssmnt). Also 3-5 *com-*. [a. OF. *co(m)menement* (= Pr. *comensament*, Cat. *comensament*, It. *cominciamento*); app. of Romanic age, f. *comensar* to *COMMENCE*: see -MENT. Cf. also the shortened ME. *commence*.]

1. The action or process of commencing; beginning; time of beginning.

c 1250 *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 30 Pis was be commencement of þo miracles of ure louerde. c 1250 *Melvin* xiv. 219 And be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the commencement. 1538 in *Styroe Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 If his Ho. continued his good mynd towards the finishing and perfiting of that college, as his Ho. hath to the beginning and commencement. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 185 The Origin and Commencement of this greefe. 1742 *JOHNSON L. P., Syd. enham Wks.* IV. 493 He was with-held from the university by the commencement of the war. 1798 *Mission. Mag.* No. 22. 156 Eager to emulate and exceed our commencement. 1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. v. 251 At the commencement of winter. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 618/1 At the time of such commencement to build.

2. The action of taking the full degree of Master or Doctor; *esp.* at Cambridge, Dublin, and the American universities, the great ceremony when these (also, in some cases other degrees, *esp.* in U.S., that of Bachelor) are conferred, at the end of the academical year.

1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford... he schal not spende at his comencement passynge pre bowsand of grootes tunonens. 1507 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 75 In Oxford this solemnitie is called an Act, but in Cambridge they vse the French word Commencement. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 74 Shewe mee the Vniuersities hand and seale that thou art a Doctor sealed and deliuered in the presence of a whole Commencement. 1600 *Lond. Gas.* No. 246/2 (Cambridge) An extraordinary Commencement being held on this signal Occasion, for conferring Degrees on persons of Worth in all Faculties. 1712-23 *AVLIER Univ. of Oxf.* II. iii. 1. 131 There is a general Commencement once every Year in all the Faculties of Learning, which is called the Act at Oxford, and the Commencement at Cambridge. 1805 MASSON *Millon* I. 163 Three days before the close of the academic year... there was held at Cambridge the great public ceremony of the 'Commencement'. 1890 *Academy* 5 July 12/2 Dublin University... The recipients of honorary degrees at the commencement are, etc.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1503-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 162/1 The princes of Almanie... assembled a Commencement, where they did consult and so conclude to elect another emperor. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 182 (R.) Being honourably brought into the Forum, the day of his first plea and commencement. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 8 Now it is become a great fair, and, as I may term it, one of the townsmen's 'Commencements', wherein they take their 'degrees' of wealth.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 2), as *commencement day*, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 154 Also upon his commencement day, when he was to put on his virile gown. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IV. xvi. 372 Doe assemble themselves at the Common Schoole or Commencement-house. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Univ. Beadle* (1800) 72 Fit for nothing else but to be made the fool at a commencement vacation. 1690 *Lond. Gas.* No. 256/4 Tuesday the first of July, is the Commencement-Day at Cambridge this year. 1805 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t., Race of Life*, 'Commencement day'... reminds me of the start for the 'Derby'. 1807 CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 64 Emerson's friend... was present at the Commencement Exercises when the class graduated in 1821.

**Commencer.** [*f.* COMMENCE *v.* + *ER.*]

1. One who commences; a beginner.

1609 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 23 The first five famous Planters and Commencers in England. 1801 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) 1. 5 The first commencers of this corruption.

2. One who 'commences' at a university. In American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 208 Hitherto we have given in the list of the yearly Commencers. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. 1. 4 *Myst. Mysta*, a Scholar or Commencer in Divine Mysteries. 1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. Intro. (1852) 13 Orations... made by some or other of the commencers. 1711 *Life Bp. Shillingf.* 25 Never did the Professor more vigorously exert his utmost force, in the trial of any Commencer. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* July III. 383 William Nicholes, Commencer in Arts of Corpus-Christi College, open'd the Act.

**Commencing.** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* Beginning; graduating; see the vb.

1808 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 88 Of their commencing and rewards. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 212 At the time of his commencing Dr. in Divinity. 1715 M. DAVIES *Atk. Brit.* I. 18 For commencing Graduates in Divinity. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. 1. 162 The late Dr. Smith's annual prize of £25 each to the two best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts. 1801 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iii. 113 The decisive mark of a great commencing change. 1805 W. D. MACRAY *Parnassus Plays* Notes 156 The commencing words of the condition of a bond.

**Commend** (*kōmēnd*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *commend(e, commende, (5) kōmende, 6 comment)*, 4-*commend*. [*ad. L. commendāre* to commit to any one's charge, entrust, commend to his care, recommend, *f. L. com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit into one's hands or charge, etc.: see *MANDATE*. OF. *commender* had the sense of both *commend* and *command* (the latter a developed sense of *L. mandāre*), and *commande* in Eng. had orig. the same two senses. But here, in course of the 14th c., the form *commend* was taken from *L. commendare* (well known with its derivatives in feudal and ecclesiastical law, also in the Vulgate) in the original *L.* sense, and *command(e)* in this sense gradually went out of use. See *COMMAND v.*]

1. To give in trust or charge, deliver to one's care or keeping; to commit, entrust: + *a.* a thing. Formerly in such expressions as *commend to memory* (*L. commendare memoriā*), also *commend to paper, writing*, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 28 Anent Magmas it shal commende [1388 bitake to keyping] his vesseles. c. 1475 *Babees Bk.* 5 Yif that youre lordis his owne coppe lyste commende To you to drynke. 1550 BUCON *Gov. Virtue* Wks. (1843) 482 Commend to memory the fiftenth chapter of Corinthians. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 The maister to whose iudgement I commend the choice. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 169 To her white hand see thou do commend This seal'd-vp counsaile. c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. xxviii. Wks. V. 464 The conduct of the right wing... was com-

mended to his brother. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 97 These Rhymes I did to Memory commend. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 184 The 'cup of bitterness'... was again commended to his lips.

b. a person. Now *esp.* used of committal to the divine keeping: To commit with a prayer or act of faith, 'to deliver up with confidence' (*J.*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 134 Un to you tweyne, I my soule commende. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 He... saise deuote priaris and commende him till his godd. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 492, I comende you my wyfe... & my children. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 We commend vnto thy mercifull goodnes, this congregation. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxviii. 201 Who errs and mends, to God himself commends. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. ix, The Island's King... with grave speech... Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended. 1803 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, Having commended himself... to the Saints, Quentin... retired to rest.

2. To present as worthy of favourable acceptance, regard, consideration, attention, or notice; to direct attention to, as worthy of notice or regard; to RECOMMEND: *a.* a thing.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowpe comende. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxiii. (1495) 900 Mylke is commendyd for it nouryssheth well the body. 1506 COGAN *Haven Health* lxiv. (1636) 76 Harts-ease... is commended for a rupture. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 381 They commended Peace to both. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 393 The pleasant humanity of the subject may commend it more to one's liking.

b. a person.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Mac.* xii. 42 He... commendide him to alle his freendis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 [The] Abbot of Pontinnack, to whom the Pope... had commended him. 1596 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 109 The bearer hereof... I have bin requested to commend unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xvi. 1, I commend vnto you Phebe our sister. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. ix. 543, I shall be glad if you will commend me to their acquaintance.

c. *fig.* To recommend.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* viii. 8 Mete comendith vs not to God. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Y<sup>e</sup> prayer that fraternal charite or brotherly loue commendeth before God.

4. To recommend (a person) to do a thing.

1647 LULLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 171 Some friend shall commend the party inquiring to accept of some employment very advantageous.

3. *gen.* To mention as worthy of acceptance or approval, to express approbation of, praise, extol.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Pe prophet comendis þe prechyng of crist. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 761 For that that som men blamen euer yit, Loo! other maner folk comenden it. c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or preysyn, *laud.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In all ages noble enterprises haue ben commended. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 180 She did commend my yellow stockings of late. 1634 H. R. tr. *Salerno Regim.* Pref. 2 Commend it, or come and nend it. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 3 My calmer thoughts his choice commend. 1844 THIRWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 175 He commended their zeal.

4. To commend to be (of such a kind). *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* xlii. (1603) 485 Roger Niger is commended to haue bene a man of worthy life. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 259 The Egyptians... are commended to be... a merry Nation.

c. *absol.*

a. 1744 POPE *On Verses of Dk. Buckhm.* 2 Thou shalt live, for Buckingham commends. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 36 Commend as often as you can. 1803 LONGF. *Ways. Inn* and Interl., One, ever eager to commend.

4. To set off to advantage, or with added grace, lustre, etc.; to adorn or grace. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 2 A wyse tounge commendeth knowledge [Vulg. *ornat scientiam*]. 1580 LYLIV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 300 What... more commendeth a woman than constancie? 1599 GOLD. *Mirr.* (1851) 47 Gold commends the precious stone. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* Wks. II. 111 The light of the candle doth not dazzle, but rather commend the light of the sun. 1644 MILTON *Arrop.* (Arb.) 70 The graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure.

b. *fig.* (in proverbial expression).

1600 VENER *Via Recta* iii. 48 Such as have very strong stomaches, or like to have their meat commend their drinke.

5. To recommend to kindly remembrance; formerly in ordinary use in the conveyance of greetings, now arch.: e.g. *Commend me to —*, remember me kindly to —; — *commends him(self) to you*, — asks to be kindly remembered to you, sends his kind remembrances; *I commend me to you*, I present my kind regards or remembrances.

1463 *Past. Lett.* II. 138 Ryght worchepful ser... I comend me to you [earlier letters have *recommend* and *command*]. c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or gretyn [1499 *recomende*, *recommende*]. c. 1508 MRQ. DORSET in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 173 II. 147, I hertely commende me vnto you. 1563 in E. Lodge *Ilust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 340 We comende us unto yo<sup>r</sup> good Lordshipp. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 235 Signior Anthonio Commends him to you. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, To commend him unto one, *salvo*. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 528 Commend me to my son.

6. *Ecll.* To bestow in *commendam*. Also *absol.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Connc. Trent* (1616) 239 A Cathedral Church might be commended to a Deacon. *Ibid.* 235 But the Popes... did pass these limits, and commended for a longer time. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Commendam*, He to whom the Church is *commended*, hath the Fruits and Profits thereof, only for a certain time. 1805 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/1 A Council of Merida commended to the metropolitan the churches of certain bishops who had been ordered to retire from their sees and do penance.

7. *Hist.* To place under the personal protection

of a feudal lord ('se in vassaticum alicui commendare' Du Cange).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 91 The freeman might... determine to whom... he should commend himself. *Ibid.* 121 The kingdom of England... was twice commended to a foreign potentate. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 253 *note*, Vassus... was used... in the Karolingian period for a freeman commended, or placed in the relation of comitatus, to a lord. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 781/2 The privileged position of the abbey tenants gradually led the other men of the valley to 'commend' themselves to the abbey.

8. *Commend me (us) to*: a colloquial expression, serious or ironical, of choice or preference, = 'give me by choice'. Orig. of a person.

1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 4 Of all that I have met in my time, commend me to Betty Duall. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, For a handsome, generous, sharp-witted knave, commend me to Hunsdrich the porter. 1844 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 635/2 Commend me to Edinburgh above all cities! 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 51 Commend me to home-joy, the family board Altar and hearth!

¶ App. confused or blended with the verbs COMMEND and COMMAND.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 107 That most admirable passage... applauded and commended vpon by Lactantius himself. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 59 To commend over his condition and transcendent power... as a matter of publique consequence. 1673-4 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 417 Whensoeuer you shall have any further occasion to commend me, I shall not fail to testify that I am, etc.

† **Commend**, *sb. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. *F. commende*, corresp. to *It.* and *med.L. commenda* a benefice given in charge to any one (see *COMMENDAM*), lit. 'a deposit, charge', *f. commendāre* to give in charge, entrust, etc.: see *prec.* In the other senses it may have been formed immed. from the verb in Eng. or Sc.]

1. *Ecll.* = COMMENDAM 1. In *commend*, to *commend*: in *commendam*. *Sc.*

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 1128 The rent at will he [king off England] gaiff [that byschop] in commend. *Ibid.* I. 172 Glaskow thair gaif... To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ProL. 108 Ane kinrik of paroch kyrkis cuppillit with commendis.

b. Feudal protection: see *COMMEND v.* 7. *Sc.*

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 1072 The lord Bewmond in to the north he [Edward] send. Thair lordschippys all thair gaiff him in commend.

2. *Commendation.*

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 1473 The gret commend that scho to Wallace gaiff Befor the king. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 277 Quhairthrow he gait commend Of largenes and liberalitie. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 49 Speak in his just commend.

b. with *a* and *pl.* Also *a* *commends*.

1606 ROLLOCK *Lect. 1 Thess.* (ed. 1606) 100 (Jam.) Thou... givest vs a goode commend, and vtterst a great rejoicing for vs. 1631 HEYWOOD *F. Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 302 To... vouchsafe some few commends Befor his death. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* in Hazl. *Doddley* XIII. 427 You give yourself a plausible commends.

3. A greeting, remembrance, compliment.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE XI. 966 The harrold Jop in England some he send, And wrayt to Bruce rycht hartlie this commend, Besekand him to cum and tak his croun. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. i. 38 Tell her I send to her my kind commends. 1608 L. MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* v, Thanks M. Jaylor, and a kind commend. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 Mr. William Pawley, to whom I desire my most hearty commends may be presented.

**Commend**, *obs. form of COMMENT sb.*

¶ **Commenda.** Also 6-*do*. The Latin and Ital. form of the word COMMENDAM, occurs. used.

1598 FLORIO *Comendatore*... one that hath Comendoes [1611 *Commendas*] put to his charge. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Connc. Trent* (1616) 27 The abuses of Commendes and Annates. *Ibid.* 468 Willing to get Benefices in Commenda. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 393 *Commenda*, or *ecclesia commendata*, is a living commended by the crown to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided for it. 1805 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.*, *Commenda*.

**Commendable** (*kōmēndāb'l*), *a.* [*a.* OF. *commendable*, *ad. L. commendābilis* praiseworthy, *f. commendāre*: see *COMMEND* and *-ABLE*. The French derivation gave the earlier accentuation, *commendable*, *commendable*, the latter still, with an uncertain exception, used by Shakspeare. Dr. Johnson noted this as obsolete, and *commendable*, although considered by Walker 'vulgar', is now prevalent.]

1. Proper to be commended, deserving of commendation or approval, praiseworthy, laudable.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Meliō.* ¶ 894 No thing so comendable in a gret lord, as when he is debonaire. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecll.* xlii. 8 Thou schalt be comendable in the sight of alle men. c. 1400 BERYN 255 Ne myrth is nat commendabil, that ay is by o syde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xxix, Your great deccyte is nothing commendable. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 110 Silence is only commendable In a neats tongue dr'd, and a maid not vendible. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 123 To set them forth in their commendablest fashion. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 71 Liberality and bounty are exceedingly commendable. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Applying the Act with most commendable zeal.

2. *Commendatory. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 45 This hope... that your opinion concerning his person, and behaviour, would be no lesse commendable then oures. *Ibid.* 360, I mistrust not...

but that, without our commendable certificate, hee is like enough to please. [Cf. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 51.]

† **B.** as *sb.* A commendable thing or quality.

1554 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 340 All the Commendables in Politicke Government. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 25 Touching the third Commendable in the search of our selves, namely, Certainty and Evidence.

**Commendableness.** [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] Commendable quality, praiseworthiness.

1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 225 No man else can finde any commendableness in them. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* iv. i. 193 The Essence of Vertuousness or Commendableness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 130 The commendableness of industry.

**Commendably.** *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a commendable manner; so as to win commendation; laudably.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. vii. Nature seketh . . . howe in quietnes to be commendably disposed. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 He handled them commendably. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 67 Edric . . . challeng'd the Crown, and wore it, though not commendably. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) VII. 65 To behave commendably in the private life. 1806 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/4 The speakers were commendably brief.

† 2. In commendation. (Cf. COMMENDABLE 2.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 Everything the man said commendably of him came grudgingly.

|| **Commendaces.** *Obs.* -° [OF. (in Cotgr. 1611), corresp. to med.L. *commendatias* = *commendationes* 'officium vel orationes pro defunctis'.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commendaces*, Funeral Orations, Prayers made for the dead; Verses made in praise of the dead. [from *Cotgrave*.] Hence in PHILLIPS, etc.

|| **Commendador.** [Sp. *comendador* commander, lieutenant; now *esp.* used of a mediæval knight-commander.] A commander: chiefly as a Spanish or Venetian title.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phœnix* (1721) I. 506 That which he and the great Commendador did. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* v. i. (Venice) A base commendador! I'll ne'er endure it. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parmass.* 10 The Commendador Hannibal Caro said, that above all other stupendous things in the Commonwealth of Venice, etc. 1670 PHILLIPS, *Commendadore* (Sp.), a Consul or President in the Indies, or any foreign place: also . . . Sub-governours under the King of Spain, who is supreme master of the Knights of Castavia, and other orders of Knighthood, and by the Spaniards called Commendadores. 1683 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 122 All Commendadores of the military orders, or of Malta, should pay two-thirds of their revenue.

**Commendam** (kōmēndəm). [*acc.* sing. of med.L. *commenda* 'depositum' (Du Cange), as used in phr. *dare in commendam*, to give (sc. a benefice) in charge or trust, or as a deposit, whence also applied to the benefice so entrusted, *f.* L. *commendare* to give into one's charge, deposit, entrust; cf. OF. *commende*, mod. *commende*, and see COMMENT 3. 1, COMMENDA, -UM.]

1. In the phrase *in commendam*: used of the tenure of a benefice 'commended' or given in charge to a qualified clerk or layman, to hold until a proper incumbent was provided for it, or according to a practice of later development, bestowed upon a layman or secular ecclesiastic, with enjoyment of the revenues for life; *esp.* used of a benefice, which a bishop or other dignitary was permitted to hold along with his own preferment. (Abolished in England by statute in 1836.)

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bts.* viii. 190 A grant to the . . . Bishop of St. Davids, to hold in *Commendam* with the said Bishoprick the Rectory of Carewe. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 120 He held this living in *commendam* with his bishoprick till his death in 1740. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 456 A beneficed clergyman when promoted to a bishopric vacates his benefice by the promotion, unless the King, by special dispensation, gives him power to retain his benefice, and when this is done, he is said to hold it 'in commendam'. 1895 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198 In process of time the Roman See claimed the right of allowing a bishop, or other dignitary, to hold other benefices in *commendam* with his own preferment.

*b.* *transf.*

1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 236 My L<sup>d</sup> Carlisle does pretend to goe back to Jamaica . . . may be he has to keepe it in commendam and to goe by his deputy. 1853 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi. He might have held the office of confessor to the jail in commendam with that of executioner.

2. As *Eng. sb.* (with *pl.*) The custody of an ecclesiastical benefice in the absence of a regular incumbent; the tenure or enjoyment of the revenues of a benefice held as above. (Latin *commenda*.)

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Their sleights to get monie . . . Sixtillie, for commendams. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 242 The commendams [ed. 1690 -ums] of vacant revenues . . . and the denomination of benefices doth yield yearly to his majesty a great quantitie of money. 1685 *Petit. Reliq.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 183 That Nonresidence, Pluralities, and Commendams may be moderated. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 Dispensations called in England Commendams. 1836-7 *Act 6-7 Will. IV.* c. 77 § 18 Every commendam in future granted . . . whether temporary or perpetual, shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes.

*b.* The benefice or office so held.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Commendam* is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be conveniently pro-

vided of a pastor. [So 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 66.] 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 236 Bishop Green (having no commendam) had a very inadequate income. 1880-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 The office [abbot] became a commendam in the House of Guise.

3. = COMMANDERY 2 (med.L. *commenda*).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 60 His Commendams of the orders of Montegia, Calatravia, Alcantara, and S. James. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxvi. 158 The place belonged to a Commendam of S. James.

† **Commendatary.** *Obs. Sc.* [a. Fr. *commendaire*.] = next.

1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 402 The Commendatary of Arbroth . . . went . . . to seeke support against the regent.

**Commendatary**, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *commendatarius* (in same senses), *f.* ppl. stem *commendatū* - : see COMMENDATE and -ARY.]

*A. adj.* = COMMENDATORY (sense 2).

1611 COTGR., *Commendatary*, commendatary; given in, enjoyed, or injoying by, Commendum. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Commendatary*. The commendatary abbots.

*B. sb. a.* *Ecll.* A commendator. *b. gen.* One put in charge, a commissioner.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 155 Robert Kinge, abbat and commendatary of Osney. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 77 Commendatories were as it were Tutors and Curators of Monasteries. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 31 In those times of oppression and cruelty, the Commendatories (encomenderos) let out the Indians to travellers like beasts of burden.

**Commendate**, *v.* *Obs. exc.* as in *b.* [*f.* L. *commendatū* - ppl. stem of *commendare* to COMMEND : see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To commend. Hence *Commendating* *vbl. sb.*

1651 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 In hearing their own commendation and praise.

*b. spec.* in *ppl. a.* **Commended** [med.L. *commendatus*] = COMMENDED (see COMMENT v. 7).

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 574 How many thanes, how many commended, how many freemen.

**Commendation** (kōmēndā'jən). Forms: 3 *commendacioun*, 4-5 *oo(m)mendacioun*, 4-6 *-cion*, -*oy(u)n*, 6 *-tioun*, 6- *commendation*. [*a.* OF. *commendation*, -*cion*, ad. L. *commendatīo-nem*, n. of action *f.* *commendare* : see COMMENT. The order in which the senses appear in Eng. is not that of the actual development in Lat. and Fr.]

1. General sense: The action of commending.

† 1. Giving in charge, entrusting, committal. In gen. sense *rare*, but sense 6 (specialized from this) represents the earliest use of the word.

1523 PLAT *Divers New Exper.* (1594) 69 Verie carefull in the commendation of any secreete to his friend.

2. The expression of approval, recommendation.

1593 GOWER *Conf. III.* 145 A tale . . . Of trouthe in commendacion. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4890 He preyeth Eelde . . . And more of commendacion Than youthe in his discripcioun. 1599 FISHER *Pow. Serm.* *Cless Richmond Wks.* 289 In the fyrst shall stonde her prayse and commendacyon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.* i. ii. 275 You haue deseru'd High commendation, true applause, and loue. 1681 DRYDEN *Ads. & Achit.* To Rdr., The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph. 1757 JOHNSON *Let. Burney* 24 Dec. in *Boswell*, I remember with great pleasure your commendation of my Dictionary. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* iii. ii. 313 Mentioned . . . in terms of high commendation.

*b.* with *a* and *pl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclesi.* xxvi. Contents, A commendacion and prayse of a good honest woman. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If honest commendacions be a iust reward dew to noble enterprises. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Con-greue*, Neither soliciting flattery by publick commendations, nor provoking enmity by malignant criticism. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Cloisters*, Their commendations lag behind the truth.

† *c. pl.* = Renown, credit, repute. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funn. Mon.* 433 With singular commendations hee had seru'd . . . in the French warres. 1666 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1667) 84 Intrusted . . . with . . . considerable offices, which he discharged to his commendations. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Another sort of Steel, of higher commendations than any of the foregoing sorts.

*d.* (See quot.)

1803 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxx. 311 To these different kinds of dramatic performances was added a kind of prologue, called a commendation.

3. Recommendation of a person to the favourable notice or attention of another. Also in *Letter of commendation*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 204 This letter of owre commendation. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 79 Come . . . With Commendation from great Potentates. 1601 - *All's Well* iv. iii. 92 The Duke hath offered him Letters of commendations to the King. 1809 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* v. The Governor said . . . His commendation, sir, shall have its weight. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 277 The courtesy our letter of commendation demands from him.

4. (gen. in *pl.*) Remembrances sent to those at a distance; respects, compliments, greetings. *arch.*

1599 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Asfyr my moste herty commendacions. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 12 The manner of commendations (which with us is retained for an order of Salutation or greeting) . . . customably is delivered in this forme: After our hearty commendations unto your L. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 98. 1608 *Penn. Archives* I. 106 After Our very hearty Commendations, It having pleased Almighty God, about Ten of the Clock this morning, to bless his ma<sup>y</sup> and His Royal Consort the Queene, with the Birth of a hopefull Son. 1803 SCOTT *Feveril* viii, Her uneasiness . . . was removed, by

the arrival of Whitaker, with her husband's commendations.

† 5. A thing that recommends, a recommendation. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 302 Let me show forth thy commendations free. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 It was thought a great commendation for a young scholler to make an Oration extempore. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 96 The Want of Tools and Materials, if the Model is answered, is a Commendation to the Workman.

II. Special senses.

6. *Liturg.* (gen. in *pl.*; also *Commendation of Souls*) An office originally ending with the prayer *Tibi, Domine, commendamus*, in which the souls of the dead were commended to God; said both before their burial, and in anniversary or commemorative services. In colleges: see quot. 1709.

1585 *Ancr. R.* 22 A morwen, ower a niht efter þe suffragiis of Uhtsong, siggeð Commendacioun. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 Placebo & dirige & commendacion & matynes of oure lady ordeyned of synful men. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* vi. (Arb.) 11 Whan this vigilye was don and the commendacion she was leyde in the pytte. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Contents, The Litany. The Dirige. The Commendations. The Psalms of the Passion. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 To say Masse Dirige and Commendacions in the saide Chapell for the soule of the saide Founder and all Christien sowlez. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xviii. 224 There was also in Popish times an office used in the colleges at certain times of the year, for the commendations of their benefactors. . . Now [1560]. . . was added a reformed Latin commendation of them. . . a prayer *Domine Deus*, etc. . . instead of this prayer in the popish office of commendations, viz. *Tibi Domine commendamus*. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 476.

*b.* = Commendatory prayer.

1805 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 *Commendation of the soul* (*Ordo commendationis animæ*), a form of prayer for the dying contained in the Roman Ritual.

7. *Feudal Law.* The cession by a freeman of himself and his lands to the personal protection of a feudal lord.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 164 Besides the relation . . . by beneficiary grants, there was another species more personal . . . called commendation. 1807 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 59 This commendation of Scotland to the West-Saxon King. 1875 STRONG *Const. Hist.* I. v. 79 note, The practice of commendation in England was generally the result of the police organisation.

8. *Ecll.* The giving of benefices in *commendam*; also, the condition of a commendam.

1803 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/1 The Pope . . . punished them by putting the monastery into commendation. 1805 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 s. v. *Commenda*, Since the destruction of Church property which recent times have witnessed, the practice of commendation has greatly dwindled, if not wholly ceased, throughout Europe.

III. *attrib.* † *commendation ninespence*, a bent nine-penny piece used as a love-token.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 487 Like Commendation Ninespence, crookt With to and from my Love, it lookt. [Cf. GAY *Sheph. Wk.* v. 129.]

† **Commendatitium**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* L. *commendatitius* + -AL.] = COMMENDATORY A i b.

1601 W. WATSON *Sparing Discov.* a12a, Letters commendatitiales (*litteræ commendatitiae*).

**Commendative**, *a.* *rare* -°. [*ad.* L. *commendatīvus* : see COMMENT and -IVE.] = COMMENDATORY. Hence *Commendatively* *adv.*

1805 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* xxxiii. 216 She observed commendatively.

**Commendator** (kōmēndā'tar). [*a.* late L. *commendator*, agent-n. *f.* *commendare*; in ancient use 'one who commends', but in med.L. the title of the member of a knightly order, entrusted with the management of a *commenda* or COMMANDERY; = COMMANDER 3. Cf. It. *comendatore* 'one that hath comendas put to his charge' Florio (sense 1); Sp. *comendador* 'one that hath commandements given him in charge'; in sense 1, Du Cange has *commendatarius*, *f.* *commendataire*.]

1. One who holds a benefice in *commendam*.

1561 Q. KENNEDY (*title*), *Ane Oratiounes* set furth be Master Quintine Kennedy, commendatour of Crosraguelli. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 428 The other [abbey] was of Bushlsham . . . in Berkshire, made by Barlow, Bishop of S. Davids, that was Commendator of it. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. i. v. (1743) 338 The abbacies of others were given to Laymen in Commendam, and they under the name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made up the first State of the clergy. 1875 W. M. LILWORTH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 83 In 1560 the Pope appointed Thomas Hay . . . Commendator of the Monastery [of Glenluce].

† 2. The president of a COMMANDERY; a knight-commander. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxvi. 158 He knew of several persons, that . . . could not obtain from the same Commendators the like faculties. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/1 The Commentator, or Great Master of the Order . . . is to be Knighted in the midst of the Knights.

3. = COMMENDADOR, as a Spanish title: lieutenant, viceroy.

1583 STOCKER *Civile Warres Lowe Countries* i. 102 b, Don Lewis of Requesens, the great commendator of Castil. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav.* 31 The Commendator of the Dutch [at Surat], came one day to give me a visit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 232 Don Ferdinand de Toledo, great Commendator of Leon . . . a nobleman of the first rank.



Hence **Commenda-torship** [from sense 1].  
 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 301/2 Lord Robert Stewart..obtained ..the Commendatorship of the Bishoprick.  
**Commendatory** (kōmēndātorī), *a.* and *sb.*  
 Also 7-8 *command-*. [ad. late L. *commendātorius*, *f.* *commendātor* : see *prec.* and *-ORY*.]  
*A. adj.*

1. Having the attribute of commending or recommending.

1555 [see b]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 405 Let the Fathers be .. eloquent in their commendatory Declarations. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 10 The commendatory subscriptions of Confessors and Martyrs. 1833 H. COLLIERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1859) I. 43 A copy of commendatory verses. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii. He would venture upon a commendatory grin.

*b.* **Commendatory letter or epistle**: a letter commending a person to favourable notice or reception; *esp.* a testimonial or letter of introduction given for this purpose by a bishop to a member of his diocese when about to travel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 308 He had received letters commendatory of pope Leo the tenth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 17 (R.) That no Englishman should enter into Scotland, without letters commendatory of their awne soueraine lorde. 1679 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. iii. (1673) 309 Commendatory Epistles granted to all whether Clergie or Laity that were to travel, as Tickets of Hospitality. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. *Bellerophonis literas portare*; when a man carrieth commendatory letters to his own hurt.

*c.* **Commendatory prayer**: in the Anglican Liturgy, a prayer in which a person at the point of death is commended to the mercy of God.

1661 *Prayer-bk., Rubric in Burial Office*. A commendatory prayer for a sick person at the point of departure. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 Their heroes appear... to live that they may die with the Commendatory Prayer on their lips.

2. Holding a benefice in commendam.

1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylyn* 67 John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, then Commendatory-Dean thereof. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 295 The estates possessed by bishops and canons, and commendatory abbots. 1879 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Abbot*. Some abbots secular were commendatory, enjoying a portion of the revenues.

*b.* **Held in commendam**.  
 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 206 The bishopricks, and the great commendatory abbies, were, with few exceptions, held by that order [the nobility].

3. Pertaining to feudal commendation.  
 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 127 The feudal or commendatory relation is a very delicate relation.

*B. sb.*  
 1. A commendatory fact or word. *Obs.*

1641 *Chet's Life in Hurt Sedt.* B iv b, The... King upon the sole commendatories of his former deservings reserved that honour for him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 A sufficient evidence and commendatory of his own piety. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Whatever did but bear... the superscription of the holy Jesus would need no other commendatories to our affection. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.), Just as if Cicero had spoke commendatories of Anthony.

2. A knight-commander. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. vii. (Arb.) 165 Chiefe Commendatory of the order of the knights of Alcantara. 1790 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 220/2 Degraded of the order of St. Jago, of which he was a commendatory. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 560 The palace of the commendatory of the Teutonic order... once stood here.

3. One who holds a benefice in commendam.

a 1630 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 337 Condemned to die for keeping intelligence with the Commendatory of Driburgh. 1796 AVLISSE *Parerg.* 191 In Process of Time Commendatories, by divers Pretences of Honesty and Necessity made use of the Fruits themselves.

4. = COMMANDERY. *Obs.*

1586 FERNES *Blas. Gentrie* 127 The Knights of this order... became possessed of... beautiful monasteries and manye fayre Commendatories. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 533 The Stadtholder of the bailiwick of Thuringia and the Commendatory of Grifstadt.

5. = COMMENDAM 2. *Obs.*

1755 R. KEITH *Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 36 His uncle, now become primate of St. Andrew's, resigned in his favour the commendatory of Arbroath. 1849 J. GRANT *Mém. Kir-kaldy Gr.* xxi. 245 His Commendatory of Coldingham [was given] to Home of Manderston.

**Commended** (kōmēndéd), *ppl. a.* [f. *COMMEND* v. + *-ED*.] Mentioned as worthy of approval; recommended, praised, approved.

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 7 b, The hye and commended ordre of knighthode. 1601 SHAKS. *Jnl. C. ii.* i. 271, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty. 1873-4 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 181 (*Class Prizes Lists*), Highly Commended.—Brown-ing, Campbell, etc.

*b.* Bound by feudal commendation.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 188 The protection which the commended freeman received from his lord.

**Commender** (kōmēndar). (Chiefly in 17th c.) [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*.] One who commends.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 22 A glad commender of it. 1605 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 28 Every old man... is a commender of the time past. 1707 *Ref. Ridicule* 280 He... is his own Commender. 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Free-Thinking* 241 (L.) Who, unqualified to understand one single page of Cicero, presumes to set up for his commender and patron.

**Commending** (kōmēndin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *COMMEND* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *COMMEND*; commendation.

a 1400-30 *Alexander* 2346 Pire athils of Atenes... kest vp a crie... in comending of his carpe. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*

(1840) I. 27 Bishops and judges... though not made by his commanding are usually by his commending to the king. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 249 It claims high commending.

**Commending**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That commends. Hence **Commendingly** *adv.*

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 88 Concerning himself, he thought commendingly, a tear would have overcome him.

**Commendment**, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-MENT*.] Commendation.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/1 Thus mightest thou have full prefe in thy Margaries goodnesse, by commendment of other jewels badnesse. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. You must shew and insinuate yourself responsible, and equivalent now to my commendment.

**Commendo**, *Obs.* [ad. It. or med.L. *commenda*; in quot. 1628 perh. only a grandiose alteration of *COMMEND sb.*: see *-ADO*.]

1. = COMMENDA, COMMANDERY.

1598 FLORIO, *Commendatore*, one that hath commendes [1611 *Comendas*] put to his charge.

2. = COMMEND sb. 2, recommendation.

1608 VENNER *Bathes of Bath* (1650) 361 By these commendoes he gets Patients.

**Commendress**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *COMMENDER* + *-ESS*.] A female commender.

1611 COTGR., *Loufresse*, a praiseresse, commendresse. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Prijseresse*, commendresse.

**Commendry**, *sb. Obs. rare.*

c 1475 *Sq. of Love Degre* 688 She sereed that body with specrey, With wyrgin waxe and commendry.

**Commendum**, *Obs.* Also *comendum*. [Perh. originally meant as a rectification of the abnormal *COMMENDAM*.]

1. = COMMENDAM 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Encomenda*, a comendum: an ecclesiasticall living so called. 1611 COTGR., *Commende*, a Comendum: or Benefice giuen in Commendum. 1640 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 31 Commendums, if the possessor die, revert to the depositor. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 5 Principal Abbeyes... given in great Commendum.

2. = COMMANDERY.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 175 Two hundred fiftie nine Commendums of the Order of the Knights of Malta. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 16.

**Commenniche**, *obs. form of COMMONLY*.

**Commensal** (kōmēnsāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *commensale*. [a. *F. commensal*:-med.L. *commensāl-is*, *f. com-* together with + *mensa* table, *mensālis* belonging to the table.] *A. adj.*

1. Eating at, or pertaining to, the same table.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/2 O where hast thou bee so long commensal? a 1693 UROUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Commensal fool. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 269/1 Commensal pleasures.

2. *Biol.* Applied to animals or plants which live as tenants of others (distinguished from *parasitic*).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 140 The tube... is very frequently inhabited by... a commensal decapod crustacean. 1881 LUSBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 405 Schwendener proposed, in 1869, the... theory... that lichens are not autonomous organisms, but commensal associations of a fungus parasitic on an alga.

*B. sb.*

1. One of a company who eat at the same table, a mess-mate.

1450 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 235 There was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and commensal with the Pope. 1644-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 258 The guests of the great King of Heaven, and the commensals of the Lord Jesus, with whom we do then [at the Eucharist] communicate. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 229 The holders of them might be commensals.

2. Formerly a name for the 'Oppidans' at Eton. *Obs.* (Cf. *Commoner* at Winchester.)

1615 *Eton Audit-bk.* in M. Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 193 For a little table to lantnen the Commensals table in the Hall. 1884 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 (*Eton*) In 1614 there seem to have been about forty 'Commensals'.

3. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives attached to or as a tenant of another, and shares its food (distinguished from a *parasite*, which feeds on the body of its host). Also applied to the host itself.

1872 DANA *Coralis* i. 25 Frequently each Actinia has its special favorite, proving an inherited preference for... that kind of change or range of conditions, which the preferred commensal provides. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 It might be... that the green constituents were not integral elements of the animal, but foreign bodies, living within it, —commensals or 'messmates', as they are called. 1880 DAY *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 51 A common example of a commensal is the Sucking-fish.

**Commensalism** (kōmēnsāliz'm). [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*; cf. *parasitism*.] A commensal condition.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 42. 1872 DANA *Coralis* i. 24 Now and then an Actinia puts itself on the back of a crab, a kind of association styled commensalism by Van Beneden. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* (ed. 6) 267 In the Lichens we have the most remarkable instance in the vegetable kingdom of... symbiosis or commensalism.

**Commensality** (kōmēnsāliti). [f. *COMMENSAL*; cf. *F. commensaliti*.] Commensal state; the habit of eating at the same table.

1611 COTGR., *Commensaliti*, Commensalitie; a continual feeding together at one table. 1650 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 142 Being enjoined or prohibited certain foods... to avoid community with the Gentiles upon promiscuous commensality. 1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 326 'Eating

together,' as Dr. Johnson would say, 'promotes good will, Sir, commensality is benevolent'. 1881 R. N. CURT in *Mission Life* No. 137. 201 Modified Caste, limited... to Rules of Intermarriage and Commensality.

**Commensation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. the elements (*com-*, *mensa*) of med.L. *commensālis*: see *-ATION*.] Eating at the same table.

a 1662 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 (L.) Daniel... probably declined Pagan commensation or to eat of meats forbidden to the Jews.

**Commensurate**, *v.* [f. *COM-* + *MENSTRUUM* + *-ATE*.] To dissolve together. Hence **Commensurating**, *ppl. a.* mutually dissolving.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* XLIII. 306 In the caloric mixtures... the commensurating substances... become warm.

**Commensurability** (kōmēnsiurābiliti, -jūr-). [f. next, or its L. original; see *-ITY*: cf. *F. commensurabilit*.] The quality of being commensurable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xviii. 247 The commensurability or incommensurability of lines. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 322 A comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlii. 133 Whenever we look for commensurabilities and equalities in nature, we are disappointed. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Gifts* (1885) II. 437 There is no commensurability between a man and my gift.

**Commensurable** (kōmēnsiurāb'l, -jūr-), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *commensurābil-is* (Boeth.) having a common measure, *f. com-* together + *mensurābilis* that can be measured, *f. mensurā-re* to measure (see *-BLE*), *f. mensura* measure, *f. mens-* ppl. stem of *metiri* to measure, *METRE*. Also in French (Oresme 14th c.), which may be the intermediate source of the Eng.]

1. Of numbers or magnitudes: Having, or reducible to, a common measure; divisible without remainder by the same quantity. Also, in wider sense, measurable by the same standard or scale of values. *Const. with, to.*

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* B j, .20. and .36. be commensurable, seying .4. is a common diuisor for them bothe. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. Def. i. 229 All numbers are commensurable one to another. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325 *note*, Divided into parts that are commensurable. 1826 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. 142 Mind is not commensurable with Space. 1870 JESS *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) p. xiii, Works of art are commensurable only when the theories which produced them have a common basis.

2. Proportionable in measure, size, amount, etc.; having a suitable proportion, proportionate to.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* II. (1845) 29 His pleasure and His work are commensurable. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 490 God... hath rewards commensurable to every man's case. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 183 Such a Neck as is commensurable to their Legs. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xv. § 3 The two punishments must be perfectly commensurable.

3. Capable of measurement, measurable (by something else). *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esay* vi. 9 We must not conceive that God is commensurable by any place. 1666 R. COKE *Yast. Vind. (Arts & Sc.)* 12 If I see such a solid body, the Understanding judgeth whether this body be commensurable or not, by any notion... before understood.

4. as *sb.* A commensurable quantity; also *fig.*

1826 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. 227 Not as commensurables, measuring a greater by ourselves the less, but, etc.

**Commensurableness**. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Commensurable quality or state.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Nnij, To make that trialle of commensurableness. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 12 There is no commensurableness between this Object and a created Understanding. 1865 *Reader* 16 Sept. 399/3 They occupy exactly the same number of lines both in Greek and English... the commensurableness was undesigned.

**Commensurably**, *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a commensurable manner.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 7 That baptism is commensurably practicable upon Infants, under the Gospel, as circumcision in the time of the Law, is not evident.

**Commensurate** (kōmēnsiurāt-, -jūr-), *a.* [ad. L. *commensurāt-us* (Boeth.), *f. com-* together + *mensurāt-us* measured, *f. mensurā-re* to measure: see *COMMENSURABLE*.]

1. Having the same measure; of equal extent, duration, or magnitude; coextensive. *Const. with.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 57 He... whose actions are exactly commensurate with equity and justice. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 191 (T.) An age, a certain long space of time, that is commensurate with the duration of the thing that is spoken of. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Matter and gravity are always commensurate. 1832 MACAULAY *Burleigh, Ess.* (1851) I. 224 The life of Burleigh was commensurate with one of the most important periods. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 5 Christendom and... the Roman Empire, according to his notions commensurate. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 2 In modern Europe the influence of women and the spread of civilization have been nearly commensurate.

2. Formerly also with *to*. *Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Beniv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 201 Having a Duration... commensurate to Eternity. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 162 The Solar Year, and the Lunar Year too, were exactly commensurate to one another. 1713 DENHAM *Phys. Theol.* 10 *note*, If the Fish... be of equal Weight to the Water, that is Commensurate to the Bulk of it, the Fish will rest there. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 P 14 The duties of life are commensurate to its duration.

2. Of corresponding extent, magnitude, or degree; proportionate, adequate. Const. *to*, also *with*.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 554 That our hope be but commensurate to our sincerity. 1660 W. SECKER *Von-such Prof.* 15 A drop of praises is not commensurate to a sea of favours. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 157 The necks of Birds and Quadrupeds are commensurate to their legs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 95 You know how it can act when its power is commensurate to its will. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. II. 374 To assist him with a force at all commensurate to the undertaking. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 59 If we have firmness to imitate his [Newton's] example, we shall, no doubt, reap a commensurate reward. 1873 COOK *Job* (*Speaker's Comm.*) IV. 3/4 Prosperity and misery are not always commensurate with man's deserts.

† 3. Corresponding in nature (*with, to*); belonging to the same sphere or realm of things. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 Herein he judges and is judg'd, measures and is commensurate to the right reason. 1674 GOUT *Tongue* (J.), By the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 15 Plato adds, that according to Empedocles, the Definition of Colour was this, ἀπόφωσιν σχημάτων ὅπῃ σφαιρικός καὶ αἰσθητός, The Defluxion of Figures commensurate to the Sight and Sensible. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form, commensurate with sight, and sensible.

4. Characterized by a common measure; = COMMENSURABLE 1. *rare*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. xvii, We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, nor made up, and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days, and years, which are the common measures. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 107 Were these three periods commensurate to one another, that is, did a month consist of any equal number of days and the year of a certain number of lunar months. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 346 The mean motions of no two planets are exactly commensurate.

† Commensurate (*kōmensiūrēt, -fūr*), *v. Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATE 3: cf. *mensurate* and *L. mensurāre* to measure.]

1. *intr.* To be of the same measure or extent *with*; to agree or 'square' *with*. (*rare*.)

1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mori.* I. 5 Let us see how it commensurates with the universality of Scripture and Reason. *Ibid.* v. 21 Being only commensurates with Time, or length of days.

2. *trans.* To make commensurate; to proportion; to make to correspond in nature.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 481/2 Nature hath equally commensurate the Senses according to the Sensibles. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iii. 81 (R.) Fitly and suitably commensurated and proportioned each to other. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 19, I will... To Loveliness immense, commensurate my Love.

3. To reduce to a measure or standard; to define the extent of; to put a measure to; to measure.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 His designe shall commensurate his reformation, gives it leave to go to such a degree and no further. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 312 The aptest terms to define or commensurate the longitude of places. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 421/1 Before the World there were, neither year nor seasons, by which this generable World is commensurated.

Commensurately, *adv.* [f. COMMENSURATE a. + -LY 2.] In a commensurate manner; proportionately, correspondingly.

1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 277 (R.) The law of sin and the law of the mind... are adequately and commensurately opposite. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 142 God will be more commensurately paid. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 414 The sense of responsibility is commensurately enfeebled.

b. So as to be commensurate.

1694 W. HOLDER *Time* (J.), We make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year.

Commensurateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being commensurate.

1661 BOYLE *Style Scriptures* 165 Its Rules ought to be estimated by their Tendency, and Commensurateness to its End. 1853 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 188 Want of symmetry or commensurateness.

Commensuration (*kōmensiūrā-tiōn, -fūr*), *n.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *commensuration* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *commensurātiō-em* (Boeth.), f. *com-* together + *mensurātiō* measurement.]

1. The measuring of things against or in comparison with each other.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 By applyenge parte to parte and membre to membre, by commensuration, as Helisey dyd reyse to lyfe the wydwowes sone. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 21 God's Omnipresence... without any commensuration of parts to any [space], or circumscription within any. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sac.* I. iii. (R.), A strait and a curve line may perhaps be brought by immediate commensuration, nearer to equality than any given difference; but the equality can never be brought to a point. 1844-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 487 The minds of few can take in the whole of a great author, and fewer can draw him close enough to another for just commensuration.

† 2. The action of measuring; measurement. *Obs.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 360 Such commensurations as are made in the wanderynge turnynges of such vyages. 1690 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 288 The... more Western term of Longitude, from whence the moderns begin their commensuration. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* (1756) 38 Some cubits above the common commensuration.

† b. As a quality: Measurement, measure, magnitude, size. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 323 The largenes of heauen

and commensuration of the earth. 1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 6 The true commensuration taken in Feet.

3. The action of proportioning, or fact of being proportioned; proportion, commensurateness.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 764 There must be a commensuration or proportion between the Body moved, and the force. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 250 Judging of Commensuration or Incommensuration of a Body. 1653 WILKINS *Gift of Prayer* II. (R.), He is pleased to esteem them [our services] by their commensuration to us, if in respect of our abilities they are the best. 1781 W. JONES *Phys. Disquis.* in G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlii. 133 Where we look for commensuration, we find variety and infinity.

† Commensurative, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commensurāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Having relation to measurement or dimension.

Hence Commensuratively, *adv.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 55. *Ibid.* 57 The manner of corporeal substances is to be in a place circumscripively, commensuratively, dimensionally, or locally.

† Commensurator. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. COM- + L. *mensurātor* measurer.] One that measures, or equals in measure.

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 80 We shall finde Commensurators for all, let them commence as high as they can.

† Commensure, *v. Obs. rare* — 1. [cf. COMMENSURATE *v.* and COMMASURE *v.*] *intr.* = COMMENSURATE *v.* 1.

1654 J. P. TYRANTS & PROTECTORS *Set Forth* 43 His greatness provokes his goodness to commensure herewith.

Comment (*kōment*), *sb.* Also 5-7 coment, 6 com(m)ente, (com)ment. [a. OF. *comment* (-end, -and) commentary, ad. L. *commentum* invention, contrivance, enthymeme, (in Isidore) a comment or interpretation (see COMMENTARY); from *comment-us*, pa. pple. of *commen-is-or* (root *com-men-*) to devise by careful thought, contrive, invent, f. \**men-*, root of *mens*, *memini*, etc. The mod. use corresponds to that of Isidore.]

† 1. An expository treatise, an exposition; a commentary. *Obs.*

c. 1400 LANFRANC'S *Cirurg.* 43 Galien seip in þe eende of his coment coold is moost grevous to a senewy lyme þat is woundid. c. 1475 BABEUS *Bk.* (1868) 1 This tretys... this lytil coment. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Ded. 141 (end of Bk.), I have also a schort coment [i.e. comment] compild, To expon strange historeis and termes wild. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 5 A thirde boke, which is a very coment and expositioun unto my seconde. 1609 BEN JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii. He speaks all riddle. I must have a comment ere I can conceive him. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purch.* 45 Barbary... in his largest Edition of his Comment upon Vitruvius. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dir. Worship* 139 The middle three [lections] from some Comment on Holy Scripture.

2. A remark or note in explanation, exposition, or criticism of a literary passage; an annotation; a remark or criticism (*on* or *upon* anything).

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folly* (1570) 106 For all Scripture new comentes to devise. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 263 Forgive the Comment that my passion made Vpon thy feature. a. 1628 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 11 Some Comments clear not, but increase the doubt. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 494 Hence comment after comment. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 191 Bibles with cuts and comments. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 25 What few explanatory comments I have felt it necessary to add.

b. In extended and fig. uses.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* 127 a, Which wonder the southsaies interpreted to betoken a great... alteration... which according to... their coment happened. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, Bella looked to Mrs. Boffin's face for a comment on... this stormy humour in her husband. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 264 The names of the hostages... are a good comment on the mixed population of the Northern Kingdom.

3. *collect.* The expository or critical matter added to illustrate the text of a book.

1529 PAPPE *W. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Beware my Comment, tis odds the margent shall be as full as the text. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* Pref. 31 The... Text... is printed... in a black English letter, the more easily to be distinguished from the Comment. 1795 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 17 Some adopted the comment, others stuck to the text. 1899 TENNYSON *Melita & Vivien* 681 None can read the text, not even I; And none can read the comment but myself.

4. The action of commenting; animadversion, criticism, remark.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 35 You need not set your thoughts in rubric thus For wholesale comment. 1876 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 The fact that he should have taken no distinct side... has been the subject of some comment.

† 5. 'Sometime it is taken for a lie or fayned tale' (Bullock 1616; also in Cockeram 1623). *Obs.* [So L. *commentum*: cf. also COMMENT *v.* 1.]

6. *Comb.* as *commentless*, *comment-like* adj. or adv. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 242 They Comment-like refer to this. 1886 H. MERIVALE in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 550 The commentless record of such and such a letter.

Comment (*kōment*, *kōment*), *v.* Also 6 comente. [In branch I, ad. med. L. *commentāre*, to devise, excogitate (usually in a bad sense, of fraud or mischief), by-form of L. *commentāri*, freq. of *commen-is-ci*, *comment-us*, to devise, invent, contrive: see prec. In branch II, app. immediately f. COMMENT *sb.*: cf. F. *commenter* to expound (Cotgr.), It. *commentare* to expound largely (Florio).

With the exception of that from Spenser (sense 1), all the verse quots. accent the first syllable; but some orthoepists recognize *commēnt*, which is usual in Scotland;

cf. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 349 Trisyllables formed by adding a termination... retain the accent of the radical word: as... *commenting*, *commenting*, *assurance*.]

I. repr. med. L. *commentāre*.

† 1. *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent (especially something false or bad). *Obs.* (The quots. 1554 and 1596 appear to connect this with branch II.)

c. 1450 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 129 Machomete the false prophete... *commentenge* [L. *commentavit*, v.r. *adinventit*] the wicked secte of Saraceny. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 376 Whether it may be seen rightfull to comment any thing or to abate as concerning the matter in defining holy scriptures. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 53 Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thebes, and others other-where; But, where-soever they comment the same, They all consent that ye begotten were And borne here in this world.

II. f. COMMENT, *sb.*

2. *trans.* To furnish with comments; to make a comment or comments on; to annotate. *arch.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 75 Laysure to reprinte, correcte, and comente the same. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1841) 119 An-elm... commenting the Epistles to Titus and the Philippians. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocris* 29. I comment therefore these words thus. 1700 PATER *Carmen* Sec. 158 To trace each Toil, and comment every War. 1756 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 285 The chief desire of him that comments an author. 1836-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 149 The treatise was commented, abridged... and even turned into verse.

† b. with extension, *into*, *away*.

1641 FULLER *Holy State* 33 (T.) She studiously avoids all suspicious expressions, which wanton apprehensions may colourably comment into obscenity. 1756 AMHURST *Terra Fil.* No. 40. 217 This oath, like other oaths, is commented away, and interpreted so loosely.

3. *intr.* To write explanatory or critical notes († *to*) on, or upon a text.

1611 COTGR., *Comment*, expounded, commented on. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 230 Hee... Commenting to that text of Scripture... writes, etc. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 757 To be copied, printed, commented on, translated. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 The same Manuscript which I am translating, and upon which I am commenting.

4. To make comments or remarks (*on*, *upon*). (Often implying unfavourable remarks.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 42 Not an eye that sees you, but is a Physician to comment on your Malady. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Little expecting the Curiosity of future Ages should comment upon their Ashes. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euphuism* II, I have been commenting pretty freely on the errors of two critics. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 12 William of Malmesbury's tale, on which he himself thus comments.

b. with the remark as an obj. clause or sentence.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 99 Commenting that divorce was permitted only for the help of wives. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 170 'Two opposite schools at once, you see,' commented Gervase.

† 5. To remark mentally; to meditate, ponder.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. iii. 51 Come, I have learn'd that fearful commenting is leaden servitor to dull delay. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 46 He doubles grief that comments on a wo.

Hence Commenting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 (see §). 1643 MILTON *Divorce* *Introd.* (1851) 10 The shallow commenting of Scholastics and Canonists. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. 171 Matters not set down in it, or ambiguously understood, and by appendices and commenting supposed. 1710 SHAPTESLEY *Charac.* (1737) III. 269 The criticizing or commenting Practice. 1857 HEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 237 A commenting literature, and a second-hand philosophy.

† Commentar. *Obs. rare*. [cf. F. *commentaire* and see -AR 2.] Scotch by-form of COMMENTARY.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 77 All the Commentaries and deductions that they have made upon it.

Commentarial, *a.* [f. L. *commentāri-us* + -AL.] Relating to, or characteristic of, commentaries. Hence Commentarialism, commentarial method.

1896 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 97 A considerable part... of the... knowledge of some classical students... having come into the mind on no other method... than the simple commentarial one. *Ibid.* 92 The literary method has... the danger of degenerating into loose commentarialism.

Commentaried, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. COMMENTARY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] † a. Recorded in a commentary, chronicled. b. Furnished with a commentary; annotated.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, cccxvi, The Commentary'd Acts Of mighty Caesar. a. 1653 — *Idylls* II. 48 Commentaried Blood Transforms the Sheet.

† Commentariographer. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *commentāri-um* COMMENTARY + -GRAPHER q.v. There may have been a mod. L. *commentariographus* (cf. *historiographus*, *grapher*) as the immediate source.] A writer of commentaries.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplic Ep.* 220 C. J. Caesar the commentariographer.

Commentary (*kōmentāri*), *sb.* Also 6 comen-tario. [ad. L. *commentāri-um*, *ari-us* (in 16th c. F. *commentaire*, It. *commentario*), in its origin an adj. (sc. *volumen*, *liber*), f. *comment-um*: see COMMENT and -ARY. In classical L. used in the senses

'note-book, book of memoranda, or memoirs', also (in Gellius) of 'annotations'. Isidore *Orig.* vi. viii. 5 explains, 'Sunt enim interpretationes, ut commenta iuris, commenta evangelii'.

† 1. A collection of notes or memoranda; a note-book. *Obs. rare.*

1531 *Elvot Gov.* ii. ii. The same emperor spake seldome openly, but out of a comentarie . . . that he had before provided and written. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. i. (1871) 162 By a comentary to consueve and kepe in memory.

2. A memoir; in *pl.* memoirs, historical records (properly less formal and elaborate than a *history*); a treatise in explanation or exposition of some subject, as law or physice. (Chiefly *Hist.*)

1538 *LELAND Itin.* VI. 6 He wrote certain Commentaries concerning the Law. 1547 *Homilies i. Faith* (1859) 36 He that readeth Cesars Commentaries . . . hath thereby a knowledge of Cesars life and notable acts. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 197 We (Frenchmen) studie kitchen commentaries, as much as any good science. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 2 Commentaries are they which set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs, the counsels, the speeches, the pretexts, the occasions and other passages of action: for this is the true nature of a commentary. 1657 (*title*), The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being Diverse pieces of service wherein he had command, written by himself in way of Commentary. 1875 *STRASS Const. Hist.* i. ii. 12 Caesar . . . has in one passage of the Commentaries compressed into a few lines all that he could ascertain about the Germans.

3. A treatise consisting of a systematic series of comments or annotations on the text of a literary work; an expository treatise following the order of the work explained.

1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1623 The commentaries of Auicen and Aueroyes. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 279 The commentaries of Landinus vpon the fourth booke of Virgyl his *Eneades*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. to Contents, Wee want not good Commentaries to discover unto us the naturall sense of the Scripture. 1768 *JOHNSON Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 301 It is to be lamented, that such a writer should want a commentary. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 249 Many volumes have been written by way of commentary on Dante and his Book.

b. *transf. and fig.* Anything that serves for exposition or illustration; a comment, remark.

1538 *COVERDALE Prol. to N. T.* Wks. II. 36 One translation . . . illustrateth another, and . . . in many places one is a plain commentary unto another. 1671 *GREW Anal. Plants* Ded. Bp. Chester, How excellent a Commentary This [Nature] is on the Former [the Scriptures]. 1748 J. MASON *Elect.* 14 A just Pronunciation is a good Commentary. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. xxiv.* Waverley made no commentary . . . on the manner of the treatment. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* vii. ii. (1864) 223 Godly persons . . . whose lives might be a fitting commentary on their teaching. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. vi. Mortimer laughed again, with his usual commentaries of 'How can you be so ridiculous, Eugene!' and 'What an absurd fellow you are!'

† **Commentary**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a commentary, to comment on. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 119 To commentary vpon all these proceedings.

2. *trans.* To annotate.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 41 Chrysostome . . . commentarieth the place, thus.

**Commentate** (kpméntet), *v. rare.* [A modern formation, app. f. COMMENTAT-OR.]

1. *trans.* = COMMENT *v.* 2.

1794 *MATHIAS Pwys. Lit.* i. 222 Shakspeare . . . Almost eat up by commenting zeal. 1818 *TODD, Commentate*, to annotate, to write notes upon [citing MATHIAS]. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1500 Refined prelates of the Medicean type—the men who commented not Fathers, but only poets. 1883 *Athenaeum* 9 June 725/1 Men who . . . cannot speak a word of the languages they criticize and commentate.

2. *intr.* = COMMENT *v.* 3-5.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 98/1 The Commentator . . . had been taken in by one as competent . . . to commentate as himself. 1861 *Vacation Tour* 123 The deer, indeed, rather like the sheep . . . and a flock scampering about three or four miles off is instantly seen and commented on by them.

Hence **Commentating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1794 [see above]. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 547 The commenting printer. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 89 The Byzantine commenting.

**Commentation** (kpménti-fon). [In form ad. L. *commentation-ē* meditation, study, enthymeme, also, a study, treatise, dissertation, n. of action f. *commentāri* to meditate, reflect on, study, compose, discuss, write upon; the modern sense goes with that of *comment, commentary*, etc.]

† 1. a. An expository note, a comment, a gloss. b. An expository treatise, a commentary. *Obs.*

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 512/1 Let vs not take this commentation and charge that is contained here . . . but let vs heare God speake. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 19 Learned Mr. Vossius . . . in his elaborate Commentations *De Origine Idolatriæ*. 1718 *SPOTSWOOD* in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* i. 191 Some good commentations upon the Scriptures.

† 2. Invention, devising; sometimes, with mixture of 1, comment which is a mere invention or concoction. *Obs.* Cf. COMMENT *v.* 1.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 127 Magick and astrologie, and mens fanatical opinions and commentations thereupon. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iv. § 5 Meer Inventions and Commentations of Faction. — *Lives* (1826) II. 385 By subtle commentations, and wild inferences,

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† 3. Meditation, excogitation. *Obs. rare-1.*

1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* ii. 207 His Papers of long study, and much commentation.

4. The making of comments; commenting.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 89 The sort of commentation that has been made on the election. 1857 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* i. 205 These causes . . . make criticism and commentation flourish. 1875 G. DAWSON *Shaks. & other Lect.* (1888) 117 Much of the commentation upon Shakspeare.

**Commentative** (kpméntätiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem of *commentat-ōr*, etc. + -IVE.]

† 1. = COMMENTITIOUS. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. 79 These two Commentative Pamphlets were first edition'd in French. *Ibid.* iii. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The same Impudent Arian dares in those forg'd Commentative Tracts, adventure to make Origen say, etc.

2. Making or containing comments.

1846 *WORCESTER cites Ecl. Rev.*

**Commentator** (kpméntätör). [In form a. L. *commentatör*, agent-noun from *commentāri* (see COMMENTATION); hence = 'inventor, author' (Tertull.), the modern sense is associated with that of *comment, commentary*. So mod. F. *commentateur*.]

† 1. A writer of historical 'commentaries', a chronicler. *Obs. rare.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 We awe not to condempne commentatores and wryters of storyes spekenge diuersely.

2. A writer of expository comments or critical notes on a literary work; the writer of a commentary.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 3 A Commentator unto the Text, asks the question. *Ibid.* iii. 230 Cornelius à Lapide, a . . . great Commentatour upon holy Scripture. 1655 *GURALL Chr. in Arm.* iii. § 3 (1659) 583/2 It is said of some Commentators, the places on which they treat were plain till they expounded them. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 274 The tomb of Accursi, a commentator on the law. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 219 To find in the author of Faust his own best commentator.

attrib. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 189 In our commentator-capacity. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVIII. 426 Commentator-learning heaped upon the 'Divine Comedy'.

**Commentator**, *obs. f. COMMENTATOR.*

**Commentatorial** (kpméntätör-äl), *a.* [f. L. type \**commentatōri-us* (f. *commentatōr*) + -AL; cf. *dictatorial*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a commentator or commentators.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 455 His Latin, after all, is commentatorial. 1857 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* i. 182 The Commentatorial Spirit, the Dogmatism . . . of the Middle Ages. 1882 *SERLEY Nat. Relig.* 174 When the commentatorial spirit is renounced, when free inspiration moves again.

**Commentatorship**. [see -SHIP.] The office or performance of a commentator.

1765 B. LOWTH *Let. Warburton* 89 A Quack in Commentatorship, and a Mountebank in Criticism. 1839 *MAGINN in Fraser's Mag.* XX. 253 A revived zeal for commentatorship on Shakspeare. 1882 *SERLEY Nat. Relig.* i. iii. 55 Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy.

**Commentatory** (kpméntätör), *a.* [ad. L. type \**commentatōri-us*.] Of the nature of commentation.

1868 C. E. APPLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 331 So far as it was not merely commentatory on the past.

**Commente**, -tie, *obs. ff. COMMENTY.*

**Commenter**, -or (kpméntet, kpméntör). Forms: 6-our, 7-or, 7--er. [f. COMMENT *v.* + -ER, -OR; cf. L. *commentator*, deviser, contriver, author.]

1. One who comments; a commentator. (*Obs.* in specific sense; frequent in 17th c.)

1597 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 293 Also the commentor Eth., 50 [seyth] bat Socrates . . . seide Men of Athens mowe dampne Socrates but þey mowe not make him unrytful. 1599 *MORE Heresies* i. Wks. 152/1 He wold that the student of scripture shoulde lene to the commentours & vnto naturall reason. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* ii. vii. 255 What Nazianzenes commentor sayes. 1631 *DONNE Sat.* ii. (R.), Siliy, as any commentor goes by Hard words or Sense. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 51 Commenter on a Scotch Bishop's Platonico-Calvinistic commentary on St. Peter.

† 2. An inventor, a concocter. *Obs.*

1645 [see next].

† **Commentiter**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *commentitri*, *commentit-* to devise a lie (f. *mentiri* to lie) + -ER.] A deviser of lies, a liar.

1645 *FRATLEY Dippers Dipt* 227 No expositors, but impostors; no commentators, but commenters, nay rather commentiters.

† **Commentititious**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* = next.

1611 *CORYAT Crudities* 521 Some commentititious forgeries of their owne braines.

† **Commentitious** (kpménti-fos), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commentici-us* (-titi-us) invented, feigned (f. *comment-* ppl. stem of *commentisci* to invent).] Of feigned or invented sort; fictitious, lying.

1614 *DAY Festivals* (1615) 294 A commentitious and fained Matrimony. 1615 *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* v. 209 Such idolatrous and Commentitious trumperies. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 181 As false and commentitious as our Sibylline Oracles. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 664 They were full of commentitious fables.

Hence **Commentitiously** *adv.*, **Commentitiouslyness**.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 252 They . . . sought to winne the waight of authority . . . by commentitiously prefixing his . . . name. 1797-31 *BAILEY Vol.* II. *Commentitiousness*, counterfeitness, forgedness.

**Commenty**, *obs. f. COMMENTY.*

**Commer**, *obs. f. COMER.*

**Commerband**, *var. CUMMERBUND*, Indian sash.

**Commerce** (kpmäus), *sb.* Also 7 *comeroe*, *commerse*. [a. F. *commerce*, ad. L. *commercium* trade, trafficking, f. *com-* together, with, + *merx*, *merci-* merchandise, ware. Used only since the 16th c.; the earlier term was *merchandise*. The stress was orig. on second syllable, as in Watts 1706 (sense 2 c); Gay 1720 (sense 1) shows the present usage.]

1. Exchange between men of the products of nature or art; buying and selling together; trading; exchange of merchandise, *esp.* as conducted on a large scale between different countries or districts; including the whole of the transactions, arrangements, etc., therein involved. *Chamber of Commerce*: see CHAMBER *sb.* 4 c.

1597 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 415/1 So hath the same mutuall and naturall concourse and commerce beene without interruption . . . to the singular great benefit and enriching of their people. 1598 *FLORIO, Comercio*, trafficke, intercourse, commerce. 1650 *HOWELL Lett.* II. To Rdr. 2 They are the soul of trade; they make commerce Expand it self throughout the univers. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 31 There commerce plenty brings from foreign coasts. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Chambers of Commerce*, are assemblies of merchants and dealers, where they treat of matters relating to commerce. 1794 T. GORDON (*title*), Carriages, for the purposes of inland commerce, agriculture, etc. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 83 All commerce consists in the exchange of commodities of equal value. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 12/1 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly.

† b. *pl.* Mercantile dealings. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 3 Hee will be aboue your commerces, and throw you into the marshes. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolomia* 18 What are the commerces of men, but courteous couenages? 1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 185 Moderation in commerces.

† c. The company of merchants, the commercial body (of a place). [ad. Sp. *comercio*.] *Obs.*

1748 *ANSON's Voy.* ii. x. 239 The commerce at Manila are provided with three or four stout ships, that, in case of any accident, the trade may not be suspended. *Ibid.* iii. viii. 376 The Commerce and the Governor disagreed.

d. (†) Trade, business (*obs.*); a business. *rare.*

1758 *BINNELL Descr. Thames* 256 Fisheries denote the Commerce of Fish, more especially the Catching them for Sale. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* Wks. 1889 XII. 107 Disposure of the commerce—that took time, And would not suffer by a week's delay.

2. Intercourse in the affairs of life; dealings.

1537 *COT. POLK Let. in Strype Ecc. Mem.* i. App. lxxix. 219 To have me in his hand he would be content . . . to disturb all commerce between . . . man and man. 1601 *SHAKS. Tuel. N.* iii. iv. 191 He is now in some commerce with my Ladie. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot* (1749) 218 The free and easy commerce of social life. 1760 R. JAMES *Canine Madness* 13 Domestic animals which have the greatest Commerce with mankind. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* ii. 11, 114 In our Lord's commerce with his disciples. 1858 *HOGG Life Shelley* II. 329 He sought literary and scientific conversation, and the commerce of wits.

† b. (with *a* and *plural*.)

1641 *SUCKLING Lett.* 67 Makes me think writing a dull commerce. 1656 tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 428 In all the Peregrinations of the Patriarchs, or even the commerces of the Kings with Egypt. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 76 ¶ 1 A Man who is . . . not engaged in Commerces of any Consideration, is but an ill Judge of the secret Motions of the Heart of Man.

c. Intercourse or converse with God, with spirits, passions, thoughts, etc.

1597 *HOOKER Ecc. Pol.* v. xvii. (T.). Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for . . . commerce to be had between God and us. 1658 *WILKINS New World* vi. (1707) 45 Souls, that . . . have freed themselves from any Commerce with the Body. 1706 *WATTS Hora Lyr.* i. *Love on a Cross*, I hold no more commerce with Hell. 1796 *BURNBY Metastasio* III. 39 Worthy of a man in commerce with the Muses. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* xiv. (1850) 354 We sank Each into commerce with his private thoughts. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 85 To hold any commerce with great and sublime principles.

† d. Of good (etc.) commerce: agreeable (etc.) in intercourse, 'pleasant to meet'. *Obs.*

1791 *MISS BURNBY Diary* (1876) III. 371 The Bishop . . . is otherwise intelligent and of good commerce.

3. Intercourse of the sexes; *esp.* in a bad sense.

1644 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* iv. 181 With all these noble matrons he is said to have commerce. 1718 *STEELE Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 1 The unlawful Commerce of the Sexes. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 40 Sophia's virtue . . . made his commerce with lady Bellaston appear still more odious. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1806) II. iii. ii. 104. 1859 *TENNYSON Merlin & Vivien* 769 What say ye to Sir Lancelot? . . . That commerce with the Queen . . . is it . . . whisper'd in the corner?

† 4. Interchange (*esp.* of letters, ideas, etc.). *Obs.*

1608-11 *Br. HALL Medit.* (1851) 138 Here is a true natural commerce of senses . . . the lame man lends his eyes to the blind; the blind man lends his legs to the lame. 1690 *Br. ASKE Let. in Academy* 25 Mar. (1882) 212, I have settled a Commerce of Letters with a Celebrated Russian Bishop. 1698 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 309 A reciprocal commerce of Action and Passion. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* (1742) III. ix. 55 A constant commerce of Letters between him and Brutus.

† 5. Communication, means of free intercourse.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 95 This Caspian Sea . . . has no commerce or intercourse with any Sea. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 115 A Communication, by a Subterraneous Channel with another Whirl-pool . . . by which Commerce the

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waters, are conveyed through the said underground Channel to the other Gulf. 1875 *Ibid.* X. 469 Taking out the stopple again I opened its commerce with the outward air. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. ii. (1760) 16 Free from the too rude Commerce of the external Air.

6. *Cards*. A game in which exchange or barter is the chief feature. Also attrib.

1732 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 346, I played two pools at commerce. 1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st. Lord Malmesbury I. 341 The *ton* here is the game of 'Commerce' which the fine people play immoderately high. 1779 *The Sylph* I. 238 My former winnings are in the sweepstake-pool at the commerce-table. 1780 Miss BURNEY *Diary* (1854) I. 270 Whist players in one, and a commerce party in the others. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Playing at Commerce, that most dull round game. 1870 *Athenaeum* 4 June 734 Then, in 1776, the game of 'Commerce', which children play now for amusement, was 'all the rage'.

† b. *Game of commerce*: see quot., and cf. Fr. *jeux de commerce* in Littré; also COMMERCIAL a. 6. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 145 A few pistols at games of mere commerce, and other incidental calls of good company.

7. *Comb.*, as *commerce-crushing* adj.

c 1819 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 383 The continent-blockading and commerce-crushing decrees proclaimed by Buonaparte.

**Commerce** (kômz'is), *v.* Also 7 *ommerse*. [f. prec. sb., or f. F. *commercer*, in same sense, (f. the sb.); cf. also L. *commercîari* to trade, and med.L. *commercâre*.]

† 1. *intr.* To carry on trade; to trade, traffic.

1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1415/1 That the subjects of either side, should safely, free and securely commerce together. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* v. Notes 83 Which with his shipping once should seeme to haue comers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 49 And men did in those dayes commerce and exchange one with another.

2. To have intercourse or converse, hold communication, associate with. *arch.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Pref.* 3 Those of English blood were forbidden to marry and commerce with them. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 39 With looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. 1636 Heywood *Love's Mist.* i. Wks. 1874 V. 104 He shew thee... What kind of people I comers withall in my transhape. 1795 AMORY *Buncle* 1790 I. 44 Abraham and his sons conversed and comers with the nations. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail*, Comers with himself, He lost the sense that handles daily life. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 70 To comers with fresh forms of nature and new varieties of man.

† 3. To communicate physically.

a 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* III. ii, The way... by which these spirits should commerce, by vapours ascending from the stomach to the head. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 326 The Convenience of four Seas... by which it Comers with the principal Regions of the World.

† 4. *trans.* To traffic or deal in. *Obs. rare.*

1644 Heywood *Captives* I. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Where lust and all uncleanes are comers As freely as comodities are vended.

Hence *Commercing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 6 By dayly comers and discoursing. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 264 Sixe Germanes, foure French-men, and nine Comers Franks. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 90 Comersing squadrons o'er the billows bound. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1840) 87.

† **Commerceable**, *a. Obs.* [f. COMMERCIAL *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *commerçable*, Sp. *comerciable*.] Open to traffic.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 416 It is hardly commerceable at any time of the year.

**Commerceless**, *a.* [f. COMMERCIAL *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of commerce or trade.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1782) I. 135 In some dark and dismal room behind the shop he sits commerceless in his thrum night-cap. a 1799 in Tytler *Mem. Ld. Kames* II. 11 (L.) The savage commerceless nations of America.

† **Commercement**, *Obs.* [f. COMMERCIAL *v.* + -MENT; possibly repr. a F. word of the same form.] Dealings; intercourse (commercial or social).

1537 COL. POLE *Let. to Cromwell* (Cott. MSS. Cleopatra E. vi. f. 350), I should abstayne from all comersment wyth that part other by word, wrytyng or dede. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. l. i Those with whom I hold any comersment. 1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 8 Men's own industry and laboriousness, doth much more predominate and rule over all their mutual comersments, then any higher cause.

† **Commercer**, *Obs.* [f. COMMERCIAL *v.* + -ER; cf. *trader*.] a. A trader. b. A person that one has to do with; a 'customer'.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 360 A Turkish Bashaw... euer preying vpon Christian Comersers. *Ibid.* ii. 66. 1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* II. 105 (L.) He would rather fright than fancy such comersers.

† **Commercery**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ERY.] Trading, commercial intercourse.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 97 Alexander asked a pyrat... How he durst be so bold to infest the seas, and spoyle the comerseries?

**Commerciabile** (kômz'ifäb'l), *a.* [f. L. *commercîari* (see COMMERCIAL *v.*) + -ABLE; cf. Sp. *comerciable*, and COMMERCEABLE.] That may be trafficked with; fit for commerce.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 597 Articles... more commerciabile in her hands.

**Commercial** (kômz'ifäl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *commerci-um* COMMERCIAL + -AL; cf. mod. F. *commercial*, Sp. *comercial* (not found in early 17th c. Dicts.)]

1. Engaged in commerce; trading.

a 1607 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 82 The whole Com-

mercial World, or World of Trade, consisteth of about Eighty Millions of Souls, as aforesaid. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 What Harbours and Ports there are in the whole Commercial World. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Electors Bristol Wks.* III. 21 A rich commercial city... a part of a rich commercial nation. 1817 PONSOMBY in *Parl. Deb.* 9 There were in the House many commercial men. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. Did you ever hear of the great commercial house of Bilson and Slum? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 271 The two great commercial states of the ancient world.

2. Having reference to, or bearing on commerce, as in *Commercial Law, Treaty*.

1744 J. CAMPBELL (title), Voyages and Travels containing... the commercial History of Chorea and Japan. 1765 (title), Commercial Laws, Charters and Decrees. 1789 (title), Catalogue of the Commercial Library at Hamburg. 1866 CAUMP *Banking Pref.* 7 To pass a commercial examination previous to engaging in business. 1889 *Times* 30 Dec. 13. 2 Commercial geography, in the strict sense, can hardly be considered as an ordinary school subject.

3. Of or pertaining to commerce or trade.

1757 JOHNSON *Pref. to Roll's Dict. Comm.* Wks. IX. 422 A time in which... commercial gain was sought with such general emulation. 1845 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* i. 39 The great principles of commercial freedom. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 3 There is said to be a commercial crisis when a great number of merchants and traders at once, either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements.

4. Such as passes current in the transactions of commerce.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 11 My contempt of the commercial dialect. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* III. 115 The corresponding commercial weight proportional to their pound troy. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wks.* I. 32 The dusty ways of common commercial morality.

b. *Forming an article of general commerce.*

Generally implying chemical impurity, or a different quality from that which is used for scientific or medical purposes. c 1865 *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 318 The commercial acid is generally not quite pure. 1875 *Urr Dict. Arts* I. 749 s.v. *Catechu*, The ordinary commercial catechu is prepared by boiling the chips.

5. Viewed as a mere matter of business; looking toward financial profit.

1822 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 71 The Public Advertiser, if not the first English newspaper to be published upon commercial principles, was the first English newspaper that proved a commercial success. *Mod.* The commercial aspect of the enterprise is not very promising. It is a purely commercial speculation.

6. *Phrases. Commercial letter, note*: sizes of writing paper in U.S. † *Commercial play*: cf. COMMERCIAL 6 b. *Commercial room*: a room in an inn, hotel, etc., for the accommodation of commercial travellers and their customers. *Commercial traveller*: an agent for a manufacturer, wholesale trader, etc., who travels over a district, showing samples and soliciting orders.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 247 Are they little commercial play, are they music, are they la belle conversation, or are they all three? 1774 *Ibid.* I. 318 Do [your Amusements and Pleasures] consist in little commercial play (*un petit jeu de société*) in good company? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. In the evening the 'commercial room' was filled with a social circle. 1855 (title), *Commercial Traveller in Light and Shade*. 1860 DICKENS (title), *Uncommercial Traveller*.

B. *sb.* Short for *commercial traveller*. 1855 DICKENS in *Story of his Life* (ed. 2) 225 A most amusing and sprightly speech upon 'Commercials'. 1861 - *Gl. Expect.* xiii, A waiter... said... 'The Commercials sent up their compliments'.

**Commercialism** (kômz'ifäliz'm), [f. prec.] 1. The principles and practice of commerce; the commercial spirit. (Often disparaging.) 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 109 Young men in London, with their prurience, their effeminacy, their quill-driving commercialism. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxix, The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear commercialism, in which he had been brought up! 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* II. xi. 228 Commercialism had divorced art and the handicrafts.

2. A commercial custom, practice, expression. 1881 F. J. CROWEST *Phases Mus. Eng.* Contents, Musical Commercialisms. 1883 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 273 The excruciating commercialism 'Maria wrote Mrs. Inchbald' for 'wrote to Mrs. Inchbald' defaces almost every page.

**Commercialist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.] One professionally engaged in commerce; an adherent of commercialism. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esquiella's Lett.* (1814) II. 91 Heaven forbid that the clamour of philosophizing commercialists should prevail! 1845 STODOLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 365 Many difficulties which would have prostrated the energies of other than English commercialists.

**Commerciality** (kômz'ifäliz'it), [f. COMMERCIAL + -ITY; cf. F. *commercialité*.] Commercial quality or nature. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evam Harrington* II. vii. 110 It was to seem business-like—the commerciality of the English mind. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/2 Speaking of what he called the commerciality of modern artists.

**Commercialize** (kômz'ifäliz'iz), *v.* [f. COMMERCIAL + -IZE; cf. F. *commercialiser*.] *trans.* To render commercial, make a matter of trade; to subject to commercialism. Hence *Commerciolized ppl. a.*, *Commerciolizing*.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 14/1 There has been a great extension of the power of commerce, not only in itself... but in the commercializing of agriculture. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 581 Expense and rank went more

together of old than in our more commercialized country. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. ci. 420 Agriculture... has been, in America, commercialized, and become really a branch of trade.

Hence *Commerciolization*.

1889 *Fall Mall G.* 17 June 3/2 The commercialization of the Indian railway system, giving business rather than military management.

**Commercially** (kômz'ifäli), *adv.* [f. COMMERCIAL + -LY -]. In a commercial manner; from a commercial point of view; as a matter of trade.

1795 BURKE *Scarcity Wks.* VII. 414, I consider the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, commercially, medicinally, and in some degree morally too, as a measure rather well meant than well considered. a 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* viii, To speak still more commercially. 1883 J. THORNTON in *Standard* 27 Apr. 61 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure, and that is the best.

† **Commerciate**, *v. Obs.* Pa. ppl. -at. [f. L. *commercîari* to trade; see -ATE.] *intr.* To hold intercourse, associate with.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 42 Nothing impure can return to live and commerciate with, or be united to God perfectly. *Ibid.* 322 To be united and commerciate eternally with infinit purity and Perfection.

**Commercing**, *vbl. sb.*, etc.: see COMMERCIAL *v.*

**Commerre**: see CUMMER.

**Commerge** (kômz'adz), *v.* [f. COM- + MERGE.] *intr.* To merge together, coincide.

1807 T. CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 239 With very few do these festivities, like Holiday and Apostle's day, commerge.

**Commerous**, *obs.* form of CUMEROUS.

† **Commers** kômz'ers. Also *commers*. [Ger. ad. L. *commercium*: cf. COMMERCIAL sense 2.] A social gathering of German University students, etc., held at a house of public entertainment.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 259 A commerz, a drunken bout. 1868 *Daily News* 12 Aug. A students' Commers consists in drinking unlimited beer and smoking any number of cigars. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 2/2 The evening closed with a Commers and public distribution of prizes in a large hall.

**Commess**, *Sc.* variant of COMMIS, *Obs.*

**Commessation**, -estible, -et: see COME.

**Commeve**, *obs.* variant of COMMOVE.

**Commical**, -ick, *obs.* ff. COMICAL, COMIC.

**Commiccion**, -iction, *obs.* ff. COMMIXTION.

† **Commigrate**, *v. Obs.* -o [f. L. *commigrā-re* (cf. next): see -ATE -]. *intr.* To migrate together.

1755 JOHNSON, *Commigrate*, to remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Commigration**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *commigrā-tion-em* migration, f. *commigrā-re* to remove with all one's effects, migrate, f. *com-* with + *migrā-re* to migrate.] Migration: properly, on a large scale.

1607 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. 34 Wee read of diverse commigrations or removals of Nations. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. viii. 201 Nothing impedes their mutual commigrations. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 1723 184 The Inhabitants... lost all Memory of their Commigration. 1755 JOHNSON, *Commigration*, a removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

2. Transmigration (of souls).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. 406 The Commigration of soules into the bodies of Beasts.

† **Commilitant**, *Obs.* Also *commilitant*. [f. L. *commilitānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *commilitāre* to fight in company, f. *com-* + *militāre*: cf. MILITANT.]

A. *sb.* A fellow-warrior, fellow-soldier.

1577 HELLOWES *Gucnara's Chron.* 222 O most excellent princes and my commilitants. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xviii. 296 His marshall comper... and brave commilitant. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 258 The disastrous Fate of Barbarossa, and so many of his brave commilitants.

B. *adj.* Fighting in alliance.

1835 F. MAHONY in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 573 Spain and Brabant commilitant-Bavaria and Castille.

† **Commilito**, *Obs.* Also *commiliton*, -one. [L. *commilito*, -ōnem fellow-soldier, comrade, f. *com-* with + *miles*, milit- soldier; = It. *commilitone*, F. *\*commiliton*.] A fellow-soldier.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 400 My said commilito began a long discourse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commilitone*, a fellow souldier, a Camerade. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 20 With the help of his Commilitons. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 551 The sick soldier, removed from his early acquaintance or commilitones.

**Commim**, -alitie, -altie, -ty(ē): see COMMON.

**Commimate** (kômminet), *v.* [f. L. *commināt-ppl.* stem of *commināre* (cf. next): see -ATE -].

*trans.* To threaten (with Divine vengeance), ana-thematize. Also with acc. of cognate meaning, and *intr.* Hence *Comminating vbl. sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 613 Either by persuasion, or crauing, or commanding, or comminating, or excommunicating. 1801 G. HARDINGE *Sec. Essence of Malone* 55 (L. 1, I cannot agree to this anathema, though comminated by, etc. 1839 LD. COCKBURN *Jnrl.* I. 219 No one liked less to be thwarted or could comminate better. 1847-54 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 73 Gronow, if he comminates his neighbour's congregation, is the affectionate father of his own.

**Commination** (kômminet'sən), [a. F. *commination*, ad. L. *commination-em*, n. of action f. *commināre* to threaten with, menace, f. *com-* intensive + *mināre* to threaten: see MINATORY.]

1. Denunciation of punishment or vengeance, esp. threatening of Divine punishment or vengeance.

1460 *CARPENTARY Chron.* 102 Than mad Swayn a grete commination to the town of Seynt Edmund, that he schuld destroye it. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xxxiii. Wks. 897/2 The terrible commination and threate . . . in the Apocalyps vnto the byshoppe of Ephesus. 1640 *GENT Knaue in Gr.* II. 1. Why your Comminations and undecent language point thus at me. 1641 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* The terrible Commination of our Saviour against Scandalizers. 1863 *GOULBURN Communion* I. 77 Breathing commination rather than Love.

b. Often loosely used for 'denunciation, anathematizing' (with reference to sense 2).

1813 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 194 The priesthood . . . repeating their comminations against me. 1844-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 350 Pouring out his choler and comminations. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 156 Their orthodox commination of all taxation.

2. *Liturgy.* A recital of Divine threatenings against sinners; in the Anglican Liturgy, forming part of an office appointed to be read after the Litany on Ash-Wednesday and at other times. Also applied to the whole office.

1550 *Prayer-bk.* A Commination against Sinners, with certain Prayers to be used divers times in the year. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 14 That memorable commination set down in the book of common prayer. 1720 *WHEATLEY Bk. Com. Prayer* xiv. Intro. (T.). In the last review of our Liturgy, a clause was added for the sake of explaining the word commination. . . So that the whole title . . . now runs thus: A commination, or denouncing of God's anger and judgements against sinners, with certain prayers. 1865 *Mrs RIDDALL Geo. Geith* II. xii. 143 Mentally he read a whole Commination over the heads of the Firm.

3. *attrib.*, as commination service, the office containing the Commination (see 2); also *transf.* c. 1805 *COLERIDGE Three Graves* III. xvii. For on that day [Ash-Wednesday] you know we read The Commination prayer. 1859 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* II. iv. 88 He read Commination Services over these unwelcome creatures.

**Comminative** (kəmɪnətɪv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *comminativus* menacing, *f. ppl. stem of commināri*: see prec. and -IVE.] Conveying a commination or threatening.

1835 *I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* iii. 90 The inflexible integrity of the record, and its comminative intention.

b. as *sb.* A denunciatory expression.

1888 *Standard* 12 Apr. 5/1 A fine selection of catching comminatives on the text of the Budget.

**Comminator** (kəmɪnətər), *a. [a. L. comminātor, f. commināri: see prec.]* One who threatens or denounces vengeance; one who curses.

1880 *H. MORE Annot. Glanville's Lux.* O. 74 In Comminations the Comminator is the Creditor, and he that is menaced the Debtor. 1884 *N. & Q.* 19 Apr. 319/2 We failed to recognize in the gallery of comminators the fine picture of the man . . . standing in the early morning at his garden gate and 'swearing at large'.

**Comminatory** (kəmɪnətəri), *a. [ad. med. L. comminātōrius (in f. comminātōre), f. comminātor: see -ORY.]* Conveying denunciation of punishment or vengeance; threatening, denunciatory.

1508 *FISHER Wks.* 169 The decre comminatory whiche was only beest that toucheth the hyll . . . shall suffre deth. 1605 *ANON. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 39 What comminatory letters did they write to his Maistie. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 532 The rest of the Prophecy is . . . Comminatory, or chiefly consisting in threatenings. 1798 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 413 The comminatory thunders of the Roman pontiffs. 1890 *W. O'BRIEN When we were Boys* (ed. 2) 502 'Bah!' he said, waving a comminatory arm at the angry crowd.

† b. as *sb. Obs.*

1656 *Shepherd's Kalender* viii. (heading), The pains of Hell comminatory of Sinners.

**Comming**, *obs. f. COMING: see COME v.*

**Commingle** (kəmɪŋɡl), *v. [f. COM- together + MINGLE; the more normal Eng. form is the obs. CO-MINGLE; commingle imitates words like commix, commit, etc., in which the compound, or its elements are Latin or Romanic.]*

To mingle or mix together, to blend: *a. intr.* a. 1666 *BACON Phys. Rem.* (J.), Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper., To M. Henry Laues.* If thy voice commingle with the string. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vi. 371 The frequent groan of death commingling with the storm. 1866 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* III. iv. 408 As incapable of commingling as oil and water.

b. *trans.* (Mostly in pa. pple., which may orig. have been *intr.*)

1648 *HERRICK Hesper., Upon Julia's Recov.* Health on Julia's cheek hath shed Clarret and cream commingled. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ix. 356 And thither bear English or French alike commingled now. 1840 *HOWITT Visits Remark. Places* Ser. I. 226 The shock which commingles earth and heaven. 1848 *LITTON Harold* xi. 301 A yell of such terror and woe and wrath, all commingled.

**Commingled** (kəmɪŋɡld), *ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]* Mingled together, blended.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper., To Julia.* Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet. 1869 *LYNCH Ch. & St.* 12 A chaos of commingled and conflicting good and evil.

**Comminglement**, *rare.* [f. COMMINGLE + -MENT. (An instance of the use of this suffix with a non-Romanic word.)] A mingling, mixture.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 257 A ludicrous comminglement of anger and goodwill. 1893 *PAXTON Hood Scot.*

*Charac.* iv. 92 A weird comminglement of metaphysician and mathematician.

**Commingle** (kəmɪŋɡlɪŋ), *vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]* The action of the verb COMMINGLE.

1854 *LANDOR Lett. American* 51 The best breeds are improved by crossing and commingling. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 6 The commingling of small streams forms rivers.

**Commingle**, *ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]*

That commingle; mingling together. Cf. the verb. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* iv. Proud distinctions which commingling blood And time's long course have failed to efface. 1881 *BYRON Sardan.* v. i. 471 The commingling fire will mix our ashes. 1864 *EARL DERBY Iliad* iv. 522 The shouts and yells of those commingling hosts.

**Commingle**, *obs. f. COMMONLY.*

**Comminute** (kəmɪniʊt), *v. rare.* [irreg. (like *F. comminuer*) *f. L. comminūtēre*: see COM-MINUTE and -ATE 3 6.] *trans.* = COMMINUTE.

1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* (ed. 2) 104 It will comminute things of so hard a substance that no Mill can break. 1807 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 203 This treatment . . . tends to comminute the subsoil turned up.

**Comminuent** (kəmɪniʊnt), *Math.* [ad. L. *comminuent-em*, pr. pple. of *comminūtēre* to lessen, diminish.] (See quot.)

1842 *DE MORGAN Diff. & Int. Calculus* 66 note, To avoid . . . repetition of 'a quantity which diminishes without limit when  $\Delta x$  diminishes without limit', I have coined this word [comminuent]. . . To comminute two quantities is to suppose them to diminish without limit together: *comminution* the corresponding substantive; *comminuents* quantities which diminish without limit together.

† **Comminuable**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *comminuere* (see next) + (-)BLE.] Capable of being comminuted or pulverized.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 A Diamond steeped in Goats blood, rather encreseth in hardness . . . the best we have are comminuable without it. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Comminuable*, that may be broken in pieces. (So in *JOHNSON*, and mod. Dicts.)

**Comminute** (kəmɪniʊt), *v. [f. L. comminūt- ppl. stem of comminū-ere to reduce into smaller parts, lessen; f. com- together + minu-ere to make smaller, lessen, f. root of min-us, min-or less.]*

1. *trans.* To reduce (solids) to minute particles; to break, crush, or grind to small fragments or to powder; to pulverize, triturate.

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 800 Entire Bodies, and not comminuted, as Sand and Ashes. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2033 Such Menstruums as may dissolve and comminute the hard Stone in the Bladder. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 197 [They] feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they comminute with their teeth. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 203 Nor [are] their teeth [adapted] for comminuting hard bones.

† b. *transf.* To divide (a liquid) minutely. *Obs.* 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 515 By comminuting and mixing the Blood in the Gills. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 297 The Falling of a Column of Water . . . abrades and comminutes the inspissated Juices.

c. To reduce to minuteness, to diminish. *rare.*

1842 *W. GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* 17 Direct and reacting waves, continually comminuted, but never destroyed.

d. *transf.* To divide or break up (e.g. property) into small portions.

1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* xxix. 217 If the patronage be comminuted and placed in several hands. 1860 *ADLER Faust's Prov. Poetry* xv. 340 Fiefs . . . became so comminuted as no longer to afford the means of easy subsistence to their too numerous proprietors.

2. *intr. (Math.)* [L. *com- + minuere*.] Proposed by De Morgan for 'to diminish together without limit': see COMMUNENT.

Hence *Comminuting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1766 *PENNANT Zool., River Trout Salmon* (R.), The superior quantity of shell-fish . . . may more frequently call for the use of its comminuting powers. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 51 The absence of comminuting organs anteriorly to the Gizzard.

**Comminute** (kəmɪniʊt), *a. [ad. L. comminūt-us pa. pple. of comminūtēre: see prec.]* = COMMINUTED. In mod. Dicts.

**Comminuted** (kəmɪniʊtɪd), *ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]*

1. Reduced to minute particles, or portions.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Transplanting*, By . . . drenching the mould with water . . . and by meliorating with sweet and comminuted letatons. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* (1772) 242 The soil is composed of sand and comminuted shells. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 306/1 The comminuted political condition which is just now so noxious to his country. 1860 *DANA Man. Geol.* 74 Sand is comminuted rock of any kind . . . common sand is mainly comminuted quartz.

2. *Surg.* Of a bone: Broken or crushed into several pieces. *So comminuted fracture.*

1790 *J. AITKEN Ess. Fractures* 5. 1831 *SIR A. COOPER Disloc. & Fractures* (ed. 7) Descr. Plate xxviii. A compound and comminuted fracture of the radius. *Ibid.* Fragments of the broken radius extremely comminuted.

**Comminution** (kəmɪniʊʃən), *[f. L. type comminūt-ion-em, n. of action f. comminū-ere: see prec. Not recorded in class. Latin (which has minūtio, diminutio).]*

1. Reduction or breaking up into small fragments; pulverization, trituration.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 13 Hardnes [of the teeth] . . . necessary to the Communion of meate. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 28 In all sorts of serpents there is no Mastication

or Communion of the Meate. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* III. 33 The whole sulphur . . . suffers no change but comminution. 1876 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 213 The organs for the comminution of the food.

b. *Surg.* Cf. COMMINUTED 2.

1880 *SIR A. COOPER Surg. Ess.* II. (ed. 2) 138 Compound fracture of the thigh attended with considerable comminutions of the femur.

2. *transf.*

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 4 This natural and necessary comminution of our lives. 1881 *Times* 23 July 11/5 The perpetual comminution, not to say destruction, of personal influence by change of locality (in Wesleyanism).

3. *Math.* Proposed by De Morgan for 'diminution (of two quantities) together without limit': see COMMUNENT.

**Comminutor**, [Agent-n., in L. form, *f. comminūtēre* to COMMUNTE.] An implement for pulverizing the soil after ploughing.

1859 *Irish Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 182 The land is previously ploughed, and then follows 'the comminutor'.

† **Commis**, *Obs.* In 6 Sc. -mess. [a. *F. commis* deputy, clerk, subst. use of *commis*, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT, appoint, employ:—L. *commissus*, *f. committēre*. *Commis* is therefore one who is specially employed or commissioned.] A deputy, delegate, clerk; used chiefly of foreign officials.

1573 in *T. Thomson Inventories* (1815, 187 Jam.), I send to Servais wife and to his commess the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chalmir. 1697 *D. JONES Sec. Hist. Whitehall* i. 1 Interpreter for the English Affairs to the Principal Commis or Clark of the Dispatches. 1779 *L.D. PEMBROKE Sp. in Ann. Reg.* (1780) 129/1 This clerk in office, this commis contrary to all military establishments . . . was now a Lieutenant Colonel.

† **Commiscible**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. L. *commiscibilis*, *f. com-misc-ere* to mix together: see -BLE.] That may be commixed; miscible.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 563 Diagridium . . . is without vertue; nor easily commiscible.

† **Commise**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *comise*, 5 *oomyse*, 5-6 *oommyse*, 6 *oommyse*, *commisse*, 5-7 *commise*. [f. *F. commis*, -mise, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT: cf. *commise* committal; formed in the same way as *premise*, *promise*, *surmise*.] An earlier type of the vb. COMMIT.

1. *trans.* To give in charge, entrust, consign; = COMMIT 1, 3.

1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* clxvii. 326 Lord Egremont was . . . commysed to prison. 1485 — *St. Wensl.* I The said theuth . . . also commysed to hym his doughter. 1521 *FISHER Wks.* 316 Peter . . . to whom he commysed . . . the cure of the christen people. 1623 *FAVINE Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 177 Had their cause commised in the said Parliament.

2. To commission, appoint; = COMMIT 5.

1475 *CANTON Jason* 72 For to supporte the shal be commysed Zechius and Zethaphus thy lieutenants. 1491 — *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. vii. 10 b/2 He . . . commysed many men to kepe hem.

3. To commit, perpetrate, do (a crime, offence, etc.); = COMMIT 6. Rarely in a good sense.

1475 *CANTON Jason* 124 The shameful feet commysed by them. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* Intro. 1 Werkes haulayne doon and commysed by their grete strength. 1491 — *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xvi. 19 b/1 Commysynge many theftes. 1536 *BALE God's Promises* III. in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 297 An uncomely acte without shame Ham commysed.

**Commiserable** (kəmɪzərəbəl), *a. [f. L. commiserā-ri to COMMISERATE + -BLE: cf. miserabile.]*

1. Deserving commiseration; pitiable, lamentable.

1609 *SIR E. HOBY Let. to T. H. Ded.* To all Romish Collapsed Ladies of Great Britaine, Commiserable Ladies. a. 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 46. a. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 201 Their commiserable condition. a. 1711 *KEN Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 78 Thy Ears will open be, To hear the least commiserable Plea. 1873 *F. HALL Mod. Eng.* 193 note, Acutely conscious what commiserable objects I consent to be ranked with, for my hesitation.

† 2. Showing commiseration; pitying, compassionate. *Obs. rare.*

1618 *T. GAINSFORD P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 83 Neither gentleman, nor man of worth, hath extended a . . . commiserable arm of assistance towards you.

† **Commiserant**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. L. *commiserant-em*, pr. pple. of *commiserāri*: see below.] Showing commiseration; full of pity.

c. 1606 *MS. Tract in Stubbes' Anat. Abuses* (1879) Intro. 79 On the holye dayes, which our commiserant Lord ordayned in part for the reste of them, and all brutes.

† **Commiserate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. L. *commiserāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commiserāri*: see next.] Commiserating, pitying.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 176 Which this holy Father (with no little commiserate hart-bleeding) beholding, etc.

**Commiserate** (kəmɪzərət), *v. Also 7 ommiserate, -at, -miserate.* [f. L. *commiserāt-* ppl. stem of *commiserā-ri* in same sense, *f. com- + miserā-ri* (ante- and post-class. -āre) to bewail, lament, pity, *f. miser* wretched, lamentable.]

1. *trans.* To feel, show, or express pity or compassion for (the wretched or unfortunate, or a misfortune); to bewail, pity, compassionate. Also *absol.*

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvi. (1612) 355 The valorous Romaine President, commiserating her. 1611 *RICH Honest Age* (1844) 59 Here is now a theft committed, and a direct breach of Gods commandement yet to be commiserated. 1623 *HARWOOD Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 94, I

know you all commiserate my losse. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 35 This great victory... did move the Britains more to commiserate than to fear. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 93 His present Majesty... commiserating his case, restored him. 1808 HOLLAND *Tilcomb's Lett.* vii. 126 Profoundly to be commiserated is that child who looks back upon his home as upon a prison house. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. xxvii. She did not exult in her rival's fall, but, on the contrary, commiserated her.

2. To express sympathy with, condole with. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 18 It is expedient that Ministers of Gods Word be men of like passions with others... that so they may more commiserate others. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 406 Muslim... was the first that died on Hosein's side, and Hosein went and commiserated him at his last gasp. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 225 The aptitude... to commiserate and comfort.

Hence *Commiserating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Commiseratingly* *adv.*, with commiseration.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxxvii. (R.) What a gentle and commiserating judge God is. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. ii. (1840) 245 The beholding of the Templars' torments... wrought in the people... a commiserating of their persons. 1807 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 127, I should feel something very like a commiserating sympathy. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I. x. 184 'Poor Jack!' Evan interjected commiseratingly. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* I. xi. 148 He gazed commiseratingly at Mr. Linton.

**Commiseration** (*kōmizēr'ā-shn*). Also 6-7 -miseration, 7 comiseration, -cion. [ad. L. *commiseration-em* (also *F. commiseration*, 16th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *commiserāri* to *COMMISERARE*.] The action of commiserating; the expression of feelings of pity or sorrow for the affliction or distress of another; pity, compassion.

1595 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 226 The judge may not give place to commiseration: his place is a place of equity, and not of foolish pity. 1808 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 64 Have commiseration on thy heroicall Vassall. 1892 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiv. 9 A vehement commiseration of their estate. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 154 Let no man help him, nor take commiseration vpon his infants. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 303 To take into hearing and commiseration the long remedlesse afflictions of this kingdom. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. 1806 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 43 They not unfrequently wonder why, from being born blind, they should be held to be objects of commiseration.

b. A feeling or expression of pity or compassion. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. i. 43 They pretended out of their commiserations, to referre him to the Councell.

**Commiserative** (*kōmizēr'atīv*), a. [f. as *COMMISERATE* v. + *-IVE*.] Given to or showing commiseration; compassionate.

1612-3 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* III. v. If thou wert thus commiserative upon earth, art thou lesse in heaven? 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 165 As this commiserative Kingdom hath always given to aliens, in cases of trial in causes criminal. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 249 The commiserative old lady filled his glass with more sherry.

Hence *Commiseratively* *adv.*, with commiseration, pityingly.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 81 Whose weaknes he assists no otherwise than commiseratively.

† **Commiserator**. *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of agent, in L. form, f. *COMMISERATE* v. (*Miserātor* is recorded in L.)] One who commiserates.

1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. vi. (T.), Deaf unto the... cries of charitable commiserators.

† **Commis**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *commis-us* combined, put together; pa. pple. of *committ-ere* to *COMMITT.*] In *Cross commiss*: see *quots.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 51/2 This (Tau) is termed the Cross Commisse, being a token of Absolution, especially when the Malefactor hath it stamped on the hand. *Ibid.* III. 408/1 T... is used for the Cross Commis, or Cross Tau, vulgarly called Saint Anthonies Cross.

† **Commissar**. *Obs. chiefly Sc.* Also 5 *comis-*, *comissaire*, 6-7 *commissier* (e). [ad. *F. commissaire*, ad. med. L. *commissari-us*: see *COMMISSARY* and *-AB*.] = *COMMISSARY* in various senses.

1495 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1814) Pref. 19 (Jam.) Alsua the commissaris of the buruys, in the name of the haill merchandis of the realm. 1497 *Ibid.* (1597) § 101 That of ilk Schirefdome their be send (to Parliaments)... two or maa wise men... the quhilk sal be called Commissars of the Schire. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 780 (*Nomina Ecclesiasticorum*), *Hic Commissarius*, commissere. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI (1597) § 28 Anent the Article proponed be the Commisseries of Edinburgh. a 1649 *Acts Chas.* I (1814) V. 320 (Jam.) Electit Mr. Alexander Gibsone of Durie to be general commiser of the haill kingdom... and of all the forceis, armeis, regimentis, etc. 1681 *Act Prot. Relig. Scotl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 All Sheriffs... Officers of the Mint, Commissars and their Deputis, their Clerks and Fiscals.

**Commisarial** (*kōmizēr'riāl*), a. [f. med. L. *commissari-us* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a commissary.

1708 *Case of Schedule Stated* 62 In his Commissarial Capacity. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Mar. 2/2 The long expected Commissarial decree... was... published. 1808 MALONE in W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logic* xxxii, That minute and commissarial knowledge of petty military matters.

**Commissariat** (*kōmizēr'riāt*). Also -ot. [In I. a. *F. commissariat*, repr. med. L. type \**commissariāt-us*, f. *commissari-us* *COMMISSARY*: see *-ATE* 1. In II. formed on another sense of *COMMISSARY*; this use being app. peculiar to English.]

# I. In Scotch Law.

1. A commissary court; the office or jurisdiction of a commissary; the district over which the jurisdiction of the commissary extends.

1609 *Sc. Acts 20th Parl. Jas.* VI, c. vi. (1611) 32 Ovr Sovereigne Lord... hes... restored and reintegrate the Archbishops and Bishops... to their former authoritie... and speciallie to the jurisdiction of Commissariates. *Ibid.* 33 Prejudiciall to the heritable right of the Commissariate within the bounds of Argyle, pertaining to Archbald now Earle of Argyle. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 30 Hamilton... had gotten a judicatorie of commissariot. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 394 Here (in Scotland) are likewise courts, called the commissariot, answerable to those of the English diocesan chancellors. 1860 *Chambers' Cycl.*, The inferior commissariats... had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate commissariat, of which the sheriff is commissary. 1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Feb., The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Haddington, of the will of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

# II. In military use.

2. That department of the military service which is charged with the duty of providing food and other supplies for the army.

1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 216 Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economising. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 21 The horses of the Commissariat will be at Cork on Tuesday and Wednesday. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 427 The bad provisions furnished by the Commissariat. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 6 It is commonly said, that a well-managed commissariat is a chief condition of victory.

3. *transf.* of any non-military department or organization for the supply of provisions.

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 341 There is no commissariat for supplying London. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 [It] has prevented our rifles from contributing any material aid to our commissariat. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., A street commissariat of great magnitude and importance may arise.

4. Supply of provisions, food-supply.

1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 177 The greater part of the evening was spent in arranging for the morrow's commissariat. 1870 EMEKSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 112 The meal and water that are the commissariat of the forlorn hope... are sacred as the Holy Grail.

5. *attrib.* (esp. used as in *commissariat beef, rum, boots*, etc.), i.e. those supplied by the army commissariat.)

1853 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 287 The commissariat and transport services. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 710 The Commissariat Officers were subject to the... supervision of the Treasury. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 96 Excellent commissariat arrangements.

Hence *Commissariat* v. *nonce-wd.*, to look after the commissariat of an army.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xxi. ii. 260 You were with the Allied Army, commissariating and the like.

† **Commissariate** (*kōmizēr'riēt*). *Obs.* [In origin the same word as *prec.*; but here repr. Ger. *commissariat*, in a special application.] (See *quot.*) 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 537 Such of the inhabitants as devote themselves to the sciences are instructed either at Heiligenstadt by the Jesuits, or at Duderstadt by the clergy in the commissariate. *Ibid.* IV. 541 Duderstadt... is the residence of the commissariate, or spiritual-court.

**Commissary** (*kōmizsārī*). Forms: 4-5 *commissary*, 4-7 *missarie*, 5 *commissario*, -ysari, -ysarye, 5-6 *issarye*, *commissarye*, 6 *commissarie*, 6- *commissary*. [ad. med. L. *commissari-us* (whence *F. commissaire*) one to whom any duty is specially committed or entrusted, an officer in charge, commissioner, f. *commiss-us* committed, entrusted, specially appointed: see *-AB*.]

1. One to whom a special duty or charge is committed by a superior power; one commissioned to act as representative; a deputy, delegate.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Mankode* II. xii. (1869) 79 Of this pleyn power we yeven yow, and maken yow commissarye. 1494 FABYAN VII. 549 Chosen and deputed specyall commissaries by the three astatis of this present parlyament. 1501 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b, His Bulles of Pardons and his deputyary Commissaries. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 To set out the solemne dances and shewes, for which he was chosen commissarie and overseer. 1649 SELDEN *Latus Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 [They] declared themselves by their Commissaries, to be the Three States, and Representative of the People of England. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 21 A Declaration was published, requiring that there should be a Papist Commissary in their Synods. 1707 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 302 Commissaries are to be appointed on each side to see that the disarming takes place. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. iii. 27 The nobles and prelates thronged thither, and the towns sent commissaries. *Ibid.* a 1631 DONNE *Poems* 294 (T.) Great Destiny, the Commissary of God, That has mark'd out a path and period For every thing.

2. *Ecll.* An officer exercising spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the representative of the bishop in parts of his diocese; or one entrusted with the performance of an absent bishop's duties.

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 154 Let Cart-sadele vr Commissarie, vr Cart he schal drawe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 234 In þe constore bifor be commissarie he cometh nouȝt ful ofte. c 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 680/37 (*Nomina Dignitatum Clericorum*), *Hic commissarius*, commissari. 1533 MORR *Apol.* xvii. Wks. 920/4 A priest taken for heresy, and in the commissaries hands. 1811 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 16 If shee be rich, and hath ability to bring her accuser to the Com-

missaries Court? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 336 He was... a singular good Advocate, Chanceller of Ely, Commissary of Sudberry and Westminster. 1796 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 160 The Commissaries of Bishops, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the Diocese, and in some certain Causes of the Jurisdiction limited to them by the Bishop's Commission. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 183 We can then imagine what England must have been with an archdeacon's commissary sitting constantly in every town; exercising an undefined jurisdiction over general morality. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 568 Courts of commissaries appointed by the bishops. *Mod. Clergy List* (Bishops, and Cathedral Establishments, Canterbury, Commissary of City and Diocese. Winchester, Chancellor of the Diocese and Commissary for Surrey.

3. *Eng. Univ.* † a. At Oxford, formerly the title of the Chancellor's Deputy (Vice-Chancellor). b. At Cambridge, an officer who holds a court of record for all privileged persons under the degree of M.A. (see *quot.* 1797).

1431 W. WARDELLON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 34 I. 104 The said suppliant... sent his servants to the Chanceller of Oxenford and his commissary. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Scholars... that go about beggynge, not being authorised... by the commissary Chanceller or vchancellor of the same. 1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 548 In 1446, he being then in his Regency, he became one of the Commissaries of the University [there were three in succession in 1446]. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 139 The commissary is an officer under the chancellor, he is an assistant or assessor to the vice-chancellor in his court. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 31 Pream., The chancellor of the University of Oxford and his commissary (commonly called the vice-chancellor).

4. *Mil.* An officer or official who has charge of the supply of food, stores, and transport, for a body of soldiers. (Formerly they also inspected the musters of men.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 33 There shal be wyse comysaryes that gode hede shal take that for couetise of the payement of the souldyours noo deception be made. 1603 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 80 One... told me that the Commissaries for victual had infinitely abused the Armie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 215 The Commissaries of the Musters. 1655 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2930 2 The Auxiliary Troops begin to arrive... Commissaries have been sent to receive them and to provide all things necessary for them. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4823/3 One of the Deputy-Commissaries of the Musters. 1768 SIMS *Mil. Medley*, Commissary of stores is an officer in the Artillery who has the charge of all the stores. 1788 BURKE *Sp. Arab's Arrot's Defts* App. Wks. IV. 363 He was commissary to the army in that expedition. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii. (L.) A miscellany of soldiers, commissaries, adventurers.

5. In Scotland: The judge in a commissary court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in commissary court. (Cf. *COMMISSAR*.)

1805 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* III. 52/2 It was found necessary to institute a commissary court at Edinburgh [in 1563]... Balfour was the chief of the four first commissaries.

6. A superior officer of police (in France). [*F. commissaire de police*.]

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1872) III. 191/2 The commissaries of police ran about the city... and called the people up to illuminate. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt. Cap* C. (1889) 71 Had he proposed this question to... the Police, The Commissary of his Quarter.

# 7. attrib.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 299 His mad foray upon the Grecian commissary stores.

**Commissary court**. a. The court of a bishop's commissary. b. in *Sc. Law*. (a.) A supreme court established in Edinburgh in 1563, in which matters of probate and divorce, previously under the jurisdiction of the bishop's commissary, were decided; it was absorbed by the Court of Session in 1836; (b.) A sheriff or county court which appoints and confirms executors of deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 256 The Commissaries court's a spiders webbe. 1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Scandalous Priests* 7 That the Commissaries Court were the suburbs of Heaven. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 62 Hence the Commissary Court was called the Bishops Court. 1805 [see 5].

**Commissary general**. A chief or head commissary. a. *gen.* One appointed to act as supreme representative of a superior power.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. vii. (Arb.) 126 Whom yowre holynes created general commissarie in the warres. 1568 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 280 Appointing him his Vicar-general, delegate, and commissary-general in spirituals. 1606 MARKHAM *Souldiers Gram.* II. 12 The Judge-Marshal, or Commissaire general, who ought to be a learned Gentleman and skillfull in the ciuill and Marshall Lawes. 1768 BOSWELL *Corica* II. (ed. 2) 83 The Genosse sent to Corsica a commissary general, or gouernour over the whole island. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xvi. 345 He had been named commissary general, with unlimited power over all that remained without the capital.

b. *Mil.* The head of a department of the military service charged with the victualling, etc., of the army; the chief of a commissariat service.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 151 The... guarding of them [victualers] did concerne the Commissary General of the hoste. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 56 The Commissary General of the Victuals. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Rt. Hon. the Lord Walden Commissary-General of the Musters. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Commissary-General of the musters, or muster-master general, takes an account of the strength of every regiment, reviews them, sees that the horse be well mounted, and all the men well armed and accoutred. 1811 WELLING-



TON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 404 A Commissariat should be appointed consisting of a Commissary general, and a certain number of deputy commissaries and assistant commissaries and clerks. 1806 *Whitaker's Almanack* 175 Commissariat and Transport Staff. Commissaries-General. Deputy Commissaries-General. Ibid. Ordnance Store Department. Commissary-General. Deputy Commissaries-General.

**Commissaryship** (kəm'isəri:ʃɪp). [*f. prec. + -SHIP*.] The office or position of a commissary. 1563-64 *Foxe A. & M.* 1117 (R.) Dismissed of his commissaryship. 1701 *Br. G. Hooper Proc. House Convoc. Vind.* 45 His other Imagination of the Commissaryship of the Lower House. 1796 *AVLIFFE Parerg.* 162 A Commissaryship is not grantable for Life, so as to bind the succeeding Bishop.

**Commissar**(e, var. of **COMMISSAR** Obs.

**Commission** (kəm'isjən), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4-7 with usual interchange of *m* and *n*, *i* and *y*, *ss* and *s* or *c*, *o* and *ou*. [*a. F. commission*, ad. *L. commissio-nem*, n. of action *f. committ-ere* to COMMIT, entrust, etc.] Etymologically: The action of committing, or fact of being committed, in the various senses of COMMIT, but chiefly that of 'entrust', 'give in charge'. Many specific uses were developed before the word became English, so that the senses show no logical order here.

1. Authoritative charge or direction to act in a prescribed manner; order, command, instruction. (Generally, of the commissioning authority.)

c. 1440 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 174/21 Commissio*, a commissio. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Commanded by straye commissyons & maundements that euery beest shold come thyder. 1535 *Coverdale Ezra* viii. 36 They deluyered the kynges commissioyn unto the kynges officers. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F. ix.* 10 His looke was commissio, silence to command. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 118 Such Commissio from above I have receav'd, to answer thy desire Of knowledge within bounds. 1748 *Young Nt. Th. ix.* 635 Stars teach, as well as shine. At nature's birth, Thus, their commissio ran—'Be kind to man'. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876 III. xiii. 297 They gave him no direct commissio to bind them to any consent.

b. To have it in commissio: to have it authoritatively committed or entrusted to one to do.

c. 1445 *Wynetoun Cron.* vii. ix. 202 Dare bad þai and þare gave absolutioun, As þai had in-to commissioun. 1684 *Bunyan Pilgr.* ii. 144, I have it in Commissio, to comfort the feeble minded, and to support the weak. 1833 *H. Cole-ridge North. Worthies* (1852) I. 75 He [Parker] is the first minister of the Gospel that ever had it in his commissio to rail at all nations.

2. Authority committed or entrusted to any one; esp. delegated authority to act in some specified capacity, to carry out an investigation or negotiation, perform judicial functions, take charge of an office, etc. (Said to be that of the authorizing person, and also of the person authorized.)

1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 190 He axed the keyes of the yates of the Cyte thurgh vertue and strengthe of his commissioun. 1535 *Coverdale Jer.* xxix. 31 Semeia hath prophced vnto you without my commissioun. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 116 Artabatus, to quhome he gef commissioun til accord vicht pausanias. 1568 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* i. vii. 41 The Lawe abhorreth such thinges as are doone without authoritie or commissioun. a. 1654 *Selden Table-t.* (Arb.) 88 Eat within your Stomack, act within your Commissio. 1754 *Sherlock Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 The Authority and diuine Commissio of Christ. 1843 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 355 Dundee. had summoned all the clans which acknowledged his commissio to assemble for an expedition into Athol.

b. *spec.* That of an officer in the army or navy. Hence such phrases as *to accept, receive, hold a commissio*. (Some of these phrases probably originated with the instrument, as in 3 b, c.)

1672 *Dryden Marr. à la Mode* Dram. Wks. III. 234, I was so vext, that I was layt down my Commissio. 1705 *Double Welcome* xxvii, Cowards must lay their bought Commissiouns down. 1790 *Johnson Rambler* No. 19 P Polyphilus in a short time obtained a commissio. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 63 No person is eligible to hold a Commissio in the Army until he has attained the age of sixteen years. 1859 *W. Collins Q. of Hearts* 3 Before his mother's death George had obtained his commissio.

c. *Commission of the peace*: the authority given under the Great Seal empowering certain persons to act as Justices of the Peace in a specified district. Hence *On the Commissio*: having the office of Justice of the Peace.

1533 *More Apol.* xlii. Wks. 909/1 My selfe when I was chaunceler, vpon such secret informacion haue put some out of commissio & office of iustice of the peace. 1592 *Greene Art Conny-catch.* iii. 5 Knowne to be within commissio of the peace. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 97 No sir Iohn, it is my Cosin Silence: in Commissio with mee. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* (1793) 435 If a nian was named in any commissio of the peace. 1766 *Golds. Vic. W.* xxx, As I am in the commissio of the peace I undertake to secure you.

3. A warrant or instrument conferring such authority.

c. 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif* 131 To catch treue men wip writtes & commissiouns. 1441 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 35 l. 107 We wol and charge you that under oure Seel. ye do make our Writtes and Commissiouns in due fourme. 1544 in *E. Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 71 Upon the receipt of suche lettres, instructions, commissio, and writtings. Ibid. I. 89 The Archbisshope of York shal bring w<sup>th</sup> him suche commissiouns as youe desired. 1673 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 2 Whilst our Commissio from Rome is read, Let silence be commanded. 1790 *BRATTON*

*Nau. & Mil. Mem.* II. 193 Pondicherry, whither he was obliged to go to open his commissio. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 274/2 The lord chancellor, with other peers appointed by commissio under the great seal.

b. *spec.* The warrant by which an officer in the army or navy exercises command: † (a) in the old system of raising forces, a warrant which authorized the holder to raise, equip, and command a body of soldiers in the name of the issuing authority; (b) now, the warrant by which all officers in the army from the ensign upwards, and in the navy from the lieutenant upwards, are appointed to the rank and command they hold.

1643 *Declat. conc. Ireland* at Lord Barnewall of Trimles-towne and his son, who hath a Commissio for a Troop of Horse. c. 1685 *Murray in M. Morris Claverhouse* viii. (1888) 140 The King ordered two commissiouns to be drawn, for your brother and Claverhouse to be brigadiers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/2 Three Colonels who had Commissiouns in their Pockets from Ragotzi. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xi, My commissio [as lieutenant] had been made out some days before. I . . . hastened away with my invaluable piece of parchment in my hand.

c. The order by virtue of which an officer takes the command of a ship in active service.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* liii, Our new captain. . . came on board the hulk. . . and read his commissio.

d. In various specific applications, in which senses 2 and 3, and sometimes 6, are apt to be combined: e. g.

*Commission of anticipation, of association, of inquiry, of sewers, etc.; commission of array* see *ARRAY* 3; † *commission of bankruptcy*, a commissio issued by the Lord Chancellor, appointing commissioners to administer a bankrupt's estate on behalf of the creditors; *commission of lunacy*, a commissio issued to investigate whether a person is a lunatic or not; *commission of rebellion*, a commissio empowering certain persons to apprehend as a rebel one who has not appeared before a court on being summoned.

1538 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 That commissiouns of Sewers . . . shal be directed . . . to such substantiall and indifferent persons as shal be named by the Lord Chancellor. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 3 Her Maiesty. may. grant commissio and commissiouns of associatioun or associatiouns, vnder the great Seale of England. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 67 Commissio of Rebellion, otherwise called, A Writ of Rebellion. . . is directed by way of command, to certain persons, to the end that they, or three, two, or one of them, shall apprehend, or shall cause to be apprehended the partie, as a Rebel. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Commission of Anticipation*, was a commissio under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy before the day. *Commission of Association*, is a Commissio under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned persons, with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in Wales. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5107/3 A Commissio of Bankrupt is awarded against Samuel Stable. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 67 A Commissio of review is a commissio sometimes granted, in extraordinary cases, to revise the sentence of the court of delegates; when it is apprehended they have been led into a material error. 1803 *Macintosh Def. Pettier* Wks. 1846 III. 268 Whether a commissio of lunacy be not . . . more fitted to the author's case. 1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 60 A commissio of rebellion will bring you to your senses. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* i. ix. 155 Commissiouns of inquiry are issued by the Crown.

4. An office conferred by such a warrant; a commissioiership.

1708 *Swift Sacram. Test.* The commissiouns of the revenue are soon disposed of. 1806 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In the army, the nobility fill a large part of the high commissiouns.

5. The condition of being authoritatively entrusted or given in charge.

Hence *In commissio*. a. Of persons: In the exercise of delegated authority.

1573 *G. Harvey Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 49 Appointed to sit in Commissio of the matter. 1601 *B. Jonson Poetaster* v. i, *Virg.* Are you contented to be tried by these? *Tuc. Ay*, so the noble captain may be joined with them in commissio. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* i. iv. 2 Is execution done on Cawdor? Or not those in Commissio yet return'd? a. 1613 *Donne Serm.* v, He established Moses. joining his brother Aaron in commissio with him.

b. Of an office: Placed by warrant in the charge of a body of persons, instead of the regular constitutional administrator: some offices, as those of Treasurer and Lord High Admiral, are now permanently administered in this way by Lords Commissiouners.

1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iii. (1843) 84/2 The treasury was for the present put into commissio. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1877) V. 389 An argument to insinuate the putting of the Admiralty into Commissio. 1821 *H. Martineau Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. i. 200 The great seal was for some time in commissio, from the difficulty of finding a chancellor. 1861 *Maine Anc. Law* iii. 62 At the expulsion of the Tarquins. the monarchy was put into commissio.

c. Of a ship of war: Under the command of an officer for active service; manned, armed, and ready for sea; said also of the officer in command.

So *Out of commissio* (of a ship): Laid up or in reserve. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 47 His Majesty's Ships of War lately put in Commissio. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec 602 Several of these vessels are ordered for commissio at the different dockyards. 1882 *Hamley Transcendental Hall* III. 88 There are always some ships in commissio even in times of peace. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 181 Naval Service. . . Flag officers in commissio. . . Flag officers on the active list. 1890 *Globe* 13 Sept. 7/2 The cruiser Forth. . . pays out of commissio day.

6. A body of persons charged with some speci-

fied function, as the discharge of an office or trust, the investigation of some legal case, etc.; a body of commissioners.

Thus a *Royal Commissio* to examine into the operation of any measure or charity; a *Parliamentary Commissio*; 'the Parnell Commissio'. See also *quot.* 1871.

1494 *Fabyan Chronicle* vii. 484 The whiche commissioun . . . spent a great parte of the Lent in disputacions of this matier. 1576 in *W. H. Turner Select. Records of Oxford* 387 The Commissioun of Sewers. 1605 *Bacon Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 They are in effect no more, then Standing Commissiouns: Save that they have greater Authority. 1807 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 201 Several temporary commissiouns had sat under this act with continually augmented powers. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The power which the Lord Lieutenants exercised in other parts of the kingdom was in London entrusted to a Commissio of eminent citizens. 1871 *Rainy Life Cunningham* vii. 103 He had given evidence before the Royal Commissio in Edinburgh. Ibid. viii. 110 In November 1835 the Commissio of the General Assembly, or Standing Committee of the whole house, held its ordinary quarterly meeting.

7. *High Commissio (Court)*: a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction founded by a statute of Queen Elizabeth which gave the crown power to commissio persons to try various offences against the ecclesiastical establishment, and to crush any resistance to the supremacy of the crown in these matters; abolished in 1641.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Who abuseth the high commissio, as much as any? 1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* (1851) 291 The illegall proceedings of the high Commissio. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 38/1 Persons of honour and great quality. . . were every day cited into the high-commissio court. . . and were there prosecuted to their shame and punishment. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 The power of the high Commissio began now to extend far, and penalties to fall heauie. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 67. 1807 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 186.

8. The action of committing or giving in charge; the entrusting of (authority, etc., to any one).

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/3 The commissio of the licensing power to Town Councils and County Boards.

9. A charge or matter entrusted to any one to perform; an order to execute a particular work.

1570 *G. Buchanan Chancelor in Hist. Scot.* (1827) I. Pref. 92 He did his commissioun sa weil. 1696 *tr. Du-mont's Voy. Levant* xxvi. 351 Those who undertake such a commissio. 1717 *Lady M. W. Montague Lett.* II. xiv. 26 You have at length found a commissio for me that I can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1793 *Ld. Auckland Corr.* (1862) III. 31 [He] undertook at my request to go to Brussels on a commissio to the Comte de Mercy. 1853 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) I. 314 If I can execute any little commissio for you. 1868 *Trollope Orley F.* lxixiii, It was indeed a terrible commissio. . . to undertake.

10. Authority given to act as agent or factor for another in the conduct of business or trade; the system of trading in which a dealer acts as agent for another, generally receiving a percentage as his remuneration. Hence *to have goods on commissio*.

1602 *Malynes Anc. Law-Merch.* 109 When Merchants by their Letters or Commissiouns vse these or the like words. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Intro. 3 Sold by commissio from the makers. 1774 *82 Barclay Dict., Commissio*. . . In Trade it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3 or more per cent. according to the nature or circumstances of the affair. 1796 [see *Commissio-man* in 13]. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 11/2 The method of publication on commissio, by which the publisher professed simply to charge 15 per cent. on all sales.

11. A remuneration for services or work done as agent, in the form of a percentage on the amount involved in the transactions; a *pro rata* remuneration to an agent or factor.

1795 *De Foe Voy. round W.* (1840) 20 The merchants had their several commissiouns and other profits upon the sale. 1774 [see 10]. 1832 *Babbage Econ. Manuf.* xxxi (ed. 3) 326 He must also pay a commissio, usually five per cent., to his London agent.

12. The committing (of crime, offence, etc.).

1597 *Howson Serm.* 24 Dec. 40 We haue auoided all sinnes of omission and commissio. 1660 *R. Coke Power & Subj.* 127 The commissio of anything against the laws is a sin of iustice. 1743 *Fielding Jon. Wild* III. iii, In the commissio of murder. 1824-9 *Landor Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 43 There are very few men. . . who delight in the commissio of cruelty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 Charged with the commissio of offences in foreign countries.

b. An act (offence, crime) committed; a performance.

1659 *Hammond On Ps.* li. 14 Paraphr. 263 Deliver me from this one, as from those other foul Commissiouns. 1806 *Beddoes Let. in Poems* p. lix, A new edition of his rhymed and prosy commissiouns.

13. *Comb. commissio-agent, †man, -mer-chant, an agent, etc., who transacts business for others on the principle of commissio or percentage; so commissio-business; commissio-broker, an agent for the sale or purchase of commissiouns in the army or navy; commissio-day, the opening day of assizes, when the commissio authorizing the judge to hold them is opened and read; † commissio-officer, an officer (generally military) holding office by a commissio, a commissioed officer; commissio-word, a word that serves as a commissio or warrant.*

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xvii. 226 Money to satisfy the expectations of the "commission-brokers." 1769 *Tunius Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 19 The dignity of the commander in chief, is depraved into the base office of a commission-broker. 1773 *HANWAY Travels* (1762) II. i. iii. 17 A great part of this branch of "commission-business" is fallen into the hands of the merchants. 1803 M. D. OSBALDESTON in *Law Times* 20 Oct. 411/2 No assize business is ever, as a rule, commenced on the "commission-day." 1796 *Hull Advertiser*, 16 Jan. 1/4, I. Burnett, Grocer and "Commission Man" will be glad to sell on Commission for any Merchant. 1850 *CROMWELL Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle 1871) III. 45 Not one "Commission-officer" slain. 1879 *OATES Narr. Popish Plot* 43 They had procured several Irish to be made Commission-Officers in the Garrisons in Ireland. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 30 Dec. in *London Gaz.* No. 4504/2 All Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Vice-Admirals, and other Commission-Officers. 1845 *HOOB Two Swans v. Freedom's* sweet key-note and "commission-word."

† **Commission**, *sb.* 2 *Cant. Obs.* [app. a perversion of *It. camicia*, late *L. camisia* shirt, or some cognate form of the same word.] A shirt.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 83 Peddlars Frenche... a commission, a sherte. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen Wks.* II. 167/1 Clean linnen yeelds a shirt before we rise, Which... in the canting tongue is a commission. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Song 7, I no Togeman wear, No Commission, Mish, or Slate.

**Commission** (*kōmī'shən*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* 1, perh. after *F. commissionner*, or med. *L. commissiōnāre*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a commission or legal warrant; to empower by a commission.

1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. vii. 28 Any sergeant commissioned to ride the circuit. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ii. 302 The King having... commissioned the newly constituted judges to administer justice.

† *b. spec.* To give (a person) a commission for a rank in the army or navy. *Obs.*

1714 *MARLBOROUGH* in C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* (1859) V. xx. 307 Notice taken in Parliament, of children's being commissioned in the troops. 1789 *Constit. U. S. Art.* II. § 2 The president... shall commission all officers of the United States.

*c. Naval.* To give (an officer) command of a ship by means of a commission; to order (a ship) for active service, put in commission; to assume the charge of (a ship) as the commanding officer.

1793 *BENTINCK* in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 47, I have hopes of being commissioned at a very early day for the 'Adamant' of fifty guns. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 369 The new ships which we commission, or the new regiments which we raise. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 288 A new ironclad just commissioned by his friend Captain Vincent.

2. To give authority to act; to empower, authorize; to entrust with an office or duty.

1683 *DRYDEN Ded. Plutarch's Lives* 5 [I am] commissioned of the translators of this volum to inscribe their labours... to your grace's name and patronage. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. 365 That religion, which he commissioned them to publish. 1768 *GRAY Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 76, I am commissioned to make you an offer which I have told him... you would not accept. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 298 They had commissioned William to speak in their names.

3. To send on a mission, dispatch.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* (J.), A chosen band He first commissions to the Latian land, In threat'ning embassy. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. ii. 245 Us he commissioned by the swiftest couriers Thoe to assist.

4. To give a commission or order to (a person) for a particular piece of work; chiefly used of the orders given to artists.

1806 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 235 Had it been Sir Joshua's fortune to have lived a little longer, and, whether commissioned or not, had he contrived to have left in this great city some work. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 186, I have commissioned him to do a sketch of the park for me.

5. To give a commission or order for; to order.

1790 *BURNS Let. to Hill & Mar.*, The books I commissioned in my last. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 539/2 He commissioned the pistols from England, and paid 50s. for them. 1844 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xv, I've commissioned a walking-stick for my Lord from Paris. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. i, Beaumarchais... has commissioned sixty-thousand stand of good arms out of Holland.

Hence **Commissioning** *vbl. sb.*

1806 *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 103 Joining a ship in the first throes of Commissioning. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11/2 The complete commissioning of our police for the Russian service.

**Commissionnaire** (*kōmī'shōn'ēr*). Also -*onn*-. [a. mod. *F. commissionnaire* COMMISSIONNER, in some of the French applications of the title.]

1. One entrusted with small commissions; a messenger or light porter; the designation of various subordinate employés in public offices, private businesses, hotels, etc., on the Continent.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 319 Besides being the best friend in the world you are the best commissionnaire in the world. 1835 *MARRYAT Olla Podr.* iv, I was confidently taken in by a rascal of a commissionnaire. 1879 *DASENT Threes to One* II. 171 You would have sent off a messenger... a commissionnaire.

2. *spec.* A member of the *Corps of Commissionnaires*, an association of pensioned soldiers, originally established in London in 1859, organized for employment as messengers, porters, time-keepers, etc. [Littre has 'Homme qui stationne au coin de la rue, attendant les commissions du public'.]

1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., [A person] described as a mes-

senger, was... charged with fraudulently imitating the dress of a commissionnaire.

**Commissional** (*kōmī'shə-nəl*), *a.* [f. COMMISSION *sb.* 1 + -*AL*.] Of or pertaining to a commission.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Your...maistee...by your graces letters commissionalles...committed unto us...that we should...discusse the case of matrimonie. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 252 Writs that begin the suit are original or Commissionall. 1786 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 321 A Jurisdiction founded upon...Letters Commissionall. 1884 E. SHERPARD in *Law Times* 4 Oct. 373/2 Commissionall supervision.

† **Commissionary**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med. *L. commissiōnārius*, f. *commissiō* COMMISSION : see -*ARY*.] = COMMISSIONER, COMMISSARY.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 Appoynted a commissionarie in thaffayres of India. 1598 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 454 The Office of Commissionary. 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* viii. viii. § 4 That the thing may be their act...by commissionaries few or many.

† **Commissionary**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] Appointed by commission or warrant; delegated.

1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* viii. viii. § 5 Our judges in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissionary. 1607 SIR R. PHIPPS *Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 503 Commissionary Lieutenants do deprive us of all Liberty. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases C. III.* ix. 341 That delegate, or commissionary authority, which is by Christ entrusted with them.

† **Commissionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med. *L. commissiōnā-re*, *F. commissionner*, f. *commissiō* COMMISSION : see -*ATE* 1 3.] = COMMISSION v. 1-3.

1597 *FLEMING Contm. Holinshed* III. 1553/1 They accomplished the matter, whereto they were commissioned. 1659 *Frits. Ho. Commons* VII. 858 That the Lord General Monck be commissioned one of the Generals of the Fleet. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 146 He was commissioned a Captain in the same Regiment. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 58 Shall nominate and Commissionate One for each of the said officers. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 494 Power to appoint and commissionate judges.

Hence **Commissionating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1605 *GAUDEN Consid. Liturgy Ch. Eng.* 20 The authoritative and commissionating words of Ministeriall Ordination. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxviii, The Commissionating of many other such Persons.

† **Commissionate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med. *L. commissiōnāt-us* (Du Cange) : see prec.] Commissioned. In *Sc.* also as *pa. ppl.* of prec. *vb.*

1647 *Perfect Weekly Acc.* 2 June No. 23. 4 From all Commissionate officers of Horse. 1676 *MARVELL Growth Popery Wks.* 1875 IV. 308 If the person commissionate be under...disabilities. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. vii. (1743) 417 To take up arms against him [the king] or any commissionate by him.

† **Commissionated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. *vb.* + -*ED*.] Furnished with a commission.

1645 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 137 Will your commissioned Church be comely as the tents of Kedar? 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 183 Without the bounds or limits of their commissioned authority. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. xiv. (1743) 130 To colonels, or other commissioned officers.

**Commissioned** (*kōmī'shənd*), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMISSION *v.* and *sb.* 1 + -*ED*.] Furnished with a commission; duly authorized.

1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 220 The commissioned archangel...swears by the Almighty Name, 'that time shall be no longer'. 1824 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxiii, Till some commission'd arrow through the teeth Shall nail the offending tongue. 1859 *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 29 A commissioned and worthy successor of the national hero.

*b. Of officers:* Holding a rank by commission.

1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2014/6 His Majesties Commissioned Officers. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 16 To be signed by himself, and witnessed by two of his commissioned officers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Commissioned Officers, those appointed by commissions. Such are admirals, down to lieutenants, in the royal navy; and in the army, all from the general to the ensign inclusive.

*c. Of ships:* Put in commission.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 The heavy Armstrong guns...are being supplied to all the newly commissioned ships.

† **Commissionee**, *Obs.* [see -*EE*.] One to whom a commission is given.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 336 Unless the Contest happens to be between some of the Patentees, Commissionees, or Officers in Chancery.

**Commissioner** (*kōmī'shə-nər*). Forms: 5 *com-myscyoner*, *commyssyoner*, 6 -*ar*-, -*issionar*-, -*ysioner*, etc., 5- -*issioner*. [In form, f. COMMISSION *sb.* 1 + -*ER* 1, but really an anglicized form of *F.* and *Anglo-F. commissiōn(u)aire*, corresp. to med. *L. commissiōnārius*, f. *commissiōn-em* : see -*ARY*, -*ER* 2; the sense being 'one belonging to or entrusted with a COMMISSION'.]

1. One appointed or deputed by commission to carry out some specified work, such as a judicial or other investigation, the negotiation of a treaty, peace, etc.; a delegate; also, a member of a commission charged with such a business.

1448 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden Soc.) App. 139 Payde to the mynsters of the seide citee...or to other comyscyoners. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 153 Vycayrs, lieutenantes or comyscyoners of the kyng. 1557 *FAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* 44 Electe to be one of the examynours or comyscyoners to make inquisition of these three points. 1605 SIR J. STRADLING *Div. Poems* 112 The Devil had Commissioners abroad. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 183 No commissioner appeared in the name of the king and queen. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 65 Two several missions had arrived...to propose a conference at Donabew with the British

commissioners. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 93 [In the Scottish Parliament] the commissioners of the burghs were considered merely as retainers of the great nobles. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 155 Inquiries by Royal commissioners are instituted solely by exercise of the Royal prerogative, or may be regulated by statute.

*b.* A member of a permanently constituted commission or government board; esp. in the titles of such boards, as the *Railway and Canal Traffic Commissioners*, *Charity Commissioners*, *Civil Service Commissioners*, *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, *Commissioners of Inland Revenue*, of *Income Tax*, etc. In Scotland, one of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a non-corporate town, corresponding to the bailies or councillors in burghs.

In 17th c. applied to a J.P., as a member of the Commission of the Peace.

1539 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Every of the said Commissioners shall have and perceive foure shillings for every day that they shall take paine in the execution of this commission of Sewers. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coscomb* v. i, What a clod-pole commissioner is this! 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. 1843 40/1 The Arch Bishop...was made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 One Hynde called before the Commissioners Ecclesiastical for Usury. 1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5449 3 Charles Cockburn, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North-Britain. 1803 *Med. Jurid.* X. 169 The Commissioners of Stamps...did their best to prevent the prosecution of individuals for the sale of what I term innocent articles. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 457 [Hoppe] The sewers within the City...are in a distinct and strictly defined jurisdiction, superintended by City-Commissioners. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 143 Charity Commissioners for England and Wales...Chief Commissioner...Second Commissioner...Commissioners...Assistant Commissioners.

*c.* The representative of the supreme authority in a district, governmental department, etc.; now the recognized title of officials at the head of various branches of the public service, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* ii. 25 Matathias...slewe y<sup>e</sup> kynges commissioner, that compelled him to do sacrifice. 1609 *BIBLE* [Douay] II. *Index*, Heliodorus a sacrilegious commissioner was severely beaten by Angels. 1640 W. BRADSHAW *Unreas. Separation* 100 That...the civil magistrate hath power to set over the churches of Christ in his dominions, commissioners and overseers which are not specially appointed by Christ in his Testament. 1844 R. G. W. HERBERT in *Fall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 8 I You have been selected by her Majesty's Government for the appointment of Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 140 Works and Public Buildings...First Commissioner. *Ibid.* 148 Metropolitan Police Office...Commissioner. Assistant-Commissioner. *Ibid.* 296 Provinces, etc. under the Administration of. Chief Commissioners, Assam, British Burma, Central Provinces.

*d.* † **Commissioner of bankrupt:** an official formerly appointed by commission of the Lord Chancellor to administer the estate of a bankrupt. **Lord High Commissioner:** the representative of the Crown at the annual General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

1708-15 KERSEY, The King's High Commissioner in Scotland, a Nobleman, who represents the Person of the King of England. 1766 *COWPER Let. J. Hill* 17 Oct., If every dealer and chapman was connected with creditors like you, the poor commissioners of bankrupts would be ruined. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 285 Commissioners for that purpose, when a man is declared a bankrupt, shall have full power to dispose of all his lands and tenements. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. *Bankrupt*, The Lord Chancellor grants a commission to such discreet persons as to him shall seem good, who are then styled commissioners of bankrupt. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 192 The established Church of Scotland...the General Assembly...is presided over by a Moderator...the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner.

*e.* An agent, steward, factor. *Sc.*

1804 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 202 Mr. Loch's father was the commissioner for the late Duke...and the present Mr. Loch...is commissioner to the present Duke.

† 2. *C. of Newmarket* (head) : a foot-pad. *slang.* 1890 *NASH P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 6a, I am *vacuus viator*, and care not though I meete the Commissioners of Newmarket-heath at high midnight.

3. A betting-broker; a book-maker. *slang.*

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 58a Legs—that is Blacklegs—the betting brokers were formerly called; but now...they are Turfmen or Commissioners. 1897 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* viii, Right you are, sir, exclaimed the commissioner, taking out his betting-book and pencil.

† 4. One who commits a crime, etc. *Obs.*

1677 W. GREENHILL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Pa.* ix. 12 Authors, contrivers, and commissioners of this scarlet sin.

5. Sometimes used for COMMISSIONAIRE.

In mod. Dicts.

6. One who commissions. In mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 49 They had served His Majesty in quality of Commissioners-Ambassadors. 1795 *DE FOX Voy. round W.* (1840) 39, I caused my commissioner letter of mart to be read to them all. 1837 *SYD. SMITH Let. Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 268/1 The love of what is just had not excited the Commissioner-Bishops.

**Commissionership**, [f. prec. + -*SHIP*.]

1. The office of a commissioner.

1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* iii, Commissioner Bertram; he got his commissionership in the great contest for the county. 1866 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* II. i, After travelling in his fair proportion of commissionerships and under-secretariats. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 1/2 A Native Department...is to

be established as an indispensable adjunct to the High Commissioner (in Buchananland).

2. The district under a territorial commissioner.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 If the Government is wise they will add to his commissionership the whole of the Kalahari desert.

**Commissionise**, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] To subject to a commission or commissions.

1860 W. WEBS in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 He has a pious fear of fraud and filth, and commissions the town.

**Commissionless**, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a commission.

1848 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1873) 219 Upon sight of a Commissionless Navie that King James sent.

[**Commissionship**: error. form for **COMMISSIONERSHIP**, *q. v.*

(Given by some Dicts. as a reading in the quot. from Scott cited s.v. **COMMISSIONERSHIP**.)]

**Commissive** (*kə'mi'siv*), *a.* [*f. L. type \*commissivus* (cf. *promissivus*), *f. commiss-* ppl. stem of *committre* to **COMMIT**: see -IVE.] Characterized by commission or active agency.

1816 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 389 Renders me justly responsible for my actions, omissive as well as commissive.

1888 — *Lett. Commers.*, etc. II. 165 Any form of disrespect, omissive or commissive. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. i. § 1 (1883) 243 A tenant, guilty of commissive waste.

**Commissively**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] By way of (giving) a commission.

1858 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 322 You tell J. Graves, not commissively, 'please to show', but permissively, 'you may show' this letter to Professor De Morgan.

† **Commissorial**, *a.* Obs. [*f. L. commissōri-us* (*f. commissor*, agent-n. *f. committre*) + -AL.] = **COMMISSARY**.

1743 (*title*). The Emperor's Commissorial Decree to the Diet of the Empire, at Francfort. 1764 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 571 A Commissorial-Court is appointed to determine the dispute.

† **Commissory**, *-ary*. Obs. = **COMMISSURE** 2. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* III. (1888) 27 The commissaries or seams of the bones of the head. *Ibid.* The third and fourth bones be called Parietales, and they be devided by the Commissories both from the Coronall and Occipissial.

† **Commissour**, **comysour**. Obs. [*app. -our* is the Anglo-Fr. form often substituted for other original suffixes, here prob. for *-aire*, Sc. -ar (cf. **COMMISSAR**).] = **COMMISSARY**.

1430-50 *Gregory's Chron.* 145 Takynne and delyverd to the comysours and deputies of the sayde kyngys. *Ibid.* 146 The comysours or deputies of the sayde kyngys.

**Commissural** (*kə'misiū'rəl*), *a.* [*ad. L. commissurālis*, *f. commissura*: see next and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a commissure; chiefly in reference to the commissures of nervous tissue.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 224/1 The lips may be thrown forward by the contraction of the labial and commissural fibres. 1847 *Ibid.* III. 627/1 The brain is made up of a series of smaller masses, connected by what are called commissural or uniting fibres. 1869 BAINE-GOULD *Orig. Belief* 8 Distinct ganglia with commissural cords and nerves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora*, Umbelliferae, normally there are 6 vittae in each carpel, 4 between the primary ridges and 2 on the commissural face.

**Commissure** (*kə'misiū*), *n.* Also 5 **comysure**, 6 **comysure**. [*ad. L. commissura* putting together, joining, *f. commiss-* ppl. stem of *committre* to put together: see **COMMIT** and -URE. So *f. commissure* from 15th c.]

1. A joining or connecting together; the line or surface along which two parts touch each other or form a connexion; a joining, juncture, seam.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 43 His commissure in erthe it stont so depe, And oute of it olyve asyn wol crepe. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 355 Any chinker, gaping, or rift, betwixt the commissures and joynts of the two barkes. 1664 WORTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 60 The sole inconvenience of Shaking and Disjoining the Commissures with so many strokes of the Chisel. 1877 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 101 Bent circularly to the hinge or commissure of the valves. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commissure*, in architecture, etc., denotes the joint of two stones. 1799 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.*, *Stafford* II. 189 Their Striae not being bent to the Commissure as those of all Oysters are. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 159 The opposite halves were placed in different hands, and a commissure effected by cementation.

Fig. 1876 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 26. 557 They made the juncture and Commissure betwixt God and the Creature, so smooth and close, that where they indeed parted, was altogether undiscernible.

2. A joint between two bones; formerly often applied to the seams of the cranial bones.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Y<sup>e</sup> comysures or seams of the brayne panne or skull. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 There is no commissure or seam in his skull, but it is a continued bone. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 170 That my bones are held apart by Commissures.

3. The line formed by the meeting surfaces of the two lips, eye-lids, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/2 There are three eye-lids (in Birds), two of which move vertically, and have a horizontal commissure. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 193 The commissure or line of junction of the two lips forms a curved line, with the concavity downwards.

b. The connexion of the lips, eye-lids, etc. at the angles.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 191 A cancerous tumor ..

reached from the commissure of the lower lid .. of the right eye. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 395 Dr. Cusack made an incision through the lower lip, beginning at its right commissure. 1809 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 399 The commissure of the lips being drawn back by the first and second finger.

4. Various bands or bundles of white or grey nerve-substance, which connect the two hemispheres of the brain, different parts of the cerebrum and cerebellum, and the two sides of the spinal cord; also, a nerve-cord connecting two ganglia of the nerve system in insects, etc.

The various commissures of the brain and spinal cord are known as *anterior*, *middle*, *posterior*, *white*, *grey*, etc., according to their position and colour.

1809 *Med. Tral.* XXI. 159 What they say of the commissures of the brain and cerebellum. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 332/2 The hemispheres of the cerebrum are united chiefly by a broad expansion of medullary matter .. called the corpus callosum, or the great commissure of the brain. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The chiasma, or commissure of the optic nerves, is a squarish-shaped body. 1848 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 366 The office of these commissures is the association in function of the two symmetrical portions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 120 The bands of nerve-fibres uniting the various ganglia are termed 'commissures' when they unite the ganglia of the same pair, e.g. the cerebral.

b. A band of muscle, etc., connecting two parts of the animal body.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 31 Two long delicate bars of cartilage which are .. anteriorly connected with each other by a fibrous commissure about the level of the angle of the lower jaw.

5. *Bot. a.* The line of the cohering faces of two carpels; b. in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the lid and mouth of the sporangium.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 Bearing the seeds at the commissure along with the valves. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Glossa, 311. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 149 Umbelliferae .. carpels separated by a commissure.

† **Commissure**. Obs. [*ad. L. commissiō-em* (so *f. commissiō* 15th c.), n. of action *f. committre* to **COMMIT**.] = **COMMISSION**, **COMMIXTURE**.

1368 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. v.* xlviii. (1495) 166 Commission of the matter. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Mankynde* 79 Commission of the cholentick humour and the bloude together. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nam.* xix. 13 Sprinkled with this commission. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monsieur's Theat. Ins.* 999 Generated by the commission of male and female. 1867 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, From the bare commission of the Corpuses.

**Commit** (*kə'mit*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **committe**, -ytte, 5 **comytt(e)**, 5-6 **commyt**, 6 **commytt**, **conmit**, 6-7 **comyt**, 7 **committ**, **comitt**, 5-**commt**. *Pa. i.* and *ppl.* committed; also *contr. pa. ppl.* 5 **comytt**, 6 **commytte**, **committ**. [*ME. committe*, *ad. L. committ-ere* to put together, join, also (*com-* intensive) to put for safety, give in charge, entrust, deliver, *f. com-* + *mitt-ere* to send, put forth, etc. Another type had been previously taken from French as *comise*, **COMISE**.]

I. To give in charge, entrust, consign.

1. *trans.* To give to some one to take care of, keep, or deal with; to give in charge or trust, entrust, consign to (a person, his care, judgement, etc.).

1386 CHAUCER *Melibee* p. 339 Thanne shul ye committe the keepynge of youre persone to youre trewe freendes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. cxvii*. The fatal Influence, Causit from hevyn, quhare powar Is commytt Of governance. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 33a, Committe alle thy causes to god. 1494 FASVAN *Chron.* II. xxxiii. 26 To this woman .. was commytted all the gouernance of the lande. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 30 David .. commytted the shepe to y<sup>e</sup> keeper. 1552 ASH. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 The christin pepil committit to our cure. 1611 BIBLE Ps. xxxi. 5 Into thine hand I commit my spirit. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 122 In committing goods of such a value to the Indian Traders. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 61 He could not venture to land the troops committed to his charge.

† b. To commend by prayer or imprecation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 Committing them wholly to the Devil for their contumacie. 1599 THYNNE *Animado.* (1865) 60, I sett end to these matters; comyttinge you to god, and me to your curtesye.

c. *refl.* in sense 1. Also, to trust oneself to (the elements, the sea, etc.); formerly also *absol.* = *refl.*

1538 STARKY *England* I. i. 22 To them wych in grete tempest wyl comyt themselves to the daungers of the see. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 The king, understanding that the Archbishop would commit himself to his arbitrement. 1599 SIR J. HAYWARDE 1st Pt. *Life Hen. IV.* 68 The Duke .. presently departed to Calic, and so committed to sea for England. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) Pref. 8 By curing of such as committed themselves to his weak skill. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 p. 8 To set rocks, at defiance .. and commit his life to the winds. 1838 S. PARKES *Explor. Tour* (1846) 51 Committing myself to God.

d. To commit administration: see *quots.*

1559 [see **COMMITTING** *obl. sb.*]. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* § 200 If that he make no executors .. the ordinary may commit the administration of his goods to others. 1607-72 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Administrator* .. If the Administrator die .. it bechoves the Ordinary to commit a new administration. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 68 The Archbishop of that province where he dyed is to commit the administration. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 506 It is necessary for the ordinary to commit administration afresh, of the goods of the deceased not administered.

e. To commit to writing (to paper, etc.): to put in writing, write down for preservation, record

in writing; so † to commit to history (obs.). To commit to memory; also simply to commit (colloq.): to learn by heart.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Alanus, Herbertus, and other .. that commytted to story the doyngs of Becket. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplia Ep.* 226 The Epistle is worthe to be committed to memorie. 1698 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1793) 72 There was little Leisure to committany thing to Writing. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 143 Things which we would commit to our remembrance. 1793 G. CRUMP in T. Beddoes *Lett. to E. Darwin* 33 Not having committed any thing to paper relative to him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 129 No longer compelled to commit to memory many thousand .. verses. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 22 Oct. 5/4 When the bashful bard had committed his verses to print. *Mod.* He always writes his speeches carefully first and then commits them.

2. To put into some place or receptacle to be kept safe or dealt with in some way; to consign. Obs. exc. in commit to the earth, to the flames, etc., in which there is now a notion of deliver.

1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Burial*, We therefore commit his body to the ground. 1587 *Lett. in Lansd. MS.* 115 Art. 93 Committing the pepper into caskes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. II. iii. 95 Commit them to the fire. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xxiii. 223 I'll find an urn of gold 't'enclose them .. and to rest Commit them. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 847 Taking off the Lead, and committing it to sale. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 56a We idly sit .. Our Hands committed to our Pockets. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vii. To the cold grave commit my pale remains! 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 187 Great numbers .. were .. committed to the flames. 1876 MONLEY *Diderot* I. 165 They committed all the original manuscripts .. to the flames.

3. *spec.* To consign officially to custody or confinement; to send to prison, esp. for a short time or for trial: a. with complement, to prison, etc.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* xxxviii. in *Eng. Gilds* 391 Wtout he be commytted to prison for felony. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII* c. 10 § 1 To take the bodies of the said persons .. and theym to comytte to Warde. 1549 LATIMER and *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 71 He would be punyshed and commytted to ward. 1622 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 315 She shalbe committed close prisoner to Newgate. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 Committing a Homicide into prison. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 343 He may apprehend, and commit to prison, all persons who break the peace. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 96 The magistrates committed the prisoners to the House of Correction for one month each. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 351 Four prelates .. were .. committed on frivolous pretexs to the Tower.

b. *simply*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 The Erle of Arondell taken and committed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 112 You did commit me. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* vi. 231 Power to administer an Oath, or to commit a Malefactor. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 17 This fellow is a gambler, and committed for cheating at play. 1806 *Law Rep.* Wkly. Notes 107/1 To commit a solicitor for breach of an order to deliver a bill of costs.

*absol.* 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 866 The sheriff had not any authority to commit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.* IV. 623 Justices were unwilling to commit.

4. *Legislation.* To refer or entrust (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1601 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 95 To proceede with those Bylles which are comytted. 1640-1 Ld. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 6 This .. Petition should be committed. 1876 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 33 This Notorious Bill .. was read a second time, and committed. 1778 H. LAURENS in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 235 Although your Excellency's observations are committed, I am much mistaken if every member of Congress is not decided in his opinion in favor of them. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 39 This bill .. when, in the language of parliament, it was committed, in other words, considered by the House, when the House calls itself a committee.

II. To commission. [*Cf. COMMITTEE.*]

† 5. To charge with a duty or office; to commission, appoint. Obs.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 85 The tresorers and chaungers that were comytted to receive the money. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxx. 142 And rewlers shal be there commytted for to rewle them. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxix. 468. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 152 Tua consulis .. quha var comittit to be cheiffis and captans of the armyes of the Romans.

III. To perpetrate or perform (in a bad sense).

[This sense existed in Latin from the earliest period: its actual genesis is doubtful; it may have been 'to put forth', 'to put together', or 'to engage in'.]

6. To do (something wrong or reprehensible); to perpetrate, be guilty of (a crime, offence, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *Encydas* xxiv. 90 Thoffence that Eneas hath commytted ayenste me. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 89 b, I haue committed nothyng agaynst my countrymen. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Yf any man committe murder. 1565 JEWELL *Reply Harding* (1611) 363 Thou shalt not commit Vsurie to thy Brother. 1803 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* vi. 34 When we haue committed God any faults let vs be afayd. 1611 BIBLE Ex. xx. 14 Thou shalt not commit adultery. 16 .. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 166 The monstrous murder of Nero committed on his mother Agrippina. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xiii. § 1 There are some offences which all the world can commit. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 2 That the grantee shall not commit felony or treason. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 166 Responsible for crimes committed within its bounds.

b. (a folly, an error, etc.).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 37 Louers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit. 1665 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 177 Absurdities, Many .. doe commit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 26, I oft admire, How Nature .. could commit Such disproportions. 1806 DISRAELI *Vio. Grey* vii. 1, What radical error had he committed? 1872



E. PRACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 70 It is a piece of folly .. which I cannot think of permitting her to commit.

† c. *absol.* To commit an offence, offend; to commit adultery or fornication. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Rom.* Arg't. When man .. committed most abominably, both against the law of God, and nature. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 83 Commit not with mans sworn Spouse. 1613 OVERBURY *Characters*, A Very Woman (N.). She commits with her ears, for certain .. she has been lain with in her understanding. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Dial.* 434 You did not commit against it voluntarily. 1643-60 [see COMMITTING *pp.* a. b.].

d. *humorously.* To do, perform (something put by the speaker on a level with an offence).

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 962 Lampoons, the only Wit, That Men, like Burglary, commit. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 4 F. III. 80 The saint once .. imprudently committed a miracle. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. i. 'Committing' puns. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. 'My dear ma'am,' said Tom Smart—he had always a great notion of committing the amiable. 1873 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 147 A person commits thus an addition to language.

† e. To commit marriage. (Perh. in 1594 = 'joined, made up'.)

1594 LVLV *Math. Bomb.* i. iii. 81. I have been tampering as long to have a marriage committed between my wench and Memphis's onely sonne. 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.). A creeping young fellow committed matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass.

IV. To put together, join, engage, involve.

† 7. To connect, join, unite, fasten. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 47 Vessels .. committing and ioyning the testicle to Peritoneum. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 25 Thus are the ribbes committed to the Vertebres. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. § 28 (1713) 250 A company of Rings closely committed together. 1678 GREW *Anat. Plants* 5 The two main Branches .. are not committed into the Seminal Trunk of the Plume.

† 8. To commit battle [L. *committere pugnam*]: to join battle; to engage in battle. *Obs. rare.*

1506 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112b. We be constrained to comyt batayle and fyght. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* 466 Here was committed that memorable warre.

9. To engage (parties) as opponents or competitors, to match; to bring into contest, involve in hostility (*with*). 'A Latinism' (J.). ? *Obs.*

1612-3 BR. HALL *Contempt* vi. Recollect. Treat. 1062 He that hath brought us into this field, hath promised us victory. God knew their strength, ere he offered to commit us. 1668 — *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. § 18 To be committed with any reasonable or scholler-like antagonist. 1677 GILPIN *Diamond* (1867) 240 From hence, as when fire and water are committed together, ariseth a most troublesome conflict. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in *Wellesley's Disp.* (ed. Owen) 262 It commits us in hostility with the three greatest military powers of the empire. 1815 EARL BATHURST in *Gurw. Disp. Wellington* X. 5, I apprehend everything from his committing the army with Buonaparte.

† b. *fig.* 'To place in a state of hostility or incongruity' (J.). *Obs. rare*—1.

1645 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. To H. Laves, Not to scan With Midas ears, committing short and long.

† c. To involve in hostile or disagreeable relations; to enabroil. [Cf. F. *commettre le père avec le fils* (Littre).]

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. v. 158 The revolted son .. whom it was their interest to commit irrevocably with his father.

10. To expose by some compromising act to possible risk, danger, or suspicion; to involve, compromise. (Sense not in Johnson or Todd; in Webster 1828.)

Walker says 'First used in Junius's Letters in a sense unknown to our former English writers. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by different writers'.

c 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* (W.). You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without committing the honor of your sovereign. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 454 The importance of restraining individuals from committing the peace and honor of the two nations. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 37 Yet Dugald Stewart has committed the reputation of his understanding, by asserting, etc. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 157 Shakespeare has never once committed his character in such a way that we should refuse cordially to grasp his hand.

b. To engage or pledge by some implicative act (to a particular course).

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 227 Warren Hastings, by the said guarantee, did .. pledge and commit the publick faith of the company, and the nation. 1839 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iv. 124 If I be not speedily committed to the slave trade cause, I shall be committed to something else. 1879 FROUD *Cæsar* xv. 245 Pompey was deeply committed to Cæsar's agrarian .. law.

† c. *refl.* To compromise oneself. d. To pledge oneself by implication to a course (evil or risky).

1799 WALFOLIANA xii. 8 They hesitate and wait for the public opinion .. they are afraid to commit themselves by speaking out. 1803 NELSON 29 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 336 The Queen .. would hardly commit herself in communicating secrets to a Frenchman. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* IV. ii. 40 This is what comes of committing ourselves to an evil line of conduct. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 260 The strength of a snub lies in the sudden apprehension that we have committed ourselves. 1866 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 193 The preachers had now committed themselves too far to recede. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 604 When the question is put barely before them they avoid committing themselves.

† f. Of doubtful sense or position.

1593 L.D. BERNERS *Feys*, i. cccxxxiv. 650, I commytte

neuer to lyue [*j'amaiz je ne veulx vivre*] without thou shalt derely abyte it. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 223 Commit not to incur suspicion of making so worthy parts serviceable to priuate respects of any.

† ? Error for 'admit', or 'conduct'.

1598 *Famous Vict. Hen. V.* ix. 97. I am glad that he is come. Commit him to our presence. *Ibid.* 100 Commit my Lord Archbishop of Bruges into our presence.

† 'To consider, regard, account.' *Cent. Dict.* A mistake, founded on a corrupt reading 'commytted' for 'compted' counted.

**Commitment** (kəm'itment). [f. COMMIT + -MENT. *Commettement* is found in Anglo-Fr. statutes of Henry V (Godef.)] The action of committing, in various senses; committal.

1. The action of entrusting, giving in charge, or commending.

1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. iii. 221 To forbeare the Commitment of his Fathers Government unto him. 1815 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) II. 12 A daily .. commitment of ourselves to those promises which are in Christ Jesus. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 516 The irrevocable commitment of the public welfare .. to the numerical majority.

b. The committing of the care and custody of idiots to a responsible person. (Cf. COMMITTEE 3.)

1805 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 806 The Lords Justices .. entrusted .. with the care and commitment of the custody of idiots and lunatics.

2. The action of officially consigning to custody or confinement, or the state of being so consigned; imprisonment, confinement, *esp.* previous to trial.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 25 His warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for the commitment of Robert Moore. 1645 MRQ. WORCESTER in *Dirks Life* viii. (1865) 127 Since my commitment to the Castle of Dublin. 1668 *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 241 No Order to keepe him under Commitment. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xxii. (R). In this dubious interval between the commitment and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. 1804 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 40 1 This .. makes every simple commitment more terrible than a conviction. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* viii. (1872) 65 Warrants of commitment to the Tower. 1883 19th *Cent.* May 904 Juvenile commitments for crime have largely diminished.

b. A warrant or order of committal to prison.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 142 We .. chose Newgate, and a Commitment was ordered to be drawn accordingly. 1817 LD. FOLKESTONE in *Parl. Deb.* 1365 The name or names of the persons who signed the commitment. 1836 MARRVAT *Japhet* lix. My commitment to the county gaol was made out.

3. Legislation. The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1640-1 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 8 When this Petition was first presented, there might be more reason for the Commitment of it. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 190 The proper question before you is the commitment of this Bill. Now how shall you commit it? 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) II. vi. 128 Mr. Conway .. advised deferring the motion till the day of the commitment. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) III. 448 They have got their judiciary bill forwarded to commitment. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. 102 Upon the commitment got a sufficient party to add such a Clause.

† 4. The action of committing or perpetrating (an offence); = COMMISSION 12. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 972 The commitment of that parricide. 1650 W. HARTLEY *Good News to all People* 19 Upon the Commitment of sin. 1651 W. DURHAM *Maranatha* 18 The outward acts and grosser commitments of sin. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 71 To prevent the frequent Commitment of new Crimes.

† 5. The action of engaging in or commencing (hostilities); hostile engagement. *Obs. rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 234 To be made the commitment and close fight of enmity and hate. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 75 Prohibiting the commitment of hostilities.

6. The committing of oneself, or being committed (to a particular course of conduct, etc.).

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 62 Urge one [an answer] as much as you can without commitment. 1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb. An unreserved and open commitment to measures of Reform. 1880 E. MYERS in *Hellenica* 5 Without commitment to any especial political opinions.

b. An engagement.

1864 DISRAELI in *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The commitments of the country are too great .. we have entered into engagements which it is difficult to fulfil. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/4 Money is of course easy still, as there are no fresh commitments.

**Committable, -ible** (kəm'itəb'l), a. [f. COMMIT + -ABLE; cf. F. *committable*: see -BLE, and *admittable*.] That may be committed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 219 Mistakes committible in the solary compute of years. 1664 H. MORE *Mystr. Iniq.* iv. 10 Most hainous sins committable against Christ. 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VII. 215 There is no sin committible by man .. but .. is capable of being made a sin of presumption. 1804 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 414 Offences committed and committable. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. iv. 66 The one unforgivable sin committible by women against men.

**Committal** (kəm'itāl), sb. [f. COMMIT + -AL.] The action of committing, in various senses.

1. The action of entrusting, giving in charge, consigning, or commending.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 243 A careful committal to the memory of the .. ladies alphabetized in Clayton's Court Guide. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* 197 The solemn committal .. of such a charge to the Priests and Levites.

*attrib.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 9/1 The body was interred in the ante-chapel, where the committal prayers were said by the Vice-Master.

b. *Committal* to writing.

1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 319 The actual committal of Liturgies to writing.

2. The action of committing to confinement.

1803 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 433/2 The committals to prison. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 61 His arbitrary committal had no pretext of law for it. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/4 The committal, trial, and conviction of his wife.

b. A warrant or order for imprisonment.

1760 *Life & Adv. Cat.* 41 To demand the committal in writing.

3. Legislation. The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1818 *Parl. Deb.* 1415 Between the second reading of the bill and its committal in the house. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 51 Lord Lansdown moved the committal of the bill.

4. The action of doing or perpetrating (an offence, etc.); = COMMISSION 12.

1605 USSHER *Annot. Testin* 249 The committal of those smaller faults. 1728 BR. P. BROWN *Proc. Understanding* II. vi. (1737) 227 An .. internal Sensation of Remorse on the Committal of wicked Actions. 1756 *Sat. Rev.* II. 289 2 The Bishop of London's .. committal of a flagrant .. breach of the Church's law. 1806 R. DAVEY in *Antiquary Mar.* 122/1 The committal of that awful crime.

† 5. Engagi in or commencing (hostilities). *Obs.*

1771 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 11/1 The actual committal of hostilities.

6. Committing or compromising oneself: see COMMIT 9.

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 378 'Do not commit yourself.' And what does this apprehension of committal imply?

**Committal**, a. *collog.* [app. a back-formation on non-committal sb. used *attrib.*] That commits or compromises (a person, or oneself).

[1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 140 Mr. Mann's speech has the same non-committal tone.] 1884 *Punch* 9 Feb. 62 A candid opinion on this point is extremely committal.

† **Committance**. *Obs. rare.* [f. COMMIT + -ANCE; cf. *remittance* from Fr.] A committing.

1650 *Exercit. conc. Usurped Powers* 72 The people's non-committance of any power to their Representatives.

**Committor**, *obs.* form of COMMITTER.

**Committed** (kəm'itid), *pp.* a. [f. COMMIT + -ED.] Entrusted, delegated; put in prison; done, perpetrated, etc.: see the verb.

1593 SHAKS. *Luck.* 972 The dire thought of his committed evil. 1649 LOVELOCK *Althoa in Prison*, Like committed linnets, I With shriller throat shall sing. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* iv. 10 The sad remembrance of their committed crimes. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* ix. (1862) 211 The Church binds and looses by a committed, and not an inherent power.

**Committee** see below. Also 6 *commytte*, *comyttie*, *-ittie*, 6-7 *committie*, 7 *committay*, *-ittie*, *-itty*, *committie*. [Subst. use of late Afr. *committie*, *committie* pa. pple., substituted for F. *commis*, f. *commettre* to COMMIT: cf. words like *appelle*, in which the suffix repr. F. *l* of the pa. pple. of 1st conj.; also *trustee*. The pronunciation was orig. (kəm'itī), which is still retained in branch I, and in Scotland may be heard also in II. But the few verse quotes. from 1606 onward have (kəm'iti), and this is the recognized pronunciation in II. Practically, the existing senses 2 and 3 have, through this distinction of accent, come to be distinct words.]

I. Applied to an individual: *now* (kəm'itī).

† 1. A person to whom some charge, trust, or function is committed; a commissioner, commissary. *Obs. exc.* as in d.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The Kinges Committes or his patentees for the keying of the seid Toun. 1593 FRIZZELL *Surv.* 23 The garden or his commytte or graunte shall tende, and offre marriage to the warde. 1599 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 547 The Bishop of Rome hath bene made the Committie of diuerse Councels, to receive the subscription. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 The Committie, or Purueyour generall, who hath charge to provide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 By great, by needy Mal-Contents, by Credulous, and Vitiuous, Work Romes Committes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 331 Nicholas Wotton .. thrise chosen a Committie about peace between the English, French, and Scottish. 1623 COCKERAM, *Committor*, he to whom a matter is committed to be ordered or decided.

† b. One of a number of persons to whom a particular business is delegated; a member of a committee in sense 2. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 178 The bill is put to certaine committes to be amended. 1618 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 73 Mr. Comptroller, one of our fellow Committes. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* (1809) vii. 11 These committes when they meet, they elect one of them to sit in the chair in likeness of the speaker.

† c. The title of each of the 24 directors elected annually by the East India Company to manage its affairs. *Obs.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* Ep. Ded., To the .. Four and Twenty Committes of the Honorable the East-India Company. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4216/3 A General Court .. to declare the Choice of the Governour, Deputy, and 24 Committes. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. i. x. 228 The management was entrusted to seventeen directors, or, as they were then called, committes.

d. *Court of Committees* (of Guy's Hospital): a court of 21 members, whose duties are the financial management of the Hospital, and the appointment of new Governors.

1795 *Act 11 Geo. I* (Guy's Hospital). The several persons herein-after named... are hereby declared to be the President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. 1890 *Printed Notice*, Guy's Hosp., Meetings of the Court of Committees will be held upon the following dates.

2. *Law*. A person to whom the charge of a lunatic or idiot is committed.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. viii. (R.). If he be found *non compos*, he [the Lord Chancellor] usually commits the care of his person... to some friend who is then called his committee. 1858 *Ld. St. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 118 The powers given by the Act... may be exercised by guardians for infants, by committees for lunatics. 1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/5 She was the committee of the lunatic.

1607 *COWEL Interpr.* s. v., says 'This word seemeth to be something strangely used in Kitchin, fol. 160, where the widow of the king's tenant being dead, is called the committee of the king': but *KITCHIN Jurisd.* (1598) has Lc. 'et sa femme est committee le Roy', translated (1653, p. 314) 'and his Wife is committed to the King'.

II. Applied to a body: *now* (k'mi'ti).

3. A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. (Cf. 1 b, which shows that each member was originally called a *committee*.)

Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies:

*Committee of the whole House*: the whole of the members sitting as a committee to consider the details of a measure which has been 'committed', or for kindred purposes, as in the *Committee of Supply*, *Committee of Ways and Means*; hence the phrases *to resolve itself into a Committee*, *to go into Committee*, *to be in Committee*, etc. *Select or Special Committee*: one consisting of a small number of members, selected to investigate a special matter. *Standing Committee*: a permanent committee appointed to deal with all matters within a particular sphere, during the existence of the body appointing them. *Joint Committee*: one composed of members nominated by two or more distinct bodies, such as the Houses of Lords and Commons, in order to arrange the terms of joint action, adjust differences, etc.

1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 39 The whole House a Committee, the same being adjourned *ad libitum*. 1666 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 327 III. 225 The Commons having chosen a Committee of Eight... to deliver some fourteen Articles against him unto the Lords. 1640 *SIR E. DERRING Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 21 This grand Committee... did authorize a Sub-committee. 1643 *Declar. conc. Ireland* 33 The examination of Colonel Audley Mervin given... unto a select committee of the House of Commons. 1675 *Ogilby Brit. Introd.* 4 The East India Company... Regulated by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Committee of 24 Assistants. 1773 *SWIFT Legion Club*, Let them form a grand committee, How to plague and starve the city. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 288/2 The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the... bill. 1801 *Med. Tral.* V. 356 The subscribers met, and named a Committee of administration to regulate the expenses. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 143 In June 1689 a special committee was appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the war in Ireland. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 552 The motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne for going into Committee on the Bill. 1871 *RUSKIN Munera P. Pref.* (1880) 11, I had the honour of being on the committee... for the victualling of Paris after her surrender. 1880 *McCarthy Own Times* IV. lviii. 285 Many nights of discussion were occupied in committee.

† b. A meeting or session of such a body. *Obs.* 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xx, I was to go to Edinburgh to attend the committee of the Parliament. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 14 June, Away to White Hall to a Committee for Tangier; where the Duke of York was, and Sir W. Coventry, and a very full committee. 1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 124 This day a Committee was held. 1754 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* 22 Jan. I. 78 The night of the Committee, my brother had got invalids at his house.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *committee chamber*, *day, meeting, room*; † *committee out* (see quot.); *committee-man*, a member of a committee.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 44, I was admitted into the 'Committee-chamber. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 743 They mostly had short hair, which at this time was commonly called the 'Committee cut. 1640-1 *Kirkcudb. War-Comm. Min. bk.* (1855) 84 Johnne Gordone... undertakes to produce his sone... at the next 'Committee day. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 90 Truly the Carter and 'Committee-man, must be fain to taste of the same kettle. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 31 The chief Committee-man of the Association. 1809 *Kendall Trav. I. v. 27* The deputies... were anciently called committee-men. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 123 My father is gone to a 'committee meeting. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 93 Passing a 'Committee-room, where only one member was holding a committee.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Committee v. trans.*, to furnish with a committee; *Committeeing vbl. sb.*, the procedure of a committee; *Committeeism*.

1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) V. 39 Caballings and Committeeings. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 Mere encouragement of committeeism and private blatancy. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 372 They are offered and committed from their own number.

**Committeeship** (k'mi'ti'sip). [*f. prec. + -SHIP*.] The office or function of a committee (now in sense 2).

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. III. Wks.* (1851) 98 Trusted with Committeeships and other gainfull Offices. 1812 *Examiner* VOL. II.

28 Dec. 831/1 A controversy respecting the committeeship of a lunatic.

† **Committent** (k'mi'tent). *Obs.* [*ad. L. committent-em*, pr. pple. of *committere*.] One who commits something to the charge of another.

1701 *Br. G. HOOPER Proc. House Convoc. Vind.* 38 The Archbishop... is not supposed to make the House a Committee... to consider, and Report to the Committent.

**Committor** (k'mi'tor). [*f. COMMIT + -ER*.] One who commits (a crime, etc.).

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 275 Tha that was committaris of the crime. 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 10b, As well... sufferers of such vices, as the committors. a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 201 Committors of all manner of vngodlinesse. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 451 Any body that should... discover the devisers, counsellors, or committors of the king's murder. a 1834 *LAMB Mor. & Pers. Deformity Wks.* 560 A real committor of a murder.

† b. *absol.* One who commits adultery or fornication. *Obs.* (Cf. *COMMIT* 6 c.)

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 36 If all your committors stood in ranke They'd make a lane (in which your shame might dwell)... from hence to hell.

**Committible**, var. form of *COMMITTABLE*.

**Committie**, -y, *obs. ff.* *COMMITTEE*.

**Committin** (k'mi'tin), *vbl. sb.* [*see -ING*.] The action of the verb *COMMIT*; commission.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. vii.* 21 The... committing of administration of the goods of the intestate. 1586 *TYNNE in Holinshed Chron.* III. 1435 To be without the committing of a fault. a 1619 *DOWNE Biathan.* (1644) 132 Of Affirmations and Denials, of Omissions and Committing. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 The Committing of that which the Law forbiddeth.

b. The action of referring to a committee: see *COMMIT* 4.

1640 *Ld. DIGBY Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 6 The committing of this Petition may give countenance to that designe.

**Committing**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] That commits, in various senses; see the verb.

1681 *FLAVEL Right Man's Ref.* 278 The committing acts of Faith. 1755 *BURN Justice of Peace, Commitment* (L.). The committing magistrate. 1806 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 9/2 The committing magistrates... were among those who memorialized for a reprieve.

† b. That commits an offence, adultery, etc.; lustful. (Cf. *COMMIT* 6 c.) *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT The Siege* i. v. He survey'd each Virgin With a most eager and committing look. 1660 *GAUDEN Brownrigg* 235 They had such committing and scandalous looks.

**Committor** (k'mi'tor). *Law.* [*f. COMMIT v. + -OR* in its specialized sense as the correlative of *-ER*.] A judge (usually the Lord Chancellor) who commits a lunatic or idiot to the charge of another (the *committor*: see *COMMITTEE* 2).

**Commix** (k'mi'ks), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *co(m)-mix*, -ix(e), 6- *commix*. [*The pa. pple. commixt, comixt*, is found in 15th c. (along with the sb. *commixtion, commixion*); the present stem *commix* appears a good deal later. As the same relative order is found in the case of *admixt, admix, mixt, mix* (the last being the latest of all), the inference is that the L. pples. *commixt-us, admixt-us, mixt-us* were first adopted as *commixt, admixt, mixt*, and that the final -t was then taken to be the native ppl. ending, as in *kis-t* (*cust*), and *commix*, etc. thus assumed as the stem. See more fully s. v. *MIX*.]

1. *trans.* To mix or mingle together; to blend. *Now arch. or poet.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 567 Figges grounde Comyxt with flour. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* v. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 149 Elements comyxt and wysely coequat. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 9 The Quantities of two things Commixt. 1572 *BOSWELL Armorie* II. 32 Cotes commixt with two of the honorable Ordinaries. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 615 Commixte the ashes of a Serpent with... the seeds of Fenugreek. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 You may commix with the said things verjuice. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 12 Beat them till they be thoroughly commix'd. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 5 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 321 Tin and lead commixt. 1772 *JACKSON Isinglass in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 Commixing three spoonfulls with a gallon of malt liquor. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 178 Gore with foam commixed.

b. of things immaterial.

1596 *Edward III.* IV. iii. 54 Profit must with honour be commix'd. 1601 *CORNWALLIES Ess.* II. xxxi. (1631) 56 This so sweetly commixeth her defects with those thoughts of liking. 1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms... in one and the same Temple. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 39 This Mood that is so commixt with fancy and airy reports. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) I. 134 He will confound and commix all things spiritual and temporal. 1899 *FONBLANQUE Life & Labours* (1874) 537 The squeaking and grunting commixed of a herd of swine.

† c. of persons. *Obs.*

1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxiii. 8 They... might enter into the congregation and bee commixed with them. 1659 *EVELYN Misc. Writ.* (1805) 117 Lest... a certain impure... rabble enter, and commix themselves with our citizens. a 1688 *BUNYAN Confess. Faith* Wks. 62 The sons of God commixing themselves with the daughters of men.

2. To intermix, mix up; to intersperse.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 299 We will not have a Clawbacks hand commixt with such heroic peers. 1847 *H. MILLER First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 With these [fields] are commixed innumerable cottages.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1529 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 12 These elements... commix together daily. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* IV. ii. 55 The Smile, mocking the Sigh, that it would flye From so diuine a Temple, to commix With windes. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low-C. Warres* 960 Such as through greediness of booty, drew upon them ruine by commixing with the burning Ship. 1675 *PENN Eng. Pres. Interest Discov.* 52 They will commix as Iron and Clay. 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhetoric* I. 252 So far is this pleasure from commixing with the pathos. 1845 *CLOUGH Early Poems* xiv. 9 Oh, with mine commixing I thy breath of life shall feel.

† 4. *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 561 The women with whom they [Devils] commix. 1661 *ROWLEY Thrac. Wonder* IV. i, Curses the man she did commix withal.

† **Commixation**. *Obs. rare.* [*n. of action f. prec. vb. + -ATION*.] = *COMMIXTION*.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* (1605) 294 The trim commixation Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration, Makes th' understanding hull.

**Commixed, commixt** (k'mi'kst), *ppl. a.* [*orig. ad. L. commixt-us*, pa. pple. of *commiscere*, *f. com-* together + *miscere* to *MIX*, mingle. After the formation of the vb. *commix* (see above), this was treated as its pa. pple., and spelt *commix'd, commixed*.] Mixed together, commingled. (In early use chiefly participial: see the vb.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 404 Lyme and gravel comyxt. a 1592 *T. WATSON Poems* (Arb.) 208 Teares commixt shall further forth my good. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. ii. 3 Simple, as Clay, Moulded... Or commixt as... claye, sandie Earth. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* VII. xxi. (1639) 409 Commixed affects and causes. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 8 It is... drawn from commixed affections. 1800 *W. SCORESBY Arctic Reg.* I. 421 The two commixed masses.

**Commixing** (k'mi'ksin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] The action of the vb. *COMMIX*.

1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 The commixing of those things.

**Commixion**, *obs. variant of* *COMMIXTION*.

**Commixt**, *ppl. a.*: see *COMMIX, COMMIXED*.

† **Commixt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. COMMIXT ppl. a.*; cf. *ADMIXT*.] (The early pa. pple. *commixed* may have been directly *f. L. commixt-us*.) = *COMMIX*.

1481 *CAXTON Tulle of Old Age* H. v. (R. Suppl.) The natural substance of the Soule is symple, and is not composed nor commixed of parties of dyuers natures. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 This holy sacrament in which the brede & wyn ben commyxted. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* Hh ij, Then wold they commixt them selfe with the seed. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* XII. xxi. 229 There are in milke three substances commixed.

**Commixtion** (k'mi'kstion, -tʃən). *Obs. except in senses 5, 6.* Also β. 5 *oommyxtion, -xyon*, 5-6 *yooyon, -yetyon*, 5-7 *commixtion*. [*ad. L. commixtion-em* (n. of action *f. commixt*-ppl. stem of *commiscere* to *COMMIX*), or a. its Fr. repr. *commixtion* (15th c. in Littre). The early variant *commixcion* (with the ordinary *-cion* for *-tion*) led to the forms *commixcion, commixcion, commixcion*, of which the latter was in established use in 16-17th c. *COMMIXTION* represents another variety of the L.]

† 1. The action of mixing or blending together, commingling. *Obs.*

1397 *TREVISA Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 34 By commixtion [*ad. 1507 commixtion*] and medlyng... the contre langage is appaired. 1480-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 21 With commixtion of be essence of gold and peerie. 1543 *TRAHERON Vige's Chirurge.* i. i. 2 Commixtion of humours. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1683 II. xxiii. 338 United... without any confusion, or commixtion. 1760 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 675 The commixtion of snow with aquafortis.

† b. Blending (of wines or the like), garbling. 1608 *Pennylesse Parl. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 72 It shall be lawful for muscadines, in vintners cellars, to indit their masters of commixtion.

† c. of persons. *Obs.*

1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 274 A commixtion of new inhabitants. 1667 *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 34 The true Ancient Primitive Episcopacy... was balanced or managed by a due commixtion of Presbyters therewith.

β. 1393 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 Cosenable and temperate commyxions of elementis. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* v. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Of kyndly Commyxion. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 437/6 The preest maketh commyxion of wyne and water. 1525 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xl. 124 By reason of commyxion of this marryage. 1607-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxix. 105 The height of friendship, when two simylary Soules shall blend in their commixions. 1669 *W. ROWLAND tr. Schroder's Chym. Disp.* 62 Destillation, Infusion, Decoction, or Commixion. 1689 *C. PACE tr. Glauber's Wks.* i. 143 A spiritual Commixion.

† 2. Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

c 1490 *Mirour Saluacions* 1066 Marie bare vs a son without mans commixtionne. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 136 Fulynge...oute of wedloke with vneuseful commixtions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Without the commixtion of sex. 1673 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 109 The commixtion of Male and Female, the procreation of Children.

β. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 373/1 Cleane from anye late commixtion and carnal knowledge of their wiuces. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* N j b, Unlawful commixtion of a married man with anye other woman, than with his owne wife.

† 3. Commixed condition or state, commixture.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Makinge a commixtion of a thyngne profitable with a sweetnesse mellifluous. 1536 *BELDENHAM Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 20 Pepill...alliat under ane commixtion of blude. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 87

i. (1682) 4 Stopples..of common Plaster..which would by reason of the exquisite commixtion of its small parts deny all access to the external air.

β. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 124 Were thy commixtion, Greeke and Troian so, That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all, And this is Troian.

† 4. *concr.* A mixture, compound. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshe*. (Percy Soc.) 26 He couthe make playsters, and newe commyxions. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 171 So many thousand sauces, and commixions of spices.

5. *Rom. and Sc. Law.* (See quots.)

1608 COKE *On Litt.* 177a, Hotchpot.. a commixion of divers things together. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1870) 117 Though the new species could be produced from the commixion or confusion of different substances belonging to different proprietors, the same rule holds. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Commixtion*, a method of acquiring property in the Scotch law, by mixing or blending substances belonging to different proprietors. 1823 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. vii. 932 So in the case of commixtion, specification, etc.

6. The putting of a small piece of the host into the chalice, typifying the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

1672 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 585 The Roman custom of putting a small piece broken off the Host into the Chalice.. called the Commixion, or Commixture. [*Commixture* is the word used in the following pages of the book.]

**Commixture** (kpm'kstiū). [*ad. L. commixtura*, f. *commixt* : see *prec.* and *-URE*.]

1. The action or fact of mixing or mingling together; union of ingredients or constituents.

a. 1592 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 201 But it so fast was fixed to my hart, loind with vnseparable sweete commixture. 1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 56 Your odious commixture of all sorts of people in the body of your Church. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xix. (1851) 114 The souls union and commixture of intellectuall delights. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 85 Jarring interests and opposite views.. are made to produce order by their proper commixture. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 354 A law enforcing the commixture of tartar emetic in every gallon of spirit. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 123 While all other tongues.. have undergone perpetual commixture and change.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1607-18 BACON *Ess. Nobility* (Arb.) 188 By a commixture of good and euil Actes [1612 Arts]. 1671 MAYNWARING *Ant. & Mod. Pract. Physic* 81 The various results from different commixtures. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Rappaccini's Daughter*, There had been such a commixture.

2. The condition or product resulting from mixing things together; a mixture, a compound.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 6 My Loue and Feare, glewd many Friends to thee, And now I fall. Thy tough Commixtures melts. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xv. Demetrius was a Commixture of vertues, and vices. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Planting*, A Commixture of Street Filth, Sea-coal Ashes, and some Horse-Dung with it. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* I. 222 Atmospheric air may be considered, a commixture of an acid and water, and a fixed fire. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 491 Seeing in this commixture.. the indications of long and slow action. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. l. 578 The temple contains a strange commixture of Brahmanical and Buddhist worship.

† 3. Complexion (in its earlier sense). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. l. 296 Faire Ladies.. their damaske sweet commixture showne, Are Angels vailing clouds.

† 4. = COMMIXTION 2. *Obs.*

1686 G. VERNON *Life of Heylyn* 181 Monks and Friars, who fancied themselves to have had unclean commixtures with her.

† 5. *Rom. and Sc. Law.* = COMMIXTION 5.

17. ERSKINE is cited in WEBSTER.

6. = COMMIXTION 6. q. v.

1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* I. 520 This commixture, if not absolutely primitive, is .. of very venerable antiquity.

**Commil**, -ly, *obs.* forms of COMELY.

**Commocion**, -cyon, *obs.* ff. COMMOTION.

† **Commodate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. L. commodat* - ppl. stem of *commodā-re* : see *COMMODE v.*]

1. *trans.* To put in order, adjust, arrange.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* II. viii. 158 She.. may thereby commodate many matters, and salue many breaches.

2. To adjust, suit, accommodate to.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 178 One who wisely knew how to commodate his actions to his princes genius.

3. To lend.

Hence *Commodating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 16 Selling, exchanging, commodating, or lending. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 2 June 5/2 The accommodating—or, to put it in Latinity more correct than that of the Statute, the 'commodating'—Librarian.

**Commodate** (kpmōdāt), *sb.* [*ad. L. commodat* -um loan, neut. of *commodat* -us, pa. pple. of *commodā-re* to accommodate, lend : cf. *Fr. commodat*.] *Rom. Law.* A free loan of anything not perishable, to be returned unimpaired to the lender.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A commodate .. is gratis, and does not transfer the property.. Things which consume by use, or time, cannot be objects of a commodate. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 286 Commodate .. In this sort of loan, the property continues with the lender; the only right the borrower acquires in the subject is its use, after which he must restore the individual thing. 1818 COLEBROOKS *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 75 In the case of commodate or loan for use. 1880 MUIRHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* III. § 90.

**Commodation** (kpmōdā'fən). [*ad. L. commodat* -ion-em, f. *commodā-re* : see *COMMODE v.*]

† 1. Accommodation; convenience, adaptation for use; mutual arrangement. *Obs.*

1648 J. GERRE *Might overcoming Right* (1649) 15 The danger of commodation on such concessions. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. § 5 Some Objects.. have .. a mediate and preparatory usefulness to Mankind, though.. in themselves and immediately they have not that commodation.

2. *Law.* The lending of a thing, to be returned after use unimpaired : cf. *COMMODE sb.* ? *Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 15 Of Commodation or Lending of things which may be restored. Commodation, is a Contract reall, whereby.. euen the verie selfe same thing in deede may be restored and not in liw thereof another of the same kinde, as an horse, a booke, etc. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 18 In commodation, or lending to vse.

† **Commode**, *a.* *Obs.* Chiefly 18th c. [*a. Fr. commode*, *ad. L. commod* -us that has due measure, suitable, convenient, accommodating, etc., f. *com* - together + *mod* -us measure, due measure : see *MODE*.]

1. Convenient, opportune, suitable.

1637 HEYLYN *Autu. Burton* 163 This is the place.. so pricked and commode, as I finde it in the.. said olde booke. 1668 MRS. BEHN *Oroonoko* Wks. 1871 I. 164 We were dressed, so as is most commode for the hot countries. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. S. Conway* 9 July, A vast palace.. vastly commode especially to the cicisbeo-part of mankind.

2. Of persons : Accommodating; gen. in a bad sense. *Const. to.*

1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* v. iii, One of those Commode Ladies who lend out Beauty, for Hire. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, So Sir I am not I very commode to you? 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 188 The commode matrons, and compliant fair.

**Commode** (kpmōd'), *sb.* Also 7 *comode*.

[*a. Fr. commode* (in *Littre* in senses 1 and 3), subst. use of adj. *commode* : see *prec.*]

1. A tall head-dress fashionable with women in the last third of the 17th and first third of the 18th centuries, consisting of a wire frame-work variously covered with silk or lace; sometimes with streaming lappets which hung over the shoulders.

a. 1608 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 At last the knight .. struck off her commode. 1692 D'URFEE *Marriage Hater* ProL 55 Wifd Commode.. Cock'd Three Stories high. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. x. 7 Stiff Commodes in Triumph star'd Above their Foreheads half a Yard. a. 1717 PARNELL *Allegory on Man* 28 Nor with long streets and longer roads Dangling behind her, like commodes. 1730 MRS. DELANY *Autobio. & Corr.* I. 233 They would be as awkward here as if I was to wear a commode. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 130. 1883 ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* 123 The commode .. originated in the court of Lewis XIV and was there called a *fontange* because it had been introduced by Mlle. Fontange.

† 2. [*cf. COMMODE a. 2.*] A procuress, bawd. *Obs.*

1721 CIBBER *Casus Epil.* Was it not Bold.. to.. make the Tragick Muse commode to Love. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. (1763) 23 A pretty Lodging we have hit upon; the Mistress a Commode, and the Master a—

3. A piece of furniture with drawers and shelves; in the bedroom, a sort of elaborate chest of drawers (so in *Fr.*); in the drawing-room, a large (and gen. old-fashioned) kind of chiffonier.

1786 F. TYTLER in *Leinster* No. 79 § 5 A labyrinth of chests of drawers, commodes, cabinets and boxes. 1823 SCOTT *Let.* 29 Oct in *Lockhart*, We did not open Mr. Baldock's commode .. Lady Scott, the party most interested in the drawing room, thinks mirrors .. better things. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 353 An indescribable piece of furniture called a commode, consisting of three drawers of dark mahogany, perched upon long legs, and surmounted by four shelves enclosed within glass doors. 1868 H. AIDR Carr of *Carrylon* II. 173 A few rickety chairs and tables, beds, and commodes. 1890 BOSTON (Mass.) *Freel.* 25 Feb. 1/3 We place on sale a Bedroom Suit .. It has the wide French bureau and the 1890 English commode.

4. A small article of furniture enclosing a chamber utensil; a close-stool.

1821 *Times* 1 Apr. 11/4 Inodorous chamber commodes affording great comfort to invalids. 1877 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 11/4 At the corner of this passage .. is a commode for the use of the women.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *commode box*.

1693 *London Gas.* No. 2834/4 A Commode Box with a Head-dress.

† **Commode**, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. commodā-re* to suit, etc., f. *commod* -us suitable : see *COMMODE a.*]

a. To suit. b. To fit or furnish with (something appropriate). c. To put in order, repair (cf. *ACCOMMODATE* 8).

1648 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 68 By noon.. the tide will commode us for our northern passage. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Modern Architects.. have thought fit to commode every Order of Columns with a proportionate Pedestal. *Ibid.* 53 Scamozzi was the first that commodated Columns with Pedestals. 1765 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 170/2 It would help to preserve and commode the roads.

† **Commodely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. COMMODE a. + -LY*.] Conveniently.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) II. 267 You found the whole garden .. spread with tents which remained all night very commodely. 1759 — *Let. Montagu* No. 108 It will fall in very commodely between my parties.

† **Commodement**. [*f. COMMODE v. + -MENT*.] Accommodation, conveniencing.

1644 Z. COKE *Logic* (R. Suppl.), The commodement of the publick in the appendages of an holy peace. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The advantage and commodement of the publick in general.

**Commoder**, var. of *COMMOTER*, *Obs.*

† **Commoderate**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. commodat* -us brought into the right measure, exact, pa. pple. of \**commoderā-re*, f. *com* - + *moderā-re* to keep within due measure : see *MODERATE*.]

Brought into due measure, conformed to moderation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 37 Such a commoderate way, as shall best please him [God], and profit his Churches.

b. Duly proportioned, commensurate to.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 We must detract somewhat, that these parts may be commoderate to the operation of Nature.

† **Commoderate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. as prec.* : see *-ATE*.] *trans.* To fashion according to moderation; to keep in a middle course between two extremes.

1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 37 The Independent way .. the Presbyterian way .. when I consider how the Parliament will commoderate a way out of both.

† **Commoderation**. *Obs.* [*f. as prec.* : cf. *MODERATION*.]

1. The due adjustment and proportioning (of things) to each other, or to any function or use.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeuticke* 2 Ejb, In Symmetrye, that is to say, that in competence and commodation of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 49 So exacte therefore is the making therof, and with such commodation is it measured. *Ibid.* v. 64 The commodation of aerye, and fiery substance. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvii. 179 In all parts there is .. a certain commodation of the quantity of parts to the actions of them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 That which changeth the commodation and consistency of the matter.

2. The taking of a moderate or middle course.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 67 A shewe of inclination to poperie and of commodation with it.

† **Commoderator**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec.* : see *MODERATOR*.] One who takes or follows a middle course; an advocate of moderate courses.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 65 The wandering pathes which have distracted the commodators of all times, some of whom will haue pictures but no images, some images but not so many.

† **Commodiate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*irreg. f. COMMUDI-UTS* or its source] + *-ATE*.] = *COMMODE v.*

1641 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civ. Warres* Eng. IV. v. 38 A place whereby the enemy was much commodiated for the annoyance of Normandy.

† **Commodie**. *Obs. rare*. [Perhaps merely an error for *commoditie*, but possibly repr. an assumed *L. \*commodia* : see *COMMUDIUS*.] = *COMMODITY*.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon* *bef. Edw. VI.* 113 He was a Carnal Gospeller, to gette somewhat by it, and to serue his commodie. 1649 *title*, A Tragico-Comedy .. or a Parliament Out-cry of State Commodies set to sale.

**Commodie**, -ye, *obs.* ff. *COMEDY*.

† **Commodious**, *sb.* [*f. med. L. commodiōs* -us *COMMUDIUS* + *-ITY*.] Convenience.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* III. in *Hazl. Doddsley* VI. 182 Unless it be for my commodiousty.

**Commodious** (kpmōd'ius), *a.* Also 5-6 -ious, -yous, 6 -ius. [*ad. F. commodieux*, -euse (15th c. in *Godef.*), med. *L. commodiōs* -us (Du Cange), an irregular formation on *L. commodum* convenient, a convenience, as if there had been a *L. \*commodia*, like *perfidia*, etc. Cf. *L. perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, *F. perfide*, *Eng. perfidious*.]

† 1. Advantageous, beneficial, profitable, of use.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 149 Lande argillouse. Ys commodiouse. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Worstedes, saies, and stamins.. bene right acceptable and commodious marchandise. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 139 There (in Shetland) is nothing the whyche is commodious nor pleasaunt, except fische. 1591 W. CLOWES *Treat. Luas Venerea* (1637) 206 A very commodious plaister devised by Master John Hall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 § 3 When a position seems.. with commodious consequences.

† b. *Const. to* unto', for.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 177 The pyne unto all thing under sove is commodious. 1530-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 A good .. ordinance .. right commodious for the publicke weale of this realme. c. 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc.) I. 20 Drincke bothe commodious and pleasaunt to them which are accustomed thereunto. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 33 A Pulse.. that is most commodious for man and beast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. 1660 101 Very necessary and commodious to be inserted in this place. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 14 No way commodious unto us. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 455 Virtues which are most commodious to ourselves and others.

2. Convenient, serviceable, handy. *arch.*

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., An ordie for praiser .. more profitable and commodious, then that whiche of late was used.. more commodious .. for that the rules be fewe & easy. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* § 5 For speede and more commodious calculation. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 137 His commodious Solution of Difficulties. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 § 1 This practice is a commodious subject of railery to the gay. 1781 — *L. P.* *Pope* Wks. IV. 23 An edition equally cheap and more commodious. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. 1, A work .. commodious in form.

b. *Const. for* (to, obs.).

c. 1560 INGLEDEN *Disob. Child* in *Hazl. Doddsley* II. 271, I cannot invent A way more commodious to my judgment. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Expt.*, Quick-silver.. is much more commodious for the Experiment. 1703 MOKON *Mech. Expt.* 208 This Tool is most commodious to serve you. 1795



POPE *Odyss.* iv. 549 That recess, commodious for surprize.  
1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv. By this way the general had chosen to approach... as most commodious for his cavalry.

† 3. Occurring conveniently; opportune. *Obs.*  
1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* xiv. 5 Having gotten a commodious time for his madness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 130 Thieves seize on goods by the commodious flight of their owners.

† 4. Of persons: Accommodating. *Obs.*  
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 197 The Parrot will not do more for an Almond, then he for a commodious drab.

5. Serviceable or convenient for accommodation, shelter, or the like: a. with *for, to, arch.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9 Places which were very commodious for the enemies. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 The haven was not commodious to winter in. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 36 England lying so commodious for Navigation. 1759 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 367 The Isle of Caldey... safe and commodious for Men of War.

b. *absol.* Furnishing good and ample accommodation; conveniently roomy, spacious. Now the usual sense.

1494 FABYAN *vii.* 414 The orcharde... whiche was passyng commodious and pleasant, they defacyd. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. 233 To alter olde buyldyng in-to commodious and pleasant buyldyng. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 This Malacca hath a goodly and commodious haven. 1706 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 3 One of the safest and most commodious ports in the world. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xix. These commodious dwellings. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 559 A farm... furnished with commodious buildings.

† 6. Said of life, living: Endowed with conveniences, comfortable. *Obs.*

1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xxvii. 222 Things needful, for the commodious living of his natural subjects. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiii. 63 Desire of such things as are necessary to commodious living. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 84 My life... is a great deal more easie and commodious than thine.

**Commodiously** (*kōmō'diōsli*), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *LY*.] In a commodious manner: † a. advantageously, profitably (*obs.*); b. conveniently, now *esp.* in respect to ready access and roominess.

c. 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 28 Eke se thi lande Be bering, and commodiously stande. a. 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1292/1 He sought oportuniti that he might commodiously betraye hym. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 An inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engraue vpon a tombe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1083 To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd By hym with many comforts. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 79 Ireland lieth commodiously for the Trade of the new American world. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. Reynolds* 9 Sept. Who led me very commodiously into conversation with the Duke. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 147 In this state it is more commodiously transportable. 1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 228 This name so commodiously vague. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 213 It lay very commodiously for the prosecution of [their] designs.

**Commodiousness** (*kōmō'diōsnes*), [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Commodious state or quality:

† a. Advantageousness, suitability, convenience. *Obs.*

1570 DES MATH. *Pref.* 18 For commodiousness, necessity, and auantage. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to follow it. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 342 A Barber knoweth the commodiousness of soft fingers at the touching of veins. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. x. (1745) 259 An admirable commodiousness... to travel from London. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 122 Pearls have also physical virtues exceeding the commodiousness of ornament. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 4 Regions that offered... every commodiousness of water.

b. *esp.* in reference to convenience of position, accessibility, and (usually) amplexness of room.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 196 The commodiousnesse of the place, where hee abideth. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 259 Through the commodiousness of its situation... as lying but eighteen miles north from Oxford. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Trade of a County arises from... the Commodiousness of Ports. 1706 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 487 The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IX. 323 Adverting to the size and commodiousness of the buildings. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* ix. Such commodiousness of situation.

† **Commo'ditable**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMMODITY* + *-ABLE*.] Fit for purchase or sale.

1792 J. RICHARDSON *Fugitive* iv. ii. (1793) 59 A cargo of more commo'ditable merchandise.

† **Commo'ditous**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* -itious. [*f.* *COMMODITY*: cf. *necessitous*, etc., and see -OUS.] Having commodity; convenient; = *COMMODIOUS*.

1575 BRIEFF *Disc. Troubl. Franchford* (1846) 35 Moste commodious to the use and edification off the churche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks.* A multitude of pioneers to make the wayes more commodious for his great armie.

**Commodity** (*kōmō'dīti*). Forms: 5-6 *com-*(m)odite(e), -dyte, 5-7 *com*(m)oditie, -dytie, -detie, (5 *comedytee*, *comeditie*), 7 *comodity*, 6- *commodity*. [a. *F. commodité* (15th c. in *Littre*), ad. *L. commoditāt-em* due measure, fitness, convenience, complaisance, *f. commod-us*: see *COMMODE* a. The concrete senses appear to have arisen in the modern languages.]

† 1. As a quality or condition of things, in relation to the desires or needs of men, etc.: The

quality of being 'commodious'; convenience, suitability, fitting utility; commodiousness. *Obs.*

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. v. There was al that myht do pleaseunce To any harte and all commoditee. 1548 *Lament. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 239 They had the vantage of vs... for the comodite of the place beyng aboute vs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 120 Sent... to espie the comodite of the havens. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 46 b. Of the comodite of water who doubteth, without whose use no man is able to live. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 132 Vulcan... the first that found out the comodite of fire. a. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 83 Of singular use and comodite.

† b. Convenient access to or supply of. *Obs.*  
c. 1550 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 104 II. 7 Summe... place, wher I may have comodite of Physycians. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xv. 131 Ve can hef na comodite of the necessair thingis that ar requirit.

2. As a property of the person, etc., affected: a. Convenience. *Obs. or arch.*

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 21 Suche men unreasonably... endline to the rest and comodite of the body. 1544 LD. DACE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 86 I. 247 A surcease of warre... is only for their and the Dukes comodite. 1612 BREWER *Wood Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 141 Not to be taken as a rule of necessity... but... rather... as a rule of comodite. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary Tour Wales & Aug.* Only one tower had a chimney, so that there was [no] comodite of living. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 690 The lawyer's pleadings... Doubled in two... For more comodite of carriage.

† b. Expediency. *Obs.*

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. x. 117 A consideration of comodite, whereunto commonly eche man is prone by nature. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 573 Since Kings breake faith vpon comodite, Gaine be my Lord, for I will worship thee. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 83 They will heare vs willingly if our Text be Comodite, and our Sermon Policie. 1788 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 130 What Shakspeare calls comodite, and what we call political expediency.

† c. Advantage, benefit, profit, interest: often in the sense of private or selfish interest. *Obs.*

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 41, I will use his friendship to mine own comodite. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1676) 85/1 Comodite is the steer of all their actions. 1685 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. i. § 12 His achievements in France, were more for the credit, then comodite... of England. 1699 PENN *Addr. Prof.* ii. v. (1692) 163 Those kind of men do regard nothing but their own Comodite. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Comodity* Wks. Bohn II. 143 Under the general name of comodite, I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.

† d. *concr.* Profit, gain.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 91 If he displaced any person from his comoditie, he did not forget otherwise to recompense him. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 236 These Indies... yeeld an exceeding comodite to this king.

3. (with a and *pl.*) A convenience, advantage, benefit, interest. *Obs. or arch.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 Other comodities followinge of the same. 1578 ASP. GRINDAL *Let.* in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. iv. § 3 The reading of Homilies hath his comodities. 1612 (title), An Old Thrift newly revived, wherein is declared... the comodities and discomodities of inclosing decayed Forests. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 152 Hypocrites, who will do anything in compliance with their own comodities. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. ii. (1865) 12 The many comodities incidental to the life of a public officer.

† 4. Convenient juncture of events; opportunity, occasion. *Obs.*

1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. i. 354 After dinner taking comodity to declare their letters. a. 1555 BP. GARDINER in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* 22 Having comodity to send this bearer... to the University. 1619 V. CT. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden Soc.) 74 Your Lordship shall hear from me agayne by the first comodity I can make. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. (1682) 403 Finding the Comodity of an English Ship... we hoised sayl.

b. *concr.* A thing of 'commodity', a thing of use or advantage to mankind; *esp.* in *pl.* useful products, material advantages, elements of wealth.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 Pe land of Inde es be mastie plentifulf land of folk bat es owerware, by cause of be grete comoditez [Fr. *bontez*] bat it has berin. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 289 Flandres... is replete with many comodities, as with pastures, bestes, marchandise, waters, haueues. 1494 FABYAN i. iv. 11 Y Ryuer of Thamys... with also the Comodities therunto adioynynge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Euery parte, region or comodite of y<sup>e</sup> sayd new found landes. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Essex* (Camden Soc.) 8 Hopps, a comoditie of greate and continuall use. 1649 SELDEN *Lavus Eng.* i. xlvii. (1739) 80 They now think a Bishoprick but a naked comodity. 1657 AUSTIN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Cattle, Corne and all Comodities will thrive. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 177 Command over the gross comodities of life.

6. *spec. in Comm.* A kind of thing produced for use or sale, an article of commerce, an object of trade; in *pl.* goods, merchandise, wares, produce. *Staple commodity*: leading article of trade.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 160 Comodities... comynge out of Spayne, And marchandy... Bene fygyes, raysyns, wyne barstard, and dates. 1486 Act 3 *Hen. VII.* c. 8 Every Merchant... shall imploy the Money... upon the Comodities of this Land. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 6 Some tender monie to me... Some offer me Comodities to buy. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* i. ii. 17 There is a due price to be set upon every saleable comodity. 1661 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 73 Comodities are Moveables, valuable by Money. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 359 Money was at that time a scarce Comodity in Greece. 1823 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 204 Money is itself a comodity, whose value depends on the same circumstances that determine

the value of all other comodities. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 16 A comodity is any portion of wealth.

b. *fig. and transf.* Anything that one 'trades' or 'deals' in.

1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.*, The whore, who is called the comodity. a. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1633) 53 The maxime of Politicians, that the opinion of virtue is a comodity. 1699 *Vulgar Errors Censured* ii. § 1. 18 The first Comodity a young Tradesman sets to sale is his own Honesty. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xii. 52 The favour of princes is a perishable Comodity. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16 The staple comodity of my letters.

† 7. A quantity of wares, parcel, 'lot'. Also *fig.*  
1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 93, I wold thou and I knew, where a Comodity of good names were to be bought. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 19 Such a Comoditie of warme slaues, as had as lieue heare the Deuill, as a Drumme. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. i. 50 Now loue in his next comodity of hayre, send thee a beard.

† b. *spec. in 16-17th c.*: A parcel of goods sold on credit by a usurer to a needy person, who immediately raised some cash by re-selling them at a lower price, generally to the usurer himself (see *D'Israeli Cur. Lit., Usury*).

An accommodation of this kind, designed to evade the usury laws, in which the goods were trumpery, was known as a *comodity of brown paper*, or the like: see *Nares. To take (clap) up a comodity*: to obtain such an accommodation.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then eyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a comodity (if so much credite be left). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 a, A hundred pound comodity... is not forty pound money. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 5 Here's yong M<sup>r</sup>. Rash, hee's in for a comoditie of browne paper and olde Ginger, nine score and seuteene pounds, of which hee made fise Markes readie money. 1608-48 DEKKER *Eng. Villanies (title of ch.)*, The Manner of undoing Gentlemen by taking up of Comodities. a. 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* ii. Wks. 1873 I. 21 My husband... lent you the last Terme a hundred pound, which hee assign'd to me; and now I have it in Comodity.

† **Commodome**, *Obs.* [*app. ad. L. commodum*.] = *COMMODITY* 2 c; 'singular commodome' = individual or private interest.

a. 1508 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 393 Thus is oure welthe undone By syngular commodome.

**Commodore** (*kōmō'dōr*). Forms: 7 *com-*mandore, 7-8 *commodor* (e, 7- *commodore*). [In 17th c. (under William III) *commandore*, possibly ad. Du. *kommandeur* (see *COMMANDER*); some have conjectured a corruption of Sp. *comendador*; but no contact with Spain appears in the early instances.]

1. *Naval*. An officer in command, ranking above captain and below rear-admiral.

a. in *Brit. and U. S.*

In the British navy the rank is a temporary one, given to senior officers in command of detached squadrons. It is of two classes, in the first of which the commodore (with the pay and allowances of a rear-admiral) has a captain under him, while in the second he has not.

In the U. S. navy (since 1862) the commodore may command a naval division or station, or a first-class war-ship.

1695 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3124/1 The Commandore joyneyd them with above 500 Sea-men. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3912/2 Captain Gibson in the Bridgewater being Commodore. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 36 A Captain of a Man of War distinguished by a broad Pennant, thereby signifying him as a Commodore, has the Degree of Brigadier-General. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. i. 5 Whatever depended on the Commodore, was so far advanced. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 34 A Commodore is only an occasional dignity... when the commission ceases, he descends again to the rank of a private captain. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi, Our own commodore had made the signal of our recall.

b. An officer of like rank (temporary or permanent) in the navies of other countries; *app.* originally applied to Dutch commanders.

1697 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3331/3 Vice-Admiral Nevill, Comadore Mees, and several other English and Dutch Commanders. 1708 W. J. BRUYN'S *Voy. Levant* v. 14 At the Treaty of the Commodore I entred the Shallop. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 52 The Commador Don Antonio Serrano. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. 216 He was made commodore of the Russian fleet.

2. As a courtesy-title, applied to: a. 'the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company'; b. a like officer in a fleet of merchantmen; c. a captain of pilots.

1832 *Hull Pilotage Act* 17 To their clerk, commodore of pilots, or other officer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Commodore*... a title given by courtesy to the senior captain... also imported into the East India Company's vessels, the senior being so termed, *inter se*.

d. The president of a yacht-club. Also, his vessel at club-regattas.

1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLII. 617/3 The Prince of Wales Yacht Club... the first prize was duly presented by the Commodore. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 20 June 6/2 Mr. John Neill, commodore of the club, was flag officer... The visitors on board the Commodore included, etc... Course from commodore round Powder Buoy and Dunoon flag boat.

3. The commodore's ship. (Cf. *ADMIRAL*.)

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 374, 12 men of war to cruise at the Chops of the Channel, and the Hampton Court to be commodore. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4421/7 A Consultation of all the Captains on board the Commodore.

b. (See *quots.* and 2 d.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Commodore* is also a name given to some select ship in a fleet of merchantmen,

who leads the van in time of war, and carries a light in his top. 1847 HILL in *Gosse Birds of Jamaica* 435 The egg-gathering is regulated by a custom which recognises the first-coming vessel as commanding for the season. The second vessel in seniority is called the Commodore; the first being... the Admiral. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

† **Commodious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. commodus* convenient + *-OUS*.] = **COMMODIOUS**.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 179 A Sagacious prudence... to find out what Laws are best and most commodious. 1810 What is most commodious or incommodious for the preservation... of their Societies.

† **Commodulation**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. commodulatio-em* symmetry (in Vitruv. III. i.), *n.* of action *f. \*commodulāri*, *f. com. + modulāri* to *MODULATE*.] Symmetrical correspondency.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomax* I. 27 This correspondency is by Vitruvius called *Commodulation*. 1607 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 190. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* 4 A correspondency and agreement of the Measure of the parts between themselves and with the whole... by Vitruvius called *Commodulation*.

† **Commodity**, *adv. Obs.* App. for *L. commodē* conveniently. (Perh. an error of transcription.)

1495 Ord. *Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick London (1766) IV. 354 When he may best and most commodity have leisure thereto.

**Commoeve**, *obs. form of COMMUNE.*

† **Commoinne**, *Obs.* [*a. OF. commoine* (15th c. in Godef.), *f. com. + moine* monk: cf. *confrère*.] Fellow-monk, brother-monk.

1495 Paston Lett. I. 19 The Priour of Bromholme and his commoinne apostata, Johne Wortes. 1612 SELDEN *Notes to Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 192 With one Gilbert his Commoinne and iii other Monkes. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

† **Commolate**, *v. Obs. -o* [*irreg. f. L. commol-ere* to grind thoroughly, pound, *f. com. + mol-ere* to grind.] 'To Grinde come, or the like' (Cockram pt. II. 1623).

† **Commolition**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. \*commolitiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. commoliti*-ppl. stem of *commol-ere*: see *prec.*] Grinding together.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1686) 130 Birds swallow hard substances to supply the use of teeth, by commolition, grinding, and compression of their aliment.

**Common** (*kp mən*), *a.* Forms: 3-6 *oo(m)-mun*, *comune*, 3-7 *commune*, (3-4 *oo(m)muyn*, 5 *comvyne*), 3-6 *oo(m)mən*, 3-4 *-in*, (4 *-ynge*), 4-5 *oo(m)mown(e)*, 4-6 *-oun(e)*, *-yn*, *comyne*, 4-5 *comone*, 4-6 *comone*, 4-7 *comon*, 5-*comon*. [Early ME. *co(m)mun*, *a. OF. comun* (= *Pr.*, *Sp. comun*, *It. commune*): *L. commūn-is*. The derivation of the latter is doubtful; ? *f. com-* together + *-mūnis* (= *-mōinis*) bound, under obligation (cf. early Lat. *mūnis* obliging, ready to be of service, and *immūnis* not under obligation, exempt, etc.); or ? *f. com-* together + *-unus*, in early *L. oīnos* one. The former conjecture is the more tenable, esp. if *com-mōinis* was, as some suggest, cognate with OTeut. *ga-māini-s*, OHG. *gimeini*, OE. *gemēne*, in same sense. The ME. repr. of the latter, *IMENE*, was superseded by the Fr. *comun*; the accentuation *comu'n* is found as late as the 16th c. in verse; but before the date of our earliest quots. in the 13th c., the popular form had become *comun*, whence *co'myn*, *co'min*, *comen*, and the modern pronunciation. Chaucer and Gower have both; *comu'n(e)* being usual at the end of a line.]

I. Of general, public, or non-private nature.

1. 'Belonging equally to more than one' (J.); possessed or shared alike by both or all (the persons or things in question). † *To have (anything) common with*: now, to have in common with: see **COMMON** sb. 13 d.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 (Cott.) To pastur comun þai laght þe land. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* II. 44 Also alle men that bileyuden weren to gidere, and hadden alle thingis comyn [so 1611]. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The grete Turke, common enemy of all christendome. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresback's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 Goates have many thinges common with sheep. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 18 With whom from tender dug of commune nourse Attonce I was upbrought. 1608-11 Br. HALL *Medic. & Vows* II. § 82 He hath the eye of reason common with the best. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 14 Let the Pipes D and F be made common by one Pipe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1416 The sight Of me, as of a common enemy, So dreaded once. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 The common ruin of king and people. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 111 The contents being common property. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 114 These two triangles have D E as a common base. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 390 [They] have no common ground.

b. Belonging to all mankind alike; pertaining to the human race as a possession or attribute.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 155 Of all this liff the commune end, That is the ded. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 140 Not to enjoy y common ayre. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 698 Longing the common Light again to share. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 11 Are you alone exempt from this common, this universal Blindness? 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* II. 73 The higher attributes of our common humanity.

† c. General, indiscriminate. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17, I will no comown dole haue, but... eche pore man and eche pore wouman beyng there haue j d. to prey for me.

2. Belonging to more than one as a result or sign of co-operation, joint action, or agreement; joint, united. *To make common cause (with)*: to unite one's interests with those of another, to league together. (See **CAUSE** sb. 11.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9709 (Cott.) Wit-vten vt al comun a-sent Agh to be mad na judgement. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 57 This was the comyn voys of every man. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 11 A polytyke ordur... stablyschyd by comyn assent. 1594 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, With one accorde to make our commune supplications unto thee. 1688 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 185 The weapons... are to be employed for the common cause against the enemies of piety. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 349 The habit of common action was still new.

3. Const. in previous senses: *a. to*.

1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10 That ben commune to me and the. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 130 Lawes whiche be comyn bothe to poore and ryche. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Outward sense, which is common too vs with brute beasts. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. Commune to all metalls, and all stones. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 12 Faults common to both Parties. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 165 Crimes... which were common to the emperor, as well as to him. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 296 The force of gravity is common to all kinds of matter.

b. *between*.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* III. They never corresponded (for there was nothing common between them). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 82. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 183 Between 'Yes' and 'No' there is nothing common.

4. Of general application, general.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 114 Þe fyrste crede... is more comyn and more schortyr þan any oþer. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 5 Þe fyrste chappytyle of þe secunde techynge a comyn word of wrenchynge out of joynte. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. post. i. 7 Common sentences [axioms] are general to all things wherunto they can be applied. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lviii. § 6 Both that which is general or common, and that also which is peculiar unto itself. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Lawes Th.* 15 Common notions.

5. Of or belonging to the community at large, or to a community or corporation; public.

*Common crier*, public or town crier. † *Common clerk*, town clerk. † *Common hunt*, the chief huntsman belonging to the lord mayor and aldermen of London (Chambers *Cycl.* 1751). *Common seal*, the official seal used by a corporation. *COMMON COUNCIL*, *HALL*, *SERJEANT*.

(Applied to such nouns as *hangman*, *gaol*, *stocks*, etc., *common* seems to acquire some opprobrious force; cf. 6 b, c, and 8; also the use of *vulgar*.)

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 541 At Sainte Marie church a clerck the comun belle rong. c 1330 *Usages of Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 359 A seal commune and an autentyk, myd wham men seyleþ be chartres of feffement of þe town. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1366 The cok, commune astrologer. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 18 And puttiden hem in comun keepyn [1388 in the comyn warde; Vulg. in custodia publica]. 1426 E. E. WILLS (1882) 75 John Carpynter, comun clerk. 1467 Ord. *Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 391 That no citezen be putt in comyn prisone, but in oon of the chambers of the halle benethforth. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xvii. 22 Paul stode on the myddes of the comun place. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 9 Heere is in our prisone a common executioner. 1607 Lond. *Gaz.* No. 3341/2 Then the King's Banner born by the Common Hunt. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5261/3 The Common-Cryer and the City-Swordbearer on Horseback. 1728 P. LUDLOW in *Swift's Lett.* 10 Sept., I send you the inclosed pamphlet by a private hand, not daring to venture it by the common post. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 89 Did they burn it by the hands of the common hangman? 1859 TENNYSON *Geraldine & Enid* 450 He sow'd a slander in the comun ear.

b. In various phrases which translate or represent *L. res publica*, as † *common good*, *profit*, *thing*, *utility*: see **COMMONWEAL**, **COMMONWEALTH**.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 Commune binges or comunables weren blisful, yif þei þat hadden studied al fully to wisdom gouerneden þilke binges. c 1386 - *Clerk's T.* 375 But eek, whan that the cas requyred it. The commune profit coude she redresse. 1397 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Whan Romulus hadde ordeyned for the comunoun profit [1450 hadde institute the commune utilitie; Higden *Cum in instituisse Romulus rem publicam*]. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 139 As he was beholde The comun profit for to save. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comowne bynge, or comown goode, *Res publica*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 68 The terme of *Res publica*, which is in Englishe tong clepid a comyn profit. 1646 J. BENBRIQUE *Vsura Acc.* 2 More fully would they empte themselves into the Maine Ocean of the Common-Good.

c. *Common right*: the right of every citizen.

[Cf. *F. le droit commun*, la loi établie dans un état, l'usage général.]

c 1398 R. GLOUC. 500 'Commune rist', quath Pandulf, 'we esseth, & namore'. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 9 Let... common right be done to all, as well poore, as rich. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 5 Doe me the common right To let me see them.

6. Free to be used by every one, public.

1366 LANCEL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 127 Heo is... As comyn as þe Cart-we to knaues and to alle. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 143 His flayre perkes wer comene, And lothlych by-dyght. He closed hys perkes ayene. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The comoun wey ledyng from Euston Mille to Rossworth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. iii. 33 A theuish liuing on the common rode. 1668-3 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Jan., The Privy Garden (which is now a through-passage and common). a 1674 CLARENDON *Serv. Levith.* (1676) 29 They lock their doors that their Houses may not be Common. 1698 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 64 It is as common, said they, as this Hill is, to and for all the Pilgrims. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 108 With that John marched out of the common road cross the country. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 19, [I] took my seat on a bench at the common table.

b. *Common woman*: a harlot; so *common prostitute*, with which compare c. and sense 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7176 Siben [Sampson] went vntil a tun Til a wijf þat was comun. 1368 [see *prec.*]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 231 Þe riȝtful & witti dom þat salamon dide bitwixen tweie comyn wymmen. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 391 There she was a Comyn woman, and toke all that wolde come. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 17 He would vnto the Stewes, And from the common'st creature plucke a Gloue And weare it as a fauour. 1611 - *Cymb.* I. vi. 105. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, Mrs. Stuart is... they say now a common mistress to the King, as my Lady Castle-maine is. 1793 Br. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 264 Your insinuation that Mary Magdalene was a common woman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 The common prostitute rarely has any offspring.

c. In various semi-legal or statutory designations, as *common alehouse*, *common brewer*, *common carrier*, *common lodging-house*, etc., the original meaning appears to be 'existing for the use of the public' as opposed to 'private', recognized by the law as bound to serve the public; though other senses have become associated with this.

1465 PASTON *Lett.* No. 518 The berer of this lettir is a comon carrier. 1523, 1642 [see *CARRIER* 3]. 1601 DEXT *Pathw. to Heaven* 248 You are... a drinker, a common ale-house-haunter. 1614 ROWLAND *Foibles Bolt* E ii), A Common Alehouse in this age of Sinne, Is now become a common Drunkards Inne. 1707 Lond. *Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Malt-Milne, and all Conveniences fit for a Common Brewer. 1807 J. W. SMITH *Man. Com. Law* (ed. 10) 523 Every common carrier is under a legal obligation to carry all things... which he publicly professes to carry. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 Living in common lodging-houses.

7. That is matter of public talk or knowledge, generally known. *Common bruit*, *fame*, etc.: popular rumour or report. † *To make common*: to make public, to publish.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 304 As the common report went. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* Arb. 111 Doth not common experience make this common unto vs? 1595 SHAKS. *John IV.* II. 187 Yong Arthurs death is common in their mouths. 1607 - *Timon* v. i. 196 As common brute doth put it. 1643-5 *Years King Jas* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 308 To write the particulars of their arraignments, confessions, and the manner of their deaths is needless, being common. 1698 PRIDEAUX *Dirat. Ch.-wards* ed. 4. 6 They are bound to Present not only from their own Knowledge, but also from common Fame. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 93 Whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 How important it is that common fame, however strong and general, should not be received as a legal proof of guilt.

8. Said of criminals, offenders, and offences; as *common barrator*, *scold*, *swearer*; *common nuisance*, *common gaming-house*, etc.

(It is difficult to fix the original sense: those of 'public, apert, overt, confessed', 'the subject of common report', 'notorious', and 'habitual' appear all to enter in; in quot. 1365 *commune* has been explained as 'accustomed, wont', which comes near that of 'habitual'.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2193 To comun lechours y bys seye, Many wyþ oute shyfte shul deye. 1340 *Ayene*. 37 Þe byse comun and open byrþe bo þet be riȝte crefte libþeþ. c 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blanche* 812 Fortune, That is to lyen ful comune, The false trayteresse, pervers. 1547 *Art. Inquiry* in *Cardwell Dic. Annals* (1844) I. 52 Item, Whether parsons, vicars, curates, and other priests, be common haunters and resorters to taverns or alehouses. 1563 *Homilies in Idleness* (1859) 521 Idle vagabonds and loitering runagates... being common liars, drunkards, swearers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 644 A common homicide and butcherly murderer. 1614 ROWLAND *Foibles Bolt* E ii), *Certaine common abuses*, A common Vag rant, should by law be stript, And by a common Beadle soundly whipt... A common Rogue is tenant for the Stocks. [See the whole poem.] 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 169 A common scold, *communis rixatrix*... is a public nuisance to her neighbourhood. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 221 The baptized liars and common swearers. 1853 WHARTON *Digest* 501 The offence of being a common scold is indictable.

† 9. [*L. communis*.] Generally accessible, affable, familiar. *Obs.* but perhaps entering into the sense in such a phrase as 'to make oneself too common', which has, however, various associations with senses 10, 11, and esp. 14.

1388 WYCLIF *a. Macc.* ix. 27 For to be comoun to 300 [1388 trefable; Vulg. *communem nobis*]. 1389 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 5 His frendes blamede hym for he was so comyn to alle manere men. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *a. Macc.* ix. 27, I trust that he wil deale modestly and gently... and that he wil be common unto you.

II. Of ordinary occurrence and quality; hence mean, cheap.

10. In general use; of frequent occurrence; usual, ordinary, prevalent, frequent.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28045 Bot þir er said þus at þe leste forþi þat þai er comoneste. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I. ivb. These wordes are but sport and esbatment of lordes and of felawes in a language moche comyn. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 109 The commune maner is, to take two Sueries. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 The word is not common amongst us. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. 1611 BIBLE *Ecll.* vi. 1 There is an euill which I haue seen vnder the Sun, and it is common among men. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 454 The White Willow, which is a tree so common in watery situations. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 54 So common a phenomenon as the formation of dew.

† b. Of things: ? Familiar, well-known. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 83 All be they nought to me comune, The scoles of philosophy.

11. Having ordinary qualities; undistinguished by special or superior characteristics; pertaining to or characteristic of ordinary persons, life, language, etc.; ordinary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 99 Yet seye I this, as to comune entente. Thus muche amounteth al þat euer he mente. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 1 This tretys the whiche I thienke to wryte Out of latyn in-to my comyn language. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. A j b, Comyn englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from a nother. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 293 So did this horse excel a common one In shape, etc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 371 This would surpass Common revenge. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., The commonest reader will find, etc. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 The common Run of Mankind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 13 The business of common life. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 298 Here at least was no common mind. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Præch.* ii. 47 If the common language of common men will serve our turn, we should use it.

b. Such as is expected in ordinary cases; of no special quality; mere, bare, simple, . . . at least.

1784 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* ii. Should he not first in common sense, in common equity, and common manners have consulted the principal party concerned? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iv. 108 Absolutely necessary to our acting even a common decent, and common prudent part. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. vi. 76 In common gratitude, you see (added the Mayor, coaxingly), I ought to be knighted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 We do not stop to reason about common honesty.

c. Secular; lay; not sacred or holy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 30 And yet lyven as yvel as oþir common men. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 Monasteries . . . suppressed by kings, and other common persons. 1608-11 Br. HALL *Epiat.* vi. Recollect. Treat. 561 How I would passe my days, whether common or sacred. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 151 Vending their wares as on common days.

12. Of persons: Undistinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; of low degree; esp. in phr. *the common people*, the masses, populace. (Sometimes contemptuous.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 þe comon folk. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 235 (Trin.) For comone folk of engelonde Shulde þe bettur hit vnderstonde. c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat.* Wyclif 127 Pat mynystren þe sacramentis to þe comyn peple. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comowne pepylle, vulgus. 1535 COVERDALE *Fer.* xxxix. 8 What so euer was left of the comen sorte. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 31 Ill beseeching any common man, Much more a Knight, a Capitaine, and a Leader. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 1 The Songs and Fables . . . in Vogue among the common People. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 317 How little does the common herd know of the nature of right and truth. 1889 MISS ZIMMERMAN *Hansa Towns* 92 The middle class sprang into full being . . . as a link between the nobility and the common people.

b. *Common soldier*: an ordinary member of the army, without rank or distinction of any kind.

Ludlow mentions it as an example of the growing insolence of the Parliamentary army, that the men would no longer be called *common* but *private* soldiers. The latter is now the official expression, 'common' being liable to contemptuous associations, as in various other senses. So with *common sailor*; also *common carpenter*, *labourer*, etc., where the primary sense was prob. 'ordinary' (11).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 506 There were taken prisoners . . . two hundred Gentlemen, besides common soldiours. 1648 in *Tanner MS.* LVII. fol. 218 We tooke most of their officers . . . and 80 common soldiers. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* viii. (1843) 487/2 Obtained with the loss of one inferior officer, and two or three common men. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 30 A common and private Soldier . . . to venture their Lives for Six pence a day. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 84 ¶ 3 A common sailor too is full as polite as a common soldier. 1844 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxxvi, As common soldiers, or a common—shore. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The wages of the common agricultural labourer. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iv. xiii. 193 Jane Fairfield, who married a common carpenter.

13. Used to indicate the most familiar or most frequently occurring kind or species of any thing, which requires no specific name; esp. of plants and animals, in which the epithet tends to become part of the specific name, as in *Common Nightshade*, *Common Snake*, etc. *Common salt*: chloride of sodium: see SALT.

c 1480 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 3iff þou wylle make a comynse sew. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heribach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 157 The common Foultrie, that we keepe about our houses. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 613 The Salt, that is called Common-Salt. 1798 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 221 Common fire is in all bodies, more or less, as well as electrical fire. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. (1853) 56 Vast flocks of the common linnet. 1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 455 Common or White Mistletoe (*Viscum album* Lin.). 1830 *Veg. Subst.* Food 215 The sub-varieties of the common pea are never-ending. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 11 The Common Dog is a species of the genus *Canis*.

14. In depreciatory use:

a. Of merely ordinary or inferior quality, of little value, mean; not rare or costly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 409 Ich wol drynke of no dich, ne of no deop clerigie, Bote of comyn coppes, alle cristene soules. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 The windowes of painted glasse (no common ware). 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 378 Every thing that is divested of all its excellence, is common, if not odious, and lost to our affection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 89 And while she loves that common Wreath to wear, Nor Bays, nor Myrtle Boughs, with Hazel shall compare. 1812 BYRON *Irish Avast* viii. He is but the commonest clay. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 5/1 Tobacco of the common sort.

b. Of persons and their qualities: Low-class, vulgar, unrefined.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 526 Her speech was very common. *Mod.* Who is she? she has rather a common look.

15. Not ceremonially clean or sanctified. (In N. T. and derived use: = Hellenistic Gr. κοινός.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19871 (Cott.) Call noȝht comun, it es vn-right, þat cleged has vt lauerd dright. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 14, I neuere eet al comyn thing and vnclene. 1556 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 2 They sawe certayne of his disciples eate breed with common hondes (that is to saye, with vnwessen hondes). 1611 BIBLE *Acts* x. 14. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xiv. (1882) 137 Sanctified by Him, there can be no man common or unclean.

III. Technical uses: \*from I.

16. *Math.* Said of a number or quantity which belongs equally to two or more quantities; as in *common denominator*, *divisor*, *factor*, *measure*, *multiple*; *common difference*, *ratio* (in series).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (ed. 7) 26 Multiply the Denominators the one into the other, and the Product thereof shall bee a common Denominator to both the fractions. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 53 The Common Measure of two or more numbers, is that . . . which will divide them all without remainder. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 A geometrical series with the common ratio 3.

17. *Gram. & Logic.* a. *Common noun*, *substantive*, *name*, *term*: a name applicable to each of the individuals or species which make up a class or genus.

[1551] TURNER *Herbal* I. Kiva, Alga which is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. 1681 DRYDEN *Art. & Achit.* 681 For Witness is a Common Name to all. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) I. 30 The word *colour*, which is a name common to whiteness, redness, etc.]

1795 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 4 Names are either *common* or *proper*. *Common names* are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings. 1763 W. WARD *Gram.* 30 The common or appellative substantive, by which every object of its class . . . is denoted. 1866 T. FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1887) 13 A common term is equally applicable to each individual severally of the group which it expresses, and it is so in virtue of certain points of similarity which all the individuals possess in common.

b. In Latin, Greek, etc.: Of either gender, optionally masculine or feminine. (b) In some langs., as Danish, applied to the single grammatical gender into which the masculine and feminine have coalesced. (c) In modern English Grammar: Applicable to individuals of either sex, as *parent*, *spouse*, *swan*.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 24 Genders they have thre, the masculyn, femenyng, and the comynyn both to the masculyn and femenyng. *Ibid.* 30 *Se* . . . beyng of the comyn genndre. 1857 *Danish Gram.* 8 There are in Danish only two Genders for the Nouns, the Common Gender and the Neuter. To the Common Gender belong the names of men, women, animals, etc. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 315 In Ennius and Nævius *pater*, *nepos*, and *socrus* are common. 1875 R. MORRIS *Elem. Hist. Gram.* 66 *Wit* was of the common gender up to a very late period.

c. *Latin and Greek Gram.* Applied to verbs that have both an active and a passive signification.

1530 PALSGR. 107 The Latins have many other sortes of verbis personales, besydes actives, as neuters, deponentes, commons. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspernor*, *I despise*, or *am despised*.

d. *Prosody.* Of syllables (in words or in metrical schemes): Optionally short or long, of variable quantity. (Marked thus:  $\vee$  or  $\circ$ ).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 132 All the Moderns before had supposed, that the last Syllable of every Verse was common, as well in Anapaests, as they are known to be in Hexameters and others. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 281 In Nominatives of Proper names with consonant stems *o* is common. *Ibid.* § 287 In *Diana* and *the* the first syllable is common.

18. a. *Anat.* Said of the trunk from which two or more arteries, veins, or nerves are given off, as the *common carotid arteries*.

b. *Bot.* Said of an organ which has a joint relation to several distinct parts, as *common calyx*, *perianth*, *petiole*, *receptacle*. *Common bud*: one that contains both leaves and flowers. *Common bundle*: see quot.

[1750 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 54 Receptaculum commune.] 1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 63 All these little flowers are . . . inclosed in a calyx, which is common to them all, and which is that of the daisy. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 349 The common iliac veins are formed by the union of the external and internal iliac vein on each side of the pelvis. 1827 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 78 An involucre of overlapping bracts, presenting a convex, flat or concave surface (*common receptacle*), upon which are crowded a number of sessile flowers. *Ibid.* 79 This inflorescence was formerly called a *compound flower*, and its involucre a *common calyx*. 1875 BENNETT tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 134 In Phanerogams . . . the whole [fibro-vascular] bundle is a 'common' one, i. e. common to both stem and leaves.

\* \* \* Technical uses from II.

19. *Mus.* *Common chord*: see CHORD sb. 2. *Common time* (or *measure*), time or rhythm consisting of two or four beats in a bar; esp. applied to 4-4 time (4 crotchets in a bar).

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. x. 34 This is called the Dupla or Semibreve Time (but many call it the Common Time, because most used). 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.*

31 In Tunes of Common-Time. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 381/2 Although the term common time is generally applied to all equal rhythms, it properly belongs only to that of four crotchets in a bar . . . denoted by the sign C.

b. *Common metre*: an iambic stanza of four lines containing 8 and 6 syllables alternately.

1712 WATTS *Psalm Pref.* I have formed my verse in the three most usual metres to which our psalm tunes are fitted, namely, the common metre, the metre of the old twenty-fifth psalm, which I call short metre, and that of the old hundredth psalm, which I call long metre.

20. *Building.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Common centering*, a centering without trusses, having a tie-beam at the bottom. *Common joists*, the beams in single, naked flooring, to which the joists are fixed. *Common rafters*, those to which the boarding or lathing is fixed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 *Common rafters* are inclined pieces of timber, parallel to the principal rafters, supported by the pole-plates. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Common roofing*, that which consists of common rafters only, which bridge over the purlins in a strongly framed roof. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms.*, *Common pitch*, an old term still applied by country workmen to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

21. *Legal and other phrases (mostly from I.):*

*Common assurances*: the legal evidences of the translation of property. † *Common bail*: see quot. † *Common bar*: a bar to an action for trespass, produced by the defendant's allegation that the place on which the alleged trespass occurred was his own. † *Common bench*: old name of the Court of Common Pleas (see BENCH sb. 2 b). † *Common court*: court of Common Pleas. *Common dialect* (Gr. ἡ κοινή διάλεκτος): the form of the Greek language employed by prose writers from the Macedonian conquest to the Byzantine period. *Common field*: = COMMON sb. † *Common fine*: see quot. † *Common intentment*: see INTENDMENT. *Common jury*: see JURY. *Common land*: = COMMON sb. † *Common person*: a person who acts for or represents another; a number: see PERSON. *Common recovery*: see RECOVERY. *Common school* (U. S.): a school publicly maintained for elementary education. † *Common service*: = COMMON PRAYER. † *Common side*: the side of Newgate where common offenders were imprisoned (opp. to *State side*). *Common tenancy*: = *tenancy in common* (see COMMON sb. 13 c). † *Common wit*: = COMMON SENSE.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 294 The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the common 'assurances of the kingdom; whereby every man's estate is assured to him. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 287 The defendant . . . puts in sureties for his future attendance and obedience; which sureties are called common 'bail. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 765 Where Vouchers, Forgers, Common-bail, And Affidavit-men, ne'r fail T' expose to Sale all sorts of Oaths. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Bail*, Common bail, or bail below, is given to the sheriff, after arresting a person, on a bail-bond, entered into by two sureties, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Chief Justice of the common 'benche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 318 Kynges courte and comune 'courte, consistorie and chapelle, Al shal be but one courte, and one baroun be iustice. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 428/2 Thus the Attic dialect, somewhat modified by the peculiarities of other dialects, was called the *common* or *Hellenic dialect*. Poetry however was not written in this common 'dialect. 1523 FITZGERARD *Servo.* 2 In the comyn 'feldes among other mennes landes. 1795 STANHOPE *Paraph.* II. 171 A mixture of Tares in this Common-field of the World. 1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 98 Those very ugly things, common-fields, which have all the nakedness, without any of the smoothness, of Downs. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 68 Common 'Fine is a certain summe of money which the resiants in a Leet pay unto the Lord of the Leet, and it is called in some places Head-silver. 1806 MORLEY *Pop. Culture Crit.* Misc. III. 10, I could not help noticing that the history classes in their common 'schools all began their work with the year 1776. 1850 J. FECKNAM in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxxi, The Book of Common 'Service, now used in the Church of England. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxvi. (1737) 271 The very Out-casts of the County-Goal's Common-side. 1785 *Lon. Gas.* No. 6385/3 Prisoner in the Common Side of Newgate. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 574/2 note, The Common-side of the Prison. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxv. (Tollem. MS.), þe lyme of þe comyn wit [*organum sensus communis*] is bounde. The whiche lyme is centrum and middel of all þe parties. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. ii, These are the v. wyttes . . . Fyrst, comyn wytte, and than ymaginacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon truly, And memory.

22. *Comb.*, as in adjs. † *common-booked*, *-faced*, † *hackneyed*, † *-kissing*, *-sized*, etc.; in sense 14, *common-looking*.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* p. x. 48 Common-booked Poetrie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 40 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. iv. 166 Exposing it . . . to the greedy touch Of common-kissing Titan. 1800 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 302/1 Apt to dress up common-sized thoughts in big clothes. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, He was a snub-nosed, flat-browed, common-faced boy enough. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 305 With a common-sized gun. 1860-5 A. LINCOLN in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. (1890) 573/2 'He is a common-looking fellow', some one said. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 294 A rough common-looking woman.

† B. quasi-adv. = COMMONLY. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28045 (Cott.) þai ar funden comunest. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 117 Because that I am more then common tall. 1784 *New Spectator* I. 5/2 Beards . . . in this country are worn . . . as common as wigs and pig-tails among us.

**Common** (kɒmən), sb. For forms see COMMON a. [In some senses repr. F. *commune* = med.L. *commūna*, *commūnia* (see COMMUNE sb. 1); in others repr. the L. word *commūne* immediately; in others the Eng. adj. taken substantively.]



†1. The common body of the people of any place; the community or commonalty; *spec.* the body of free burgesses of a free town or burgh; sometimes, the commonwealth or state, as a collective entity. (L. *commune*, Gr. *κοινὸν*.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10388 (Cott.) Dis hundred scepe. Til al be comun war þai delt. c 1300 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 188 The Kyng of Fraunce made statuz newe. That the comun of Bruges ful sore con a-rewe. c 1350 *Usages of Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 350 þe Meyre and be foure and twenty.. sholle chese foure gode men. And þe commune, of þes foure, chese þe twayne afore y-sayd. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 223 Whyþe þe comynge of Rome were in her floures [*dum respublica floruit*]. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 187 In heuene an hy was an holy comune. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 44 That solemne confluence of Heathen Saints then gathered together, *ἐκ πάσης τῆς Ἀσίας*, out of the whole Common of Asia. *Ibid.* 49 The Celebration of these Games in this or that City of the Common.

†2. The common people, as distinguished from those of rank or dignity; the commonalty. Often viewed politically as an estate of the realm, = the COMMONS, q.v. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 236 (Gött.) Dis ilke boke es translate.. For þe comen [*v. r.* *commun*, *commune*, *comune* folk] to vnþerstand. 1388 *WYCLIF Ex.* xii. 38 And the comoun of either sex vnnoumbrable steyden vp with hem. 1393 *Gower Conf. I.* 39 So that the comun with the lorde And lord with the comun also He sette in love bothe two. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* xi. 1280 Befor king and common. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197. The common is deuised into marchantes and manurices. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. I. i.* 154 Touching the Weale a' th' Common. 1609 *GERRARD Counsel* B viij a, Knowledge in the hands of the Comon is silver, in those of a noble person it is gold.

†3. Three Commons (Sc.), the (three) Estates of the Realm. *Obs.*

c 1485 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. ix. 11 Wyth þe assent of þe three comunys, Bischopis, Burgens, and Barowyns, De Erle of Fyfe was made Wardayne.

†4. Communion: *abstr.* fellowship; *concr.* a fellowship of persons, a community. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10492 (Cott.) Vte o kyrc and comun Am I don, and for cursd teld. *Ibid.* 12244 Me-thinc.. Pat he wiþh man has na comun. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Wan men cursun man.. or bannun him, or puttun him out of comyn. a 1631 *DONNE 6 Sermon* iv. (1634) 17 Though he walk .. in the outward common and fellowship of Gods saints.

5. A common land or estate; the undivided land belonging to the members of a local community as a whole. Hence, often, the patch of unenclosed or 'waste' land which remains to represent that. Formerly often *commons* = L. *communis*.

1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The northe hede abbuttyth vpon the comoun of Euston. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 73 A Common, *communis*. 1550 *CROWLEY Way to Wealth* 74 They reyse our rentes .. they enclose oure commons! 1557 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 163 b, They are kept in Marshes, Fennes, Lakes, and Moorische commons. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 49 a, In the country the Gentleman takes in the Commons, racketh his Tennants, etc. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. iv. i.* 27 Turne him off (Like to the empty Asse) to shake his eares, And graze in Commons. 1641 *HINDS J. Bruen* xix. 61 [Some] deale no better with their impotent and old servants than to turne them off their hands to live on a Commons or dye in a ditch. 1799 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 67 P 7 Papers, about inclosing a common upon his estate. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 307 If to some common's fenceless limits stray'd .. even the bare-worn common is deny'd. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 246 In England, we are now accustomed to give the name of 'Common' to a tract of uncultivated waste land alone, but at a comparatively recent period the name, as opposed to 'Close', still continued to be applied to fields, pastures, meadows, and indeed to every description of land held in joint-occupation and not in 'the lord's domain'; whilst the Common of modern days was known as 'the Heath', or 'the Waste'.

b. *fig.*  
1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. n. l.* 223 *Boy*. So you grant pasture for me. La. Not so gentle beast. My lips are no Common, though seuerall they be. c 1665 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 6 God having as it were enclosed a people here, out of the waste common of the world. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil I.* Pref. 6 There is a common of language to which both poetry and prose have the freest access.

c. *Law.* (Also *right of common*, *common right*.) The profit which a man has in the land or waters of another; as that of pasturing cattle (*common of pasture*), of fishing (*common of piscary*), of digging turf (*common of turbary*), and of cutting wood for fire or repairs (*common of estovers*); = COMMONAGE, COMMONTY.

Also distinguished as *common appendant*, c. *appurtenant*, c. *in gross*, c. *because of vicinage*, c. *of shack*, etc.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 69 Alle othere manere yiftes hardily, As londes, rentes, pasture, or comune. 1523 *FITZHEAR. Surv.* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them.. so that no nother man haue commyn therein. *Ibid.* 5-6 Common appendant, common appurtenant, common in gross, common per cause de vicinage. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampl.* Wks. (1687) 462 Commune of Pasture and Fishing, expressed in the said Charters. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4880/3 Ford Farm .. with right of Common in a large Common. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4927/4 Well Wooded and Timber'd, with Commons for 24 Cows and a Bull. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6246/2 One half quarter of Yard-Land .. with Common of Pasture thereto belonging. a 1845 *Hood Sniffing a Birthday* iii, Not common-right for goose or ass. 1853 *LITTON My Novel* ii. ii, The poor have a right of common, I suppose.

†7. The common fund, stock, or purse. [So Fr. *commun.*] *Obs.*

1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 290 Fyve l. of the common of the church. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *ERASM. Par. Acts* 13 b, But the distribution of the common was made to euery man, according to his necessitie. 1670 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 316 So he [Charles II] is resolved once more to have money enough in his pocket, and live on the common for the future. [Cf. F. *vivre sur le commun*, 'vivre aux fraix d'une société, sans rien faire' (Littre).]

†8 ? = COMMONS; share of a common table; board; rations. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 528 Ech clerck.. hem zef.. As muche as he in the wouke in is commune spende. c 1650 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Frml.* (1818) 19, I drunk and took my common in a taphouse, with my woman.

†9. = Common woman, prostitute. *Obs.*  
[c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2506 And damoselis to garsounes, Ther was mad al comunes.] c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 680 And of that wiif made a comoun To don alle his volunte.

10. *Ecl.* [L. *commune*, F. *commun*.] A service common to a class of festivals. (Opposed to *proper*.)

[c 1400 *Table of Lessons*, etc. in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 First ben sett sondaies and ferials togider, and after that the sanctorum, bothe comyn and propre togider, of al the 3eer. *Ibid.* IV. 696 Here endith the Propre Sanctorum, and now bigyneth the Common Sanctorum.] 1874 *Breviary Offices* vi, But when we arrive at the Common and Proper of Saints, Sarum shines no more. 1890 J. T. FOWLER in *Castle H. MS. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 30 note, The Common of a confessor and bishop.

†11. A combination, mixture. *Obs.*  
1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 263 A certaine common of all together.

12. quasi-sb. The common. a. That which is common or ordinary. Esp. in *above*, *beyond*, *out of the common*.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor. iv. i.* 32 Your Sonne Will or exceed the Common, or be caught With cautelous baits and practice. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Mann.* Beyond the common. 1768-71 — *Verdus Anecd. Paint.* IV. 161 A man above the common. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 1 (1806) I. 32 They are a something beyond common. 1836 *EMERSON Nature*, *Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 To see the miraculous in the common. 1898 *BOSW. SMITH Carriage* 292 Forethought which was quite out of the common with them.

b. The vulgar tongue. *rare.*  
1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. i.* 54 This female: which in the common, is woman.

13. In common.

†a. In general, generally. *Obs.*  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Gött.) Of ingland þe nacion .. Er englis men in comune. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. x.* 358 Loue bi lorde god leuest aboute alle, And after, alle crystene creature in comune, eche man othe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1823 For women, as to spoken in comune, Thei folwen all þe fauour of fortune. 1493 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* clxvii. No necessite Was in the hevin at his nativitee, Bot 3it the thingis happen in comune Ester purpose.

b. Ordinarily, usually, commonly.  
c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 393 Allas, why pleyen folk so in comune Of floute. 1853 *LITTON My Novel* ii. iv, A patent cork-screw, too good to be used in common.

†c. In public, openly. *Obs.*  
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 484 The king .. bad thame in-to comune say, That thai [the foe] com in-till euill aray. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xl.* 211 Cryst to a comune woman seyde in comune at a feste *Pat fides una* shulde sauen hir.

d. In joint use or possession; to be held or enjoyed equally by a number of persons.  
1388 *WYCLIF Acts* ii. 44 Alle men that bileuyden .. hadden alle thingis comyn [MSS. *QX* in comoun]. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5209 Whanne wille and goodis ben in comune. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They .. had no property, but all was in comune. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 74 All the Realme shall be in Common. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 50 Friends have all things in common.

e. *Law. Tenants in common*: 'such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession'. So *tenancy, estate, etc., in common*.  
1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 84 All. persons. seized in fee-simple, in coparcenary, or in common in fee-simple. 1650 *B. Discolim.* 23 Coparceners, Joyn-tenants, or Tenants in common. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* ii. v. § 26 The wild Indian, who knows no Inclosure, and is still a Tenant in common. 1765-9 *BLACKSTONE* (T.) Estates may be held .. in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in common.

†f. In general, as a general conception or 'universal'. *Obs.*  
1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 105 Furthermore they were neuer yet habile to fynde out the seconde intentions: insomuche that none of them all coulede euer see man himselfe in commen, as they cal him.

g. In union, in communion, in a community.  
1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Susanna* i. 14 Then in comune they appoynted a time. 1859 *JEPHSON Britany* iii. 32 The monks, having become weary of the life in common.

h. Said of participation in attributes, characteristics, actions, etc. Esp. in phr. *to have in* (formerly of) *common* (*with*).

1657 *EARL MONM. tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 49 What had the Parthians of common with the Commonwealth of Rome? 1705 *ARRUTHNOT Coins* (J.), In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid peculiarities, it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. 1774 *W. MIRRORED Harmony of Lang.* 225 These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our southern neighbours. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* 1796 II. 324 Has many things in common with the preceding species, but is larger. 1796 *BURNEY Mem. Metastasio* I. 20 [He] was not only pleased in common with the lovers of poetry, but, etc. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 586 The two stories have nothing in common.

†14. To enter common: see COMMONS 3 c. *Obs.*

1640 *BASTWICK Ld. Bps.* iii. Ciiij b, The Church of England may enter Common with Rome in her Canons. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* x. viii. 1684 158 Let us .. not by our unmanly impatienties enter common with brutes and animals.

15. *Sc. phr.* In the common of: in the debt of, under obligations to. † In common with: subject to, in the power of (quot. 1423). † To quite one a common: to settle accounts with him, pay him off. (Cf. COMMONS 3 c.)

1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* cxlix, The more thou art in dangere and comune With hir, that clerkis clepen so fortune. c 1565 *LINDSAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 24-5 (Jam.) Sir George Douglas .. not willing to be in an English-man's common for an evil turn, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt the town of Alnwick. a 1578 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* 202 (Jam.) It might be that he should quite him a comoun ather in Scotland, or ellis in France. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1881) 220 Ye are in no man's common but Christ's. 18.. *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.), 'I am as little in your common, as you are in mine.' 1879 *JAMIESON s.v. Common*, A thing is said to be good one's common, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be ill one's common, when one, from the secular obligations one lies under, ought to act a very different part.

†Common, sb.2. *Obs.* = COMMUNE sb.2, communing, conference, discourse.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1557 Your speche is as pleasant as though it were pend; To here your comon, it is my high comorte.

†Common (kpmn), v. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 co mmon, 4-5 comoun, -one, -own(e, 4-6 eomon, (5 pa. t. comande), 5 comoun, 5-8 common. Also, 4-5 comin, 4-6 comen, -yn(e, commin, 5-6 comyn, -en; pa. t. and pple. 5 comynd, comynt, comend, commynd, etc. [ME. *comune-n*, *comone-n*, a. OF. *comune-r* (in AF. also *comone-r*) to make common, impart, share, f. *comun* COMMON a. The shifting stress in OF. *comune-r*, *comue* (= L. types *communiā-re*, *commū-nat*), was reflected in ME. by the two forms *comun* and *comue* found side by side from the earliest times. The former became the more popular in ME., and was written *co'm mun*, *-on*, *-oun*, *-en*, *-yn*, *-in*, and finally like the adj., *comon*; it survived in some senses down to the 18th c. But the earlier senses mostly became obs. in the 16th c., with the exception of that of 'hold converse'; and here the form *commune*, which, though less usual in ME., had never become obsolete, now came to the front, being supported by the sb. *communion*, etc. *Common* and *commune* are thus only developments of the same word; but as they became very distinct in form, and their sense-history is not quite identical, *common* having taken from the cognate sb. and adj. some senses in which *commune* is never used, they are dealt with as distinct words.]

I. Senses in which COMMON was the prevalent form: now quite obsolete.

1. *trans.* To make common to others with oneself; to communicate, impart (to), share (*with*).

c 1380 [see COMMUNING vbl. sb. 1]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. 1495 333 Sterres comynen and parte eche wyth othe theyr lyghte. *Ibid.* xviii. xxvii. 788 A hounde comyneth not he yeuyth flesche.. (that he maye not deuour to other houndes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. xxiv. 312/2 Not to hyde them but to comyne them forth to profyte of other. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. i. (1871) 2 To comyn such gyftys as be to them gyuen, ych one to the profyt of other. *Ibid.* 8 He comynyth hys gudeas to al creatyres.

2. To communicate (verbally), tell, declare, publish, report.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 Such as I haue .. i-rad in dyuerse bookes, I gadere and write .. and comoun to opere men. 1450-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 3 Comounne þe not þis booke of deuyne secretes to wickid men. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *ERASM. Par. John* 58 a, After these thynges were comoned to and fro from one to an other, etc.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

[1494 cf. COMMUNING vbl. sb. 2.] 1516 *J. HERWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 The commons common so: tys commonly sayde.

3. *intr.* To take a part in common with others; to participate, partake, share (*with*).

1388 *WYCLIF 1 Pt.* iv. 13 Comyne 3e with the passionis of Crist. a 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 Cristene folke bat commons to-gedire in þe sacramentes. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 206 Laertes, I must commune with your griefe.

4. To have intercourse; to associate (*with*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29331 (Cott.) To comun night wit cursed men. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 140 For foule meselrie he comond with no man. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Prol. 2 My felawes comened with ladies and gentil women. 1555 *Fardle Facions* ii. iii. 128 That who so was diseased with any malady, should comon with other that had bene healed of the like.

b. Of sexual intercourse.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) ff. 125 b, Per folowij a litil wilnyng for to comoun [*desiderium coitus*] wip wyymmen. 1450 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 7 Afir tyme Cayn had killed Abel .. Adam mad a vow that he schuld nevir .. comoun with Eve; and his continens kept he a hundred 3eres.

5. To have points in common; to agree. *rare*. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 As þey comoun to þe law of þe gospel. *Ibid.* 74 Comonning mikil wiþ law cyuil.

II. Senses afterwards expressed by **COMMUNE**.

6. *intr.* To confer, converse, talk (*with, together*); = **COMMUNE** v. 6.

1388 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xxvi. 9 Sche comyneth with all men. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 19046 Þes kynges in counsell were comynnyng to-gedur. 1488 *Caxton Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 22 Gladly they will speke and comyn. 1490 — *Encyclos vi.* (1890) 26 She comened with the prynces of the same contrey. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* iv. 4 Comon with youre owne hertes vpon youre beddes. 1568 *GRAPTON Chron.* II. 477 Keping the barres shut, eche might see and comon with other at their pleasure. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* i. xv. (1591) 10 We two..common [*loquimur*] plainly together.

b. *Const. of, upon* (the matter discussed). 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 26, I spake with Maister John Salet, and comynnyd with hym of hyr. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To comen.. with the householders of Brewers vpon a wise prouision to be made. 1579 *Furton Guicciard.* i. (1590) 17 The practises..comyned vpon.. betwene the Pope and him. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ix. 4 And by the way..of sundry things did comen.

c. with dependent clause. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 325/2 He comened with them how..he myght departe. 1508 *GRAPTON Chron.* II. 532 Which..began to comon amongst themselves, howe they might render the towne, to their most honour and profite.

7. *trans.* To talk over in common, confer about, discuss, debate; to converse about, talk of. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 150 Þat his entente therin be comened with his counsell. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 69 It were very wel, the affayres of warres should be comyned of many, but the resolution of them to be used with fewe. 1607 (Nov.) *J. KING Sermon*. 20 To comon it [this scripture] in priuate with their owne spirits.

b. To come to a common decision, agree (*that*). c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 89 Than comyned they al there That Generides saued were.

8. *trans.* To administer the Communion to; *refl.* and *pass.* to receive the Communion, communicate. (See **COMMUNE** v. 8.) [Cf. also *F. communier* :- *L. communicāre*.]

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1230 Scho..of his hand syne comynnyt was. c1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We schrafe vs clene and herd messe and comound vs. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 251/1 Ypolite..comynned them with the Sacrament of the autler. c1500 in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 348 No man nother woman that this day propoisyth here to be comenyd.

III. Later senses derived from **COMMON**, (-s), *sb.* or *adj.* (Not found with **COMMUNE**.)

9. *intr.* To exercise or enjoy a right of common: see **COMMON** sb. 6.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 5 Where they and other comen togyder. c1640 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 203 Howe farr the sayd Abbot and his Tenants should Comon, and where. 1648 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* i. § 108. 48 If common of pasture be granted unto me for my cattell I shall not comon but with cattell commonable. 1697 *View Penal Lawes* 252 The Commoners shall be excluded for Commoning therein; so also shall the Lord be debarred to comon in the residue.

10. To eat at a common table, to board together. 1598 *FLORIO, Dossennare*, to boord or comon in companie. a1577 *BARROW Sermon*. I. xxx. 415. [see **COMMONING** vbl. sb. 8]. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 30 The reason for the name of *Doctors Commons* is because the civilians in this place *common* together.

b. *trans.* To board (at a common table). *rare*. 1598 *FLORIO, Tener domana*, to boord or comon scholars at meate and drinke, to keepe an ordinare.

11. To make common (what is sanctified). 1611 *W. SCLATER Tythes* (1623) 50 Nothing sanctified may euer be commoned. — *Ibid.* 45.

**Commonable** (kɒmənəbəl), *a.* [f. **COMMON** v. 9 + **-ABLE**.]

1. Of animals: That may be pastured on common land.

1600 *J. WILKINSON Of Courts Baron* 147 If any tenant doth surcharge the common..by putting of cattel there not commonable, as pigs, goats, and geese. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 33 Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* iii. 163 A right of common of pasture for all commonable cattle levant and couchant upon the lands.

2. Of land: That is or may be held in common; subject to a right of common; suitable for or pertaining to commoning (see **COMMON** v. 9).

1649 *BLUTH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 The Third sort..lieth deep and long drowned..only two or three months in summer it is commonable. 1796 *W. MARSHALL W. Eng. land* II. 124 It was once the prevailing practice of Devonshire, to cultivate its commonable lands. 1838 *AUSTIN Turispr.* (1870) II. xlix. 841 Putting his cattle on the commonable land. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 670 To sustain himself and his family from the produce of his own land, and from his commonable rights.

**Commonage** (kɒmənədʒ). Also 7 *comonage*. [f. **COMMON** sb. (or v.) + **-AGE**.]

1. The practice of commoning; right of common; usually 'common of pasture', or the right of pasturing animals on common land.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* iii. iv. 70 Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage, etc. 1648 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. xiii. 100 If proportionable allotments be made to the poore for their commonage. 1798 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 446 Open fields..shackled with the rights of commonage. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 8/2 Restrictions con-

cerning grazing and turbary on mountains over which they claim commonage.

b. The condition of land held in common, or subject to rights of common.

1808 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 To enclose more than 20,000 acres of land..at this time in a state of commonage. 1828 *SOUTHEY Ess.* (1832) II. 250 The custom of such a tenantry is to throw the ground into a sort of commonage.

c. *concr.* Estate or property held in common; common land, a common.

1772 *GOLDISM. Hist. Eng.* II. 131 He [Wat Tyler] required that..all commonages should be open to the poor as well as the rich. 1866 *Reader* 24 Feb. 190/3 The commonages..which never were held by feudal tenure, but were allodial lands. 1885 *W. GRESWELL in Macm. Mag.* Feb. 281/1 Wains drawn by spans of 16 or 20 oxen are outspanned on the village commonage.

d. A body of commoners.

1882 *Western Daily Press* 15 May 3/4 A list of the commonage was drawn up.

2. The estate of the commons, the commonalty. 1649 *Selden Laws Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 177 The lowest ebb that ever the Commonage of England indured. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. The whole baronetage, peerage, commonage of England.

**Commonal, a. nonce-wd.** Pertaining to the commonalty.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 10/2 To fall in with the geological humour of the day, we may divide Everybody into certain strata, from the royal to the commonal.

**Commonality**, *obs. f. COMMONLY.*

**Commonality** (kɒmənəˈlɪti). Forms: 4 *com(m)unalite*, -ee, -4-7 -le, 6- *commonality*. [A by-form of **COMMONALTY**, conformed (in its earlier spelling) to the *L. communālitas*.]

†1. A community, commonwealth; = **COMMONALTY** 1. *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iv. 13 Þe gouernours of communalities. *Ibid.* iv. vi. 141 God..for he hym self is good..chaseþ oute al yuel of þe boundes of hys communalite.

†b. A free or self-governing community; = **COMMONALTY** 1 b. *Obs.*

1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 393 Some..have their Kings, others live by Hords or Commonalities.

2. Common people; = **COMMONALTY** 3. (The form favoured by Scottish writers.)

1582 *Addr. Jas. VI in Sir J. Melvill's Mem.* (1735) 258 Noblemen, Barons, Burgesses and Commonality. 1608 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 153 The commonality are now your friends. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1727) 158 The tears and the curse of the commonality. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiv. 725 Three estates, the clergy, the nobility, and the commonality. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. i. 18 All the commonality of Scotland. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Theo. Such* ii. 37 Among the mixed commonality.

†3. A corporation; = **COMMONALTY** 2. *Obs.* 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2288/1 The humble Address of the..Mystery and Commonality of Barbers and Surgeons.

†4. Possession in common, community. *Obs.* 1540 *HYND tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Xij. The women could not away with that communalitie of goods.

†5. = **COMMONALTY** 5. *Obs.* 1715 *M. DAVIES Ath. Brit.* i. Pref. 67 Not possible to be Read by the Commonality of Christians. *Ibid.* ii. 416 The common use and understanding of the Commonality of Christians.

**Commonality** (kɒmənəˈlɪti). Forms: 3-4 *comunaute*, 4-6 *co(m)munalte*, 5 *comonalitie*, 6- *commonality* (with from 20 to 30 variants following all the forms of *co(m)mon*, *comens*, *comyn*, etc., and of the suffix, -*alte*, -*alte*, -*allie*, etc.) [a. OF. *comunalté*, *comunaulté* (= Pr. *cominaltat*, It. *comunaltà*), f. OF. and Pr. *comunal*, It. *comunale*, *L. communal-is* belonging to the community, f. *commūne* the community or state = **COMMON** sb.<sup>1</sup> 1. The *L.* type is *commūnālītās* (found in med.L.); hence the variant **COMMONALITY**.]

†1. The people of a nation, state, city, etc., collectively; a community, commonwealth. *Obs.*

c1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 143 Ech þing þat faller to harme in þe comunaute. c1300 *Becket* 1302 To desturbiþ thing that faller to harm of comunaute. 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxix. 2 The comynalte schal be glad in the multiplying of iust men. c1425 *WYNTOUN Crpn.* viii. xxxvii. 103 For to sawfe his comynalte Than wyth þe wardane trefyde he. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 Ambassadors..ffrom grete communalities bi yonde þe see. c1535 *STARKEY Let. to Pole in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxiii. 238 Persons which..have rooted a sedition in this commonality. 1547 *FAMILIES I. Swearing* (1850) 75 Good order..kept..in all communalities, as boroughs, cities, towns, and villages. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 347 The Communalitie of Kent was neuer vanquished by the Conquerour.

†b. A self-governing commonwealth, a republic, a democracy. *Obs.*

1604 *E. G. RIMSTONE tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. x. 453 Many nations of the Indies have not indured any Kings..but live in communalities, creating and appointing Captains and Princes, for certain occasions only. 1660 *MILTON Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 599 Which..may be best and soonest obtain'd, if every County..were made a kind of subordinate Commonality or Commonwealth.

2. A body corporate; a corporation.

1225 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* (1776) in *Entick London* IV. 354 The commonality of the craft of mercers. 1500 *SIR R. ELVOT Will in Elvot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 315 The Maire and cominaltie of the Citie of New Sarum. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 One body and perpetual com-

munaltie or felowship of the facultie of Physicke. 1594 *West Symbol.* II. § 20 A Maior without his communalite. 1808 *W. SMITH Univ. Collage* 369 The University to forfeit 20l. yearly to the Mayor and Commonality of London. 1847 *C. G. ADDISON Contracts* i. i. § 2 (1883) 88 If a bond be given by the commonality in the absence of the mayor, the body corporate is not bound. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 76 § 12 Licensed by the master, wardens, and commonality of watermen and lightermen of the River Thames.

3. The general body of the community; the common people, as distinguished from those in authority, from those of rank and title, or 'the upper classes' generally; the 'commons' collectively.

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* liv. 20 In þe comunaute of folke. c1440 *Generydes* 254 Of hir lordes and of hir comenaute. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 431/4 Accompanied wyth the nobles and moche comynalte of his royaume. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. i. Plebs in englishe, is called the comynalte, whiche signifieth onelye the multitude, wherein be contained the base and vulgare inhabitants, not aunced to any honour or dignitee. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Either gentlemen or of the commonality. 1758-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 179 The commonality of both sexes wear straw hats. 1841 *LYTTON NL. & Morn.* i. ii. One of those families which yearly vanish from the commonality into the peerage. 1874 *MISS MULOCK My Mother & I* 89 As well-to-do commonality likes to patronise poor gentility.

*transf.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 489 The Parsimonious Emmet..joind in her popular Tribes Of Commonality.

†4. The Commons as an estate of the realm acting by their elected representatives; hence, the representative members of the Commons. *Obs.*

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 110 Enacted, not onely by the cominaltie of Passions, but agreed vnto by her most noble Thoughts. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. xiii. (1588) 540 Both Gentlemen and Knights do serve in the Parliament, as members of the Communalitie. 1630 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* 174 The three Estates, of the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and Communalitie. 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* 15 The ayds granted by the Commonality.

5. *transf.* The general or universal body.

1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* III. (T.), I.. will use the secret acknowledgement of the commonality bearing record of the God of gods. 1699 *T. WHITE Mid. State South* 37 Not..by a few wise or extraordinarily religious persons, but by the commonality and universality of Christians. 1720 *STEELE Tatler* No. 197 p. 2 Writings which the Commonality of Scholars have pushed into the World. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T. i.* (1849) 3 The commonality of mankind.

†6. In commonality: in public. Out of commonality: in private, in secret. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* p. 186 l. 5064 Hyt ys coueytise and þeft pryue To bye þyng out of cominalte [v. r. comnalte]. c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 110 He wolde in comunalte do þis dede, and not þus oonli in desert.

**Commonance**, erroneous f. **COMMUNANCE**.

**Common council**, -man: see **COUNCIL**.

**Commoner**, *obs. f. COMMON*.

†**Commonefaction**. *Obs.* [f. *L. commune-factre* 'to remind one forcibly of something, put in mind, admonish', f. *communē-re* to put in mind + *factre* to make.] The action of admonishing or reminding; an admonition, reminder.

1619 *SCLATER Exp. i. Thess.* (1630) 302 Lest the commune-faction might seeme vnecessary. 1633 *AMES Agri. Cerem.* II. 287 Significant Images, appointed for communefaction and institution of men in religious duties. 1679 *PULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 139 Vestments..for ornament, distinction, and communefaction.

**Commoner**, comparative of **COMMON** a.

**Commoner** (kɒmənər), *sb.* Forms: 4 *cominer*, *comouner*, 5 *comounner*, 4-6 *comuner* (e), *communer*, *comynner* (e), 6 *comener* (e), *comonar*, *commonour*, 5- *commoner*. [Partly from **COMMON** sb.<sup>1</sup> senses 1-2, 5; partly from **COMMON** v., branches I, III; partly associated with both.]

†1. A member of the community having civic rights; a burgess, citizen; *spec.* a member of the general body of a town-council. *Obs.*

c1325 *Coer de L.* 5338 The comouners servyd hym at wylle. c1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for þe meer, þe xij., þe schirriues and þe xxiiij. and for all gode comouners of þis cite. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The xxiiij. and xlvij. comyners of the said cite, chosen for good rewle of the same. 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. i. In the cite of London and other cities, they that be none aldermen, or sheriffes be called commoners. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* A iij b, Th' Aldermen, and the Commoners of this City [London]. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power* Parl. III. 53 The Stoickes would have the City of the whole world to be one, and all men to be commoners, and townesmen.

b. A member of the Court of Common Council (of London).

*Chief Commoner*: a courtesy title of the chairman of the City Lands Committee—the leading committee of the Common Council.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/6 Mr. Judd, the Chief Commoner..echoed the wish of the Lord Mayor that the friendliest relations should exist between the Corporation and the County Council.

2. More generally: One of the common people; a member of the commonality. (Now applied to all below the rank of a *peer*.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 325 Clerkes and knyghtes and comuneres þat ben riche. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 88 Þei grauntes pardon..to lordis, clerks & comuneris. 1419 *HERSTON CLUX in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 25 l. 81 Ther is a grete power of hem, bothe of Lordys, Knyghts, and Squyers,

bot the grettiste power is of Communes. 1534 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vij b. He dyned at a knyghtes bridale, and woulde not eate at the bridale of a commoner. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 59 b. Beginning at the base people or commoners. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Proud & sumptuous dames, that are but commoners and artizans wives. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles Athens*, Themistocles was at first a commoner himself. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 63 The supreme tribunal must consist of both commoners and nobles.

b. *transf.* Applied to a horse.  
1800 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/7 If the prize goes to Epsom it will be by the aid of Hux, for the outsider, Braceborough, is only a commoner, I fear.

3. A member of the House of Commons. Now *rare*. *Great Commoner*: a name given to the elder William Pitt.

1648 PRYNN *Plea for Lords* 34 The Petitions of the Commons (containing all Petitions of the Commons house for redress of injuries). a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 140 The Messengers... one of the House of Peers and two Commons. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 190 The freedom of the member's person: which in a peer is for ever sacred and inviolable; and in a commoner (by the privilege of parliament) for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next appointed meeting. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. 102 'There's the great commoner.' 'There is Mr. Pitt.' 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 7 Nov. 5/2 For the sake of the House of Lords a protest will be made by the Tory commoners at every stage.

† 4. One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer, participator. [f. COMMON v. 1.] *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet. v.* 1 Witnesse of Cristis passion... and comuner [1388] comynere of that glorye that is to be shewid. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 1 Communers of bat blyse bat euer mare lastis. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 272 By the we are made comuner to the fruyte of lyfe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xvi. (1647) 196 Lewis... resolved to be a comuner with them in weal and wo. a 1661 - *Worthies* i. 136 He fled into Germany, and there was fellow-comuner with Mr. Sewell in all his sufferings.

† 5. One who takes or pays for his COMMONS (sense 3), i.e. who shares in a common meal, or eats at a common table; a boarder. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Dosenante*, a comuner or boarder with others as schoolers are. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 554 The Prodigals fellow comuners, the Swine.

6. In some English colleges, as at Oxford and Winchester: One who pays for his commons, i.e. a student or undergraduate not on the foundation (called at Cambridge a *pensioner*).

The colleges were originally intended only for the fellows and scholars 'on the foundation', the admission of other students, as 'commoners' or boarders, being a subsequent development, which eventuated in the recognition of many ranks of students, as (at Oxford) *noblemen, gentlemen-commoners, fellow-commoners, commoners, bachelors, servitors*: q.v. These grades are now practically obsolete; and the only existing distinction is into *scholars*, or students on the foundation, and *commoners*. The latter word thus tends to be understood as 'common or ordinary undergraduate', i.e. one who has not gained a scholarship, exhibition, or other special distinction.

1613 Heywood *Marriage Triumph* (Percy Soc.) 17 Thys ys some younging schooleman, a fresh comunar. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbs* 31 Being not related to any Foundation in Oxford, but living there as a Commoner. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 68/2 The rank of a fellow-commoner, which... is one who sits at the same table, and enjoys the conversation of the fellows. It differs from what is called a gentleman-commoner at Oxford... in the greater privileges and licences indulged to the members of this order, who... are allowed to absent themselves at pleasure from the private lectures. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1728 He... went to Oxford, and was entered a commoner of Pembroke College. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. 2 Having entered as a commoner, and afterwards become a scholar of the college. 1886 Oxford *Calendar, Corpus Christi College* 207 Exhibitions have been recently instituted... to be competed for from time to time by Commoners of the College. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. iii. 77 At Winchester there were... a hundred and thirty private pupils of the head master, or 'commoners'.

fig. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. One of the Devils fellow commoners, one that sizeth in the Devils butteries.

7. One who has a joint right in common lands; one who enjoys a right of common.

1540 Act 35 Hen. VIII. c. 13 § 2 No commonour or commonours within any foreste, chase, moore... or waaste groundes. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 144 For commons these commoners crye, enclosing they may not abide. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 314 A commoner whom another commoner wrongeth by putting in more beasts into the common then hee should. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 77 The original grant recognized this right of the Commoners.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 261 The first Commoners of the Earth did employ their Heads about getting the necessary supports of Life. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. ii. The Birds, great Nature's happy Commoners. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Fenton*, He was driven out a commoner of Nature... reduced to pick up a livelihood uncertain and fortuitous.

† 8. A common harlot, prostitute. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 194 O behold this Ring... He gaue it to a Commoner a'th Campe If I be one. 1605 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. ii. What think you of that noble commoner Mrs. Drab?

† 9. A common-lawyer. *Obs. rare.*

1622 DEKKER & MASS. *Virg. Mart.* III. iii. Har. The devil... hates a civil lawyer, as a soldier does peace. *Spung.* How a commoner? Har. Loves him from the teeth outward.

**Commoneress**, *rare*. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female commoner; the wife of a commoner.

1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. 197 Peersesses, commoneresses and the numerous indefinites crowded every part.

**Commonney**. [f. COMMON a. + -Y, diminutive suffix.] = Common one; a marble of a common sort; cf. ALLY sb.<sup>2</sup>

1827 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv. Whether he had won any alley tors or commonies lately... his 'alley tors' and his 'commonies' are alike neglected.

**Common good, goods**. [transl. L. *bonum publicum, bona publica*.] The public property of a community or corporation; esp. in Sc. use, the property, whether in lands or funds, held by the magistrates, and the revenues payable to them, for the behoof of the community. (Jamieson *Suppl.*)

c 1280 (see COMMONING vbl. sb. 1). 1467 Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds 386 Also that the worthy men of the said cloth graunt no yefte of the comyns good... wout the advise of the xlvijij. comyners... and bat yf ther be no comyn goodes in hande, etc. 1491 Sc. Acts Jas. IV. § 36 It is statute and ordained anent the common gud of all our Sovereigne Lordis Burrowes within the Realme, that the said common gud be observed and kepted to the common profite of the towne. 1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. (1864) 304 The hall common-goods and customs of the said burgh and barony. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. Any aid which you may afford from the Common Good, to the support of the widow Magdalen and her orphans.

**Common hall**.

1. The hall in which a corporation meets; the hall of a guild or city company; a town-hall. b. A general meeting of the Corporation; e.g. of the Common Council of London.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* 1839 188 The webbes ant the fullaris... makeden huere consail in huere commune halle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 Fallyng doune of a steyr as they come oute of theyr comyn halle. 1640 Ord. Ho. Com. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 141 A Letter... to the Lord Mayor of London, to desire him to call a Common Hall. 1797 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 16 A Common Hall or General Assembly of the Mayor, Baylives and Burgesses. 1772 Ann. Reg. 145/2 Before the common hall was over, Mr. Sheriff Wilkes declared there should be no poll published. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636 1 On Tuesday a common Hall was held for the election of Lord Mayor.

2. In wider sense: see HALL. (By Tindale used to translate Gr. *παρὰ τὸν πόλιν*.)

1566 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Then the soudeours of the debite toke Iesus into the comen hall [1611 common hall; WYCLIF mote halle]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 3 And forth he comes into the commune hall. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 88 But speake my knowledge, though it should displace The common-hall. Of Ignorance. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* xxiv. 24 (T.) All the citizens, who were met together in the common-hall, or place of public assemblies.

† **Common house**. *Obs.*

1. = COMMON HALL 1.

1467 Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds 372 Yf eny of the xxiiij. or xlvijij. discover the comyn counseille that ys seid in the comyn house.

2. The House of Commons.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxi. 342 The comyns of the reame were assembled in the comyn hous comunyng and treatyng. 1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 195/2 The common house was diuided vpon the question.

3. A place in a monastery where a common fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves at.

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Soc.) 75 On the right hand, as yow goe out of the Cloysters into the Infirmary was the Common House... being to this end to have a fyre kept in yt all wynter, for the Monnkes to cume and warme them at, being allowed no fyre but that only.

4. A house of common resort.

1595 *Loctrine* II. ii. Look you be at the common-house to-morrow.

spec. a. A privy. Cf. COMMONS 5.

1596 HARTWELL *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 51 By digging pits in the earth or placing the common houses over rivers.

b. A brothel, stews.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 43 Their abuses in common houses.

**Common-illth**, *nonce-word*: see COMMON-WEALTH 1.

† **Commoning** (*kpməniŋ*), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. COMMON v. + -ING.] The action of the verb COMMON.

1. Sharing or participating, communion.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 *pe comounyng of pe comon goodis*. in begynnyng of Cristis Churche. 1382 - 1 Cor. x. 16 The comenyng of Cristis blood.

2. Common saying. (Cf. COMMON v. 2 b.)

1494 FABYAN VI. cxlii. 135 He was buried at the Abbey of Gyruy: albe it y<sup>e</sup> comynyng is, that he restith now with Saynt Cutbert of Durham.

3. Intercourse, converse, conference.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 16 Comonyng and byhaldyng of aungells and gastely creaturs. 1488 CAXTON *Charl. Goddes Chyld*. 31 Uneth any man shall ouercome hem in comynnyng ne disputacion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 4 The inhabitants... desirith Gathelus to ane comynnyng. 1547 *Homilies* 1. *Swearing* (1859) 77 In eating, drinking, playing, commoning, and reasoning.

4. Communion, fellowship (= COMMUNING *vbl. sb. c*); *concr.* a community, a fellowship.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23115 (Trin.) Fro comynnyng of cristen men po careful shul be eþ to ken. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 3 The Sexte article es bat Haly Kirke... es comynnyng and felawrede of all cristen folke.

5. Agreement, concord. *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 395 *per* is no comynnyng ne consent to Crist and to Belial.

6. The Communion, the Eucharist; = COMMUNING *vbl. sb. d.*

1382 (see 1). 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 Had rescuyid the holy comynyng of cristen men.

7. Exercise of common rights over pasture, etc.

1549 Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 3 § 2 Foreign Tenants have no greater Right of Commoning in the Wood... of any Lord, than the proper Tenants. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* Ded., Unlimited Commons, or Commoning without stint, upon any Heath, Moor, Forrest, or other Common. 1694 Lond. Gas. No. 2977/4 To be Lett a Farm... with the advantage of Commoning. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* II. 49 Nor have they any notion of our rights of commoning.

attrib. 1704 Waterbury (Conn.) *Town Rec.* 12 Dec., No man shall... baight cattell after y<sup>e</sup> first of Aprill till commoning time.

b. *concr.* Land subject to common-rights; common land.

1634 BREBETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 149 Of commoning also, which yields ferra and gorse... there is about 800 acres. 1707 Lond. Gas. No. 4354/4 The Manor of Somersford... with Two Water Corn-Mills... very good Commoning.

8. Eating at a common table; boarding.

1664 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 186 Nothing will separate prodigal man from commoning with swine... but an empty trough.

**Commonish** (*kpməniʃ*), *a. rare*. [f. COMMON a. + -ISH.] Rather common.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842-6) V. 292 A commonish... sort of a... woman. 1878 KEARY *Dawn Hist.* iv. 58 Commonish ideas in a somewhat grand and abstract form. 1880 *Christy Carver* I. iii. Mozart, to Philomena, was commonish, being played at mass... nearly every Sunday.

**Commonish**, *v. arch. rare* [f. L. *communis* to remind forcibly or earnestly (f. *com-* + *munis* to remind, advise, warn), with ending after AD-MONISH.] *trans.* To remind, put in mind (of).

1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 661 We are commonished or reminded of things which we knew before.

**Commonition** (*kpməniʃən*), *rare*. [ad. L. *communition* *em* earnest reminding, admonition.] The action of reminding, instructing, or warning; a formal admonition or warning.

1730 6 BAILEY (folio), *Communition*, an admonition or warning, an advertisement. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* Parker Soc. 661 To be written for our learning is something more than commonition. 1860 MILMAN *St. Paul's* II. 32 He averred that he had been condemned, without citation, without commonition, without trial, etc.

† **Commonitive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *communis* ppl. stem of *communis* (see COMMONISH) + -IVE.] Serving as a reminder.

1624 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 14 The Church of England... whose cross was only commemorative and commonitive.

† **Commonitory**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *communitori-us* 'suitable for reminding', neut. *communitori-um* as sb. 'a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions'.]

A. *adj.* Serving to remind, advise, or admonish.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 194/1 Letters commonitorie, exhortatorie, and of correction. 1605 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 664 How many without any former preparatory crosse or commonitory or commonitory crosse... fall under some one stone. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 602 The Archbishop's apologetical, declamatory and commonitory letters.

B. *sb.* A commonitory writing; a warning.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade M.* II. 225 His commonitory to Ammon. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* (Parker Soc.) 8 That the scriptures are no rule of faith at all, but a certain commonitory.

† **Commonity**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. [var. of COMMUNITY.] The common people, the commonality. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 126 Mony lord... And the maist part of the commonitie.

**Commonize** (*kpməniʒ*), *v. rare*. [f. COMMON + -IZE: cf. *fraternize*.]

1. *intr.* (*University collog.*) To combine 'commons', so as to form a joint meal.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 226 It is a very common plan for two or more men to 'commonize' at breakfast; each man having his 'commons', bread and butter from the buttery, put into a common stock.

2. *trans.* To make common or vulgar. (*U. S.*)

**Common law**. [cf. L. *jus commune*, in Du Cange (where the expression is used also of France and the Empire). Also F. *droit commun* in sense 1.]

† 1. The general law of a community, as opposed to local or personal customs, as of a caste, family, calling, city, or district. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 72 Two theues also tholed deth bat tyme Vppon a crosse bisydes cryst, so was þe comune lawe. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 292 Juge him aftir the comon law And not oonlie aftir youre own saw. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 159 The riche men not only by priuate fraud, but also by comen lawes do euery day pluck... from the poore some parte of their liuing.

† 2. *Common law of the church*: the general law of the Church, as opposed to provincial constitutions, papal privileges, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 280 Perfore seide Seynt Gregory and þe comyn lawe of þe Chirche, bat honour or prelacie schulde not be goven to hem bat seken and coveiten it.

2. The unwritten law of England, administered by the King's courts, which purports to be derived



from ancient and universal usage, and is embodied in the older commentaries and the reports of adjudged cases.

In this sense opposed to *statute law*; also used for the law administered by the King's ordinary judges as distinguished from the *equity* administered by the Chancery and other courts of like jurisdiction, and from other systems administered by special courts, as ecclesiastical and admiralty law, and (in the Middle Ages) the *law merchant*.

In U.S.: the body of English legal doctrine which is the foundation of the law administered in all the States settled from England, and those formed by later settlement or division from them.

*c1330 Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 And but commune law hym be y-entred, be axere and be defendaut. *1369 Ibid.* 21 It shal be leffulle to hem to gone to y' cououn lawe. *1339 Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 2 In like manner . . . as coperceners by the common lawes. . . are compelled to do. *1634 B. JONSON Magn. Lady* II. v. No exception Lies at the common-law. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxii. 295. All offences either against the common law or act of parliament. *Ibid.* IV. 485 That admirable system of maxims and unwritten customs, which is now known by the name of the common law. . . doubtless of Saxon parentage. *1820 BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 154 The great body of the law, remaining . . . in the shapeless state, of common, alias unwritten, law. *1826-28 KENT Comm.* I. 548 Our American reports contain an exposition of the common law, as received and modified in reference to the genius of our institutions. *1831 A. STEARNS Real Actions* 250 The greatest departure from the rules of the common law, upon the subject of dower, will perhaps be found in the statutory provisions of Vermont and Georgia.

*attrib.* *1875 MAINE Hist. Inst.* ix. 263 Our oldest common-law authorities. *1848 WHARTON Law Lex.* 224 There are some matters in which the equity and common law courts have a concurrent jurisdiction.

**Common lawyer.** One versed in, or practising, the common law.

Opposed sometimes to *civilian* or other foreign lawyer, sometimes to equity or ecclesiastical lawyers in England.

*1588 FRAUNCE Lawyers Log.* Ded. Twenty. common lawyers. *a1661 FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 90 Denied indeed by our common-lawyers, but stinked for by some canonists. *1668 HALE Prof. Rolle's Abridg.* 7 A Man, though otherwise of pregnant Reason, must not be offended if he be not born a Common-Lawyer. *1884 Law Times* 169/1 There is a large preponderance of creations of common lawyers (as Q.C.s).

**Commonly** (*kpmōnli*), *adv.* For forms see **COMMON a.** (Also 5-*aly*, *ally*.) [*ME. comune, comonlich, -ly*, etc., *f. COMMON a.*: see *-LY* 2.]

†1. After a fashion or in a way common to all; in common; generally, universally. *Obs.*

*a1300 Fall & Passion* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 *pat* comunlich hi ne wer forlor. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 120 *pan* be riche & pouere & alle comonly Fro Berwik to Douere held hir for lady. *1340 Ayenb.* 145 God bet ous made alle comunliche to his anlicnesse. *c1400 Rom. Rose* 673a *Thanne* ougten good folk comonly Han of his myscheef somme pitee. *1489 Edinb. M.S. Barbour's Bruce* XI. 248 *Communally*. — XII. 304 *Communally*. *1508 Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 9 Adam and Eue us bynde all by lawe comonly to synne and dampnacyn. *1574 Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 216 Speaking comonly of all [gentlewomen], I say, that they have more abillitie to breede children, than to keepe secretes. *1581 Confer.* I. Cijj, This of Saint James, for that it was written comonly to all the tribes of the Jewes dispersed, was called Catholike or generally. *a1666 Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Some take it to be Man indefinitely, and comonly considered.

†2. In a common body, in one community or company; with common action or accord; unitedly, together. *Obs.*

*a1300 Cursor M.* 12065 (Götl.) *De grete lauerdinges* . . . ras again iesu alle bidene. And plaint on him made comunlich. *c1330 Arth. & Merl.* 6457 Our men bathe grete and lite, To gedir gadred hem comonliche. *1384 Wyclif Gen.* xiii. 6 The substance of hem [Abram and Lot] was myche, and thei mysten not dwel comounli. *c1450 Merlin* 96 Yef ye and alle the people comounly pray to our lord for his grete pite. *1563 Homilies* II. *Com. Prayer* (1859) 357 To pray comonly is for a multitude to ask one and the self thing with one voice.

†b. In the way of common possession. *Obs.*

*1591 Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 What is ours . . . You shal command as commonly, As if it were your owne.

†3. In intimate union, closely, familiarly. *Obs.*

*c1325 Coer de L.* 1808 The Erle of Leycester, the Erle of Hertford, Ful comonly followed they their lord. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* I. x. 36 He might see The blessed angels to and fro descend from highest heaven in gladsome compaignee. . . As commonly as frend does with his frend.

†4. Openly, in public, publicly. *Obs.*

*1375 BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 799 That nycht thai spak al comonly [*MS. E. comonly*] Of thame within. *1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 381/4 He suffryd them not to begge comonly. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 611 Thys rumour openly spoken and comonly published. *1611 Bible Matt.* xxviii. 15 And this saying is commonly reported among the Jewes vntill this day.

5. As a usual circumstance; as a general thing; in ordinary cases; usually, ordinarily, generally.

*a1300 Cursor M.* 238 (Cott.) *Frankis rimes* here I redd Comunlik in ilk(a) sted. *1340 Ayenb.* 56 Zuyche zennes arize . . . communliche ine taurne. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 160 Schir Eduard, that was comonly Callit the kyng of Irland. *1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 26a, He that is liberrall to him self, is comonly liberrall to another. *1549 Bk. Com. Prayer.* The firste daie of Lente comonly called Ashe-Wednesdaye. *1611 SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. i. 109, I am not prone to weeping (as our Sex comonly are). *1676 BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 218 In this Land the shining Ones comonly walked. *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No. 121 P 6 Tho' the Mole be not totally blind (as it is commonly thought). *1747 VOL. II.*

*WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1763) 114 It commonly cures before Morning. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. ix, All the writings commonly attributed to Plato.

6. In an ordinary manner; to a degree that is common or ordinary. (Qualifying *adjs.*)

*1706 ESTCOURT Fair Examp.* IV. L 46 Because you are a Man of Worth, and her Husband's Friend, she can hardly be commonly civil to you. *1776 GIBSON Decl. & F.* I. 348 Carinus . . . was more than commonly deficient in those qualities. *1853 LYTTON My Novel* x. xiii, Had such qualities . . . been applied to objects commonly honest.

7. Meanly, cheaply; without anything special.

*Mod. A room very commonly furnished.*

**Commonness** (*kpmōnnes*). [*f. COMMON a. + -NESS*.]

1. The state or quality of being common to, or shared by, more than one; community. *rare.*

*1530 PALSGR. 207a Communesse, communitt.* *1553 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 26 Conversation and commonness of table counseylnges. *1657 W. GUTHRIE Christian's Gl. Interest* vi. (1825) 147 Commonness is a commonness or a common interest between God and a man. *1715 tr. Pascirellus Rerum Mem.* I. IV. xvii. 224 By the commonness of these two Elements [Fire and Water], was hinted the Community 'twixt Husband and Wife. *1808 E. IRVING Last Days* 120 The commonness of blood is the great occasion of affection.

b. The quality of being public or generally used. *1848 W. BARTLETT Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 239 The commonness of the thoroughfare.

2. The quality of being usual or of ordinary occurrence, frequency.

*1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 352 Lest men should waxe cold with the commonness of that, the strangenes whereof at the first inflamed them. *1639 FULLER Holy War* III. xxx. (1840) 171 The commonness of those thunder-bolts caused their contempt. *1669 H. OLDENBURG in Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Emeraulds are . . . of much less value than they were formerly, by reason of their commonness. *1876 GLADSTONE Synchr. Homer.* 131, I would appeal . . . to the simple and homely test of commonness of use.

3. The quality of being ordinary or undistinguished; plainness of style.

*1800 L. HUNT Indicator* No. 51 (1822) I. 402 A writer, who . . . knows how to extract a common thing from commonness. *1848 Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* 200 Wordsworth . . . was daring in his commonness.

b. Meanness of character or intellect; want of excellence or distinction. (A less condemnatory term than *vulgarity*, in which the meanness becomes offensive.)

*1872 GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* xxxvi, That personal pride and unreflecting egotism which I have already called commonness. *1885 Athenaeum* 23 May 666/3 The smooth dulness of gentility . . . we call commonness. *1890 Spectator* 14 June, Commonness is the mark of his literary style: commonness stamps his oratory . . . and a vein of commonness runs . . . throughout his enthusiasms.

**Commonplace**, *sb.* and *a.* [A rendering of *L. locus communis* = *Gr. κοινὸς τόπος*, in Aristotle simply *τόπος*, explained by Cicero (*Inv.* II. xiv. § 47 et seq.) as a general theme or argument applicable to many particular cases. In later times, collections of such general topics were called *loci communes*. Originally two words, in senses 1-5; afterwards hyphenated in senses 3-8; now usually written as one word in senses 5-8, and the closely connected adjective use.

As in similar combinations of two words each having its own accent, the stress has shifted from *common place*, to *common-place*, *common-places*, *commonplace*. Walker and Smart have the second; most modern dictionaries have the third or fourth. In composition the shift of stress has generally not proceeded so far.]

*A. sb. \*As two words.*

†1. With the ancient rhetoricians: A passage of general application, such as may serve as the basis of argument; a leading text cited in argument.

*1531 ELVOT Gov.* I. xiv, Hauyng almoste alle the places whereof they shal fetch their raisons, called of Oratours *loci communes*.] *1549 LATIMER 3rd Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 101, I haue a commune place to the ende, yf my memory fayle me, *Beati qui audiunt verbum dei, et custodiunt illud.* *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 412 b, Alledging out of Scripture itself (besides the common places) ye haue bene usually set out by others certain new testimonies culled out by a certain new ingenious pollicy.

†b. The text of a sermon or discourse; a theme, topic. *Obs.*

*1549 LATIMER 5th Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 136 Thys commune place, was very well handlede the laste Sondaye. *1597 BACON Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some haue certaine Common places and Theames, wherein they are good, and want variatie. *1605 — Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2 It were good to leave the common place in commendation of poverty to some farr to handle. *1617 DONNE Serm.* cxxxii. V. 370 The fear of God . . . was a pregnant and plentiful Common place for him to preach upon.

†2. An exercise or thesis on some set theme. *Obs.*

*1665 Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 168 After they have performed their Sermone and Common-place. *1715 F. BROKESBY Life H. Dodwell* 79 His Common Places, that is, Exercises like Sermons, which were delivered in the College Chappel, shew him to be a good Scholar.

3. A striking or notable passage, noted, for reference or use, in a book of common places or **COMMONPLACE-BOOK**.

[*Cf.* 1525 Melancthon *Loci Communes*; 1527 Eckius *Enchiridion Locomum Communium*.] *1561 T. NORTON*

*Cabin's Inst. Transl. Pref.* (1634) 3 Many great learned men have written books of Commonplaces of our Religion, as Melancton, Sarcenius, and other. *1581 MARBECK Bk. of Notes* A iij, I have . . . employed my diligence in collecting these common places. *1625 H. MORE Antid.* Ath. II. vi. *a1680 BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 211 When all a Student knows of what he reads is not in's own, but under general Heads Of Common-places. *1704 SWIFT Mechan. Oper. Spirit* (1711) 277 Whatever in my small Reading occurs, concerning this our Fellow-Creature [Ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of Common Place. *1709 STEELE Teller* No. 22 P 6 Having by me, in my Book of Common Places, enough to enable me to finish a very sad one [tragedy] by the Fifth of next month. *1758 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 206 P 15 The only common places of his memory are his meals; and if you ask him at what time an event happened, he considers whether he heard it after a dinner of turbot or venison. *1824 MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (Ridg.) 46 *Petrarch*.

†4. A collection of common places, a common-place-book. *Obs.*

*1565-6 (title)*, The Sermonde in the Wall, thereunto annexed, the Common Place of Patryk Hamylton. *1607 TORSILL Four-f. Beasts* Ded. (1673) 7 Gesner relateth every mans opinion, like a common place or dictionary. *1666 (title)*, Torriano's Common Place of Italian Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. *1708 POPE Dunc.* I. 139 A folio Common-place . . . of all his works the base. *1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* VI. ix, The famous story of Alexander and Clytus . . . entered in my common-place under the title Drunkenness.

*\*\* As one word; common-place, commonplace.*

5. A common or ordinary topic; an opinion or statement generally accepted or taken for granted; a stock theme or subject of remark, an every-day saying. Slightly: A platitude or truism.

*1560-1 1st Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* xii. (1836) 72 He must bind himself to his text, that he enter not in digression or in explaining common places. *1597 BACON Counters Good & Evil* No. 10 (Arb.) 153 The common place of extolling the beginning of every thing. *1648 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176, I know that some have a Common-place against Common-place-books. *a1745 SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 120 The trite common-places of servile, injudicious flattery. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 497 The commonplaces which all sects repeat so fluently when they are enduring oppression, and forget so easily when they are able to retaliate it. *1875 JOWETT Plato* III. 155 The paradoxes of one age often become the commonplaces of the next.

†b. Applied to a person who is the common topic or theme of remark. *Obs.*

*1636 HEALEY Epictetus' Man.* xxix. 34 Prepare thy selfe to bee . . . the common-place of the multitude of mockers. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iv. 220 The Papists were the most Popular Common-place, and the Butt against whom all the Arrows were directed.

6. Anything common and trite; an ordinary every-day object, action, or occurrence.

*1808 WORDSW. To Daisy* (and poem) 5 Thou unassuming Common-place Of Nature, with that homely face. *1890 MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* 83 A man whose eyes are in his head . . . observes commonplaces, and thinks of them. *1879 DIXON Brit. Cyprus* ix. 79 Let me recount the story of a day; a day of common-places.

7. *collect.* Commonplace matter; triviality.

*1732 BRERLEY Alciaph.* IV. § 2 A subject upon which there has been a world of commonplace. *1754 RICHARDSON Grandison* (1766) VI. iv. 362 Common subjects afford only commonplace. *1801 FUSSELL Lect. Art* II. (1848) 398 Grouping engrossed composition, and poured a deluge of gay common-place over the platitudes, panels, and cupolas. *1866 MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* II. iv. 211 This fine strain of eloquent commonplace.

8. Commonplace quality, commonplaceness.

*1848 T. MARTIN My Namesake in Fraser's Mag.* Dec. There is no getting over the commonplace of the cognomen. *1865 M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 74 Where . . . is the note of provinciality in Addison? I answer, in the commonplace of his ideas.

*B. adj.* [attributive use of *A.*; originally hyphenated, and now written as one word.]

1. Of the nature of a commonplace; having nothing out of the common; devoid of originality or novelty; trite, trivial, hackneyed.

*a. of persons.*

*1609 B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* II. ii, Ther's Aristotle, a mere common-place fellow. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. II P 1 A Common-Place Talker. *1821 HELPS Friends in C.* II. 5 Any of those whom we consider common-place people. *1885 Spectator* 30 May 704/1 He is never frivolous, though not seldom commonplace and trivial.

*b. of words or things.*

*1699 BENTLEY Phal.* 101 Such common-place stuff . . . that one cannot tell where nor when they were written. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 155 P 3 A light Conversation of Common-place Jest. *1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH Mor. T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 The most wretched, tame, common-place performance. *1886 MORLEY H. Martineau Crit. Misc.* III. 177 The commonplace virtues of industry and energy.

2. *The commonplace*: that which is commonplace, commonplaceness.

*1849 C. BROWNE Shirley* xv, A frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the common-place. *1883 LLOYD Ebb & Flow* I. 1 The house . . . was a very type and embodiment of the commonplace.

*C. Comb.*, as *†commonplace-man*, one who uses common-places (senses 1-3); a dealer in trite sayings; *†commonplace-wise adv.*, in the manner of a commonplace.

*1621 Br. MOUNTAGU Diatribes* 366 [He] that collected, common-place-wise, out of S. Chrysostomes Works, those passages, etc. *1622 J. HUME Jewes Deliv.* vii. 108, I purpose not to discourse of Prayer common-place-wise. *1669 W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 216 Justice . . . whereto also

Popish commonplace-men referre mercy, and the workes thereof, as to their head. 1698 *Norris Refl. Es. Hum. Und.* 41. I hate you Common-place men of all the Writers in the World. 1846 *Syn. Smith Wks.* (1859) II. 84/s The exhausted common-placemen, and the afflicted fool.

Hence **Commonplacism** commonplaceness; also, a commonplace; **Commonplacish** *a.*, somewhat commonplace. (*rare.*)

1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 599 An amiable, pretty, commonplacish girl. 1857 *Chamb. Tral.* VII. 18 Commonplacism *per se* does not exist. Everybody is interesting to some one or two others. 1882 *A. Wilson Evolution* vi. 97 The application of the foregoing commonplacisms.

**Common place**, *obs. f. COMMON PLEAS.*

**Commonplace**, *v.* [*f. prec.*; senses 1-3 from the *sh.*, sense 4 from the *adj.*]

1. *trans.* To extract 'common places' from; to arrange under or reduce to general heads; to enter in a commonplace-book.

a 1666 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 352 The custom... hitherto, was commonplacing a thing at the first original very plain and simple. a 1740 *FELTON (J.)*, I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and commonplacing an universal history from the historians. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. i. 47 To commonplace all extant Latin authors. 1860 *Louises Bibl. Man.* 1259 s. v. *M. Kempe*, In this work the author has commonplaced succinctly... above 1600 writers of divinity. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282 When... you come on a passage... worthy of being commonplaced, copy it legibly in your commonplace book.

*absol.* a 1734 *NORTH Lives* I. 20 It was his lordship's constant practice to commonplace as he read. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* 59 In general my advice to you is, not to commonplace upon paper.

† 2. To furnish with commonplaces or authoritative quotations. *Obs.*

a 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 60 Then a head in divinity was to be common placed in Latin and the person was to maintain theses upon it.

3. *intr.* To cite, repeat, or utter commonplaces. Also, † to support a thesis: see the *sh.* 2.

1609 *R. BARNARD Faithful Shepherd* 52 To take every where occasion to common place upon anie word. a 1666 *BACON To K. Jas. Wks.* VI. 251 (L.) For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not commonplace. 1668 *H. MORE Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 It being the very Text upon which my self first common-placed in our College-chappel. 1735 *BYRON Rem.* (1853) I. ii. 635 Mr. Topham common-placed upon the resurrection of the same body or rather against it.

4. *trans.* To render commonplace or trite. 1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* ii. (1857) 23 Coldly-read or fantastically-chanted prayers, commonplaced by the twice-a-day repetition of centuries.

Hence **Commonplacing** *vbl. sh.*

1666 *Growth Deism* 14 The profound Learning (so he thinks much reading and common-placing to be) of a certain Eminent Divine. 1809-18 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Ennui* vi. In the methods of indexing and common-placing.

**Commonplace-book**. Formerly *Book of common places* (see **COMMON-PLACE** *sh.* 3): *orig.* A book in which 'commonplaces' or passages important for reference were collected, usually under general heads; hence, a book in which one records passages or matters to be especially remembered or referred to, with or without arrangement.

1576 *COOPER Thesaurus* Intro., A studious yong man... may gather to himselfe good furniture both of words and approved phrases... and to make to his use as it were a common place booke. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* iii. xi. 226 Now I haue him, that... Hath made a common-place booke out of plays, And speaks in print. 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. x. 176 A Common-place-booke contains many notions in garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolles Abr.*, I have commended the making and using of a Common-place-Book, as the best expedient that I know, for the orderly and profitable study of the Law. a 1794 *GIBSON Autobiog.* 83, I... filled a folio commonplace-book with my collections and remarks on the geography of Italy. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. ii. i. 35 *note*, They... registered all his table-talk in commonplace-books alphabetically arranged.

**Commonplaceness**. [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] Commonplace quality, absence of striking or remarkable characteristics, dull uninteresting uniformity, ordinariness.

1842 *STERLING Exc. & Tales* (1848) I. 456 His speculations have the commonplaceness, vagueness, and emptiness of dreams. a 1864 *HAWTHORNE Septimus Felton* (1870) 105 The commonplaceness in which she spent her life. 1871 *M. COLLINS Hry. & Merch.* III. vi. 169 As I was before struck with the fluency of style... I was now equally so with its commonplaceness.

**Commonplacery**. [*f. COMMONPLACE* *v.* + *-RY*.] One who or that which commonplaces; † a. a commonplace-book; b. a person who keeps one.

a 1632 *DONNE Sermon* iv. 557 Such ragges and fragments of those Fathers as were patcht together in their Decretals and Decretals and other such Commonplacers. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* Intro. (1851) 10 The narrow intellectuals of quotationsists and common placers. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* ii. 184 A common-placer of his jests.

**Common Pleas**. In 5-7 common place. [*repr. Anglo-Fr. communis plets*, also *plex, plais, plais*, pl. of *plait* (*plaid, plai, ple*):—*L. placitum*: see **PLEA**, **PLEAD**. As to the sense in which *communis* is taken, see *quots.* 1236, 1768.]

Civil actions at law brought by one subject against another. Used chiefly in connexion with, or as a contraction of, *Court of Common Pleas*, the

name of a court for the trial of civil causes, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England. This court, long seated at Westminster, was abolished in 1875; it was represented by the *Common Pleas Division* of the High Court of Justice until 1880, when that division was merged in the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division.

In earlier times the name of the court appears in the form *Common Place*; like the synonyms *Common Bench*, *Common Bank*, *Court of C. B.*, used interchangeably with it down to 16th c., this name may have originally had nothing to do with the word *pleas* (that is any reference to the *certo loco* of the Great Charter), but some confusion between *pleas* and *place* is evident at least in the 16th c.

[1215 *Magna Carta* § 17 Communia placita non sequantur curiam nostram sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco. 1236-7 *Bracton's Note-bk.* (1887) II. 227 Et quamvis communia placita... non sequantur dominum regem, non sequitur... quia aliqua placita singularia sequantur ipsum dominum regem. c 1290 *BARTON* i. l. § 8 Qc Justices demergunt contumeliam a Westmester... a pleder communis plets solum ceo que nous les mauderons par nos brefs. 1300 *Placit. Abbrev.* 283 Communia placita teneantur in certo loco, hoc est in banco. c 1230 *LYDG. Lond. Lychny* iv, Vnto the common place I yode thoo, Where sat one with a sylken hood. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 146 Pe Justices off be kynges benche, and off be Common place. [1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 9 As well before the King in his Bench as in his Court of his Common Bench.] 1532 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. 1545 *37 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 In the Kings Court of his Common Place at Westminster... before the Kings Justices of his Common place. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 961 If thou be iudge in commune place... or other courte. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 240 The Common place which dealeth properly with common Pleas. 1688 *COKE On Litt.* 71 b, They erre, that hold that before the Statute of Magna Charta there was no Court of common Pleas. a 1634 — *4th Inst.* 99 Common Pleas... this court being the lock and key of the common law. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 40 Pleas or suits are regularly divided into two sorts; *pleas of the crown*, and *common pleas*, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. 1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 353 The Common Pleas cannot try a question of corporate right.

b. *U. S.*

1828 *WEBSTER s. v. Common*, In some of the American states, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. It has jurisdiction of civil causes and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited. [In other cases, it has both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole state.]

**Common prayer**. Formerly also *Common prayers*. Prayer in which worshippers publicly unite; *esp.* the liturgy or form of public service prescribed by the Church of England, and set forth in the *Book of Common Prayer* (or *Common Prayer Book*) of Edward VI.

1558 *ST. CYPRIAN Treat. Lord's Pr.* in *Blunt Annot.* (1884) 88 Publica est nobis et Communis Oratio. a 1475 *G. CHASTELLAIN Chron.* Wks. 1864 IV. vi. i. lxxv. 107 Londres... ou communes prières furent enjoignes à tout l'universel peuple pour ce prince. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, There ben two maner of prayers, a priuate prayer and a commune prayer. 1547 *Articles of Inquiry* in *Cardwell Doc. Annals* (1844) I. 57 In the time of the litany, or any other common prayer. 1548-9 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 2 Where of long time there hath bene... diuers formes of Common prayer, commonly called the service of the Church: That is to say, the use of Sarum, of York, of Bangor. 1549 (May) (*title*), The booke of the common prayer and administration of the Sacramentes, etc. 1549-50 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The Common Prayers in the Church, commonly called Divine Service. 1554 *RIDLEY Let.* 8 Apr., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 341 All... agreed... that the common prayer of the church should be had in the common tongue. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 228 The Canons of the Apostles do excommunicate them which being present at y<sup>e</sup> Common Praier, do not also receive the holie communion. 1621 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 216 Mr. VICEY... proved he read common prayers once. 1625 *EVERLYN Diary* (1827) II. 35 To bring my wife's god-daughter to Paris, to be buried by the Common Prayer. 1661 *ORRERY State Papers* (1743) I. 29 We are now generally... all common prayer men. 1688-3 *DEAN GRANVILLE Rem.* 23, I had press'd the Cleargy for many year... together to study their Common Prayer-book. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 147 P. 1 The well reading of the Common-prayer is of so great Importance. 1824 *BLUNT Annot. Prayer Bk.* 82 True Common Prayer... is offered... by a Bishop or Priest... in the presence and with the aid of three, or at least two other Christian persons.

b. = *Common prayer book*.

1718 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 288 Bibles and Common-Prayers are to be printed at the new House. 1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5344 3 A large Folio Common Prayer. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 145 Bibles, common-prayers, and other religious books.

**Common-room**. (Also, in earlier use, *common-chamber*, used both for this and for *combination-room*.)

1. In a college, school, or similar institution, a room to which all the members of the staff have common access, and where they meet each other. Especially, at Oxford, where this use of the name originated, the college-parlour to which the fellows and others associated with them retire after dinner. Hence the members of this room, as a body.

In some colleges, etc., the undergraduates or students support a similar institution, called a *Junior Common-room*.

c 1670 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 518 Trinity Coll., Oxford. Much about the same time, 1665, was a Common Chamber made up out of a lower room belonging to a Fellow... to the end that the Fellows might meet together... mostly for society sake, which before was at each chamber by turns. And this was done in imitation of other Colleges, that had begun before, of which Merton College was the first, anno 1661. 1672-3 *Jun. Bursar, Trin. Coll. Camb.* in Willis and Clark 385 For strings and mending y violle in y common chamber. 1674-5 *Ibid.* 383, 24 chaires for the Common Chamber.

1683 *Contract New Coll. Oxf.*, 12 Apr. in *Wood Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 197 And shall erect a wall with Battlements on the Masters Common Roome answerable to the wall and Battlements of the other side. 1708 *HUDSON in Hearne Collect.* 3 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 124 My Service to all y Common-room. 1711 *HEARNE Ibid.* III. 154 The Common-room say there 'tis silly, dull stuff. 1790 *COVENTRY Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 69/s To convene all the fellows in the common-room. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 252 They made him the delight of the common-room. 1807 *DR QUINCEY Lett. to Young Men* iii. Wks. 1800 X. 37 Cases... where a particular study... was pursued throughout a whole college simply because a man of talents had talked of it in the junior common-room. 1806 *MORLEY Pattison's Mem. in Crit. Misc.* III. 150 Pattison never stayed in the common-room later than eight in the evening.

b. *attrib.*, as in *common-room man*, a servant in attendance on the common-room.

1853 *E. BRADLEY (C. Bede Verdant Green* iv. (ed. 4) 29 Old John, the Common-room man.

2 (As two words.) A room common to all; *esp.* the public room of an inn, etc.

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxxi, Our joy reached even to the common room, where the prisoners themselves sympathized. 1816 *SCOTT Tales Landl.* Intro., In the common room of the Wallace Inn.

**Commons** (*kpmnz*), *sb. pl.* Forms: see **COMMON** *a.*; also 4-5 *comaynes*, *-ayns*, 5 *communes*. [*Plural of COMMON* *sh.*, in various senses.]

I. Common people; community.

1. The common people, the commonalty; the lower order, as distinguished from those of noble or knightly or gentle rank; also † applied to the common soldiers of an army.

In former times sometimes used depreciatively with reference to their rudeness; often with the epithet 'poor'. As a rendering of *L. plebs*, 'a commons' occurs as a singular.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 45 Alle be commons of be lond with letter pam bond. 1386 *WYCLIF Joh.* vi. 9 The left commons [Vulg. *reliquum vulgus*] folowid the arke. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knut's T.* 1651 Yemen on foote and communes many oon. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* xix. (1839) 210 Of pore men and of rude Commons. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* ix. vi. 83 A multitude of commons of byrth law. 1546 *Supplic. Poor Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 79 These men cesse not to oppresse vs your Highnes pore commons. 1591 *F. SPARRY tr. Cattani's Geomancie* 92 The commons of the Towne is good, and there is much nobilitie therein. 1601 *SHAKS. Joh.* C. iii. ii. 135 Let but the Commons heare this Testament... And they would go and kisse dead Cæsars wounds. 1697 *M. MARTIN in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 728 In many of the Isles, the Commons apply Spearwort for Pains of the Head. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Com. Athens*, So the great African Scipio and his brother... were impeached by an ungrateful commons. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. v. 395 He was long and affectionately remembered among the commons by the name of the Good Regent. 1846 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. ii. 28 The original Plebs, the commons of Rome. 1875 *STRASS Const. Hist.* III. 558 From the condition of the commons of the shires we turn to a much more intricate subject, the condition of the commons of the boroughs.

b. The burghers of a town; the body of free citizens, bearing common burdens, and exercising common rights.

1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 78 If so bee yat y<sup>e</sup> mair and y<sup>e</sup> comyns will relese me. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp.*, Abington in Turner Dom. Arch. III. 43 Thus accordid the kyngs and the covent and the comones of Abendon. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 That ther be then another [commoner] chosen, of the moste sadde and sufficient of the comyns wyth the cite. 1568 *GRAFTON Aron.* II. 142 The Commons of the Cite of London chose unto their Maior for that yere Thomas Fitz Thomas. 1711 *TYRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

2. The third estate in the English (or other similar) constitution; the body of people, not ennobled, and represented by the Lower House of Parliament. (In earlier use excluding the clergy.)

1377 *LAMOL. P. Pl.* B. Prol. 113 Panne come here a kyng, knyghthod hym ladde, Miht of be comunes made hym to regne. 1399 — *Rich. Redetes* iv. 60 Of kyngs, ne conceyle ne of be comunes nobel. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 The Ffrench kyng... toke vpon hym to sett taylor and oþer impositions vpon the commons without the assent of the iij estates. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. i. 246 The Commons hath be pil'd with greuous taxes And quite lost their hearts. 1660 *CHAS. II* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* 1702 II. 375 Establish the Peace, Happiness and Honour of King, Lords and Commons. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. ii. 115 The commons consist of all such men of property in the kingdom as have no seat in the house of lords. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 308 The commons included the whole people, not lords; and neither admitted of higher or lower orders, degraded or dignified ranks.

b. Hence, the representatives of the third estate in Parliament; the Lower House.

c 1425 *Crowned King* 35 in *Piers Pl.* Text C. p. 325 Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes are A soleyne subsidie to susteyne his werre. c 1434 *Paston Lett.* I. 36 Plesit to the righte sage and wyse Communes of this present Parlement. 1548 *Order of Communion*, Forasmuch as in our High Court of Parliament lately holden at West-

minster..with the consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and Commons there assembled. 1575 T. TURNER *Case Bankers & Cred. Exam.* (ed. 2) 39 The Commons of that Age would not agree thereto [to a subsidy]..till they had conferred with the Counties and Boroughs. 1709 *Vul. Jones* 24 The Danger that may arise to our Constitution from the 45 Scotch Commons. 1833 H. COLKIDGIE *North. Worthies* (1851) I. 38 The Lords endeavouring to insert a clause..which clause the Commons of course rejected.

c. *House of Commons*; formerly also *Commons House of Parliament*.

1621 JAS. I. *Let. to Speaker* 3 Dec. Some Fiery and Popular Spirits in the House of Commons. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 36 Too morrow y Commons House intend..to adjourne also till Monday. 1643 *Declar. conc. Ireland* 32 It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 148 An assembly called the house of commons..to represent the wisdom of the whole nation. 1800 *Examiner* No. 632. 348/5 Is there not a man now in the Commons House, who was found guilty of a public fraud? 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 1866 Rather by the spontaneous action of the House of Commons.

†d. The representatives of the people of a municipality; common-councilmen. *Obs.*

1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 43 It is enacted, ordained, and established by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled.

## II. Provisions or expenses in common.

3. Provisions provided for a community or company in common; the common expense of such provisions; also the share to which each member of the company is entitled. Prob. originally in monastic use, afterwards esp. in colleges.

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. v.* 38 Lest be kyng and his Counsell 30r Communes apere, And beo stward in oure stude til 3e be stouwet betere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xix.* 412 We clerkes, whan þey come, for her comunys payeth, For her pelure and her halfreyes mete, & piloures þat hem folweth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. i. 143 Conscience & kynde wit and knyght-hod-to-gederes Caste þat þe comune sholde hure comunys fynde. c. 1400 *Test. Love* I. 1560 278 b/2 Owen not yet some of hem money for his commons. 1527 WHITTINGTON *Vulgaria*. Whan I was a scholer of Oxforde I lyved competently with vij pens commyns weekly. 1570 *Order for Swans* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 961 The Commons (that is to say) Dinner and Supper, shall not exceed above twelve pence. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz. c. 6* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 34 To be expended to the use of the relief of the commons and diet of the saide colleges. 1691 WOOD *Ath. (Xen.)* I. 157 He had a Chamber, and took his commons in Hart hall. 1709 STEELE *Taylor* No. 27 ¶ 9 Before he returns to his Commons at the University. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* I. I will entertain you with scholar's commons, if not with slender fare. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 20 He used constantly the commons in the hall at nights. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii. Then they went to hall where Pen sat down and ate his commons with his brother freshmen. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N. I.* Ed. Pref. 7 During this time he drew his commons from the college buttry.

b. Used as *sing.*; a common table, an ordinary: cf. *Doctors' Commons*. *spec.* Now, at Oxford, a definite portion of victuals supplied from the college buttry or kitchen, at a regular charge.

a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 539 The Priests attending..had a Colledge, Society, a Commons. Lodging and Mansions during their service within the Temple. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 80 He invited us the next day to a Commons. 1696 DAVEN. *St. Evremont's Ess.* 336 A Commons of Bread and Water. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 97 Two commons were put into his hands. 1884 C. POWER in *Genl. Mag.* Feb. 114 Berkeley lunched by himself upon a solitary commons of cold beef. *Oxf. Undergrad.* 'Bring me a commons of bread and butter.'

†c. To enter or come into, be in, keep, etc., commons: to eat at a common table, live together (said esp. of the members of a college); fig. to enter into, or be in, association (with). So to put or turn out of commons. To quit commons (*Sc. Obs.*): to settle accounts (cf. *COMMON sb.* 15).

1520 PLUMPTON *Corr. p. cxviii.* The foresaid Sir Robert Plumpton come into comens with Oliver Dickinson his servant the 25 July unto super againe. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 119 Thinking that it was then time to quit commons. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 42 Our Master charged him to be packing and willid M. Tyndall to put him out of Commons. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 Yong Gentlemen, which have not entred commons in Mars his Campe. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 18a If you knowe that Gods cheare is so infinitely better; why doe you enter commons at Satans Feast? 1644 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 453 To heare of him under Sequestration, and his Family in Commons with the Ravens. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 32 Such absent Scholar shall be turn'd out of Commons for fifteen days. 1705 *Land. Gas.* No. 4132/3 Every Attorney and Clerk shall duly keep Commons in such Society of which they are admitted. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 77 Mr. Gwinnett is put out of commons.

4. In wider sense: Rations, allowance of victuals; daily fare. *Short commons*: insufficient rations, scant fare.

1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gon.* (1556) 16 Geyving to poore..Children..theyr Commons free. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Wee shall have a harde pyttance, and come to shorte commons. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol. v.* lxxviii. § 5 The Grecian widows [had] shorte commons than the Hebrews. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxviii. (1840) 169 Though his commons perchanse were shorte, yet he battled better on them. 1651 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 70 He deserves at least to have his Commons shorthead. 1697 DAMPNER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 282 Captain Swan..gave way to a small enlargement of our commons..[to] 20 spoonfuls of boill'd Maiz a man. 1725 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1725) 45

Now and then she would seize upon John's commons, snatch a leg of a pullet, etc. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. ii. 37 Our sick have been on short commons for the last five days.

†b. A privy; = *COMMON HOUSE* 4 a. *Obs.* 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. 37 In Bullen O. Pl. IV, Heare's a place Though neather of the secretest nor the best, To unlade myself of this Iniquity [a dead body]. Hee's where hee is in Commons.

**Common sense, -sense.** [repr. Gr. κοινὴ αἰσθησις, L. *sensus communis*, F. *sens commun*.]

†1. An 'internal' sense which was regarded as the common bond or centre of the five senses, in which the various impressions received were reduced to the unity of a common consciousness. *Obs.*

(Cf. 1398-1509 *common wit* s. v. *COMMON* a. 21.) 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. ii. 3 They [eyes] were ordeined of nature in the former part [of the head]..that they might carie visible things to y<sup>e</sup> commune sens. 1606 BAYSKETT *Civ. Life* 123 Which *common sense*, is a power or facultie of the sensitiue soule..and is therefore called *common*, because it receiueth commonly the formes or images which the exteriour senses present vnto it, and hath power to distinguish the one from the other. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. ii. vii. Inner Senses are three in number, so called, because they be within the brain-pan, as *Common Sense*, *Phantasie*, *Memory*..This *Common sense* is the Judge or Moderator of the rest, by whom we discern all differences of objects. *Ibid.* III. xiii. The external senses and the *common sense* considered together are like a circle with five lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1872) II. 756/2 *note*, *Common Sense* (κοινὴ αἰσθησις) was employed by Aristotle to denote the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apprehension.

Fig. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett. v.* (1650) 174 Cabbage, turnips, artichokes, potatoes, and dates, are her five senses, and pepper the common sense.

2. The endowment of natural intelligence possessed by rational beings; ordinary, normal or average understanding; the plain wisdom which is every man's inheritance. (This is 'common sense' at its minimum, without which a man is foolish or insane.) †Formerly also in pl., in phr. *Besides his common senses*: out of his senses or wits, 'beside himself'.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 36, I am suer T[indale] is not so farre besydis his comon sencis as to saye the dead bodye hereth cristis voyce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 Vnlesse he be voyde of all common sense and natural wit of man. 1608 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 20a, I referre me to the judgement of any man that hath but common sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 4 He would be thought void of common sense who asked on the one side, or on the other side went to give a reason, why it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 2 A Reader of plain common Sense, who would neither relish nor comprehend an Epigram of Martial. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 46 *note*, *Common sense*..a sense common to all, except lunatics and idiots. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Study Law Nature* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Whoever thoroughly understands such a science, must be able to teach it plainly to all men of common sense. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 404 *Common sense* will not teach us metaphysics any more than mathematics.

b. More emphatically: Good sound practical sense; combined tact and readiness in dealing with the every-day affairs of life; general sagacity. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xx. 100 There is not (said a shrewd wag) a more uncommon thing in the world than common sense..By common sense we usually and justly understand the faculty to discern one thing from another, and the ordinary ability to keep ourselves from being imposed upon by gross contradictions, palpable inconsistencies, and unmask'd imposture. By a man of common sense we mean one who knows, as we say, chalk from cheese. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Exam. Reid* 127 *Common sense*..in common acceptation..has long been appropriated..to that capacity for judging of common things that persons of middling capacities are capable of. 1825 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* iv. Rich in saving common-sense. 1888 WORKMALL in *Times* 16 Jan. 8/4 The general demand was for intelligence, sagacity, soundness of judgment, clearness of perception, and that sanity of thinking called common sense.

†c. Ordinary or untutored perception. *Obs.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 57 To know..Things hid and bard from common sense..is studies god-like recompence.

d. As a quality of things said or done (= 'something accordant to or approved by common sense'). 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Feltier* Wks. 1846 III. 270, I ask you again, Gentlemen, is this common sense? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* III. (1878) 34 To him it was just common sense, and common sense only. 1884 G. DENHAM in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 467 It is only common sense that..you should look at the whole of the document together.

3. The general sense, feeling, or judgement of mankind, or of a community.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 2 That all the cares and evill which they meet May..seeme gainst common sense to them most sweet. 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 300 These are to be received by the common sense of a Nation, as Gods warning pieces. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 1 The common Sense of mankind. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 329, I am content, Hylas, to appeal to the common sense of the world for the truth of my notion. 1872 GROTE *Aristotle* II. App. ii. 285 What Aristotle..defines as matters of common opinion and belief includes all that is usually meant, and properly meant, by *Common Sense*—what is believed by all men or by most men. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. xi. § 6. 333 The promise which the *Common Sense* of mankind recognises as binding.

4. *Philos.* The faculty of primary truths; 'the

complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature; which all men therefore possess in common; and by which they test the truth of knowledge, and the morality of actions' (Hamilton *Reid's Wks.* II. 756).

*Philosophy of Common Sense*: that philosophy which accepts as the ultimate criterion of truth the primary cognitions or beliefs of mankind; e.g. in the theory of perception, the universal belief in the existence of a material world. Applied to the Scotch school which arose in the 18th c. in opposition to the views of Berkeley and Hume.

[c. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk. Wks.* IV. 455 *Mem.* To be eternally banishing Metaphysics, etc., and recalling men to Common Sense.] 1758 PRICE *Rev. Quest. Morals* (ed. 2) 81 *Common sense*, the faculty of self-evident truths. 1764 REID (*title*), An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense. 1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth in Ann. Reg.* (1772) 253 *Common Sense* hath, in modern times, been used by philosophers, both French and British, to signify that power of the mind which perceives truth, or commands belief, not by progressive argumentation, but by an instantaneous, instinctive, and irresistible impulse; derived neither from education nor from habit, but from nature. 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. li. 90 To maintain propositions the reverse of the primary truths of common sense, doth not imply a contradiction, it only implies insanity. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 742 On the Philosophy of Common Sense; or our primary beliefs considered as the ultimate criterion of truth. 1871 FRASER in *Berkeley's Wks.* I. 183 The universal concurrent assent of mankind may be thought by some an invincible argument in behalf of Matter. (*Note*, Commonly called the argument from *Common Sense*.) 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* p. xi, Dogmatic Intuitionism, in which the general rules of *Common Sense* are accepted as axiomatic.

5. *attrib.* (the two words being always hyphenated).

1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* I. 43 *Common-sense* views are the last to take hold on men's minds. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 93 The air was thick with common-sense objections to Christianity, as it was with common-sense ideas as to the way in which we come to have ideas. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. vi. § 3. 70 Egoism and Utilitarianism may fairly be regarded as extremes between which the *Common-Sense* morality is a kind of *media via*.

Hence *Common-sensed* a., possessing common sense. *Common-sensely* adv., in a common sense manner. *Common-sense-o-dox* a. *nonce-wd.* on type of *orthodox*. *Common-sensible*, -bly, -sensibly a., possessing, or characterized by, common sense; whence *Common-sensationally* adv. (All more or less nonce-words.)

1875 M. G. FARRER *Dan. Quorn* Ser. I. (1879) 26 Pithy, plain, 'common-sensed. 1884 J. PARKER *Apol. Life* III. 66 *Common-sensed* and real-hearted men. 1896 GOSWAMY in *H. Mor's Poems* Intro. 36/5 Thus 'common-sense' does he put the matter. 1866 READE *G. Gault* I. 207 He did not think it.. 'common-sense-o-dox to turn his back upon their dinner. 1881 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 30 This highly benevolent and 'common-sensible individual. 1875 HELLEN *Soc. Press.* xxv. 382 *Common-sensible* conclusions. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 July 455 He chattered away.. 'common-sensibly enough. 1896 *Rutledge* 155 A plain 'common-sensical statement of affairs. 1897 R. CLELAND *True to a Type* I. 259 He was matter-of-fact and common-sensical to a degree. 1898 FRASER's *Mag.* XVII. 802 There are some things fit to be stated oratorically, some poetically..some humorously, some 'commonsensically.

*Common Serjeant, Sewer (Shore)*: see SERJEANT, SEWER.

†*Commonstrate*, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *communstrāre*, ppl. stem of *communstrāre*, f. *com-* + *monstrāre* to show.] To point out, make clear.

1623 COCKERAM, *Commonstrate*, to teach. 1690 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 12, I shall..commonstrate it by reasons. 1699 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 55a Gurnees..commonstrate its eximious faculties.

**Commonty** (kpmnti). Forms: 4-5 *oomunete*, *oomounte* (e, -ynte (e, 4-6 -onte, 5 -ontee, -unte, -ownte, -ente, -entle, (oomnaunte, couenaunte), 5-6 *oomontie*, *oomountye*, -entye, 6 *oomontye*, -enty, oommente, -ti, -tie, -ty, oommonte, -tie, 6-7 *Sc. oommounty*, -tie, 7 *oomonty*, 7- *oommonty*. [a. OF. *communat* (comm.) = L. *communitat*-em common fellowship, society, n. of state f. *commun-is* COMMON, social, etc.; in med.L. and Romanic extended to the notion of 'common citizenship', and a 'community' or 'body of fellow-citizens'. The OF. form has in Eng. diverged in two directions: first, associated with the adj. *COMMON* in all its varieties, it assumed this trisyllabic form: secondly it remained of 4 syllables, and was assimilated to the original L. type as *COMMUNITY*, q.v.]

†1. The body of the common people, commonalty, commons. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 5 Takinge of the comune [r.r. comynite, 1388 comyn puple] summe yuele men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 Pe comounte [plubem] of Rome. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 91 The thynges of the comunete. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 323/3 Grete oppressions and Importable charges among the comonte. a. 1523 UDALL *Reyster D. v. vi.* (Arb.) 186 The nobilitie..With all the whole comontie. 1599 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.*, *Compl. Dt. Buckhm.* 61 Let no prince put trust in comontie. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 69 The King wants money, and would have some of his commonty.

†2. A community; a commonwealth. *Obs.* c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 350 Ellis þe comynite wolde not stonde. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 87 Every



kingdom or comune dyvidid in him self schal be destroyed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xxii. 226. Every man is a parte of the comune. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. 167 To kepe y<sup>e</sup> communitie of Flanders in frendshyppe.

† 3. 'Community, common possession' (Jam.). c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5212 With hem holdyng comune Of alle her goode in charite. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 2 All common Kirks, pertaining of auld to the saids Bishoppes, and their chapter in communitie.

4. Commonage, common of pasture, etc. (see COMMON sb. 6). *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* (1814) 379 (Jam.) With...commouny in the saidis muris, myris and mossis. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* xii. Their huts, kail-yards, and rights of commouny. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 660 The agricultural labourer... had, moreover, rights of pasturage and commouny... which have long ago disappeared.

5. Land held in common; 'a common'. *Sc.*

1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 5 Diverse persons, heis given out... great portions of the samine commounies, without any right. 1754 *Erskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 321 Commouny... in our law language, and in charters, frequently signifies a heath or moor. 1806 *Forsyth Beauties Scott.* III. 158 Strathaven... possessed an extensive commouny, all of which has long since been converted into private property. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commouny or of common property or running lands. 1883 *Scotsman* 23 July 5/5 The commouny of Harray has all been divided between the heritors.

† 6. The liberties of a borough; 'jurisdiction or territory' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1575 *Sir J. Balfour Practicks* 54 (Jam.) Gif he was taken within the commounie of the burgh.

† 7. *Commouny (commenti) fire*: app. the name given in the 16th c. (at Cambridge) to a fire provided at the common expense of the fellows of a college in the room of one of them, and to the social meeting round this fire after dinner: the origin of the later *commonfire-room*, *common-room*, or *combination-room* (see the latter).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 After dinner and supper, at commouny fires... I continu'd as long as ani, and was as fellow as the best. *Ibid.* 5 At a commouny fire in M. Jacksons chamber this last year.

† Humorously, as a blunder for comedy.

1596 *SHAKS. Tamm. Shr.* Induct. ii. 140.

**Common weal, commonweal** (kpm̄wēl). *arch.* [orig. two words COMMON a. + WEAL (:-OE. *wela*, *weola* well-being, prosperity); used side by side with *general weal*, *public weal*, and esp. *weal-public*. Cf. F. *bien commun*, *bien public*, L. *res publica*, *res communis*. It is still used as two words in sense 1. In sense 2 (= *commonwealth*) it was in 16th c. more esp. Scotch, and is now archaic or rhetorical, or used with etymological emphasis.]

1. (Properly two words.) Common well-being; esp. the general good, public welfare, prosperity of the community.

a 1469 *Gregory's Chron.* [an. 1450] (Camden 1876) 191 They [the Kentish insurgents] wente, as they sayde, for the comyn wele of the realme of Ingelonde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 33 The parties of mannes body hath...theyr offyce...for the comune wele of the hole body. 1544 *Boorde Dyetary Pref.* (1870) 228, I do it for a common wele (1547 a common weale). 1553 Q. MARY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. 1. 3 As shall advance Gods glory and the commonweal. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 10 The law is made for the commonweal and profite of baith the parties. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 157 To the Commonweale and Prosperity of our Subjects. 1744 *Thomson Summer* 1617 Ever musing on the common weal. 1874 F. SEEBOM *Prot. Rev.* (1887) 7 Citizens for whose common weal the nation is to be governed.

2. The whole body of the people, the body politic; a state, community. = COMMONWEALTH 2.

This use was adversely criticized by Elyot: see quot. 1531. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Pe comen wele was paid of...at conselyng pat it were not delaid, so was R[ichard] be kyng. 1531 *Elyot Gov.* i. 1, Hit semeth that men have ben longe abused in calling *Republiquam* a comune weale...There may appere lyke diuersitie to be in englishe betwene a publike weale and a comune weale, as shulde be in latin, betwene *Res publica*, & *Res plebeia*. 1535 *LYNDESAI Satyre* 2436 The common-weil of fair Scotland. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Wherefore are magistrats ordayned, but that the tranquillite of the comune weale maye be confirmed. 1611 *CORYAT Crudities* 460 A most excellent aristocraticall fame of common-weale. 1746 *Thomson Winter* (1738) 432 Solon the next who built his common-weal On Equity's wide Base. 1890 *KINGSLEY All. Locke Pref.* 23 The most truly liberal-minded class of the commonweal.

† b. *The Christian commonweal*: Christendom. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 20 The Christian commonweale is decayed. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* Introd., The...state of the Christian Commonweale...might...moove even a right stony heart to ruth.

† 3. = COMMONWEALTH 3. (*poetic nonce-use*.)

1733 *SWIFT On Poetry*, They plot to turn, in factious zeal, Duncenia to a common-weal.

† 4. *Comb.*

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Div b. These aduenturous commonwealmingers. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xii. 175 Ridding goode Commonwealenessen out of the way, that he may mainteine himself still in his tyranny.

**Commonwealth** (kpm̄wēlp). Forms: see COMMON a. and WEALTH. [In its history, like prec.; *wealth*, ME. *welthe*, being a later formation, in same sense as *weal*, OE. *wela*. The two words were used indiscriminately by Skelton and others,

in senses 1 and 2; but in the 16th c. *commonwealth* became the ordinary English term in sense 2 (and 5), and it was in connexion with this that the later senses 3, 4 (with corresp. use of 5) were developed. Sense 1, if used, is now pronounced as two words *common weal*th; this pronunciation was formerly the usual one, and still occurs occasionally in the other senses. Cf. note under COMMON-PLACE.]

† 1. Public welfare; general good or advantage. *Obs.* in ordinary use: see COMMON-WEAL.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxiv. xiii. He dyd the comen wealthe sustene. a 1528 *SKELTON Vox Populi* 318 And so marreth...The comenwelthe of eche sytte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 207/1 Common welthe, *bien publicque*. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 261 To the common wealthe and benefite of the whole companie and mysterie. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* 25 The common wealthe of a whole realm was chiefly to be looked at. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 They choose that wel-fare which is compatible with the commonwealth. 1871 *RUSKIN Fors. Clavig.* vii. 13 Whether you are striving for a Common-Wealth or for a Common-Illth.

2. The whole body of people constituting a nation or state, the body politic; a state, an independent community, esp. viewed as a body in which the whole people have a voice or an interest.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis, Pref. note bk. vii.* It is vertew that euer has promoued common welthys. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vj b. Of diuers men, and one lorde, is composed a common welth. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1609) 11 A common-wealth is called a society...of a multitude of free men, collected together, and vnited by common accord and covenants among themselves. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 3 The certayne good...both unto Church and Common-wealth. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. x. § 133 By Commonwealth, I...mean, not a Democracy, or any Form of Government, but any independent Community which the Latins signified by the word *Civitas*. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 145 P. 2 Men...content to fill up the lowest class of the commonwealth. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 150 Not only the kingly commonwealth of England, but the republican commonwealth of America. *Ibid.* 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. 137 It is not politike, in the Common-wealth of Nature, to preserve virginity.

3. A state in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a republic or democratic state.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Maxims St.* (1651) 8 A Common-wealth is the swerving or deprivation of a Free, or popular State, or the Government of the whole Multitude of the base and poorer Sort, without respect of the other Orders. 1667 *PEYRS Diary* (1879) IV. 461 Better things were done, and better managed...under a Commonwealth than under a King. a 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 63 This shows how impossible it is to set up a Commonwealth in England. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The career of...the Dutch Commonwealth. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 228 The sturdy commonwealths which have sprung from the seed of the Mayflower.

4. *Eng. Hist.* The republican government established in England between the execution of Charles I. in 1649 and the Restoration in 1660.

1649 *Act Parlt.* 19 May. Be it Declared and Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the authority of the same, That the People of England and of all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging are, and shall be, and are hereby Constituted, Made, Established, and Confirmed to be a Commonwealth and Free State; and shall henceforward be Governed as a Commonwealth and Free State by the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Representatives of the People in Parliament, and by such as they shall appoint and constitute as Officers and Ministers for the good of the People, and that without any King or House of Lords. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. (1843 784/2 The parliament, as soon as they had settled their commonwealth sent ambassadors to their sister republic, the States of the United Provinces. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 35 P. 2 The Commonwealth, when it was in its height of power and Riches. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* Introd. § 25 In the time of the commonwealth this spectacle was discontinued. 1860 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Noncon.* 443 In the days of the Long Parliament and of the Commonwealth.

5. *transf. and fig.* Applied in various ways to a body or a number of persons united by some common interest; e.g. *commonwealth of learning*, the whole body of learned men, the 'republic of letters'; *commonwealth of nations*: see quot. 1796.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Prol. Aijb. The hole common welth of all Christendome. 1608-11 *Br. HALL Medit.* II. § 82 The whole heavenly commonwealth of angels. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 90 Torricellius...to whom all the Common-wealth of Learning are exceedingly oblig'd. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 311 In the Government of our sailing Common-wealth. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 182 The writers on public law have often called this aggregate of [European] nations a commonwealth. They had reason. It is virtually one great state having the same basis of general law; with some diversity of provincial customs and local establishments. 1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* IV. 348 Through all the mighty commonwealth of things Up from the creeping plant to sovereign Man. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 230 Any German or Italian principality...was a more important member of the commonwealth of nations.

6. *Theatr.* A company of actors who share the receipts instead of receiving salaries.

1886 L. OUTRAM in *Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 83/1 Fourth-class theatres, commonwealths, fit-up tours, and such venues of experience.

† 6. An appellation of the Norfolk insurgents of 1549 (or their adherents). *Obs.*

1549 *SIR A. AUCHER in Froude Hist. Eng.* V. 204 note, Men called Commonwealths, and their adherents...have

been sent up and come away without punishment. And that Commonwealth, called Latimer, hath gotten the pardon of others...There was never none that ever spake as vilely as these called Commonwealths does.

7. *attrib.*

1598 *NASHE P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 Cloaking of bad actions with common-wealth pretences. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* I. iii. 157, I come to talke of Common-wealth Affayres. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrkg. Provid.* 129 Completing the Colonies in Church and Common-wealth-work. 1693 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* c. 2 Much censured as savouring of commonwealth principles.

† **Commonweal'th's-man, -weal'ths-man.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also *commonweal'th-man*. [Cf. *statesman, townsman, tradesman*, etc.]

† 1. One devoted to the interests of the common-wealth; good c. = good citizen, patriot. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Div b. More like Bascias to the great Turke, then Christian commonwealthmen. 1593 *Tell-Troth's New Y. Gift* 37 He...can be but a bad common wealths man which is an ill husband. 1628 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pimire* 28 These...degenerating from the nobilitie and vertue of their Ancestors, become of Common-wealths-men Common-woes-men. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 109 You are not a good Commonwealths-man, if you do not give me leave to Print this; for it will be a general good to the Clothing-Trade. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 385 Their next Herit cannot well be a worse Commonwealths-man.

2. *Hist.* An adherent of the English Commonwealth in the 17th c.; also *gen.*, an adherent of a republican government, a republican (*obs.*).

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 210 To build upon the Union made by those Commonwealth-men, I cannot consent. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 62 The greatest cry against the French Protestants, as Commonwealth-men and Traytors. 1779 B. JOHNSON L. P. *Parnell*, Thomas Parnell was the son of a commonwealthsman...who, at the Restoration, left...Cheshire...and settled in Ireland. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 573 The characters of the republicans or commonwealthsmen.

[Commonye: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Commodore**, *obs. f. COMRADE*.

† **Commorance.** *Obs.* Also 6-*ana*. [f. COM-MORANT, or its source: see -ANCE.] Abiding; sojourning; tarrying.

1594 *WEST Symbol.* II. § 220 The shier, and town...or place of his then or late dwelling or commorans. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 216 After sixe dayes commorance in Saint Hellen, wee sailed thence.

**Commorancy** (kpm̄orānsi). Chiefly *Law*. Also 8 *comorancy*. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.]

Abiding, abode, re-idence. (Formerly with *pl.*)

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 51 Vaganters from their owne dwellings, or vsuall places of commorancies. 1641 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 79 England...wherein so many men have their commorancy and abode. 1798 *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 263 Question was...Whether...a foreigner...could gain a settlement by commorancy. 1881 *Law Rep. in Times* 14 Apr. 4/3 A mere transient visit, or a temporary commorancy.

**Commorant** kpm̄orānt), a. and sb. *Obs. exc.* as prec. Also 6-7 *comorant*(s). [ad. L. *com-morāntem*, pr. pple. of *com-morā-ri* to tarry, abide, f. *com-* + *morā-ri* to delay, tarry, f. *mora* delay.]

A. *adj.* Abiding, dwelling, resident.

Formerly applied technically, at Cambridge, to members of the Senate resident in the town (*com-morantes in villa*) who were no longer members of their colleges: this became obsolete with the Act of 1856, which abolished the qualification of residence.

a 1556 *CANNER Wks.* II. 277 If Davison be dwelling or commorant within my jurisdiction. 1606 N. B. *Sidney's Oration* M iij b. If any on the earth were commorant. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* III. (1611) xx. 163 [Fowls] commorant in Woods, Forests, Heaths, etc. 1726 *AVULFIE Parerg.* 407 Unless they have been commorant there for ten Years. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 270 All freeholders within the precinct...and all persons commorant therein; which commorancy consists in usually lying there. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 7/2 An Irishman...commorant in Edinburgh.

† b. Of water: Standing, not running away.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. v. 10 Water Appropriate is either Commorant, viz. confined within the plot, or Current, not terminated within the limits thereof.

B. sb. A dweller, sojourner, resident.

(Also as in note to A.)

a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 10 Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a Commorant in the University. *Ibid.* I. 32 In all my time that I was a Commorant in Cambridge.

† **Commoration.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *com-morā-tiō-nem*, n. of action f. *com-morā-ri*: see prec.; cf. mod. F. *commoration*.] Dwelling, abiding, sojourning. 1612-3 *Br. HALL Contempl.* O. T. xix. vi. An opportunity of his commoration amongst them. 1621 *HOWELL Venice* 33 They invited them to fix their Commoration there. a 1622 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 175 The commoration of the soul in such a body as this. 1851 *Mem. of Beddoes in Poems* 122 The audacity of ghostly 'commoration' with flesh and blood.

† **Commoratory.** *Obs.* [f. L. *com-morā-ri*, ppl. stem of *com-morā-ri* (see prec.), after analogy of L. nouns in -*oriūm*: see -ORY.] A dwelling-place.

a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU A. & M.* (1642) 456 This name [holy houses] they gave as well unto their Cels, and Commoratories where they ligg'd, as to their Synagogues.

**Commorient** (kpm̄ō-riēnt), a. [ad. L. *com-morient-em*, pr. pple. of *com-morā-ri* to die with, f. *com-* + *mori* to die.] Dying together; in *Astrol.* of or pertaining to simultaneous death. *Obs.*

1646 *Buck Rich. III.* 86 (R.) The same compatent and commorient faces and times.

b. as sb.

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Commorients*, persons dying together, at the same time. 1773 in Ash. 1800 COOTE *Com. Form Probate Pract.* (ed. 10) 222 If the commoriant .. has left a Will it must be proved.

† **Commorse**. *Obs.* [*f. commors-* ppl. stem of *commorlere* to bite sharply, cause a pang, after remorse.] Compassion, pity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* l. xlv. Yet doth calamitie attract commorse. *Ibid.* ii. ciii. The better few.. stood careful lookers-on with sad commorse.

|| **Commorth** (kɔ'mɔɪθ). *Welsh Hist.* Also 7 *commorth*. e. [*ad. Welsh cymhorth, cymhorth*, now commonly *cymorth*, 'aid, subsidy', *f. cym*-together, with + *orth* aid, assistance, help, support.] An aid, a contribution or collection in aid.

1408 *Act 4 Hen. IV*, c. 27 *Qe nul Westour Rymour Ministrall ne vacabond soit aucunement sustenuz en la terre de Gales pur faire Kymorthas ou collage sur la comune poeple illeques.* 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person .. shall .. within Wales .. gather or levie any Commorth, Bydalle, tenantesale, or other collection or exactions. 1617 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 31 All manner of Forgeries.. Exactions, Commorthes and begging. 1679 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Commorth*, signifies a Contribution .. It seems this was a collection made at Marriages, and when young Priests said or sung their first Masses, and sometimes for Redemption of Murders or Felonies.

|| **Commors** (kɔ'mɔɪs). *Gr. Trag.* [*Gr. κομμός* striking, beating of head and breast in lamentation, *f. κομμεν* to strike.] A lament in which one or more of the chief characters and the chorus sing alternate parts.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. (ed. 2) 241 The commos which follows is arranged in two strophes and antistrophes.

|| **Commot** (kɔ'mɔt). *Welsh Hist.* Forms: 5 *commott*, 6-8 *comot*, 7- *commot*. e. [*a. Welsh cymwud, kymwut*, in mod.W. *cwmwud*, neighbourhood, locality (cf. *cymydog* neighbour).] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division; usually subordinate to a *cantref* or *cantred*.

[1884 *Statut. Wallie* (Spelman), Vicecomes de Kaernarvan sub quo Cantreda de Arvan, Cantreda de Arlentyath, Commotum de Conkyn, Cantreda de Ailen, & Commotum de Irmemch.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 17 The commottis of Nanconwey and Dynllane. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 3 Manours .. within the commas .. of the said .. parishes, commottes, & cantredes. 1584 H. LLOYD *Caradoc's Hist. Cambria* 12. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 665 Eastward .. standeth Mouthwy a Commot very well knowne. 1667 SPED *England* i. § 7 They [the Cantredes] were subdivided into their Cymedeu or Commotts. 1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 114 Anglesey is .. divided .. into three Cantredes, and each of these into two Commots. 1836 J. DOWNES *Mt. Decam* I. 156 On the promontory of the Creiddyn, that commot or hundred of Carnarvonshire.

b. Sometimes identified with: A seignior, lordship, or manor.

1608 COKE *On Litt.* 5 a. A commote is a great seignior and may include one or divers manors. 1889 H. LEWIS *Anc. Laws Wales* 162-3.

Ignorant writers have confounded the word with OE. *mot*, *gemot*, or L. *commotus*, and spoken of it as a gathering or assembly. In *Les Termes de la Ley* (1641) it is confounded with *COMMORTH* (misspelt *commotith*).

**Commote** (kɔ'mɔt), *v. rare*. [*f. L. commōt-* ppl. stem of *commovere* to move hither and thither, agitate, disturb: cf. *promote*. The ordinary word is *commove*; this is perh. directly suggested by *commotion*.] *trans.* To put into commotion, disturb.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* II. iii. 50 The whole society being more or less commoted and made uncomfortable thereby. a 1864 — *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* (1883) 280 The Warden, greatly commoted for the nonce, complied.

† **Commoter**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. commōtor*: cf. *promoter*, and *prec.*] One who stirs up or sets in motion.

1646 J. LILBURNE *Game Sc. & Eng.* 16 Those which were the first commoters and raiser of troubles and warres. 1879 COTTON *Espernon* i. iii. 128 Some monuments of the Rebellion, as also of the punishment, those desperate men suffer'd, who were the Commoters of it.

† **Commother**, **co-mother**. *Obs.* or *dial.* In 5-6 commoder. [*f. COM- + MOTHER*, after med.L. *commāter*, *F. commère* in same sense: cf. *COMERED*.] A name for the relationship of a godmother to the other god-parents and the actual parents of a child; = *gossip*, *cummer*, in their original sense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 143 My commodrys and my cosynes bathe. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 To my Commoder Smyth my musterdevisys gowne. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Co-mother*, a godmother or co-helper in the religious training of the child.

**Commotion** (kɔ'mɔʃən). Forms: 5-6 *com-*(m)ocion, -oyon, 6- *commotion*. [*a. OF. com-*(m)ocion (12th c. in Littré), *ad. L. commōtiōn-em*, n. of action *f. commovere*; see *COMMOT*.]

† 1. *lit.* Continuous or recurring motion; movement hither and thither, up and down, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1526 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 The cause of this great commocyon or moyunge of theyr bodyes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. (1872) 111 Agitatione and commocione of his army vp and down. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1672) 242 In the commotion of his horse, he [the rider] may not touch any member or part of him, but only his back. 1890 BULWER *Anthropomorph* 188 Commotion of the Arms.

2. Physical disturbance, more or less violent; tumultuous agitation of the parts or particles of any thing; of the sea: turbulence, tossing.

1598 tr. *Junius On Rev.* vi. 15 There is no man that shall not be astonished at that general commotion. 1634 PRACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 124 The Ocean .. by reason of his often commotion and raging. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 992 Nor only Paradise In this commotion, but the Starrie Cope .. or all the Elements At least had gon to rack. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 13 In a moment the commotion ceased, the heat was over. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclog.* iii. 1 .. was soon sick and sad with the billows' commotion. 1823 J. BAUDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 31 Drop good vinegar .. upon flour contaminated with other admixtures, and immediate commotion takes place.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 173 The earth has undergone commotions abstracted from a deluge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 12 The upper air exhibited a commotion which we did not experience.

3. Bustle, stir, confusion, hurly-burly; often in *phr. in commotion*. (Also with *a* and *pl.*)

1616 BULLOCKAR, *Commotion*, a great stir, a hurly burly. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambling No.* 202 P 4 That perpetual contest for wealth which keeps the world in commotion. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 61 When I went on deck there was a great commotion, such running and calling, and pulling of ropes.

4. Public disturbance or disorder; tumult, sedition, insurrection. (The earliest sense recorded.)

1471 in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 17 To have [made] commocion ayenst the king. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. i. 358, I have seduc'd a head-strong Kentishman John Cade of Ashford, To make Commocion. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Commocion*, rebellion, trouble, or disquietnesse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 14 The open commotion of your people.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disturbance, agitation; a tumult, rising, insurrection.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Commocions or sedicions among themselves. 1542 *Contn. Fabian's Chron.* vii. 700 In October folowynge beganne a folishe commocion in Lincolnshire. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 183 The punishment of the Leaders, and teachers in a Commotion. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. i, Each popular commotion he improvd By secret ministers. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iii. ii. 314 He became once more engaged in the political commotions of the day.

† 5. Mental perturbation; agitation, excitement. 1591 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 50 A certeine commotion also which we doe call anger. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 185 Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. 1711 SWIFTES *Character* (1737) II. ii. p. 244 What is justly said Passion or Commotion. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour.* (1775) II. 105 Trusting the issue of his commotions to reason only.

6. *attrib.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 The misbehaviour of a certain priest in the commotion time [*i.e.* the Pilgrimage of Grace].

† **Commotion**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To cause commotion.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Staffe* (1871) 63 In the boiling or seething it in his maw, he felt it commotion a little and upbraided him.

**Commotional** (kɔ'mɔʃənəl), *a. rare*. [*f. as prec. + -AL*.] Of or pertaining to commotion.

1870 S. PALMER *Virg. Eclog.* 10 That is a diseased compassion which waits for commotional stimulants.

† **Commotioner**. *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -ER*.] One who excites or takes part in a commotion; one who stirs up tumult or rebellion.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 13 Who can perswade where treason is above reason, and .. commotioners are better than commissioners, and common woe is named commonwealth? 1550 CROWLEY *Ephr.* 555 The Swerde wyl not helpe in the common wealth, To purge it of Commotioners [i. e. 505 has commotioners]. 1616 BOLTON *Hypercr.* in *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 231 Sir Thomas Wiat, not the dangerous commotioner, but his worthy father. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* I. 50 Lord Cobham .. being a Commotioner in the reign of Qu. Mary.

† **Commotive**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. commōt-* (see *COMMOT* v.) + -IVE, as if *ad. L. \*commōtiv-us*.] Tending to or subject to commotion; disturbing.

1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. (1641) 22/1 The Seas commotive and inconstant flowing. 1607 J. DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 75 Commotive thoughts: enuie and hate Striue in my breast. 1609 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) III. 283 Anxious commotive thoughts.

|| **Commotrix**. [*L. fem. of commōtor* 'one who sets in motion'.] 'A maid that makes ready and vnready her Mistris' (Cockeram 1623).

**Commoun**, *e*, *aly*, *obs. ff. COMMON*, -LY.

**Commoue** (kɔ'mɔv), *v.* Also 4-5 *commoeve*, -meve. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* [*a. F. commouev-oir* (12th c. in Littré), stressed stem *commuev-*.]

Noted by Johnson as 'Not in use', and by Craig 1847, 'Obs.'; but, although chiefly found in Scotch writers after 1500, it has never been obsolete, and is now not uncommon.] 1. *trans.* (*lit.*) To move violently, disturb, agitate, stir up, set in commotion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. iv. 12 *pe manace of be* [*Cambr. Univ. MS.* see] commoeuyng or chasyng vpwarde hete fro *be* botme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. vi. 72 And sall commoue that deipst pyt of hell. 1669 MACALLOU *Can. Physick* 4 The pulse commoved tells the heart to be troubled. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 970 The sands, Commoved around in gathering eddies play. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ode King's Visit Scot.* 6 From its depths commoved, Infuriate ocean raves. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *SA. Gipsy* 208 The air is so commoved by your voice.

† b. of motion onward. *Obs. rare.*

1552 APP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 Thai salbe commovit fra the see to the see.

c. *fig.* To put into general or universal motion.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (ed. 2) II. 76 The general stir and life of public activity tends to commove the whole system.

† 2. To throw into disorder, disturb. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 123 About the spryng of the day foure score basynets .. commevyd al thoost by manere of batayll. a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 476 When Gods judgments begin to wax known, all things are commoved and troubled. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* 20 Love .. doth disturb the mind, And, like wild waves, all our designs commove.

3. To move in mind or feeling, stir to emotion, rouse to passion; to excite. (After 1500 almost exclusively Sc.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 Jupiter .. was commoved of this thing. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Tray III. xxii. With his crye he hath them so commoved. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* II. l. iii. 43 Al the frensche men were commoved and troubled. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 577 Rycht far he was commout at that thing. 1567 in H. CAMPBELL *Lowell, Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 41 Albeit her Hienes was commoved, for the present time of hir taking, at the said Erle Boithville. a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* in *Campbell Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 207 Such was Diana once, when being spied By rash Acteon, she was much commoved. 1759 *Cloud of Witnesses* App. (1810) 317 This so commoved him that he durst not go away. 1808 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii. The clerk .. was also commoved. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 132 To feel yourself commoved by such phenomena. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 126 Commoving these no less With that forced quietness.

† b. To excite or incite to. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1795 This commeveth me To speke. *Ibid.* iii. Proem. 17 Comeueden. — *Boeth.* v. iv. 167 Voys or sounne hurtliþ to þe eres and commoeuþ hem to herkne. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 45 To feel himself commoved to all sorts of Passions.

Hence **Commoved** *ppl. a.*, and **Commoving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 78 Dividing, striking, wounding, commoving, are as it were forced upon him. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35 The gayest Kingdomes shall be but ruffling scuffling, removing and commoving hovells. 1847 BLACKW. *Mag.* 708 The pulses of the commoved air.

**Commown**, *e*, *commun*, *obs. ff. COMMON*.

† **Commulleate**, *v. Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [*irreg. f. L. commulcā-re*.] 'To assuage' (Cockeram 1623).

**Commun**, *obs. pa. pple. of COME*.

|| **Communa**: see *COMMUNE sb.* 1.

† **Communably**, *adv. Obs.* [Eccentric spelling for *commonably*, cf. *COMENABLY*.] Duly, properly.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7237 Sithen men us loven communably.

**Communal** (kɔ'miʊnəl, kɔ'miʊnəl), *a.* [*a. F. communal* *ad. late L. commūnāl-is*, *f. commūna* *COMMUNE*.]

1. Of or belonging to a commune (senses 1 & 2).

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 62 Communal nurseries were every where established. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 412/2 France .. is divided into communes, under a municipal officer .. who bears the same title, that of *Maire*, which was borne by the head of the ancient communes. He .. is assisted by a communal council, the members of which are chosen by the communal electors. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 98 To be full communal teacher in France one must be 24 years old. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 73 Self-government .. was the vital principle of the communal charters. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. i, In every part of Aragon, the cities had their .. communal laws.

b. Of or pertaining to the Paris Commune and its adherents.

1871 *Graphic* III. 310/1 When the history of the Communal insurrection in Paris comes to be written. 1881 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The elections, resulting in a crushing Communal defeat.

2. Of or pertaining to a (or the) community.

1843 BARMY in *New Age* 1 Sept. 86 So also do I declare that Baptism should become, as a religious rite, permanent, communal, and diurnal. 1851 G. S. FARRER *Many Mansions* (1862) 223 In the next world they .. will have no national or communal existence. 1870 LUSBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. (1875) 82 There is strong evidence that the lowest races of men live, or did live, in a state of what may perhaps be called 'Communal Marriage'. 1880 AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* x. 231 It consolidates one's position .. to stand well with the [Jewish] Community. But .. you will find a good many meetings of all sorts, which are not communal.

3. Of or pertaining to the commonality or body of citizens (*L. commūne*) of a burgh.

1873 STRASS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. § 809 The communal or popular faction was not however crushed.—Thus ended one phase of the communal quarrel.

**Communalism** (see preceding). [*f. prec. + -ISM*: cf. mod.F. *communalisme*.]

The principle of the communal organization of society: a theory of government which advocates the widest extension of local autonomy for each locally definable community. Hence **Communalist**, a supporter of this system, or an adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871. **Communalist** *stilo a.*, of or pertaining to this theory.

1871 J. LEIGHTON *Paris under the Commune* viii. 206 Communalism here presents a singular likeness to Communism. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mori.* viii. One who battles for a hopeless cause like a Communalist of Paris.

**Communalization** (kɔ'miʊnəlaɪzɪʃən), [*f. next + -ATION*.] The rendering of anything com-

munal; esp. the making of property in which the public are interested (as land, water-works, gas-works) communal, or the property of the (local) community, to be managed for the common good.

1883 *St. James's Gas*. 1 Dec. 3/1 All the most useful achievements in recent legislation and administration have been in the direction of nationalization or communalization. 1883 *LAVALEYRE* in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I wish now to explain in a few words what I mean by communalization of land. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 1/1 What is wanted is... land communalization or land municipalization.

**Communalize** (*kə'mi:nə'laɪz*), *v. trans.* [f. COMMUNAL + -IZE.] To render (land, etc.) communal; to make (anything) the property of a commune or local community.

1883 *St. James's Gas*. 1 Dec. 3/1 Giving corporations the power to communalize gas and waterworks. 1883 *LAVALEYRE* in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I believe that all that is now possible is to multiply the number of small properties, communalizing a portion of land in every parish.

Hence **Communaliser**, one who communalizes, or supports communalization.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 2/3 No candidate need apply who is not a Federalist and a Land Communaliser.

**Communally** (see COMMUNAL), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a communal manner.

1889 *S. OLIVER* in *Fabian Ess.* 126 Literature is become dirt-cheap; and all the other educational arts can be communally enjoyed.

**Communalty**, -tie, etc., *obs. ff.* COMMONALTY.

† **Communance**. *Obs.* [a. F. \**communance*, f. *communier* to COMMUNE: see -ANCE. With sense 2 cf. med.L. *communantia* community.]

1. Communing, conversation, consultation. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) II. i. 134 Vnable to be... rejoyed into eny enquirence or comunance forto fynde, leerne, and knowe treuthis.

2. A body of commoners.

1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* *Communance*, The Commoners, or Tenants, and Inhabitants, who had the right of Common, or Commoning in open Fields or Woods, were formerly called the Communance. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Communance*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Communard** (*kə'mi:nəd*). [mod.F. f. COMMUNE + -ARD depreciatory. ('Nom donné par les adversaires'—Littré.)] An adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871, or of the principles of communalism; a communalist. Also *attrib.*

1874 *T. G. BOWLES Flotsam & Jetsam* 128, I remember a Communard leader. 1876 *Times* 6 Nov. 9/3 The prosecution and punishment of a thousand Communards. 1889 *HAMERTON French & Eng.* Introd. 12 A Communist is a Socialist... who wants to have goods in common... A Communard is a person who wishes for an extreme development of local government.

† **Communative**, *a. Obs.* [Anomalous formation or error.] = COMMUNICATIVE 1. Hence **Communatively** *adv.*

1631 *R. H. Arraignment, Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 150 A signe of true and saving Grace, when it is Communative, and diffusive. 1700 *Paper to W. Penn* 15 Christ... is radically or communatively Life and Light to the World.

**Communaute**, *obs. f.* COMMONALTY.

**Commune** (*kə'mi:n*), *sb.* [a. F. *commune* (It. and med.L. *commūna*, Pr. *comuna*, *comunia*) = late L. *commūnia*, neut. pl. of *commūnis* common, treated as sb. f.m. (cf. *bible*).]

(For *Commune* as early form of COMMON, see the latter.)

1. *Hist.* As a rendering of med.L. *communa*, *communia*, F. *commune*, It. *comuna* in various historical and technical uses: a. the body of commons, the commonality; b. a municipal corporation; c. a community.

1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 33 In the memorable assertion of legislative right by the commons in the second of Henry V... they affirm that the commune of the land is, and ever has been, a member of parliament. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 75 The lower or lowest sort of the people, 'calling themselves the Communia'. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. iv. 257 The peasantry of Normandy... 'made a commune'. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xi. 419 In London... the communia did not obtain regal recognition until 1191. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* II. 89 Nor were the citizens as yet united together in a commune or corporation.

2. In France, a territorial division governed by a maire and municipal council; it is the smallest division for general administrative purposes, and is as a rule a section of a canton; towns and cities (except Paris) however form only one.

1799 *Prof. Explan. New Terms in Ann. Reg.* p. xvi, Communities or Communes. Sub-divisions of districts. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 375 In the department of la Haute-Vienne, in the canton and commune of Saint Leonard. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 412/1 The larger towns of France, with the exception of Paris, form but one commune. *Ibid.* 412/1 The average of France is nearly fifteen communes to a canton. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 303 Forty thousand communes were suddenly told that they must make swift choice between Socialism and anarchy... and... a virtuous dictator.

b. Applied to similar administrative divisions in other countries; also to translate Ger. *Gemeinde*; also, a name for a division in the socialistic organization of St. Simon.

1873 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exert.* (1848) II. 62 Each (St.-Simonian) division, as commune, village, town, or nation,

is to have a 'réglement d'ordre' for industry. 1845 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. It.* III. 113 For the election of deputies from the provinces, the council of every commune proposes two candidates. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 79 *Gemeinde*.—We have no word that expresses the double sense, ecclesiastical and civil, of this. I have therefore been obliged to resort to the French word Commune. 1861 *Vac. Tour* 110 A commune in Serbia is composed of two or three neighbouring villages; or a single village, if sufficiently large, may be of itself a commune.

c. *The Commune (of Paris)*: (a) a name assumed by a body which usurped the municipal government of Paris, and in this capacity played a leading part during the Reign of Terror, till suppressed in 1794; (b) the government on communalistic principles established in Paris by an insurrection for a short time in the spring of 1871; (c) the revolutionary principles and practices embodied in the latter, and advocated by its adherents, the communards.

1799 *HELEN M. WILLIAMS Lett. fr. France* I. ii. (Jod.), This wretch, Henriot, had been one of the executioners on the second of September, and was appointed by the commune of Paris, on the 31st of May, to take the command of the national guard. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 255/1 (*Paris*) The Convention... restricted the power of the terrible committees, abolished the commune of Paris, and reduced the clubs to subordination. 1871 *Graphic* 31/1. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec. M. Rochefort... inciting the Commune to demolish her house.

**Commune** (*kə'mi:n*), *sb.* [f. COMMUNE v.; cf. *converse*.] The action of communing (see COMMUNE v. 6); converse, communion.

1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* II. This everlasting commune with myself. 1850 *Tennyson in Mem.* cxvi. Days of happy commune dead. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* xxiv. Hills that stood in awful commune with the stars.

**Commune**: see COMMON *sb.* and *a.*

**Commune** (*kə'mi:n*, *kə'mi:n*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 commune, 5 commune, 3- commune. [ME. *commune*, a. OF. *commune-r*, to make common, share, f. *commun* COMMON *a.* As mentioned under COMMON v., this specially represents those forms of the OF. vb. in which the stress was upon the *u*, as 3 sing. pres. *commu ne* (=L. type *commūnāre*); the forms with the stress on the termination, e.g. *commune-r*, (=L. type *commūnā-re*, etc.) gave the ME. form *commun*, *common*. The latter was long the prevalent type in Eng., though *commune* never became obsolete; and in the 16th c., when the senses under I. became mostly obsolete, and those senses which were associated with *communism* survived, this became the accepted form. But a result of the two types *common* and *commune* remains in the two pronunciations *commune* and *commune*, of which the former is frequent in verse (Pope, Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Mrs. Browning; both forms are used by Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson).

(In early prose quotations it is often impossible to say how *commune* was stressed. Hence some of the early quotes. here placed, may belong to COMMON vb., as do all those spelt *commun*, *commen*, *comyn*, *comon*.)

I. Obsolete senses: in which COMMON was the more usual form.

† 1. *trans.* To make common to others with oneself, impart (to), share (with); = COMMON v. 1.

1340 *Aymer*. 102 Hi nele... his pinges communi mid oþren. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 160 Unto his brother, which Neptune was hote, it list him to comune Parte of his good. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. l. 7 When hyt [the mynd] communeth and spredeth hyt vertues abroad.

*absol.* 1388 *Wyclif Philipp.* iv. 14 3e han don wel, comunyng to my tribulacioun.

† 2. To communicate verbally, tell, publish, report; = COMMON v. 2. *Obs.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 43 A wonder hap... The which me liketh to commune And plainly for to tellen it oute. 1430-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 Men of Creta... communede it in to oþer londes. 1540 *HVDE tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1559) 5 v. 2. To commune them abroad.

† 3. *intr.* To take a part in common, to share, participate; = COMMON v. 3. *Const. with.* *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif 2 Joh.* 11 He that seith to him, Heyl, comuneth with his yuele werkis. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) I. II. vi. 177 (quoting 1 Peter iv. 13) But comune 3e with the passionis of Crist.

4. To have common dealings or intercourse; to associate with; = COMMON v. 4. ? *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 29436 (Cott.) þof þou wit cured man comun þou sal be soyned wit resun. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 64 With such hem liketh to comune. 1826 *KENT Comm.* 68 The inability of the subjects of the two states to comune, or carry on any correspondence or business together. 1887 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1867) III. xvii. 328 All who had ever harboured or communed with rebels.

† 5. ? *trans.* To bring into agreement; cf. COMMON v. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 176 Where the lawe may comune The lordes forth with the comune, Eche hath his propre duete.

II. Current senses, now always *communis*.

6. *intr.* + *a.* To talk together, converse. + *b.* To confer, consult (with a view to decision).

1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 571 Come Sir Gui de Mountfort... & is aunte soone... & comune wip him. 1530 *Cursor M.* 12244 (Trin.) Mani may not wip him counoun. c. 1266

CHAUCER *Frankl. Prolog.* 21 He bath leuere talken with a page Than to comune with any gentil wight. 1418 *Asp.* CHICHELE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 2. l. 4 3our uncle... seyd to me that he hadde comunyd with Sir Thomas Fyschborn. a. 1561 *G. CAVENDISH Life Wolsey* (1885) 248 Call for master Palmes, that ye may comune with him until your meat be ready. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxiv. 26 Hee sent for him the oftner, and communed with him.

† c. *Const.* + *of, upon, on* (the matter discussed).

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 21 It stant nought upon my fortune. But if you liste to comune Of the seconde glotony. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 Thees Councillours may... comewne and deliber upon... matters of Deficultie. a. 1561 *G. CAVENDISH Life Wolsey* (1827) 240 Sitting thus at dinner communing of diuers matters. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. i. 162 Why what neede we Comune with you of this? 1765 *H. WALPOLE Otranto* v. We were communing on important matters.

† d. with dependent clause.

1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxii. 4 He went his way, and communed with the chiefe Priests and capitaines, how he might betray him vnto them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 201 Then commune how that day they best may play Their growing work.

† e. *trans.* To talk over together, confer about, discuss, debate; = COMMON v. 7. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. i. 101 For I have more to comune with Bianca.

7. *intr.* To hold intimate (chiefly mental or spiritual) intercourse (with). (Now only literary, devotional and poetic.)

[1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Luke* xxiv. 15 As they communed together and reasoned (TINDALE, CRAWN, commened, *Rhem.* talked.) 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* iv. 4, lxxvii. 6.] 1671 *MILTON P. L.* II. 261 It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commun'd in silent walk. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* v. 523 As thus he communed with his soul apart. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 45 Walking backwards and forwards in the saloon, without a soul to commune with. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* IV. Wks. 467/2 The Man, Who, in this spirit, communes with the Forms Of nature. 1864 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* I. 213 Feasting with the great, communing with the literary. 1866 *TENNYSON Two Voices* 461 To commune with that barren voice. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* 168 On these hill-sides... Abraham walked and communed with God.

† 8. To administer the Holy Communion to; pass. to receive the Communion. *Obs.*

c. 1390 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 357 þat men shulen... oones þe 3eer be comuned of her propre preest. 1493 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 102/4 He said the masse and howselyd and comuned the peple. c. 1500 in *Maskeil Mon. Rit.* 184(6) 330 Every of thyne newe professed virgyns, muste... after masse be comuned and howselyd.

b. *intr.* To receive the Holy Communion, to communicate. (Common in U.S.)

1590 *O. OGLETHORP Submiss. & Faith* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. i. 189 In prohibiting that none should commune alone, in making the People whole Communers, or in suffering them to commune under both kinds. 1770 *E. WARD Brit. Hud.* 3 Those who... Turn'd all Religion into Spite, Would frequently at Church Commune, And rail against her when they'd done. 1828 *WEBSTER s.v. Communicate*, Instead of this, in America, at least in New-England, *commune* is generally or always used. 1851 *Mrs. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind.* 784 What! 'commune in both kinds'? In every kind—Wine, water, love, hope, truth, unlimited, Nothing kept back. 1866 *OLMSTED Slave States* 123 The slaves who habitually attend and commune in the Episcopal church.

**Communer**. [f. COMMUNE v. + -ER.]

† 1. *Obs.* form of COMMUNER, q. v.

† 2. A partaker with another or others; a sharer. c. 1400 *Thornston MS.* 213b. Communers of þat blyse. c. 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* xxiii. 29 We wold not have been comuners with yem.

3. One who partakes of the Lord's Supper.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 105 The Kyng... presenteth at his Supper to al us his comuners, bothe bread and wyne. 1550 [see COMMUNE 8 b].

4. One who communes or converses with another.

*rare.* In mod. Dicts.

5. A member or citizen of a commune (in reference to foreign countries). [F. *communier*.]

1886 *Science* (N. Y.) VIII. 593 The popular school is to be maintained by the *Gemeinde* or commune, and the communers have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees.

**Communeship**. [see -SHIP.] The position of being a commune.

1889 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 117/1 Mortau dates back... to days of feudal tenure from the Lords of Andelot; to newly-coined communeship in 1799.

† **Communia**: see COMMUNE *sb.* 1.

† **Communialty**. *Obs.* [f. med.L. *commūniālis* 'communis, generalis' (Du Cange) + -TY.] Community; fellowship.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* Notes 144/1 The divine communality of Pythagoras followers. 1664 — *Mystr. Iniq.* ix. 28 Good men upon Earth are all of one communality.

**Communicability** (*kə'mi:n-ikā'b-il-iti*). [f. COMMUNICABLE: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *communicabilité*.] = COMMUNICABLENESS.

a. 1638 *MEDR Apost. Later Times* 32 So must the honour and service which is given unto him have no communicability. 1775 *DE LOUX Eng. Const.* II. ix. The communicability of power. 1881 *W. B. CARPENTER* in *19th Cent.* Oct. 553 The communicability of tubercle by inoculation.

**Communicable** (*kə'mi:n-ikā'b-il*), *a.* Also 5 *comynycable*. [prob. a. F. *communicable*, on L. type \**communīcābil-is*, f. *communīcā-re* to COMMUNICATE: see -BLE.]



†1. Communicating, having communication with others, having inter-communication. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus is depnesse of water that maye neuer be stoppyd ne laued ne emptyd and is comynycable. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 177, I will see whether Thames River may be so perfected as Trade by a Water Carriage may be made communicable and Easy. 1610 *Ibid.* 187 Surveying the River Thames, and the Sharwell, to find if they might be made Navigable, and Communicable with the Severne and Avon.

†2. Pertaining in common. *Obs. rare.*  
a 1528 SKELTON *Prayer Holy Ghost* (R.), To the Father, and the Son, thou art communicable In vnitatie whiche is inseparable. [Cf. 1620 s. v. COMMUNICABLE.]

3. That may be communicated or imparted.  
1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ddviij. The goddis... have made all thynges communicable to men mortal, excepte immortalitie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 676 Properties of God, communicable to no creature. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 419 Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. l. 376 The power of attracting iron, etc., possessed by the loadstone, which is communicable to iron and steel. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 483 An animal poison... communicable from person to person.

b. Of information or the like; cf. COMMUNICATE v. 2.

1663 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. 91, I should do it (i. e. salute you) often, were the business of the House so... communicable as formerly. 1663 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 124 To none communicable in Earth or Heaven.

†c. Commonly applicable. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* II. 191 The Engine: This general Word, communicable to all Machins or Instruments, use... hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench Scare-fires therein.

†4. Suitable for communication; serving as a means of imparting information. *Obs. rare.*

1599 PUTTENHAM *Poesie* III. x. (Arb.) 173 The vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and communicable termes, not clerly or vncouth. 1643 *True Informer* 16 In some communicable language (either in French or Latin).

5. Communicative, ready to converse, affable.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ddvi, Be great with the greatest, and communicable with your inferiours. *Ibid.* Gvj, Communicable and conversant with many. 1557 NORTH *Guentara's Diall* Fr. 80 b/s Man... was a creature... sociable, communicable, and risible. 1632 *Celestina* vii. 91 This retiresse is no cure for your disease; you must be free and communicable. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiogr.* App. 120 The favourite topics of the communicable old man. 1879 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 285 Of a frank and communicable disposition.

**Communicableness**, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or faculty of being communicable.

1628 DOWNE *Serm.* vi. 53 Out of an Accommodation and Communicableness of himselfe to Man. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. lxi. 88 The antient Hebrew... Greek and Latine tongues had [the fortune]... to lose their general communicableness and vulgaritie, and to become only school and book languages. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 103 A communicableness of knowledge and ideas.

**Communicably** (kōmīnīkəbly), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a communicable manner; in the way of communication.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Waters Transient... which... are communicably imparted to it and to some other [cf. COMMUNICABLE a]. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v. 17, I am and feel myself... communicably theirs.

**Communicant** (kōmīnīkənt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *communicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *communicāre* to COMMUNICATE: so F. *communiquant*.]

A. sb.  
1. One who partakes of or receives the Holy Communion; one who communicates (see COMMUNICATE v. 6).

1528 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Communicantes kneelyng shoulde receyve the holye Communion. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 460 What the priest shall doe when there are no communicants. 1608 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 478, His body is offered, and ministered to the communicants. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* I. I. administered the Lord's supper to six or seven communicants. 1884 R. W. DALE *Manual Cong. Princ.* III. i. 124 The sacramental act... is completed when the communicants receive both the bread and the cup.

b. One who habitually communicates.  
1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 236 There are little less than 1500 Communicants in that Parish. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 The existing state of the communicant roll in the Anglican Churches.

†2. A member of a household (? or community).  
1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 In... most great market townes, there are... three hundred or foure hundred families or mansions, and two thousand communicants. (in country districts) we find not often above fortie or fiftie households, and two hundred communicants.

3. One who, or that which, communicates (in various sense-); e. g. a. one who imparts; b. one who imparts information, makes a communication; c. one who holds communion or converse.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 8 Communicants of special infused grace. 1847 GORTZ *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 64 The voice was the only communicant. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 21 June 6/8 Investigations undertaken by the Russian police at the suggestion of an anonymous communicant.

B. *adj.* (*rare*.)

1. Sharing, participating; having a part in common; + *Numbers communicant*: numbers having a common factor.

1557 RECORDS *Whetst.* Lijb, If the remainder, and the route in the quotiente, bee numbers communicante, divide

them so. 1598 BILSON *Gent. Christ's Ch.* 16 To be... communicant with him in his roiall dignitie. 1839-48 BAILLY *Festus* xix. 215 And nature make communicant of Heaven. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 115 Two communicant or overlapping Genera.

2. Having or furnishing communication.

1703 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1391 The Communicant branches of the Arteries.

3. Partaking of the Communion; being a communicant (see A. 1), in communion with the church.

1834 FOMBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 9 What will become of the poor who are now communicant with the Church? 1866 *Ch. Times* 10 Feb., Forty thousand English communicant Churchmen.

**Communicate** (kōmīnīkət'), *v.* Also 6 commynycat, commynycat, -ate, 7 communi-cat. Pa. pple. 6-7 communicate, -at. [f. L. *communicāt-* ppl. stem of *communicāre* to make common to many, share, impart, divide, f. *commun-* is common + -ic- formative of factitive verbs. The earlier Eng. spellings partly followed the variants of COMMON a.]

1. *trans.* To give to another as a partaker; to give a share of; to impart, confer, transmit (something intangible or abstract, as light, heat, motion, a quality, feeling, etc.). *Const. to.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 God, that... communicateth hys gudnes to al other. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 13 Hee communicateth vnto vs as much celestiall and heavenly light as is needefull. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 353 The Græcians... communicated their Language... into Asia. 1758 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 5 Eminentely qualified to receive or communicate pleasure. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. v. 437 The prisoners communicated to them the pestilence. 1868 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 5 Both moral and physical qualities are communicated by descent. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 125 It has a disagreeable odour which it communicates to the fingers.

2. *spec.* To impart (information, knowledge, or the like); to impart or convey the knowledge of, inform a person of, tell. *Const. to.* formerly with (the person informed); or *absol.*

1599 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 102 II. 2, I wold nut only commynycat thyngs unto you, wherin, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 340 He wolde... haue communicate this secrete to his owne contrey men. 1599 MORWYN *Evonym.* Pref., I will communicate it with the studious of Physick. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* II. 2, I... communicated vnto them that Gospel, which I preach. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 335 Doctrines... communicated down from hand to hand by Immemorial Tradition. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. 1*, The discovery he made and communicated with his friends. 1757 FOOTER *Author* 1, You may communicate; this Gentleman is a Friend. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 278 The result of his observations was communicated to Prof. Jameson.

b. To impart by way of information to a society, the readers of a journal, or the like; to make a 'communication'.

1864 [see COMMUNICATED]. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567, I should be glad to communicate some answer. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec., Mr. Scott communicated a paper 'On a collection of Hemiptera from Japan'.

3. To impart (as a share, portion, or specimen); to give, bestow (a material thing). ? *Obs.*

1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* vi. 6 Let him that is catechized... communicate to him that catechizeth him. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. 50 [I] did communicate one of the plants thereof vnto Clusius. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 107 Sometimes, Kings did... communicate their robes to be worn by their Favorites. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 2 If I would, they should tell us our Fortunes... We rid up and communicated our Hands to them [the Gipsies]. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 2 Obligated to bid adieu to what he communicates.

†b. To bestow as a name to be shared. *Obs. rare.*  
1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 554 So doth God himselfe... vouchsafe to communicate his Name with earthly Princes, terming them gods. 1604 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 103 Wisdom... a name peculiarly applied... to our most blessed Saviour... And therefore some godly men do more than dislike it as irreligious, that it should be communicated to any other.

4. To share, share in, partake of; to use, or enjoy, in common (with); to share with (either by receiving or bestowing). *arch.*

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 The sacramentes of the churche, and the... receyvinge of them, whiche holy christyans doth communicate. 1594 T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 166 Why do we communicate the holie Sacramentes with the Papistes? 1584 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 324 That the Queen of Scots should communicate the Crown with her Son. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejourns* III. I, Thousands, that communicate our loss. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Goodness* (Arb.) 202 Common benefites are to bee communicate with all. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* v. 214 That which man communicates with beast. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavell's Prince* 160 Hee writ that, being elected Emperour by the Senate, hee would willingly communicate it with him, and thereupon sent him the title of Caesar. 1890 W. WALLACE *Schopenhauer* 67 Nor was he the only acquaintance with whom Schopenhauer communicated some of his... means.

†b. *intr.* To have a common part, take part, partake, participate, share. a. *Const. with* (a person), *in*, rarely of (the thing). *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 309 Caesar the Dictator, of whom you beare the surname, and communicate in his fortunes. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 Sensual delights (wherein we wholly communicate with beasts). 1663 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 56 For him who communicated of the Emperours secrets. 1668 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 4. 118 We are... to communicate with them in all holy

offices. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 51 The absurdity of communicating in Heathen Rites.

b. *Const. with* (the thing).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 182 His brethren communicated with his fortune, being betrayed by the same disloyaltie of the Swissers. 1611 I. BIBLE *Philipp.* IV. 14 Yee have well done, that ye did communicate with my affliction. 1634 CANINE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 124 The worship of the English service book is unlawful to be communicated with.

6. To unite in the celebration or observance of the Lord's Supper; to partake of or receive the Holy Communion.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, Though there be none to communicate with the Priest... To communicate once in the year at the least. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 283 In Cyprians time all that did communicate at all, did communicate in both kinds. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 279 Every one who was baptized communicated daily. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 10 Attended but did not communicate at the mass. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 83 He certainly had scruples about communicating with the Church of England.

†b. *trans.* *Obs.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* 25/2 He communicated the mysteries of the blessed body of Christ. 1647 *Souldier's March* 10 Salvation 19 The army of King William... did give themselves to acknowledge their sins, prayer, and communicating the Lord's body. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 258 When he [Calvin] came first to Geneva, the Sacrament was communicated but thrice in the year.

7. To administer the Communion to.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 That al men should be communicate with bothe kindes. 1616 BRANT tr. *Scarp's Connc. Trunt* (1676) 321 Whether children ought to be communicated. 1855 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 73 Speaking of a married woman communicating herself at home. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms* 10 a. v. *Administration*, The Eastern Church communicates the faithful in both kinds.

†b. *intr.* To administer the Communion (to).

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 108 We command no Priest to communicate to the people in both kinds.

†8. *refl.* To put oneself into familiar relations; to hold or have intercourse or converse. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 33 He came downe as a meane betweene God and men... His his communicating himself made him to be called an Angell. 1644 HAYWOOD *Gunnath* IV. 173 Her own brother with whom she communicated herselfe as to a husband. 1699 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy H.* 45 Prayer, whereby to communicate himselfe to almighty God. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth*, He communicated himself through a very wide extent of acquaintance.

9. *intr.* To hold intercourse or converse; (now always) to impart, transmit, or exchange thought or information (by speech, writing, or signs); to make a communication. *Const. with.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 159 (R.) Even so the marchants... of our soveraigne lord... may... friendly bee vsed, and with your marchants and subjects suffered to communicate and to have intercourse of traffique. 1634 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 316 Sir Alexander Hume and I have very much conversation together... and, if you advise him to communicate freely with me, etc. 1850 PRESSCOTT *Perru* II. 298 He... put in at one of the Azores, where he remained until he could communicate with home. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. xxi, In dear words of human speech We two communicate no more. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 18 No means of communicating with others but by signs.

10. Of vessels, spaces, rooms, etc.: To open into each other by a common channel or aperture whereby the whole becomes as one space, etc.; to have communication or continuity of passage. Also said of the connecting channel or passage.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), A system of such canals, which all communicate with one another. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 128 James's Bay lies at the bottom... of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 95 One waste... pipe... to communicate with any drain. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 88 When several vessels... communicate together, the same conditions of equilibrium obtain as when fluids are contained in a single vessel. *Med.* Their apartments are separate, but they communicate by a door. A dressing-room communicating with this bedroom.

Hence Communicated ppl. a., Communicating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1599 BR. SCOT in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 30 The communicating, that is, the eating and drinking of the... blessed body and blood. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 288 The... main end of Marriage, is the communicating of all duties, both divine and human, each to other. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* Aa 4 b, The good Angels... are extremely communicating to us. 1664-5 BOYLE *in Waters Advt.*, The communicat. d writing is not pretended to be a full... History of Mineral Waters. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 677 The communicating artery of Willis, which comes from the internal carotid. 1884 *N. York Herald* 27 Oct. 2/2 Two large, communicating front Rooms.

†Communicate, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also -at. [ad. L. *communicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *communicāre*: see prec. and -ATE -.] = COMMUNICATED.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 226 The property of the manhood is communicate with the other nature. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 21 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to th: Plot together with other Places. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 308 The things of God... being only communicat by the revelation.

**Communication** (kōmīnīkəʃən), *n.* Also 4-5 co(m)mynycacion, -oun, 5 (kom-), 6 commyni-, ounication, etc. [a. OF. *co(m)munication*, ad. L. *communicātiō-em*, n. of action f. *communicāre* to COMMUNICATE.]

1. The action of communicating or imparting. Now rare of things material, exc. as the vehicles of information: *e.g.* of a letter, a paper to a society, an article to a magazine, etc.

138a Wyclif 2 *Cor.* ix. 13. Glorifyng God . . in symple-ness of comynycacioun into hem and into alle. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks 960/1 The lewde communicacyon of heresies. 1663 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 69 So was there amongst them a mutual communication of their commodities. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxi. (1739) 254 This Communication of the Holy Ghost to the Apostles. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 235 An apparent but not real communication of the disease. 1868a RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 102 The mercantile [power], presiding over circulation and communication of things. *Mod.* The communication of motion to a piece of mechanism, of heat to the body, etc.

2. *spec.* The imparting, conveying, or exchange of ideas, knowledge, information, etc. (whether by speech, writing, or signs).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. ix. (1695) 269 To make Words serviceable to the end of Communication. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) i. 68 Times of severe trial have been chosen for Divine communications. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 80 He had been . . in close communication with the French embassy on this subject. 1879a RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 33 The reward which rapidity of communication now ensures to discoveries that are profitable.

3. *concr.* That which is communicated, or in which facts are communicated; a piece of information; a written paper containing observations.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos Prol.* 3 Every man . . wyll vter his comynycacyon and maters in suche . . termes that fewe men shal vnderstonde them. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 29 Let no filthy communication procede out of youre mouthes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 11 Yee know the man, and his communication. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., Those who have been pleased to favour me with Communications. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 172 Mingled with his communications on such subjects are other communications of a very different . . kind. *Mod.* The Royal Society has agreed to print this communication. I have read your communication to the *Academy*. It was pleaded that the communication was privileged.

† 4. Interchange of speech, conversation, conference. *Obs.*

1468a Paston Lett. No. 452 II. 102 Thomas Edmonds fell in communication with old Debnam. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 6 The king . . hath had . . many assemblies and comynycacions with the King of Scotte for amytie, trefwes and peas to be had. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76b, She . . had comynycacyon with the serpent. 1588a N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* xv. 23 Evil communications corrupt good manners [so 1611; Gr. *οὐλοῖται*, Vulg. *colloquia*, Wyclif yuel spechis, TINDALE malicious speakings, CRANMER euel wordes, *Genev.* euel speakings; *Revised* 1881 has 'evil company'; the American Revisers prefer 'evil companionships'; see 5]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 283 In communication when mention hapned to be made of a certaine Bishop.

5. Converse, personal intercourse.

1598a BART *Adv.* B 628 Intercourse of merchandise . . communication for bying and selling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 429 Thou . . Best with thy self accompanied, seek'st not Social communication. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 152 They had little knowledge or communication one with another.

† b. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1793) I. 18, I have had communication with her three times. 1798 BURKE *St. Negro Code* Wks IX. 300 Any European Officer . . having unlawful communication with any woman Slave.

6. Access or means of access between two or more persons or places; the action or faculty of passing from one place to another; passage (between two places, vessels, or spaces).

1684a *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 151 The Turks had there a Considerable Garrison, which might Incommode the Communication between his Troops, and the Imperialists. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 96 The City of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and all other places within the usual lines of communication. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. i. 66 Even between distant parts of the same kingdom the communication was rare and difficult. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 116 Two vessels at different temperature in communication with each other. 1880 M. CARNEY *Own Times* III. xxxiv. 197 They had admirable means of communication by land and sea.

b. *concr.* A means of communicating; a channel, line of connexion, connecting passage or opening.

1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 118 There must be a communication with the passage . . whence the External Air comes immediately in. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 166 This lake is the communication between the Lakes Winnepeck and Bourbon, and Lake Superior. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1478 Lee's communications through South-Western Virginia . . have been cut by General Stoneman. 1879 LUSROCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 5 To protect our communications with India and Australia.

† 7. Common participation. *Obs.*

1622 T. FITZGERES. *Apol.* 55a, The cup, sayth he, which wee blesse, is it not a communication of the blood of our Lord? 1628 J. ROWLAND *Manjet's Theat. Ins.* 929 Authors describe it [hornet] to be in colour like a Wasp . . and in communication of labour like all other social winged Insects. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* in Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1845) I. 84 Admitting them [the Welsh] to a thorough communication of laws with the subjects of England. 1771 GOIDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 128 That all the subjects of Great Britain should enjoy a communication of privileges and advantages.

† 8. Congruity, affinity, quality in common. *rare.* 1654 *Tr. Scudery's Curia Polit.* 186 The coldness of the Climate hath some communication with their Nature.

† 9. The Holy Communion; its observance. *rare.* c 1650 *Women Saints* 131 If the communication of our

Lords bodie was there celebrated. 1679 CAVY *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 376 We admit them in the Church to a right of Communication to drink of the Cup of the Blood of Christ.

10. *Ahet.* (See *quots.*)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99b, Communication is then used when we debate with other, and aske questions as though we looked for an answer. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 865 (L.) Communication . . takes place when a speaker or writer assumes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments and discourse, saying *We*, instead of *I* or *Ye*.

11. *Freemasonry.* The name of the quarterly and half-yearly conferences or assemblies of the fraternity. (Used in the first Book of Constitutions, 1723.)

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Prince of Wales will be again nominated for the office of Grand Master of English Freemasons, at the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge on the 5th of December. 1888 *Constit. Free & Accepted Masons Rule* xi. 21 Four Grand Lodges shall be holden in London, for quarterly communication in each year.

12. *Comb.*, as communication-cord, a cord by which passengers in a railway train may communicate with the guard or driver; communication-valves, the valves in a steam-pipe which connects two boilers to an engine, for cutting off communication between either boiler and the engine (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1850).

**Communicative** (kōmīū'nikatīv), *a.* Also 5-lfe, comynycatyue. [*a. F. communicatif, -ive, f. L. communicāt-, see above and -IVE.*]

1. That has the quality or habit of communicating. In many applications.

† a. That has the quality of communicating or diffusing itself, diffusive. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* n. ix. (1495) 37 The Cherubyn haue comynycatyue cunningge, for the lyghte of wysdom that they receyue largely it streymth by them largely. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 The communicative doctrine of broper. 1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 31 A communicative mercy that perfumeth whole Kingdomes with blessings. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. iii. 28 An evil so communicative that it doth . . work like poison. 1729 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. vi. 155 True religion is naturally communicative.

† b. Open to familiar intercourse; sociable; not stiff or reserved. *Obs.*

1608 PATRICKERIE *tr. Gentillet* 313 A lover of the people, humane, kind, communicative, of easie access. 1673 *Rules of Civility* vi. 66 Reservedness is . . unwelcome to all Societies, when a hearty communicative man is useful and acceptable. 1753 M. JOHNSON in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 435. I . . received great civilities from his communicative courtesy. a 1792 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 The most accessible and communicative man alive.

† c. Of things: Sociable. *Obs.*

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 34 [Drunkness] is communicative, and requires the emulation of companions.

† d. Disposed to communicate or impart gifts, benefits, etc.; liberal, generous. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 218/1 As to the necessities of Life, he was liberal and communicative, ready to do good. 1728 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 5 Infinite Goodness is of so communicative a Nature, that it seems to delight in the conferring of Existence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* II. viii. § 3 These men are despisers of riches, and . . very communicative.

e. with *of*.

1628 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 187 Whose uprightness . . hath [like his owne] starre communicative of it selfe: dispersed the fairer beames into all places. a 1796 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1793) I. 437 He is communicative of his Gifts. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 332 Communicative of the good he owns.

† Ready to communicate information, etc.; free in conversation, open, talkative. (The usual current sense.)

1654 CROMWELL *SA.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), They became communicative. They told me, etc. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 184 That no less communicative then Judicious Antiquary. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 267 They were in a particular manner communicative to me. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. I was always of a communicative disposition, so I thought it a shame to keep so much knowledge to myself. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1861) 58 The lengthened anecdotes of the communicative Annette.

2. Suitable to communicate or convey information, etc. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) III. 147 It [a publication] would certainly be most communicative and effectual in Latin. 1825 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 561 Choosing apt, explicit, and communicative words.

† 3. Fitted for, or capable of, being communicated; communicable. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 142 Not as words communicative to some few present auditors, but blazed to the world. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 317 The Board's Readiness to Receive any thing from him Communicative to them. 1745 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 34 Subject to communicative Distempers, as scrophulous, or scorbutick . . Disorders.

† 4. Commonly or generally applicable. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 228 If the reason of this . . name, Angel, be equally collective, and communicative to the whole preaching ministry . . then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken.

5. Of or pertaining to communication.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1757) 137 The communicative duty which we owe to our brethren. 1720 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* i. § 2 (1737) II. 81 A Creature . . wholly destitute of heritance or social Principle. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 18-20 Introd., From the passive and recep-

tive to the active and communicative stage. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 1886/1 Establishing friendly and communicative relations with the people.

**Communicatively**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a communicative way; by way of communication.

a 1640 BR. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 131 Not originally . . of his owne; but communicatively. 1641 [see *prec.*, sense 4]. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 70 That the Government . . habitually resideth in the people, but is communicatively derived from them, unto the king. 1701 *Lect. on Proverbs* (MS. 6 Not only Essentially, but Communicatively Good. For, He is Good, and doth good. 1868 HOLME *Lux B. Goffrey* lii. 299 Lady Vyvian was not communicatively disposed.

**Communicativeness**, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.]

The quality of being communicative; see the adjective. Now, *esp.* Readiness to communicate information or tell what one knows or thinks.

1699 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* xi. 20 (T.) None of that communicativeness and charity among you, as is required. 1679 Medd's *Wks.*, *Author's Life* p. xxxviii, His communicativeness in ordinary Discourse. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 255 This excellent Communicativeness of the Divine Nature. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlv. 337 To come at all Mr. Lovelace's secrets, and even, from his careless communicativeness, at some of mine. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 217 The communicativeness of Hamlet, and his tendency to soliloquize.

**Communicator** (kōmīū'nikētōr), *a.* Also 7-our. [*a. L. communicātor, agent-sb. f. communicāre to COMMUNICATE: see -OR.*] One who or that which communicates.

1. In general sense.

1668 H. MORE *Def. Threefold Cabbala* iv. 115 The first communicatour of which Mystery. 1698 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 149 The Poem represents . . God as the willing infinite Communicator of Good. 1839 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. i. 176 The rope . . is a mere intermediate communicator of power to the distant machine. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 To impress the personality of the communicator upon the recipient.

2. *spec.* An apparatus for communicating; *esp.* a. that part of a telegraph instrument used in sending messages; b. a contrivance for communicating with the guard or driver of a railway train.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. S.* I. 274/1 The words. sent by the communicator are spelt, letter by letter, on the indicator. 1879 *Daily News* 30 July, Parliament imposed a penalty on the misuse of the communicator [in a railway train].

**Communicatory** (kōmīū'nikētōrī), *a.* [*ad. L. communicātōri-us, f. communicātor: see -OR.*]

Tending to the communication or imparting of anything. + *Communicatory letters* (*Ecccl. Hist.*): letters recommending to the communion of distant churches, or by which ancient churches communicated with each other.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 294 They writ letters to the churches, which were called letters communicatorie, or Communicatory letters. 1677 BAXTER *Lett. in Assem. Dodwell* 102 None should be received . . into the Communion of another Church, without due notice of his aptitude . . by the Certificates of the Church whence he came, called Communicatory Letters. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 298 In the Primitive Churches there were . . Communicatory Letters, by which the holy Bishops gave an account to each other of the State and Condition of their respective Churches. 1728 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlemwell* App. 9 He was neither to receive any to Communion on the communicatory Letters of Schismatics nor to give communicatory Letters to them. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Rem.* (1853) 231 The Patriarch elect did . . write letters communicatory to the Patriarch of Rome.

**Communing** (kōmīū'nīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.]

The action of the vb. COMMUNION, in various senses:

† a. Sharing, participating; b. Holding converse or communion; c. Communion, fellowship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25087 *Cont.* To haf wit santes communing. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plalter* vi. 1 Communynge of sacrament of þe autere. a 1400 *Crdo in Rel. Ant.* I. 38, I byleve in . . holy chirche general, the comunyng of hawles. a 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 130 Cowseylls and comunynge. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave & Creed* (W. de W.) A iij, I trowe in . . holy chirche unyversall, comunyng of sayntes. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 108 Mutual receipt and comunyng of them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ii, That Communing of Soul with Soul. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 334 His communings with his own heart.

**Communing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That communing, or is in communion.

1807 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 The Baptist Union . . consists of between 1,800 and 2,000 churches with their pastors, and a communing membership of over 200,000.

**Communion** (kōmīū'nīŋ, -yōn). Also 4-5 00(m)munyoun, 4-6-on(e), 6 communion. [*a. F. communion, or ad. L. communiō-em, mutual participation, fellowship, in Augustine 'church communion' and 'the communion of the holy altar'; f. communis COMMON. (With reference to the possibility that the latter was derived from com- + ūnus, cf. ūnio, -ōnem, oneness, UNION.)*]

1. Sharing or holding in common with others; participation; the condition of things so held, community, combination, union.

138a Wyclif *Eccles.* ix. 20 The comunyoun of deth wite thou [Vulg. *communione mortis acie*]. c 1350 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Yf thei be merchautes, dyvision of heritage is bettyr than comynion. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. i. iii. 46 They attribute . . hospitalite to the Brit-

tanes, communion of all things to the Normans. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 272 By Communion, the Apostle certainly intended a joint-Communion, or participating in common with others. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 150 In France there was no public credit, no communion of interests. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 52 Having no communion of nature with other things.

2. Fellowship, association in action or relations; mutual intercourse.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 b, The Communion is a fellowship or a coming together, rather latine than englishe. 1598 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 22 Contractes of proprietie are buying or selling . . . of communion, societie. 1611 BIBLE 2 Cor. vi. 14 What communion hath light with darkness? 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* xiv, My very chains and I grew friends, So much a long communion tends to make us what we are. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 8 The Latin franchise . . . placed its possessor in a state of subordinate communion with the Roman people.

b. Religious fellowship, spiritual intercourse.

c. 1600 HOOKER (J.), The angels . . . having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., In these latter our union and communion with God consists. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 582 It is in the Communion of the Sacrament, as it is in the Communion of Prayers. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 747 Divine Communion . . . must fill the void. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 9, 34 There may have been seasons when communion with God has become a consciousness of His indwelling. 1876 J. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. 15 Between man and God we are unwilling to use the familiar term 'intercourse', communion is the more reverent word, but it means the same thing.

c. Intimate personal converse, mental or ideal; communing. (In poetry or elevated prose.)

1800 WORDSW. *Poems on naming Places* iii, She who dwells with me, whom I have loved, With such communion, that no place on earth Can ever be a solitude to me. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 30 He lives with antiquity in the sweet communion of studious retirement. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 51 That health of body and soul which ever rewards a close communion with Nature.

† d. Action in partnership, common action.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), Men began publicly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by common on, and in publick manner. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 92 Our account of the war, as a war of communion . . . was a war of disaster and of little else.

3. The fellowship or mutual relation between members of the same church, or of bodies which recognize each other as branches of the Church Catholic (said to be 'in communion with' each other; members are also said to be 'in communion with' the church).

The phrase *communion of saints* has been used both in this and in sense 4: cf. COMMUNION *vbl.* sb.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 238 Contrition . . . restoreth . . . to the compaignye and communyon of hooly chyrche. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 817 The communion of sayntes. 1506 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b, The seconde [pointe] is, that there is communion of sayntes. 1607 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 411 The inhabitants in and about London in communion with the establish church. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 209 By this Word, Communion, we are to understand the mutual Love of Christians, and Conformity of their Manners. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 11 Churches planted by the Apostles, with whom it was in full communion. 1853 FRENCH *Less. Proverbs* 125 The communion of saints, their communion not with one another merely . . . but . . . their communion with Him, who is the friend of all good men. 1879 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success.* in *Ch. of Eng.* iii. 60 That the . . . ungodly Churchman should be still in outward communion with the Church.

† b. *Letter of communion*: a certificate of church membership. Cf. 8 and COMMUNICATORY LETTERS. 1607 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* xiii. 118 Whereas our Deare friend William Penn is Intended to pass over into Ireland this Meeting Desires William Garton and Josiah Garton to draw a letter of Communion and send it unto him.

4. An organic union of persons united by common religious faith and rites; a church or denomination; the organized body professing one faith.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 21 In this sense S. Hierome called S. Augustine a Bishop of his Communion: that is, of his Faith, of his Minde, of his Doctrine, of his Religion. 1573 R. BARNES *Wks.* 246 Wee beleue . . . that holy church is a communion or felowshyp of holy men. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1751) V. 134 That I have in my Army some of the Romish Communion, I do not deny. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Fazardo* II. 314 It is not allowable to kill or hate a Man of a different Communion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 570 The Scotch minister . . . according to the rules of his communion. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xl. i. 398 The clergy of their respective communions.

5. Of things: Community or association of functions, common relation.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 178 The comunyon betwyx them [i.e. body and soul] also to be of that sorte that they dysceasys of the one redunde to the othir. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 47 These parts are called Homogeneall . . . in respect of their Magnetical nature, and communion. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 90 The communion of Nerves and Vessels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 To discover the soul from the communion of the body. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 407 A certain amount of functional communion between the two sides, so that when one retina is stimulated both pupils contract.

6. Intercourse, communication.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (T.), The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians. 1698 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 19 No Intercourse or Communion with the superior or external Air. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv.* VOL. II.

Mundi iii. 95 Words . . . transported bodily out of the Greek into the Latin tongue after literary communion had begun.

7. Participation in the Christian sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, the sacrament itself as administered or observed, the Eucharist; in some phrases, as to take, deliver, receive the communion, it becomes more or less concrete. (Also *Holy Communion*, *communio sancti altaris*, Augustine.)

*Communion in one kind, in both kinds, half communion*, etc.: terms relating to the dispute whether the laity should receive one or both elements in the communion. *Close or strict, free or open communion*: among Baptists, a division on the question of admitting to the Lord's Table persons who have not received baptism in accordance with Baptist principles.

1382a WYCLIF i. Cor. x. 16 The cuppe of blessinge the which we blessen, wher it is not the comenyng [TIND. & CRANM. partakynge, *Genov.* & 1611 communion (*Revised* a.c.), *Rhem.* communication, *Vulg.* *communificatio*, *Gr.* *κοινωνία*] of Cristes blood? and the bread which we breken, wher it is not the delynge or part takynge [1388 the takynge, T. & Ca. partakynge, *Genov.* & 1611 communion (*Rev.* a.c.), *Rhem.* participation, *Vulg.* *participatio*, *Gr.* *κοινωνία*] of the body of the Lord? c. 1440 *Pronp. Par.* 89 Communione sacrament, *communio*. 1492 in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* (1888) XLV. 155 A pair of chalice of silver for the communion. c. 1500 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 327 Oon after an other . . . shall offer an host and wyne . . . for theyr communion. 1548 *Order of the Communion, Proclam.*, To come to this holy Sacrament and most blessed Communion . . . Rubr. 1 Before he shall minister the Communion. Rubr. 2 Disposed to be partakers of the Communion. Rubr. 3 Those that are minded to receive the holy Communion. Rubr. 9 The Priest shall deliver the Communion first to the Ministers. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 256 Whyte certeyne of the Christians were at the communion. 1577 B. GOSKE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 4 Wegoe . . . to our Parische Church, where we heare our Curate, and receive the blessed Communion. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 67 Unacquainted with the day of our Communion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 371 The half-communion is by the Council of Constance affirmed to be different from the institution of Christ. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 28 *Communion*. The Sacrament is so called, because of the Communion we therein hold with Christ and with each other. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. 15 Communion in both kinds was certainly usual at this time. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., At every Mass the celebrant is bound to communicate, because his communion is necessary for the completion of the sacrifice. The communion of the people is in no way essential, either to the integrity or lawfulness of the sacrifice. 1886 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 651 Particular Baptists . . . are subdivided into two sections on the question of free or strict communion . . . the 'strict' or 'close communionists' admitting to the Lord's Supper only those who have been baptized as adults.

† b. = *Communion Service*. Obs.

1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons*, Then shalbe song or sayed the Communion of the day. 1555 BALE in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 They mock the rehearsal of Gods commandments, and of the epistles and gospels in our Communion, and say, they are misplaced. 1575 in W. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 368 Y . . . Burgeses . . . shall yearly procure a communion or sermon to be made.

c. (See *quots.*)

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 42 While the Eucharist was being distributed to the people, the choir sang the whole or part of a psalm, called, from that circumstance, the 'communion'. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.*, *Communion*, the antiphon which the priest says after the ablutions, at the Epistle side of the altar. Formerly it used to be sung, while the people communicated: hence the name.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost exclusively referring to 7), as *communion bread*, *day*, *office*, *place*, *platter*, *service*, *Sunday*, *time*, *wine*, etc.; † *communion board*, a communion table (cf. BOARD sb. 6); *communion-cloth*, a cloth used at the celebration of the Communion, esp. a cloth for the communion table; see also *quot.* 1866; *communion-cup*, a cup used for the wine at the communion; a name preferred by the Puritans in England to *chalice*; *communion letter* = *letter of communion* (see 3 b.); *communion-rail*, the rail in front of the communion table in some churches, the altar-rail. Also COMMUNION TABLE.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 The Idoll of her prophane \*communion borde. a 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* IV. lxxxvi. 99 The religion of the church holds a stubborn Recusant at the table, at the Communion-board as far from her as a Recusant at the Pew. 1605 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Perswas.* (1607) 10 The order of Geneva touching their \*communion bread. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 An ore-worne \*Communion-cloth. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 353 Communion cloth or Houseling cloth is a white linen cloth spread over the rails at the time of the Communion, or is held for the Communicants by acolytes or other ministers. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 Their Chalices or \*Communion Cups (let them [the Parliamentarians] call them what they will). 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 14 A young Maid . . . had stole herself into the Congregation upon a \*Communion-day. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 135 He no \*Communion-Letters could pretend, Which mov'd the Angel Entrance to suspend. 1721 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* III. xxxi. 243 They thought it not convenient to have the Ten Commandments, the Epistles, and Gospels repeated in the \*Communion Office. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 572 The height of the pillars in the \*Communion-Place is 22 feet 6 inches. 1847 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. iii. 97 Knebt by the \*Communion-rails of Westbury Church. 1807 *Genll. Mag.* XCIV. II. 487 This part of the Ante-Communion Service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica*, The next day

was \*Communion Sunday. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Table haung at the \*Communion tyme a fayre white linnen clothe vpon it.

**Communionable**, a. rare. [see -ABLE.] Admitting of, or open to, communion.

1861 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 24 He [God] is . . . one with us, is communionable, and is open to a correspondence . . . likened to that of a father with his children.

**Communional** (k'p'mi'ni'nal), a. rare. [see -AL.] Of or belonging to communion; social.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 759 Communional sympathy—general bienveillance—public spirit.

**Communionist**. [f. COMMUNION + -IST.] a. One who partakes of the Communion, a communicant (rare). b. *Close, open, strict, free communionist*; one who adheres to close or open communion: see COMMUNION 7; c. *Fellow-communionist*: a member of the same communion.

1644 DURYE *Epist. Disc.* 41 Most of the scrupulosities of the non-communionists may be resolved thereby. 1806 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 24 The glorious victory over the strict communionists. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 303 Many of the children are communionists. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 711/2 The Old School Presbyterians of the North insist that their fellow communionists of the South should repudiate their errors. 1884 SPURGEON in *Chr. Commu.* 1 May 692/3 As compared with the bulk of English Baptists I am a strict communionist myself, as my Church fellowship is strictly of the baptised.

**Communion table**. [COMMUNION 7.] The table used in celebrating the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

In the Church of England, the application of the terms 'communion-table' and 'altar' respectively to the 'holy table' of the Prayer-book, depends more or less on the views held as to the nature of the Communion Office. See historical data under ALTAR 2 b.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 43 A carpint . . . for our communion table. 1606 DOWNE *Serm.* iv. 32 Consider then that to come to the Communion table is to take Orders: Every man should come to that altar as holy as the Priest for there he is a Priest. 1634 BREXTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 82 It was not to be accounted an altar, but the communion-table. 1641, 1660, 1742 [see ALTAR 2 b]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P 2 He has likewise . . . railed in the Communion-Table at his own Expence. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 61 Bishop Jewel says, that in St. Basil's days, Ann. 380, the Communion Table was of boards, and so placed that men might stand round it. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 341 He . . . talks of the 'communion-table' as if this were a correct or authorized term. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 There is a space left . . . for a communion table.

† **Communique**, v. Obs. rare. Forms: 5 *communique*, -yke, *commynque*. [a. F. *communiquer*, ad. L. *communīcare* to COMMUNICATE.] *intr.* = COMMUNICATE v. 9.

1475 CAXTON *Ysaie* 70 b, Hit behoueth for to commynque together by good policie. 1490 — *Encyclos* xvi. 61 Determined to commynque wyth them. c. 1500 *Melusine* 292 [They] commynked togidre of one thinge & of other.

**Communism** (k'p'mi'niz'm). [f. L. *commun-is* or F. *commun* COMMON + -ISM. In mod. F. *communisme*.]

1. A theory which advocates a state of society in which there should be no private ownership, all property being vested in the community and labour organized for the common benefit of all members; the professed principle being that each should work according to his capacity, and receive according to his wants.

I also conversed [in 1840] with some of the most advanced minds of the French metropolis, and there, in the company of some disciples of Babeuf, then called Equalitarians, I first pronounced the name of Communism, which has since . . . acquired that world-wide reputation (GOODWIN BARNBY in *The Apostle* No. 1. 1848).

1843 *New Age* 20 May 24 Works on Communism, Religious, Political, and Domestic. 1844 *The Movement* 25 Sept. 353 The journals . . . teem with criticisms and reports of Communists and Communism. 1848 FOSTER *Diary* 11 May in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 237, I learn that the great distinction between communism and socialism is that the latter believes in payment according to work done, and the former does not. 1851 J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 11 Communism starts from the thing, and is in essential antagonism to absolute property; Socialism starts from the person, and is in essential antagonism to human discord and rivalry. 1890 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Labour World* No. 11 col. 39 Communism means a self-supporting society distinguished by common labour, common property, and common means of intelligence and recreation.

2. Applied to any practice which carries out this theory in whole or part; e.g. that mentioned in Acts ii. 44 seq., as practised in the church of Jerusalem, or that prevailing in monastic communities. Also *transf.*

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 75 In these curious creatures communism prevails to its fullest extent, one for all and all for one. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 177 The communism, the vows of silence, the ceaseless struggle after a higher life amongst the Essenes. 1882 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 870 Communism seems to the new-born religious society but the proper social expression of its brotherhood.

c. Co-ownership of land.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 652 A village system, which . . . was a kind of simple communism. 1875 FOSTER *Gains* II. (ed. 2) 254 Communism or co-ownership appears to be an older institution than individual ownership.



3. Community of feeling; the spirit of a community. *rare*.

1870 *Daily News* 18 Nov., A tribunal where the natural bias of mercantile communism could not influence the judgment of those who had to decide the question.

¶ Sometimes improperly used for COMMUNALISM, and the spirit of the COMMUNE of Paris, in 1871.

1871 *Graphic* III. 563/2 The Hotel de Ville... is now a complete wreck... an everlasting reproach to Communism and its doctrines.

**Communist** (kəm'ynist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST: cf. *F. communiste*.]

1. An adherent of the theory of communism.

1841-2 [see 3]. 1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 The Communist... gives it [the Communion Table] a higher significance, by holding it as a type of that holy millennial communistic life. 1849 EBEN, ELLIOTT *Poet. Wks.* (1876) II. 202 What is a communist?—One who hath yearnings for equal division of unequal earnings: Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing to fork out his penny and pocket your shilling. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 121 The citizens, if not actually communists, are in spirit communistic. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The logical communists... bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

*transf. and fig.* 1844 EMERSON *Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 297 It [Destiny] may be styled... a terrible communist, reserving all profits to the community, without dividend to individuals. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. 126 The tendency of heat is towards equalisation; heat is par excellence the communist of our universe.

¶ 2. *erroneously*. A supporter of the Commune of Paris; a COMMUNARD.

(So constantly in English newspapers.)

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., The Communists mistake the times, they are not now in 1792. To-day Paris needs France, and cannot do without her.

3. *attrib. or adj.* Of the communists; communistic.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The London Communist Propaganda Society. 1848 *Oracle of Reason* 13 Aug. 280 Proclamation to the inhabitants of Cheltenham... Signed Goodwyn Barmby, Pontifarch of the Communist Church. 1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. vii. 246 The Communist doctrine of not paying a man in proportion to his work. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 119 The Communist party would then have tried conclusions with him [the President of the French Republic].

**Communistery**, -try. [*f.* prec. + -RY.] A communist habitation.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 134 Our supposed banquet is in a simple Communistery, in a commune of Syria. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 76 A dormitory and common rights in the most splendid communistery or phalanstery that has ever been imagined.

**Communistical** (kəm'ynist'ikl), *a.* [*f.* COMMUNIST + -IC; cf. *Hellenistic*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of communism; in accordance with communist principles.

1851 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 26 Communistic association, as opposed to Competition, can only... succeed... when society shall be Christianised. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 120 The communistic life of bees. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46 Communistic regulations respecting property and marriage.

¶ 2. Used as = COMMUNALISTIC.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Mr. John Lemoinne points out in the Débats the infinite mischief which the communistic agitation is effecting. 1873 *King of Arms* 18 Oct. 4 The excesses... of the Republican and Communistic factions.

**Communitical**, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Communitically** *adv.*, in a communistic (or *erron.* communistic) way.

1871 *Member for Paris* II. 46 Some new communitical era of guillotining. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 422 All property was held communitically.

**Communital**, *a. rare*. [*irreg. f.* COMMUNITY + -AL.] Of or relating to the community.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 5 Their whole system of communitical economy.

**Communitarian** (kəm'ynitē-riān). [*f.* COMMUNITY + -arian: cf. *unitarian*, etc.] A member of a community proposed to put into practice communistic or socialistic theories.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The Universal Communitarian Association. 1848 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 809 Your communitarians, or societarians of modern days who seem intent on fashioning a new moral world by getting rid of all individuality of feeling, etc. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 143 These mendacious rogues circulated a report that we communitarians were exterminated. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 46 The Ham Common communitarians found raw carrots and cold water unendurable when the snow lay thick upon the ground.

† **Communitation**. *Obs.* -o [*ad. L. communitiō-em, f. com- + munitiō-em fortifying*.] 'A fortifying or making strong on all parts' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Communitive**, *a. rare*. [*f.* COMMUNITY + -IVE.] Of or belonging to a community (communistic or socialistic).

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 That holy millennial communistic life. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 21 The communistic life seemed to me the perfection of political, social and domestic economy.

**Communitorium**. [*f.* COMMUNITY + -ORIUM.] The home of a (socialistic) community; a settlement on communistic principles.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 7 May, Transitional Dietary Rules, proposed for adoption at the Communitorium, Hanwell, Middlesex. *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 86 Every Communitorium and Communitary to be erected. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 50 A communitorium on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

**Community** (kəm'yniti). Forms: 4-5 *comunete, comynete, -unite, -unyte, -unete, cominite, 6 community, 6-7 -itie, 6- community*. [*a. OF. com(m)unet, com(m)unite*: -L. *communitat-em, f. commun-is* COMMON. ME. had two forms, the trisyllabic *comunete, comounit* (see COMMONTY), and the 4-syllabic *co(m)munite*, which remained in closer formal connexion with the original Latin type. The L. word was merely a noun of quality from *communis*, meaning 'fellowship, community of relations or feelings'; but in med.L. it was, like *universitas*, used concretely in the sense of 'a body of fellows or fellow-townsmen', 'universitas incolarum urbis vel oppidi', and this was its earlier use in English: see II.]

I. As a quality or state.

1. The quality of appertaining to or being held by all in common; joint or common ownership, tenure, liability, etc.; as in *community of goods*.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* I. viii. (1634) 51 By community of power, he is the author of them. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 123 The community of the mischief to all. 1644-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One allows plurality, or community of Wives. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 285 Anabaptists, that hold community of goods. 1673 *Lady's Calling* Pref. 1 To rescue the whole sex... from the community of the blame. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. iii. (1865) 257, I have a community of feeling with my countrymen about [Shakespeare's] Plays. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 314 It was a community of studies, and a community of skill. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (ed. 5) 392 A state whose strength lies in the community of interests and feelings among its members.

† b. Right of common. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 79 Every Neighbour claimeth community to feed his Cattel.

2. Common character; quality in common; commonness, agreement, identity. † *Nothing of community*: doing in common.

1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 18 Men, who ought even naturally to be united, by the community of their kind. 1644 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 21, I will first consider their Communities and then their Properties. Their Communities are Principally three. First they are all Round, etc. 1671 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* § 47 The Communities and Differences of the Contents of Vegetables. 1843 WORDSW. *Pref. Note to Excursion Wks.* 409/2 The points of community in their nature. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 154 The community of character which pervades them all. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 Community of method, like misery, makes men acquainted with strange bed-fellows.

3. Social intercourse; fellowship, communion.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* 1853: 196 While God reigneth by his Spirit in us, men have a certain community with God in this world. c 1610 *Women Saints* 182 There is no reason or law, that they should have any communite or fellowship with vs. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 63 Such gross Corruptions in a Church would force the most serious Believers to forsake the Community thereof. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* ix. (1865) 130 There can be no community between you and me; we are enemies.

4. Life in association with others; society, the social state.

1652 SHIRLEY *Brothers* iv. i. Confined To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not The fierce vexation of community. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 P. 1 [Marriage] is the foundation of community, and the chief band of society. 1880 HYDE CLARKE in *Nature* 203 The dog, either in community (commonly called wild) or in the domesticated state.

† 5. Commonness, ordinary occurrence. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 77 Seene but with such Eyes, As sicke and blunted with Communite, Afford no extraordinary Gaze, Such as is bent on Sunne-like Maieste. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 155 Happie's that sight the secret's things can spy, By seeming purblind to Communite. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The community of this fruit [the apple].

† b. Common character, vulgarity. *Obs.*

1605 *Bloudy Bk. Bij.* Under this title of honor... to maske his deedes of vice... and with the very sounde of Knight to bolster out the community of his ryots.

II. A body of individuals.

† 6. The body of those having common or equal rights or rank, as distinguished from the privileged classes; the body of commons; the commonality.

1375 BARROUR *Bruce* xx. 128 And all the lordis at thar war And als of the Comminite Maid hym manrent and fewte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 148 A gode comynete makes hom have gode heddis. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scott.* in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 247 Barrouns and nobilitie That dois oppres my pure communite. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

7. A body of people organized into a political, municipal, or social unity: a. A state or commonwealth.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Per is oon emperor and oon hede in a comunete. 1494 CAXTON *Chesse* 91 To prynces and them that goerne the thynges of the comunete. 1576 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 115 Certifying likewise that those with home bee had foughte were of other communities. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 68 The other Communities of this League bought their Liberties from several Bishops.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* I. l. 66 Europe was broken into many separate communities. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cautul* (1842) II. 27 It is probable the number of independent communities is still more considerable.

b. A body of men living in the same locality.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vii. xxii. § 7 No mortal man, or community of men, hath right of propriety in them. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P. 3 Those little Communities which we express by the word Neighbourhoods. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 63 Number of sacred hearths; each of which constituted a community or parish. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 During the Norman period London appears to have been a collection of small communities, manors, parishes, church-sokens, and guilds, held and governed in the usual way. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Many of the towns which, under the name of towns, are represented in this House, are really rural communities.

c. Often applied to those members of a civil community, who have certain circumstances of nativity, religion, or pursuit, common to them, but not shared by those among whom they live; as the British or Chinese community in a foreign city, the mercantile community everywhere, the Roman Catholic community in a Protestant city, etc., the Jewish community in London, familiarly known to its members as 'The Community'.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 50 The literary world is an immense community. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, The 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Exposing frauds which threatened the commercial community. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 The Dutch community of the reformed religion in London subscribed 9005 florins. 1888 AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* i. 2 One born and bred in the Jewish community. *Ibid.* v. 48 That section of the Community which attaches importance to the observation of the Mosaic and Rabbinical laws in various minute points. *Ibid.* vi. 60 The Community had come back in a body from country and seaside, in time for the impending religious festivals.

d. *The community*: the people of a country (or district) as a whole; the general body to which all alike belong, the public.

1769 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 2 The good of the community cannot require that any act should be made an offence which is not liable in some way or other to be detrimental to the community. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiii. Mercy to a criminal may be gross injustice to the community. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 26 Such men become... a burden to the community.

8. *spec.* A body of persons living together, and practising, more or less, community of goods.

a. A religious society, a monastic body.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Communities are of two kinds, ecclesiastic and laic: the first are either secular, as chapters of cathedral and collegiate churches, etc. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* i. A more inexpressible crime in the eyes of the Abbot and Community of Saint Mary's. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast.* (Ord. 1863) 119 To introduce some order into his community. 1879 HARRIS-GOULD *Germany* II. 152 It was impossible for the Ursulines to accept conditions which would have broken up their community life.

b. A socialistic or communistic society, such as those founded by Owen.

1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 264 Following, or advancing beyond the ideas of St. Simon, of Fourier, and of Owen, three communities have already been formed in Massachusetts. 1874 R. D. OWEN *Threading my Way* 255 New Harmony therefore is not now a community. 1890 *Spect.* 27 Sept., The Mormon community... is a community,—a successful attempt, that is, to organise industry on a grand scale.

9. *transf. and fig. a.* of gregarious animals.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 168 This frugal community are wisely employed in... collecting a copious stock of the most balmy treasures. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iv. 446 Creatures that in communities exist... The gilded summer flies.

† b. of things: A cluster, a combination. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapentyke* a C j b. The communitees of vlcres that last longe tyme that are uncurable. [Cf. Galen *Therap.* iv. iv, αὐτοῦτοι αἱ τὴν χρόνιον ἔλκυν.]

† 10. A common prostitute. *Obs.*

1606 SIR G. GOOSSEPH. i. iv. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 26 One of these painted communities, that are ravished with Coaches and upper hands.

**Communisation** (kəm'ynizē-shən). [*f.* COMMUNIZE: see -ATION.] The making of anything the public property of the community; communized condition.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Sept. 86 That state of communization, to the salvation of which I call all peoples. 1885 H. H. HYNDMAN in 1914 *Cent.*, I am as much in favour of nationalization and communization of land as you [H. George] are.

**Communize** (kəm'yniz), *v.* [*f. L. commun-is* COMMON + -IZE.] To make common; to make (land, capital, etc.) the property of the community.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/2 It is from the true Socialist point of view every bit as important to communize parks and pictures as railways and ploughs.

† **Communize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*a. F. communier*: -L. *communicare* to COMMUNICATE. But in early ME. *co(m)mun-y* was southern *f. commun-en* to COMMUNE; and the quot. in Palsgrave is under the heading 'I comen, je communique'.]

1530 PALSGR. 490/2 He hath communied his treasure to many, if a communied son treasour a plusieurs.

**Communtability** (kəm'ynitē-bi-liti). [*f. next + -ITY*] The quality of being commutable.

1794 J. HURTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 123 The commutability of those two things... light and heat. 1896 R. O.

LATHAM *Logic Lang.* (L.). When both are substantives the commutability of terms of this kind is complete.

**Commutable** (kōmiūtā'bl), *a.* [ad. L. *commutabilis* subject to change, changeable, *f. commutāre* to COMMUTE: see -BLE.] That may be commuted or exchanged; changeable exchangeable; convertible into a money value: see COMMUTE.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. xvii. (R.). Some things are pious and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable; such are voluntary fasts. 1794 J. HUTTON *Ph. os. Light, etc.* 37 To compare the commutable effects of heat in bodies. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 12 Estates held at fixed and commutable services. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 316 Offences not commutable by fine.

† **Commutable**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commutāre* ppl. stem of *commutāre*: see -ATE, and cf. *permutare*.] *intr.* To change.

a 1654 BRIME *Love-sick Court.* II. i. I still am thine and cannot commutate, I am as certain to thee as thy fate.

**Commutation** (kōmiūtā'shən), *s.* Also 6 co(m)-mutation. [a *F. commutation* (14th c. in Littré) -ation, ad. L. *commutātiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. commutāre* to COMMUTE: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of changing or altering; change, alteration, mutation. ? *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. v. Thys commutation shoulde be refused. 1598 ROY *Sat.*, O wofull chance: most infortunate, So suddenly makynge commutation. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* J. i. So great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 286/2 Such a scene of revolution and commutation.

b. with *of* and *object*.

1598 in STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 The commutation and alteration of those religious places. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 17 Commutation of them [words] where there seemeth any harshness.

† 2. The exchanging of one thing for another; exchange, barter. *Obs.*

1496 Act. 12 Hen. VII. c. 6 To buy, sell, and make the Commutations with the Wares. at their Pleasure. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589), 261 No commutation or trucke to be made by any of the petite marchants. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxix. (1668) 521 Friendship they say is a commutation of hearts. 1797 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.). The use of money, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 154 A state of Commutation and Traffic.

3. The putting of one thing instead of another; substitution, interchange.

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. (1633) 295 A kind of mutual commutation... whereby those concrete names God, and Man, when we speake of Christ doe take interchangeably one anothers roome. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* VII. (1852) 185 Regarding awards of punishment thus... there could plainly be no commutation of persons. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 255 The commutation is only from equal to equal.

4. *spec. a.* The substitution of one kind of payment for another; of a money payment instead of the performance of some obligation; of a single payment instead of a number of successive payments; *fig.* the performance of some act or observance instead of the discharge of a moral obligation, or by way of making up or compounding for an offence. *b. Law.* The substitution of a lesser punishment for a greater. (See COMMUTE *v.*)

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 10 By way of commutation... where instead of natural commodities the price of them might be taken. 1640-4 *London Pet.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 95 They have... decreed, That the commutation of Penance shall not be without the Bishop's privy. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 166 Henry... levied upon his vassals... a sum of money in lieu of their service; and this commutation, etc. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 147 A commutation of his own sentence from death to the galleys. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* I. 7 Fines which they had to pay in commutation of the service of keeping the frogs quiet by night. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 255/2 The Commutation of Tithes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 171 The commutation of those uncertain dues for a fixed sum paid annually to the Crown.

6. *concr.* The money or other price paid by way of commutation.

a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* XI. lxxix. (R.). This is his substitute, his commutation, or in his place. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 52 There must be a Commutation of Money paid by the separating Party to the other.

5. *Astron.* (See quot.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Commutation*, in astronomy. *Angle of commutation*, is the distance between the sun's true place seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* x. 203/2 (U. K. S.) The angle OSE is technically called the commutation.

6. *Electr.* The reversing or altering of the course of an electric current. (See COMMUTATOR.)

1876 FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 129 The closing, opening, or commutation of the current of a galvanic pile. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 368 Each clock makes its commutation, i. e. cuts off the line from the telegraph and connects it with the electro-magnet of the clock.

7. *Rhet.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABD *Techn. Dict.* *Commutation* (Rhet.), a figure of speech whereby a complete transposition of the words takes place; as 'I do not live that I may eat, but I eat that I may live'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *commutation money*, *system*; *Commutation Act*, an act for the com-

mutation of tithes in England, passed in 1836; also, formerly, that of 1784, imposing an additional window-tax in lieu of a partial remission of the duty on tea; *commutation road* (Ogilvie), a parish or county road, so called because a sum of money is now paid in commutation of the compulsory service of man and horse formerly exacted for the repair of the road from owners of horses; *commutation-ticket* (U. S.), a ticket issued by a railway company, etc., at a reduced rate, entitling the holder to travel over a given route a certain number of times or during a certain period; a season-ticket.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 436 This commutation-money... made a dearth of dutifull children. 1784 *Hist. of Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1784-5) 253/1 The act since known by the name of the Commutation-act. 1845 M. CULLOCH *Taxation* II. IV. (1852) 191 The Commutation Act will have to undergo... important modifications. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 55 The commutation system of the Church. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organ* 91 There is another action for commanding the stops... called the 'commutation pedal' movement. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 671 Ex-cursion and commutation tickets issued at special rates.

**Commutative** (kōmiūtā'tiv, kōmiūtē'tiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *commutāti-vus* (F. (14th c.) *commutatif*, -ive), *f. L. commutāre* ppl. stem of *commutāre* to COMMUTE: see -IVE.]

† 1. Pertaining to exchange or mutual dealings.

1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 8 Observing equality both in contracts and exchanges, which we call commutative. 1631 BR. WESSE *Quint.* (1637) 177 Actions commutative consist in mutual traffic and dealings betwixt man and man.

b. *Commutative justice*; = L. *commutativa justitia*, a term used by Aquinas and others as equivalent to Aristotle's τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἀναλλάγμασι διορθωτικὸν δικαίον, i. e. 'the justice which is corrective in transactions between man and man'. [From *commutatio*, which in the old Latin version of Aristotle's *Ethics* (c 1250) is put to represent the Gr. ἀναλλάγμα.]

1531 ELIOT *Gov.* III. i. Justice is... described in two kyndes or species. The one is named iustice distributive... the other is called commutative or by exchange, and of Aristotle it is named in Greeke *Diorthotica*, which is in englyshe correctiue. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bjb, In Lawe two kyndes of Iustice are the somme of the studie: Iustice Distributive, and Iustice Commutative. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Is there not a true coincidence between Commutative and distributive Justice, and arithmetical and geometrical proportion? 1609 SYMMER *Spir. Poet.* II. v. 38 Commutative Justice is that Common Equity, which should be practised in our civil Commerce. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 Commutative Justice, is the Justice of a Contractor; that is, a Performance of Covenant. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. vi. (1821) 369 We must not think to deal with God in the method of commutative justice, and to challenge eternal life as the just reward of our great merits. 1758 LD. MANSFIELD in BURROWS' *Rep.* I. 492 Upon the foot of commutative justice merely, there is no colour why the insurers should not pay the insured the whole, for they have received a premium for the whole risk. 1830 J. MARTINEAU *Sat. Authority Relig.* II. i. 159 A rule which made all banking business a breach of 'commutative justice'.

2. Relating to or involving substitution or interchange; as the *commutative principle* in arithmetic and algebra, i. e. the principle by which the order of terms or factors may be altered.

1858 B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* (ed. 2) I. xix. 601 If the two operations indicated by φ and ψ are performed successively on u one on the back of the other, let us assume the result to be the same whatever is the order in which they are performed: two such symbols of operation are said to be commutative, and to satisfy the law of commutation. 1876 T. HILL *True Order Studies* 42 The commutative principle of arithmetic may be shown by dividing six into three twos, etc.

3. *spec.* Relating to or involving the commutation of a payment or penalty.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* II. (1852) 32 Exceptions... founded on a commutative arrangement. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 46 Where every injury or crime had its commutative fine. 1871 T. J. CRAWFORD *Atom.* II. (1883) 21 Ἀντιἀντιπῶς... conveys more strongly the commutative sense than the simple word ἀντίπῶς.

**Commutatively** (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a commutative manner; in the way of exchange or compensation.

1688 SIR F. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 102 Be not... commutatively iniquous in the valuation of transgressions. 1693 R. L'ESTRANGE *Observer Defended* 3 Whereby we may commutatively encrease our fortunes and estates one by another, or by forraigne commerce.

**Commutator** (kōmiūtā'tor), [Agent-n. from L. *commutāre*.] He who or that which commutes or exchanges. *spec.* A contrivance in an electric machine or telegraph instrument for altering the direction or course of the electric current.

1839 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 253 A commutator might be easily arranged, for effecting the alternation. 1881 Q. Rev. 446 The commutator... used in all direct current machines... was invented in Italy in 1860.

**Commutatorial**, *a. rare.* Relating to exchange; = COMMUTATIVE 1.

1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius* II. 65 A certain equality... is to be regarded even in beneficial contracts; not a complete equality, as in commutatorial.

**Commute** (kōmiūt), *v.* [f. L. *commutā-re* to change altogether, alter wholly, to exchange, interchange, *f. com-* together, altogether + *mutāre* to change. On the analogy of words through Fr.: cf. *transmute*, COMMUTATE.]

1. *trans.* To give (one thing) in exchange for another, to change (*for* or *into*); to give and take (things) reciprocally, to exchange.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* IV. (1821) 268 May... exchange and commute... Moneys currant of England, into Moneys of this new Standard of Ireland. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 107 Hee commuted Estates. Hee tooke our Sinnes upon him, and gave us his Righteousnesse. a 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 309 They shall find what is gold worth, and may be quickly commuted into it, great plenty of good grain. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 144 He and the Beasts seem Natures to commute, They act like Reason, and he like the Brute.

b. To put (two things) each in place of the other, substitute for each other, interchange.

1667 DEWAY *Chr. Piety* (J.). This will commute our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones... for those uneasy and fruitless ones. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 107 To commute these terms in the translation of a Kantian Treatise, where subject and object... are accurately contradistinguished... is to convert light into darkness. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* VIII. 250 We cannot arbitrarily commute the Quantities.

c. To change for another, to alter.

1805 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. 28 All thoughts and occupations to commute. To change their air, their water, and their food. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies* Chr. 132 The law was... treated as in theory perpetual; not as ignominiously abrogated, but as legitimately commuted.

2. 'To buy off or ransom one obligation by another' (J.); to change an obligation, etc. into something lighter or more agreeable; to redeem or get off an obligation by a money payment. *Const. for, into, rarely with.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* III. 11 There is no... commuting the penance. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 His holiness... absolved many of their vows from Palestine, and commuted them into a journey into France. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. IV. (R.). He... thinks it unlawful to commute, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1835) I. 853 God will not suffer us to commute a duty, because all is his due. a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.). Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. 1753 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 206 We can't commute one Duty for another, because they are both alike required. 1768 HAN. MORE *Daniel* IV. 105 The false policy... which would commute our safety With God's eternal honour. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 247 Little sums paid... by women who wish to... commute a penance with a small present. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 542 The grant of men was commuted for a contribution in money.

3. To change (a punishment, or a sentence) *for* (to, into) another of less severity, or a fine (cf. 2).

1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 The late custom in some places of commuting whipping into money. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. x. 42 Others... had their deaths mercifully commuted by our magistrates into banishment. 1708 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* XLIV. § 1 (1872) V. 298 Forfeiture was sometimes commuted to a fine. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. III. viii. 469 The [capital] sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. 1844 LD. BRUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 The... feudal practice of commuting all punishments whatever for fines.

b. with altered construction.

1681 PRIDEAUX *Let.* (1875) 119 The Earl of Shaftesbury desires transportation, and would willingly commute banishment for his life. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. II. xi. 269 The pardon was refused, but a heavy fine commuted the offence.

4. To change (one kind of payment) *into* or *for* another; *esp.* to substitute a single payment for a number of payments, a fixed payment for an irregular or uncertain one, or a payment in money for one in kind (e. g. a tithe; cf. 2).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 3/1 The licence to wear hair powder will be commuted for a tax on powder itself. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. IV. (1852) 188 The quantity of corn payable as rent... on account of tithe that has been commuted. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 274 The legislature... might commute the average receipts of Irish landowners into a fixed rent charge and raise the tenants into proprietors. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep. Chanc. Div.* XXV. 689 She may commute into a capital sum... the benefit given to her... by way of annuity.

b. *absol. spec.* (U. S.) To purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

5. *intr.* To make up, compensate, compound *for*.

b. Of things: To serve as a substitute *for*. 1845 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 337 Built... by Margaret of Verona, a courtesan... and by this... [she] hoped to commute for her sins. 1663 WALTON *Angler* 156 Because I cut you short in that, I will commute for it, by telling you... a secret. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 378 Perhaps the shame and misery of this life may commute for hell. 1768 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 40 The Greeks enjoin confessions and penances... for the latter they are allowed to commute.

Hence *Commuted ppl. a.*, *Commuting ppl. sb.* 1649 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 309 A popish commuting of penance, corporal for spiritual. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i. They'll... tell all your Fornications, Bastardings, and Commutations in their Courts. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 671 Commuted payments for customary labour.

**Commuter** (kōmiūt-er), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who commutes. In U. S. the holder of a commutation-ticket; see COMMUTE 4 b.

1874 B. HARTE *Foot-hills, Guilds Signal*. Old commuters along the line. 1888 *Critic* (N. York) 6 Oct. 167, I myself perform that feat five or six times a week; and so does every commuter on the New York Central Railroad.

**Communal** (kōmīā-tīāl), *a.* Also 7 communal. [f. Co-, COM- + MUTUAL.] Mutual, reciprocal. (Chiefly poetic.)

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 170 Since lose our hearts, and Hymen did our hands unite communal. 1607 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Dial. Horace & Lydia* iv. My heart now set on fire is By young Calais; For whose communal flames, etc. 1795 POPE *Odys.* iv. 241. *Ibid.* xix. 223 In leagues of long communal friendship. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 375 The while a Sovereign and his Land Their troth communal plight.

*b.* *Anat.* Applied to the contiguous parts of two similar organs or structures.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 57/2 The external or communal surfaces of the serous membranes. *Ibid.* I. 730/1 The communal edges of the orbital processes.

Hence **Communitas**, communal condition.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* vi. lix, In fond commutuality of soul.

**Commy-** in many words, obs. f. COMM-, COMI-.

**Commy-**, -altie, obs. ff. COMMON, -ALTY, etc.

**Commy-**, obs. pa. pple. of COME *v.*

**Commynicate**, etc., obs. f. COMMUNICATE, etc.

**Commalte**, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

**Comnant**, obs. f. COVENANT.

1530 PALSGR. 307/1 Comnant, appoyntment, *commenant*.

**Comnaunte**, corrupt f. COMMUNITY.

**Comoclon**, -yon, obs. ff. COMMOTION.

**Comode**, -ite, obs. ff. COMMODE, COMMODITY.

**Comodrama**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κωμο- combining form of κωμω or κωμος (see COMEDY). Cf. *melodrama*.] A drama of comic character.

1793 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 185 Monodramas, comedramas, tragedramas, all sorts of dramas.

**Comody**, *Comedy*, -ie, obs. ff. COMEDY.

**Comography**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κωμω village, country town + -γραφία writing, description, f. γράφειν to write, describe.] (See quot.)

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 17 Condemn not this our Comographie or description of a country-town as too low and narrow a subject.

**Comoid** (kōmōid), *a.* [ad. Gr. \*κομοειδής, f. κωμω hair; see -OID.] Resembling a tress of hair.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 34 Linear, comoid, and undulate cirrus. 1834 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ii. 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'cirrus', or mare's tails. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Comon**, -age, -alty, etc., obs. ff. COMMON, etc.

**Comonaly**, obs. f. COMMONLY.

**Comophorous** (kōmōfōrōs), *a.* [f. Gr. κωμω the hair + -φορος -bearing.] Having or bearing hair. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

**Comorado**, obs. f. COMRADE, comrade.

**Comorancy**, etc., obs. ff. COMMORANCY, etc.

**Comorows**, obs. form of CUMBERS.

**Co-mortgagee**, -mourner, -ful: see Co-.

**Comorth(e)**, obs. form of COMORT.

**Comose** (kōmōs), *a.* [ad. L. *comōs*-us covered with hair, f. *coma*: see COMA 2.] Furnished with a COMA, *q.v.*; esp. of seeds: Downy or hairy.

1793 MARTYN *Language Bot.* s.v. *Coma*, A spike of flowers terminated by a coma is named comose. 1800 J. HULL *Elem. Bot.* I. 23 Comose, terminated by leaflets. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 (Tamarisk tribe) shrubby stems, comose seeds. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 329 In the Willow, the seed is said to be comose.

**Comot**, var. of COMMOTE *sb.*

**Comoune**, -owne, -te, obs. ff. COMMON, -TY.

**Comous** (kōmōs), *a.* [f. L. *com-a* + -OUS.] Hairy, downy; having a bunch of hair.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 250 Stalk...comous, with leaves like Ragwort. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 244 Tail...copiously comous.

**Comosant**, var. of COMPOSANT.

**Comp.** (kōmp). An abbreviation *a.* of COMPANY (cf. Co 3); *b.* (in Printers' phrase) of COMPOSITOR.

(In the latter, said to be originally for *companion*, i. e. member of a companionship of compositors; see COMPANIONSHIP, sense 3.)

1677 *Lond. Direct.* (1878), Edw. Brown and Comp. with Mr. Adrian, Broadstreet. 1728 *Kent's Direct.* Lond. 5 Adams, Nathaniel & Comp, Mercers Without, Ludgate.

1870 *Sportsman* 17 Dec. (Farmer), I stood before the world a journeyman comp. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/2 The 'comps' at the Propaganda set type in as many languages as those who are employed for our Bible Society.

**Compace**, obs. f. COMPASS.

**Compacience**, -ent, obs. ff. COMPATIENCE, -ENT.

**+ Compact**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Variant of COMPACT *v.*, prob. mainly phonetic, but perh. partly due to erroneous association with PACK *v.*]

1. = COMPACT *v.* 1; to pack together, combine.

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* i. in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 656 Children...mo then Northern winds. Of Cyrene sands in numbers can compact. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1605-7) i. 221 Th' Art of Man not onely can compact Features and formes that life and motion lack.

2. = COMPACT *v.* 2; to enter into a compact, league.

1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Decay* (1621) 496 Winter Storms with absent Stars compact, With th' angry Waters to conspire her wrack.

**Compact**, corrupt form of COMPACT *ppl. a.*

**Compacability**, *nonce-wd.* Capability of being packed close together.

1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 198 The infinite compactability of travellers and trunks.

**Compact** (kōmpækt), *sb.* 1 [cf. OF. *compact*, It. *compatto* (Florio), ad. L. *compactum* a compact, agreement, subst. use of pa. pple. of the vb. *compactisci* to covenant together, f. *com-* + *pacisci* to covenant, contract; see PACT. Not immediately connected in Eng. or Latin with the following words, though *pac-ere* and *pac-ere*, *pac-isci* were related farther back. Originally accented on second syllable (so 6 times out of 7 in Shaks.), but noted in Phillips 1696 as accented on the first.]

1. A covenant or contract made between two or more persons or parties; a mutual agreement or understanding; 'a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something' (J.). It is used without *a* in phrases, as *by, from, with compact*; also *to strike compact*.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 163 Therefore take this compact of a Truce. 1608 — *Ham.* i. i. 86 By a Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldrie. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 15 Christ's own compact solemnly made with his church. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 270 R. Any compacts, treaties or leagues, by vs or any of our progenitors heretofore had or made. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* ii. § 14. 27 No man...by his compact, obligeth himself to an impossibility. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 45 A compact is a promise proceeding from us, law is a command directed to us. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 212 To fulfil their part of the compact. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. He made a compact with the foul fiend.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 41 An Art, which without compact commandeth the powers of hell. 1728 WOLLASTON *Kelig. Nat.* vi. 135 A title to many things may be transferred by compact. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* III. L (1786) 114 The Meaning of Language is derived, not from Nature, but from Compact. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xxiii. 193 Has such an attribute come to it by compact?

2. *Family compact, social compact*: see FAMILY, SOCIAL. *General compact*: general accord, common consent.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 P. 15 Having extinguished in themselves the distinction of right and wrong...they deserved to be hunted down by the general compact. 1793 SOUTHEY *Non-descripts* i. If we act the governor, and break The social compact. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 195 Human souls, for social compact given. 1844 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 81 Unless there has been an actual violation of the existing social compact...a revolution is unjustifiable. 1848 G. BARNEY in *The Apostle* No. i. 8 The 4th claim for private property is the presumed formation of a social compact or convention of society, authorizing private possessional claim.

3. *In a bad sense*: Confederacy, plot, conspiracy. Obs.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 163 What is the course and drift of your compact? 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xi. 87 Albinus Friends he chargeth with Compact.

**+ Compact**, *sb.* 2 Obs. [subst. use of COMPACT *ppl. a.*] A compacted body, structure. *b.* A combination, composition. *c.* Conformation, build. *d.* Compact state, compaction.

1601 CORNWALLYSE *Ess.* xvii. This compact of the Elements must suffer a dissolution. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 100/1 Having...passed the principles of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and geography, with a general compact of Physics, they may descend in Mathematics. 1646 BUCK *Ri. A.* III. 148 He was of a mean or low compact, but without disproportion and unevenness. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 161 Their remarkably sedentary habits admitted of this close compact of society.

**Compact** (kōmpækt), *ppl. a.* 1 [ad. L. *compactus*, pa. pple. of *comping-ere* to put together closely, f. *com-* + *ping-ere* (root *pag-*) to make fast, fasten. Littre has the corresponding *F. compacte* of 16th c.]

1. *pa. pple.* Obs. or arch.

1. Compacted, knit, firmly put together.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. So well...compact by measure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 In whom all the body is compact and knyt by every ioynt. 1530 PALSGR. 490/2 This nagge is well compacte: *ce courtoult est bien troussé*. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 30 So excellently compact, and wrought together with Ligaments. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 108 A farre greater Empire...and better compact. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Cor. xiii. 11 Be compact together in holy Union.

2. *Packed closely together.*

1655 W. F. METEORS II. 21 When...vapors are gathered together...being very neere compact, and as it were hard tempered together. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tat.* *Introd.* If the audience be well compact, every one carries home a share.

3. *Made up by combination of parts; framed, composed of.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xxii. Honour to god...is compacte of these three thinges, feare, loue, and reuerence. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 182 Man...is compacte and made of xv substances. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 6 Man himselfe is compact of bodie and minde. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xciv. (1636) 176 Milke...is compact or made of three severall substances. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 5 If he compact of iarres, grow Musically. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 635 A wandering Fire compact of unctuous vapor. 1704 SWIFT *Openit. Spirit* Wks. 1768 I. 223 The style compact of insignificant words, incoherences, and repetitions. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 221 Napoleon...that great word, Compact of human breath in hate and dread And exultation. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 Towns compact, in about equal proportions, of...wooden houses and great...trees.

II. *adj.*

1. Closely packed or knit together. *a.* Having the component particles closely and firmly combined; dense, solid, firm; esp. of the texture or composition of material substances.

*Compact tissue*: the dense ivory-like outer layer of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Compact fracture* (of minerals): see quot. 1816. *Compact structure* (of rocks): see quot. 1885.

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xlv. (1495) 567 Yren is drye and colde and full harde and compacte. 1555 *Fardle Facious* i. ii. 29 The matter more compacte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* to Amongst al Mettals there is none more solide more compact then this is. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 209 Exercise. maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 2/1 Tho' Hail be a more compact congelation than Snow. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 93 A body so firm and compact as the Scots, easily resisted the impression of the cavalry. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 234 The internal surfaces...produced by splitting it are...continuous, when the fracture is said to be compact. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 11 The compact tissue (of bones). 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 25 A very dense blackish-brown compact peat. 1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* II. ii. § 4 ed. 2) 96 Cryptoclastic or compact, where the grains are too minute to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock.

*b.* Having the parts so arranged that the whole lies within relatively small compass, without straggling portions or members; neatly and tightly packed or arranged; not sprawling, scattered, or diffuse. So *compact order* or *arrangement*.

In *Entom.* applied to organs or bodies in which the parts are closely connected together, without incisions.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Spect.* 1851 2/8 How hazardous...it were in skirmish to change the compact order. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 351 Paris is compact; she has an enormous strength...and this strength is collected and condensed within a narrow compass. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii. Conducted from them (enemies) in the compactest order. 1844 STUART *Steam-Eng.* 164 Trevithick's Engine is the most compact. 1845 *Christ's Jnl.* 109 Beautifully neat and compact plants. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 651 The estate of the manor was generally compact...The lands of the small proprietors were, however, generally very scattered. *Mod.* Strap these overcoats and rugs into one compact parcel. Compact lobelias for bedding, and the straggling sort for window-boxes.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 374 The Humane Nature...hath a more fixed, strong, and compact memory of things past than the Brutes have. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 397 The first formation of a compact evangelical party. 1847 EMERSON *Rep. Men.* *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 369 A man: compact, instant, selfish, prudent. 1863 J. BROWN *Howa Subs.* ed. 3 5, I got my fixed compact idea of him. 1869 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success.* viii. (1879) 215 The compact organization, and more determined party effort. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. I. 109 Detached passages cannot counterbalance the effect of a whole, compact body of teaching. *Mod.* A compact majority.

*b.* Of language or style: Condensed, terse, pithy, close; not diffuse. Also said of the writer.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 255 A methode in writing and speaking compact in brevity. 1712 H. FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (J.). Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close and compact. 1780 COWPER *Tablet* 647 Pope. In verse well-disciplined, complete, compact. 1879 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 139 The best of Voltaire's tragedies, abounding in a just vehemence, compact, full of feeling.

**+ Compact**, *ppl. a.* 2 [ad. L. *compactus*, pa. pple. of *compactisci* to covenant together, form a compact.] Joined in compact, leagued.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xlviii. The cheefe of those you finde Were of his faction secretly compact. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 242 Thou pernicious woman Compact with her that's gone.

**Compact** (kōmpækt), *v.* 1 [f. COMPACT *a.*; or, through it, f. *compact-* ppl. stem of L. *comping-ere*, of which it has thus become the representative. In the present stem, of later appearance than the pa. pple. *compact*, which continued a true pple. (as in 'I have compact') after 1600; occas. the pa. t. also was made *compact*.]

1. *trans.* To join or knit (things) firmly and tightly together, or to each other; to combine closely into a whole; to consolidate by close conjunction.

1530 PALSGR. 490/2, I compacte a thing shorte together to make it stronge, *je trousser*. 1579 FULKE *Husking Parl.* 478 [They] can not be the body of Christe, except both be ioynded and coupled and compacted together in one breade. 1582 N. T. Rhem. *Coloss.* ii. 19 The whole body by joyntes and bandes being served and compacted. 1666 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 75 The Architraves were compacted to their Supporters by Tenons and Mortises. 1674 FLATMAN *Poems. Orpheus & E.* 19 My Lays compacted Thebes. 1709 STANHOVE *Paraphr.* IV. 240 The Ligaments, that should compact and keep them (Limbs) in their Functions. 1768 BOSWELL *Cervat* Pref. 18 After he has arranged, compacted and polished. 1879 CHR. ROSSSETTI *Sek & F.* 27 Those forces which...guide, compact, dissolve, the members of the material universe.

*b.* To press or pack together (component atoms or parts): to compress, condense, solidify.

1623 G. HERBERT *Temple, Virtue* iii. Sweet spring, full of sweet dayes and roses, A box where sweets compacted lie. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (J.). Now the bright sun compact the precious stone. 1807 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 293 To fill in mould firmly...and to compact it with the Rammer. 1875 URZ *Dict. Arts* III. 490 Causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in compacting the pulp into paper.



c. *transf.* and *fig.* of non-material things and persons.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* ii. xii. 147 For ordering and compacting them in one volume. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* ii. i. 4 Forty years of peace had compacted those two nations into one body. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6 Adjusting and compacting loose sentiments. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1 The military system completes and compacts what the national education has commenced.

2. To form or frame by close and tight combination or conjunction: to make up or compose.

1590-6 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 205 He compacted of wood, wyer, pante and paper, a Roode of . . . exquisite arte. 1580 *Hours Blessed Virg.* 99 With sinewes and w<sup>h</sup> bones Thou hast compact me. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 258 So modest, wittie, affable, had Nature her compact. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1714) i. 74 The Foundation of the Walls . . . compacted of Moor-stone and Lime. 1654 BRINLOWES *Theoph.* viii. vii. Who out of nothing all things did compact. 1879 E. W. Gosse in *Academy* 25 The light and shade that make biography amusing are compacted of partisanship and of malice.

b. *fig.*; also with *up*.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk. Wks.* 1087/2 He . . . hath in lesse then three lines, compacted up together such three abominable blasphemous heresies. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Their whole religion is compacted, and contrived for gaine.

† 3. *fig.* To confirm, give consistency to. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS *Learn.* i. iv. 362 Informe her full of my particular feare, And thereto adde such reasons of your owne, As may compact it more.

† **Compact**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *compact-er* 'faire un pacte', in med.L. *compactiare*, f. *compactum* COMPACT sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a compact.

1535 J. AS RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 They had confedered and compacted before our commyng that they shulde disclose nothing. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 225 (D.) Saturne . . . having so compacted with his brother Titan. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 53 Compacting with the Devill. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. i. § 5 Slaves could never have a Right to compact or consent.

2. *trans.* To plan by compact, conspire.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 47 If all the Engineers of mischief would have compacted the . . . Burning of London.

† An intermediate sense between COMPACT *v.* 1 and 2 = 'To join or associate by compact' appears in the following:

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* iii. 17 Some notorious varlets . . . being compact with such kind of people, as this present treatise manifesteth. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE [tr. *Hist. Justine* 101 b, These harlots . . . compact themselves confederates with the most dissolute persons.

**Compacted** (kɒmpæktɪd), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. COMPACT *v.* 1 + ED; or perh. formed, before the present tense was actually in use, as a more distinctly participial repr. of *L. compactus*: see COMPACT *ppl. a.* 1] Firmly and closely joined or pressed together; knit together, compactly made up or composed; condensed, consolidated, compact.

1598 YONG *Diana* 192 Reading these ill compacted lines. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 58 Well set and compacted legs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 113 The best compacted riches or pleasures, of these Asiaticall Empires. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 344 The Pores of the compacted and closest Bodies. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 252 Fire . . . in that condensed, compacted, fixed state has been deemed phlogiston. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 33 The horn of the rhinoceros, being . . . a mass of compacted hair-like fibres. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) ii. 116 Resolute, compacted, girt for the fight. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xxi. 576 Cowards who dared not stand before compacted Britons.

† **Compacted**, *ppl. a.* 2 [f. COMPACT *v.* 2; app. influenced in use by prec.] Formed or planned by compact.

1586 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 12 A compacted knavery of the Bohemians. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 25 Conjunctions . . . with the Devill in a compacted confederacy.

**Compactedly**, *adv. rare.* [f. COMPACTED *ppl. a.* 1 + -LY 2.] In a compacted manner; compactly.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 80 To be The smallest god's epitome, And so compactly expresse All Lovers pleasing Wretchedness. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 7 The Particles of Matter . . . compactly adhering with one another.

**Compactedness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compacted state or quality, compactness.

1622-6a HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1628) 203 Considering the compactedness thereof within it self. 1645 DUCAY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 33 Sticking together of parts, or compactedness being natural to density. 1743 CHEYNE (J.), *Atoms*, extremely compacted and hard; which compactedness, etc. 1873 J. MORLEY *Rousseau* ii. 230 The . . . close compactedness of the fabric of the relations that bind man to man.

**Compacter** 1: see COMPACTOR.

† **Compacter** 2, *Obs.* [f. COMPACT *v.* 2] One who is in 'compact', a confederate.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* iii. 4 Their complices . . . confederates . . . base-natured women and close compacters.

† **Compactable**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. (See quot.) 1623 COKKERAM, *Compactable*, to be joyned.

† **Compactable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. compactilis*, f. *compactus* COMPACT.] Having the character of being joined or put together.

1608 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* 1852 III. 204 Garlands . . . made up after all ways of art, compactile, suite, plectile.

**Compacting** (kɒmpæktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPACT *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. COMPACT.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 6b The body of man doth viter . . . so cunning a compacting together. 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. (1697) 258 The compacting of the Waters to such a degree that they were no longer fluid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) i. 181 The compacting and fitting together of a sentence.

**Compaction** 1 (kɒmpæktʃən), [a. OF. *compaction*, ad. *L. compaction-em*, n. of action f. *compingere*, *compact-*: see COMPACT *v.* 1] The action or process of making or becoming compact, or of compactly framing or fitting together; the state or condition of being so compacted, consolidation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. x. (1495) 37 Compaction and sadness of setes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Ther hard and dry Compaction. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. iii. (1877) i. 73 For uniformitie of building, orderlie compaction . . . the towne of Cambridge exceeded that of Oxford. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* i. (1816) 20 How comes the flint to be in such a state of hard dark compaction? 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 194 The possession of the Cape and Ceylon . . . was accounted . . . a compaction of the maritime dominion of Great Britain.

† **Compaction** 2, *Obs.* [a. OF. *compaction* (15th c. in Godef.), n. of action from *L. compacisci*, *compact-*] The making of a compact or agreement; an agreement made, a compact.

1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 353 His holy actions Be satisfactions Of false compactions. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* iii. (1540) 155 If a phisicion . . . bynde the paycent by compaction that he shall not vse that medicine any tyme after. 1538-9 *Instr. Hen. VIII. Visit. Monast.* (Hist. Repr. Edin. 1886) 15 Whether the master . . . doth make any compaction whereby any lucre may ensue to him.

**Compactly** (kɒmpæktli), *adv.* [f. COMPACT *a.* 1 + -LY 2.] In a compact manner; closely, densely; concisely, tersely.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 They know how and when to speake . . . soundly, pithily and compactly. 1696 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3196/4 Several Closes of Meadow . . . lying compactly together. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xix, A Gondola . . . built lightly, but compactly. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 421 The annuli, or rings . . . may be detected even in the most compactly formed Crustacea. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* iv. 349 A cloud of infantry, compactly mass'd.

**Compactness** (kɒmpæktɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compact quality or condition; closeness of component elements or parts, density, solidity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 57 By compactnesse or gravity it may acquire the lowest place, and become the center of the universe. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 51 The Degree of the compactness of Ice. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1859) II. 352 Giving order and compactness to the materials of our knowledge. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. 413 The phalanx . . . could no longer preserve . . . the compactness of its mass.

b. Of style: Terseness, pithiness.

1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 656 The compactness of his aphoristic sentences. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 349 Epigrammatic compactness of phrase.

**Compactor**, *-ter*, [agent-n. f. *L. compingere*, or COMPACT *v.* 1] One who compacts, frames, or puts together.

1593 LODGE *W. Longbeard* A b, The cursed brother, the occasion and compactor of his confusion. 1598 FLORIO, *Struttore*, a builder, a framer, a compactor. 1611 COTGR., *Affermissour*, a strengthner; compactor.

† **Compacture**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. compactura* a joining together, joint, f. stem *compact-*; see COMPACT *v.* 1 and -URE.] Manner of putting closely together; compact structure; compagination.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 24 A fayre Porticulis . . . to the gate directly did incline With comely compasse and compacture strong. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 62a, The excellent compacture of mans bodie. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Pasions* xxxv. 425 Extension, Compacture, Massinesse, Visibillity, and other the like sensible Properties. 1642 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 38 The materials, compacture, parts, are admirable.

**Compador** (s, var. of COMPADORER).

† **Compagage**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. compages* joining together, structure, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pangere*, *pactum* to fasten, fix. App. associated in sense with nouns in -age suffix, like *jointage*.]

1. = COMPAGES 2.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 The joynture and compage of the members. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 680 Lest . . . the whole compage and juncture of the body should be utterly dissolved. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrost. Chym.* 27 Fixed bodies of the Metalline compage of Steel.

b. Means of joining, connecting matter.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 A very valid and strong compage to the thing.

2. = COMPAGES 1.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. § 3 (1756) 58 The compage of all physical truths is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 239 Where the Body is a Compagage, or System of Organs, the Soul must be a System of Faculties.

**Compages** (kɒmpædʒɪz), [a. *L. compages* in same sense, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pangere* to fasten, fix: cf. COMPACT *ppl. a.* 1 and derivatives.]

1. A whole formed by the compaction or juncture of parts, a framework or system of conjoined parts, a complex structure.

1638 MEDR *Wks.* iii. 615 By *Mundus continens* I mean the Compages and frame of the Physical heaven and earth.

1824 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 209 In the body of man there

are several compages, or setts of parts . . . that systeme that serves for sence and local-motion . . . is commonly call'd the animal compages. 1740 WATLEY *Wks.* (1830) i. 290 The whole compages of body and spirit. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* 48 The compages of bones consists of four. 1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 308 A knowledge of the structure and compages of the human frame.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. x. 55, I now demand, Who This Man (Compages or Systeme of Men) is, or can be. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 269 There are three conspicuous Joynts . . . in the compages of the two abovesaid Prophecies. 1724 WATERLAND *Atham. Creed* xi. 158 The whole compages, or fabrick of the Christian faith. 1869-70 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 388 In every system or compages of forces.

2. The compaction or junction of parts into a whole; solid or firm structure, consistency (as a quality).

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. ix. 237 That universal coalition of particles out of which arises the Compages and consistence of every earthly Substance. 1676 COLE *Spiral Fibres* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 606 The compages of the parts was so loosened, that the two outward coats . . . were easily separated. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 330 They liquesfy the Compages of the Blood. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 34 It . . . thoroughly destroys the compages of the stone.

3. *Anat.* 'Same as Articulation and as Commissura' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

**Compaginatus** (kɒmpædʒɪnət), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. *L. compaginatus*, pa. pple. of *compaginā-re*: see next, and -ATE 2.] Compaginated, composed.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 333 This universe is of contrarious powers compaginatus.

**Compaginate** (kɒmpædʒɪneɪt), *v.* [f. late *L. compagināt-* ppl. stem of *compagināre* to join together, f. *compago*, *compagin-em* = *compag-es*: see COMPAGES.] *trans.* To join, knit, or fit firmly together; to connect, unite. *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* xiv. 198 The side-pieces which combine and compaginate the whole frame. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Pet. v. 10 The God of all grace . . . compaginate and perfect you, and your several Churches. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 497 Stones compaginated into the ever-growing walls of the one spiritual House of God.

**Compagination** (kɒmpædʒɪnɪʃən), [ad. *L. compaginātiō-em*, n. of action f. *compaginā-re*: see prec. and -TION.] The action of compaginating; a compaginated condition or structure.

1646 BRINSLEY *Araignment* 64 The word (*κατασκευασμός*) properly signifith Compagination, when the parts of a thing are aptly joyned together. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 49 The entire or broken compagination of the magnetically fabrick under it. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. § 3 (R.) The body of sin, a compagination of many parts and members. 1692 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 578 (R.) Concerning the unequal compagination of icy islands. 1843 W. NOBLE *Swedenborg's Heav. & Hell* (1851) 85 The nervous fibres, by compagination of which all the parts . . . are formed. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 824 The compagination of that miraculous structure, the human body.

**Compagnie**, *-paigny*, *obs. ff. COMPANY.*

**Compaignable**, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

**Compaigne**: see COMPAGNE.

**Compaignoun**, *-paignion*, *obs. ff. COMPANION.*

**Compair**, *obs. f. COMPARE.*

† **Compairand**, *Obs. Sc.* [cf. COMPARE *sb.* 1, and -AND.] Compeer, rival.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 159 This ilk bishop . . . In all Britane of sanctitude and fame Had no compairand.

† **Compame**, the reading in some Chaucer MSS., for which the Ellesmere and Hengwrt have *com pa me* in three words (others *com pame*, *compaine*, *combame*); explained by Dr. A. J. Ellis and Prof. Skeat as *com ba me* = 'come kiss me': see BA *v.* 1. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 523 As help me god, it wol nat be com pa me [*v.r.* *combame*]. I loue another, and elles I were to blame, Wel bet than thee.

† **Companable**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 *companabile*, *-pynabil*, *-pyn*, *-peyn*, *-paign*, 4-5 *-paysn*, 4-6 *-pln*, 4-7 *-pen*, 5 *-paignable*, *-penabyll*, *-penabull*, 6 *cumpynable*, *-abul*, *coumpynable*, 4-7 *companionable*. [a. OF. *cum-*, *compagnable*, *-aignable*, f. *compagnier* to COMPANY: see -BLE. Cf. the variant COMPANABLE.]

Sociable, friendly, companionable.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 56 *Companabile* til mannys kynde. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 4 *Companionable*, and reuerent was sche. 1386 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 *Compynable* among hem self [*inter se sociales*]. 1420 *Horn of K. Arthur* 110 in *Child Ballads* (1861) i. 21 Ther wyves hath ben merchandabull, And of ther ware compenabull. 1523 MORR *Edw. V.* in *Stow Annals* (1592) 717 Hee [Richard III] was . . . outwardly coumpynable where he inwardly hated. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. (1871) 13 Luyng toggydder in a cumpynabul lyfe. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 155 His gracious, and compenabile, and vertuous mind. 1611 COTGR., *Accompanable*, *companionable*, *sociable*.

Hence † **Companableness**, † **Companably** *adv.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 169 His wordes [full] of hearty companableness. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 333/4 To lyue . . . compaynably, contynently and humbly.

† **Companage**, *Obs.* Also 4 *-penage*, *-per-nage*. [a. OF. *companage*, *-penage* (in med.L. *compānāgium*, Pr. *companage*) = late *L. compānāgium*, f. *com-* together with + *pān-is* bread: see -AGE. The corrupt form *compernage* occurs also in med.L.]

*comperagium*: see Spelman.] Whatever is eaten along with bread as an accompaniment or relish, e.g. butter, cheese, meat, fish, fruit, salad; = *L. obsonium*, Sc. *kitchen*.

(It does not include drink, as wine, beer, milk.)

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden 1839) 240 Thah he zeve hem cates-dryt To hure comperage. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 19 Pese fewe litil fishes hat bei hadden to comperage. 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 They haueþ growel to potage And a leke is skyn [MS. a leke his kyn] to comperage [Caxton comperage]. 1679 *Blount Anc. Tenures* 153 Every two workmen had three Boon-loaves with Comperage allowed them.

† **Companation**. Obs. rare-1. [f. *L. com-* together *pān-is* read + *-ATION*.] In Eucharistic theory: The introduction or existence of Christ's body along with the bread after consecration; consecration.

1528 N. T. (Rhem.) i. Tim. vi. 20 note, Their Companation, Impanation, Circumpanation, to avoid the true Conversion in the Eucharist.

† **Compaine**, sb. Obs. rare. [a. F. *compain* (now a schoolboy word) 'chum', orig. nom. of *compagnon* COMPANION, q.v.] = COMPANION.

1643 *Horn & Robotham Gale Lang.* Unl. xlv. § 476 Some guide or compaine that knoweth well the way.

† **Compaine**, v. Obs. rare. In 4 sumpayne. [a. OF. *compaignier* (3rd sing. *compaignie*): late L. type *compiniare*, f. *compānium* company, f. *com-* together + *pānis* bread: cf. COMPANION.] intr. To associate with: = COMPANY v.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 286 þei [prestis] wil not dwelle wip hem . . . to cumpayne, and seie here masse. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccle. Biog.* (1853) II. 120 Comparing with divers merchants of the still-yard.

† **Companiable**, a. Obs. In 4 cumpaynable. [an OF. *cum-*, *compaignable*, *agnable*, with *my* for *gn* mouillé, which became simple *n* in the form COMPANABLE.] Sociable, friendly, companionable.

c 1366 *Coer de L.* 3835 Phelyp to hym was cumpaynable. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 109/1 Companyable, or felawble, or felawly, socialis. 1594 *Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1616) 128 That he might be companiable and ciuile. 1630 *Sanderson Serm.* II. 276 A man, who whilst he was master of his reason was quiet and companiable. 1793 *J. Williams Earl of Barrymore* 23 His companiable points had singular seduction. 1822 *Coleridge in Blackw. Mag.* XI. 12 Close behind him plashed and murmured the companiable stream.

Hence † **Companiablensness**.

1622-3 *BP. Hall Contempl. N. T.* iv. xv. (1634) 189 His retirednesse was for prayer; his companiablensse [ed. 1596 companableness] was for preaching. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 433/1 In all such encounters he [Falkland] had about him a strange cheerfulness and companiablensness.

**Companion** (*kōmpænyon*), sb. Forms: 3-4 compainoun, 4 -synoun, -aignoun, cumpayngnoun, 5 companyoun, 6 com-, cocompanyon, compaignon, Sc. panijon, 6- companion. [a. OF. *compaignon*, *-paignon* = Pr. *compagnó*, It. *compagnone*: late L. *compānion-em*, acc. of *compānio*, whence It. *compagno*, Pr. nom. *companh*. OF. nom. *compain*, *-paign*, *-pains*. The late L. word is a deriv. of *com-* together + *pān-is* bread (the formation as in *L. centūrio*, *libellio*, etc.); perh., as Diez thinks, after the pattern of Goth. *gahlaiba*, OHG. *galeipo* mess-mate, similarly f. *hlaid*, *leip*, bread. The pl. *compāniones*, and sb. of state *compānium* 'company' (cf. *L. contubernium*, *convivium*, etc.), occur in the Salic Law lxiii. § 1. in a MS. of c 800; in Romanic *compagn* (voc.) occurs in a gloss. of c 825: see Diez. (Besides these OF. had *compaignes* f.) company, *compaignes*, *compaignesse* f.) female companion, *compaignet*, *-ette*, dim., *compaignier* (m.) companion, and many derivatives.)

1. One who associates with or accompanies another; a mate; a fellow.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 552 To be is compainoun, wip him to wende aboute. 13... in *Rel. Ant.* II. 245 To Symon cumpayngnoun ic habbe y-3yve power of discipline. 1474 *Caxton Chess* 107 His loyal felowe and companyoun. 1534 *Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, My specyall frende and auncient compaignon. a 1535 *More On the Passion* Wks. 1311/2 One companion of the compaignie was a very false trayterous wretche. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 311 Throughout all Fraunce, sundrie compaignies went together robbing and spoyling the Countre, and they were called the Compaignies. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* i. 1. 72 Who is his companion now? He hath every month a new sworn brother. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 21 Arise my Knights o' th' Battell, I create you Companions to our person. 1653 *Walton Angler* 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth. 1730 *Pope Let. to Gay* Wks. 1737 VI. 186 Companions I have enough, friends few. 1863 *Ruskin Munera P.* (1880) 164, I passed not alone, but with a Companion.

b. An associate in a sharer or partaker of. *Companion-in-arms*: fellow-soldier.

1526-34 *Tindale Rev. i. g.* I hon youre brother and compayon in tribulacion [so 1611]. 1555 *Huloet*, Companion in warres, *siniatraties*. Companion to an act, *complices*. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Compagnon d'armes*, a companion or fellow in armes. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* II. ii. 1718/71 They that were once companions in sin. 1669 *Milton P. L.* i. 76 There the companions of his fall... He soon discerns. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 205 P. 4 The companions of his retreat. 1864 *Kingsley Rom. & Trut.* iii. (1875) 48 The 'thegns', who lived and died as their companions-in-arms.

† c. An associate at table or at the bottle; esp. in *boon* companion (F. *bon compaignon*, see *Boon* a.), formerly also † good companion, good fellow.

1566-1884 (*Bone, boone, boon* c.: see *Boon* a. 4). 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 730 At every table were . . . five or six gentlemen, of the best compaignons of the whole countrey. *Ibid.* 733 The Cardinall was a good companion, and a Chaplayne meete for suche a dallyng pastyme. 1653 (see 1).

† 2. One of two or more associated in some specific or legal relation: a colleague, partner, etc. Often, like 'partner', 'consort', applied to a wife. Obs.

1535 *Coverdale Malachi* ii. 14 Yet is she thyme owne compayon and maried wife. 1552 *Huloet*, Companion or fellow in office, *collega*. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 129 a. Adjudged before . . . sir Robert Danbye late chief justice of the common place, and his compaignons. 1590 *West Symbol.* i. § 26 The same societie is in the goods and thinges of all the compaignies. 1618 *Wither Motus* Wks. 1633 124, I have no meaning, whensoever I wed, That my companion shall become my head. 1622 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* iii. § 220 If two joynt tenants are in fee and one of them doth enfeof a stranger of the whole against the will of his companion. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 81 [Here] by the king's companion is meant his wife.

3. fig. of things. Often as a title of books of reference; a vade-mecum.

1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 2 b, In Trees, Planets, and Beastes . . . these dumbe compaignons. 1716 *E. HATTON* (i. l. e., Comes Commercii, or the Trader's Companion. 1859 *HALLIWELL & Wright Nares' Gloss.* Pref. 4 It is a necessary companion to the dramatic writers. 1882 *Pebody Eng. Journalism* xviii. 140 With no companion but a pocket compass.

† 4. As a term of familiarity or contempt. Cf. 'fellow'. (Cf. Ger. *geselle*, F. *petit compaignon*.)

1581 *RICH Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 172 This companion accused Gonsales upon his owne words unto the freendes of Agatha. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 132, I scorn you, scurvie Companion. a 1618 *RALEIGH Ess.* (J.), It gives boldness to every petty companion, to spread rumours to my defamation. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Col. loq.* 130 Thou jeering companion, how thou art still the same man, like thy self! 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* i. 7 Insolent companion! had I been here, I would have mittimus'd the rascal at once.

5. A member of an order of knighthood: originally a general term now indicating the lowest grade; as *Companion of the Bath* (C. B.), *Companion of the Star of India* (C. S. I.). (See COMMANDER 4.)

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 695 Eche beyng companion of others order: for the king wore the golden Fleece, & the Duke [of Burgundy] wore the Garter. 1725 *Stat. of the Bath* 4 This order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of Thirty five other Companions. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/1 [Bulletin of Jan. 2, 1815] The third class to be composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service by sea or land, who shall be styled companions of the said order.

6. Used to translate F. *compagnon* or Ger. *geselle*, journeyman. (Cf. *companionship*.)

1776 (see *COMPANIONSHIP*). 1864 *Kirk Chas. Bold* II. i. 446 Whether as apprentices, 'companions,' or masters, they were all members of a guild.

7. A person who lives with another in need of society, and who, though receiving remuneration, is treated rather as a friend and equal than as an inferior or servant. (Now usually of women.)

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxix, He now resides in quality of companion at a relation's house. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius* viii. 111 The proper aspect of the lady-companion. 1885 *Lancet Times* Rep. LIII. 5/2 Miss F. P. . . his late step-daughter's friend and companion.

8. A thing which matches or resembles another, e.g. one of a pair or set of pictures. (Cf. 9 b.)

1762-72 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 52 At Hamburg he began a companion to it. 1875 *FORTNUM Malmaison* xi. 106 A companion of a plate preserved in the Louvre.

9. attrib. and quasi-adj. a. of persons. *Companion cavalry*, the horse-guards in the Macedonian army (of *iraipoi*).

c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust* v. 92, I am Lucifer, And this is my companion-prince in hell. 1593 *Shaks. Rich.* II. i. iii. 93 Most mighty Liege, and my companion Peeres. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 78 Provided That none but I and my companion maid be suffer'd to come near him. 1856 *Grote Greece* II. xciii. XII. 221 The fierce onset of Alexander with the companion-cavalry.

b. of things. (Cf. sense 8.)

1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vi. vii, The first unhappiness—what a companion piece for the first love. 1850 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 342 The companion picture was the 'St. Elizabeth'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* ed. 2) I. 7 The companion Dialogues of the Lysis and Laches. 1885 *Lancet Times* 23 May 63/2 A companion volume.

10. Comb. as companion-like.

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 327 My Lord tooke him, to be his companion-like servant. *Ibid.* 341.

**Companion** (*kōmpænyon*), sb. 2 *Naut.* [cf. *Du. kompanje*, now usually *kampanje*, 'quarter-deck' (i.e. above the cabin in the old ships of the line), in Kilian (1598) *kompanghe*, Witsen (1671) *kompagne*, Dict. de Marine (1702) *kompagnie*, corresp. to OF. *compagne* 'chambre du majordome d'une galère' (Littré), It. *compagna*, more fully *chambre de la compagne*, *camera della compagna*, expl. by *Jal* as 'chambre aux vivres journaliers, cambuse' (see *CABOOSE*), from It. and med.L.

*compagna*, OCat. *companya* = COMPANAGE, *compāniticum*, 'vivres, provisions de bouche' (*Jal*).

The (*camera della*) *Compagna* was thus originally the pantry or store-room of provisions in the mediæval galley, found already in 14th c. Pantero-Pantera, *Armata Navale* (Rome 1613) iv. 45, describes it as 'la camera della Compagna, che serve come una dispensa, nella quale sta il vino, il companatico, cioè carne salata, il formaggio, l'oglio, l'aceto, i salum, e l'altre robbe simili'. *Jal*. The name has passed in Du. and Eng. to other structures erected on the deck. In Eng. corrupted by sailors into conformity with COMPANION (to which it is indeed related in origin.)

'The framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and decks below; a sort of wooden hood placed over the entrance or staircase of the master's cabin in small ships' (*Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*). Sometimes short for *companion-ladder*. -way (see b.).

1768 *FALCONER Shipwreck* ii. 243 Companion, binnacle, in floating wreck With compasses and glasses strew'd the deck. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* 1783 *Companion*, a sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair-case of the master's cabin in a merchant-ship. 1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Oct. 244 A very pretty companion, or round house [of steam yacht]. 1869 *LADY BARKER Station Life N. Zealand* i. 1874/3, I have been in the cuddy when a sea found its way down the companion. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The time-keeper, who sits at the head of the companion.

b. Comb. as companion-door, -hasp, -stairs; companion-hatch, -head, a wooden covering over the staircase to a cabin; companion-hatchway, an opening in the deck leading to a cabin; companion-ladder, a ladder leading from the deck to a cabin; also, 'the ladder by which the officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck'; companion-way, 'the staircase, porch, or berthing of the ladder-way to the cabin' (*Adm Smyth*).

1823 *SCORE-BY Jm. N. Whale Fishery* 43 We kept the 'companion-door' constantly closed. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* 1858 16 He had just laid his hand on the 'companion-hasp' to undo the door. *Ibid.* 17 The fearful wave swept her 'companion-head' cleanly off by the deck. 1836 *MARRYAT Misch. Easy* xxiv, Jack . . . put the porter on the 'companion hatch'. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Cat.* 72 The 'companion hatchway', for the convenience of the officers. 1830 *SCOTT Demond.* x. 363 The instant he got up the 'companion-ladder' he heard a splash in the water. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* i. 8 Mounting the 'companion stairs' 1840 *R. DANA Ref. Mast* xxxii, 'Sail ho!' shouted the captain down the 'companion-way to the passengers'.

**Companion** (*kōmpænyon*), v. [f. prec. sb. 1 Cf. F. *compagnonner* 'to accompany, associate, consort, be familiar' with' (*Cotgr.*.)]

† 1. trans. To make companion or fellow. Obs.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 30 Finde me to marrie me with Octavius Cæsar, and companion me with my Mistress. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* xlviii. (1831) 434 footnote, It seems to belong to the brave heart of every country . . . to companion itself with his war steed.

2. To go or be with as a companion; to accompany. *lit.* and *fig.*

1622 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War* i. iv. 14 The actions and words of Souldiers must thus be companioned with honor. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* 1811 II. i. 5 He bowed to the ground, and would have taken my hand . . . I did not like to be so companioned; I withdrew my hand. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iv. 137 Methinks 'twould be a guilt, a very guilt, Not to companion thee. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* II. iv. 57 His statue . . . still companions the winged lion on the opposing pillar of the piazzetta.

3. intr. To associate, consort, or keep company. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. HALL Whiteby* viii. 68 Many wondered that Mr. G. permitted his daughter to companion so much with such a girl. 1868 *G. GISSING Life's Norm.* III. 102 It needs a long time before the heart can companion only with memories.

**Companionability**. Companionableness. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/2 The fidelity and companionability of the dog.

**Companionable** (*kōmpænyonəb'l*), a. [f. COMPANION v. or sb. + *-ABLE*. The word has taken the place of the earlier COMPANABLE, *-IABLE*.]

1. Fitted for companionship; sociable; agreeable as a companion, pleasant in society or conversation. Said of persons, their dispositions, etc.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxxvi. 60 Man . . . was by Nature made a Creature companionable. *Ibid.* ii. xlix. 256 A Companionable Life. 1640 *WALTON Life Donne* (T.), His very words and looks . . . moulded them into a companionable sadness. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii (J.), He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. 1796 *WINDHAM Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 286 Some [dogs] were retained, for their companionable qualities. 1827 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxv, The insides contrived to be very companionable all the way.

2. Of things: Fitted to go with or match. *rare*.

1853 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 186 To have thrown in his benediction, ay, and his mite too, for a companionable symbol. 1879 *G. MEREDITH Egoist* i. xviii. 323 She had the . . . art of dressing to suit the season and the sky. To-day the art was ravishingly companionable with her sweetly-lighted face.

**Companionableness**. [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being companionable.

1671 *CLARENDON Dial. Tracts* (1727) 207 That companionableness in which the Alderman magnifies himself towards his children. a 1674 — *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiv. 433 He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great companionableness in his nature. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II. xi. 122. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 35 Wanting one wisely charm, The magic of companionableness.

**Companionably**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.<sup>2</sup>] In a companionable manner.

1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 289 Live companionably with my children. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. vi. He had been sitting with her... most companionably at home. 1855 BAILEY *Mythic*, A heaven wherein companionably to dwell.

**Companionage** (kəmpeɪnɪdʒ). [f. COMPANION sb. + -AGE. Cf. F. *compagnonnage*.]

1. Companionship. *rare*. 1866 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 135 We sat conversing and carousing in companionage.

2. The body of (Knight) Companions; a list or account of these. (After *peerage*, etc.)

1883 *Academy* 17 Mar. 1851 The last section of the work ('Debreit'), styled 'Companionage'. 1884 *Bookseller* 5 Apr. 1851 'Debreit' is not only a Peerage, it is a Baronetage, a Knighthood, and a Companionage.

† **Companionate**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.<sup>2</sup>] Companioned, accompanied.

1657 S. W. SCHIRM *Dispatch* 470 A rationally-companionate mind.

**Companioned** (kəmpeɪnɪd), *pp. a.* [f. COMPANION sb. + -ED.] Having, or accompanied by, a companion or companions.

1860 KEATS *Lamia* 357 Companion'd or alone. 1883 J. WILSON *Marg. Lyndsay* xlv. 111/1 Solitary night, and... companioned day. 1889 G. MEREDITH in *Salt Life* 7. *Thomson* 180 A more companioned life.

† **Companioness**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [see -ESS, and cf. OF. *compaignesse*.] A female companion. 1691 Ed. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 332 And so [Faith] is the Companioness or Play-fellow of Sophia, the Wisdom of God. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* III. 134 Baron Wildenhain had seduced and abandoned the companioness of his mother.

**Companionhood**. [f. COMPANION sb. + -HOOD.] = COMPANIONSHIP; esp. in sense 3.

1866 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvi. 260 The literary companionhood which surrounded the board of Maecenas. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount 196 Attitudinising*... creatures, like too many of the companionhood.

**Companionize** (kəmpeɪnɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To act as companion to.

1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec. 402 [Adv.] She would be willing... to converse with and companionize young people. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus* III. xii. 223 To travel around with a show... to companionize a two-headed nightingale.

**Companionless**, *a.* Without a companion. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1851) 82 Companionless, No dog attending, by no staff sustained, He stood. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii. There she sat and sewed... as companionless as a prisoner in his dungeon.

**Companionly** (kəmpeɪnɪli), *a.* *rare*. [see -LY.<sup>1</sup>: cf. *friendly*.] Like or befitting a companion. 1830 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 5/2 The last trace of the companionly feeling.

**Companionment** (kəmpeɪnɪmənt), *rare*. [f. COMPANION *v.* + -MENT.] The action of companioning; accompaniment.

1883 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 207 A strong Land Act, without the companionment of a strong Coercion Act.

**Companionry**. Chiefly *S. ? Obs.* [f. COMPANION sb. + -RY.] = COMPANIONSHIP.

1606 tr. *Rollock's 1 Thess.* 252 (Jam.) Companionry is wondrous good, I should do as others do. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. No. 147* (1862) I. 345, I beseech and obtest you... to make conscience of... needless companionry. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 239 Good fellowship and Bacchanalian companionry. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 16 The love of wine, which has the pretence of good companionry.

**Companionship** (kəmpeɪnɪʃɪp). [f. COMPANION sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The state or relation of being a companion; association of persons as companions; fellowship. (Also said of things.)

1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. (R.). As there is an exact companionship of power between my father and me; so there is a full consent of will. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 251 'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty Horse All of Companionship. — *Cor.* III. ii. 49 That it shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in Warre. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xiii. The desert, forest, cavern, breaker's foam, Were unto him companionship. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 59 So as to bring the red brick into terms of friendly companionship with the limestone ornaments. 1865 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 116 She may miss the cheerful companionship of... young ladies of her own age.

b. with *pl.*

1864 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconf.* 127 Amidst the felon companionships of the common jails. 1870 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Phil.* (1835) 169 To transfer to St. Peter the companionships and achievements of St. Paul. 1881 BIBLE (Amer. Revis.) I. Cor. xv. 33 Evil companionships corrupt good morals.

2. As *trans.* of Ger. *gesellschaft* (f. *compagnonage*): The state of being a journeyman.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* x. (1869) I. 127 He must... serve five years more as a journeyman. During this latter term he is called the companion of his master, and the term itself is called his companionship.

3. A body of companions; *spec.* in *Printing*, a company of compositors working together under the management of a 'clicker', elected by themselves.

1884 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiii. 48 In companionships no man should be suffered to hold too large a taking of copy. 1885 *Reader* 19 Aug. 199 The sponge fishery... is chiefly carried on by companionships of from twenty to thirty boats, for mutual support and protection. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr.

489 The manuscript is given to a number of men who are arranged in a group, which is called a 'companionship', and these are, or ought to be, occupied continuously on the book till it is done.

4. The dignity of a Companion in an order of knighthood.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Jan. Five Companionships are also distributed. 1879 *Queen's Regul. in Navy List* July (1882) 486/2 The buckle of the Companionship of the Bath.

**Company** (kəmpeɪni), *sb.* Forms: 3 *compaignie*, 3-5 *compayni(e)*, *-paigny(e)*, *-le*, 4 *compaignie*, *-peynye*, *-le*, *-payne*, 6 *compaigny*, *-pani*, (5) *compaigny*, *-pony*, 6 *penie*, *-pene*, 4-*company*; also 4 *compaignye*, *-paynye*, *-peny*, 4-5 *cumpayni(e)*, 5 *cumpayne*, 6 *-paigny*, *-pane*. [a. OF. *compaignie*, *compaignie*, *-paignie*, *-paignie*, in Afr. *compaignie* (Britton), = Fr. *compagnie*, Cat. *compaynia*, Sp. *compañia*, Pg. *companhia*, It. *compagnia*, a Romanic formation in -la on stem *compagn-*: see COMPANION. OF. had also *compaignie*, *compaignie*, *compaignie* (—Rom. type *compagnia*, *compagnia*), which is app. represented by *compaigny* in sense 8.]

1. Companionship, fellowship, society; † also *transf.* of things. In *company*: in the society of others, amidst other people, as opposed to *alone*; † also, altogether, in all (*obs.*).

c. 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. (1872) 31 Deseu(e)rd of þo compaignie of gode and of alle his angles. 1340 HAMROLE *Pr. Conc.* 684 In whas company þai sal ay duelle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 72 To take His compaigny. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xiv. (Roxb.) 312 My sone... be wele ware of womans company. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 372 Yet before we come there, we shall not be three hundredth in company. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 54 Most glad of your company. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xv. § 2 (1660) 111/2 That we may be rid of both your companies at once. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 77, I was often in company with a Couple of charming Women. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Abel Heron* II. i. a His desire for his sister's company. 1882 J. PARKER *Apoc. Life* I. 85, I thank God I can walk out in company!

*fig.* a 1639 WOTTON *Rules of Arch.* (1676) 9 Dorique pillar... known by his place when he is in company, and by the peculiar Ornament of his Frize... when he is alone.

b. Phrases. To bear, † do, † hold, keep (a person) company: to give a person one's company; to accompany. To part († lose) company (with): to cease to be companions, or a companion of. For company: for company's sake.

c. 1300 *Beket* 900 If eni so wod were, That Seint Thomas consailede and compaignye bere. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Scho bare him company. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 347 This which thou me dost for compaignie. c. 1385 — L. G. W. 1404 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Dide hym al honour & compaignye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 415/3 Anthonye whyche wrote hys lyl and helde hym compaignye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. vii. These greyhounds shal kepe you company. 1509 *Land. Gas.* No. 452/1 The Angles and Sunderland lost company with us. 1700 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* VII. (1840) 116 If gold... did not... cause us to part companies. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 34 The little wife would weep for company. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildroutian* 72 It is her place to keep me company. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* in *Crit. Misc.* III. 171 Our instructor parts company from us too soon.

d. To keep company (with): to associate with, frequent the society of; esp. (*ulgar* and *dial.*) to associate as lovers or as a lover, to 'court'.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 730 To drinke and make good cheere, and keepe company with them. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 72 The Gentleman is of no hauning, hee kepe compaignie with the wilde Prince. 1611 BIBLE I. Cor. v. 11. 1715-25 W. BOOME *Odyssey* (J. s. v. *Keep*), She could not approve of a young woman keeping company with men, without the permission of father or mother. 1865 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* VII. I offered to your sister to keep company, and to be asked in church. 1865 SALA *Twice round Clock* 112 The young women with whom I have (to adopt the term current in domestic service) 'kept company'. 1873 TRISTRAM *Mood* xiii. 236 The oleanders and the water always keeping company, and preserving each other.

e. Proverbial expressions, as *His room is better than his company*, *Two's company, three's none*, *Company in distress makes trouble less*.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619-20 II. 234 We would rather have his room than his company. 1732 BRERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 113 We had rather have their Room than their Company. 1732 T. FULLER *Gnomol.* (Hazl.) Two is company, but three is none. 1880 MRS. FARR *Adam & Eve* ix. 124 'Two's company and three's trumpery, my dear'.

† 2. Sexual connexion. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1453 Noght wol I knowe the compaignye of man. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 3 Thamar that had company with her husbandes fader. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 56 He hadde no bodily compaignye wyth hyr. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* VII. xxxiv. The female... ceaseth... to admit the compaignie of the male.

3. *concr.* A number of individuals assembled or associated together; an assemblage, party, or band; esp. one of retainers or followers; a retinue or train; also, of beasts or birds.

c. 1250 *Lives Saints* (1887) 88 þe compaignye þat... to hire cam. a 1300 K. Horn 879 Horn and his compaignye Gunne after hem. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 3992 (Fairf.) Of folke if compaignys comis with me. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prok.* 24 Well nine and twentie in a compaignie Of sondry folk. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 111 The lusty compaignie Of foules by the morwe

singe. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. *Prayer* 2 The glorious company of the Apostles. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* I. 9 A company of horses in Pharaohs chariots. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 99 A compaignie of above thirthe the most eminent among them [Lawyers]. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 158 It [Turbot] appears to wander... in small companies. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Allford* I. ii. 37 The company in the inside [of the coach]... being tolerably quiet.

† b. An assemblage, collection, or multitude of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1866) 27 It putteth out a great company of small rootes. 1603 T. HUTTON *Reason for Refusal* 41 An infinite company of the like instances might be given. 1661 BURTON *Anal. Med.* II. iii. vii. (1651) 359 Cotys... that brake a company of fine glasses presented to him. 1677 HALE *Frim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 203 The infinite company of Islands lying between the Continent of China and Nova Guinea.

† c. Formerly *great company*, and the like, were used in the sense of 'a great number': cf. colloquial 'great lot'. *Obs.*

c. 1275 *Prov. Alfred* xxxiv. 709 in O. E. Misc. 138 Pura his lore and genteleri, he amendit huge compaignie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 370 Gret compaignye of hey men... were þo in Scotlande. c. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 160 Scho... saw com gret compaignye Of fair maidens.

4. *collect.* Persons casually or temporarily brought into local association, travelling companion ship, etc. More loosely, with the notion of companion-ship obscured, 'People such as prevent solitude or privacy'; and so applicable to a single person. *Obs. exc.* as referred to 5.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 12 Hamward I rede we hye... Because of Company þat will wende in oure waye. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 168 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 186, 82, I was my selue, & company had non. 1548 BOORDE *Dytary* xxxii. (1870) 294 Where there is great resorte of company... in churche, in seskyons, and market-places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 26 But soft, Company is coming here. [*Enter Vincentio*]. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 18 Company coming in, they made off, and left the dead man behind on Blackheath. 1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 76 Its [Hampstead's] nearness to London brings so many loose Women... that modest Company are asham'd to appear here. *Mod.* I hoped we should be private here, but I find we have company.

b. The person or persons with whom one voluntarily or habitually associates; companions or associates collectively, esp. with reference to their character; in various phrases, as *To know a man by his company*, *to keep good or bad company*, *to be addicted to low company*, etc.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 312 As a man is, so is his company. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxiii. 162 You shall know the Person by his Company. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 152 Unfortunate in the choice of his political company.

*fig.* 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* xxiii. Houses are built by rule, and common-wealths... Who lives by rule then, keeps good compaignie.

c. *Good company, bad company.* and the like, are said of one or more persons; with reference to their companionable qualities; also *fig.* of things.

1637 Sir H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 8 Drink, which made them fitter company for the Divell, then for a Christian. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 2 Good company makes the way seem shorter. *Ibid.* 46 At Trout-Hal... there is usually an Angler that proves good company. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 36 Now, such stuff [Greek and Latin] being out of fashion, is esteemed but very bad company. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 P. 1 He is very pleasant Company. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 47 No company is better than bad company. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 3 Dante was very bad company, and was never invited to dinner. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xl. 261 He [the dog] was now my constant company.

5. A gathering of people for social intercourse or entertainment; a social party; a circle. Formerly a reunion or assembly of more public character.

[c. 1325 *Kindh. Jesu* 1727 in O. E. Leg. (Horstn. 1875). Win bigan to failli To þat ilke compaygnie.] 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 Another of the company that shall be nameless. 1665 BOVEL *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 328 As welcome as she is unto the best Companies. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 103 Drank to her ladyship's health... which made the company laugh. 1774 CHESTERF. *Let. I.* Advt. 14 He presumed his Son might thereby be domesticated in the best foreign companies. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 219 Talked of... in public companies at... Berlin. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C. I.* 1, I can add little or nothing to the pleasure of any company.

b. (without a or *pl.*) Guests collectively; one or more persons invited or entertained.

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 45 My company stay my coming. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. 2 They had more company than wine. 1732 BRERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 34 Company came in, which put an end to our conversation. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 10 June, Hector had company in his house. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 97, I see some more company arriving.

c. *Society. arch.* (*attrib.*: see 10.)

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 37 Ignorance is suche an impediment in man... it maketh him unfit for good compaignie. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 To put on better Apparel when he appears in Company. a 1700 DRYDEN *J.* Conversation with the best company of both sexes. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (ed. 4) I. i. 26 To let them see Company. 1806 J. J. BRERSTOD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. Concl., The practice of 'going into company' as the phrase is.

d. In the phrase *To transgress*, etc., in *good company* there is association of senses 4 and 5.

1817 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. Though it was a disgrace for ladies to be seen drunk, yet it was none to be a little intoxicated



in good company. 1808 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* i. 6 In this respect at least Claverhouse sinned in good company. 1808 R. P. LAURIE in *Times* 17 Aug. 8/6 If I am wrong, I have erred in very good company.

**C.** A body of persons combined or incorporated for some common object, or for the joint execution or performance of anything; esp. a mediæval trade guild, and hence, a corporation historically representing such, as in the London 'City Companies'.

1309 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The dettes that he owen to Alderman & be compayne. 1497-8 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jnl.* XLIII. A writing sealed by the hoole Compeigny. 1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 125, I gyff and bequeethe to the company of the college in Bury. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 4 Except hee be a Freeman of the same Corporation and Company. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vi. v. § 9 The bequeathing of . . . ample possessions to religious companies. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 In the city of London there are 89 companies or guilds, eight of which are practically extinct. . . Most of the companies possess what is called a livery. 1868 *BRIGHT Sp. on Ireland* 14 March, I never heard of much good that was done by all the money of the London Companies. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/4 [Hopping] It takes ten persons and five bins to make a 'company', two persons working to a bin.

**b.** A party of players, a theatrical corps; formerly also a band of musicians.

1503 in *Leland Coll.* (1770) III. App. 265 Amonge the saide lordes and the queene was in order Johannes and his compayne, the minstrells of musick, etc. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1848) I. 253 Burbage's company were acting at the Globe the play of Henry VIII. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* xviii. The king's company of French comedians play here every night. a 1734 *DENNIS (J.)*. There were seven companies of players in the town. 1879 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 111 The rigour of the rule did not forbid theatrical performances, when any company, even a company of marionettes, came into the neighbourhood.

**7. Commerce.** An association formed to carry on some commercial or industrial undertaking.

'When there are only a few individuals associated, it is most commonly called a *copartnership*, the term *company* being usually applied to large associations . . . who conduct their operations by means of agents acting under the orders of a Board of directors' (McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* s.v.).

**Exclusive or Joint Stock Company:** one having a certain amount of joint stock (q.v.) divided into transferable shares, and managed for the common advantage of the shareholders by a body of responsible directors.

**Open or Regulated Company:** one which does not possess a joint stock, the members trading on their own stock and at their own risk. *Chartered Company:* see CHARTERED.

**Limited (Liability) Company:** one in which the liability of the members is limited, usually to the amount of capital subscribed by each.

**John Company** (the East India Company): see JOHN.

1533 *Note in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 265 The mystere and company of the Marchants Adventurers of the Citie of London. 1599 *Minute-bk. E. Ind. Co.* in H. Stevens *Dawn Brit Trade* 1886 10 That ther Ll. would . . . geave the Companie a warrant to procede in the viage. 1694 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 110 Companies of Merchants are of two sorts, viz. Companies in joint stock, such as the East-India-Company, the Morea-Company, and the Greenland-Company . . . the other sorts are Companies who trade not by a joint stock, but only are under a government and regulation, such are the Hamborough-Company, the Turkey-Company, the Eastland-Company, the Muscovia-Company. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. i.* 1869 II. 335 In a joint-stock company . . . each member can . . . transfer his share to another person, and thereby introduce a new member. 1800 [see CHARTERED s.]. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. The Mall . . . is lined by the stately houses of banking companies, railway companies, and insurance companies. 1863 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 251 Scott used to say that the Bannatyne Club was the only successful joint-stock company he ever invested in. 1889 *Times Dec.* The South Metropolitan Gas Company and the Stokers' Strike.

**b.** The partner or partners in a firm whose names are not included in the style or title; generally contracted to Co., COMP.

1560 *Depos. John Hawkins* in Arb. *Garner V.* 231 The said Sir William Garrard and Company, did also then provide, prepare, and lade in those ships much wares. 1677 *Lord. Direct.* 1878, Edw. Clark and Comp. Cheap side. *Ibid.*, Mr. Sherbrook, Company, with Mr. Clark in Cheap-side. 1897 [title], A Catalogue of Standard Works published by Charles Griffin & Company. See Co. (contemptuous) 1757 *CHESTERF. Lett.* IV. 92 He is resolved to make a push at the Duke of N., Pitt, and Co.

**8. Mil. a.** A body of soldiers; † a host, a troop. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 58 A prest . . . is an angel of be lord of compaynes. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 562/30 *Alaris*, a company of hors. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* vii. 20 All the three companies blew with y trompettes, and brake the pitchers. 1636 *BLUNT Voy. Levant* 6 The Venetians . . . keepe it with strong companies both of Horse and Foot. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xx. 105 A very small company of souldiers, surprised by an army. 1797 51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The French . . . also have their free companies who never enter the body of any regiment, and companies of ordonnance who . . . consist of the gendarmes and light-horse. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* vii. 101 At the first each body, uniform and complete in itself, formed a company.

**b. spec.** A sub-division of an infantry regiment commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a troop of horse and a battery of artillery.

**Independent company:** 'A Company of Foot-Soldiers . . . that is not imbody'd in a Regiment' (Kersey 1708).

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 7 Such great bands . . . are . . . ready . . . to be employed in whole companies under their Captaines. 1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 46 There's not a Shirt and a halfe in all my Company. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* n. i. 15 The Campe-maister deuises his regiment into companies. 1624 *Declar. Lords & Com. for Raising Forces* 28 Dec. 7 That the Dragoons be put into Companies, And

that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* (1738) 137 To the convenience of a foot company, or interchangeably two Troops of Cavalry. 1728 *Dix For Col. Jack* (1840) 242, I . . . sold my company in the . . . regiment. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 135 Captains are to pay their own Troops and Companies.

**9. Naut. † a.** A fleet of merchant vessels. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 207/2 Company or meyny of shippes, flotie. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Company of Ships* . . . a fleet of merchant-vessels, who make a kind of charter-party among themselves . . . they engage not to quit one another, but to defend each other reciprocally, during their voyage. These associates, in the Mediterranean, are called conserves.

**b. (in full ship's company)** 'The whole crew of any ship, including her officers, men, and boys.'

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 178 The King, and all our company else being dround. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 444 Two of our ship's companies did desert their ship. 1694 *NARBOROUGH Acc. Sec.* *Late Voy.* I. (1711) 43, I doubted not the success of my Voyage, though the Company thought would be dangerous. 1719 *De For Censor* (1840) II ix. 213 The . . . ship's company consisted of sixty-five men. 1830 *MARRAT Midsh. Easy* xxvii. The ship's company were mustered.

**10. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 5) company-china, face, manners, -trim;** (sense 7) *company-account, -fund, -promoting;* (sense 8) *company-drill, -match, -officer; company-boat* (see quot.); *company-keeper*, one who keeps company; (*a.*) a frequenter of company, esp. in bad sense, a reveller; (*b.*) a 'follower', wooer. Also *company-keeping sb. and attrib.*

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* II. iv. 212 What things soever a Merchant delivers . . . whether for Proper, Factorage, or \*Company-account in money or wares . . . is Creditor. 1874 H. W. TAUNT *Map of Thames* 31 2 My boat is what is termed in Oxford phrase, a 'Company boat' . . . a broad gig, with side-seats from the back rail, and an awning. 1866 *Mrs CARLYLE Lett.* III. 336 Ten cups of \*company-china. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 18 Aug. 10/1 The movements included 'company drill, manual and firing exercises. c 1805 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Wks.* (Rtd.) I. 340 Miss Fanshawe had now resumed her 'company face and attitude. 1855 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 259, I have had to put on my company face to-night. a 1663 *Rorb. Ballads* VI. 368 Rather than such a Jack as thee should'it be my \*company-keeper, I'll marry with a Beggar-man. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 30 May, one Richards, a tailor and great company-keeper. 1795 *TOLDFRY Two Orphans* III. 202 Company-keepers of froward and skittish women. 1877 E. PEACOCK N. W. *Lincolns. Gloss.*, *Company-keeper*, a female companion to a lady. 'Faber's wife used to be company-keeper to Miss Alexander'. 1890 A. DAY *Eng. Secretaries* (1625) 141 Your 'company-keeping is . . . without any order . . . your pastime reckless. 1666 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A 4 b, He knows that drunkenness and company-keeping is a sinne. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xii, A company-keeping, love-making, pleasant sort of manner. 1861 — *Gr. Expect.* xxiii, Keeping a bashful watch upon my \*company-manners. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 226 'Company Officers, comprehending Captains and Subalterns. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2 2 'Company-promoting has become a business. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* II. ix, Marcus found a dress-suit for his brother, and put him once more into 'company-trim.

**Company** (kəm'pāni), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb.

[*a.* OF. *compaignie-r*, *f.* as *compaignon* COMPANION.]

**1. trans.** To go in company with, to accompany; to keep company with, have society with. *arch.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12379. Trin. i. Whenne bei had compayned his 50 Forþ in pees he had hem go. 1494 *FABIAN vi. clxxii.* 167 Dayly re-ported to hym men of Wylyshyre. . . till y<sup>e</sup> he was strongly compayned. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* x. 28 A Jewe to company or to come unto an alient. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 19 If a contagious person shall frequent and company one not infected. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 408, I am Sir The Souldier that did company these three. 1616 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Sonn.* 6 Best companied when most I am alone. 1623 *COCKERAM II.* Vnfit to Company any one. *Insociable.* 1798 *SOUTHEY Monodr. Ximel-poca*, He shall . . . company Down to the western palace of his rest The Prince of Glory. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos ed.) 209 The fair dame . . . companied By Statius and myself, pursued the wheel.

*fig.* a 1625 *FLETCHER Q. Corinth* III. i. Your goodness companies your greatness. 1718 *PRIOR Poems* 477 Rage companies our Hate.

**† 2. To associate in companionship. Obs.**

c 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 388 The xl knyghtes that with hem were compayned. 1534 *WHITTINTON Tullies Offices* 1 (1540) 23 Reason . . . doth allure and companyeth men to gythers by a naturall socyete. 1590 *MARLOWE Eduw.* II, v. i, To company my heart with sad laments.

**3. intr.** To keep company, associate, or consort.

1397 *TREVISIA Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 35 Because they company with englishmen. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* ix. 168 Prayinge me to company with her noblesse. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasme. Par. Matt.* ix. 58, I company with the Publicans and sinners. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xlii. 283 To have companyed with the first and prime Apostles. 1843 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxv. 378 Those with whom we have here companied through the long years of our earthly sojourn. 1885 *LD. COLERIDGE in Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench 137 Sending a sane man to company with madmen.

**† b. To cohabit (with).**

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* xxviii. (1839) 288 What man . . . that hatte companied with hire. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Part.* 93 They had companied with their wifes. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 12/2 The lusty Heav'n with Earth doth company. 1680 *ANSW. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 21 Unlawful to company with any other Woman as his own Wife.

**c. absol. in prec. senses.**

1611 *BIBLE Susanna* 58 Vnder what tree didst thou take them companying together? 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* xvi. (1652) 424 When men seek to company for their own

ends. 1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 265 When men of very acute sensibilities company together.

**† 4. intr.** 'To be a gay companion' (J.). *Obs.*

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbert* 506 If thee list unto the Court to throng . . . there thou needs must learne, to laugh, to lie, To face, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.

Hence *Companying vbl. sb.*

1550 *BALE Apol.* 35 A companyenge of men with their owne wyves. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 29 Continual companyings do not always work wickedness. 1608-11 *Br. HALL Epist.* III. ix. (1627) 331 Companying with infidels may not be simply condemned. 1648 G. GILLESPIE *Usefull Case* (1649) 5 A conversing and companying with wicked persons.

**Companion.** -oun, obs. *ff.* COMPANION.

**† Companionship.** *Obs.* Companionship.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasme. Par. John* 104 b, Nowe because I do leave them as touching companish of body.

**Comparability** (kəm'parābiliti). [*f. L. comparabilis* + -ITY: cf. mod.F. *comparabilité*.] The quality of being comparable.

1843 *Kep. Brit. Assoc.* 19 The superiority in convenience and comparability, of the method of deviations, over that of torsion. 1885 *Nature* XXVI. 24 The comparability of the observations.

**Comparable** (kəm'parābl), *a.* [*a. F. comparable*, ad. L. *comparabilis*, *f. comparā-re* to COMPARE: see -BLE.]

**1.** Able to be compared, capable of comparison (*with*).

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle* II. lviii. (1859) 56 Bytwene the and me this maner of lykenes is no comparable. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oror.* 405 b, Many, in all respects comparable with you. 1636 *HEALEY Theophrastus*, To Rdr., The French is . . . yet in no degree comparable with the learned languages. 1870 *BOWEN Logiciv.* 64 The Marks . . . by means of which it is comparable . . . with other things. 1881 *LOCKYER in Nature* No. 614, 324 In this way we insure a considerable number of absolutely comparable observations.

**2.** Worthy of comparison; proper, or fit to be compared; to be compared (to).

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 388 1 None comparable to hyr in wytte and wysdom. c 1510 *MORE Piers Wks.* 27 Thou shalt no pleasure comparable hide To thynwarde gladnes of a virtuous minde. 1667 H. MURK *Disc. Faith* (1713) 584 No Tradition can be of any comparable Authority to this. 1716-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. xxviii. 154 Some other mosques . . . not comparable in point of magnificence to this. 1895 P. E. DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith*, v. i. 301 This Holy Being has no comparable antagonist.

Hence *Comparableness*.

1731 in *BAILEY*; whence in mod. Dicts.

**Comparably** kəm'parāblī, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* -]. In a comparable manner.

1612 5 *Br. HALL Comptrol. O. T. v.* iii, None in all Egypt or Midian was comparably fit for this embassage. a 1756 *South. Norm. V.* 420 There is no nation . . . which despise . . . their clergy or priesthood comparably to the English. 1796 *tr. Gregory's Action* I. 176 The Area . . . doth not comparably differ from the Set or of a Circle.

**† Compare, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. OF. comparare* (still in local use) to compare: cf. *disparare*.] *trans.* To compare, liken.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxix. (1568) 163 Therefore God comparaged a good woman unto a precious margarite.

**† Compare, a. and sb.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. comparāt-us* compared, comparative, *pa. ppl.* of *comparare* to COMPARE.]

**A. adj.** Of comparison, comparative.

1690 *BAXTER Saints R.* IV. To Rdr. (1662) 831 The choice that followeth the compare act of the Intellect. 1696 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1689) 185 A threefold reference . . . either relate . . . or disparate . . . or compare. 1688 *WILKINS Real Char.* 39 Transcendental Relations of Action Compare are such as do concern Divers things.

**B. sb.** *Logic.* A thing compared with another.

1657 *GAULS Sap. Just.* 103 And yet offend against no Logically Law or Canon of Comparates. 1680 *DALGARNO Drief & Dumb Man's Tutor* 69 (T.) Particles . . . that owe their origine to the topick of the comparates; such as, than, much, more, etc.

**† Compare, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparare* to COMPARE: see -ATE, and cf. *separate*.] *trans.* To compare.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 67 Storyes, the whiche do compare the places of Sodomye to Paradise afore the subersion of theyme.

**† Comparison.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. comparation-em*, n. of action *f. comparare* to COMPARE: cf. *comparison*, the earlier repr. of the same word through OF.]

**1.** The action of comparing. *COMPARISON.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 347/4 This excellence . . . appiereth by manyfold comparison. c 1500 *Melusine* 17 Riches without comparison. 1530 *PALSGR. Intro.* 28 Adjectives have three degrees of comparison. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* III. iv. Proem 5 The Comparison and comprehension of several individual things under one common notion.

**† 2. Preparation, provision; = L. comparatio.**

*Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> 1623 *COCKERAM, Comparison, provision.*

**Comparative** (kəm'parātiv), *a. (sb.)*. [*ad. L. comparativ-us* of or pertaining to comparison, *f. comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparā-re* to compare: see -IVE. Cf. *F. comparatif, -ive*.] **A. adj.**

**1.** Of or pertaining to comparison; that compares or involves comparison.

1600 *FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parallel Ded.* 1 A comparative discourse of the lawes. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* II. x. 91 An Act of Choice or Preference is a comparative Act, wherein the Mind acts with Reference to . . . Things that are compared. 1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I.

214 The comparative analyses of the blood of the hepatic vein and of the vena porta. 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. i. 18 The Comparative method of investigation.

b. *spec.* Involving comparison of different branches of a science or subject of study; as *comparative anatomy*, *philology*, etc. So *comparative anatomist*, one versed in comparative anatomy.

1875 GREW (*title*), Comparative Anatomy of the Trunks of Plants. 1765 J. GREGORY *Compar. View* § 1 (R.). The comparative anatomy of brute animals. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 296 The species restored by Cuvier from fossil remains. The great comparative anatomist called it anoplotherium. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 357 Belong less to the province of the historian than to that of the comparative mythologist. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Post Brakf.* i. vi. 175 You must have comparative theology as you have comparative anatomy. 1880a Times 18 Mar. 4/5 Comparative art history was in as primitive a stage as comparative philology.

2. *Gram.* Applied to that derived form of an adjective or adverb used, in comparing two objects of thought, to express a higher degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple word, as *truer*, *often-er* (or to the periphrasis used in the same sense, as *more true*, *more often*); the adjective or adverb being then said to be *in the comparative degree*. Cf. COMPARISON, POSITIVE.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 161 Envy Be twyx them twyn owhyth no more to be Than is be twyn a posatyve and a comparative degree. 1501 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B.iii. The comparative exceedeth the positive. 1669 MILTON *Lat. Gram.*, There be two degrees above the positive word itself, The comparative, and superlative. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 397 If the members in comparative sentences are short. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 37 The Comparative Degree of an adjective is that form of it by means of which we show that one thing, or set of things, possesses a certain quality or attribute in a greater degree than another thing, or set of things.

3. Estimated by comparison; considered as compared with something else.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 147 The.. blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it to give place to the fruit be a comparative good. 1746 JORTIN *Disc. Truth Chr. Relig.* iv. (R.). The Christian institution ought to take place of the Mosaic upon account of the comparative weakness and unprofitableness of the first covenant. 1801 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 109 The different processes of painting, and their comparative advantages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 4 IV. 28 The comparative claims of pleasures and wisdom.

b. In mod. use often denoting a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, condition, etc., spoken of: That is such when compared with something else implied or thought of; not positive or absolute; relative. (Cf. COMPARATIVELY 2 b.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 345 This comparative neglect of food.. found in all the tribes of fresh water fishes. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 36 It is scarcely right.. to commit Evelyn to the care of comparative strangers. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 31 A matter of comparative indifference. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Swanbeam* xiv, I sat out in the open air in comparative comfort.

4. 'Quick at comparisons' (Schmidt). *humorous*. Cf. COMPARISON 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. i. Hen. IV. i. ii. 90 Thou.. art indeed the most comparative rascaldest sweet young Prince.

5. ?Serving as a means of comparison. *Obs.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 134 Thou wert dignified enough.. if 'twere made Comparative for your Vertues, to be still'd The vnder Hangman of his Kingdome. [But perhaps this is 6.]

6. Comparable, worthy to be compared. *Obs.* 1630 LE GRYS *Vellains* 159. 1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent*, 54 Their Apparell being comparative to that of the Dominicans, or Predicants. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) ii. 614 Beholding all in tears, and Adam stretch'd So on his Couch, comparative with death. 1819 BYRON *Joan* ii. cxxxvii, None Had suffer'd more;—his hardships were comparative To those related in my grand-dad's Narrative.

7. In competition or rivalry. *Obs.* 1644 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 117, I never suffered my profit and advantage to be competitors, or comparative with my glory and renown.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The comparative degree (see A. 2); an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 28 We and the latines forme our comparatives and superlatives out of our positives. 1618 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 18. 1680 FILMER *Patriarchs* ii. § 15 In the comparative I maintain the mischiefs to a State to be less universal under a tyrant king. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 346 Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most* to their end, as *nether*, i. e. lower, *nethermost*, etc. 1873 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* 107 *Older and oldest* are the ordinary comparatives now in use.

2. A thing or person to be compared; a compeer, rival. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xlii, Lyonell.. Kyng should have been.. without comparatyfe. c 1611 BEAUM. & FL. 4 *Plays*, Tr. *Love* iv, Gerrard ever was His full comparative: My uncle loves him, As he loves Ferdinand.

3. One ready to make comparisons: cf. A. 4. But the Shakspeare quot. is doubtful and may well belong to 2.

1596 SHAKS. i. Hen. IV. ii. ii. 67 To laugh at gybing Boyes, and stand the push Of every Beardless vaine Comparatiue. 1803 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxiii. (1865) 180 No rascally comparative insults a Beggar, or thinks of weighing purses with him.

VOL. II.

**Comparatively** (kōmpē-rātīvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. *Gram.* In a comparative sense; so as to express the comparative degree.

1571 GOLDING *Cabin on Ps.* xxxi. 11 The letter [Mem] is oftentimes taken comparatively among the Hebrews.

2. By way of comparison, in comparison with something else.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 146 The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively and not positively or simply. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* iv. iii. 14 Things considered absolutely and by themselves, not comparatively and in relation to other things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 48 Comparatively unto those flames hee is but yet in Balneo. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 47 The Air in Cellars, feels warm in Winter, and cold in Summer; but it is only comparatively so. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. i. ii. § 23 Books.. [were] very dear, comparatively with the present value of money. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxx. (1862) III. 92 To construe this eulogium comparatively rather than positively. 1881 ALKEN (*title*), The Beauties and Defects of the Figure of the Horse comparatively Delineated.

b. In mod. use mostly implying a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, etc. spoken of: As compared with something else implied or thought of; not positively or absolutely; somewhat, rather. (Cf. COMPARATIVE 3 b.)

It may render the L. comparative degree, as *maturior* 'comparatively early', and may be expanded into *comparatively speaking*, from which it is perh. elliptically derived.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 68 Epicurus, how much soever he might know of mind, knew comparatively nothing of matter. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Pref.* 3 A comparatively modern phraseology. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 300 Erasmus was young and comparatively unknown. 1878 LACKY *England in 18th C.* i. iii. 334 At the expense of comparatively slight loss to the country.

**Comparativeness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comparative quality.

1800 *Athenaeum* No. 2833. 186.

**Comparativist**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who employs a comparative method.

1807 R. T. HILL in *Science* X. 108 The old comparativists.. regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, 'if Arkansas is Arkansew, why is not Kansas, Kansaw?' 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392/2 This will not wholly do for our comparativist.

**Comparator** (kōmpārētaz). [agent-n. in L. form *f. comparāre* to compare: in mod. F. *comparateur*.] An instrument for comparing, e.g. the lengths of nearly equal bars.

1803 *Catal. Yale College* 100 Apparatus.. in Thermometry, including comparators, cathometers, etc.

† **Comparature**, *Obs.* [f. L. type \**comparatura*, *f. comparāre*: see -URE.]

?Fashioning, fashion.

c 1560 SIR T. SMITH *Dial. Marr. Queen* iv. in *Strype Life* (1608) App. 99 Most.. agreeing to the Nature of her Country, Stature, and Comparature of his Body.

† **Companioner**, *Obs.* Also 5 *comperseyner*, 6 *comperioner*, -*partioner*. [a. OF. *comparconnier*, *comparsonier*, etc., *f. com- + parcon* partner, sharer, *f. parcon* division, portion, share: -L. *partition-em*: see PARTITION.] One who shares a possession or inheritance with another; a copartner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 Conperseyners & felows of þe heigest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 301 All suche bargans as George Bushell and I er comperioners att. 1536-7 *Act* 28 Hen. VIII in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 96 Thomas Haward Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Barkley his companioner claime and hold.. divers other manors. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* N v, All christen people be Christis owne bretherne, and the very coenheriours and companioners with him in the kingdome of heuen.

**Compare** (kōmpē-rā), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc. compair*. [a. F. *compair* COMPER, q.v.; afterwards conformed to COMPARE v.: see next.]

†1. An equal, rival, COMPERER. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 138 The scule of Paris.. has na compair in erd. c 1565 *Faire Em* i. 242 The envious man That dares avow there liveth her compare. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Ser. Champions* 61 Penelopes compare for constancie. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* iii. iii, Such a one that no compare dwelt with her.

†2. as *adj.* Equal, of equal standing. *Obs. rare*. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* iv. (1822) 317 Thocht thay war nocht compare to you in linage nor blude.

3. The phrase *without compare*, and its analogues, app. originally belonged here = 'without compeer'; but were afterwards referred to COMPARE *sb.* (if indeed they did not give rise to that word).

1601 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 155 [My love of her] was without compare, had hers not equald it. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 142 The prospect and park, which is without compare. 1880 *Ibid.* II. 154 Without any compare, the most beautiful creatures.. in the world. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* i. 430 A prince.. in every respect without compare.

**Compare** (kōmpē-rā), *sb.* [f. COMPARE v. 1; not improbably arising from a false analysis of such phrases as 'without compare' (see prec.)] Comparison. Chiefly in *beyond* (past) compare.

1509 GREENE *Poems* Wks. (1861) 290 What need compare where sweet exceeds compare? a 1590 — *Looking Glasse* 122 Can any goddess make compare with me? c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi, Making a compeelment of proud compare With Sunne and Moone, with earth and seas rich gems. 1604

MARLOWE, etc. *Faust*. Wks. (ed. Rldg.) 98/2 Such a queen, Whose heavenly beauty passeth all compare. 1601 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 268 Excellent discourse, wit beyond compare. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 320 Nor are its churches anything considerable in compare to Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 705 That all may know.. thy Power above compare. 1698 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 19 By a close and universal Compare of Scripture. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 176 His Piety and Sanctity was beyond Compare. 1815 *Scribblemania* 15 Hunger's a sauce, sir, that beggars compare. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I vi, Humbled, diminished past compare.

**Compare** (kōmpē-rā), *v.* Also 4-5 *Sc. comper*.

[a. OF. *comperer* (from 14th c. *comparer*) = Pr., Sp. *comparar*, It. *comparare*: -L. *comparā-re* lit. 'to pair together, couple, match, bring together', *f. compar* like, equal, *f. com- + par* equal.]

1. *trans.* To speak of or represent as similar; to liken. Const. *to*. (With negative, in such phrases as *not to be compared to*, usually implying great inferiority in some respect.)

1375 BARBOUR *Brues* i. 403 Off manheid and mekill mycht, Till Ector dar I nane comper. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Seynt Margrete On to that gemme [may] weel comyard be. 1538 STARKEY *England* 46 The one may.. be comyard to the body, and the other to the soule. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 15 All the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared vnto her. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. vii. 125 He compares it to a Sloe, in shape and taste. 1845 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. iv. 46 He greatly offended the Flemings by comparing their ships to mussel-shells.

†2. *To compare*: (a thing) for one to compare, (a thing) to be compared, comparable (*to*, *with*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Ev, Suche men and wyymen be to compare to the wyf of Loth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 9 An Imitation of the best Authors is not to compare with a good Original.

3. *intr.* To draw a comparison. *rare*.

1593 SHAKS. *Richard II.* II. i. 184 Or else he neuer would compare betweene.

2. *trans.* To mark or point out the similarities and differences of (two or more things); to bring or place together (actually or mentally) for the purpose of noting the similarities and differences. Const. *with* (or *to*) another; *together*.

1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folyis* (1874) I. 219 Wylt thou heuyn compare with [this paynfull lyfe. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* Pref. (1829) 92 Compare the Scriptures together which I have brought to confirm my purpose. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 124 Whats.. the world it self.. if compared to the least visible Star in the Firmament? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 921 To compare Great things with small. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 1, I stole looks at each Lady, as if I was comparing their Perfections. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 In England.. property stands for more, compared with personal ability, than in any other [country]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 283 To compare the motion of the eastern and western halves of the glacier. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* viii. 106 This cramping tendency of town as compared to country.

b. *To compare notes* (often *fig.*): to compare each other's observations or impressions; hence, to exchange views, confer, discuss.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. (1709) 6 Over a Bottle we'll compare Notes. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 2 They meet and compare Notes upon your Carriage. 1866 READ *Never too late* lxxxv, Everybody put questions to everybody, and all compared notes. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* iv, We will compare notes three years hence, and I hope I shall convince you that you were mistaken.

3. *Gram.* To form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). Cf. COMPARISON.

1618 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 46 Adverbs coming of Nouns (= Adjectives) which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 347 Words of one syllable are usually compared by *er*, and *est*. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. vii. 177 Some adverbs are compared, thus; 'Soon, sooner, soonest'.. Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more*, and *most*.

4. *a. refl.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xi, Whanne the kynge sawe hym al redy armed.. the kynge said nay Tramtryst hit wille not auale to compare the ageynst me.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be compared; to bear comparison; to vie *with*, rival.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 317 Thei ben so fewe that thei may not compare with hem. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodness of meat, the [turkey] Hennes may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen, and the Cocke farre excell them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 20 Art, stryving to compayre With Nature. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* Poems (1844) 65 Wha wi' Jeanie could compare? 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 8 As athletes men cannot for a moment compare with horses or tigers or monkeys. *Mod.* This compares favourably with the inertness of England. A landscape which will compare not unfavourably with the masterpieces of the Dutch School.

† **Compare**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *comparāre*, *f. com-* together + *parāre* to get ready, provide, furnish, prepare; cf. OF. *comparer*, *comperer*, *comprer*, to purchase, acquire. But the proper place of sense 2 is doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To get, obtain, acquire.

1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The glorie hertofore compared and adquired by dyvers princes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 28 Both from backe and belly still did spare, To fill his bags, and riches to compare.

2. To set forth, allege.

1536 *Narr. Pilgr. of Grace* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1890), By lyke lettre to the said erle comparing in the same the

said order taken at Doncaster. *Ibid.* By comparing cause of newe comocions, supposed to be maid by the said Aske, which was vntwre.

† **Compareless**, *a. Obs.* [f. **COMPARE** *sb.* + **-LESS**.] Without compare, peerless, incomparable. 1590 T. WATSON *Ecolg. Walsingham* 307 Now Melibœus in comparelesse place, drinks Nectar, eats diuine Ambrosia. 1631 Heywood *and Pl. Maid West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 401 In approbation Of her compareless beauty.

† **Comparence**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *comparence*, ad. L. type *compārentia*, f. *compārere* to **COMPARE**.] = **COMPAREANCE**.

1619 BALCANQUAL in Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 108 A seditious tumultuary concourse of people, ought not to hinder any man from comparence before a judge. *Ibid.* (1688) 492 In case of their not comparence.

**Comparer** (kəmpeɪə), *f.* [f. **COMPARE** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who compares.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (R.), Indifferent in the sight of the comparer. 1749 BR. LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Method. & Pagists* (T.). It was the comparer's purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's enthusiasms. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 314 The comparer must be thoroughly and equally versed in the materials of both sides of the comparison.

† **Comparer**, in the following, represents the Fr. infinitive.

1340 *Ayend.* 243 Me knaup his sseperre... wyboute drede, wyboute comparer, wyboute chancellor [Cotton *Cleop.* A v, sanz douter, sanz comparer (Royal MS. 19 c. ii, couper) sanz chancellor en la foy].

**Compareson** (e, obs. form of **COMPARISON**).

**Comparing** (kəmpeɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **COMPARE** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **COMPARE**; comparison.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 261 Sen thair mak sic compering Betwix the dettis off wedding, And lordis bidding till his threll. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 409 In the comparings. 1571 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 728 His comparing of the sacrament with spicebread. 1695 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. (ed. 3) 173 Relation, consists in the referring, or comparing two things, one to another.

**Comparing**, *ppl. a.* That compares.

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 293 The mind lends nothing but her Comparing Nature, to make those Common Notions. 1884 *Athenæum*, 12 July 42/3 He seems to be wanting in the comparing faculty.

**Comparingly**, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + **-LY**.] In the way of comparison; comparatively.

1884 W. THOMSON *Bacon & Shaks.* 25 So might similar words be dwelt upon comparingly in the same report. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. xi. 205 Botanical and geological books comparingly examined.

**Comparison** (kəmpeɪrɪʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **comparisoun**, -ysoun (e, 4-6 -yson, -isone, 5 **comparisson**, -parisson, -paricon), 6 **compareson** (e, **comparason**, 5- **comparisson**, [a. OF. *comparaison*, *comparason* = Pr. *comparasō*, Sp. *comparacion*, It. *comparazione* = L. *comparatiō-em*, n. of action f. *comparāre*. For the form cf. *orison* = *oratiōnem*, *venison* = *venatiōnem*, etc. See also **COMPARATION**, a later adaptation of the L.]

1. The action, or an act, of comparing, likening, or representing as similar: see **COMPARE** *v.* 1. † To make comparison of: to compare.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8890 þe bryght cete of heven. Of whilk may na comparyson be made Tille na cete þat on erth may stand. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 122 Prol., Of swiche sweetenesse... That for to speke of gomme or herb or tree Comparison may noon ymaketh. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Nen an oþer may be made comparyson off till hem. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* Cless *Richmond* Wks. 290 The comparyson of them two may be made in iij. thynges. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 255 A comparison betwene waxe... and the witt of man. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 3 There is scarce any ground for comparison betwixt society and the mere material body. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv. Good King David, or... our valiant Sir William Wallace,—not that I bring myself into comparison with either. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 20 The comparison of philosophy to a yelping she-dog.

2. Capacity of being likened or compared; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; comparable condition or character. (Always with negative expressed or implied.)

1340 *Ayend.* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse ne non comparyson ne may by youunde ine yoyes and ine losses of þe wordle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 So moche a debonayer lorde... that ther is no comparyson to hym. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 56 b, To all which... there could no more bee deuised of equall comparison. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 65 Troilus is the better man of the two. *Cre.* Oh Jupiter: there's no comparison. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 12 A Pallace without comparison to any other. a. 1800 SHELLEY (Ogilvie), The tints are such As may not find comparison on earth. *Mod.* Is there any comparison between them?

b. *esp.* in the phrases *without comparison*, *out of all c.*, *beyond all c.*

1340 *Ayend.* 81 þe ymage of his sseperre, þet is uayr wyboute comparysoun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 55 Eneas appyered aboute all the other without any comparyson the most fayre. 1576 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 When Cortez saw that beautifull thing, his joy was without comparison. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 712 Out of all comparison, the stronger and more dangerous operation of the two. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 95 The claims of one man stood forth beyond all comparison.

† c. *concr.* One that can be compared. *Obs. rare.* c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3338 The knyght in to the armys Red... may to this be no comparysoun.

3. 'A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude' (J.).

1380 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlvii. 18 In songis, and in prouerbis and comparissons. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7127 And many such comparisson... Might menne in that booke find. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 37 Good Comparissons serve equally to illustrate, and to persuade. a. 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 270 The Comparison between a State and a Ship. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxiv. 325 Comparissons may sometimes illustrate, but prove nothing. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 37 A comparison which... suggests itself.

† b. A satirical or scoffing similitude. *Obs.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 854 A man replete with mockes, Full of comparissons, and wounding floutes. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 152 Hee'l but breake a comparison or two on me, which... not laugh'd at, strikes him into melancholly.

4. The action, or an act, of comparing, or noting the similarities and differences of two or more things: see **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Between a drunken man and me. 1526 TINDALE *Cor.* ii. 13 Makynge spretuall comparissons of spretuall thynges. 1529 MORE *Herryes* i. Wks. 140/1 Thei will make comparissons betwene our Lady of Ippiswiche and our Lady of Walsingham. 1640 WILKINS *Arct. Planet* vi. (1707) 208 The Words Great and Little, are relative Terms, and do import a Comparison to something else. 1773 LD. MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. vi. 68 The faculty of Comparison is that which produces ideas. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Laus Th.* 75 Comparison is the act of putting together two or more single objects with a view to ascertain how far they resemble each other. 1866 LIDDON *Bapt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 320 A comparison is instituted between Christianity and Judaism.

b. To bear or stand comparison with.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 11 The high road to La Coruña... will stand comparison with any in Europe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 166 In point of grandeur it [the view] will bear comparison with any in the Alps.

5. Phraseological const. a. In comparison of (arch.); † as to the c. of, † to the c. of (obs. rare); b. in comparison to; c. in (by) comparison with: as compared with; considered with reference to; also d. ellipt. in, by comparison.

a. 1380 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vii. 8 Richesses I seide no thing to ben in comparyson of it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccliii. 325 Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparison of that other. 1483 — *Cato* F v, Yf many been damped to the comparyson and regard of them that are saued. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii. 25 There is nothing vpon earth, that I desyre in comparison of this. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 9 The Sculptor's art is limited in comparison of others. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 118 A bear is an amiable and affable beast in comparison of him.

b. 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* 8 A sterre in clerenes [is] nothinge in comparyson to the sonne. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, They despyed all worldly rychesse in comparyson to y<sup>e</sup> knowlege. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 28 The warm Air... is but in a small quantity, in comparison to that which fills the whole Room. 1843 F. PAGET *Pageant* 60 My dress costs nothing, in comparison to what the expense of many people's will be.

c. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 108 What a boie art thou in comparison with this fellow. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 163 Not only simply, but in comparison with other things. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Autob. St.* Wks. 1863 XIV. 149 Throwing in their teeth the brilliancy of my verses at eleven or twelve, by comparison with theirs at... nineteen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 243 These things were as nothing in comparison with the powers claimed for convocation.

d. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. viii. There were but fewe in comparyson that wold bere any armour. 1533 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., Whiche... seemeth... in comparison as a pure and fyne tryed precious... jewell. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A, Before... there were verie fewe theeves and roges in England, in comparison that there are now. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* (1814) II. 144 Penrith... seems here, by comparison, like a metropolis.

6. Proverb. Comparisons are odious.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe & G.* 204 Odious of olde been comparissonis, And of comparissonis engendryd is haterede. 1579 LYLIE *Exphusis* (Arb.) 68 Least [=lest] comparissons should seeme odious. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 18. 1635 SANDERSON *Serm.* 38 Though Comparissons bee ever harsh, and most times odious. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier Lett.* v. 1888 HAZLITT *Table-t.* i. xl. 247 Comparissons are odious, because they are impertinent... making one thing the standard of another which has no relation to it.

† 7. ? Rivalry, contention. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 25 Malice, discord, pryde and comparesone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Drink initiates quarrels and comparissons.

8. Gram. The action of comparing an adjective or adverb. *Degrees of comparison*: the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of an adjective or adverb. See **COMPARATIVE** A. 2, **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 3.

1530 PALSGR. 69 Adjectives... maye have with us *er* and *est* added to their endes, when we make comparyson in our tong. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 409/2 Nowe wyll he... come forth wyth his three degrees of comparison, olde, elder, and eldest. c. 1600 A. HUMR. *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 Of comparison ther be three degrees: if the first may be called a degree. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 116. 40 Combinations like *more learned*, *most virtuous*, may be called 'Degrees of Comparison' on the same principle as that on which 'I shall go' is called the 'Future Tense' of the verb *go*.

† 9. A corruption of **CAPARISON**.

1540 LD. TREAS. *Acc. Scotl.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 300, ij Comparissonis to the Kingis Grace, xx elnis blak Armosing Taffitesse. *Ibid.* I. 301\* For brodering of aue Comparissoune of his graces.

† **Comparison**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To liken; = **COMPARE** *v.* 1.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 161 Thus comparissonez kryst þe kyndom of heuene, To þis frelych feste. 1340 *Ayend.* 81 Al þet me may... þenche of uayr hit ne may na3t by ycomparissoned to him. 1380 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 30 To what parable shulen we comparissonen it? c. 1400 *Test. Love* Prol., Reasonable that woll not is comparissoned to unreasonable.

2. To place together so as to note the similarities and differences of; = **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 2.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 58 Pilke self noumbre of 3eres... ne may nat certys be comparissoned to þe perdurable þat is eendele. 1606 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 51 His art of comparissoning our present sufferings with our future glory: how would it silence our murmurings!

† 3. In Wyclif as rendering of L. *comparare*: a. *trans.* To make like, fashion after the likeness of (const. to). b. *intr.* To vie, contend; = **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 4. c. *trans.* To place in rivalry with.

1380 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xii. 14 That he... licne it to an ymage of man, or to sum of bestes it he comparissonen. — 1 *Macc.* x. 71 Come down to vs in to the feeld; and there comparissonen we to gidre. *Gen.* xxx. 8 The Lord hath comparissoned me with my sister, and I have recovered.

† **Comparition**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *comparition* (mod. F. *comparution*), corresp. to L. type *comparitiō-em*, f. *comparāre* to appear: cf. **COMPEAR**.] An appearance, esp. before a tribunal, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Comparition*, a comparition: an apparance, appearing, or representing of himselfe to open view. 1616 BRENT *Sarpis's Conic.* Trent 1676 109 Don Diego, after his first comparition, had never spoken so much as one word. a. 1693 URQUHART *Kabala's* III. xxxix. 325 Summonings, Comparitions, Apperances.

† **Comparity**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *comparitāt-em* (Du Cange), n. of quality f. *compar* like or equal to another (f. *com-* together + *par* equal). Cf. *parity*, *disparity*.] Parity, equality, likeness.

a. 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 46 Great ones doe love no Equals: But must bee About the Termes of all comparitie. 1679 HARRY KEY *Script.* II. 42 We shall see some Comparities and Disparities betwixt both.

**Compart** (kəmpeɪt), *v.* [ad. OF. *compartir* 'to divide, part, or put into equal parts' (Cotgr.), or its source] L. *compartiri* to divide and share with another, f. *com-* + *partiri* to divide, share.]

† 1. *trans.* To divide and share with others. *Obs.* 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 59 He could not compare wyth hym his clothes. 1605 DANIEL *Psalms* 1717-357 And still compart The best Degrees and Honours of the Field, In hope to win his Love.

2. To subdivide, partition, or mark off into smaller parts; to divide into compartments.

a. 1705 GLOVER *Athenaid* IV. (R.), The crystal surface is comparted all, In niches verd'd with rubies. 1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 63 The interior was comparted by willow screens. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. iii, Each panel was comparted like a modern office-desk, and each compartment crowded with labelled folios.

3. *Arch.* To lay out in accordance with a plan, with proper distribution and disposition of parts.

1624 [see **COMPARING** below]. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 79 Streets... ought to be so comparted, as to be strait. *Ibid.* I. 90 The pilasters... ought to be so comparted, as to fall into that part of the river where the stream is least rapid. *Ibid.* II. 11 Thus Vitruvius comparted the round Temples.

Hence **Comparted** *ppl. a.*; **Comparting** *vbl. sb.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 33, I make haste to the Casting and Comparting of the whole work. 1654 EARL MONTM. tr. *Benvenuto's Warrs Flanders* 299 He begitt the Town... with divers well comparted Quarters. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 583 *Comparted*; divided into smaller parts; or partitioned into smaller spaces.

† **Compart**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. **COM** + **PART** *sb.*] A part along with others, a companion part.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 109 Unseverable from one another, as being compartes of the same substance. a. 1694 J. SCOTT *Pract. Disc.* xxii. (T.), And yet remain unseparable, as being compartes of the same substance. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 91.

**Comparticipant**, *a. rare.* [f. **COM** + **PARTICIPANT**, after L. *comparticip-em* sharing together.] Partaking or participating together with others.

1580 N. T. (Rhem.) f. ph. iii. 6 The Gentils to be comparticipant of his promiss [Vulg. *comparticipes promissionis*].

**Compartitioner**, *obs. form of COMPARTMENT.*

**Compartitioner**: see **COMPARITIONER**.

**Compartition** (kəmpeɪtɪʃən), [ad. L. type *compartitiō-em*, n. of action f. *compartiri* to **COMPART**.] The action of comparting.

† 1. Division and sharing with others. *Obs.*

1636 BRATHWAITE *Roman Emperors* 62 Crowses hardly admit the compartition even of a brother.

2. *Arch.* The distribution and disposition of the parts of a plan; laying out.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 30, I am now come to the Casting and Contexture of the whole Work, comprehended under the term of Compartition. 1626 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., By *Compartition* Architects understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberici's Archit.* I. 2 a, The *Compartition* is that which subdivides the whole Platform of the House into smaller Platforms.

b. One of the parts so marked out and divided.

[So J. and others after him, but the quot. may belong to 2.] 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 14 Save in their Temples and Amphi-Theaters, which needed no



Compartitions. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 54 We might examine their artifice in the contiguations, the rule and order in the compartitions.

**Compartment** (see next, 1 b).

**Compartment** (kmpārtment). Also 6-8 compartment, 6-partiment, 6-7-partement; see also **COPARTMENT**. [a. F. *compartment*, in *It. mento*, late L. *mentum*, f. *compartiri* to divide. The Fr. form was long retained in artistic senses.]

I. A division separated by partitions, a part partitioned off.

1. *Arch. and Art.* A division or separate part of a design; 'an ornamental subdivision part, for ornament, of a larger division' (Gwilt); e.g. a sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit.

1644-78 BULLKYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 15 The pillar was eight foot square... with compartementes of cunning masonrie curiously covered with fine golde. 1698 FLORIO, *Compartimento*, a compartment, a partition. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 223 [A] toombe... pitifully defaced... the compartment and other buildings torne downe. 1715 T. BENNETT *Ess.* 39 *Art.* 5 The title of this copy is inclosed with the same compartment which that copy has. 1796 R. NEVE *Builders Dict.*, *Compartment*, in Architecture, is a particular Square (for an Inscription or some other Device) marked out in some ornamental Part of a Building. 1790-6 BAILEY (folio), *Compartment of tiles*, an arrangement of white and red tiles varnished for the decoration of a roof. 1829 H. COTTON *Editions of Bible* (ed. 2) 274 The title, within a wood-cut compartment. *Ibid.* 278 Title, within an architectural compartment. 1873 HORNER *Walters Florence* (1884) I. xvi. 249 The ceiling was divided into thirty-nine compartments.

† b. 'Fine bindings of books are said to be in compartment' (Bailey s.v.). *Obs.*

[Cf. Littré: *Dorures à petits fers qui se mettent sur le plat ou sur le dos des livres.*]

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To Closet-Gods, About the cover of this book there went A curious-comely clean compartement [mispr. for compartment].

† 2. *Gardening.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 56 The Tricking of Plots consists in Compartments and Compartments. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 211 Clip Box, etc. in Parterres, Knots, and Compartments. 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A Wood-work, planted in a very handsome Compartment. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Compartments* are Beds, Plats, Borders, and Walks, laid out according to the Form of the Ground. 1814 [see **COPARTMENT**].

3. *Her.* A division of a shield, etc.

1590 [see **COPARTMENT**].

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1611) 271 The Motto, or Word, set in some Scrole or Compartment, placed usually at the foot of the Escutcheon. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.*, cclxi, Noe Fret of Names Worne as a Border, or Compartment, To glimmer over the Tablet. 1790-6 BAILEY (folio), *Compartments* (in Heraldry) are partitions, as also quarterings of the escutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the several divisions made in it.

† 4. A division of troops. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 The bands being in great compartments and divisions, may be with a great deale more celerite incorporated with the other great compartments of the like weapons of other great bands. *Ibid.* 9 Everie sort of weapon being reduced into bands by themselves, without compartments of divers sorts of weapons in anie one band.

5. A space or chamber partitioned off. a. in the body of an animal or plant.

1760-78 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. iv. viii. 175 Each seed... inclosed in one of the compartments, formed by the transverse membranes of the pod. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 573/1 The stomach... is divided into distinct compartments. *Ibid.* I. 644/1 The left compartment of the ventricle.

b. One of the divisions of a railway-carriage.

Now one of the most common of the applications. 1868 SHIRLEY *Nugb. Crit.* xi. 481 In the engaged compartment of a first-class carriage. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* I. 9 She was evidently travelling alone... and she must have been in a compartment by herself.

c. In other applications: e.g. one of the watertight divisions of a large ship.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 144 He pushed a compartment of books. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., Suddenly liberated here, it... gives rise to an intense cold, which it carries with it into the freezing compartments. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 2 *Water-tight bulkheads*.—The name applied to the sides of the numerous compartments into which it is customary to divide iron vessels. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 She had watertight compartments.

6. A separate division or section of anything, whether plane or solid.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 328 The rails were made in eight compartments, and screwed together. 1854 DARWIN *Monogr. on Cirripedia*, *Balanida* 33 A barnacle or acorn-shell is an irregular cone, formed generally of six compartments. 1867 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.*, *The Sun* 71 They divide the spectrum into compartments. 1879 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 150 The sides of the shell are seen to be composed of from 4 to 8 separate pieces, valves, or, as they are technically called, compartments.

II. † 7. The proper disposition and distribution of the parts of any design: = **COMPARTITION** 2. *Obs.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Compartment* [with *Painters*], is a regular orderly disposition of agreeable Figures all round any Picture, Map, Draught, etc. for its better Ornament. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Compartment of the Building, or the distribution of its parts. *Ibid.* I. 92 Of all the Bridges... the most worthy of consideration (as well for the strength as the compartment of it). 1790-6 BAILEY (folio), *Compartment* [in *Joinery*, etc.], A symmetrical disposition of figures to adorn panels, etc.

b. *fig.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 5 Tolerations in things tolerable... are... the faire Compartments of Christian fraternity.

8. *Comb.*, as **compartment-bulkhead**, one of the partitions which divide the hold of a ship into watertight compartments; **compartment ceiling**, one divided into panels (Gwilt); **compartment tiles**, an arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof (Gwilt): see 1730 in 4 b.

**Compartmental** (kmpārtmentāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. *departmental*.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, compartments.

1899 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 163 The painted compartmental framework [of the Sistine Chapel].

**Compartmented**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Fitted with, or divided into, compartments.

1851 LD. WOODHOUSELEE in *A Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 372 Any compartmented package became a gardevyance.

1899 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 17, I point to my things and the compartmented trunk.

† **Compartner**. *Obs.* Also 6-7-partener. A partner along with others, a **COPARTNER**.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 Gardiner and his comparners. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 216, I being his compartner. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 103 The soul... is the bodies compartner. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 18 Ephraim, the Compartner... to Dan in Idolatry.

Hence † **Compartnership** = **COPARTNERSHIP**.

1634 FORD P. Warbeck iv. ii. My wife's compartnership. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239 Whether you shall become poor by surtiethis compartnership, etc.

**Compass** (kmpās), sb. 1 (a. and adv.) Forms:

3-6 compase, 3-7-pas(e), 4-7-passe, (5 compas, 6 ooom-, ooompasse), 4-compass; also 3-6 cumpas, 4-pass, -pase, 4-6-passe, 5 Sc. compaisse, (8 oompase). [a. F. *compas* (12th c. in Littré) 'measure, pair of compasses, circle'; in mod.F. also 'mariner's compass'; = Pr. *compas*, Sp. *compas* 'pair of compasses, measure, rule of life, pattern', Pg. *compasso* 'pair of compasses', It. *compasso* 'a compass, a round, also a pair of compasses' (Florio); med.L. *compasus* = *circinus* pair of compasses (Du Cange). Cf. also Ger. *compass*, *kompass*, mariner's compass, formerly also gnomon, sun-dial, portable dial, Du. *kompas*, Sw. *kompass*, *kompass*, Da. *kompass*, Norw. *kompas*, (all) mariner's compass. (This is the exclusive sense in the Teutonic langs., as 'pair of compasses' is predominant in the Romanic.)

The history of this word and its associated verb in the Romanic langs. has not yet been determined, and it presents many points of uncertainty. It is doubtful whether the sb. is Common Romanic (the Sp. being app. from Fr. or Pr.), and as yet uncertain whether the sb. is derived from the vb., or the vb. from the sb. If the vb. was the origin, it would predicate a L. type \**compasus*, f. com- together or intensive + *passus* step, pace; if the vb. was the earlier, *compassare* would be 'to pass or step together' or 'completely' (see *Diex passare*), and \**compasus*, *compasso*, the action of doing so. The early history of the senses of the sb. is equally obscure: in OF., 'measure', primarily perhaps 'measure kept in walking together', 'artifice, subtlety', and 'pair of compasses', appear all to be early senses; it is at present impossible to say whether the instrument took its name from 'measuring' or from 'equal stepping'. It is probable that the sense 'circumference, circle, round' which is slightly exemplified in OF., but has received so great a development in Eng., is derived from the name of the instrument; but the converse is also possible; cf. L. *circinus* compasses, from *circus* round, etc.; also Ger. *zirkel*, (1) circle, (2) compasses. The later application to the Mariner's Compass, recognized in modern French, but chiefly developed in English and the Teut. langs., is also of obscure origin; it may easily have arisen out of the sense 'circle' or 'circuit', as showing the circle of the winds; but in German this sense appears to have been preceded by those of 'gnomon' and 'sun-dial', which may point in another direction. The Greek name of the *circinus* or compasses was *διαβήτης*, from *διαβαίνω* to stride or walk with the legs apart, to stride, step, or pass over: it is not impossible that *compassus* and *compassare* may have been employed to render these words, and as *διαβήτης* also meant the gnomon of a sun-dial, it is conceivable that this indicates the way in which *compassus* came to be used for dial, and mariner's compass.

The OF. senses all appear early in ME. In the uncertainty as to the relations between these, it is impossible to arrange them in any certain order in Eng., and that adopted is merely provisional, and subject to alteration when Romanic scholars shall have ascertained the previous history of the word in their own domain.]

I. Measure, etc.

† 1. Measure, proper proportion, regularity: e.g. to keep even compass (cf. OF. *tenir compas* to keep step in marching); by compass (OF. *par compas*, d. *compas*, It. a *compasso*), with measure and order, with regularity, regularly. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Rnt.* 944 Ho watz þe fayrest in felle, of flesche & of lyre, & of compas, & colour, & costes of alle other. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3208 Nature hadde nevere such a grace, To forge a werk of such compasce [Fr. *de tel compas*]. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 92 b, Vignes and trees hyly conduyted by compass. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 32 To keepe even compass in the height, greatnesse, and breadth of his letters.

2. 'Moderate space, moderation, due limits' (J.); esp. in *Within or out of compass*: i.e. within or beyond the bounds of moderation. *Obs.* exc. dial.

[Possibly arising out of the sense 'measure', but certainly related also to sense 9.]

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 59/2 We cannot bring our selues in compass vnder it, vnlesse God draws vs to it. *Ibid.* 133/1 Wee haue need of some order and bridle, to hold vs within our compass. 1612 DAVIES *Wky Ireland*, etc. (J.), In two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission has been executed. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 61, I should not speake much out of compass, should I say as large as a bushell. 1639 H. SEILE *Augustus* 166 To keepe these [malecontents] in compass, Augustus... constituted a Provost of the Citie. 1701 JER. COLLIER *Antoninus* 179 Which... keeps those Things which Decay from running out of Compass. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 384, I must keep within Compass. 1887 S. CHEEK *Gloss.* s. v., To 'speak i' compass' is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

II. Artifice, skilful or crafty device.

† 3. Designing, skilful devising, ingenuity; passing into the bad sense of craft, subtilty, cunning. In later use closely associated with the vb. in sense 2: compassing, contriving. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8797 (Cott.) To fest, wit compass slei, Vr warc to-geder. c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 730 A trone Of white iuori... With cumpas iprown and with gin al ido. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 462 How maugre Iuno, Eneas, For al hir sleight and hir compas, Acheved al his aventure. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 523 With a compas of clenues to colour hir speche. 1521 St. Werburge (1548) 35 Castynge in his mynde craftly by compas How he myght optayne to the hye empyre. 1566 WOLFEY in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. i. v. 66 His refusal proceeded of no manner of compass or intent to protract time for any sinister purpose. 1599 LYLW *Enphases* (Arb.) 92 If it come to passe as it is lyke by my compass. 1597 BACON *Century Good & Evil* ix. (Arb.) 152 Incident to those things that procede from our owne care, and compass.

† b. A crafty contrivance or artifice; a stratagem.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 32 § 2 By meanes and compasses to proue a procontracte. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI.* 1. 242 These fellows that have their fetches and their far compasses to bring things to their purposes. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 5 § 1 Yf any person doo compas or imagyn to deprive the Quenes matie and the same Compasses or Imaginations... shall or doo utter.

III. The mathematical instrument.

4. An instrument for taking measurements and describing circles, consisting (in its simplest form) of two straight and equal legs connected at one end by a movable joint. Now gen. in pl.; also pair of compasses.

Modifications of this instrument are the Bow-compasses; beam-, calliper-, hair-compasses, etc. Similar instruments for describing figures other than circles are specified by a corresponding adj., as *elliptic*, *oval*, *triangular compasses*; also *proportional compasses*: see these adjs.

a. [c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9947 (Trin.) A tour faire of yuory... Craftily casten with a compas. But earlier MSS. wip compass.] 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 [Perdix] made þe firste compas. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40 [I] Cleped bat on poynt of my compas A, & bat other poynt F. c 1450 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülker 727/11 *Hic circinus*, a compas. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 40 Geometrie... teacheth the Use of the Rule and the Cumpasse. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 76 Defined by compass and measuring-wand.

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. x. (Arb.) 134 We tooke ower compasses & beganne to measure the sea coastes. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 580 How to make with your Compasses a perpendicular line to fall from any point giuen vpon another right line. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 224 In his hand He took the golden Compasses, prepar'd... to circumscribe This Universe. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 38 Some point... where... one foot of the compasses is placed.

c. 1551 RECORDS *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 37 Have a payre of compasse aptelye made for to draw the circles. 1790 in *Archaeol.* X. 133 A pair of brass compasses, one of the legs of which is broken off. 1840 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 378 A pair of curious brass compasses or dividers.

d. Name of a small southern constellation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 185/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation... not very far from the South Pole.

e. humorously, *Coryate's compasses*: one's legs.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 280, I resolved to give up my saddle to the boy, and try Tom Coryate's compasses.

IV. Circumference, circle, curve; bound.

† 5. A circumference, a circle. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7586 þe erth... Es bot als a poynt Imyddes a compase. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 As the point in a compas Stant even amidides. c 1400 MAUNDREY. x. 38 A lytill hous made in maner of half a compas. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* III. iv. (1483) 52 The compas of this whele was fitched ful of bokes. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 227 All Wallace ost in till a cumpasse baide. 1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Compas, a cercle or rondell. 1551 RECORDS *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii, Now sette I one fote of the compas in G, and extend the other fote vnto H, and so drawe a compas. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. ix. (Arb.) 98 Men ioyninge handes togyther & standinge in compass. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 2) *Semicircle*, halfe a circle or compass. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. (1651) 245 If the world is 21,500 miles in compass, its Diameter is 7000. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 347 They make a little Circle upon the ground... after which they sit down within that Compass.

† b. Anything circular in shape, e.g. the globe, the horizon; also, a circlet or ring.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 212 To telle... of these yates florysynges ne of compasses ne of kervenges. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 123 Crist in compas of gold In þe wide window westwarde. c 1475 *Partenay* 6270 All rounde the compas though man be sekyng, In all the worlde so noble king is noght. 1583 STANTHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 73 With seed of Eneas shal compass earthlye be ruled. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 455 About the middest goeth a compasse of brasse. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 567 The compass of the eye, *orbila*.

† c. Phrase: *a compass to, in (the) compass of*, around, round.

c 1325 *Child. Yerus* 1660 (Mätz.) Isette huy weren a compass To a bord pare inne was. c 1330 *Pr. lxxviii.* In *Prof. Wyclif's Bible* p. iv. note, In the compass of Jerusalem. 1388 *Wyclif Mark* iii. 34 Biholdyng hem... that saten in the compass of hym. — *Rev.* iv. 3 A reynbowe was in compass of the sette. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* vii. 11 All the angelles stode in the compass of the seate.

† 6. A circular arc, sweep, curve. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 120 Your bowe [must] be well trymmed... that it may come rounde in trew compass euery where. 1593 *SHUTE Archit.* Bjb, Constrained the braunches... to draw downwarde againe with a sertaine compass. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 There doth begin the compass and bearing of the ship. 1637 *BLUNT Voy. Levant* 28 The Promontory... hath two sides encompassed by Sea... with a compass turning from West to North. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* iii. iv. (1715) 49 Slings... somewhat broad in the middle, with an oval Compass, and so by little and little decreasing into two Thongs.

b. *Archery.* The curved path described by an arrow; the angle of elevation as determining this path; cf. C. 3 b.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 The shaft in flyenge... if it flye far, it flyeth a round compass. *Ibid.* 145 In drawing [of the bow] some set suche a compass, as though they woulde tourne about. 1613 *CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays (1873) II. 156 Tis the... compass given it by the Archer That makes it hit or misse. 1830 *Strutt's Sports & Past.* (1876) 124 A good archer... ought also... to be well acquainted with what compass his arrows would require in their flight.

7. The circumference, boundary, enclosing line or limits of any space or area.

a 1300 [see C. 1]. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 831 Wybyrne be compass of be stones [of Stonehenge]. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* vi. 21 be compass of be citee... contenes xxv. myle aboute. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 611 Jack Cade, intending to bring the king farther within the compass of his nette. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 235 A Palace... the compass whereof may be traced out by the ruines of an olde Wall there. 1865 *RUSKIN Sesame* 3 A grave subject... and a wide one... so wide that I shall make no effort to touch the compass of it.

b. Measurement round, circuit, girth. (Cf. 11.) 1566 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 The largenesse and compass of all creatures corporall. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is in compass neere three thousand miles. 1784 *J. MOORE View Soc. II.* 1790 i. ii. 21 A fortification of between two and three miles in compass. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Adv.* II. ii. 179 Greater in his compass of body, than any within six kingdoms about him. 1888 *SMITHHOUSE J. Inglesant* xxix. Within the confines of the Duke's chase, thirty miles in compass.

8. Circumscribed area or space; in wider sense, space, area, extent.

In many uses this and the prec. sense are not separable; cf. the ordinary use of 'circumference' for 'circle'. (Here perh. belongs Chaucer's *trine compass*, explained by Prof. Skeat as 'threefold space, i.e. of the earth, the sea, and the heavens'. But other explanations have been attempted.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21640 (Cott.) In his compass godd all has left. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 319 A wyndow... In be compass of a cubit kyndely s[et]ware. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 45 Of the tryne compass lord and gyde... Whom erthe and see and heuene out of reles Ay heryen. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Macc.* i. 15 He entered with a small company into the compass of the temple. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 5 A certain compass inclosed all about within the Temple. 1685 *MANCK. Court. Lat. Rec.* (1888) VI. 231 Lambert Henton hath pailed out a certayne Compass of land. c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 27 The Lord's prayer and ten Commandments [written] in the Compass of a Crown piece. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 363 The... towering hopes of Athens demanded that the new wall should inclose a larger compass.

b. *transf. and fig.* Of time, etc.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 53 Within the compass of that worthy Emperors reign. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 3, I shall draw out the Description in as small a compass as it can be. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 259 In the compass of one verse. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* VI. 517 Confined to the compass of a life. 1844 *LO. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* 1862:94 Within the compass of the last four chapters. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. x. 304 Who in the compass of a day performed Such mighty deeds.

9. *fig.* Bounds, limits, as in *within, beyond the compass of* (sight, knowledge, power, ability, etc.); range or extent within limits; and, more generally, range, reach, sphere, scope.

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 143 The saide witness... have deposed of malice... beside and without the compass of the same articles. 1570 *DEX Math. Prof.* 46 Studies; not falling within the Compass of their Capacity. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 21 To do this, is within the compass of mans Wit. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* I. l. (1647) 1 It cometh within the compass of our belief. 1653 *W. F. Mellers* II. 30 It never goeth down out of the compass of sight, though it be not seen in the day-time for the brightness of the Sun. *Ibid.* iii. 57 Clouds... without the compass of our sight. 1736 *BUTLER Anal. Introd.* 4 The Extent, Compass, and Force, of analogical Reasoning. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* II. vii. 163 Many men... have not a compass of soul to take an interest in any thing truly great. 1823 *DE QUINCY Lek. Educ.* i. (1860) 14 Distinguished for variety and compass of power. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* 6 The limited compass of the human mind.

b. *spec.* Intellectual range.

1797 *SWIFT To Yng. Lady.* To discourse of arts and sciences out of your compass. 1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 7 He will... fall short in most things, for want of Compass, and larger Views.

10. *Music.* The full range of tones which a voice or musical instrument is capable of producing.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 7 *Phi.* Why then was your

Scale deuised of xx. notes? *Ma.* Because that compass was the reach of most voyces. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note, to the top of my Compass. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 157 P. 4 A Flute, an Instrument... without any great Compass. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 Of all the musical instruments on which men play, a popular assembly is that which has the largest compass and variety.

V. Circuit, round, circuitous course. (Cf. 7 b.)

11. Circular movement, course, or journey, circuit, round; a roundabout journey, a detour. *arch.*

1388 *WYCLIF Rom.* xv. 19 From Jerusalem by compass [per circuitum] til vnto Illiryk I haue fulfilled the gospel of Crist. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 199 They wenten in compass, Daunceing aboute this flour. c 1510 *MORE Pichs Wks.* 191 Wicked men walke about in a circuit or compass. 1576 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 358 He... shewed with stirring his feete the compasses and points of the daunce. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Occas. Medit.* (1851) 42 The hawk... towers up, by many gradual compasses, to his highest pitch. 1668 *FROGER Voy.* 100 The Portuguese... save a large Compass that others are oblig'd to make. c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 114 A... hill... so steepe... few Coaches but gaine the top of it by a Compass round it.

b. A circuit of time, round, revolution.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. iii. 25 Where I did begin, there shall I end: My life is run his compass. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 *Chron.* xx. 1 It came to passe after the compass of a year [post anni circulum].

† c. A roundabout expression, a circumlocution. 1633 *LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 14 Out of this compass can he not goe. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 86 A tedious Compass of Words and Terms.

d. *phr.* To cast, fetch, go, set, take a compass: to take a circular or circuitous course, make a circuit or detour; rarely, to form a circle; *fig.* to act or speak in a roundabout manner, digress.

c 1430 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* (1865) 185 He kest ane compass far about. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl.* i. 5 The wynde goeth towards y<sup>e</sup> South; & fetcheth his compass aboute vnto the North. a 1555 *LATIMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 433 A man that... hath his journey's end before him, what madness were it for him to set further compass about. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxviii. 13 From thence wee fet a compass, and came to Rhegium. 1654 *EVELYN Diary* 31 July, Taking leave of Cadenham we went a compass into Leicestershire. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 72 To take a compass round behind the pirates camp. 1837 *DE QUINCY R. & T. Tartars* Wks. 1863 IV. 165 Troops of deer... fetching a compass by way of re-entering the forest grounds.

*fig.* 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 56 He falls not directly upon what he intended... but fetcheth a compass. a 1693 *TILLOTSON Sermon* (1743) VII. 251 What a compass do many men fetch to go to heaven, by innumerable devices. a 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* II. xiv. 240 The compass commonly fetched before the pupil can be conducted to the point intended.

VI. The Mariner's Compass.

12. An instrument for determining the magnetic meridian, or one's direction or position with respect to it, consisting of a magnetized needle turning freely on a pivot; notably employed in the guidance of a ship's course at sea (the *Mariner's* or *Seaman's* compass).

The mariner's compass consists essentially of three parts, the bowl or box (see 13), containing the CARD (see 13, sense 4) on which the 32 *Points of the compass* are marked (see POINT), and the NEEDLE. According to its position or use on ship-board it is distinguished as *binnacle, hanging, standard, steering-compass*, etc.

To box the compass: see Box v. 12; also in the same sense To say the (or one's) compass.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some the anker layde... One kepte y<sup>e</sup> compass and watched y<sup>e</sup> our glasse. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 140 Item that I gif William Tyngayne my cardyd and my best compass. 1552 *ANR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane skypkar can nocht gyde his ship to ane gud hevin without direction of his compass. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The boyes... every Munday... to say their compass. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 222 Remember in all Transplantings to observe the Quarter of the Compass. 1699 *DAMPER Voy.* II. iii. v. 58 A Tornado... causes the Winds to shift all round the Compass. 1823 *W. SCORESBY Jnl. N. Whale Fishery* 145 On the 12, we had the wind almost all round the compass. 1873 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ii. (ed. 2) 43 When the ship has been placed on her proper course by the Standard Compass, the helmsman will notice the point shown by the Binnacle Compass as being that to which he has to attend.

b. (Varieties of this instrument are specially constructed for particular purposes.

Such are the *azimuth compass* (see AZIMUTH 2), the *dip, surveying, variation compasses*, etc.)

1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xv. There are now... diverse sorts or kinds of Compasses; as Azimuth Compasses, Meridian Compasses, Variation Compasses, Amplitude Compasses, Hanging Compasses, Pocket Compasses. 1822 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* vi. 60 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The land or surveying-compass... furnished with sights, and means for reading off the degrees on the card. *Ibid.* vi. 61 The Variation Compass designed to exhibit the diurnal changes of variation in the horizontal magnetic needle. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Compass.* An instrument like the ordinary nautical or surveyor's compass... having a clinometer attached. Also, a dip-compass, for tracing magnetic iron ore, having a needle hung to move in a vertical plane.

c. *fig.*

1601 *CORNWALLYSS Ess.* II. xlviii. (1631) 307 It shall bee... by chance: a compass too uncertaine for Justice to take by. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 221 margin, Gods Providence the best compass. 1649 *Eikon Basilike* 117 Profit is the compass by which Faction men steer their course. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* i. iii. (1852) 90 From whatever point of the political compass we may set out.

13. *Conchol.* A kind of shell-fish.

1776 *DA COSTA Elem. Conchol.* 245 Sometimes the valves are differently coloured, as the Compass, or Sole, which has one valve of a chestnut brown.

B. *adj.* Round, circular, curved. (Still in technical use: cf. D.)

1523 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 136 It is sette in a compass pece of yren. 1563 *B. GOUGE Egiogs* (Arb.) 113 Ptholome, with Compass Globe in hande. 1597 *Mirr. Mag., Albannact.* xxvii. The Compass pathes of euery ayrye sphere. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 The Dogs... run along... through rough and plain, crooked and straight, direct and compass. 1751 *CHESTERF. Lett.* III. 142 A compass ring set round with little diamonds. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 100 The north front... has a triangular instead of the two compass pediments.

C. *adv.* [Cf. in compass.]

† 1. In compass, in circuit, 'all round'. *Obs.* (Unless compass is a sb. and the construction as in 'ten miles' distance'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2275 (Cott.) Pis tour was... ten mile compass al aboute. 1597 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1355/2 With teeth of three quarters of a yard Compass.

† 2. In a circle, round. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Garnelyn* 629 All saie at be mete compass aboute.

† 3. In a circular arc or curve, curvily. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 In drawing, it [the bow] must come rounde compass. 1599 *MORWYNG Etymol.* 245 The tyles must be cut and hewed compass. 1573 *COOPER Theatrus, Classis Inuata*... a ship bending compass like a Moone. 1606 *B. JOSSON Masque Hymen* Note, Wks. (Ritldg.) 558 They [mantles] were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell compass down the back in gracious folds. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 222 Some again cut it [horse's mane] to stand compass like a bow. 1653 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 55 The Architraves were... wrought compass, exactly, according to the Circumference of their respective Circle.

† b. *Archery.* To shoot compass: to shoot at an elevation, so as to allow for the curve of the projectile. *Obs.* Cf. A. 6 b.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 101 Ye take so great heade, to kepe youre standyng, to shoote compass. *Ibid.* II. 107. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. § 24 They shot their Arrowes Compass, with purpose to kill or gail such Scots as came to the execution.

*fig.* 1630 *SHIRLEY Grateful Serv.* v. i. Shoot not so much compass, be brief, and answer me.

† 4. Through a complete cycle or round; 'all round the clock' or 'compass'. *Obs.* (Cf. CIRCLE 17 c.)

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 323 Perceived at ye last his olde Hat againe to come into the new fashion, wherewith... he sayde, I haue now lyued compass, for Adams olde apron must make Eue a new kirtle.

D. Comb., as sense 4) *compass-joint*; (sense 12) *compass-bowl, -box, -card, -face, -needle, -point*; *compass-bar* (see quot.); *compass-bearings*, bearings taken by the compass; *compass-brick* (see quot.); *compass-callipers* = *calliper compasses* (see CALLIPER); † *compass-dial*, a portable sun-dial adjustable by an attached compass-needle; *compass-flower, -plant*, a N. American composite (*Silphium laciniatum*) with large much-divided leaves, of which the lower 'are said to present their faces uniformly north and south' (Asa Gray); also other plants whose leaves are supposed to show a like tendency, e.g. the Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*); *compass-headed a.*, having a semicircular head; † *compass-heart* (see quot.); apparently a literal rendering of the Greek *τετρακαίδων*; *compass-plane* (-smoothing-plane), a smoothing-plane having a convex sole and iron, used for planing concave surfaces; *compass-roof* (see quot.); *compass-saw*, a saw with a narrow blade for cutting out curves of moderate size; *compass-signal*, a signal denoting a point of the compass; *compass-stock*, a curved stock; *compass-timber*, curved timber, esp. as used for ship-building; *compass-window*, a semicircular bay-window (cf. COMPASSED 3 b). Also † *compass-wise adv.*

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* \*Compass-bar, a fixed iron ring in the silver-iron-lead-extracting furnace. 1823 *W. SCORESBY Jnl. N. Whale Fishery* 322 The mast-head... was the only part of the ship where \*compass-bearings could be relied on. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 254 The compass-bearing of the principal veins. 1797 *NICHOLSON Jnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 426 The needle is usually supported on a steel point which occupies the axis of the 'compass box. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Park.* 38 \*Compass-bricks... are of a Circular Form, their use is for Steering of Wells. 1706 *PHILLIPS, \*Compass-Callipers*, an Instrument us'd by Gunners, which resembles two Semi-circles. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* \*Compass-card... is usually attached to the needle. 1875 *CHAMBERLAIN Jnl.* 79. 1834 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. (1682) 360 Holding our Course North-East, my \*Compass-Dial being our guide. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* \*Compass-dials are small dials, fitted in boxes, for the pocket; to show the hour of the day by direction of the needle. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* II. iv. Look at this delicate plant... its leaves all point to the north, as true as the magnet. It is the \*compass flower. 1850 *WHALE Dict. Terms.* \*Compass-headed, in ancient architecture, circular. 1894 *T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 221 The heart hath for his next dwelling house a membrane or skinn called... Pericardion, which signifieth... a 'compass-heart. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* \*Compass-joint, a form of joint usual in compasses, in which one leg has a circular disk or two, clamped between

other disks belonging to the fellow leg. 1797 NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* i. 427 A \*compass-needle supported on a simple point. 1866 HERSCHTEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., The Sun* 79 The causes of the Compass needle pointing to the North. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v. The use of the \*compass-plane is to form a concave cylindrical surface. 1848 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 219 \*Compass-plant. 1870 *Gard. Chron.* Sept. 1213 The compass plant, a wild sunflower of the western prairies. 1881 ALVARD in *Amer. Naturalist* xvi. 626 Compass Plant. The property is best exhibited in the radical leaf, which presents its faces to the rising and setting sun. 1897 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 The \*compass point directing to the haven. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, \*Compass-roof, a roof in which the braces of the timbers are inclined so as to form a sort of arch. 1868 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 100 The \*Compass-Saw should not have its Teeth Set as other Saws have. 1881 *Mechanic* § 380 The compass-saw is also used for circular work. 1795 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 25 With a \*Compass Smoothing-Plane. plane the inside thereof. 1866 FROUDE in *Athenaeum* 392/3 Harquebuss with a \*compass-stock. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* 2122/4 Any Woods convertible to Straight, \*Compass or Knee Tymber or Plank, fit for the Service of His Majesties Navy. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 42 He encompassed those compass with circular, or what is technically called compass timbers. 1861 LADY M. WORTH *Uranian* 102 Her Ladies... were a little distant from her in a faire \*compass Window. c 1700 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 19 Another large dining room with great Compass windows. 1845 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Mankynade* 59 Which... he made 500 \*compass wyse and caue or holwe in the middes, that, etc. 1851 T. WILSON *Logike* 45 b, The element goeth compass wyse because it is rounde. 1826 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 684 The old Harts... hauing... their homes set with pearles, and strait and large heads, rather open than turned compass-wyse.

† **Compass**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 6-7 compass (se, 7- poss. A corruption of COMPOST, prevalent in 16-17th c.

1573 TUSSEK *Hush.* (1878) 50 Lay on more compas, and fallow agen. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. i. vii. (1635) 38 The best Manure or Compass... that you can give such ground. 1816 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 335 Earth, muddle, and other compas. 1869 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 Compas, or Compost. a 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 269 A cart he found That carry'd compass forth to dung the ground. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Compas*.

**Compass** (kɔmpās), v.<sup>1</sup> Forms: see sb.<sup>1</sup> *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 4- compassed; also 4-7 compass. [a. F. *compasse-r* (12th c. in Littre), to measure, design, contrive, regulate, adjust; cf. Pr., Sp. *compassar* 'to measure with a compass, to compass about' (Minshen), It. *compassare* to measure with compasses, to weigh in the mind, 'to compass about' (Florio):—L. type *\*compassare*. See the sb.]

I. To plan, contrive, devise.

† 1. *trans.* To plan, design, contrive, devise (a work of art). *Obs.*  
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8807 In Aufrik were þey [stones of Stonehenge] compassed & wrought. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3219 Þe palais... þat compast was of Cusys [Cyrus]. *Ibid.* 3629 Ane instrument all of iren... Was compast on carte-wyse. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. I can not paynt nor compass No gay process.

† b. *absol.*  
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 235 He tauhte... some to compas craftily & coloures to make. *Ibid.* xvii. 170 The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to puttre ye or peynten Keruyng and compassyng as crafte of þe fyngres.

2. To contrive, devise, machinate (a purpose). Usually in a bad sense: see *quots.* 1292, 1491.

[1292 BRITTON i. ix. (viii.) § 2 Graunt tresoun est a compasser nostre mort. 1351 *Act 25 Edw. III.* Stat. v. c. 2 Q nt homme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort nostre Seign' le Roi.] 1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 109 To such] ende yt was y-come as he hadde y-compasped in ys þoht. c 1315 SHOREHAM 113 He compassyth venjanice to hym þat aȝen clenkeþ. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 98 He þouht to compass ille, þe same tille him did he. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1539 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Al this was compassed on the nyghte Betwix him Jason, and this Eracles. 1491 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Pream., Richard White... traitously ymagined and compassed the dethe... of our seid Sovereigne Lord. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 251 To contrive mischief, and to compass designs of vanity. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 119 To compass or imagine the imprisonment of the King. 1860 MOTLEY *Neheri* (1868) II. xv. 249 England, whose desolation is thus sought and compassed. 1888 W. D. HAMILTON *Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series* 1644, Pref 22 The Parliament... compassing the destruction of the Throne.

b. with *infin. phrase* or *subord. clause*.  
c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1455 For to compas & kest to haf hem clene wrogt. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1410 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Compassede he How Jason myghte best destroyed be. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 421 His uncle hadde compassed to rule the kyng. 1848 *Act 11 Vict. (Better Security of Crown)*, If any person... shall compass... to deprive or depose our Most Gracious Lady the Queen.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. ii. Double as Tygre slyghtly to compase. 14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 108 Though thou with wordis honny swete Maliciously upon her deth compasse They schall askape.

† 3. To consider, ponder, meditate, 'go through'.  
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10115 He... ay compast þe cases in his clene heart. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. li. 96 Æneas, That with hymself can many thing compas. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 26 When thou hast compaced [*instraveris*] all by reason and by thy mynde.

† b. *intr.*, or with *obj. clause*. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1196 Þe lede... Compast in his condece to quat þat cace my3t Mene. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6934 Fulle fast, i wys, compassen we By what ladder he is

clomben. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 151 Wythin my mynd compassing thoct I so.

II. † 4. To describe with compasses (a circle).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 18 Up-on this forseide plate ben compassed certein cercils þat hihten Almicantaras. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Signes twelve, Which have her cercils by hem selve Compassed in the zodiaque.

III. To go or come round, put round, encompass. *literally.*

In senses 5-8 often extended by *round*, *about*; in senses 5-7 also with *in*.

5. *trans.* To pass or move round; to traverse in a circular or circuitous course, make the circuit of.  
1385 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Woo to you scribis and Pharisees... that compasen [1388 goon aboute] the se and the lond, that 3e maken o proselyte. 1388 — *Josh.* vi. 3 Alle 3e fisteris, compasse [1388 go about] the citee. a 1408 WARKW. *Chron.* an. 1472 It [the comet] compassed round aboute alle the erthe. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 34/45 To compass, *circuire*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 25 The Bisquayn Ship... wherein Magellan compassed the World. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) i. vi. 132 Having now compast in the whole Continent of South America. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* i. 123 A generation which will compass land and sea to make one proselyte.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To go round, make a circuit.

1385 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 6 Sothli thei gon out, compassiden bi castels, euangelisinge and heeling euerewhere. 1581 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxviii. 13 Thence compassing by the shore, we came to Rhegium. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 25 The San Felipe... was compelled to compass about, and came to Cochín. 1605 VERSTEGG *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 156 He will compass into Germany, Denmarke, Norway and Sweden.

† c. *causative*. (?) To send round. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Mist.* (1882) iii. 1467, I com nott to þe [King of Marseil] for no decepcyon, But þat good lord crist hether me compassyd.

d. with cognate obj. To compass (a course, circuit, voyage, period, etc.).

1503 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 107 Why so may not Troian their course to good Italye compass? 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 35 When his life hath compassed his course. 1834 Hr. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 48 Who had compassed a circuit of observation in a different direction.

6. To come round, close round, as a multitude; to form a circle about, surround, with friendly or hostile intent; to hem in; sometimes *spec.* 'to beleaguer, besiege, block' (J.). Cf. ENCOMPASS.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10092 The Mirmidons... compast the knight, cloyst hym within. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxvii(i). 6 Myne enemies... compassed me rounde aboute. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Compassing in all the young children. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 75 Such as compassed the tribunal seate. 1604 JAMES I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 107 Although in his sieg... he do beleaie and compasse it round about. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* v. Wks. (1874) III. 75 Enter Ganimed compast in with soldiers. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. Found him compassed by Lothario's Faction. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* i. i, Ye Spirits of the unbounded Universe... who do compass earth about. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 421 [She] rapt in glorious dreams... Sat compass'd with professors. *Fig.* 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii(i). 5 The sorowis of deth compassiden me. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 180 All the blessings Of a glad father, compass thee about. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmine Aulica* i. 3 Poems III. 232 At home worse dangers compass'd thee.

7. To encircle, environ, lie round and enclose, as the sea, a girdle, etc. Also with *round*, *about*, *in*.  
c 1320 *Cursor M.* 22705 Þe see þat compasseth alle londre. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* lii. 21 A roop of twelve cubitis compasside it. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxi. v. The firmament so compassing the land. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 100 Your carkasse is compassed in a corruptible skin. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* iii. i, I am compass'd round With Mirth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. Intro. d. Epigastrium, which compasses the stomach. 1735 POPE *Dennis Sat.* ii. 84 Like the Sea they compass all the land. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* iv. 21 We were compassed round by a very thick fog. 1807 HARRIS *Gosses* (1859) 231 A lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

8. To encircle, or surround with something.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxii. (1495) 709 A meete borde is... sette vpon fete, and compassed wyth a lyste aboute. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xvi. 51 They... compassed it all aboute with a gyrdle. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 59 He compassed the Tower of London with a strong wall. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 29 The custome of compassing Churches with Church-yards was not so ancient. 1766 PORY *Heraldry* vi. § 1 (1777) 214 Bonifac VIII. Anno 1295 first compassed his Cap with a Coronet. 1850 TENNYSON *Gervant & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

† b. To embrace, encircle with the arms. *Obs.*

c 1590 (Qo. 1616) MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Ritdg.) 124/1 In mine arms I would have compass'd him. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 276 A Lady, wiser, fairer, truer, Then euer Greeke did compass in his armes.

IV. *fig.* To get within one's compass, grasp, or reach; to 'get round'.

† 9. To catch, seize, lay hold of. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Foly* (1570) 241 My pleasant pace Is light as fee, thus none that be can me compase. 1566 TINDALE i Cor. iii. 19 It is written: He compasseth [1621 taketh] the wyse in their craftynes.

10. To grasp with the mind, comprehend fully.

1576 BAKER *Tewell of Health* 176 a, This manner who that can understand and compass. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The knowledge of what is good and what is evil... is a thing too large to be compassed... without brains and study. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. II.* ii, Strange forebodings of ill... that cannot be compassed.

11. To attain to or achieve (an end or object aimed at); to accomplish.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Ye cannot by any other meanes compass the doying of so weightie a work. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 85 You tooke upon you a greater charge... then you are able to compass and perfourme. 1581 RICH *Farewell* (1846) 162, I can not compass to take this woman. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. ii. 45 That were hard to compass, Because she will admit no kinde of suite. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 77 The better to compass his intent. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 256 Since none can compass more than they intend. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 173 A painter may execute a head, though he cannot compass a whole figure. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Clive*, Men who would unscrupulously employ corruption... to compass their ends. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxvi, The task is long, The time wears short to compass it.

b. To get at, attain, obtain, win (an object).

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 214 If not, to compass her Ile vse my skill. 1608 — *Per.* i. ii. 24 To compass such a bondlesse happinesse. 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Maid of West* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 300 You have trickes to compass these gay cloaths. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 502 He compassed the crown by cruelty. 1696 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 358 He compassed a vast estate. 1865 THOLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxxi. 375 She was a free woman,—to be compassed if only a man might compass her. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. i. 24 How hard it is to compass the assistance Whereby one rises to the source.

† 12. To 'get round', 'come round', circumvent.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogat. Week* iv. (1859) 496 Let no man subtilly compass or defraud his neighbour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron., Hen. VI.* II. 538 The newe French Kyng... studyng howe to compass the Parisians, eyther with money, or with promise. *Ibid.* 681 He imagined how to compass Thomas Lord Stanley... that he might be one of the confederacie. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 133 Shee goes about to perform the condition her self, hoping thereby to compass Christ.

† b. To adulterate or sophisticate (wine, etc.).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-h.* i. § 73. 64 Wine... trickt, or compassed, or at the least mingled with other wine, hath euer since bene retailed... for wine. 1793 [see COMPASSING *vbl.* sb. 4].

† 13. To get over, surmount. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Eij b, Ignorance... suche, that he cannot compass that difficultie.

V. [from the sb. or adj.] To make or be 'compass' or rounded.

14. *trans.* To bend into a circle or curve; to curve, incurve. Cf. COMPASSED 3.

1541 *Lam. Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 238 When they [mountains] be croked, or compassed haunelyke they shewe much larger. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 112 To be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point, heele to head. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 210 Their ploughs are very small and light, and little compassed. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 A dark brown Gelding... with a white slip down his Head to his Nose compass'd to the farther Eye.

15. *intr.* To curve, bend round, be curved. (Now only of timber.) Cf. COMPASSING *pple.* a. b.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 194 Sixe tables, placed in order, compassing rounde like a circle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 94 The horns... more crooked and bending, compassing behinde, as a Rams do. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 At the ends they begin to compass. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Croaky*, a term applied to plank when it curves or compasses much.

† **Compass**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [see COMPASS sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To COMPOST, to manure.

1557 TUSSEK 100 *Points Hush.* xi, One aker well compast, is worth akers three. 1573 — *Hush.* (1878) 124 Thy fallowing won, get compassing don. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 487 With the dung of Sheep they compasse and fat the earth. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 596 As for Earth it Compasseth itself. 1631 J. LEE *Short Surv.* Sweden 12.

**Compassable** (kɔmpāsəbəl), a. [f. COMPASS v.<sup>1</sup> + -ABLE.] Capable of being compassed, attainable.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1889) 271, I take the thing also to be verie compassable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 734 Aqua Theriacal... consists but of a few things, and they easily compassable. 1780 BURKE *J. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 343 Our objects are plain and compassable. 1807 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 170 Sydney has the Blue Mountains... within compassable distance.

**Compassed** (kɔmpāst), *pple.* a. [f. COMPASS v.<sup>1</sup> & sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.]

† 1. Contrived, cunningly or artfully devised. *Obs.*  
c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 18 a, His compassed, sleighty, questions. *Ibid.* ii. xxix. 66 His compassed false-nes and treason. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 After confession made by the Saracen of all hys compassed treason.

† b. ?Cunning, or ? provided with compasses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 178, I contoured toles, Of carpentry, of kerueres and compassed masouns.

2. Surrounded, encircled, etc.; see the vb.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 208 Neighbors... compassed within one sea. 1706 COWPER *Gratitude* 49 Compassed about with the goods... of leisure... I indulge my poetical moods. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxviii, When the compassed splendour of the actual interior [of the cathedral] glowed before her eyes.

b. *fig.* Circumscribed. [f. *compassé*.]

1688 SYMONDS *Ben Jonson* vi. 163 His boisterous self-assertion, etc... were sufficient to overpower the ceremonious and compassed Scotch laird [Drummond of Hawthornden]. 1890 — *Ess.* II. 261 There is nothing small or mean or compassed in that art.

† 3. Rounded, curved, circular, arched. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDS *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Two compassed lines and one right lyne. *Ibid.* i. iii, Set one foot of the compass in the very point of the angle, and with the other



fote draw a compassed arch. 1576 *Lyte Dodoens* ii. cii. 288 Golden Saxifrage. .groweth. with compassed leaves. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* ii. vi. [vii.] (Arb.) 92 The circumflex, or compass accent. 1655 *W. F. Metcours* iii. 73 The Circle called Halon. .seen about the Sunne. .is called of the Greeks a compassed plat. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. (1683) 146 A small compassed Hook.

b. *Compassed roof, window*; see *COMPASS sb.* 1 D. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* (1745) I. 105 Mervelus fair compacid Windoes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 120 She came to him th'other day into the compass window. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 167 (D.) A compassed roof. 1825 *FOSBROOKE Encycl. Antig.* vii. 150/2 The Compassed Windows were round.

Hence † *Compassedly adv.*, in a curved line; † *Compassedness*, curvedness, curvature.

1551 *RECORDE Castile Knowl.* (1556) 136 Bothe descendeth compassedly vnto the contrarye poynte to them againe. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Impr.* Impr. (1653) 208 Fault may be in the roughness and ill compassedness of the Share.

**Compasser.** [*f.* *COMPASS v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who compasses; *esp.* † a designer, contriver.

1494 *FABIAN* vii. 563 The duke . . . compasser of all this myschefe. a 1593 *H. SMITH Ser.* (1522) 492 He hath his compassers and spies in euery country. 1641 *NEWRONE Canterb. Medit.* 1 My intellect, that comprehensive compasser.

**Compassing** (*kəm'pāsɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *COMPASS*.

1. A devising, planning; a device, design, artifice, contrivance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27286 Wit quentise and wit compassing, vt of his denn be nedder bring. c 1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* ii. 2140 Throw Dyomedis compassing Hire broþir was slayne. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 1188 Many subtil compassinges, Babewinnes and pinacles, Ymageries and tabernacles, I saw. 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 14 Such false Compassings, Imaginations, and Confederacies had against any Lord. 1661 *Trial S. Colledge* 3 Treasons and trayterous Imaginations, Compassings and Purposes. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 78 Compassing or imagining . . . are synonymous terms; the word *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. 1848 *Act 11 Vict.* (*Better Security of Crown*), Compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices.

2. A going round or about, a circuit; surrounding, circling, or curving.

1530 *PALSGR.* 207 Compassyng of tyme, *revolution*. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low-C. Warrs* 209 Francis Drake . . . in the compassing of the World.

† b. Circumlocution. *Obs.* 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Circuition de parolles*, a compassing in with words. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phanix* I. 453, I had not used . . . any Circuits or Compassings of words.

3. Attaining, achieving. *arch.*

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 90 The compassing thereof. 1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Inuoc.* iii. 57 There was no compassing of it without compa-*cing* it; no reaching the end without going out of the way. 1769 [see 1]. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimes* (1876) i. iii. 44 The compassing of vast distances.

† 4. Adulteration (of wine). *Obs.* 1703 *Art of Vintners* 20 The Transmutation or Sophistication of Wines, which they call Trickings or Compassings.

**Compassing** (*kəm'pāsɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That compasses: see the vb.

c 1440 *Genydes* 4163 By a subtil and false compassing trayn, Clarionas. .is betrayed. 1596 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 400 His fine compassing witte and eloquence. 1601 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iii. (1651) 245 Every fixed star a Sun, with his compassing Planets.

b. Curving, curved.

1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* p. iij b, The crooked turnings, and the compassing arbores of the same [garden]. 1588-1607 [see *COMPASS v.* 1 15]. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) H ij b, A strong piece of timber incurvated nearly into a circular arch, or, according to the technical term, *compassing*. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Compassing*, crooked or curved.

Hence † *Compassingly adv.* *Obs.*, in a curve. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* iv. 52 When the one [muscle] worketh onely, then is the head compassingly turned to the one side.

**Compassion** (*kəm'pæsjən*), *sb.* Also 4-5 *-ioun*, *-ione*, 4-6 *-yon*, 5 *compasoyon*. [*a. f.* *compassio* (14th c. in *Littre*), *ad. late L. compassiō-em* (Tertullian, Jerome), *n. of action f. compati* (ppl. stem *compas-*) to suffer together with, feel pity, *f. com-* together with + *pati* to suffer.]

† 1. Suffering together with another, participation in suffering; fellow-feeling, sympathy. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 148 Huanne on leme is zik oþer y-wounded. hou moche zorþe heb þe herte and grat compassion y-uelp. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (1495) 100 The membres ben so sette togýders that . . . euery hath compasoyon of other. 1561 *EDEN Arte de Nauig.* Pref., Such a mutuall compassion of parte to parte. . . by one common sence existent in them all. 1665 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* iv. 63 That it was onely by a vegetable or animal soule, which suffered by compassion with the body.

2. The feeling or emotion, when a person is moved by the suffering or distress of another, and by the desire to relieve it; pity that inclines one to spare or to succour. *Const. on (of obs.)*.

(The compassion of sense 1 was between equals or fellow-sufferers; this is shown towards a person in distress by one who is free from it, who is, in this respect, his superior.)

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 36 Pou may thyne of synnes and of wrechidnes of thyne euencristene. . . with pete and of compasione of thaym. 1535 *COVERDALE Joel* ii. 12 The Lorde. . . is . . . longe sufferynge & of grete compassion. 1591

*SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 56 Mou'd with compassion of my Countries wracke. 1623 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. (1682) 386 In Compassion whereof the worthy Gentleman doubled his Wages. 1676 *HOBBS Illud.* i. 23 You on me compassion may show. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxvi. 170 You have every claim to compassion that can arise from misery and distress. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* i. 352 In compassion to her grief, and in answer to her prayers. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Ser.* vii. 148 Compassion. . . gives the person who feels it pleasure even in the very act of ministering to and succouring pain.

† b. with plural. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 All the compassyons & mercyes that thou shewed to the people. 1611 *BIBLE Lam.* iii. 22 His compassions faile not. 1787 *WHITTAKER Mary Q. Scots Vind.* in *H. Campbell Love-Lett. Mary* (1824) 263 All the little jealousies of the rival will surely melt away in the compassions of the woman.

c. To have compassion: to have pity, take pity. So † *To take compassion upon* (of).

1320 *WYCLIF Heb.* x. 34 For whi and to boundun men 3e hadden compassioun. c 1325 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 390 Prol., And han of pore folk compassioun. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Civ.* I haue grete ruthe and compassion on you. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* Wks. (Rldg.) 210 2 Thy heart. . . Could not but take compassion of my state! 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* ii. 6 She had compassion on him. 1647 *W. BROWNE Pox.* i. 164, I. . . besought him not so to have compassion of a daughter whom he had made miserable. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 290 Humanity bids us have compassion with the sufferings of others. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 104 Have compassion on the mighty whom love hath abased.

† 3. Sorrowful emotion, sorrow, grief. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23945 heading (Fairf.), Compassioun of our lauedi for þe passioun of hir sone. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 7 Teres of compascioun, teres of compuncion, teres of loue and of deuocyon. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 6 Her hart gan melt in great compassion; And drizling teares did shed for pure affection.

**Compassion**, *v.* [*f.* prec., or prob. *ad. f. compassionner* (15th c. in *Littre*) to compassionate.] *trans.* To have compassion on, to pity. ('A word scarcely used', Johnson.)

1598 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. i. 124 Can you heare a good man grone And not relent, or not compassion him? 1607 *F. E. Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 72 Shall I. compassion those that do attempt my ruine? 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxxii. 222 The people who compassioned his youth, his virtue and his noble birth. 1873 *Argus XVI.* 35 Dr. Knox compassioned Janet's hard place.

Hence **Compassioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 226 Both wanted. . . a kind, compassioning adviser.

**Compassionable**, *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [*f.* *COMPASSION* + *-ABLE*.]

† 1. actively. Inclined to compassion; pitiful, compassionate. *Obs.*

1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram. & Dict.*, *Compassionevole*, pitiful or compassionate. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* To Rdr. 4 Our compassionate care to profit. . . the parties. 1623 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 188 Some compassionate Greekes. . . relieved me. 1635 *J. HAYWARD Banish'd Virg.* 15 With a no lesse ardent than compassionate affection.

2. Deserving or exciting compassion, pitiable.

1635 *J. HAYWARD Banish'd Virg.* 14 My case being but too compassionate. 1751 *ELIZ. CARTER in Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 1 The case of these truly compassionate objects. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* ii. xviii. 1865 363 Half-ludicrous, but more than half compassionate and admirable errors.

† **Compassionary**, *a. Obs.* [see *-ARY*.]

1611 *COTGR.*, *Compassionnaire*, compassionarie, compassionate, having compassion of.

**Compassionate** (*kəm'pæsjən*), *a.* [Latinized *ad. f. compassionnē*, *pa. pple. of compassionner* to compassionate: see *-ATE* 2 3.]

1. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing compassion; pitiful, sympathetic.

1597 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 687 As if that heau'n vpon our state below, Foreseeing our harmes, compassionate had bene. 1598 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iv. 217 My compassionate heart. a 1600 *J. DYKE Worthy Commun.* (1640) 139 Christ was compassionate, they are mercilesse. 1605 *DONNE Ser.* 3 Apr. 19 It is a fault. . . to bee too compassionate of an Heretique. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 180 Tho they are compassionate to all that are sick. 1752 *FIELDING Causes Increase Robbers*, A. . . compassionate disposition. 1870-4 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iv. 69 Compassionate persons interceded, and his condition was alleviated.

† b. Indicating compassion. *Obs.*

1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antig.* iv. viii. (1733) 94 Let there be a compassionate Remainder left for those that have nothing to eat of their own.

† c. ? Displaying sorrowful emotion; sorrowfully lamenting; or ? moving pity, piteous. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 174 It boots thee not to be compassionate, After our sentence, plaining comes too late.

† 2. Fitted to excite compassion; pitiable, piteous. *Obs.*

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* ii. 160 Compassionate cruelty. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warres Flanders* 418 A most compassionate spectacle; for they were all so macerated with hunger, etc. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 313 Their case was most compassionate, for they had wives and large families of children. 1767 *COLMAN Eng. Merchant* v. Your case is truly a compassionate one.

† 3. Sympathetic. (*Cf. COMPASSION sb.* 1.) *Obs.*

a 1631 *DONNE Problems* xi. (L.), The nose is most compassionate with this part.

† 4. as *sb.* One who is compassionate. *Obs. rare.*

1604 *W. WATSON Decacordon* 190 Compassionates of our afflictions. *Ibid.* 268 True compassionates of their countries miseries.

**Compassionate** (*kəm'pæsjən*), *v.* [*f.* prec. *adj.*, or Latinized *ad. f. compassionn-er* after analogy of verbs in *-ATE*: cf. *affectionate*, and *-ATE* 3 6.] *trans.* To regard or treat with compassion; to pity, commiserate (a person, or his distress, etc.).

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* xxiv. 129 Pity me, Compassionate my true lous ardencie. a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Wil-liams* i. 1692 35 The sick, of the comfortless, are most to be compassionate. 1729 *BUTLER Ser.* Wks. 1874 II. 56 Men . . . naturally compassionate all. . . whom they see in distress. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 11 Countries whose political servitude the Americans justly compassionate. *absol.* 1632 *MASSINGER Maid Hon* i. i. May persuade you Not alone to compassionate, but to lend your royal aids.

**Compassionately** (*kəm'pæsjən*), *adv.* [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE a.* + *-LY* 1.] In a compassionate manner, pitifully, pityingly; with tender pity.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xvi. (1632) 95 He was compassionately intreated. a 1714 *SHARP Ser.* I. x. (R.), How kindly and compassionately soever, we, as private Christians, are to treat those that differ from us. 1836 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xii. 'Poor Tilda!' sighed Miss Squeers compassionately.

**Compassionateness** (*kəm'pæsjən*), *n.* [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being compassionate.

1611 *R. BOLTON Disc. True Happiness* (1631) 167 Out of a naturall compassionateness. 1661 *FLAVEL Right. Man's Ref.* 277 The infinite tenderness and compassionateness of our God. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* II. ii. v. 285 His sympathy and compassionateness for the whole world.

**Compassionating** (*kəm'pæsjən*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE v.* + *-ING* 2.] That compassionates; pitying.

1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 137 Her tender compassionating Heart. a 1711 *KEN Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 223 With a compassionating Zeal.

† **Compassionative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE v.* + *-IVE*.] Disposed to compassionate.

1643 *DIGBY Obs. Browne's Relig. Med.* (L.), Nor would he have permitted his compassionate nature to imagine, etc.

**Compassionator**, *-er* (*kəm'pæsjən*), *n.* [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE v.* + *-OR*, *-ER*: see *-ER* 1 2.] One who compassionates.

1664 *CHARNOCK Attrih. God* (1834) I. 714 Shall thy creature only passively glorify thee as an avenger, and not actively as a compassionator? 1795 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 357 Let those self compassioners keep house in America for but one month.

† **Compassioned**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASSION sb.* + *-ED*: cf. *f. compassionné*.] Affected with compassion; sympathetic; compassionate.

1575 *LANHAM Lett.* 1871 48 Yoo, being a Mercer. . . as I am, my cuntre-man born, & my good frend withal, whearby I kno ye at compassioud with me. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1177 By the compassionate mercy of Queene Elizabeth.

† **Compassionful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASSION sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of compassion. (In first quot. app. 'full of passion, passionate'.)

1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions v.* § 4. 238 Griefe necessarily ensuing compassionfull hatred controperyseth the vehement intension of Love. *Ibid.* 268 It argueth a bountifull minde, or a compassion-full heart.

**Compassioun** (*Wyclif, Ecclus* Prol.), *erron. f.* *COMPOSITION*.

**Compassionless**, *a. rare* 1. [*f.* as prec. + *-LESS*.] Devoid of, wanting in, compassion. 1605 *R. BOLTON Direct. for Walking w. God* (1630) 282 In those cold and compassionless times.

**Compassive** (*kəm'pæsi*), *v.* [*f.* *L. compati* to suffer with (see *COMPASSION*) + *-IVE*.] Feeling or showing compassion; sympathetic, compassionate, pitiful.

1612 *R. SHELTON Ser.* St. Martin's 44 Any compassionate mind and heart. . . cannot but compassionate their wretched. . . seruitudes. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. iii. v. 140 Murmuring somewhat. . . with a low and compassionate voice. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Quality* (1792) II. 191 But a-propos, my Lord, these same compassionate acts against slander. . . have they yet passed into a law? a 1860 [see next].

**Compassivity**, [*f.* *COM-* + *PASSIVITY*: cf. prec.] A condition of suffering, or of being affected, together with another.

1667 *H. MORE Div. Dial.* i. § 30 (1713) 67 Not a mere Compassivity, but rather a Coactivity of the Spirit in which it does reside. a 1860 *J. GARDNER Faiths of World* I. 590/2 Compassivity, a term used in Romanist writers to express the feelings of a saint on beholding in a vision the sufferings of Christ whereby his soul is transpierced with the sword of a compassionate pain.

**Compassless** (*kəm'pæsləs*), *a.* [*f.* *COMPASS sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Without a compass.

a 1864 *KNOWLES* cited by WEBSTER. 1868 *MENKEN Infelicia* 36 Compassless, rudderless, the poor ship pleads. 1884 *TRAILL New Lucian* 31 A mastless, compassless vessel.

† **Compassly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASS sb.* or *a.* + *-LY* 2, perh. repr. *f.* *a. compas*, *par compas* 'régulièrement, avec art, exactement, à point' (Godef.).] Accordingly to measure or rule, exactly. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. Law 359 Th' Eternal Trine, who made all compassly.

† **Compassment**, *Obs.* Forms: as in *COMPASS*, [*a. OF. cum-, compassement* machination, *f. compasser* to *COMPASS*: see *-MENT*.] Compassing; contrivance, machination, plan.

[1399] BRITTON l. xii. § 1. Si . . il de ceo compassement de tiele felonnesse volente soit atteynt. c 1300 K. *Alis*. 1345 By heore bothe compassement Kyng Felip was wounded. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Dise pre ageyn Edward mad a compassement. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1981 Bi a coynt compassement caste sche sone how bold the mist hire here hire best to excuse. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 180 Be experience and sotle compassement of wytt. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 88 For all the body-wasting industry I have vsed in thy [knowledge's] compassement.

**Compast**, occas. f. *compassed*: see COMPASS v.  
**+ Compasture**. Obs. rare-1. [? error for COMPOSTURE; but perh. altered by association with *pasture*.] See COMPOST, COMPOSTURE.

1607 SPEED *England* xvii. These Heaths by the Compasture of the Sheepe (which we call Tathe) are made so rich with Corne they . . match the fruitfullest grounds. [For *compastures* in Bailey 1742-3, see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**+ Compastment**. Obs. rare. [f. COM- + PATCHMENT.] A thing patched together.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely ii. x. 411 This that here you offer vs, the most wooden compastment, in such tediousnesse of repetitions, that euer I hit on.

**Compate**, obs. f. COMPEER.

**Compaternity** (kɒmpə'tɜːnɪti). [ad. med.L. *compaternitas* (F. *compaternité*), f. *compater* godfather (f. *com-* together, with *+pater* father): cf. PATERNITY.] The relationship which exists between godfathers (or godparents) mutually, or between them and the actual parents of a child.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 By the bonde of compaternite and of consecrate fraternite. 1618 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 181 Gossiped or Compaternite . . by the canon law it be a spiritual affinity, etc. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Facts & Docs*. 411 They disregard compaternity.

**Compatibility** (kɒmpə'tɪbɪlɪti). [a. F. *compatibilité*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being compatible; mutual tolerance, consistency, congruity.

1611 COTGR., *Compatibiliti*, compatibilité; a concurrence, accord, agreement together. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 134 The compatibility and concurrence of such properties in one thing. 1737 *Genil. Mag.* VII. 336 You try the infinite perfections by their compatibility with your ideas! 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 11 Examples of the compatibility of even the heat of boiling water with the preservation of animal life.

**Compatible** (kɒmpə'tɪbəl), a. [a. F. *compatible*, ad. med.L. *compatibilis* (as in *beneficium compatibile*, i. e. one that can be held along with another, Du Cange), f. *compati* to suffer with (see COMPASSION).]

Dr. Johnson thought this word a corruption of COMPETIBLE, which 'is found in good authors, and ought always to be used'. The quotations, however, show that the meanings of the two words were different from the beginning, and that COMPATIBLE was the older word. Confusion seems to have taken place later: see 2 c.]

1. Participating in suffering; sympathetic. Obs. 1490 CAXTON *Enyeides* xxii. (1890) 78 Y remembrance greued hym ryght sorrowfully by inctacion compatyble whiche admonnesteth hym to scoure this dolant lady. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* ii. ix. § 3 The Infant in the mothers wombe is compatible with the mother, and yet separable. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 33 A compatible commiseration of those who I know lye groaning under it.

2. Mutually tolerant; capable of being admitted together, or of existing together in the same subject; accordant, consistent, congruous, agreeable.

1532 MORE *Const. Tindale* Wks. 485/1 Wedlocke and priesthod be not repugnant but compatible of their nature. 1563-74 FOXE *A. & M.* 328 (R.) But those formes which are so distracted, that they be not contrarie but dislike: are compatible in one subject, as quantite and qualitie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. iv. (Arb.) 160 Many other like words borrowed out of the Latin and French, were not so well to be allowed by vs, as these words . . compatible, for agreeable in nature. 1611 COTGR., *Compatible*, compatible, concurre; which can abide, or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another. 1630 HEALEY *Theophrast.* *Oligarchy* 91 If any do them affront or iniurie, He and I (say they) are not compatible in this City. a 1745 BROOME (J.). Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvi. 259 Can friendship and reserve be compatible? 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 524 It develops . . all sorts of energies and capacities . . with all compatible fullness and efficiency.

b. Const. with.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* Edw. III, an. 1347 (R.) An honour out of his way, and scarce compatible with his state at home. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Heat is compatible with Moisture. 1794 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 196 Every reform that was compatible . . with order and good government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 549 He did not think it compatible with his personal dignity.

+ c. Const. to. Obs. (In this const. confused with COMPETIBLE: cf. esp. quotes. 1668, 1714.)

1663 JAS. I *Answ. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 127 A fault in my discretion scarce compatible to the love and trust I bear him. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 88 A pleasure compatible to a creature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 13 Neither of these ways of Separation . . is, as I think, compatible to pure Space. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* II. iii. (R.) We have not only all the proofs of genuineness . . that can be given for any other writings . . but this over and above, which is compatible to none but these.

3. Of benefices: Capable of being held together. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 186 Being presented to such churches compatible, over and above his principal cure. 1879 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 65.

**Compatibleness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] = COMPATIBILITY.

1610 DOWNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 266 Had the Bishops of Rome maintained that . . Compatibleness with Princes, which gaue them Authority at first. 1641 in Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* § 14. 173 There is a compatibleness in this case of Gods act and the kings.

**Compatibly**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a compatible manner; consistently.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1755-73 in JOHNSON. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1867) 72 These multifarious pursuits which are to be acquired compatibly with the discharge of public duties.

**+ Compatience**. Obs. [a. OF. *compacience*: see next and -ENCE.] Fellow-feeling, compassion.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v. i.* (Tollem. MS.), pe membre lesse greuid hap compaciens [1395 compassion] of pe membre pat is more greuid. c 1425 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1137 Hauie pou compaciencie! 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. ix. 69 To haue compaciens and pitie Of zour awin wofull king. 1558 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 56 Thai use the knowlege of evil men to thair zeile and compaciens.

**+ Compatient**, a. Obs. Also 4-6 -cient. [a. OF. *compacient*, -patient, ad. L. *compatient-em*, pr. pple. of *compati* to suffer with.] Suffering along with, sympathetic, compassionate.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 8 In preyer be 3e compacienc [1388 eche suffering with other]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. ix. 69 Art thou nocht the ilk compacienc Eneas? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 150 We haue not a Bishop that can not be compacienc of our infirmities. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III, 86 (R.) The same compacienc and commoriant fates and times.

**Compatriot** (kɒmpə'triət, -pæ't-). [a. F. *compatriote*, ad. L. *compatriota*, f. *com-* with + *patriota* countryman: see PATRIOT.]

1. One who is of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. viii. § 46 With the . . bloudshed of innumerable their Compatriots. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Porridge's Myst. Div.* 107 Your Friend, Acquaintance, or Compatriot. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) II. 318 They . . are ready to think a compatriot braver . . and more deserving than any foreigner. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 108 We . . may well say to our compatriots that not to possess necessary knowledge is a disgrace.

2. attrib. and adj. Of the same country.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 602 To my compatriot youth I point the high example of thy sons. 1764 COWPER *Task* ii. 238 That Chatham's language was his mother tongue, And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. 11. 292 note, He does not seem a favorite with his compatriot critics.

**Compatriotic** (-pə'tik), a. [f. prec. + -IC, after *patriotic*: cf. F. *compatriotique*.] Of or pertaining to compatriots; belonging to the same country.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 332 Hindostan, whose annals we now peruse with a compatriotic interest. 1884 H. ZIMMERN in *Genil. Mag.* Feb. 131 To please my compatriotic and foreign friends. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642/1 Our compatriotic sonnet.

**Compatriotism**. [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *compatriotisme*.] The position of being compatriots; compatriotic feeling or sympathy.

1794 *Resid. in France* (ed. J. Gifford) II. (1797) 110 Two young Englishmen, with whom I used sometimes to converse in French, without acknowledging our compatriotism. 1864 MAYHEW *Germ. Life & Mann.* I. 119 We in the hospitality of compatriotism, cheerfully consented to show [them] . . the sights and curiosities of the town in which we were resident.

**Compaynable**, **paynable**, obs. ff. COMPAN-ABLE.

**Compayne**, obs. by-form of COMPANY q.v.

**Compeer**, obs. f. COMPEER sb.

**Compeer** (kɒm'piə), v. Sc. Forms: 5-7 *compere*, 5-8 *compeir*, (6 ? *compare*, 7 *compeer*), 6- *compeer*. [a. F. *comparoir* (pres. t., now obs., *compeire*) to appear formally before a tribunal: -L. *comparare* to be present, appear, f. *com-* together, with *+parere* to appear. Cf. APPEAR.]

1. To appear, make one's appearance, present oneself, show one's face, esp. at a formal assembly.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVII. i. On y morowe Galaad & other knights afore the kynge by one assent compered. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 390 All the princis of the ciete comperit to this conuencion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* xii. vi. (Jam.) Yik man began to feir his life, and durst nocht compeir quhare Makbeth was. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 136 Our Maister soon his lyttill whissell cheird; His mariners incontinent compeird. c 1661 MRO. ARGYLE *Will in Hart. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/5 Requesting them . . to compeer suddenly in this kingdom.

2. spec. Sc. Law. To appear in a court, as a party to a cause, either in person or by counsel.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Tale of Dog* 13 Schir Scheip, I charge thee straitly to compeir. 1503 *Lett. Sc. Ministers in Abp. Parker's Corr.* (1853) 206 Summon, charge and warn the foresaid Anne to compeire before the said Superintendants. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 38 Procurators may compeir for all persons accused. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* iv. ii. 3 We must all compeire before the iudgment seat of Christ. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. 18. xxviii. But what shall tear The erring senses? where shall they compeir In controversie? 1671 *True Nonconform.* 449 The Prince of Orange, being cited and not compearing, his Estate and Lands ar seised on. 1786 in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 179 Compeared Walter Scott and presented an indenture dated 31st March last entered into between him and Walter Scott his son. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, At Glasgow the twenty-second day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-five years. In presence of Sir Archibald

Alison, Baronet, advocate, Sheriff of Lanarkshire. Compeared a prisoner, who . . declares and says, etc.

† 3. 'To appear, to be made manifest' (Jam.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 90 (Jam.) The tressoun aganis thaim comparit . . that he was condampnit to de.

Hence **Compearing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 178 These circumstances might serve the more to justify Ambrose his not compearing. *Mod. Sc. Law.* The compearing defender.

**Compearance** (kɒm'piə-rəns). Sc. Law. Also 5-7 *compeirance*, 6-7 *comperance*. [a. F. *comparance*, -ence, f. *comparoir* to COMPEAR: subseq. assimilated to the latter; cf. APPEARANCE.]

1. The action of compearing, or formally presenting oneself in court as a party to a cause.

1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 101 Of them of ilk Schire, that awe compeirance in Parliament or Council. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 16 William, Bruther to King Malcolm . . and of his Comperance befor King Henrie of Ingland twelching Northumberland. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 30 For his not compeirance, both he and the rest who did not compeir were put to the horn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv. 'The Justice took the word o' the tane for the compeirance o' the tither.' 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 679 Compeirance before the delegates from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

† 2. Appearance (of many together). rare.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxviii. (1713) 517 The whole Skie was filled with Myriads of Myriads of Shapes in this great Compeirance.

**Compearant**. Sc. Law. [f. COMPEAR v.; cf. F. *comparant* in same sense.] One who compears in a court of law, etc.

1507 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, 444 (Jam.) The saidis commissioneris will . . minister justice to the compeirantis . . and the non-compeirantis to be left last in the roll.

**Compeare**, obs. form of COMPEER.

**Compeerer**. [f. COMPEAR + ER.] One who compears; see also *List of Spurious Words*.

**+ Compectination**. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *com-* together + *pectinare* to comb, f. *pecten* comb: see -ATION.] Union of the hands with the fingers interlocked, like two combs.

1644 BULWER *Chiroi.* 28 This Compectination or Weeping Crosse of the Hand is elegantly described by Apuleius.

**Compeer** (kɒm'piə), sb. Forms: 3 *comper*, 4 *comper*, 5-6 *-pyre*, -ire, 5-7 *compere*, 6-7 *compeare*, *complier*, *compeere*, 4-7 *compeer*. [ME. *comper*, a. OF. *comper*, f. *com-* + *per* (peer). since 16th c. written *pair*: -L. *par-em* equal, See PEER, PAIR. For the vowel cf. *clear* = F. *clair*.]

Perh. in sense 2 identified with F. *compère*, med.L. *compater*, fellow godfather, gossip, familiar.]

1. One of equal rank or standing; an equal, peer.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3396 Pe kyng with-outen compere of kyngis all othire. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 467 Three cavalieros. Without compeers in compass of this world. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* iii. 1 The Clergy . . will be iudged by none but their compeers. 1644 JESSOR *Angel of Eph.* 27 That . . Timothy or Titus were meere Presbyters, and so compeers or Equals to the Presbyters of Ephesus. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 309/1 Brian Boromhe . . has been often praised . . as an enlightened patriot, a compeer of King Alfred and of Washington.

2. A companion, associate, comrade, fellow.

c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 64 in O. E. *Misc.* 212 Bynd . . cursid leuers with here cumperis. And cast ham in be fuyre. 1380 WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 38 Whanne she was goon with felawis and hir comperis [1380 pleieris]. c 1380 CHAUCER *Protr.* 672 His frend and his comper. 1494 FABIAN v. lxxxiii. He axed lodgyng . . for hym and his comperis. 1599 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 203 This kynge . . sent for Piers Gaueston his comperie and advanced hym to great honour. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. vi. 284 They conversed together, as colleagues and compeers [comparis]. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xviii. 296 His marshall comper . . and brave commilitant. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 317 The fierce Arab . . with his troop Of bold Compeers. 1868 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Sister of Mercy* 219 The recruit . . is at once subjected to discipline by his compeers.

† b. Used contemptuously. Obs.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. iv. Your sooty, smoky-bearded compeer. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 378 No more, ye lewd Compeers, with lawless pow'r Invade my dome.

3. One associated with another in the view of the speaker or writer.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 Delt out among the compeers that stand for the election. 1633 *Costlie Whore* iii. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Fellow compeire, supporter of the State, Let us imbrace in steele, our cause is good. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* vi. 195 Wealthier than his rich compeers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 390 The harangues of Pitt, Fox, and their elder compeers. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 405 The spirit by which Dryden and several of his compeers were . . animated against the Whigs.

4. transf. and fig.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 697 The Hedge-Sparrow, and her Compeere the Wren. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 P. 5 The Nightingale [selects] her musical Compeer. 1869 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.*, *The Sun* 19 The sun . . among these glorious compeers [stars]. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 200/3 As a useful garment the polonaise has no compeer.

Hence **Compeerish**, position of a compeer.

1654 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 7 Fit for any Compeerish.

**+ Compeer**, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

To equal, rival, be the compeer of.

1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* v. iii. 69 In my rights, By me invested, he compeers the best. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 129 Elean Ioue's proud Fane which heauen compeerd. 1839 BAILEY

*Festus* (1848) 21/1 Sooner let the mountains bend.. Than nations stoop their sky-compelling heads.

**Compaigny**, -eny, obs. f. COMPANY.

**Compeir**, obs. f. of COMPEAR.

**Compel** (kəmpeɪl), *v.* Forms: 4-5 -elle, 4-7 -ell, 7- -el. Pa. t. and ppl. compelled, pr. ppl. compelling. [a. OF. *compeller* and *compellir* (14th c. in Godef.) to compel, ad. L. *compell-ere* f. *com-* together + *pell-ere* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To urge irresistibly, to constrain, oblige, force: a. a person to do a thing (the usual const.). c. 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat.* Wyclif 116 þe first persecution.. Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis, and debis, to make sacrifices to ydols. 1388 Wyclif Gal. ii. 3 Nether Tyte.. was compellid for to be circumcidid. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P. 518 If so be that the lawe compelle yow to swere. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 12, Whiche grace.. hath compelled me to sette a parte alle ingratitude. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 48 He is compelled to do him service. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 23 Compell them to come in. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 335 As they could not persuade they tried to compel men to believe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 139 Hunger compelled him to surrender.

b. a person to (into) a course of action, etc. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Thou hast with a Lordly violence compelled them to it [chastitie]. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 122 To compel them to performance. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. vi. 619 If our proposals once again were heard We should compel them to a quick result. 1769 *Babler* No. 63 l. 277 A most excellent lady, who was compelled into a marriage with my betrayer. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. 26 Russia should unite her arms with ours, and compel that power to peace. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 128 Compel the idle into occupation.

c. with simple object: To constrain, force. 1526 *Pilgr.* *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 Though it [grace] may not compel the wyll of man. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxii. 18 For I am full of wordes, & the sprete that is within me, compelleth me. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. xii. 175 The lawless Tyrant, who denies.. their.. message to regard, Must be compelled by Signes and Judgements dire.

2. *trans.* To take or get by force, to extort. Obs. a. 1500 in Gairdner *Three 15th c. Chron.* Camden 76 [They] compelled, dispoiled, rubbed, and destroyed all manner of cattell, vetyall, and riches. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 116 We give expresse charge, that.. there be nothing compell'd from the Villages. 1601 *All's Well* iv. iii. 356 And I were not a verie Coward, I'de compell it of you. fig. 1809 SCOTT *Anne of G. I.* Men, who.. compelled from the soil a subsistence gained by severe labour.

b. To constrain (an action); to bring about by force, constraint, or moral necessity; to exact by rightful claim; to command.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vi. 16 He compell'd the Devil's assent. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 74 Our union with the English counties was either compelled by force, etc. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 The government had no power to compel submission to injustice. 1880 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xxxvii. 141 He compelled a certain admiration from all men.

3. To force to come, go, or proceed; to drive forcibly, to force. Also (esp. in transl.) in the literal sense of the Latin: To drive or force together; to gather into a company by force. Cf. *cloud-compeller*. (Now rare and poetic.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 To thy tabernacle compelle not me. c. 1450 *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtess) 599 Pair frendes.. Compeld pain to hair erytage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 5 She had this Knight from far compeld. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 28 b, They compell'd the thirty Tyrants out to Eleusis. 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 129 Having compell'd them within their walled towns. 1682-83 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 133 They.. sent out 300 Horse and 200 Foot to compell them back unto their Ships. a. 1700 DAYDEN (J.), Attended by the chiefs who sought the field, Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell'd. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.*, Compelling here and there the Stragglers to the Flock. 1790 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 454 The fatal tye Is stretch'd on both, and close compell'd they die. 1795 - *Odys.* vii. 291 By heav'n's high will compell'd from shore to shore. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvii, Such a breeze Compell'd thy canvas. 1867 *Athenaeum* 1 Oct. 429 He can, Zeus-like, compel the clouds.

b. To force by pressure, compress. Obs. exc. fig. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 77 Wine is compelled from the grapes into hogsheds. 1859 TRENCH *Epist. Ch. Asia* (1861) 167 Before they can compel such scriptures as these into the limits of their system.

4. To overpower, constrain. Obs. rare-1. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) II. 271 Easy sleep their weary limbs compell'd.

**Compelin**, obs. form of COMPLINE.

**Compellable** (kəmpeɪləbəl), *a.* Chiefly in legal use. [f. COMPEL + -ABLE.]

1. That may be compelled: a. to do something. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. x. (1638) 76 They were not compellable by no law to make amends for the trespass. 1618-20 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 687 The King is not compellable to call his Parliament. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 185 Joint-tenants.. are compellable by writ of partition to divide their lands. 1867 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 436 The Parishioners.. are compellable to put things in correct order.

b. to something (e. g. military service). 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. lxx. (1739) 187 They are.. not compellable to foreign service. 1870 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 455 The Laity are not compellable herunto.

c. absol.

1685 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* x. 97 He doth it according to his Will, not compellable in the proper acts thereof. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.*, *Arts & Sc.* 7 The outward senses are patient, and therefore compellable.

2. Compulsory. Obs.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 25 The Register is voluntary, not compellable, so he that will Register may, and he that will not may chuse.

Hence **Compellably** *adv.*

1818 TODD, *Compellably*, in a forcible manner.

**Compellant**, var. f. COMPELLENT.

1. **Compellate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *compellat*-ppl. stem of *compellare* to address, accost: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To address (by some particular name or appellation), call.

a. 1638 MEDR *Wks.* (1677) 21 S. Paul, speaking.. to that mixt multitude.. compellates them. 1866 HICKES *Spec. Beata Virg.* 31 The practice of Compellating Saints.

**Compellation** (kəmpeɪləʃən), *n.* Now rare or arch. [ad. L. *compellat-ionem* addressing, n. of action f. *compellare*: see prec.]

1. Addressing or calling upon any one; an address; the words addressed to any one. arch. Obs. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1361 Mine opinion is, that this writing Et.. is an entier salutation of it selfe, and a compellation of the God. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Compellation; which is calling vpon the Hearers, to a consideration of the thing spoken. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 484 His compellation, Incline thine eare, hearken unto me. 1642 W. AMES *Marrow Div.* 275 That which.. doth infer a compellation of the Devil to receive his helpe or counsell. 1649 ROBERTS *Clariss Bibl.* 478 An Apostrophe, or affectionate Compellation of all that passe by to be.. touch't with her sorrows. 1711 *Reflect. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 191 At each compellation putting him (the baptiz'd person) down into the water. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 161 Having completed the introductory compellation he continued.

2. a. Addressing by a particular name or title. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 353 A Preface of compellation.. in the first words, Our Father which art in heaven. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen, Life* 425 Amazed at the Strangers familiar compellation of him by his Christian Name. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Canon's Dram.* (1865) 23 The rules of compellation, to be observed by the persons of the drama.

b. The name, title, or form of words by which a person is addressed; style of address.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. § 58 That name and compellation of little Flocke, doth not comfort but deject my devotion. a. 1652 BROME *Love-sick Crt.* iii. ii, Mat. My sovereign Lord. Str. I like that compellation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ix, He was received with many scurvy compellations too coarse to be repeated. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* l. (1862) 104 So far from any harshness, the compellation ['Woman'] has something solemn in it.

c. The name, title, or style, used in speaking of a person (or thing); an appellation.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 16 The worst things are varnished over with finest names and compellations. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. vi. 202 Abraham.. agreed with her.. to go by the Compellation of his sister. 1677 *Grat. Venice* 317 Honorius.. calls the Republick of Venice by the Honourable title of Most Christian.. under which honourable Compellation, etc. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. ix. 2 Among the more modern compellations of the federalists, the favourite ones are traitors, Tories, etc.

3. Reproach, reprimand, reproof; a calling to account. [So in Lat.] Obs. rare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compellation*, a blaming or reproving. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vii. 863 Such compellations and imprecations, as calamitous times are commonly the witnesses of. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 191 A deacon in a simple compellation may accompany himself with two deacons.

**Compellative** (kəmpeɪlətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [f. *compellat*- (see COMPELLATE) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Denoting address. In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A word used as a name, title, or appellation; = COMPELLATION 2 b, c.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. viii. 41 Compellative is a thing in speaking which we call another, as: Atrides, Agamemnon, King of men. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 209 Many a gentleman.. fully entitled to such a compellative.

b. = Vocative (case). Obs.

1849 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 47 We have, in continuous discourse, the compellative or vocative.

1. **Compellatory**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [irreg. f. COMPEL v.] Compulsory.

1527 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (R. Suppl.), That a king and a queen should be.. constrained by process compellatory to appear in any court as common persons.

**Compelled** (kəmpeɪld), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPEL v.]

1. Constrained, forced, necessitated: see the verb. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Compelled chastitie is against the institution of the Gospell. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iv. 44 A compell'd restraint. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xxi. (1876) 272 The tenant of a compelled solitude.

2. *Path.* **Compelled movements**: involuntary movements arising from irritation or lesion of some part of the central nervous system; *compelled position*, a position to which a patient constantly returns.

1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 259 Compelled backward movements have been observed in affections of the cerebellum.

2. Driven or gathered together, collected. Obs. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii, Upon his brow Continual bubbles like compelled drops.

Hence **Compellably**, *adv.*, in a forced manner; by compulsion or constraint.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 18 Feede.. the flocke of Christ, not compell'd but willingly. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT

*Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 458 [They] acknowledge (not compell'd but frankly) the spiritual power.

**Compellent**, *a.* also -ant. [ad. L. *compellentem* pr. ppl. of *compellere* to COMPEL.] Compelling, constraining.

1847 MRS. BROWNING in *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 555 Most full of invocation, and to be most instantly compellant. 1873 R. CONGREVE *Est.* (1874) 480 The compellant contagion of great examples.

**Compeller** (kəmpeɪlə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who compels or constrains.

a. 1577 SIR T. SMITH in *Strype Life App.* iv. (1820) 254 What pleasure shall the compelled party have of the compeller? 1836 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 117 (T.) That due proportion, which should be maintained between the compellers and the compelled.

2. One who drives: fig. one who guides or rules. See also *cloud-compeller* s. v. CLOUD sb. 12.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 866: That this man was.. cheefe compeller, and disposer of the kingdom. 1808 SCOTT *Pirate* xxviii, Stern compeller of the clouds, thou also shalt hear the voice of the Keim-kennar. 1866 NEAL *Scq. & Hymns* 181 'Zeus father'.. compeller of tempests. 1884 *Literary Era* II. 147 First the creature and then the compeller of the movement.

**Compelling** (kəmpeɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPEL + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COMPEL.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. xvii. 152/2 When seruantes trauslyt in the sondaye by compellynge of theyr soueraynes. 1642 MILTON *Appl. Smect.* (1851) 313 These inconveniencies and dangers follow the compelling of set formes. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* *Introd.* (1862) 96 The expectation that.. there is any compelling to the faith one who does not wish to believe, is absurd.

**Compelling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That compels: see the verb.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* l. ii. 141 Vnder a compelling occasion. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxix, With such compelling cause to grieve.

Hence **Compellingly** *adv.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 2 (R.) Probably, obscurely, peradventure: but not evidently, compellingly, necessarily. 1807 MARY LINSKILL *In Ex. A. for Soul* III. lv. 253 Her hand was laid compellingly upon the arm of Damians.

**Compenable**, -abull, -abyll, var. of COMPANABLE, *a.* Obs.

**Compence**, var. of COMPENSE *v.* Obs.

**Compend** (kəmpeɪnd), *sb.* [ad. L. *compendium*: see below. Cf. *stipend*.] = COMPENDIUM.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 41 Of the Sey calves.. the cause of this our compend, permissus nocht copiously to expone. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 327, I would principally advise.. that Youth beware of compends and abridgements. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 526 A compend or syllabus of their lectures. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 123 The Compend of Aldrich.. has furnished, for above a Century, the little all of Logic doled out.. by the University of Bradwardin and Scotus. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* 11 The sort of theology of which the Westminster Confession and the Thirty-nine Articles are compends.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1642 *Declar. Loris & Com.*, To Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot. 4 The compend of all calamities. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 416 He shewed.. vineyards, and fields that were near, as a compend of the whole. 1823 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* I. 182 He's such a compend of beauties.

**Compend v. nonce-nd.**, to narrate briefly.

1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxiii. 345 We shall the warlikenesse compend of those fame-wronged Men.

1. **Compendage**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *compend-ere* taken in the analytical sense of 'hang together' + -AGE: cf. *appendage*.] A mass of things hanging together.

1773 HAWKSWORTH *Trav.* III. 441 A scarlet flower, that seemed to be a compendage of many fibres.

2. **Compendance**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. as prec. + -ANCE: cf. *dependance*.] Confederation.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* 463 The.. designe of working men off alliance and compendance with Prusias.

3. **Compendiarious**, *a.* Obs.-o. [f. L. *compendiarius*-us concise, compendious, f. *compendium* (see below) + -OUS.] Concise, abridged.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

4. **Compendiarist**, *Obs.* rare. [f. next + -IST.] A maker of compendiums.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 20 Here.. the Ingenuity of the Compendiarist comes to be taxed.

5. **Compendiary**, *sb.* and *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *compendiarius*-us short, compendious, f. *compendium*: see below. The sb. represents L. *compendiarius*, the neuter of the adj. used subst.: see -ARIUM, -ARY.]

A. *sb.* A compendium.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 7 Their overfraught studies, with trifling compendiaries. 1668 MISSLEDEN *Free Trade* 42 An Epitome or Compendiary of all the former Statutes. a. 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* xxxii. 316 A Compendiary and Summary Abridgment.

B. *adj.* Compendious, expeditious, brief.

1609 Bp. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 90 A Compendiary limitation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 100 To circumvent some one, and by a compendiary way to reduce him under his power. 1801-15 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 531 That compendiary method which.. has ruined the arts of every country by reducing execution to a recipe.

6. **Compendiate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *compendiāt*-ppl. stem of *compendiare* to contract, f. *compendi-um*.] Contracted, diminutive.



1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 In the round compendiate bladder of thy braine. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffs* Ep. Ded., Your diminutive exaltitude and compendiate greatness.

† **Compendiate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. L. compendiat* : see *prec.* and *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To sum up concisely. 1614 J. KING *Vitis Palatina* 2 That which concludeth and compendiateth all blessing, peace upon Israel. a 1665 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 720 To Compendiate all these notes in a few words. 1699 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communs.* 1 That sacred Map, in which we have compendiated the summe of those choice favours from above.

Hence **Compendiator**, one who compendiates. 1679 FRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 22 That other Remarque of the Compendiator.

† **Compendie**. *Obs.* = **COMPENDIUM**.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 5 Sundrie sortes of exercise.. agreeable for them, into whom I namely have penned and written this compendie.

† **Compendiment**. *Obs. rare.* [In form from *L. compend-ere* + *-MENT*: the sense follows *compendium*, *-ous*, etc.] = **COMPENDIUM**.

1605 TYNNE *Querit.* 1. xv. 69 Philosophers call man the compendior or abridgement of the greater world.

† **Compendiarity**. *Obs.* — [ad. late *L. compendiositas* -em, *f. compendiosus* : see next.] = **COMPENDIOUSNESS**.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

**Compendious** (kɒmpɛndiəs), *a.* [a. Anglo-F. \**compendiosus* = OF. *compendiosus*, ad. *L. compendiosus* advantageous, abridged, brief, *f. compendi-um* : see below and *-OUS*.]

1. Containing the substance within small compass, concise, succinct, summary; comprehensive though brief; *esp.* of literary works; also of their authors.

1388 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep. Jerome* 73 Seven epistlis, as wel goostly and mystik as compendiose. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 De newe lawe, compendioser & more complet & more profitablar þan an oþer lawe. c 1425 *Metr. Prof. Hampole's Psalter* 43 Compendyous short gode & profetebul To manny soules. c 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 94 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 158 That that thu be compendious of sentence. c 1530 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) A j. This little treatise in stile compendious. 1590 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 8a. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* 11. vi. § 1 Man .. an extract or compendious image of the world. 1677 *HALE Contempl.* 11. 9 It is a Compendious Prayer, and contains much in little. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 8 A compendious analysis of the chapters which form this .. compilation. 1848 *ARNOLD Lect. Mod. Hist.* 11. (1878) 136 Any cheap or compendious helps for the study.

† 2. Of a way, method, or process: That saves time or space, expeditious, not circuitous, direct; summary. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 He þat will go first to Babilon By an oþer way mare compendious þan I have tald off. 1604 *CAREW Cornwall* (1723) 143 A way not so safe as compendious, when the tyde is out. 1681 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* 111. iv. 1. v. (1676) 412/1, I think the most compendious cure for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. 1690 *FULLER Pisgah* 11. iii. 58 This compendious passage betwixt Egypt and Canaan. a 1688 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Poems* (1775) 141 The compendious art to lye and cheat. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 105 A compendious way for thickening of Copeses. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* 1. 504 The most compendious passage to the shades below.

† b. Economical. *Obs.* Cf. **COMPENDIUM** 3.

1844 R. SCOT *Discom. Witcher.* 11. ii. 59 The diuell avoideth superfluitie as much as he may.. If the diuell were so compendious, what should he need to use such circumstances as to make, etc.

† c. Profitable. *Obs.* —

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Compendious*, short, profitable. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Compendious*, very profitable.

**Compendiously** (kɒmpɛndiəsli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 4.] In a compendious manner; briefly, concisely, comprehensively, summarily.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 344 Now we wol speke shortly and compendiously of theeffect. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2346 Now wole I shortly heree reherce.. All the sentence by and by, in wordis heree compendiously. 1509 *Paternoster* (W. de W.) A ij. A ryght profitayle treatyse compendiously drawn out of many & dyuers wrytynges of holy men. 1610 Br. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 33 The Articles of Religion.. as they are compendiously set downe in the Crede. 1827 *WHWELL Hist. Induc. Sc.* 1. 15 No other way of compendiously describing my subject.

**Compendiousness** (kɒmpɛndiəsni:s), [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] Compendious quality or form, comprehensiveness, conciseness, brevity.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 368 All thofice of the day is ended vnder compendiousnes of mozte shorte Euyngsonge. 1526 *TINDALE N. T.* Ep. to Rdr., To bring to compendiousness that which is now translated at the length. 1561 *EDEN Arte of Navig.* A ij. b. I.. have brought the arte of Navigation into a briefe compendiousnesse. 1694 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* v. 146 The inviting easiness and compendiousness of this Assertion. 1878 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 122 This outward ease and swift compendiousness of speech.

**Compendium** (kɒmpɛndiəm). *Pl.* -ums, -a. [a. *L. compendium* that which is weighed together, a sparing, saving, abbreviation, *f. compend-ere* to weigh together, *f. com- + pendere* to weigh.]

† 1. A short cut; 'the near way' (J.).

1561 *MULCASTER Positions* xlii. (1887) 258 (He) may perhaps wish for some way without Grammer, and couet a Compendium.

2. An abridgement or condensation of a larger

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work or treatise, giving the sense and substance, within smaller compass.

1599 NASH *Prof. to Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 7 These men .. doe pound their capacite in barren Compendiums. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolles Abridgm.* 5 There were an incredible number of .. Volumes of their Laws; whereupon that .. Prince .. reduced them into a better Compendium. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 79 The writers of compendiums of mathematics and natural philosophy. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Many highly valuable compendia of Physical Geography are extant.

Fig. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 158 Others, having but the compendium of excellency, he alone had it in the greatest volums.

b. An epitome, a summary, a brief.

1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* v. iii. You understand my case now? I do.. here's the compendium. 1629 *DRAYTON Legends* Pref., By way of Briefe or Compendium. 1713 *Guardian* No. 78 Indexes and dictionaries .. are the compendium of all knowledge. 1833 *HESCHEL Pop. Lect. Sc.* iv. § 30 (1873) 167 Admiral Fitzroy's interesting compendium of the state of the barometer, etc.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A condensed representation, an embodiment in miniature; an abstract.

1604 *Return fr. Parnass.* 111. iv. (Arb.) 44 Old Sir Raderick, that new printed compendium of all iniquity. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 231 Great Brittain, a Compendium of the world for varietie of Excellencies. 1766 *STERNE Sermon* v. 112 A case .. which may be looked upon as the compendium of all charity. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* 1. vi. A compendium of extravagances and incongruities.

d. An abbreviation whereby two or more letters are expressed by a single character.

1833 G. S. *FABER Recapit. Apost.* 88 In the construction of these compendia or .. contractions, the compendium was framed out of the two distinct cursive letters *f* and *r*.

† 3. Sparing or saving; economy of labour, space, etc. *Obs.*

1628 *WILKINS New World* 1. (1684) 29 Shewing a Compendium of Providence, that could make the same Body a World, and a Moon. 1651 *CHARLETON Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* 11. (1668) 71 Nor do we think that subtraction a loss, but a Compendium. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 372 Double Consonants .. for the Compendium of writing, are .. expressed by single Characters. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* 1. 248 The judges, for compendium of travel, took the first town .. capable of receiving them. — *Exam.* 111. x. (1740) 666 These Methods are used for Compendium. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 32 The manner .. is herein copied, on account of the compendium thereby suggested. 1818 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xviii. 199 The sole object of this .. is compendium of calculation.

† **Compendize**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. COMPEND + -IZE*.] *trans.* To epitomize, abridge.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 87 The Episcopalians took care to compendize that Book. 1722 *WODROW Suff. Ch. Scot.* 11. ix. 259, I find them compendized by himself. 1722 D. SPENCE (*title*), *Arithmetick Compendiz'd*.

**Compenetrate** (kɒmpɛnɪˈtreɪt), *v.* [*f. med. L. compenetrat* - ppl. stem of *compenetrare* : see *COM- + PENETRATE*.] *trans.* To penetrate in every part, pervade, permeate.

1686 *BOYLE Free Enq.* 359 A Philosophizer may justly ask, How a Corporeal Being can so pervade, and, as it were, com-penetrare the Universe, as to be intimately present with all its Minute Parts. 1836 F. MAHONY in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 91 Animal matter .. impregnated, or, to use the school term, 'compenetrated,' by a spiritual essence. 1855 *COL. WISEMAN Fabiola* 73 The world .. felt itself surrounded, filled, penetrated by a mysterious system.

**Compenetration** (kɒmpɛnɪˈtreɪʃən), [*n.* of action from *prec.* : cf. *mod. F. compénétration*.] The action of compenetrating, mutual penetration.

1804 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 246 The compenetrations, as it may be called, of two heterogeneous substances. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 252 This absorption and penetration of the two ideas.

† **Compensable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. compensable* (16th c. in Littre), *f. compenser* to *COMPENSER* : see *-ABLE*.] Capable of being compensated.

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* 11. L. (1677) 260 Future danger, no way compensable by the short delight. 1696 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1747 in BAILEY; thence in JOHNSON and *mod. Dicts.*

† **Compensant**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. compensant* pr. pple. : see *COMPENSER*.] Compensating.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 538 No Saint or Angell can make compensant satisfaction to God for the guilt of any sinne. *Ibid.* 549 By Satisfaction he vnderstandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant.

**Compensate** (kɒmpɛnsət, kɒmpɛnsɪt), *v.* [*f. L. compensat* - ppl. stem of *compensare* to weigh one thing against another, counterbalance, etc., *f. com- + pensare*, frequent. of *pendere* to weigh. Cf. *COMPENSE*.]

The first pronunciation is that now usual in England, but appears to be quite recent; pronouncing *dicts.* had until c 1850-70 only the other, which is also that of 18th c. poets. Tennyson has both : (compensated) in *The Princess* 1847.]

1. *trans.* To counterbalance, make up for, make amends for.

1626 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 81 Those happy delusions, whereby we .. compensate those our deformities. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* 541 To compensate their neglect. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* 11. 111. 1. 6 The benefit of it would not compensate the danger. 1722 *POPE Ess. Man* 1. 181 Each seeming want compensated of course. 1766 *FALCONER Shipw.* 1. 15 Still, to compensate toils and hazards past. 1836 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 152 The opposite errors may .. compensate each other exactly. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* 11. 133 For often fineness compensated size. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 249 Not being bred To barter, nor compensating the want

By shrewdness. a 1864 *BUCKLE Civilis.* 111. v. 378 His native strength may compensate the defects of his equipment.

b. *Const. with* (an equivalent), *by* (an action).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 111. xvi. 144 She compensates the death of the father by the .. murder of the mother. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 549 That they may compensate the barrenness of the ground with the multitude of Cattell. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 20 Compensating good with good, and not with evil. 1764 *COWPER Task* 11. 134 Compensating his loss with added hours Of social converse. *Ibid.* 11. 768 Compensating his loss By supplemental shifts, the best he may. 1884 *VINES Sacks Bot.* 684 The loss of water .. not being compensated by absorption from below.

c. *to a person.*

1776 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) 11. 248 To compensate to us in the east what we have lost irrecoverably in the west. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Is. Is.* 111. 35 To compensate to the Venetians .. the spoliation they had suffered.

d. *absol.* To make compensation or amends.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 176 Let us .. abstain from all wickedness for the future, and duly compensate. 1774 T. TWINING *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 25 If it .. has defects .. it has beauties and delicacies which amply compensate.

2. *intr.* To be an equivalent, to make up for.

1648 *Ch. lands not to be sold* 42 What proportion of carnal things can compensate for things spirituall. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) 111. 75 There is in every condition somewhat of good compensating for its evils. 1764 *COWPER Task* 11. 434 Solicitous how best He may compensate for a day of sloth By works of darkness. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1841) 1. 71 Which could never be compensated for by .. attention. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xxiii. 409 Skill might compensate for defective numbers.

3. *trans.* To make equal return to, to recompense or remunerate (a person, etc.) for anything.

1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* 111. 801, I should at least secure my own, And be in part compensated. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 459 To compensate yourself for your rent and services. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* v. 228 Navigable rivers .. seem to compensate South America for its deficiency in coal-beds.

4. *Mech.* To provide with mechanical compensation; to make up for (the variations to which a pendulum is liable). *trans.* and *intr.*

1819 [see *COMPENSATING* ppl. a. b]. 1850 E. B. DENISON *Rudim. Treat. Watches, etc.* 84 We want therefore some contrivance which will compensate this expansion of the rod. *Ibid.* 274 If the pendulum is not compensated it must be of wood. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) 79 The first who attempted to compensate for change of length of a pendulum was Mr. Graham, an English clockmaker.

Hence **Compensated**; **Compensating** ppl. sb. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 190 A cheap .. compensated pendulum may be made with a wood rod and lead bob. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 39 *Compensating*, recompense.

**Compensating**, ppl. a. [*f. prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That compensates.

1720 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* viii. 369 Humility, a very compensating and atoning virtue. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 334 The compensating sanctity of another. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vii. 1473, I trust In the compensating great God. 1876 J. W. EDSWORTH *Bagford Ball.* (Ballad Soc.) 924 To make the parents give a compensating dowry.

b. **Compensating-balance**, **pendulum**: see *COMPENSATION* 3.

1819 *REES Cycl.* s.v. *Pendulum*, Graham's mercurial pendulum .. may be considered as the first compensating pendulum. 1874 H. GODFRAY *Astron.* 111. 42 They are compensating pendulums constructed by taking advantage of the unequal expansions of different substances.

Hence **Compensatingly** *adv.*

1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 50 The Giver of good gifts gives his gifts compensatingly. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* 11. xii. 286 He was compensatingly heterodox in his view of the Law's persecution of women.

**Compensation** (kɒmpɛnsəˈʃən), [*ad. L. compensatiō-em* (or *F. compensation*, 16th c. in Littre), *n.* of action *f. compensare* : see *COMPENSATE*.]

1. The action of compensating, or condition of being compensated; counterbalance, rendering of an equivalent, requital, recompense.

1397 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 211 His sutores þat were his heyres hadde oþer londes þefore in compensacioun. 1597 *BACON Counters* viii. *Ess.* (Arb.) 149 If euill be in the one and comfort in the other, it is a kind of compensation. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 218 Obligated to the compensation of what is lost by Roberies. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 359 Some articles capable of becoming manure are introduced in compensation. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* ix. 188 The Spartan idea of human life was one of strict compensation .. you must fight for the State if the State is to keep you.

b. *Mech.* The balance or neutralization of opposing forces.

1769 W. NICHOLSON *Electr. in Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 283 Whenever a jar is charged, the greatest part of the electricity becomes latent on account of the compensation. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxiii. 204 The .. axes along which there is no double refraction or polarisation .. have been called .. axes of compensation. 1837 — *Magnetism* 354 A more perfect compensation in the action of two needles. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 600/2 Adjustment of the screws .. rendering this compensation a tedious .. operation.

c. *Med.* (See *quot.* 1882.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 334 The stage of compensation .. may last for years. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lect., Compensation* .. those conditions by which the effects of congenital or acquired disease are warded off. It may be observed in cases of cardiac or hepatic disease.

2. That which is given in recompense, an equivalent rendered, remuneration, amends.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. 1. 2 If I haue too austere punish'd you, Your compensation makes amends. 1776 *ADAM SMITH*

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W. N. I. i. vi. 55 The compensation which the borrower pays to the lender. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 11. 505 They accepted compensation in money or in kind. 1878 Browning *La Saisias* 59 Pains with sorry compensations.

b. Amends or recompense for loss or damage. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 152 A proprietor entitled to a compensation for what his capital would have produced him. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. II. (1879) 27 Men think that heaven is to be a compensation for earthly loss. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 130 Determined to make us some compensation for the loss. *Mod.* He has sued the Railway Company for compensation. They will receive compensation for disturbance.

c. Civil Law. (See quot.) 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Compensation*. . . a sort of right by set-off, whereby a person who has been sued for a debt, demands that the debt may be compensated with what is owing to him by the creditor, which, in that case, is equivalent to payment.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *compensation act*, *water*, etc.; *compensation-balance*, *pendulum*, in a chronometer, a balance-wheel or a pendulum having arrangements which neutralize the effect of the expansion or contraction of the metal under variations of temperature; *compensation-curb*, *-stud*, etc., parts of such mechanism; *compensation-bar*, *-strip*, a bar of two or more metals of different expansibilities, the expansions of which neutralize each other's effect.

1882 (title), *Commonable Rights* \*Compensation Act. 1805 HARDY in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 378 We have at present two \*compensation balances. 1848 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. (N. York)* 117 That which is most generally adopted is the expansion or compensation-balance. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 600/1 Compensation Balance. . . invented by Harrison, of Foulby, England, who devoted himself for a long series of years—1728–1761—to the discovery. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 66 The \*compensation curb was invented by Harrison, but . . . it is never used now. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 2/1 The water passing through the masonry in a twenty-inch pipe, and into a \*compensation house, where . . . the millions of gallons that have to escape can be measured to a nicety. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junct.* 279 (Hoppe) The value of the house had been referred to what was popularly called a \*compensation-jury. 1807 WARD in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXV. 116, I send you a new \*compensation pendulum. c. 1861 TRIFLIN & RIGG tr. *Savvier's Mod. Horology* 687 Compensation pendulums . . . to neutralize the effects of contraction and dilatation due to changes of temperature. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 66 With the changes of temperature the \*compensation stud moves to and fro. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 3/1 The bill does not provide for any storage or any \*compensation water to be sent down the stream.

**Compensational** (kɒmpɛnsəˈʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to compensation.

1844 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 548 For imputation of motives there should be no responsibility, punitive or compensational. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* III. iv. 243 Compensational contrivances for the saving of God's justice.

**Compensative** (kɒmpɛnsətɪv), a. [f. L. *compensāt-*, ppl. stem of *compensāre* + -IVE. (Mrs. Browning has the pronunciation *compensative*.)] = COMPENSATORY.

1823 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter II. 13 Pious frauds, compensative sins. 1647 M. HUDSON *Divine Right Govt.* II. ix. 131 Compensative Honour. . . to remunerate integrity. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* (L.). The compensative justice of the old Drama. 1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile Wks.* 1889 I. 10 A compensative splendour. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 96 Whether such an increase. . . in the money wages . . . be more than compensative for the general rise in prices.

b. as *sb.* Compensation. 1828–30 LAMB *Let. to Barton* (L.). This is the sorry compensative.

Hence **Compensativeness**.

1730–36 in BAILEY (folio).

**Compensator** (kɒmpɛnsətər), [agent-n. in L. form *f. compensāre* to COMPENSATE: cf. F. *compensateur*.] One who or that which compensates. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 6/1 A compensator, a consoler, and a refuge from the wreck and ruin.

b. *spec.* A contrivance or instrument for producing mechanical compensation: see QUOTS.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 359 The compensator produces the same effect as the iron on shipboard does. c. 1861 TRIFLIN & RIGG tr. *Savvier's Mod. Horology* 683 Makers of compensators. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 462 *Magnetic compensator*, an iron plate fixed near the compass, to neutralize the effect of local attraction upon the needle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 601/1 *Compensator*. . . a device to equalize the action of the exhaust which withdraws the gas from the retorts.

**Compensatory** (kɒmpɛnsətəri), a. [f. as prec. + -ORY: cf. F. *compensatoire*.] Having the function of compensating; affording compensation.

1801–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 8 Gifts. . . called *Compensatory*, because they are given for some cause or consideration. 1808 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 397 Another instance of the compensatory system is in the autumnal crocus. 1828 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 142 That the effect of successive lapses. . . shall be compensatory of each other. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 51 With compensatory prolongation of the preceding vowel.

† **Compense**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 *compence*. [a. OF. *compenser* (13th c. in Godef.), Pr. and Sp. *compensar*, It. *compensare*:—L. *compensāre*.] To COMPENSATE, to counterbalance. a. *trans.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, wherof it was compensed. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.*

208 The loyes and Feasts of the two Marriages, were compensed with the Mornings and Funerals of Prince Arthur and of Queene Elizabeth. 1666 — *Sylva* § 398 The Length of the Night and the Dew thereof, do compense the Heat of the Day. 1668 *Remonstr. Army & Officers* 49 The hazzard. . . is abundantly compenst by those hopes. 1706 J. FRAZER *Sec. Sight in Est. Witcher.* (1820) 179 God might compense the want of many other gifts.

b. *intr.* 1805 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 41 For what thou locest . . . There is one change alone that may compense.

† **Compenser**, *Obs.* One who makes compensation.

1757 R. HOG *Suppl. Decisions* 77 (Jam.) To infer compensation. . . it is not enough that the compenser had an assignment in his person before the other party's cedent was denuded by assignment.

**Comper**, *obs.* f. COMPARE v., and COMPEER.

|| **Comperage**. [F. f. *comperre*: see COMPEER.]

Gossiping (Blount 1656, whence in Coles, etc.).

**Compercioner**, var. of COMPARCIONER, *Obs.*

|| **Compere**, *Obs.* [a. F. *compère*, a godfather in relation to the godmother, and to the actual father and mother of a child; hence, male gossip, fellow, familiar, intimate:—L. *compater*: cf. COMPERAGE, COMPEER 2.]

1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 151 In France, there was scarce an Old Gentleman. . . without a Mistress, nor a Married Woman who had not her Compere as well as her Galant.

**Compere**, *obs.* f. COMPARE, COMPEAR, COMPEER.

† **Comperendinate**, v. *Obs.*—[f. L. *comperendinare* to put off (the hearing of a case) to the third day following, f. *comperendin-us* (dies) third day following, f. *com-* + *perendinus*, adj. f. *perendie* the day after to-morrow.]

To defer, delay, put off from day to day.

1623 COKERAM. Thence in BLOUNT, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Hence † **Comperendination**, a putting off.

1678 in PHILLIPS. Thence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

† **Comperendinous**, a. *Obs.*—[f. L. *comperendin-us* + -OUS.] Prolonged, deferred.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Compernage**, *Obs.* [erron. form of *compagnage*, or *compagnie*, a. OF. *compagnage*, *compagnie*, f. *compagn-*: see COMPANION + -AGE.] Companionship, company.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 1020 Som all night dysported. . . Many favr songis songe that compernage. *Ibid.* 3706 A thing I shall you declare truly, Ar I me departe fro your compernage.

¶ Also erron. form of COMPANAGE, q.v.

† **Comperit**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *comperite*,

-perite. [ad. L. *comperit-um*, pa. pple. of *comperire* to disclose fully, ascertain, f. *com-* + *par(i)-ere* to get. In meaning akin to late L. *comperitorium*, a judicial inquest in civil cases (Du Cange).]

A thing found out by judicial inquiry.

1534 T. BEDVLL in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camd. Soc.) 50 Maister Leyghton hath wreten certen comperites unto you. 1535 T. LECH *ibid.* 66 As ye shall knowe by the comperites in this visitation. 1535 J. AR RICE *ibid.* 85 To advertise yow of our proceedings there, and also of the comperites of the same. 1539 LATIMER *Serm.* 4 Rem. (1845) 417 When comperites doth shew what fedities doth grow.

† **Comperit**, a. *Obs.* rare—1. A scribal error for *compt* = L. *comptus* adorned, dressed (on the head). c. 1400 *Apul. Loll.* 59 To haue not wib hem . . . 3eng men kembid or comperit (St. Bernard *De Consid.* iv. vi. 21 *Comptis adolescentis secum non habere*).

**Comperitment**, *obs.* f. COMPARTMENT.

**Compeste** (kɒmpɛst), v. *arch.* Also 5 *compeasso*. [ad. L. *compestrere* to fasten together, restrain, curb. Since 16th c. only in Sc. writers.] *trans.* To restrain, repress, curb.

1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy II. xiv. By manly force rather there compeste The spyryte of ire and melancolye. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 176 A coactive power to compeste the turbulent. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1680) 27 A Plaister to compeste the Eruptions of Flegm. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 102 Compeste me, muse, these stout bravadoes. 1721 WODROW *Snuff Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. Intro. 21 Tytanny which was compested with very much ado. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. iii. 132 Oldenburg. . . has coerced and compested them into soldierly obedience.

**Compeste**, -est, *obs.* ff. COMPOST.

† **Compester**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *compeste-r* = OF. *composte-r* = med. L. *compostare* to dung land, f. OF. *compost*: see COMPOST (which had also the variant *compest*). The -er is app. the Fr. infinitive ending.] To dung, manure.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 122 a. For kine and sheep to compester the land. 1696 VENTRIS *Rep.* I. (1701) 18 Or those [beasts] which he takes to compester his land.

**Competable**, *obs.* f. COMPETIBLE.

† **Compete**, v. 1. *Obs.* rare. [a. F. *compétier* (14th c.), ad. L. *competere* in its earlier neuter sense, 'to fall together, coincide, come together, be convenient or fitting, be due', f. *com-* together + *petere* to fall upon, assail, aim at, make for, try to reach, strive after, sue for, solicit, ask, seek.

From the later active sense of *competere* we have COMPETE v. 2; the two senses are intermixed in the derivatives that follow, but *competence*, *-ency*, *competent*, *competible*, and their derivatives, belong in the main to this sense.]

*intr.* To be suitable, applicable, or 'competent'. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurgy*. . . there be three maners [of lygatures or rollings]. One is incarnatus, and it competeth to newe woundes, and fractures.

**Compete** (kɒmpɛt), v. 2. Also 7 *compeste*. [repr. L. *competere*, in its post-classical active sense 'to strive after (something) in company or together', f. *com-* together + *petere* to aim at, go toward, try to reach, seek, etc.: see prec. No such sense is recognized by Littré for mod. F. *compéter*, but Cotgrave has '*compéter*, to be sufficient for, suitable with, agreeable vnto; also, to belong or appertaine to' (= prec. vb.); also, 'to demand, or sue for the same thing that another doth' (which corresponds to this). Florio 1598 has It. *competero* 'to contend or strive for any suite, office, place, or dignitie.' [1611] 'to contend or strive with another for maistrerie'; Minsheu has Sp. *compéter* 'to be meet for, to agree with' (= prec.); 'to sue with another for anything, to contend or strive for any suit, office, or dignitie'. The early related words in Eng. are *competitor*, *competor*; cf. also COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, sense 1. Though in occasional use in 17th c., this verb is not in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818, Seager 1819, Jodrell 1820; it is given by Richardson (without quotations) as 'now not uncommon in speech'; by critics, in 1824, it was styled 'a Scotticism', and 'an American discovery'.]

1. *intr.* To enter into or be put in rivalry with, to vie with another in any respect.

1600 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* xvii. The Church of England is blessed with a true clergy and glorious; and such a one as his Italian generation . . . shall never presume to compete with, in worthinesse and honour. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. cxxxix.* 15. Annot. 677 No embroidery or carpet-work in the world can compete with it. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 121 (Jam.) Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they compete with Christ, he resolves not to be for another. 1800 MILLER (Webster 1828). The sages of antiquity will not dare to compete with the inspired authors. 1828 HEER *Life Ter. Taylor* (L.). There was none who could compete with him in renown of learning and genius. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 101 Some of our ancient oaks and yews might . . . compete with the grandest trees of a Sumatran forest.

2. To strive with another, for the attainment of a thing, in doing something.

1795 SOUTHEY *Join of Arms* vii. 182 Competing with him to protect the Maid. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 274 All the country gentlemen who compete for the raising of regiments. 1822 [M. DAVENPORT HILL] *Public Education* 205 All his endeavours to compete with his elders are resented by them. 1824 DE QUINCEY (*Review of prec.*) in *London Mag.* 411 From his use of the Scotticisms '*succumb*', '*compete*', he ought to be a Scotchman. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions, in our author, we shall now enumerate:—'to compete'—(an American discovery). 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 391 Different persons should compete with one another in asking questions.

b. *esp.* in commercial relations: To strive with others in the production and sale of commodities, or command of the market.

a. 1844 CAMPBELL *Poems, Revisiting Sc. River* iii. Till Toil grows cheaper than the trodden weed, And man competes with man, like foe with foe. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 59 Let the paper manufacturers compete with the government. 1876 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 79 The stores are also useful, because they compete with shopkeepers, and induce them to lower their prices.

**Competence** (kɒmpɛtɪns), [a. F. *compétence* 'competencie, conueniencie, sufficiency, aptnesse, fitness, agreeableness; also concurrence, competitorship' (Cotgr.): cf. It. *competentia* 'competencie, conueniencie, also contending for one same thing' (Florio), Sp. *competencia* 'competencie, corrialitie; sufficiency, conueniency' (Minsheu); ad. L. *competentia* (post-class.) meeting together, agreement, symmetry, planetary conjunction; f. *competent-* pple. of *competere*: see COMPETE v. 1 and 2.]

I. In sense of COMPETE v. 2

† 1. Rivalry in dignity or relative position, vying. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 266 Man. . . seeing that the angels with whom he had competence were immortal [cf. 'Made a little lower than the angels']

II. In sense of COMPETE v. 1

† 2. An adequate supply, a sufficiency of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 70 For competence of life I will allow you, That lacke of meanes enforce you not to euill. 1603 MASSINGER *Bondman* iv. ii. A competence of land freely allotted To each man's proper use. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it?* Prelim. Sc. 3. I will have a ghost; nay, I will have a Competence of Ghosts. 1740 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 101 Such a private happiness (supposing a small competence of fortune) is almost always in one's power.

3. A sufficiency of means for living comfortably;

a comfortable living or estate; = COMPETENCY 3.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. i. I shall be enabled To make payment of my debts to all the world. And leave myself a competence. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 65 To appoynt to hir an competence out of hir said husband's estate. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 503 A competence is vital to content. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. ii. An easy competence, enough to secure the purchase of a little estate. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 6 He had been

left some small competence by his father. 1808a SHORTRUSS *J. Inglesant* II. 51 Earn a competence and fame.

b. The condition of having sufficient means for living comfortably; easy circumstances.

1738 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. (R.), Preserve, Almighty Providence! Just what you gave me, competence. 1738 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 5 They . . . grew away their latter years in discontented competence. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. Wks. 496/2 Robbed of competence, And her obsequious shadow, peace of mind. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 82 Seven happy years of health and competence.

4. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity to deal adequately with a subject.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 501 To make men act zealously is not in the competence of law. 1796 — *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* 1842 II. 258 Conferring upon me that sort of honour, which it is alone within their competence . . . to bestow. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 198 Even the experience of failure augments his competence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 343 To doubt my own competence to understand it. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 595 Naturalists of the highest competence in their respective departments.

b. esp. Law. The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity or admissibility.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Competence, or Competency*. In Law, the Power of a Judge, for the taking Cognizance of a Matter. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1826) III. xvii. 312 The court of session . . . possessed no competence in criminal proceedings. 1886 SIR E. FAY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 623/1 It was within his competence to say that he would not appoint a new trustee.

c. Adequacy of a work; legitimacy of a logical conclusion; propriety.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 27 By force of his own fair work's competence. a 1858a HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 465 It shows at a glance the competence or in-competence of any conclusion.

† **Competencer**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER.] The possessor of a competency (of means). 1661 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 36 'A competent maintenance is due to ministers; but not tythes.' Prove that position . . . Then we should have, in stead of a Bishop of a Church, a competencer of a Church, etc.

**Competency** (kəm'pɛtənsi). [ad. L. *competentia*; see -ENCY. For the sense-history see COMPETENCE.]

I. In sense of COMPETE v.2

† 1. Rivalry, competition. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 233 If differences of wits, so far distant as these, do enter into competence, the one . . . getteth learning in a trice, and the other . . . can small skill in the matter. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 67 The Dominicans strive in competence with the Franciscans in all things. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Uniting Port.* to *Castile* 92 This competence serving as a spur. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 20 Things of greater competence are always injurious to lesser natures, and cannot endure any competence. 1638 N. FERRERES tr. *Valdes' Consid.* 194 The men of the world . . . have no competency with them.

II. In sense of COMPETE v.1

† 2. A sufficient supply; a sufficiency of. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Competence*, sufficiency. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xl. (1630) 91 Having competence of wealth, wisdom, and a good conscience. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1647) 3 The country recovered not a competence of inhabitants for some hundred years after. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Pr.*, *Tracts* (1727) 576 A competency of discretion and foresight. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 ¶ 1 He has a Competency of Fortune without Superfluity. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 365 Commissions to return with, of which he had a competency.

3. A sufficiency, without superfluity, of the means of life; a competent estate or income.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 67 A Competencie sufficient preferred before surfeit. 1623 BURGESS *Pers. Titles* 8. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 163 He would have them to have competencies. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 329 There is no happiness in this world without a competency. 1829 SMILES *Self Help* viii. 206 To retire upon a competency to his native town. 1879 E. PEACOCK *Mabel H.* II. i. 7 John . . . might leave his daughter a competency.

b. The condition of having a sufficient income; easy circumstances; = COMPETENCE 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 9 Superfluitie comes sooner by white haire, but competence lives longer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Their general competency is greatly owing to contempt of tyrannic fashions. 1803 WELLESLEY *Disp.* 365 A state of dignity, competency, and comfort. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 98 Competency—a financial horizon, which recedes as we advance.

4. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity; = COMPETENCE 4.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. VIII. 351 The loan demonstrates, in regard to instrumental resources, the competency of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* ix. (1832) 288 It is not within our competency to imagine. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x. To give satisfactory references as to character and competency. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 304 To deny the ethical competency of the mind for this office.

b. esp. Law. The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* iv. xxii. Whose competence was of tender touch: although his might was small, his right was much. 1630 *Exerc. com. Unimp. Power* 81 They that teach . . . the competency, yea duty, of any that have force to play the Magistrate. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 377 The judges were extremely strict in regard to the credibility, or rather the competency, of the witnesses. 1836 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 445 She refused . . . to acknowledge the competency of the tribunal before which she was called.

**Competent** (kəm'pɛtənt), a. Also 5 conpetent, 5-6 competente, 6 compu-, -po-, -pytent. [a. F. *compétent* 'terme de droit' (15th c. in Littré), and ad. L. *competent-em* suitable, fitting, proper, lawful, pr. pple. of *competere* in its neuter senses: see COMPETE v.1]

† 1. Suitable, fit, appropriate, proper. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Euer bi oportunitie, or competent accordauns, to be redi to fil it. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. l. (1554) 146 b, What manner torment . . . Wer competent, couenable, or condigne To him. a 1490 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 445 And to kepe hir fest in competent place be the alderman and maistres assigned. 1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1284/2 God in the creacion of man, gaue to hym two states: one, competent and conuenient for hys mortal nature. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* I. (1870) 127 Good vytales, good meate, wine, and competent Ale. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 A common Sudorick . . . in competent time relieved him. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 129 Materials . . . very competent to our purpose.

2. Suitable to a person's rank or position; suitable or sufficient for comfortable living. *arch.*

1440 *Close Roll* 23 Hen. VI. A competent annuite for lyff. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 33 A competent bed with ij pyre sheys. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 18 A competent living, and honestly had, makes such as are godlie both thankfull and glad. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 242 To have a competent Joynter for her and estate for her children. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* L. III. x. (1743) 244 Officers . . . who have all competent salaries. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iii. 128 Leaving a competent property. 1876 DISNEY *Real Prop.* iii. § 1. 115 If she [a widow] depart from the castle, then a competent house shall be provided for her.

3. Suitable, adequate, or sufficient, in amount or extent.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) A semly yonge knyghte . . . he wolde fyt for yow . . . yf ye wolde yewe to him competens salarye. 1495 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 14 As muche therof . . . as shuld be competent or nedefull to the said reparation. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. ljb, Draw a straight line of competens length. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 108 Harmony requirith a competent distance of Notes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 68 A competent while before Christmas. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 272 A competent quantity being put down to the bottom of the hole. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 705 Mr. Pitt's bill . . . being now supported by a competent majority, was passed into an act.

† b. Sufficient but not going beyond this: fair, moderate, reasonable, enough. *Obs.*

1535 J. MASON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 55 Vitayls be of a competent pryce: all other things as cloth, leather, books, etc. be unreasonable dere. 1581 MULCASTER *Positiones* xxxiii. (1887) 120 Such as be newly recovered from sickness . . . must content themselves with small and competent exercise. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Vicissitude* (Arb.) 576 They grew to rest upon Number, rather Competent, then Vast. 1780 HARRIS *Philolog. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 409 Greek was spoken with competent purity in Constantinople even to the fifteenth century.

4. Adequate or sufficient in quality or degree.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 You have given me a competent reason. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. ii. § 4 Had brought their work to some competent perfection. 1883 BURNETT tr. *Moré's Utopia* Pref. 1 He that undertakes it, has a competent skill of the one Tongue, and is a Master of the other. 1898 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 78 Necessary to define with competent certainty. 1798 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 387 Impossible to form any competent notion of what we are doing. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 63 A model of this mountain . . . would supply infinitely the most competent idea of it.

5. Possessing the requisite qualifications for, or to; properly qualified. a. Of persons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 7/2 The King asked him only of the Journey . . . of which he might be a competent counsellor. 1664 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 128 A matter . . . allowed by all competent Judges. 1707 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 207 The merchant . . . will be competent to this measure whenever he finds it a necessary one. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 If all the wealth in the planet should perish . . . they . . . know themselves competent to replace it. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 We engaged a strong and competent guide.

b. *transf.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, Religion is our competent guide. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 57 Our sight . . . is not always competent for determining the absolute want of light. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 127 A river is competent to effect its own purification unless overtaxed with pollution.

6. Law. Legally qualified or sufficient. a. Of a judge, court, etc.: Possessing jurisdiction or authority to act; b. Of a witness, evidence, etc.: Capable of being brought forward, admissible; c. Of a case, etc.: Within the jurisdiction of a court.

1483 CAXTON *Cato Avij.* Make thy self redy for to answer before thy competent judge. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 6 Any competent court, hauynge iurisdiction in the place. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. 345 Whereof the Justices of Peace be competent Judges. 1643 5 *Years Jas. I.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 310 Some few words touching the nature of the proofs, which in such a case are competent. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 389 The causes competent to the Admiralty Court of Scotland, are these among others. 1768-78 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. xxiii. (ed. 8) 369 All witnesses . . . except such as are infamous or such as are interested in the event of the cause . . . are competent witnesses. 1803 *Law Rep.* Q. Bench Div. XI. 597 It has been held . . . that an action for damages was not competent against a supreme judge for a censure passed by him . . . on a counsel.

7. More generally. Of things, etc.: a. Belonging to as a rightful possession or property; proper, appertaining, due. b. Within one's rights, legally or formally open or permissible. c. Admissible by rule, legitimate.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 118 Som abstracts are proper notes of Soueraigntie: as Maiestie which is now competent to none but supreme Princes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 10 That, perhaps, is the Privilege of the infinite Author and Preserver of things . . . but is not competent to any finite Being. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. It is not competent to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 286, I think that it is competent to the Christian apologist to return this answer. 1845 STEPHEN *Lawus Eng.* I. 104 Though it is competent to Parliament to legislate for the colonies. 1850 T. S. BAYNES *New Anal. Logical Forms* 76 Having particular conclusions where universal are competent. — SIR W. HAMILTON *ibid.* 154 Two arrangements are competent.

† 8. Compatible, congruous with. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 138 'Tis no more competent with obedience than light with darkness.

† 9. ? Requiring competence. *Obs.*

1790 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 33 How . . . so great share in the most competent parts of publick management hath been . . . entrusted to commoners.

† 10. quasi-adv. In circumstances of competence.

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertus in Babers Bk.* 354 Ye that are poore, with your state be contente, Not hauinge wherwith to lyue competente.

† 11. quasi-sb. A competency. *Obs.*

1575 Brieff *Disc. troun.* *Franchford* 156 Their are not paste 17 or 18 which haue competent ynoughe to liue vpon. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 235 An annual summe and competent.

**Competent**, sb. *Ecl. Hist.* Pl. also -entos.

[ad. L. *competens* (in Augustine, Jerome, etc.; 'competens vocatur qui post instructionem fidei competit gratiam Christi', Isidore *Orig.* VII. xiv. § 8), pr. pple. of *competere* in its active sense, 'to strive after something in company', usually in pl. *competentes* as a name of the class.] A candidate for baptism.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 Men and women, competens or candidates of this Sacrament. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 260 Infants and competents. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 73 Men, who were catechumens and competents. 1799 W. KERVES *Serm.* 115 In the first, the Competent professed to this effect, I renounce Satan, etc.

**Competently** (kəm'pɛtəntli), adv. [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a competent manner (see the adj.): † appropriately, suitably; sufficiently, adequately; † moderately, fairly, 'pretty'; † comfortably (in circumstances); with legal competence.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conably or competently, competenter. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 244, Xxx poure men be fedde and clothed competently. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image Gov.* 15 He dranke wyne not scarcely, nor to muche, but competently. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 363 They are competently stored with hennp. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Luther* (1867) I. 58 He had his health competently well, but that sometimes he was troubled with the headache. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. iii. § 29 She is not competently instructed. 1799-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Butler*, Wood mentions him as competently wealthy. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 27 note, That the reason itself shall be competently enlightened. 1884 LD. SELBORN in *Law Times Rep.* 15 Mar. 60/2 Whether on that subject a by-law might or might not have been competently made.

**Competentness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Competent quality, competency.

1826 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 30 As to the competentness of the curiologic method of significance.

† **Competibility**. *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being compatible. (In the quot. = *compatibility*.)

1664 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 604 The competency of knowledge, and incompatibility of true faith, with carnal desires.

† **Competible**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 -able. [app. f. L. *competere* to be suitable or fit, to correspond (see COMPETENT), or f. its F. repr. *compét-er* in same sense + -IBLE. (Godefroy has one example of a F. *competable* = 'competent' of 1492.)]

1. Appropriate, suitable, properly applicable, befitting; competent.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 167 The similitude is in their spotted skins, which are not competible in Goats, but in Roes. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcad. Pr.* II. 35 How could they . . . receive any competible share in a client's enforced bounty. 1640 — *Boulster Lect.* 8 Truth is, to a competible eye, nothing more intimately moving than beauty.

b. *Const. to.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 152 The coate-armour of the Auncestor is competible to all his children. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* 20 These . . . are properties not at all competible to body or matter. 1607 TOWERSON *Baptism* 15 Circumcision was not competible to those of the Female Sex.

c. *Const. with.* Here there is sometimes confusion with COMPATIBLE.

1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 494 It is a divine . . . Principality . . . nor is this competible with any creature. 1650 HEYLYN in *Vernon Life Heylyn* (1682) 249 The Commission . . . is thought to be neither competible nor consistent with it [viz., a Convocation]. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 6. 350 The miracles which were only competible with Christ. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Tract. com. Relig.* III. ii. 316 Let us now examine, whether the Doctrine of Indifference be competible with any of these Religions.

## 2. Legally competent.

c1638-39 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 232, I could not hold these persons my compatible accusers.

† **Competibleness**. *Obs.* The quality of being compatible; propriety, fitness.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* l. xxx. (1713) 68 The compatibility of such Properties as they must be forced to give to Matter who deny there is any such thing as a Spirit.

**Competing** (kəm-pē-tīŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **COMPETE** v. 2 + -ING.] That competes.

1868 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 103 The gracious or loving, instead of the strained, or competing manner of doing things. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* l. (1869) 11 The Cyclic Poems... never attained to an equal or competing fame. *Mod.* Several of the competing poems have been published.

**Competitor**: see **COMPUTIST**.

**Competition** (kəm-pē-tī-shən). [ad. L. *competitio*-em agreement, a judicial demand, rivalry, n. of action f. *competere*: see **COMPETE**.]

1. 'The action of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time' (J.); the striving of two or more for the same object; rivalry. Now largely used in connexion with competitive examinations.

a1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 26 Though there were grudging there could be no competition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 476 God... will not long defer To vindicate the glory of his name Against all competition. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* l. (1709) 150 Where there is so much of... Competition, and Uncertainty, you must expect Self-interest will govern. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 43/1 Opening all objects of ambition, even the highest, to general competition. 1868 M. PATRICKSON *Academ. Org.* 65 It is useless for real genius to enter the lists of competition without this training. *Mod.* The place will be filled by open competition... These scholarships are now thrown open to general competition.

b. *Commerce*. Rivalry in the market, striving for custom between those who have the same commodities to dispose of.

1793 BENTHAM *Eman. Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 412 From high profits in trade comes influx of traders—from influx of traders, competition among traders—from competition among traders, reduction of prices. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 39 Competition is more likely than co-operation to induce prudence and foresight. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 13 Vulgar political economy asserts... that wages are determined by competition. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 12/1 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly. *Mod.* Maxim. Competition is the life of trade.

c. In *Sc. Law* applied chiefly to those contests which arise on bankruptcy, between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.

d. *Const. for*; formerly also † *to*.

1604 WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* 204 In the competition for soe unworthy and meane a remote northerne Deanery. a1606 BACON (J.), Competition to the crown there is none nor can be. a1700 DRYDEN (J.), Now... there is no competition but for the second place. *Mod.* The competition for the appointment will no doubt be severe.

e. *In, into competition*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 4 The Priest-hood, which ever hath been in some competition with Empire. a1631 DOWNE in *Selections* (1840) 200 Bring the honours of this world into the balance, into competition, into comparison with that eternal weight of glory in heaven. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Ep. Ded. 5 No man presumes to stand in competition with you. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* l. iii. 70 They are a very small inconsiderable Tribe, in competition with those I treat of. 1786 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* ii. ii. You would not, even in idea, put him in competition with me. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 28. 104 The highest claims of the older Law are not to be put into competition with that Dispensation.

2. (with *a.* and *pl.*) A contest for the acquisition of something; a match to determine relative excellence; a trial of ability in order to decide the superiority or comparative fitness of a number of candidates.

1618 SIR H. CAREY in *Fortescue Papers* 56 Manifould desires and competitions to succeed him. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* l. ii. Of such a competition, you alone Should wear the garland. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 161 Few competitions but engender spite, And those the most, where neither has a right. *Mod.* For the next lot put up [to auction] there was a keen competition. When does the rifle competition come off?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *competition price, rent, scholarship*, one decided by competition; *competition-wallah* [Urdū *-wālā* = L. *-ārius*, Eng. *-er*], an Anglo-Ind. colloq. term = **COMPETITIONER**; applied to members of the Indian Civil Service admitted on the competitive system, when first introduced in 1856.

1862 *All Year R. X.* 203 (heading) Competition Wallahs. 1864 TRUVELIAN (*title*) Letters of a Competition-wallah. *Ibid.* 9 The stories against the competition-wallahs, which are told and fondly believed by the Haileybury men. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 175 Though the Irish expression translated 'rack-rent' cannot... denote an extreme competition rent. 1878 *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 750 (Y.) The Competition-Wallah, at home on leave or retirement, dines perpetually into our ears the greatness of India. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 6/2 In an architect's office... competition sets of plans. 1887 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 2/1 Legislation on the principle of the competition-curing Acts.

† **Competition**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] To compete.

1649 CARDELL *Morbis Epidem.* (1650) 25 If... any thing of

their own... shall providentially competition with the public good.

**Competitioner**¹. [f. prec. sb. + -ER.] One who takes part in a competition; a competitor; one who enters a service, etc., by competition.

a1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. v. Wks. IX. 564 Cornelius his competitor for the bishopric of Rome. a1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 455 This Enoch hath not as yet tasted of death, being a competitor of eternity. 1864 *Times* 7 Nov. 6/5 A good deal of reactionary agitation has been going on... against the new class of competitors. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 416 2 One of the first batch of the competitors. 1886 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 300.

† **Competitioner**². *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **COMPETITIONER**.] One who joins another in petitioning; a fellow-petitioner, a Co-PETITIONER.

1608 BR. HALL *Old Reliq.* 132 They speake to the Saints *tangam deprecatores, vel potius comprecatores*... moving them to be competitors with vs to the throne of grace.

**Competitive** (kəm-pē-tī-tīv), *a.* [f. L. *competitivus* ppl. stem of *competere* (see **COMPETE** v. 2) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by competition; organized on the basis of competition.

*Competitive examination*: an examination for a position or office open to the candidate or candidates who 'pass the best examination' in the subjects prescribed.

1829 in *Southey's Lett.* (1856) IV. 144 Some half competitive, half co-operative societies. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* ii. 42 Whether those returns are appropriated by individuals under the competitive system, or equally distributed among the members of a co-operative community. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 378 The uncarefulness... of public companies, and the risks arising from competitive enterprise. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 140/1 The choice of the candidates by competitive examination. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* x. A competitive examination on the subject of Boots.

Hence **Competitively** *adv.*; **Competitiveness**. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 435/2 The cadets had been several times selected competitively.

**Competitor** (kəm-pē-tī-tōr). Also 6-7 -*tour*.

[a. F. *compétiteur* (16th c. in Littré), or its source L. *competitor*, one of several who aim at the same object, a fellow-candidate, rival, agent-sb. f. *competere* in its active sense: see **COMPETE** v. 2 The accentuation indicates adoption from F. rather than L., which would naturally have given *compētor*, *compētor*.]

1. One who competes, or engages in a competition; one who seeks an object in rivalry with others also seeking it; a rival. *Const. with* († *of*) another; *for* († *of*), an object; *in* a sphere or match.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R ij b, The noble Amilcar of Carthage, competitors of the Scipions of Rome. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 20 In such a number of competitors of the croune. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. i. 77 They... cannot brooke Competitors in loue. 1597 BACON *Coulters* i. in *Ess.* (Arb.) 139 Divers competitors to a place. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), His brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom. 1691 LUTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 301 Several persons are competitors for the lord lieutenancy. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 P 1 To be no Man's Rival in Love, or Competitor in Business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 335 To give judgment on the competitors. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. 246 Noblemen... were competitors with him in the same race of political honours.

b. One placed in competition.

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 128 They exalted works above Christ, or at least made them competitors with Christ. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* l. 13 (Homer has) a supremacy among poets, without real competitors or partners, except Dante and Shakespeare. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xi. 81 As far as the eye could range Mont Blanc had no competitor.

† 2. One associated with another in seeking the same common object; an associate, a partner. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* l. (1599) 3 The league... was... renewed in the year 1480 for xxv years, being competitors and parties therein almost all the meaner Potentates of Italy. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 35 My selfe in counsaile his competitor. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 506 In Kent, my Liege, the Guilforde are in Armes, And every houre more Competitors Flocke to the Rebels. 1644 HEYWOOD *Gowait.* v. 230 By the helpe of Theodotus, (whom she made competitor in the Empire). 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 42 He would not be competitor in their Robberies.

† 3. = **COMPETENT** sb. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Dupin's Hist. Eccl. Writers* II. 100 They gave the Name of Competitors to those who were in a Condition to receive Baptism.

**Competitorship**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or action of a competitor; competition.

1621 CORGER, *Competence*... also, a concurrence, or competition. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Ep. Ded., Worthily was your so free Election (without either emulation, or competitorship) conferred upon you. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 To wish for, and promote a competitorship in his love. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 328 The Nabobship of Arcot, the old prize of all competitorship. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 278 Death soon afterwards removed Aristides from all competitorship with Cimon.

**Competitory** (kəm-pē-tī-tōrī), *a.* [f. L. type \**competitōrius*, f. *competitor*: see -ORY.] Belonging to competitors or competition; characterized by or subject to competition; competitive.

a1734 NORTH *Lives* l. 75 In professions precarious and competitorship as the law is. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 The competitor spirit of Olympic games. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 21 The respective competitorship advantages of the different dishes. 1883 *Echo* 30 Mar., The competitor influence of the telephone... would... absolutely necessitate a reduction of the cost of telegraphy.

**Competitress** (kəm-pē-tī-tress). [f. **COMPETITOR** + -ESS. Fr. and L. forms of the same are seen in the two following words.] A female competitor.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumphing* 42 It hath the pre-eminence of its Competitress to the value of 1500 years. 1672 *Hierogonist* 136 (T.) Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit competitor. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 132 Penelope is scarcely a less formidable competitor with all later attempts to delineate the queenly matron.

† **Competitress**. *Obs.* [a. F. *compétitrice*, fem. of *compétiteur*.] = prec.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 This competitor whom shee suspected.

† **Competitrix**. *Obs.* [a. L. *competitrix*, fem. of *competitor*: the stress following that of *competitor* in English.] = prec.

1649 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (T.), Queen Anne, being now without competitor for her title. 1876 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* Pref., It was the true Mother who was for yielding to her Competitrix, rather than the Child should be divided.

† **Competize**, *v.* *Obs.*—0 [f. L. *competere* + -IZE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl. Competize*, to stand in competition.

† **Competer**, **compitor**, by-forms of **COMPETITOR**.

1565 *Cotton Libr. Catal.* B 10. f. 290 The lady Catharine, whom the said queen... accounted as a Competer unto her in pretence of title. 1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 18 (D.) The putting out the eyes of Alfred her sonne his competer.

**Compeynable**, var. of **COMPANABLE** *a.* *Obs.*

**Comphet**, *obs.* var. of **COMFIT**.

**Compidor**, -*o*, var. of **COMPRADOR**.

**Complier**, *obs.* var. of **COMPEER**.

**Compilation** (kəm-pī-lē-shən). [a. F. *compilation*, ad. L. *compilationem*, n. of action f. *compilare* to **COMPILE**.]

1. The action of compiling: see **COMPILE** v. 1, 2.

c1430 LYDG. *Reynard* vi. f. (1554) 144 b, I vndertoke The compilation of this little boke. 1598 FLORIO, *Compilations*, a compilation, a heaping or gathering together in one. 1611 in *COTGR.* 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I 566 The compilation of theological systems, generally called *Lecti Communes*. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xii. 63 The compilation of the Gesta Romanorum.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled; a literary work or the like formed by compilation.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 133 Filowyng the substance Of his writyng and compilacioun. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* l. v. 22 Alle that they fonde and sawe, they sette in compilacions. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 85 That all compilations are useless I do not assert. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II. 225 The sketch of history... was little more than a brief compilation from foreign memoirs. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1. (1862) 207 The first modern compilation which has any pretensions to the title of a complete digest.

† 3. Heaping or piling together; accumulation.

1598 (see 1.) a1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass.

† *Cockeram* (1623) has 'Compilation, theft, murder'.

**Compiler** (kəm-pī-lē-er). Also 4-6 -*atour*.

[In ME. and AF. *compilatour* = F. *compilateur*, ad. L. *compilatōr-em*, agent-n. f. *compilare*; see note to **COMPILE** v.] = **COMPILER**.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prolog.* I am but a lewd compiler of the labour of olde Astrologues. c1393 DRURY *Introd. Fr.* in *Pal-gr.* 806 The whiche... the sayd compilatours have overtaken. 1603 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Dir.* 38 The pains I have somewhat taken to be a Compiler. 1835 CHAMBER. *Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 292 The language of a late compiler.

**Compilatory** (kəm-pī-lā-tōrī), *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. type \**compilatōrius*, f. *compilatōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Belonging to a compiler or a compilation.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 24 Not a proof either of fecundity or of compilatory judgment. *Mod.* Occupied with compilatory labours.

**Compile** (kəm-pī-lē), *v.* Also 4-6 *compyle*.

[a. F. *compiler* (14th c. in Godef.) to put together, collect; (commonly taken as) —L. *compilā-re* to plunder, pillage, rob, steal, snatch together and carry off.

The history is by no means clear. In reference to literary 'compiling', *compilatōr* was applied reproachfully by rivals to Vergil, and this is commonly taken as = 'plunderer'; but Isidore (a. 640), in reference to this very circumstance, says 'Compilatōr, qui aliena dicta suis permiscet, sicut solent pigmentarii in pila diversa mixta contundere', where the etymological explanation 'to mix in a mortar', implies at least that no sense of 'plunder' any longer attached to the word. In med. L. Du Cange has *compilatōr* = 'extructus', said of an arch; Godef. has OF. *compilt* = 'constructed, built', of a palace, which seem also to point to some other derivation. Cf. branch II. below.]

I. With reference to literary work, and the like.

1. *trans.* To collect and put together (materials), so as to form a treatise; to collect into a volume.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. Prolog. 24 Of hys storys þe wyll I Compyle, þat me-thynk mast lykly Tyl oure Matere accordande. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) i. b. Yf I had them compyled in one treatyse. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 7 Moses in his historie completh the traditions of the fathers. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 215 The most select experiments compild together. 1800 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 77 Compiling notes to the Iliad from Eustathius.

2. To make, compose, or construct (a written or printed work) by arrangement of materials collected from various sources.



1375 [see COMPILING]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 Broder Ranulf monk of Chestre compiled and made his present cronicle. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I wolde compile A clere descriptioun . . . Of alle hyr fetures. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) F vj, If thou take vpon thee a coment to compile . . . on Ouid or Virgile. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 Osmun who compiled the Alkoran out of Mahomets loose paper. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 104 The twelve Apostles . . . are said to have compil'd their Creed in this place. 1748 W. ADAMS in Boswell *Johnson* viii, The French Academy . . . took forty years to compile their Dictionary. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Cranmer . . . compiled a liturgy in English.

† b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs. rare.*  
1645 MILTON *Tetract.* (1851) 200, I omit many instances . . . which alone would compile a just volume.

† 3. To compose as original work (esp. a work of definite form or structure, e.g. a sonnet). *Obs.*

1473 CAXTON *Jason* 124 b, I shal compile an epistle. c 1500 *Songes Costume* (Percy Soc.) 54 This litel schort dyte, Rudely compiled, lat it be noon offence. 1509 (*title*) A Mornyng Remembrance . . . Compiled by the Reuerent Fader in God, Johan Fisher Byshop of Rochester. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 134 Longaule, Did neuer Sonnet for her sake compile. 1598 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* i, Some, their violent passions to assuage, Compile sharp satires.

† 4. To render (into another language); to translate. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 His passyng bede compiled out of greek in to latyn. 1596 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Google, in translating and enlarging the most profitable worke of Heresbachius, hath deserved much commendation . . . for his faythfull compiling and learned increasing the noble worke.

II. In other senses.

[In some of these, evidently associated with PILE to heap; but not necessarily derived therefrom: see note to the derivation.]

† 5. To heap together, pile up; to gather or form into a heap or mass. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 76 Nature hath boulstred the same [vein] with many Glandules compiled together. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 457 In this one portion of accusation, I doe perceave two severall crimes compiled together. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 80 The Strata are compil'd . . . every where after the very same Method. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pit fall*, Light straight Sticks . . . which you must compile one over another. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 318 Dung is collected for fuel, not compiled for manure.

† 6. To construct by putting together materials; to make up, build. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iii. 10 A brasen wall in compas to compyle About Cairmardin. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 185 Cloth compiled of Asses and Goats hair. 1688 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 79 Of such are compiled the present Buildings of the Town.

† b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs.* Cf. 2 b.

1598 GREENE *Melicertus' Eclog.* viii, Aurora brought her blush, the moon her white; Both so combin'd . . . Compil'd those pretty orbs [= her cheeks]. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxx, So long a race as I have run Through Faery land, which those six bookes compile.

† 7. To compose. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 17 When the prince had perfectly compylde These paires of friends in peace and settled rest.

8. *Cricket slang.* To make, 'pile up', or 'score' (a number, esp. a large number, of runs).

1884 *Times* 5 Feb. 10/2 It was not until he had compiled 126 that he had the misfortune to play a ball on to his wicket. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/2 New South Wales 'compiled' (as the slang goes) 412.

Hence *Compiled ppl. a.*

1886 *Athenaeum* 31 July 141/2 The value that would otherwise attach to the compiled information as to Canada.

† *Compile*, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. Accumulation.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimme* xxx, Saturns compile [*rime* exile] Of frantike discontentment.

† *Complement* (kɒmplɪ'mɛnt). *Obs.* [f. *COMPILE* v. + *-MENT*.]

1. The compiling (of a literary work, etc.).

1566 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph* A 6 a After the whole complement whereof. 1657 HOWELL *Lindisf. Advt.* to Rdr., Though the method, the style, and complement be his. 1676 *Packet* *Advises to Men of Shafesb.* 32 His Lordship was no stranger to its complement.

b. The action of constructing or building up.

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Education* Ded., How I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial complement, and of better materials.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled, a compilation. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. Ep. Ded. 1 The Intimation of large Complements. 1799 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 91 The complements of Graevius and Gronovius, which make thirty-one volumes in folio. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 95 That tesselated complement . . . well known by the title of *La Morte d'Arthur*.

b. A structure. c. A collection, accumulation.

1684 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. in *Reliq.* 4, I found it fitter for my pen . . . to deal with these plain Complements and tractable Materials. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. 63 A Complement of all Imaginable Attributes of Honour, Courtship, and Complement. a 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 225 This complement of Aiery or Fiery particles.

*Compiler* (kɒmpraɪ'lɪ). Also 4 -oure, (5) *compilour*, 6 -or, Sc. -ar. [ME. (and AF.) *compilour* = OF. *compileur*, F. *compilateur* = L. *compilator-em* (see *COMPILATOR*). Assimilated to words in -ER.]

1. One who compiles: see *COMPILE* v. 1, 2.

In modern use often opposed to an original author. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Caron.* (1810) 26 No *compiloure* of him

tellis ouht. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* (1872) 16 Diuerse translations and compilaris. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 36 (1877) 67, I, John Coke, compylor of this small treatyse. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* Pref., The Compiler of an History can challenge little to himself but methodizing the work. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 P 2 The compiler of a system of science. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA 200 The pond'rous compiler, with nought that is new. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 133 Udall . . . was . . . the compiler of the first Hebrew grammar known to have appeared in English. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 379 Appian, a mere compiler.

† 2. An (original) author, composer. *Obs.*  
c 1500 *Lancelot* 319 The most compilour . . . Flour of poyetis. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 Compylers of senselesse sonets. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 234 This Booke . . . being burnt, to embleme the endlesse Punishment of the Compiler.

† 3. A constructor or builder: see *COMPILE* v. 6.  
1713 *Pope Guardian* No. 4 P 3 The Compilers of these sort of structures.

Hence *Compilership*, *nonce-wd.*

1867 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 1423 The authorship or compilership of a dictionary . . . is, indeed, a question like that of the identity of the darned and redarned stockings with the original pair.

*Compiling* (kɒmpraɪ-lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *COMPILE* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *COMPILE*; compilation; † heaping or building up (*obs.*): see *vb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 600 In tyme of the compiling Of this buk. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C vj b, This discrete entring and compiling [of entries in the Ledger] shall follow cleerness of your busynes. 1644 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* 13 (R.) By such a gentle drying [of brick] much time will be lost, which might otherwise be employed in compiling. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Pref., The first compiling of her Publick Liturgy.

*Compilable*, var. of *COMPANABLE* a. *Obs.*

† *Compinge*, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *compingere* to fix together; to confine; f. *com-* + *pan-gere* to fix.] *trans.* To compress, confine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. i. (1651) 640 Into what straights hath it been compinged, a little flock!

*Compire*, *obs. form* of *COMPERE*.

† *Compiss*, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *compisser*.] *trans.* To wet with urine; = *BEPISS*.

1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxii, These villainous dogs did compisse all her habiliments.

*Compital* (kɒmpɪ'tl), a. *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *compitalis* pertaining to cross-ways, f. *compitum* place where roads cross.] Of or pertaining to the cross-ways: applied to the shrines of the domestic gods placed at the corners of the streets in ancient Rome; also to the *compitalia*, an annual festival in honour of the Lares. Also as sb.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compital*, belonging to cross streets, or places where many waies meet. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Compital* (Lat.), belonging to the Compita, or Cross-ways. *Compitals*, certain Feasts solemnized in those Cross-ways. 1882 R. LANCIANI in *Athenaeum* 10 June 740 A *compital* shrine of the time of Augustus.

† *Compitalitious*, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *compitalitius*, -tius (see *prec.*) + *-OUS*.] 'Of or belonging to the Feasts of *Compitalia*, which were solemnized in cross ways or streets' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

*Complacence* (kɒmplə'sɛns). Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *complacētia* (see *Du Cange*) = F. *complaisance*, f. L. *complacere* to please, be pleasant: see *ENCE*. The original accentuation appears to have been (correctly) *complacence*, as still in Butler, c 1675; but Milton has *complacence*.]

1. Pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction; † in early use, sometimes = vanity.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* iii. viii, Better it is to sauour but a litel wih mekenes & litel under stondyng, þan gret tresoures of konnyng wih veyn complacence. Better it is þe to haue litel þan much wherof þou mowe be proude. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 7 This complacence is vayne glorie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 290 Se that we haue no complacence or pleasure, in our owne perfeccyon. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 7 The arbitrary opinion and fickle humour of the people; complacence in which is vain. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iv. 446 A Complacence in being low-born, on account of his present high Station. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 350 The complacence of one who thinks that he has made a noble discovery.

2. Pleasure, delight; satisfaction. *Obs.*

c 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 The grete gales of Venes and Florence Be wel ladene wyth thynges of complacence, Alle spicerie and of grocers ware. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 180 Full glad was I . . . For to se that flour of complacence. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* vii. iii, Enspyr'd wyth the heavenly influence Of the douclet well of complacence. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 5. 37 In the common offices of piety . . . there is an infinitely greater complacence. *Ibid.* ii. § 2. 79 That they may have a complacence in her company. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* i. § 4. 25 A Man unable to take Complacence in wicked Persons or Things.

b. Pleasantness of temper or mien.

1767 FRANKLIN *Let.* (1833) 105 The serenity, complacence, and benignity that shine so eminently in . . . her countenance.

† c. *concr.* An object or source of pleasure and satisfaction. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 276 O Thou My sole complacence!

† 3. Disposition to please, oblige, or comply with the wishes of others; complaisance. *Obs.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 36 Many . . . by the seruile slavery of complacence, do prayse euen their vices.

a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Marriage* 53 in *Rem.* (1759) I. 120 All people were so full of complacence And civil duty of the public sense. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 38 In complacence to Priest-craft. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 579 With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust, Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xliii, A Nymph so full of curteous Complacence? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. ii, She consented . . . for she had truly a great complacence for her brother.

† 4. Good pleasure. *Obs.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. 8 As Gods efficient Will causeth the thing willed . . . so his final will or Complacence supposeth the pleasing thing in being.

*Complacency* (kɒmplə'sɛnsɪ), [f. as *prec.*, with the later form of the suffix, -ENCY.]

1. The fact or state of being pleased with a thing or person; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in something or some one.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 This note of mutual complacency forbids all offer of seducement. 1648 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 46 He loveth such as have it . . . with the love of Complacency and Acceptation. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. xviii. (1853) 129 God can take no real Complacency in any but those that are like him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 30 Although he regards the enemies of pleasure with complacency.

2. *spec.* The fact or state of being pleased with oneself; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction.

1640 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. 58 The vanity, pompe, and idle complacency of such women. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 419 So sings he, charmed with his own mind and form . . . Complacency has breathed a gentle gale O'er all his thoughts. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 A certain complacency may attach to the exhibition of them.

b. with *pl.* (*rare*.)

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 174 The complacencies of a selfish and vainglorious philanthropy.

† 3. Pleasure, delight, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., Earthly complacencies, and exterior gaities. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* i. 114 Joys and transportations, spiritual comforts, and complacencies. 1800 T. COGAN *Passions* § 3 (R.) In strict propriety of language, *complacency* is alone applicable to that species of good which originates from some mental or moral excellence. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 125 But also in complacencies . . . The man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice.

† 4. Contented acquiescence or consent. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 Doth not the one act with more reluctance, and the other with more complacency? 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 407 A perfect complacency and acquiescence in all the present allotments of Divine Providence. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 12 A . . . Complacency in Other's Sin Appropriates it to Us.

5. Disposition or wish to please, or comply with the wishes of others; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 39 The complement which a Gentleman put upon a Lady, having five or six comely Daughters, who sayed, by way of complacency, that he never saw such a dainty Cupboard of Crisall Glasses in all his life. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 18 'Tis civil to applaud sometimes, through an innocent complacency to what they say. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxi. 247 A severe Inquisition Court [at Goa] which awes both Clergy and Laity to such a Complacency, that I question if there is such a Pack of . . . Hypocrites in the World. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 The king was supported only by the complacency of a few courtiers.

b. (*pl.*) Instances or acts of complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* iii. iii. 269 A Variety of Applauses and Complacencies. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 372 The round Of smooth and solemnized complacencies.

*Complacent* (kɒmplə'sɛnt), a. [ad. L. *complacēt-em* pleasing, pr. pple. of *complacere*: see *above*.]

† 1. Pleasing, pleasant, delightful. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BURNEY *Kipō. Δῆπον* (1661) 106 In the complacent month of May. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* i. 1, Her look was of that complacent sort which gains on the beholder.

2. *spec.* Feeling or showing pleasure or satisfaction, esp. in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfied.

1767 JAGO *Edge Hill, Evening* IV. (R.), With complacent smile Thy social aspect courts the distant eye. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 423 The monarch smiled Complacent. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* i. 25 The glorious savage . . . vain of his array Look'd with complacent frown from side to side. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 52 Whenever Gibbon was going to say a good thing . . . he announced it by a complacent tap on his snuff-box. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxviii. 129 Multitudes . . . will accede . . . to this proposition . . . but with a complacent conviction . . . that it does not touch their case.

3. Disposed, or showing a disposition, to please; obliging in manner, complaisant. ? *Obs.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 160 They look up with a sort of complacent awe and admiration to kings, who know how to keep firm in their seat. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, The . . . complacent flattery of Leicester. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* vi. 62 Mr. Moore . . . was . . . a complacent listener to her talk.

*Complacential* (kɒmplə'sɛnʃl), a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. med.L. *complacētia* + *-AL*.]

1. Characterized by complacency, showing satisfaction, content, or acquiescence in something.

1648 BAXTER *Saving Faith* x. 74 A consenting or Complacential Approbation. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 17 His wil of complacence, or complacential wil, whereby he declares what is most agreeable to him. 1747 HENRY *Medit.* ii. 169 The highest Object of thy complacential

delight. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii. 3 Thoughts of wonder, gratitude, and complacential delight.

† 2. Disposed to please or comply; obliging, complaisant. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. 294 Aaron... did not please himself... in the thing; but it was an act merely complacential to the people. 1673 S. C. *Art Complaisance* xiii. 138 They must... use a sweet mildness and complacential address. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 That book... was written to terrify the Presbyterians and make them more complacential.

† Complacentially, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a complacential manner; with pleasurable satisfaction or content.

1671 BAXTER *Holiness, Design Chr.* iv. 16 To love complacentially an ungodly person as if he were godly. 1673 — *Cath. Theol.* iii. 205 God might be said to love him... Complacentially, according to the good that was in him; And benevolently as he purposed his future Sanctification and Salvation. 1681 — *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 63 We cannot love them complacentially.

† Complacentious, *a. Obs.* — See quot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Complacencies, Complaisant, obsequious, observant, soothing, (and thereby) pleasing.

Complacently (*kəmplə'sentli*), *adv.* [f. COMPLACENT + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a complacential manner; with pleasure or satisfaction: *esp.* with self-satisfaction. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vin. Paris* 49 He pointed to his treasures with silent looks that rested complacently on them. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 48 We may... call ourselves, complacently, a rich country. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 131 A bishop, and unlikely to look complacently on plots for the alienation of episcopal manors.

Complain (*kəmpleɪn*), *v.* Forms: 4 *compleign* (e, 4-6 *pleyn* (e, -pleine, 5 *plane*, 5-6 *playn* (e, 6 *plene*, 6-7 *plaine*, 6- *complain*. [ME. *compleigne*, f. F. *complain* - stem of *complaigndre* (cf. pres. conj. *complaignre*) to manifest compassion, bewail = It. *compiangere* :- late L. *complangere* to bewail, f. L. *com-* intensive + *plangere* to lament, bewail, orig. to strike, beat, beat the breast or head in sign of grief.]

1. To give expression to sorrow or suffering.

† 1. *trans.* To bewail, lament, deplore. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1142 He longe hadde hire compleyned. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 474 They mowe wel be bi-waylit or compleynit. — *Doctor's T.* 239 3eue me leue, fader myn... My dep for to compleyne a litel space. c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 24 They compleyned here grete losse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 283 To compleyne the dethe of the kyng. 1647 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel Poems* 91 Whose trembling murmurs... Run to and fro, complaining his sweet cares. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), Gaudride, who couldst so well in rhyme complain, The death of Richard, with an arrow slain.

† b. To utter in complaint; to compose as a complaint. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1744 *Lucrece*, Hire wordis that she hath compleyned. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 513 She to whom Daphnaida Vpon her neeces death I did compleine.

† 2. *refl.* [so OF. *se complaigndre*.] To bewail oneself, lament, utter one's lamentations. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1964 *Ariadne*, Thesys compleynede hym be nyghte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Fv*, He... dyd compleyne hymself to his wyf. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 598 To all the host of heaven I complain me. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1. Thess.* (1630) 534 The Apostle complaines him heuilly of sinne dwelling in him.

† 3. *intr.* To give expression to sorrow; to make moan, lament. Const. *to*, unto another, for an object. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars.* 136 Compleyneth eke ye lovers alle in fere For her. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. That myghtest well complain & make dore. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 414 When Huon saw this shyppie aryue at the porte he greatly compleyned for them, and sayd. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* ii. xxiij, Remember measure in your griefs complaining. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, Vain Love (1669) 18 What Lover can like me complain, Who first lov'd vainly, next in vain!

b. with *subord. clause*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 758 Oon Latumys Complaigned unto his felaw Arrius, That, etc. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon. Cress Richm.* Wks. 292 Often she complained that in her youthe she had not gyuen her to the understondyng of Latyn.

4. *intr.* (formerly also *refl.*) To give sign of physical suffering or pain, to suffer, to be ailing. (Now *dial.*) Cf. COMPLAINT 6.

1607 TOWNSHALL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 331 The Horse immediately had the use of his leg... and went also safe home without complaining thereof ever after. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 144 When the horse complaineth himselfe, and his flanks be swolne... by hauing eaten some bad Hay. *Ibid.* 721 If you see that she complaine her selfe of sicknesse, put into her water-pot some sixe chyrres of Saffron. 1654 CORDINGTON *Tr. Hist. Justine* 200 His body became so extremely tender, that he complained at the touches of his friends. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, Should some neighbour feel a pain Just in the parts where I complain. 1801 MAC NEILL *Waes of War* 3 (Jam.) Wounded soldier! if complaining, Sleep nae here and catch your death. *Mod. Sc.* He's always complaining (i. e. ailing).

b. with a mixture of 2, and associated with 6: To complain of: to let it be known that one is suffering from (any pain, or feeling of illness).

1798 BURNS *Song*, What can a young Lassie' il, He's always compleinin frae mornin to e'enin, He hosts and he hirples the weary day lang. c 1850 Arab. *Nit.* (Rtdg.) 594 He... complained of a violent pain that had suddenly seized

his head. 1890 WALLACE *Schopenhauer* 212 Complaining that something was amiss with the beating of his heart. *Mod.* What does the patient complain of? She complains frequently of headaches.

II. The expression of suffering passing into that of grievance and blame.

† b. *refl.* = next. Const. *of. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 245 Whereof nature her hath compleigned Unto the god. c 1450 *Merlin* v. 80 That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes whereof thei cowde hem compleyne. 1534 ELVOT *Let.* 8 Dec. in *Gor.* (1883) p. lxxxix, The infelicite that I compleyne me of. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power* in Churchill *Voy.* (1704) IV. 817/1 Leisure... to complain ourselves of our... miserable conditions.

6. *intr.* To give expression to feelings of ill-usage, dissatisfaction, or discontent; to murmur, grumble. a. *simply*, and const. *against* (at).

1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 203 These olde men... ayein the king Among hem self compleigne ofte. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) I. 1... have bene alway very loth to complain. 1590 SPENSER *F. C.* II. vii. 14 And having not, compleine, and having it, upbrayd. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xi. 1 When the people complained, it displeased the Lord. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The people complained at those extortions they could not resist. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 To complain against the justice of the [consistory] courts being to complain against the Church. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. ii. 238 He had that noble spirit which complains as little as possible.

† b. Const. *on*, *upon*. (Also with *indirect passive*.) *Obs. exc. poet.* In early use not very far from sense 1: cf. 'to cry out upon'.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Skepe & G.* 151 He cryethe after peasse... compleynnythe vpon be werres sore. a 1500 *Nut-Brown Maid* i. These men... On women do compleyne. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 72 a, My deare friends, I come to compleine upon you, but to your selues. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. 1 I do justly complain on your Beauty. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 356 They took them away upon prudentials now so much complained on. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 169 Ye complain on God and on my sway.

c. Const. *of.* (Also with *indirect passive*.) Now the leading use.

1524 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 347 All men that Complaine of any of his men. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 He that complaineth of injury from his Sovereigne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 3 The Heat they complain of cannot be in the Weather. 1750 GRAY *Elgy* iii. The mooping owl does to the moon complain Of such, as... Molest her ancient solitary reign. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 255 The government could persuade themselves that evils no longer complained of had ceased to exist.

d. with *clause*. (Also with *impers. passive*.)

1548 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 227 a. When it was complained unto Augustus, that one Eroses, etc. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* viii. vii. ¶ 6 Of the people S. Jerome complaineth that their judgements... went much awry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 550 Others... complain that Fate Free Vertue should enthrall to Force or Chance. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* (1757) III. 43 Mr. Harley complained he could keep nothing from me. 1798 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 51 It is complained that the Emperor spent his time... with hearing of Organs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 55 Ctesippus complained that we were talking in secret.

† 7. *trans.* = *Complain* of, 6 c. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Sheppes Folys* 1874 I. 302 Suche oft compleyne the charge of pouerte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 243 The legatis... complaining the injuris done be the Equis. a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* i. Our ships... That do complain the wounds of thousand waves.

8. *intr.* (orig. *refl.*) *spec.* To make a formal statement of a grievance to or before a competent authority; to lodge a complaint, bring a charge. Const. *as* in 6.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 395 The lay peple ousten Complayne hem to the lugis of the preestes and clerkes so trespassing. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* iii. 80, I compleyne me to you of the foure sonnes of Aymon. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iv. v. 242 He dide his deuoure to compleyne before their iustyce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. *heading*, Howe the queene of Ingland went and complained her to the kyng of France... of Syr Hewe Spencer. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. (1622) 73 Domitius Corbulo... complained before the Lords of the Senate on L. Sulla that, etc. 1667 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Complain*, One man threatening to complain of another, is saying that he will report misconduct to the officer in charge of the quarter-deck.

III. 9. *transf. & fig.* To emit a mournful sound.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 511 Creaking Grashoppers on Shrubs complain. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* i. 6 In a sadly-pleasing strain Let the warbling lute complain. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* iv. i. The broad stream in his banks complaining.

b. *Naut.* To groan or creak from over-straining. 1728 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 6. 118/7 The Storm made the... Sloop complain so much. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2237 Our rudder having been for some time complaining, and... reported to be in a dangerous state. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 The nipping caused our timbers to complain sadly. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Complain*, the creaking of masts, or timbers, when over-pressed.

Complain (*kəmpleɪn*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. prec. vb.] Complaining, complaint.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1124 It is bot in vayne Thus remedlesse to mak compleyn. 1800 KEATS *Lamia* l. 288 The amorous promise of her lone complain.

Complainable (*kəmpleɪnə'bəl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] To be complained of.

1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvi. 231 Though both be blameable, yet, Superstition is the less complainable.

Complainant (*kəmpleɪnənt*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see COMPLAIN v. [a. F. *complaignant*,

pr. pple. (also used subst.) of *complaigndre*: see COMPLAIN v. and -ANT.]

† A. *adj. Law.* Formally complaining, lodging a legal complaint. *Obs.*

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 4 If the partie compleynant... can not prove the mater of his seid bill to be true. 1508 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 643, I beyng the partie grieved, and compleynant. 1593 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 35 b. The said partie complainant to be bounde, etc.

B. *sb.*

1. *Law.* One who enters a legal complaint against another; a plaintiff or prosecutor, in Chancery or Ecclesiastical courts.

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 4 The same compleynant, not proving the mater of his seid bill to be true. 1503 T. WILSON *Act.* 47 The complainant commenseth his action, and the defendant thereupon answereth. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 A divorce... is grantable to separate the complainant a mena et thoro. 1707 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4315/3 A Cause wherein Christopher Pitt and others were Complainers against Sir Charles Bickerstaffe. 1804 SYN. *Summ. Wks.* (1859) II. 186/1 A Judge, placed between the complainant and him against whom it is complained.

2. *gen.* One who complains, a complainer.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xvi. 32 He wolde nat departe... tyll all the complainantes were fully satisfied. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 254 It is not my complaint, though I loyne with the complainantes. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* iv. xv, Christ is left alone; alone in respect of these complainantes. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. iii. 148 No want of complaint, nor of complainants.

b. *spec.* One who complains of ill-health.

1861 H. SPENCER *Educ.* iv. 175 [As] she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant complainer.

Complaine (*kəmpleɪn*), *v.* [f. COMPLAIN v. + -E, the suffix not being here etymological.] The person complained against.

1847 *Tail's Map.* XIV. 166 The complaine was amased at the assurance with which such claims were advanced.

Complainer. [f. COMPLAIN v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who complains or gives audible expression to a sense of injury; a fault-finder, murmurer.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 16 These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their awne lustes. 1633 J. CLARKE *Two-fold Praxis* 71 No busie complainer: nor yet no hider of truth. 1762 BEATTIE *Hermes* ii. Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls thee to mourn. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 96 The most emphatic complainers of the immigration of foreigners. 1878 JAYONS *Prim. Pol. Econ* 8 These complainers misunderstand the purpose of a science like political economy.

2. *Law.* = COMPLAINT. (The *spec. Sc. term.*)

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. 38 To forget his whole flocke, half to the kyng and half to the complainer. c 1565 LUNDEN *Say* (Pittsforth) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 35 He dealt their Land, Goods, and Gear to their Creditors and Complainers. 1766-7 Act 20 *Geo. II.* c. 43 § 35 The said judge... shall condemn the appellant or complainer in such costs as the court shall think proper. 1876 SIR R. PHILLIMORE in *Law Rep.* 1 P. Div. 408 The law has always required... all reasonable promptitude to be exhibited by the complainer in seeking legal redress. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 In Scotland a complainant is a complainer... and a plaintiff a pursuer.

† Complainerful, *a. Obs.* — = COMPLAINTFUL.

1888 in WEBSTER (as *obs.*); and in later Dicts.

Complaining (*kəmpleɪnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLAIN v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. COMPLAIN; plaint, complaint.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1353 *Dido*, To yow make I myn compleynynge. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon. Cress Richmond* Wks. 298 The compleynynge & lamentacyon, that the soule of this noble prynces myghte make. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxlv. 14 That there be no complaining in our streetes. 1708 ROWE *Amb. Step. Moth.* iv. i. The piercing Accents of her loud Complaining. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxv, Those looks immortal, those complaining dear.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1735 SONNEVILLE *Chace* II. 428 The Bird... cheered the listening Groves With sweet Complaining. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* ix. Hear... the complaining of her masts. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The... moaning of the wind in the rigging, and the complaining of massive timbers.

Complaining, *pple. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That complains; lamenting, murmuring, querulous.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. x. (1495) 472 A compleynnyng voyce of doole and sorowe. c 1430 tr. *T. a Kempis' Consol.* III. iii, Be ashamed perfore, pou sluggish & compleynnyng seruant. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 5 The Nightingales complaining Notes. 1607 DRYDEN *Ode St. Cecilia* 33 The soft complaining Flute. 1734 GRUB *St. Jru.* 2 May 4/1 On the complaining part of Ovid's Epistles. 1856 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 41 The complaining brooks That make the meadows green.

Hence Complainingly *adv.*; Complainingly-ness.

1607 RAWLEY *Bacon's Silva* Wks. 1677 A iv b, I have heard his Lordship speak complainingly. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxxiii, The jackal's troop... Bay'd from afar complainingly. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, Kate lifting up her eyebrows with a playful complainingness.

Complaint (*kəmpleɪnt*), *Forms:* 4 *compleinte*, 4-5 *pleynt* (e, 4-6 *pleinte*, 5 *plent*, 5-6 *playnt* (e, 6 *plant*, 5- *complaint*. [ME. a. F. *complainte* = Pr. *complancha*, -*planta*, OCat. *complancta*, -*planta*, It. *compianta*, late L. type *complancta*, sb. from *complanctus* pa. pple., corresp. etymologically to those in -*ada*, -*ada*, -*de*.]

1. The action of complaining; the utterance of grief, lamentation, grieving.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 924 For whom was maked moche compleynt. c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 1516 With pyte and complaint pyne for to here. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvi. (heading) 299 The pytefull complaint that therle Mountfort made for his dethe. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apoc.) xlii. 17 Turne our compleynete and sorow in to loye. 1651 BIBLE Ps. cxlii. 2. 1707 *For's Thoughts Var. Subjects*. Complaint is the largest tribute heaven receives. [1758 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 1 They have immediate recourse to lamentation and complaint.]

2. An expression of grief, a lamentation, a plaint. 1593 DRAVTON *Eclagues* x. 28 For whose complaints, teares never could suffice. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Pref.* 43 The Complaints which My Torments express from me.

b. *spec.* A plaintive poem, a plaint. (Frequent as a title, but in later times chiefly descriptive.) c 1388 CHAUCER (*title*), *Compleynete* of Pite. c 1386 — *Frankl.* 7. 220 Of swich matere made he manye layes Songes compleintes roundels virelayes. 1599 LYNDSEAY (*title*), *Heir* begins the Complaint of Schir David Lindsay. 1596 — The Complaint and publick Confession of the Kingis and Hound callit Bagsche. 1599 THYNNER *Animadv.* (1865) 30 Blanche his wyfe . . . dyed longe after that compleinte. 1663 COWLEY (*title*), *The Complaint*. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley Wks.* II. 18 An Ode called 'the Complaint' . . . seems to have excited more contempt than pity.

3. Outcry against or because of injury; representation of wrong suffered; utterance of grievance.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* (*title*), *The compleynete* of Anelida . . . upon Arcyte . . . for his Doublesse. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Tho was murmur, tho was disdeine, Tho was compleinte on every side. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 You . . . make great complaint of the wonderful cruelty we shew towards you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 131 Whose falling . . . I should not expose to blame by my complaint. 1738-9 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 22 For some little time past, I have not had the same cause of complaint. 1769 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xix. § 15 It is a standing topic of complaint, that a man knows too little of himself. 1896 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1. 35 Complaint was loud enough when complaint was just, under the Somerset protectorate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. vi.

4. (with *a* and *pl.*) An utterance or statement of grievance or injustice suffered.

c 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 263 To here . . . hir compleynes and peticions. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 a To be in a certayn place, for to here the compleynes of every body. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 209 The holy faders . . . make these compleynes . . . agaynst almyghty god. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford*. Pref., Once at least in every age the Citizens have renewed their complaints against us. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 155 Yours is the first complaint of the kind I have ever received.

b. *spec.* A statement of injury or grievance laid before a court or judicial authority (esp. and properly a Court of Equity) for purposes of prosecution or of redress; a formal accusation or charge. c. U. S. The plaintiff's case in a civil action.

*Bill of complaint*: the written statement of the plaintiff's case.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* i. viii. (1859) 6 In euery ryght wys court skyle is that the actour be admtyted to maken his compleynt. 1520 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 11 Our . . . Subjects . . . exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 The Marchauntes of London . . . exhibited a Byll of complaint agaynst the Countesse of Flaundrya, for that shee had taken from them certayne goodes. 1599 THYNNER *Animadv.* (1865) 13, I fynde . . . that Kinge Edwards the firste had herde the compleinte of Johne Chaucer of London. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 7 The Jewes . . . stood round about, and laide many and grievous complaints against Paul. 1622 MALVINE *Ans. Lawe-Merch.* 227 Who . . . did preferre their Bills of complaint in Chauncerie. 1779 *Hist. Rochester* 227 To exhibit a bill of complaint or information against the executors. 1874 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms*, Article 45 A complaint exhibited in the ecclesiastical courts by way of libel.

5. The matter, subject, or ground of complaint.

[a 1699 STILLINGFEL. *Serm.* I. x. What complaint hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?] a 1745 SWIFT (J.), *The poverty of the clergy in England* hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. 1753 BUTLER *Wks.* (1874) II. 323 The general decay of religion . . . has been for some time the complaint of all serious persons.

6. *spec.* A bodily ailment, indisposition, disorder (esp. of chronic nature).

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood 'till he . . . was perfectly cured. 1733 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 187 Your complaint and mine are not very different . . . Mine is a sort of a dizziness. 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 267 A medicine very much in esteem for complaints of the throat. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 47 This . . . was mistaken for a bowel complaint. 1844 STANLEY *Life Arnold* I. 1, Susannah, who, after a lingering complaint in the spine, died at Laleham, in 1832.

† **Complainful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-FUL*.] Full of complaint.

1558 HULST, *Complayntfull*, or full of complayntes, *querulus*. Complayntfull woman whiche complayneth to hir goshype on hir husbnde, *mempsignus*.

† **Complainthif**, *Obs. rare.* [cf. *plaintiff*.] = COMPLAINT.

1533 CRANMER *Lett. to Bp. Hereford Wks.* 1846 II. 263 The same hath persuaded divers of this complainthif's parish . . . to withdraw their tithes . . . you made a final determination between this complainthif and his parishioners.

**Complaining** (*kəmpleɪnɪŋ*), *a.* *rare.* [a. OF. *complaining*, *-ive*; see COMPLAINT and *-IVE*.] Given to complaining; ready to complain.

1637 Heywood *Dialogues* IV. 164 Thou art too complainthive. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (F. Hall).

Hence **Complainingness**, *rare.*

1808 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June 6/1 Miss Anderson once complained, to me with charmingly-simulated complainingness of the photo fender.

† **Complaire**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *complaire*; see COMPLAISANT.] To be complaisant, to gratify. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 He employed himself . . . to complaire and plesse a partye of the citezeins. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* xi. ix, He that wolde not lose the grace ne the love of two for to complaire and plesse one. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Civ.*

**Complaisance** (*kəmpleɪzəns*, *kəmpleɪzəns*). Also 7 **complaisance**, **complaisence**. [17th c. a. F. *complaisance* (14th c. in Littré) care or desire to please = Pr., Sp. *complacerencia*, It. *compiacenza*, med. L. *compiacencia*; see COMPLACENCE.]

The action or habit of making oneself agreeable; desire and care to please; compliance with, or deference to, the wishes of others; obligingness, courtesy, politeness.

1652 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 76 Complaisance; that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himselfe to the rest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 738 The Bride, That with her Wedding-cloaths undresses Her Complaisance and Gentleness. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. 152 For complaisance, and breeding sake I'll do it. 1709 PRIOR *The Doves* 9 Fair Venus wept the sad disaster. . . In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Pulse*, If you will have the complaisance to step in. 1798 JAMES AUSTIN *Northang. Abb.* IV, A lady who was sitting by her . . . addressed her with great complaisance. 1839 JAMES LEWIS *XIV*, I. 215 She was never treated afterwards with any degree of complaisance.

† b. In *complaisance* to: in deference to; as an act of politeness towards. *Obs.*

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Confer. Wks.* (1775) 182 Most of the inhabitants, in complaisance . . . to their landlord are Roman Catholics. 1745 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 124 In Complaisance to prevailing Custom, I shall follow the common Terms.

c. (with *pl.*) An act of complaisance.

a 1768 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxvi. 125, I have carried my complaisances to you farther than I ought. 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat. Wks.* 1875 II. 233 How . . . the complaisances we use, shame us now!

† **Complaisancy**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.*; see *-ANCY*. Cf. *complacence*, *-ency*.] = *prec.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P. 1 Good Humour and Complaisancy of Manners. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 188 He said, that, at the Presidency, Some people *boo* with complaisancy.

**Complaisant** (*kəmpleɪzənt*, *kəmpleɪzənt*), *a.* Also 7 **complaisant**, **compleasant**, 8 **complaisant**.

[17th c. a. F. *complaisant* (16th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *complaire* to acquiesce in order to please; = L. *complacere* to be very pleasing to: cf. COMPLACENT, COMPLEASE. In 17th c. it was sometimes assimilated in form to *compleas*, *pleasant*, with stress on 2nd syllable; but a general recognition of its French nativity has preserved the Fr. spelling, with the main stress varying between the 3rd and the 1st syllable. Walker c 1800 has (*kəmpleɪzənt*).]

1. Characterized by complaisance; disposed to please; obliging, politely agreeable, courteous. (Of persons, their actions, manners, etc.)

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Echo* (1660) 40 Complaisant Nymph [Echo], who do'st thus kindly share In griefs, whose cause thou do'st not know! 1653 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 22 The most affable, complaisant, and cheerful creature in the world. 1664 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 38 Feare not you will find mee as complaisant. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 55 That's very complaisant. Mr. Bayes, to be of another Man's Opinion, before he knows what it is. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 14 Cautious the young, and complaisant the old. 1771 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 133 The girl was complaisant enough to make the bearers stop. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 242 The French . . . of even the humblest classes, are . . . complaisant, cordial, and well-bred.

b. Disposed to comply with another's wishes; yielding, accommodating, compliant, facile.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I am sorry my face does not please you as it is, But I shall not be complaisant and change it. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 69 Had [she] been formerly complaisant with him beyond discretion. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 246 Richelieu, not finding the clergy quite so complaisant as he could have desired.

† 2. Of things: Pleasant, agreeable. *Obs. rare.* 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 203 An honest benign Medicine, yet its not very complaisant to the Palate.

**Complaisantly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a complaisant manner; courteously, obligingly; compliantly.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 P. 1 Alexander the Great had a wry neck, which made it the fashion in his court to carry their heads on one side. One . . . carried his head so over complaisantly, that this martial prince gave him . . . a box on the ear. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 290 He saluted me, very complaisantly. 1818 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins* (1872) 206 Giving themselves most complaisantly up To Sensuality.

**Complaisantness**, *rare.* = *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Quality of being complaisant.

1730-6 BAILLY (folio); hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts. † **Complaisential**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* = *prec.* + *-IAL*.

† **Complaisential**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* = *prec.* + *-IAL*.] Complaisant.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 19 Complaisential in their words.

† **Complanate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *complanā-*

ppl. stem of *complanāre* to make level, f. *com-* + *planāre* (recorded only in late L.), f. *plan-us* PLANE.] *trans.* To make plane or level, to flatten.

1643 A. BURGESS *Diffic. Reform.* 18 They sent some before . . . that did complanate and make level the way. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. 326 The vertebrae of the Neck and Back Bone [are] made short and complanated.

**Complanate** (*kəmpleɪnə't*), *a.* [ad. L. *complanāt-us* pa. pple. of *complanāre*; see *prec.*] Made plane or level, lying in one plane, flattened. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 442 Branches . . . below complanate, without branchlets. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 66 *Polystomella imperatrix*, nov.—Test spiral, symmetrically discoidal, complanate. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Complanate*, flattened.

**Complanation** (*kəmpleɪnə'tʃən*). [ad. L. *complanātion-em*, n. of action f. *complanāre*; see COMPLANATE *v.*] Making plane or level, flattening out; *spec.* in *Math.*, the reduction of a curved surface to an equivalent plane area.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 74 The Rectification and Complanation of Curve Lines and Surfaces. 1761 NICHOLLS *ibid.* LII. 272 Preventing the right auricle from being stretched by the depressions (or complanations) of the diaphragm. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 96 The cubature and complanation of solids. 1890 DANA *Geol.* VII. 370 It was once a crater of elevation . . . it is now a crater of complanation.

† **Complane**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5 **complane**. [a. OF. *complane-r*; = L. *complanāre*.] To make plain or level.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 14 And so to drie it [the threshing-floor] they complane. 1755 JOHNSON, *To complanate*, *To complane*.

**Complane**, **Complant**, *obs. ff.* COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.

† **Complant**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. Fr. *complanter* (16th c. in Littré); = late L. *complantā-re* to plant together.] To plant together; to engraft. Also *fig.* 1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* vi. 5 If we be become complanted [Vulg. *complantati*; Wycl. & 1611 planted together, *other vv.* graft, R.V. united] to the similitude of his death we shal be also of his resurrection. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 45 Representation of the . . . child as a Plant to be Complanted at Baptism into Christ.

Hence **Complanted** *ppl. a.*, planted together with, congenital.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 150 Which some term the inbred, Congenit and complanted Air.

† **Complantation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. *prec.*; see *-ATION*.] A planting together; engrafting into. *lit.* and *fig.*

1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 33 Infants Right for their plantation into Christ by Baptism. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 69 Rows divided by Equality, and just decorum, in the whole complantation.

**Complayn**(e), *obs. f.* COMPLAIN, COMPLAIN, COMPLIN.

† **Comple**, *v.* *1.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *comple-r* to accomplish, var. of *complir*; = L. *complere* to fill up, complete.] *trans.* To accomplish, complete.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 For thet completh thet spoushod After the by-treuthynge.

† **Comple**, *v.* *2.* Incorrect form of COUPLE.

c 1440 *Partonope* 556 Mutes of hounds . . . Compled with Syk [Fr. *encouple*]. *ibid.* This Partonope withouten more Vncompleth his houndes [Fr. *descouple*].

**Comple**, var. of **CAMPLE** *dia.* to contend.

**Compleasant**, *-ce*, *obs. ff.* COMPLAISANT, etc.

† **Compleas**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *complaire*, *complais*-, on type of PLEASE.] *trans.* To be complaisant, to gratify; also *refl.* to delight in.

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 748, I your sweet embracings will compleas. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 18 Compleasng themselves more in the opinions and fancies of men, than reason required.

**Complease**, var. of **COMPLICE**.

**Compleat**, *obs.* spelling of **COMPLETE**.

**Compleccion**(e), *-oun*(e), *obs. ff.* COMPLEXION.

**Complect** (*kəmplekt*), *v.* [ad. L. *complect-i*, in late L. *complect-ere*, to embrace, encircle, etc., f. *com-* + *placere* to plait, twine. Sense 2 follows the analytical sense of the L.]

† 1. *trans.* To embrace. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 As the celestyall bodyes aboue complecte all and at euery tyme the vniuersall worlde. *ibid.* a Hystorie . . . representing the actes, gestes, and dedes done, complecteth all profyte. 1575 R. B. *Appins & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 145 Then, tender arms, complect the neck. 1657 TOMLINSON *Reason's Disp.* 278 Mace is a thin membrane . . . which covers and complects the nutmeg.

2. To weave or connect together; to interweave.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 The Ligament . . . complectyng together the legge and Fibula. 1830 CARLYLE *History, Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Each atom is 'chained' and complected with all! 1888 *Mod. Rev.* Jan. 160 His art aims were complected with his personal objects.

Hence **Complected** *ppl. a.* 1, interwoven, compli-

cated. (Affected by Carlyle.)

1808 CARLYLE *Werner Misc.* (1888) I. 118 A mishapen, lumbering, complected coil. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* I. viii. Infinitely complected tissues of Meditation. *ibid.* II. iii. The infinitely-complected departments of social business.

**Completed** (*kəmplektəd*), *ppl. a.* 2, U. S. *dia.* or *colloq.* [app. f. COMPLEXION (*complect-ion*) + *-ED*.] = COMPLEXIONED.

a 1860 *Western Sk.* That lady is mighty pale complected.  
— *Widow Bodott Papers* (Bartlett). You're rather dark complected. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* vii. 167 'Dark complected', was the reply.

**Compection**, obs. f. **COMPLEXION**.

**Compleet**, obs. f. **COMPLETE**.

**Compleign** (e, -eine, etc., obs. ff. **COMPLAIN**, etc.

**Compleine**, obs. f. **COMPLINE**.

**Compleisse**, var. of **COMPLISH**, *Obs.*

**Complement** (kɒmplɪmənt), *sb.* [ad. L. *complementum* that which fills up or completes, f. *complere* to fill up: see **COMPLETE** and **MENT**. Cf. F. *complément* (a single 14th c. instance in Littré). In the group of senses under II, the word has since c. 1655–1725 been supplanted by the parallel F. word **COMPLEMENT**.]

I. Senses still written *complement*.

†1. The action of fulfilling or completing; completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. *Obs.*

1459 R. HOLME in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 20 l. 65 To the complement of your said charge... we have doon owe entire payne. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 338 For a full complement of all their ill, They stole away. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, Gen. xviii. 10 By the complement of the thing promised. 1721 STURGE *Ecl. Mem.* II. i. x. 78 Sums of money... in complement of the deceased king's will.

†2. The fact or condition of being complete; completeness, fullness. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 39 Not in complement and perfection. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. The Sensible Nature in its complement and integrity hath... five exterior Senses.

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iii. 91 Divers denominations [of Moon] in Heraldrie; as her Increment... her Complement, when she is at Full; her Decrement. 1766 POKNY *Her.* (1787) 142 A Moon in her complement Or, illustrated with all her light proper. 1882 COUSANS *Handbk. Her.* 102 The Moon... when full-faced and shining... is described as In her Complement or Plenitude.

3. That which completes or makes perfect; the completion, perfection, consummation.

1396 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv. (1495) 149 The herte... is complement and perfection of beest. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxiv. That beauties wonderment... Of Natures kill the only complement. 1665 TRAPP *Comm. John* xv. 12 Love is the complement of the law and the supplement of the Gospel. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P. 3 Men rather seek for Money as the Complement of all their Desires. 1860 ADLER *Faust's Prov.* Poetry ii. 33 The works of Petrarch may be regarded as the complement and consummation of the amatory poetry of the Provençals. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* ii. ii. (1881) 362 'The grand tour' was considered the complement of English education.

b. *Gram.* One or more words joined to another to complete the sense (see *quots.*).

1874 tr. *Maetsner's Eng. Gram.* III. 21 The infinitive with to may also take the place of a predicative complement. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 391 Many verbs do not make complete sense by themselves... and the words used with them to make predication complete may be called the *complement of the predicate*. *Ibid.* § 395 The third kind of complement is that which follows such verbs as can, will, must, etc... This may be termed the *infinitive complement*.

4. The quantity or amount that completes or fills; complete quantity, provision, or set; full allowance, totality.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. ii. (Arb.) 80 Matter sufficient to make a full periode, or complement of sence. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* i. ix. 99 That full complement of riches which is consistent with the nature of its laws. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 82 Many... were... busy in completing the complement of their sails. 1850 BAYNES *New Analytic* 70 We may... regard any whole, considered as the complement of its parts, in either of two ways.

b. esp. with *possessive*: 'his complement', etc. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose Pref.*, That which maketh up their complement. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 318 They will sell 10 or 15 Tuns out of 100, and yet seemingly carry their complement [of Cloves] to Batavia; for they will pour water among the remaining part of their Cargo. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 340 Brains that want their complement of Wits. 1823 SCORSEBY *Yrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 122 The obvious want of their proper complement of cars. 1826 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 399, I learnt my complement of classic French.

c. The full number required to complete a company, to fill a conveyance, or esp. to man a ship.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 89 Commanding our General, not to exceede his Complement and number appointed him. c. 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 70 An hospital... for Seamen widows, 30 is their Complement. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. i. (ed. 4) 7 His squadron wanted three hundred seamen of their complement. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 168 Many of the Ships had Troops on board above the complement. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 'We've got our complement [in the omnibus] any way'. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 162 The complement of the fleet was... fixed at twelve hundred souls.

5. Something which, when added, completes or makes up a whole; each of two parts which mutually complete each other, or supply each other's deficiencies.

1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 198 The act of settlement was... the complement of the Revolution itself and the bill of rights. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* iii. i. (1874) 318 Justice and Love are each the complement of the other. 1860 FROUDE *Short Stud., Lives Saints* (1867) 377 The animal and the spiritual are... the complements in the perfect

character. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breaks* P. 334 Crushing me To a subordinate complement of you.

b. *Math.*

**Complements of a parallelogram**: the two lesser parallelograms, not on the diagonal, made by drawing lines parallel to the sides of a given parallelogram, through the same point in its diagonal. **Complement of an arc or angle**: the angular amount which, added to a given arc or angle, makes up 90 degrees (formerly also some multiple of 90°: cf. **SUPPLEMENT**); abbrev. (esp. in *Trig.*) into Co: see Co-4. **Arithmetical complement**: the sum which, added to a given number, makes up unity, ten, or the next higher multiple of ten; esp. **Complement of a logarithm**, the number by which a logarithm falls short of ten.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. xliii. 54 The parallelogrammes about the diameter he [Pitotarius] calleth Complementes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 106 To find out the complement... subtract the given Arch out of the whole quadrant. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xxxvi. 1696 PHILLIPS, **Complement of an Angle**, is so much as the Arch wanteth of ninety Degrees... or... of 180 Degrees or... of 360 Degrees. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Arithmetical complement** of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10.000000. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, The complement to 180° is usually called the supplement. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent, and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 169 The maximum polarising angle... is the complement of the angle of refraction.

c. *Astron.* The difference between the altitude, latitude, declination, etc. of a heavenly body, and 90 degrees. Abbrev. CO-ALTITUDE, -LATITUDE, etc. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 322 The Complement of the Poles Elevation... (here at London where the Pole is elevated 51½ Degrees) is 38½ Degrees. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), **Complement**, the distance of a star from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a star above the horizon and the zenith. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 87 If... the sun's greatest altitude in summer, and his least altitude in winter, be determined, half the sum of these altitudes is the complement of the latitude.

d. *Navig.*

1696 PHILLIPS, **Complement of the Course**, so many Points as the Course wants of 90 Degrees or eight Points. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

†e. **Complement of Life** (see *quot.*). *Obs.*

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, **Complement of Life**, a term much used... by De Moivre [1725 *Annuities upon Lives*], and, according to him, it denotes the number of years which a given life wants of 86... which he considered as the utmost probable extent of life.

†f. **Fortif.** C. of the curtain, etc.: see *quots.*

1720 KERSEY, **Complement of the Courtin**, the Remainder of the Courtin after its Flank is taken away. **Complement of the Line of Defence**, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 1853 STOCQUEREL *Mil. En cyc.*

g. *Music.* The interval which, together with any given interval, makes up a complete octave.

1773 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 40 The inversion of an interval being its complement—that which, added to it, would constitute it an 8ve.

h. *Optics.* That colour which, mixed with another, produces white.

1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb., Every point occupied by a certain colour in the first instance is occupied by the complement of that colour in the second.

II. Senses connected with **COMPLIMENT**, and now so written in 9.

†6. Anything that goes to make up or fully equip; a completing accessory or adjunct. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 33 Unarmed against him that was armed, unfurnished against him that had all manner of complements of warre. 1600 R. T. *Serm.*, With all the adjuncts, properties, qualities, duties and complements belonging unto them. 1607 *Lingua* ii. ii. *heading* in Hazl. *Dodley IX.* 367 Rings, jewels, a fan, and in every place other odd complements. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 He... armed himself with a Musket, Sword and Dagger, and other complements. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 130 Tobacco is by few now taken as Medicinal, it is of late... slain from a Physician to a Complement.

†7. That which goes to 'complete' the gentleman; a personal accomplishment or quality. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 146 One whose birth, education, or other complements may sufficiently answer. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. ii. All the rare qualities, humours and complements of a Gentleman. 1636 HERWOOD *Challenge Beauty* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 18 What think you of this stranger?... Of his carriage and complement.

†8. Any observance that tends to give completeness to the expression of worship, honour, reverence, or the like; a ceremony, a formality. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 4 If the case... permitteth not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xxvi. vii. 296 Bound with firm religious complements. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 167 Earls were created in old time without any complement or ceremony at all. 1643 PAYNE *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 75 The royal assent... is in truth but a formal Ceremony or complement. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* ii. § 16 For that which concerneth Ceremonies or Complements.

†b. Observance of ceremony in social relations; ceremoniousness; formal civility, politeness, or courtesy. To keep complement: to observe ceremony. *Obs.* Now **COMPLIMENT**.

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy dutie, adue. 1590 — *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 89 Faine would I dwell on forme... but farewell Complement. Doest thou Loue? 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. i. 110 Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement.

1605 — *Lear* i. i. 306 Further complement of leane-taking. 1623 COCKERAM **Complement**... fine behaviour. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 305 Euen Religion allows ciuill curtesie: nor are Apostles so precise but to keepe complement. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* ii. 388 A meer load of outward complement. 1670 WALTON *Lives* Intro. 9 True friendship... is not discharged by complement, and show.

†9. A ceremonious or formal tribute of (mere) courtesy paid to any one; pl. ceremonies of civility or politeness. Now **COMPLIMENT**, q. v.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 264 People, with whom such complements should not be used. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. x. 23 Friendly offices... all the complements of courtesie. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* v. i. Banish all complements, but single truth from every tongue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 151 The King... made great Complements to the Duke [printed *edd.* compliments]. 1653 HOCROFT *Procopius* ii. 28 Courting with gifts, and invitations to his table, and other complements. 1665 G. HAVES *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 376 Their Heads are continually covered with a Shash... which they never pull off, as we do our Hats in Complements. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liv. (1714) 67 The Fox return'd the Complement. 1707 FARQUHAR *Brutus' Strat.* v. iii. 64 Come, come, my Lady, this is no time for Complements.

**Complement** (kɒmplɪmənt), *v.* [f. *prec.*]

I. Extant sense.

1. *trans.* To make complete or perfect, to supply what is wanting; to form the complement to.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 381 He never stayed to complement the disaster. 1805 *Reader* No. 141: 337 2 Information... from other documents to complement these. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. ii. 36 The three principles... complement and complicate each other's action. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 614 Truths which complement but do not contradict each other.

II. Obsolete senses, afterwards expressed by **COMPLIMENT** v.

†2. *intr.* To employ ceremonies of formal courtesy, to exchange formal courtesies; to bow. *Obs.* (= **COMPLIMENT**, sense 1.)

1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coramb* l. ii. (1647) 24 *Serv.* Mistress there are 2 Gentlemen. *Mar.* Where? *Serv.* Complementing who should enter first. 1642 BR. REYNOLDS *Israel's Pettit*, 3 Complementing with God, and then forsaking him. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* Arb. 40 Sometimes 5 Imprimatur... in the Piazza of one Title-page, complementing and ducking each to other with their shav'n reverences. 1658 SIR ASTON COCKAIN *Trappola* iii. i. Complement with me no more than I complement with you. 1697 MOUNTFORT *Faust* l. end, Here they Complement who shall go first.

†b. So To complement it. *Obs.*

1617 BR. ANDREWS *96 Sermons* (1661) 651 As if we could complement it with God, with face and phrases, as with men we do. 1644 D. CAWDREY *Humilitie Saints Liverie* 9 Thus shall you have a man... complement it to the ground, lay his hands under your feet, etc.

†3. *trans.* 'To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise:' see **COMPLIMENT**, sense 2. *Obs.*

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 11 Rabshakeh pretended a Commission from God... and complements blasphemie. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 26 He cannot escape the Inquisition unless he complement the Church, and with a civility tell her that she knows better. 1661 A. MARVELL *Corresp.* Lett. 21 II. 55 Monsieur Du Plessis... is come over from them to complement his Majesty. 1700 SIR W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 92 Sir John sent... to complement them for their kindness. 1710 *Life Rb. Stillingfleet* 84 Ready... to strike with the Deists, to complement and cajole them. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 205 He complements me for my Ed. (most accurate Edition he calls it of Leland's Itin.

b. To complement away, out of: see **COMPLIMENT** v. 2 b.

1640 NABBS *Bride* iii. ii. As if the entertainment... were not chargeable enough, but you must complement away wine and sweet meats. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* *Hist. Appl.* vi. 101 Caesar complemented his life away. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. 308 King Henry his smiles complemented the former out of their Houses. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 231 Lest Church-Men should Complement away the Usefulness and Authority of their Calling; they would do well to decline superlative Observance. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 129 To shorten disputes... and so complement them out of their Heresies.

†4. To complement (a person) with (something): to present him with it as a mark of courtesy. *Obs.* (Now **COMPLIMENT**, sense 4.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 318 He may be... complemented... with Tobacco and Betel-nut. 1732 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 92 That the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hugh Lord Willoughby... be complemented with his freedom.

Hence **Complementing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* = **COMPLIMENTING**.

1606 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 74 All Complementings with Idolaters. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xx. (1851) 481 God, who stood neerer then hee for complementing minded, writ down those words. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 22. 47 It's but a kind of formal complementing. 1704 J. ELAIR in W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* i. 94 They had refused to sign a complementing address.

**Complemental** (kɒmplɪməntəl), *a.* [f. **COMPLEMENT** *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a complement; completing. 1622 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 *Duxisse uxorem*, which signifieth the complementall act of marriage. 1649 AMBROSE *Media* i. (1652) 2 The pre-assurance of that complemental and perfective justification.

2. Forming a complement (to), complementary. **Complemental air**: see *quot.* 1872. **Complemental angle**: that which, added to another, makes a right angle.



1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 263 The Angle  $A = 35^\circ 16'$ , or the complementary angle  $ACE = 54^\circ 44'$ . 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 92 After an ordinary inspiration [330 cubic inches] another 100 cubic inches called Complementary air may be added. 1882-3 C. W. SHIELDS in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1835 Revelation by its very definition is complementary to reason. 1887 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 411 They are co-ordinate and complementary to each other.

b. *Complemental male* (in *Zool.*): a name given by Darwin to a minute rudimentary male, complementary to and parasitic on the hermaphrodite (or female) in certain cirripeds and other species.

1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Cirripedia, Lepadida* (Ray Soc.) 55 The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scapellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental Males*. *Ibid.* 281. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 609 *Mysostoma glabrum*, though hermaphrodite, has small 'complemental' males, like certain hermaphrodite *Cirripedia*.

† 3. Additional, accessory. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 (The *Dodo*) Natures injuries, in framing so great a body, to be guided with complementall wings, so small and impotent, that they serve only to prove her Bird. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 18 To adore these complementall and circumstantial pieces of felicity, and undervalue those perfections and essential points of happiness. 1655 D. CARP. *Tentations* 7 Complementall graces and ornaments of faith.

† 4. Of the nature of an accessory ceremony; formal; ceremonial, ceremonious.

1637 *Relig. Wotton*. (1672) 75 After a complementall welcoming him into the Lap of the Church. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 50 Royall assents to Lawes, are no wayes essentiall, but rather a complementall Ceremony. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 20 They were not sent into a complementall custody, but some of them thrust into the prison of a prison. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iii. 40 They only retain the Complementall outside of Religion.

† 5. Of persons: Accomplished. *Obs.* (Cf. *COMPLEMENT 7.*)

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Gl.* (N.). A complementall youth, That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier, Bending his supple hamms, kissing his hands. 1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. Beauty* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 18 Hee that hath travell'd many Countries, With small difficulty may... Appear complementall.

† 6. = *COMPLEMENTAL 2. Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Yas. I's Entert.* Wks. (Rldg.) 528/1 Thus far the complementall part. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 42. 1609 J. MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 147 In the sayd courtly and complementall lines he besought him to be Protector of the Empire. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 15 How the Gentrie... spent much of the Lords day in Complementall Visitations. 1666 PENN *No Cross* ii. § 7 No Courtly Dress, Gay Apparel, Complementall Respects. 1703 SAVAGE *Letit. Antientis* 73 A Complementall Letter.

† 7. *sb.* A person given to complimenting. *Obs.* 1671 H. M. *tr. Erasmus Collog.* 18 Thou hast shewn thy self to be in no wise a feined complementall in this cause.

**Complementally** (kɒmplɪməntəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY 2.*] In a complemental manner.

† 1. In a way that gives completeness. *Obs.* 1608 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* Ep. Ded., A subject... by mee superficially handled, and as it were left to others to be complementally handled.

2. By way of a complement.

† 3. Ceremoniously, formally; with ceremony or civility; = *COMPLEMENTALLY*.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 335 Zelmane not complementally hunting that which shee fled. 1630 *tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* iv. (1688) 579 To observe his Duty rather complementally, than in truth and reality. 1668 ROWLAND MOUNTFELT *Theat. Ins.* 1076 How complementally do they salute one the other? 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) i. 71 Plato... at last Complementally Banishes him [Homer] his Common-wealth.

**Complementalness**. [See *-NESS*.] The quality of being complemental, or (formerly) complemental.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispack't* 164 Altering from plainness to complementalness. *Ibid.* 371 Nor can we imagine that our Saviour taught his Disciples that complementalness as to sit constantly in their ranks at meat. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 292 (R.) Complementalness, as opposed to plainness, must signifie giving titles of civility, that really do not belong to those, to whom they are thus given.

**Complementary** (kɒmplɪmentəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *COMPLEMENT sb.* + *-ARY*: cf. mod. F. *complémentaire*.] *A. adj.*

1. Forming a complement, completing, perfecting.

*Complementary bone*: an accessory bone in the lower jaw of reptiles and birds. *Complementary cells, tissue*: cells or tissue of plants not distinguished by a special term. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 141/1 The muscular system... finally, provided with a complementary skeleton or framework by means of which it acts to the best advantage. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 3) 368 The 'Gospel of St. Paul' is... the complementary history to that of St. Matthew. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxii. 300 The latter complementary and completing of the former. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 561 The elements termed by Stahl the complementary cells of the lenticle.

b. Of two (or more) things: Mutually complementing or completing each other's deficiencies.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 3) 284 Histories... not contradictory but complementary. 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* i. xxvii. A united and mutually complementary pair.

c. *Complementary angles*: angles which together

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make up a right angle. *Complementary colours* (*hues, etc.*): colours which, in combination, produce white or colourless light.

1809 *Nat. Philos. I. Optics* xvii. 47 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The accidental colours have also been called complementary colours. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 103 The colour transmitted is always complementary to the one reflected, or which, when mixed with it, would make white light. 1873 *tr. Helmholtz's Pop. Lect.* 256 The after-image accordingly appears of a bluish green, the complementary colour to red.

† 2. Ceremonious: = *COMPLEMENTAL 4. Obs.*

1658 EARLE *Microcosm.* liv. (Arb.) 76 Whose entertainments to greater men are respectfull, not complementary. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispack't* 372 Nothing but a dry complementary precedency to walk, stand, or speak first.

b. *sb.* † 1. A master of accomplishments. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. *Amo.* Is he a master? *Cri.* Confirmed under the hands of the most skillful and cunning complementaries alive.

2. Short for 'complementary colour'.

c 1865 J. WYCLIF in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/2 Their complementaries come in view on the analyser being moved.

Hence **Complementariness**, complementary quality or state.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 61 This... seems a probable cause of complementariness.

† **Complementaster**. *Obs.* [See *-ASTER*.]

A petty complimenter. Cf. *COMPLEMENTARY B 1.* 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iv. ix. Wks. 1873 III. 194 Play you the Complementasters before him a little for his further instruction: Imagine then a couple of Courtiers scarcely acquainted fall to.

**Complimentee**, *obs. f. COMPLIMENTEE.*

1600 [see next word].

**Complémenter**. Also *-or*. [f. as prec. + *-ER, -OR*.] One who, or that which, complements; † formerly = *COMPLIMENTER*.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Horw Subsec.* 121 These... ceremonies, be equally tedious to the Complémenter, and Complémentee. 1657 HOBBS *Stigmata* 11 You and your Complémenters. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 271 A Complémenter is one that endeavours to make himself appear a very fine Man, in persuading another, that *He* is so.

|| **Complémento**. *Obs. rare* -1. [It. *complimento* (Florio) 'compliment, ceremony, kind office, accomplishment'.] = *COMPLIMENT*.

1588 STANYHURST *Ensis* Ded. (Arb.) 10 Omitting all oother ceremoniall complementes betweene your lordship and mee.

**Complene, -plenne, -plent**, *obs. ff. COMPLINE, COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.*

**Complenance**, *obs. f. COMPLAISANCE.*

**Compleness, -essh**, var. of *COMPLISH v. Obs.*

**Completable** (kɒmplɪtəbəl), *a.* [f. *COMPLETE v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be made complete.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* X. xxi. iv. 38 Not complete, or, in human language, completable or pronounceable at all.

**Complete** (kɒmplɪt), *a.* Forms: 4-5 *complete, -pleet, 6-7 -pleate, 6-9 -pleat, 4- complete*. [ad. L. *complētus*, pa. pple. of *complere* to fill up, finish, fulfil, f. *com-* intensive prefix + *plere* to fill (cf. *plenus* full). Cf. F. *complét, complète* (in *Palsgr.* 1530; the earlier OF. word was *complis*, *complis* from the Romanic form of the vb. *complir(e)*. About 1600 often accented *complete*, e.g. by Marlowe, Chapman, and Shakspeare.]

1. Having all its parts or members; comprising the full number or amount; embracing all the requisite items, details, topics, etc.; entire, full.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 323 Ech compleet resoun tellip treupe bat we shulde trowe. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. iii. Their shoulders broad for compleat armour fit. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. § 19 (T.) When one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly... be compleat. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 52. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iii. 25 It seemed that hee that sate upon the horse, had compleat harness of golde. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vi. 83 A coach... Stately and compleat. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Barrettier*. Those, who have received more compleat intelligence. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Its information is earliest, completest, and surest. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) Pref. 24 The preface is complete in itself.

2. Of a period or space of time: That has run its full course, whole. Of action or events in time: Finished, ended, concluded.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 649 The fourthe day compleet fro noon to noon. — *Nun's Pr.* T. 369 Whan bat the Monthe... That highte March... Was compleet. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvi. (R.) By the tyme or space of v. yerres complete. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 27 Ioue, let Æneas liue... A thousand compleat courses of the Sunne. 1701 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 393, I was this day 81 compleat. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 319 The Moon's nodes perform a compleat revolution in nineteen years.

3. Of an action, state, or quality: Realized in its full extent; entire, thorough.

1645 *Ord. Lords & Com.*, *Susp. Jr. Sacram.* 1 Sincerely to endeavour the compleat establishment of Purity and Unity. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 A man of compleat stature. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 115 The greatest and best principles are often illustrated... by their completest contraries. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 Next came the compleat inability to obtain drink without manufacturing it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 199 One pound of peat requires for compleat combustion... from 70 to 134 cubic feet of air. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 443 The triumph of the principle... is complete.

4. Perfect in nature or quality; without defect.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 Men shulden bi hooli lif of Crist trowe bat his lawe is compleet. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* i. iii. If thou exceed thy elder brothers worth, And shine in compleat virtue more than they. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.*, *Florence* 325 The church of S. Maria Florida, which in some mens opinion is the completest structure that ever was set upon the earth. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 96 The praise had been compleat had his friend's virtue been equal to his wit. 1876 HOPPS *Rel. & Moral Lect.* iv. 16 Everything which trains and educates is leading on to that completer kind of life.

5. Of persons: Fully equipped or endowed; perfect, accomplished, consummate; *esp.* in reference to a particular art or pursuit, as a *complete actor, horseman, merchant*. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1506 TINDALE *Coloss.* ii. 10 Ye are complete in him which is the heed of all rule and power. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* ii. v. 197 A compleat villaine, perfect, absolute. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 181 Then maruell not, thou great and compleat man. 1622 PRACHAM (title) *The Compleat Gentleman*. 1633 WALTON (title) *The Compleat Angler*. 1709 KENNETT *Erasmus on Folly* 31 The completest actors shall be hissed off the stage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 4 A Knave compleat. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 3 The sailor [thought] all that was necessary to make a man complete might be learned on ship-board. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 109 He was acknowledged to be... the completest gentleman of his time.

† 6. Const. with (cf. *replete with*); also *in. Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.*, A tongue compleat with spyte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 73. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 The folly of our fore-fathers, wherein... this Island was so compleat. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* viii. (1843) 481/2 That neither of them should move upon any action till they should be both complete in greater numbers, than either of them had yet marched with.

7. *Complete flower*: † (a) one which possesses stamens and pistils; (b) one which also possesses the floral envelopes. *Complete metamorphosis* (Entom.): one in which the pupa is formed like the imago; so *complete pupa*.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 87 The first thing you have to see is, whether the flowers are complete or perfect, that is, have both stamens and pistils. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 306 A flower furnished with both calyx and corolla is called *flor completus*, a complete flower. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 239 The pupæ of this sub-division [Arachnida] were named by Linné *Complete* from their near resemblance to the imago. 1849 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 626 As an example of complete metamorphosis... taking the *Bombyx mori*... the silkworm. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 88 A flower presenting all the [four] whorls is called *complete*.

8. quasi-*sb.* *The complete*: the full amount (of). 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 145 The age has not yet the complete of benefit.

9. quasi-*adv.* = *COMPLETELY*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 828 Troilus wel woxen was in heighte, And compleet formed by proporcoun. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 23 Taughte more perfectly and more compleat. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vi. (R.) All in fire he burn'd him compleat arm'd. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 137 They all know me to be an American citizen here, by my talk, for we speak it complete in New England.

**Complete** (kɒmplɪt), *v.* Also 7-9 *compleat*. [f. the adj.; cf. mod. F. *compléter*. Probably having a further association with L. *complēt*- ppl. stem of *complere*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end, finish (an action, performance, work, a distance, period of time, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 497/2, I complete, I fulfill, *Yacomplis*. Who shall complete this worke nowe he is dead? *Ibid.* 498/1, I complete, I fynyshe or performe a thyng. 1646 *Records of Gr. Art.* Pref. 9 All which... I have almost compleated to be exhibited to your Highness. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Expt.* 56 We... compleated the filling of the Cane to A, and tryed it over fast with a Bladder. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 108 In Case I should be prevented by Death, from compleating this Work. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

2. To make whole or entire, so as to leave nothing wanting.

1706 BUTLER *Serm.* iii. 45 Add to these the superior faculty... and you compleat the Idea of Humane Nature. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 14 When the sense is completed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 10 Plato completes his sketch of the constitution by the appointment of officers.

b. To fill up the number of; to make up the full tale or amount of.

1649 DENHAM *Death Ld. Hastings* (R.). Within these cold embraces ravish'd lies That which compleats the age's tyrannies. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 214 Three hundred more compleat th'intrepid band. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* s. v. *Regiment XIX.* 359.1 The legions of Henry II were never completed to the extent prescribed by the ordonnance.

3. To make perfect; to accomplish; to furnish or equip completely.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 618 That fair femal Troop... Bred onely and completed to the taste Of lustful appetite. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 In order to complete the English tradesman in this manner. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiv. (1851) 293 All that love can do... to complete the man, Perfect him, made imperfect in himself.

† b. To give a full title or degree to (a person); to invest fully with a rank or office. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Letit.* (1650) I. 413 Every churchman compleated in holy orders was called Presbyter. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 4 Mr. Sanderson was compleated Master of Arts. 1797 SWIFT *Circumcisi. E. Curll*, He was now compleated a perfect Jew.

4. To accomplish, fulfil (a vow, hope). *rare*. Cf. COMPLETION.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv. 653 Honourable Vows Which he this day appointed to complete. 1738 FORD *Ep. Bathurst* 213 To town he comes, compleats the nation's hope. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ix. Wks. 525/1 Your Country must complete Her glorious destiny.

**Completed** (kəmplīt'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Finished, made complete.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scops. Sci.* xxv. There's but little resemblance between the Mucous sperm, and the completed Animal. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G. Concl.* 17 Completed tasks of love. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1450 The perfect, completed future, and pluperfect express completed action.

Hence **Completedness**.

1866 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 122 Our two hearts . . blending . . into the completedness of a solemn union.

**Completely** (kəmplīt'li), *adv.* [f. COMPLETE *a.* + -LY.] In a complete manner; fully, perfectly; entirely, wholly, thoroughly.

1566 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, Our labour and service done completely and fulfilled. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* I. i. And yet we two are not completely one. 1718 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 P. 3 A Man completely armed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. Miss Arabella Wilmot was allowed by all to be completely pretty. 1868 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 36 The currency does not completely represent the wealth of the country.

† **Completement**, *Obs.* [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -MENT: cf. mod. F. *complètement*.] The act of completing or making complete, completion.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rd., If God shall please to assist it to the Completement. 1683 PENN. *Archives* I. 69 My Agent at Court for the completement of my affairs. 1802 ANN. *Reg.* 1801 *Chron.* 277 The completement of the peace concluded on the 9th February.

**Completeness** (kəmplīt'nēs), [f. COMPLETE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being complete.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm* xl. (Arb.) 61 One whom two or three Countries make up to this completeness. 1648 Eikon *Bas.* 47, I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and inerrability as to exclude myself. 1795 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 7 This . . goes to make up the Completeness of any Subject. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 107 Few critical scholars could master them in their completeness. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 31 A completeness of proof which can leave no room for doubt.

**Completer** (kəmplīt'ar), [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -ER.] One who completes.

1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prev.* 123 The Efficient Cause, Worker, and Completer of this Baptism. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falc.* I. 243 We shall have . . more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors.

† **Completes**, *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *completas*.] = COMPLETIONS.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 — *Completes*, the last or closing Prayers of the Evening Service.

**Completing** (kəmplīt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the verb COMPLETE; completion.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 For God sure esteems the growth and completing of one virtuous person, more then the restraint of ten vicious. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 183 The other Formes were rather Ornaments and Compleatings. 1797 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 8 Malmesbury by mistake ascribes the completing of it to Erulfus. 1801 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 363 The entire completing of the Plan.

**Completing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That completes.

1666 ARTIF. *Handsomeness* (1662) 47 Where God hath put to his last and completing hand? 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 61 The only quarter in which to look for a supplement, or completing corrective, to the instincts of a democratic majority, is the instructed minority. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 309 The completing bundles doubtless belong to the secondary formations of intercalary bundles.

**Completion** (kəmplīt'shən), [ad. L. *completio*-em, n. of action f. *compleo* to fill up, complete.] The action of completing or making complete; the condition of being completed or perfected.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., They may tend to the completion of the business. 1744 FORD (J.), He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. 1758 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 P. 6 It is necessary to the completion of every good, that it be timely obtained. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 206 A plentiful fortune is reckoned necessary . . to the completion of this man of the world. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* v. 137 The past in its . . stony completion is always a poor substitute for the present.

b. Accomplishment, fulfilment (of a prophecy, wish, etc.).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Pref.* 16. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 283 Virgil's forementioned Eclogue; wherein there is . . another completion of them [the Sibylline books] expected. 1716 SOUTH (J.), All the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 353 The apparent completions of prophecy. 1848 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 234 That my desire . . By its own energy fulfill'd itself, Merg'd in completion.

† c. (with *ppl.*) A perfection, an accomplishment. 1666 Bp. GAUDEN, in Chr. Wordsworth *Documentary Suppl.* (1825) 34 Your Lordship, in whom are all those completions which advance men to . . love and high esteem.

**Completing** (kəmplīt'iv), *a.* [ad. L. *completivus* 'serving for filling up', f. *complet-*; see COMPLETE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *complétif*. (Both terms of grammar.)] Having the attribute of completing; serving for completion (of).

**Completive tense** (Harris): = *completed or perfect tense*. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 75 Virtue is termed by Basil . . completive of Nature. 1790 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 154 The middle tenses, (which express time as extended and passing,) and the perfect or completive, which express its completion or end. 1868 F. HALL *Hindu Dramaturgy* (1865) 11 The articulations are the initial, the speculative, and the completive. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xxii. 314 Notes explanatory and completive. 1887 W. S. PRATT in W. GLADDEN *Parish Problems* 454 In no sense preparatory, but rather confirmatory or completive.

Hence **Completively**, *adv.*, in a completive manner, by way of completion.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 317 Remission is but a Relative change, and Baptism I confess a moral instrument of conferring it completively.

|| **Completorium**. = COMPLETORY B. 2.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 83 At nine of the clock at night began the second, and that is termed completorium, their completory. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth.* *Land.* 249 The latter at once commenced the office of Completorium or Compline.

**Completory** (kəmplīt'ōri), *a.* and *sb.* In 5-7 -orie. [ad. L. *completōrius* (found only as neut. sb., in Eccl. use), f. *complet-*; see above, and -ORY.]

**A. adj.** Having the function of completing or perfecting; affording completion (of).

1659 HEYLIN *Animadr.* in Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 346 In no degree essential to, or completory of, the Sacrament. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 268 The passion of our Lord . . completory of ancient . . predictions. 1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xv. 1831 270 His mission to be not hostile to Judaism, but completory of it.

**B. sb.**

1. A completory thing; anything whose function it is to afford completion.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 390 The ceremony was considered . . as the completory and close of Baptism. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 175 A completory, that is, the premiss which is wanting in an enthymeme, to complete the syllogism.

2. [Eccl. L. *completōrium*.] = COMPLINE.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4535 In the houre of completorie. 1536 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records III. III. (1715) 134 Between even songe and completorie. 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 166 The seaventh and last (hour), is after the Sunne-setting, which they call the Completorie. 1802 FOSSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) iv. 31 The bell was then rung for Completory.

† **Completure**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type \**completūra*: see *prec.* and -URE.] A completing.

1648 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* xiv. 43 It [the Lord's Prayer] was once, and but once repeated, as the high compleature of all devout expressions.

**Complex** (kəmpleks), *sb.* Also 7 **complex**.

[ad. L. *complexus* surrounding, encompassing, encircling, compass, embrace, connexion in discourse, f. *ppl. stem of complectere*: see next.]

In Bailey both sb. and adj. are accented *complex*; so the sb. by Thomson in 1738.]

1. A whole comprehending in its compass a number of parts, *esp.* (in later use) of interconnected parts or involved particulars; a complex or complicated whole.

a. 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 89 If our souls were nothing else but a complex of fluid atoms. *Ibid.* vii. 362 Containing almost nothing else in the whole complex and body of it. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5103 The Complex of the Planets, disposed and order'd . . after the Copernican way. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 93 Names being . . necessary for gathering our ideas, and holding them together in a complex. 1868 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 97 The whole complex of Christ's life and doctrine. 1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/2 To sift out of the complex of [spectroscopic] lines given by each chemical element those which are 'basic'. 1885 LEUBSDORFF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 241 Let there be given in the plane of the auxiliary conic a figure or complex of any kind composed of points, straight lines, and curves.

† b. In the (whole) complex: considered throughout its extent; as a whole. *Obs.*

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 102 Is the Church of Rome Idolatrous? . . Is her worship so in the whole complex, yea or not? 1695 *Whether Parl. dissolved by Death Peers of Orange* 6 Government, taken in the whole complex of it, cannot . . provide against all Emergencies. c. 1750 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* vi. iii. (1734) 164 To take it in the Complex, it makes a pretty warm comfortable composition.

† 2. An interweaving, contexture. *Obs.*

1757 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 83 Their Religion is a Complex of Mahometism and Paganism.

**Complex** (kəmpleks), *a.* [a. mod. F. *complexe*, or ad. its source, L. *complexus*, pa. *ppl.* of *complectere* or *complecti* to encompass, embrace, comprehend, comprise; hence perh. originally 'embracing or comprehending several elements', but in course of Eng. use tending to its analytical sense of 'plaited together, interwoven'; f. *com-* together + *plexus* plaited; cf. *complicated*, and L. *complex* COMPLEX.]

1. Consisting of or comprehending various parts united or connected together; formed by combination of different elements; composite, compound. Said of things, ideas, etc. (Opposed to *simple*, both here and in sense 2.)

a. 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 90 That complex and multifarious man that is made up of soul and body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together, I call Complex; such as are Beauty, Gratitude, a Man, an Army, the Universe. 1790 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 143 Those attributives which

have this complex power of denoting both an attribute and an assertion . . grammarians call verbs. 1789 BERNHARD *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 49 The condition of a parent . . may be considered as a complex condition compounded of that of a guardian, and that of a master. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 47 The stomach is often complex. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lecl. Archit.* I. 226 A complex pillar composed of four shafts united in one.

2. *esp.* Consisting of parts or elements not simply co-ordinated, but some of them involved in various degrees of subordination; complicated, involved, intricate; not easily analysed or disentangled.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 4 A very complex Apparatus. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 134 So complex a harmony and so simple a melody. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xxi. As they weave The complex crossings of the many dance. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 5 The mere mechanical arrangement of the brain is exceedingly complex. 1879 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxviii. 347 All these artificial and complex arrangements presently fell to pieces.

b. **Complex fraction** in *Arith.* (Cf. COMPOUND.)

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 52 A Complex Fraction, is one that has a fraction or a mixed number for its numerator, or its denominator, or both. 1875 HAMB. SMITH *Arith.* § 74.

c. **Complex sentence** in *Gram.*: a sentence containing one or more subordinate clauses, as 'I assured him that (the man [whom he sought] was not here)'. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 402 A complex sentence is produced whenever the place of a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb is supplied by a . . clause.

**Complex** (kəmpleks), *v. rare*. [f. L. *complex-* *ppl. stem of complectere*, or the freq. *complexare*, to encompass, embrace; but partly taken in the analytical sense of L. *com-* together + *plectere*, *plex-* to plait, twine: see *prec.* In sense 2, perh. directly from COMPLEX *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To join, unite, attach. *Obs.*

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xci. iii. Edwyns daughter . . to whom Men dyd complex Maydens twelve, to take the christenede.

2. To combine into a complex whole; to complicate, mix up.

1658 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 358 The question is complexed of matter-of-fact and matter-of-right. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VIII. 1312 Murdered thus . . in disguise Whereby mere murder got complexed with wile.

† 3. To embrace. *Obs.*

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 174 All that pteous variety which was complex in the general terms of milk and honey. *Ibid.* 146.

† **Complexation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type

\**complexatio*-em, n. of action f. *complexare* to encompass, embrace closely, clasp round. But in sense associated with *complex* adj.] Fact or condition of being complex; complication, complexity. 1705 BERKELEY *Compl. bk.* Wks. 1891 IV. 452 Complexation of ideas twofold. This refers to colours being complex ideas.

**Complexeyon**, *obs. f. COMPLEXION.*

† **Complexed, complex** (kəmpleks't), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPLEX *v.* + -ED.] Made complex; complex, complicated, intricately involved.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 More complexed considerations. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 359 Giving almost every thing . . a complexed and complicated accommodation to various other things. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 91 When a Man understands . . this simple manner, he may easily go on to a more complex'd Construction. 1858 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 539 Cauchy's proof . . is Argand's, much complexed, perplexed, etc.

**Complexedness** (kəmpleks'ednēs), ? *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] Complexity, involved character.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. (ed. 3) 315 The Complexedness of these moral Ideas. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 363 Working away at the machine, whose complexedness . . he could neither unravel nor perfectly understand.

**Complexify**, *v. rare*. [f. L. *complexus* + -FY.] *trans.* To make complex or complicated.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Serr. Germ. Poetry* III. 140 There is an underplot, which complexifies the incidents.

**Complexion** (kəmpleks'jən), *sb.* Forms: 4-5

complexioun, 5-6 -ione, -yon, 4-6 complecioun, -ion(e), -yon, complexioun, -loun, -yon, 6 complexion, 4-9 -plection, 4- complexion. [a. F. *complexion* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complexiō*-em 'combination, connexion, association'; later 'physical constitution or conformation', f. *complex-* *ppl. stem of complectere* taken analytically from *com-* together + *plectere* to plait, twine.]

I. From Romanic and med. Latin.

† 1. In the physiology and natural philosophy of the Middle Ages: The combination of supposed qualities (*cold* or *hot*, and *moist* or *dry*) in a certain proportion, determining the nature of a body, plant, etc.; the combination of the four 'humours' of the body in a certain proportion, or the bodily habit attributed to such combination; 'temperament'. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 333 Of his complexion he was sangwyn. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 116 Whose [Saturn's] complexion is colde. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 10 Pe qualities . . ben foure: hot, colde, moist, and drye, and complexionis ben by ham, yt ys necessarye to fynden in bodies þat ben medlyde, foure complexionis; complexion

ys nopynge ellys but a manere qualite medlyde in worchynge. 1533 *Elvior Cast. Helthe* (1541) Qa, Complexion is a combynation of two dyvers qualities of the foure elementes in one bodye, as hotte and drye of the Fyre: hotte and moyste of the Ayre. 1548-77 *Vicary Anal.* (1888) 18 The Grystle.. is of complexion colde and drye. *Ibid.* 22 The flesh.. is in complexion hote and moyst. 1576 *Lyte Dodens* iii. lvi. 397 It engendreth fevers in suche as be of a hoate complexion. *Ibid.* v. lxxviii. 633 Arsesmart is colde and dry of complexion. 1583 *Tyson Way to Health* 3 A Mans Complexion, of which there are commonly reckon'd four kinds, viz. the Cholerick, the Phlegmatick, the Sanguine and the Melancholy. 1712 *Hemley Spect.* No. 396 P 2 These Portraiture.. give that melancholy Tincture to the most sanguine Complexion, which this Gentleman calls an Inclination to be in a Brown-study. 1809 *Southey Sir T. Moore* (1831) I. 254 As long as practitioners proceeded upon the gratuitous theory of elementary Complexions.

† b. Also used as equivalent to 'humour', or to 'collection of humours'. *Obs.*

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* v. 369 Leches seyne that of complexions Proceeden they (dreams) or fast, or glotonie. 1398 *Tarvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. lvi. (1495) 174 The bones ben greuyd by gadrynge of grete complexion and humours in the joyntes of bones. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* cxxxix. (1598) 78 b, Melancholy other wise named blacke coler.. is one of the four Complexions or Humours, and is cold and dry. 1689 *Evelyn Mem.* (1897) III. 314 This variety of dreams which he, as well as Hippocrates, and others.. attribute to the crasis and constitution of the body and complexions domineering.

† 2. Bodily habit or constitution (*orig.* supposed to be constituted by the 'humours'). *Obs.*

1340 *Aeneid* 31 Pou art to feeble of complexioun, pou ne myst nyst do þe grete penences. 1483 *Caxton Cate Bvjb*, Thou oughtest to slepe.. when.. that nature requyeth hit and thy complexioun. 1490 — *Eneydos* 85 [She] prepared to hym [the dragon] his mete, alþo after his complexion. 1545 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* II. cvil. [ciii.] 310 The Countrey was not mete for their complexions. 1545 *Raynold Byrth Mankynde* 49 If the partie be weke and of feble complexion. 1608 *Shaks. Ham.* v. ii. 102 mee thinks it is very soulyry, and hot for my complexion. 1686 *F. Spence Tr. Varillat Ho. Medici* 292 He was of so strong and sound a complexion. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xx. 5 The duke of Brabant was of a sickly complexion and weak mind.

† b. Physical constitution or nature (of members of the body). *Obs.*

1398 *Tarvisa Barth. De P. R.* (1495) III. xx. The tongue, towching the complexion of the substance therof is holowe and moyste. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 21 Þe maris (matrix) of woman hab an able complexioun to conseiven. *Ibid.* 22 Þese smale lymes han dyvers foormes, complexiouns & helpings affir þe dyversites of þe proporcions of þe mater, which þat þei ben maad of. 1604 *E. G. D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 146 (Of Sea-sickness). We see some are taken therewith passing rivers in Barkes: others.. going in Coches and Carosses, according to the divers complexions of the stomacke.

† 3. Constitution or habit of mind, disposition, temperament; 'nature'. *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* of 4).

c 1386 *Chaucer Parson's T.* p 511 Or ellis his complexioun is so corageous that he may not forbere. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. *Mor. Wind.* 343, I know all complexions of man, wher-to he is most disposed. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* 20 Here mayst thou se of what nature and complexion Tindale is. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iii. i. 32 Shyllocke.. knew the bird was fledg'd, and then it is the complexion of them al to leaue the dam. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 305 Something of a ialous complexion. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 120 Men that are cowards by complexion are hardly to be made valiant by discourse. 1742 *Hume Ess., Scipio* (1817) I. 176 A very amorous complexion. 1791 *Burke App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 48. 1806 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 115 The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class.

4. The natural colour, texture, and appearance of the skin, esp. of the face; *orig.* as showing the 'temperament' or bodily constitution. (Now, without any such notion, the ordinary sense.)

[1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 575 The Lady Margaret.. was of such nasty complexion and evill savored breath.] 1580 *Lvly Exphues* (Arb.) 405 Rhodope being beautifull (if a good complexion and fayre fauour be teamed beauty). 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* ii. i. 1 Mislike me not for my complexion, The shadowed luerie of the burnisht sunne. a 1639 *Wotton Educ. in Reliq. Wotton* (1692) 78 The child's colour or complexion (as we vulgarly term it). 1699 *Damper Voy.* II. i. viii. 161 People of more different Complexions.. from the cole black to a light tawney. 1753 *Hogarth Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 A beautiful complexion. 1806 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 30 The English face.. with the fair complexion, blue eyes, and open.. florid aspect. *fig.* 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 6 It discolours the complexion of my Greatnesse to acknowledge it.

† b. Rarely, the colour of hair or beard. *Obs.*

1822 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XXVII. 3 Having a red beard, a complexion very unusual in Portugal.

† c. Countenance, face. *Obs. rare*—1.

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. ii. 62 Turne thy complexion there.

5. *transf.* Of other things: Colour, visible aspect, look, appearance.

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* III. ii. 194 Men judge by the complexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 97 Clove.. dried in the Sun, becometh blacke, and in the complexion we receive it. 1691 *Ray Creation* I. (1704) 113 [Metals] reduced again into their natural Form and Complexion. 1806 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 90 The wear and tear of weather, which has effaced.. the features and tanned the complexion of all the other temples.

† 6. A colouring preparation applied (by women) to 'give a complexion' to the face. *Obs.*

1601 *Holland Pliny, Explan. Wds. Art.* They are called

at this day complexions, whereas they be cleane contrarie; for the complexion is naturally, and these altogether artificiall. 1608 *Br. Hall Char. Virtues & V.* II. 117 He hath salves for every sore.. complexion for every face. 1616 *Bul-Lokar, Complexion*, sometime.. painting used by women.

7. *fig.* (from senses 1-3). Quality, character, condition; in mod. use often with some notion of 'tinge, colour, aspect' from senses 4-5.

1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 Vnder these three principall complexions (if I may with leaue so terme them) high, meane and base stile, there be contained many other humors or qualities of stile. a 1606 *Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. 2 The amendment.. of the very nature and complexion of the whole law. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) II. 417 The complexion of the times being altered. 1754 *Chatham Lett. Nephew* III. 10 Upon [your education] the complexion of all the rest of your days will infallibly depend. 1843 *Prescott Mexico* II. vi. (1864) 103 These acts.. were counterbalanced by others of an opposite complexion.

b. (*fig.* from 4 or 5.) Appearance, aspect.

1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Skill.. in putting off the evil day: and in giving a fair complexion to the present one.

II. From old Latin senses.

† 8. Embrace. [*L. complexus.*] *Obs. rare.*

1493 *Festivall* (1515) 88 b, For fleshly complexioun of a man and woman.. Our lady.. conceyued not with complexioun of man.

† 9. Complication, combination. *Obs.*

1608 *T. Spencer Logick* II. [In] the second Chapter of Aristotles Categories.. wee haue these words: Those things, which are contained in Logick, bee (1) without complexion (*ἀνὰ συνπλοκήν*), (2) with complexion (*ἐκὰς συνπλοκήν*), a 1665 *Vines Lord's Supp.* (1677) 80 We take the Sacrament, and the thing of the Sacrament in complexion. 1669 *Galz Crit. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 69 The Syriac.. sprang up.. from the complexion or combination of the Hebrew and Chaldee. 1795 *Watts Logic* (1796) 165 Beside this Complexion which belongs to the Subject or Predicate.

† 10. quasi-concr. A coupling, a combination.

161. B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I. v. (1692) 678 Diphthongs are the complexions, or couplings of vowels. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 27, 28 The various complexions and conjunctions of those simple elements. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) II. xli. 727 Most rights and duties.. are complexions or aggregates of elementary rights and duties.

† 11. = COMPLEX sb. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* Pref. 4 Whatsoever is contained within the complexion of the universe. 1741 *Watts Improv. Mind* xii. § 6 (1801) 96 That.. the whole complexion of the debate may not be thrown into confusion.

III. Comb.

1619 *W. Sclater Expos. 2 Thess.* (1630) 136 Complexion-makers wee haue.. for withered faces.

Complexion (*kəmplekʃən*), v. [*f. prec. sb.*; cf. *F. complexionné* ppl. a.]

† 1. *trans.* To constitute by combination of various elements; to put together, compose. *Obs.*

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 The soule of another body, the whiche is complexioned and formed of more rudr mater. 1610 *Downe Pseudo Martyr* II. § 5, 12 The Elements of the Christian religion of which it was framed and Complexioned. 1658 *W. Burton Itin. Anton.* 155 London is a body well complexioned.

2. To give a complexion, colour, or tinge to.

1612 *W. Parkes Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) Our women.. in curling their tresses, in auring their veines, in complexioning their cheeks. 1861 *L. Noble Icebergs* 58 The headland.. richly complexioned with red, brown and green.

*fig.* 1889 *Mem. H. Bonar* 99 This mode of prophetic interpretation dominated and complexioned all his views.

Hence *Complexioning* vbl. sb.

1606 *Artif. Handsomeness* 25 The use of any colouring or complexioning of the face or skin. (*attrib.*) *Ibid.* 198 Ladies complexioning arts.

† Complexionally, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* = COMPLEXIONALLY; by 'complexion'; constitutionally.

1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig. Med.* I. § 8 Disposed unto schisme and complexionally propense to innovation.

Complexional (*kəmplekʃənəl*), a. [*ad. med. L. complexionalis, f. complexion-em: see COMPLEXION and -AL.*]

† 1. Of or pertaining to the physical 'temperament' or constitution, constitutional. *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxi. (1495) 697 Rewe.. kyndlyth.. complexionall drynesse and hete [intendit siccitatem et calorem complexionalem]. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 So may the.. Negroes become coal-black, from fuliginous efflorescences and complexionall tinctures. 1694 *R. L'Estrange Fables* c. (1714) 116 Other Dreams are only Complexional. 1734 *Watts Relig. Jew.* (1789) 129 This bodily virtue.. this complexionall bravery.

*transf.* 1790 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 54 The special Virtues, as well as the complexional, in Stones.

† 2. Of or pertaining to the mental constitution, temperament, or disposition; constitutional. *Obs.*

1637 *Blunt Voy. Levant* 78 Mens opinions are in great part, complexional, and habitual. 1796 *Burke Subl. & B. Introd.* 34 A greater complexional sensibility. 1848 *L. Hunt Jar Honey* II. 9 With complexional indolence.

3. Pertaining to the complexion (of the skin).

1800 *H. Matthews Diary of Invalid* 27 To complexional beauty they have no claims.

Complexionally, *adv.* [*f. prec. -LY* 2.] By 'complexion' or temperament; constitutionally.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 378 An Indian King, that sent unto Alexander a faire woman fed with Aconites and other poysons, with this intent, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him. 1715 *Bentley Serm.* x. 349 Superstition.. a Weed natural to Human Soil, complexionally inherent in the weaker Sex. 1835 *Tail's Mag.*

II. 399 Colonel Rugby Blake, though complexionally.. a fine, hearty, good-humoured, off-hand fellow.

† Complexionary, a. *Obs.* [*f. COMPLEXION + -ARY.*] Pertaining to 'complexions' (see COMPLEXION sb. 6), or to the complexion.

1606 *Artif. Handsomeness* 4 All such complexionary adornings. *Ibid.* 38 This complexionary art and use of adorning.. the lookes of women. 1704 *J. Elsum Art Paint.* 34 Over and above the Complexionary Colours.

† Complexionate, a. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. complexionatus, 'certa ratione constitutus', in form pa. pple. of a vb. \*complexionare: but see -ATE* 2. Cf. *F. complexionné.*]

1. Constituted by combination of elements.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Complexionat or sondryfold colours.

2. Dependent on the 'humours' or 'temperament'.

1607 *Walsington Opt. Glass* 148 These forenamed complexionate dreames.

† 3. Having a particular COMPLEXION (sense 1).

1790 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 23 It is something divine above the complexionate matter into which it is infused. *Ibid.* 58 All complexionate Bodies are the Instruments of their own Form; for the Form ceasing, the Complexion is corrupted or destroyed.

† Complexioned, ppl. a. [*f. as prec. + -ED.*]

1. Having a (particular) COMPLEXION (sense 1).

1654 *Ashmole Chym. Collect.* 51 Every complexionated thing is destroyed, unless the Fire of Nature govern it. 1660 *tr. Paracelsus Archidoxis* I. v. 69 'Tis impossible to induce a more Complexioned state. 1683 *Salmon Dorn Med.* II. 486 Without any corrosive; or any of those complexionated things which are contrary.

2. Constitutionally disposed (to something).

1652 *Collingess Caveat for Prof.* (1653) 136 The greater sort of people are complexionated to Superstition.. Others are complexionated to error and novelties.

Complexioned (*kəmplekʃənd*), ppl. a. [*f. COMPLEXION sb. and v. + -ED.*]

† 1. Having a (specified) physical habit, constitution, or 'temperament'. *Obs.*

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 A soule to whiche is yeue a wel complexioned body. 1576 *Newton Lemni's Complex.* (633) 154 The inward notes of this complexioned body.. a hot and moist quality incident to blood. 1704 *D'Urfey A. & Panthea* I. 6 Complexion'd sanguine, and of swarthy hue.

† 2. Having a (specified) mental constitution, disposition, or temperament; disposed. *Obs.*

1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Such [natures] as are complexioned for humility. 1698 *Norris Pract. Disc.* IV. 319 The best Complexion'd Soul among the Heirs of Adam. 1795 *Wakefield Reply and Pt. Paine* To Rdr. vi. One of your cold-complexioned mortals.

3. Having a (specified) complexion, or colour and texture of skin.

1615 *W. Hull Mirr. Maestie Aja*, If he were complexioned and pale-coloured like the dead. 1715 *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 56 The Inhabitants are healthy.. and very well complexion'd. 1899 *Lang Wand. India* 314 The people of the place are all fair-complexioned.

b. *transf.* Having a (specified) colour or aspect.

1639 *Fuller Holy War* I. xviii. (1840) 33 Those hypocrite apples and well complexioned dust.. which touched fall to ashes. 1861 *L. Noble Icebergs* 282 Salmon.. complexioned like the marigold 'damasked by the neighboring rose'. 1890 *Chamb. Jnl.* 28 June 405/1 The darkling waters, now complexioned into lividness by the gloomy.. sky.

† Complexioner, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. COMPLEXION v. or sb. + -ER* 1.] That which imparts a complexion or colour.

1612 *W. Parkes Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust.. the canker of health, the azure complexioner of the eyes.

Complexionless, a. [*f. COMPLEXION sb. + -LESS.*] Devoid of complexion, i.e. of colour in the cheeks; pale, colourless.

1860 *Dickens Uncomm. Trav.* xiv. (D.) Four male personages.. complexionless and eyebrowless. 1876 *Black Madcap V.* xxxiii. 297 A portly and elderly person, with a comfortable complexionless face.

Complexity (*kəmpleksiti*), [*f. L. complex-us COMPLEX + -ITY: cf. mod.F. complexité.*] The quality or condition of being complex.

1. Composite nature or structure.

a 1721 *Keill Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 27 Bulfinger, rejecting this complexity of Motion, starts a third System. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 394 The highest simplicity of structure is produced, not by few elements, but by the highest complexity. 1899 *Darwin in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 210 A tendency to advance in complexity of organisation.

2. Involved nature or structure, intricacy; see COMPLEX a. 2.

1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 91 The objects of society are of the greatest possible complexity. 1837 *Thirlwall Greece* IV. xxviii. 26 Some transactions.. gave a singular complexity to the affairs of the contending parties. 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 301 Partly from the complexity of the subject, all attempts at a scientific investigation of morals have failed.

b. *Gram.* see COMPLEX a. 2 c.

1872 *Minro Eng. Lit. Introd.* 5 'Complexity' in the grammatical sense, must be regarded as an accident of the period and not part of its essence.

3. quasi-concr. An instance of complexity; a complicated condition; a complication.

1794 *Godwin Cal. Williams* 183 Not for one hour could I withdraw myself from this complexity of horrors. 1899 *Tennyson Merlin & V.* 731 The.. many-corrider'd com-

plexities Of Arthur's palace. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 144 The complexities which were to vanish under their skill.

† **Complexive**, *a. Obs.* [a. L. *complexivus* copulative, comprehensive, f. *complex-* + *-iv-*.]

1. Consisting of or embracing many elements or details; comprehensive.

1664 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 1 He looked upon the favour of God as a complexive blessing, that perfectly comprehendeth all the rest. 1672 Toleration not to be Abused 24 An hideous and complexive evil of most dangerous consequences.

2. 'That may be imbraced or contained' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence **Complexively** *adv.*, comprehensively.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 195 A butler... who understood the whole arrangements... of the table as complexively as Soult or Grouchy would anticipate the movements on a battle-field.

**Complexly** (*kəmpleksli*), *adv.* [f. *COMPLEX* *a.* + *-ly*.]

† 1. 'In the complex', as a whole, collectively.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 139 Taking them either complexly or singly. 1711 *Char. Mod. Whig* 55 One that... has a Relish of the Leaven of all Sects complexly. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. ii. 283 With regard to the whole annual produce taken complexly.

2. In a complex or involved manner, intricately.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 13 Punishments complexly afflictive. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 126 Complexly convoluted cells. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 602/1 It came about on this wise—rather complexly.

**Complexness** (*kəmpleksnəs*), [f. *as prec.* + *-ness*.] Quality of being complex; complexity.

1770-6 BAILEY (folio), *Complexness*, a being compounded of divers things. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 287 The Number and Complexity of our Ideas. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Orig. Lang.* (1781) 457 The intricacy and complexity of the decisions. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* I. 140-6 Systems... of various degrees of complexity.

**Complexion**, *obs.* f. *COMPLEXION*.

† **Complexum**, *Obs.* [Lat., neut. of *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complecti*.] = *COMPLEX* *sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* 83 He is this Divine Complexum as well of the Divinity as the Humanity. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Pref., Arianisme, Pelagianisme, Mystic Theologie and... the whole complexum of Antichristianisme. 1692 G. STRADLING *Serm. & Disc.* 39 The vast Complexum of the Creator.

† **Complexure**, *Obs.* [f. L. *complex-* (see *COMPLEX* *v.*) + *-ure*.] = *COMPLEXION* 2, 3, 7.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xiv. § 3 (R.) When in this reluctance of one halfe, we reduce our love [of God] to that degree of implicit which is compatible with this our complexure. 1675 *Art of Contentment* i. § 5. 5 Which complexure of Philosophy is... more compendiously exprest in the single notion of contentment.

† **Complexus** (*kəmpleksəs*). [In form a. L. *complexus* (see *COMPLEX* *sb.*); but in sense treated as a compound of L. *com-* together + *plexus* plaiting.] An interwoven structure; an involved or complicated system; a complex, 'tissue'. (Cf. *PLEXUS*.)

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 414 The web of necessary thought—the complexus of Reason. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Med.* (1879) 63 The complexus of morbid actions, called fever. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 345 A many-layered complexus of tissue, which is to be regarded as the phloem.

† **Complexus** 2, *Anat.* [L. *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complecti* (with *musculus* understood; cf. *biceps*, etc.); so called from its manifold subdivisions and points of attachment.] A large muscle attached to the vertebrae of the neck and upper part of the back, which serves to bend the head back.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 253 The Complexus is a pretty thick elongated muscle... situated under the splenius.

**Compleyn(e)**, *-pleynt(e)*, *obs.* ff. *COMPLAIN*, *COMPLINE*, *COMPLAINT*.

**Compleyschen**, *var.* of *COMPLISH* *v.* *Obs.*

**Compliable** (*kəmplei'əb'l*), *a.* [f. *COMPLY* *v.* + *-able*.]

1. Apt or inclined to comply; disposed to agree and act in accord; compliant. ? *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 How compliant soever and obsequious she found them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi, Not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another compliant mind. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 42 Make him vary, or put a pleyable, compliant Tongue into his mouth. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 113 His place supplied by one of a more compliant disposition. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3. I. 97 In as good and compliant a state as I ever remember them.

† 2. Accordable, reconcilable, accordant. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Apol. Smecl.* xi. (1847) 94/1 If this were all, perhaps it were a compliant matter. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. § 30 (1713) 66 Any thing that is compliant with the Dictates of the noble Des-Cartes. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* I. (R.), The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion compliant and accommodated to their passions.

Hence **Compliability**, *Compliable* *adv.*

1684 H. MORE *An Answer* 208 Its suppleness and compliability to cleave to that which is stronger.

**Compliance** (*kəmplei'əns*). Also 7 -*plyance*. [f. *COMPLY* *v.* + *-ance*; cf. *appliance*.] The action, practice, or fact of complying; in various senses of the vb.

I. Related to *obs.* senses of *COMPLY*.

† 1. Practice of civility, complaisance. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 105 Though the

Scepter be departed from them... yet have they had... all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. 1668 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Contents Rijja, His studied Condescension and compliance with the Atheist, to win him from his Atheism. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 Mutual Compliances in gentle and amicable Conference. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 400 Publick duties ought to take place of domestic compliances.

† 2. Accord, concord, agreement; amicable relations (between parties). *Obs.*

1647 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 It is the desire of Mr. Mayor... that in all things they may be a free and faire compliance between the townsmen and the soldiers. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 He [Paul] tells them of his tears, and they answer him with tears: O happy compliance! 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxv, The happy compliance renewed between them. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 280 May not... all Sects say the same against Concord and Compliance with you? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 202 To move... both Sides to a more charitable Compliance one with another.

† 3. Agreement in nature, construction, etc.; accord, harmony. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 Morall, not intellectual excellencies are of use and compliance with our present state and conjunction. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's.* lxxvi. 3 The Syriack in some degree of compliance with them render it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 90 You must fit them to an exact Compliance of every Bevil with its Match. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret*, Of due physical proportion and compliance.

† 4. Complaisant or deferential agreement with a person; complaisant or servile accession to his wishes. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 2 Neither do had men hate tyrants, but have been always readiest, with the falsified... names of Loyalty and Obedience to colour over their base compliances. 1659 *Vulgar Errors Centured* iii. § 1. 38 Since Adam came into compliance with the Serpent.

† 5. A complaisant disposition; complaisance; = *COMPLIANT* 2. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 603 All her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance. 1674 M. SCHREYER *Course of Div.* II. vi. 393 A notable piece of modesty, condescension and compliance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 269 Jones, who in the compliance of his disposition... a little resembled his lovely Sophia, was easily prevailed on. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. ii. 21 It is not that graceful manner of obliging, in which you generally excel. Compliance and Reflection are not to be coupled.

II. Related to the current sense of *COMPLY*.

6. The acting in accordance with, or the yielding to a desire, request, condition, direction, etc.; a consenting to act in conformity with; an acceding to; practical assent. *Const. with*, less often *to*.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 1843. 17/2 [He] told him, he expected more compliance from him. 1648 Eikon Bas. (1824) 8, I am so farre from excusing... that compliance on My part (for plenary consent it was not) to his destruction. 1688 Col. Rec. Penn. I. 231 That his Compliance therewith is desired by The Governr. 1711 EARL OF OXFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 267 The Queen's compliance to your desires. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* 1775 III. 84 Nor shall you ever have Sophia unless she can be brought freely to compliance. 1788 *Trifler* No. 5. 62 An obsequious compliance to the will of a superior. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 5 (1882) 200 A direct threat of rebellion forced him to wear compliance with its provisions.

b. Often *absol.*; also in bad sense, Unworthy accommodation or submission.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 356 In Matters indifferent, there is oftentimes requir'd by Prudence, as much of Compliance as is allow'd by Innocence. 1708 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 255 In the most servile Compliances and basest offices. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 P. 11 Few... can avoid disingenuous compliances. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxxiii. 498 All politics necessitates questionable compliances. 1874 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 198 The compliances of society... are not problems that he is fond of solving. 1874 — *Compromise* (1886) 3 The aim of the present essay is... to seek one or two of the most general principles which ought to regulate the practice of compliance.

† c. The action of conforming in matters political or religious. Cf. *COMPLIER* 2 b. *Obs.*

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xx. (1700) 194 It was only a Compliance, and not a Submission to their Opinions, that made them observe days, and distinguish meats. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr., He was suspected of Hypocrisy and of mean Compliance. 1716 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 143 We, in this Presbytery, have deposed several schoolmasters for their compliances during the Rebellion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 307 The government knew too well the temper of the clergy to trust to outward compliance.

† 7. In compliance with (less often *to*); in harmony, agreement, or accordance with; in submission or active obedience to.

1685 Col. Rec. Penn. I. 55 In compliance with an Order of Council Charles Ashcome appeared. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 155 In compliance with established language and the use of the world. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 280 In compliance to the request made her by his lord. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 33 In weak compliance to a popular clamour. 1834 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 231 To profess or do anything they think wrong in compliance to me. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii, In compliance with your wishes.

**Compliancy** (*kəmplei'ənsi*). Also 7 -*ency*. [f. *as prec.* + *-ancy*.] 1. = *COMPLIANCE*.

1643 PRYNN *Soc. Power Parl.* iv. 35 Surrendering two Castles in France, onely out of fear... without any compliancy with the enemy. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraigning. Err.* 71 You hold Compliancy, though you give not entertainment to some Corruption. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.*

Wks. 1853 II. 298/2 Appeased by his ready compliancy and low gentle voice.

2. The quality of being compliant.

1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), His whole bearing betokened compliancy, and... readiness to oblige.

† 3. Physical yielding; yieldingness and adaptation to conditions. Cf. *COMPLIANT* 2. *Obs.*

1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* Contents p. viii, The safety of the late Building was owing to its Compliancy. *Ibid.* § 290 By the time it was driven about four inches; the compliancy of the wood to the stone rendered it quite tight.

**Compliant** (*kəmplei'ənt*, *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -*plyant*. [f. *COMPLY* *v.* + *-ant*; after *defiant*, etc.] *A. adj.*

1. Complying, disposed to comply; 'civil, complaisant' (J.); ready to yield to the wishes or desires of others.

1643 I.D. DIGBY in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 173/2 If after all... he shall betake himself to the easiest and compliantest ways of accommodation. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 71 The King did not doubt but the Pope would be compliant to his desires. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The rest will be compliant to the same resolution. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii. 217, I do not like to be churlish when all are so amiable and compliant. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 172 Their representatives... proved far more compliant with the royal will than the barons.

† 2. Yielding to physical pressure, pliant. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 3 Nectarine Fruits, which the compliant boughs yielded them. 1788 SWEATON *Quadrant in Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 6 The whole being slender and compliant, except in point of length. 1793 — *Edystone L.* § 302 Wood wedges... being more supple, elastic, and compliant than wedges of metal.

† 3. *sb.* One who complies; a complier. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xl. vi. 314 It being a compliant with the papists, in a great part of their service, doth not a little confirm them in their superstition and idolatry. a 1664 — *Worthies* I. 331 His sturdy nature would not bow to Court-compliances. 1660 Z. CROFTON *East. St. Peter's Letters* 37 Our Soft Covenanters, Speedy Compliants, and Temporizing Turn-Coats.

**Compliantly** (*kəmplei'əntli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] In a compliant manner.

1818 in TODD. 1886 RUSKIN *Fratertra* II. vii. 253 A pleasant disposition... to say, compliantly, that a picture was good, if anybody had ever said so before.

† **Complicable**, *a. Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. late L. *complicabilis* (Isidore) 'that may be folded together', f. *complicare* to COMPLICATE; see -*BLE*.] Capable of being intertwined or entangled.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1015 Many of these threads... were not single, but snarled and with complicated woolly locks.

**Complicacy** (*kəmpleikəsi*). [f. L. *complicatus* COMPLICATE; see -*ACY* 3.] The quality of being complicated or complex.

18. MITFORD is cited by WEBSTER (1828). 1807 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1852) I. 56 With such clearness and composure does he mould the complicacy of his subject. 1855 BAIN *Scenes & Int.* III. ii. (1874) 439 Wherever there is much variety or complicacy in the impressions of outward things.

2. A complicated structure, matter or condition.

1849 FRASER *Mag.* XI. 677 A promising arrangement, one of the first to suggest itself in such a complicacy. 1865 CARLYLE *Frank. Gl.* VI. xx. iii. 47 Difficulties, complicacies, very many. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. vi. 112 The interminable complicacies of the clock.

**Complicate** (*kəmpleikət*, *vpl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *complicatus*, pa. pple. of *complicare* to fold together (see next.)]

*A. adj.* + 1. Interwoven. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1666 BACON *War with Spain* (R.), The particular actions of war, though they are complicate in fact, yet are they separate and distinct in right. 1844 L.D. HOUGHTON *Memo. Many Scenes* 144 Who weaves the complicate historic wool Out of the rough disorder of mankind.

2. Composed of parts or elements intimately combined or mixed; compound, complex. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 28 To grant in its temper a complicate mixture, or comprehensive nature. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* 77 Affiance... is a complicate Act of the Intellect and Will. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxviii. 79 Diseases are various... sometimes simple, and sometimes complicate. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 In complicate Disease, Give complicated Ease. 1775 84 DE LOULME *Eng. Const.* Advt. 16 The powerful complicate sensation which each sex produces on the other. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newton* vii, A complicate and wonderful machine.

b. with the additional notion of Intricate, involved, difficult to analyse or unravel.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Pref., I have chosen Ireland... where the Intrigue of State is not very complicate. 1819 CRABBE *T. Hall* xvii, He felt a loathing for the wretched state Of his concerns, so sad, so complicate. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xiv. 256 The most difficult and complicate demonstrations.

3. *a. Bot.* = *CONDUPLICATE*. *b. Entomol.* Folded on themselves longitudinally, as the wings of many insects.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Complicate*, folded up upon itself.

*B. sb.*

† 1. A complicated or complex structure; a combination. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* I. vii. 22 The worshipping of an Image, or the Complicate of an Image and a Daemon actuating it, for a Deity. 1697 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 653 Whether in... the Duplicate, Sub-duplicate, or how otherwise Complicate thereof.



†2. One complicated or mixed up with the affairs of another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Memento* i. 105 Observe likewise the Temper, and Quality of his Complicates and Creatures.

**Complicate** (kəm'plīkət), *v.* [f. L. *complicāt-* ppl. stem of *complicāre*, f. *com-* together + *plicāre* to fold.]

†1. *trans.* To fold, wrap, or twist together; to intertwine; to entangle one with another. *Obs.*

1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 86 Sin enwrapped and complicated in sin. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 10 Is not this scroal or book here said to be complicated or rolled up together. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 34 There they lie all dead, twisted and complicated all together, like a knot of Eels. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 334 Vessels curl'd, circumgyrated and complicated together.

†2. To intertwine, unite, or combine intimately. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. iii. (1651) 428 By this happy union of love... the heavens [are] annexed, and divine souls complicated. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) V. 64 With this wisdom are always complicated no less evident marks of goodness. 1691 T. [HALL] *Acc. New Invent.* cxxii, The Wisdom of our Ancestors in Complicating the Office of the Lord Admiral with the Lord Mayors in its Conservancy.

3. To combine or mix up *with* in a complex, intricate, or involved way.

[a 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 123 God hath complicated almost all our bodily diseases of these times, with an extraordinary sadness.] 1673 Lady's *Call*. ii. § 3. 87 When 'tis in a matter of trust 'tis complicated with treachery also. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (J.). When a disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1872) i. ii. 94 A point at which the history of the great English revolution begins to be complicated with the history of foreign politics. 1843 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 270 The subject is complicated with difficulties.

†4. To form by complication; to compound. *Obs.*

1664 DONNE *Devotions* 68 (T.) Monsters compiled and complicated of divers parents and kinds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas... such as... a Man, an Army, the Universe... complicated of various simple Ideas. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) ii. ix, An execrable Deed; So complicated of all Evils, That it outdid the very Devils.

5. To make complex or intricate (as by the introduction of other matter); to render involved or complex. Cf. COMPLICATED 3.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 228 The war of Lombardy was complicated by its connection with another war. 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. App. 465 These schemes [of logical notations] thus tend rather to complicate than to explicate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. § 27. 382 Where no medial moraines occur to complicate the phenomenon. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. li. 323 The phenomena of the tides are greatly complicated by the irregular distribution of land.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become complicated. *rare.* 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiii. (1877) 324 Effects which as they diffuse complicate incalculably.

**Complicated** (kəm'plīkətid), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Folded together. *Obs.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 36 A plica or folding made the long way of the leaf, not overthwart as in Siamores and other complicated leaves of seeds. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* (R.). See with what strength his harden'd loins are bound... Nor can his complicated sinews fail.

†2. Tangled. *Obs.*

1666 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 267 The feares of polling Elvelockes or complicated hairs of the head. 1713 SWIFT *Fagot Wks.* IV. i. 8 In vain: the complicated wands Were much too strong for all their hands.

3. Consisting of an intimate combination of parts or elements not easy to unravel or separate; involved, intricate, confused.

1666 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 314 If the question be much complicated, there cannot... be constituted a certain rule. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic.* (1762) p. xiv, Unless in some few complicated cases. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, The complicated sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. v. 182 In birds the eye is a more complicated... organ than it is in our own species. 1859 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 24 A complicated and intellectual civilization. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 The case of Ireland is rather more complicated.

†4. Complex, compound: the opposite of *simple*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 523 Thick swarming now With complicated monsters. 1713 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 Among the Saints I'll concerts raise, To sing thee complicated Praise. 1780 HARRIS *Philolog. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 429 Thus are all fables or stories either simple or complicated.

5. *Surgery.* Complicated fracture: a fracture with an injury to adjacent viscera, a bloodvessel, etc., which complicates the case; formerly used in a wider sense, including compound and comminuted fracture.

1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 If accompanied with a wound, contusion, inflammation, an ulcer or many fragments... is then called a complicated fracture. 1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 684 Fracture may be complicated, with wound or displacement of a neighbouring joint. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 417 Fractures are very often complicated with extravasation of blood.

**Complicatedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a complicated way.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iv. vi. 286 So complicatedly contradictory are we. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 821 His constant appeals... were complicatedly mischievous.

**Complicatedness** (kəm'plīkətidnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being complicated.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Complicatedness*, a being folded together. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch. of Englandism* (1818) 410 note, Liable to spring out of the complicatedness of a mass of arrangement.

†**Complicately** (kəm'plīkətli), *adv.* *Obs.* [f. COMPLICATE *a.* + -LY.] In a complicated way; in combination.

1690 SIR J. VAUGHAN *Jdgmt. Bushell's Case* in 6 *State Trials* 1013 Upon general issues... the jury find... for the plaintiff or defendant upon the issue to be tried, wherein they resolve both law and fact Complicately, and not the fact by itself. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. liii. 129 The Tooth-ach, is caused... complicately through Deflection of Rheum, etc.

†**Complicateness** (kəm'plīkətnəs), *Obs.* Complicated quality; complicity.

1666 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. 120 Pardon my confusion, because of the complicateness of the question. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 3 Every several Object so full of subdivided multiplicity and complicateness. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 199 The complicateness of the form of some of the improvements alluded to.

**Complication** (kəm'plīkə'ʃən), [ad. L. *complicatio*-em, n. of action from *complicāre* to COMPLICATE: cf. F. *complication* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. The action of folding together; the condition of being folded together. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Complication*, a complication, or folding together. 1646 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of impediment. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 118 The Complication of the Seed-Leaves of some Plants in the Seed.

†2. The action of combining intimately, the condition of being so combined; combination, conjunction. *Obs.*

1653 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 28 Dr. Fuller... in complication with other Commissioners, pronounced the sentence. 1666 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 193 Superficies, made of the Complication of two lengths, or the measure taken two ways. 1685 JORDAN *Poems* (T.). All the parts in complication roll And every one contributes to the whole. 1699 BURNET *39 Articles* xvi. (1700) 141 There is such a Complication of all the Precepts of the Law of God, both with one another, and with the Authority of the Lawgiver, that he who offends in one point, is guilty of all.

3. An involved condition or structure produced by the intimate interweaving of various elements.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 112 (T.) Many admirable combinations, complications, and intertextures of them all, which are not elsewhere in the body to be found. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 226 This house has been... sometimes... a Priory, or College, sometimes... a Spittal or Hospital... This now a complication of both. 1790 PALCY *Horn Paul.* 8 That complication of probabilities by which the Christian history is attested.

†b. = COMPLEX *sb.* i. *Obs.*

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 76 ¶1 He takes a survey of the whole complication of his character.

4. The action of combining, or condition of being combined, in an entangled, involved, intricate, or perplexing manner; complicated condition, structure, or nature; involved relation.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 25 Owing partly to the length of the demonstration, and partly to the complication of the diagram. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. ii. 78 The Turkish race... made its way on amid tumult and complication.

b. with *a* and *pl.* becoming quasi-*concr.* = A complicated or entangled state of relations, matters, or affairs; a complicated mass or structure. *Complication of diseases*: 'a collection of several distempers that seize on the body at the same time, especially if they depend one upon another' (Bailey).

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 73 So full of mixtures, involutions, and complications, as nothing is clear, nothing sincere, in any of their proceedings. 1697 T. NEVETT *Consumptions* 69 With a complication of Convulsive and Epileptic Fits. 1730 SOUTHWALL *Bugs* 5, I fell sick, had a Complication of the Country Distempers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 239 The only prince on whom, at the outset of these complications, he had a right to depend. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* i. 12 Complications include such morbid conditions as are liable to arise during the course of a disease. 1883 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) i. 425 The co-existence of a dislocation with a fracture, is a serious complication.

†**Complicative**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. L. type \**complicativus*, f. *complicāre*: see COMPLICATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or adapted to complicate.

B. *sb.* A complicative force, principle, etc.

1654 FULLER 2 *Serm.* 11 If one of them faile, yet the Structure may still stand... by virtue of the Complicative which it receiveth from such Foundations which still stand secure.

**Complice** (kəm'plīs), Also 5 *complis*, 5-7 *plyse*, 6 *plise*, -*please*. [a. F. *complice* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complex*, *complicem* closely connected, confederate, participant, f. *com-* together + stem *plic-* fold: cf. *simplex*, *duplex*, etc.]

†1. *gen.* One associated in any affair with another, the latter being regarded as the principal; an associate, confederate, comrade. *Obs.* (having passed into the special sense 2, by which also most of the later instances of this are coloured.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 39 Be it the duke of Breteyne, the duke of Orleans, or any suche other his complises. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. xl. 51 Bot thai wyth all thar complis in fyght War dung abak. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 190 The centinell brought me to the statholder... he and his complises strictly examined and searched me. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 163. 1605 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 42 Bellarmine and his complises dispute eagerly against justification by faith alone. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 24 Such enemies as Chedorlaomer and his complises. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Complice*, A partner or associate in an action. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 19. 40.

2. *spec.* An associate in crime, a confederate with the principal offender. (From the frequent early use of the word in connexion with crime, this sense became predominant by 1600, and was the only one recognised by Johnson in 1755.) *arch.*, the current word being ACCOMPLICE.

[1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV.* i. Camden, By the traitorous means of his great rebel, Richard, Earl of Warwick, and his complises. 1533-4 Act 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Conspiracies... of the said Elizabeth, and other her complises.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 428 Judas [of Galilee] was hanged together with his complises. 1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 68 To quell these Traitors and their complises. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 43 The complises could not be punished before the principall malefactor. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Complices*, fellows in wicked matters. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 96 He was accused of being complice in the murder. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xx, His pride startled at the tone In which his complice... Asserted guilt's equality. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* iii. 358 The French cabinet was unwilling to appear openly as the complice of the insurgents.

†b. Said of things. *Obs.*

1543 *Necess. Doctr. Chr. Man* in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* I. App. ix. 381 That all such abuses as heretofore have been complises concerning this matter be clearly put away.

**Complicitous** (kəm'plī'si'təs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. CALAMITOUS.] Having complicity.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* i. 185 A remarkably complicitous witness.

**Complicity** (kəm'plī'si'ti), [f. L. type \**complicitas*, -atem, n. of state f. *complex*, -plicem: cf. *simplicitas*, *duplicitas*; in mod. F. *complicité*.]

1. The being an accomplice; partnership in an evil action.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Complicity*, a consenting or partnership in evil. [Not in JOHNSON.] 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. (L.), The charge... of complicity in the designs of his patron, was never openly repelled. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 73 The eagerness of the political reformers to clear themselves from complicity with heterodoxy. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiii. 187 If you can clear yourself of all complicity in the matter.

2. State of being complex or involved; = COMPLEXITY.

1847 CRAIG, *Complicity*, complexity; state of being involved. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 In all the complicity and delay incident to the several series of means they employ. 1883 *Jnrl. Education* Jan. 31 Carrying it on... with increasing complicity and energy according to the increasing age of his pupils.

**Compliancy**, *obs.* form of COMPLIANCY.

**Complier** (kəm'plaiə), Also 7-8 *plyer*. [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ER.]

†1. One who agrees with another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 (1619) 200 Speaking in effect the language of Corah, and his compliers. 1649 BOUNDS *Publ. Obed.* (ed. 2) 33 He supposes the usurper and the compliers to be brought to account.

b. One who complaisantly connives.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. iii. § 4 And that being lukewarm myselfe and a complier with sin. 1680 — *Cath. Commun.* § 1 (1684) 1 Censuring Us as mistaking compliers with Sin.

2. One who complies *with*, or accommodates his conduct to (any humour, fashion, etc.); one who acts in conformity with the wishes of another.

1660 *Gl. & Bloody Plot* 5 One Sir Thomas Martin, Knight of Cambridgeshire, a great complier with the times. 1667 T. TOMKINS *Inconven. Toleration* 26 Formalists, Timeservers, compliers with that which is uppermost. 1669 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 123 Great men... whose counselors are commonly compliers with their humours. 1685 H. MORE *An Illustration* 198 These compliers with the Mass. 1730 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) i. 179 One whom tame fools miscall a moderate man; That is, a mean complier with the times. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 150.

†b. *spec.* One who conforms to the political or religious fashion of the time; a conformist. Often used opprobriously. *Obs.*

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* iii. 38 That he might not be judged a time-server, a temporizer, a complier. 1658 STRYPE *Life Sir T. Smith* xviii. (1820) 176 In the changes of religion he was a complier. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr. i. 231 Another smooth-booted Complier. 1711 *Ibid.* III. 250 The Compliers are all angry that the excellencies of these Men [the Nonjurors] should be so much as mention'd. 1738 JORTIN *Erasmus* i. 393 Mr. Strype says he was a complier in the reign of King Edward, but was not well affected to the Reformation.

**Compliment** (kəm'plīment), *sb.* Also 7 *complyment*. [Adopted in end of 17th c. from F. *compliment*, 16th c. ad. It. *complimento*, 'expression of respect and civility to another by words or by acts'. The L. *complimentum*, Romanic *complimento*, became in OF. *complément* (*compliment*), in It. *complemento*, with the original sense of 'filling

up, fulfilment, accomplishment'; in OCat. *complemento*, Sp. *complimiento*, there was a special development of use, as in the verb (see COMPLY), giving the sense 'observance or fulfilment of the requirements and forms of courtesy', which was adopted in It. in the form *complimento*, and thence passed into Fr. and Eng. *Compliment* is thus a doublet of COMPLEMENT (the form directly from Latin). The latter was in use in this sense about a century before the introduction of the French word, which slowly took its place between 1655 and 1715: see COMPLEMENT *sb.* 9, where the earlier history of this sense may be seen; cf. also COMPLY.

H. L'Estrange's *complyment*, *compliment* (in sense 1, 1b), appear to have been formed for the nonce on COMPLY, before *compliment* was in Eng. use. Cf. Skinner, 1668-71 'complement a Fr. compliment, It. complimento, hac verbo to comply, q.d. Compliments'.

(From 1700 to the present day nearly all editions of 16-17th c. works, whether re-issues of printed books or original editions from MS. (e.g. *Clarendon's History*, *Pepys' Diary*, *Letters of Dorothy Osborne*, etc.), systematically alter the original spelling *complement* into *compliment*, as do also modern dictionaries in their alleged quotations; only contemporary documents supply evidence as to the introduction of the French form.)

1. A ceremonial act or expression as a tribute of courtesy, 'usually understood to mean less than it declares' (J.); now, esp. a neatly-turned remark addressed to any one, implying or involving praise; but, also applied to a polite expression of praise or commendation in speaking of a person, or to any act taken as equivalent thereto: see the modern examples. In phrases, as *To pass, pay, make, etc. a compliment*. *To return the compliment*: to pay back compliment with compliment; to retaliate. *Chinese compliment*: see CHINESE.

[1598-1707 see COMPLEMENT *sb.* 9.] 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 1655: a His (Charles's) reception at the Spanish Court... was with all possible ceremonies of honour, and specious complyments. 1673 SIR W. TEMPLE in *Essays Papers* (1890) 119. I took occasion to make a short compliment from your Ex<sup>ty</sup> to my Lord Chancellor. My Lord Chancellor returned the compliment with much civility. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 455 The elector of Bavaria... ordered his troops to give no quarter to the English... which being known... they returned the compliment upon them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 P. 4 These Ministers... made him Compliments in the Name of the States General. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. II. vi. 79. I make a just compliment to the great wisdom... of our law. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. iii. 395 Compliments are doubly agreeable from a crowned head. 1807 HARE *Gleanings* (1859) 153 A compliment is usually accompanied with a bow, as if to beg pardon for paying it. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump*. (1876) 98 Compliment—a thing often paid by people who pay nothing else. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Tours in Eng. & Ir.* 180. I intend to create Bertie 'Earl of Dublin', as a compliment to the town and country; he has no Irish title. *Mod.* They have paid him the compliment of electing him an honorary member. How could he have paid you a higher compliment than to adopt your conclusions?

b. (without a or pl.) Complimentary language; polite expression of praise or flattery.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Charles & Lewis*, who disdained to be wanting in any dues of compliment. 1688 SIR C. SEDLEY in *Lett. and Earl Chesterfield* (1829) 232 Being, without compliment or any regard to the common close of a letter, your very Obedient Servant. 1705 POPE *Lett. Wyckley* 23 June (Wks. 1737). You treat me so much in a style of compliment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxvii. To say something within the verge of ordinary compliment and conversation.

2. usually in pl. Formal respects, remembrances, greetings; esp. in phrases, as *To make, pay, present, send (one's) compliments*, and the like. *Compliments of the season*: greetings appropriate to the (Christmas) season.

1733 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 181 The whole family of my ladies send their compliments. 1739 *Ibid.* II. 259. I made his royal highness your compliments, which he accepted with much satisfaction. 1766 (24 Dec.) T. WROUGHTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 507. I heartily wish you the Compliments of the Season. 1774 CHESTERT. *Lett.* I. ix. 29 Make my compliments to your mamma. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix. His compliments were... delivered by a servant. 1818 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 56 Mr. Rush presents his compliments to Sir John Sinclair, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his obliging note. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 125 Kind compliments to Mr. Merton.

† b. with specifying words. *Obs.*

[1677 *Gent. Venice* 105 (Sent) with Compliments of Condolence for the death of his Father, and Compliments of Congratulation for his Access to the Crown.] 1756 COL. REC. Penn. IV. 55 An Opportunity of paying their Compliments of Condolence. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 179 Lady Griskin had come to make her formal compliments of condolence to Mrs. Tabitha. a 1773 CHESTERT. (O.), Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken.

3. A complimentary gift, a present, gratuity. *To make one a compliment of (a thing)*. *arch. or dial.* *Bristol compliment* (see quot. 1854).

1788 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6101/2 The Prince... made a Compliment of his Horse and Furniture to the Colonel. 1798 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 36 It was... the Residence of the Princess Anne... the Duke of Somerset having made her a Compliment of it. 1799 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 266 The compliment he expects for the plans already

furnished. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 606/1 The Verger... said 'he expected a compliment'. 1854 *N & Q* Ser. 1. IX. 541/1 A present made of an article that you do not care about keeping yourself is called 'a Bristol Compliment'. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Compliment*, a present. South-Western.

fig. 1708 W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 70 Englishmen... will never more become very apt to make a Compliment to their Princes Prerogative of their English Libertys. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. i. Nothing is more usual with writers, who find many instances of greatness in their favorite hero, than to make him a compliment of goodness into the bargain.

† 4. Occas. in sense of COMPLEMENT 4 c. *Obs.* 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiv. (1743) 133 The Men, full Compliment, 1250.

5. attrib. and (comb.), as *compliment-monger*. 1706 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlv. (1741) 232. I shall give you... instances of these ecclesiastical compliment-mongers.

**Compliment** (kəmpliment), v. [a. F. *complimenter*, f. *compliment*: see prec. Pronounced by some with stress on first syllable; but the final syllable is always clear.]

1. *intr.* To employ ceremony or formal courtesy in act or expression; now only as *absol.* use of sense 2; 'to use ceremonious or adulatory language' (J.).

[1612-1697 see COMPLEMENT v. 2.] 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Colman-St.* IV. viii. 52 My Father sent me in to Complement *[edd. 1710 etc., compliment]*. And keep a Prating here. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. ii. Ha, ha! Your honour's pleased to compliment. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. ii. 274 Believe me, I never compliment. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. C.* 658 A park—Yes, but a L'Anglaise, as they compliment!

2. *trans.* To address or greet with formal expressions of civility, respect, or regard; to pay a compliment to; 'to soothe with acts or expressions of respect' (J.); to flatter with polite and delicate praise.

[1649-1711 see COMPLEMENT v. 3.] 1668 PERRY *Diary* 6 Mar., Being complimented [MS. complemented] by everybody with admiration. a 1680 BUTLER *Kem.* (1759) I. 212 As Roman Noblemen were wont to greet, And compliment the Rabbie in the Street. 1735 BERKELEY *Freethink. in Math.* 19 Wks. III. 310 You are pleased to compliment me with depth of thought. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ix. 207 The English themselves had been flattered and complimented. 1838 EMERSON *Addr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 You would compliment a coxcomb doing a good act, but you would not praise an angel.

b. *To compliment away*: to do away with, by compliments. *To compliment (a person) into (a state), out of (a thing)*: to bring into, or 'do' out of, by compliments.

[1649-1711 see COMPLEMENT v. 3 b.] 1705 POPE *Lett. Wyckley* 23 June, Complimenting me into a better opinion of myself than I deserve. 1806 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 360 Prelates... complimenting away the possessions of their sees to the crown.

c. *fig.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* (1730) I. 25 Lycambes complimented the lambsicks of Archilochus. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 287 Lorenzo is... fit for delicate nice persons, that must have their Palates complimented. 1738 LAW *Serious C.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 469 Everything that compliments or flatters your abilities. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trim.* v. 84 To think we compliment God's heaven by despising his earth.

3. To congratulate formally (*up' on*); to felicitate.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 20 She is immediately complimented upon it by the others. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvi. (1880) I. 324 He was complimented on his opportune service. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22. I complimented the boy on the great progress he had made.

† b. Formerly also: To offer formal condolence: cf. *compliments of condolence*, in the *sb.* 2 b. 1755 JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes [altered by Todd to 'that condoles with'].

4. *spec.* To present (a person) with (a thing as a mark of courtesy; to bestow (a degree, title, etc.) in compliment; to manifest courtesy by a gift or other favour.

[1688 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 125 Ld. Herbert [was] at the same time, made Mr. of Arts... the University have complimented him with this degree. 1697-1738 see COMPLEMENT v. 4.] 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 20. I was complimented with perfumes. 1748 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. iv. 50 Bellarmine had complimented her with a brilliant from his finger. 1774 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. lvi. 69 They complimented me with playing the fountain, and opening the cascade. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 600 Prince George... fully expected to be complimented with a seat in the royal coach.

Hence **Complimenting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Complimentingly** *adv.*

[1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), Not complimentingly—God knows!] 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 48. I thought you had said, Sir, that we should have done Complimenting. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 225 After due... complimenting among the principal personages on each part, we proceeded.

**Complimentable**, a. [f. COMPLEMENT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being complimented.

1800 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Something laudable, or at least complimentable... must have been looked for.

**Complimental** (kəmplimentāl), a. [f. COMPLIMENT *sb.* + -AL; practically an altered spelling of COMPLEMENTAL, after *compliment*.]

† 1. Of the nature of a form or ceremony; formal, ceremonial. *Obs.*

[1637-1695 see COMPLEMENTAL 4.] 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medici* 370 The seven Cardinals... being there under a complimentary confinement. 1703 in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 142 At the distance, I see, by this complimentary way of treatment, I still am, I shall not have time enough in this world to get to you.

2. Of the nature of a compliment or formal expression of courtesy; expressive of or implying compliments. *arch. and dial.*

[1603-1703 see COMPLEMENTAL 6.] a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 237 The highest encomiums are to be looked upon as purely complimentary. 1779 J. MOORE *New Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. x. 63 Their language abounds in complimentary phrases. 1787 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* VI. xi. The dame brings forth in complimentary mood, To grace the lad, her wheel-hair'd kebbuck. 1819 T. HORNE *Anastasia* (1831) II. 216 The complimentary epistle.

† b. Of persons: Given to paying compliments.

[1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 113 We are certainly the most Complimental Couple in England.] a 1720 SHERFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 II. 213 Being complimentary and cringing... passes with many for good breeding. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. ix. 76 It is your smooth, cool, complimentary liberties.

Hence **Complimentality** *nonce-wd.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann.*

† **Complimentarily** (kəmplimentāri), *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a complimentary manner; as a matter of form; by way of compliment.

[1690-1697 see COMPLEMENTALLY 3.] 1699 EVERARD *Pepish Plot* 14 Which I complimentarily was... wont to promise them I would do. 1680 HON. HODGE & RALPH 22 To which the Pope complimentarily answers. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1744) IV. Publicly, and but too complimentarily, taken notice of. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xviii. 117.

**Complimentarily** (kəmplimentāri), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY.] In a complimentary manner.

1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 236 'La belle France' as it has been complimentarily styled. 1867 P. FITZGERALD *75 Brooke St.* I. 104 You must think not very complimentarily of me.

**Complimentariness** (kəmplimentārinēs), *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] Complimentary quality.

1800 *Christy Carew* I. ii. 73 Efforts at jocularity and complimentariness.

**Complimentary** (kəmplimentāri), a. [f. COMPLIMENT + -ARY.] Expressive of, or conveying, compliment; of the nature of a compliment.

[1668-1697 see COMPLEMENTARY A. 2.] 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* *Hist. Ox. & Camb.* 52 Their pretended Friends... accidental or complimentary Expressions. 1739 HUNN *Dial* I. I made complimentary verses on the great lords and ladies of the court. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amer. Lit.* (1867) 457 That formal complimentary style, borrowed from the Italians. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 85 Pope's references to his Sovereign were not complimentary. *Mod.* They have received complimentary tickets for the entertainment.

b. Of persons: Using compliment.

1800 OUIDA *Moths* I. 179. I cannot say that she is complimentary.

**Complimentation**, *rare.* [see + -ATION.] Making of compliments, complimenting.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 173 After a deal of adulatory complimentation. a 1870 DICKENS *Mudfog Papers* (1880) 96 Professors and Members have had balls and soirées and suppers and great mutual complimentations.

**Complimentative** (kəmplimentatīv), a. *rare.*

[f. COMPLIMENT v. + -ATIVE.] = COMPLIMENTARY. 1776 BOSWELL in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 208 A singular method of beginning a correspondence; and in one sense, may not be very complimentary.

**Complimentee**, [f. as prec. + -EE.] The person complimented.

[1600 see COMPLEMENTER.] 1796 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 1877 12 The complimentee... could not possibly bear of his complimenter's having found out anything.

**Complimenter** (kəmplimentər), [f. as prec. + -ER; cf. Fr. *complimenteur*.] One who compliments; a payer of compliments.

[1600-1680 see COMPLEMENTER. 1666 ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 63. I am the worst complimenter in the world.] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxi. 338 My complimenters have told me so. 1754 — *Grandison* I. iii. 13. I both despise and fear a very high complimenter. 1876 (see prec.) 1878 BROWNING *Poets Cross* 30 Being to compliment the Duke designed And bring the complimenter credit.

**Complin, compline** (kəmplin). Forms:

a. 3 *cumple*, *cumpelie*, 4 *compli*, *-pleie*; b. 3 *compelin*, 5 *comepelyn*, *compelyn*; 4-6 *complyn*, 4- *complin*, 7- *compline* (also 4-6 *complene*, 5- *plenne*, 6- *pleyn*, *-playn*, *-pleine*, *-pling*); 7. 6-9 *complies*. [ME. *cumple*, a. OF. *comple*, *comple*, *cumple* = L. *complēta* (sc. *hora*), in mod. F. always pl. *complies*. The form *compelin*, found already in 13th c., later *complin*, has not been satisfactorily explained: the suggestion that it was an adjective form corresponding to a L. *\*complētīnus* (cf. *vesperīnus*), is phonetically and analogically satisfactory, but still lacks evidence. In recent times, the plural *complies*, after the Fr. and L. and analogous to *matins*, has come in. The final *e* is modern and unhistorical.]

In Catholic ritual: The last service of the day, completing the services of the canonical hours; also, the hour of that service.

a. a 1285 *Ancre. R.* 22 Biore Cumplie, oßer efter Uht-song, siggð Dirige. *Ibid.* 22 Siggeð Credo mit te Pater Noster. after Cumplie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25609 (Cott.) At time o compli [Gott. *compleie*, Fair. *complin*]. c 1300 *Becket* 2078 The Monkes song Compli for hit was ne3 Eve.

b. a 1285 *Ancre. R.* 22 note (MS. C.), Bifore Vchtong & et Compelin; from ouber Compelin oßer Preciosa beo iseid holded silence. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16861 (Cott.), Fra be middai to complin [v. r. the complene]. c 1315 *Shoreham* 88 At complin hyt was y-bore To the beryngne. That noble corpe of Jhesu Cryst. c 1326 *CHAUCER Parson's T.* 312 General confession of Confiteor at masse. and at Complyn [v. r. Complie, Compelyn]. c 1400 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk.* 86 *York Hours*, At our of comepelyn, thei leiden hym in graue. 1326 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, In matyns, pryme, tierce, sext, none, euensong and complin. 1330 *Palsgr.* 182, *Les complies*...complayn, the hour of service that foloweth evynsong. 1789 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 211 (They) only spake...between vespers and compline. 1839 *Sir W. PALMER Orig. Liturg.* (1845) i. i. 204 *Compline or complitorium*, was the last service of the day...first appointed by the celebrated abbot Benedict.

y. 1399 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.*, *Completas*, complines, a piece of popish service. 1625-6 — *Ductor, Completas or Complines*, a peeces of service said in the evening, Euensong. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W. xv.* Between the complines and the matin-bell. 1873-4 *DIXON Two Queens* II. xii. iii. 302 He was never missed from chapel during matins, mass, and complines.

#### b. attrib.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 14 At complin tyme, our lorde ihesu cryst...at euen prayed. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. Prol. 35 The lark discendis from the skyis hycht Singand hyt compling sang. 1612 *DEKKER If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 285 Sing at prime, At euen-song, and at compline time. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 178 The complin hour comes last, to call Us to our own life's funeral. 1866 *BLUNT Annot. Com. Prayer* 506 This ancient Compline Psalm.

**Complisant**, obs. f. COMPLAISANT.

**Complise**, -iss, obs. forms of COMPLICE.

† **Complish**, v. Obs. Forms: 4 *complyssan*, 5 *pl(e)ysah(en)*, *pleissh(e)*, *pleash*, 5-6 *plish(e)*, 6 *complishah*. [ME. *complyss-en*, a. *compliss*-extended stem of OF. *complir* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish = Pr. *complir*, Sp. *cumplir*, It. *compiere*, *compiere*, repr. (with change of conjugation) L. *complere* to fill up: see COMPLETE. In later times perh. sometimes apophetic for ACCOMPLISH.]

1. *trans.* To fill up, fill.

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 61 Who shall fulfill the place that is voyde...he that shall a-complissh that sete must also complissh the voyde place at the table that Ioseph made.

2. To accomplish, fulfil.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* 124 Yif they mythe nat complyssan bat they couyeten. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2132 To complyssan and fulfillle My comaundementis. c 1450 *Paper Roll in 3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/1 The deliverance of the said Duke...which he complayssed withoute other payements. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, When this marriage...shall be complayssed and performed. 1589 *TURNER Trag.* T. (1837) 117 To complishe his request. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xi. 42 Ve...kept [me] from complisshing the faith which I did owe.

Hence **Complishyng** vbl. sb.

1449 *Will in Churchw. Acc. St. George's, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Mony...to be bestowed upon the complishyng and endyng of the said Church of Stamford.

† **Complishment**, Obs. [a. OF. *complissement*: see prec. and -MENT.] = ACCOMPLISHMENT, fulfilment.

1454 *Test. Ebor.* II. 228 Mevable godes...to be solde for the complishment of this will. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. iii. xvi. The complishment Of his behests.

† **Compliture**, Obs. rare. [perh. ad. It. *complitura*, f. *complire*: see COMPLY.] Compliance, conformity.

a 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon*. (1632) 133 A word is sufficient to warne men to keepe their estate by outward compliture.

**Complisat**, obs. form of COMPLAISANT.

† **Comploration**, Obs. rare. [a. OF. *comploration*, ad. L. *complōratiō-em*, f. *complōrā-re*: see next.] United weeping or lamentation.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 417 Seing the miserabill slaughter...they fell in gret comploration.

† **Complore**, v. Obs.-o [ad. L. *complōrā-re*, f. *com-* together + *plōrā-re* to bewail.] To bewail or weep together.

1623 in *COCKERAM*. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

† **Complōse**, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *complōs-us*, pa. ppl. of *complōd-ēre* to strike (the hands) together, f. *com-* together + *plaud-ēre* to beat, clap.] Clapped together, put together.

c 1420 *Parlad. on Hush.* ix. 117 And springes feel into oon may be comlose [L. *connare*].

† **Complōsion**, Obs. [f. L. type \**complōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *complōd-ēre*: see prec. and -ION.] Concussion, clapping.

1644 *BULWER Chirul.* 176 To comprasse the middle-finger with the Thumbe by their complōsion producing a sound. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. ix. 328 Ringing of Bells, as oft as it Thunders, for their complōsion and Beating of the Air. 1799 *SHILLCOCKE Artillery* II. 108 Thunder is caused by the Complōsion of the Air.

**Complot** (kəmplot), sb. Now rare. In 6-plotte. [a. F. *complot*, 12th c. in Littré, in senses 'crowd, concourse, struggle', in 16th c. 'combined plan or design'. Of uncertain origin: see Diez and Littré. On the surface it looks like a compound of com-

and plot; but the latter does not occur in F. in a suitable sense (its ordinary meaning being 'block of wood', 14th c. in Godef.). Eng. plot in sense of complot is of about the same age, and perh. an abbreviation of this word.

In 16-17th c. poetry, *complot* and *complot* are used indifferently: Shaks. and Daniell have both. If plot was shortened from the word, it must have been from *complot*. This is the form recognized by Johnson; but 19th c. orthoepists in general have *complot*.

A design of a covert nature planned in concert; a conspiracy, a Plot.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 573 The disloall enterprises and complots of malefactors. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* v. ii. 147 To lay a complot to betray thy Foe. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iii. i. 194 Lord Hastings will not yield to our Complots. 1599 *HARSHNET Agst. Darrell* 12 The Devil and his agents conspire in one Complotte against this Mighty work of the Lord. 1600 *Haywood and Pl. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 167, I cannot brooke their vile complots. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi. § 49 (1740) 459 Demonstrating to open View these cursed Stratagems and Complots against the King and his Government. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxii. Just Heaven...hath marr'd Their complots. 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* 146 In 'dern privacie' a bold complot was laid.

**Complot** (kəmplot), v. Now rare. Also 6 complots. [a. F. *complot-er*, f. *complot*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To combine in a plot; to plot together. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 531/2 They...are companions to the wicked & have comploted with them. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betray. Christ* 19 When she [Jezebel] comploted for good Naboths ground. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxix. i. They have comploted and sworne one to another, for to murder all Barbarians. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 52 He assured himself of...the Empire which he then comploted for. 1681 *H. MORE* in *Glanvill Sadducismus* 10 Complotting with Sharp to murder her. 1704 *E. WARD Dissenting Hyp.* 74 The Gang Complotted more than once. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Sonn.*, *Stanhope*, The train That sit complotting with rebellious pride.

2. *trans.* To combine in planning or plotting (some act, usually criminal); to concert covertly. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. i. 96 All the Treasons...Complotted, and contrived in this Land. *Ibid.* i. iii. 189 To plot, contrive, or complot any ill. 1607 *R. CORE Charge Norwich Assizes* 21 There was complotted another Spanish invasion. 1708 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iii. l. App. (1852) 344 The Narragansett Indians had complotted the ruine of the English. 1808 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* x. 733 Craft, greed and violence complot revenge.

Hence **Complotted** ppl. a., concerted.

1594 *J. DICKENSON Arisbas* (1878) 78 Complotted practises of blood and revenge. 1863 *E. HOOKER Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 63 By their so complotted commixture.

† **Complotment**, Obs. [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] A plotting together; conspiracy, plot.

1594 *NASHE Vnsfort. Trav.* 8 The King...bolted out the whole complotment. 1608 *J. KING Sermon*. St. Marys 5 Nov. 33 Their multiplied, varied complotments against hir. a 1604 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon*. (1632) 40 A bulwarke against their seditious complotments. 1651 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* iii. iv. viii. § 1 Faction or confederacy is a complotment and association, of one against another, between the subjects. 1700 *R. PEARSON Naaman Vind.* 54 The Complotment of her lustful Master and the wicked Judge.

b. Secret design, plan.

1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* i. v. 13 The Divine complotment was...That the Eternal Son of God should be made Flesh.

**Complotter** (kəmplotər), [f. prec. + -ER 1: cf. Fr. *complotteur* (16th c.).] One who joins in a plot; a fellow-plotter, conspirator.

1594 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxv. (1612) 168 He By his Complotters was pretens to Duke Clarence sonne to be. 1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 26 Father Gerat, a complotter of the Gunpowder Treason. a 1718 *Rowe Jane Shore* iv. i. 44 Thou art...The Patron and Complotter of her Mischiefs. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 48/1 There is...recognized dishonor among small complotters.

**Complotting** (kəmplotɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COMPLY.

1607 *St. Trials, Robert Drevorie* (R.), The treacherous complotting and practises of priests. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 26 The...complottings, and preparations of men in reference to certain undertakings. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 143 Our complotting shall not be in vain.

**Complotting**, ppl. a. [see -ING 2.] That complots. Hence **Complottingly** adv.

1606 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 44 Lurking Jesuits, and complotting Papists. 1847 *CRAIG Complottingly*.

† **Complumment**, Obs. ? = COMPLIMENT.

a 1608 *PRESTON Mt. Ebal* (1638) 6 Ther's a love of complumment, when one lusts...after a thing with the whole heart.

† **Complutense**, a. Obs. = next.

1621 *T. BEDFORD Sinne unto Death* 2 The Complutense Edition putteth this downe.

**Complutensian** (kəmplutensiən), a. [f. L. *Complutensi-* pertaining to *Complutum* a town in Spain, now *Alcalá de Henares*.] Of or belonging to Complutum. **Complutensian Polyglot**: the earliest complete Polyglot Bible, published at Alcalá in the early part of the 16th c., at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes.

1660 *STILLINGF. Iren.* ii. ii. § 8 (1662) 168 Following the Complutensian copy. 1722 *R. SMALBROKE (title)*, Enquiry into the Authority of the Primitive Complutensian Edition of the New Testament. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 353/2 s. v. *Polyglott*, Of the Complutensian Polyglott 600 copies only were printed.

|| **Compluvium** (kəmplūvɪəm). *Rom. Antig.*

[L. *compluvium*, f. *complūere* to flow together (of rain).] A square opening in the roof of the atrium, through which fell the rain-water collected from the roof; also the inner square court into which the water so collected fell.

1832 *GELL Pompeiana* ii. xi. 2 The compluvium of the atrium is furnished with the mouths for cisterns. 1899 *F. MAHONEY Rel. Father Prout* 467 Your traveller proceeded towards the compluvium, or open, quadrangular courtyard.

**Comply** (kəmplaɪ), v. Also 7-16. [Appears first about 1600. In sense 1, it answers to L. *complere* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish, COMPLETE. This verb became in Romanic *compiere*, whence It. *compiere*, *compiere*, Pr. and OF. *complir* (see COMPLISH), all in the original sense. But in OCat. *complir* or Sp. *cumplir*, the sense underwent the development 'to fill up, make up what is wanting, satisfy, satisfy the requirements or forms of courtesy' = *comply with*, in sense 2 below. In this latter sense, *compiere* appears to have been adopted in 16th c. Italian, by the side of the native *compiere* in the original sense; and the It. was evidently the immediate source of our sense 2. (In the same way the OCat. or Sp. form and sense of the derivative sb. *complimento*, *complimento*, was the source of It. *complimento*, and so of the 16th c. F. *compliment*, and 17th c. Eng. COMPLIMENT.) As to the form of *comply* cf. SUPPLY (L. *supplere*, It. *supplire*, OF. *soupleier* (15th c. *supplier*, *supplier*), late ME. *sowple*, 15th c. *supplie*, *supplie*, *supplie*). On the model of this, and with the same relation of form to L. *compiere*, It. *compiere*, that *supplie* bore to *supplere*, *supplire*, but without the same antecedent history, *comply* appears to have come into use in the end of the 16th c. (OF. *complir* was by that time obsolete.) In the sense-development in English there has been a tendency to association with *PLY*, Fr. *plier*, L. *plicare* to bend, so as to make 'bending to the will of another' a more prominent part of the notion: cf. esp. COMPLIANT.]

I. + 1. *trans.* To fulfil, accomplish. Obs. rare.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 264, I...beg it not To please the palate of my Appetite: Nor to comply with heat the yong affects In my defunct and proper satisfaction. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Rev. Honour* ii. i. Gentle Abraham, I am grieved my power cannot comply my promise.

II. To be complaisant, accommodating, compliant.

Mostly *intr.*, const. with; to *comply with* is equivalent to a transitive verb, and has the indirect passive, to be *complied with*. But the absolute use is also frequent.

† 2. *intr.* 'To use compliments, or ceremonies, or kind offices' (Florio); to observe the formalities of courtesy and politeness; to 'do the civil or polite' (with any one) [= It. *compiere con alcuno*, Sp. *cumplir con alguno*]. Obs.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom to Elsonower: your hands, come: The apurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players...should more appeare like entertainment then yours. *Ibid.* v. ii. 195 He did Comply with his Dugge before hee suck't it. 1608 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 69 Who related to me how nobly Signior Vego had complied with him. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii. xxviii. (1647) 80 Some weeks were spent in complying, entertainments, and visiting holy places.

† 3. To be complaisant with, make oneself agreeable to (persons), in conduct or action; to accommodate oneself to the desires or wishes of: the notion of politeness often passing into that of obsequiousness or servility. Obs.

a 1631 *DOWNE Lett.* (1651) 151 If at any time I should chance, to fail in complying with you as duly as I ought. 1648 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 20 They will forthwith comply in all respects to their masters the army. 1696 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* iii. iii. Willing to flatter and comply with the Rich. 1683 *R. SHEDDEN in Wood Life* (1848) 252 If such a civility...may bee, at any time, serviceable to you, I shall bee glad to comply with you.

absol. a 1633 *NAUMTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply, and learn the way of progression.

† b. *trans.* To comply away: to lose or forfeit by complaisance. Obs.

1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 15 Many have...sought to comply with people so long till they have complied away all their faithfulness and conscience.

† 4. *intr.* To comply with: to accommodate, suit, adapt, or conform oneself to (circumstances, occasion, etc.). Obs.

1648 *R. CARPENTER Experience* iii. vii. 106, I doe most humbly yeeld up my selfe, to comply with the ranke and quality in which I am by Thy royall appointment. 1649 *CROMWELL Lett.* lxvii. 19 July, Let me know wherein I may comply with your occasions and mind. c 1660 *WALLER Poems*, To King, The rising sun complies with our weak sight. As tho' He knew what harm his hasty beams would do. 1662 *LOCKE Educ.* § 120 Happy are they who meet with civil People, who will comply with their Ignorance, and help them to get out of it.

† b. To countenance; to conform to (opinions, customs, etc.). Obs. (exc. as blended with 5, as if = To fulfil the requirements of custom, etc.)

1655 60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 28 2, I pronounce you the best of Tyrants; but to return to Athens I think not fitting, lest I incur blame. by returning, I shall comply with thy actions. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1704) 67 To comply with the common and receiv'd Opinion. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33 Even the . . . Empress herself is obliged to comply . . . with these absurd fashions. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 435 He . . . complied with all the customs peculiar to the priesthood.

† c. *absol.* To conform religiously or politically. (Cf. COMPLIER 2 b.) *Obs.*

1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas. II* in *Phenix* I. 251 Such as are compliers, who cannot act because they have a purpose to comply. 1654 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) I. 157 By such things have men lost their consciences and honours, by complying upon such notions as these are.

5. To act in accordance with, and fulfilment of, wishes, desires, requests, demands, conditions, or regulations; to fulfil the wishes or requirements of; to yield, accede, or consent to.

† a. Formerly: To comply with a person. (The construction being as in 3.) *Obs.*

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 82 The Reason why he should be complied withal and believed in. 1764 GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 85 Becket declared his repentance for having complied with the king.

b. Now: To comply with a person's desires, requests, requirements, conditions, etc. Also predicated of actions, arrangements, and the like. (This and c are the only surviving uses.)

1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 210 How ready we are to comply with his desire. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. 1. 8 A Hare, who in a civil way, Comply'd with every thing. 1799 *Med. Jur.* II. 387 It is with pleasure I comply with your request. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 To seek health of body by complying with physical conditions. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 171 2 Contracts . . . which do not comply with the requirements of Leaman's Act.

c. *absol.*  
1671 MILTON *Samson* 1408 Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply Scandalous or forbidden in our law. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 547 He that complies against his will Is of his own opinion still! 1698 TATE & BRADY *Po.* xciii. 3 God above can still their Noise, And make the angry Sea comply. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1883) I. iv. 359 The clergy with a bad grace complied. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 5 (1882) 202 It was only after a long and obstinate struggle that Edward was forced to comply.

† d. To comply to: To accede, consent, or agree to. *Obs.*

1670 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 407 To which request of the young Princes . . . the holy St. Ceadda readily complied. 1674 MARVEL *Rel. Transp.* I. 223 Many a fair declaration . . . to which nevertheless the Conscience of our Church hath not complied. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 165 The king of Sweden . . . entertained him at dinner, and complied with his requests.

† e. with infinitive. *Obs.*

1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 105 They resolved . . . not to comply to take the oath of supremacy to the Queen, nor to renounce all foreign jurisdiction. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hudib.* 130 Because he can't Comply To pin his Faith upon a ly. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 166 Ogletorp . . . the only one of Queen Mary's Bishops that would comply to Crown Queen Elizabeth. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 30 Then first my eyes, by watchful toil oppress Comply'd to take the balmy gifts of rest.

† f. To agree, accord with or together. *Obs.*

1645 PACOTT *Heretogr.* (1662) 69 The separatists do comply in many things with the anabaptists. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silv. Scint.* III. 245 And on our hills, where health with height complied. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 718 So complied Saul's Envy with her Hate. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. Such a train of Causes so fitly and congruously complying together.

† b. To comply with: To 'agree with', suit.

1666 AILESBUURY *Passion-serm.* 20 How could it comply with Gods Sonne to be subjected to that vengeance which was prepared for devils! 1690 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 76 Such movable habitations [tents] comply best with military men. 1668 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 The soil . . . well complied with the nature of this plant. 1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 48 If the Preexistence of souls comply with the Wisdom, Justice and Holiness of God.

† 7. *trans.* To bring into accord or accordance; to conform to. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. (R. Supp.), He is a good time-server, that complies his manners to the several ages of this life. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50/2 To my sad tears comply these notes of yours. 1683 PRATT *Fleta Min.* I. Ded. Whereas the Original of Erckern's 5 Books hath no Coma's. . . I have comply'd them to our way of Orthography.

† 8. *intr.* To enter into agreement with, ally oneself, confederate. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* I. 9 The famous Pyrate, Thomas Nevill, alias Faulkonbridge, Earle of Kent, with whom complied Sir Richard de Nevill, Earle of Warwick. a 1655 BR. GOODMAN *Crt. Jas. I.* 346 He went to several Catholic ambassadors . . . and began to comply with them. 1651 TATHAM *Distr. State* v. I. Wks. (1879) 108 Agathocles . . . complied With th' soldiery . . . to put the magistrates to death.

† 9. Of a thing: To adapt itself to, so as to coincide in size or shape with (to); to fit.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 141 If the Corks are steep'd in scalding Water . . . they will comply better with the Mouth of the Bottle. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 40 You must file away your Work . . . till the whole side be wrought to comply with the adjoining side of the Square. *Ibid.* 181 A thick String . . . will not comply closely to a piece of Work of small Diameter. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.*, His crooked Leg, and

hump Shoulder, which his Boot and Armour . . . were forced to comply with, and expose. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 13 This oblig'd the Jews to make their Year comply with the Solar Year, by Interpolations as above-said.

† 10. To comply with: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 25 'Tis too costly a Medicine for Horses of small value, but to those of a high Price, it may be complied with to extraordinary good purpose in the Manage.

† **Comply**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *compticare*; cf. *apply*, repr. L. *applicare*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To compose by intertexture.

1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* XXIV. 44 All his nerves being naturally complied Of eminent strength.

2. To enfold, embrace.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Appar. of Mistr.* 40 Ovid, by Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth comply With yvorie wrists his laureat head. *Ibid.*, *Cheron's Pal.* 98 A rug of carled wool . . . seem'd to Comply, Cloud-like, the daintie Deitie.

**Compliance**, *-ant, -er*: see COMPLI-.

**Complying** (*kəm'plai'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. COMPLY.

1639 [see COMPLY 1 2]. *Mod.* His complying did him no credit.

**Complying**, *fpl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That complies.

† 1. Accordant, agreeing, consistent. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 We cannot discover a distinct and complying account, for we finde not that Horses, Bulls, or Mules, are generally stronger on this side.

2. Yielding or disposed to yield to the wishes of another, to influence, etc.; compliant; complaisant.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 6 His complying will [becomes] full of rebellion and stubbornness. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Dirc.* Pref. II. § 6 He is a lukewarm temporizing complying man-pleaser. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.*, A prudent, complying, affectionate wife. 1798 W. TOOKER *Life Cath. II.* III. 425 An eloquent, complying, and ambitious man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 19 The Commons were in a less complying mood.

† 3. Physically yielding; pliant. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 16 Considerable effects . . . upon so complying a substance.

Hence **Complyingly** *adv.*, compliantly.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1755) 77 The Parliament seemed . . . as complying disposed as could be wished.

**Complyment**, *obs. f. COMPLIMENT, sb.*

**Complyn**, *obs. f. COMPLAIN.*

**Complyss(en, -yssh-e n**, var. ff. COMPLAIN.

**Compo** (*kəm'pō*), a shortened form of the words *composition, composite*, in technical or vulgar use.

1. = COMPOSITION 20, stucco, cement. *Carters' compo*: a mixture of whiting, resin, and glue, used instead of plaster of Paris for wall and cornice ornamentation. Also *attrib.*

1823 J. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 300 *Compo*, or *Compos* . . . implies the materials with which Roman or any other similar cement is composed. 1841 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* II. v. Beneath a compo portion, which adorned the physician's door. 1860 *All F. Round No.* 54. 60 A vulgar compo parapet and cast-iron railing. 1881 *Mechan.* § 175 The coating of compo or stucco with which a wall is covered.

2. A metallic composition for ornaments, etc.

1879 C. HIBBS *Jewellery in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 308 1 Honest brass, dignified sometimes with more high sounding names, and technically known as 'compo'.

3. The composition used for making printers' inking-rollers.

4. a. A composition paid by a debtor. b. 'The monthly portion of wages paid to a ship's company' (Adm. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

5. *attrib.* = COMPOSITE 6 b.

1876 F. WILLIAMS *Mill. Railw.* 666 The compo bogie carriages of Mr. Clayton.

Hence **Compo v. trans.**, to cover with 'compo' (sense 1).

1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 21 Persons may have the front of their houses compo'd.

**Compodore** (s, var. of COMPRADOR.

† **Compolitize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* To combine in citizenship.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 To compolitize such a multi-monstrous maufrey of heteroclytes.

† **Componderate**, *v. Obs.* [f. rare L. *componderare*.] *intr.* To weigh or be weighed together.

1609 T. HIGGONS in T. MORTON *Answ. Higgons* 4 The one may ponderate with the other. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Compone**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *componere* to put together, compose, settle, etc., f. *com-* together + *ponere* (= *posuere*) to place, put. In early use, perh. sometimes to be referred to OF. *compondre*, pr. pple. *componant*, whence *componne*, COMPOUND. It continued to be used, esp. in Scotland, in senses regularly taken up by COMPOUND and COMPOSE: cf. the analogous Sc. *deponne*, *propone*, *refone*, etc., also the literary *postpone*.]

1. *trans.* To make up (of parts); to compose.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (Tollem. MS.), His parties of be whiche he is made and componed [*compositus* *est*]. 1568 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 11 Of so bright a hewe, being componed: for it is made of two bright colours, which is Redde and Yellowe. 1899-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 61/2 Whose soul's componed Of diverse powers and passions.

2. To make up or compose rhetorically.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 How Tullius his rhetorique Componeth.

3. To put together, assemble.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 2 This stone will attract, hold, disperse, and compone like a little earth other lesse Magnets.

4. To compose or settle (differences, troubles, etc.); to put in order, adjust.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. 1726 60 Thereby to compose and order their great Causes and Affairs. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 669 Some difference . . . whiche he trusted shulde be nowe well pacified, and shortlie componed. a 1555 BR. GARDINER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 209 The Kynges Majestie hath, by the inspyracion of the holy Ghost, componed all maters of Religion. 1596 DALRYMPLE in Leslie's *Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 132 Quhen al things in yrland war weil componed.

b. To compose oneself, one's gesture, etc.

1591 BRUCE in *Serm.* Sij a (Jam.), To compose thy gesture, and refraine thy tongue.

5. *intr.* To make an arrangement, settlement, or bargain; to compound with debtors or offenders.

1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 217 If ye myght compe with hym or he wist what the valew wer, it wer the better. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 93 The Menne of the Wichis compond with the Abbey that ther shuld be no Salt made. 1598-8 *Hist. Jan. VI* (1844) 217 He made his interpreters, quha composit with all parties according to his awin direction.

6. To make composition (for a debt, offence, or privilege); to compound.

1460 HENRYSON *Mor. Fabler*, *Tale of Dog* 126 Slave sall he be, or with the Juge compe. 1595 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Cham. Scot.* (1814) I. 20 He [the Governor] compell'd thame to compe for thameselfis. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. 1727 273 People of all sorts being forced to compe and redem themselves. 1645 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 120 If we be not willing to compe in what terms, both for religion and state, they please.

**Componé, compony, a. Her.** [a. OF. *componné*, also *componné*, *coponné*, *copent* in same sense. Various referred to L. *componere*, and OF. *copon*, *compon* *piece*, portion, splinter.] Composed of a row of squares of two alternate tinctures; called also *gozonated*.

1572 BOWSWELL *Armorie* II. 35 With a Batune componie d'Argent and Gules. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Genry* I. i. 7 Those fields that are bordered about . . . having only two tracks of checker, are called *Componé*. 1766 PORY *Her. Gloss.*, *compony*, a Wrd applied to a Bordure, Pale, Bend, or other ordinary, made up of squares of alternate metals and Colors. 1864 BOUTELL *Hereditary Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 21 *ied* 3 215 A bordure componée or and 22.

† **Componed**, *fpl. a. Obs.* In Sc. *componit*.

[f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ED 1.] a. Compounded, compound; b. Composed, settled, orderly; c. Collocated, associated; d. *Her.* = COMPOSÉ.

1522 J. V. & Rudm. *Gram.* I. diij 6 Jam., Ane sympil, and ane componit, and ane decompont. 1598 PAYNEL *Salerno's Reym.* Fijb, There is a diuersite in an egge touchyng his componde parts, yulke . . . white. 1536 BELLESTON *Com. Scot.* 1821 I. 129 Al pepill that is composit and honest. 1610 GUTHRIE *Her.* (1679) 191 He beareth Azure, a Bordure counter-componed, Or and Gules; which is . . . compounded of these two colours counterly placed. 1706 in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.]

**Componency**, *rare.* [f. COMPONENT: see -ENCY.] Component quality; composition.

1750 WARRINGTON *Julian* II. iii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 125 The componency of that lightning which produces such an effect. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 21 Ridding us of the old fallacies and componencies.

**Component** (*kəm'pōn'ent*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *component-em*, pr. pple. of *componere* to compose.]

*A. adj.* Composing, constituting, making up, constituent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire . . . spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art. Reading* 102 Words, as distinguished from their component letters or syllables. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, Thy component dust. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* 4 The separation of government into its two component parts, Legislature and the Executive. 1871 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xlviii, The brilliancy of the component stars is nearly equal.

*B. sb.* + 1. One who makes composition; a compounder. *Obs.*

1563 BR. GRINDAL in *Atb. Parker's Corresp.* (1853) 196 If, because the Queen's Majesty . . . pardoned the components, that sum be now cast into the arrearsages.

2. A constituent element or part.

Logically applicable only in plural to the whole of the elements or parts of a compound body; but in practice each element is called a *component*.

1645 DIGBY *Of Man's Soul* x. § 10 Single apprehensions [being] the components of judgments. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Eng. Duct.*, Compounded or double words [which] obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. 1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 461 Revenge made a great component of his . . . character. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 The red component of this light is, as it were, abstracted from it.

**Componental**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to components.

1874 LEWIS *Probl. Life & M.* I. 98 All quantitative relations are componental; all qualitative relations elemental.

**Compong**: see COMPOUND sb. 4

† **Componist**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *componista*, f. *componere* to compose: see -IST. So G. *Componist*.]

A musical composer.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microf.* 21 Not to be used in any plaine Song, yet worthy to be knowne by componists.

**Componit**, *Sc. f. COMPONENT, Obs.*



† **Composition.** *Sc. Obs.* = COMPOSITION.  
 1491 *Acta Audit.* 152 (Jam.) The said George lord Setoun had . . . maid compositionne for the gudis spulleyit.

† **Compositour.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. COMPOSE v.] = COMPOSER (of quarrels); COMPOUNDER.

1493 *Acta Audit.* 176 (Jam.) Jugis, arbitouris, arbitratouris, & amiable compositouris, equally chosin betuix the saidis partiis. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* (1814) 345 It sall nocht be lesum to the thesaurare and compositouris . . . to compone or fyne . . . with the brekaris of the saidis actis for lesse than, etc.

**Compony:** see COMPONÉ.

† **Compope.** *Obs. nounce-wd.* [f. COM + POPE.] A fellow-pope, a colleague in the papal office.

1699 *Baxter Key Cath.* xviii. 77 One [pope]. . . being *rudis literarum* was fain to get another compope to say his offices.

**Comport** (kəmpōr't), *v.* [ad. L. *comportāre* to carry together, and F. *comporter* to endure, bear, suffer, conduct (oneself), behave: the L. f. *com + portāre* to carry.]

† 1. *trans.* To bear, endure; to tolerate. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 175 We that ar stark (sayes the apostle) man comport the imbecillite of the waiker.

1599 *Daniel Civ. Wares* i. lxx. The malecontented sort. That . . . never can the present state comport. a 1619 — *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 129 A Queene Dowager of England . . . could not comport a superior so neare her doore. 1667 G. DUGBY *Elvira* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XV. 25 How does that noble beauty . . . Comport her servile metamorphosis? 1796 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Pallas Angl.* 31 Whose Necessities they are oftentimes as far from . . . Bearing or Comporting.

1818 *COLEBROOKE Oblig. & Contracts* i. 70 Words taken in a sense which they comport.

† b. To bear, suffer, allow, permit that. *Obs.*

1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 662 The time did not comport that the course of divine matters . . . should be hindered by humane contentions. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* iii. § 2 (1663) 14 Amongst them the custome doth comport in certain places that they *Thou* one another more freely.

† 2. *intr.* To comport with: to bear with, put up with, tolerate, endure, suffer. *Obs.*

1565 *SIR W. CECIL in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 172 II. 296 She . . . prayeth hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> here to comport with hir untill she will send on of hir hyther. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* ii. 9 Being unable to comport with his Oppression. 1679 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 274 If the University of Oxford . . . were to comport with the privileges granted before to the King's Printers. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* i. xi. 242 She needed not drinking, bathing, and pumping, but had not Strength to comport with either. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* iii. v. (1872) 214 The family . . . could at any rate comport with no long absence.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. i. § 2 Many . . . Bishops . . . unable to Comport themselves with his harshness . . . quitted their preferences.

3. *refl.* To conduct or behave oneself; to act in a particular manner, to behave. Also *transf.*

1616 *LANE Sgr.'s Tale* xi. 33 How thwhole court of knights gann them comport in glorious wellcoms. 1665 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* ii. iii. 20 He comported himself with extraordinary courage. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 314 The heat which accompanys the sun's rays comports itself, in all respects, like light. 1858 *JAS. MARTINEAU Stud. Christianity* 221 It would be curious to know how the Christians comported themselves when the priest of the Sun became monarch of the world.

† 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To behave. *Obs.*

1616 *LANE Sgr.'s Tale* xi. 233 Where they with goodliest complements comported. 1663 R. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 100 Comport, to compose the gesture. 1673 *Rules of Civility* ix. 86 How we are to Comport in our Congratulations and Condolements with great Persons. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 371, I cannot say how he would have comported under it.

† b. To comport with: to deal with, treat. *Obs.*  
 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xv. Wks. 219 In what manner a prince ought to comport with his subjects. 1689 *Dial. betw. Timothy & Titus* 11 Now how do you Comport with it in your Practice?

5. *intr.* To comport with: to agree with, accord with; to suit, befit.

1589 R. BRUCE *Exhort.* 2 Tim. ii. (Wodrow) 375 Silk a meaning as the words may bear, and as their signification may comport with. 1603 *DANIEL Def. Rhime* (1717) 31 A Tragedy would indeed best comport with a Blank Verse. 1685 *EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin*, How her detachment from Royall servitude would comport with her. 1734 *WATTS Relig. Jew.* (1789) 214 They do all that nature and art can do to comport with his will. 1884 *SPEEDY Sport* xvi. 288 Such wholesale slaughter does not comport with our opinion as to what really constitutes sport.

† 6. *trans.* ? To befit, or ? to bear upon. *Obs. rare.*  
 1604 *DRAYTON Moses* i. What respects he the negotiating Matters comporting emperie and state?

† 7. *lit.* To carry or bring together, collect. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* 40 The materials were comported from the Gentiles. a 1666 [see COMPORTATION].

† 8. To comport the pike: to carry it grasped near the middle and pressed to the right side of the body, with the point raised. *Obs.*

See description and figure in Pistofo, *Oplomachia* (1621), where this 'modo' is said to be new, and practised by some French captains, particularly those of the King's Guard; also in *Alfieri La Picca* (1641) 16 'Come porti la picca il capitano.' (In neither of these is any particular name applied to this 'modo'.) The mode of coming to the 'comport' is fully described in *The Perfection of Military Discipline after Newest Methods* (1690) p. 24.

1635-43 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* cxlii. (1661) 150 Comporting your Half-pikes marching, is to be understood, when you march under Trees, or some such place where they cannot be ordered or advanced. 1634 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* (1661)

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299 Postures for the Pike. (15) Shoulder. (16) Port your Pikes. (17) Comport your Pikes. (18) Order your Pikes. 1650 R. ELTON *Art Milit.* viii. (1668) 6 The comporting of the Pike is only useful to the souldier marching up a hill; for if then he should be shouldered, the butt-end of the Pike would always be touching of the ground. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 7 Captains and Lieutenants are to carry their pikes comported.

† **Comport** (kəmpōr't), *sb.* *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *comport*, f. *comporter* to COMPORT. But in sense 1 taken immediately from the Eng. verb.]

1. The action or position of comporting a pike: see COMPORT v. 8.

1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile. 1650 R. ELTON *Art Milit.* i. iii. From the Comport charge to the Front, Right, Left, Reer. 1690 *Perfection Milit. Discip.* 24.

2. Behaviour, comportment.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worthie Communion*. Introd. 11 Our comport and conversation in and after it [the Holy Communion]. a 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Ceyx & Alcione* 41, I know them well, and mark'd their rude comport.

**Comport**, *sb.* 2 [app. a corrupt spelling of *compo*, short for *compo*-dish, or for *compotier*.] A dessert dish raised upon a stem or support.

1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 7 Comports for dessert services. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 3/7 The dessert service of Crown Derby china which is to be presented to Mr. Gladstone . . . consists of 26 pieces—18 plates and eight comports.

† **Comportable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. COMPORT v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable, bearable.

1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, *Comportable*, tolerable, comfortable, to be borne withall. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* xxxiii. 464 To prove that . . . Religions differing in substantial points are comfortable in the same kingdom. 1665 J. MALL *Offer F. Help* iii. Expected evils are the more comfortable. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxxviii. 319 Comfortable fool.

2. ? Accordant, consistent.

1604 *WOTTON Elem. Archit.* (J.), Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some comfortable method.

Hence **Comportableness**, *endurableness*.

1648 *Consid. Duties Prince & People* 18 In every one of them the comportableness and stability depended only on the well regulating of the Sovereigne power.

† **Comportance**, *Obs.* [f. COMPORT v. + -ANCE.]

1. Carriage, bearing, behaviour, manner of conducting oneself; (esp. in a favourable sense).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. l. 29 Goodly comportance each to other beare, And entertaine themselves with court sies meet. 1630 *LANE Sgr.'s Tale* p. 144 note, Now Orbell . . . him bore with such substantiall comportance. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph*. To Rdr. 1 A man of no benevolous or friendly comportance with those, to whom he . . . speaketh.

2. Agreement, accordance; compliance.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 41 Calvin's apprehensions are of best comportance with the words. a 1665 — *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 265 The word signifieth, let your yieldingness, or comportance and compliance, be known unto all men.

† **Comportation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *comportationem*, n. of action f. *comportāre*: see COMPORT and -ATION.] The action of bringing together or collecting; *concr.* a collection.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter iii. 2 The evangelical hand of compositation. 1655 *Br. RICHARDSON O. T.* 303 (T.) A collection and compositation of Agur's wise sayings. a 1660 *WHARTON Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 11 The Feast of Compositation of Wood . . . in memory of the wood comported, or brought for perpetual Nourishment of the Holy Fire.

**Comporter** (kəmpōr'tar), [f. COM + PORTER.] (See *quot.* and *FELLOWSHIP*.)

1685 *Morn. Post* 22 Dec. 3/1 The plaintiff . . . was a fellow-ship porter, and . . . applied to be . . . a porter, which was a superior rank in that body.

† **Comportioner**, *Obs.* [f. COM + PORTIONER.] One of a number who share together; = COMPARCIONER.

1669 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 28 Gif ane heretage . . . pertienes to divers and sundrie heires, as comportioners thereof. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. iv. xx. 359 In all Cathedral Churches, every Canon or Comportioner shall be obliged to be in a certain order, either Priest, Deacon, or Sub-deacon.

**Comportment** (kəmpōr'tmēt), *Now rare.* [a. F. *comportement* bearing, behaviour, f. *comporter*: see -MENT.]

1. Personal bearing, carriage, demeanour, deportment; behaviour, outward conduct, course of action.

† Formerly also in *pl.*, Proceedings, conduct.

1599 *SANDYS Europae Spec.* 152 Urban VIII . . . very magnificentall and ceremoniall in his outward comportment. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 213 Whosoever will . . . consider the comportment of the English Nation. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 157 The better to maintain their high state and comportment. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 468 He will . . . make his comportment fuller of decency and majesty. 1690 *HOWELL Masaniello* 126 The causes of his tyrannicall comportments. 1795 W. TOLDERRVY *Two Orphans* i. 96 His Christian and religious comportment in his sickness.

† b. So *c.* of oneself, of one's body. *Obs.*

1667 *Divine Lover* 16 Exacter observance of our Regular Discipline, and other good externe comportment of ourselves. 1663 *COWLEY The College*, A graceful comportment of their bodies.

† c. Dealing with a person. *Obs.*

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 272 A Summary of our Comportment with all others of our own kind. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) II. v. 152 A due account of his nearer comportment with his Majesty upon the subject of the new

methods. 1736 *CARTE Ormonde* II. 25 As to his comportment with Clanricarde Taaffe and the Irish.

d. Of a thing: 'Behaviour', manner of comporting itself (under specified conditions).

1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xiii. 137 Its comportment before the blowpipe.

† 2. ? Something officially carried or borne. *Obs.*  
 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 487 The Pastorall Staffe . . . being their onely comportment.

† 3. Accordance, consistent action. *Obs. rare.*

1675 *HOWE Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 99 a, The whole course of Divine dispensation . . . imports a steady Comportment with this necessity.

† **Composable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COMPOSE v. + -ABLE.] Adapted for composition.

1663 *LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 35 Our Saxon Ancestors . . . had a very significant and composable tongue.

† **Composal**, *Obs.* [f. COMPOSE + -AL: cf. *dispos*, *propos*.] The action of composing.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. vi. Wks. III. 68 Practise or right composal of affections being the end . . . of all moral discipline. 1675-8 *COMBER Comp. Temple* Pref. (1702) 8 Charity . . . which guided his hand in the composal of these lines. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* Pref. 2 What time can there be required for the Composal of such?

**Composant**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *sb.* *Math.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *composant* in same sense.] Entering into composition with other forces; a component, constituent.

1808 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 142 The name resultant is given to a force which is equivalent to two or more forces acting at once upon a point, or upon a body; these separate forces being named constituents or composants.

**Composant**<sup>2</sup>, *comozant*. Also *8comasant*.

A corruption of *COMPOSANT* [Pg. *corpo santo* 'holy body', from its resemblance to an aureole or nimbus], the electrical phenomenon known also as St. Elmo's Fire.

1799 *WADDELL in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 111 A very hard Storm of Wind, attended with Thunder and Lightning . . . and sundry very large Comozants (as we call them) overhead . . . some of which settled on the spintles at the Topmast heads, which burnt like very large Torches. 1751 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 224. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 213 We have heard all our lives of St. Helmo's fire . . . and of the comozants of our mariners. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* i. v. 208 There's the first comozant I have seen this cruise. 1889 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/2 St. Elmo's fire, a form of electrical discharge which is more familiar to sailors under the name of comozants.

**Compose** (kəmpōz), *v.* [a. F. *composer*—r (12th c. in *Littre*), f. *com-* together + *poser* to place, put down:—Romanic *posare* = late L. *posare* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see *POSE*, *REPOSE*. Through form-association with inflexions of L. *pōnere*, *posui*, *pa. pple. positum*, *postum*, It. *posto*, OF. *post*, *pos*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as a synonym of OF. *-pondre*, and finally took its place in the compounds, so that *composer* to *compose* is now used instead of *compondre* to *compondre*, *compound*, and naturally associated with *compositor*, *composition*, *compost*, etc., with which it has no connexion in origin.]

1. To put together, make up.

† 1. *trans.* To make by putting together parts or elements: to make up, form, frame, fashion, construct, produce. *Obs. exc.* in the special senses below.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. xiii. 39 He [God] is the very Astro-nomyer . . . as he hym self that composed astronomy. 1485 — *Chas. Gl.* 12 He dyd compose & do edryfe a cye. 1599 *THYNNÉ Animadv.* (1865) 35 England had . . . the arte to compose suche kynde of delicate Cloothe of golde, as Europe had not the lyke. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 170 His Helme: Were it a Caske compos'd by Vulcan's skill, My Sword should bite it. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 The Art of . . . composing a Ship, not out of one but several thousand pieces of Wood and Iron. 1708 *REID Aristotle's Log.* i. § 1. 2 He [Aristotle] was the first we know, says Strabo, who composed a library.

† b. To fashion, frame (the human body, etc.); esp. in comp. as *well-composed*, well put together, well-built. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* ii. 15 His sone yolus . . . was soo fayr and soo welle composed. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. ii. 21 Franke Nature rather curious then in hast Hath well compos'd thee. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, *Cant.* vii. 4 Thy nose . . . is perfectly composed, and featured. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 195 Callipyge and women largely composed behinde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 111. 1676 *D'URFÉY Mad. Fickle* iii. iii. So handsome, so well compos'd a man.

† 2. To compound or mix (*with*). *Obs.*

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 52 Beurages and drynkes sumptuous composed with spices.

3. Predicated of the elements; To constitute, make up; to be the constituents or material of.

This construction seems to have come in as 1 became obsolete.

1665 R. BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1675) 240 Now that the sun has . . . elevated this Water in the form of Vapours . . . we see it Composes a Cloud. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 483 Nor did Israel scape Th' infection when their borrow'd Gold compos'd The Calf in Oreb. 1698 *DRYDEN St. Evremont's Ess.* 126 Insinuations, complaisance, and all those curious measures which compose the Art of winning hearts. 1738 *POPE Ess. Man* i. i. 24 See worlds on worlds compose one universe. 1743 *FIELDING Y. Wild* i. v. The same endowments have often composed the statesman and the Prig. 1799 *Scotl. Described* (ed. 2) 15 Granite, schistus, sand-

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stone.. usually compose the strata of its rocks. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 122 The five or six great tribes or tribe-leagues which composed the German nation.

4. *pass.* To be made up, formed, compounded of (a material, or constituent elements); to be constituted; to consist of.

Originally, and still in form, the passive of 1, the agent being left unexpressed. But now, practically, the passive of 3: the persons who compose a crowd are those of whom the crowd is composed.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The bladder .. is composed of pannicles. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 257 He is compos'd and fram'd of treacherie. 1648 R. CARPENTER *Experience* ii. xi. 208 Every man is composed of a man and a beast. a 1713 SPRAT (J.), Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of all pious affections. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) i. 18 Every part of nature is composed from similar materials. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 91 If an assembly is viciously or feebly composed in a very great part of it. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. iv. 111 The spinal chord is composed of the same materials as the brain. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* i. xii. 657 A government composed of princes and bishops. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 The first British currency was composed of tin.

5. *spec.* To construct (in words); to make or produce in literary form, to write as author.

Formerly often = *compile*; now chiefly restricted to poetry, essays, or the like, in which original literary workmanship is the predominant feature. *Write* is commonly used of any treatise of which narrative, description, or discussion is the main purpose; but it is a lighter substitute for *compose*, even in reference to finished works of literary art.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 A short and prouffitable doctryne .. the which is taken and composed upon the said book of Cathon. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. i. 3 Whiche he had composed and made in a boke. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 69 The Letter of Cupide, and the ballade .. whiche Chaucer never composed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxvi. 225 Poets .. that composed Hymnes and other sorts of Poems. 1667 PRIMATT (title), The City and County Purchaser and Builder. Composed by S. P. Gent. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. p. iv, I was induced to compose an history. 1814 WORDSW. *Pref. Excursion*, A determination to compose a philosophical poem. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* iii. 556 The printed authorities from which the present history has been composed. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. 262 In the last year of his life he [Cicero] composed at least eight of his philosophical works.

b. *absol.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. i, Vonder's Horace. I think he be composing as he goes in the street. 1766 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Feb., When composing, I have generally had them [verses] in my mind, perhaps fifty at a time, walking up and down in my room: and then I have written them down. 18.. CRABBE (O.), Follow your calling, think the Muses foes Nor lean upon the pestle and compose. 1818 PARR *Wks.* (1828) viii. 646 It is always easier to criticize than to compose. 1865 J. E. T. ROGERS *Pref. A. Smith's W.* N. 25 It is said that he composed with difficulty, and always with the services of an amanuensis.

6. *Music.* To invent and put into proper form.

1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus.* 182 Being inioyned to make a song, [he] wil do it so simple as one would thinke a scholler of one yeares practise might easily compose a better. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recr. Officer* Epil. This piece of music .. was composed by a famous Italian master. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 93 *note*, King Henry composed a Motett beginning *Quam Pulchra* &c. 1823 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxii, He composed pieces for a single voice with accompaniment for Viols.

b. To set to music; to write music to.

1661 — *Perry's Diary* 11 Feb., At night begun to compose songs, and begin with 'Gaze not on swans'. 1691 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb. Pref.*, The English .. are not .. so musical as the French, yet they have been pleas'd already with the *Tempest* [an opera], and some Pieces that follow'd, which were neither much better written, nor so well compos'd as this. 1842 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) ii. i. 22 In the wish to find something Italian to compose. 1878 A. ROFFE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 27 These four lines of Hamlet have been composed by Mr. M. P. King in the form of the unaccompanied glee for three voices.

c. *absol.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 60 Not intending to treat of Composing. 1849 MARRIAT *Valerie* xi, He is very talented, very musical, composes well. 1863 OUSELEY in *Guardian* 18 Nov. 1882/a Now it became for the first time possible to compose in the true sense of that term. No longer was music simply an enhancing adjunct to words.

7. *Print.* To put together (types) so as to form words and blocks of words; to set up (type); to set up (an article, a page) in type; also *absol.*

1637 *Decree of Star Cham.* § 24 If any person .. that is not allowed Printer .. shall worke at any such Presse, or Set, or Compose any Letters to bee wrought by any such Presse. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 11 Apr. 11. 102 They had 15 shillings per sheet for composing Pliny's Epistles. 1721 R. PROCT. 11 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5903/1 An Assistant to .. Nathaniel Mist in composing for the Press. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1784, The compositor was Mr. Manning .. who had composed about one half of his 'Dictionary'. 1823 BLADES *Caxton* 108 The author procured .. a fount of their Caxton types in pure lead, and composed a page of Caxton's 'Chess Book'.

8. To put together (parts or elements) so as to make up a whole; *spec.* in artistic use, To arrange artistically the elements of a landscape or painting.

1659-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) Where matter was put into those Figures by God .. at last he reduced it to order, each being conjoined to one another and composed in due Proportion. 1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 27 Panes of glass (composed in Diamond cut). 1784 GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 59 Shrubs artfully composed may have their elegance and beauty. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 298 With .. taste and judgment, Bushes and stools of Cope-wood may be thus composed .. naturally and beautifully. 1849 RUSKIN *Srv.*

*Lamps* iv. § 26. 115 Symmetry without proportion is not composition. To compose is to arrange unequal things.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into composition; to admit of artistic grouping.

1828 ELNES *Metz. Improv.* 45 The house .. composes well with the adjoining mansions and small plantations.

c. *trans.* To construct artistically. (Cf. 5, 6.)

1663 [see COMPOSING *tbl. sh.*]. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 149 The plan was not copied from any other edifice, but was composed expressly for the purpose mentioned.

II. To arrange a dispute, conflict of claims, etc.

9. *trans.* To settle, adjust, arrange.

a. discord or dissension, a dispute, difference, quarrel, war, disturbance, disorder, etc.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 242 The controversy ceased and composed between these two, Otho the Cardinal .. beginneth his sermon. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. vii. § 6 To compose the strife between him and his competitor. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 234 This war was at length composed by the intervention of Mercury. 1768 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. ix. 198 The king, with some difficulty, composed this difference. 1846 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) iii. xiv. 206 For the present the tumult was composed.

b. contending or rebellious persons, a disturbed district.

1594 [see COMPOSING *tbl. sh.*]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 What a stirre had Abraham to compose Sarah and Hagar to peace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iv. § 39 It is hard so to compose two Swarms of Bees in one Hive, but that they will fall out and fight. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xix. 316 Labienus, with four legions, was sent to compose the country between Sens and Paris.

10. To arrange any matter properly or successfully; to settle.

1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 70 That matter was some composed by the king of England. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626/96) [He] then goes .. and composes this business with the King of France. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. v. 37 It then remains .. to compose the event [Mary's marriage] in some such form as least may harm your Grace.

b. *absol.* To come to a composition or settlement.

1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & C.* ii. ii. 15 If we compose well heere, to Parthia.

† 11. *intr.* ? To make composition, to compound (for anything). *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 179 Such as had the good fortune to keep or compose for their owne liuely-hoods.

III. To adjust the body or mind to any attitude, esp. that of repose; to calm or quiet disturbance.

[The later development has here app. been influenced by association with the cognate *repose*, which retains much more of the original sense of *pausare*; in senses 15-17, esp., to compose is to adjust to a state of repose.]

12. *trans.* To give some arrangement, attitude, or adjustment to; to 'make up' in a specified or understood way, or artificially. To compose oneself: to adopt an attitude, to dispose one's body, or features, in an appropriate manner.

1606 HOLLAND *Secton.* 146 Composing and dressing it [his face] at a looking-glasse, all manner of waies to seem more terrible. 1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 180 The stroke inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity .. the name of Condyll. 1673 *Rules of Civility* vii. 77 Composing ourselves with as much modesty as we may. 1673 S. C. *Art Complaisance* i. 7 They appear more affected then yourself, and never fail to compose their countenances according to yours. 1692 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 90 How doth it [Water] exactly compose itself to a level or equal Superficies. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvii, She .. would have taken care to study and compose a face so as to be ready to suit the plea.

13. To address or dispose esp. the mind, oneself calmly and collectedly to or for an action or state, or to do something; 'to adjust the mind to any business by freeing it from disturbance' (J.).

1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. viii. 1108 That he may the more easily compose himselfe to resist [Satan's] onsets. 1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* i. 107 To sound the Shop Keepers, and compose them to see their slavery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 596 Her also I .. have calmd .. and all her spirits compos'd To meek submission. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xvi. 53 Tired with fear and fatigue, it was not possible for me to compose myself to write. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* iii. i, I would fain compose my thought-for action.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 331 They tend to detain people always in a gazing and expecting posture, so that they compose not to the work and duty of the day.

c. In compose oneself to sleep there is a blending with following senses.

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 160 ¶ 2 It was impossible for me to compose my self to sleep after two such unexpected Alarms. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xxi, The children .. composed themselves in the deck-house to sleep for the remainder of the night.

† 14. To put in the proper state (for any purpose); to dispose, to order. *Obs.*

1614 SPEED *Theatre Gl. Brit.* Pref., How the Lord composed my minde for the worke. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* viii. (J.), The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.

15. To set in proper order, or in a position of rest; to arrange, adjust; e.g. to set (the body) in the posture of sleep or repose. To compose one's countenance: to adjust the features so that they express no emotion. (Cf. COMPOSED 4.)

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* iii. 434 At length in sleep their bodies they compose. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xix, The whole body is composed, and the hands fall idly to the sides.

1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 446 First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. ii, Ere sleep [his] senses tied, Oft had he changed his weary side. Composed his limbs. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* ix, He tried to compose his countenance as well as he could: it was impossible that he should explain to his hostess .. why he was angry.

b. To lay out a dead body.

a 1677 BARROW *2d Sermon.* Rom. xii. 18. 1697 DRYDEN *Æn.* vi. 498 And in a peaceful grave my corps compose. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort.* *Lady* 52 By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* ii, No Christian hands Were here who should compose his decent corpse.

† c. *fig.* To make seemly and orderly (in manners, behaviour, etc.). *Obs.*

1666 DONNE *Sermon on Ps. lxxv.* 5 By Composing our manners and rectifying our Life and Conversation. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186 One .. who took more care to frame an Oration, than to compose his Life.

16. To make calm or quiet (a physical disturbance, noise, etc.).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trat.* 207 The windes fauourable, and the seas composed. a 1721 PRIOR *The Dore* 93 To compose this midnight noise. a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), Had power to still and compose it [the water], as well as to disturb it.

17. To calm, pacify, tranquillize (the thoughts, spirits, emotions). *Freq. refl. and passive.*

1607 DEKKER *Wkore Babylon* Wks. 1873 ii. 265 Contract thy spirits together, be compos'd. 1668 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v, If you are not quiet, you shall never see her more .. I'll strive to compose myself. 1719 DA FOS *Crasoe* i. xviii, He said .. kind things to me, to compose and bring me to myself. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 305 Reflections such as .. Compose the passions, and exalt the mind. 1837 DEKKER *Poet.* xxxix, I heard him ask her to compose herself, for what a situation it was if anybody should come. 1873 MRS. OLIPHANT *Innocent* ii. i. 20 For Heaven's sake, Amanda, compose yourself—Do you want to make a scene?

b. To tranquillize through the senses or nerves.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 86, I have known tar-water procure sleep and compose the spirits in cruel vigils. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 34 A good nurse can apply hot bottles to the feet .. hour by hour, without disturbing, but rather composing the patient.

† Compose, *sb.* *Obs.* = COMPOSITION, COMPOST. Cf. COMPASS *sb.* 2

1581 ANDRESON *Sermon. Paterles Crosse* 103 Remove the hindering matter from the roote of the Fig tree, and lay compose to moisten, supple, and comforte the life therof .. Lay to the roote .. that dung or compose. 1633 HARNETT *Pep. Impost.* 45 And this .. is the mysterie of your sweet Compose, to fume a Devill out at a mans nose like the smoke of Tobacco.

Composed (kəm'pōz'd), *pp. a.* [f. COMPOSE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Made up of parts; compound; composite.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Emulid* vii. xiv. 186 A number composed, is that which some one number meassureth. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 242 Proper names being made of composed words. 1632 LITGOW *Trist.* ix. 392 It congealeth in huge .. stones .. like to the composed Cinders of a Smithes Forge. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Heilmont's Oriat.* 97 This is the simple body of an Element; but, that is a composed body. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The compos'd Order. 1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* i. i, If a composed one, to know the parts of which it is composed.

† b. Complicated, compounded. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formol.* ii. S ivb, Woundes composed after the intention of Galyen aforesayde. *Ibid.* T. i, The woundes are sometye composed with vnnatural mater .. and fraudulent venomous fylthynges.

† 2. Elaborately or well put together. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 69 Walefull Sonnets, whose composed Rimes Should be full fraught with serviceable VOWES. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 22 A composed and elaborate Design will answer .. better than one that is altogether plain and ordinary. *Ibid.* 63 A Bowling-green still more composed, and finer.

† 3. Constituted, settled, established, confirmed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 360/4 This holy vyrgyne .. was so composed in alle good maners.

4. Of the face, bearing, etc.: Made calm or tranquil; properly adjusted, undisturbed by emotion; expressive of gravity or self-possession.

1607 DEKKER *Wkts. Conjur.* (1842) 67 A personage of so composed a presence, that nature and fortune had done him wrong if they had not made him a souldier. 1668 EARLE *Microsom.* liv. (Arb.) 76 A man .. Of a compos'd and settled countenance. 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* 46 In Spain .. there is something still more serious and compos'd in the manner of the Inhabitants. a 1829 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 117 That stern and composed face.

† b. Artificially 'made up' or adjusted. *Obs.*

1667 LISANDER & CALV. 80 His countenance was not composed but naturall and without art. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ii. xviii. 97 Officers .. with bended knees and a composed countenance, offered their respectful homage.

5. Having one's feelings or passions under control; calm and self-possessed, tranquil. The opposite of *excited, distracted*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. h.v. He that will intend to take his rest must go to bed .. with a secure and composed mind. a 1653 J. SMITH *Scl. Disc.* iv. 104 Such calm and serene ideas of truth, that shine only in composed souls. 1724 POPE *Epil. Mrs. Corbet* 7 So unaffected, so composed a mind. 1727 — *Epil. R. Digby* 3 Compos'd in suff'rings and in joy sedate. 1820 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* (1841) Ser. iii. lxxxv. 453/1 Lord Kilmarnock was composed, though penitent, and prepared himself .. for the terrible exit. 1828 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 103 When you are at home you will be more composed.

6. *Her. a.* = COMPOSED. † b. *Arms* composed: the addition by a gentleman to his own armorial bearings of a portion of those borne by his wife.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Composed* or *Composed*, is also used in the general for a bordure, a pale, or a fess, composed of two different colours, or metals, disposed alternately. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*.

**Composedly** (kɔmpəʊzdlɪ, -ədli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a composed manner; calmly, tranquilly, without agitation.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist.* i. (1843) 12/1 In this hurry... a man was seen walking before the door very composedly without a hat. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 447 The Heroe check'd her, and compos'dly said. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvii, He took his loss... very composedly. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xviii, He lay back, and folded his hands composedly.

**Composedness** (kɔmpəʊzdnəs, -ədnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being composed.

a. in outward bearing, appearance, or demeanour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xxxiii. (1632) 130 A man of so observable composedness, as that he had bin neuer seene to laugh. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 182 Gravity and composedness of behaviour. 1880 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 9 That this composedness was the demeanour of one who submitted to the stroke as a judicial visitation.

b. in mind, spirits, etc. 1687 BR. HALL *Heaven upon E.* § 2. 74 This due composedness of minde we require unto our tranquillity. 1796 LAMB *Let. Coleridge* 28 Oct., Rejoice with me in my sister's continued reason and composedness of mind. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. Sheridan* 208 Details which move the heart out of the composedness of criticism.

c. of a people, etc.: Settled order, tranquillity. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 168 The anarchy lasted, with some short intervals of composedness, till the general election of 1705.

**Composer** (kɔmpəʊzə), [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *F. compositeur*.]

1. One who puts together or combines into a whole; one who fashions or constructs. *rare*.

1644 BR. WILLIAMS *Rights of Kings* (1662) 43 (T.) To be the composers, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law. 1657 MAY *Satir. Puffe* 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjunct Sense. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiii. 278 Composers of green Arbours. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 146 A wise man is the proper composer of an excellent Sallet.

† b. A mixer or mingler. *Obs.* 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 a, These composers or mongers with their temperature and mixture.

† c. A component, a constituent part. *Obs.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. iv. 11 Humours... are the third composers of a horses body.

2. One who composes a literary work; an author or writer.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 101 Like unto composers of Tragedies. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Able writers and composers in every excellent matter. 1828 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 646 Instances in which great critics have shewn themselves not very correct composers. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 21 Moses being not the mere collector, but the composer of the documents contained in Genesis.

3. One who composes music. (The usual sense, when used without defining additions.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 Some will be good descanters... and yet will be but bad composers. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, The well studied chords of some choice composer. 1691 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb. Pref.*, The Composer Monsieur Grabut... has so exactly expressed my sense... that he seems... to have been the Poet as well as the Composer. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* i. 413/1 Mr. Cowen is also the composer of many popular songs. 1883 ROCKSTRO *Life Handel* xxviii, The greatest Composer in the world.

4. One who arranges or groups according to the laws of artistic composition; † a designer.

1793 LOND. *Gas.* No. 6171/7 Henry Shallcross late of Morden... Composer to the Callico Factory there. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 145 As the eye is the best composer, so light is the first of painters.

† 5. One who sets up type, a compositor. *Obs.* 1634 HARRINGTON *Salernus Regiment* Pref. 4 The faults of the Composer and Corrector shall neither be excused nor accused by mee. 1637 LAUD *Let. in Hist. Chancellors.* Oxf., The procuring of a sufficient composer, and corrector, for the Eastern languages. 1708-15 KERSEY *Compositor*, a Printer's Composer, that sets the Matter.

6. A person or thing that adjusts, settles, tranquillizes, etc.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Matt. xi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 479 Seeking out those great composers of the soul. 1721 GAY *Rural Sports* ii, Ye murm'ring streams... The sweet composers of the pensive soul. 1735 R. JAMES *Canine Madness* (1760) 156 [Musk] is a great composer, and excellent in convulsions. 1807 EARL SHAFESBURY in *Life* (1886) I. ii. 72 Yesterday read 'Watson's Apology'... an everlasting composer for busy Deists and wounded faith.

† **Composer**. *Obs.* app. = COMPOSURE 'composition'.

1648 *Royalist's Def.* 50 The composer of that Body. *Ibid.* 77 The Composer of the Members is such. *Ibid.* 86 A composer far more preposterous, and absurd.

**Composing** (kɔmpəʊzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb COMPOSE (in its various senses).

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 364 (R.) The appeasing and composing of controversies and heresies. 1594 BR. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 203 For the composing and attaining of Christened kingdoms. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 The composing of a fit and easy Stairste being a Masterpiece. 1688 PENN. *Archives* I. 103 For the composing of several disputes and differences. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Sept. II. 129 The Printers demand per sheet 14s. for composing. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 121 They sung...

hymns of their own composing. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 To Wordsworth, composing was a healthy exercise.

2. *Comb.* (in sense 7 of the verb): **composing-frame**, the frame or stand at which a compositor stands; **composing-machine**, a machine for setting up type; **composing-room**, the room in which compositors work; (in quot. 1859) the room in which an author composes; **composing-rule**, a brass or steel rule against which the type is set in a composing stick, a setting-rule; **composing-stand** = **composing-frame**; **composing-stick**, an instrument (now of metal) of adjustable width, in which the type is set before being put on a galley.

1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 222 The press-room should, if possible, be separated from the 'composing-room.' a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) II. 137 The poet's study and composing room. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/3 Mr. Boyle began in the composing-room and ended in the editorial chair. 1879 *Pict. Stafforsh.* (1886) 358 It makes the half of an oblong right-angled parallelepiped cut diagonally, being somewhat like the 'composing stick of a Printer. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 123 The composing-sticks were originally of hard wood, without any sliding adjustment.

**Composing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That composes; *esp.* tranquillizing, soothing, sedative, as a *composing draught*.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Bii, A composing third way was my wish. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 60 The sweet peace of all-composing night. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Oct., I may dismiss immediately both doctor and apothecary, retaining... a composing draught or so for a while. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 37 To take three composing draughts a day.

† **Composit**, *v. Obs.* *rare*. [f. *L. composit* *ppl. stem of compōnere*: see COMPOSITE. Cf. *deposit*.] *trans.* To place or put together.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 133 A... Rhapsody, and confused mass of knowledge... composited and compiled. † **Composital**, *a.* (? *sb.*) *Obs.* -<sup>1</sup> ? Composite.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iv. ix, Lives centrall Can frame themselves a right compositall.

**Composite** (kɔmpəʊzɪt, formerly kɔmpəʊzɪt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-*lt.* [ad. *L. composit-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *compōnere* to put together. Cf. *F. composite* (in *Archit.*). Introduced first in the architectural sense (2), the only one recognized by Johnson, 1755-73.] 1. Made up of various parts or elements; compound; not simple in structure.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 27 It is impossible, in a composite sense, that the creature should not act and do that unto which it is removed by the first cause. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Melaph.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 328 We cannot decompose what is not already composite. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. ii. 96 To analyse a composite phenomenon into simpler ones. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Reviv.* ii. 28 The Book of Genesis is composite... a congeries of fragments collected from many different sources.

b. with *of*: = Compounded, composed. *rare*. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 17 A dithyrambic ode... composite of fantastic epithets.

2. *Arch.* The name of the fifth of the classical orders, being 'composed of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian'. At first *Composita* (sc. *columna*).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ii a, This pillar was firste buylded to his perfection in the time of Titus, Vespasianus, who... called it Composita, or as some doo name her Italica. *Ibid.* Eiv b, Tuscan, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, & Composita, increase their heights by Diameters. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 40 The Composite Order must be made of the same proportions of the Corinthian. 1706 LOND. *Gas.* No. 4280/5 The Three Greek Orders, Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian... and the Two Latin, Tuscan and Composita. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 95 Above there is placed a series of composite columns. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 359 Another order, the Composite, which is Ionic and Corinthian mixed... may be described as a spoiled Corinthian.

b. *Composite arch*: 'the pointed or lancet arch' (Gwilt).

3. *Math.* **Composite number**: a number which is the product of two or more factors, greater than unity. [*L. numerus compositus* (Isidore III. v. 7).] 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1774 HORSLEY *Prime Num.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 327 Two or more numbers, which have any common integral divisor besides unity, are said to be Composite with respect to one another. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 A Composite Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 20.

† b. See quot.: cf. COMPOUND a. 2 b. 1850 in Halliwell's *Brief Acc. S. Morland* (1858) 20 Compositys be alle nombrys that ben compnynd of a dygnt and of an articule, as fourtene.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Consisting of an organic aggregation of individuals, or of distinct parts.

a. *Bot.* (a) Belonging to the N. O. *Composite*, in which what is popularly called the flower consists really of a close head of many small flowers ('florets') sessile on a common receptacle, and surrounded by a common involucre of bracts; examples are the daisy, dandelion, tansy, marigold, aster, chrysanthemum, dahlia, sunflower. Also *sb.* A plant of this order.

In many Composites the florets of the ray or circumference differ in shape from those of the disc, being developed so as to look like petals; by cultivation, the florets of the disc may assume the same form, as in the daisy, dahlia, and

common marigold; these two states are popularly called *single* and *double*.

1832 PINNOCK *Guide to Knowl.* No. 11 88/2 The whole autumnal season is remarkable for the reign of the Composite, or composite flowers. 1844 BALFOUR *Outlines Bot.* 449 The properties of Composite plants are various. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 120 The head of a composite is made up of a number of... florets. 1882a *Garden* 10 June 405/1 Graceful single flowered Composites have become so popular.

† (b) Compound. *Obs.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Stalk*, If the stalk divaricate, or, instead of sending out branches, it divide into them, it is called a composite stalk.

b. *Zool.* Compound. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 205 The corallum of the Tabulata is mostly, if not always, composite. 1878 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. 554 The arborescent structures of the Composite Zoophytes.

c. *Crystallogr.* Compound. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 220 These strata are not united together like the parts of certain composite crystals.

5. *Logic.* Belonging to the terms collectively, but not to each separately; collective. (Cf. COMPOSITION 4 b.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. (1870) 278 Another ambiguity... is passing from the Composite to the Divisive, or from the Divisive to the Composite, meaning of a proposition.

6. In various technical uses: a. Of ships: Built of both wood and iron; constructed of an iron framework covered with wood.

1878 LADY BRASKEY *Voy. Sunbeam* 1 note, The 'Sunbeam'... may be technically defined as a screw composite three-masted topsail-yard Schooner. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 She is a composite vessel—that is, constructed of iron frames with a wood bottom, protected by copper sheathing.

b. *Composite carriage*: a railway-carriage with compartments of different classes. So a *composite*. 1868 *Daily News* 24 Aug., A composite (first and second class) carriage. 1883 — 3 Jan. 2/4 Captain Price and Dr. Davies scrambled out of the capsized composite. 1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 10/2 He was in the bogie composite carriage.

c. *Composite candle*: one made of a mixture of stearic acid and the stearin of coco-nut oil.

1845 *Mech. Mag.* 60 A very cheap composite candle. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 334 There isn't a candle allowed... wax, dip, moulded, or composite. 1865 *Look Before You Leap* i. 176 A pair of hastily lit composites.

d. *Composite photograph or portrait*: a single photographic portrait, produced by combining those of two or more persons. Also a *composite*.

7. *Composite sailing in Naut.*: a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.

c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 56 Another variety of the system is *Composite Great Circle Sailing*. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Sept., Connected with these tables was a sailing which Mr. Towson had designated 'composite sailing', by which he had enabled the mariner to take the nearest practical route when great circle sailing is not available.

B. *sb.* (See also prec. senses 3 b, 4 a, 6.)

† 1. A component part. *Obs.* *rare* -<sup>1</sup>. 1657 R. LAGOM *Barbadoes* 12 If time and tune be the Composits of Musick.

2. A composite thing; anything made up of different parts or elements, a compound.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripat. Inst.* 204 The Composite or compound must needs be, in some measure, dense. 1721 BAILEY, *Composites*, (in *Pharmacy*) Medicines made up of many simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, etc. 1790 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. v. Wks. 241 Each man's understanding... is a composite of natural capacity and of super-induced habit. 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* I. Pref. 15 Beauty in every composite consists in the apt connexion of its parts with each other. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 151 That wonderful composite called English.

3. *Gram.* A compound word or term. *rare*.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Composite*, a Term in Grammar; as A Composite, or Compounded Word. 1807 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 397 These [adjectives] are Composites; they have been formed by the combination of two words.

**Compositely** (kɔmpəʊzɪtli), *adv.* [f. COMPOSITE + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a composite manner.

1854 DE QUINCEY in *Page Life* (1877) II. xviii. 86 Not simply but compositely. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* (1870) 278 Two and three (taken compositely) are five.

**Compositeness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Composite state or quality.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 195 Apparent compositeness of attestation may really be due to mixture, and therefore delusive.

**Composition** (kɔmpəʊzɪʃən). Also 4-5-*icoun*. [a. *F. composition*, ad. *L. composition-em*, n. of action f. *compōnere*; see COMPOSE and COMPOSE.]

I. As an action. \* *generally*.

1. The action of putting together or combining; the fact of being put together or combined; combination (of things as parts or elements of a whole).

c 1306 CHAUCEUR *Sgr.'s T.* 221 By composicions Of Anglia. 1612 BACON *Ess., Vain-Gl.* (Arb.) 464 Such composition of glorious natures doth put life into busines. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 14 Wee must consider... when the composition of things together in the understanding, doth depend upon the meer operation of the mind. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 226 The Composition of Atomes in Bodies is like that of Letters, in Words. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 31. 114 The instances of abridgement and composition of quotations.

2. The forming (of anything) by combination of various elements, parts, or ingredients; formation, constitution, construction, making up.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 One of the marvellous thynges that god vseth in the composition of man. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 10 Every body... which is capable of composition and resolution. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 165 The Ingredients... employ'd in the Composition of the Prepar'd Water. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi. In the composition of a pudding, it was her judgement that she mixed the ingredients. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* III. (1871) 112 The substitution of the troy pound... for the composition of the bushel and gallon.

† 3. The putting (of things) into proper position, order, or relation to other things; orderly arrangement; ordering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 BACON *Relig. Medit., Earthly Hope* (Arb.) 113 A state of minde which... is settled... out of a good government and composition of the affections. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 21 In the gesture and composition of the body. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, By what kind of Practices the Voice is best govern'd towards the Composition and Improvement of the Spirit. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxii. (1872) 453 Reverence and composition of body and outward demeanour.

*\*\* specifically.*

4. = SYNTHESIS. † a. *Philos.* 'Synthetic' reasoning or demonstration; reasoning from the universal to the particular. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Composition passeth from the cause to the effect. *Ibid.*, A demonstration *a priori*, or composition is, when in reasoning, from the principles and first groundes, we passe... till after many reasons made, we come at the length to conclude that, which we first chiefly extend. And this kinde of demonstration vseth Euclide... for the most part. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. Concl., As in Mathematics, so in Natural Philosophy, the investigation... by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of composition. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Composition... is a method of reasoning wherein we proceed from some general self-evident truth to other particular and singular ones.

b. *Logic.* Fallacy of composition: see *quots.*

1794 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 7 The sophism of composition is when we infer any thing concerning ideas in a compounded sense, which is only true in a divided sense... If any one should argue thus, Two and three are even and odd; five are two and three; therefore five are even and odd. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. (1870) 278 The sophism of Composition... An instance... is what may be called the Spendthrift's Fallacy: All of these contemplated expenditures (taken separately) are of trifling amount; Therefore all of them may be incurred (together) without ruining me.

5. Combination of arithmetical factors, ratios, forces, or elements, so as to produce a compound resultant: † a. *Math.* The multiplication of factors to produce a 'compound' or composite number. *Obs.* b. The multiplication or compounding of ratios; see COMPOUND v. 2, a. 2. † c. In a proportion, the substitution of the sum of the first and second terms for the first (or second), and of the sum of the third and fourth for the third (or fourth). *Obs.*; now expressed by *compounded*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bj. Here must you vnderstande by composition, the multiplicacion of the partes of numbers together. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xxx.  $\frac{BC}{AB} < \frac{EF}{DE}$  and therefore by composition  $\frac{AC}{AB} < \frac{DF}{DE}$ . 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A:B::C:D then by composition of Reason it will be as A+B:B::C+D:D. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325. 1875 TODDUNTER *Algebra* xxvi. 224.

d. *Dynamics.* Composition of forces: see *quots.* So c. of velocities, etc.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 137 Composition of Forces, is the uniting of two or more forces into one, which shall have the same effect; or the finding of one force that shall be equal to several others taken together, in any different directions. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* v. 52 In the examples of the composition of forces, here given, the effects of the forces are the production of pressures, or to speak more correctly... the 'composition of pressures'. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 73 The law which determines the composition of mechanic forces.

† e. *Chem.* Chemical combination. Attraction of composition: a name for chemical affinity. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 5 The following ten laws... comprehend all the phenomena of the attraction of composition. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 304 The species of attraction called chemical attraction, is also (called)... the attraction of composition, or chemical affinity.

6. *Gram.* a. The combination, according to certain rules or principles, of two (or more) words to form one compound word.

1530 PALSGR. 9 When soever... this worde *ex commeth* in the composition of any worde in the frenche tong. 1580 GOLDING *Pref. Verses Barcl's A. V. A.*, To giue iust rules of Derivation, And Composition. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 263 *Sedmo*, which is one member in the Composition of it, relates to the Phenissæ. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 979 New words may be formed... by the junction of two or more separately intelligible words into one. This is called composition. The distinctive features of two words being compounded are the loss of their separate accents, and the possession of but one set of inflexions.

b. The due arrangement of words into sentences, and of sentences into periods; the art of constructing sentences and of writing prose or verse.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus. Prol.*, And lackide compassioun of wordis [Vulg. *deficere in verborum compositione*]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 88 b. Composition... is an apte ioynyn together of wordes in suche order, that neither the eare

shal espie any jerre, nor yet any man shalbe dyled with overlong drawing out of a sentence. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* (Globe) 38 The last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 36 Composition, properly so called, is the culmination of the exercises of speaking and reading, translation and re-translation. *Mod.* All candidates must pass in Latin prose composition. Greek Verse composition is no longer obligatory.

7. The composing of anything for oral delivery, or to be read; the practice or art of literary production.

1577 HARRISON *England Pref.*, My rash and retchlesse behauour vsed in the composition of this volume. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 § 7 Dryden, whose warmth of fancy, and haste of composition, very frequently hurried him into inaccuracies. 1794 ST. LEE *Vic. Nat.* II. The composition of such a series of history. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 75 Books of recent composition. 1829 SCOTT *War. Gen. Pref.*, I did not abandon the idea of fictitious composition in prose.

8. The action or art of disposing or arranging in due order the parts of a work of art, esp. of a drawing or painting, so as to form a harmonious whole.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting Pref.*, In the composition of a picture the painter is to take care that nothing enter into it which is not proper... to the subject. 1796 LEXON tr. *Albert's Arch.* III. 14 b. Composition is that Rule or Method in painting, whereby the several Parts in a Picture are joyned together in order to form a Whole. 1848 SIR W. STIRLING *Ann. Artists Spain* I. 1-6 Their colouring is Flemish, but in drawing and composition they display a knowledge of the Italian models. 1859 GILLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 68 A successful attempt at composition, or the regular disposal of the subject in the space allotted. 1876 HUMPHREY *Cont. Coll. Man.* xxvi. 399 Certain coins of Trajan exhibit the same style of composition as the decussis.

9. The action or art of composing music.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 You lacke nothing of perfect musicians, but only vse to make you prompt and quicke in your compositions. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 58 To invent within the rules of legitimate composition. 1828 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxii. Though devoted to secular music, (he) brought to the performance and composition of it so much taste and correct feeling, that, etc.

10. *Printing.* The setting up of type; the composition of pages of matter for printing.

1832 BARRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. ed. 3. 2-6 The printer usually charges for composition by the sheet.

† 11. The composing or settling of differences, etc. *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Eng. Epim.* II. § 19 Quiet composition of seditious tumults.

12. The settling of a debt, liability, or claim, by some mutual arrangement; compounding. *Composition of felony*: see COMPOUND v. 9. Cf. 22-25.

1557 Order *Hospitals* Fvjb. All debts owing to the Howse by composition. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1686 4 That the said Debts may be satisfied without Composition or Abatement. 1707 *Reflect. upon Ridicule* 267 To come to Composition, and lose one half of the Debt to save the rest. a 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1826) II. 171 If he could not get in all that was due from the debtor, he got by composition, barter, or other means, as much as he could. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref. Wks.* III. 300 All sorts of accounts should be closed some time or other—by payment; by composition; or by oblivion. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 397 The composition for a life of wickedness by a gift to a priest. 1865 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 248 A happy contrivance for the composition of felonies.

13. The manner in which a thing is composed, compounded, or made up; condition or state as resulting from, or constituted by, combination; constitution, make, with reference to ingredients.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxx.* 32 Beside (1611 after) the composition of it 32 shulen not make another. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xlvii. vii. (1495) 555 In composition of sylster is quycke sylster and whyte brymstone. 1715 DEMAGULIER *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 § 11 The composition of this pudding she has however promised Clarinda, that... she shall be told. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 69 Having thus clearly established the composition of white light. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 27 The elements of heroism and romance enter largely into the composition of the narrative. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 88/1 Confusion... between the composition of brass and bronze.

† b. Structure, consistency. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 358 Matters of hard compositions, as quarreys and stones. 1664 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 22 The rocks are of a composition like Mill stones.

† 14. Position in relation to other parts; disposition, arrangement, posture. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. B.) 30 *pe brawne* is made... as a bowe *pat ys y-bent*; & for *pat kynde wolde kepe bys composition*, he clothed *pe brawne wip a pannycle*. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 148 *Hir berynge* and *composicione* of chere. 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 70 The Thumbe erect, the other Fingers gently bent in, is a convenient composition of the Hand for an exordium.

15. The state or quality of being composite.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* II. Tj. The dysposicions that make composicions in woundes be sondry. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. iii. 2 Pointes, for their simplicitie and lacke of composition, are... only the termes and endes of quantitie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nym.* iv. 16 The incense of composition. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 9 None of the distinct Ideas we have of either is without all manner of Composition. 1872 H. SPENCER

*Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. ii. 6 Even in Compound Quantitative Reasoning there are degrees of composition.

16. Of persons: † a. Constitution of body. *Obs.* 1599 LYLE *Euphuia* (Arb.) 143 A good composition of the body layeth a good foundation of olde age. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 1673 266 *Mala constitutio*, that is to say, an evill state or composition.

b. Mental constitution, or constitution of mind and body combined; the combination of personal qualities that make any one what he is. (Now usually regarded as *transf.* from 13.)

1593 SHAKS. *R. & H.* II. i. 73 Oh how that name befits my composition: Old Gaunt indeed, and gaunt in being old. 1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Simulation* (Arb.) 510 The best Composition, and Temperance is, to have Openesse in Fame and Opinion; Secrecy in Habit. 1607-8 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 148 Some higher worlds, furnished with inhabitants of a better composition. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens*, A sort of instinct or secret composition of their nature. 1823 LAMB *Ella Ser.* I. xvii. *Mod. Gallantry*, Whatever there is of the man of business in my composition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2. I. 241 Persons... who have a touch of madness in their composition.

17. Artistic manner, style.

a. The mode or style in which words and sentences are put together.

1532 W. THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded. In whose [Chaucer's] works is... such perfection in metre, the composition so adapted. 1597 F. THYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) *Introd.* 99 The tedious length and the disordered composition. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lat. Lit.* xx. (1627) 241 To come to the stile and composition. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. xiii. 144 No superior was this speech in composition. 1873 MORLEY *Romances* II. 238 The author... might have been expected to look beyond composition.

b. The arrangement of the parts of a literary work. *rare.* (Cf. sense 8.)

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. § 26 The ordonnance or composition of the *Paradise Lost* is admirable... Every part succeeds in an order noble, clear, and natural.

c. The due arrangement of the parts of a picture or other work of art (or of a natural scene).

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 18 Composition, design, and colouring... are the essence of Painting. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Tr. W.* xvi. They were drawn with seven oranges—a thing quite out of taste, no variety, no composition in the world. a 1849 POK *Lamb. Gard. Wks.* 1864 IV. 341 What is technically termed the composition of a natural landscape. 1898 HAWTHORNE *Tr. & It. Jour.* I. 187 As regards the composition of the picture, I am not convinced of the propriety of its being in two so distinctly separate parts. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. 159 Composition may be best defined as the help of everything in the picture by everything else.

d. *Music.*

1666-7 PERSY *Diary* 12 Feb., He... played... most admirably, and the composition most excellent. a 1709 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. Defin. p. xviii, To Excellence of Style and Composition.

† 18. Consistency, congruity. *Obs. rare.* Cf. 22. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 1 There's no composition in this News, That gives them Credite.

III. The product.

19. *quasi-concr.* A condition consisting in the combination or union (material, practical, or ideal) of several things; a combination, aggregate, mixture.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Annot.* (1556) 3 Orontius defineth the worlde to be the perfect and entire composition of all thinges. a 1680 T. HOOKES in Spurgeon *Treas. Div. Ps.* xxx. 5 All honey would harm us, all wormwood would undo us; a composition of both is the best way. 1744 BECKLEY *Siris* § 58 Common soaps are compositions of fixial salt and oil. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 360 Every soil is a composition of different earths. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1779 It is difficult to represent this sound by any composition of our letters. 1821 CRICK *Lat. Drawing* iv. 233 A composition of ultra-marine and vermilion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2. III. 35 Narrative is of three kinds, the simple, imitative, and a composition of the two.

b. used of persons. (Cf. 16 b.)

1790 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 133 Queen Elizabeth, as singular a composition as her father. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.*, Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 He seemed, by the variety... of his powers, to be a composition of several persons.

20. *concr.* A substance or preparation formed by combination or mixture of various ingredients.

Applied in various trades to particular mixed substances used in the operations of the trade; e.g. stucco, plaster or cement made to serve the purposes of marble or stone; mixed metal made for a particular purpose; the mixture of which candles are made; the composite material of which printers' inking-rollers are made, etc. In these technical uses, frequently shortened to *COMPO*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 229 Mingle togyther... a blacke masse or composition... lyke vnto very blacke pytche. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 130 b. We put it [squilla]... into drinckes or spicie compositions. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 272 Medicinable compositions. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 That diaphanous Composition, Glass. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 164 An Ingredient of the Composition, with which the Egyptians embalm'd the Bodies. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 187 The solution of tin called by dyers Composition. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 69 Some compositions... which diffused noisome odours.

† b. A structure. *Obs.*

1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 94 The much greater tonnage of the stone... than was necessary in the compositions of my predecessors.



## 21. An intellectual production.

† a. A sentence formed by due arrangement of words. *Obs. rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 180 Marking carefully both parts of the Composition or Sentence, both antecedent and consequent.

b. A train of ideas put into words; a literary production. In school and college language, one written as an exercise in the putting of ideas into prose or verse.

1601 R. CHESTER *Loves Martyr*. To these are added some new compositions. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 95 Some compositions of his own penning. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 159 Considerable benefit... to be derived from devotional compositions. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. 1. 27 Aldhelm's Latin compositions... were deemed extraordinary performances. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 Compositions of a similar nature to the tales of a Thousand and One Nights. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47, I deny that I make verses or address compositions to him.

c. A work of art (*esp.* a drawing or painting), consisting of several elements artistically combined. 1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. Wks. 1798 I. 177 The capricious compositions of Tintoret. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 49 A study in colour of every separate thing that was to form part of the composition.

d. *transf.* to natural scenery.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 12 Compositions in nature and art. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* v. 61 The presence of clouds breaks up the symmetry of these natural chromatic compositions.

e. A musical production, a piece of music.

1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb. The whole composition is most excellent. a 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 282 One of Handel's compositions. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. Herr Klesmer played a composition of his own, a Fantasia.

22. A mutual agreement or arrangement between two parties, a contract. *arch. or Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Profr.* 848 And telle he moste his tale as was reson, By forward and by composition. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxv. 92 Laomedon made a composition with phobus and neptunus... by the whiche he promysed theym... a tounne full of golde. 1599 PARISIUS II. (1661) 261 As he was making Composition with Parismenos for their Transportation. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 13 My curse on... all my posterity, if ever they come to any composition with the Lord Strutt. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Aschmole* 403 In the reign of Edward the Second... a composition was made between Sir John de Mowbray, and the Abbot of Selby.

23. An agreement for the settlement of political differences; a treaty, etc. *arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 57 Pope Gregorye... sent to be kynges of Engeland and of Scotland... pat he compositionu schulde be stedfastliche i-holde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 497 That the realmes of England and of Fraunce... were of late... joynted together in an eternall league and composition. 1649 *Answe. Petit. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* (1690) 16 By... several charters confirmed by Act of Parliament and special compositions with the city. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 290 To send a mission of mediation to Spain, for the purpose of... bringing about some honourable composition.

b. A mutual agreement for cessation of hostilities, a truce; an agreement for submission or surrender on particular terms; capitulation; terms of surrender.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cviii. 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in composition, that ye make vs no warr, nor we to you, the space of a moneth. 1677 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 44 Reyne Berk having held out three moneths against the attempts of the besiegers... yielded upon composition. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2075/3 General Schultz has taken Caschaw by Composition. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xl. (1806) III. 368 Henry... entered into a composition with them; and... granted them peace on the most advantageous conditions.

24. An agreement or arrangement involving surrender or sacrifice of some kind on one side or on both; a compromise.

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 7 Content to deliver up the bookes of God by composition to the end their own lives might be spared. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 16 The French speech... was faine at last to come to a composition with the English tongue. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xii. 77 It will probably end in a composition, never to have either. 1856 Q. Rev. XXXIII. 296 This singular composition between taste and principle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 With the Elector of Saxony a composition was made. Instead of the four hundred thousand rixdollars which he had demanded, he consented to accept one hundred thousand and the Garter.

25. An agreement for the payment (or the payment by agreement) of a sum of money, in lieu of the discharge of some other obligation, or in a different way from that required by the original contract; a compounding; *spec.* an agreement by which a creditor accepts a certain proportion of a debt, in satisfaction, from an insolvent debtor.

The fines paid by Royalists under the Commonwealth were called *Compositions of Delinquents*.

1570 Act 13 Eliz. c. 18 Comynalties and cityzens shall have the said Ground... for such Composition as they shall make with the Lorde, Owners and Occupiers. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 344 Towards the composition which they shall make with their creditors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. (1821) 22 Such Summes of money, as shall grow or come, by reason of any such compositions or Fines. 1646 in *Whitelock's Mem.* Oct. 12 (1732) 224 Order touching Compositions of Delinquents. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Sept. There is no such thing likely to be as a composition with my Lady Castlemaine [8 Sept., Lady Castlemaine is compounding for a pension]. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. (1806) IV. 92 Compositions were openly made with

recusants, and the popish religion became a regular part of the revenue. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 345 The Irish admitted the composition or fine for murder. *Mod.* He is not a bankrupt; he was insolvent, but succeeded in making a composition with his creditors.

b. A sum of money paid in settlement of, or by way of compounding for, some claim or liability; e.g. the proportion of a debt paid, according to agreement, by an insolvent debtor.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 578 Then is the partie to redeeme his libertie with some portion of money... which composition is properly called his Fine or his Raunsome. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* IV. 84 [He] made them pay at once an hundred and eighteen thousand pounds as a composition for their Estates. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. 506 note, Fixing by law the fine or composition to be paid for each different crime. 1864 *Reader* 11 June 749 Members, paying £1 annually, with an entrance fee of £1, or a life composition of £10. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 An offer was submitted of a composition of 5s. 6d. in the pound.

26. *attrib. and Comb. as* (in sense 20) *composition-candle*, -*nail*, -*tube*, -*wall*; (in sense 25) *composition-fish* (see *quot.*), -*money*, -*rent*; *composition-action* (see *composition-pedal*); *composition-cloth*, a waterproof material made from long flax, used for trunk-covers, etc.; *composition-deed*, a deed effecting a composition (see 25) between a debtor and creditors; *composition-face* (*Crystallogr.*) = *c-plane*; *composition-metal*, a kind of brass composed of copper, zinc, etc., used for the sheathing of ships; *composition-pedal*, a pedal in an organ which acts on a number of stops at once, a combination-pedal; *composition-plane* (*Crystallogr.*), the common plane or base between the two parts of a twin crystal.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 116 In large two-manual instruments it is... necessary to have well arranged \*composition actions. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/2 Fats... employed in the manufacture of \*composition-candles. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 241 His Majesty's serjeant-cater hath yearly gratis, out of every ship and bark, one hundred of the choicest and fairest lings... and they call them \*composition-fish. 1596 SPENSER *State Irrel.* 91 Counting their \*composition-money therewithall. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* \*Composition-nails, those which are made of mixed metal, largely used for nailing on copper sheathing, are erroneously called copper nails. 1880 HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 383 A 'double-action' \*composition pedal will not only draw out a given number of stops... suppose the first four—but will draw in all but the same four. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. (1821) 257 The great charge... for her Majesty out of every Plough land within the Province, called the \*composition rent. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 1/1 The Estate is discharged of Tithes in kind, and subject only to a moderate composition Rent in lieu thereof. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annuaire* 78 Some... of the pipe usually employed, or of that more pliable \*composition tube, employed by the makers of beer engines. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 242 He rammed the victims of his malignant and drunken caprices... into his \*composition-walls: for he too was an architect.

**Compositiōnal**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to composition.

1815 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 222 To use verbal alterations, and compositional modification.

† **Compositiōn**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *compositiōn* + -US: see -ITIOUS.] Of a composed or made-up sort.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 527 These may be added when use calls, and no other composition Oxytel kept.

**Compositiō** (*kəmposi'tiō*), *a.* [ad. L. *compositiō* + -US, f. *composit*: see COMPOSITE and -IVE.]

† 1. Of composite nature or character; in *Archit.*

= COMPOSITE a. 2. *Obs.*

1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 102 Either a theefe simply, or a theefe composite, as a robber by the high way, or a burglarer. 1667 TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 9 The Temple of Janus of the Composite Order... being a composition of all the five Orders.

2. Involving or using composition or combination; synthetic.

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 291 By a composite method theoretically to infer consequences. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* v. 88 Those Ideas... are... [not] products of the mere composite Energy of Thought. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Latent Th.* 28 A picture or statue would be called by some a synthetic, or composite, sign.

Hence **Compositiō** *adv.*, synthetically.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 18 Compositionally, as it respects all times and all occasions.

**Compositōr** (*kəmposi'tōr*). Also 4 -ur, 6 -our, 7 -er (-poster). [a. AF. *compositour* = F. *composit* + -ur, ad. L. *compositōr* -em, agent-n. from *componere*, *composit*: see COMPOSE, COMPOSE.]

† 1. One who composes or settles a dispute, etc.; an umpire, arbiter, peace-maker. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 88 Thai trowyt that he, as gud nychtbur, And as freyndsome compositur, Wald hawe luygt in lawte. 1597 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 272 Pe Bishop of Galloway, one of the Compositours at be said Airis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 4 Thir princes war compositours of pece.

† 2. One who composes or compiles a literary work. *Obs. rare.*

c 1534 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* (1852) 895 Many... have composed... rules... before that they have ben conynge... The sayd compositours... ben by nature checked, reproved and corrected.

3. **Printing.** One whose business is to set up type to print from; a type-setter.

1569 *Prof. Vers. J. Hart's Orthogr.* The compositor to the reader. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 337 If the Compositor faile in the setting of his letters, the Printer that putteth ynke vpon the fourmes, doeth not correct the fautes of the Compositor. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. III. (1660) 142 The world's a Printing House... Each Soul is a Composter, of whose faults The Levires are Correctors: Heav'n revises; Death is the common Press. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 127 By the laws of printing, indeed, a compositor should abide by his copy. 1876 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 156 Fifty compositors were... setting up a book.

**Compositōrial** (*kəmposi'tōriāl*), *a. rare.* [f. L. type \**compositōri* -us, f. *compositōr*, taken in sense 'composer' + -AL.] Of or pertaining to composers or compositors.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 471 His [Handel's] compositorial supremacy. 1823 *Ibid.* IX. 202/1 Rossini... seems to be the idol of the rising compositorial generation in Italy. 1844 TUPPER *Twins Postscr.* 222 These compositorial difficulties are among the minor tribulations of... authorship.

**Compositōus** (*kəmposi'tōs*), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Bot. L. *Composit* -e + -OUS.] = COMPOSITE a. 4 a. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spéc.* v. (1878) 116. 1878 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 224 A daisy is a compositous plant.

**Compositress** (*kəmposi'trēs*). A female compositor (in a printing office).

1824 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July, The mother... stated that her daughter was a compositress.

|| **Compositum**. *Obs.* [L. *compositum*, neut. pa. pple. of *componere*; cf. COMPOST.] A compound, composition.

1654 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 A saline principle, giving consistency to the compositum. 1677 PENN *Trav.* 172 Iohann Soprony Corack, an odd Compositum of a Man. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 35 The first Fruits of all the Compositums, as well as of the Simple and Natural Things. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 73 The soul and body... make up one compositum. 1728 CLARKE *Defence Arg.* (ed. 3) 9 To reside in any Compositum or System of Matter.

† **Compositiōusly**, *adv. Obs.* [Incorrect form for \**compositiōusly*.] With good composition. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i. 1, ('An old Antike' says) I will have my picture drawn most compositiōusly.

† **Compositiō**. *Obs.* [f. L. type \**compositiō* -ura, f. *composit*: see above and -URE.]

1. Make, mode of constitution; = COMPOSITION 13, 14.

1625 JACKSON *Orig. Unbelicfe* xii. 93 The fabricke or compositiō of the vnderstanding. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 50 In the ordinaries of this kind, there are diverse Compositiōes. a 1728 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 821 If we consider his [man's] Make, and lovely Compositiō.

2. *concr.* A collection, mass.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 374 Not being able to contain such a Compositiō of Combustible matter.

|| **Compos mentis** (*kəmpos'mentis*), *adj. phr.* [L. f. *com* + *pos* powerful, master.] Having control of one's mind, in one's right mind. Also simply *compos*: more frequent in *non compos*. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 55, I was scarce *Compos mentis*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. June, The Templar affirmed that the poor fellow was *non compos*. 1842 ORDERSON *Crool.* xix. 232 He was... *compos mentis*. 1890 LEVER *D. Dunn* 48 'Ye see I wasn't *compos* when I did it.'

**Compos**, var. of COMPASS sb.<sup>2</sup>

† **Compossessioner**. *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + POSSESSIONER] = next.

1677 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 343 He ingests in other partners and compossessioners, he cares not whome.

† **Compossession**. *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *compossession* (Cotgr.), a. L. *compossession* (Tertull.), f. *com* + *possession*, POSSESSION.] A joint possessor.

1611 COTGR., *Compossession*, a compossession; a ioynt possessor; one that... hath part in a thing with another.

**Compossibility** (*kəmposi'biliti*), *rare.* [f. L. type \**compossibilitat* -em: see next and -ITY.] Co-existent possibility; compatibility.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. Wks. III. 462 The mutual compossibility of actual particular cogitations with virtual continuance of some main purpose. a 1668 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 32 The Compossibility of Contradictions destroys all knowledge. c 1850 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 282 App., The differences in Compossibility of the two schemes of Indefinite and Definite particularity.

**Compossible** (*kəmposi'bīl*), *a.* [OF. *compossible* (Oresme) ad. med. L. *compossibilis*, f. *com* + *possibilis*, POSSIBLE.] Possible along with or in coexistence with something else.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* VI. Wks. (1742) 327 They should make the Faith, wherewith they believe, an intelligible, compossible, consistent Thing, and not define it by Repugnances. a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) III. 78 What portion of Freedom of Will is, or can be compossible with Absolute Servitude. 1827 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.* etc. xxxiii. II. 150 Would to God I could have made the one compossible with the other and done both. c 1850 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 283 App., [This] propositional form is compossible with every other form in universals.

b. as *sb.* with *pl.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Compossibles*, such things as are... capable of subsisting together. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

**Compost** (*kəmpos't*), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also (sense 3) 6 **compost**. [a. OF. *compost*, *cumposit* - L. *compositum* (later *compostum*) neuter of pa. pple.: see COMPOST pa. pple.]

## 1. A composition, combination, compound.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xl. viii. Wks. X. 134 To know what malice is... what villainy or treachery is, for Satan is but a compost of these. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass* 7 The skillful do... clearly discern in this Front... all the rules of Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian Architecture, and of Composts which are, and yet appear not. 1805 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 236 This is no compost, collectorium or inventory of single duties. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 159 Some new composts are brought forward and delivered to a discerning public.

## b. A literary composition, compendium.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 359 A sort of jack-daw compiler who has inflated his compost to a forty shilling volume.

## † 2. Cookery. = COMPOTE. Obs. a. A stew of various ingredients.

c 1450 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 For to make a compost [with chickens, herbs, spices, etc.].

## b. spec. A preparation of fruit or spice preserved in wine, sugar, vinegar, or the like.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 59 *Le ij cours*, Compost, Brode canelle, Potage. c 1450 *Ibid.* 87 *Peris in compost*, take pere Wardones... pare hem, and seth hem... and cast hem to the Syrrype... and then pare clene rasings of ginger... and caste hem to the peres in composte. 1513 *Bk. Kerynys* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke your composte be fayre and clene. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 159 White oliues... before they be put vp in their compost or pickle.

## 3. A mixture of various ingredients for fertilizing or enriching land, a prepared manure or mould.

Also † *compost*, COMPASS, sb. 2.

1298 *Charter St. Albans Abbey* in M. Paris (Rolls) V. 668 Cum composto... ad predictum manerium meliorandum. 1507 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 54 That ground will serve well, and without compost for barleie. 1509 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 The good gardiner seasons his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost: as mucke or marle, clay or sande... bloud, or lees of oyle or wine. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 151 Do not spred the Compost oyle the Weedes, To make them ranke. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 597. 1603 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., Compost, is rich made Mold, compounded with choise Mold, rotten Dung, and other enriching ingredients. 1704 COWPER *Task* III. 637 Turn the clod, and wheel the compost home. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 70 The neighbouring farmers made them [herrings] up into composts, and manured their ground with them. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 30 The soil for hyacinths is a compost... consisting of light loam, leaf-mould, river-sand, and well-rotted dung.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 148 Martyrs ashes are the best compost to manure the church. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Mind, which grows, not... by having its roots littered with etymological compost. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 24/2 note, Stories like those... in Sanders grow like mushrooms in the compost of hatred.

## 4. attrib. Compost-heap (sense 3).

1760 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. I. 249 A new accession to the loaded compost heap of corrupt influence. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 43 We'll have a compost heap of our own this autumn.

† *Compost*, sb. 2. Obs. [a. OF. *compost*, corrupt form of *compt* (nom. *compt*, *compos* :— late L. *comput-us* calculation, f. *computā-re* to compute, reckon up. The OF. *compost* (= COMPOST sb. 1) was reduced in pronunciation and sometimes in spelling to *compt*, by association with which this word was also spelt *compost*, and latinized as *compositum*, as if a 'collection' of some kind.] = COMPUTUS; esp. a calendar or computation of astronomical and ecclesiastical data.

1335 Berthelet's ed. of Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii, has *compost*, for *compt* of 1398: see COMPOT. 1560 *title*, A Compound manuell, or Compost of the hand, whereby you may easilie finde out by the arte of the hand, all things pertaining to the vse of common Almanacks... Printed by Tho. Marsh. 8vo. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xiv, The compost, for knowing the age of the Moon, the seasons of the year, and tides of the sea. 1656 *Sheph. Kalender* i, This present book is named the Compost, for it comprehendeth fully all the compost and more, for the days, hours, and moments, and the new moons, and the eclipse of the Sun and Moon. 1844 S. R. MITTLAND *Dark Ages* 21.

† *Composit*, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs. [a. OF. *composit* (= It. *composito*) :— L. *composit-us*, *composit-us*: see COMPOSITE.] Composed, compounded; composite, compound.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The compost membres... be they that maye be deuyded in other kyndes. 1566 PHAER *Encid.* VIII. Y, Wynes they skinke with cakes compost. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 534 A sad *γλυσκρουν*, compost of more bitter than sweet.

**Compost** (kɒmpɒst), v. Also 6 *compest*, -*pesse*. [a. OF. *composter* to manure, to dung, f. *compost* sb. In med.L. *compostāre*. Cf. COMPASS v. 2 and COMPESTER.]

## 1. To treat with compost, to manure or dung.

1308 *Charter Priory of Neuenham* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 243 Dictas terras excolendas et compostandas sive per carectam sive per ovile. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Compostyn or dungyn, *stercora*. 1552 HULOET *Dungen*, compesse, or mucke, *stercora*. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 69 The inhabitants doo compost their soile. 1641 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 Fields... drencht with blood, and composted with carcasses.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx. (1647) 285 The plowman... will be soon out of heart, if not maintained and (as I may say) composted with hopes to receive benefit by his labours.

## 2. To make into compost.

1809 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 6 Our farmers... use considerable quantities, composted with earth, for their different

crops. 1864 *Reader* No. 101. 711, 2 The rotten leaves are composted by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Hence **Composting** vbl. sb., manuring.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, By which dongyng and compostyng the felde gladdeth. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 216. 1597 HARRISON *Deur. Brit.* I. xviii. in *Holinshead*, It shall not need of anie further composting.

**Composter**: see COMPOSITOR.

† **Composture** (kɒmpɒstʃə). Obs. or dial. [a. F. *composture*, ad. L. *compos[i]tura*, f. *composit-* ppl. stem of *componere*: see COMPOSITION. Cf. *posture*, *imposture* = *imposition*. Med.L. *compositura*, and OF. *composture* were chiefly in sense 2.]

1. Composition, composture (of action or state). 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. Aiii, I call you not my Patron. Truth in my References, Likelyhood in my Conjectures, and the whole Composture shall be in stead of One. *Ibid.* I. vii. 150 Arch Crowns... as truly Imperial as the Emperors, but differing in composture. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 6 The first apparent Fould or Composture of the Leaves. 1808 ELWORTHY in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

## b. conc. A composition.

## 2. Compost, manure.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 444 The Earth's a Theefe, That feeds and breeds by a composture stole From gen'ral excrement.

† **Composture**, v. Obs. [f. prec.] To manure. a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 80 He shall have... the dung of the cattle, to mucke or composture his land.

† **Composuist**. Obs. rare-°. [erroneously f. COMPONE, after *causist*, etc.] A composer. 1816 in PICKERING, whence in some later Dicts.

**Composure** (kəmˈpəʊzə). [This word, with *disposure*, *exposure*, appeared about 1600; appar. of English formation, from *compos*, *dispos*, *expos*, by form-association with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. *-sura*: see -*ure*.] Formerly used in nearly all the senses of COMPOSITION: now only as in sense 10.

## I. As an action: composition, compounding.

† 1. The action or process of composing, constructing, arranging, forming; composition. Obs.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xlii, His orbicular Targe... Which Vulcan by deigne Composure made. 1657 TOLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 3 He hath free power in the composture of his Physick. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 172 145 The Composure of a Sallet. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 193 Matter whereof those Bodies consist... received... for the Composure of others.

† 2. Intellectual production; literary, musical, or artistic composition.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv, Demosthenes... In the composture of all his exquisite, and mellifluous orations. 1604 BOLTON *Vero* 201 Hee... addicted himselfe to the composture of verses. 1604 W. HOLDER *Harmony* Introd. The Masters of Harmonick Composure, and the skilful Artists in Performance. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* III. 381 One of the ministers... had a remarkable talent for very quick and sudden compostures.

## † 3. Compounding, mixing, combination. Obs.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 292 The present English Tongue... made up of the Mixture and Composure of the Ancient-Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and Occasional Terms of all other Languages.

† 4. A composing or adjusting. esp. of differences or disputes; agreement, settlement. Obs.

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 309 A good Issue... expected by the amicable way of Treaty and Composure. 1645 PAGITT *Heracleus* (1661) 299, 140 Members of the House of Commons, known... to have voted for a Composure with the King. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 392 Matters are not yet ripe for composure. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 192 The composure of those Troubles, by the appearance of an Angel.

## † 5. A composition (with creditors). Obs.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1408/4 The Proposals lately made by him for a Composure with his Creditors.

## II. As a resulting state or condition.

† 6. Composition, constitution, or construction, esp. as to its mode. a. generally. Obs.

1611 WOODALL *Surge. Mate* Wks. (1653) Ep. Salut. 2 The composure and order of the first methodical Surgeons Chest. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., As to the form and composure of matter. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 115 The whole composure of this altar and tabernacle being the height of wit and riches... you [cannot] admire sufficiently. c 1700 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. ii. (1738) 7 Inequality in the Blood's Composure. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 131 A whole... in whose composure just The acquiescent and recipient side Was Pietro's, and the stirring striving one Violante's.

## † b. of the human frame and its parts. Obs.

1608 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvii, No man had euer power to order Nature in his owne composure. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Of a most neat composure, and tall in his person. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 275 Such is the Composure of the Eye.

## † c. Personal constitution, temperament. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 22 His composure must be rare indeed, Whom these things cannot blemish. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 24 In all his natural and ordinary inclinations and composure, there was something extraordinary. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* I. ii, Of so happy a composure to care a fig for no body. 1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilium* II. 136 She is of a Composure, both of Mind and Person, above any Thing below a Scipio.

† 7. Mode of disposing or arranging; posture, pose. Obs.

1608 EARLE *Microscop.*, *Discont. Man* (Arb.) 27 His composure of himself is a studied carelessness with his armes a crosse, and a neglected hanging of his head. 1656 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyren.* II. The Tomb... was in the form of a Lozenge; readily made out by the composure of the body.

## † 8. Form or style: a. literary; b. musical. Obs.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) A b, The harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. a 1656 MEDE *Wks.* I. xvi. 59 In a Poetical strain and composure. 1661 *Vind. Smetymnus* § 2. 40 Neither for matter nor for composure subject to just exception. 1699 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, A new opera... in recitative music and scenes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* xvi, It is... by a warm composure, that some of the French preachers reign over their assemblies.

† 9. Composed or settled condition of affairs; public quietness or tranquillity. Obs.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 272 There... followed so excellent a composure throughout the whole kingdom, that the like peace and Plenty... was never enjoyed. 1767 GOS. CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 519 IV. 508 Everything is in a profound tranquillity... except in Poland, where I hope... that affairs will soon come to a composure.

10. Composed condition of mind, feelings, or demeanour; tranquillity, calmness, collectedness.

The extant sense.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 272 To whom the Virgin Majestic of Eve, With sweet austere composure thus reply'd. 1705 POPE *Obit.* XIX. 448 With cool composure feign'd, the Chief replies. 1758 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 193 ¶ 10 We sit down with great composure and write a letter to ourselves. 1858 LYTTON *Leila* I. II, An eye and lip of rigid composure. 1874 MORLEY *Vulture* (1886) 34 Greek serenity and composure of spirit.

## III. As a concrete product.

† 11. A composed fabric or structure material or immaterial; a made up whole, a combination, structure, COMPOSITION. Obs.

1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 109 (Qo.) It was a strong composure [*of his counsel*]... a foole could disunite. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Nor will the needle nor the boome... such compostures make of silke and gold. 1619 *Judgment. Synode* Part 54 A patched composure of Stoicisme, Manicheisme, Libertinisme, and Turcisme. 1733 CHRYST *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 5 (1734) 159 Food... fitted for Use, without the artful Compostures of Cookery. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 352 I. 357 Gross compostures of flesh and blood like ourselves.

## † 12. A literary, musical, or artistic composition.

a. 1603 DRAYTON *Other* II. 37 In my choise Compostures The soft and easie Clusures, amorously shall meet. 1791 R. KATH tr. *T. A Kempis' Vall. Lilies* Pref. 1 Two of the genuine Compostures of... Thomas a Kempis. 1792 ORTON *Disc. to Agad* Pref. 4 The compositures of my honoured fathers. b. 1660 WATKINSON *Trins & Arm.* To Redr., The notes of a good composure melodious to musical eares. 1739 *Historia Litt.* IV. 97 Metastasio, known by his Opera's and other Compostures.

c. 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Painting* 8 The Project of a more finished Composure. 1704 J. ELSUM *Art Paint.* 32 The Colours... are all managed in working... which is enough to spoil the whole Composure.

† **Comput**. Obs. Also 5 -*pote*. [a. OF. *comput* ad. late L. *computus*, *computos* calculation: cf. COMPOTUS, COMPUTUS.] Computation, reckoning, esp. of the Calendar.

1307 TREvisa *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 323 *pat zere* *be* abbot Dionisius Eniguis bygan to make his compote at Rome. He was *be* firste. *pat* took hede of *be* defautes of *pat* compot. *Ibid.* VI. 187 *be* compot (1430-30 compote) of Ester [Easter]. 1398 = *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (Tollem. MS.), These houres put to gedir in *be* fourbe zere makep a day *pat* is clepid bisestilis, as Beda sayep: but hereof in *be* compot [Lat. in *computo*; 1335 compot]. *Ibid.* xix. cxvi. (1425) 919 *Do* away compot and acountes.

**Comput**, var. of COMPOTE.

**Computant**, nonce-*ad*. [ad. L. *computānt-em*, pr. pple.: see COMPUTATION.] = COMPUTATOR.

a 1644 Br. M. SMITH *Serm.* Eph. v. 18 His maiesty hath... set forth his proclamation against Combatants: it may please God also to moue his Royall heart to proclaim against Computants, against such as drink healths.

† **Computate**, v. Obs. [f. L. type \**computāt-*: see next.] To carouse. Hence **Computating**, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 85 An excellent Junket in their computating humours. *Ibid.* 16 Computating ends.

**Computation** (kəmˈpjuːtəʃən). [ad. L. *computātiō-em* drinking together (in Cic., transl. Gr. *συμπόσιον*, n. of action from \**computāre*, *computāt-*, f. *com-* + *pōtāre* to drink: cf. Fr. *comptation* and POTATION.) A drinking or tipping together, drinking-bout, carouse, symposium.

1593 *Buchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 272 His hot computations in the day. 1636 HEALY *Epictetus's Man.* xlv. 66 Avoid the vulgar banquets, revells and computations. 1700 *Statesmen Abingdon* 4 Their Spirits were a little elevated in a cheerful Computation. 1866 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 101 A stately computation with the Abbot.

Hence **Computationship** *had*.

1805 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 109 Affection, friendship, and computationship with Hogg.

**Computation**, obs. f. COMPUTATION.

**Computator** (kəmˈpjuːtətə). [OF. *computateur* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *computātor-em*, agent-n. f. *computāt-*.] A fellow-drinker.

1731 POPE *Lett. to Knight* 23 Aug., Half our companions and computators of syllabub. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 31 The... flowing hilarity of our fellow computators. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 115 Ben Jonson's computators at the Mermaid.

**Compotatory** (kōmpō-tātari), *a.* [ad. L. type \*compōtātorius, *f.* compōtator: see -ORY.] Pertaining or addicted to compotation.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 188 The whole preliminary of the compotatory ceremonial. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 651 Jolly, convivial, compotatory clubs.

**Compote** (kōmpōt). Also *g* compot. [*a. f.* compote:—OF. *composte*:—L. *composita*, *composita*, from *compositus* *pa. pple.*: see COMPOSITE, COMPOST. Analogous to *sbs.* in -ata, -ade, -ee.]

1. Fruit preserved in syrup.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91 *marq.*, Compote, fruit stew'd in Sugar, after a manner peculiar to the French. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. 3 Lij/1 Cherries... put into Compotes, half Sugar and Conserves. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif.* xi. 139 He eats too many compots.

2. A manner of preparing pigeons. [*Fr.*]

1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 129 Pigeons compote. Take six young Pigeons and skewer them... put forcemeat into the craws... fry them brown, etc.

Compote: see also COMPOT.

**Compotent**, *obs.* *f.* COMPETENT.

† **Compotent**. *Obs. rare.* Used by Chaucer in the following passage to represent L. *sui compos*, 'master of itself, in possession of itself'.

1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 172 And it byhouep by necessity þat þilke þinge [eternity] be alwey present to hym self and compotent (*idque necesse est et sui compos presens sibi semper assistere*).

|| **Compotier**. [*Fr. f. compote.*] A dish used at dessert for holding fruit: see COMPOT 2.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740/2 Over the edge of a white compotier hung... grapes.

Compotist, *obs.* *f.* COMPUTIST.

† **Compotist**. *Obs.* In 5 (!) compot-. [*f.* *F. compotiste*, compotist, COMPUTIST + -ER: cf. *alchemister*, *harrister*, etc.] = COMPUTIST.

1423 LYDO. *Pylgr. Soule* v. i. (1850) 73 The compotister [*f. compotister*] in the Craft of the Kalendar.

|| **Compotior**. *Obs.* [*L.*] A computator.

1791 WALKER *S. V. Computator, Compotior*. I have not found either of these words in any of our Dictionaries, and have ventured to place them here only as conversation words: the former as the more usual, the latter as more correct.

Compounctyon, *obs.* *f.* COMPUCTION.

**Compound** (kōmpaund), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *compown*(e), 4-7 *compoun*(e), (5 *compone*); *β.* 6 *compownd*(e), *compounde*, 6- *compound*. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 5-6 *compownded*, *compounded*, 5-7 *compound*: see also COMPOUND *ppl. a.* [*ME. compounen*, *ponne-n* (in 15th c. also -*pone*), *ad.* OF. *compon-re*, *-pondre*, *-pundre* (*pr. pple. compoñant* (-*pondant*), 3 *pl. pr. compoñent*) = *Pr. compoñre*, *-pondre*, *It. componere*, *comporre*:—L. *compon-ere* to place or put together: see COMPONE. (*OF.* on gave *ME. own*, as in *dragoun*, *lesoun*, *noun*, *soun*.) The form *componen* (e survived to c 1575, and *compound* as *pa. t.* occurs even after 1600 (though it may then have been referred no longer to a *vb. compoun*, but looked upon merely as short for *compounded*); on the other hand, to *compound* (e is known at least as early as 1520. For the history of the final -d in *compound*, *expound*, *propound*, see EXPOUND, which in all its forms occurred earlier in English, and was the type followed by *compound*. In this word the current use of the original *pa. pple. compounded*, *compound*, as an *adj.*, would of itself tend to establish a *vb. to compound*, as in *to content*, *to direct*, and the verbs referred to under -ATE 3; cf. also ASTOUND *ppl. a.* and *v.*]

I. To put together, combine, construct, compose.

† I. *trans.* To put together, to join; to apply.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 How that the Latin shall be compounded And in what wise it shall be souned. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* vi. xxxii. If two triangles having two sides proportional to two be so compounded or set together at one angle.

2. To put together, unite, combine, mix (elements). Now chiefly used of the mixing of various ingredients so as to form a composite product.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Take ius of wormod... honey... barli mele... & compoun (M.S. B compone) hem togidere & fille þe wounde. *Ibid.* 43 Ech of hem bi him-silf or ellis compouned. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 116 Onely compouned me with forgotten dust. c 1600—*Sonn.* lxxi. When I (perhaps) compounded am with clay. 1690 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 Other sorts of odoriferous wood, which they compound with waters still'd with flowers. 1750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 38 This terrene is compounded with the igneous, airy, and aqueous. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 101 The artist... having compounded trees, rocks, and water, in such a manner as completely to spoil them all. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 14. 52 The very staff of life needs to be separated from its chaff, and variously compounded, before it can be used for... food.

b. of the mixing up of non-material elements.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 1018 Thus saugh I fals and sothe compounded. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 6 When a man compoundeth the image of his own person with the image of the actions of another man. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 126 William Shakespeare... in whom three eminent Poets may seem in some sort to be compounded. 1734 *tr. Rollin's*

*Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 273 His nature compounded different and contrary qualities together. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 528 The... version is made up by compounding the story of William of Poitiers with that which we find in Henry of Huntingdon.

g. *Math.* To combine (individual forces, velocities, and the like), so as to obtain a resultant equivalent to the whole acting together; also to combine (ratios): see quot. 1875.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xx. G b. If magnitudes disioynedly or separtly be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded, they shall also bee proportionall. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xxvi. 224 If the antecedents of any ratios be multiplied together and also the consequents, a new ratio is obtained, which is said to be compounded of the former ratios. Thus the ratio *ac*:*bd* is said to be compounded of the two ratios *a*:*b* and *c*:*d*. 1888 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 33 Reversing *P*'s velocity on itself and on *Q*, and compounding this reversed velocity with *Q*'s absolute velocity. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 261 Complicated mechanical problems cannot always be solved by directly compounding all the forces in operation.

d. To combine (verbal elements) so as to make a compound word.

1530 PALSGR. 138 Somtyme prepositions be compounde with substantives, as *sursauit*. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 137 Whose names may become attached to, or compounded with, the former.

† e. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unite, become compound.

1757 THOMSON *Summer* 1792 Th' obedient Phantoms vanish or appear; Compound, divide, and into Order shift.

3. *trans.* To make up (a composite product) by the mixture or combination of various ingredients or elements.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 521 Tydynges Bothe of feire speche and chidynges And of fals and soth compownded [*s. v. compownded*]. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 117 Ephyphanye Whych is a word... compownded... of *Epi* fyrst and *phanos* sothe to seyn. c 1570 *Pride & Loue*. (1841) 81 It was compounded with great diligence Of symblis by an Apothecary. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 52 b. A beaste compouned of a swyne and of an Ape. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxx. 25 An oymnt compouned (1569 compounde) after the arte of the Apothecarie. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 254. I... did compoun for her A certayne stuffe. 1660 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 6 Essays in compounding Chocolata. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv. Method of compounding and decompounding Medecines. 1769 MRS. PROZET *France & Italy* I. 80 Its construction was compounded of comic and distressful scenes. 1882 *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 205 Another solitary adept... who expected to compound the alchabest.

4. To compose; to construct, form. (Now used only in senses akin to 3.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. ix. 87 Neuer to compounne werke of floterynge mater. c 1391—*Astrol.* Prol. 1 A suffisant astralabie as... compounded after the Latitude of Oxenford. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij. Superficies... whether they be compounde with straighte or [with] circulare lines, or mixte of bothe. 1577 HELLOWES *Guenard's Chron.* 31 Traiane... persuaded the Oratours to compounde many meetres to his praise. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 221 Shall not thou and I... compound a Boy, halfe French halfe English. a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 459 One Nepos... compounded many Hymnes and Psalms. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii. The Spirit who compounded thee. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 340 Meletus... has been compounding a riddle.

† b. To make up or form (an army). *Obs.*

1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* iv. i. § 8 He compounded an army of great strength. *Ibid.* v. ii. § 8 Who with the Boij and Insabrians, compound an army of fifty thousand foot. 1660—60 HEVLIN *Cannogr.* iii. (1673) 206/1 These Foot are compounded most of Gentry. 1644 SIR W. WALLER in *Cal. St. Papers* (1888) 301 An Army compounded of these men.

† c. To devise, form (a scheme). *Obs. rare.*

1500 ed. of Caxton's *Chron.* Eng. vii. 95/1 Kynged Edward... compounded in his mynde how he myght recover his treasure.

† 5. To make up, constitute, or compose, as ingredients or elements do. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 35 His pompe, and all what state compounds. 1663-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 140 [The reasons] altogether will not compound one solid argument. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 The Muscles compounding the Sides of that ventricle. *Ibid.* i. (1704) 68 Corpuscles of such Figures as they compounded before.

II. To compose differences, settle claims.

\* *trans.*

† 6. To settle or compose (disturbance, strife, litigation, a difference). *Obs.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 224 All things being compounded and at a good poynte in the reste of the worlde. 1560 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 28 Yf... the said Justice... cannot compounde and agre the Matter between [them]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 28 Rise Gremio, rise, we will compound this quarrell. 1597-8 BACON *Ess. Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 70 Such as compound the long Miseries of ciuill Warres. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxiv. 151 He compounds many petty differences betwix this neighbours. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 16 They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours. 1757 MRS. R. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 62 to compound this dispute upon revenge.

† b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *Stater* Irel. 4 Theyr judge will compound between the murderer and the friends of the murdered.

7. Of the parties: To settle (a matter) by mutual concession; to compromise.

1649 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 134 Neither of the combatants were so implacable but that they could willingly have compounded the matter. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 154 We may compound the difference thus. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trat. Sp. & Port.* xi. I disputed the point, threatened to... com-

plain, when we compounded the affair. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 65 In case the suit had not been compounded.

8. a. To settle (a debt) by agreement for partial payment; to discharge (a recurring charge or subscription) by paying a lump sum.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warres* 562 Horatio Palavine's Debt... was afterwards privately compounded. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 144-33 Both knave and fool the Merchant we may call To pay great sums, and to compound the small. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 581 Pitkin, the linnen draper... has compounded his debts for 8s. 6d. in the pound. 1807 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Dec. I might have employed the money... in compounding my debts.

b. To settle (any matter) by a money payment, in lieu of other liability.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 2, I have compounded Two or Three Rapes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* *Montrial*. There is always a matter to compound at the door, before you can get into your chaise, and that is with the sons and daughters of poverty who surround you. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 With the police 'twere easy to compound it.

9. Said of the creditor or claimant: To accept a composition for; to condone (a liability or offence) for money or the like; to settle privately with one.

To compound a felony (or the like): to forbear prosecution for some consideration, which is an offence at law. To compound an information: to reveal a crime, and commence a prosecution, with the object of being paid or 'squared' in order to desist.

1683 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 284 Ordered, that none of the said company... presume to take or compound for the future, any fines. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xviii. 42 It is the business of the next relations to revenge the dead person; and if they like better to compound the matter for money there is no more said of it. 1758 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶ 10 His companions... laughed at his uneasiness, compounded the offence for a bottle. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 122, I for one, protest against compounding our demands: I declare against compounding for a poor limited sum, the immense, evergrowing, eternal debt... due to generous government.

\*\* *intrans.*

† 10. To agree, make terms, bargain, contract (*with, for*). Also *with indirect passive. Obs.*

1419 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 28 I. 88 For the which guerdon... oure said Lord of Powys hase compownyd with us and fynally accorded. 1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* xi. With thy seruantes compound, to carry thy muckhilles, on thy barley ground. 1608 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xiii. 129 Seuen gentlemen doe compound with seuen other, to run certayne courses at the Tilt. 1609 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 25 Compound with him by the yeere, and let him abide here with you. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 397 It is believed that Richard himself was compounded with, to have resigned the place.

11. To come to terms or settle a dispute, by compromise or mutual concession.

a 1508 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 325, I wysche they myght have grateis Lysens to compounde. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 213 Richard Plantagenet, the Duke of Yorke... Sought to depose sixt Henrie... But they compound. 1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* III. xi. § 5 Agesilaus having thus compounded with Tithraustes, entred Phrygia. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. x. (1718) 43 Take my advice: compound, and share the prize. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 They gladly compounded to throw their cards in the fire if he would his paper. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 333 Aldegonde had promised the enemy to bring them to compound. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 194.

12. To come to terms as to the amount of a payment; to make a pecuniary arrangement (*with* a person, *for* forgoing a claim, conferring a benefit, etc.).

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 The saide recompence... to be paid... onlesse that the maire... can otherwise compound or agree with the lordes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 b. These Coronells... will accept of no Captains, but of such as will compound with them and buy their Captainship. 1658 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 492 Enforced them to compound for great summes that they might fly quietly for one year. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. l. (1743) 142 The Bishop compounds for the First Fruits of his Bishoprick. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders for malt shall not be liable to compound, or pay duties, for cyder or perry, to be... consumed in their own families. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 21 These new occupants gladly compounded for the protection... by a tribute.

Fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 33 For hearing this, I must perforce compound With mixtfull eyes, or they will issue to. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 270 But they have a means of compounding with their nature. 1807 LOWELL *Democr.* 94 [Memory] is forced to compound as best she may with her inexorable creditor—Oblivion.

13. To come to terms and pay for an offence or injury; to substitute a money payment in lieu of any other liability or obligation; to pay.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 257 Thei neuer lette them go vntill they haue compounded by the purse. 1638 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 126 He alsoe brought his severall actions of rescusse against every one of them; some compound with him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 Their purses compound for their follies. 1654 *Ordinances* c. 55. Sept. 2 The persons so compounding. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxiv. Encroachments that shall be compounded for. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 75 The governor would have compounded for his life by ransom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 190 The country gentlemen were compelled to take up knighthood, or to compound for exemption.

b. To discharge any liability or satisfy any claim by a compromise whereby something lighter or easier is substituted.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 215 Compound for Sins they are inclin'd to, By damning those they have no mind to. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 211 The captive Fox . . . with a Limb Compounded for his Life. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 74 The personal attendance in knight-service growing troublesome . . . the tenants found means of compounding for it; by first sending others in their stead, and in process of time making a pecuniary satisfaction to the lords in lieu of it. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 291 No Papist more desirous to compound, Than some grave sinners upon English ground.

c. To pay one sum as a final discharge for an annual or recurring charge or subscription.

1867 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 100 But, in lieu of this annual charge, every one . . . compound for all such Dues.

14. Of an insolvent debtor: To settle with creditors and pay a fixed proportion in discharge of their full claims.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 64 Christ did not compound with the Father, as broken debtors with the creditor, making him to take less than was due. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 736 Dr. Cox put himself in prison purposely to compound for his debts. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He failed . . . compounded, and went to America. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 121 A tradesman . . . compounds with his creditors for 8s. 7½d. per pound.

15. To accept a composition in lieu of one's full claims, or of things relinquished.

1621 HEYWOOD *Golt. Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 8 *Tytan*. If my own land proude thus vnnatural I'll purchase foraine aid. 1 Lord. Rather compound. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou C. Warren* 133 The rest of his men . . . compounded for the other Towns they had. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 21, I am very willing to compound for your coming nearer to perfection than the generality of your contemporaries. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* vii. Wks. 1834 VI. 137 So Fancy willed, nor would Compound for less. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 365 If the Emperor should compound for any territory, and receive tribute instead of possession.

b. To accept terms of settlement in lieu of prosecution: hence the *Committee for Compounding with Delinquents* (i.e. Royalists) under the Commonwealth.

1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 No such Informer . . . may compound or agree with any Person . . . that shall offend against any Penal statute. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 24 If they will not sue, or if they be compounded withall. 1646 *Ordinances* c. 60. Feb. 6 For establishing Commissioners . . . to compound with Delinquents. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 9 To prevent those who have lost . . . money by robbery, from compounding with the felons for restoration of a part of their booty. 1889-90 (title) *Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding*, 1643-1660.

**Compound** (kəm'pound), a. Forms: 5 i-compounded, y-compounded, -yd, compounded (e), -yd (e), -pounded, 6 -pounds, 5 -pound. [Originally pa. pple. of *compounē*, *compone* (see COMPOUND v.), and so of 3 syllables, *com-poun-ed*, but already c 1400 reduced to two; its participial character, which was thus obscured, was lost entirely after the vb. became *compound* with pa. pple. *compounded*.]

1. *gen.* Made up by the combination of several elements or ingredients. a. artificially.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 92 Medicyns bope be symple & be compound (v. r. componed). 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. iv. (R.). Some kinde of compound wyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 547 Certain compound medicines for trees. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 452 The farmer . . . may make his compound dunghill of the earth of the field which he intends to manure. 1859 DONALDSON *Gk. Gram.* p. 364 A compound word is an union of two or more words, represented at least by their roots, and conveying their separate and combined signification. 1868 HELPS *Realms* II. (1876) 19 Some compound sleep-stuff. I say compound, because I am sure it was mixed with some drug.

b. Consisting in its nature of a combination of various parts; composite, complex.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 11 Pilke . . . iiii. complexiouns . . . sumtyne ben y-compounded (v. r. y-componyd), bat is to seie, medid. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 Elements and compound things. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 199 The Gryphons, those compound animals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* IV. (1814) 42 A body is considered as compound when two or more distinct substances are capable of being produced from it; thus Marble is a Compound body.

c. Involving the combination of various actions, processes, notions, etc.; combined, collective.

1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 99 A Compound Method of Cure. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 174 Through the wall, and through an opposite buttress, whose compound thickness amounted to eight feet. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* III. This offspring of compound genius. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. (1864) 51 In the propulsion of food there is a compound or double action.

† d. 'Made up', fictitiously composed. Obs.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 128 No man shall think it is a compound fable, but that of a truth it did passe.

2. Specific uses.

a. *Surg. and Med.*, in *compound cyst*, *rupture*, *dislocation*, etc.; *compound fracture* variously used: see esp. *quots.* 1783, 1847, 1885.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 90 Pe festre bat is now vlcus I-compounded (v. r. componed). 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 83 Everye wounde is compoude, that hath anything joynted unto it, without remotion . . . as woundes caused by brusynge. *Ibid.* (1586) 273 A fracture compoude is that which is accompanied with a wound. 1605 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) I. i. 5 Fractures . . . are either simple or compound. 1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 When the ulna and radius are both fractured together . . . they then

call the fracture complicated, or even compound, though it would also seem that a fracture may be termed compound, when only a single bone is broken in several places. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 449, I use the term Compound fracture in the sense in which the English have always used it, that is, to imply a broken bone complicated with a wound. *Ibid.* II. 14 If both intestine and omentum contribute mutually to the formation of the tumour, it is called enteropneurocele, or compound rupture. 1831 SIR A. COOPER *Dislocations* (ed. 7) 13 In compound dislocation not only the articular surfaces of the bone are displaced, but the cavity of the joint is laid open by a division of the skin and the capsular ligament. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 509 A fracture is only compound when a wound, however small, communicates with it so as to expose the broken bone to the air. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fracture*, compound, fracture with a coexisting skin wound, with which it communicates.

b. *Arith. and Alg.*

(a) Made up by combination of several elements, as *compound decimal*, one consisting of a whole number and a decimal fraction (obs.); c. *fraction* (see *quot.*); c. *number*, a number formed by multiplication of factors, a composite number; also, 1a number represented by two or more figures (obs.); c. *quantity* in *Alg.*, a quantity consisting of more than one term; in *Arith.*, a quantity expressed in terms of various denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence; c. *ratio*, see *quot.* for obs. use; now, the ratio formed by multiplying together the antecedents, and also the consequents, of two or more ratios.

(b) Dealing with other than simple numbers, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, measure, weight, etc., as in *compound addition*, *division*, *multiplication*, *subtraction*.

(c) Proceeding by other than the simple process, as *compound* (formerly *compounded*) *interest*, *proportion*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* A iij. Compounde numbers are made by multiplication of 2 nombres together. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* There be three sorts of numbers . . . the last a mixt or a compound. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. i. ed. 7: 2 Compound is that which is compounded of Article and Digit, as 13, 14, 17, 24. *Ibid.* I. xxvii. (ed. 7) 73 Consider whether your Divisor be compound, or simple, I call that compound which containeth Fractions. 1660 T. WILKES *Scales of Commerce* I. II. 48 Use or Interest hath . . . two Species, viz. Simple or Compound. *Ibid.* 49 Compound interest . . . is called interest upon interest. *Ibid.* 59, I will . . . proceed to Decimal Tables of compounded Interest. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 32 Compound Addition shows how to add or collect several numbers of different denominations into one sum. *Ibid.* I. 127 Compound Interest, called also Interest upon Interest, is that which arises from the principal and interest, taken together, as it becomes due. *Ibid.* (1827) I. 52 A Compound Fraction, is the fraction of a fraction . . . as,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or  $\frac{1}{6}$  of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Alg.* (ed. 6) 194 A quantity consisting of more than one term, as  $a+b$ ,  $a+b+c$ , is called a Compound quantity. 1875 TODHURST *Algebra* xxvi. 224 Let there be three ratios . . .  $a:b$ ,  $b:c$ ,  $c:d$ ; then the compound ratio is  $a \times b \times c : b \times c \times d$ .

c. *Archit.* *Compound order*: COMPOSITE order.

*Compound arch*, *archway*: in mediæval architecture, a series of arches of different sizes inclosed in an archway of larger dimensions. *Compound pier*: 'a term sometimes given to a clustered column' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.). a 1639 WOTTON *Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 8 The Compound Order, or as some call it, the Roman, others more generally the Italian. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 27 Composite, Compound, or Roman. 1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2), Architects reckon five Orders: viz. Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Roman, Composite, or Compound Order.

d. *Zool. and Bot.* Consisting of a combination of individual organisms, as *compound animal*, *zoophyte*, *coral*, etc., or of simple parts, as *compound eye*, *stomach*, *flower*, *fruit*, *leaf*, *umbel*, etc.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 108 Compound; bearing a flower like Jessamine. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 321 The Dandelion and the Thistle are compound flowers; that is, each of these flowers are composed or compounded of a number of small flowers, called Florets. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 770/2 Certain Crustacea . . . exhibit . . . Compound eyes . . . having distinct facets. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) § 2311 The compound stomach is that possessed by the Ruminantia . . . and consists of four distinct cavities. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4. 100 Compound Leaves are those which have from two to many distinct blades, on a common leaf-stalk.

e. *Mech. and Physics*, as in *compound axle*, *engine*, *electro-magnet*, *lever*, *locomotive*, *microscope*, *motion*, *pendulum*, *screw*, *steam-engine*.

1720 J. CLARKE *Rohanlt's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 84 As there are Compound Motions, so also are there compound Determinations. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Mechanics* II. iv. § 26. 10 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The power may act upon the weight through . . . a series of levers, in which case the apparatus is called a composition of levers, or a compound lever. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 A compound-pendulum, vibrating in the character of scacorum. 1838 COMSTOCK *Nat. Philos.* (ed. Lees) 46 Compound motion is that motion which is produced by two or more forces, acting in different directions, on the same body, at the same time. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 31 In the compound microscope, not less than two lenses must be employed. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. II. In 1830, Prof. or Henry deduced from the hypothesis of Ampère . . . the compound electro magnet. 1886 M. REYNOLDS *Engineer's Pocket Comp.* III. 25 A compound engine is a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder and ended in a larger cylinder.

f. *Music.*

*Compound interval* (a concord), one exceeding an octave. *Compound stop*: an organ-stop having more than one rank of pipes. *Compound time*: time or rhythm in which each bar is made up of two, three, or four bars of simple time.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 39 Notwithstanding this Distinction of Original and Compound Conords. 1848 RIMBAULT *1st Bk. Piano* 29 Compound Common Time occurs when two bars of Triple Time are joined in one

. . . Compound Triple Time is when the measure of common Triple Time is divided into nine parts. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., 4-4 time, which is made up of two bars of 2 4 time. In Germany is always classed with the compound times. In England however . . . those rhythms only [are] considered as compound, in which each beat is divisible into three parts. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 148 Compound stops do not give any one sound to a note, but a combination of two or more.

g. *Compound householder*: a householder whose rates are included in his rent, and paid by the landlord.

1851 14 & 15 Vict. c. 14 (title) An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of certain Persons commonly known as 'Compound Household'. 1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. 110 The compound householder . . . was the occupier of one of the small houses the tenants of which were not themselves rated to the relief of the poor.

*Compound larceny*, *radical*, etc.: see LARCENY, etc.

**Compound** kəm'pound, sh.<sup>1</sup> [subst. use of the adj.: cf. the parallel history of COMPOST sh. Originally stressed on second syllable; so in H. More, and still dialectally; Shaks. has both, but *compound* more frequently.]

1. *quasi-concr.* A union, combination, or mixture of elements.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* III. iv. i. iii. (1676) 404/2 Mahometans are a compound of Gentiles, Jews, and Christians. 1720 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 3 A Compound of Two very different Liquors. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. viii. v. 27 Their customs . . . are a kind of compound of those of Lima and Quito. 1824 SCOTT *Warr.* xlviii. It was not fear, it was not ardour,—it was a compound of both.

2. *concr.* a. A compound substance; *spec. a.* compounded drug, as opposed to 'simples'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 9 These most poisonous Compounds. 1641 BR. HALL *Serm. in Rem. Wks.* (1666) 52 As we say in our philosophy . . . only compounds nourish. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 42 Compounds formed by the mixture of two or more different metals, are called alloys. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 80 Compounds which contain a larger proportion of oxygen.

b. *transf.* of what is immaterial.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 26 (1864) 301 Volition is a compound, made up of this and something else.

c. A compound word, a verbal compound.

1530 PALSGR. 395 *Je prens* is a simple whiche hath for his compundes *je represent*, etc. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvi. To new-found methods and to compounds strange. 1805 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 126 We retain in the compound Husband. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Classified, in that jargon which makes an uncouth compound pass muster for a new critical nicety, as a tendency-poet.

† d. A composite number. Obs.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. vii. (ed. 7) 25 Such numbers as may be evenly divided by another number without leaving any remainder, are called Compounds.

e. A compound locomotive.

1830 *Railway Herald* 25 Oct. 63 The driver of one of the latest compounds on L. & N.W. [railway]. *Ibid.* The compounds make up in oil what they save in coal.

† 3. A composition, a thing made up. Obs.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vi. (1664) 79 Struggling together . . . will soon discover the parts, and rend in under the whole Compound. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii. Man's compounds have overthrowen his simpleness. 1773 J. ROSS *Fraternité* (MS.) II. 222 What am I but a compound frail of dust, Wak'd into life by thy enlivening breath?

4. Compounding, composition.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* III. 41 Imperfect . . . in regard of the Compound. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 39 Whereas beyond an Octave, all is but Repetition of these [conords] in Compound with the Eighth, as a Tenth is an Eighth and a Third. 1741 BETTERTON in *Oldys Eng. Stage* II. 19 Roxana is haughty, malicious, insinuating, with this Compound, She is made desperately in Love with Alexander. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 139 The Name of this . . . District is of Saxon Compound. 1841 CATLIN N. *Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxv. 205 A different compound of character.

**Compound** kəm'pound, sh.<sup>2</sup> *Anglo-Ind.* [Of disputed origin, but referred by Yule and Burnell, on weighty evidence, to Malay *kampong*, *kampung* (in Du. orthog. *kampoen*) 'enclosure, space fenced in'; also 'village, quarter of a town occupied by a particular nationality', as the 'Chinese kampong' at Batavia. In this latter sense, *kampong* occurs in a Pg. writer of 1613.

Earlier conjectures were that it was a corruption of Pg. *campinha* or F. *campagne* country, or of Pg. *campo* field, camp. See Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v.]

The enclosure within which a residence or factory (of Europeans stands, in India, China, and the East generally.

Supposed by Yule and Burnell to have been first used by Englishmen in the early factories in the Malay Archipelago, and to have been thence carried by them to peninsular India on the one hand and China on the other. In later times, it has been taken to Madagascar, East and West Africa, Polynesia, and other regions where Englishmen have penetrated, and has been applied by travellers to the similar enclosures round native houses.

1679 *Fort St. Geo. Consus.* 14 Apr. (Yule), There the Dutch have a Factory of a large Compound. 1696 BOWYEAR *Trav. Coch. China* 30 Apr. (Y.). Their custom-houses of which there are three, in a square Compound of about 100 Paces over each way. 1763 VERELST *Transit, fr. Persian in Phil. Trans.* LIII. 267 All Chowdry's compound opened [from an Earthquake], and the water . . . filled a deep ditch, that surrounded his house. 1781 *India Gaz.* 3 Mar. (Y.). Godown usurps the ware-house place, Compound denotes each walled space. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 232 He



chang'd his course, and soon he found The way into his own compound. *a* 1847 Mrs. SHERRWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iv. 79 Pretty thatched cottages standing in little compounds, or yards, hedged round with a kind of prickly fence. 1847 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xvii. 314 He had made the walls of his compound, or courtyard. 1884 C. T. BUCKLAND *Sec. Life India* iii. 51 All the factory-buildings usually stand in one compound... and this is in size almost equal to a small park.

**Compoundable**, *a.* [*f.* COMPOUND *v.* + *-ABLE*.]

†1. Accordable, agreeable. *Obs.*  
1611 COTGR., *Accordable*, compoundable, accordable, agreeable.

2. Capable of being compounded or combined.  
1674 GREW *Anat. Plants*, *Lect.* i. (1682) 227 Bodies... many, and compoundable infinite ways. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 113 Gothic woods... are... far more flexible and compoundable than those of southern origin. 1870 ASBOTT *Shaks. Grammar* § 432 Hence 'blame'... was considered compoundable with another adjective.

3. Capable of being commuted for money.  
1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xii. A penalty of... five pounds, compoundable for a term of imprisonment. 1883 SIR L. GRIFFIN in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 489 Every offence is ordinarily compoundable for money.

**Compounded**, *pp. a.* [*f.* COMPOUND *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Formed by the combination of various elements or the mixture of various ingredients.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 8 The brains of this foolish compounded Clay-man, is not able to invent any thing, etc. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 13 What four Thron'd ones could have weigh'd Such a compounded one? 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. 14 Compounded ratio is when the antecedent and consequent taken both as one are compared to the consequent itself. 1691 TAYLOR *Wisd. Dictates* to Sweet compounded Foods. 1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 104 A compounded medicine made up of above thirty different ingredients. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 241 Latin and Greek... possess but few compounded roots in common.

†2. Combined, taken in combination; collective.  
1668 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 223 If these words be considered conjointly in a compounded sense. 1793 WATTS *Logic* iii. iii. § 2 The Sophism of Division is when we infer the same Thing concerning Ideas in a divided Sense, which is only true in a compounded Sense.

†3. Compound, composite, complex. Mostly *Obs.* Cf. *Compounded Interest*: see COMPOUND *a.* 2 *b.* quot. 1660.

1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. 9 Composition passeth... from things simple to things more compounded. 1594 BLUNDEVIUS *Exerc.* i. xxix. (ed. 7) 78 If the number be compounded, that is to say, consisting of Integrums and Fractiones. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 40 These Compounded Concord are found... by their Habitude to the Original Concord. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns* (1721) 102 There it was that Judas... met with his compounded death. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 213 A Sentence or Saying is either single or compounded. 1768 HOLLAND in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 A monthly astronomical clock... with a compounded pendulum. 1864 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 390 Almost all compounded sentences, are more or less elliptical.

†4. *Archit.* = COMPOSITE. *Obs.*  
1639 WOTTON *Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 11 Eight Columns of the Compounded Order.

**Compoundedly**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY*.] In a compounded manner or order; compositely.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 38 A set of short balks were laid... upon the next step compoundedly. 1816 G. S. FARRER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 305 The Nile was called both compoundedly... Ogeon and simply Geon.

**Compoundness**, [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] Compounded or composite quality.

1697 J. SEBASTIAN *Solid Philos.* 373 Reflecting well on the Simplicity or Compoundness of those Notions.

**Compounder**, [*f.* COMPOUND *v.* + *-ER*.] One who compounds, in the various senses of the *vb.*

1. One who makes a compound of ingredients.  
1662 G. G. CREAT *Praying God* 8 Their composition... must necessarily presuppose first a compounder. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix. To propose another [health] in honour of the punch-compounder. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxv. 373 The most ignorant compounder of simples. 1883 DR. E. DOWNES in *Rep. Calcutta Missionary Conf.* 414 In a large Hospital... a native Doctor, two Compounders, and a Steward... would be required. *Ibid.* 416 The compounders... give out the medicines.

†2. One who settles or composes strife or quarrels; *reproachfully*, a compromiser. *Obs.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 73 Lyttell warre hath ben in... Christendome, but the byshop of Rome... hath ben a styrrer of it... seldome any compounder of it. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. ii. (1602) 10, I wish him to be, as well... a Compounder, as a Commissioner of the peace. 1612-20 SHELTON *Onix* iv. xix. (1652) 124 They held it to be the best course to... be compounders of peace and amity between Sancho Panca and the Barber. 1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Softners, sweetners, compounders, and expedient-mongers.

*b. Hist.* A name given (c 1692) to those who wished for a restoration of James II under guarantees for the constitution and with a general amnesty.

1773 J. MACPHERSON *Orig. Papers* I. 445 His friends in Britain, who wanted to restore him on conditions, and were known by the name of compounders. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 127 The Jacobite faction was divided between compounders and non-compounders. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 385.

3. One who compounds for a liability, debt, or charge; one who compounds a felony or offence; one who pays a lump sum in discharge of recurrent payments to which he is liable.

1542 W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 167 Thomas Malynson shall have... the place of a Chamberleyn... as a VOL. II.

compounder. 1578 *Ibid.* 395 Eyrye Chamberlen, or compounder for Chamberlenshippe *ij*d. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* p. 7. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 58 Our holiest actions have ben Th' effects of wickedness and sin: Religious Houses made Compounders For th' horrid Actions of the Founders. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders neglecting... to pay their composition-money. 1822 *Act* 2-3 *Will. IV.* c. 100 § 5 Any person compounding for tithes... or... any tenant of any such... lessee or compounder. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 14½ A compounder of felony... and a suborner of false testimony.

*b. Grand and Petty Compounders*: in the University of Oxford, proceeders or inceptors who paid higher fees for their degrees in consideration of being possessed of an independent income. (Abolished in 1853. Burke's use is erroneous.)

1680 WOOD *Life* (1848) 245 Bishop Brideoake's son of Trinity to be M.A., five terms given to him, and to go out grand compounder. 1691 — *Fasts Oxon.* an. 1522 I. 665 Richard Parker a compounder, or one that payed double or treble fees for his Degree, as having a temporal estate. 1714 AVLIFER *Univ. Oxford* III. I. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 384 Grand compounders in politics, who shorten the road to their degrees in the state. 1870 G. V. COX *Recoll. Oxford* xii. 'Have you £300 a year of your own?' if 'yes'... then you are a Grand Compounder and your fees are so and so'. If under £300 a year and above £5, the Proceeder was entered as Petty Compounder, and paid 10s. 8d. more.

**Compounding**, *vb. sb.* In 4-6 compown-, compounding. The action of the *vb.* COMPOUND in its various senses. *Committee for compounding* (17th c.): see COMPOUND *v.* 15 *b.*; *compounding of felony*: see *ibid.* 9.

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 Compownynge of contrary thynges is welles of corrupcion. c 1599 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 103 II. 5 In the making and compownynge whereof. 1542 BOODE *Dietary* xiii. (1870) 266 What they dyd gumble togyther without trewe compownynge. 1601 DEACON & WALKER (title), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Divels... for the peaceable compounding of the late strong Controversies. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 99 Like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 134 Compounding of felony... formerly was held to make a man an accessory: but is now punished only with fine and imprisonment. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* ix, Deaf to verbs, and all their compounding.

**Compounding**, *pp. a.* That compounds; † constituent, component (*obs.*).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. x. Yij, The side of dodecaedron... having the squares of his names or compounding lynes in proportion. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 9 Of their Compounding Parts. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. 1. 17 The extreme Smallness of the compounding Vessels. 1757 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 41 Like a compounding creditor, you must accept of quality for quality.

**Compoundness**, [*f.* COMPOUND *a.* + *-NESS*.] Quality of being compound.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 314 Issue being joined upon its simplicity or compoundness. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 Water is not like acid... its very compoundness is still desirable.

**Compoundress**, [*f.* COMPOUNDER; see *-ESS*.] A female compounder: † *a.* that settles quarrels (*obs.*); † *b.* that compounds mixtures.

1640 HOWELL *Vocal Forrest* 9 Arbitrator and compoundress of any quarrell that may intervene. 1844 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVI. 708 We... tasted it out of courtesy to the fair compoundress.

**Comprador** (*kəmprədɔːr*). Also *compa-*, *compi-*, *compo-*, *compender* (*e.* [*a.* Pg. *comprador* buyer = late L. *comparātor-em*, agent-n. *f.* *comparāre* to provide, purchase (in Pg. *comprār* to purchase, buy), *f.* *com-* together + *parāre* to furnish. One of the Portuguese words adopted in the East.]

†1. Formerly, the name of a native servant employed by Europeans, in India and the East, to purchase necessaries and keep the household accounts: a house-steward. *Obs.* in India.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary, Japan* (1883) I. 19 (Y.) The Hollanders... thrust their comprador (or cats buyer) out of dores for a lecherous knave. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* 108 Every Factory had formerly a Compradore, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessaries. 1773 E. IVES *Voy.* 50 (Y.) *Compidore*, the office of this servant is to go to market and bring home small things, such as fruit, etc. 1789 I. MUNRO *Narrative* 27 (Y.) A Cook at 3, a Compradore at 2, and Kitchen-boy at 1 pagoda. 1820 WILLIAMSON *E. India Vadem.* I. 270 (Y.) The Compradore... acts as purveyor.

2. Now, in China, the name of the principal native servant, employed in European establishments, and especially in houses of business, both as head of the staff of native employes, and as intermediary between the house and its native customers. (The Chinese name is *māi-pān* 'purveyor'.)

1840 MOUNTAIN *Mem.* (1857) 164 (Y.) About 10 days ago... the Chinese... kidnapped our Comprador. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 3/6 The water-thieves have friends among the compradors of Hong Kong and Shanghai. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 46 Each firm has its Chinese compradore, a factotum, middleman, and occasionally a tyrant.

† **Comprecant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *comprecant-em*, pr. pple. of *comprecārī*: see next.] A joint suppliant.

1604 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 288 To be Comprecants, and to make intercession to God on our behalfe.

**Comprecation** (*kəmprɛkəˈʃən*). [*ad.* L. *comprecation-em*, n. of action *f.* *comprecārī* to pray in common, *f.* *com-* + *precārī* to pray. In OF. *comprecation*.] A praying together, joint supplication.

1635 JACKSON *Creat* viii. xviii. Wks. VIII. 36 The comprecations of the cxviii psalm. 1698 BRAMHALL *Schism guarded agst.* x. And for the Intercession... of the Saints. A comprecation both the Grecians and we do allow: an ultimate Invocation both the Grecians and we detest. 1860 WILKINS *Gift of Prayer* xvii. (L.) Next to deprecation against evil may succeed comprecation for that which is good. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 181, I claimed, in behalf of who would, that he might hold in the Anglican Church a comprecation with the Saints with Bramhall.

**Comprehence**, *-cion*, *obs. ff.* COMPREHENSE, *-SION*.

**Comprehend** (*kəmprɛhɛnd*), *v.* [*ad.* L. *comprehend-ere* to grasp, seize, comprise, *f.* *com-* + *prehend-ere* to seize. The Fr. repr. of the L. is *comprendre* (*cf.* COMPREND); but OF. had also *comprehender* as a learned adaptation of the L., which may have been partly the source of this.]

(The order of appearance of the senses in Eng. was not that of the original development in Latin: some senses, as 2, appeared early through literalism of translation: others, as 4, because a word was wanted for such at the time, while there was no such want in sense 1.)

1. To seize, grasp, lay hold of, catch.

†1. *trans.* To lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; to 'catch', entrap. *Obs.*

[Of late and rare occurrence.]  
1584 CECIL in *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 426 The Inquisition of Spain used not so many questions to comprehend and trap their priests. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. ix. *Repentance* § 7 Though thou art almost in the embraces of death, yet thou shalt be comprehended of immortality. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 216 They... comprehend the Veins about the throat.

†2. As an illiterate blunder for APPREHEND.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 25 You shall comprehend all vagrom men. *Ibid.* III. v. 50 Our watch sir haue indeede comprehended two aspiuous persons.

†2. To overtake, come up with and seize. *Obs.*

[A literalism of translation.]  
1388 WYCLIF *Philipp.* iii. 12, I sue if on any maner I schal comprehend (Vulg. *comprehendam*, Gr. *καταλάβω*) and in what thing I am comprehendid of Crist Jhesu. 1527 N. T. (Genev.) *ibid.*, I folowe, if that I may comprehend that for whose sake I am comprehendid of Crist Jhesu. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 561 If any man do begin to follow after either of them... he is not able to comprehend or attain them with a Horse.

†2. To overtake or attain to (something aimed at); to compass, accomplish. *Obs.*

In 1485 perh. 'aim, attempt', or 'undertake, take in hand'.  
c 1430 LONELICH *Graill xxxvi.* 638 Neueire myht Comprehende no [MS. In] Mannes Miht Swich Anothir tombe to Make. c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) *Mary Magd.* 446 Your servant to be, I wold comprehend. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 81 For that whiche I was not able to comprehend and performe, I thought good, first not to touche. *Ibid.* 273 Such... are not sufficient to compasse that, which is in our power to comprehend.

†3. *absol.* To catch hold and grow, as a graft. *Obs.* [So in L.]

c 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 37 Graffynyng nygh the grounde is best, ther easily thai comprehend. *Ibid.* v. 46 But first this craffes [grafts] wel must comprehend.

II. To lay hold of with the mind or senses.

4. *trans.* To grasp with the mind, conceive fully or adequately, understand, 'take in'. (App. the earliest sense in English.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7463 Parfor swa many payns tyll þam salle falle þat na witt may comprehend þam alle. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 (Reason) comprehend by an vniversal lokynge þe comune spece [*speciem*] þat is in þe singular peces. 1403 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 104 Goddis privity domes man may not comprehend. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 13 The artikillis of the crede can nocht be comprehendit be natural reasone. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. To King, Able to compass and comprehend the greatest matters, and nevertheless to touch and apprehend the least. 1608 DOWNE *Serm.* i. *Cor.* xiii. 12 To comprehend is to know a thing as well as that thing can be known. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 115 Those things which our hands can grasp, our understandings cannot comprehend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 152 Those... do not comprehend the real nature of the crisis. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* vii, Voices are calling us to some great effort... But we do not comprehend their meaning yet.

*b. with obj. clause.*  
1547 HOOVER *Declar. Christ* viii, Mari... could not comprehend how Christ was made man in here bely. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xvi. 246, I cannot comprehend how it can honestly be disputed. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 63 He perfectly comprehended that the drift of the discourse was to persuade him to resign his sceptre. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 33½ The majority... cannot comprehend why those ways should not be good enough for everybody.

5. To understand (a person).  
1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171, I expressed a hope that he did comprehend me. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Without comprehending her, the soldiers crowded around her.

6. To grasp, take in, or apprehend with the senses, *esp.* sight. [*L.* *comprehendere visu*.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 164 þe touchinge cluiþ and conioynþe to þe rounde body and... comprehendþ by parties þe roundnesse. *Ibid.* þe wit comprehendþ... þe figure of þe body of þe man þat is established in þe matere subiect. 1732 PORE *Ess. Man* i. 195 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n, To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n.

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 14 The vision of Tasso could .. comprehend the lady at her casement in the castle.

III. To take in, comprise, include, contain.

† 6. To lay hold of all the points of (any thing) and include them within the compass of a description or expression; to embrace or describe summarily; summarize; sum up. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *Deke Blaunche* 903, I have no wytte that kan suffice To comprehend hir beautie. c 1374 — *Anel. & Arc.* 83 And shortly if she shal be comprehended, In her ne mighte no-thing been amended. 1386 WYCLIF *Dan.* vii. 1 The visoun..he wrytynge comprehendide in short word. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 9. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 309 All preceptes concerning kinges, are in effect comprehended, in those two Remembrances.

7. To include or comprise in a treatise or discourse; now more usually said of the book, etc.

1386 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* ii. 24 To abregge in to oo boke, thingis comprehendid of Jason of Cyrenen in fyue bokis. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.) 132 A some of mone that is comprehend in my wyl. c 1530 *Egyngcorte* 366 In *Haal. E. P. P.* II. 107 In this boke I cannot comprehend.. y sege of Rone. 1599 HAKLUTT *Voy.* II. Title-p., The second Volume comprehendeth the principall Navigations.. to the South. 1709 HARRIS *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252 'Tis a most pernicious Book, comprehending several strange Doctrines. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 267 The fourth chapter comprehends; 1st, The chief affections, etc.

b. To include in scope, application, or meaning. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P. 447 In þe name of þi neigbouris comprehendeth his enemye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 150 Comprehending.. in our prayer all the chyrche of christianite. 1597 MORLEY *Interp. Mus.* 3 These two.. though they be both comprehended vnder one name. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 154 Poore, obscure, and simple men, comprehended under the name of the Vulgar. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 38 Their.. Circumstances are not Comprehended within the terms of his Majesties Proclamation. 1805 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 6 A single term to comprehend both divisions of the.. period.

c. To include in the same category.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xv. 203 Far from comprehending him or his sister in their father's misconduct.

8. Of a space, period, or amount: To take in, contain, comprise, include.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 The signes.. Eche after other.. The zodiacke comprehendeth Within his cercle. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* ii. 6 The heuens of all heuens maye not comprehend him. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. v. (ed. 7) 24, 5 is comprehended in 48, 9 times. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 The age which passed.. comprehending a succession of six princes. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* iv. As much as both his hands could comprehend. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 1. 179 Egypt comprehended anciently.. a prodigious number of cities. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 86. 96 The visible universe cannot comprehend the whole works of God.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1638 As muche ioye as herte may comprehend. 1648 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 261 Every exchange comprehends in it a condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 505 Enjoy Your fill what happiness this happy state Can comprehend. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 p. 5 All sorrows.. are comprehended in the sense of guilt and pain. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* ii. 77 The higher works of art comprehend a fund of intellectual interest inexhaustible.

9. To enclose or include in or within limits.

c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 123 þe.. drie pelew.. schal comprehend þe twice wete & bynde hem faste. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 55 Seynt Elene comprehend þis hille of Caluarie and þe sepulchre of Crist and oþer holy places in one faire chyrche. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 4 Who hath comprehended y waters in a garment? 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* iii. 452 Some swelling source (Whose plentie none can comprehend in bounds). 1668 BROOKS *Wks.* II. 178 As able to comprehend the sea in a cockle-shell. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. vii. 73 To comprehend it within their dominions.

b. *fig.* To include in a measurement or estimate; to take into account.

1643 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., The church was.. 80 (foote) in height, without comprehending the cover. 1793 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 96 We mean to comprehend in our calculation both the value of the thing parted with, and the value of the thing received in exchange.

10. To contain as a line or surface; to encompass; esp. in *Geom.*

1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* iv. 3 A metelyne of thirte cubites mighte comprehend it aboute. 1570 BILLINGALEY *Euclid* i. def. xxi. 4 Vnder lesse then three lines, can no figure be comprehended. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxiii. E ij, Icosaedrons comprehendynge cubes side is double in power to his comprehended Octaedrons side. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan., There was some external wall that comprehended both rows of pillars. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9 Wks. I. 147/2 The visible angle comprehended under two visible right lines. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 153 The upright pieces.. which comprehend the panels.

b. To enclose or have within it; to contain; to lie around. ? *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 20 A flat grauestone, comprehending the name of the defunct. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Full of golden coloured Cloves.. each of which comprehends a white bone. 1665 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 2 The Air, comprehending the Earth. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. 80 A stone coffin, comprehending a human skeleton.

IV. † 11. ? To take (together). *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 412 We are ryth glad we haue yow here Ower counsell together to comprehend.

**Comprehender.** *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who comprehends.

1626 CHAPMAN *Musaeus* To Rdr., Great comprehenders .. of the Greek elocution. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 639 Truth is bigger than our minds, and we.. are rather apprehenders than comprehenders thereof.

**Comprehensible** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪbəl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Comprehensible.

1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Pref. 209 The cluster of arguments comprehensible under the common appellation of the *argumentum à superficie ad superficiem*.

**Comprehending**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. COMPREHEND.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. i. § 39. 1770 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 1 The well comprehending the Nature of such Structures, is no less entertaining than useful.

**Comprehending**, *vpl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That comprehends.

1667 PRINATT *City & C. Builder* 161 A Right Angle Triangle ABC, whose comprehending sides are BA, BC. 1823 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apost.* 82 The name of blasphemy itself, like the whole comprehending book of the Apocalypse, was expressed in the Greek language.

Hence **Comprehendingly** *adv.*, in a comprehending manner, intelligently, knowingly.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 398 We have seen an old.. horse.. look tenderly and half comprehendingly on its master. 1884 Miss EDDY in *Chicago Advance* 18 Dec. 834 Miss Marigold nodded comprehendingly, with a little laugh.

† **Comprehendless**, *a. Obs. rare.* Incomprehensible.

1653 W. BASSE *Pastorals* (ed. Collier), How great and comprehendless is the minde!

† **Comprehense**, *Obs.* In 5, 7 -hence, 6 (Sc.) -hense. [a. OF. *comprehense*, ad. L. type \**comprehensa*, from pa. ppl. of *comprehendere* to COMPREHEND.]

a. Meaning comprehended; signification. b. Thing comprehended. c. Grasp, comprehension.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIX. ii. Letters.. Of whiche this the wordes and comprehension As foloweth now. 1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 425-6 (Jam.) Quhatsumeur the kingis maiestie or the parliament of Scotland sall comprehend generalie or specialie, it salbe addit that gif the samin comprehens deteyne or withhold any land.. from the kingis maiestie.. the samin comprehens sall nocht enjoye the benefite of that comprehensioune. 1604 PRICKEIT *Honors Fame* (1881) 24 His quicke conceit and Wisdomes comprehension.

**Comprehensibility** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪbɪlɪtɪ), [f. next: cf. mod. F. *comprehensibilité*.] Quality of being comprehensible.

1765 LAWTR. *Bekman's Myst. Magnum* xxiv. (1772) 144 An external Comprehensiveness; in which Comprehensibility the beginning of the Corporeal Being is risen. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* No. 69 The deeper interest we have in their comprehensibility. 1807 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 421. 2 A combination of brevity and comprehensibility is by no means an easy thing to achieve.

**Comprehensible** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪbəl), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensibilis*, f. *comprehens*- ppl. stem of *comprehendere*: see COMPREHEND and -BLE. Cf. mod. F. *comprehensible* (earlier *comprehensable*)] Capable of being comprehended.

1. That may be comprised or contained.

1599 MORE *Hervyes* i. Wks. 121/2 He is not comprehensible nor circumscribed no where. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. 11 An argument comprehensible within the notice and instructions of the writer. 1799 T. BENNORS *Contrib. Phys. & Med.* 217 The phenomena in which light and oxygen are concerned, especially as the actions of life promise to be comprehensible under them.

2. That may be grasped: † a. sensibly: Palpable.

1599 NORTH *Plutarch* 261 Things not comprehensible, and without body.

b. mentally: Conceivable, intelligible.

1598 FLORIO *Comprehensibile*, comprehensible, that may be comprehended. a 1631 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 181 It is apprehended by sense, and not comprehensible by reason. 1815 *Scrubblemania* 248 To render the subject comprehensible to the meanest capacity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. vi. 1. 325 For reasons not easily comprehensible.

**Comprehensibleness**, comprehensible quality. 1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. (T.), Which facility and comprehensibleness must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions very considerably.

**Comprehensibly** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a comprehensible manner.

1755 in JOHNSON [with quot. from TILLOTSON, where it occurs in ed. 1671 for *comprehensivly* of Wks. 1714]. 1807 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 337 He undertakes nothing that he cannot carry out clearly and comprehensibly.

**Comprehension** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪən), *n.* In 5 -cion.

[ad. L. *comprehensionem* a seizing, comprising, n. of action f. *comprehendere* to COMPREHEND. Cf. F. *comprehension* (15th c. in Littré), which may be the origin of some Eng. uses.]

I. Inclusion, comprising.

1. The action of comprehending, comprising, or including; the fact or condition of being so comprehended or comprised in a treatise, classification, description, proposition, etc.

1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxviii, I should wish .. that the king should be left out of the comprehension. 1543 [see COMPREHEND]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 Questions are called infinite, whiche.. are propounded, without comprehension of time, place, and persone. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xx. 6 In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 A better education, in extent and comprehension far more large. 1751 JOHNSON

*Rambler* No. 175 p. 3 The excellence of aphorisms consists .. in the comprehension of some obvious and useful truth in a few words. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 173 If in the one we see humanity at head-quarters in time, in the other we see it at head-quarters in comprehension.

b. *Rhet.* (See quota.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b. Comprehension is when bothe the above rehersed figures [*i. e.* Repetition and Conversion] are.. used, so that bothe one first worde must ofte be rehersed, and likewise al one last worde. What winneth the hartes of men? Liberalitie. What continueth the estate of a king? Liberalitie, etc. 1707-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Comprehension*, a trope, or figure, whereby the name of a whole is put for a part; or that of a part for a whole. 1755 JOHNSON cites HARRIS.

c. *Eng. Hist.* Ecclesiastical inclusion; esp. the inclusion of Nonconformists within the Established Church by enlarging the terms of ecclesiastical communion.

1667-8 PERKS *Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 23 The restoring of Nonconformists, by.. a Comprehension. 1778 NEAL *Hist. Parit.* IV. 277 The conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian Divines about a Comprehension.

1808 LAMB *Lett. to B. Barton* 5 Dec., I am for a comprehension, as divines call it; but so as that the Church shall go a good deal more than half way over to the silent Meeting-house. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 495 The pertinacity with which the High Church party.. refused even to deliberate on any plan of Comprehension.

2. The faculty or quality of comprehending; inclusive force; comprehensiveness.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 75 Those names.. are of much narrower comprehension. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 515 The Love of God.. is of vast Comprehension. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden* Wks. II. 387 The affluence and comprehension of our language is.. displayed in our poetical translations of Ancient Writers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 73 Words.. of the widest comprehension, or rather extending to the whole duty of a good and honourable man.

† 3. A comprehensive arrangement, summation, summary of any matter. *Obs.*

c 1608 ROGERS (f.), We must.. fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of all. 1659 PEARSON *Creded To Rdr.*, The Creed.. is a brief comprehension of the objects of our Christian faith. 1804 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 208 That grand idea.. is the treasury and comprehension of all knowledge.

4. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes comprehended in a notion or concept; intension.

1795 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 3 In universal Ideas it is proper to consider their Comprehension and their Extension. 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. The Internal Quantity of a notion.. its Intension or Comprehension, is made up of.. the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. 1885 VERTON *Instit. Logic* § 238 In Comprehension, the individual.. contains a sum of attributes.

II. Mental grasping, understanding.

5. The action or fact of comprehending with the mind; understanding.

† 15.. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 For craße nor for cunninge, [Caste never comprehension. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 *Novus*, Intelligence, which they make to be a comprehension of the first principles of Science. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 8 The title of Sermons gives some right to expect what is plain and of easy comprehension. 1799 BURKE *Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 109 Deficiency of temper and judgment, and mainly comprehension of the public interest. 1806 BASSET *All Sorts* 110 No men are so solemn.. as the dull of comprehension.

6. The mental state or condition of comprehending (often viewed as a property which one may have); an adequate notion.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 1 The comprehension which she hath of God. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Parad. Ep.* i. x. 39 Mechanicke and vulgar heares ascend not such comprehensions. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 459 A subject of which he has not the most distant comprehension. 1873 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 23. 70 What has changed your state from one of perplexity to one of comprehension? *Mod.* To attain to a full comprehension of the subject.

7. The faculty of grasping with the mind, power of receiving and containing ideas, mental grasp.

a 1668 HEYLIN *Land* I. 211 A work.. not to be entertained by a man of such narrow comprehensions, as were ascribed unto him.. by one of the Peers. 1776 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vii. A scheme, or constitution, beyond our comprehension. 1795 ROSCOE *Lectures de Medici* 2, Exhibiting.. depth of penetration, and comprehension of mind. 1809 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catalogue* 3 To think that every thing is to be brought down to the comprehension of the fool.

† III. 8. Physical grasping, compression. *Obs.*

1668 MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. ii. *Philos. Writ.* (1712) 45 Such a comprehension of the Particle [of air] as there is in the hairs of a lock of Wool. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 54, I must have made some slight efforts toward a closer comprehension of her hand.

† **Comprehensional**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or tending to comprehension; comprehensive.

1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* 63 Any General and Comprehensional course. 1689 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 37 So Comprehensional a Charity, that All Christians.. may go to Heaven, Hand in Hand. *Ibid.* 46 A Resolution.. betwixt the Comprehensional Church-of-England-Men, and the Dissenters.

**Comprehensiveness** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪvɪs), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensivus*, f. *comprehens*- ppl. stem of *comprehendere*: see COMPREHEND and -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *comprehensif*, -ive.]

1. *gen.* Characterized by comprehension; having the attribute of comprising or including much; of large content or scope.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. Then is the Civilians definition of it enough comprehensiveness. 1668 T. SPENCER *Logick* 213 The comprehensive whole, is parted between the things comprehended therein. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3 His Aim is more Comprehensive. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Ded., The most noble, pleasant, and comprehensive of all the senses. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 21 Happiness (or, to use a more comprehensive term, solid well-being). 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* 1 The reply was as concise as it was comprehensive—'know what you have to do, and do it'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 124 A comprehensive survey of the philosophy of Plato.

b. Inclusive of; embracing.  
a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Let.* (1663) 244 [A] Tongue... comprehensive of such rich and rational expressions. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1704) 190 Plant these Orchards... in such order as may be... more comprehensive of Plants. 1790 GORDON & TRENCARD *Indep. Whig* No. 22 (1728) 208 Charity it self, which is comprehensive of all the Virtues. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 132 O Heaven... comprehensive of all life.

c. Sometimes with the enlarged sense: Containing much in small compass, compendious.

1668 PARRIS *Diary* 17 Aug., The Lord's Prayer... In Whose comprehensive words we sum up all our imperfect desires. 1684 EARL ROSECOMBE *Est. Transl. Verse* 52 But who did ever in French Authors see The comprehensive English Energy?

2. Characterized by mental comprehension: a. that grasps or understands (a thing) fully.

1668 DONNE *Serm.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12 A comprehensive knowledge of God it [our knowledge] cannot be. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 27 Comprehensive knowledge... is no part of our Indowments. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 Comprehensive knowledge is that whereby the whole of an object, so far as it is intelligible, is known. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 251 A comprehensive faculty that grasps Great purposes with ease.

b. Embracing many things, broad in mental grasp, sympathies, or the like.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* Wks. (Globe) 301 He [Chaucer] must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensive nature. 1791 *Let. fr. Milt's Jynl.* (1722) II. 126 These very philosophical comprehensive Men. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 17 note, The superiority of the comprehensive student over the partial observer. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xxxii. One comprehensive mind All overseeing and pervading all.

3. *Logic.* Intensive.

1795 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 9 (heading) Of a comprehensive Conception of Things, and of Abstraction. 1765 REID *Intell. Powers* v. i. Wks. 390/4 It is an axiom in logic—that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less comprehensive. 1850 BAYNES *New Analytic* 72 note, [The reasoning] is comprehensive or intensive, for it proceeds from the concrete to the abstract, from a greater totality of attribute to a less.

**Comprehensively** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪvli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a comprehensive manner.

1668 DONNE *Serm.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12 Our knowledge cannot be so dilated, nor God condensed and contracted so, as that we can know him... comprehensively. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 11 To state the fact and the truth comprehensively. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 A measure dealing comprehensively with the subject of local government in Ireland.

**Comprehensiveness** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪvɪnəs), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] Comprehensive quality or state, the quality of comprising or including much.

1635 SHELFORD *Five Treat.* 188 The universality and comprehensiveness of God's will. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vi. (1695) 333 General Truths... by their comprehensiveness... enlarge our view, and shorten our way to Knowledge. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 222 In learning, sense, energy, and comprehensiveness it is fully equal to all the modern dissertations. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 473/1 The comprehensiveness of the volume is surprising.

b. *spec.* Breadth of intellectual range, mental capaciousness.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici*, Basil 218 The quickness and comprehensiveness of his Parts. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii. 81 Those, whose accuracy of remark, and comprehensiveness of knowledge, made their suffrages worthy of regard. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ii. 37 Nothing is more remarkable about Empedocles than his versatility and comprehensiveness.

† **Comprehensor**, *Obs.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *comprehendere*: see above.] One who has attained to full comprehension. (In 17th c. Divinity, with reference to *Philipp.* iii. 12-13: cf. the Vulgate.)

1653 W. SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 16 Not Comprehensors, till actually instated Members of the Church Triumphant above in glory. a 1666 BR. HALL *Soul's Farewell* § 7 Thou art yet a traveller, they [Saints] comprehensors. 1697 REEVE *God's Plea* 280 Christ... was Comprehensor from the beginning... yet his experimental knowledge came by degrees. a 1790 BR. BULL *Serm.* v. Wks. 187 I. 117 Though St. Paul were an excellent apostle, yet he was still but a man... a *viator*, not a *comprehensor*, a proficient, not yet fully perfect.

**Comprehenss**, *Sc. var. of COMPREHENSIVE.* *Obs.* † **Comprend**, *v. Obs.* [*a. OF. comprend-re*, or its original, L. *comprehendere*, contr. *f. comprehendere*: see COMPREHEND.] = COMPREHEND.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 Resoun... comprendib þe þinges ymaginable and sensible. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6635, I wole not determine Of prynces power... Ne by my word comprēde, iwyte, If it so ferre may strecche in this. c 1490 *Pallad. on Huab.* iii. 304 Doubtesse every grafting wol comprēde, Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be Put in the

plages. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 89 He... well comprehends; Man findes no faith where God receives a nay.

† **Compresbyter**, *Obs.* [*a. L. compresbyter* (in Augustine, etc.): see COM-] A fellow presbyter: cf. CO-PRESBYTER (in Co-pref.).

[1538 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 426/1 Saynt Hierome was rather contente to ioyne the latine coniunction with the Greke worde, and call it *compresbyter*.] a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vii. vii. § 1 Donatus, and Fortunatus, and Novatus, and Gordius, our compresbyters. 1606 WHETENHALL *Disc. Abuse in Ch.* 86 Peter Martyr his compresbyter or fellow Elder. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 Mr. George Grams a compresbyter, minister at Scoone.

Hence **Compresbyterial**, *a.*, of or pertaining to a session or body of presbyters.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* i. (1851) 11 Coequal and compresbyterial Power to ordaine Ministers and Deacons.

† **Compresence**, *Obs. rare* 1. [*f. COM- + PRESENCE*.] Presence together; co-presence.

a 1640 JACKSON *Cread* x. iv. Wks. IX. 595 Not directly and immediately by the elements of bread and wine nor by any other kind of local presence or compresence with these elements than is in baptism. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Disput.* 639 Luther... found the middle tenet of compresence of both Body & Bread.

† **Compresentiality**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. COM- + PRESENTIALITY*.] The quality of being present together. So **Compresentialtion**.

1666 H. MORE *Real Presence* 49 According to this Notion there may be a Consubstantiation rightly interpreted, that is a Compresentialtion, or rather Compresentiality of both the Real Bread and Wine, and the Real Body and Blood of Christ at once.

**Compress** (kəmprɛs), *v.* [*a. OF. compresser*, *ad. L. compressā-re* to press together, oppress, freq. of *comprimere* to press together, restrain, check, etc., *f. com-* together + *primere* to press. As *compress* also coincides with the ppl. stem *compress-* of *comprimere* (from which stem the Eng. repr. of a L. verb is most frequently formed), it is treated as the Eng. repr. of *comprimere* and mod. *F. compresser*, of which the direct adaptation *COMPRESS* has not endured in the language.]

1. To press together, to squeeze: a. separate things.

c 1400 LANFRANC *Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 125 A þinne clout wet in þe white of an ey, & sumwhat þe white compressed out. 1486 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 They sawe... hys lypys a lytel to moue with his chekyss compressyd as he had resceuyed or swelowed sum swete thing fallyn in to hys mowth. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. i. Compressing two prisms hard together. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.*, 'Temptation', Paris, She gave me both her hands, closed together, into mine: it was impossible not to compress them in that situation. 1768 COWPER *Retirement* 495 In a parlour snug and small... The man of business and his friends compressed.

b. a hollow thing, so as to make it of smaller capacity.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiv. (1495) 133 The free passage of the ayre... is forbode and lette by wyngynge and compressynge of the Ysophagus. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 287 The muscles called Cremesters which compress the leading Vessels. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.* Mech. xx. 126 The Vessel... was... struck... with a Wooden Mallet, and thereby was manifestly compressed, whereby the inclosed Water was crouded into less room. 1777 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. x. Tin tubes were found to be broken, compressed, and distorted. 1833 BAEWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 19 The retina at the protruded part will be compressed by the outward pressure of the contained fluid.

c. *Surg.* To close by compression.

1804 *Med. Jynl.* XII. 545 The instrument... seems to be well adapted for compressing the humeral artery, or any other that can be easily pressed against a bone. 1836 MARYAT *Japhet* liii. My professional knowledge saved his life. I compressed the artery.

2. To press (a substance) together closely; to squeeze together, so as to make more firm and solid.

c 1400 LANFRANC *Cirurg.* 128 In þe firste caas dura mater is compressed. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. § 4 Stiff bodies, that by violence are compressed & drawn into a less capacious figure. 1664 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 147 If the rain fell upon even and level ground, it would only sadden and compress it. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 A pretty large piece of sponge may be compressed or squeezed into a small size. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 182 The slivers again assume the form of bands of slubbing, and are then passed between a pair of rollers to compress them.

b. *Physics.* To condense a gaseous or other elastic body by pressure so that it decreases in bulk without loss of mass.

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xi. 240 Air compressed... breaks the Vessel wherein it is compressed. 1794 SULLIVAN *Virtu Nat.* II. 127 A large quantity of air, whose spring being compressed in little room. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 152 The water... compresses the air and produces a reaction which opens the valves. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 240 By... powerful means we can compress water, but the force necessary to accomplish this is very great.

3. *fig.* To reduce into smaller volume (as if by pressure): a. things material.

1823 BAEWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 142 Some ships were elevated to twice their proper height, while others were compressed almost to a line. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 33 How I longed to be able to compress my form into utter littleness.

b. Language, thoughts, etc.; to condense.

1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* i. xvi. (R.). The same strength of expression, though more compressed, runs through his historical harangues. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 To enable me properly to compress and digest my thoughts. 1837

CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v. 27 These, greatly compressing themselves, shall speak each an instant. 1866 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 44 What I have to say... cannot be compressed into a very few words.

4. *fig.* To condense, concentrate.

1800 *Med. Jynl.* IV. 551, I compressed them into one dose three times a day. 1835 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 59 The size of the mirror is only the measure of its power to collect and compress feeble rays of light. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xvii. The eager theorising of ages is compressed... in the momentary want of a single mind. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 We have... terror, hope, sensation, calculation, possible ruin, and victory compressed into a moment.

† 5. *fig.* To repress, keep under restraint. *Obs.*

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 b, Compress thy passyon by scyence & kepe it in the that it passe not thy mouth. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 The greatest wisdom in Socrates in compressing his anger, is worthy great commendation. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 483 Hierax compressed the mutiny, by paying the souldiers arrears out of his own purse. 1847 GROTZ *Hist. Greece* II. xxvi. (1862) III. 17 Who... compressed under his sceptre a large proportion of these ferocious... plunderers.

† 6. To embrace sexually. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. (1857) 69 A virgin of that isle compressed by that Genius. 1656 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 251 Rhea Sylvia... a vestall, being compressed and found with child. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 494 They bill, they tread: Alcyone compress'd Sev'n days sits brooding on her floating nest. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* i. 95 Neptune... in his cave the yielding nymph compressed.

† **Compress**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. compressus*, *pa. pple.*: see *prec.*] = COMPRESSED.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. xxviii, Nor penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compress.

**Compressed** (kəmprɛst), *sb.* [*a. F. compresser* (16th c. in Paré), *ad. L. compressa*, from *compressus*, *pa. pple.* of *comprimere*: see *prec.*]

1. *Surg.* A soft mass of linen, lint or other material formed into a pad, which, by the aid of a bandage, can be made to press upon any part; used for compressing an artery, for keeping a dressing, plaister, etc., in its place, applying medicinal agents, and the like. In hydropathic use, applied to a piece of cloth, wetted with water, and tightly covered with a waterproof or thick impervious bandage, applied to the surface of the body for the relief of inflammation or irritation.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 48 Take fine Hempen toes and make therof little compresses, as bigge as the palme of a childe's hande, & madeffe them heerin, and apply them on the Eyes. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. 277, I dressed it again with Lenients, Compresses, and good Bandage. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nerves*, Put a Compress to it that has been dipt in the same Wine. 1809 *Med. Jynl.* XVII. 301 The leg was dressed and... a thick compress was applied under the calf, with a view to prevent more sinuses. 1809-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 115 The pad... to be placed immediately over a graduated compress, which is to be put directly over the wound in the artery. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvii, The former had a wet compress around her body. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 Any one who has ever applied a cold compress to a sore throat. 1870 SWEEDLEY *Pract. Hydrop.* (ed. 12), Body bandage or wet compress.

2. A machine for pressing cotton-bales and other articles into a compact form for transport, etc.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

**Compressed** (kəmprɛst), *ppl. a.* [*f. COM-PRESS v. + -ED*.]

1. Pressed together closely, so as to occupy small space; pressed into a smaller volume and denser composition than the ordinary; condensed.

*Compressed air* has, from its elasticity, been applied as a motive force or substitute for steam, and is also used in *Med.*; hence such phrasal comb. as *compressed air engine*, *compressed air bath* (sometimes hyphenated).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 57 Sest þou nat þan how streit and how compressed (ante so streyt ybrongen) is þilke glorie þat 3e trauailen aboute to shew and to multiplie. 1669 BOYLE *Contm. New Exp.* II. (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1731-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, Compressed Air is denser than Air less compressed. 1857 *Engineer* IV. 144/1 Making compressed yeast. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 302/2 Ware's Compressed Air-bath is for subjecting a patient to an enveloping atmosphere of air under pressure. *Ibid.* 602/2 The compressed-air engine at Ardsley Colliery... travels on wheels and is pushed to its work by hand. *Ibid.* 604/1 A machine for making compressed bullets. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 The compressed gas being driven into a strong boiler. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2/2.

b. *Compressed score*: a musical score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: esp. four-part harmony written on two staves. 1877 (*title*), The Congregational Psalmist: a companion to all the new Hymn-books... Compressed Score edition.

c. *fig.* Concentrated; condensed.

1828 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. 105 Furnished with more compressed thoughts. 1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 96 'Love thou thy Land' is only to be compared with an essay of Lord Bacon's for its compressed energy. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* 130 The compressed and haughty page of Tacitus.

2. Having a flattened form, like the result of pressure; having the two opposite sides nearly plane or flat; *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.* flattened laterally, or along its length.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 112 A small compressed seed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Compressed leaf, one with the mark of an impression on both sides. 1777

Bawick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 293 The bill is two inches long, vertically compressed on the sides. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 Mars... is compressed at the poles, so that his equatorial diameter is to his polar axis as 10 to 15 nearly. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 201 The hand... is furnished with five powerful but compressed nails. 1888 VINES *Sacks Bot.* 620 The stem then becomes cylindrical, or, if it is compressed... still with a uniform breadth.

b. *Printing. Compressed type*: = condensed type, or a variety thereof.

1875 *Ure Dict. Manuf.* III. 641 Types... have undergone every change in form that fancy or taste could suggest... *clarendon*, a modification of antique... *compressed*, or tall thin letters.

3. Of separate things: Pressed together.

1847 LYRION *Lucretia* t. Prol. His compressed lips told that he felt the anguish of the laugh that circled round him.

**Compressedly** (kəm'pres-dli, -pre'stli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a compressed manner; with compression.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 411 To describe German painting, statuary, and music, not so much compressedly as compressingly. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 281 True passion is often sparing of words; compressedly eloquent.

**Compressor** (kəm'pres-sər), [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*.] One who or that which compresses; a compressor.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Directory* 145 Grove, John, Patent Hay-compressor, Blackwall.

**Compressibility** (kəm'pres-si-bi-liti), [f. next + *-ITY*; cf. *F. compressibilité*.] The quality of being compressible; capability of compression.

1819 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 The compressibility of sponge. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 502 The extraordinary compressibility of the other viscera.

b. *esp. in Physics.* The quality in virtue of which the volume of a gas, etc., may be diminished without decrease of its mass.

1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 507 The great compressibility, if I may so speak, of the air. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 237 The compressibility... of ice is very nearly the same with that of water. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea viii. § 404 The Compressibility of water in the depths of the sea, is one per cent for every 1000 fathoms.

**Compressible** (kəm'pres-si-b'l), *a.* [f. *COMPRESS* v. + *-IBLE*; the form of the suffix is owing to the vb. being referred to *L. compress-us*; derivation from *L. compressare*, *F. compresser*, would give *compressable*: cf. *PRESSABLE*. So mod. *F. compressible*.] That may be compressed; capable of compression.

1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 508 Not... to conclude that the air is so much more rarefiable than compressible. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 442 Permeant-elastic fluids are all compressible. 1855 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* II. xxvi. 481 You will have to restrain and combat the two least compressible forces in the political world. 1888 VINES *Sacks Bot.* 794 Both layers were... in a state of tension... the one [layer]... was but slightly extensible or compressible.

b. Of the pulse: see *quot.*

1864 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 1 The physicians have an expression which they apply to a feverish pulse which appears to vanish under the pressure of the finger; they call it a compressible pulse. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 159 The slow pulse is sometimes moderately full, but is always very soft and compressible.

Hence **Compressibleness**.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Compressibility, compressibleness*, capableness to be pressed close. Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Compressing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. *COMPRESS* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb.; compression.

1398 [see *COMPRESS* v. 1 b]. 1804 *Med. Yrnl.* XII. 546 The compressing of the principal artery or arteries that supply the part or parts with blood... will stop the bleeding.

**Compressing** (kəm'pres-sin), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That compresses.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 The Vessel... less full of compressing matter. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 5 foot-n. One of Mr. Hawkesbee's Compressing Engines. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 432 A compressing force acting at right angles to the planes of cleavage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 312 The air-compressing engine of Sommeiller... worked the rock-drills.

**Compressingly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a compressing way; with compression.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 411 [see *COMPRESSEDLY*]. 1854 *Ibid.* XLIX. 164 The ant-eater embraces and hugs him so compressingly, as very soon to squeeze him to death.

**Compression** (kəm'pres-sən), Also 5-6 *comprysion, -prission*. [a. *F. compression*, ad. *L. compression-em*, n. of action, f. *comprimere* (ppl. stem *compress-*): see *COMPRESS* v.]

1. The action of compressing; pressing together, squeezing; forcing into a smaller compass; condensation by pressure.

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. A) 23 A gristil... hab sixe helpingis (uses)... bo. ij. bat be harde schulde not hirt pe neische, nameli in be tyme of compressioun [v. r. comprission], & in be tyme of smytinge. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Cast forth by the great dilation of the heart or else by the great comprysion thereof. 1599 *Soliman & P.* I. in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 289 Why, what is jewels, or what is gold, but earth; An humour knit together by compression. 1699 LEAK *Water-wks.* Pref. 3 Water cannot be forced by compression to be contained in less space than its Natural extension. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 59 The infant itself has milk in its own breasts, which may be squeezed out by compression. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. § 7 (1870) 6 To consider the development of heat by compression.

b. Constraint, coercion.

1880 *CA. Times* 10 Nov. 779 Dwelling chiefly upon the

causes of modern infidelity in France, [he] does not hesitate to ascribe it in a great measure to the compression exercised by Louis XIV.

c. *fig.* The condensation of thought or language. 1800 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. v. 92 Great as our merits might be in some points, we none of us excelled in compression. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Pref. (1863) 15 The difficulty of compression has been the greatest of all my difficulties.

2. A state or condition of being compressed.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* t. xx. (1632) 43 Those instruments... have their proper compressions and dilatations, etc. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man of Feat.* (1886) 37 His fingers lost their compression. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 204 Every variety of distortion and compression. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. l. 300 The moraine is in a state of longitudinal compression.

b. of thought, language, or writing.

1730 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 70 ¶ 4 Best pleased with involutions of argument, and compression of thought. 1853 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi, The state of compression in which it [the treatise] now appears.

c. *fig.* Straitened or repressed condition, under the operation of trouble, tyranny, or the like.

1766 MILLER tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 190 The state of compression which those in the common way were in after harvest. 1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 280 That nation is too high-minded... to remain quiet under its present compression. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 523 That previous letter... had been written in much tribulation and compression of heart.

3. *Compression of the poles*: the flattening of a planet at the poles, making it an oblate spheroid.

1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 The compression of Jupiter amounts to a fourteenth part of his longer diameter. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iv. 34 Of ascertaining the compression of Jupiter's spheroid.

† 4. *Surg.* A compress. *Obs. rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 1101 We must also have for the same intente, Compressions, or little pillows of inveterate linnen.

b. *South fr.* 'compression of the brain'.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius Surg.* I. 410 It is often very difficult to distinguish between drunkenness and either concussion or compression. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* ed. 2 II. 257 In well-marked compression, however, the patient is generally perfectly insensible.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *compression bellows, chamber, machine, treatment*; *compression-casting*, a method of casting bronzes, etc., in which the metal is forced by compression into the finer tracery of the mould; *compression-cook*, a tap having a collapsible india-rubber tube.

1854 SEIDEL *Organ* 26 Kaufmann, of Dresden... invented the so-called compression-bellows. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 603/1 The compression-chamber receives its successive charges of air from the atmosphere by valves opening inward. *Ibid.* The power of such a compression machine.

**Compressional**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to compression.

1867 G. H. DARWIN *Earthq. in Forth. Rev.* Feb. 266 The compressional waves may have passed... before the arrival of the distortional waves.

**Compressive** (kəm'pres-siv), *a.* [f. *L. type compressiv-us*, f. *compress-* ppl. stem of *comprimere*: see *-IVE*. So mod. *F. compressif, -ive*.]

1. Having the attribute or function of compressing; tending to compress.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 67 The compressive motion of the Ventricle and intrels. 1600 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 111 By reason of their compressive faculty, being eaten after meate, they [apples] make the belly soluble, and helpe the subduction of excrements. 1766 STERNE tr. *Shandy* v. xxxiii, His three fingers supported [the book] without the least compressive violence. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 171 The bark... has also a strong compressive energy, expelling moisture from the layers that successively assume the character of heart-wood. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xci. XII. 21 A neighbour sure to be domineering and compressive, and likely enough to be tyrannical.

† 2. Consisting in or caused by compression. *Obs.*

1578 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* t. 2, Ytching payne cometh of a tart or salt humor... Compressive, cometh of matter, or wyndines, that maketh narrowe, or constrayneth, the membre or part. 1668 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. i. 148 A more then ordinary Motion or compressive Rest may very well prove painful to the Soul.

Hence **Compressively**, *adv.*, with compression.

1830 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. ii, [My upbringing] was rigorous, too frugal, compressively secluded.

**Compressor** (kəm'pres-sər), [a. *L. compressor*, agent-noun from *comprimere* to *COMPRESS*.] One who or that which compresses: in technical uses.

a. *Anat.* A muscle which compresses a part. (Frequent in the *L.* names of individual muscles.) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Compressor naris*, in anatomy, a name given... to one of the muscles of the face. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 223/1 Its action [i.e. that of the muscle]... when convex, makes it a compressor.

b. *Surg.* An instrument for compressing a part of the body, as a nerve, artery, duct, etc.; also a tourniquet.

1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 489 The instruments required for the compression-treatment [of Aneurism] are one or two compressors and a weight encased in leather.

c. A (surgical or hydropathic) compress.

1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 153, I resolutely abstain from pills—continuing to wear my compressor.

d. An instrument for compressing objects in microscopical investigations; a compressorium.

1801 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 150 In all these Compressors, it is easy to vary the thickness of the glass within convenient limits.

e. *Naut.* An iron lever by means of which the chain-cable as it runs out can be jammed to the chain-pipe and checked or stopped.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 In letting go the anchor, when it is necessary to check the cables... the compressors... will control their descent. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 666/2 An effort was made to man the starboard compressor so as to check the other anchor when let go.

f. *Gun.* A mechanism for pressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during the recoil.

1859 F. GRIVITTUS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 119 When the compressors are used, the running-up is by jerks. 1867 *Savvy Sailor's Work-bk.*, *Compressor*, a mechanism generally adopted afloat for facilitating the working of the large guns recently introduced; the gun-carriage is thus compressed to its slide or platform during the recoil, and set free again by the turn of a handle for running up.

g. A machine for compressing air, *esp.* for use as a motive power. More fully *air-compressor*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 602/2 The Mount Ceniz Tunnel air-compressors... The compressors operate by applying the living force of a large column of water descending in an inclined tube, to drive a body of confined air into a receiver. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 A compressor pump, such as is used for compressing air for torpedoes. 1880 *Standard* 27 Dec. 7/1 The compressed air is conveyed from the compressors down the shaft to the boring machine by pipes.

**Compressorium** (kəm'pres-sō-ri-um), [f. as *prec.* + *-ORIUM*: cf. *L. scriptorium*, etc.] A compressor; *spec.* an instrument used in microscopical research by which a graduated pressure may be brought to bear on the object under examination.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 168 To steep it in weak acetic acid, and then to thin it out, under the compressorium. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* t. iii. 195.

**Compressure** (kəm'pres-sū-ər), [f. *compress-* ppl. stem of *L. comprimere* + *-URE*: cf. *PRESSURE*, *L. pressura*.] The action or process of compressing; pressure together; *†*pressure.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxix. (1658) 313 The superficies... is better, or worse disposed to reflection of light, by polishing, or by compressure together. 1855-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180 The compressure of Seditions. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* t. i. 5. I... Compressed the Air, but the Engine leaking, I frequently renewed the Compressure. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 588 Curious... is this same compressure of History. 1841 MRS. TONNA *Pers. Recollect.* II. 32 Compressure of the feet was... forbidden.

† **Comprimet**, *Obs. none-wd.* [f. *COM-* + *PRIEST*.] A fellow-priest; a compressbyter.

1641 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 l. 122 Deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent Comprimets.

† **Comprimite**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [prob. f. *F. comprime*, pa. pple. of *comprimer*: cf. *affectionate*, and *-ATE*.] Compressed.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* D. ij b, The forme thereof is rounde comprymate lyghtly from one parte to another.

† **Comprime**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. comprimere* or *F. comprimer*: see *COMPRESS* v.] To compress.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* E. ij b, For feare... that it comprime the brayne. 1599 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Perturbations... either dilate, or comprime the heart.

So † **Comprimment** [ad. *L. comprimment-em* pa. pple.], a compressing agent.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 270 Astringents and Compriments or Blood-stone [to stop bleeding].

† **Comprint**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *COM-* + *PRINT* v.] To share in printing.

(Used in 17th c. of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer, and Stationers' Company, in printing privileged books.)

a. *trans.*

1634 TANNER *MS.* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 284 Cambridge hath liberty of comprinting, with the King's Printers, and Company of Stationers, these privileged books following: 1. The Bible... and the singing Psalms. 2. *Grammars*. 3. All other School books. 4. *Almanacks*. 1804 J. WALLIS *Ibid.* 280 After the wars [c. 1650-60] the University Printers did, for some time, continue to comprint privileged books at Oxford, as well as those at London. *Ibid.* I. 281 The Universities Right to print or comprint Bibles.

b. *absol. or intr.*

1678-9 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 276 The King's Printers refusing to pay the usual rent to them [the University of Oxford] for their forbearance of comprinting [of Bibles].

¶ The following misuse of the word inserted by Kersey in his ed. of Phillips, 1706, has been copied from Dictionary to Dictionary ever since; in some it is even given to the exclusion of the correct meaning. From Kersey it was adopted also by Giles Jacob in his *New Law Dict.*, 1729, and has been handed on by Tomlins, Wharton, etc.

[1676 PHILLIPS (*App.* II, 'A Collection of such Affected Words from the *L.* or *Gr.* as are either to be used warily, and upon occasion only, or totally to be rejected as barbarous'), *Comprint*, to print another's Copy. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), To *Comprint* (*Law-Term*), this Word properly signifies to print together; but is commonly taken for the Deceitful Printing of another's Copy, or Book, by Stealth, to the prejudice of the rightful Proprietor. (Hence [with modifications] in KERSEY 1709-21, BAILEY 1726-7, JOHNSON 1755-6, and recent Dictionaries.) 1799 G. JACOB *New Law Dict.*, *Comprint* intends a surreptitious printing of another Bookseller's Copy, to make Gain thereby, which is contrary to the Stat. 14 Car. II. c. 33, and other Statutes. [But the subject is not mentioned in the Statute cited.] Thence in TOMLINS, WHARTON, etc.



[Hence **Comprint**, *sb.* A modern dictionary figment, founded on the loose wording of the explanation of the verb in the law dicta. above.]

**Comprisable** (*kəmˈpraɪzəbəl*), *a.* Also 7-9-*isable*. [*f.* **COMPRISE** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being comprised.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. Conclus. 85 More ample Presidents, than may seeme. to be comprisable in the deured Passages. . of this supplement. 1777 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 39/1. Comprisable in a small compass. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* iii. 253 The whole map. . not being comprisable within any finite limits.

**Comprisal** (*kəmˈpraɪzəl*). ? *Obs.* Also 7-*isall*. [*f.* **COMPRISE** *v.* + *-AL*.] The action of comprising; that in which this is embodied; a compendium.

1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* c. 993 Here hast thou briefly and closely trussed up a short comprisal. 1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Epist.* 22 Which I shall impart unto you . . in a briefe and short comprisal. 1686 *Boyle Eng. Notion Nat.* 73 Cosmical Mechanism; that is, a Comprisal of all the mechanical affections. . that belong to the matter of the great System of the Universe.

**Comprise** (*kəmˈpraɪz*), *v.* Also 5-7 *compryse*, 5 *Sc. compris*, 7-9 *comprise*. [*f.* *F. comprendre* (pa. pple. and pret. Ind. *compris*):—*L. comprehendere*, contr. from *comprehendere* to **COMPREHEND**. Probably formed by association with *emprise*, and possibly with *enterprise*, both of which verbs were derivatives from Eng. sbs. of the same form (repr. *F. emprise, entreprise*, fem. sbs. from pa. pple.), but being used as the Eng. reprs. of *emprendre, entreprendre*, formed a precedent for the analogous representation of other compounds of *-prendre* by verbs in *-prise*: cf. *apprize, surprize*.]

(Many of the early passages in which this word occurs are so vague that it is difficult to gather the exact sense.)

†1. To lay hold on, take, catch, seize. *Obs.*

1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* xviii. Quhat was the cause that he [me] more comprist Than othir folk to lyve in suich ruyne? c. 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) iii. xxviii. The sercher . . shal be ouerlaid & comprysed of hymselfe. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxxvii. 710 And the frenche kyngre to comprise to his agreement his sonne in lawe [et prendroit le roy de france sur luy son filz]. 1598 *GREENE Poems* (1856) 129 He could with counsels commonwealths comprise.

†2. *Sc.* To seize under legal authority, 'attach'. c. 1575 [see **COMPRISD**]. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 87 The Kings officers, in the end of the market, shall cause the said cattell to be comprised . . be leill men . . untill the summe of the debt. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 6 § 1 That summe of money for the which the sayde Landes are comprised. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 133 (1862) I. 322, I will think it no bondage to be rouped, comprised, and possessed by Christ as His bondman.

†2. To 'take in' (mentally), perceive, comprehend, conceive. *Obs.*

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 41 b, By alle that I see and comprise in you, hit semeth not . . that ye be seke. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 27 For to compryse thentencyon of the spekar. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. John* 32, What is he that canne by very imagination comprise how that God the father . . doeth continually beget God the sonne? 1593 *MAN Musculi Commun.* 372 a, It is very hard to comprise, and much harder to expresse the nature of Godde. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 198 A name . . that no man knew but himself . . he alone that is it, being able to comprise it.

†3. To hold or bear in mind. *Obs.*—1

a. 1528 *SKELTON Dk. Albany, Lenuoy.* In his mynde to comprise Those wordes his grace dyd saye Of an ammas gray.

†4. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1485 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. v. 20 Witte & raison for to serche and comprise of thynges of therthe.

5. To bring together and comprehend or include, esp. in a treatise.

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xx. 44 Of his matere . . I hard said on sa many wys, That al I outh noucht well compris. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 150 They condescended to comprise the whole matter in wryting. 1586 *THYNNE in Holinshed III.* 1592 That some fauourer of learned mens fame, would comprise their names and works in a particular volume. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 200 Whose . . vertues, if in verse I now should take in hand For to comprise.

b. *esp.* To comprehend compendiously; to sum up. 1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurelius* (1546) X ij, In a monethe a man might reckon all the stones. . but in a M. yerre he myght not comprise the malices of hifl yll costumes. 1548 *CRANMER Catech.* 147 b, The prayer of the Lorde. . conteyneth . . great and weyghty matters, suche as neither aungell nor man . . was able so pitheli to comprise in so few wordes. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* ii. ii. (1817) 51 The necessity . . of comprising what he delivered within a small compass. 1858 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 24 June, There is far more in it . . than any man . . can comprise . . within the compass of a speech of ordinary length.

c. To comprehend or include under or in a class or denomination.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. iiii. § 2 We use . . under the name of their substance not only to comprise that whereof they outwardly consist, but also the secret grace. 1758 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 194 § 4 This knowledge [of the world] she comprises in the rules of visiting, the history of the present hour, an early intelligence of the change of fashions, etc. 1853 *C. BROWN Vilette* viii. (1876) 68 In her own single person she could have comprised the duties of a first minister and a superintendent of police.

4. Of things material: †a. To take in within its space; to enclose, to hold. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 221/4 Al the world myght not haue comprysed hym. 1516 *FABIAN* iii. cxi. 281, viii fote of grounde nowe hath my body comprysed. 1621 *ELSHING Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 105 The amendements cannot be comprised in the parchment. They have newe wrytten yt. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxviii, But smothering filth so close it doth comprise That it cannot flame out.

b. To contain, as parts making up the whole, to consist of (the parts specified).

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. iv. 16 The fourme of the world and the faycon after that it conteyneth and compriseth. 1662 *STILLINGFEL Orig. Sac.* ii. iv. § 4 The three walls of the City in which the three chief parts of it were comprised. 1868 *PEARL Water-Farm.* xiii. 120 The works . . comprise four ponds for fish. *Mod. Adv.* The house comprises box-room, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, etc.

c. To extend so as to contain, to extend to; to cover a space or time.

1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Civ. A corde that . . compriseth all the elbow and moueth the lytell arme. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 255 The first division of this plain, which comprised the territory of the ancient Philistines. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sc. Relig.* (1873) 49 The registers . . which comprised a period of 200,000 years.

5. Of things immaterial: a. To take in or include; as opposed to leaving out.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 67 The term [seed of God] doth comprise Infants. 1863 *TEACHER Mil. Jnrl.* 79 [To] Comprize all the cases.

b. To embrace as its contents, matter, or subject. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 354 Such subsequent parts of these commentaries, as will . . comprise almost every object of the justices' jurisdiction. 1768 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* iii. xiii. 102 The third division of our subject . . comprises what is necessary . . to be known previous to the study of history. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xv. 'The word politics . . comprises, in itself, a difficult study of no inconsiderable magnitude.'

6. *passive.* To be included, embraced, comprehended: a. in (or within) a document or its scope, in a class, or group.

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. ix. 60 Thre yheris trwys . . Qwhere-in be Scottis men and be kyng ware comprysyd. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* 5 b, Ouer and aboue these [commandments] that be comprised in this sayd table. 1525 *BP. CLERK in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 88 I. 320 Theys matters war . . nott comprysid in the articles expressly. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 96 She is our capital Demand, comprisd Within the fore-ranke of our Articles. 1695 *BRAMHALL Repliz.* 22 The new Articles since comprised in that Creed. 1863 *H. J. BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr.* 271 Decrements on the acute solid angles, are all comprised within class b.

b. *in, within* a space or time, between limits.

1597 *GOLDING De Mornay* vi. 81 The Might or Power is covertly comprised betweene them both. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 The writing . . wherein her oath for never marrying againe was comprised. 1784 *COOK's Voy.* (1790) VI. 1563 That memorable day, in which are comprised the affecting incidents, and melancholy particulars. 1797 *J. BARLOW Oration* 4 July 10 When an hundred millions of people are comprised within your territory. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 31 The hours, when the electric fluid appears feeblest, are those comprised within the time [between evening and sunrise].

c. under a heading, title, common term, division.

1576 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lxxi. 533 Whiche are all comprised under the name of wilde Thistelles. 1655 *GOUGH Comm. Heb.* i. 2 All . . Christians . . comprised under this particule Us. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 238 Materials . . are comprised under six Heads, viz. 1. Bricks, 2. Tiles, 3. Mortar, 4. Laths, etc. 1870 *ROLLSTON Anim. Life* Introd. 61 The subdivision Loricata, under which are comprised the two orders of Crocodilina and Chelonina.

d. To be comprehended summarily.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. ii. 87 In these two poyntes is comprysed all the holy scripture. 1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 415 In this clause the sum of their request is comprised. 1601 *BP. BARLOW Sermon. Paules Crosse* 20 The whole dutie of a Christian is comprised in one word. 1698 *DRYDEN Æneid* ii. 86 Behold a Nation in a Man comprised. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* i. § 11 Academical study may be comprised in two points, reading and meditation. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1862) 40 Whether the secret of the Freemasons be comprised in the mystic word above.

e. Said especially of the things that collectively make up the whole of the thing or class spoken of.

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 107 There were but one and thirty Cities comprised onely in the League. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* i. ii. 4 It is various degrees of punishment which are comprised in the word Death. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 158 § 10 What should be comprised in the proposition. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 430 All the various titles that we find in the heathen mythology, we at last find comprised in Apollo, or the Sun.

†7. To put together, draw up, compose (a treatise). *Obs.*

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 21 Pypyn, and in especial charlemayn upon whome this werke is comprysed. 1509 *HAWES Fast. Pleas.* xiv. viii. A ryght greute boke he did truly compryse. 1608 *M. LOK (Hille) The Famous Historie of the Indies:* Declaring the Adventures of the Spaniards . . with Variete of Relations of the Religions, Lawes, Governements . . of that People. Comprised into sundry Decads.

†8. Of things: a. To take up, fully occupy (a space). *Obs. rare.*

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxiv. 144 Olde vesselles charged with stones . . shal be drowned so that they shal compryse and fylle all the hauene.

b. To constitute, make up, compose. *rare.*

1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xvi. 238 The wheels and pinions comprizing the wheel-work. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* i. ix. (1817) 169 The propositions which comprise the several heads of our testimony.

9. The participles are used absolutely: = Including, included (cf. *F. y compris*); so the gerund.

1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* vii. 21 He had lost above three thousand and five hundred men, not comprising the wounded. 1663 *GRANIER Counsel* 37 One quarter of the Ionick Column, the Base and Capital comprised. *Ibid.* 56 Brick-layers will work . . the inside for thirty three shillings, arches comprised. 1807 *W. G. PALGRAVE Ulysses, Phra Bat.* The edifice . . is square, about thirty feet in dimension each way, without comprising the outer colonnade.

Hence **Comprised** *ppl. a.*, **Comprising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1575 *SIR J. BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 147 Redemptioun of comprysit landis. *Marg.* Difference betwix comprysit landis and wodset landis. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 295 If he be in himselfe, they are also two, the comprizing and the comprized. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 110 Comprisings of lands. 1691 *E. TAYLOR tr. Behmen* 316 Which breaketh the comprized Life again. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 229 The subdivisions . . three or four under one comprising arch.

† **Comprisement**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **COMPRISSE** *v.* + *-MENT*.] Comprehension; compass.

1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* To Rdr., To see a Booke of this Comprisement, subscribed by James Yorke, Black Smith.

† **Comprisor**, *-or*. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **COMPRISSE** *v.* + *-OR*]: the form *-or*, *-our*, in the suffix is by association with words from Fr. or Latin.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who 'comprises' or attaches the land or goods of another. (See **COMPRISSE** 1.)

c. 1575 *SIR J. BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 40 Gif the Officer . . apprehend the said gudis and geir . . and be certane comprysouris sworn to that effect, lauchfullie pointis and compris the samin. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 6 § 1 The compriser hath right to the mailles, duties, and profits of the Landes. 1673 *Court Bk. in Archael. Coll. Arx & Wigton* (1884) IV. 109 [Jam. Supp.] Arthure Bryce, one of the comprisers thereof, being personallie present, declares the said skaith to his judgements wes . . tuentie two shilling.

2. One who composes (a treatise); an author. (See **COMPRISSE** 7.)

1607 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. i. If I bee corrupted by them [idle Books], the Comprisor of them is mediately a cause of my ill.

† **Comprisure**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **COMPRISSE** + *-URE*.] Comprehension, compass; a summary.

a. 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 39 Those books be of wondrous Art and Comprisure. *Ibid.* 149 The 24. verse is a generall summe, or comprisure, of thyngs intended to be performed.

† **Comprobate**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *L. comprobare*—*ppl.* stem of *comprobare*: see next.] *trans.* To prove, confirm; to approve, sanction.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* iii. xxiii. For as well that sentence, as all other before rehersed, do comprobate with holy scripture that god is the fountayne of Sapience. 1660 *GAUDEN Analysis* 13 There is neither Law of God or man requiring, imposing or comprobating any such Covenant.

† **Comprobate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [*ad. L. comprobatus*, pa. pple. of *comprobare* to approve, prove, *f. com-* intensive prefix + *probare* to prove or approve.] Proved, approved, confirmed: used as pa. pple. of prec. = *comprobated*.

1523 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 101 The Kings Highness, who hath always showed, and largely comprobate himself a most devoute Son unto the See Apostolick. 1529 *MORE Heresy* ii. vii. Wks. 187/1 Good & substantiall auctorite, comprobate and corroborate by y<sup>e</sup> whole body of christendom. 1671 *True Nouconf.* 40 Their singular importance . . hath been so signally comprobat by after events.

† **Comprobation**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. comprobationem*, n. of action *f. comprobare*: see prec.]

1. The action of approving, or declaring to be good; approbation, sanction.

1590 *W. SWINDEBY in Foxe & M.* (1583) 467 Some of these [accusations] they [Friers and Priests] clepuden denunciations, and some weren cleped comprobations, that weren there falsly forsworne. 1594 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life* ii. (1720) 78 In signe, token and comprobation of the singular comfote which wee take in the same. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Yij, The comprobation of the same by resolution. 1626 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. vii, That is only esteemed . . a legall testimony, which receives comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses.

2. The action of approving, or declaring to be good; approbation, sanction.

1599 *MORE Heresy* i. Wks. 123/1 The comprobation of pilgrimages. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The fyrst form . . hath the comprobation of manye men. 1868 *H. SRUSS Ind. Nectar* vii. 157 That is the voice of Experience in Comprobation of the use of it.

† **Comproch(e)**, *v. Obs. rare.* [answers to a *F. type \*comproche-r*: perh. formed by change of prefix from *approche*.] *intr.* To approach.

c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2472 The lycht Of phelus comprochit with his mycht. *Ibid.* 2507 A certain day, that now comprochit nere.

† **Comproduece**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* **COM + PRODUCE**.] *trans.* To produce together (*with*).

c. 1630 *JACKSON Creed* vi. iv. Wks. V. 227 Nor was it com-produced or concreated with them but created in them after they were made. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 118 He is as truly the cause of what is comproduced and concreated, as of what is produced and created.

So † **Comproduection**, production in combination, joint product; † **Comproduective** *a.*, productive in combination with another; also as *sb.*

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. 46 In what diminutives the Plastick principle lodgeth, is exemplified in Seeds,

wherein the greater mass affords so little Comproduction. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 212 Comets. being the Com-Productions of those Superiour Causes which are the Authors of the aforesaid Evils. *Ibid.* I. xii. 46 They also have a certain dependance on Warmth, as a Comproductive at least.

† **Compromisal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = COMPROMISE sb. 2 b.

1704 W. J. Bryn's *Voy. Levant* II. 7 An Election by Compromisal is when the Cardinals give a full Power to some of their College to elect a Pope.

**Compromise** (kəm'prɒmɪz), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *compromise*, 6-7 *-ise*, 6 *-prymise*; 6-7 *-premise*, 6 *-yse*, *-ise*, *-isse*; 5 *-promesse*, 6 *-isse*, 7 *-ise*, (6 *compromis*), 5- *compromise*. [a. F. *compromis*, ad. L. *compromissum*, pa. pple. of *compromittere* (also OF. *compromisice*, L. type \**compromiss-a*): see COMPROMIT.]

† 1. Promise or mutual promise. *rare. Obs.*

1448 *Craft of Lovers* (R. suppl.), Me semeth by feiture of womanly property Ye should be trusty and trow of compromis.

† 2. A joint promise or agreement made by contending parties to abide by the decision of an arbiter or referee. Also, the document in which such an agreement is drawn up. *Obs.*

1496 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1520) 116 To this present compromise, my sayd Lorde of Gloucester hath subscribed his name . . . and in semblable forme my lorde of Winchester in a nother compromise subscribed w<sup>th</sup> his hande . . . to stond at the aduysse ordinaunce and arbitrement of y<sup>e</sup> parsons abovesayd. 1464 *Plumpton Corr.* 10 Horbury says that ye & the minister stand in compromise to abide the award of Sir John Malivera & others. a 1599 *TOMSTAL Let.* in *Burnet Records* No. 9 (R.) The compromise of them all made unto the said King Edward the First to stand to his judgment. 1594 *West Symbol.* II. *Compromise* § 1 A Compromise is the faculty or power of pronouncing sentence between persons at variance, given to Arbitrators by the parties mutual private consent. 1696 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Compromise*.

b. *Election by compromise*: see *quots.*

1796 *AVILIFFE Parerg.* 242 The third Form of an Election was that of a Compromissum, viz. when some certain Clergymen qualified by Law had a power granted to them of electing by a Compromise. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Compromise*. in beneficiary matters . . . signifies an act, whereby those who have the right of election, transfer it to one or more persons, to elect a person capable of the office. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 204/5 *Compromise* is, when all the cardinals agree to entrust the election to a small committee of two or three members of the body.

3. The settlement or arrangement made by an arbiter between contending parties; arbitration.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* 456 The Maire and Shire of Bristowe to kepe their due residence at the Counter. . . to sett parties in rest and ease by their aduyssement, compromise, or otherwise; y<sup>e</sup>less then it so requyre that they must remit them to the lawe. 1580 E. KNIGHT *Tryall of Truth* 30 (T.) Either the parties are persuaded by friends, or by their lawyers, to put the matter in compromise. 1591 *HORSEY Tract.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 The Company and I made even of all things ever past between us, by compramis of fower woorthy personages. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. i. 33. I . . . will be glad to do my beneuolence, to make attonements and compromises betwene you. 1644 *BULWER Chirol.* 93 Those who . . . refer their controversies to an arbiter, put to compromise, or chuse an umpire.

4. A coming to terms, or arrangement of a dispute, by concessions on both sides; partial surrender of one's position, for the sake of coming to terms; the concession or terms offered by either side.

In U.S. history, the name of various arrangements between contending sections on the questions of the tariff, (e. g. *Compromise Act* of 1833) and of slavery (*Missouri Compromise* of 1820, *Compromise* of 1850, *Crittenden C.* of 1860).

1516 *FABIAN VII.* 663 The sayd Cristofer sudyd the sheryffes . . . and fynally [they] were fayne, by waye of compromise, to gyue vnto hym an hondreth marke. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. i. 253 War'd he hath not, But basely yielded vpon compromise, That which his Ancestors atchieu'd with blowes. 1595 — *John v.* i. 67 Shall we . . . make compromise, Insinuation, parley, and base truce To Armes Inuasiue? 1796 *BRERKELEY Let. T. Prior* 19 Nov. Wks. 1871 IV. 137 If the affair with Partinton were adjusted this winter, by reference or compromise. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 509 It was . . . necessary to come to a compromise with the papal commissioners. 1898 *GEN. R. TAYLOR in N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 77 The Missouri Compromise of 1820. 1899 *FROUDE Caesar* xv. 225 Invidious laws had been softened by compromise.

b. A settlement of debts by composition.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 388 Munir-al-Mulk had consented to a compromise of his debts.

5. *fig.* Adjustment for practical purposes of rival courses of action, systems, or theories, conflicting opinions or principles, by the sacrifice or surrender of a part of each.

a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119, I in my Breast would lodge a double Mind, One to the World, and one to Heav'n inclin'd; And by this Com-promise strove to adjust The Rights of Conscience, and the Claims of Lust. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 111 All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter . . . we give and take; we remit some rights, that we may enjoy others. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 693 Logic admits of no compromise. The essence of politics is compromise. 1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* II. 65 Our governors now . . . make a fair compromise between discipline and freedom.

b. *quasi-concr.* Applied to anything that results from or embodies such an arrangement.

1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* I. i. 2 All virtue is a compromise between opposite motives and inducements. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Mettr. Syst.* III. (1871) 175 This last decree is a compromise between philosophical theory and inveterate popular habits. 1898 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 270 You deny the self-consistency of the Church of England and call it a compromise.

6. A putting in peril or hazard, endangering, exposure to risk or suspicion: see COMPROMISE v. 8. † To put to compromise [F. *mettre en compromis*]: to risk, hazard, imperil (*obs.*).

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 172 It is absurd . . . to hazard and put to compromise (as it were) our owne reputation and vertue for another man. 1844 *LEVER T. Burke* IV, Where each could come without compromise of dignity.

**Compromise** (kəm'prɒmɪz), *v.* Also 7 *compromise*, *-ise*, *-premyse*, 7-8 *-premise*, *-ise*, 7 *-promise*. [f. the sb., in various distinct uses; in some of these replacing the earlier COMPROMIT.] (*Compromise* attributed to Wolsey 1524 in *Fiddes' Wolsey* (1724) II. 88, is an evident error for *compromise*.)

1. † 1. *trans.* Of arbiters: To adjust or settle (differences, conflicting claims, etc.) between parties. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Compromettere*, to compromise, or arbitrate. *Compromissario*, an arbiter or umpire to compromise a thing. 1606 *HERWOOD and Pt. If you know* Wks. 1874 I. 262 The Lady Ramsey hath . . . Procur'd the reuerend preacher, Doctor Nowell, To compromise and end our difference. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can so compromise exadverse and diametrical contradictions. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Lanc.*, *Hugh of Manchester*. In that Age such mortified men were presumed the most proper Persons, peaceably to compromise differences between the greatest Princes. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 9 P 2 To compromise this Affair equitably. 1798 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXV. 571 Frequent comparison is necessary to select their coincidences, to compromise their deviations, and to reconcile their seeming contradictions.

† 2. To be compromised: to be agreed as the result of compromise or mutual concession, to have come to terms. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* I. iii. 79 When Laban and himselfe were compremys'd That all the enailings which were strakt and pied should fall as Jacobs hier. 1799 *COLERIDGE tr. Schiller's Piccolom.* IV. vi, Are you compromised? [Ger. *Sieid ihr einig?*]

3. Of contending parties: To settle (differences) by mutual concession; to come to terms about.

1679 *PULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* IV. (1843) 35 When time serves, they that make the difference can compromise it. 1755 *JOHNSON Dict. s. v.*, 1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate. 1770 *PLACID Man* I. 96 Prudence might suggest to me to compromise the matter with my father. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Disp.* 221 The knowledge of our arrangements . . . may induce . . . Scindiah and Holkar to compromise their differences. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiii. (1876) 243 To speak truth, I compromised matters; I served two masters. 1895 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii, With much difficulty, the dispute was compromised.

4. *intr.* To come to terms by mutual concession; to come to an agreement by the partial surrender of position or principles.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1662) 48 Those that are most dumb will at least compromise with the rest that all things are by the guidance . . . of a Knowing Principle. 1662 — *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 26 He may with a safe conscience compromise with his Superiours, and use their language . . . concerning such things. 1679 *PULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 458 No [re]formed church in the Christian world is more truly protestant than is the church of England; nor any which [all things compared] less compromiteth with Rome. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. xxxviii. 277 To induce him to compromise on those terms. 1798 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXV. 577 It would be more convenient to compromise with custom. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 56 The disciples of the relative may afford to compromise. The disciples of the absolute, never. 1880 *McCARNEY Own Times* III. xliii. 293 Two extreme parties there were who would not compromise.

† 5. *trans.* To compound for, make composition for. *rare.* (Cf. the sb. sense 4 b.)

1757 *Herald* (1758) II. 9 No. 16 The landed gentlemen should suffer . . . with them, and compromise the sufferings with the alienation of a part . . . of their estates.

6. *intr.* To make a practical compromise. (See the sb. sense 5.)

1836 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 461, I never thought of compromising between a present and a posthumous edition.

II. † 7. *trans.* To entrust (a matter) to a person for his decision or award. *Obs.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in H.* 58, I could put my soule into such a mans hands, and can compromise my salvation to him.

8. † To put to the hazard of being censured' (Phillips); to expose (oneself, one's own or another's reputation, credit, or interests) to risk or danger, to imperil; to involve in a hazardous course, to commit (oneself).

1696 *PHILLIPS s. v.*, It behov'd him not to Compromise his Honour and his Reputation. 1797-31 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1850 I. 436, I think . . . you by no means compromised yourself or your country. 1795 *ROSCOE L. de Medici* vii. (1836) 232 An open attack [by Politiano upon Merula] will therefore have compromised the name of Lorenzo. 1830 T. GREEN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1796 *Compromise* . . . he [Roscoe] employs, by what authority I know not, to express the putting to hazard by implication. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* III. § 35 No essential of Jewish faith would be compromised by doubting the Divine dictation of the Proverbs of Agur. 1895 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.*

I. 171 The characters of a king of England, and of the three estates of the realm, are compromised in the treatment which she received from them. 1883 — *Short Stud.* IV. I. vii. 76 Alexander . . . had no intention of compromising himself by an authoritative decision.

**Compromised** (kəm'prɒmɪzɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] † a. Agreed by compromise. b. Subjected to, arranged or modified by, compromise. c. Exposed to risk, danger, or discredit; damaged in reputation. d. That has been in contact with infectious disease.

1596 See COMPROMISE v. 2.

1844 *KINGLAKE Ethel.* I, We walked down to the precincts of the Quarantine Establishment, and here awaited us the 'compromised' officer of the Austrian Government. *Ibid.* xviii, Telling him . . . how deeply I was 'compromised' . . . by my contact with a person . . . since dead of the Plague. 1895 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 260 The Emperor . . . disowned his compromised minister in London. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 189 A kind of compromised explosion, like that of damp fireworks.

**Compromiser.** [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. One who acts as arbiter in a dispute. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Messanaro*, a mediator, an umpire, an arbitrator, a compromiser. a 1654 *WEBSTER & ROWLEY Cure for Cuckold* IV. i, My brother, and the other compromiser, come to take up the business.

2. One who enters into a compromise; an advocate of compromise or partial concession.

1808 *TODD, Compromiser*, he who makes concession. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 769 All others are temporizers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 216 Perhaps the compromiser shrinks . . . because he thinks the time has not yet come. 1880 *McCARNEY Own Times* IV. 75 The Minister who had seemed a daring Reformer to one generation might seem but a chilly compromiser to another.

**Compromising** (kəm'prɒmɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COMPROMISE.

1696 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* K ij, Towards the Compromising of those differences.

**Compromising, ppl. a.** That compromises.

a 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) II. 6 A compromising spirit, always ready to yield a part to save the residue. 1883 *Athenaeum* 22 Dec. 817/3 The offending sheet was cancelled and another substituted, omitting the compromising words.

Hence **Compromisingly adv.**

1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 300 He touched it coarsely . . . but not compromisingly—with unmistakable condemnation.

**Compromissary, a. ? Obs.** [ad. L. *compromissarius* pertaining to arbitration, f. *compromissum* COMPROMISE: see -ARY<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *compromissaire* sb.] Of or pertaining to compromise.

1795 *WYTHE Decis. Virginia* 109 The object of these compromissary disquisitions is to prevent expense, delay, etc.

† **Compromission, Obs.** [ad. med.L. *compromission-em* action of compromising: cf. F. *compromission*.]

1. The submission by contending parties of the matters in dispute to the decision of an arbitrator.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. ii. (heading), Of be Compromissyowne Made of be successyowne. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 3 Pe states of Scotland. . . Had made hare compromysyowne Hale in be Dyscretiowne Of Edward. 1594 *WOLSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 24 A compromission to bee made of such partys as either themperour or the Frenche king have in the Duchie of Mylain, into the popes hands *per viam depositi*.

2. = COMPROMISE 2 b.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* IX. xxiii. 50 De Chanownys to call to Chaptene Upon a day, and hare Jam ger Mak a new Eleccionne. In way of Compromysionne All his behovyrt to be done. a 1598 *SKELTON Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 336 His [the Pope's] indictions And his interdictions With croked commysions Colde compromysions. 1885 *Athenaeum* 28 Mar. 403/3 Election . . . by compromission, wherein certain delegates or proctors, being chosen by the chapter, retired to nominate, the remainder of the chapter continuing in prayer and pledged to accept the nomination of the delegates.

3. A compromising or arranging (of anything disputed).

1664 *DANCIE Heretics* viii. 31 A Compromission of dayes, when this holy Sacrament [Easter] was to be celebrated

**Compromissorial, a. rare -o.** [f. L. type \**compromissori-us* (cf. F. *compromissoire*: see -ORY) + -AL.] = COMPROMISSARY.

1691 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Compromissorial*, pertaining to the Authority granted the Arbiter by consent of the Parties. 1781 in *BAILEY*. 1795 in *JOHNSON*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Compromit** (kəm'prɒmɪt), *v.* Also 6-7 *compromit*, *-primit*. [ad. L. *compromitt-ere* (in sense 1 below), f. *com-* together + *promittere* to PROMISE. The ppl. stem *compromiss-* gave COMPROMISE. In F. *compromettre*, pa. pple. and sb. *compromis*.]

† 1. *refl.* (and *pass.*). To bind themselves mutually, to enter into a COMPROMISE (sense 2). *Obs.*

1441 in *Plumpton Corr.* p. li, The Earl of Westmerland . . . and William Plumpton . . . have compromitted them either party, to stand to the award and arbitrament of, etc. 1531 *ELIOT Gov.* III. iv, Either of them . . . compromitting them selves . . . to abyde and perforce all suche sentence and awards. c 1565 *LINDSAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 Both the said parties were compromit, by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbiters.

† 2. *trans.* To refer (a matter in dispute), by joint agreement, to an arbiter for settlement. *Obs.*

1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* 159 The grete debate betwix the

Kyng and his barnes was compromitted to the dom of the Kyng of Fraunce. 1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 304 *marz*. The controversy is compromitted to the kyng. 1594 *West Symbol.* II. § 7 The parties striving be they... which compromit the same. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Pp. 1 a. In compromitting causes of vnkindnesse or dissention to such a Bishop.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To submit to arbitration. *Obs.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 160 The Florentines refusing to compromit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 It is permitted to compromit.

† c. *fig. (trans.)* To commit to, leave to the decision of; (*intr.*) to submit advisedly to. *Obs.*

1590 T. FENNE *Prutes* 80 b. Wherefore they were forced to compromit the matter to Ladie Fortune. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 591 Expecting death... with countenance and voice so little daunted, that they seemed to have compromitted to this necessity.

† 3. To settle (a dispute) by arbitration; to settle by mutual agreement or compromise. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 141 To compromit a matter in variance. 1605 S. C. *Ch. Descr. Germany* 7 The second Counsell. is of a few Civilians, where all matters extrajudicial are handled and compromitted. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 180 'Tis believed the matter will be compromitted.

† b. To settle, allay, appease. *Obs.* [perhaps associated with *L. compromittere* to repress.]

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 157 Full mutch adoore had I... to dissemble mie suddain fancies, and compromitt mie inward passions. 1600 FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 66 A physician to other men's affections as to his own... by compromitting such passions as runne into an insurrection.

† 4. To delegate to some other person or persons one's right of voting in an election. *Obs.*

1598 *Let. Supplic. Monast.* (Camden Soc.) 5 The said President and convente... have proceeded to their election, and fully compromitted in your grace to name and appoint one of the brother and convente there. 1599 *Articles agst. Wolsey* in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 176 The same Lord Cardinal... when any Houses of Religion hath been void, hath... induc'd them to compromit their Election in him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 43 He fordid mens voices as... when I was chosen to the Greek lecture, he said unto sum, You shall compromit.

5. *U. S. (Obsolescent.)* = COMPROMISE *v.* 8.

1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 115 The public reputation is, every moment, in danger of being compromitted with him. 1794 GOUV. *Morans* in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 390 Liable to the danger of compromitting himself. 1807 *Dick Sources Mississ.* I. App. 31 It has compromitted the faith of our government with those savage warriors. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 521 Mucus may so accumulate in the lungs... as seriously to embarrass, or even fatally compromit, respiration.

† b. To embroil; = COMMIT *v.* 8 b. *Obs.*

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 None but an enemy... would avail himself of the indiscretions of an individual to compromit two nations esteeming each other ardently.

Hence Compromitting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 167 There should be no compromitting at all in so serious a canvase.

† Compromit, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. the verb.] Reference of a dispute to an arbiter; arbitration; the decision of an arbiter.

1595 *Sc. Act. Jas. V.* (1814) 293 (Jam.) That was compromittis maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Anguss & Arane. 1599 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 391 Upon compromitt made betuix them and the lords sent from the queens grace regent. c. 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 180 Ane minor... cannot consent to aue compromit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 In how many arbiters aue compromit could be made. *Ibid.* 21 Ane compromit receaves na execution, nor obedience: Except aue pane be adjoined and contained in it.

† Compromittes. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -EE.] One to whom a matter is compromitted, an arbiter.

1608 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 4 Such tythes as be not spiritual, but... feudall, may be ordered and disposed by lay compromittes.

† Compromittter. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who compromits; the arbiter in a compromise. (Cf. COMPROMIT *v.* 3.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xx. (1599) 936 He had done the office of a friendlie Arbitrator and Compromittour.

† Compportion, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PROPORTION *v.* (perh. in med.L.)] *trans.* To proportion together.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 12 Shap and colour and eche fature Were comporprocynd in swych equalyte That she myht be merour of al bewte.

† Compportion, *sb. Obs. rare.* Common or joint proportion.

1653 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 32 Other parts make out their comporproctions, and inferences upon whole, or parts.

† Compporte-ctor. *Obs.* [see COM-] A joint protector.

1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 47 The King of France made him comprotector of that nation.

Compromvincial, *a. and sb.* [mod. ad. med.L. *compromvincialis*; see COM-]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the same province.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 32 The six islands, compromiunciall in ancient times vnto great Britannee. 1624 NEEHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 251 King Arthur... recover'd six Compromiunciall Isles of the Sea (which are the very words of Geoffrie of Monmouth).

b. Of the same archiepiscopal province.

1593 BILSON *Gent. Christ's Ch.* 369 The compromiunciall bishops. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade-m.* II. 270 They are not to be reckoned Bishops, who are not... consecrated

by the compromiunciall bishops. 1890 BR. PHILLIPPS *Let. Abp. Canterb.* 90 Call together your compromiunciall Bishops. 1809 *Guardian* 15 May 1 That a bishop should be tried by his metropolitans, sitting with his compromiunciall bishops.

B. *sb.* A fellow-provincial; a bishop of the same province.

1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxv. If any of the Compromiuncialls be wanting he must be certifi'd by the Primate. 1701 *Jura Populi Angl.* Pref. 13 Synodal Rights enjoy'd and exercis'd by Metropolitans and their Compromiuncialls. 1800 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decision* 102 The jurisdiction of... a Primate over his compromiuncialls. 1887 HATCH *Growth Ch. Instit.* vii. 127 The other bishops came to be less frequently spoken of as his 'compromiuncialls', and to be more commonly designated by the new word 'suffragans'.

† Comprynable, *a.* probably error for *compynable*, *cum-*, or other variant of COMPANABLE.

1590 MORE *Heresies* III. xi. Yf they [Priests] be comprynable [Wks. 1557, 225/2, comprynable], we call them vycyouse, yf they bee holy we call them ypcocryts.

Compsoognathus (*kompso'gnäþs*). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *κομψός* elegant, dainty + *γνάθος* jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, remarkable for their bird-like affinities. Hence *Compso'gnathous a.*; *Compso'gnathid a. and sb.*, (a member of) the extinct family *Compso'gnathidae* (order *Deinosauria*) to which these creatures belonged.

1878 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 302 The wide interval between birds and reptiles has been shown... to be partially bridged over... by the *Compso'gnathus*. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 288 *Compso'gnathus* may be regarded as filling among its own class the place filled amongst existing mammals by the kangaroo. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. ii. § 2 *Compso'gnathus*, from the Solenhofen Limestone... possessed a long neck, small head, and long hind limbs on which it must have hopped or walked.

† Compt, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *com-tere* to bring together, comb (the hair), adorn.] Dressed, as to the hair; *more gen.*, trim, spruce, polished.

c. 1400 [see COMPERT *a.*] 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 502 Who is not much more careful of the grace of his head then of his health, who maketh not more account to be compt then to be honest? 1632 VICARS *Eneid* (N.), A compt, accomplished prince. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiv. 118 My Wife will be jocund, feat, compt.

b. Of discourse or style: Elegant. [So in L.] 1617 J. FOSBROKE *Eng. Warning* (1633) 2 A compt stile and filed phrase of speech. 1654 Pref. *Verses Benlowes Theoph.* Our ravisht souls to recreate with delight... of compt discourse. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 53 The expressions ready, orderly or compt.

c. *transf.* of things.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 39 Leaving the Surface rough, rather than too compt and exquisitely trimm'd, if only you dig your Ground.

Hence † Comptly *adv.*, in a compt manner;

† Comptness, compt quality or state, trimness. 1611 CORAG. *Cointement*, quaintly, comptly, finely, sprucely. — *Cointise*, quaintness, comptness, neatness, trimness. 1634 Pref. *Verses to W. Wood's New Eng. Pros.* Much Knowledge in so small roome comptly plac'd. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 27 Many affected... Comptness of stile.

Compt, Comptable, etc.: see COUNT, etc.

Compter (*kau'ntæ*). Old spelling of COUNTER *sb.* (q.v. for etymology and history), formerly used in all senses, and from the 17th c. the official spelling of the word as:

The name of certain city prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, Exeter, etc.

The two London *Compters* or *Counters* are mentioned in the 15th c.: they were the *Poultry C.*, taken down in 1817, and the *Bread Street C.*, succeeded in 1555 by the *Wood Street C.*, and this in 1791 by the *Giltspur Street C.*, closed in 1854.

1498-1500 [see COUNTER]. 1617 FENNER (*title*) The Comptor's Commonwealth, or a Volage made to an Infernall Iland. c. 1630 RISON *Serv. of Devon* § 107 (1810) 111 In the south gate are two common prisons, also a comptor, for such as are arrested upon actions at any man's suit.

a 1654 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 387 How got you hither? Could not the Compter hold you? 1683 *Secret Serv. Money's Chas. II & Jas. II* (1851) 83 To Richard Normansell, secondary of Wood Street Compter. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 36 The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the same gentlemen. 1809 *London in 19th c.* II. 117 [a print of 'Giltspur Street Compter' as then existing.] 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 43 If the House of Commons could send their citizens to Newgate, they could send its messenger to the Compter.

Comptian: see COMITIAN.

† Comptoir (*kōntwar*). [Fr., a counter, counting-house, office:—L. type \**computatorium*, in med. L. a counting table, f. *computator* reckoner.] A commercial agency or factory (in a foreign country).

1728 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 231 At Amsterdam... and Venice, every particular Country have their several Comptoirs for Letters. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xi. 227 Tellicherry, the only settlement belonging to the English East India Company on this coast... the other places being only comptoirs by permission of Hyder Ally. *Ibid.* 237 This is the only French settlement on this [side of] India, that at Surat... being only a comptoir.

† Comptonia (*kōmptō'niä*). *Bot.* [mod. L., named by Sir J. Banks after Compton (1632-1713), Bishop of London.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Myricaceæ*) consisting of a single N. American species, *C. asplenifolia*, the Sweet Fern of the

United States; it is closely allied to *Myrica* or *Gale*, and is now often included in that genus.

1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.* s. v., Fern-leaved Comptonia, a shrub, native of New England. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Comptonia*... was introduced in 1714 by the Duchess of Beaufort.

Comptonite (*kōmptō'nait*). *Min.* [named 1821 by Brewster after Earl Compton who brought it from Vesuvius: see -ITE.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in cavities of trap-rock and old lavas; the same as THOMSONITE.

1888 CLEVELAND *Min.* 386. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Comptonite*... occurring with calc-spar and other zeolitic minerals. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 305 Comptonite and analcime are found with many other minerals.

Comptrol, etc.: see CONTROL, etc.

Comptroller (*kōnt'rōl'ār*). An erroneous spelling of CONTROLLER, introduced c. 1500, and formerly frequent in all senses; still retained in certain official designations, while in others it has been changed to the ordinary spelling. Hence

Comptrollership.

Whitaker's *Almanac*, 1890, gives (p. 84) Her Majesty's Household—Comptroller of Household; Clerk Comptroller, Kitchen. Lord Chamberlain's Department—Comptroller of Accounts. Chapel Royal—Comptroller of Royal Closet. Household of Prince of Wales—Comptroller and Treasurer. Household of Duchess of Albany—Comptroller. So in Households of Prince Christian, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught. Also, in Government Offices (p. 148): Exchequer and Audit Department—Comptroller and Auditor-General; Assistant Comptroller and Auditor. Board of Trade—Comptroller of Corn Returns. Patent Office—Comptroller General. National Debt Office—Comptroller General; Assistant Comptroller.

But on the other hand: (p. 147) Controller of the Navy; Controller of H. M. Stationery Office; and no in the various departments of the Inland Revenue, Post Office, Telegraphs, etc.

Compulsary, *obs. f.* COMPULSORY.

Compulsative (*kōmpuls'atīv*), *a. rare*.—[f. L. *compulsāt-* ppl. stem of *compulsare*, freq. of *compellere*: see COMPEL and -IVE.] Of the nature of compulsion, compulsory.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 103 (Ff.) To recover of vs by strong hand And termes Compulsative [Q. compulsory], those foresaid Lands.

Hence Compulsatively *adv.*

1844 ALB. SMITH J. *Ledbury* xxx, Deeming it compulsatively incumbent upon every one who, etc. 1879 HALLIWELL *Hamlet Memoranda* 70 To revive a repulsive action compulsatively adopted by the old players.

† Compulsatory (*kōmpuls'atōrī*), *a. Obs.* Also 7-8 compulsory. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, characterized by, or subject to compulsion; compulsory.

1603 [see COMPULSATIVE]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 185 They are sooner wonne by perswasion then forced by compulsatorie meanes. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (ed. 4) 12 Without compulsory laws. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 247 The step... was truly... compulsory. 1807 J. ANDERSON *Soc. & Knowl. Highl.* 88 The practice, partly voluntary, partly compulsory.

Hence Compulsatorily *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxxviii. 141 He had compulsatorily... tricked me into the act of going with him. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* VIII. v, Labouring wilfully in the field, with those who labour compulsatorily.

† Compulse, *sb. Obs.*—[ad. L. *compulsu-s*, f. *compellere* to COMPEL.] = COMPULSION.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Compulse*, constraint, enforcement.

Compulse (*kōmpuls*), *v. ? Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *compulsā-re*, freq. of *compellere* to COMPEL, for which it was later often used in med.L.; so F. *compulse-r*.]

† 1. *trans.* To compel, force, oblige. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 179 Compulsede by grete necessity. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. def. Eduw.* VI (Arb.) 128 Many parentes constrayne theyre sonnes and daughters to marrye where they loue not, and some are beaten and compulsed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 153 Adjudged to a most cruel death, or compulsed to renounce his Christian Religion.

2. To force to move. (*nonce-use*, after *repulse*.) 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xiv. 73 Not to be compulsed by the raging tide of Austrian grenadiers.

Hence Compulsed *ppl. a.*, compelled, forced.

1641 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 325/2 Compulsed chastity. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiii. (D.), She rends her woes, shivers them in compulsed abhorrence.

† Compulseable, *a. Obs. rare*.—[f. L. *compuls-* ppl. stem of *compellere* to COMPEL: see -BLE.] Subject to compulsion; that may be compelled.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind. Arts & Sc.* 7 If *Appetitus sensualis* be the Will, then is the Will compulseable.

Compulsion (*kōmpuls'jōn*). Also 5-6 -ōion, 6 -syon, -sioun. [a. F. *compulsion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *compulsio-nem*, n. of action from *compellere*, *compuls-* to COMPEL.] The action, or an act, of compelling, or the condition of being compelled; constraint, obligation, coercion.

1465 EDW. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 130 We desyre nothing of them by way of ymposition, compulsion... but all only of theyr humanitie and good will. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 38 Pream. Made by compulsion, coercion and imprisonment. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Content to do it willingly without any compulsion. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1738) I. 244 Wherefore was there such compulsion used... about conforming to a Liturgy?



1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr. Wks. X.* 123 What... is the difference between him that is taxed by compulsion without representation, and him that is represented by compulsion in order to be taxed? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 247 Such an oath could have been taken only under compulsion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 If he likes he pays my price, but there is no compulsion.

b. phr. *On compulsion.*  
1506 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 261 *Poin.* Come, your reason lack, your reason. *Falst.* What, upon compulsion? No; were I at the Strappado, or all the Racks in the World, I would not tell you on compulsion. — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 183 *Por.* Then must the law be merciful. *Leu.* On what compulsion must I? 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 119 The tribute... would not be forthcoming except on compulsion.

† c. rarely with *pl. Obs.*  
1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 15 Forcing one another to... profession of what they do not believe, by harsh Antichristian compulsions.

**Compulsionist**, *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST: cf. *coercionist*, etc.] An advocate of compulsion.  
1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 370 The compulsionists are actuated by malice and ignorance.

**Compulsitor** (*kompulsitor*). *Sc. Law.* [app. a corruption of an earlier *compulsator*, *Sc.* for *compulsatory*: see -OR, -ORY. The *i* is etymologically indefensible.] That which compels; a compulsatory instrument, act, or proceeding.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. As a compulsitor... of payment... we had first the letters of four forms. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 85 The King... reproached the Principal with pusillanimity in yielding to so slight a compulsitor. 1880 MURHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* IV. § 171 To restrain rash... litigation... by the religious compulsitor of an oath. 1888 *Sc. Law Rev.* in *Law Times* LXXXV. 328/1 For the debtor... there is nothing left as a compulsitor except to curtail his liberty.

**Compulsitory**: see COMPULSATORY.

**Compulsive** (*kompulsiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. type *\*compulsivus*, f. ppl. stem of *compellere* to COMPEL: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *compulsif*, -ive.]

1. Having the property of compelling; exercising compulsion; coercive; = COMPULSORY *a.* 2.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 86 When the compulsive Ardures gives the charge. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose Pref.* Rather rhetorically and persuasive, then logical and compulsive. 1846 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 345 To make a man to put off his judgement by meer compulsive ways. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 827/2 The violent and compulsive measures. 1873 W. BALFOUR *Establ. Princ.* IV. 59 The power of the magistrate is compulsive.

† b. In physical sense: Having the quality of driving or forcing onward. *Obs. rare-1.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 454 The Pontic Sea, Whose Icy Current, and compulsive course, Neu'r' keeps retyring ebbe. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IX. vii. 265 The natural Motion of the Stomach is Compulsive towards the Guts.

† 2. Caused by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced; = COMPULSORY *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 105 D. Fredericke his compulsive brother in Law. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 33 Freed... from all compulsive tributes and taxes. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307, I acknowledge an involuntary, compulsive assent to one very unpopular opinion. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN *Prometh. Bound in Blackw. Mag.* XL. 723, I thus am yoked to this compulsive doom.

† b. As *sb.* Something that compels or tends to compel. (Cf. *dissuasive*, etc.) *Obs. rare-1.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 154 113 Judge... whether these Motives or inducements to your Church be not... opposed with Compulsives, and enforcements from it.

**Compulsively** (*kompulsivli*), *adv.* [f. prec.] In a compulsive manner; by compulsion.

1. By means of, or in the way of, compulsion.  
1605 *Play Stucley* 43 in *Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 If you give me her hand and not her heart. The one, I know you may, compulsively: The other, never but unwillingly. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 14 Frenzy in the Tories, to hope to be ever able to... compulsively extinguish the Schism... of our Dissenters. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 386 The government compulsively contracted the press by their twenty stationery printers.

† 2. Under compulsion, on compulsion. *Obs.*

1608 FRITHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. If wee doe ill compulsively, wee are cleared by the violence. 1807 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 489 To have suffered even compulsively its yoke and its contempt.

**Compulsorily** (*kompulsorili*), *adv.* [f. COMPULSORY + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a compulsory manner; by compulsion.

1833 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* III. 10 Some are compulsorily driven to it. 1871 RUSKIN *Fora Clav.* VIII. 16 Children educated compulsorily. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 155/1 Power to take lands compulsorily.

**Compulsoriness** (*kompulsorinés*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being compulsory.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ.* 182, I was anxious to ascertain exactly in what this compulsoriness of instruction consisted. 1880 *Times* 29 Sept. 3/3 The main features of the system... consist in its universality and its compulsoriness.

**Compulsory** (*kompulsori*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 -ary. [f. L. type *\*compulsori-us*, f. *compulsor* a compeller, agent-n. f. *compellere*: see -ORY.]

**A. adj.**

1. Depending on or produced by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced, obligatory.

1831 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 482 b, Of compulsory single life. a 1866 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* I. 2 The not giving counsel was compulsory. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 187 This author argues against the compulsory method of

relief. 1866 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 5 It was compulsory on me to pass his house. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. 549 The bondage of compulsory worship.

b. Of an agent: Acting under compulsion; compelled; involuntary.

1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xxxii, Being a compulsory spectator and auditor of a bawling... match. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 255 The spontaneous evidence of a compulsory principal.

2. Involving or exercising compulsion; compelling, coercive.

† *Compulsory letters* (med.L. *litterae compulsoriae*, F. *lettres de compulsioire*): letters issued to compel the production of documents or appearance of witnesses.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden Soc.) 8 To send for him... in a compulsory way when he was neere, and might be sent for in a friendly, was somewhat hard. 1863 CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 109 The manner of bringing in Letters Compulsories, against the Witnesses. 1899 BURNET 39 *Art.* xiv. (1700) 135 He was as much bound, as if there had been an outward compulsory Law lying upon him. 1799 *Constit. U. S.* Amendm. 6 The right... to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1853) 131 These compulsory measures for a short time gave a false credit to the bank.

† b. *sb.* A compulsory agency or means; a legal mandate compelling obedience.

1516 FABYAN *VII. CXXXVII.* 275 When he sawe y<sup>e</sup> he myght not reconyle them by fayre meynys, he than vsed compulsaries. 1591 LAMBARD *Arch.* (1635) 158 Witnesses; against whom the manner was to award compulsaries for their appearance. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. 9, A gammon of bacon: it is the compulsory of drinkers. 1694 FALLE *Jersey v.* 154 They shall be conveyed into Court by Mandate, paying double Charges for the Compulsory. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 140 There was a compulsory laid upon men, for the relief of the poor... to wit, the statute of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, being the first compulsory law... of that kind.

† **Compunct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *compunct*.

[ad. L. *compunct-us*, pa. ppl. of *compungere* to prick severely, to sting, f. *com-* intensive + *pungere* to prick.] 'Pricked' in heart or conscience by consciousness of wrong-doing; affected with compunction. (Usually construed as a ppl.)

1386 WYCLIF *Acts* II. 37 These thingis herd, thei weren compunct in herte. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxxii. 146 He... was gretely compunct and went fra þam and did þam na disese. 1506 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 With herte contrite, compuncte, and sorowfull. 1536 PRYMER K. viii b, David compunct and stryken with herte repentance. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* II. 37 Hearing these things they were compunct in herte. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 473 To be compunct and not confess is to bleed inwardly.

† In the Wyclifite version, to be compunct renders the Lat. passive *compungi*, Gr. *κατανοοομαι*, in certain passages, where the Heb. has forms of *דמם* *damm* to be dumb or silent. So in Ham-pole's *Comm. on Psalms*.

1386 WYCLIF *Ps.* IV. 5 For the thingis whiche 3e seien in 3oure hertis, and in 3oure beddis, be 3e compunct (1387, *κατανοομαι, compungimini*; 1388 haue 3ee compunctioun; HAMPOLE, *pat* 3e say in 3oure hertis and in 3oure denes ere stungen; COVERDALE, remembre youre selues; *Donay* be sorie for; *Geneva* and 1611 be still). — *Ps.* xxxix (xxx). 13; xxxiv (xxxv). 16. c 1430 *tr. T. a Kempis* Imit. I. xx, As it is written, 'Be ye compuncte in your pryue couches'.

† **Compuncted**, *pa. ppl. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] = prec.

1386 WYCLIF *Acts* II. 37 Thei weren compuncted. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 141/2 Compuncted with inward repentance. 1666 J. TRAF. *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 54 He... was so compuncted with repentance.

**Compunction** (*kompunkjon*). Also 4 *compungelion*, *-punction*, *-puncocoun*, *-punctioun*, 4-5 *compuncocoun*, 4-6 *compuncocion* (e), *-ocoun* (e), 5 *compuncione*, *-pounctyon*, 6 *compuncyon*, *-punctyon*. [a. OF. *compunctiun*, -on (12th c. in Littré, mod.F. *compunction*), ad. L. *compunctiō-em* (in Christian writers) sting of conscience, remorse, n. of action f. *compungere*.]

1. Pricking or stinging of the conscience or heart; regret or uneasiness of mind consequent on sin or wrong-doing; remorse, contrition.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 4 Compuncion for my synn is festid in my hert. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcv. (1879) 425 Thou haste not compuncion for thy synnes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 17 Better it is that... he haue compuncion and be saued. 1506 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 b, Teares of compuncion. 1609 DONNE *Serm. Gen.* I. 2 A remorse, and compuncion for former sins. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 49 Blasted with the compuncions of guilt. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philas.* Wks. 1846 I. 67 There is no sense of duty, no compuncion for our own offences. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* x. 324 He has no compuncions of conscience, no remorseful remembrances.

b. In mod. use, often in weakened sense, denoting a slight or passing regret for wrong-doing, or a feeling of regret for some slight offence (sometimes including pity for the person wronged; cf. d); esp. in such phrases as *without compunction*.

1718 STERLE *Spect.* No. 448 P. 3, I am left under the Compunction that I deserve, in so many different Places to be called a Trifler. 1780 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 38 It is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind. 1806 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, With a degree of angry patience, which soon turned into compunction, when he saw that she was almost... exhausted. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* VIII. 502 They quitted it [the Reformed Communion] without compunction. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xix. 178 'Well, I don't exactly wish that', she said, with some compunction.

† c. In active sense: The faculty of pricking the conscience, or producing conviction of sin.

1438-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 A man Cedmon by name taughte by God to make dities of compuncion [*carmina compunctiva*]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rew.* (1636) 312 With his sweete verses full of compuncion, he [Cedmon] withdrew many from vice to vertue.

† d. A feeling of sorrow for the suffering of another; pity, compassion. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, When heauen and erth with hys compuncion Haue syngnes shewed of lamentation. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 6 He is the spirit of grace, compuncion, and compassion. 1773 MRS. CHARON *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 79 The emotions of tenderness and compuncion which... every one feels in reading... the simple narrative of the evangelists. [1865] DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, To walk off... with the precious stones and watch cases, [without] any compuncion for the people who would lose the same.]

† 2. In physical sense: The action of pricking, or of producing a pricking sensation. *Obs. rare.*

1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compuncion*, pricking. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 93 A sharpe naile... with which they prick the horse... Such compuncions and tortures will euen cause the best... horse to... plunge. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 That acide and piercing spirit which with such activity and compuncion invadeth the braines and nostrills. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compuncion*, a pricking or stich; remorse of conscience.

**Compunctionary**, *a. rare-1.* [f. prec. + -ARY: cf. *functionary*, *stationary*, etc.] Characterized by or expressing compunction.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-t. Talk* II. 81 Eyes brimful of compunctionary tears.

† **Compunctionate**, *a. Obs.-1* [f. as prec. + -ATE<sup>2</sup>: cf. *affectionate*.] Affected with compunction; contrite.

1682 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 108. Wks. 1872 VIII. 109 With a compunctionate spirit, with brokenness of heart.

**Compunctiousness**, *a. rare.* Devoid of compunction; remorseless.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. x. (1849) 37 Compunctiousless men... whom nothing... could daunt from their orgies.

**Compunctious** (*kompunkjus*), *a.* (*erron.* -uous). [f. stem of *compunctio* + -OUS: cf. *facious*.] App. taken up in modern use from SHAKS.]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by, or expressing compunction; remorseful.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 46 Stop vp th'accesse, and passage to Remorse, That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. xiv. 157 Every compunctious feeling of the heart is sacrificed. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. 178 Nor wrung his heart With such compunctious visitings. 1816 F. H. NAVLOS *Hist. Germ.* I. I. vii. 244 Unrestrained by the compunctious feelings of pity. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt.* X. xxi. iv. 34 Friedrich has none of these compunctious visitings. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iii, Such compunctious qualms.

2. Having or feeling compunction.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 246 If... he be compunctious as to life, the like cannot be... said... in regard to property. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not ill.* 180 Spears had been deeply compunctious for the part he had taken.

Hence **Compunctiously**, *adv.*

1863 *Not an Angel* II. 242 Compunctiously remarking that the dear child did look very pale. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. III. viii. 282 Stung compunctiously at the pathos of the baby's position.

† **Compunctive**, *a. rare.* [f. L. type *\*compunctiv-us*, f. *compunct-* ppl. stem: see COMPUNCT and -IVE.] Producing or tending to compunction.

1649 JEE TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. 95 Remembrances... highly compunctive.

† **Compunctually**, *adv. Obs.-1* Erroneous form for *compunctious*.

1605 *tr. Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 171 Some God of greater power hath... so compunctually solicited me, as I cannot chuse but make open confession of my sinne.

**Compunctuous**, *erron. f. COMPUNCTIOUS.*

† **Compungent**, *a. Obs.-1* [ad. L. *compungent-em*, pr. ppl. of *compungere*: see COMPUNCT.] Producing compunction; 'pricking' the conscience.

1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* II. 150 His contrition must be compungent and vehement... renting the heart.

**Compunt**, var. of COMPUNCT, *Obs.*

† **Compupil**, *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PUPIL.] A fellow-pupil.

1640 WALTON *Life Donne* (1670) 19 Dr. Donne and his sometime compupil in Cambridge. 1865 — *Hooker* I. 4 Dr. Spencer, a bosom friend, and sometime compupil with Mr. Hooker in Corpus Christi college in Oxford.

**Compurgation** (*kompjurgatjon*). [ad. L. *compurgatiō-em*, n. of action f. *compurgare* to purify completely; but cf. COMPURGATOR. In 15th c. F. *compurgacion*.]

1. The action of clearing a man from a charge or accusation by the oaths of a number of others (called from its use in the Canon Law, *Purgatio canonica*); also, more generally, Clearing or purgation from a charge, vindication; evidence or testimony to this effect.

1605 PHILLIPS, *Compurgation*, a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath the report or Oath of another. 1755 in JOHNSON. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 35 [He] was privileged... from suspicion of Incontinency and needed no compurgation. 1868 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. I. 165 He put in a compurgation, by which he endeavoured to show there was malice borne to him, and conspiracies against him.



1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, I understand my evidence is necessary to the compurgation of an honest gentleman here. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. 321 note, This fact is a sufficient compurgation from the charge.

2. esp. Applied by modern historians to the Old English mode of trial and purgation by means of the *æwdan* or *consacramentales*, then called *ðð-fultum*, 'oath-help' or 'oath-support' (in mod. Ger. *Eideshülfe*): see COMPURGATOR 1 b.

This mode of trial, so prevalent among the old Teutonic peoples, began to lose its importance as trial by jury and other processes came up in the 12th c., esp. after the Assize of Clarendon in 1166; but in privileged burghs, and in certain civil actions, e.g. for debt, it came down to modern times, being finally abolished only in 1833 by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 42 § 13. But the term *compurgation* was not known to the Common Law, where the technical name was *WAGER OF LAW*: the accused who claimed so to purge himself was said to *wage his law* (*vadiare legem suam*).

[1658-1755 see in 1.] 1830 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 The oath of a King's thane in compurgation was equivalent to those of six *Coerls*. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 514 Compurgation... was looked on as the surest proof of innocence. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 48 Such tests of truth as Ordeal and Compurgation.

**Compurgator** (*kompɜrɡətər*, *kompɜrɡətər*). Also 6-our. [a. med. L. *compurgator*, or F. *compurgateur* (14th c. in Godef.), n. of action f. L. *compurgare* to purge completely; in mediæval or modern times, app. taken as if from *com-* together with + *purgator* purger, clearer. (The second pronunciation is found in verse of 17-18th c.)]

1. A witness to character who swore along with the person accused, in order to the acquittal of the latter.

Originally a term of the Canon Law, appearing first, according to Du Cange, in the writings of Pope Innocent III (1198-1216), xvi. Ep. 158, and c. ix. and xiii. *de Purgatione Canonica*; it occurs in the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, in *Decret. Greg. IX* (1234-41) v. Tit. xxiv. c. v. vii. Earlier Latin names, referring to the laws of the Northern nations, were *Sacramentales* (Laws of Alemanni, Frisians, Longobards, etc.); *Consacramentales* (Capitula of Charlemagne, Laws of Cnut, and of Hen. I, c. 64, 66, 87); *Sacramentarii* (Pope John VIII, 872, 882); *Juratores*, *Conjuratores* (Salic & Alem. Laws, etc., etc.). In England the term *compurgator* appears to have been used only in ecclesiastical law until the 17th and 18th c., when legal antiquaries and historians began to apply it retrospectively in sense 1 b.

a. In Canon Law, Applied to witnesses who either swore to the credibility of the accused when he purged himself by oath, or otherwise swore to his innocence or orthodoxy, so as to clear him from a charge.

[c. 1340] ASP. STRATFORD in Lyndewode *Const. Prov.* v. Tit. 14 Pro graviore siquidem ut pro adulterio vel majori ultra duodecim manus Compurgatorum numerum non imponent. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 380/5 That thordinary shoulde not put some man to that kinde of purgation which if he did, were hee neuer so noughty, he should be sure of compurgatours. a. 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 241 Where you take upon you... to purge yourself of papistry by me and Zuñgillus, if you have no better compurgators than us two, you be like to fail in your purgation. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 105 When one shall wage his Law, He shall bring with him vi. vii. or xij. of his neighbours... to swear with him, much like unto the oath which they make which are used in the civil Law, to purge others of any crime laid against them, which are called compurgators. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 208. 1760 BURN *Eccle. Law* (1797) III. 276 By his own oath affirming his innocence, and the oaths of twelve compurgators as to the belief of it.

b. In reference to OE. times (and more generally to ancient Teutonic law), the usual term, with modern historians, for the 'oath-helpers' whom a person on trial was allowed to call in to swear that, to their belief, as neighbours of the accused and acquainted with his character, he was speaking truth in making oath of his innocence. Also, sometimes applied by modern legal writers to the same persons in Wager of Law.

A native name for the *consacramentales* (Ger. *eides-helfer*) is found only in the oldest Kentish Laws, viz. *Æwda*, pl. *æwdan* (L. of Hloðhære and Eadric 2, 4; L. of Wihtræd 23) evidently a deriv. of *æwe* 'law'. Elsewhere they appear merely as 'his zeferan' his fellows, 'þa þe him midstandð'. In OHG. *gieldo* (Hildeb. in Grimm) f. *eid* oath: cf. the latinized 'cum aidis suis' in Laws of the Longobards c. 364. The oath of the *æwdan* was 'On þone drihten, se æð is clæne and unsmæne þe N. swor' (Schmid, *Gesetze* 406).

1747 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Compurgators, who swore to their belief of the truth of what the criminal deposed himself. 1768 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. 101 Compurgators, who... expressed upon oath that they believed the person spoke true. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 343 The manner of making and waging law... And thereupon his eleven neighbours or compurgators shall avow upon their oaths that they believe in their consciences that he saith the truth; so that himself must be sworn *de fidelitate*, and the eleven *de credulitate*. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Wager*. 1860 C. INNES *Scott. Mid. Ages* 183. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 452 The compurgators of our oldest law were not a jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the jury rose. 1881 19th Cent. 386 The compurgators were simply witnesses to character... but the effect of their unanimous declaration of belief in his innocence was precisely that of a verdict of 'not guilty' by a jury.

2. In more general application: One who testifies to or vindicates another's innocence, veracity, or Vol. II.

accuracy; one who vouches for, or clears from any charge. Also fig.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compurgator*, one that comes to purge or free another. 1632 CHAPMAN, etc. *The Ball* iii. iv. And yet, because you shall not trouble friends To be compurgators, I'll be satisfied If you will take your own oath that you are. 1641 *Argl. of Law in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 75 By a statute there [Ireland] made in the fifth year of Edward IV, there is provision made... that the party committed, if he can procure twenty-four compurgators, shall be bailed, and let out of prison. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 419 He calleth God to be his compurgator. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 202 Urging necessity and impossibility, as Compurgators for their habitual wicked practices. a. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 213 Lord Russell defended himself by many Compurgators, who spoke very fully of his great worth. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 52 We can claim as his Compurgators Dugald Stewart, Brown, Reid, and Sir W. Hamilton.

† 3. (*Glasgow*.) An official whose duty it was to clear the streets of strollers during church-time on Sunday. (Abolished after the middle of the 18th c.)

18. D. Bannatyne's *Scrap-bk.* in *New Statist. Acc. Scott.* (1845) VI. 229 (*Glasgow*) Influenced by this regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed 'compurgators', to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights... Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets... during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met... to go home. 1854 H. MACDONALD *Rambles round Glasgow* No. 1 (1856) 20. 1868 *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. p.

**Compurgatorial** (*kompɜrɡətərɪəl*), a. [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to compurgators.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 425 The Consuls of Nismes, Avignon, and St. Gilles, took their compurgatorial oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations.

**Compurgatory** (*kompɜrɡətərɪ*), a. [f. L. type \**compurgatori-us*, f. *compurgator*: see -ORY.]

1. Pertaining to compurgators. *Compurgatory oath*: the oath taken by compurgators.

1604 BP. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Cr.* 92 Here was necessary the Oath Compurgatorie. 1859 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. Godefridus 273 The clergy of Spain... instead of compurgatory oaths and judiciary combats, ordained the proofs by witnesses. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 63 The value of the compurgatory oath among the Welsh.

2. Of a compurgator in sense 3.

1868 *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. 10 The 'Compurgatory' system of Sabbath-keeping.

**Compurgatrix**, rare-1. [see -ESS.] A female compurgator.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr., Unless he or she is as far gone as Mrs. Fletcher's compurgatrix.

† **Compurgatrix**. Obs. [L. fem. agent-n. f. *COMPURGATOR*.] = prec.

1663 J. WILSON A. *Comenius* iii. iii. If not, you, madam, can be my compurgatrix.

**Compursion**. [humorously f. *COM-*, *PURSE* v.] A pursuing together.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 With the help of some wry faces and compursions of the mouth.

**Computable** (*kompjuːtəbəl*, *kompjuːtəbəl*), a. [ad. L. *computabilis*, f. *computare* to compute: see -BLR.] Capable of being computed; calculable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 218 Our forefathers... who attaining unto 8. or 900. years, had not their Climacters computable by digits. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 158 Not easily computable by Arithmetick. 1880 SIR R. TEMPLE *India* 93 If the wealth of India be... not so easily measurable or computable.

**Computant**. [f. L. *comput-are* + -ANT.] A calculator, reckoner.

1867 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 169 Any man endowed with the arithmetical faculty of a tapster, might have solved this problem without difficulty, yet, for an untaught computant, the gift of divination was essential.

† **Compute**, v. Obs. [f. L. *computat-* ppl. stem of *computare*: see -ATE-3.] trans. = COMPUTE.

1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 398 [There] perished... as is computed, about two hundred thousand. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vii. 50 Their other lands are computed by the Pole of 20. 194 or 18. foot Poles. a. 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 Fourteene Garrisons... computed... to bee 52 thousand foote, and 300 horse.

**Computation** (*kompjuːtɪʃən*). [ad. L. *computatio-nem*, n. of action f. *computare*. Cf. F. *computation* (16th c. in Littre).]

1. The action or process of computing, reckoning, or counting; a method or system of reckoning; arithmetical or mathematical calculation.

c. 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxii. 4 A thowsand thre hundred and twenty yhere... Be ewynlyk computatowyn. 1500-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 The yere of oure Lorde God MDix after the computation of Englonde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 180 (*N. H. W. Ind.*) By the computation of Venice... iii. graines make a carrette. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxiii. 193 Having made the compasse of the world, they must finde the want of a whole day in their computation. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 37 Tuesday the sixt of March, according to the new Computation. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Ref.* (1675) 50 The whole Earth... by the probablest computation, contains above ten thousand millions of Cubick German Leagues. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P. 2 The Gregorian Computation... being eleven days before the Julian. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* Sc. ii. 54 It is easy to find, by computation, the angles included between... the two lines of direction.

b. A computed number or amount, a reckoning. 1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 109 How many additional years are always to be thrown into female computations of this nature. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xvii. 468 The revenue

fell short of the computation. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 183 Others may give their hundred dishes, for... any computation below round numbers is scorned.

† 2. In wider sense: Estimation, reckoning. Obs. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1099 Least she should abase him in computation, more then ther was cause. 1596 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 5 We must not... think that computation, that is ratiocination, has place only in numbers.

**Computational**, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to computation.

1881 *Observatory* Feb. 39 The mathematical and computational part of the investigation of Lunar libration.

† **Computatist**. Obs. = COMPUTIST 3, q. v.

**Computative** (*kompjuːtətɪv*, *kompjuːtɪv*), a. [f. L. *computat-* ppl. stem of *computare* + -IVE.]

Given to computation. Hence **Computativeness**. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* 114 What will please reckless, computational and vulgar persons. *Ibid.* The materials are addressed... to computativeness, in a series of figures.

† **Computator**. Obs. [a. L. *computator*, agent-n. f. *computare* to COMPUTE: see -OR.] A computer, calculator.

1610 HEALRY *St. Aug. Cite of God* iii. xxxi. 153 Saith Eutropius (who is indeede no good computator). 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3. (1643) 355 As the computators fall in skill. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1770) I. 153 (D.) The intense heat is proved by computers... to be more than equal to that of red hot iron.

**Compute** (*kompjuːt*), sb. Now rare. [In sense 1, a. F. *comput* COMPUTUS; in others f. the verb.]

† 1. (*compute*) = COMPUTUS 2. Obs.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 He that made this compute, and the kalendre. 1533 MORE *Annu. Poysoned Bk.* iv. viii. The common verse of the compute manuell.

2. Reckoning, calculation, computation. Now chiefly in phr. *beyond compute*.

1598 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 19 According to the historical Computes euen of sundry these fauorites. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. ii. (1712) 45 Any new pressure... cannot come into compute in this case. 1705 BR. WILSON in *Keble Life* iv. (1863) 146 The expenses I have been at, which... by a modest compute comes to 100l. ready moneys. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) I. 314 With encrease of delight past compute, to use the phrase of Cumberland. 1857 R. G. LATHAM *Prichard's East. Orig. Celtic N.* 373 My obligations to his learning... are beyond compute.

† 3. Estimation, judgement, reckoning. Obs.

1661 C. L. *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 48 In the Compute and Judgment of that all-righteous Mind. 1688 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (ed. 2) Ded., If we make our compute like men, and do not suffer ourselves to be abused by the flatteries of sense.

**Compute** (*kompjuːt*), v. [a. F. *compute-r* (16th c. in Littre), ad. L. *computā-re* to reckon, sum up, f. *com-* together + *putā-re* to clear up, settle, reckon.]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to calculate, reckon, count.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 71. 315 They compute their numbers, as the Græcians do, by letters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 685 Two dayes, as we compute the dayes of Heav'n. 1678 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 254 His loss is generally computed to near 400 lb. 1776 GIBSON *Decline & F. I.* xvii. 434 Its most ordinary breadth may be computed at about one mile and a half. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 58 The radii of curvature for these lenses, as computed by Mr. Herschel. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Introd. Ess. (1852) 17 To compute the comparative duration of life in different periods.

† b. Of numbers: To make up, count. Obs.-1

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 580 As they move Their starry dance in numbers that compute Days, months, and years.

† c. To include in reckoning, count in. Obs.-1

1817 C. GRANT in *Parl. Deb.* 1807 The right hon. gentleman's mistake arose in this manner:—he had computed the same sum twice.

d. In wider sense: To estimate, 'reckon', take account of, take into consideration.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 139 Ripe as those rich composures, time computes Blossoms, but our blest taste confesses fruits. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 558 As he computed the business, he apprehended... either Syllaxes recovery, or Zenophon's increasing Army, would, etc. 1766 BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid* viii. What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted.

2. With dependent clause or *infin.* complement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. Every man is many moneths elder then he computeth. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 15 Sept., He hath computed that the rents of the houses... comes to 600,000l. per annum. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcione* 233 Mean time Alcione... Computes how many nights he had been gone. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Rome* (1767) 176 Some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* ii. The souls in this kingdom are computed to be 1,500,000. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. xix. 166 The total area of dry land... has been computed to amount to fifty-two millions of square miles.

3. *intr.* To make computation; to reckon.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161 As we compute from our Saviours Nativite. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iv. 129 And computing by the scale, measured it pretty exactly. 1873 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 368 In silver payments... it was common to compute by weight.

† b. To count upon, reckon on, or to do. Obs.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 61 There must be... no computing upon Favours. 1701 — tr. *Gataker's Prelim. Disc.* 16 If Men would think a little before-hand, and compute upon the Consequences of a Debauch. 1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. 253 Travelling all night, we computed to arrive there by sun-rise.

4. To compute (any one) out of (a thing): to do out of by computation.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 The calculators compute them out of their senses.

Hence *Computed* ppl. a., *Computing* vbl. sh.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. Beside that computing by the medical month. 1741-2 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 80 At Horseley upon Tyne, eight (computed) miles from Newcastle. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 418 How far the computed ellipse agrees with the curve.

**Computent**, obs. form of **COMPETENT**.

**Computer** (kəm'pi:tər). Also -or. [f. COMPUTE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who computes; a calculator, reckoner; *spec.* a person employed to make calculations in an observatory, in surveying, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 289 The Calenders of these computers. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. A very skillful computer. 1744 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 18 June. Told by some nice computers of national glory. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xviii. 162 To pay the expenses of a computer for reducing his observations.

**Computist** (kəm'pi:tist). Forms: 4 *compotyste*, (5 *compotister*), 6-7 *compotist(e)*, 6-*compotulist*. [a. F. *compotiste*, *compotiste*, med. L. *compot-*, *compotista*, 'artis computatorie magister', f. L. *computus*, F. *comput*: see next and -IST.]

1. One skilled in the computus or calendar, or (blending with 3) in chronological reckoning.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (Tollem. MS.). *Compotystes*... departeb bo twelue mones, in sixe euen and sixe odde. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 281 Golden, (as numerus in the almanack and calendare, by compotists). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Computist*, the same with *Compotist*. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 The Embolismal Years... which according to most of the ancient Computists... were expressly declared to be thus inserted. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 356 Rules, of which only are capable the skillful Computists or Astronomers. 1794 MRS. PROZII *Symon* I. 341 Chronology must descend to the computist for proofs. 1877 BR. S. BUTCHER *Ecl. Calendar* 117 This anticipation of the Calendar Moon by the actual mean Moon was called by the Computists the *spotumarius* of the Moon.

† 2. A keeper of accounts, an accountant. Obs.

1533 STUBBS *Anat. Abus. Ep. Ded.* (1877) 5 As a straight computist, demaundeth interest and gaine of euery one of vs. 1651 RIGBY *Wotton* 24 The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, who was a wise man and a strict Computist. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 75 The Secretary, Clerk, and Computist of the Sacred Colledge.

3. One who performs the computations entering into astronomical and other problems.

1611 COTGR., *Computiste*, a computist, a computatist; a reckoner, calculator, or counter. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 33 You may pass for an artist, computist, or analyst, yet you may not be justly esteemed a man of science. 1867 HERSCHELL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1871) 138 Donati's comet, if the computists are right, will return in 2100 years.

**Computer**, bad spelling of **COMPUTER**.

|| **Computus** (kəm'pi:təs). *Hist.* Also *compotus*. [late L. *computus* calculation, etc., f. *computare* to COMPUTE. In F. *comput*, OF. *compot*, *compost*: see COMPOST sb.<sup>2</sup>, COMFOT.]

1. A computation, a reckoning; an account.

1848 BLISS *ed. Wood's Life* 127 note. In a computus made in 1576 of the contents of the university chest. 1866 E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* Intro. 10 The Computus of the churchwardens of Saint Mary's, Stamford. 1867 NORTH *Notes & Q.* Dec. 140 In the public Record Office are the Computuses of the Embassy.

2. The mediæval name for a set of tables for practically calculating astronomical occurrences and the movable dates of the calendar; a calendar.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. 1863 XII. 174 Charlemagne... was familiar with the intricate mathematics and the elaborate computus of Practical Astronomy. 1841 WRIGHT *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 21 (tr. Ph. de Taun) The Computus to calculate... the *termini* and the *claves* and the annual festivals. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 310 The martyrology and computus of Herrand of Landsberg.

**Compy**. Written abbreviation of **COMPANY**.

Also a spoken form in the workman's expression *Compy-shop*=truck-shop.

1870 *Globe* 24 Sep. (Farmer). No workman is told that he must buy at the compy-shop, but... if they did not resort thither they would soon be dismissed.

**Compye**, obs. form of **COMPILE**.

**Compynabil**, -able, var. of **COMPANABLE**, Obs.

**Compyre**, -pytent, obs. ff. **COMPEER**, -PETENT.

**Comrade** (kəm'ræd). Forms: a. 6-7 *camerade*, (6 -erard), 7 *camrade*, 7-8 *camarade*;

β. 6 *commorade*, 6-8 *comerade*; γ. 6-7 *cumrade*, 7-*comrade*. [The 16-17th c. form *camerade*,

*camrade* was a. F. *camarade*, *camerade* (Cotgr.), 16th c. ad. Sp. *camarada*, originally

'chamberful', thence 'chamber-mate': see **COMRADO**, the representative of the Sp. form. The

series *commorade*, *comerade*, *comrade*, represent a mixture of the types taken from Fr. and Sp.

respectively. *Camera* de, *camra* de were originally stressed on -ade; the dissyllabic *comra* de, with

same stress, occurs in Shaks. and Milton; but Shaks. has also *comrade*. Walker and other early

19th c. orthoepists have (kəm'ræd), corresponding to the 16-17th c. spelling *cumrade*; and some recent

Dictionaries give it beside the current form.]

*orig.* One who shares the same room, a chamber-fellow, 'chum'; *esp.* among soldiers, a tent-fellow, fellow-soldier (also *Comrade-in-arms*); hence *gen.*, an associate in friendship, occupation, fortunes, etc., a close companion, mate, fellow.

a. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 13 A Souldier in Campe must make choise of two or three or more Camerades. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 His camerard that bare him companie was a iollie light timberd iacke a napes. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 76 marg. With such camarades... all our auncient wars were fought. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 19 Mar. (1621), I have now made choise to go over Camerade to a very worthy Gentleman, Baron Althams son. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Camerade*, a tent, chamber, or cabin-fellow. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 37 Young men... when amongst their camerades. 1686 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 24 Night curst her Eyes to see the Camrades march. 1708-21 KERSEY, *Camerade* or *Comrade*. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 230 To see my old Camarades.

β. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 17 Touching their comorades. 1599 HARRINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* 33, I was comerade to the Earl of Kildare, and slept both on one pillow. 1599 MINSHEU, *Camarada*, a comerade or cabin-mate souldier. 1702 W. J. BRYNNE'S *Voy. Levant* iii. 9 This daunted my Comerades. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 53 Reflecting upon all my comerades that were drown'd.

γ. 1596 SHAKS. I. *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 96 The... Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, and his Cumrades, that daft the World aside. 1605 - *Lear* II. iv. 213 To be a Comrade with the Wolfe, and Owle. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.* A. vi. No meane Cumrades, no base associates. 1657 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* ix. 38 Caroe would be had that there be not two Comrades [1656 *Accid. comorados*] upon one watch because they may have the more room in their Cabbins to rest. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1162 The slaves and asses, thy comrades. 1676-96 PHILLIPS, *Comrade*, the same as *Camerade* (omitted from 1706 and KERSEY). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 328 A Comrade is a familiar male-friend. 1793 COWPER *Iliad* iv. 133 His comrades hold Screening him close with shields. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiv. His comrade's face each warrior saw. 1848 KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 293 The place of his old comrade in arms.

b. Less commonly said of women.

1853 MARY HOWITT F. *Bremer's Grace* II. xiii. 72 The merry vintage-women received their foreign comrade kindly. 1854 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxxix. She had clung to her comrade in misfortune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 120 Extravagant desires... which he but od Comerades. 1885 CLOND *Myths & Dr.* i. iii. 48 In many myths the lightning is no comrade of the thunder, but its foe.

d. Applied to a ship: A consort.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 225 As for our comrade, her complement of men was a hundred and eighty. 1748 ANON'S *Voy.* II. xii. 265 The other two squadrons... were calm spectators of the rout of their comrades.

e. *attrib.*

1766 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 199 The yards again ascend each comrade mast. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 Engaged in preparing the Red Eric as a comrade boat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comrade-battery*, one of a pair of joint batteries.

Hence *Comrade* v., a. *nonce-use* (see quot. 1602);

b. *intr.* to associate with, as a comrade.

1602 DEKKER *Satirum* Wks. 1873 I. 230 T. I cannot my mad comrade. - *Sir V. Cumrade*? By Sexu, call me cumrade againe and ile cumrade ye about the sinnes and shoulders. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 340 Comrading with him, Wolf... fell into bad habits. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Sh. Gloss.* s. v. She's niver within doors, alust comrading about somewhere.

**Comradely** (kəm'rædli), a. [f. prec. + -LY.]

Like or befitting a comrade.

1860 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* vi. 118 With a question or a comradely word for him. 1865 A. M. F. ROBINSON in *Mag. Art* Mar. 208 He who had been frank and comradely when poor was hard and cynical... in his days of success.

**Comradery** (kəm'rædri), rare. [f. as prec. + -RY, on type of Fr. *camaraderie*.] *Camaraderie*, *comradeship*.

[1853 J. GRANT A. *Blane* (1860) 39 The warmth of heart and 'Comeraderie' with which Scotsmen always meet in a foreign land.] 1879 HOWELLS L. *Arctostook* (1883) I. 71 With the comradery of the smoker. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 512/1 Already on terms of comradery with me.

**Comradeship** (kəm'rædʃɪp). [f. **COMRADE** + -SHIP.] The position of being a comrade, association as comrades, good-fellowship.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv. Our newly-revived comradeship. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. vi. Like the dawn of a new sense to her—the sense of comradeship. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. That spirit of good-comradeship which General Roberts has displayed in so marked a degree.

† **Comrado**. Obs. Also 6 *camarada*, 6-7 *camerado*, 7 *comor*, *cam*, *comrado*. [a. Sp. *camarada* (also *camarado*, Minsheu 1599), 'comerade, bedfellow, chamber-fellow', orig. 'camerado souldiour', 'cabin-mate souldier', from *camarada* (= It. and L. type *camerata*, F. *chambre*) a chambered or cabined (company), 'a chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber, tent, or cabin'; f. Sp. *camara* chamber, room:—L. *camera*: see **CAMERA** and -ADO. The Sp. word was a collective feminine, of the same type as *ambuscade*, *cavalcade*, which, like **COMPANY**, sense 4, was at length applied to a single person who is one's 'company' or chamber-mate; in which sense also it was sometimes altered into the masc. form

*camarado*. (In the original collective sense **CAMARADA** was also used in Eng.) The Sp. word was adapted in Fr. as *camarade*, -erade fem. in the collective sense (Cotgr.), whence *camarade* masc. the individual; hence Eng. *camerade* and, in part, **COMRADE**. The o in the Eng. *comorado*, *comrado*, *comrade*, was prob. intended for the Sp. a, which was opener than the Eng. = **COMRADE**.

1598 HARET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 With his Camaradas, hee is to demeane himself sober, quiet, and friendly. 1599 MINSHEU *Spin. Dict.*, *Camarado*, a comerade. a camarado souldier. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 160 Argent and his Comrado found a Canow. 1606 - *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 7 Comorados [see **COMRADE** v. quot. 1627]. 1633 S. MARMYON *Fine Comp.* i. vii. Oh uncle, that you should thus... traduce my camrades. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.*, *Obscenity* 47 He beggeth more (victual) of his Camerado's.

**Comrogue** (kəm'rɒɡ), arch. [f. **COM** + **ROGUE**. In 17th c. often jocularly confused with *comrade*.] A fellow-rogue.

1621 B. JONSON *Masque of Augurs*, You and the rest of your comrogues shall sit disguised in the stocks. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 244 Nay rest by me Good Morglay, my Comrogue and Bedfellow. 1673 R. HEAD *Caning Acad.* 74 Her Comrogue lies begging in the fields. 1723 SWIFT *Cook-maid's Lett.*, You and your come-rogues keep him out so late. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Home Travels* (1797) II. 266 Pointing to his comrogue, cries, See there, my boy, a tempting prize! 1866 *Standard* 2 Oct. 4/3 The proceedings of the prisoners and their com-rogues contemplated a wide range of operations.

† **Comse**, v. Obs. Also 3-4 *comse*, 4 *komse*. [A shortened by-form of **COMMENCE**, starting from a form accented *commence*: cf. *commandment*.]

a. 1225 *Juliana* init. (Royal MS.). Her comsed be use of seinte iuliane. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 424 De kouherde for kare comsed to sorwe. *Ibid.* 1430 Upon here knees bei komsed him grete. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 128 Bi what craft in my corps hit [Truth] comseth. *Ibid.* v. 23 How Conscience with a Cross comsed to preche. 1399 - *Rich. Redeles* iv. 35 Comliche a clerk than comsid the wordis.

(*Comse* in R. Copland *Guydon's Chirurgery*, 1541, Eij b, is an error for *composse*.)

Hence † **Comming** vbl. sh., commencing.

c. 1325 *Orfeo* 57 In the comessing of May. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 213 Deyinge... vnkitteth al kare & comsyng is of reste. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xii. 95 All kyne konnynges and comsynges of Dowel.

† **Comsement**. Obs. rare. Commencement.

a. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1726 Here now [is] made a comsemente That be the not fynnyshyd many a yere.

|| **Comte** (kɔ̃t). [Fr.] A French title of rank, of which the English form is **COUNT**.

1611 COTGR. *Comte*, Their kings appointed some of their principall followers, (by the name of Comtes) to be the Gouvernours. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 15 Oct. 5 To-day the Comte appealed against this punishment.

**Comtian** (kəm'tiən, kɔ̃'tiən), a. and sb. Also **Comtean**. [f. name of Auguste Comte (d. 1857), a French philosopher who founded the system known as **POSITIVISM**.]

A. *adj.* Of or originating with Comte. B. *sb.* A Comtist.

1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 279, No. 35 [of *In Memoriam*] is the answer to Comptian materialism... Had men been Comptians from the beginning there would have been no science. 1863 *Athenæum* 16 July 85/1 Distinctions between the Comtean synthesis and the synthetic philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 261 Details referring to the ritual of Comtian worship.

So **Comatism**, the philosophical system of Comte, positivism. **Comtist**, a follower or disciple of Comte, a positivist; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1873 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1124 From Locke has flowed the main stream of that philosophy... to which Comtism is only a tributary. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 262 Without being a professed Comtist. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* iii. 65 The Comtist argument against Christianity is simply a tacit ignoring of probable evidence.

**Comu-**: see **COMMU-**.

**Comun(e)**, -uyn, -vyne, obs. ff. **COMMON**, **COMMUNE**; **Comunabil**, -ble, var. of **COMMUNABLE**, corrupt f. **COVENABLE**, **CONVENABLE**; **Comunalitee**, -alte(e), obs. ff. **COMMONALITY**, -ALTY.

**Comunablete**, obs. var. of **COMMONALITY**, q. v.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 13 Pat is to seyne þat comune þinges or comunabletes [v. r. comunalityes] weren blysfyl yif þei þat hadden studied al fully to wisdom gouerneden þilke þinges.

**Co-murmurer**: see **CO-** 3 b.

|| **Comus** (kɔ̃'mʊs). [L., a. Gr. *κῶμος* a revel, etc.] A revel, merry-making; a personification of revelry as a deity.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 93 *Stage direction*, Comus enters, with a charming-rod in one hand, his glass in the other. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 94 After having eaten, the cups were filled and libations were made... then came the Comus or drinking-bout. 1876 GARDINER *Puritan Rev.* x. § 3 (1878) 193 In Charles II Comus seemed to have seated himself upon the throne of England.

**Comwyse**, obs. f. *comb-wise* adv.: see **COMB** sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Comyn**, obs. pa. t. of **COME** v.

**Comyn(e)**, -alte, -tie, obs. ff. **COMMON**, -ALTY.

**Comynd**, -ynt, pa. t. and pple. of **COMMON** v.

**Comys**: see **COME** v., sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Comyse**, **comysion**, **comyt**, **comyx**, etc.: see **COMM-**.

**Con** (*kpn*), *v.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *cunnan*, 2-5 *cunne*, 3-6 *cunne*, 4-9 *cun*; also *kunne*, *n.*, *kun*; also 4-6 *cunnen*, (*oone*), 4-7 *oonne*, 6-*oon*. See more fully under CAN *v.*<sup>1</sup> [In the verb CAN the original vowel of the infinitive, and of all parts of the present stem except 1st and 3rd sing. pres. indic., was *u*: thus Inf. *cunnan*, ME. *cunne*, *n.*, *cun*; Ind. pres. 2nd sing. *cunne*, later *cunnet*, pl. *cunnon*, ME. *cunne* (*n.*, *cun*); Conj. pres. *cunne*, pl. *cunnen*; pr. pple. *cunnand*, ME. *-end*, *-ing*; vbl. sb. *cunning*. These *u* forms survived more or less all through the ME. period: see CAN *v.*<sup>1</sup> A.; but in accordance with the scribal practice of writing *o* for *u*, in contact with *m*, *n*, *u* (*v*), *w*, they were often spelt *cunnen*, *conne*, *con*; the pronunciation is however proved by numerous rimes with *sonne*, *sonne*, *son* (= *son*), *sonne*, *son* (= *sun*), *yronne* (= *y-run*), *wonne*, *won* (OE. *winian*), etc. The form of the 1st and 3rd sing. *I can*, *he can*, also varied from OE. times with *con* (*cpn*), the regular Old WS. type (see Sievers *Agg. Gramm.* § 65). *I con* (in *Cast. Loue* 1071, riming with *for-pone*) is found for *I can* in some texts even after 1400; but long before this *can* prevailed as the midland and northern form, at least in senses 1 and 2. The vowel-type of the 1st and 3rd sing. pres. ind. was gradually extended to the 2nd sing. (*cpnst*, *caust*), the plural (*we cpn*, *can*), the conj. pres., and the infin. (*cpn*, *can*)—the last in Standard Eng. only from end of 15th c. The *u* forms thus remained intact only in the pple. and vbl. sb. *CUNNING*, q.v. About the same time a differentiation of forms and senses became manifest: *can* became established in sense 2 'to be able', and predominant in sense 1 'to know'; but *cun*, *con*, were retained and extended to all parts in sense 3 'to learn', and the phrase *to cun* or *con* thanks, sense 4. This *cun*, *con*, was mainly the representative of ME. *cunne* or *conne* from OE. *cunni* (= *kun*); but in part it represented ME. *con*, from OE. *cpn*, for *con* (= *kpn*); hence it survived in two forms, *cun*, which is still common dialectally in 'to cun thanks', and *con*, which was the form in literary favour, both in the obs. 'to con thanks', and the still existing sense 'to con or learn a lesson'. This *con* is not a mere spelling variant of *cun*, as ME. *conne* was of *cunne*; but, from Spenser onward, *con* rimes with *con*, *conned* with *fond*, which is still the received pronunciation. The original pa. t. was *cude*, *coulde*, *coud*, *could* (see CAN *v.*<sup>1</sup>); but already in 14th c. in the phrase *to cun thanks*, sense 4, we find a pa. t. *cunde*, *conned*, with corresp. pa. pple.; at the differentiation of forms this was associated with *cun*, *con*, leaving *coud*, *could* to CAN *v.*, so that CON is now a regular weak verb *con*, *connest*, *conneeth*, *cons*, *conned*. Thus there remains no consciousness of connexion between *can* to be able, and *con* to learn. The earlier quotations however overlap the ground covered by CAN *v.*<sup>1</sup>, and are given as supplementary to those under that word, and introductory to the later use of *con*, *cun*.]

† I. Where CAN became the normal form.

† 1. To know. Obs. = CAN *v.* 1-2. (Pa. t. and pple. rarely *cunde*, *conde*.)

a. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun* (originally proper to all parts of pres. stem exc. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. Ind.). c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 212 *Py gemete be lacas cunnon*. c 1250 *Ancre. R.* 124 *Alle cunneð wel þeos asumplice*. c 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 321 *He moste kunne muchel of art*. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 187 *To kun and knaw*. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 *Cor. xiv. 7* *How schal it be kowd [v.r. cunde, known] that is songun*. 1388 — *Baruch* iii. 9 *That thou kunne [1388a wite] prudence*. c 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 *If we cune mare þan þay*. c 1440 *Pecock Repr.* 131 *In which a man mai lerne and kunne eny thing*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 *To Cunne, scire, etc.* 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* *Cunne*, to discerne, also to giue [thanks].

b. *conne*, *con*, *kon*.

[c 1000 *Beowulf* 2759 *Eard ȝit ne const*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 *For nis nan sunne þet he ne con*. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1071 *He scholde konen al þat God con [rime for-þon]*. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1267 *Hit is þe worchyp of yourself þat noȝt bot wel connez*. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. vi. (1513) 106/4 *Konne þres. conj. [rime ronne þa. pple.]*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Creatio* 3 *My myght may no thing kon [rimes son, won]*. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* i. v. 27 *The first may not be perfightly conned withoute the laste*. 1570 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* June 65 *Of Muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill*. 1595 — *Col. Clont* 294 *Much more there is unkened then thou dost kon [rime a fon]*. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. vi. 35 *They were all fled for feare, but whether, nether kond*. 1607 *Sylvester Dn Barlas* ii. iv. ii. (1641) 209/1 *Tunes, Measures . . als' hee kons*. 1674 *N. Fairfax Bulb & Selv.* 156 *That [this] should be . . I no more conne, than that, etc.*

b. Const. of *on*; = CAN 2.

c 1275 *Lay.* 7302 *Wise men þat wel conne of speche* [1205 *cunnen a speche*]. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* Evj b, *Thus may ye konne of game*.

† 2. As verb of incomplete predication, with *inf.*: To know how; hence, to have the capacity or power, to be able; = CAN *v.*<sup>1</sup> 3-8. (Pa. t. and pple. always as in CAN.)

a. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 47 *We[n]st þu þat ich ne cunne singe?* a 1300 *K. Horn* 568 *þer nis non betere anonder sunne þat eni man of telle cunne*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2345 (Cott.) *Folk sua selcut mani brede, þat naman suld cun sume ne neuen*. *Ibid.* 9290 *Wel sal he kun knau quilk es quilk*. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5802 *Ȝit kunne we sende afstir hir*. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxviii. *It is a grete maistry a man to cun [1533 can] loue his euen crysten in charyte*.

b. *conne*, *con*, *kon*, *ne*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 67 *Greide al þat þu const grimliche biþenchen*. c 1285 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2040 *Ariadne*, *No man elles shal me konne espie*. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 327 *The cornel ryse upon the wynter sonne, And gire it from the cold wyte ȝif thou conne*. c 1485 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 127, *I sholde not conne telle the harme . . that he hath doon*. [1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. *Ay*, that aw con.]

II. Senses in which CON remained the normal form, with the regular weak inflexions.

3. To get to know; to study or learn, esp. by repetition (mental or vocal); hence, in wider sense, to pore over, peruse, commit to memory; to inspect, scan, examine; = CAN *v.*<sup>1</sup> 9.

† a. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun*. Obs. (The first quot. perh. belongs to 1.)

c 1225 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. cii. 290 *Of Iber, Frere Martyne, and Vincens Storyis to cwn dyd diligens*. 1567 *DRANT Horace Epist.* ii. i. G.ij. *Those Rome doth cun [ediscit]*. 1576 *WHETSTONE Promos & Cass.* iv. iv. *It behoves me to be secret, or else my necke-verse cun*. 1580 *BARET Alv.* C. 1743 *To cunne . . or learn perfectly, ediscere*.

b. *conne*, *con*, *kon*. (The first two quotes, perh. belong to 1.)

1566 *LANGF. P. Pl.* A. xii. 7 *þe were lef to lerne but lof for to studie; þou woldest konne þat I can and carpen hit after*. c 1480 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 *Conne ye well your lesson*. c 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* 149 in *Babees Bk.* 25 *This boke is made for chylder songe*. *Sone it may be conyd & had*. 1570 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 92 *A tale of truth, Which I cond of Tityrus in my youth*. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 517 *An Oration which . . Lysander should have conned without book*. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. v. 186 *My speech . . is excellently well pend, I have taken great paines to con it*. 1600 *FORD Linea V.* (1843) 49 *A lesson worthe to be cond*. a 1600 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 123 *Wear Rosaries about their Necks to con Their Exercise of Devotion on*. 1689 *PRIOR Ep. to Fleetwood Shephard* 155 *The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such, as you have whilom connd*. 1700 *SWIFT to Stella*, *A poet starving in a garret, Conning old topics like a parrot*. 1725 *LYTTON Eng. Aram.* x. (Stratm.) *When the flower had been duly conned*. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xii. *Patience conning the page again and again*. 1863 *MISS CARY Ball. & Lyrics* 111 *Intent . . to con the stranger's face*. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirt.* I. 154 *Persons who con pedigrees*.

† b. To con or cun by heart or by rote. Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90, *I can konne more by herte in a day than he can in a weke*. 1567 *GOLDING De Moray* xxx. 475 *Not to cun by heart, nor to write out*. 1590 *GREENWOOD Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 15 *Conning phrases and formes of prayer by rote*. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 56 *To cun by heart these prayers*. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 211 *To con the Authors Names by rote*.

c. To con over.

1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 *By orderly conning over the visible and inferior creature*. 1670 *EACHARD Const. Clergy* 107 *Skill enough to read the lessons with twice conning over*. 1724 *WATTS Relig. Yuv.* (1789) 127 *Ritillo . . cons over his prayer-book*. 1825 *WHEWELL in Todhunter Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 213, *I have hardly had time to con over your examination paper*. 1835 *MARRIAT Yac. Faithful xxviii*, *I was conning over in my mind whom I should select*. 1858 *R. S. SURTES Ass. Mamma* xlii. 21, *The Baronet conned the . . matter over in his mind*. 1876 *BLACK Madcap V.* xlii. 367 *He had conned over a few little bits of rhetoric*.

4. To cun or con thank(s) (OE. *panc cunnan*): to acknowledge or avow one's gratitude; to express or offer thanks, to thank; see CAN *v.*<sup>1</sup> 10.

a. *cun thank(s)*: now dialectal.

a 1000 *Crist* 2092 (Gr.) *þam þe þonc gode . . ne cuðon*. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 124 *Nolde he cunnen god þonc*. c 1280 *E. E. P.* (1862) 21 *þou cunnest me no þonc*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6398 (Cott.) *þai cund [Faifc. conned] him al ful litell thanck*. *Ibid.* 14065 (Gott.) *I cun [Trin. con] hir mekil thank*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Maclacio Abel* 12 *Thank or thew to kun me*. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 90 *Thou shalt kun me thanke*. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 25, *I could have cunnd him greater thank if he had takin les paines*. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam.) *These he would cun thanks*. 1781 *HUTTON Tour Caves Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cun thanks*, to give thanks. 1789 in *JAMIESON*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cun thanks*, to give or render thanks. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, 'I cum ye no thank'. [COME v. 31.]

b. *con thank(s)*: arch. and dial.

c 1220 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 45 *Elired sent tulle Ingland Sir Edward his sonne With his letter sealed, & þanke we he þam conne*. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour B vj*, *He shal conne her thanke*. 1530 *PAISOR 475/1*, *I have conned hym good thank: je luy ay seu bon gré*. 1567 *WREN Serm. bef. King* 30, *I will kon them small thanks*. 1678 *MARVEL Rel. Transp.* i. 31 *Which none called him to, and . . none connd him thanks for*. 1691 *RAY North-C. Words Pref.*, *Of common and general use in most counties of England . . To cun, or con thanks; to give thanks*. 1781-1800 *BAILEY, Conn* . . to give, as I conn thanks. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES III.* 140 *Wo conned our thanks and came away*. 1864 in *JAMIESON*. ['I am sure, I con you thanks' was said to me by an old man in London in 1880. J. A. H. M.]

† b. So *To (cun) con gree or malgre*: to express one's satisfaction or displeasure [*F. savoir gré*]; also, to cun grame (= indignation), *con laud*. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17659 (C. & G.) *All we cund [v.r. coude, cowde] þe mekil grame For þu grof iesu licame*. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 959 *No maugre þou þeym cone þaw þey wolde in fredom wone*. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 990 *And ye kun me na mawgré*. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 505 *Ȝef I wiste the kyng Looth wolde conne me no magre*. *Ibid.* xxvii. 529 *That thei may conne you gree*. c 1500 *Melusine* 108 *In such wise that ye shall conne me good gree & thanke therfore*. 1608 *Q. ELIZ.* in *Moryson Itin.* II. iii. i. (1617) 228 *We con you many laudes for hauing so neerly approached the villainous Rebelle*.

† 5. To cause to learn; to teach. Obs. rare.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xii. 206 *In many secret skills shee had been cond her lere*.

**Con, conne, cun** (*kpn*, *kpn*), *v.*<sup>2</sup> [app. a weakened form of COND used in same sense. (Some think it has been associated with CON, *v.*<sup>1</sup> As a possible connexion, the following has been cited: 1393 *Gower Comf.* I. 59 *They conne nought here shippes stee, i.e. They know not how to steer their ships.*] *trans.* To direct the steering of (a ship) from some commanding position on shipboard.

1606 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 *Cun the ship spoune before the winde*. 1607 — *Seamen's Gram.* ix. 41 *He that doth cun the ship cannot haue too much judgement*. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 120 *The Quarter Master that Conns the Ship above*. 1671 *Land. Gaz.* No. 580/2 *The Officer that cund the ship*. 1721-1800 *BAILEY s.v.* *To Cun a Ship*, is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. 1809 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 730 *Shoals, through which the 'Mudian pilot cunnd the ship with great skill*. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. 185 *Our captain, who was conning the ship from the fore-top-sail yard*. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Conn*, *Con*, or *Cun*, as pronounced by seamen. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. (1886) 104 *Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship*.

b. *absol.* To give sailing directions to the steersman.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. 64 *The ship by the mistake of him that con'd, broched too*. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* Wks. 1797 III. 11 *You did not steer; but howsomever, you cunnd [ed. 1779 canned] all the way*.

c. *fig.*

1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 *He onely happy is, and wise, Can Cun his Barque when Tempests rise*. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 129 *Do we not sometimes con our voyage by . . the firm headlines of truth*. Hence *Conning*, *Conning vbl. sb.*

1606 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 1 *The Maister is to see to the conning [of] the Ship*. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 *Now commences the process of 'conning'*.

**Con, conn**, *v.*<sup>3</sup> *dial.* ? Obs. [cf. *F. cogner* to knock on a nail or the like in order to drive it in; to strike one with anything, to knock; *pop.* to beat, thrash. cf. CON *sb.*<sup>2</sup>].

1781-1800 *BAILEY, Conn* . . to strike with the Fist. 1805 *BROCKETT Gloss. N. C. Wds.*, *Con*, to fillip.

**Con**, *v.*<sup>4</sup> (*pa. tense*), var. of CAN *v.*<sup>2</sup> = *gan*, began to, did: q.v.

**Con, conn** (*kpn*, *kpn*), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> [f. CAN *v.*<sup>2</sup>] The action or post of conning a ship, steerage.

1805 *H. B. GASCOIGNE Nav. Fame* 95 *Tis ours to give directions by the Con*. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxix, *He was at his station at the conn*. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Conn*, *The quarter-master . . stands beside the wheel at the conn*.

**Con** (*kpn*), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [cf. CAN *v.*<sup>3</sup>, and *F. cogner* = *frapper*.] A rap with the knuckles, a knock, a fillip.

1600 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xxvi. 182 *He rates him, as if he meant to give him half a dozen Cons [media docena de coscorrones] with his Sceptre*. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* 285 *A fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head*. 1876 *H. C. ADAMS Wykehamica* 420 *Con*, a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles.

**Con** (*kpn*), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> *north. dial.* A squirrel.

a 1600 *BURKE Pilgrimage in Watson Coll. Poems* II. 20 (Jam.) *There was the pikit Porcapie. The conning and the Con [Lat. vers. (1631) sciurus] all thrie*. 16.. *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* (Hart's ed. 1615) iii, *I saw*. 'The Con [not in ed. 1597] the Cuning and the Cat, Quhais dainty Downs with Dew were wat'. 1781 *HUTTON Tour Caves Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Con*, a squirrel. 1821 *Lonsdale Mag.* II. 124 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) *Our young friend dissipated our fears by telling us that con was only the provincial name for a squirrel*. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1876 in *Cumbrld. Gloss.*

**Con**. A familiar or slang abbreviation of certain words, as *confidant*, *conundrum*, *conformist*, *contract*.

1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 30 *We were soon the most inseparable cons*. 1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXIII. 59 *Puns, riddles, cons, etc. are low*. 1882 *Banner* (newspr.) *To what denomination the family belongs, whether they are Cons or Noncons*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 *About the 'contract system' . . The men get some 'con', as they call it, or 'plus' pay, but for every penn'orth of 'con' the contractor gets two penn'orth of work out of them*.

**Con** (*kpn*), *adv.* (*sb.*) An abbreviation of the L. prep. *contra* 'against', in the phrase *PRO AND CON* (q.v.) 'for and against', rarely *con and pro*.

A. as *adv.*

c 1470 [see CONTRA]. 1578 *R. H. tr. Lavaterus' Ghostes To Rdr.* (1596) A ij, *The matter thoroughly handled PRO and CON*. 1667 *DENHAM Direct. to Painter* i. xix, *May Historians argue con and pro*. 1819 *BYRON Let. to Murray* 25 Jan., *The rest . . has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'*.

**B. sb.** The adv. used as a name for itself; hence, a reason, argument, or arguer against, esp. in *pros* and *cons*.

1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quille about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergo*. a 1605 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii. Now for the *Con*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 231 Whole Tones of *Pro's* and *Con's*. 1672 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. ix. 572 He then proceeds to state the *pros* and *cons*.

|| **Con**, *prep.* Italian:—L. *cum* with, appearing in certain phrases, as *CON AMORE*, q.v.; esp. in musical directions,

e.g. *con affetto* with feeling, *con brio* with spirit and force, *con delicatezza* with delicacy, *con delirio* with frenzy, *con espressione* with expression, *con fuoco* with fire, *con moto* with spirited movement, *con spirito* with spirit, etc.

**Con-** prefix, of Latin origin. The form assumed by the Latin preposition *com* (in classical L., as a separate word, *cum*) before all consonants except the labials, *b*, *p*, and (in later times) *f*, as *con-*culture, *condonare*, *confuere*, *congruere*, *conjurare*, *conquirere*, *consistere*, *conspirare*, *constare*, *contrahere*, *convincere*. In earlier times it was also used before *l*, as *conloquium*; but here it was in later times always assimilated, as *colloquium*, and so in the modern langs. On the other hand it was not used in classical L. before *n* (e.g. *conatus*, *conubium*, etc.), but has been introduced subsequently, as *conatus*, *conubium*, and this spelling is followed in English. For meaning, see *COM*.

**Con-** occurs in compounds formed in Latin, and that have come into English through French, or (in later times) directly. Also, in words formed on the analogy of these, and sometimes in casual combinations, as *conspicuous*, where, however, *Co-* is the usual prefix: hybrids, frequent in *co-*, are rare with *con-*: cf. *con-brethren*, *con-truth*.

In OF. *con-* before *v* was often reduced to *cu-*, *cou-*, as in *covenant*, *covenant*, *coveiter*, *coveitus*, etc., in which form these words were taken into English. Following later French, some of these were afterwards altered back to *con-*, as *convenient*, *convent* (but *Convent Garden*, *F. convent*); others retain *co-*, as *covenant*, *covet*, *covetous*, against mod. F. *covenant*, *convoiter*, *convoiteux*.

**Con**, obs. f. *CONE*.

† **Conable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 *conabil* (1. *ounabil*, 5. *ounabill*, *ounabulle*, *ounnable*). A phonetic reduction of *COVENABLE*; proper, due, convenient, suitable, competent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 5 He loukis his boke in a *cunabil* [v. r. *covenable*] end. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 266 Cum to full *conabill* endyng. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Fruyt *conable* to man for to life with. 1408 *Indenture* (Jam.), In to Resonnable place & *cunnable*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 89 *Conable*, accordyng, *competens*. 14... E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 67 Moste *connable* tyme for sedys.

† **Conably**, *adv. Obs.* Phonetic reduction of *COVENABLY* (cf. *prec.*); suitably, competently.

1411 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 19 Yf she be *conably* a-vaunsyd with les somme. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 89/2 *Conably* or competently, *competenter*.

**Conacle**, var. of *CANACLE*, *Obs.*, a cup.

**Conacre** (*kɔnˈækɹ*), *sb.* Also *corn-acre*. [See *quots.* 1824-27.] In Irish land-system: The letting by a tenant, for the season, of small portions of land ready ploughed and prepared for a crop. (Originally the plot was given manured, but a later state of matters appears in *quot.* 1882.)

1824 MAJOR WARBURTON *Evid. bef. Commons Comm.* 20 May 131 What do you mean by mockground? Do you not refer to mockground? It may be; they call it *corn-acre*. 1825 O'CONNELL *ibid.* 52 Feb. 51 What is the *con-acre* system? It is a right to plant a crop, paying sometimes 6, 8 or 10 pounds an acre for that right by the single year, and the crop is detained till that rent is made up. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* Jan., These tenancies are usually termed *con-acres*, or, by corruption of that word, *con-acres*. 1835 *Inclus Trav.* *Irel.* I. 57 What *con-acre* means... a farmer manures, ploughs, and in every way prepares a large field to receive a crop. A poorer description of persons rent off portions... a half, a quarter, or an eighth of an acre, for one season, and all that these have to provide is the seed. 1882 P. H. BAGENAL in *19th Cent.* Dec. 926 This privilege of *conacre* having been given, the labourer has to bring manure at his own expense.

*attrib.* 1838 *Athenaeum* 773 *Conacre* rents. 1860 TROLOPE *Castle Richmond* (Tauchn.) II. 176 (Hoppe) The fields had been let out under the *con-acre* system... for the potato-season. 1881 *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The willing but wageless *conacre* man.

**Conacre**, *v.* [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To sublet in *conacre*.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 764 The under-tenants *con-acred* it out to tenants still more desperate than themselves. 1869 *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 'Conacreing'... is the subletting, at enormous rents, of their ground by small tenants to their still smaller brethren.

So **Conacreism**, the system of *conacre*. **Con-acrer**, one who uses a piece of land on this system. 1847 BARMY in *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 267 An approximation to the *Conacreism*, and Middlemen, of starving Ireland. 1869 *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 The *con-acrers*, being too poor to buy manure, frequently burn the surface of the ground and so impoverish it for years.

**Con-a-ctor**, *nonce-wd.* A joint agent.

1834 T. EDEN in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. (1835) 645 The two things, the contact of which is a cause, I call 'conactors'. Observe, that every cause is of two conactors.

**Conally**, *adv.*; see *CONELY*.

**Conamarin**. [f. L. *conium* hemlock + *amār-us* bitter + *-in*.] A bitter principle said to exist in *Conium maculatum*. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Conamen**, *Obs.* [L. *conāmen* effort, f. *conāri* to attempt.] = *CONATUS*.

1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 34 The *conamen* of the Æthereal matter, receding from the centre of its motion. *Ibid.* xi. 61 Carried without any *conamen* and endeavour of ours.

|| **Con amore** (*kɔnəˈmɔːrɪ*). [It. (*konamōre*); = 'with love'.] With love, zeal, or delight.

1856 LAMB *Let. B. Barton* 7 Feb., You wrote them [poems] with *love*—to avoid the concombinal phrase, *con amore*. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 55 He begged to go first, expatiating *con amore* on his commodity. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Vct. Dundee* I. i. 145 The murderous work, which he performed *con amore*.

b. quasi-adj. Friendly, hearty.

1885 *The Harrovian* 155 He has frequently spoken of his poetical labours in no very *con-amore* terms.

**Conand**, -ly, etc., obs. north. f. *CUNNING*, -LY.

**Conand** (e), *conant*, early north. var. *COVENANT*.

**Conapye**, obs. form of *CANOPY*.

1552 HULLST. *Conapye* or *canapye* for a bedde, *conapayum*.

† **Con-a-rguer**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CON* *adv.*] An arguer against.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 234 (D.) This method put the con-arguers and objectors straight into the midst of the plot.

**Conarial** (*kɔnəˈrɪəl*), *a.* [f. *CONARI-UM* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the pineal gland.

In mod. Dicts.

**Conario** (*kɔnəˈrɪo*). Combining form of *CONARIUM*, -AL, as in *conario-hypophysial canal*, a passage connecting the infundibulum with the pineal gland; so *c.-h. tract*.

1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIV. 498 The *conario-hypophysial tract*... divided the 'fore-brain' from the 'hind brain'. *Ibid.* XXV. 167 The *conario-hypophysial tract*, or the so-called pineal and pituitary glands.

**Conarite** (*kɔnəˈrɪt*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κοναρός* vigorous, 'evergreen' + *-ITE*.] A green hydrous silicate of nickel, occurring in small grains and crystals. 1860 in *DANA Min.*

|| **Conarium** (*kɔnəˈrɪəm*). In 7 also *conarion*. [mod. L. a. Gr. *κωνάριον*, dim. of *κωνός* pine-cone.] The pineal gland of the brain (held by Descartes to be the seat of the soul).

1666 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 33 Is it [the Spirits] themselves, or the Brain, or that particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conarion* or *Pine-kernel*? 1667 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 12 This little sprout Champion, called the *Conarion*, (or *Nux pinea*) within which the Soul is entirely cooped up. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conarion* or *conoides*. Des Cartes takes occasion to suppose it the immediate place or seat of the soul. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 45 The pineal body or *conarium*, of a greyish colour, is conical in form. 1880 MAHAFFY *Descartes* 177 The soul... must be brought into contact with the body... in the *conarium*, or pineal gland.

† **Conate**, *conatit*. *Obs. Her.* [ad. med. L. *conatus*, f. L. *conus*, cone, apex] = *CONED*.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* E iij b, For if thes armys as it is sayd afore war contrari *conatit* [L. *contraconata*].

**Conate**, var. of *CONNATE*.

**Conation** (*kɔnəˈtɪən*). [ad. L. *conationem*, n. of action f. *conāri* to endeavour.]

† 1. Attempt, endeavour. *Obs.*

1615 COKE *Rep.* xi. 98 b, The matter... ought to be an act or deed, and not a *conation* or an endeavour.

2. *Philos.* The faculty of volition and desire; also (with *a.* and *pl.*) the product of this faculty.

1856-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 189 Phenomena of Desiring or Willing, or the powers of *Conation*. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 425 We find... the Feelings intermediate between the Cognitions and the *Conations*. 1880 WARD *Lester in Internal Rev.* May, A term is needed to express this general conception of voluntary action or the action of the conative faculty. For this the somewhat medieval term *conation*, perhaps not used since Sir William Hamilton, is... strikingly appropriate.

**Conative** (*kɔnəˈtɪv*), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. L. type \**conātiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *conāri* to endeavour.]

A. adj. a. *Philos.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *conation*; exertive.

1856-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 186 This division of the phenomena of mind into the three great classes of the Cognitive Faculties—the Feelings, or capacities of Pleasure and Pain—and the Exertive or Conative Powers. *Ibid.* (1877) I. vii. 122 The phenomena of our Conative powers,—in other words... of Will and Desire.

b. *Gram.* Exertive of endeavour.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 250 Representing the radical idea in a causative, a reflexive, an intensive, a conative form, and so on.

† B. *sb.* Endeavour, striving. *Obs. rare.*

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Treat. Free Will* (1838) 31 Notwithstanding which, the hegemonic of the soul may, by conatives and endeavours, acquire, etc.

**Conatural**, *obs. var.* of *CONNATURAL*.

|| **Conatus** (*kɔnəˈtʊs*). [L.; = effort, endeavour, impulse, f. *conāri* to endeavour.]

1. An effort, endeavour, striving.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 143 *Conatus's* toward the destruction or ruin of the person. 1836 CHAMBERS *Nor.*

*Philos. Wks.* V. 274 A *conatus* that can find no distinct object to rest upon.

2. *transf.* A force, impulse, or tendency simulating a human effort; a *nisus*.

1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* xxiii, The *conatus* of the circling matter. 1672 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5164 This force may be either that of Percussion... Or some *Conatus* or Endeavour of its own. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. i. § 11 The Pith and other Parenchymous Parts of a Plant, upon the reception of Liquor, have always a *Conatus* to dilate themselves. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conatus* (in a Body of Motion) is that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a Right-line, if not prevented by other Causes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1830 IV. 169 What blind *conatus* of nature should produce it in birds. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* 74. I. I. ii. 343 The self-conserving *conatus*.

**Conaund**, *obs. north. var.* of *CUNNING*.

**Conaxial** (*kɔnəˈksɪəl*), *a.* = *COAXIAL*.

1886 *Trans. Iron & Steel Inst.* 995 The density of the elementary conaxial cylindrical shells.

† **Conbrethren**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [see *CON*, and cf. *confrère*.] Brethren of the same order.

1561 Act in Bolton Stat. *Irel.* (1621) 289 Sir John Rawson... with full assent and consent of his *conbretherne* or chapter.

|| **Con brio**: see *CON* *prep.*

† **Conburbges**, *Obs. Sc. var.* of *COMBURGES*.

1525 Rec. in *Hist. Dumfriess* (1873) 208 Tua of the bailies, James Rig their *conburbges*.

**Conca** (*Arch.*), *obs. f.* *CONCHA*; also f. *KUNKUR*.

† **Concalefactory**, *a. Obs.*— [ad. L. *concalefactōri-us*.] 'Heating much' (Bailey 1730-6).

**Concamerate** (*kɔnkəˈmɛrət*), *v.* [ad. L. *concamerāt-*, ppl. stem of *concamerāre* to vault, f. *con-* + *camerāre*, f. *camera*: see *CAMEBA* and *-ATE*.] 1. *trans.* To vault or arch. ? *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 101 The roof... is very loftily *concamerated*. 1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Concamerate*, to make an arched Roof, as in Vaults, etc. To arch over. 1876 in GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

† b. To set in a vault or sphere. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 78 All these orbs thus ranged and *concamerated* in order.

2. To divide into chambers: see next, 2.

**Concamerated**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.]

† 1. *gen.* Vaulted, arched. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 139 Of the same *concamerated* form. 1681 GREW *Musculi* (J.), Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone.

1755 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* 359 A *concamerated* room.

2. *Zool.* Divided into chambers, as a chambered shell.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A Shell... related to the Nautilus kind: It is *concamerated*. 1754 *ibid.* XLVIII. 803 The nautilus... is a *concamerated* shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 176 *Pomatias*... shell slender... operculum cartilaginous, *concamerated* within.

**Concameration** (*kɔnkəˈmɛrətʃən*). [ad. L. *concameratiō-em* vaulting, vault, n. of action f. *concamerāre*: see above. Mod. F. *concamération*.] 1. Vaulting, vaulted roof or ceiling.

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 The *concameration* of an oven. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 99 note, The ceiling... or *concameration* called *coelum*, being of wood beautifully painted.

2. The vault or sphere of the heavens; one of the celestial 'spheres' of older astronomy.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 78 How many distinct and strange *concamerations* of Orbes and circles are placed... betwixt the Moone and the first *Mouable*? 1633 R. MASON *Let. to Author in Butler's Anthropol.*, In the Heavens or Celestiall *concamerations*. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* xx. 128 Those impossible *Concamerations*, Intersections, Involutions, and feigned Rotations of solid Orbs. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 387 The grand *concameration* or firmament forming a visible arch.

3. *Physics.* The curve of a sound-wave, which as it widens out, circumscribes the wave that succeeds it. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Surg.* = *CAMERATION* b.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concameration*... also a synonym of *Camarosis*.

5. Division into chambers or cells; a chambered formation, a connected series of chambers, e.g. the system of ventricles of the brain (*cavitas concamerata*).

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 140 The Plexus Choroides... making the *Concameration* of the Ventricles. 1668 M. CASABON *Treat. Spirits* (1772) 281 Such a rock as Wooley rock in Shropshire is, consisting of many *concamerations*. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 Within the *Concameration* of the Brain.

b. *Bot.* 'A term for the division of fruits into segments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. One of the chambers or cells of a series: esp. said of chambered shells.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 (T.) The insides of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*. 1668 ROWLAND MOUNTAIN *Theat. Ins.* 922 Within [the wasps' nest] are six square cells... but the middle *concamerations* the multitude of Wasps had filled. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 311 The whole body [of the Nautilus] appears to reside in the last and largest *concameration* of the shell.

† **Concaptive**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *concaptivus* (Vulgate): see *CON*.] A fellow-captive.

a 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 373 Other my Reverend Fathers and *Concaptives*. 1555 GRINDAL *Let. Ridley* Wks. (1843) 238 He hath so strengthened you,



and others your concarnatives. 1599 J. YATES *Let. in Foley Rec. Eng. Soc. Jesus* I. i. 288 Thomas Hunt... my condisciple... and concarnative for the Catholic Religion in London.

**Concar**, form of KUNKUR.

† **Concarnation** (kɒnkərnəˈʃən). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concar-natiō-em*, n. of action f. *concar-nāre* to unite or clothe with flesh, f. *carn-em* flesh.] Vital union of flesh with flesh; cf. also quot. 1882.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 47 Agglutination... is more speedily performed than concarnation. 1685 J. COOKE *Narrow Chirurg.* i. iv. (ed. 4) 105 Joining the lips of the wound... either by Agglutination or Concarnation. [1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concarnatio*, the connection of a bone with another bone by means of muscles; as of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw.]

**Concassation** (kɒnkæˈsʃən). [f. CON- + CASSATION; cf. F. *concassation*.] 'The reduction of roots or woods into small fragments in order that their active principles may be more easily obtained' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Concaternary**, *a. rare.* [f. CON- + L. *catēna*, after CATENARY.] Of or pertaining to a CATENA, or concatenated series.

1836 G. S. FABER *Reply Huxenbeth* 7 The associated concaternary testimony of an earlier age. *Ibid.* 17 Concaternary evidence.

**Concatenate** (kɒnkætəˈneɪt), *pp. a.* [ad. L. *concatēnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concatēnāre*; see next, and -ATE 2.] Chained together (*obs.*); linked together; concatenated. In *Entom.*, etc. said of rows of processes connected by ridges, or the like.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 136 The Elements be so concatenated. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 652 Thus are all the genuine attributes of the Deity... inseparably concatenated. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 131 Sporidia... attached together in fours in a concatenate or beaded manner.

Hence **Concatenateness**, 'the being linked together' (Bailey 1730-6).

**Concatenate** (kɒnkætəˈneɪt), *v.* Also 6-8 -*istate* (7 -*athenate*). [f. L. *concatēnāt-*, ppl. stem of *concatēnāre* to link together, f. *con-* + *catēnāre* to chain, f. *catēna* CHAIN; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To chain together (*obs.*); to connect like the links of a chain, to link together. *fig.*

1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 *marq.*, Three bodily worlds concatenated. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 356 The said Modells to containe on the one side, the world concatenated together vnder a Crowne Imperiall. 1631 Heywood *Lond. Jns Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 277 A Chaine wherein all cheife Vertues and Graces are concatenated and link't together. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 P 7 Propositions are... concatenated into arguments. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 5 A theory is useful to concatenate facts. 1872 MITCHELL *Eng. Lit.* 248 Closely concatenating his thoughts.

**Concatenated** (kɒnkætəˈneɪtəd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Connected like the links of a chain, linked together. Mostly *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Concatenat*, concatenated, chained, or linked together. a 1631 DOWNE in *Select.* (1840) 86 Habitual, and customary, and concatenated sins. 1639 Heywood *Lond. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 373 Increase Of all concatenated blessings. a 1701 SEDLEY *Happy Pair* Wks. 1766 I. 19 Tho' wealth their griping senses feasts... [who marry for money], they're but concatenated beasts. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Young* Wks. IV. 274 His style is sometimes concatenated, and sometimes abrupt. 1816 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 297 In a certain light they appeared a concatenated series of insects moving in a spiral direction upwards. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 282 A long concatenated deduction.

**Concatenation** (kɒnkætəˈneɪʃən). [ad. L. *concatēnatiō-em*, n. of action f. *concatēnāre*; see prec. and -ATION; cf. F. *concatenation*.] The action of concatenating, or the condition or relation of being concatenated.

1. Union by chaining or linking together; concatenated condition.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 162 The concatenation and coherence of these matters handled by Plutarch. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. 22 That correspondence or concatenation, which is between the superior globe and the inferior. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 129 The most affectionate couple... since the concatenation of Adam and Eve in Paradise. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 213 The demolishing the Coliseum, by reason of the Concatenation of the Stones and Iron Bracers, became a tough piece of Work.

b. An instance of chaining or linking together. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ius.* i. i. 2 So many... joints, connexions, and concatenations... in so small a fabric.

2. *esp.* Union in a series or chain, of which the things united form as it were links.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 296 Hee... hath power to adde plagues with an euerlasting concatenation. 1676 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 372 Those Dispensations, which separately taken, appear harsh, in concatenation... conspire to the Beauty and Interest of the whole. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 131 To imagine him so careless about the concatenation of events. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 532 Their separation from the chain is always to be ascribed to accidental violence... concatenation is so essential to the existence of the animals that they soon perish if separated from the rest. 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 218 The necessary concatenation of ideas which should reproduce the concatenation of objects is destroyed.

3. *quasi-concr.* A concatenated series or system,

an interdependent or unbroken sequence, a 'chain': a. material.

1796 DART *Cathedr.* 8 A Wall or Concatination of marble Slabs... surrounding the Choir. 1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamp* iv. § 4. 98 This vile concatenation of straight lines. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 [Organ-pipes] mere concatenations of zinc chimney-cans.

b. non-material.

1622-68 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 30 A long concatenation of felicity. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1841) 105 Nor doth the concourse of all causes make one simple chain or concatenation. 1753 JOHNSON in *Adventurer* No. 107 P 3 Taking in the whole concatenation of causes and effects. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* vi. ii. 262 A concatenation of bungles and contradictions.

**Concatenator** (kɒnkætəˈneɪtə). [agent-n. in L. form, from *concatēnāre* to CONCATENATE; see -OR.] One who concatenates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 656. 705/2 The Solicitor-General, knight apostate, and concatenator of nothings.

**Concatervate**, *pp. a.* [ad. L. *concatervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concatervāre* to crowd together, f. *caterua* a crowd.] 'Heaped up together' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Concaulescence** (kɒnkɔːləˈsɛns). *Bot. rare.* [f. CON- + CAULESCENT; see -ENCE.] The coalescence of separate axes, e. g. of the leaf-stalk and stem. 1822 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Concausal** (kɒnkɔːzəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *concausa* (see next) + -AL; cf. CAUSAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a concause; operating in combination as causes. Also as *sb.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 512/1 Of these Causes, they hold some to be Continent (or Solitary); others, Con-causal... Con-causal is that which joyneth with another Con-causal, towards production of the same Effect. *Ibid.* III. ii. 129 God is principle; the consequent and concausals are reduced to necessity.

**Concause** (kɒnkɔːz), *ad. med.L. concausa*: see CON- and CAUSE.] A co-operating cause.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. iii. § 4 (1622) 223 Making it... the only true cause: and all the rest, to be rather as instruments vnto it, then Concauses with it. a 1630 JACKSON *Creat.* v. xxi. Wks. IV. 201 A concause or coadjutor to base flattery. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Timæus* Intro. 371 The concauses... of natural productions. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xi. (1870) II. 408 Heat and water together are the causes... Nay, there is a third concause... the atmosphere.

† **Concavation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *concavāre* to make hollow, f. *concav-us* CONCAVE.] 1623 COCKERAM II. A making Hollow, *Excavation*, *Concavation*. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Concave** (kɒnkəˈveɪ), *sb.* [a. OF. *concave*, f. *concave* adj.; cf. L. *concava* hollows. Appears to be earlier in Eng. than the adj.; but in later uses it is only an absolute use of the adj. Not unfrequently stressed *con-ca-ve* by poets.]

† 1. A hollow; a cavity. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* In the fyrste concaue is recyued the roundnes of Cohas aforesayd. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (ed. Rldg.) 95/2 Bred in the concaue of some monstrous rock. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35 I will warble to the delicious concaue of my mistresse eare. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Wj. [Miners] in the Bowls and Concaves of the Earth. 1824 CARY *Dante's Inf.* ix. 16 Doth ever any Into this rueful concaue's extreme depth Descend?

† b. A cylindrical or spherical cavity; the bore of a gun, etc. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xlix. They minerals combustible do find, Which, in stopped concaves placed cunningly, They fire. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The Sillinder or Concaue... is the bore of the Peece. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 Then put into the two Concaves a round Bullet, that will just fill them both.

c. A concave part of a machine, as of a thresher. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 604/2 The example shows a concave in which each slat rests upon a spring, and the grain escapes through the intervening spaces.

2. A concave surface, or the structure presenting it; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc., as viewed from the centre; often applied to the vault of the sky.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 6247 All dede thyngis corporall, Under the Concaue of the Heuin Impyre. 16... EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127 The inside, or concave, is covered with most exquisite Mosaic. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 191 All to the very concaue [i. e. 'sphere'] of the Moon. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. viii. Those lines that fall on the concave of the circumference. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 232 The chariot's way Lay through the midst of an immense concave. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* II. 45 Every single star that shines upon us from the celestial concave.

b. *spec.* The vault of heaven.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 70 On high within the concave, as are the... stars. 1770 E. NICKLIN in *Monthly Rev.* 406 Loud clamour rising rends the vast concave. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 504 Let... all the concave flame in one clear sun. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 21 Around me spreads the blue concave.

† 3. A concave lens, speculum, etc. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 284 To represent solid bodies, by Cylinders and Concaves, to walk in the air. 1665 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* viii. 96 An expert Artificer, that made metalline Concaves. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 377 Glass concaves were freer from these hairs.

4. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly concave on two edges: cf. quot. 1873.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 271 Every leg and Greek who play the concave suit. 1873 *Slang Dict.*,

*Concaves and convexes*, a pack of cards contrived for cheating, by cutting all the cards from the two to the seven concave, and all from the eight to the king convex. Then by cutting the pack breadthwise a convex card is cut, and by cutting it lengthwise a concave is secured.

**Concave** (kɒnkəˈveɪ), *a.* [a. F. *concave* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *concavus*, f. *con-* + *cavus* hollow: see CAVE.]

† 1. Having an internal hole or cavity; hollow.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxx. The concaue Cylinders. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet, or a Worme-eaten nut. 1699 WILLSFORD *Archit.* 24 A concave vessel containing a cubical yard.

2. Having the outline or surface curved like the interior of a circle or sphere; having a curvature that presents a hollow to the point of observation; the reverse of convex; incurved.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concave. 1626 HOBBS' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 279 If two strait converging lines... fall upon the concave circumference of a circle. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 101 It will... appear concave like a bason. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 The screw cut by a tap is called an inside or concave screw. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 72 The grinding surface of the under [mill-] stone is a little convex... and that of the upper stone a little concave. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 The vertebra... with a concave anterior and posterior surface.

b. *esp.* used of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc., made in this form for optical purposes.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. vi, Playne, conuex, or concaue glasses. 1662 HOBBS' *Philos. Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII. 30 How comes the light of the sun to burn almost any combustible matter by refraction through a convex glass, and by reflection from a concave? 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 61 The concave mirror is the staple instrument of the magician's cabinet. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 156 Double concave, with both surfaces concave. Plano-concave, with one surface plane and the other concave. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 301 Until we have found the weakest concave lens with which distant letters can be most plainly seen.

3. *Comb.*, as *concave-planned* adj.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 84 A rudimental relic of the concave-planned abacus.

**Concave** (kɒnkəˈveɪ), *v.* [f. CONCAVE a.: cf. L. *concavāre* in same sense.] *trans.* To make concave; † to vault, arch over or round.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. lxvi, Pride concau'd Satans hall. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* 16 Nov. IV. 118 That western bay [Cardigan] concaued by vast mountains. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 15 A smile (tho' none for sundry years) Concau'd her cheek for once appears.

**Concaved** (kɒnkəˈveɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED; cf. OF. *concavé* and L. *concavatus* in same sense.] Made concave; hollowed out.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A synew concaued on eche syde. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 13 Except these concaued places, the other partes are Solid. 1759 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 385/2 It was concaued, or made hollow on one side of the grain. 1828 GREENER *Gunnery* Advt. 15 Concaved Felt, and chemically prepared Cloth Gun Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns.

**Concavely** (kɒnkəˈveɪli), *adv.* [f. CONCAVE a. + -LY 2.] With a concave outline or surface.

1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc. Zool.* XV. 91 Spire high and sharp-pointed, its concavely conical slope being slightly broken at the sutures. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 833 They curve concavely towards the source of light.

**Concaveness**. = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concavity, Concaveness*. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 44 Convexness and concaveness usually meet in the same object.

**Concavity** (kɒnkəˈvɪti). [a. F. *concavité* (14th c.), ad. L. *concavitās*; see CONCAVE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being concave; hollowness.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxv. 37 The leafe... is rounde and thicke... With some hollownes or concauite above. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 351 A glass of parabolical concavities, or burning glass, as some call it. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 187 If the radius of concavity be less than the radius of convexity. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 121 The profound concavity of these valleys.

2. A concave surface or side, a hollow vault; each of the hollow 'spheres' of ancient astronomy.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24/2 (R. Supp.) Fro the centre of therthe vnto the concavite of the heuen of Saturne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 The regione celest vith in the concauite of the quihik is closit the regione elementar. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* i. v. 7 The water and earth... are conteyned vnder the concauite of the ayre. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* vi. xxxi, An Hemisphere; In whose Concauitie, she did compose The Constellations. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit stify to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 277 An orbit the concavity of which is always turned towards the Sun.

3. A hollow; a cavity.

1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2810 Of the sayd oke tree is a famous opynyon that no man may entre the sayd concauite In dedly synne bounden. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 3 These concauities are also increased by the Gristles in some of them growing. 1834 R. H. SALERNS *Regim.* 155 In the concavities of the Teeth. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 536 Concavities... for Rich men to hide their treasure in. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* vii, We descended into the fourth concavity.

† b. The bore of a gun. *Obs.* Cf. *CONCAVE* sb. 1 b. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 79 How a Shot which sticketh fast within the Concavity of a Piece... may be Shot out.

† 4. *fig.* A recondite matter; a profundity.

1650 *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* 27 Bringing confusion and discouragement to the young learner, troubling his mind with so many observations and several concavities. 1658 *USSHER Ann.* 191 The more inquisitive and diligent in searching out and describing the concavities of them.

**Concavo-** (*kŋkə'və*), in combination = *Concavely*, *concave* and —, as in *CONCAVO-CONCAVE*, *concave* on both sides; *CONCAVO-CONVEX*, *concave* on one side and *convex* on the other, and *thinnest* in the centre.

1676 *BOYLE New Exp.* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 80c The two surfaces of it gave it some resemblance in point of shape... to a *Concavo-Convex* Glass. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* *Concave*, *Lenses*... *concave* on one side, and *convex* on the other, called *concavo-convex*, or *convexo-concave*, as the one or the other surface is a portion of a less sphere. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* iv. 27 A *concavo-convex* lens... is a lens one of whose surfaces is *concave* and the other *convex*, and in which the two surfaces will not meet though continued. 1858 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* vi. 98 Both the valves are *concavo-convex*, or arched in the same direction like two saucers... within each other.

† **Concavous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. concavus* = *CONCAVE* + *-OUS*; cf. *CAVOUS*.] = *CONCAVE*.

1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 11 Columbus... will have them (ossicles) *Concavous* and hollow. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelbauer's Bk. Physike* 74/1 Applye that on the *Concavous* tooth, and the wormes will fall out. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funn. Mon.* 30 All the *concavous* parts of his body... were filled vp with solid lead. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* II. xiv. (1715) 316 The *concavous* part of the Liver.

Hence † *Concavously* *adv.*, *concavely*.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. (1686) 192 The Dolphin... is *Concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

**Concayve**, *obs.* form of *CONCEIVE*.

**Conceal** (*kŋsɪ'l*), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *conceale*, (4 *Sc.* -*ceil*, 5 -*sele*, -*seale*, -*sile*), 6-7 *conceale*, 6-*conceal*. [*a. OF. concealer*: *L. concēlā-re*, *f. con-* together, completely + *clāre* to hide.]

1. *trans.* To keep from the knowledge or observation of others, refrain from disclosing or divulging, keep close or secret.

In earliest use referring to the duty of a vassal to conceal his lord's counsel or secrets, and not to conceal matters to his lord's injury.

1294 *BRITTON* i. iii. § 4 Et puis jure le viscounte, qe il... les priveitez et les conseils de leur heyre ben concele. *Ibid.* i. xxii. § 2 Rien concele qe a profit de nous dust estre. 1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* iv. 577 [He] couthe Secretis rycht weill conceil. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Pream., The said John... caste the said writing in the fire and conseled all the matter. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 115 If sir, you come with news from the Court... there is but two wayes, either to vtyter them, or to conceale them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 751 Thy praise hee... Conceales not from us. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 163 Has your favourite concealed from you that part of our history? 1838 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvi, Concealing from him all knowledge who or what he was. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 175 The latter would not conceal her pleasure at the bequest.

† b. To keep secret the identity of, to disguise; to dissimble. *Obs.*

1598-9 *E. FORDE Parisinus* i. (1661) 10 Ladies... whom the Queens had entertained not knowing what they were, because they concealed themselves. a 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Levant.* (1676) 305 To dissimble or concele that Fidelity and Allegiance they ow'd. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 13. 84 Calista is the Name under which I shall conceal the Lady.

† c. *? intr.* (for *refl.*) To hide. *Obs. rare.*

† a 1400 *Chester Pl.* i. (1843) 148 Lorde God... That dyed for mankindes heale, Thou come to us and not conceale But be our counsellor.

2. *trans.* To put, remove, or keep out of sight or notice; to hide. (Predicated of a person; also of a thing that obstructs the view.)

1505 [see *CONCEALED*]. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. i. 53 Bring me to heare them speak, where I may be conceal'd. 1671 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 83 The Army, that lies conceal'd for him in Knights-bridge. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigism. & Guisc.* 612 A goblet rich with gems... the hollow part Enclosed, the lid concealed the lover's heart. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1811) VI. 347 He could not see us, for there was a blind that concealed us from the view. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 159 Small holes can be... concealed by hammering. 1883 *FROUD Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 124 [He] could have concealed himself in any one of a hundred hiding-places.

*absol.* 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 349 They who heard and conceal.

b. *transf.* To hide from other senses.

1896 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Charac. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 63 A... the musician plays the air which he proceeds to conceal in a tempest of variations. 1884 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* 211 The noises of the storm effectually concealed all others.

Hence *Concealing* *vbl. sb.* and *pppl. a.*

1890 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Recellement*, a concealing. 1890 *SPENSER F. Q. L.* ii. 34 Double griefs afflict concealing hearts. 1896 *Artif. Handsomeness* 163 Ingenious concealings, or amendments of what is... amisse. 1890 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* iv. 98 If we held the concealing medium to be of a cloudy nature.

**Conceal** (*e*, var. of *CONCILE* *v.* *Obs.* to reconcile. **Concealable** (*kŋsɪ'ləb'l*), *a. rare.* [*f. CONCEAL* + *-ABLE*.] That may be concealed.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 6 The omniscency of

God, whereunto there is nothing concealable. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 381 Laying bare to public gaze a concealable deformity.

**Concealed** (*kŋsɪ'ld*), *pppl. a.* [*f. CONCEAL* + *-ED*.] Hidden, disguised, put out of sight, kept secret, etc.: see *verb.*

1588 *ALLEN Admon.* 20 Her vnlawfull longe concealed or fained yssue. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 98 What sayes My conceal'd Lady to our conceal'd Loue? 1595 — *John* v. ii. 139 To diue like Buckets in concealed Welles. 1753 *W. MELMOTH Cicero* vi. i. (R.), The most concealed and unfrequented paths of philosophy. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 210 She had been, during some years, a concealed Roman Catholic. 1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* I. 272 A little room boasting 'a concealed bed', that is to say, a recess shut in by folding-doors, and just large enough to contain a bedstead.

† b. *Concealed land*: land privily held from the king by a person having no title thereto: used *esp.* of lands that had been monastic property before the Reformation. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Conf.* 43 Still he retaineth (like concealed land) some part of his proud mind in a beggers purse. 1644-50 *Title to Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 2 (Pulton), Concealed Lands shall not be recovered unless it may be proved that the King had title vnto them within 60 years. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonwealth* 158 That... belongeth to the [French] Crowne... for want of heires males... or... for want of such as can make just claime, much like our concealed Lands in England. 1654 *FULLER Two Term.* 23 Concealed Lands belonged anciently to the King.

Hence *Concealedly* *adv.*, *Concealedness*.

1622 *WITHER Philarete* (1633) 713 She that Faire-one is whom I Here have praised concealedly. 1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 379 Worldly lusts and interests slyly creep in, and concealedly work in their hearts. 1670 *COTTON Espemum* II. vi. 281 [It] began... to appear out of the conceal'dness, and obscurity, where it had... lain hid.

**Concealer** (*kŋsɪ'lər*), *Also 6* *concealour*, *concealor*. [*a. Anglo-F. concealour*, *f. concealer*: see *-ER* 1 and 2: cf. *CONCEAL*.]

1. One who conceals.

1514 *FITZGER. Just. Peas* (1518) 142 Every suche person so offendinge, theyrayers... concealours, etc. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 203 If he do wilfully conceale that hunting... then the same concealement shall be Felonie in such concealer. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 45 As I will be a friendly concealer, so I will be a faithful concealer. 1628 *USSHER Annals* an. 3961 (R.) Rewards to them that would tell him of them, and punishments to the concealers. 1800 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 82 Abettors, Concealers, and Receivers of their Spoils.

† b. *Latv.* In 17th c., applied to persons who surreptitiously procured a grant of fictitious or obsolete Crown rights, in order to disturb possessors who had long held lands in good faith. *Obs.*

App. resting entirely upon the use of the word in 39 Eliz. c. 22, where it does not appear to be a technical term, but to be simply applied to persons who concealed the truth or material facts to the injury or prejudice of others; but by writers in the 17th c. apparently associated with *CONCEALMENT* 1 b: see note *P* below.

1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz. c. 22* They the said Concealers have conveyed the said premisses or some parte thereof unto others not ignorant of the said fraud and yll practice, whoe have by collor of the said pretended title attempted to trouble the possession of divers the Tennants and Farmers of the said Bysshopprie. *Ibid.* Neither yet her Maiestie tooke any knowledge of any suche pretended title, neither meant to passe any such to the said Concealers. 1623 *SIR T. CREW Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 118 The good Bills against Monopolies, Informers and Concealers may now pass [*Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 2: see *CONCEALMENT*]. c 1630 *Coke 3rd Inst.* 188 (*Commenting on 21 Jas. I. c. 2*), Against Concealers (*turbidum Hominum genus*) and all Pretences of Concealements whatsoever... Certain indigne and indigent persons, prying into many ancient titles of the crown... have passed surreptitiously in letters patent... the manners lands tenements and hereditaments of long time enjoyed by the subjects of this realm. c 1670 *HOBBS Dial. Com. Laws* 56.

† The following absurd account of the word was copied verbatim by Blount from Minshew, and thence passed down in the *Law Dicts* to Wharton, and so into modern *Dicts.*

1617 *MINSHU Ductor, Concealers* in the Common Law, bee such as find out Concealed Lands, that is, such Lands as privily are kept from the King by common persons, having nothing to show for them, Anno 39 Eliz. c. 22. They be so called... by an Antiphrasis, or contrarie speaking, because indeed they do not conceale suche lands, but reveale them. *Ut mous a mendo.*

Hence † *Concealeress*, a female concealer.

1611 *COTGR., Recleress*, a concealeress; also a woman that priuily receiue thole goods.

**Concealment** (*kŋsɪ'l-mənt*). Also 4 *concealement*, 5 *concealement*, 6 *concealement*. [*a. OF. concelement*, *f. concealer* to hide: see *-MENT*.]

1. The concealing or keeping secret (of any information). In *Latv.* The intentional suppression of truth or fact known, to the injury or prejudice of another; *Concealment of birth*: see *quot.* 1874.

1294 *BRITTON* i. ii. § 5 Et si le Corouner... eyt suspicioun de concelement de la verité. c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 297 Porgh fals concelement William did his wille. 1479 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 416, I shall... do no concelement of the kynges rightes. c 1521 *COL. WOLSEY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 64 I. 179 Committed to the Towre... for a snale conceyement proceeding of negligence. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 142 Such manner of concealements cannot all be comprehended in the ciuil lawe. 1810 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 479 Where any fraud or concealment is practised by the vendor, by which the estate is evicted... a bill in Chancery... will lead to a better discovery of the concealment, and the circumstances attending it. 1848 *ARNOULD*

*Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. II. ii. 520 Concealment, in the law of insurance, is the suppression of a material fact within the knowledge of the assured, which the Underwriter has not the means of knowing. 1874 A. S. TAYLOR *Man. Med. Juris* xlv. (ed. 9) 486 The concealment of pregnancy is no offence in the English Law, but the concealment of delivery or of the birth of a child is a misdemeanour... Any person tried for the murder of any child, and acquitted thereof, may be found guilty of concealment of birth.

b. *esp.* The holding of land against the king's rights, without a proper title. *Patentees or grantees of concealments*: i.e. persons to whom patents or grants of concealed lands were given.

1623 *Act 21 Jas. I.* c. 2 An act for the general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment whatsoever. *Ibid.*, [Persons]. Claiming or pretending to have any... claime... to the same [lands] by force or colour of any Letters Patentes, Grants, vpon suggestion of Concealment or wrongfull detaining or not being in Charge, or defective Titles. *Ibid.*, All Patentees, or Grantees of Concealements or defective Titles. *Ibid.*, By reason of any Commission, or other authority to find out Concealements, defective Titles, or Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, out of charge. 1691 T. H[ALE]. *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiv, Raking for old Debts, the number of Informations, Projects vpon concealments, I could not find... ever to advantage the Crown.

*fig. or allusively.* 1613 *FLETCHER, etc. Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you To grant me one concealment. a 1665 — *Hum. Liens* II. i, They say she keeps an office of concealments.

2. *gen.* The action of concealing or keeping secret.

a 1600 *HOOKE Eccle. Pol.* vi. iv. § 4 Confession doth... abate the weight of men's offences, concealment doth make them heavier. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i'th budde Feede on her damask cheekes. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 309 A modest Concealment of [ones] Excellencies. 1790 *ANON. H. Pitt* III. xxxix. 39, I know that all concealments are vain and useless. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* II. 193 He made no concealment of his opinions.

† 3. Secret knowledge; a secret, a mystery. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 167 A worthy Gentleman, Exceeding well read, and profited in strange concealments. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Fismre* 47 What skills it, whether my soule departs with many concealments which might have bettered others.

4. The action of hiding anything from view.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. ix. 21, 'Twere a concealment worse then a Theft. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 64 He... commanded... that every Man's Chest and Hammock should be search'd to prevent Concealments. — *Ibid.* 306 A general Search was made on board both Ships... for Concealments of Money, Plate, or Jewels.

b. The condition of being hidden from sight, or from recognition by disguise. *Esp.* in the phr. *in concealment*: hidden, in hiding, in a hiding-place.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. iii. 54 (Globe) Some dear cause Will in concealment wrap me up a while. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 143 A superiority in situation, numbers, concealment or some other circumstance. 1800 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 202 She has a lover... in concealment... you won't betray him. *Mod.* He has absconded, and is still in concealment.

c. The capacity of concealing; in *pl.* quasi-*conceal.*, conditions or surroundings that conceal.

1728 *THOMSON Spring* 590 (1738) The clefted tree Offers its kind concealment to a few [birds]. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 79 A gang of coiners were suspected... of harbouring among its concealments. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* 88 The concealments and envelopments of this material body.

**Concearn**, *obs. f. CONCERN*.

**Conceat**, *-ceave*, *obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE*.

**Concede** (*kŋsɪ'd*), *v.* [*a. F. concēdre* (16th c. in *Littre*), or *ad. L. concēdre* to withdraw, give way, yield, grant, etc., *f. con-* altogether + *cēdre* to go away, give way, yield: see *CEDE*.]

1. *trans.* To admit, allow, grant (a proposition), to acknowledge the truth, justice, or propriety of (a statement, claim, etc.); sometimes in weaker sense. To allow formally for the sake of argument.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 If (as Macrobius and very good Authors concede) Bacchus... be the same Deity with the Sunne. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv. i, If by virtue these writers mean the exercise, etc... I shall very readily concede the point. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* vii. (1852) 195 The law itself was not conceded to have been unjust. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Conceding, for a moment, that there is any analogy between a bee and a man. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/4 The claim of the negro to be exactly a brother... seems not yet to be finally conceded.

2. To grant, yield, or surrender (anything asked or claimed, *e.g.* a right, a privilege).

1632 *HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromina* 81 Concede me I pray you this small digression. *Ibid.* 101 Vouchsafe to concede me only the first attribute in your esteeme, and that shall content me. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* VIII, What wouldst thou That to these Hoamen I should now concede? 1842 *MISS MITFORD* in *L'Estrange Life* III. viii. 123 The money... was conceded. 1858 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 558 Free trade was conceded to the West Indian Islands. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 Any advance of wages at present is not warranted... and cannot be conceded.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a concession.

1780 *BURKE Sp. Bristol Wks.* III. 371 When... I wished you to concede to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. 1799 *BEDDOES Contrib. Phys. A novel.* Introd. 25 By conceding equally to opinions, of which none can have any solid title to preference.

Hence *Conceded ppl. a., Concededly adv.*, admittedly, *Conceding vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 From conceded mistakes they authentically promoted errors. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy magn.* 10 The father's conceding act. 1757 *Herald* No. 16 A conceding of more than his subject .. required of him. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 41 Conceded lands. 1882 *N. York Tribune* 22 Mar., The present Executive Mansion .. is concededly not what it ought to be.

† **Concedence.** *Obs.* <sup>-1</sup> [f. L. type \**concedentia*, f. *concedere*: see CONCEDE and -ENCE.] The action of conceding; concession.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 116 (D.) [Terms] accepted upon a mutual concedence; they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.

**Conceder.** One who concedes.

In mod. Dicts.

**Conceill.** var. of CONCEILE v. *Obs.*

**Conceit** (kŏn'sīt), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-8 conceipt(e); b. 4-7 conceyt(e), 5-7 -ceite, 6-7 -ceat(e), (7 -ciet), 5- -conceit; c. 4-6 conceyt(e), -seit(e), (5 -soeyt(e)), 5-6 -sayte, 6 consate, Sc. -sait(e), (-saight, -sette), 7 Sc. -seate. [To this there appears to be no corresp. OF. word, so that it would seem that *conceit* was formed in Eng. from *conceive*, on the analogy supplied by *deceive*, *deceit* (OF. *deceite*, -cye, -cite, Anglo-F. *desait* (in Langtoft): -L. type *decepta*), *receive*, *receipt* (OF. *receite*, *reçoite*, F. *recepte*, *reçette* -L. *recepta*). It. *concetto* (-L. *conceptus* a conceiving) was evidently the source of some of the later senses.]

I. Conception; conceiving and its product.

† 1. That which is conceived in the mind, a conception, notion, idea, thought; device. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 692 For bi wolde I fayn remeue Thy wrong conceyte. *Ibid.* III. 755 Allas conseytes wronge What harm pay don. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiii. 16 Do thi conceits [That is, performe thi good purpos conseyued there]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 137 When the word to the conceipt Descordeth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conceyte, *concepheus*. 1539 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 Every man after his fantasy Will write his conceit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. Ep. 6 Ane temerare consait. 1596 SPENSER *State Irrel.* 1 But a vaine conceit of simple men. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. vi. (1840) 8 Fluent in language to express their conceits. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 88 Being this possess'd with a Conceit that we could not Sail from hence till September.

† b. Const. of. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 33 The king is growen .. in conceite and knowleche of his high. estat. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 6. 141 Soothing of people with conceipt of plenty. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 Dr. Brown hath ranked this conceit of the Eyes of a Snail amongst the Vulgar errors of the multitude. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. viii. (1865) 288 A glimmering conceit of some such thing.

† c. Used in the logical senses of CONCEPT. *Obs.* 1588 *FRANCIS LAWYER'S Logike* 92 Every conceit of the mind is determinately eyther general or special, and special eyther particular or singular. *Ibid.* 87. 1654 Z. COKE *Logike*. As the word *man* is [used] to express primarily the conceit which we form of human nature. *Ibid.* II. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xxvi. 'Tis more then any man can determine, whether his conceit of what he calls white, be the same with anothers. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 20 That conceit which men have in their minds concerning a Horse .. is the Notion or mental Image of that Beast.

† d. Conception, signification, meaning. *Obs.*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 71 Eastern-tongues use .. reduplication only for the more .. gravity, without varying at all the conceit. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 40 Understanding of the Conceit and the humour of the words.

† 2. The faculty of conceiving; conception, apprehension, understanding. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 336 in E. E. P. (1862) 147 Sum man wolde say, And to hys conceyte so hyt schulde seme, That I forsake some a perfyte way. a 1580 SIDNEY (J.) I. Not looking for such a matter, had not my conceit open to understand them. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 117 You have a good master and a quicke conceit. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 48, I know you are a Gentleman of good conceit. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 11 (1684) 2 Excellent, beyond all that our wit or conceit can imagine. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 91 His own conceit the figure planned.

† b. Capacity (mental). *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 652 Thame to rehers it excedis my consait. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Capacitie*, largenesse of a place, conceit or recit.

† c. ? Frame of mind, disposition. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. ii. They lye in wayte Gyautes great .. that all devoureth by theyr yll conceyte.

† 3. The process or action of conceiving; conception. *Obs.*

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 860 Wise in Conceit, in Act a very sot. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 510 The Earl of Murray had departed lately from the Scotch Court, upon conceit of that Queen's love to the Lord Darnley.

II. Personal or private opinion.

† 4. Personal opinion, judgement or estimation, usually 'in a neutral sense' (J.), as *in my conceit*, in my opinion or conception of the case. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 661 Ye schul have no mysbelieve Ne wrong conceyt of me in youre absence. c 1440 *Generydes* 4739 A litill dogge .. In here consaite a grete Jewell it was. 1448 R. Fox *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 114 The seide duke stode in the gode consaite of the peple. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 11 Ye sal fynd amonge ane thousand men, ane thousand consaits. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 127 Comeliness of bewtye doethe

.. announce the wibes in the conceite of their husbandes. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* N. T. 61 Herod had an awfull and reverent conceit of John. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 11 (1684) 100 Willing to lay down ill conceits of their neighbours. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 369 A remonstrance .. containing a submissive conceit, that one hundred thousand pounds .. would answer.

† b. of oneself, one's own opinions, etc., with qualifying adjs. *bad, good, etc.* *Obs.* See also SELF-CONCEIT, orig. 'self-conceived opinion'. (Cf. § 5 b.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 136 Vayne conceyte of his own opinion. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 84 To confirme that good selfe-conceit and opinion of his owne. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. i. 11 Every man is unwilling to entertain a bad conceit of himself. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Such as have a mean and low Conceit of themselves. 1788 BURNS *Lett. to Clarinda* 7 Mar., Lord, send us a guide conceit o' oursel!

c. In one's own conceit: in one's own private opinion, estimation, or judgement: now coloured by sense 6.

1482 *Mouk of Evesham* (Arb.) 63 Thys clerke .. was wise and wyttie in hys owne conceyte. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* xii. 16 Be not proude in youre awne consaytes [CRANM. & Geneva opinions; Rheims conceite; 1611, 1881 conceits]. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 5 Standing to miche in our own consaighis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 734 He imagined in his awne conceit, that this request would be made. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 176 By falling down in your own conceit, you are mounted higher in the opinion of all others. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunk.* Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard does .. fancy himself a king in his own conceit.

5. Favourable opinion, esteem; = good conceit in 4. Now dial. exc. in out of conceit with, disatisfied with, no longer pleased with.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 445 I. 96 John Fermour .. stondyth out of the conceyte of much peple. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 50 Ye be in grace and conceyte with Almyghty God. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliii, Thou mayst suspect .. Him more in favour and in conceit then thou. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 173 Europes conceit of Bacon hath an end. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 89 With all the Grandees .. he was in the greatest conceit that any private person could obtain. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, What fine lady hath thou been putting out of conceit with herself. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 192 Enough to put us out of conceit of such defenders. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. x. 184 To be out of conceit with our lot in life. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I hanna much consait of 'er [i. e. I don't think much of her].

b. of oneself, or one's qualities. Cf. SELF-CONCEIT.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 b, Blynded with selfe love .. swallowed upp with his owne conceit. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 87 Conceit of their own sufficiency hath ouerthrowne many. 1608 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* xix, The flattering Glasse of Pride, and Self-conceit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. ii. iv, They .. possessed the poor man with a conceit of his excellent Poetry. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xv. 77 That man that is skilled in these tongues hath not little conceit of himself. 1775 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. ii. 422 The landlord's conceit of his own superior knowledge. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 227 With .. a large conceit of himself.

6. An overweening opinion of oneself; over-estimation of one's own qualities, personal vanity or pride; conceitedness. App. short for prec. or for SELF-CONCEIT.

1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 96 The proude man, though hee be empty of good substance, yet he is full of conceite. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 100 Conceit—taking ourselves at our own valuation generally about fifty per cent. above the fair worth. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 50 It takes the conceit out of a man. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t. I.* 4 Conceit .. is to human character what salt is to the ocean; it keeps it sweet, and renders it endurable.

III. Fancy; fanciful opinion, action, or production.

7. A fanciful notion; a fancy, a whim.

1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Conceyte, *fantaisie*. [1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 22 Fortune is .. ane vane conceit ymaginet in the hartis of onfaithful men.] 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 195 Some have a conceit their drink tastes better In an outlandish cup then in our owne. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 365 A conceit or fancy, *imaginatio*. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 425 As the conceit took her, she made him fall out with all his friends, one after another. 1848-50 MILL *Pol. Econ. Prelim. Rem.* 2 The conceit seems too preposterous to be thought of as a serious opinion.

b. (without pl.) Fancy, imagination, as an attribute or faculty.

1570 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 102 When reason should giue judgement, conceyt standeth in the light. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 94 In conceit build castles in the sky. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 57 The cause of this sickness some attribute to sloath; some to conceite. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 244 In Conceit Already grasp the warm-contested Prize. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* xvii. viii, The name of Anna tickled his conceit.

8. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty notion or expression; now applied disparagingly to a strained or far-fetched turn of thought, figure, etc., an affectation of thought or style; = CONCEPTO.

1533 DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. Prol. 344 Als oft as 3e him reid .. 3e fynd ilk tyme sum merye new consait. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 264 How .. our tounge may be framed to pretie conceytes. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* Pref., Some rare conceits not before published. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 Most of his conceits were either Scripture-jests, or

lascivious jests; for which I count no man witty. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 Sometimes I drew the conversation up .. to a proper point, and produced a conceit which I had treasured up. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. x. 287 His style is disagreeable being full of Conceits. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. iii. § 5. 229 Extravagant metaphors .. and conceits on equivocal words are very frequent in the Adone. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 324 The Greeks had no conceits: they did not call the waves 'nodding hearse-plumes' .. or laburnums 'dropping wells of fire'. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 507/2 The Seventeenth Century, when the sweetness of song, is for the most part lost in its conceits.

b. A fanciful action, practice, etc.; a trick.

c 1590 Vergilius in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 59 The lyfe of Vergilius with many dyuers consaytes that he dyd. 1598 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 719 A pretie conceyt that happened in this gathering. 1599 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Practise some pleasant conceyt vpon thy poore patient. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 1 Declarative conceits of Gesture. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 186 Men, overloaded with a large estate, May spill their treasure in a nice conceit. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 214 Religious enthusiasm had degenerated into the pretty conceits of Mariolatry.

c. (without pl.) The use of conceits as a quality of literary taste or style; 'sentiment, as distinguished from imagery' (J.).

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Oft haue I obserued .. a secular wit .. to bee more iudiciall in matters of conceit, then our quadrant credulidus. 1709 FORK *Ess. Crit.* 291 Some to conceit alone their taste confine. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 227 Conceit is false taste, and very widely different from no taste at all. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. iv. § 53 A tendency to conceit is perceived in Rapiu.

d. 'Gaiety of imagination' (J.), wit.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 263 His Wit is as thicke as Tewksburie Mustard: there is no more conceit in him, than is in a Mallet. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 7 Sudden scintillations of conceit.

† 9. *concr.* A fancy article. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 Steyned clothes w<sup>t</sup> ymages, and othir consaytes longyng to the seid place. 1538 STARKYNG *England* I. iii. 80 Marchantys wych cary out thyngys necessary .. and bryng in agayn vayne tryffulys and conceytes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 331 Ouches, or earrings, and other conceits made of amber. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 33. 1640-4 *Land. Petit.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 95 The turning of the Communion Table Altar-wise, setting Images, Crucifixes, and Conceits over them, and Tapers and Books upon them. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 P 5 To blemish his excellent Plan with so poor a Conceit. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* vii, A small basket of the ash-wood slips, coloured in divers fantastical conceits.

† b. A fancy trifle for the table; kickshaws.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 72 He wolde gladiely se consaytes and fantasies at his table. a 1534 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 68 If your Mayster will haue any conceites after dinner, as apples, Nuts, or creame. 1582 MUNDAY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 182 The .. last is sometime cheese, sometime preserued conceites. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 Mingling a conceit with butter.

c. Of a person: An oddity. *Sc.*

1878 W. MILLER *Wonderful Wman in Whistle-Binkie* II. 317 (Supp.). He was sic a conceit—sic an ancient-like wean.

IV. † 10. Conception of offspring. *Obs.*

1589 PASQUILL *Ret. Dij.* The myncing Dame[s] conceit was so quicke, that shee caught a childe whilst her husbande was from her. [Perhaps only a pun.]

† 11. A (morbid) affection or seizure of the body or mind: see CONCEIVE v. 5; esp. in phrase *To take a conceit*: to become affected, to sicken, etc.

1568 R. GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. IV.* II. 433 When newes of this .. was shewed to his father, he tooke such an inward conceit, that it cost him his lyfe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iv. (1632) 469 The Conceit of the stone .. hath .. so stopped my urine. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 101 He found the affection of the Pope so estranged from him, that hereupon hee tooke a conceit and dyed.

V. 12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as conceit-net (Sc.), a kind of fishing net fixed by poles and including a portion of a tidal river or bay.

1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 78 (Jam.) Whether the seith-nets, and conceit-net, and yare-net, are stent-nets? — *Ibid.* 109 The conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth.

**Conceit** (kŏn'sīt), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. CONCEIT sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To take into the mind, apprehend, form a conception or notion of (some objective fact). *Obs.* Cf. CONCEIVE 8, 9.

1557 EARL SHREWSBURY in *Lodge Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 285 The Scotts begyne allredye to conceyte a brute of an armye. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 24 Thou .. conceipst the Astronomicall motions of the heavens. 1593 — *Vision* Wks. (1882) XII. 197 Yet I could not but conceit it hardly, and so in a discontented humor I sat me down vpon my bed-side. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. lx, And to the king the whole discourse relate: who not conceipit it as it was told, etc. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 162 Him, and his worth, and our great need of him, You haue right well conceited. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, A part .. which I haue neither able apprehension to conceit, nor what I conceipt gratious abilitie to utter.

2. To imagine, fancy, think. Cf. CONCEIVE 11.

1600 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 151 How can ye once conceit so base a thing? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* II, I did conceit a most delicious feast. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 556/1 Body is understood by conceiting a certain vast heap of Magnitude. 1847 DR QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. XIV. 167 Whatever France may conceit of herself. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'Mother .. think I shall 'ave 'em [measles]! Dunna yo' go to consait 'em; think nuthin' about it'.





**Conceivably** (kəns'vəbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly.] In a conceivable manner: as may be imagined or supposed; imaginably, possibly.

1645 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 61 The first thing he... possibly and conceivably could do. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 4 Being truth it self (he cannot) conceivably admit the impossible society of error. 1841 MYRAS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 33 The testimony of the best men... may conceivably not be trustworthy.

**Conceive** (kəns'v), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *conceive*, -*sue*, (3-7-*oive*), 3-6 -*ceue*, 3-7 -*oieve*, -*oeyue*, 4 -*sayfe*, -*saywe*, (Sc.) -*saf*, 4-5 -*seyue*, -*sayue*, 4-6 -*sauue*, 5 -*sayue*, -*sawue*, 6-7 -*oeyue*, 7 -*oeyue*, 7 -*oeyue*. [a. OF. *concevoir*, -*oir*, (stressed stem *conceiv-*): -L. *concipere*, f. *con-* altogether + *capere* to take. The F. form of the word is assimilated to verbs in -*re*, while other Romanic langs. have -*re*, -*ire*: cf. Pr. *concebre*, Sp. *concebir*, It. *concepere* and -*cepere*. Nearly all the senses found in Fr. and Eng. were already developed in L., where the primary notion was app. 'to take effectively, take to oneself, take in and hold'. The development is thus partly parallel to that of CATCH (esp. in branches VII, VIII), which word may be substituted for *conceive* in some uses.]

1. To conceive seed or offspring: with extensions of this sense.

1. *trans.* Of a female: To receive (seed) in the womb; to become pregnant with (young).

(Cf. CATCH v. 29-32, and quot. under CONCEIT sb. 10.) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20822 (Cott.) Pis leuedi... Conceived thou be halli gast þat blisful child. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 Scho was chosen... for to consayfe Ihesu Criste and to bere him. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 b, Suche a woman shall conceive a man chylde at suche a tyme. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 14 When the seede is conceauyn in at this gate or porte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 240 That a woman conceived me, I thank her: that she brought mee vp, I likewise giue her most humble thanks. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 11 Through faith also Sara her selfe receiued strength to conceive seede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 766 My womb conceiv'd A growing burden. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 2 She conceived a Child by him. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* i. § 64 Those [children] whom a woman has conceived in promiscuous intercourse.

b. *pass.* To be created or formed in the womb; to be engendered. (Sometimes not regarded as the action of the mother, esp. in expressions originating in the Eng. version of the Creed.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24976 (Gött.) I trou... in iesu crist... conceived of þe halli gast, born of þe uirgine mari. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 416 He was consayved synfully With-in his awen moder body. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1258 Agamynon... hade a gay sone, Consayuit of Clunestra. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1750 Þe chylde... wyche was consayved on me be ryht! 1509 *Patemoster*, etc. A iij. Ihesu cryste his only sone... the whiche is conceived of the holy goost, borne of Mary the mayde. 1607 *Torsell Serpents* (1653) 740 The female bringeth forth Eggs, which she committeth to the earth... The young ones are conceived of themselves by the help of the Sun. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abs.* i. ii. 57 He preached the Lord Jesus Christ, who... was conceived by the Holy Ghost.

† c. *loosely*. To cause to be conceived, to beget. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 439 Whom God hath by his Spirit conceived in the wombe of the Church.

2. *intr.* To become pregnant.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10878 (Cott.) Womman þat neuer neghed man, Conceive hu sal sco? *Ibid.* 10897 (Gött.) Scho has conceyved of hir husband. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 72 Ar scho had talde thurgh whatkyne chance Scho conceyved, and thurgh whame. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 31 Thou shalt conceive in the wombe, and shalt bere a sone. c 1460 *Emare* 479 The lady... Conceived and wente with chylde. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 38 And the flockes conceived before the rods. 1654 R. CRODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustin* 241 Laodice... did seem in her sleep to have conceived with child by Apollo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conceive*, to be with Child, or to breed. 1765 *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 354 The embryo is a name given to what a woman has conceived with. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 551 If she conceive again.

† 3. *pass.* To be made pregnant; to become or be pregnant, or with child. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 64 b, Many of them were conceived with their seed. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1341/1 The Queene was conceived and quicke with child. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* x. ii. 143 With Marie his wife, after she was conceived by the Holy-ghost. 1594 MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* i. 106 Till that a princess-priest, Conceived by Mars, Shall yield to dignity a double birth. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 152 A woman that is conceived with child must not suffer death because of the child that is within her.

fig. 1594 MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* i. 125 Had not the heauens, conceived with hell-born clouds, Veiled his glory.

4. fig. In the following there is perh. conscious reference to senses 2 and 1 b 'to be engendered, bred', respectively.

1303 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 This minerall (philosopher's stone) Transformeth all the firste kinde, And maketh hem able to conceive Through his vertue, and receive... Of golde and silver the nature. *Ibid.* III. 106 The state of realmes and of kinges In time of pees, in time of werre, It is conceived of the sterre.

† 5. *transf.* To take on (any state or condition: e. g. fire, moisture, disease, putrefaction, or the like). Sometimes the notion appears to have been 'catch', VOL. II.

from without, sometimes 'breed' within; but frequently both may have been present. *Obs.* Cf.

CATCH v. 33, 34, 44-1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 Wherof his lord... A siknesse... Conceived hath of dedly sorwe. 1507 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 The Plant conceieth moisture in itself, which springeth forth into bud, from bud into flower, and from flower into fruit. 1621 G. HAKEWILL *David's Vou* 119 They are... composed of flax or tinder, apt to conceive fire. a 1626 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 362 Having made a mixture of nitre and sulphur, by chance it conceived fire and went off with incredible celerity and noise. 1684 tr. *Bonaf. Merc. Compt.* vi. 235 Meats of herbs and fruits quickly conceive putrefaction. 1685 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg.* pnt out 63 Dipping your Finger in it [Spirit], and touching it with the Flame of a Candle... it immediately conceives Flame. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 84 The lightest waters most readily conceive igneous motion.

II. To take into, or form in, the mind.

6. To take or admit into the mind; to become affected or possessed with. Still used with permanent states, e. g. prejudice, liking, dislike; with temporary states, as sorrow, joy, *obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. CATCH v. 32.)

1. Sometimes the notion of *breed* appears to be present.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 15 He hais consayued sorow. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 19 Lye in this world is so shorte that ther ought none conceive hate nor wil harme to other. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 307 By the reports that I heere of you, I conceive good hope of your doings. 1596 T. DANETT tr. *Comines* 357 The naturall griefe that women vse to conceive in such cases. 1660 Bp. Hall's *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* 3 Whereat she began to conceive an unspeakable joy. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) i. iii. 129 The Prejudices which Men are apt to conceive against the Gospel. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. i. 5 He had conceived a dislike... for this lady. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 68 One of the bigger boys... conceiving a friendship for Martyn. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIV. 149 Romney... almost at once conceived for her a passion of the best and purest kind.

† b. To form and entertain (an opinion). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 We wolen seie opinii þe sentence þat we consayven. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 383 The... singular opinion of godlines they conceived of him. 1586 THYNNE in *Holinshead* II. 457/2 The opinion which I conceive of some of the Scottish writers. 1653 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 54 Of whom they have once conceived a good opinion.

7. To form (a purpose, design, etc.) in the mind; to plan, devise, formulate in idea.

1340 *Aeneid*. 58 Þet hi myzten his [=them]... uram þe guode þet hi habep y-conceuyed wydrage. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 186 The hert... Quhar-in consayuit wes that entent. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 13 Wee conceyduen, and speken of herte wyds of lesing. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* v. 4 How is it that thou hast conceived this thinge in thyne herte? 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 79 Neither side conceived small matters but put their whole strength to the war. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 318 He first conceives, then perfects his design. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 111 Orders were certainly conceived which were to be sent to the archbishop.

b. To form or evolve the idea of (any creation of skill or genius). Cf. CONCEPTION.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 6 Draught or plot thereof to be well conceived. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 9 The Thought of the Golden Compasses [Milton *P. L.* vii. 225] is conceived altogether in Homer's Spirit. 1794 SULLIVAN *View, Nat.* I. His system, though ill conceived and worse arranged. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 The mind which conceived the Republic.

8. To form a mental representation or idea of; to form or have a conception or notion of; to think of, imagine. a. with *simple obj.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 Nane swa swete joye may be consayuede. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Many men trowez not bot þat at þai see... or þat þai may consayue with þaire awen kyndely wittes. 1509 MORR *Herseyes* i. Wks. 117/2 Wordes... be ymages representing the things that the writer or speaker conceieth in his minde. 1594 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. So when we God and Angels do conceive, And think of Truth. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* xiii. 71 When we would conceive a material object, our phancies present us with it's Idea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 627 All monstrous, all prodigious things... worse Then Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv. It is easier to conceive than describe the complicated sensations, etc. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66 The deaf-mute seems to conceive general ideas. 1888 *Jewish Q. Rev.* i. 55 The Rabbis could not conceive such a monstrosity as atheistic orthodoxy.

b. with *obj. clause*, or *inf. complement*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 6857 If he myght right consayve in mynde, How grysely a devel es. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 129 He can not pryse nor conceive what good thou doost to hym. 1576 THYNNE *Let. in Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 58, I could not conceive wherefore the same was spoken. 1660 BARROW *Enclid* i. xxxv. *Schol.* If the side AB. be conceived to be carried along perpendicularly thro' the whole line BC. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* i. (Seager), As for the Nile, how Icarus and Phaeton came to be joined with it, I cannot conceive. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 19. 62 It may be said, 'though we cannot directly know consciousness to be finite in duration... yet we can very well conceive it to be so'.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1795 WATTS *Logic* iii. iv. (1736) 327 This Habit of conceiving clearly, of judging justly, and of reasoning well. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* i. i. Conceiving, imagining and apprehending are commonly used as synonymous.

d. *intr.* To conceive of: To form or have a conception of, think of, imagine.

1606 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 73 Friends... we conceive of them as others from our selves: But children we think of... as... peeces of our own bodies. 1623 BINGHAM

*Xenophon* 49 If any other man... conceive of a better course, let him speake. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 7 I can better conceive of them with my Mind, then speak of them with my Tongue. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* ii. 72 It is scarcely possible to conceive of an arrangement more apt. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 10 He cannot conceive of any quality of essential badness or goodness existing in pictures. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance* 19th Cent. i. ii. She cannot patiently conceive of you as in relation to anything excepting herself.

9. To grasp with the mind, 'take in'; to apprehend, understand, comprehend. Cf. CATCH v. 35.

a. a thing. *arch.*

1568 LAMBL *P. Pl. A.* ix. 48, I have no kynde knowyng, quod I, to conceive þi wordes. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7046, I conceive youre entent. 1509 FISHER *Fnn. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 292 A redy wytte she had also to conceive all thynges, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 You have... well conceived my meaning. 1666 Bp. Hall's *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* 40 The drift whereof, being not well conceived by some spirits. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* i. ii. 121 All this I conceive perfectly well.

† b. with *obj. clause*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Whan Richard had conceyved þat Philip þerto stode. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 202 The kyng, consayvyng weel that the Scottis were evir ontrew. 1609 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Therefore you easily conceive, that 3 pounds have but three quarters of the Metal. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 134 It is conceived that bodies differently electrified will readily approach.

c. To understand, take the meaning of (a person).

1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 666/2, I doe now conceive you. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 250 Nay conceive me, conceive mee, (sweet Coz). 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxxii, Judge not the preacher... If thou mislike him, thou conceivst him not. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. i. (1765) 159 Explain your Question, for I do not well conceive you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 You have quite conceived me.

† d. *absol.* *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 124. 1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 15 In the Schoole of nature, we must conceive, and then beleve: In the Schoole of God, wee must first beleve, and then wee shall conceive. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 50 P. Doe not approach Till thou dost heare me call. *Ar. Well*: I conceive.

† 10. To perceive (by the senses), observe. *Obs.* rare. Cf. CATCH v. 35.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1742 *Lucrèce*, Tarquinius... Conseyvede hath hire beute & hyre cheere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1230 Þe king consayuit his come. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1981 Cuthbert consayued his countenance.

11. To take into one's head, form an opinion, be of opinion; to fancy, imagine, think; also used as a modest way of expressing one's opinion, or a depreciative way of characterizing the opinion of another. a. with *subord. clause* (stating what is thought).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 29 Þei consayveden þat bi þis shulde Crist fully hele hym. 1455 DUCHESSE NORFOLK in *Paston Lett.* I. 337 Wherein we conceive your good will and diligence shall be right expedient. 1507 *Let. in Lansd.* MS. 115, Art. 93 Wee conceive here wilbe travayle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Pr. Pref.*, Those that conceive that it was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 190, I conceived it might probably be of some use. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 57/1 He ought, I conceive, to be... warned of the danger.

b. with *obj.* and *infin.* (or equivalent) *complement*: To imagine, think (a thing to be so and so).

1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* iv. 14 A speciall cause hereof I conceive to be this. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Radix* i. iv. (1854) 23 The army, did not conceive themselves secure. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 141 ¶ 7 He that hopes to be conceived as a wit in female assemblies. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii, I dare say, now, you conceive half the very civil paragraphs... you see to be written by the parties concerned. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* i. i. When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying 'This is my opinion' or 'This is my judgment'... we say 'I conceive it to be thus'. 1807 PIRKE *Sources Misisis* i. App. 57 Under whose special protection they conceive themselves to be. *Ibid.* iii. App. 54, I conceived it most proper to comply with the demand. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 The great warrior, who is thus conceived as being absent from England.

† c. with *infin.* alone, by ellipsis of *refl. pron.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 327 He conceived by such helps to have added to his vigorous vivacity. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test Wks.* 1755 II. i. 137 The dangers he conceives to foresee.

d. with *simple obj.* (Usually by abbreviation.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 15 What the greatest part of men is commonly prone to conceive. 1647 H. MORR *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxii, To shaken off the bonds of prejudice, Nor dote too much of that we have first conceived. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* 182 Having fortified those best where he conceived most danger of being stormed.

† e. *intr.* To conceive well, ill, etc. of: to form a good, bad, or other opinion of. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 44 In whom... I reposed such hope... and beganne also to conceive of him as well as heart could thinke. 1588 T. WATSON *Pass. Cent. Love Ep.* Ded. (Arb.) 26 Of whome long since they had conceived well. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 174 Neither let any conceive offensively if they are not here remembered. 1649 SELDEN *Lawes Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 61, I am the rather induced to conceive charitably of those times. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. iv. (1692) 122 Those... conceive well of those Moral good things.

III. In various senses, mostly after Latin.

† 12. To take in, comprise, comprehend. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 442 Þis preyere... conceives 96

alle þe gode þat a man shulde aske of God. *a 1400-30 Alexander* 1837 A lettre cleyntly enclosyt þat consaued þees wordes. *1481 Caxton Myrr.* l. i. 7 God... may alle and conceyue alle. *1530 Palsgr.* 299 Note that the masculyn gender conceyue the femynine in this tonge lyke as it dothe in the latyn, as... *Il paia en maniere de tribut cent thoraux et cent vaches blancs.* *1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Hereditamentes, which... shalbe conceived and specified in any... bailliffes accompte. *1571 Digges Pantom.* iv. xxv. Hh]. This solide... conceiue two internall spheres.

†13. To institute (an action at law). *Obs.* [*L. concipere actionem.*] *Obs.*

*1467 Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 382 An accion of dette... to be conceived after the custom of the seid cite. *1485 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 (Ruffhead). If the same action had been conceived against them. *1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures* 404, This shall bee tryed in the shire wheare the playntiffe hath conceived hys action.

14. To formulate, express in words or other form; to couch. [*Cf. L. concipere aliquid verbis.*]

*1560 in Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) l. 334 Receiving from them the articles wch they said they wolde conceive. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 Her oath was for the more assurance conceived into writing. *1614 SELDEN Titles Honor* 11 Out of diuers inscriptions conceived *Deas Syriae* and *Dis Syriae*. *1709 STRYPE Annals* ii. 56 They exhibited their articles conceived in the former session. *1781 GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. lvii. 403 His answer was conceived in the tone of insult and defiance. *1844 L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1862) 303 The laws... shall be conceived in terms plain, intelligible, and consistent.

†b. (with mixture of 7.) To form and utter spontaneously (a prayer). *Obs.* (See CONCEIVED 2 b.) *1593 ANP. BANCROFT Dawng. Posit.* iii. v. 81 The moderator... conceiue another praier. *1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 772 Why is it more Idolatry... to worship God... by a prayer read or got by heart than by a praier conceived?

†15. To take (an oath). [*L. iuramentum concipere.*] *Obs.*—

*1581 LAMBARDE Eiren.* l. x. (1602) 49 To appoint meet formes of religious attestations (or Oathes) for such Officers to take and conceiue.

†16. *refl.* ? To comport oneself. *Obs.*

*c 1300 K. Alis.* 2204 How hent the gentil knyghtis, How they conceyued heem in fyghtis.

**Conceived** (kŏn'si'vd, poet. -ēd), *ppl. a.* [*f. CONCEIVE + -ED*].

1. Of offspring: Brought into embryonic existence in the womb; see CONCEIVE 1.

†b. Of a female: Pregnant; see CONCEIVE 3.

2. Admitted into, or originated in, the mind; imagined, thought of, etc.: see the verb.

*1586 MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* l. i. 20 The cause of my conceived grief. *1635 N. R. tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* l. 54 This his conceived anger he manifestly discovered. *1643 MILTON Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 The conceived hope of gaining a soul. *1784 COWPER Task* ii. 603 This [dress] fits not nicely, that is ill conceived. *1884 tr. Lotze's Logic* i. iii. 127 The conceived or conceivable reason.

†b. Of prayer: Spontaneous, 'free'. *Obs.*

*1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 772 In a conceived prayer. *1641 SMECTYMNUS' Answ.* ii. (1653) 11 Conceived prayer was in use in the Church of God before Liturgies. *1641 Vind. Smectymnus* xiii. 168 The freedom of conceived prayer. *1733 NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 388 Ministers had been excommunicated... for... using conceived prayers before the afternoon Sermon.

†3. *actively.* *Cf. well-read, plain-spoken.* *Obs.* *1594 R. CAREW tr. Huarte's Exam. Men's Wits* (1616) 82 The pleasant conceived man laugheth not at the ieauses which himselfe vttereth.

**Conceivment**, *rare.* [*f. CONCEIVE + -MENT.*]

= CONCEPTION.

*1611 Heywood Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 40 Robbe me of the true ability Of my direct conceivments. *1728 R. MORRIS Ess. Ancit. Archit.* 89 To give you an intelligible Conceivment of the Value of Antiquity. *1849 Tail's Mag.* XVI. 99 His mind's conceivment lives.

**Conceiver** (kŏn'si'vaz), [*f. as prec. + -ER*]. One who conceives: †a. One who understands or grasps with the mind (*obs.*); b. One who designs or originates in the mind.

*1581 MULCASTER Positions* iv. (1887) 20 The meane conceiver, in some strength of bodie, is the best continuer. *1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 340 Hereof... pious Allegories be made by wiser conceivers. *1665 GLANVILL Scepsis Sc.* xxvii. Meer sensible conceivers. *1861 CRAIK Eng. Lit.* I. 564 The conceiver, and creator of the character.

**Conceiving** (kŏn'si'vin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of CONCEIVE *v.*; conception.

1. = CONCEPTION 1; see CONCEIVE 1, 2.

*a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* 523 Our lady seynt Mary, aftur... þe conceyving of goddis sun. *1382 Wyclif Gen.* iii. 16, I shal multiply thi myseres & thi conceyvingis. *1480 Caxton Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 27 b/1 The 6 moneth from the conceyvinge of John Baptyste. *1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 11 The tytell bolke or quantite of the sayd seede, at his fyrst conceyving into the womans mother. *1645 USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 83 The Father conceiveth of himself, and in himself; and his conceiving is a begetting.

2. = CONCEPTION 5; see CONCEIVE 6-11.

*1570 DER Math. Pref.* 5 Led vpwrd, by degrees... toward the conceyving of Numbers. *1617 HIERON Wks.* II. 270 To avile vs in our owne conceyving. *1653 BAXTER Meth. Peace Conc.* Pref., Mans understanding is shallow and all his Conceivings of God are exceeding low. *1675 R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4. 453 Monstrous and wild opinions and conceyving.

**Conceiving**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That conceives: see the verb.

*1382 Wyclif Isa.* xlix. 1 The conceyvende wombe. *1592 R. D. tr. Hypnerotomachia* 63 Conceyving capacite.

**Concele**, *obs. f. CONCEAL.*

**Concelebrate** (kŏn'se'l'breit), *v.* Also 6-*selebrāte*. [*ad. L. concelebrāt-, ppl. stem of concelebrāre* to celebrate in great numbers, etc., *f. CON- + celebrāre CELEBRATE.* *Cf. F. concéllbrer.*]

†1. *trans.* To celebrate together, or in great numbers; to publish the fame of, extol loudly. *Obs.*

*1572 GASCOIGNE Flowers Wks.* (1587) 53 And so in frendly wise for to concelebrate This happy match. *1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 6 In shrill trumpeting and concelebrating the royall magnificence of her... government. *1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 231 Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly, Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanall.

2. *R. C. Ch.* Said of newly ordained priests: To celebrate mass along with the ordaining bishop.

*1879 A. W. HUTTON Angl. Ministry* 246 From this point the newly ordained 'concelebrates' with the Bishop, that is, says aloud with him all the Canon of the Mass.

**Concelebration** (kŏn'se'l'brē'jŏn), [*f. prec., after celebration.*] Celebration together; celebration by a newly ordained priest together with the ordaining bishop.

*1847 MASKELL Mon. Rit.* III. 216 note, Both in the Eastern and Western Churches, the practice of 'concelebration'... was on certain occasions allowed. *1888 C. GORE Ministry Chr. Ch.* 185 The 'concelebration' of the newly ordained priest.

**Concelement**, *obs. f. CONCEALMENT.*

†**Concelise**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*f. Fr. conceler:* app. on some false analogy.] ? To conceal.

*1491 Sc. Act* in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 17 That arte or parte of the said concelising of the said tressour.

**Concelle**, *obs. f. COUNCIL, COUNSEL.*

†**Concement**, *v. Obs.* To cement together.

*1647-77 FELTHAM Resolves* l. lxx. 100 All the stones are gradually concemented.

†**Concend**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. con- together, al- together + -cendere to kindle: see ACCEND.*] *trans.* ? To kindle, inflame.

*1513 BARCLAY Ecloges* IV. (1570) Cx/3 Pleasure is thing whereto they moste intende. That they moste cherishe, they would have men concend.

**Consensus**, *obs. var. of CONSENSUS.*

**Consent** (kŏn'sent), *sb.* Also 6-7 *consent*. [*ad. L. consent-us* a singing together, harmony (*lit.* and *fig.*), *f. con- + cinere* to sing or sound together, harmonize, *f. con- + cinere* (cant-us) to sing. *Cf. It., Sp. concento* (Florio and Minshew).]

From the first adoption of this word, on to 1700, it was very frequently confused in spelling with the identically-sounded *consent*, and there are passages in which the identity of the word is disputed, esp. in sense 2. About 1600 A. HUME, *Orthogr. Briton Tongue* (1865) 19, gave the caution 'This difference of c and s is the more attentive to be marked, for that wordes of one sound and diverse signification are many tymes distinguished by these symbols: as... consent in musick, and consent of myndes.'

1. Harmony (of sounds); accord or concord of several voices or parts; playing or singing together in harmony. Also (with *a* and *pl.*), A concord, a harmony. ? *Obs.*

*1509 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 The harmonicall consents of the artificiall Musick. *1609 DOULAND Ornith. Micro.* iii. 1 Accent hath great affinity with Consent, for they be brothers. *1631 R. BYFIELD Doctr. Sabb.* 163 Singing in Consents. *1697 POTTER Antig. Greece* III. ix. (1715) 33 The Lacedaemonians... remarkable for beginning their Engagements with a Consent of Flutes.

β. (erroneously) spelt *consent*.

*1595 FOXE Serm.* 2 Cor. v. 20 The consent of Musick may teach us, what an amiable thing to nature it is, to tune in one agreement of concord. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* I. 76 Resounding again with the melodious consent of the birds. *1694 W. HOLDER Harmony* Introd., This is proper in Symphony, i.e. Consent of more Voices in different Tones.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Concord, harmony; accord.

*1588 H. BROUGHTON (title)*, A Consent of Scripture. *1593 DRAVTON Eclog.* vii. 177 That consent we cleerly find, Which doth things together draw. *1599 SHAKS. Hen. V.* l. ii. 181 For Government, though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keepe in one consent, Congreing in a full and natural close, Like Musick. *1603 DRAVTON Bar. Wars* III. lix. So their affections, set in keys alike, In true consent meet, as their humours strike. *1641 J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. III. 222 That sweet harmony and consent which passeth all understanding. *1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the consent of a Consort of Authors. *1830 Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 597 All Falsehood is dissonant—and verity is consent. *1878 S. COX Sav. Mundi* vii. (ed. 3) 158 Science and Scripture are one, and join in pure consent.

†**Concent**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. the sb.*]

1. *trans.* To harmonize or make to accord.

*1596 SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ii. 2 Such musick is wise words, with time concented, To moderate stiffe mindes.

2. *intr.* To meet harmoniously.

*1647 SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* III. ii. (1854) 141, I have rarely seen such heights and depths concent in one man.

**Concent**, *obs. f. CONSENT.*

**Concenter**: see CONCENTRE, CONCENTRED.

†**Concentful**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. CONCENT*

*sb.* + *-FUL*]. Full of harmony.

*a 1619 FOTHERBY Atheom.* II. ix. § 1 (1622) 295 He vsed.. Musick, in ioyning them, in so concent-full an harmonie.

†**Concentration**, *Obs.*—*ad. L. concentratiō-em*, n. of action *f. concinere* to sing together.]

*1656 BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Concention, a consort of many

voyses or instruments in one, an agreement or concord, singing in tune.

**Concentour**, *obs. f. CONCENTRE v.*

**Concentrationalisation**, *rare.* [*f. CON- + CENTRALIZATION.*] See quot.

*a 1849 POE Eureka Wks.* 1875 III. 124 Employing the word 'concentrationalisation' to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back towards the centre from an outward position, we may say that concentrationalisation proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances.

†**Concentrally**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. con- together + CENTRALLY.*] = CONCENTRICALLY.

*1656 J. SERJEANT tr. T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 270 It self substantially and concentally within it self.

†**Concentrant**, *a. Obs.* [*Cf. medical L. concentrantia* (pl. of pres. pple. of \*concentrāre: see next) a name formerly given to absorbent and antacid substances.] (See quot.)

*1791 BAILEY, Concentrant Medicines* are such whose Acids are so moderated by Alkali, that neither of them predominates.

**Concentrate** (kŏn'sentret, kŏn'sentret), *v.* [*f. L. type \*concentrat- ppl. stem of \*concentrāre: see CONCENTRE.* The first-mentioned pronunciation, now prevalent, is recent: cf. COMPENSATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to or towards a common centre; to collect or gather as at a centre; to cause to converge or meet at one point or place. In *Mil. use*: To bring troops or forces close together.

*1646 H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angells* 125 Love will concentrate all in God, make all lines meet in him. *1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* X. 505 We attacked the enemy on the 30th, the right and centre having been tolerably concentrated. *1831 BREWSTER Optics* x. 91 The different rays concentrated by the lens. *1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 367 The population is concentrated on this table-land. *1876 BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 80 Here Hannibal... concentrated the forces which had been gathered from such distant countries.

2. *fig.* and of non-physical objects.

*1752 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 199, P. 14 Magnets armed with a particular Metallic composition, which concentrates their virtue. *1794 SULLIVAN View Nat.* V. 395 The lineaments thus become collected, or rather concentrated in our imaginations, and acquire force from concentration. *1860 KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 22, I must concentrate my powers on one subject. *1879 CALDERWOOD Mind & Br.* II. 40 To concentrate attention on the nerve system.

3. *Chem.* To increase the strength of (a solution or liquid) by contraction of its volume (e.g. by evaporation).

*1609 PACKE tr. Glauber's Wks.* l. 431 The concentrated Spirits of Salt may bring most great advantage by concentrating the poor sort of Wine. *1731 ARBUTHNOT Aliments* (J.), Spirit of vinegar, concentrated and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 170 This salt is easily obtained, by... concentrating the solution. *1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 256 The sap is concentrated by boiling, and is then called treacle.

†b. To purify gold or silver by chemical agency, e.g. by the operation of chlorine. *Obs.*

*1609 PACKE tr. Glauber's Wks.* l. 330 By what means even Gold and Silver may be concentrated.

c. *Mining.* To separate metal or ore from the gangue or associated rock. *Cf. CONCENTRATOR.*

*1872* [see CONCENTRATING *vbl. sb.*]. *1873 J. S. PHILLIPS Metallurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 The base minerals and the precious metals may be concentrated in numerous ways.

4. To bring the parts of (anything) into closer union; to condense or reduce in compass or volume; often connoting the resultant effect of increased intensity or power.

*1758 JOHNSON Idler* No. 11 P. 9 Accounts... of one mind expanded in the summer, and of another concentrated in the winter. *1808 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 303 It has been expelled from some parts of a mass, only to be condensed and concentrated in others. *1853 C. BROWNE Villatte* xxx. (1876) 344 The obstinacy of my whole sex, it seems, was concentrated in me.

5. *intr.* and *absol.* (usually for *refl.*)

*1640 G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 16 That the Images and beams of things (as in sense) may meet and concentrate. *1835 I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* vi. 278 The progress of Church Power... as concentrating around the See of Rome. *1841 ALFORD in Life* (1873) 133 Would that... my powers and attention as I advance may concentrate.

b. *Mil.* of troops: To collect in one quarter.

*1813 Sir R. Wilson Diary, Life* II. 258 The news of this obliged him to concentrate on the Elbe. *1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* II. 277 Compelling the king's troops to concentrate and wait for assistance from Behār.

**Concentrate** (kŏn'sentret), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. \*concentrat-us* pa. pple.: see prec.]

*A. pa. pple.* and *adj.* = CONCENTRATED.

*1642 R. HARRIS Serm.* 25 May 21 Here all his Perfections... are Concentrate.

*1800 Phil. Trans.* XC. 217 Upon the affusion of a little concentrate sulphuric acid. *1808 CHEMIEVEY ibid.* XCII. 133 When the alkaline solution is very concentrate. *1834 L.D. HOUGHTON Mem. Many Scenes, Spartans at Thermop.* (1844) 50 One last unshakled blow, Strong with concentrate vengeance. *1839-48 BAILEY Festus* xxiii. 289 With all concentrate and superfluous woe.

b. *sb.* The product of concentration (in *Mining*). *1883 Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/5 Blanket concentrates, 14 tons assay 1 oz. 19 dwts. 15 grs. per ton [of gold]... Arrangements for treating the concentrates were complete.

**Concentrated** (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Brought to or towards a common centre or focus; collected or massed as round a centre; brought together into smaller space or volume.

1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 572 (R.) The concentrated beams of the sun made the aurum fulminans go off. 1840 NAPIER *Penins. War* xiv. viii. The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 125 After the concentrated duties of the Sunday. 1878 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lii. (Seager) The flame of enthusiasm . . . burnt with concentrated heat in [their] breasts. 1886 MORLEY *Int. Martineau* Crit. M. III. 200 She was . . . full of vivid and concentrated interest in men and their doings.

b. Having the faculties collected and directed to one object.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xlviii. Then calm, concentrated, and still, and slow, He lay coiled like the boa in the wood.

2. Chem. Of liquids and solutions: Condensed by contraction of volume, with proportional increase of strength.

1669 [see CONCENTRATE *v.* 3.] 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 French leys were always used in a more concentrated form than our own. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Goethe *Wks.* (Bohn) I. 386 Hundreds of post-captains, with transit-telescope . . . and concentrated soup and pemmican. 1848 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Concentrated Milk, solidified milk prepared to keep without spoiling.

Fig. 1845 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 22 To call it the concentrated essence of Byron's Gulnare, Zuleikas, et id genus omne. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 34. 379 This kind of concentrated writing needs so much solution before the reader can fairly get the good of it.

3. Pathol. Concentrated pulse [F. *pouls concentré*]: a small pulse. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Hence **Concentratedness**, concentrated quality. 1887 A. C. BENSON *Abp. Laud* 200 He rather owed his strength to his concentratedness.

**Concentrating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONCENTRATE. Also attrib.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 19 The idea . . . of concentrating the acid whose presence in wood he had so detected. 1875 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 47 A new concentrating machine. *Ibid.* Sand which has gone through several concentrating processes. 1886 LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Hist.* VI. 387/1 Concentrating marks were made on the decks, and at Brooke's own cost sights were fitted to the guns.

**Concentrating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That concentrates.

1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* iii. 39 The concentrating power of the Priesthood.

**Concentration** (kɒnsənˈtreɪʃən). [n. of action f. CONCENTRATE: see -ATION. Cf. F. *concentration*.]

1. The action of bringing to or towards a common centre or focus; the state of being so brought or massed together.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xi. 38 The concourse and concentration of the broken beams. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 630 (R.) I could not perceive by any concentration of the lunar beams . . . that her light did produce any sensible degree, either of cold or heat. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurr. Disp.* III. 393 The concentration of your force in one position. 1881 HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 446 The concentration of related species in the same area. attrib. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxiii. 1 It is the concentration point of a number of hostile tribes.

Fig. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 92 There is a concentration of thoughts. 1790 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 P8 Gloom and silence produce composure of mind, and concentration of ideas. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 340 This concentration of all power in the hands of a single man.

b. The keeping of the mental faculties fixed on one object or set of objects.

a 1846 B. R. HAYDON (O.) The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 Nothing so much marks their manners as the concentration on their household ties. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* I. 13 It is a question, whether the student . . . might not lose more in largeness of view than he gained by concentration.

c. *concr.* A concentrated collection or mass. 1793 Phil. Trans. LXXXIII. v. A great quantity of water coming . . . from the subterraneous concentrations.

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants. Lect. Mixture* i. (1682) 223 Take good Oyl of Vitriol, and drop it upon Oyl of Aniseeds; and they will forthwith incorporate together; and . . . harden into a perfect Rosin. The Concentration of these two Liquors is likewise so universal, that the Rosin is not made by Precipitation, but almost a total Combination of the said Liquors. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concentration* (according to Dr. Grew) is the highest Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Atoms or Particles of the Mixture, do touch by the receiving or thrusting of one into the other.

3. Chem. The strengthening of a solution by contraction of its volume, as by evaporation of part of its water; the condition thus produced.

1790 BLAGDEN *Spir. Liquors in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 338 To shew when a given weight, or volume, of a certain spirit and water are mixed together, how much their bulk would be diminished; or, what is called by the distillers the concentration. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 316 The phosphoric acid . . . was proved, after concentration. 1886 VINES *Sachs Bot.* 758 Solutions of medium concentration.

† b. The separation of gold, etc., from an alloy by a chemical process: cf. CEMENTATION.

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 325 Where more such like concentration of Metals shall be mentioned. *Ibid.* II. 100 The Concentration of Gold and Silver into Tinctures. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 75 Parting of gold from silver by cementation . . . is also called parting by concentration.

c. Mining. 'The removal by mechanical means of the lighter and less valuable portions of ore' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metalurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 Dry concentration by Hand . . . should always be resorted to.

4. The bringing of parts or elements closer together; condensation.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 19 But epochs of concentration cannot well endure for ever; epochs of expansion, in the due course of things, follow them. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 1863/3 As the result of this concentration, he argues for the development of an amount of heat which will dissipate the mass once more into a molecular chaos such as that in which it began. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26 My affected concentration of language.

5. Pathol. 'A term for the character of a pulse which is small and thready' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Concentrative** (kɒnsənˈtrɪv), *a.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the attribute of concentrating; characterized by concentration.

1823 Blackw. Mag. XII. 218 The noblest examples of pure and concentrative imagination to be found in any author. 1829 C. WELCH *West. Polity* 197 The accumulation is the unfailing product of the concentrative tendency. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 72 Your nature is concentrative rather than diffuse.

**Concentrativeness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Concentrative quality; esp. the faculty of concentrating the attention and other mental powers. (App. introduced as a Phrenological term.)

1824 G. COMBE *Elem. Phrenol.* 28 Spurzheim termed it the organ of Inhabilitiveness. It now seems probable that its function is to maintain two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity, so that they may be directed towards one object; and it is in consequence named Concentrativeness. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xv. His tremendous concentrativeness and indomitable will. 1881 J. SULLY in *Mind* No. 27. 368 Versatility is often, by a certain looseness of thought, directly opposed to concentrativeness.

**Concentrator** (kɒnsənˈtreɪtə). [Agent-n. f. CONCENTRATE *v.*] One who or that which concentrates.

1. An apparatus for concentrating solutions or other products of manufacture.

1853 Pharmac. Jnl. XIII. 115 This the patentee calls a concentrator. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 601 Apparatus for manufacturing . . . Manchester concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

2. Fire-arms. A ring of hard paper or wire fitted inside the cartridge-case, serving to keep the shot together for some distance after discharge. Also a device for narrowing the muzzle with this object.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. xi. 54 Prepared to supply the concentrators in any numbers.

3. An apparatus by which mechanical concentration of ores is performed.

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metalurgist's Comp.* ed. 2. 468 The most exacting and perfect concentrators yet devised.

**Concentre**, **-center** (kɒnsənˈtɜː), *v.* [a. F. *concentre-r* 'to ioyne in one center' Cotgr.; (It. *concentrare*, Sp. *concentrar*); L. type \**concentrāre*, f. *con-* together + *centrum* CENTRE.]

1. *trans.* To bring or draw to a common centre; to direct towards a centre; to bring together as at a centre.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. To all dignities, all titles, shall be concentrated in him [Christ]. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 412 The love of God . . . concentrates and unites all our thoughts and affections in one good. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* ii. i. In you, Madam, are centered'd all the beauties of the heathen mythology. 1865 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 103 When ideas of perfection and purity . . . start forth and concentrate themselves round one virgin shape.

b. To attract to itself as a centre; to form a centre or meeting-point for. *rare.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 439 His eager eye Concentrating all the anguish of the soul. 1796 WORDSW. *Borderers* II. Wks. (1889) 48/1 My breast . . . Concentrates all the terrors of the Universe. 1865 New Monthly Mag. XIV. 333 Lord of a thousand victories, he Concentred his empire's majesty.

c. *fig.* To collect (the mental faculties, thoughts, etc.) and give them a single direction or purpose.

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 Whenever we concentrate the mind on one sole object. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. i. The wretch, concentrated all in self. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 220 The neglect of concentrating my powers. 1854 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. x. 353 How the attention of the whole audience is concentrated at the last upon Jesus Christ.

2. To bring close together as by drawing to a centre; to pack closely as round a centre; to bring into small space or volume; hence, often, to increase the vigour or intensity of.

1598 FLORIO, *Concentrare*, to . . . incorporate, or concetre hard together. 1633 J. RUSSELL *Batt. Lutzen in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 199 His death did but concentrate and redouble their vigour. 1707 CURIOUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 36 The Spirit of Life that is centered'd in the Seed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heros* iii. (1858) 254 His greatness has . . . concentrated itself into fiery emphasis and depth. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* Sc. v. § 34 (1873) 209 It would require four hundred such suns concentrated into one to send us the light which that superb star actually does.

† 3. Chem. = CONCENTRATE *v.* 3. Also *fig. Obs.* 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 Deth so collect and concetre those malignant steams. 1673 Phil. Trans. VIII.

6024 Thereby more and more to concetre the acid parts. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 19 The acid property required to be drawn and concetred for use.

† 4. ? To mix by 'concentration' (sense 2); to combine, compound. *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants. Lect. ii. Luctation* (1682) 222 Stones, and Metals; into which the said Bolus's are transmuted, by being concentrated with divers kinds of Salts and Sulphurs, which successively flow in upon them.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

5. To converge to, or meet in, a common centre (as radii); to move towards a centre; to come together into one place. *lit.* and *fig.*

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 47 That . . . his inmost thoughts (like lines in a Circle) shall always concetre in this immovable point. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* x. (1700) 56 He is that glorious Sun, from whom (as Beams) all created Perfections flow, and in whom they all concetre. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 P 9 There was no way of life in which all his views could so completely concetre as in that of a soldier. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 12 The instruction resident in the different classes will otherwise not concetre in the seat of Government. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. The sea . . . is studded with bergs, apparently concetreing about our anchorage. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* ii. 347 This jealousy of control from without concetred in the subject of taxation.

b. Of circles: To be concentric.

1660 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 129 [They] might be made to have their circles as orderly as those which we find in Brasile, Ebene, &c., which, within a very little, concetre by reason of the uniform course of the Sun about them.

† 6. To agree, coincide; to come into, or be in, harmony or accord. *Obs.*

a 1591 GREENHAM in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 31 The Godly wise on both sides, bear with each other, and concetre in the Main. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 41 If the Assembly of all Divines, do not consent, and concetre the sooner. 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 107 That the glorious Subsistents in the eternal Godhead should so concetre in kind design . . . towards a despicable impure worm! 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 95 By associating and concetreing with the divinity.

Hence **Conce'nting**, -*tering* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 14 A King . . . by a Concetreing of all the Royall lynes in his Person.

**Concentred**, **-tered** (kɒnsənˈtɜːd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Placed or seated in the centre. *Obs. rare.* 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 82 The concentrated point of his heart.

2. Brought to a common centre; concentrated.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 84 Yet, more fit and concetre [read *concenter'd*], is that aculeate speech of Chrysostom when Eudoxia the Emperesse raged against him, like a Lyonsesse. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 62 A mineral . . . may have its parts so concentrated. 1707 CURIOUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 33 Each Grain . . . contains in itself, the little concetred'd Plant. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 347 The concetred essence of all ethics. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 427 The concentrated hatred and bigotry which was the soul of the enterprise.

3. *fig.* Of the mental faculties: Directed to a single point or object. Said also of persons.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 136 The excitement arising from concentrated attention. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. ii. 65 There exists Oft in concentrated spirits not less daring Than in more loud avengers. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. 246 Christian resolution in its concentrated majesty.

4. Pathol. = CONCENTRATED 3.

1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 313 An universal Cold; which subsisted three Days, with a concentrated Pulse.

**Concentric** (kɒnsənˈtrɪk), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4 -*sentrik*, -*sentryk*, 7 -*centrique*. [ad. F. *concentrique*, or med. L. *concentric-us* (14th c. in Du Cange), f. *con-* together + *centrum* circle: cf. *centric*, *eccentric*, the ultimate type being Gr. *νευτρός*, of the centre, central.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a common centre, described about the same centre. (Said of circles and spheres, etc.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 16 Degrees of this Boudure ben answering & consentrik to the degrees of the Equinoxial. *Ibid.* i. 27 The heued of capricorne turnyth euermo consentryk vp-on the same cercle. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1676) 159/2 Real Orbes, eccentric, concentric, etc. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 266 The concentric Revolutions of the Planets about the Sun. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 205 An inner wall, concentric with, and distant about two feet from the other. 1796 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 3 Not perfect Circles, concentric to the Sun. 1808 ASIAT. RES. VIII. 289 The Baud'hists of Tibet represent these zones as so many concentric squares. 1880 G. ALLEN in *Mind* V. 451 A gradual regression or concentric widening of æsthetic feeling around this fixed point.

Fig. 1603 DANIEL *Epist.* Wks. (1717) 350 It hath a Course Concentrick, with the Universal Frame Of Men combin'd. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 75 Till my will mov'd concentrick with thy own. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 29 Not until this . . . is the law of reason rendered concentric with the law of nature.

2. Specific uses.

a. Bot., as in *Concentric bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the wood tissue, or *vice versa*. (Opposed to *collateral*.)

1876 McNAB *Bot.* (ed. 4) 45 In the ferns and lycopsids, and in some monocotyledons, where the phloem completely surrounds the xylem the bundles may be called concentric: 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 467 The number of the concentric cambium-like layers varies.

b. *Conch.* (See quot.)  
 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 102 The operculum is concentric, when it increases equally all round. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 46 Its mode of growth is concentric.  
 c. *Biol.* etc.  
*Concentric cells*: 'cells which contain another cell'.  
*Concentric contraction*: 'a muscular contraction which results in the approximation of the two ends, and the consequent shortening, of the muscle'. *Concentric differentiation*: 'that process by which, when any organic or inorganic substance exerts a play of forces with the surrounding medium, the superficial differ from the deeper parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).  
 d. *Geol. and Min.* *Concentric structure*: a structure in which parallel layers, differing in colour or composition, lie round a common centre.  
 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 223 If the kernels... retain their uniform concentric tints. 1845 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xiii. (ed. 2) 281 Their concentric condition shows the chemical influences of the decaying animal matter.  
 e. *Mil.* *Concentric fire*: firing concentrated on one point.  
 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. li. §62. 524 The severity of the concentric discharges was so great that this gallant regiment wavered and broke. 1855 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 355 Subject every day to the concentric fire of the Radical press. 1875 *tr. Comte de Paris' Civil War Amer.* II. 348 [The brigade] soon found itself exposed to a concentric fire.  
 f. *Pathol.* *Concentric hypertrophy*: A term applied to hypertrophy of the heart when the cavities are smaller than normal.  
 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* II. 270. 1876 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl.* VI. 211.  
 †3. *calatr.* = CONCENTRATED 2. *Obs. rare*—1.  
 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 340 Acids never are given in so concentric a state.  
 B. *sb.* A concentric circle or other figure.  
 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Concentricks, that is to saie, circles drawn on one centre. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 301 These Epicycles, Excentriques, and Concentriques, which Astrology useth. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 358 Such Concentricks or Epicycles of Sympathies and Antipathies.  
**Concentrical** (kŋsentrīkāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = CONCENTRIC. *Const. with, to.*  
 1870 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 461 When the angles composed in of the Pentagon bases, are concentrical with the triangles. 1696 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 39 Two cylindrical Walls concentric one to another. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 244 You find the Sun precisely concentric with the Field of the Telescope. 1668 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 397 The gradation is replaced by concentric strata.  
 fig. a 1656 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. ii. (1821) 417 The motions of a good man are methodical, regular, and concentric to reason.  
**Concentrically** (kŋsentrīkālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a concentric manner; 'in a manner directing to, or exhibiting, one common centre' (T.).  
 1712 CLARKE *3rd & 4th Defence* 13 Pieces of Surfaces spherically and concentrically convex. 1766 PENNANT *Zool., Spoon-hinge Shell* (R.), Shell oblong... obsoletely striated concentrically. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 161 Arranged in circles, concentrically with the aperture. 1876 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 211 We find the left ventricle concentrically hypertrophied.  
 † **Concentricate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. CONCENTRIC + -ATE.] = CONCENTRATE.  
 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Stafford* 100 Here you... must of necessity concentrate your selfe and your best resolution. 1658 N. CULVERWELL *Lt. Nature* 138 Could angels and men have united and concentrated all their reason. 1787 *Mirror* 143 Thou focus, wherein is concentrated every vulgar... ray.  
**Concentricity** (kŋsentrī'siti), [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being concentric.  
 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The grand circumstance of concentricity is evidently sufficient to authorise a classification of the new bodies [the asteroids] under the head of planets. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 191 We observe the general concentricity of all the layers.  
**Concentricity**, *adv. rare*—*u.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] = CONCENTRICALLY.  
 1818 TODD, *Concentrically, or Concentricity.*  
 † **Concentricness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Concentric quality.  
 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Concentricness of Rain-bows.  
**Concentual** (kŋsentrī'āl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *concentu-s* CONCENT + -AL.] Harmonious, accordant.  
 1705 WARTON *Notes Milton's Min. Poems* (T.), This consummate or concentual song of the ninth sphere.  
**Concentuous** (kŋsentrī'ūs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.  
 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 17 What time to Troy concentuous marched The embattled Greek array. 1877 — *Wise Men* 97 Where now... the rich concentuous strain?  
 † **Concentus**. [L.; = singing together, symphony, harmony; in med.L. applied to that part of the choral service of the Church in which the whole choir joined, as distinguished from *accentus* the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.] A singing or sounding together in accord; harmony.  
 1609 DOULAND *Orinth. Microf.* III. i. The King allowed... that Concentus might be chiefe ruler over all things that are to be sung... and Accent over all things which are read. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 119 A most charming con-

centus of sweet sounds is heard, with the harmonic divisions of the octave and twelfth.  
**Concept** (kŋnsɛpt), *sb.* [Chiefly ad. L. *conceptum* (a thing) conceived, from pa. pple. of L. *concepere* to CONCEIVE; the pple. had also the sense 'formal, in set form'; in late med.L. the sb. had the sense 'draft or abstract', whence 16th c. F. *concept*, Ger. *concept*: see sense 3. In some early uses it was a refashioning of CONCEPT (*concept*) after L.]  
 †1. = CONCEPT, in various senses: a. A thought, idea; = CONCEPT *sb.* 1. b. Disposition, frame of mind; *ibid.* 2. c. Imagination, fancy; *ibid.* 7. d. Opinion; *ibid.* 4. *Obs.*  
 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 355 Thy precepts... I met with them in my concepts. 1566-7 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 33 Being in this loving concept, hee extolled the prayse of his wife to one of his guards. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 20 We forge fantastical toys in our own concepts. 1575 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 131 To confirm in hir Ma<sup>y</sup> a former concept which had been labored to put into hir head. 1591 in *Camd. Soc. Misc.* I. 37 Bigger (in my concept) than all Westminster.  
 2. *Logic and Philos.* The product of the faculty of conception; an idea of a class of objects, a general notion or idea.  
 1663 G. HARVEY *New Philos.* I. 22 The Quiddity of a Being in general goeth more by the name of the Concept of a Being. *Ibid.* i. 66 Oviedo makes it a great difficulty to distinguish the concept of Peter and a horse. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. (1859) I. 134 The concept *horse*... cannot, if it remain a concept, that is a universal attribution, be represented in imagination. *Ibid.* xv. (1866) I. 275 Concepts are merely the results, rendered permanent by language, of a previous process of comparison. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 11 A Percept or Intuition is a single representation... a Concept is a collective (general or universal) representation of a whole class of things. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 36 Concepts like 'triangle', 'animal', or 'motion'.  
 3. *nonce-use.* [Ger. *concept*.] An original draft or rough copy (of a letter, etc.).  
 1869 Mrs. HEATON *A. Dürer* i. iii. (1881) 60 This letter... the original concept for it is still preserved.  
 † The following is app. founded on explanations of L. *conceptus*, *conceptio*, in Cooper's Thesaurus.  
 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concept*, a set Form; a term used in Publick Acts. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Concept*, a set Form or Term used in Publick Acts.  
 † **Concept**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conceptare* to conceive in the womb, freq. of L. *concepere* to CONCEIVE.] *trans.* To conceive (in the womb).  
 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 41 It [the Soul] is conceived by the woman through the concurrence of the seed of both sexes. — *Ibid.* 46. See also CONCEPTED.  
**Conceptacle** (kŋnsɛptāk'l), [a. F. *conceptacle* or (its source) L. *conceptacul-um* receptacle, f. *concept*- pple. stem of *concepere*. In scientific use (sense 2) the L. form is sometimes retained.]  
 †1. 'That in which anything is contained; a vessel' (J.); a receptacle. *Obs.*  
 1811 COGGE, *Conceptacle*, a conceptacle; any hollow thing, which is apt to receive, hold, or containe. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. There is... in that huge conceptacle, water enough to effect such a deluge. 1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 35 The prime Conceptacle of motion.  
 2. † a. *Anat.* The uterus; any vessel or cavity of the body.  
 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 827 The Veines which Aristotle calls the vessels or conceptacles of blood. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xviii. 49 The Conceptacle for the right Kidney was to be larger.  
 † b. *Bot.* = FOLLICLE. *Obs.*  
*Conceptaculum* 'was originally applied by Linnaeus to what is now called follicle; and subsequently applied to the pair of follicles of Asclepiadaceæ and Apocynaceæ'.  
 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Conceptacle* or Follicle, a pericarp of one valve opening longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it.  
 c. *Biol.* A cavity-like organ containing the reproductive cells in some plants and animals of low organization.  
 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 95 These granules, commonly called sporangia, thecae, capsules, or conceptacles. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 216 The male conceptacles present... an arrangement of branched filaments. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 905 The same conceptacle of *Fucus platycarpus* produces both oogonia and antheridia.  
**Conceptacular**, *a.* [f. L. *conceptacul-um* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to conceptacles (esp. in *Biol.*).  
 † **Conceptaculum** (*pl.* -a): see CONCEPTACLE.  
 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*  
 † **Concepted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CONCEPT *v.*]  
 1. Conceived, formed, produced.  
 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 Great showers of Rain... would... extinguish those late conceived venoms.  
 2. = CONCEITED 6.  
 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. (title), Diuerse new sorts of Soyle... for manuring both of pasture and arable ground, with sundrie conceived practices belonging therunto.  
 † **Conceptibility**, *Obs.* [f. next.] The quality of being conceivable; conceivableness.  
 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 620 Where there is more of Entity... there is there more of Conceptibility and Cognoscibility.  
 † **Conceptible**, *a. Obs.* [mod. f. L. *conceptibilis* (prob.) med. or mod. L. *conceptibilis*: see -BLE.] = CONCEIVABLE.  
 1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), Spirits we suppose to be those substances which work not upon the sense; and therefore not conceptible. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 13 Easily conceptible by us. 1695 HOWE *Lat. to Friend Wks.* (1834) 155 Not by parts, other than conceptible.  
 b. as *sb.* Anything conceivable.  
 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 118 If any Conceptible is more nothing than another, Duration without a thing that dureth... is... the absolute Nothing.  
**Conception** (kŋnsɛpʃən), *Also 3-4 oonoepe-cloun(e), -ciun, 3-6 -cion, 5 -tyown, 5-6 -oyon; 3 oonoepecloun, 5 -cion(e).* [a. F. *conception* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *conception-em*, n. of action f. *concepere*, *concept-* to CONCEIVE.]  
 1. The action of conceiving, or fact of being conceived, in the womb.  
 Occurs early in ecclesiastical use. *Immaculate Conception*: see IMMACULATE.  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 220 (Cott.) Pe last resun of alle his ron Sal be of hir conception. a 1300 *Ibid.* 11013 Fra sant iohn be conception... til be annuncianciun. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 178 Careful Conception cometh of such wedding. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 186 Aegre is spase of the lyfe of a beest and begynnyth from the concepcon. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 205 (Harl. MS.) He enterid... in to the wombe of our seint marie the virgine; & here he lay fro tyme of his concepcon vnto the tyme of his nativite. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 5 So meruelous clene concepcon and holy byrthe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 In tyme of concepcon of the seede. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 232 Conception is nothing els but the wombs receiuing and embracing of the seede. 1830 R. KNOX *Be-clant's Anat.* 287 At the second month after concepcon... [the head] forms half the height of the body.  
 fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 115 Ioy had the like concepcon in our eyes, And at that instant, like a babe sprung up.  
 b. *attrib.*, as in *Conception-day*, the festival of the conception of the Blessed Virgin.  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24324 (Gött.) Seruise... proper of þat concepcon day. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 390 Þe Gospel on Nativite and Concepcon daies of Oure Lady.  
 c. *Order of the (Immaculate) Conception*: name of a R. C. order of nuns.  
 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Religious of the order of Conception; see *Theatins*. 1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270. 1840 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 193 The late English Convent at Paris of the Order of the Conception, commonly called the Blue Nuns. *Ibid.* 194 The English Convent of nuns of the third order of St. Francis, called the Conception.  
 †2. *transf.* The generation or production of plants and minerals. *Obs.*  
 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1697) 7 Stumps... sowre the ground, and poyson the Conception. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 512 Th' originals of Nature in thir crude Conception.  
 3. *concr.* That which is conceived: a. The embryo, foetus. † b. Offspring, child (*obs.*).  
 a 1400-50 *Alexander* 388 His concepcon with kyngis sal be callid here-after A verra victor a-vansid. 1526 [see 7]. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 136 Whether the Concepcon be male or female. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 304 False concepcons or Moone-calues. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 4. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 116 Henry the Eighth was a Conception in whom the two Bloods both of York and Lancaster did meet. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vision Judgm.* iii. Some accursed concepcon... Ripe for its monstrous birth.  
 †4. *Gram.* The use of a masculine adjective with two or more substantives of different genders, or of a verb in the first or second person with two or more pronouns of different persons, on the principle that 'the masculine conceives' (i. e. comprises) the feminine, etc.: see CONCEPTIVE 12. *Obs.*  
 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 38 So moche attayne they towardes the perfection of the latine tongue... that they use also concepcon, bothe in gendre and persone. *Ibid.* 137 With thir passyve particules, they use concepcon of gendres. *Ibid.* 299. 332. 391. 791.  
 5. The action or faculty of conceiving in the mind, or of forming an idea or notion of anything; apprehension, imagination.  
 1307 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 201 Swiftnes of bouistes and chaungynge of witte in be concepcon. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. (1714) 106 As if Beasts conceiv'd what Reason were, And that Conception should distinctly show. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 315 The one being too weake for our concepcon, our concepcon too weake for the other. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scep. Sci.* vii. 37 Of as difficult concepcon, as the former. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 187 Its bounding heights were lovely beyond concepcon.  
 b. *In my conception*: to my apprehension, as I conceive of the matter.  
 1707 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* ix. 85 In my concepcon, the reasoning... is just as applicable to the one sort of bargain as to the other. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* 257 The benefit... of a Maharratta connection has... been in my concepcon always over-rated.  
 6. *Philos.* a. In a general sense = prec.; † b. applied by Stewart to reproductive imagination.  
 1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), All evidence is concepcon, and all concepcon is imagination, and proceedeth from sense. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. i. (1822) 10 If I were to distinguish them, I would say, perception is the consciousness of an object when present; concepcon is the forming an idea of the object whether present or absent. *Ibid.* ii. (1736) 143. 1739 HUME *Treatise* iii. vii. When after the simple concepcon of any thing we would conceive it as existent, we in reality make no addition to or alteration on our first idea. 1795 REID *Int. Powers* iv. i. Wks. 368/1 Conception is often employed about objects that neither do,



nor did, nor will exist. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 375/2, I take imagination in its most proper sense to signify a lively conception of objects of sight. 1798 STEWART *Elements* iii. Wks. II. 144 By Conception, I mean that power of the mind which enables it to form a notion of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation which it has formerly felt. 1874 WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* i. 4 The specific phenomena of feeling, perception, desire and will, as far as they are known, may be in general described under the name of Conception.

c. The forming of a CONCEPT or general notion; the faculty of forming such.

[Cf. BOETHIUS *In Prædicam.* Wks. (1546) 129 Genera et species non ex uno singulo intellecta sunt, sed ex omnibus singulis mentis ratione collecta vel concepta.]

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 12 A conception consists in a conscious act of the understanding, bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions by means of some character... common to them all. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1866) I. 120 Conception... expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterised. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Latus Th.* § 40 Conception, or the power of forming general notions.

7. That which is conceived in the mind; an idea, notion.

In the first two quotations with an allusion to sense 3.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Whiche sayd spiritual chylde ben the spirytual conceyons of the mynde. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. i. 3 There is no conception in a mans mind, which hath not... been begotten upon the organs of Sense.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 26 The true and safe conceptions which we ought to have as touching the Gods. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. i. § 3 Words being for no other end but to express our conceptions of things. 1698 DRYDEN tr. *Evremon's Ess.* Pref. 5 There is... a justness in his conceptions which is the foundation of good writing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii, As impossible... as for a blind man to have a conception of colours. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 6, I had not enlarged my conceptions either by books or conversation. 1842 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 59, I can give you no conception of my welcome here.

† b. What is merely conceived, a mere fancy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 156 Pray heaven it bee... no Conception, Nor no leallous Toy, concerning you.

† c. An opinion, notion, view. *Obs.*

1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 607 Your further conceptions intimated in yours of the 8th.

8. *Philos.* a. In a general sense = 7.

1640 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* i. § 7 There [are] in our minds continually certain images or conceptions of the things without us. 1739 HUME *Treatise* ii. i. Wks. I. 334 'Tis universally allow'd, that the capacity of the mind is limited, and can never attain a full and adequate conception of infinity. 1768 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 476 When I describe a picture... to another, the idea he forms of it is termed a conception. 1863 WHATLEY *Commpl.-bk.* (1864) 92 It is a conception, not perception, that we have of anything not in actual present existence.

b. A general notion, a CONCEPT; sometimes called a *general conception*.

'The Conception (*Begriff*) is opposed to the Intuition, for it is an universal representation, or a representation of that which is common to a plurality of objects' (tr. *Kant's Logic* in *Reid's Wks.* 987).

1765 REID *Int. Powers* v. ii. Wks. 393 General terms... do not signify any individual, but what is common to many individuals; therefore we have distinct conceptions of things common to many individuals—that is, we have distinct general conceptions. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 34 A conception of the understanding, corresponding to some fact or facts, *quorum nota communes conceptum*, the common characters of which are taken together under one distinct exponent, hence named a conception, and conceptions are internal subjective words. 1856 MILL *Logic* II. 192 We get the conception of an animal, by comparing different animals. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure R.* 24 Space is no discursive, or as we say, general conception (*Begriff*) of the relations of things, but a pure intuition [*Anschauung*]. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 289 The object of a conception is universal, of a perception, individual.

9. Origination in the mind; designing, planning. 1828 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 396 In the conception of this ideal picture, all the little circumstances should be contrived, etc. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 382 Prompt my deeds Shall be henceforth, and close on the conception.

b. Something originated in the mind; a design, plan; an original idea (as of a work of art, etc.); a mental product of the inventive faculty.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 The reasonable life hath his conceptions and breedings... We commonly terme the doings or actions thereof by the name of Conceptions or Concepts, after which manner the learned sort do call their bookes their Children. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 312, I have a young conception in my braine. 1843 PRUSSOTT *Mexico* v. vi. (1864) 314 It was a bold conception, that of constructing a fleet to be transported across forest and mountain before it was launched. 1883 F. WEDMORE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 223 The element of satire that underlies Shakespeare's conception of the part of Benedick.

† c. The spontaneous framing and utterance of prayer: cf. CONORIVED 2 b. *Obs.*

1661 *Grand Debate* 57 Conceptions of Prayer by a publick person... are not to be rejected as private Conceptions.

† 10. A fanciful expression, a conceit. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.). He... is full of conceptions... and witticisms... below the dignity of heroic verse.

CONCEPTIONAL (*kŋse'pʃənəl*), a. [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *conceptionnel*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a conception or idea.

1855 MILLMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 129 Intelligences... peopled with the same ideas, representatives of things, conceptional entities, even words. 1873 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 More abstract and conceptional.

Hence † CONCEPTIONALIST *Obs. rare*—1, erroneous form of CONCEPTUALIST.

18. RICHARDSON (Worc.). They have yet to satisfy themselves whether Aristotle was a realist, nominalist, or conceptionalist.

CONCEPTIONIST. [f. CONCEPTION + -IST.]

1. One who deals with or limits himself to conceptions.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 32 An ample and most orrondant conceptionist, to the tranquil empyrean of ideas he had not ascended.

2. A member of the R. C. order of the Conceptionists; also attrib.

1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270 Conceptionist Nuns in Paria. 1857 E. OLIVER in *Coll. Cath. Relig.* 282 This new order of the Conceptionists, founded by Monseigneur Eugène Mazenod.

† CONCEPTIOUS, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CONCEPTION + -OUS.] Apt to conceive, prolific.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 187 (Earth) Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptionous Womb.

CONCEPTISM. *rare*. [f. Sp. *concepto* = concept, conceit, concetto + -ISM. Cf. Sp. *conceptista* one who employs concepts or conceits.] In *Spanish Literature*, The employment of concepts, a characteristic Spanish form of conceits or conceits, in literary composition; Spanish CONCEPTISM.

1807 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 360/1 Conceptism is the name that has been given to this (Quevedo's) refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal. Baltasar Gracian in 1642 published his *Agudeza y Arte de Ingenio*, in which all the subtleties of conceptism are very exactly reduced to a code.

CONCEPTIVE (*kŋse'ptiv*), a. [ad. L. *conceptivus*, f. *concept-*: see above and -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *conceptif*, -ive.] Having the faculty or attribute of conceiving.

1. Conceiving (in the womb), apt to conceive; also transf. (*rare*).

1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* iii. 14 By her powers Formative or conceptive. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. 352 Where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness hereof they may be reduced into a conceptive constitution. 1868 BAILEY *Festus*, The... sun hath sown The soil conceptive with the seed of gold.

2. Conceiving (in the mind); of or pertaining to (mental) conception.

1640 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* i. § 7 Of the powers of the mind there be two sorts, cognitive, imaginative or conceptive and motive. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 164 That celebrated distinction of the Platonic School of the Divine Mind into... conceptive and Exhibitive. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxii. (1737) 100 Their conceptive, cogitative faculties. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 126 With a conceptive imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation.

† 3. As a rendering of L. *conceptivus*, applied to certain festivals celebrated annually, not on fixed days, but on days appointed by the priests or magistrates. *Obs. rare*.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 81 Macrobius saith, there are four kinds of publick holy-days... Stativæ, Conceptivæ, Imperativæ, and Nundinativæ.

Hence CONCEPTIVENESS, conceptive faculty.

1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 312 Wit... belongs to a different class from conceptiveness, and is an intellectual power.

† CONCEPTORY, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type \**conceptori-us*, f. *conceptor* CONCEPTOR: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to conception or breeding.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* Ded., Idlenessse the verie matrix and conceptorie place of infinite mischiefs. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* iii. 11 Ile pitch upon those which affords most conceptory division.

† CONCEPTORY, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. on type of L. *sbs. in -orium*: see -ORY.] A vessel or cavity; = CONCEPTACLE 2 a.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemniæ Complex.* (1633) 82 The... pores opened, and the conceptories of the Veines enlarged.

CONCEPTUAL (*kŋse'ptiʃəl*), a. [ad. med.L. *conceptual-is* (used e.g. by Walter Burley c 1360), f. *conceptus* a conceiving + -AL: in mod. F. *conceptuel*.]

† 1. ? That is conceived or taken into the mind.

1660 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 Seeing all madnesse doth arise from a budding or flourishing, conceptual, foreign Idea implanted into anothers ground. *Ibid.* 341 A certain conceptual, irrational and bestial disturbance.

2. Of, pertaining to, or relating to mental conceptions or concepts.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 260 This pregnant idea is not within the sphere of conceptual logic, that is, of the understanding. 1880 M. PATTISON *Millon* xiii. 181 The conceptual incongruities in Paradise Lost.

CONCEPTUALISM (*kŋse'ptiʃəli'z-m*). [mod. f. prec. + -ISM: in F. *conceptualisme*.]

1. The scholastic doctrine that universals (genera and species) exist as mental concepts (only): a compromise between Realism which attributed to them real existence, and Nominalism which made them mere names. (Usually considered to be a modified or differently stated form of Nominalism.)

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 406 note, Abelard... held a doctrine intermediate between absolute Nominalism and Realism, corresponding to the opinion since called Conceptualism. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 29 This

reality of conceptions, which is the point advanced in Conceptualism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 Neither realism is the truth, nor nominalism is the truth, but conceptualism.

2. The psychological doctrine that the mind is capable of forming an idea (i.e. mental image) corresponding to the abstract and general term: held by, or attributed to, Locke and other English philosophers.

c 1837 HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxv. 296 The doctrine of Nominalism has been embraced by Hobbes, Berkeley, Hume, Principal Campbell, and Mr. Stewart; while Conceptualism has found favour with Locke, Reid, and Brown.

CONCEPTUALIST (*kŋse'ptiʃəl*ist). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST: (perh. a 17-18th c. F. *conceptualiste*).]

One who holds the doctrine of CONCEPTUALISM (in sense 1 or 2): esp. in *History of Philosophy*, applied to those who held opinions intermediate between those of the Realists and the Nominalists. (In med.L. called *Conceptistæ*: c 1475 PETRUS NIGRI *Clippus Thomistarum* (1504) 56 a (Prantl) Una opinio est eorum qui dicunt quod universale est conceptus mentis, et isti nominantur conceptistæ.)

Also, applied by Mill to one who holds that Logic is exclusively concerned with concepts. 1765 REID *Int. Powers* v. vi. Wks. 406/1 That universality which the Realists held to be in things themselves, Nominalists in names alone, they [a third party] held to be... in our conceptions. On this account they were called Conceptualists. c 1837 HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxvi. 316 The older Conceptualists [e.g. Locke, etc.] assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular,—but both at once. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. vi. § 1 The opinion of the Conceptualists, that a proposition is the expression of a relation between two ideas. *Ibid.* i. vi. § 3 note, Where a Conceptualist says that a name or a proposition expresses our Idea of a thing, I should generally say (instead of our Ideal our Knowledge, or Belief, concerning the thing itself. 1845 MILLMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1872) IV. 365 John of Salisbury, in his Polycraticus, is a manifest, if not avowed Conceptualist.

attrib. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 173 The media-torial theology of Christendom,—a theology which never could have sprung up if our present conceptualist and nominalist notions had always prevailed. 1884 *Athenæum* 14 June 752/3 The conceptualist school which once ruled English logic under the influence of Hamilton and Mansel. Hence CONCEPTUALISTIC a., pertaining to, or of the nature of, conceptualism. In mod. Dicts.

CONCEPTUALITY. *rare*. [f. CONCEPTUAL + -ITY.] The faculty of forming conceptions.

1858 I. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 319 Conceptuality is passive, or chiefly so.

CONCERN (*kŋsə'n*), v. Also 5 *conserne*, 6-7 -oerne, 7 -oearn. [ad. med.L. *concernere* and F. *concerner* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *concernere*, f. *con-* + *cernere* to sift, separate, distinguish, discern, perceive, see, look at, regard, have respect to. The L. lexicons quote *concernere* only from Augustine in the sense 'to mix, mingle together in order to sift'; but in med.L. it was evidently an intensive of *cernere* in various senses (cf. sense 1 below), esp. in that of 'regard, have respect or reference to' (= L. *spectare*), in which it is quoted by Du Cange from the Laws of Majorca, c 1300, and from an Eng. charter of 1406. It is found in the modern Romanic langs. in the same sense from early times: cf. It. *concernere*, Sp. *concerner* in Florio and Minshew.]

† I. 1. To distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.* c 1450 *Lyf of our Ladye E* iii/2 (R. suppl.), God that is eterne The trouthe of thynges clerly can conserne. 1520 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 18 a, The true children of God can not tell how to concerne them [the wicked].

II. 2. *trans.* To have relation or reference to; to refer to, relate to; to be about.

1506 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 31 Teachynge those thynges which concerned the lorde Jesus. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 7 The place where exercise is to be used doth chiefly concerne the aire. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 30 Say on (my Lord of Westmorland) in peace, What doth concern your coming. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. *Ep. Ded.* 5/2 The principal points herein handled... concerne Prayer. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 67, I will, that shee bee yours for as much as concerns me. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Wks.* I. 99 Prudence concerns the present time, persons, property, and existing forms.

† b. To belong; to appertain. *Obs. rare*.

1658 S. RICHARDSON *Form. Hell in Phenix* II. 450, I appeal to the learned in the languages, for to them concerneth the decision of the signification of words.

c. As concerns (= as it concerns): with regard to; in reference to; as respects.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 21 As concerns their demands. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 50 As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally... may be expressed prepositively.

3. To affect (things, or persons passively); to have a bearing or influence on; to involve.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, Some lawes pertyneeth onely to London, whiche onely byndeth the same Cite, and concerneth nothyngne Yorke or Brystowe. 1586 THYNN in *Holinshead* II. 405 Such thynges as... concerne the honour of the Scottish nation. 1660 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 24 His [Adam's] unhappy fall did so much concern his rare and infused habits. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 87 This war equally concerns us all.]

4. To be of importance to; to be the concern or business of. (Often with quasi-impers. const., the subject being a phrase or clause.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. l. 78 It concerns me To look into the bottom of my place. 1604 — *Tit. A.* i. iii. 22 The importance of Cyprus to the Turke... it more concerns the Turke then Rhodes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 82 Things above Earthly thought, which yet concernd Our knowing. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 290 ¶ 1 Domestic Virtues concern all the World. 1731 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 165 If the use be mine, can it concern one, Whether the name belong to Pope or Vernon? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 17 Here is a picture! It concerns my countrymen to contemplate well the features of it. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 249 A quarrel which concerned neither himself nor his country.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be of importance, to matter. Also with *unto*. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *L. L.* iv. ii. 147 Trip and goe my sweete, deliuer this Paper into the hand of the King, it may concerne much. 1599 — *Two Gent.* ii. ii. 77 Madam, it will not lye where it concerns, Vnlesse it haue a false Interpreter. — 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 116 Why what concerns his freedome vnto mee? 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 463 If places bee sold or given by favor only, such virtues will concerne butt contingently.

† 5. *trans.* To engage the attention of; to affect with consideration, care, or solicitude; to trouble. *Obs.* in *active*.

c 1598 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* i. ii. Now, then, here know that it concerneth us. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 87 Which to deny, concerns more than auailes. 1641 BR. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 374 These opinions, which have no reason to concern us. 1749 R. GOADBY *B. M. Carew* 174 This greatly surpris'd and concerned Mr. Carew.

† 6. To bring into relation, cause to have a part or share in; to engage, implicate, mix up. *Obs.* in *active*.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 18 To concern the Author in the Non-Conformists, that may have reflected any where. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 150 Those mechanick Theists... Affect to concern the Deity as little as possible in mundane affairs. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 11 France made its Treaty... with the House of Austria, without concerning the Grisons therein.

b. *refl.* To concern oneself: to interest oneself with, in, about, to do a thing; to engage, take up, or trouble oneself; to take or have any concern.

1634 tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 365 One concerning itself in this sort. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 129 Hee doth of late more publickly concerne himself in state affairs. 1688 DRYDEN *Rel. Laici* Pref., I ought not to have concerned myself with [such] speculations. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. H. Soc.) III. 485 I will not concern myself in this Affair. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Providence... concerns itself to own and assert the interests of religion. 1791 COWPER *Comm. Milton* Wks. 1837 XV. 336 There is nothing about the heart of man concerns itself so little. 1803 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 270 Celsus... was a man... unlikely to concern himself with vice and folly.

7. In the imperative = 'Confound!' cf. CONCERNED 3. *dial.*

1077 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Consarn you*, an objurata equivalent to 'confound you'. Also in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Gloss.* of Leicester, Cheshire, etc.

III. *Passive*, To be concerned.

This occurs in some senses which are non-existent or obsolete in the active; in other senses it is much more used than the active.

† 8. To be under the responsibility or obligation; to have it as one's business. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1654 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 125 Princes are concerned to be warie and careful, that they admit no such strangers... where... the Common-weal may receive any damage thereby. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 457 That gentleman will be concerned to name them in a fitter season. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone Br. Thames* 16, I shall think myself concern'd to pursue my Thoughts upon this Subject.

9. To feel interested, to be solicitous, to care. (Cf. 5.)

1664-5 LD. WINDSOR in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 46 Without letting Sir Charles Lytleton know I am att all concerned for it. 1671 SIR C. LYTTLETON *Ibid.* 63, I had a letter... from one a little concerned to have it so. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 77 The said Ten being not concerned to increase their Territory. 1728 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 151 We are concern'd to tell you of it. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 20, I am not concerned about the truth of your theorems. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 268, I am not concerned to tell of the food that was eaten in that green refectory.

10. To be troubled or distressed either with anxiety, or sorrow for misfortune. (Cf. 5.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 249 He is not concern'd, if the King forbids him to believe in Christ. 1693 COL. REC. PENN. I. 414, I... am Concerned to see the time goe away and nothing done. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 479 I am concern'd at this Proceeding, and indeed take it very unkindly. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. (1775) III. 106 I never was more concerned at any thing in my life. 1805 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 518 The Governor-General is concerned to state that neither of the other attacks succeeded. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 73 We are concerned that any Christian divine can so torture and desecrate the names of virtue.

† b. Used of physical distress. *Obs.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 5 foot-note, In one... Compressing Engine I closely shut up a sparrow, without forcing any Air in; and in less than an Hour the Bird began to pant, and be concerned.

11. To be in a relation of practical connexion with; to have to do with; to have a part or share in; to be engaged in, with († against). (Cf. 6.)

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 311 Those, that are concerned in one another's Love... are never quiet, but always catterwallowing. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 15 Any Body, that has ever been concern'd in a Patent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 9 Those Gentlemen who are concerned with me in this Work. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. x, An attorney may feel all the miseries and distresses of his fellow creatures, provided he happens not to be concerned against them. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* ed. 3. I. 275 The inquiry with which I am now concerned. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2. V. 224 Music is concerned with harmony and rhythm. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Persons prominently concerned in conducting the affairs of the country.

b. *esp.* To be implicated, or involved in, to have to do with (anything culpable).

1686 COL. REC. PENN. I. 176 Under suspicion of being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servt. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 Intrigues which no one will believe I ever was concerned in. 1717 COL. REC. PENN. III. 21 Some of their men were concern'd in the killing of the sd. Catamba Indians. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 122 Accused of being concerned in a riot. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 663 Among the persons concerned in the Rye House plot.

12. Of things: To be involved or engaged in any action.

1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 125 All delays were dangerous, in a case where winds and tides were concerned. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 34 The small part of any curved surface... which is concerned in refracting it, may be regarded as a plane. 1846 MILL *Logic* Intro. § 7 There are other more elementary processes, concerned in all thinking.

b. To be involved in a risk; to be at stake.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 501 The honour of their order is concerned in every member of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. vii. A secret in which her honour, and consequently her life, was concerned. 1868 W. COLLINS *No Name* iv. 5 My honour is concerned in bowling-out Mrs. Lecount.

13. To be under relations of any kind; to be affected, or liable to be affected. (Cf. 2, 3.)

1794 BURKE *Rep. Lord's Truils* Wks. 1842 II. 627 In such a cause the state itself is highly concerned in the event. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 542 What has passed in Parliament respecting me, has not given me one moment's concern as far as I am personally concerned. 1868 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 32 As far as he is himself concerned the capitalist takes... a more interesting aspect. 1888 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 253 A matter in which religious duty and public policy were concerned.

**Concern** (kŏn'sŏn), sb. [f. prec. vb.: the relation of sense between the vb. and sb. corresponded originally to that between vb. and sb. in regard, respect. There is no corresponding sb. in Fr.]

The use of *concern* instead of *concernment* in R. Boyle's *Parthenissa* was thus censured in 1655 by Dorothy Osborne, *Lett.* ii. (1888) 238, 'Another fault I find, too, in the style—'tis affected... My concern or of great concern is, it seems [i.e. to Boyle], proper than *concernment*.'

I. A relation objective or subjective.

† 1. *Regard, respect, reference; concernment.*

In that concern: in regard or respect to that. *Obs.*

1589 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 228. III. 29 We... desyring you to interpose your good will, to their expedition and furtherance in that concerne. 1667 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 409, I would not exclude the Persian from the Concern of this sixth Vial. 1694 ACC. SER. *Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 Men of good observation to inspect into matters of this Concern.

b. *Relation; concernment.*

1660 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. iv. 73 It is connected with every stage of the Sacred History; but its special concern is with the period preceding the Exodus.

2. *Of concern:* of relation to some one; *esp.* of important relation, of importance, of interest.

1655 [see note in Etymol.]. 1666 SIR J. TALBOT in *Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 369 He hath some affaires of Concerne to you to acquaint you of. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 27 Those things which in their nature were of common concern unto all. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 203 So he has writ himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. To Rdr. (1709) 4 A Cause of Concern ought to be pleaded to Advantage. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 78 Truly this is a matter of some concern. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Success.* iii. (1879) 57 A truth of deep concern to men's souls.

3. A relation of practical intercourse with (any one). *pl.* Transactions, business relations.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 98 He had concerns with the Mamer-tines of Messina. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. (1775) III. 129, I know Mr. Nightingale... and have formerly had concerns with him. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* iii. 90 Come ye to transact concerns Commercial? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 224 In all concerns was Stephen just and true.

b. *To have no concern* (formerly *concerns*) with: to have nothing to do with.

1706 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 26 He often declared that he would have no concerns with me when we came to sea. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 7 We have no concern here with this controversy. a 1868 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 464 The process, being ideal, has no concern either with observations or experiments. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. 359 With these rulers of Bernicia I have no concern.

4. A relation of connexion or active interest in an act or affair; interest, share, position of being concerned in; as, to have a concern in.

1700 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 102 The Son's concern in the Work of Creation. 1805 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 511 The Acting Resident did not suspect that Scindiah had any concern in this outrage. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliiii, How many gentlemen... took a concern in the... undertaking of 1745. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 302 Motives of humanity had not the smallest concern in the business.

† b. A financial or commercial interest or share.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 284 He has a concern in a ship, which will sail in a month. 1760-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 170 He appears too to have had some concern in a manufacture of tapestry.

5. Interest, solicitous regard, solicitude, anxiety; anxious, uneasy, or troubled state of mind, arising from regard to or interest in any person or thing. (Viewed as a condition that one is in or under, a sentiment that one has, shows, etc.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 709 Without concern he hears... Of... distant war. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 243 Jove, in great Concern, convokes a Council in the Milky-Way. 1707 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 214 During their absence, I was under the greatest concern of mind that ever I knew in my life. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Postillion*, The concern which the poor fellow's story threw me into. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 28 I noticed an expression of concern upon his countenance. 1877 MOXLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Deep concern for human souls.

b. (with a and pl.) ? *Obs.*

1698 DRYDEN *St. Erasmus's Ess.* 101 If so be what is said of us be false, so soon as we shew a concern at it, we make it suspected for Truth. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. v, O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns And gentle wishes follow me to batel! 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* i. 2 Every man who pretends to a concern for the public welfare.

II. A matter that concerns.

6. A matter or subject that relates or appertains to some person or thing, an affair. † *General or public concern:* the commonwealth, *res publica*.

1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 174 To lay down my Life... if my preservation were not of greater use to the General concern. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 200 He saw what an important concern the administration was. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 219 Zealous as she was for the public concern. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. *Conclus.*, I have... neglected almost every other concern in trying to find it out.

b. *pl.* Affairs.

1675 OGBURY *Brit.* 46 The Hall in which are Heard all Concerns in Law. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 84 He often inspected the Accounts of his sister... and had a great care of her concerns. 1718 FREETHINKER No. 87, 226 The least Judgment or Discretion in the Common Concerns of Life. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 That strong inclination most have to be talking of the concerns... of their neighbour. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 107, I can interfere in no manner whatever in the internal concerns of the country. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vi, Of needful things and every-day concerns. 1878 MOXLEY *Voltaire* (1826) 28 The application of individual energy and thought to public concerns.

7. A matter or subject that affects or touches one, and that ought to engage one's active interest and attention. *esp.* with possessive, *My concern:* my business, a matter affecting me, or in which I have ground of interference.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), 'Tis all mankind's concern that he should live. 1722 LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 489 Which are the common and greatest concern of all Christians. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 17 That is their concern. 1806 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vii. (1851) 215 Their performance, in many cases, becomes a national concern. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Mauch. Strike* i. 9 What concern is it of yours? 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 287 It is no concern of mine.

b. Hence, A subject that does excite one's interest, attention, and care; a subject about which one concerns himself. (Cf. 5.)

a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 71 To keep his own vineyard was his first and great concern. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 89 But it was the work he had been set to do; and his concern was only to execute it as completely as possible.

8. *pl.* Things that belong to one; belongings.

*Obs.* b. Things appertaining to any work, appurtenances. *rare.* c. Persons belonging to one; 'relations', relatives. *Sc. dial.*

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 321 That afternoon he removed his concerns out of the office. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 236 Nor were the concerns for scientific observation overlooked. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* 330 (Jam.) They appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language concerns) and declared to them their state.

† 9. A property, an estate. *Now dial.*

1707 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Concern*, a little estate. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Consahn*, an estate, a property. 'Ah've bowt a nice consahn at Hedon.'

10. A business organization; a business, a firm; a commercial or manufacturing establishment.

So long as a partnership firm consists of the original partners, it is called *first concern*; on a change in the firm, occurring by the retirement or accession of any partner, or by change of position among the partners, it is called *second concern*; so *third*, *fourth concern*, etc.

1881 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* ii. 159 If Things in the Iron Concern are as you say, the whole Country suffers much by it. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 722 [They] can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* I. ii. 22 A dense, permanent vapour brooded over this locality—there lay Edward's 'Concern'. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 32 The bank received back its own with interest, and subsequently became a flourishing concern. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 463 The directors did not... know that the concern was going to fail.

11. *familiarly.* A material contrivance or object; *esp.* one that is complicated or cumbrous: usually with some amount of depreciation (*esp.* if applied to a person); cf. *affair*, *article*, *thing*.

1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 12 A steel-pen, which is a very unpliant concern. 1848 S. LOVÉN *Handy Andy* xvi,

A tin concern, something like a chimney-cowl. 1896 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxvii. 359 A moment's check would plunge the whole concern into the rapid tide-way. 1896 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. i. 16 No, I'm not, Harry; I am a selfish little concern.

12. An 'affair' not more definitely characterized; e.g. an intrigue, disturbance, etc. Now chiefly *dial.* 1699 J. WILSON *Belphegor* (Dram. Restoration 206) It is not long since I had a concern with a signiora. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.* *Concern*, an intrigue. 'They'd a consarn together for years, an' he'd two bairns by her.' 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* 'It's a queer consahn that of awd Smith and his men.' 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* *Concern*, row, quarrel, disturbance. 'There was a pretty consarn sure 'nough, last night.'

**Concernable**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CONCERN v. + -ABLE.] Solicitous, desirous.

1897 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 84 I was not concernable to let her see me.

† **Concernance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. obs. F. *concernance*: see -ENCE.] = CONCERNMENT.

1644 HAMMOND *Catech. Wks.* 1684 IV. iii. 74 Importunity, i.e. frequent coming to God in prayer, and with the concernance of those things which we may ask and obtain.

† **Concernancy**, *Obs.*—1. ? = CONCERNMENT.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 128 (Qq.), *Orr.* Your lordship speaks most infallibly of him. *Ham.* The concernancy, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?

**Concerned** (kəns'nd), *pp. a.* [f. CONCERN v.]

1. Affected, interested, involved; troubled, vexed, anxious; showing concern.

1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 766 With concern'd haste her thoughtful Looks she rais'd. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* xxii. (1881) 142 To see the heirs and concerned relations gratulating themselves. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 P. 4 Taking him aside with a grave concerned countenance. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 128 He was greatly concerned. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 877 The more concerned spectators were not without fear.

b. Used *absol.*, and hence formerly with *pl.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I. 60 An Instance... wherein the Concerned agreed that the Goods... should be rated at first Cost. *Ibid.* I. 236 Arbitrators were fixed upon. Mr. N. M. for the Concerned in the Prize.

2. *Concerned with (in) drink or liquor*: having had too much to do with it; the worse for liquor; also simply *concerned*. Now *vulgar* or *dial.* (Cf. CONCERN v. 11 b.)

1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 71 Mr. Anthony Turner came to 'the Lobster' about eleven at night... much concerned in drink. 1793 SWIFT *Cook-maid's Let.* Drunk or sober... Not that... his reverence was ever concern'd to my knowledge. 1731 *Wentworth Papers* 3 Aug. (1883) 479, I had made a full resolution never to be concern'd in liquor again. 1754 E. MURRAY in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 392/2 He thought the pannel was a little concerned with drink. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arcturide* II. iii. 3 (D.) She's a light-skirts! yea, and at this present A little, as you see, concerned with liquor. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 30 *Concerned in Liquor*. One of the many expressions used in Sussex to avoid the word 'drunk'.

3. U.S. *slang*. Confounded, deuced. Also *adv.* 1848-60 in BARTLETT.

**Concernedly** (kəns'mēdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a concerned manner; with concern.

1644 EARL ORREERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 335 Udozia... concernedly consider'd the generous Ventidius's Picture. 1674 CLARENDON (J.), They had more positively and concernedly wedded his cause. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 104 Which made... the Portuguese to murmur, and concernedly to say, That it was not to be endured.

**Concernedness** (kəns'mēdnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being concerned; concern.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple Wks.* (1834) 8 Out of a hearty concernedness and jealousy for the honour of religion. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* ix. 160 How shall I testify my concern'dness at the sufferings of the Lord? 1699 J. BARRY *Cordial for Sin-desp. Soul* (1802) 32 The concernedness of each party appeared in striving to get and keep the start.

† **Concerner**, *Obs.* [f. CONCERN v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who is concerned, or has to do with another.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. i. He... was enter'd Among the philosophical Madams; was as great with them as their concerners. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 117 Bad Wives, Elder Brothers, tough Predecessors... all which are condemn'd in the wishes of their concerners.

† **Concerning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] a. The taking of concern. b. Concernment; relation, reference. c. A matter that concerns one; a concern.

1594 O. B. (title), Questions of profitable and pleasant concerns, on the Display of vain life. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 191 'Twere good you let him know, For who... Would from a Paddocke... Such deere concernings hide. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 57 We shall write to you... and our concernings shall importune. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 274 One memorable act... which though single in it self, was plural in the concernings thereof.

**Concerning** (kəns'mɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That is of concern, that gives cause for consideration; important, weighty. *arch.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. xii. 157 When fasting is in order to greater and more concerning purposes, it puts on more religion. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 80 The Lords had a more concerning interest in the Prerogative. 1668 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 8, I could not conceal so concerning a Truth. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Lady L. speaking... on this

concerning subject. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 6 To utter all my meditations on this most concerning point.

b. That gives cause for anxiety or distress. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 159, I cannot bear anything that is the least concerning to you.

2. As a *pres. pple.*, *concerning* may be joined to its verbal object, and the whole combination used adjectively, as in *all-concerning*, *soul-concerning*, etc.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 425 But oh! remember ye, And in their generation let your sons Transmit to theirs the all-concerning truth. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* I. (1879) 7 Those... soul-concerning doctrines.

**Concerning** (kəns'mɪŋ), *prep.* [The *pres. pple.* of CONCERN v. in sense 2, used at length without reference to any subject, and retaining its verbal object: cf. the series, 'a matter intimately concerning your friend', 'he made to me a communication concerning your friend', 'I will communicate with you concerning your friend', where *concerning* is, in the first the participle, in the third a preposition, in the second transitional, 'your friend' being its object in all.

Cf. the similar use of *regarding*, *touching*: so mod. F. *concernant*, *touchant*. See also *according to*, *during*, *notwithstanding*, *pending*, in which prepositions, or prepositional phrases have in different ways arisen out of participles.]

1. (*introductory*.) Where *concerning* agrees with a preceding *sb.* expressed, and may be rendered *that concern(s)*, *that relates to*. (But since 1600, at least, treated as in 2.)

a. 1485 RYMER *Federa* IX. 918/1 In all manere of thynges concerning th' Exercise of Governance. 1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 2 All the evidences chartres and munyments concerning the premysses. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. The sentences of illumyned doctours concerning perfeccion. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 To enquire out the matter concerning them that were consentyng to Becket's death. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 6 Some things of weight that taske our thoughts, concerning vs and France. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 54 What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning Wilde-fowle? 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 423 We shall therefore speake a few words, concerning the Unity of the Church. 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 A law concerning Leather, or any other Commodity. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 204 As to all my proceedings here concerning the press.

b. So *concerning unto*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *Ep.* 2 Some thyng... in writyng... concernyng unto this mater.

2. Where *concerning* does not agree with a preceding *sb.* expressed, and becomes entirely prepositional = *Regarding*, *touching*, in reference or relation to; about; of (as in quot. 1865). (Now rather formal and literary: *perh.* never colloquial.)

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 1 Concernyng [TINDALE off the gadderynge that is made for the sayntes. 1541 — *Old Faith* ix. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 63 Concerning the coming of John the Baptist. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 228 But that is not the question; the question is concerning your marriage. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 11, I spake it not to you concerning bread. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251, I asked him concerning the natives. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 P. 11 Every servant... was examined concerning his departure. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 He will make no inquiries concerning you. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 2 A point concerning which... biographers have not been able to satisfy themselves. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* i. (1877) 15 What has been said concerning the greatness and glory of Christ.

3. The sense 'as it concerns, as it relates to, as to' (L. *quo-ad*, *quantum ad*, F. *quant à*), was formerly expressed by *concerning* alone, but usually by *as concerning*. (Now, more usually as *it concerns*, *as concerns*, *as regards*.)

1555 in STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 120 That Christ was ordained, concerning his humanity and not concerning the Godhead. 1611 BIBLE *Philipp.* iii. 6 As touching the law, a Pharise; concerning zeale, persecuting the Church; touching the righteousness which is in the Law, blameless [Greek *κατὰ*, *Rhem.* according to, *Revised* as touching]. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Reason* (1669) 27 When we trust Men concerning God, we then Trust not God concerning Men.

b. 1526-34 TINDALE *Philipp.* iii. 5 As concerninge the lawe, a pharisee, and as concerninge ferventes, I persecuted the congregation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. 203 The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Iaquenetta. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 5 Of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 442 Their government, or policy, as concerning themselves or other nations. 1828 COLERIDGE *Import.* *Col. Corr.*, Its effect is *perh.* overrated, as concerning the direct cost of wrought goods.

† 4. *Concerning* might formerly be followed by an *infin.*, or by a *subord. clause*; *concerning for* was used = 'as to'. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 28 a, Iohns disciples did enuye Iesu, forasmuche as concerninge he hymself was lately baptized of Iohn, and had behaued hymself as though he had been his disciple... he would now sodainly make hymself equal to him. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 27 b, Concerning to learne how to handle the weapons. *Ibid.* 86 a, Concerning for other considerations, they had twoo principall. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 34 As concerning that he raised him vp from the dead.

† **Concerningly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. the *adj.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a manner that concerns or involves concern.

1643 *Plain English* 27 It will now be found most concerningly necessary to looke at the present Army... as the best ground-work of safety. 1699 PEARSON *Cred* (1839) 21,

I am... more concerningly persuaded of them, than of any thing I see or know.

**Concerningness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of concerning or affecting; importance, import; bearing, application.

c. 1814 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 70 A truth, the power and special concerningness of which... depends on our knowledge of the whole.

**Concernless**, *a. rare*. [f. CONCERN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without concern; absolutely unconcerned.

1718 CRABER *Parolla* v, In ev'ry Thing the Course of Nature still Keeps duly on, concernless in its Road.

**Concernment** (kəns'mənt), [f. CONCERN v. + -MENT.]

† 1. A matter concerning, or having relation to, any person or thing; a matter appertaining. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1660) 417 Of whose creation, privileges, and other concernments you may be more fully satisfied in a Supplement to this Book. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. 1. 107 Other concernments there are of the Elephant, which might admit of discourse. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 541 The delights, commodities, mysteries, with other concernments of this order. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A.vj, In Concernments of Physick and their own Health.

† 2. A matter in which any one has or takes an interest; an interest. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 292 He that minds his own... and seldom intrudes upon the concernments of others. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388, I presume the concernments of the poor are well cared for. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. Wks. (1813) 96 Those that have influence upon our everlasting concernments. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 194 The very highest concernments of his nature.

3. An affair, business, concern.

1621 JAS. I *Let. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 59 To promote... our concernments with his Majesty. 1664 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Pref., I do not think it my Concernment to defend it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. *Intro.*, In our civil concernments; as well as in matters of learning. 1816 SCOTT *Tales of Landl.* Ser. 1. *Intro.*, Men... travelling on their concernments of business. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* II. xi. 163 He was now a man of many concernments. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Concernment*, concern; business. 'I toud 'im it wuz no consarnment o' mine'.

4. The fact of concerning or having reference; relation, bearing, application, connexion. Commonly after *of*, as 'a matter of public concernment', i.e. that concerns the public.

1628-60 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 31 In any matters of particular concernment. 1659 J. ARROWMITH *Chain Princ.* 386 A message of very sad concernment. 1699 BR. ROCHESTER *Wicked Contriv.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 497 Mr. Dyve... found nothing in them [letters] but matters of private concernment. 1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 111: Mind... free from all concretion or concernment with matter. 1844 LD. BRUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 5 (1862) 342 Crimes were then regarded as matters of private concernment, with which the injured parties alone had to do. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 206 The dative is the case of general relation or concernment.

5. The quality of concerning or being important to persons, etc.; importance, weight, moment.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 270 The number and concernment are less than what are injured by corrupted Historians. 1679 PRNN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 3 (1692) 90 No Person of common Understanding will conclude an Equal Weight or Concernment in these things. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 184 Their own concernment and importance will be enough to recommend them. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* iv, Upon the account of both the certainty and the concernment of them [objects of faith].

b. *esp.* in the attrib. phrases, of *concernment*, of *great*, *special*, *vital* (etc.) *concernment*.

1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 202 The question here that is only of concernment is... by whom it was reserved. 1666 *Land. Gas.* No. 25/3 To take some lland of concernment in those Parts. 1756 SHRELVOCKE *Voy. round World* III. (1757) 206 Posts of too much concernment for their capacities. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* II. 230 Of great concernment, that the... charter should be kept safe. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. 56 Secrets of highest concernment. 1878 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. Matter of vital concernment.

† 6. A relation of being objectively interested in any matter; interest. To have (a) *concernment*: to be concerned or interested (in). *Obs.*

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* I. § 1. 1 The act was yours; the concernment the whole Churches. 1656 JAMES *Misc. Schol. Div.* 109 Our concernment in the incarnation was farre greater then the Angels, and yet how doe their thanks surmount ours? 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-3 II. 300, I shall not neglect to give you notice of what is done among us, where you have so much concernment. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 The King of England... having... most Concernment to be more considerable at Sea than any other Prince or State.

7. A concerning oneself with or being concerned in anything; interference. To have *concernment with*: to have to do with.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 25/2 And married a beautiful young Lady... without any other approbation of her Father, or concernment in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence after they were married. 1676 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 454, I offered your tract to divers booksellers, who refused a concernment in it. 1807 TOWERSON *Baptism* 98 The works of men can have no concernment in it. 1806 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iv. § 2 The greatest men... whom modern Europe has produced in concernment with the arts. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 58 The brew-house was managed... without any concernment of his father therein.

8. A feeling of interest, solicitude, anxiety, etc. 1654 SIR C. COTTERELL *tr. Cassandra* l. 7 Observing with more attention since with more concernment. 1654 EARL ORBURY *Parthenissa* (1676) 713 Your Concernments for her Misfortunes will put a Period to them. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tockely* ii. 164 The King of Poland testified to them a sensible concernment at what had passed. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) iii. 368 The suppos'd concernment of the Fiend For his revenge alone. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 186 If some concernment for a mother's right Deep preys upon you.

**Concert** (kɒnsə't), *sb.* [a. F. *concert* (16th c.), ad. It. *concerto* concert, harmony, f. *concertare* to CONCERT. At its first adoption this word was confounded with the earlier word CONSOBT, which was constantly written for it down to the Restoration, and often later; e. g.

1611 CORRA, *Concert de Musique*, a consort of Musick.] 1. Agreement of two or more persons or parties in a plan, design, or enterprise; union formed by such mutual agreement; accordance, harmony.

[1590-1793 see CONSOBT 2.] 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French *maître, ennui, bizarre, concert*. . . let us therefore . . . make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. Wks.* (1731) II. 86 He . . . press'd us to a Concert for the Defence of Flanders. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* II. vi. 376 By concert and agreement. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. iv. 342 They act together from instinct . . . rather than from any formal concert. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 13 The total want of . . . concert or collusion. 1884 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/2 Is there a perfect European Concert?

b. *esp.* in phrase in concert (with). [1634-1793 see CONSOBT 2 b.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487. ¶ 10 When she [the Soul] operates more in concert with the Body. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 390 They did not write in concert. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxx. 360 The envoys did not act in concert with one another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 We worked in concert for a few days.

c. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, orderly union or combination (of things). (Influenced by 2, 2 b.) 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 28 Concert is an order formed of several harmonies of various kinds. . . Every particular Work of Nature presents . . . harmonies, consonances, contrasts; and forms a real concert.

† 2. Accordance of voices or instruments; harmonious combination of sounds produced by a number of performers singing or playing together. [1590-1793 see CONSOBT 3, 3 b.] 1674 *Lond. Gas.* No. 961 Feb. 4 A rare concert of four Trumpets Marine, never heard of before in England. . . Every concert shall continue one hour. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. viii. 184 The prayers . . . are then sung in a concert of voices and instruments. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 449 Whether their concerts were composed of one and the same tone, but sung by different voices.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Any combination of voices or sounds. (Now often viewed as *fig.* from 4.) 1798 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 12 A sudden concert of terrific vociferation. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xi. The woodman's measured stroke, the regular saw, The wain slow creaking, and the voice of man Answering his fellow. . . Strange concert made to those fierce Aztecas. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. vi. 130 They sobbed in concert till the vehicle stopped. 1874 BRYANT *Among the Trees* 61 The linden in the fervors of July, Hums with a louder concert.

† c. A piece of music for several instruments; = CONCERTO (in the earlier sense). *Obs.* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consort*, better Concert, (in Musick) a Piece that consists of 3 or more parts.

† 3. A company or set of musicians; a choir. *Obs.* [1606-1794 see CONSOBT 4.] 1797 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* xiv. 353 A concert of angels made most excellent music at his grave. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The Queen . . . wanting a Bass to her concert.

4. A musical performance (usually of a series of separate pieces) in which a number of singers or players, or both, take part; a public musical entertainment; = CONSOBT 5.

[1671-1774 see CONSOBT 5, and 1674 in 2 above.] 1689 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2496/4 The Concerts of Musick that were held in Bow-street and in York-Buildings, are now joyn'd together. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* III. ix. 17, I am invited . . . to dinner, which is to be followed by a concert and a ball. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Translation*, I was going . . . to Martini's concert at Milan. 1855 DE QUINCY in *Page Life* (1877) II. xviii. 97 On two separate days of next week Julien gives concerts. *Cats' concert*, the noise of a number of cats wailing; any hideous combination of voices; *Dutch concert*, 'where each performer plays a different tune'. *Slang Dict.* (1864) 128.

5. *Comb.* as *concert-bill* (cf. *play-bill*), *-giver*, *-music*, *-piece*; *concert-grand* (*colloq.*), a grand piano of powerful and brilliant tone suitable for concerts; *concert-pitch*, 'a pitch slightly higher than the ordinary pitch, used at concerts for brilliancy and effect' (*Grove Dict. Mus.*); also *fig.*; *concert-room*, a large room used for concerts.

c. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Pertuis*. (1833) II. viii. 379 They all had a 'concert bill between them. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 248/2 Whenever a juggler, or waxwork man, or 'concert giver, takes Great Winglebury in his circuit. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 71 These tones are adapted to English 'concert pitch. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Concert pitch* implies that . . . tone to which instruments are adjusted, before they can be used in concert. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 115 If a piano is tuned to exact concert pitch, the majority of voices must fall below it. 1888 BURKON *12 Good Men* II. v. 47 Screwing up to 'concert pitch' . . . men whose traditions were lax and unsatisfactory. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ballads, St. Gualberto*

23 Then had not Westminster, the house of God, Served for a 'concert-room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 4/2 Concert-room music must bow to concert-room traditions.

**Concert** (kɒnsə't), *v.* [ad. F. *concerte-r* (16th c.), ad. It. *concertare* to proportion or accord together, to agree or tune together, to sing or play in concert.

The Italian is identified by Diez with L. *concertare* intr., to contend zealously, dispute, debate. Such a change of sense might conceivably come about through an intermediate 'argue out, settle by debate,' whence 'come to terms, arrange terms'; but evidence is wanting. Florio has, in 16th c. It., *concerto, concertare*, as parallel forms of *concerto, concertare*; these (if real words) point to L. *concertare* freq. of *concerte* 'to join or fit together, connect'; the same origin has been claimed by Spanish etymologists for Sp. *concertar* which has among other senses 'to mend a thing broken'. But here the phonetic change is unexplained. Already in 16th c. It. *concerto* was associated in the musical sense with *concerto* (CONCERT); Florio, 1598, gives *concerto* merely with a cross-reference to *concerto*. Hence a conjecture that *concerto, concertare* were perversions of *concerto, concertare*, under the influence of *concerto*: but what then of Sp. *concertar*?

In Eng. used by Barret, from It., in 1598; app. not otherwise in use till taken from Fr. nearly a century later.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring to agreement or unity; to unite. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 When as he cannot concert and agree them [soldiers], he is to referre them over unto his Capitaine. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 2 Being now concerted into a New Body.

2. To arrange or contrive (measures, an enterprise, etc.) by mutual agreement.

1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 47 A Design before concerted . . . between him and the Bishops. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 35, I have been walking, and . . . concerting where to see Mr. Harley. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 207 We began to concert measures for his coming on board with secrecy. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 21 The insurrection seems not to have been judiciously concerted.

b. Of a single person: To plan, devise, arrange. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 498, I must now concert matters about y<sup>e</sup> Affair. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 433 He could . . . concert his measures against any state.

c. *intr.* To arrange a matter by agreement with some one; to form plans. *Obs.*

1707 FREIND *Peterbom's Cond.* 174 You may concert in every thing . . . with Prince Henry. 1766 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567 The gentlemen with whom we had before concerted. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781, I therefore concerted with Mr. Dilly, that I should steal away. 1796 NELSON to July in Nicolas *Diap.* (1845) II. 208 We concerted on the most proper methods for speedily executing the Vice-Roy's instructions.

3. *intr.* To sing or play in concert. *rare.* 1807 POLLOCK *Course T.* vii. The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high. 1879 [see CONCERTING.]

4. *Mus. (trans.)* To arrange in parts. (*nonce-use* from CONCERTED 2, q. v.)

1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 160 [I do not know] whether I ought to concert that first number . . . or have it sung in unison.

† II. 5. [L. *concertare*.] To dispute (a statement, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1669 APOL. *Failures Walker's Acc.* 11 Though Mr. Walker might modestly concert the Truth of those Passages . . . yet might he at no hand dispute inserting 'em.

|| **Concertante** (kɒnsə'tante), *sb.* and *a. Mus.* [It. ppl. a. from *concertare* to accord or tune together.] (See quot. 1880s.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concertante* (in Musick Books) signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some parts. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 669 The third act commenced with a concertante of Pleyel. 1880 PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 386 *Concertante* (Ital.). In the last century this name was given to a piece of music for orchestra in which there were parts for solo instruments, and also to compositions for several solo instruments without orchestra. . . In the present day the word is chiefly used as an adjective, prominent solo instrumental parts being spoken of as 'concertante parts', and a work being said to be 'in the concertante style' when it affords opportunities for the brilliant display of the powers of the performers. 1881 SIR J. BENEDICT *Weber* 72 Bouchet . . . played Weber's concertant variations on a Norwegian theme with the composer.

† **Concertation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concertationem*, n. of action f. *concertare* to strive, contend, or dispute together, f. *con-* + *certare* to contend.] Contention; disputation.

1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folsys* (1570) 239 A concertation or strutting between vertue and voluptuositie. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxix. ii. 361 note. The fabulous concertation at the barre of the gods. 1668 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 28 A great concertation amongst Diuines, what should bee the formall cause of our Iustification. 1664 H. MORR *Apol. Pref.*, An amicable Concertation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 A curiose, jejune concertation.

† **Concertative**, *a. Obs.* = [ad. L. *concertativus*; see prec. and -IVE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concertative*, contentious. [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

**Concerted** (kɒnsə'tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCERT v.]

1. Arranged by mutual agreement; agreed upon, pre-arranged; planned, contrived; done in concert.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 6 (Seager) By concerted falsehoods. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 149 These people have certain concerted terms . . . upon repeating which he [the Devil] is to appear. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxv. The whole was a concerted scheme to depress and degrade

every member of the Waverley family. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 276 A concerted signal was then made.

2. *Mus.* Arranged in parts for a number of voices or instruments.

1834 EARL MOUNT EDGECUMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) p. 124 The inferior singers never joined in any concerted piece. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 433 Concerted pieces need interspersing with solos.

† **Concerteer**. *Obs.* Also *consortier*. [f. CONCERT sb. + -EEB.] One who plays in a 'concert' (see CONCERT sb. 2); a performer of concerted music.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 77 The consortiers, wherever they went . . . were called Minstrels. a 1734 - *Lives* II. 205 His lordship had not been long master of the viol and a sure concerteer, but he turned composer.

**Concertor** (kɒnsə'tɔr), *sb.* One who concerts.

1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* II. ii. Though he was seldom concerned in the execution of the design, yet was he always concertor of it.

**Concertina** (kɒnsə'tɪnə), *sb.* [f. CONCERT, with fem. ending -INA, as in *seraphina*, etc.] A portable musical instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1829, consisting of a pair of bellows, usually polygonal in form, with a set of keys at each end, which on being pressed admit wind to free metallic reeds.

(Often improperly applied to inferior instruments of similar nature, as the *accordion*, which has a single keyboard, sounds notes in one key only, and produces different notes on expanding and compressing the bellows.)

1837 *Musical World* 12 May V. 135 Master Regondi's performance on the Concertina at several concerts lately has made a sensation. 1844 WHEATSTONE *Specif. Patent* No. 10,041, p. 2 This musical instrument has since [date of patent in 1829] been termed the concertina. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 July 99/3 Concertinas of a new description . . . the same as those supplied to Signor Giulio Regondi, Mr. Richard Blagrove, and other eminent Professors of this fashionable instrument. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 3/1 What most people imagine to be a concertina is nothing of the kind, but simply a double accordion . . . capable only of reproducing a very limited number of sounds.

Hence **Concertinist**, a player on the concertina. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. The concertinist is . . . the best masthead man of the fleet.

**Concerting** (kɒnsə'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONCERT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONCERT, q. v.; in quot., singing or playing in concert.

1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* 146 The sound of their concerting often filled the ship.

|| **Concertino** (kɒnsə'tɪnə), *Mus.* [Ital., diminutive of *concerto*.] A composition resembling a concerto, but shorter.

1880 PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 387 The concertino is less restricted in form than the concerto; it may be in three short movements . . . but it more often consists of one rather long movement.

† **Concertion**. *Obs. rare* = 1.

1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* ix. 1422 What order, beauty, motion, distance, size! Concertion of design, how exquisite! [So the first and most ead., including that of 1787 with Glossary, where the word is explained as = 'contrivance'. If so, it is irregularly formed from *concert* vb.; but some ead., e. g. one of 1751, have *concertion* (cf. L. *concertio* joining together), and some, according to Richardson, *concertion*.]

**Concertize** (kɒnsə'taɪz), *v. nonce-wd. intr.*

To sing or play in concert, make a concert. (*colloq.*)

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/5 Loads of pigs and geese . . . 'concertizing' horribly. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2, 'I cannot concertize any more. I am tired.' So says little Hofmann. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 2/1 Rubinstein . . . after some years of concertizing.

**Concertment**. *rare.* [see -MENT.] The action of concerting.

1846 WORCESTER CITES POLLOCK.

|| **Concerto** (kɒnsə'tɔr, kɒnsə'to), *Mus.* [Ital.; the original word whence Fr. and Eng. CONCERT.] A composition for one, or sometimes more, solo instruments accompanied by orchestra; now almost always in three movements. (Formerly applied more widely to various compositions for a number of instruments.)

1730 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Musick* 416 A Concerto, Sonata, or Cantata. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. IV.* 447 Several . . . songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mosart* 253 He kept closely within the limit and signification of the term concerto, as a piece of combination for instruments, with a principal part for one. 1880 PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s. v., The example of Beethoven in his E♭ concerto led . . . to the disuse of the . . . cadenza.

† **Concess**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concessus* concession, f. *concess-*, ppl. stem of *concēdere*.] = CONCESSION. c. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 64 Now . . . will I dispute of your concessions and graunts.

† **Concessary**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. L. type \**concessari-us*, f. *concess-*; see prec. and -ARY.] One to whom a concession is made.

1660 [see CONCESSOR.]

† **Concessionation**. *Obs.* = 1 [ad. L. *concessionation-em*, n. of action f. *concessare* to delay, desist.]

1663 COCKERAM, *Concessionation*, luytering.

**Concessible** (kɒnsə'sɪbəl), *a.* [ad. L. type \**concessibil-is*, f. *concess-*; see CONCESSION and -IBLE.] That can be conceded.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* ix. xxiii. It was built upon one of the most concessible postulations in Nature. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 142 Their claim . . . was just . . . though full of intricacy; difficult to render clear and concessible.



**Concession** (kŏn'se-jŏn). [a. F. *concession* (16th c.), or ad. L. *concessiō-em*, n. of action f. *concess-*, ppl. stem of *concedere* to CONCEDE.]

1. The action of conceding, yielding, or granting (anything asked or required).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 6/1 By his concession of the violent passion his highness was transported with. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. 282 The Right whereby the Kings did rule, was founded in the very concession of the People. 1676 HALE *Comm. Law Eng.* (J.), The concession of these charters was in a parliamentary way. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol Wks.* III. 371 When... I wished you to concede to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serms.* v. 114 In this country... civil war has been forestalled by opportune concession. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 2/8 At Mark-lane there was a lack of demand, and... to have forced business some concession would have been necessary.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of conceding; a grant. 1611 COTGR., *Concession*, a concession, grant, or granting. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/2 New Concessions, which would create new Difficulties. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 145 Liberal concessions in behalf of their religion. 1863 BAUGHT *Sp. America* 30 Mar., But these concessions failed, as I believe concessions to evil always do fail.

2. Admission of a point claimed in argument; acknowledgement of the validity or justice of a proposition or idea.

In *Rhet.*, the surrender by a disputant of a controvertible point or position, in order to ground a fresh argument thereon, or to clear the way for one of greater importance.

1668 T. SPENCER *Logic* 424 The Apostle Paul... is content to yield his accusers that, he was rude in speech. The first is true by concession only; not in the thing; for his speech was excellent. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 He [Satan] endeavours to propagate the unbelief of witches, whose concession infers his consistency. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Hist. & Sptr.* (1782) I. xvii. 204 The atheists of the age have been described as triumphing in my concessions. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1625 The indicatives, *licet*, *licet*, often introduce a concession. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 61, I double my concession: grant, along with new life sure, This same law.

3. A grant of land or other property made by a government or ruling power.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concession*, sufferance, leave, or pardon; a Grant. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 And so... their estates, which are nothing but concessions originally from the Crown. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 218 In this service he... received an ample concession of lands and of Indians. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 95 To all those... large concessions of land were made.

b. A piece of land or territory so allotted. 1846 J. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 98 Property, in Canada, is divided by what is called concessions... Between the concessions there are roads, called concession roads. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 7/1 [In Canton] a furious mob surrounded the concession, howling and threatening the destruction of all within it.

4. A right or privilege granted by government to an individual or company. [F. *concession*.]

1826 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 264 (L.) The execution of the [Suez] canal... A Frenchman has obtained the concession; and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen.

**Concessionnaire, -onnaire** (kŏn'se-jŏn-ā-r). [F. *concessionnaire*, f. *concession* + *-aire* repr. L. *-arius*, Eng. *-ary*.] A person who has obtained a concession, grant, or privilege.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 2/2 Yesterday it was the Southern railways that were pounced upon by French concessionnaires. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 405 The concessionnaire was to receive a certain amount for every kilometre completed.

**Concessionary** (kŏn'se-jŏn-ā-rī), a. and sb. [f. CONCESSION + *-ary*. Cf. prec.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, concession.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concessionary*, by way of Grant or Allowance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. Those are Concessionary, not Conservative principles. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 6/2 The concessionary company.

B. *sb.* = CONCESSIONAIRE.

1888 *Catal. Jagger's Woollen System* Title-p., Sole Concessionaries for Great Britain and the British Possessions.

**Concessioner.** (U.S.) = prec. sb.

**Concessionist** (kŏn'se-jŏn-ist). [f. as prec. + *-ist*.] One who advocates concession.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 The *Leben Jesu* came out in a fourth edition, purged from everything concessive and irenic.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of concession.

1712 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 162 Conjunctions... Concessive, Declarative, etc. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 227 Adversative, or concessive, conjunctions. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1584 Often called concessive sentences, in which an action is directed to be taken for granted, in order that discussion may be concentrated on the consequences.

B. *sb.* *Gram.* A concessive particle, clause, etc. 1765 WARD *Gram.* 436 Adversatives or Concessives.

Hence **Concessively** *adv.*, **Concessiveness**.

1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. x. 357 Receiving that affirmatively which was but concessively delivered.

1887 J. K. ILLINGWORTH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 897 A concessiveness of temper and a thoroughness of treatment, which leave little to be desired.

VOL. II.

**Concessor** (kŏn'se-sŏr). *rare*. [agent-n. f. L. stem *concess-*: see CONCESSION and *-or*. Cf. mod. F. *concessur*.] One who concedes.

1660 R. SHERRINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* vii. (1682) 64 [However] authority be granted by the Concessor to the Concessary. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* 886 An eager recipient of favour from both sides, and a grudging concessor to either.

† **Concessory**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ory*.] = CONCESSIVE 1.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xxii. 68-9 Christ's answer is partly reprehensory, partly concessory. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule iv. § 8 These laws are not prohibitive but concessory.

**Concessus**, bad form of CONCESSUS.

**Concettism** (kŏn'tjet-tiz'm). [f. next + *-ism*.] Use of or fondness for *concetti* in literature.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 140 Some artificial and Byzantine despotism, in which thought becomes pedantry, and poetry stereotyped concettism. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* (1873) 64 If mere concettism be a part of poetry, Quarles is as great a poet as Cowley or George Herbert.

|| **Concetto** (kŏn'tjet-to). Pl. -tta. [It. = L. *conceptum*: see CONCEPT.] = CONCEPT *sb.* 8: a term originally proper to Italian literature.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 25 Prohibit all Concetti, and Luxuriations of Fancy. 1773 CHESTERF. (T.), The shepherds have their *concetti*, and their antitheses. 1853 KINGSLEY *A. Smith & A. Pope Misc.* I. 276 Let... the *concetti* [be] as fanciful and far-fetched as possible. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 324 In the later Greek literature of the Sophists we find many very exquisite *concetti*.

**Conceve, -ceyve, Conceyt(e)**, obs. ff. CONCEIVE, CONCEPT.

† **Conceytate**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *conceyt* = L. *concept-us* conceived, pregnant + *-ate*.] Pregnancy. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 75 And this is, who wylle late, The next moneth of hyr conceytate, That geld is cald.

**Conch** (kŏnk). [ad. L. *concha* bivalve shell, a. Gr. *κόγχη* mussel or cockle, shell-like cavity, etc. Cf. It. *conca*, Pr. *conca*, *concha*, Sp. and Pg. *concha*, F. *conque* (16th c.), formerly also *conche*. The earlier Eng. form was perh. *conche*, pl. *conches*, from Fr.: some still pronounce *kŏnk*, *kŏnkéz*. In L. the name was extended to other shells, as a whelk, a small-shell, the shell-shaped Triton's trumpet, etc., and these senses passed into the modern langs.]

1. A shell-fish: originally a bivalve such as the mussel or oyster; in later times more frequently a large gastropod, esp. *Strombus gigas*.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 464 Al that fyashe wyth the shelles ben callyd Conche and Conchillia. c. 1500 ANDREW Noble *Lyfe in Babes Bk.* 232 As the more growth or waneth, so be the conches or muscels fulle or nat full, but smale, & there be many sortes of conches or muscels, but the best be they that haue the perles in. 1707 SLOANE *Yamaica* I. p. xvii. Turtle feed on conches or shell fish. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 275 The conchs are often seen to feed upon them. 1780 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* xii. 424 Their shell-fish are conques, periwinkles, etc. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 296 Helms, Rock-shells, Strombs, and other conchs.

2. The shell of a mollusc; esp. the spiral shell of any of the larger gastropods.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 405 The conchs of the sea, which every strand afforded. 1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 263 The owner... furnished the bringer with a large shell or conch. a. 1844 CAMPBELL *Poems, View fr. St. Leonard's* 94 The coral-groves—the shores of conch and pearl. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains*, The domicile he [the hermit crab] generally prefers is the spiral conch of some defunct whelk.

3. Such a shell used as an instrument of call, as in Hindu temples and West Indian plantations. *esp.* That with which Roman Mythology provided the Tritons as a trumpet.

1764 J. GRANIER *Sugar Cane* iv. 163 What time the conch or bell resounds. 1764 COOK's *Voy.* (1790) VI. 199: We heard conchs blowing in various parts of the coast. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garz.* t. 83 Emerging Tritons... Sound their loud conchs. 1868 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1849) III. 72 They brandished their weapons, sounded their conchs, and prepared to make battle. 1870 DAKIN *Annals* I. 63 It was a mingling of tom-toms and conches, huge shells, etc. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 336 Tritons... sounding a marriage song on their long-winding conchs.

4. An ancient Roman vessel [L. *concha*], used for oil, salt, etc. Also *fig.*

1839 LANDOR *Giovanna* Wks. 1846 II. 348 To fill the conch Of song up to the brim. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 75 Let rich ointments flow From amplest conchs.

5. *Archit.* The domed roof of a semicircular apse; also, the apse as a whole.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 176 There are no smaller cupolas or conchs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. viii. 278 The space between the end of the Nave and the conch or apse. 1861 BERSF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 194 C. v. 154 The conch of the apse displayed the gigantic... edifice of the Saviour in judgment. 1864 IN WEBSTER.

6. *Anat.* The external ear; = CONCHA 4 a.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 598/5 In most of the insectivorous Bats the conch of the ear is enormously large. 1847 YODART *Horae* vi. 122 This cartilage, the conch or shell, is attached to the head by ligaments.

7. A local nickname for the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, the Florida Keys, etc., from their extensive use of conchs as food. (Also written *conk*.)

8. *Comb.* conch-shell = sense 2, 3; also *conch-trumpet*; *conch-like* adj., etc.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 168 They [hogs] feed in the woods in the day time, and at night come in at the sounding of a Conch-shell. 1707 SLOANE *Yamaica* I. p. xvii. The swine come home every evening... on the shrill sound of a conch shell. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Grateful Negro Wks.* (1832) 240 The conch-shell sounded to call the negroes to work. 1876 J. BULLER *40 Years in New Zeal.* i. viii. 62 The large conch shell, which was their war trumpet. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 303 They gave me some fine 'king', 'queen', and 'common' conch shells.

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 78 The conch-trumpet, called in Hindoostan *sankh*—an instrument... of high antiquity. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 9 The apse with its conch-like roof.

|| **Concha** (kŏn'kă). Also (in sense 2) *conos*. [L. *concha*, It. *conca*: see prec.]

† 1. *Zool.* A shell; a bivalve mollusc; = CONCH 1, 2. *Obs.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 216 A display of all the most beautiful conchas, various marcasites, corals, and fossil gems. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 94 Eight principal classes or families, viz... 4. Limpets. 5. Conchas, or Bivalves.

2. *Archit.* = CONCH 5; also, a coved ceiling.

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 The manner of Arches are... Rotonda, a Lunette, and a Conca. 1832 GRILL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 103 The walls of the alcoves were blue and the conchas or coves red. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 14 The apse is roofed by a concha or semi-dome. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Concha*, name applied to the apse from the shell-like shape of the vault.

3. An ancient Roman vessel shaped like a shell; = CONCH 4.

16... EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 109 The admirable figure of Marforius, casting water into a most ample concha.

4. *Anat. and Zool.* a. The central concavity of the external ear, which communicates with the auditory meatus; sometimes used for the whole external ear.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 259 That part of the Ear which we call the Concha from its resemblance to the entrance of a snail-shell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concha*... in Anatomy, the winding of the Cavity or Hollow of the Inner part of the Ear. 1848 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 461 The large central space to which all the channels converge is the concha. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. (1869) 233 The outer extremity of the external meatus is surrounded by the concha or external ear... The concha can be moved in various directions by muscles.

b. Another term for the vulva. [So in L.]

1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 33 The... concha or fossa navicularis... contains within its precincts the clitoris, etc.

c. Any one of the three turbinated bones of the nose (*c. inferior, media, superior*).

d. A depression enclosed by a circle of feathers, surrounding the eye in some birds.

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 100 [The eyes of the harrier] are provided with a concha, or circle of feathers, radiating from the orbit. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 278.

**Concha**, obs. f. KUNKUR.

**Conchate** (kŏn'ket), a. [f. L. *concha* + *-ate*.] = next; also = CONCHIFORM.

**Conched** (kŏn'ked, kŏn'kt), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCH + *-ed*.] Having or furnished with a conch (in various senses: see the sb.).

1834 AINSWORTH *Rootwood* I. iv. Its conched water god. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 Very long ears, conched upon the back. 1848 PETRIE *Ecol. Archit. Inst.* II. § 3. 162 The conched semicircular abais at the east end.

**Conchifer** (kŏn'kif-er). *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *concha* (bivalve) shell + *-fer* bearing: in F. *conchifère*.] A bivalve mollusc of the class *Conchifera*.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/2 The family of monomyary Conchifera. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 55 The brachiopods... were... superseded... by the higher conchifers.

|| **Conchifera** (kŏn'ki-fēr-ā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. L., neuter plural of prec.] A division of Molluscs: the *Lamallibranchiata* or ordinary bivalves, as the Oyster, etc. As originally constituted by Lamarck, it included also the Brachiopoda.

By Gegenbaur used to include also the Gastropoda with the exception of the *Placophora* or Chitons.

1868 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 72 The Conchifera never crawl on a ventral disk or foot like many of the Mollusca.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 233 The Conchifera are all enclosed in bivalved shells articulated together in a hinge-like manner... the one valve covers the right, and the other the left side of the body; a position the reverse of that of the brachiopods, where one valve is dorsal and the other ventral.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 47 The dextral valve of the conchifera.

**Conchiferous** (kŏn'ki-fēr-ŭs), a. [f. as prec. + *-ous*.]

1. Producing a shell, shell-bearing; sometimes *spec.* belonging to the *Conchifera*; bivalve.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 230 [Cypris] moults its integuments annually, which the conchiferous molluscs do not. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 380/2 In all the conchiferous Gastropoda. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. ii. Periwinkles, Blackamoor's teeth, and other specimens of the conchiferous ingenuity of Nature.

2. *Geol.* Characterized by the presence of shells.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 130 When our oldest conchiferous rocks were produced. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 136 This is also a shelly series, and is 30 feet thick... The strata of these richly conchiferous beds.

**Conchiform** (kŏn'ki-fŏrm), a. *rare* -s. Shell-shaped.

In mod. Dicts.

**Conchinine**. *Chem.* [transp. of *cinchomine*.] A synonym of QUINIDINE. So **Conchinamine** = QUINIDAMINE.

1871 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lett.* s. v. The concholin of Henry and Delondre is probably chiefly cinchonidin.

**Conchiolin** (kŏnkai'lin). *Chem.* [f. L. *concha* shell + *-ol-* diminutive + *-in*.] The organic constituent of the shells of molluscs, closely allied to Keratin.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 89 A rigid support of conchiolin. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 126 The nautilus consists of alternating lamellae of conchiolin, and of conchiolin containing calcareous deposits.

† **Conchite** (kŏnkait). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κονχίτης* (Althos) shelly stone, a shelly marble: see *-ITE*.] A stone resembling a shell, a fossil shell.

1877 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 100 The Conchites or Cockle-stones found in this County. 1893 *Br. Nicolson Let. to Mr. Lhwyd* (T.). We have a hard gray limestone or marble, which is full of conchites. 1898 *Borlase Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 279 Fossil shells such as pectunculi, conchites.

**Conchitic** (kŏnkik), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + *-ic*.] Abounding in (fossil) shells, conchiferous.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrif. I.* 441 A conchitic limestone. 1865 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

**Concho-grass** (kŏntŏ-gras). A local name for the grass *Panicum Texanum*, Texas Millet, cultivated for forage in Texas and adjoining states. 1884 VASEY *Agric. Grasses of U.S.* 36 It has been called Concho grass in some parts; in others Colorado bottom grass.

**Conchoid** (kŏnkoid), *sb. and a.* [ad. Gr. *κονχοειδής* mussel-like, f. *κονχ* mussel-shell + *-ειδής* form: see *-OID*: in mod. F. *conchoïde*.]

**a. sb. Geom.** A plane curve of the fourth order invented by Nicomedes.

If from a fixed point (the pole) straight lines be drawn intersecting a fixed straight line (the asymptote), and on these lines points be taken at a constant distance from their intersections with the asymptote, this succession of points will form a *conchoid of Nicomedes* consisting of two branches, one on each side of the asymptote.

1798 FERRER & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 12 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr. (1852) 106 Ye Conchoids extend. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 320 To find the point of inflexion in the Conchoid of Nicomedes. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 255, I never take a turn round the garden without thinking of his billow-lines and shell-lines, under the well-sounding names of Cumalids and Conchoids. 1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii. 44 A curve, called the conchoid of Nicomedes, invented by that geometer for the solution of the problem of finding two mean proportionals.

**b. Spherical conchoid**: Herschel's name for a similar curve, traced on the surface of a sphere.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 483/1.

**B. adj.** = CONCHOIDAL.

1808 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 207 Its fracture is usually conchoid.

**Conchoidal** (kŏnkoidāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

**1. Geom.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a conchoid. 1666 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 469 Let there be points made in a curve, which will be conchoidal or asymptotic. 1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. 172 The serpentine is exchanged for the conchoidal form.

**2. Min., etc.** Applied to a fracture presenting smooth shell-like convexities and concavities.

1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 287 Their fracture was conchoidal and but slightly uneven. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 78 A splintery conchoidal fracture almost as sharp as that of flint.

**Conchological** (kŏnkŏlŏdžikāl), *a.* [f. CONCHOLOGY + *-ic* + *-AL*.] Of or relating to conchology. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 397 The space of open sea . . . separates two quite distinct conchological provinces. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 484 A conchological cabinet.

Hence **conchologically** *adv.*

1881 in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 295 The very different and conchologically extreme form of their shells.

**Conchologist** (kŏnkŏlŏdžist), [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One versed in, or a student of, conchology; a scientific collector of shells.

1784 F. MARTYN (*title*), The Universal Conchologist, exhibiting the figure of every known Shell. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 344 The researches of the comparative anatomist and conchologist. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 13 The conchologist, as he was termed, might have . . . a large collection of valuable shells, without the least idea of the form . . . habits, or development of the creature that secreted them.

**b. A name** given to the carrier-shell mollusca (see *CARRIER* ?), from their habit of attaching other shells, stones, etc., to their own shells.

**Concho-logize**, *v. colloq.* [f. CONCHOLOGY + *-IZE*: cf. *botanize*.] *intr.* To study or prosecute conchology; to collect shells.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus*, If you are conchologizing in earnest.

**Conchology** (kŏnkŏlŏdži). [mod. f. Gr. *κονχολογία* comb. form of *κονχ* shell: see *-LOGY*.] The science or study of shells and shell-fish.

This term, which came into use when the mollusca were studied almost exclusively in reference to their shells, is now left chiefly to collectors of the latter.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 2 This peculiar branch of the History of Nature I shall call Conchology. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* iv. 66 An extensive and well-founded acquaintance with conchology. 1865 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 280 Familiar with . . . fossil conchology. 1876 SMILES *Robt. Dick* v. 41 His walks . . . awakened in him a taste for conchology.

**Conchometer** (kŏnkŏm'itai). [f. as prec. + *-METER*.] An instrument for measuring shells

and the angles of their spires. Hence **Conchometry**.

1868 WEBSTER cites BARNES. 1847 in *CRABO*.

**Conchons**, *obs. f. CONSCIENCE*.

**Conchoscope**. [f. CONCHA + *c* + *-SCOPE*.] An instrument for examining the interior of the nose.

1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 58 Watheim's 'Conchoscope' with which I can see scarcely anything.

**Conchospiral**. [f. Gr. *κονχο-* (see CONCHOLOGY) + *-SPIRAL*.] A kind of spiral curve exemplified in shells.

1861 WEBSTER cites AGASSIZ.

**Conchylaceous**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κονχύνη* (see below) + *-ACEOUS*.] Of the nature of shells, shelly.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 210 No petrefactions or conchylaceous impressions are found in it.

† **Conchyle**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conchylium*: see next; and cf. It. *conchiglia*, *cocchiglia*, F. *coquille*, Eng. *COCKLE*.] A shell-fish, a conch.

1810 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Oysters, Conchyliques, Winkles . . . Cockles, Muskles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conchyle* or *Conchylium*, all sorts of Shell-fish.

|| **Conchylia**, *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *conchylium* shell-fish, oyster, a. Gr. *κονχύνη*, dim. of *κονχύνη* = *κονχ*: see CONCH.] Shell-fish, CONCHIFERA.

Hence **Conchyliaceous**, *a.*, of the nature of molluscan shells, shelly (Worcester, 1846).

**Conchyliastrous**, *a.*, embodied in or derived from shells.

**Conchyliferous**, *a.*, conchiferous. **Conchylologist**, *-ology* [f. *conchyliologiste*, *-ologie*] = CONCHOLOGIST, *-OLOGY*.

**Conchylometer**, *-ometry* = CONCHOMETER, *-OMETRY*. **Conchylomorphite**, the fossil cast or impression of a shell.

**Conchylous**, *a.*, of or belonging to the CONCHYLIA (Smart, 1849).

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 4 (1622) 177 Oysters, and Muskles, and such other like conchyli. 1867 M. S. LOVELL *Edible Molluscs* 132 Violet . . . being the most vivid of all the conchyliated tints. 1821 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* III. 49 All other cephalous conchyliiferous molluscs. 1834 GRIFFITH, etc. tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XII. 291 The octopus also feed on conchyliiferous molluscs. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 230 One has hitherto escaped the researches of conchyliologists. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Admiral*, in conchyliology, the name given . . . to a very beautiful . . . shell. 1761 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. III. 4 On being initiated into the science of conchyliology. 1877 Blackie's *Pop. Encycl.* II. 485/2 Conchology, or more correctly Conchyliology, no longer holds the place it formerly occupied in science. 1843 *Year-bk. Facts* 133 On Conchyliometry.

† **Conciator**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *conciatore* mender, dresser, etc., f. *conciare* to repair, mend, dress, trim, adjust.] See *quots.* (all founded on that of 1662, the word never having been in Eng. use).

1664 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* ii. 9 Experienced Conciators always make trial of the first frit. *Ibid.* i. 2. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Conciator*, in the glass art, is for the crystal glass what the founder is at the green glass houses. He is the person that weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and works them with a strong fire, till they run into lumps, and become white.—*Neri*, *Art of Glass* 240. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Conciator*, a workman who sorts and allots the proportion of salt required in glass-making. Hence in recent Dicts.

† **Cocidence**. *Obs.* = *co* [f. L. *concidere* to fall together + *-ENCE*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cocidence*, a like falling in the ends of words.

† **Concidency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ENCY*.] A falling down completely; prostration. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. 142 Before his humiliation and concidency of Spirit.

|| **Conciergerie** (kŏnsi'gri). [f. *concierger*, in OF. *concerger*, *concerge*, *-ciarge*, *-sirge*, *-sierge*, *-charge*, whence med. L. *consergius* (in text of 1106): derivation unknown.]

1. The custodian of a house, castle, prison, etc.; a warden; formerly, in France and other countries, the title of a high official who had the custody of a royal palace, fortress, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 99 (T.) He is known and re-known by the concierges, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate, etc. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Den Opper-meister*, the Concierge, or the Chief-master. 1856 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 264 He directed Don Eugenio de Paralta, concierge of the fortress of Simancas, to repair to Segovia.

2. Now, in France and other foreign countries, The person who has charge of the entrance of a building; a janitor, porter.

a 1697 AUBREY *Acc. Verulam* Anecd. II. 230 (T.) The concierge that shewed the house would shut the door, to put this fallacy on him with the looking-glasse. 1840 COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 31 The concierge and her family contrive to make for themselves a shelter amongst the crumbling galleries. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxi, The concierge at Signor de Castella's is sure to know her address.

† **3. ? = CONCIERGE**. *Obs.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. 186 That all bishops houses, concierges, abbays, & nurries, be made places to entertain soldiers.

|| **Conciergerie**, *-ery*. In 7 *consergerie*, *-ery*. [f. *conciergerie*, f. prec.: see *-ERY*.]

1. Applied in French to the office of a concierge

(in sense 1), the residence or lodge of a concierge, and used as name of a prison belonging to the Palace of Justice in Paris; in some of which senses it is occasional in Eng. as an alien word.

1610 *Harl. Misc.* (Malk.) III. 110 He [Ravallac] was brought out of the consergerie, being the prison for the palace. 1668 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Fav.* 138 The Consergerie (*transl.* 1632 gaole), the Court where they pleaded, the Treasury . . . were built neere together. 1852 TOND *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1465/2 Amblyopia in connection with presbyopia so common in the Consergeries of Paris.

† **2. Name** of the Scotch Merchants' House at Campvere in Zealand. *Obs.*

1613 *Injunctions Comm. of Burghs in Northern N. & Q.* I. 73 Neill Kae, Maister of the Consergerie hous of Camppher. *Ibid.* 74 The said Maister of the Consergerie sall intertinue the merchants of the best sort of the nation.

† **Concile**, *v. Obs.* Also **4 concile**, **6 concile**, **concile**, **7 concile**. [ad. F. *concilier* or L. *conciliare*: see CONCILIATE.]

1. *trans.* To make to agree; to reconcile.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Also by vertu of hem [stars] elementis hat ben contrary eche to oþir ben consiled [1335 consyled, Lat. *conciliantur*] and accordid. 1540 HYDE tr. *Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) M. J., Whom she hath consiled unto thee. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 131/14 To concile, *conciliare*. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 339 He . . . in some sort was consiled to the Church of Rome. a 1667 H. MORE *True Crucifixe* 18 Thus man to God, earth to concile to heaven. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spect.* (1748) I. Ded., To . . . concile the sparkling Ideas of the one with the correcting Judgment of the other.

2. To conciliate.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* B8, The difficultie to concile the good wyll of peruert people. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 18 To concyle vnto hym the frendshyppe of the Admirall. 1622 *Br. Hall Sermon*, 15 Sept. (1627) 494 The matron cares onely to concile loue by a graue & graceful modesty.

**Concile**, *obs. form of COUNSEL*.

† **Conciliabile**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conciliare* (see CONCILE) + *-BLE*. So in mod. F.] Capable of being conciliated; reconcilable.

1645 MILTON *Tristram Wks.* (1847) 205/1 Utter disconformity, not conciliable, because not to be amended without a miracle. 1676 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 286 There's a Conciliable Anger, and there is an Implacable.

† **Conciliabile**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *conciliabile* place of assembly, f. *conciliium* an assembly, on type of words in *-bile* through F. from L. *-bulum*, e.g. *stable*. In med. L. used depreciatively, in comparison with *concilium*.] A small or secret assembly; a conventicle; applied esp. to an ecclesiastical council considered to be illegally assembled or schismatic.

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. 343 This onely chyrche is the spouse of chryst, all other sembles . . . be . . . concilyables of the deuyll. 1559 BACON *Controv. Ch. Eng.* (T.), The conventicles and conciliables of heretics and sectaries. 1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Catholic* 143 The stolne Conciliable and conventicle of Trent. 1643 HALLES *Schism* 8 Until the second Council of Nice, in which conciliable [1677 conciliable] Superstition and Ignorance did conspire.

**Conciliabule** (kŏnsi-liābiul). [mod. ad. L. *conciliabulum* (cf. *vestibule*, etc.), representing the original L. more closely than the earlier *conciliable*: see *prec.* Also in mod. F.] A small private or secret assembly; a conventicle.

1817 H. HUNT in *Cobbett's Wks.* XXXII. 192, I belong to . . . no Clubs, no Conciliabules, no secret Associations, of all which I disapprove. 1840 J. W. BOWDEN *Life Gregory VII.* I. 87 This council . . . was a pretended one—in ecclesiastical language a conciliabule. 1865 M. PATTERSON *Memo.* vi. 185 Haunting conciliabules, and reading fiery articles in the English Churchman.

**Conciliant** (kŏnsi-liānt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *conciliant*, pr. pple. of *concilier* to conciliate: see *-ANT*.] = CONCILIATORY.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 4 Then rose the old *chef* in conciliant mood.

**Conciliar** (kŏnsi-liā), *a.* [f. L. *conciliarius* + *-AR*: on L. type *\*conciliarius*. (There was a late L. *consiliarius* of or pertaining to counsel: cf. the confusion between COUNCIL and COUNSEL.)] Of or pertaining to a council or its proceedings; used esp. of ecclesiastical councils.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 199 The Emperor was President . . . as an Orderer of the Conciliar transactions. 1700 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* (T.), Conciliar debates. 1866 W. KEARY (*title*), Historical Review of Papal and Conciliar Infallibility. 1880 HATCH *Bampton Lect.* i. 5 The internal evidence for the history of the organization of Christianity ranges itself into two classes—patristic literature and conciliar literature.

Hence **Conciliarly** *adv.*, in a conciliar manner, by a council.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* viii. 336 This Decree was not conciliarly made. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 59 Those things that were conciliarly determined . . . by the present Council. 1846 G. S. FABER *Letit. Tractor*. Sects. 182 The conciliarly determined Romish Rule.

† **Conciliary**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conciliarius* + *-ARY*: on L. type *\*conciliarius*; in mod. F. *conciliaire*. (L. had *consiliarius*: see CONSILIARY.)] = CONCILIAR.

1616 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Council Trent* (1676) 628 His Majesty had caused his Divines to consult upon . . . other conciliary affairs. 1664 HAMMOND *Answ. Animado. Ignat.* vii. § 6. 205 They send their expresse decree . . . a *decree*, a

conciliare, dogmatical definition. 1708 *Parl. Orig. Lower Ho. Convoc.* 25 Adjournments were there Voted as solemnly as any other Conciliary Decree or Resolution whatever.

**Conciliate** (kōnsi-li-āt), *v.* [f. *L. conciliāt-*, ppl. stem of *conciliāre* to combine, unite physically or in thought or feeling, to make friendly or agreeable, to recommend, to cause to meet, to procure, acquire, produce; f. *concilium* convocation, COUNCIL. (The senses having been already developed in *L.* appear somewhat disjointedly in Eng.)]

† *L. trans.* To procure, acquire, gain, get, as an accession or addition. *Obs.*

1548 L.D. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* A ijb, To still conciliate and heap to your self mooste extreme mischiefs. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 132 An admirable contrivance for adding Strength and conciliating length to this Muscle. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxiv. 21 Atoms... can neither conciliate motion to themselves, nor continue in motion longer than they are impelled.

2. To gain (goodwill, esteem, etc.) by acts which soothe, pacify, or induce friendly feeling. (cf. 6.)

1545 JONK *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.), Some kinges gaue their daughters to forein kinges in maryage to conciliate amitie. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 47 Noblemen and Barons... frequent the Assemblies to conciliate the more reverence and authority. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 7 The art of... conciliating or retaining the favour of mankind. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 His neglect of the arts which conciliate popularity. 1856 GROTE *Eth. Pragm.* 71 The necessity of conciliating a certain measure of esteem.

b. of things.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 352 A philtre, or plant that conciliates affection. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 8 Using... *Vnguentum populeum* to anoint his Temples to conciliate sleep. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 3 Reasons why poverty does not easily conciliate affection.

c. Const. to, for.

1666 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 4 Which cannot but conciliate much honour and reverence to the Priesthood. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 1 To conciliate indulgence to... his performances. 1886 MORLEY *Mill Crit. Misc.* III. 42 The difficult art of conciliating as much support as was possible, for... unpopular opinions.

† 3. To make acceptable, recommend. (In quot. *refl.*) *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* VIII. 541 Euryalus shall here conciliate Himself with words and gifts.

4. To reconcile, make accordant or compatible.

1573 ASP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 439, I and Dr. May did conciliate the old statutes and reformed them in King Edward's day. 1684 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 85 How this ingenious Jesuite did conciliate such contrary sayings. a 1696 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 46 To conciliate you the more to God and your reason. 1776-88 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxii. (Seager), Conciliating the qualities of a soldier with those of a philosopher. 1826 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 502 One method of conciliating the proofs of the execution, with the proofs of the appearance afterwards. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemain's The Sun* (1870) 233 The attempts which have been made to conciliate the two theories.

† 5. *intr.* To come to a position of friendliness; to make friends with. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (811) I. 26, I owed him no compliments for trying to conciliate with him. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* i. 6 He was called upon to conciliate and unite. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 69 There will then appear a remnant left in Great Britain, with whom America may conciliate.

6. *trans.* To gain over in feeling; to overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; to induce friendly and kindly feelings in; to soothe, placate, pacify. Also *absol.*

1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 47 Willing to conciliate the one, and yet not to offend the other. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 184 Nature reconciles and conciliates the mind. 1888 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* iv. 83 The... Catholic party... would be conciliated by an English Catholic Queen. 1850 PRESCOTT *Perr.* II. 295 Attempts to conciliate some of the opposite faction by acts of liberality. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. vi. He would never stoop to conciliate: he could never forget an injury.

b. To make (things) amicable and agreeable; to disarm (objections).

1808 MAR. EDGEMOND *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 187 We must make allowances, and conciliate matters. 1884 MANCH. *Exam.* 11 June 4/7 They have done all they can to conciliate objections.

7. [Mixture of 2 c and 6.] To win over from a position of distrust or hostility to (one's side).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 382 Thus conciliating the army to their side. 1803 EDMONDSTONE in *Owen Wellesley's Disp.* 200 Every endeavour should be made to conciliate that chief to the interests of the British Government.

**Conciliating** (kōnsi-li-āt-ing), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.] That conciliates; that induces friendly feeling or overcomes objection; reconciling.

1661 *Origin's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 The conciliating Principle of Souls and Matter. 1799 R. HURD *Dial.* i. (R.), The more pliant and conciliating method of Cicero. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 7 A man of more conciliating manners does not exist. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 119 An excellent minister... dignified yet conciliating in manner.

Hence **Conciliatingly** *adv.*

1880 A. DUNSMUIR *Vida* II. 141 Come now, Vida, said Mary conciliatingly.

**Conciliation** (kōnsi-li-ā-tion), [ad. *L. conciliā-tion-em*, n. of action from *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE. See *F. conciliation* (in Cotgr.).]

1. The action of bringing into harmony; harmonizing, reconciliation.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course, etc.* 52 b (T.) The concylacion of the holy scriptures and most auncient fathers. 1558 *Proclam. Q. Elis.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iii. 3 Until consultation may be had... for the better conciliation and accord of such causes as... are moved in matters and ceremonies of religion. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 210 The conciliation of human liberte with Divine predetermination of the wil. 1877 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. 626 This conciliation of the interests of the species, the parents, and the young.

b. *Court (tribunal) of conciliation*: a court for composing disputes by offering to the parties a voluntary settlement, the case proceeding to a judicial court if this is not accepted.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) I. 55/2 The Tribunal of Conciliation, established since 1795, is composed of the most intelligent and respectable men in the vicinage.

2. The gaining or winning by quiet means.

1553 LADY JANE GREY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. Introd. 6 To... proceed in the former commission, for the conciliation of some good peace between our said good brother and the French King. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 65 (T.) To the conciliation of rest and sleep, it is required that there be a moderate repletion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 8 Beneficence needful to the conciliation of the divine favour.

† 3. Peaceable or friendly union. *Obs.*

1655-50 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 628/1 Considering the conciliation of men among themselves. 1670 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 856 Were there not a Natural Conciliation of all Rational Creatures... men could [not] have made any firm Cities or Polities.

4. Conversion from a state of hostility or distrust; the promotion of good will by kind and considerate measures; the exhibition of a spirit of amity, practice of conciliatory measures.

1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil. Colonies Wks.* III. 26 If, Sir, we incline to the side of conciliation, we are not at all embarrassed... by any incongruous mixture of coercion and restraint. 1799 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 158 Let conciliation follow chastisement. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 290 A policy of studied conciliation. 1880 MC CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvi. 224 The effect of conciliation was... tried.

b. *attrib.*

1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. III. 18 Government... defrays the whole expenses under the head of Conciliation Money. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 1/1 Last year, when the Tories were on the conciliation line.

5. *Rhet.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conciliatio*, a Figure in Rhetoric. See *Synecdoche*. 1888 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 267/1 In no point more than in... the Conciliation (to adopt the term of the Latin writers) of the hearers, is it requisite to consider who and what the hearers are.

Hence **Conciliationist**, an advocate of a policy of conciliation.

1886 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 228 Shall we fear to tell those Conciliationists that we can do very well without their good opinion?

**Conciliative** (kōnsi-li-āt-iv), *a.* [f. *L. conciliāt-*, ppl. stem of *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE + -IVE.] Tending to conciliate; conciliatory.

1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 62 A conciliative and persuasive tone. 1883 COLERIDGE *Aids Ref.* (1848) I. 270 With a conciliative show of coincidence. 1885 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gt. V.* xiv. ii. 176, I answered—mildly reprobatory, yet conciliative. [See also *CONCILIATIVE*.]

**Conciliator** (kōnsi-li-āt-ōr), [a. *L. conciliātor*, agent-n. from *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE: see -OR. Cf. *F. conciliateur* (16th c. in Littré).] One who or that which conciliates; esp. one who leads opposed parties to be friendly to each other; a peacemaker, arbitrator.

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 419 Some mediatores and conciliatores of Origins error, with the erroneous practise of the church. 1644 WHITLOCK *Zoetomis* 233 It would lessen the number of conciliatores: which cannot themselves now write, but as engagedly biased to one side or the other. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxix. II. 227 (Jod.) Tipping the searcher with half-a-crown, which is a wonderful conciliator at all the bureaux in this country. 1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 437 He remained... a conciliator among conflicting parties. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 9/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., has consented to act as conciliator on behalf of the men.

**Conciliatoriness**, [f. next + -NESS.] The state or quality of being conciliatory.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 500. 838/2 The lesser virtue of tact and conciliatoriness. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 247 He always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement.

**Conciliatory** (kōnsi-li-āt-ōr-i), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. *L. type \*conciliātor-i-us*, f. *conciliātor*: see *CONCILIATOR* and -ORY. In mod. *F. conciliatoire*.] Tending or calculated to conciliate; showing a spirit of conciliation.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 366 An Epistle called Conciliatory, wherein he craveth acquaintance with one whom he never knewe, but by report. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III. 203 The amiable and conciliatory virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. l. v. 61 He had not the conciliatory manners which win the favor of... mankind.

b. as *sb.* A measure calculated to conciliate.

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 145 Penitentials, Mediatorials, and Conciliatories will be dispatched to my queer Father-in-law.

† **Conciliatrice**, *Obs.* [a. *F. conciliatrice*, fem. of *conciliateur* CONCILIATOR: see -TRICE.] = next: also used of things personified as feminine.

1548 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 144 Prayer is the head of all goodness, and the conciliatrice and purchaser of health and everlasting life.

**Conciliatrix**, *rare.* [a. *L. conciliātrix*, fem. of *conciliātor*: cf. *prec.*] A female conciliator or reconciler.

1611 CORR., *Conciliatrice*, a conciliatrix, reconciliatrix; a woman that reconciles those that were enemies.

|| **Conciliium**, The Latin equivalent of COUNCIL, occasionally used in technical language.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 369 It is inexpedient to allow the choice of academical teachers to the professors themselves, be it either to the whole Conciliium, or to the several faculties. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. (1849) II. 397 Lastly there was the general conciliium and religious festival held periodically at Koroneia. 1856 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 97 But here we have a grand conciliium, or republic of wills, acting each for himself.

**Concinnation**, [f. *CON-* altogether + *CINERATION*.] 'Thorough reduction to ashes'.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Concinnate** (kōnsi-nāt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. *L. concinnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concinnāre*: see next.]

† 1. As *pa. pple.* Made fit; fitted (*unto*). *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. § 4. Wks. 1883 III. 636 If God do suffer with unwearable toleration vessels concinnate unto death. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Concinnate*, made fit, finely apparelled.

2. *adj.* Of language: Skillfully put together, appropriately arranged; of studied elegance or beauty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. an. 5 (R.) He was a manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and chosynge concinnate termes, and apte and eloquent words. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XL. 317 Because of the ode's concinnate excellence, it is especially difficult to translate it.

**Concinnate** (kōnsi-nāt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. *L. concinnāt-*, ppl. stem of *concinnāre* to join fitly together, etc., f. *concinn-* *us*: see *CONCINNE a.*] *trans.* To put together fitly; to set right, arrange duly or neatly; to trim, adjust, prepare fitly.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xx. f. 425 Cato sets downe a receipt to trim and concinnate wine (for that is the very tearme which he vses) in this manner. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 9 Subtiltie... accommodateth, concinnateth circumstances. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 52 Some do concinnate the Theory, others the practick of the Art. 1831 WHKELL in *Todhunter Act. W's Writings* (1876) II. 110, I am glad you are trying to concinnate your nomenclature.

Hence **Concinnated** *ppl. a.* = *CONCINNATE ppl. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Concinnated*, made fit for the purpose, trimmed, apparelled. 1868 ARBER *Selden's Table-F.* Introd. 9 In order that concinnated speech may not beguile us from truth, or aphorisms charm us into injustice and error.

† **Concinnation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. concinnation-em*, n. of action f. *concinnāre*: see *prec.*] Skillfully putting together or properly adjusting.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix. 77 That knitting qualitie of Love to which he elsewhere properly ascribeth the building, concinnation, and perfecting of the Saints.

† **Concinnate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. concinn-* *us* skillfully put together, well-adjusted.] Well fitted together, skillfully arranged; harmonious.

1659 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 7 b, Which, when we read, we are ravished with the elegancie and concinne vehemencie thereof. a 1665 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 137 Beauty consists in variety of colours, and in a concinne disposition of sundry different parts. 1859 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 353 The analogy... is concinne and proper.

Hence † **Concinnateness**.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 32 The... concinnesse of his metaphors. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 247 The greater exactness of phrase, attainable in a Set-form... the propriety, concinneness and gravity, that may be in [it].

† **Concinnate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. concinnā-re*.] = *CONCINNATE v.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. vii. § 3 (1622) 53 Polishing and concinining their History, so smoothly, that there should not have bene found the least note of diversity.

**Concinnity** (kōnsi-niti), [ad. *L. concinnitās*, -it-*em*, f. *concinn-* *us*: see *CONCINNE a.* and -ITY.]

1. Skillful and harmonious adaptation or fitting together of parts; harmony, congruity, consistency.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx, In euery of the said daunsis, there was a concinnitie of meuing the foote and body. 1681 DONNE *Serm.* cxvii. V. 56 This world a frame of so much harmony, so much concinnity and convenience. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 252 Mere confusion, without the least concinnity or order. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE *Transl. Manilius Preface* 7 Reasons... grounded upon the Concinnity of Time and Conformity of Study. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 303 For the sake of concinnity of nomenclature.

b. (with *pl.*) A harmony, a congruity. † *Obs.*

An imperfect concord: cf. *concinuous discord*. 1640 C. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 317 What man despiseth not those that hunt after these deformities and concinnities. 1663 PERRY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 103, I desire you to ask Lord Brouncker... whether there be any thing in it but conjectures and concinnities. 1761 TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 17 Concords, and discords, and concinnities or imperfect concords.

2. Beauty of style produced by a skillful connexion of words and clauses; hence, more generally, studied beauty, elegance, neatness of literary or artistic style, etc.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* i. (T.), Cicero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecians *schemates*, called

them *concinuit*, comprising all ornaments of speech under one name. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 299 Art is to polish our notions, and bring them to Exactness and Concinnity. 1769 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 83 note, The Sicilians .. excelled .. in the elaborate concinnity of their money. 1865 STOFF. BROOKS *Life Robertson* I. 187 The clearness and concinnity of the thought and its illustration. 1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 183 As great a master as Addison of concinnity in the playful. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* vi. 198 The graceful concinnity of Livy. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxiii, There was a neatness and concinnity about the way it worked that charmed her.

b. with *pl.* A studied beauty or elegance. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 183 A discourse .. not likely, with all its concinnities .. to exert a soothing influence upon the people.

**Concinnous** (kŏnsi-nŏs), *a.* [f. *L. concinnus* (see *prec.*) + *-OUS*.]

1. Fitly put together or arranged, harmonious; agreeable, elegant, graceful. *rare*.

1666 GLANVILL *Lux. Orient.* I. (1682) 3 Till something else appear more concinnous and rational.

† 2. *Mus.* Harmonious. *Obs.*

*Concinnous discord* (or *interval*): a discord or dissonant interval which can be used in harmony.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 227 The Concinnous, or Harmonical Sound .. called .. in our language the Twang. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* ix. (1731) 147 Those [discords] only here consider'd, which are (as the Greeks term'd them) *ἁρμονίαι*, *Concinnous*, apt and useful in Harmony. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Discords are distinguished into *concinuous* and *inconcinuous* intervals. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 269 A Scale adapted only to the concinnous constitution of one Key. 1760 STILES *Anc. Grk. Music*, *ibid.* LI. 721 The mutations by concinnous intervals. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 434/1 *Concinnous intervals*, in Music, are the various concords.

3. Characterized by concinnity or studied elegance of style.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* VI. 123 That most concinnous and rotund of professors, Mr. Heyne.

Hence *Concinnously* *adv.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Concinnous*, A system is said to be concinnous, or concinnously divided, when the parts thereof, considered as simple intervals, are concinnous.

† **Concion**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. contionem* (in later spelling *contion-*), contracted from *con-ventiō*, CONVENTION, public assembly, speech or oration before an assembly. Cf. OF. *concion*, *-tion* assembly, public harangue.]

1. An assembly. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 164 (Jam.) Alsone as he had gottin thaim about him in manner of concion, he apperit full of haterent, and .. said in this manner. — *ibid.* 50 He commandit bath the pepill to comper to his concion. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 338/1 Paschalis .. both in public concion, and in writing .. restored again to the Emperors .. the Prerogative of Election.

2. An oration before an assembly; a public speech or harangue.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Unto whom often tymes .. he made a solemne concion or proposition, calling then his companions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 96/1 Onlie a funeral concion was used. 1644 BULWER *Chiron* 144 In a Concion to a Congregation of the people.

† **Concional**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. contionalis* belonging to an assembly: see *prec.* and *-AL*.] Of or belonging to a public assembly or a public discourse; belonging to public preaching.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 429 It is not a formal thanksgiving, but an annunciation or predication of Christ's death—concional not adorative. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 288 There is a three-fold rebuke, Fraternal, Concional, Judicial .. the second may be done by one single Pastour. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concional*, pertaining to a Sermon or Oration, or to the Assembly or Pulpit. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 141 Either in Doctrine called *Concional*, or in Discipline called Judicial.

† **Concionary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. contionari-us* belonging to an assembly: see *prec.* and *-ARY*.] = *prec.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 73 There be four things a Minister should be at, the Concionary part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. In the Concionary part he must read all the Chief Fathers, both Latine and Greeke wholly. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 12 There were two sorts of preaching; the one Concionary, which was used by the Apostles and other Missionaries. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 178 As to the Concionary or Doctrinal Part, and Judicial or Discipline.

† **Concionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. contionat-* ppl. stem of *contionari* to deliver an oration, to harangue, f. *contionem*: see above. Cf. OF. *concioner*, *-onner*.] *intr.* To deliver an oration; to preach.

a 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* v. iii. The same hands that yesterday, to hear me concionate And oratorize, rung shrill plaudits forth.

† **Concionative**, *a. Obs.* — [f. as *prec.* + *-IVE*.] = *CONCIONATORY*. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Concionator**, *rare or Obs.* [a. *L.* agent-n. f. *contionat-*: see above. Cf. OF. *concionateur*.] One who makes speeches or harangues; a preacher.

1623 COCKERAM, *Concionator*, a Preacher. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 246 Like some simple Concionator, who naming his Text in a Country Auditory, shut the book, and took leave of it, for the whole howre. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 129 No priest, but a concionator.

2. (See *quot.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concionator* .. In our ancient Writers, a Common Council-man, a Mot-worthy, a Freeman call'd to the Hall or Assembly.

† **Concionatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L.* type \**contionatōri-us*: see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Of or belonging to a concionator; pertaining to public speaking.

1654 E. KNOTT (M. Wilson) *Charity Maint.* I. v. § 20 A Concionatory declamation. 1651 SMITH in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Willst* 575 He .. gave them some concionatory exhortations. 1696 BEVERLY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10.

† **Concionatrix**, *Obs. rare* — [a. *L.* fem. of *CONCIONATOR*: see *-TRIX*.] A woman who harangues the people.

c 1430 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath. v.* xvi. 960 Brynne foorth this woman, brynge his concionatrix.

**Concipient**, *nonce-ud.* [f. next: see *-ENCY*.] The quality or state of being concipient or concipientive; *pl.* concipient states, concipientive acts.

1805 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 178 In strict and severe propriety of language I should have said .. concipienties or concipientive acts rather than concipients.

**Concipient** (kŏnsi-pi-ent), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. concipient-em*, pr. pple. of *concipere* to CONCEIVE.] That conceives, conceiving.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xv. By puffs concipient some in either fit. 1805 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon, Statesm.* *Man.* App. B, The man himself considered as a concipient as well as percipient being. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 That wordous hermaphrodite, who Self-concipient, breeds from no embrace.

**Concise** (kŏnsi-si), *a.* [ad. *L. concisus* cut up, concise, pa. pple. of *concidere* to cut up, cut to pieces, f. *con-* + *cædere* to cut. Cf. *F. concis* in same sense (16th c. in Littre).]

1. Of speech or writing: Expressed in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement; not diffuse.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 110, I that have with concise syllogisms Gravell'd the Pastors of the German Church. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Rldg.) 758/2 The concise style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 58 To compile this .. Treatise, in the concisest manner possible. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) I. 13 A tradesman's letters should be plain, concise, and to the purpose. 1808 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* 242/1 Other arguments may occur to him .. more clear or more concise.

b. applied to persons.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (R.), Lest too concise injuriously we wrong Things that such state and fearfulness impart. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i. Prythee why? be concise. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 If he wrote to his father, no wonder he was concise.

c. *transf.* Occupying little time; brief, direct.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 401 He who has the benefit of a conciser operation, will soon outvie and undersell a competitor who continues to use a more circuitous labour. 17 .. COWPER *Moralizer Corrected* 6 His hours of study clos'd at last, And finish'd his concise repast.

† 2. ? Containing much in little space, small and compact. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1614 J. COOKE *Tw. Quoque* in *Hazl. Dodley* XI. 234 A pretty concise room; Sir Lionel, where are your daughters?

† 3. (See *quot.*) *Obs.* [f. *L. concidere* to cut down, kill; to beat severely.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concise*, brief, beaten, cut, mangled, or killed.

† **Concise** (kŏnsi-si), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. concis-* ppl. stem of *concidere* to cut up, cut away: see *prec.*] *trans.* To cut off, mutilate. Hence *Concised* *ppl. a.*, *Concising* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power Wks.* (1847) 416/2 This concising punishment of circumcisers became a penal law therupon among the Visigoths. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1699) 490 The concised Letter-lauding Jew.

**Concisely** (kŏnsi-si-ly), *adv.* [f. *CONCISE* *a.* + *-LY*.] In a concise manner.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Wint. Ev. Conf.* p. iii. (T.), You will not be too prolix in your arguments; but deal concisely and decorately. 1715-25 BROOME *Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses here speaks very concisely. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 275, I define figure .. more concisely, the limit of solid.

**Conciseness** (kŏnsi-si-nŏs), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Concise quality; brevity, terseness.

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 35 Such a conciseness, not only avoiding .. Tautology, but savouring of .. acuteness, force, and clearness. 1695 DRYDEN *Pref. and Misc.* (R.), The conciseness of Demosthenes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ¶ 7 An old clergyman, who rightly conjectured the reason of my conciseness. 1806 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 50 They value themselves .. on conciseness and going to the point, in private affairs. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* VII. 89 What is slang but an effort at conciseness?

**Concision** (kŏnsi-zŏn), [ad. *L. concision-em* cutting up, n. of action f. *concidere* to cut up. With sense 3 cf. *precision*.]

1. The action of cutting to pieces or cutting away; mutilation.

1386 WYCLIF *Joel* III. 14 Peplis in the valley of concision, or sleynge to gydre. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The day of our Lord is nigh in the valley of concision. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, marg. 1668 ELBOROWE *Ep. Polycarp & Ign.* 78 The violence of beasts, scattering of bones, concision or chewing of members. 1805 G. S. FABER *Dissert. Proph.* (1806) I. 51 Then will the wine-press of God's wrath begin to be trodden in the valley of concision.

2. In *Phil.* III. 2 (from the Geneva version of 1557 onward) it translates Gr. *καταρῶν* 'cutting off, cutting up', used there instead of *περὶ τῆς* 'circumcision', and applied contemptuously to the Judaizing Christians.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* III. 2 Beware of the concision (so *Rhem.*, 1611 and 1613; Gr. *ἀκρωτὶς καταρῶν*, Vulg. *videte concisionem*, Wycl. *dyuyssion*; THINDALE, CRAMMER *dissension*). 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. 1. 45 Peter preached against the abuse of the Jewish ceremonies, to which the Concision turned them. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 10 (1619) 219 So of such Christians as turn Jewes againe; beware of the concision, and be-take vs to the circumcission. 1679 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 432 note, Concision means circumcision regarded as a mere mutilation.

† b. Hence, a rending or division (of the church); a schism. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* III. 2 note, The false apostles gloried in their Circumcision, wher vnto S. Paul here al-ludeth, calling them concision, which is cutting of and tearing asunder of the Church. 1648 *Arsen. Observ. agst. King* 16 Whether this observer hath decided any thing who hath promoted the concision. a 1716 *South Sermon* III. Ep. Ded. (R.), Those of the concision who made it (the division) would do well to consider .. the likeliest way to settle and support a church.

3. = *CONCISENESS*. [so *F. concision*.]

[Not in JOHNSON or TODD 1755-1818.] 1774 W. HOOPER *Rational Recreat.* (1794) I. Advt. 2 The whole .. will .. be delivered with more perspicuity and concision. 1804 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxii. 1805 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* II. 692 Concision gives energy, but it also adds restraint. 1886 MOSLEY *Cobden* II. vi. 161 Lord John Russell described the state of things with characteristic concision.

**Concistory**, *obs. f. CONCISTORY*.

† **Concisure**, *Obs.* — [ad. *L. concisur-a* a cutting, f. *concidere* to cut up.] = *CONCISOR*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concision*, *Concisure*, a cutting or dividing; a rent or schism.

† **Concitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. concitāt-* ppl. stem of *concitare* to move violently, excite, f. *con-* + *citare* to move; see *CITE*.] *trans.* To stir up, rouse, excite. Hence † *Concitated* *ppl. a.*

1574 RICH *Mercury & Soldier* Eijij, Cyrus King of Persia mynding to concitate the myndes of his people. 1632 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lvii, Concitated passions. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Concitation**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. concitatio-em*, n. of action f. *concitare*: see *prec.* Cf. *obs. F. concitation*, *Cotgr.*.] Stirring up, rousing, or exciting; agitation, excitement; *esp.* of the mind.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* 93 Certayn men have sayde that the holy ghoste .. is noughte els but the concitation or styrrynge of a godly mynde. 1603 FLOUO *Montaigne* II. xxxi. 400 So long as our pulse panted, and we feele any concitation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. viii. 74 When this fervour and concitation of the minde is inveterate.

† **Concitatix**, *Obs.* [a. *L.* fem. of *concitator*, agent-n. f. *concitare*: see above and *-TRIX*.]

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Concitatix*, a concitatrix, incitresse, pro-uokeresse.

† **Concite**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *concite-r*, ad. *L. concitare*: see above.] *trans.* To stir up, excite.

1554 PHILIPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 429 For this fierce beast conciteth nothing than war, than manslaughter, than plagues. 1642 *Land. Apprent. Declar.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 303 Your former gracious acceptation of petitions .. hath concited us .. to address ourselves also .. to this honourable assembly.

† **Concitisen**, *Obs.* [cf. *F. concitoien*.] Fellow-citizen, co-citizen.

1428 *Proc. at York*, in *Misc.* (Surtees, No. 85) 4 Nought .. also a conciteizen, bot als a straunger. a 1592 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Pref.* (R.), Whether it be by a neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner, or a conciteizen. 1603 FLOUO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 508 To gratifie their concitisens and fellows. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* II. (R.), Lest that the torments which I feele Might likewise my conciteizens annoy.

Conck, *obs. var. CONCH* (sense 7).

**Conclamant**, *a.* [ad. *L. conclamant-*, pr. pple. stem of *conclamare*.] Calling out together.

1890 *Daily News* 12 Aug. a/2 Reason and conscience .. he must .. obey their conclamant voice.

† **Conclamate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. conclamāt-us* lamented, lamentable, pa. pple. of *conclamare*: see next.] ? Lamented, lamentable.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The conclamate cold of the ambient.

† **Conclamate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. conclamāt-*, ppl. stem of *conclamare* to call out together or loudly, to lament (the dead), f. *con-* + *clāmāre* to call out.] *trans.* To call out against.

Hence † *Conclamated* *ppl. a.*

1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature Wks.* (1677) 6 The so much conclamated and scorned peevishness of a few silly, unpolitic, unregarded Hypocrites.

**Conclamation** (kŏnklāmā-ti-ŏn), [ad. *L. conclamatio-em*, n. of action f. *conclamare*: see *prec.*]

1. A loud calling out of many together; *esp.* of loud lamentation for the dead.

1607 MAY *Lucan* II. 23 Such a silent woe .. Before his funeral conclamation. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 57 (T.) The Romans used conclamation, or a general outcry, set up at equal intervals before the corpse, by persons who waited there on purpose. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. xv. 286 Many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the conclamation, come to unite with them in this melancholy task [bawling the dead].

† 2. A shout of approval or disapproval. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 115 This .. was answer'd with applauses and wonderful conclamations. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 94 The fore-mentioned repetitions, abruptures, responses, and conclamations. 1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xii. 116 They were continually insulted with loud peals of



hisses and exclamations of down with the Roundheads. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 206 Amidst the insults and exclamations of a rascally mob.

**Conclave** (kɒŋklev). Also 8-clave. [a. F. *conclave*:—L. *conclāve*, pl. *conclāvīa*, a place that may be locked up, f. *con-* together + *clāvis* key.]

†1. A private room, inner chamber, closet. *Obs.*  
a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 15 Pylat sendyth iiiii knytes. To keep the bloody body in his dede conclave. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr.* Venus ii. 591 In ane conclave all maid of Christall cleir: Includit thay war. 1663 *COCKERAM, Conclave*, an inner parlour [ed. 1626 adds a priuie roome, a closet]. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthumus* (1650) 12 That they [the Septuagint translators] were placed everie one in a severall Conclave. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* 20 Nov. (1861) III. 241 The Duchess has fitted up the little room out of her conclave that opens into the garden in the Gothic taste.

b. *fig.*  
a 1666 *BACON New Atl.* 11 The situation. in the secret Conclave of such a vast Sea. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 147 At the first peeping out of the Winter Conclave.

2. *spec.* The place in which the Cardinals meet in private for the election of a Pope.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 254 The cardinals, that wolden save The forme of lawe in the conclave, Gon for to chese a new pope. 1494 *FABIAN VII.* 525 V. cardynallys beyng in y<sup>r</sup> conclave or counceyll chaumbre, where y<sup>r</sup> pope is accus-tomyd to be chosen. 1691 W. B. *Hist. Rom. Conclave* i. 1 'Tis he too that takes care to have the Conclave built with Timber. 1883 *ADDIS & ARNOLD Cath. Dict.* s.v., The large halls of the palace are so divided by wooden partitions as to furnish a number of sets of small apartments. all opening upon a corridor. On the tenth day a solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost is said in the Vatican church, and after it the Cardinals form a procession and proceed to the conclave, taking up their respective apartments as the lot has distributed them.

3. The assembly of cardinals met for the election of a Pope.

1665 *HEVLIN Microcosmos* 181 Allotting it to the Conclave of Cardinals. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 360 He had been long a Cardinal and at two or three Conclaves or Elections of Popes. 1666 *BRAMHALL Replie.* v. 205 Whom does the Conclave chuse? An universall Pastor? No, but expressly a Bishop of Rome. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 53 A conclave, which opened at Venice in March 1800, had raised to the papal chair Cardinal Charamonti.

b. *loosely.* The body of cardinals.  
1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 100, I. I. thanke the holy Conclave for their loues. 1839 *KNIGHTLY Hist. Eng.* II. 23 When the news. reached Rome, the conclave was furious.

c. *attrib.*  
1681 *COLVIL Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 39 So conclave fathers do conclude. *Ibid.* 157 A conclave brother. 1686 J. SEARJEANT *Hist. Monast. Conv.* A iv. a, In the Conclave Election of a Pope.

4. *transf.* Any private or close assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical character.

1668 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 60 As the Archbishop was sitting beneth in a conclave with his fellow Bishops about him, consulting together. 1635 *AUSTIN Medit.* 68 The Tenet and Conclusion of the Sanhedrim (the great Council or Conclave of the Rabbins). 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* II. xviii, A cresset. dimly served to show The awful conclave met below. 1856 *MULLOCK J. Halifax* 329 The respectable conclave above-stairs. 1866 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* I. iii. 108 The three. who composed the secret conclave or cabinet.

5. *Phrase.* In conclave (in senses 3 and 4).

1544 *WOLSKY in Fiddes Life* II. (1726) 72 The Cardinals then being in conclave. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 795 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim in close recess and secret conclave sat. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* 259 You yourself are ever brooding, and ever in conclave too, with persons who. are the preachers of violence. 1866 C. STRETTON *Cheq. Life* I. 20 The head-master. happened to be sitting in conclave with some of the assistant teachers.

† **Conclavical**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclāve* (see *prec.*) + -ical: after *clerical*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a conclave.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 345 The New Testament. lay lockt up from all the Laity, within the lines of her Conclavical, Clerical Communication.

**Conclavist** (kɒŋklevist). [a. F. *conclaviste*, It. *conclavista*, f. *conclave*: see above and -ist.]

†1. One of the cardinals in conclave. *Obs.*

[1598 *FLORIO, Conclavista*, a fellow chooser of a Pope, or one that is admitted in the Conclave.] 1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Hist. Conc.* Trent (1676) 518 The Pope, considering that the Conclavists of account remain at Rome. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Conclavist*, one of those Cardinals that meet in the conclave for the election of the Pope.

2. One who attends on a cardinal in conclave.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1670 *Land. Gas.* No. 437/2 The Conclavist or Chamber-keeper to Cardinal Albici was lately put out of the Conclave. 1691 W. B. *Hist. Rom. Conclave* iii. 9 Every Cardinal brings into the Conclave along with him a Conclavist and two Servants. 1776-88 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* lxvi. 129 note (Seager). The Cardinals knocked at his door; but his Conclavist refused to interrupt the studies of Bessarion. 1883 *ADDIS & ARNOLD Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Conclave*, Each Cardinal is allowed to have two members of his household in personal attendance upon him [in the conclave]; these are called *conclavists*.

**Conclimate**, v. *rare.* [f. *con-* together with

+ *CLIMATE*: app. suggested by *acclimate*.] *trans.* To inure to a climate, acclimatize.

1864 in *WEBSTER.* 18. O. GILVIE cites *Q. Rev.*

† **Concloso**, a. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conclous*:—late L. *conclusus* closed in, f. *con-* + *clausus* closed.] Closed in, shut in, enclosed.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4961 Thow art the gardyn enclose of sweetest Aromatyzs alle.

† **Concloutment**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *CON-* + *CLOUT* v. + -MENT: cf. *compatchment*.] A clouting together, a patchwork.

1593 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 132 Wee. count him a Heathen Deuine, that alledgeth any illustration out of humane Authors, and makes not all his sermons concloutments of scripture.

**Concludion**, -cyon, *obs. ff.* CONCLUSION.

**Concludable**, -ible, a. *rare.* [f. *CONCLUDE*: see -BLE.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 179 That nothing, among the rites. was to bee slighted over. is thought to be iustly concludeable out of that Deut. vi. 1. 1655 H. MORE *Ath. Antid.* (1662) 160 The Existence of the Manichean God is not concludeable.

**Conclude** (kɒŋklud), v. [ad. L. *concludere* to shut up closely, close, end, f. *con-* + *claudere* to close, shut.]

I. To shut up, enclose, include.

†1. (in physical sense). *Obs. or arch.*

1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 423 [There] be ij waters, oon of whom concludethe an yle moved to and fro with the wynde. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 92 It is usual to conclude them in Parks. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 When an animal is concluded in a limited quantity of. air, it dies as soon as the air is vitiated. 1899 *TEKLYSON Merlin & Viv.* 510, I dreamt Of some vast charm concluded in that star.

b. *fig.* 1388 *WYCLIF Gal.* iii. 22 But scripture hath concludid [1388 enclosure] alle thingis vndir synne. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* xi. 32 God hath concluded [Gr. *συγκλεισε*, Revised shut up] them all in vnbeliefe, that he might haue mercy vpon all. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sac.* iii. v. 358 Whom he has first arrested and concluded in sin.

†2. To include, comprehend, comprise, sum up.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 500 And shortly to conclude all his wo, So moche sorwe had neuer creature. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 160 There be. . . x. commandementes. . . but they be all concluded and comprehended in two. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lvi. (1651) 162 That. . . the written Laws were wholly concluded into the Norman tongue. 1674 *PLAYFORD Still Mus.* iii. 11 In the simple Concord I conclude all his compounds. 1709 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* IV. 53 Each Member of the City or Borough is concluded as a Citizen. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *King Chas.* I. 154 It appears. . . in a nutshell, contained and concluded almost wholly under that single word 'however'.

†b. To shut up or comprehend within definite limits; to restrict, confine. (Also with *up*.) *Obs.*

1548 *GIST Pr. Masse* 118 Whereas Christ saith God is in heaven, he doth not by yt his so saing conclud and hemen him ther. 1648 *DECLAR. Lords & Com.* 6 June 6 Much lesse can the Power of Parliament be concluded by his Majesties command. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 72 The Faithful Church of that time, concluded up in the family of Seth. 1679 *PENN Addr. Prot.* II. ii. (1692) 68 Those that chuse to be concluded by the Letter and Text of Christ's Testament.

c. To confine, or shut up to.

1646 H. LAURENCE *Comm. & Warre with Angels* Aa 3 b, The saints not so concluded to one Angell, as not to injoy oftentimes the service of many.

†3. a. To shut up from a course of action, etc.; to preclude, debar, restrain, 'estop'. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF a Sam.* xviii. 28 Blesid be the Lord thi God, that hath concludid the men, that redden her hoodis ayens my lord the kyng. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 6 § 1 The said. Defendants be not concluded thereby, but. may answer and plead to the Action. 1681 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 85 The protestacion to be entred ther. . . but not to conclude us from judging of Flood. 1709 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 176 Suffer Lazarus to go and warn my Relations who are not yett thus finally concluded by Death.

b. To shut up to a course of action, etc.; to bind, oblige. Still in legal use.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 185 This open thing. . . Concludeth him by suche a way, That he the feith mo nede obeye. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 36 § 1 Fynes with proclamacions. . . should be a fynal end and conclud aswel pryvies as strangers to the same. 1671 H. STUBBS *Replie* 24 The Theologians did not hold themselves concluded by the Sentiments of the Canonists. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. viii. (Rldg.) 98 The consent of the majority shall. . . conclude every individual. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench 575 In settling the value of a copyhold fine the tenant is not concluded by the amount of rent. reserved on the premises.

†4. To overcome in argument; to confute, 'shut up'; to convince. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14713 (Cott.) Wit wordes suilk war bai Wit scil concluded and ouercummin. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 256 A madyne. . . Pat throw gret wit & suteite Concludis all my mene & me. 1401 *Pol. Forms* (1859) II. 86 By verre contradiccion thou concludist thi silf. 1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 53 In all those temptacions, Christ concluded the Fiend. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 459/4 When they be confuted and concluded openly therin. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 283 Though the Scythians had better Arguments to offer. . . they would not be concluded by them. (1828 *BUSHNELL Serm. New Life* 92 The mere seeing of any wonder never concludes the mind of the spectator.)

†b. To refute (a statement). *Obs. rare.*

1388 *WYCLIF Prol.* 36 Job argueth agens hisse enemyes. . . and concludith many erroris that suen of hire false bileue.

II. To close any transaction; to end.

5. *trans.* To bring to a close or end; to wind up, finish, close. (Said of a person, or of a final act, etc.)

1430 *LYNG Chron. Troy* I. vi, For my behest with deathe I shall conclude. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 417 In every triangle. . . three lines, the first beginneth, the seconde augmenteth, the third concludeth it a figure. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 190 His fault concludes, but what the law should end, The life of Tybalt. 1598 *EARL Essex* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 237 III. 164 My Lady Walsingham. . .

doth now conclude all sutes with one request. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 113 Saturday concluding both moneth and year, and Sunday beginning the year 1660. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* (1824) 697 She would have concluded her days within the walls of San Stefano. *Mod.* This concluded the proceedings of the meeting. *absol.* 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* II. 429 A solemn grace Concluded.

†b. To put an end to, 'do for' (a person). (Now humorous.)

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *tr. Iustine* 118 a, The stratagem that concluded the Father. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. i. iv. 24 Pay him instantly or else. . . I will conclude thee, and annihilate thee. 1868 E. LEAR *Nonsense Bk.* He jumped over the cliff, which concluded that person of Cromer.

†c. *Const. inf.* with *to*. *Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) H v a, And here I conclude to speake of exercise. 1541 — *Gov.* II. vii, And here I conclude to write any more at this tyme of mercy.

6. *absol.* To make an end of an action, e.g. speech or writing; to end, finish, close (*with* or *by*).

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* p. xlix, Concluding with this clause. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 The byshops concludingne answered and sayd, We haue no kyng but Cesar. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 222/2 After much communication, hee concluded wyth mee, & sayd, how that I was but a foole. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. ii. 57 And to conclude, The Victorie fell on vs. 1716-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. x. 37 By this time, you are ready to fear I shall never conclude at all. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxiii, In bloodier acts conclude those who with blood began. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 55 My paper being filled. . . I must conclude with kind regards to Emily.

7. *intr.* Of things: To come to a close or end; to close, end, finish, terminate.

1598 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 839 Her heavy anthem still concludes in woe. 1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Hist. Conc.* Trent (1676) 392 To avoid all negotiation, because it would conclude with the dishonour of the Pope. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 12 Nothing is ended with honour, which does not conclude better than it began. 1883 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 457 The report. . . concluded as follows.

†b. To end, issue, or result in; = *END* v. 5 b.

a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scol.* vi. (1677) 465 It must. . . at last conclude either in Popery or Atheism. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 336 All pious frauds have ever concluded at last in Superstition or Atheism, or the ruine of that. . . Party that used them.

III. To come to a conclusion, infer, prove.

8. To arrive by reasoning at a judgement or opinion; to come to a conclusion, draw an inference, infer, deduce. a. with *subord. cl.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 694, I wol conclude that it is bet for me To sleen myself. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* 172 The Pope concluded that he regned nevyr but by strength and violens. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, and other doctours determyneth and concludeth that, etc. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* iii. 28 Therefore wee conclude, that a man is iustified by faith. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolles Abridgm.* 7 It were a vain thing to conclude it is irrational, because not to be demonstrated. by Syllogismes. 1729 *Dr Fox Crusoe* I. xvi, By his way of speaking, I concluded there were six. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 129 Concluding that his life was in danger.

b. with *obj.* and *inf. compl.* (to be often omitted).

c 1372 *DEWES Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1071 Ye have concluded you a phisycion. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iv. 138 Reson concludyth bothe necessary and expedynt to be, to have all lawys in the vulgare tong. 1668 *POPE Lover's Mel.* I. iii, Then you conclude me proud? 1664 *FORD Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 We cannot but conclude such Prognostics to be within the circle of possibilities. 1740 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. xiv, Some concluded him dead. 1756 *BURKE Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 12 The greatest part of the governments. . . must be concluded tyrannies. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 262 We concluded it unsafe to anchor.

c. with *simple obj.*: To infer.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Yif I have concluded sope of be vnseynesse of shrewednesse. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7470 Shaltow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence. 1523 *BARINGTON Commandm.* I. (1637) 4 That we might conclude liberty thereon to sinne at our pleasure? . . . No, no. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* vi, To conclude the finessse of the cloth from the largeness of the measure. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 317 What conclud'st thou hence? 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 36 All this is inferred and concluded from, etc. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vii. 201 From EA in the Second, we may conclude not only E, but O.

d. *absol.* or with *preps.* (Chiefly as to manner.)

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* x. vii, To conclude truly. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 11 Not to conclude or dogmatize vpon this or that peremptorily. 1701 *JER. COLLIER tr. M. Aurelius* 82-3 Don't you conclude upon any real damage; for there's no such thing. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxviii, You. . . conclude too hastily from the infelicity of marriage against its institution. 1834 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 19 Our own experience certainly concludes unfavourably to the use of the wig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 164 From the omnipresence of geometry, Oersted thus concludes to a universal beauty of form.

†9. *trans.* To lead to the conclusion; to demonstrate, prove. (Said of a person, an argument, etc.) *Const. obj. and compl., or subord. cl. Obs.*

1540 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Nothyng. . . but that. . . may be concluded, and proued by the scripture. 1623 *MASSINGER Dh. Milan* I. i, The success Concludes the victor innocent. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* x. § 7. 207 That our arguments are sophistical because they. . . conclude that there is an incorporeal substance in beasts. 1759 *Dr Fox Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 257, I. concluded to the commanders that they had done what they. . . should have been ashamed of. a 1797 *BURKE Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 434 This mode of conviction. . . concludes the party has failed in his expurgatory proof.

†10. *intr.* To lead to a conclusion, be conclusive. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Thy reason in this case concludeth not. a 1619 *Fotherby Atheom.* i. viii. § 3 (1622) 58 No part of his Objection concludeth for pure Atheists. 1653 *Ashwell Fides Apost.* 155 This is but a negative argument, and concludeth not. 1713 *Berkeley Hylas & Phil.* iii. This objection concludes equally against a creation in any sense. 1714 *Fortescue-Aland Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 7 The Argument will equally conclude to both.

IV. To bring or come to a decision, settle, decide, determine.

11. *trans.* To bring (a matter) to a decision or settlement; to decide, determine (a point, a case at law). b. To settle, arrange finally (a treaty, peace, etc.).

1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* i. cxi. 169 They wolde bring thyder their lorde the Erle of Flanders, and there to conclude vp the marriage. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 736 The French king... determined to conclude a truce. 1586 *J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II.* 127/2 Such orders as are concluded, and established in parlement. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1654 *Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Five Commissioners... who should treat of the differences and should have power to conclude them. 1799 *Anecd. W. Pitt I.* viii. 187 He had concluded a treaty with Spain. 1885 *Sir J. C. Mathew Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 465 The case is concluded practically by the decision in *Read v. Anderson*.

12. To come to the conclusion or decision (to do a thing), to decide (on a course of action), determine, resolve. *Const. inf. or subord. cl.*

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* i. viii. (1558) 11 b/1 This stepmother... concluded hath in her entencion Him to destroy. c 1490 *Caxton Blanchardyn* 205 They concluded with in them selfe, that they sholde lye al nyghte in their harnays. c 1532 *Ld. Berners Huon* xlix. 165 He... concluded to send for all his men of warre. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 1850 They did conclude to beare dead Lucrece thence. 1611 *Bible Acts* xxi. 25. 1639 *Fuller Holy War* II. xxix. (1647) 81 The Emperour and the King of France concluded to besiege Damascus. 1707 *Funnell Voy.* (1729) 153 Finding a loss in boiling our meat we concluded to eat it raw. 1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* § 262 We concluded to drop an anchor as soon as we got into clean ground. 1807 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 623 It was concluded to bring him to trial. 1832 *Dr. Quincey Cæsar's Wks.* 1862 IX. 85. 1853 *Miss Yonge Her Redcl. vii.* She... concluded that she would wait. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Jmils.* I. 79 My wife concluded to hire a balcony. 186. *Conington Misc. Writ.* (1872) I. 126. 1876 *L. Stephen Hist. Eng. Thought* I. 422 He... concludes to express his sentiments.

† b. *pass.* (Cf. *to be determined, resolved*.) *Obs.*

1452 *Dr. York in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. I. 13, 1. am fully concluded to proceed in all haste against him. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xi. At the last they were concluded that Merlyn shold goo with a token of kyng Ban. 1565 *Cooper Thesaurus s. v. Certus*, I am concluded to do it. 1643 *(Angier) Lanc. Vall. Achor* 3 We are all unanimously concluded to be ayding and assisting.

† 13. *intr.* To come to a decision, make an arrangement or agreement, resolve, determine. a. *of, on, upon* (a question, a thing to be done, etc.).

1475 *Caxton Jason* 48 b, Jason... hering the fayr Myrro so ordeyne and conclude of their sodayn departing. 1490 — *Eneydos* xl. (1800) 131 When... they had concluded toggyder of their besines. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cliv. 185 To conclude on another maner of peace. 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. ii. 41 The Negroes and we soone concluded of price. 1666 *Perrys Diary* (1879) IV. 97 We judged a third man is necessary, and concluded on Sir W. Warren. 1725 *Dr. Fox Voy. round W.* (1840) 30 They might... conclude upon the measures they intended to pursue. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 This being concluded on by all parties. 1796 *Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Warning* III. 183 Peace has been concluded upon.

† b. *with* (a person, etc.): To agree, come to an arrangement, make terms. *Obs.*

1466 *Edw. IV. in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 127 [They] have conspired, accorded, concluded, and determined with our outward enemies as well of Fraunce and of Scotland. 1586 *Warner Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1612) 20 Concluding with his companie how to conuay her thence. 1591 *Lambarde Arch.* (1635) 213 Howsoever they should conclude amongst themselves. 1680 *Cress Manchester in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 217 My Lord hath concluded with him to travell with my son.

† c. To close with (an opinion). *Obs.*

1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 259 Concluding with their opinion who persuaded to fight.

† 14. *trans.* To decide or determine upon. *Obs.*

c 1532 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxx. 223 These .ii. traytours deusyd and concludyd the deth of Huon. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 1372 His death was concluded one evening, and... should have been put in execution the next day.

15. *intr. Sc. Law.* In a summons (now, only in the Court of Session): To state formally, in a clause called the 'conclusion', the object or objects sought for. See CONCLUSION 14.

1826 in *P. Shaw Cases* IV. 310, I am now satisfied that it is not necessary to conclude for expenses. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict. c. 101* § 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for general adjudication.

† Conclude, *sb. Obs.* — 1. [f. prec.] Conclusion.

1643 *J. Sherley in W. Bradford Plymouth Plant.* (Mass. Hist. Soc.) 406, I shall write this generall letter... hoping it will be a good conclude of a... costly and tedious bussines.

Concluded (kɒnklʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCLUDE v. + -ED.] Finished, determined, settled, closed, etc.; see the verb.

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 666 [They] neyther would, nor once durst impugn his concluded purpose. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Hearing of the former concluded peace. 1665 *Manley Grotius Low-C. Warres* 164 The concluded Articles of the Peace.

† Concludence. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *concludere* to CONCLUDE + -ENCE.] = next.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 37 § 78 Against the conclusion of a Negative Argument. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 159 The third Ally to the conclusion of this Argument.

† Concludency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Quality of being 'concludent'; conclusiveness.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 77 Against the concludenty of that which is inferr'd. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 96 The edge and concludenty of those Physical Arguments.

† Concludent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concludent-em*, *pr. ppl. of concludere*, as prec.: see -ENT.] That 'concludes' a question or an opponent (see CONCLUDE v. 10, 4); conclusive, decisive, convincing.

1571 *GRINDAL Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 327, I thought, when I read it, that his arguments were never concludent. 1622-66 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* III. (1682) 168 A matter of strong presumption, if not demonstrably concludent. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 447 Nor is a Proof said to be concludent, unless the Quality... annex'd be also prov'd.

† Concludently, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Conclusively, decisively, convincingly.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD D'orce Hen. VIII* (1878) 48 How fitly, how aptly, and how concludently the adversaries impugn the same. 16. *SWINBURNE Spousals* (1686) 43 [He] more confidently than concludently affirmed the same.

b. By way of conclusion or inference.

1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 119 To attribute such acts... unto God... and yet withal to deny, that we concludently make him the Author of Sin.

Concluder (kɒnklʊdər), *[f. CONCLUDE v. + -ER.]* One who or that which concludes, in various senses of the verb.

1601 *CORNWALLYSS Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 249 Death... that concluder of mortality. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* App. 45 Such a Concluder would have made Aristotle himself forswear syllogism.

Concludible: see CONCLUDABLE.

Concluding (kɒnklʊdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONCLUDE.

1530 *PALSGR. 207/2* Concluding, discussion. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Concludinges of peace, amitie, and concord. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 298 Such a dull concluding of her dayes. 1659 *O. WALKER Oratory* 9 A short recapitulation and concluding, called Peroration.

Conclud'ing, *ppl. a.* That concludes.

† 1. Conclusive, decisive, convincing. *Obs.*

1616 *BRENT It. Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 246 The most concluding argument was, etc. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. vi. v. 258 He maintains there that all the Passages are not concluding.

2. Finishing, closing, final.

1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 469 When our sentence consists of two members, the longer should, generally, be the concluding one. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 532 As the concluding words... were uttered. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 3 In the concluding chapters.

† Concludingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Conclusively, decisively.

1639 *LAUD in Prynnæ Canterb. Doom* (1646) 274 King James... made this answer; that he writ that not concludingly, but by way of argument only. 1658 in *Baxter Saving Faith* II. 9 My discourse doth not concludingly evince the contrary. a 1666 *HEYLIN Life Laud* (1668) 106 They do concludingly demonstrate, That, etc.

† Conclude, *v. Obs.* [ME. *concluden* *pa. ppl.*, f. L. *conclus-us*, f. *conclus* *pa. ppl.* + -ED. *Perh.* only found in *pa. ppl.* Cf. CONCLUDE v. 4.]

*trans.* To overcome in argument, confute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14713 (Götl.) Wid wordis sulik war þai... wid skill concluded and ouercomen.

† Concludible, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type \**conclūibilis*, f. *ppl. stem of concludere* to CONCLUDE; see -BLE.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1654 *HAMMOND Anim. Animadv. Ignat.* iv. § 1. 86 Not... concludible from the words of Clement. a 1660 — (J.), 'Tis... concludible from God's prescience, that, etc. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Conclusion (kɒnklʊʒən). Also 4 -sioun, -oioun, 4-7 -sioun, 5 -sioun, -oyon, 5-6 -oioun, 6 Sc. -sioune. [a. F. *conclusion*, ad. L. *conclusionem*, n. of action from *concludere* to CONCLUDE.]

1. The end, close, finish, termination, 'wind up' (e.g. of a speech or writing). (See also 4.)

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* vii. 23 Mak thou conclusion, or ende. 1447 *Bokenham Scyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 To drawe to a conclusyoun Of this long tale. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* x. 14 Who wyl then warne him to make a conclusion? 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* (1675) 70, I... begin to be weary of writing. I think it high time to hasten to a conclusion.

1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 10 The conclusion falls below the vigour and spirit of the first books. 1832 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) II. 56 When the excess of mouths above employment shall bring the felicity to a conclusion. 1883 *J. RUSSELL Haigs* 13 The conclusion is written on the back of the title-page.

2. An issue, final result, outcome, upshot.

c 1284 *CHAUCER H. Fame* I. 103 With swich conclusioun As had of his avisoun Cresus... That high upon a gebet dyde! 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 37 When thou shalt begynne eny werke, pray god of helpe to bringe yt to a good conclusion. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 679 All their long studies and forecastes were brought to none effect or conclusion. 1635 *R. BOLTON Conf. Aff. Conc.* ix. 45 What will be the conclusion of all this? 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* xvii. (1652) 442, I am afraid he will cast me off in the conclusion. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 202 The intelligence... received, is not of the conclusion of this unhappy affair, though that conclusion is no ways doubted.

3. Phrases. a. *In conclusion*: † (a) in the end, at last; (b) to conclude or sum up, finally; also (formerly) in short. Also † *at c., for c., upon c.* (Obs.).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prolog.* 126 Herketh, lordynges, in conclusioun, Youre likyng is that I schal telle a tale. a 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 65 For conclusioun her... euelle dedes passed the good. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 In conclusioun he was deuouryd... of the sayd monstre. 1534 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* p. lviii, Suche loue ofte proueth faynte at conclusion. 1550 *NICOLLS Thucyd.* 82 (R.) And for conclusioun it is a thyng impossible. c 1590 *Wife in Morelles Skin* 591 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 204 At shorte conclusioun, they went their way. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. i. 90 In conclusion, I stand affected to her. a 1714 *BURNET Oum Time* (1823) I. 465 He changed sides so often, that in conclusion no side trusted him. 1845 *BRIGHT Sp. Game Latw* 26 Mar. I will say, in conclusion, that I am delighted with this meeting.

4. The last part or section of a speech or writing, in which the main points are summed up.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 161 This is my conclusion, To clerkes lete I al this disputioun. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 4 b, The conclusion is a clarkly gatherynge of the matter spoken before, and a lapping up of it altogether. 1611 *Bible Eccl.* xii. 13 Let vs heare the conclusion of the whole matter: Feare God, and keepe his commandments. a 1713 *SHARP Wks.* I. ix. (R.), A text... that I... leave with you... as the sum and conclusion of my preaching.

† b. A compendious or inclusive statement or description. *Obs. rare.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 60 All that god asketh of man, ys conteyned vnder one conclusioun of Charite. 1493 *Petrus nilla* 12 She was... for short conclusion Called the clere myrroure of all perfection.

c. *Gram.* The concluding or consequent clause of a conditional sentence; the apodosis.

5. A judgement or statement arrived at by any reasoning process; an inference, deduction, induction.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23705 Title (Fair), A predicacioun wip be conclusioun þer-a-pon. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* iv. 68 Er they come to þe clos a-combrid þey were, Pat þei be conclusioun þan constrawe ne coube. 1570 *BILLINGSLYV Euclid* i. i. 9 Last of all is put the conclusion, which is inferred and proved by the demonstration. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sci. Sci.* xiii. 72 The third Act [of Intellection] is that which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874, I. 118 People fancy they can draw contradictory conclusions from the idea of infinity. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* ix, Forming conclusions which the next minute's experience may probably destroy. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* II. i. 239 More like a fairy tale than the sober conclusions of science. 1865 *BRIGHT Sp. Canada* 23 Mar., We must then come to this inevitable conclusion. 1887 *Times* 9 Dec. 10/2 He jumped to a conclusion that was utterly baseless.

b. *Logic.* A proposition deduced by reasoning from previous propositions; *spec.* the last of the three propositions forming a syllogism, deduced from the two former or premisses.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. v. (1860) Gvj, The conclusions and the sophisms of logike. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatchel* (1844) 14 Drawing all the lines of Martin into syllogismes, euere conclusion beeing this 'Ergo Martin is to be hangd'. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 26 Where I think is all the Premises, A Foole sayd it, must needs be the Conclusion. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* (J.), He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the conclusion. 1887 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* III. 96 If either of the premisses be negative, the conclusion must be negative.

c. The action of concluding or inferring. *rare.*

1532 *THYNNER Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., In whose [Chaucer's] workes is... such sharpnesse or quicknesse in conclusion. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. 28 Your Wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, And still Conclusion, shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me. 1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discipl.* II. (1661) 4 The censure of some... that they will find more Postures of the Pike here then formerly they knew of, and so by their conclusion more then there is any need of.

† 6. With the notion of 'inference' obscured or lost: A proposition, dictum, dogma, tenet. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 205 Unto this conclusion, That tiranny is to despise, I finde ensample in sondry wise. 1395 *Oath of Recant.* in *Academy* 11 Nov. (1883) 331/1 Pat I... ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynge of the lollardes. 1477 *CAXTON Dictes* Epil. 146 In the dyctes and sayengys of Socrates... my saide lord hath left out certayn... conclusions towchyng women. 1554 *LATTIMER in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiv. 91 Thus, lo! I have written an answer to your conclusions. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 116 Having handled these ten Principal Conclusions.

† 7. Something propounded for solution or mathematical demonstration; a proposition, problem.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prolog.* 1, I purpose to techte the a certain nombre of conclusions apertenyng to the same instrument. *Ibid.* II. § 1 Her bygynnen the conclusions of the Astrelabie. 1. To fynde the degree in which the sonne is day by day, after hir cours a-bowte. 1551 *RECORDS Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii, So that the circle is lustely made in the triangle, as the conclusion dñt purpote. 1663 *J. ROLLOCK in Mry. Worcester's Cent. Inv., Exact Def.* 8 Several... rare, useful, and never formerly heard of Mathematical Conclusions.

† b. A problem, riddle, enigma. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this night. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* I. i. 56 Read the conclusion, then... He reads the riddle.

† 8. An experiment. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. ii, This conclusioun He may not scape for sauour ne for mede. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in *Hazl. Dodley* I. 39 This proveth... That the earth must needs round be. This conclusion doth it try. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. (title), Diuerse chemicall conclusions concerning... 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 358 She hath pursu'de Conclusions infinite Of easie wayes to

dys. 1664 BACON *New Atlantis* (Bohn) 299 We practise likewise all conclusions of grafting... as well of wild trees as fruit-trees. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 127 Some part of most days was usually spent in Philosophical Conclusions.

b. To try conclusions (also, formerly + to prove c.s., to try (a) conclusion): to try experiments, to experiment; transf. to engage in a trial of skill, strength, etc. (Now associated with sense 2, as if = 'to try the issue, see what will come of it'.)

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*. cxvi. If their eyes try not conclusion They will not trust a strangers true reporting. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 195. 1608 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 35 Either he would have restitution for his purse... or they would try a conclusion at Tyborne. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 311 As if... to give our Saviour the Iye, and to prove conclusions with the Almighty. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 37 His poor and beggerly Farm hath wasted what he hath, and he has no more to try new Conclusions withal. 1719 D'URNEY *Pills* (1812) III. 314 But try no mad Conclusions. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* v. Put his tissues under the microscope and try conclusions on him. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 June 5 To day Australian cricketers will try conclusions with a Liverpool team.

+ 9. Purpose, aim, end. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 480 Only, lo, for this conclusion, To likyn her the betre for his renoun. c. 1386 — *Wife's Prol.* 115 Tel me also, to what conclusion Were membres made. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 340 To what final conclusion They wolde regne kinges there.

10. The result of a discussion, or examination of a question; final determination, decision, resolution; final arrangement or agreement. (See CONCLUDE v. 12, 13.)

c. 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2643 *Hypermetre*, Thou ne-scapest noght... But thou consente... Tak this to thee for ful conclusion. 1490 CAXTON *Ecceles* xlii. 85 After her conclusion taken. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clix. 608 [He] had harde all the conclusyon that the abbot had taken with these prynces. 1608 CAREW *Surre. Cour.* (1811) 11 The conclusion ensued, that his charges must be borne. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* III. 128 Their standing out, hindered not the rest from proceeding to conclusion. 1744 DE FOX *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 40 At Leipzig, February 8th, 1630... the protestants agreed on several heads for their mutual defence... these were the famous conclusions of Leipzig. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 155 There should be reason to think they were come to some Conclusion on the several matters before them. *Mod.* He has come to the conclusion not to prosecute the inquiry.

11. The concluding, settling, or final arranging (of a peace, treaty, etc.). (See CONCLUDE v. 11.)

1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 730 Now let us... return to the conclusion of the peace. 1639 HAYWARD *Tr. Blondi's Erotica* 14 Hee had condescended to the conclusion of the marriage (so long... suspended). 1685 COMST. *Pract. Spirit.* Courts 156 The Conclusion of the Cause. 1890 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. liv. § 75. 536 The... object of his mission... was the conclusion of an armistice. 1876 STANLEY *Stern* III. 354 By the conclusion of treaties or the disbanding of armies.

+ 12. The action of shutting up, enclosing, or confining. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 169 The conclusion of them under chains of darkness... in Hell fire.

13. *Law.* An act by which a man debars himself from doing anything inconsistent with it; 'a binding act' (Wharton *Law Dict.*); a bar or impediment so arising, an estoppel. (See CONCLUDE 3.)

1331 *Dial. Law* Eng. II. xlv. (1638) 141 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppel. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 71 Conclusion is when a man by his own act upon Record hath charged himself with a dutie or other thing: as if a freeman confesse himself to be the villeine of A. upon record... hee shall be concluded to say in any action or plea afterwards, that hee is free, by reason of his own confession. 1818 CAUVES *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 438 It was determined, that though the fine operated at first by conclusion, and passed no interest, yet the estoppel should bind the heir.

14. *Sc. Law.* The concluding clause (or paragraph) of a Summons, which sets forth the purpose of the action or suit; the purpose or object itself, as stated in the Summons. Cf. CONCLUDE v. 15.

Now (since 1876) only used in actions in the Court of Session, in which the Summons still proceeds, in antiquated form, in the name of the Sovereign, thus: 'Victoria, etc. Whereas it is humbly meant and shown to us by our lovite, etc.'; and after setting forth the names of the parties, etc., 'concludes' in such terms as 'Therefore, it ought and should be found and declared, that' or 'Therefore the defender... ought and should be decerned and ordained... to, etc.' The clause usually further 'concludes' for the expenses of the action.

1866-7 STAIR IV. § 5. There uses a conclusion to be added for payment. 1890 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 1 [The Summons shall set forth the names of parties] and the conclusions of the Action. 1875 DOVE WILSON *Sheriff Court Pract.* 100 § 6 The conclusion for expenses is very briefly stated. It is always well to insert it.

15. *Foregone conclusion*: see FOREGONE.

(As used by Shaks., variously referred to senses 2, 8, 10.)

+ *Conclusional*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONCLUSION + -AL: perh. repr. a med.L. *\*conclusionalis*.] Of or pertaining to the conclusion; final.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 Thys one Secrett conclusionall know thou. 1698 G. HOOPER *Disc. Lent* 278 (T.) Conclusional separations.

+ *Conclusionally*, adv. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY.] By way of conclusion or inference.

1574 DEE *Diary* (Camden Soc.) 37 Conclusionally than... one part of my present sute... is, etc.

**Conclusive** (kɒŋkluːsɪv), a. [ad. late L. *conclusivus*, f. *conclūs* ppl. stem of *concludere*: see CONCLUDE, and -IVE. Cf. F. *conclusif*, -ive.]

+ 1. Summing up, summary. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Newer too late* (1600) 9 'So women are vniuersally mala necessaria, wheresoeuer they be eyther bred or brought vp.' With this conclusive period hee breathed him.

2. Concluding, closing; occurring at or forming the end. (Now rare.)

1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 367 The Epilogue, or Conclusive part of this Treatise. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 177 The following short billet; inscriptive and conclusive parts of it in her own words. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA 77 The judgment... delivered in the conclusive line.

b. Final, definitive.

1876 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 357 A conclusive revolt from Rome.

3. Of an argument, statement, etc.: That closes or decides the question; decisive, convincing.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. v. 151 If a man will... cleare himself by an Oath... he may be... heard, but this may neither be pressed to be done, nor yet conclusive, when it is done. 1690 LOCKE *Toleration* II. Wks. 1727 II. 281 Whether these Arguments be conclusive or no. 1828 CAUVES *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 33 As to the purchaser of the estate... the act was final and conclusive. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 273 These observations were perfectly conclusive as to the quicker motion of the centre [of the glacier].

+ 4. *Law.* That 'concludes' or debars; binding: see CONCLUDE 3. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Law* Eng. I. lxvi. (1739) 146 The Grand Charter... was conclusive to the King.

**Conclusively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. +a. In conclusion, to conclude, finally, in short. *Obs.* b. In the end, at last, ultimately. Now rare or *Obs.*

1558 HULBERT, *Conclusively*, or in conclusion, summate, summation, viz tandem. 1698 HAYWARD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. (1874) V. 179 Conclusively hee's from a toward hopeful gentleman Transeshapt to a meere Ballater. 1648 A. BURNELL *Cord. Calenture* 8 What can be expected but confusion, and conclusively desolation.

+ 2. By way of conclusion, inferentially. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Disp.* 378 The contrary was either expressly or conclusively there.

3. In a conclusive manner; so as to conclude or decide the question or matter; decisively, finally.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iv. 382 A Problem... too deep... to be determined Conclusively. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 462 The judges do not consider them [English court reports] as conclusively binding. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 46 The costume of the figures... seems conclusively to establish the fact. 1864 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 121 Meristic law... puts this out of his reach conclusively.

**Conclusiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being conclusive; decisiveness.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 57 Consideration of things to be known... and of their several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence. 1645 WHATLEY *Logic in Encycl. Metaph.* 198/1 To analyze some clear and valid arguments, and to observe in what their conclusiveness consists.

**Conclusory** (kɒŋkluːsɪəri), a. *rare.* [f. L. *conclūsivus* ppl. stem + -ORY: on L. type *\*conclūsivus*.]

Relating or tending to a conclusion; conclusive.

1846 WORCESTER cites CLARKSON. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 357 The peculiar tediousness, prolixity, interlousy, and conclusory [of Browning]. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 128 This conciliatory and conclusory chapter.

|| **Conclusum** (kɒŋkluːsəm), *Diplomacy*. [Lat., neut. pa. pple. of *concludere* to CONCLUDE.] (See second quot.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 542 Ultimatums and Conclusums were crawling like wood-worms through the rotten desks of office. 18... *Blackw. Mag.* (Ogilvie), A conclusum is a *résumé* of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed, and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands.

+ **Conclusure**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *conclūsura*, f. *conclūs* ppl. stem of *concludere*: see -URE.] Closing, final settlement.

1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 399 Thordering and conclusure of such interest and estate.

**Conclusyon**, -syoun, *obs.* ff. CONCLUSION.

+ **Concoagulate**, v. *Obs.* [f. CON- + COAGULATE v.] To coagulate together into one mass.

1662-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 196 Aqua fortis concoagulated with differing Bodies produced very differing Concretes. 1673 *Ibid.* VIII. 5187 Those two Volatil Salts, thus open'd by the Fire... are concoagulated with them. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 442 (R.) For some solutions require more, others less spirit of wine to concoagulate adequately with them.

Hence **Concoagulation**.

1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 58 (R.) A concoagulation of the corpuscles... with those of the menstruum.

+ **Concoct**, pa. pple. and ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concoctus*, pa. pple. of *concoquere* to boil together, digest, ripen, f. *con-* + *coquere* to cook, boil, digest.]

Digested; subjected to heat; refined or matured by heat: also fig. (See next.)

1534 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell in Gov.* (1883) p. cx, Being radd diligently and well concoct... it will not seeme very tedious. 1541 — *Image Gov.* 55 Meates... whiche all together can not bee... duly concocted and digested. 1565-76 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crudum*, raw, not concoct. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Trav.* 274 Lesse concoct than the matter of gummies and spices. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Perkins* 306 A heart not stained by Foul lust, concoct in noble honesty.

**Concoct** (kɒŋkɒkt), v. [f. L. *concoct-*, ppl. stem of *concoquere*: see prec.]

The literal sense in Lat. was 'to boil together, prepare (a mixture) by boiling or heat', whence transf. 'to digest in the stomach', and fig. 'to digest or revolve in the mind', and 'to stomach or brook with the feelings'; also 'to make ready with heat, ripen, mature'. Most of the Lat. senses have been from time to time taken into Eng., where they have been increased by other fig., transf., allusive, and intermediate uses. The earliest Eng. sense appears to be 'digest', but the only existing ones are 9 and 11.]

+ 1. To make ready, or mature, by heat. *Obs.*

+ 1. *gen. (trans.)*. To prepare by the action of heat, to boil, cook, bake, etc. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 176 There wanteth... the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concoct the milke to make it sweet. 1643 tr. G. H. FABRICIUS *Exper. Chyrurg.* xiii. 49 The Patient [must] never eat, except the meat be first well concocted. 1673 O. WALKER *Edw.* (1677) 57 Difficulties... bake and concoct the mind—lazines effeminates and looseth it.

+ 2. *intr. for refl.* To boil, simmer, bake, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 So that they [grapes] be let to concoct before in the Sun, until they be white and drie. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conf.* II. (ed. 4) 16 Such enemies, as did not suffer their malice only to boile and concoct in their own breasts. 1830 BR. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 321 He resolved to discharge his bile, which had been so long concocting.

+ 2. In *obs. Physical science*: To bring (metals, minerals, etc.) to their perfect or mature state by heat; to 'maturate'. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 The mountaynes... are frutefull of metals, in the which, syluer and copper are concocted and molten into veynes, which can scarcely bee doonne in fornaces. 1611 SPEDD *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 83/2 A clammie kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and so becoming concocted, is nothing else but bitumen. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 114 Were this rock of raw diamonds removed into the East Indies, and placed where the beams of the sun might sufficiently concoct them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 514 Sulphurous and Nitrous Foame... with subtle Art Concocted and adusted they reduc'd To blackest grain. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* III. 42 And after concocted and maturated into several forms of Metals. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xi. 185 This most precious gem that ever was concocted in the laboratory of Nature.

+ 3. *intr. for refl. Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 Rocks... which from a sandy kind of Earth gradually concoct into Freestone.

+ 4. Formerly applied to the formation of dew or rain. *Obs.*

1643 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 17 There went up a moist Vapour from the Earth, which being matured and concocted... became a precious balmy liquor, and fit vehicle of Life. 1664 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 45 Vapours ascend from the earth and the heavens concoct them and return them back in welcome showers.

+ 5. To ripen or mature: a. fruits, vegetable juices, gums, etc.; b. morbid humours, boils, tumours, etc.; to maturate. *Obs.*

a. 1577 [see CONCOCT ppl. a.]

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1323 The oil... being better concocted, and ripen in the fruit. 1666 BACON (J.) *Fruits and grains* are half a year in concocting. 1666 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 68 Green Fruit... is but sowre, and unwholesome, being neither sweetened nor concocted by Maturity. 1714 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* I. (R.) For him the cane with little labour grows... Concocts rich juice. 1781-1818 [see CONCOCTED.]

b. 1866 COGAN *Haven Health* xxxvii. (1636) 54 Basil... outwardly applied it doth digest and concoct. 1818 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 48 Oyl of Dill... concocteth crude tumors. 1748 tr. *Vegetabil. Distemp.* Horae 58 All the distempers Matter is concocted and maturated.

fig. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 92 It is the fault of many good men, to be of hasty and quick spirits when provoked, tho' they dare not concoct anger into malice.

II. To digest.

+ 4. *trans.* To digest (food). See CONCOCTION. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Associated with *boiling* in 1533.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (R.) For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate concocteth or boyleth. 1541 [see CONCOCT ppl. a.] 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 68 To see how the... meate receiued into the stomacke, will be digested, and concocted. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 79 The Struthio-camell or Ostridge... will concoct iron. 1748 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 86 That quantity that is sufficient, the stomach can perfectly concoct and digest. 1865 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 421 We cannot concoct our food with interruptions.

+ 5. *fig. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 457 The multitude of Lakes and Rivers, whereout the Sunne drinketh more then hee can well concoct. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. (1851) 135 Things... crude and hard to digest, which only time and deliberation can supple, and concoct. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. § 5 It does as it were concoct our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves.

+ 6. *intr. for refl. Obs.*

1660 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 173 A competent time... for the meats... to concoct, and descend from the stomacke.

+ 7. To digest in the mind, ruminate on, revolve, think over. *Obs.*

1534 [see CONCOCT ppl. a.] 1654 Triana in *Fuller's Cases & Cures*, etc. (1867) 230 They for a time sat still to concoct with themselves the reason of so strange an accident.

+ 8. To put up with, endure, bear; to brook, 'digest', 'stomach'. *Obs.*

1607 HAYWARD (J.), Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to concoct any great fortune, prosperous





**Concomitant** (kŏnkŏmĭtănt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *concomitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *concomitāri* to accompany, go with: see CONCOMITATE.]

**A. adj.** Going together, accompanying, concurrent, attendant. Const. with (+ of, + to).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 611 From the natural concomitant quality of heat, with expiration, respiration, and inspiration. 1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. Either concomitant, assisting, or sole causes. of melancholy. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 166 That which was secret, yet was concomitant of that which was public. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 1 So certainly is Decency concomitant to Virtue. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 373 The concomitant limestone also contains marine petrifications. 1866 MILL *Logic* i. 449 The law admits of corroboration by the Method of Concomitant Variations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. (1870) 333 Every event has. a crowd of concomitant circumstances.

**B. sb. 1.** An attendant state, quality, circumstance, or thing; an accompaniment.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. 42 Virgil did excellently couple the knowledge of causes, and the conquest of all fears, together as *Concomitantia*. 1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. v. Death is not so terrible in itself, as the concomitants of it. 1661 NORRIS *Hierocles* 14 This reverence of an Oath is. the constant attendant and concomitant of Piety. 1709 PRIOR *Paula Purganti*, And for Tobacco (who could bear it?) Filthy Concomitant of Claret. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 79 ¶ 7 Suspicion is justly appointed the concomitant of guilt. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. 96 Wealth with its usual concomitants, elegance and comfort.

† **2.** A person that accompanies; a companion. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. i. xx. You are thus my concomitant through new places. 1651 RELIG. *Wotton*. 81 [He] made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparent. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 243 His Concomitants and Assistants in the Operations. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. I find this person often introduced as a concomitant of Psuche.

**3. Math.** (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 543 *Concomitant*. *Nomen generalissimum* for a form invariably connected with a given form or system of forms. 1859 SALMON *Higher Algebra* (1866) 104 Dr. Sylvester uses the name concomitant as a general word to include all functions whose relations to the quantic are unaltered by linear transformation, and he calls the functions now under consideration *mixed concomitants*.

**Concomitantly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a concomitant way; in association; concurrently.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 61 A Condition necessary with Faith concomitantly in the same subject. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V. 270 A few curious particulars. which concomitantly illustrate the history of arts. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 155 Three independent settlements of religion. concomitantly with the three great settlements of language.

† **Concomitate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *concomitāre* ppl. stem of *concomitāri* to accompany, f. *con-* together + *comitāri* to go with as a companion, f. *comes*, *comit-em* companion: cf. COMITATE.]

*trans.* To go with, accompany. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. vi. 24 Payne, which concomiteth such disagreeing objects. 1666 ALESSANDRI *Passion. Serm.* 2 Paine concomiteth with shame, etc. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.). This simple bloody sputation of the lungs, is differentiated from that which concomitates a pleurisy.

† **Concomitation**, *Obs.* [n. of action, f. prec.: see -ATION.] Concurrence, co-operation. In *Theol.* = CONCOMITANCE 2.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 141, I denied transubstantiation and concomitation, two juggling words of the Papists. 1616 J. LANE *Spr.'s Tale* x. 296 Holpe by some nuns high concomitation.

† **Concoquent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concoquent-em*, pr. pple. of *concoquere* to boil together, digest.] Digestive.

1844 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 332 Syrups, that are moderately extergent and concoquent.

**Concord** (kŏnkŏrd, kŏnkŏrd), *sb.* In 3-6 con-  
oords. [a. F. *concorde* = L. *concordia*, n. of quality f. *concor*, *concord*-adj. 'of one mind', f. *con-* together + *cor*, *cord*-heart. (The L. suffix -ia, passing through OF. -e, is mute or lost in Eng.; cf. *beast*.)]

**1.** Agreement between persons; concurrence in feeling and opinion; harmony, accord.

c 1300 *Curior M.* 23519 (Cott.) Mikel it es þar þair concord, For all ar euer at an accord. c 1306 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1073 Ful many a yer. Lyven these tuo in concord and in rest. c 1400 *Conv. Myst.* 84 Brothirly concorde. That norhyth love of creatures echon. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 4 b. O God, which art author of peace, and lover of concorde. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 98 The sweet Milke of Concorde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men only disagree. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 117 No project of theirs could endanger the concord of the empire. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 129/1 There is no. concord in a community not justly governed with a view to the happiness and prosperity of all its members.

**2.** A state of peace and amity between contending parties or nations; *concr.* a treaty establishing such relations.

c 1245 WYNTOUN *Crom.* vii. vi. 250 Scho be hyr trette mad concord Betwene hyr eme Dawy and hyr Lord. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xl. 132 Turnus wolde neuer have concorde nor peas wyth this kyng euander. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. v. 168 The King. Left the concord ondone, nocht brocht till end. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 431 They sent Ambassadors. requyring him of pece and final concord. *Ibid.* II. 647 For infringing any point of this concore. 1781 STURVE Vol. II.

*Eccl. Mem.* i. v. 61 A treaty. commonly called the Concord of Madril. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* III. xvii. 212 Abiding by the concord of Salamanca.

**b.** Hence *concord-coin*, a coin struck by Greek towns of Asia Minor, under the Roman Empire, to commemorate a treaty conferring privileges on each other's citizens; usually called *alliance-coin*.

1850 LUTCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 441 On a concord-coin of Cyzicus with Smyrna. Cora, crowned with ivy, holding a torch.

**3. Law.** An agreement made in court respecting the conveyance of a fine of lands; also, an agreement made between two or more upon a trespass committed.

1531 *Dial. on Law Eng.* ii. xxiv. (1638) 102 A concord is properly upon an agreement between the parties. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. § 58 Instructions how to draw the Con- cords of fines. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 351. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 21 V. 83) The third part of a fine is the concord or agreement entered into openly in the Court of Common Pleas, or before the Chief Justice of that Court, or commissioners duly authorized for that purpose. 1848 WHARTON *s.v.*, Concord. upon a trespass committed. is divided into concord executory, and concord executed.

**4.** Agreement or harmony between things; esp. said in reference to sounds and rhythmical movements, and in uses thence derived.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 In pesful flagheship & concord of voyces. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xiv. The vii. scyences in one monacorde, Eche upon other do full well depende. Musyke hath them so set in concord. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 The concord of the Elements and their qualities. 1596 SHAKS. *Merc.* V. v. i. 84 The man that hath no musick in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 311 If Natures concord breed, Among the Constellations warr were sprung. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 171 If two stringed instruments be exactly tuned alike, the one that is not play'd on, will answer to that which is play'd on, in perfect concord. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 158 When their vibrations are so related as to have a common period, after a few oscillations they produce concord.

† **b.** = RIME. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* ii. v. (Arb.) 91 We. do give the name of ryme only to our concord, or tunable consents in the latter end of our verses. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 93 The fal of a verse. with a certain tunable sound which being matched with another of like sound, do make a (concord).

**5. Mus.** A combination of notes which is in itself satisfactory to the ear, requiring no 'resolution' or following chord: opposed to *discord*.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perr.* 21 All diuisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70, *Phi.* What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound compact of diuers voyces, entering with delight in the eare. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 1 There are Nine Concorde of Musick, as followeth; a Unison, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth, whereof five are called perfect, and four imperfect. 1788 CAVALLO *Mus. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 244 When the combinations of the two sounds are agreeable, they are called concores. 1801 MACFARREN *Counterp.* i. 2 A concord is a chord that is satisfactory in itself and has no need to be followed by any others.

**6. Gram.** Formal agreement between words as parts of speech, expressing the relation of fact between things and their attributes or predicates.

This formal agreement consists in the words concerned being put in the same case, number, gender, and person, as far as the inflexional structure of the language provides for this, or as other considerations (in respect to gender and number) do not forbid it.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 38 The latines have the concores of grammar. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 52 What mean you by Concores? The agreement of words together, in some special Accidents or qualities; as in one Number, Person, Case, or Gender. 1790 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 193 From this natural concord of subject and accident, arises the grammatical concord of substantive and adjective.

**7. Form or Formula of Concord** [Ger. *Koncordienformel*, *Eintrachtsformel*, L. *Formula Concordiæ*]: a symbolical document drawn up in 1576-1577, and containing an exposition and determination of points of Lutheran doctrine concerning which differences had arisen among Lutheran divines. (This and eight other formularies, oecumenical and Lutheran, were published in 1580, in Latin and German, under the collective title of *Liber Concordiæ*, *Koncordienbuch* 'Book of concord'.)

1764 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. 16. ii. i. § 39 The result of all was the famous *Form of Concord*, which has made so much noise in the world. *Ibid.* § 41 Nor were the followers of Zwingle and Calvin the only opposers of the *Form of Concord*. 1807 FISHER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* 424 Melancthon's departure from Luther on the question of the Lord's Supper, and on the part taken by the human will in conversion, awakened intense hostility on the side of the strict Lutherans. These. embodied their dissent from the peculiarities of Melancthon in the creed called the 'Form of Concord'.

**Concord** (kŏnkŏrd), *v. Obsolete.* Also 5-6  
oords (n. [ME., a. F. *concorde-r* = L. *concordāre* to be of one mind, f. *concor*, *concord* = see prec.]

**1. intr.** To come into agreement, agree, concur.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* i. 71 At the last thai all concordyt, That all thair speik suld be recordyt Till Schyrt Eduard. 1535 STURVE *Crom.* Scot. (1858) I. 112 Thus culd thai nocht concord into ane will. 1554 HULOET, Concorde or agree.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 14, I do not concord with the Poet in that trivial verse. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 10 This Hypothesis both Plato and Aristotle concord in.

† **b.** To agree (a thing) to be (something). 1606 BR. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) E 2 b. Who all concord the Succession and Superioritie of Bishops to bee Apostolically.

**2.** Of things: To agree, be in harmony, harmonize.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1703 The world. Dyuerseth so his stoundes concordynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 34 Wyt goth by ordre and may concord in one sentence. 1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 409 This doctrine. concordeth and agreeeth therewith in all points. c 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 9 Their writings all concored. 1776 LD. STIRLING in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 173 The aid I called in. exactly concores with your sentiments. 1884 tr. *Turgeneff's Diary Superfl.* *Man* (N. York ed.) 129 It concores with my character though.

† **3. trans.** To arrange by concord or agreement.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 151 The final Conclusion taken, concored and agreed betwene. Kyng Henry the fifth & Kyng Charles the V. c 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. 212 (D.) To concord conditions for the royal marriage.

† **4.** To bring into concord; to harmonize. *Obs.*

1548 W. THOMAS in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. R. 60 Man cannot so directly concord them, as to make them always agree. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 4 Be taught to add St. James workes with St. Pauls faythe, concoreding theme to gethers. as vnseperable companions. 1661 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 162 [To] concord Canons. c 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. 102 (D.) He lived and died. with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome.

† **Concordable**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *concordable*, ad. L. *concordabilis* harmonious, f. *concordāre* to see CONCORD v. and -BLE: cf. *agreeable*.] In full accord or agreement, accordant, unanimous.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 253 In cronique of time ago I finde a tale concordable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/2 By the comune and concordable assente of alle the chappytte. 1579 KNEWTUB *Confut.* 72 b. Altogether concordable in the loue and peace of Iesu Christ. 1585 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 88 The good land of the upright, and concordable life.

† **Concordably**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With full concord or agreement; unanimously.

1579 KNEWTUB *Confut.* 54 a. Wayting concordably. for the promises of the father. c 1616 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* title-p. ed. 1633, Thirty nine Articles concordably agreed upon by the reverend Bishops and Clergie of this Kingdom.

**Concordal**, *a.* [f. CONCORD sb. (or its L. source) + -AL.] Of or relating to concord (in Gram.).

1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 493 *Whether* was in Saxon an adjectival pronoun, declined in the three genders; whereas now it has. lost its concordal faculty.

**Concordance** (kŏnkŏrdăns), *sb.* [ME. *concordance*, a. F. *concordance* (12th c.): late L. *concordantia*, f. *concordant-em*: see CONCORDANT and -ANCE.]

**1.** The fact of agreeing or being concordant; agreement, harmony.

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3686 Aythir to othir haue concores. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 27 They fonde the science of musyque for to sette alle thynges in concordance. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij b. By a concordance or agreement of circumstances. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 365 Hardly find I heerin a concordance in any two Authors. 1825 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vi. 166 There should. be a concordance in the arrangements of the recent and fossil collections. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 512 Such a concordance of opinion in the representatives.

**b.** (with *pl.*) An instance of agreement or accord.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. i. 10 The nature of this great Cite of the world. must be first sought in meanes concores, and small portions. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 89 Contrasts, and yet concores. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 The art of rightly using these concordances is the final art in literature.

† **2. spec.** A treaty, agreement, or compact. *Obs.* c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 220 Telle me where the concores shall be made.

† **3. Gram.** = CONCORD sb. 6. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 26 The three Concores learned. let the master read vnto hym the Epistles of Cicero.

† **4.** An agreeable or satisfactory blending of musical sounds or notes; harmony; = CONCORD 4.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1692 Dyuers other mynstrelles. Made swete concordance. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.*, Oftentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordance. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 1 A true Concordance of sounds or Harmony.

† **5.** A composition combining and harmonizing various accounts; a harmony. *Obs.*

1494 FARYAN 5 For this boke Includyth Storyes fele. Therefore this name it shall nowe purchase, 'Concordance of Storyes'. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 573 His 'Concordance on the Evangelists' was. a worthy work, to shew the harmony betwixt those four writers.

† **6.** A citation of parallel passages in a book, esp. in the Bible. *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* title-p. With a true Concordance in the margent. c 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 267 A long opening of a text with the concordance of every word in it.

**b.** An alphabetical arrangement of the principal words contained in a book, with citations of the passages in which they occur. These were first made for the Bible; hence Johnson's explanation 'A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs'. Orig. in *pl.* (med. L. 98

*concordantie*), each group of parallel passages being properly a *concordantia*.

This is sometimes denominated a *verbal* concordance as distinguished from a *real* concordance which is an index of subjects or topics.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Frere Hewe [ob. 1262]... pat expounded al þe bible, and made a greet concordance [Hart. MS. concordances] upon þe bible. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 154 Hewe [of S. Victor]... was eke the first begynner of the Concordauns, which is a tabil onto the Bibl. 1590 MARBECK (title) A Concordance, that is to saie, a Worke wherein by the Ordre of the Letters of the A. B. C. ye maie redely finde any Worde conteigned in the whole Bible. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. to Contents, They followed the Concordances of the Bible, called the great Concordances, which is collected according to the common translation. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 To search the Scriptures, not as though thou wouldst make a concordance, but an application. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1675) 27, I had not a Bible or Concordance at hand. 1737 CRUEN (title) Complete Concordance to the Old and New Testament. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 37 A simple reference to the concordance... will serve to clear up these prophetic matters. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 434/2 The compiler of the first concordance in any language was Hugo de St. Caro, or Cardinal Hugo, who died in 1262. 1845 MRS. C. CLARKE (title) Concordance to Shakespeare. 1865 D. B. BRIGHTWELL (title) A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson.

fig. 1743 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 5 Memorino has learnt half the Bible by heart, and is become a living concordance.

*attrib.* and *comb.*

1825 S. R. MAITLAND *False Worship* 163 All that the concordance-maker can tell us about it. *Ibid.* 196 Finding so much discordance in the concordance part of his work.

**Concordance**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a concordance to.

1888 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 450/1 The difficult 'Astrolabe', which they concordanced some years ago.

**Concordancer**, [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who writes or makes a concordance.

1888 R. F. GARDINER in *N. & Q.* 5 May 357/2 Even Walt Whitman has found a concordancer.

† **Concordancy**, *Obs.* [f. CONCORDANCE, or *L. concordantia*, with the later Eng. form of the suffix -ANCY, q. v.] The quality or condition of being concordant; complete agreement.

1526 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 50 Consisting vpon a Concordancy of times and numbers. 1539 HEYWOOD *Lowd. Peac. Estate Wks.* 1874 V. 367 There's a more Devine Concordancy... That's of unanymous hearts. 1793 R. TICKELL *Praise Horn-shk. Wks.* (1807) 76 Thou perfect centre of concordancy.

2. = CONCORDANCE; a 'harmony'.

1615 A. HORTON (title), *Concordancy of Yeares*, containing a new easie and exact Computation of time.

**Concordant** (*kŋkŋpŋdant*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *concordant* : -L. *concordant-em*, pr. ppl. of *concordare*; see CONCORD *v.* and -ANT.]

*A. adj.*

1. Agreeing in sentiment or opinion; of one heart or mind; harmonious, unanymous.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Be concordant and loue toygders. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xii. You be ever ryght concordant With perfyte reason, whiche is not variant. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in *Hazl. Dodley* XI. 197 Nay, sweet Mistress Tickleman, be concordant; reverence antiquity. 1691 T. H(ALE) *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii. By the concordant Voice of all the curious Judges. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 152 The common concordant and unanymous consent of all and singular.

2. Of things: Agreeing, consistent, correspondent. *Concordant verses*: such as have in them several words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning' (Bailey (folio) 1736).

1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 10 The hole some... evenly agreeable and concordante with the hoolle some comprised in the seid endenture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 239 Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 60 On four concordant lines. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. vii. 221 If not concordant with the dictates of the New Testament. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat v.* 142 These different methods have given concordant results.

3. In musical concord, harmonious; consisting; or having the effect, of a concord.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 116 The concordante and discordant distaunces of soundes, and tunes. 1596 EDW. III. II. i. 14 The touch of sweet concordant strings. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. iii. vi. Two or more synchronous sounds I perceive to be concordant.

*B. + sb.* = CONCORDANCE.

1645 EP. MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* ix. 84, I gave my reasons by speciall reciting many concordants inter partes.

**Concordantial** (*kŋkŋpŋdantŋl*), *a.* [f. late *L. concordantia* CONCORDANCE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a concordance (to the Bible).

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 505 It may evidently seem from his more Concordantial than Cordial consultations... that... well-nigh by all places in his Concordance where he finds these Terms, etc. 1828 A. GRODGE *Crit. Rem. Heb. Scrip.* (1803) 46 note (R. Suppl.) We are referred in the Concordantial margin to not less than eighteen or nineteen passages of the Old and New Testament, for an explanation.

**Concordantly**, *adv.* [f. CONCORDANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In concord or agreement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 330 If concordantly unto Berosus... wee shall conceive of the travailes of Canes or Cham. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingf.* ix. 28 Which they should have concordantly practised. 1865 PUSEY *Truth*

*Eng. Ch.* 97 Enunciated... separately, but concordantly. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* June 902 That sweet hymn the cherubim Concordantly have sung so long.

**Concordat** (*kŋkŋpŋdāt*). Also 7-8 -date. [a. F. *concordat* (16th c. in Littre), ad. *L. concordatum*; see below, and -ATE 1.]

An agreement, a compact; now, an agreement between church and state, esp. between the Roman See and a secular government relative to matters that concern both; but, formerly, also applied (a.) in canon law to a compact between ecclesiastical personages, and (b.) sometimes to agreements between secular persons.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 657 He condemned the Concordate, said that the distribution of the Benefices of the Kingdom... was divided between Pope Leo and King Francis, etc. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2315/7 Contrary to the Agreement settled between Pope Leo X. and Francis I. by an Instrument called the Concordat. 1808 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 389/1 The terms upon which Bonaparte has agreed with Pope Pius VII. that the Roman Catholic religion shall be that protected and acknowledged by the State in France is just published and known by the name of the Concordat. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 579 That concordat between the Church Catholic and this realm, which we commonly designate as the Established Church. *transf.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/2 A possibly successful concordat between a Tory Democracy Government and the party of Irish Nationalists.

a. 1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* vii. 120 Having undertaken to make a Concordate between the Decrees of Councils and Popes together. 1666 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 123 The Canons and Concordates with the Pope have been out of use a hundred years. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Concordat*, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, more especially upon Resignation or Exchange of Benefices.

b. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 84 There was at the same time a Concordat passed between the Duke of Guise, the Duke of Montmorency, and the Marshal de St. Andrew, which was called the Triumvirate. 1781 tr. *Justamond's Priv. Life Lewis XV.* IV. 2 Clandestine arrangements between officers, known by the name of Concordat, by which... the promotions in the army were often put up to auction.

fig. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 118 Let them all repent, And make concordats 'twixt their soul and mouth.

† **Concordate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. concordat* -ppl. stem of *concordare* to CONCORD.] To agree.

1681 in *Blount Glossogr.*; and in later Dicts.

|| **Concordatum**, [L. pa. ppl. of *concordare* to CONCORD, used in med.L. as sb. 'a thing agreed upon': cf. the formulary 'transactum, compositum, et concordatum est'. In this particular use 'a matter agreed upon by the Lord Deputy and his Council (all the members of which were originally required to sign the order)'. In *Irish Hist.*, An order in Council relative to the disposal of money set apart for particular purposes of state; a special payment under such an order; loosely, the *concordatum-fund*, whence such payments were made.

The special fund for extraordinary expenses in addition to the regular establishment of the kingdom, known in time as the 'concordatum-fund', appears early in the reign of Elizabeth; from it rewards were paid for public services, e. g. for the killing or apprehension of Tories, etc.

See *Calendar of Irish State Papers* II. 31, etc. 1665 DARCIE *Ann. App.* (end), The... charges... amounted to... 1,198,717 9s. 1d., besides great Concordatums... and other extraordinary. 1668 EARL OMBREY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 84 The president of Munster... had still allowed him, by concordatum, 100 marks a year, for his house-rent. 1799 ABP. BOUTLER *Lett.* I. 333 The privy council was attacked on Saturday last about the withdrawing of the concordatum for the two last years. 1796 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XIX. 16 Poor old Mr. Price cannot hold out a fortnight; and his son claims your promise of getting him something from the Concordatum. 1866 J. B. BURKE *Viciss.* Fam. III. 12, I do not know a fitter case than poor Sir F. E.'s, for either the Concordatum fund or... admission into some hospital.

**Concordial** (*kŋkŋpŋdiāl*), *a.* rare. [ad. *L. concordialis*, f. *concordia* CONCORD; see -AL.] Characterized by concord, harmonious.

1828 W. IAVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 151 Parts... united into one with a concordial mixture.

**Concording**, *ppl. a.* [f. CONCORD *v.* + -ING 2.] Agreeing, assenting, concordant.

1666 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 152 Concording are the lites of their deluded sectaries. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 279/1 The cohabitation of concord Brethren is firmer than any Wall. 1828 SEARS *Atham.* vii. 140 Concording elements.

† **Concordious**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. OF. *concordieux*, -euse, ad. med.L. *concordiōs-us*, f. *concordia*; see CONCORD *sb.* and -OUS.] Harmonious. Hence *Concordiously adv.*

a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 109 To study the calling of a comfortable and concordious Parliament. *Ibid.* i. 22 The business was concordiously dispatch't.

† **Concordist** (*kŋkŋpŋdist*). *Obs.* [f. CONCORD + -IST.]

1. The maker of a concordance.

1811 *Ch. Observer* Mar. (cited by Webster 1828).

2. A member of the communistic body formed at the CONCORDIUM.

1843 *New Age* 10 June 46 Safe return of the Concordist missionaries. 1844 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 176 The Pater's address to the Concordists.

† **Concordity**, *Obs.* -o [f. *L. concord* -adj. + -ITY] = CONCORD.

† **Concordium**, *Obs.* [f. *L. Concordia* CONCORD; see -IUM.] The name given to the home of a socialistic community founded at Ham in Surrey in 1843. Hence *Concordian a.*

1841-3 *New Age* 6 May (1843) 7 In 1841, the idea of founding an industrial Harmonic Educational College for the benefit of such parties as were ready to leave the ignorant strife of the antagonistic world, was expressed in a tract, entitled 'A Prospectus for establishing a Concordium'... Its members... are... denominated Concordists, and the place of their residence a Concordium. 1886 T. FROST *Forty Years Recoll.* 50 After my visit to the Concordium I indulged the idea that... I might associate with myself some twelve or fifteen persons of both sexes, who might aid me in establishing a communitorium on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

1844 *New Age* May, A new society has been formed which is named 'The Universal Concordian Society', whose central office is at the Concordium.

† **Concordly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. CONCORD + -LY 2; the former does not appear as an adj., but cf. *L. concord-em*, It. *concorde* adj., and *L. concorditer*, It. *concordemente*, OF. *concordement* = 'concordly'.] In harmony, concordantly.

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 106/2 What they deliberate wisely, let them accomplish concordly. 1564 *Brief Exam.* 'iiiij. The adversaries shall have the whole state of the Cleargie... concordly joynted to be wholly agaynst them.

† **Concorporal**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. incorporalis* (Vulgate) of the same body, f. *con-* together + *corpus*, *corpor-* body; cf. *corporal*.] Of or belonging to the same body.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 Concorporel & conperseyner & felows of be heigest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 257 The Heathens become Coinheritours, Concorporall, and partakers of the promise in Christ Jesus. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

**Concorporate** (*kŋkŋpŋpŋrāt*), *a.* [ad. *L. incorporat-us*, pa. ppl. of *incorporare*; see next.] United into one body or mass.

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 329 Irland was somme tyme to Briteyne conporate by rhythe of domination. 1562-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1171/1 We... will not be subject nor conporate unto... the principall and chiefest enemye of Christ. 1598 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentils to be coheires and conporate and participante of his promise in Christ Jesus by the Gospel. 1650 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. Both which, conporate, Doe make the elementarie matter of gold. 1666 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iii. 6 Co-heirs, Conporate, and consorts. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 50 If we are all conporate with one another in Christ... how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?

**Concorporate** (*kŋkŋpŋpŋrāt*), *v.* [f. *L. incorporat* -ppl. stem of *incorporare* to unite in one body, f. *con-* together + *corpus*, *corpor-* body, *corporare* to embody.]

1. *trans.* To unite into one body or mass.

1559 HULOET, *Concorporate* or make one thyng of diners. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 446 Stamp riuier crabs or cre-fishes, conporat them with oile and water. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 815 To vnite and conporate these two Kingdomes of Fraunce and England into one. 1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 6 They were by Charter conporated with Book-Binders, Book-Sellers, and Founders of Letters. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 206 From the shoulders down to the bottom of the Loins they were not distinct, but cemented and conporated. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fal-lacies*, We love to have our friend in the country sitting thus at our table by proxy... to conporate him in a slice of Canterbury brawn.

b. To assimilate by digestion.

a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 111 The meat and drink is conporated into us.

† 2. *intr.* To coalesce into one body. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xiv. The want of vital moisture in the other, will not suffer it to unite and conporate. 1695 H. DODWELL *Def. of Vincl. Deprived Bps.* 100 It cannot be agreeable to the mind of God that it (the church) should so conporate with the State, as wholly to depend on the Authority of the Civil Magistrates. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 14 It is the property of Oily Particles to conporate, when they encounter.

Hence *Concorporating vbl. sb.*

1648 T. HILL *Truth & Love* 11 Not only a conporating with Jews, as the Gentile Churches did.

† **Concorporation**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. incorporat-ion-em* (Tertullian), n. of action f. *incorporare*; see prec.] Union in one body or mass.

1603 HOLLAND *Plinarch's Mor.* 675 These trees... will admit no conporation with others. 1649 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. l. xxvi. a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 83 To express... their combination and conporation among themselves.

**Concorporal**, *a.* [f. CON + CORPORAL; cf. *corporal*.] = CONCORPORAL. Having, or belonging to, the same body.

1871 LOYSON tr. *Hyacinthe's Cath. Reform* 205 The nations are more than consolidated, they are concorporal because they are partakers of 'one promise' and of 'one divine life'.

† **Concorrupt**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [see CON-]

*trans.* To corrupt together or at the same time.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 4 His foule Contagion con-corrupted All His fellow-Creatures. 1626 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 31 Neither can it be concorrupted upon corruption of it's compound, as all other formes are.

† **Concorruption**, *Obs.* [see prec.] Cor-ruption in company (with some other).

1696 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 31 [They] cannot cease to be in a way either of corruption or conurbation. *Ibid.* 44 All proper corruption, and conurbation is wrought by contraries: & therefore heavenly bodies are incorruptible.

**Concourse** (*kpnkōs, kpnj-*). Also 4-5 -course, -ours, 6-7 -course. [ME. *concoirs*, a. OF. *concoirs*, *concoirs* (= It. *concorso*):—L. *concursum* (4th decl.) running together, f. ppl. stem of L. *concurrere*: see CONCUR. The forms *concoirs* in Wyclif and *concourse* in 16-17th c. were prob. formed directly from the L., or assimilated thereto. Formerly accented *concourse*; still so in Milton; cf. *discourse, recourse*.]

1. The running or flocking together of people; the condition or state of being so gathered together. † To have *concourse*: to resort in crowds to, unto.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 12 Making concurs [1388 concurs], or rennyng to gidere, of the company of peple. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 81 b/2 There was so myghty concours of people. 1555 EDEN *Decades* i. ix. 45 They haue religious concourse to these caues, as wee are accustomed to goo on Pyllgrimage to Rome. 1558 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 51 That I be not entangled now of new with the concourse of the world. 1566 BELL *Surv. Popery* l. iv. v. 131 Learned men of all nations had concourse unto him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 133 Riga, a city of great concourse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* l. 21 Shee crieth in the chiefe place of concourse. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 380 Then was a concourse of all Nations to the Christian Synaxes. 1748 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 307 Neglected, in the hurry and concourse around them. 1783 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 201 The main body is.. increased by the accidental concourse of idle or dependent plebeians.

† b. Hostile encounter or onset. *Obs.* 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 77 The other Numidyens at the first brunt, concourse or assault wer put to flyght. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xxvi. 267 Between the foremost, whose concourse had raised others, there was a sharpe conflict. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 641 Concurs in Arms, fierce Faces threatening Warr.

2. An assemblage of people; a crowd, throng. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 157 (Harl. MS.) Per was in the same cite a concourse of peple, by cause of a gret feyr. 1494 FABIAN *l.* cxxxi. (R.), For this myracle great concourse of people yerely.. commith with great deuotion. 1616 BULLOKER, *Concourse*, a great assembly. 1636 HEALEY *Cebes* 106 A gate, about the which was a great concourse of people drawne. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* II. 16 The whole admiring concourse gazed on him. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. III. lxxiii. 598 Conventions.. are not casual concourses, but consist of persons duly elected.

3. The running, flowing together, or meeting of things (material or immaterial); confluence.

*Fortuitous concourse of atoms*: a phrase applied after Cicero (cf. *N. D.* l. xxiv. 66 'concursum fortuitus') to the action whereby according to the atomic theory of Leucippus and Democritus the universe came into being.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. v. (1495) 413 Some byholde concourse and metynge of dewes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 Of the.. concourse, diuerse collation, and Application of these Harmonies. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 34 The Passions principally reside in the hearte, as wee perceyve by the concourse of humours thereunto. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 26 The coalition of the good frame of the Universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous concourse of particles of matter. 1690 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 42 The fortuitous concourse of Atoms. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. (1870) 384 The mere fortuitous concourse of atoms, in the lapse of a past eternity.

† b. Conjunction: esp. in *Astrol.* 1576 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 534 Pestilent concourses of the heavenly lights. 1595 GREENE *Apol. Astron.* Wks. 1882 V. 23 Of the concourse of Venus and Mars. 1633 GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy. sign. R.* We haue the Concourse of quicke pac'd inferior Planets, with superiour slow ones.

† c. Conjunction of times or circumstances. *Obs.* 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 21 By the concourse of story, place, and time, Diotrophes was the Man S. Iohn chiefly pointed at. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* By a lucky concourse of other circumstances. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) II. i. 32 It once more fell into our hands by a concourse of ridiculous circumstances.

4. An assemblage of things brought together. a 1668 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 113 In Christ, there is.. a concourse, a heape of all spirituall joy and comfort. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* l. v. 9 Made up of a Concourse of Fibres, Ligaments and very smal Nerves. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 404 Under some concourse of shades Whose branching arms thick interwind, etc. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* l. (1878) 29 It is a bewildering thing to stand in the midst of a vast concourse of books.

† 5. The meeting or junction of lines, surfaces, or bodies. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. Def. xxv. 320 The concourse of the said triangles will be in twelue pointes. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* l. v. Cij, The concourse or meeting of those two right lines that containe the angle. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 185 When the vessells by concourse are so joynd together that one taketh in the mouth of the other. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* l. vi. 11 The Concourse or Anastomosis of the Veins. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 292 The point of concourse of the Rays. 1738 MED. *Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 259 The Candle A is the small luminous object, B C d e the Eye and a the point of Concourse.

† b. *ellipt.* Point or place of meeting; junction. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 9 Fixe one foote of your compasse vpon the concourse or meeting of those two right lines. 1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* l. i. II. iv, The Middle ventricle, is a common concourse, and cavity of them both. a 1797 NEWTON (J.), The drop will begin to move towards the concourse of the glasses. 1811 J. WOOD *Optics* vii. 148 A screen placed at the concourse of the refracted rays.

† 6. Concurrence in action or causation, co-operation; combined action. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 61 When there is a natural concourse of causes to effect it. 1680 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 316 Then the Possessor [of a Bill] must enter with him who paid him in part, into a concourse between themselves, and both demand [the sum] of the others. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 79 An Individual Body.. needs the Assistance, or Concourse, of other Bodies, to perform diuers of its Operations. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 108 That this heat may burst into actual flame, the concourse of open air is absolutely requisite. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxi. 42 That their [mind's and body's] mutual intercourse can, therefore, only be supernaturally maintained by the concourse of the Deity.

† b. esp. in *Theol.* used of the divine concurrence in human action. *Obs.*

a 1651 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 145 Gods concourse working this or that. a 1680 J. CORNET *Free Actions* l. vi. (1683) 5 There is a concourse of God, as the Universal Cause, to every Act. *Ibid.* How the Divine concourse is yielded to sinful actions, shall be explained in its proper place. 18. LEE *Theatrum Theol.* III. 315 The general Concourse of His Providence.

c. *Sc. Law.* Legal concurrence, esp. of an officer whose consent is necessary to a legal process.

1606 in Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 151 That you acquaint the Lordes of Sessione and our aduocatts, as you shall haue occasione, and desyre their concourse heirwito. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 To take the aduise and requyer the concurs and assistance of the Committee of War. 1754 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 33, C. D. you are indicted and accused, at the Instance of A. B. with Concourse of D. F. his Majesty's Advocate.. of the Crimes after mentioned.

† 7. Course, process (of time). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4360 She [Fortune] can writhe hir heed away, This is the concours of hir pley. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 13 In concourse of time it was discovered that, etc. 1657—tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 119 After the concourse of many years it was carried by Cyrus.

† **Concoventer**. A fellow-covenanter. 1666a HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 7 That all nations which should hear what you and your Concoventers were doing in England, might detest you.

† **Concreate, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *concretere* to grow together, after *increase* and other early compounds immediately from OF.] *intr.* To grow together, coagulate; = **CONCRETE** v.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* ix. 112 [it] doth white, and concreate, till it [marrow] become a substance. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 158 The crumbs of blood, that usually concreate out of the extravasated humours.

† **Concreate, a. Obs.** [ad. L. *concreatus* (Vulg.), f. *con-* together + *creatus* created.] Created together; coeval in creation. (Cf. **CONNATE**.)

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 51 This Divine Law.. was concrete and connatural as to Adam. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Rightness* (1825) 41 Man was made at first with a concrete Similitude to God.

**Concreate** (*kpnkre't*), v. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. L. *concreat*, ppl. stem of *concreare*: see *prec* and -ATE 3. (F. has *concréter* to engender'.)] *trans.* To create together. (Mostly in *pa. pple.*)

1665 GIL *Sacr. Philos.* l. 96 When water, the first matter of all things, was created.. with that water.. was concreated all manner of formes. 1680 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 20 To create a Soul, is to concreate the qualities or properties of it. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 692 That the vital essential Stamina of every Plant and Animal were really concreated with the Universe. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 112 We get all the furniture of our mind.. save what we have as it were concreated in us.

Hence **Concreated** ppl. a. 1697-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 163 This, as the con-created Rule with Man.. the Apostle calls the Royal Law. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 201 On their con-created Harps to play. 1876 J. G. PILKINGTON *Confess. St. August.* 391 Concreated matter.

† **Concreation, Obs. rare.** [n. of action f. **CONCREATE** v.: see -ION.] Creation together (with something else).

1666 J. SERJEANT tr. T. White's *Peripatet. Inst.* 316 The notion of Creation, or rather of con-creation. *Ibid.* 383 The concreation of a Soul, which belong'd to God alone.

† **Concreative, a. Obs. rare.** [f. **CONCREATE** v. + -IVE: cf. *creative*.] Of concrete character. 1657 JEANES in *Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. 37 Those desires which are purely natural and concreative.

† **Concreator, Obs. rare.** A joint creator. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xl. 395 He is Lord with the Father, as he was Concreator, his Colleague in the Creation.

† **Concreateure, Obs. rare.** Fellow creature. 1651 RELIG. *Wotton.* (1685) 689 The Pope greatly favour'd him as his Concreateure.

† **Concreate, v. Obs. rare-1.** [ad. L. *concretere*: see next.] *trans.* To entrust; = **CONCREMIT** v. 1643 Sir Hugh Cholmley's *Revolt* 4 (D.). To defraud the trust concreated to him by the Parliament.

† **Concreate, ppl. a. Sc. Obs.** [ad. L. *concreatus*, pa. pple.: see next.] Entrusted.

1584 J. MELVILL *Lett. in Diary* (1842) 214 Preatching the Word of God, the dispensation wharof is concreate unto yow. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 194 Not guiltie of the blood of the soules of their people concreate to them.

† **Concreate, v. Obs.** Also 7 *Sc. conorydit*. [f. L. *concredit*, ppl. stem of *concredere* to entrust, f. *con-* together + *credere* to trust: cf. **CREDIT** v.]

1. *trans.* To entrust, confide, commit (to a person, into his hands, etc.); to give into his charge.

1593 BOWES *Lett. to Burghley* 6 Sept. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 204 note, Whatsoever shall be concredited to his trust and secrecy. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* II. 46 Into whose hands hee hath concredited the worke. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 183 He told them that he would concredit himself to them. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 13 It was better that their liberty should be concredited to Laws than to Kings.

b. Const. (a thing) with (a person). *rare.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 60 Dare you not concredit the Militia, with those to whom you may betrust your heart? 1779 *Lett. to Bp. Rochester* 9 (T.) *Ecclesia commendata*, is that church, which is.. concredited with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.

c. (a person, etc.) with (a thing). *rare.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* II. 50 They were concredited with that heavenly treasure.

2. To accredit, authenticate, prove trustworthy.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll. I.* Pref. Where I make mention of any Letters or Passages.. I first well weighed the same.. and found many of them concredited before I inserted them. Hence **Concredited** ppl. a. entrusted.

1808 FALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 470 An inequality of concredited talents.

**Concremation** (*kpnkrim'at*), *rare.* [ad. L. *concremationem*, n. of action f. *concremare* to burn up, consume, f. *con-* altogether + *cremare* to burn. In sense 1, *con-* is taken in the sense 'together'.]

1. Burning together; *spec.* the burning alive of a widow on the funeral pyre with her dead husband.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 JOHNSON, *Concremation*, the act of burning many things together. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 359 The mode of concremation is various: in Bengal the living and dead bodies are stretched on a pile. 1867 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc.* New Ser. III. 184 He intended, no less than the self-cremation of males, the cremation of females.

2. Burning to ashes, consumption by fire.

1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Ali.* III. cxxiv. 103 Not.. that it is equal to burning the Anti-Pædobaptist; but.. the same in kind, only.. to the pains of concremation. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisit.* I. 308 Publicly scourged and banished by the abbot in spite of a popular demand for concremation.

**Concrement**. [ad. L. *concrementum* a growing together, f. *concre-* root of *concretere* to grow together, **CONCREARE**: see -MENT.] A growing together; growth by assimilation; a concretion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concrement*, an increase or growing together. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 77 A creation or concrement of those very Bodies which I suppose to be mixed. 1884 DOLLEY *Bacteria* 172 The stony concretions which are found.. in the apices of the lungs of old people.

**Concre'sce** (*kpnkre's*), v. [ad. L. *concretere* to grow together: cf. **CONCREARE**.] To grow together, coalesce: cf. next, sense 2.

**Concre'scence** (*kpnkre'sens*). [ad. L. *concre'scentia*, n. of quality f. *concre'scentem*, f. *con-* together + *cretere* to grow: see -ENCE.]

† 1. Growth by assimilation. *Obs.*

1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* I. 11 How any other substance should thence take concre'scence, it hath not been taught.

b. *Biol.* Coalescence or growing together of cells, organs, etc.; the coalescence of two individual organisms of low type in generation.

1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anal.* 17 The Concre'scence of a number of separate cells. *Ibid.* 87 In the Gregarinae.. multiplication commences by the concre'scence of two individuals. 1888 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 228/2 Congenital cohesion—concre'scence as Van Tieghem calls it.

2. *concr.* A concretion. ? *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 152 It rained.. stones (not concre'scences that might be called haile, but direct stones). 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 The stony concre'scences.. called Stalactites.

**Concre'scible** (*kpnkre'sib'l*), a. [mod. f. L. *concre'scibile*: see above and -BLE; also in mod.F.] a. Capable of solidifying or congealing. b. Capable of growing together.

1700 COLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 31 Of a viscid and concre'scible Nature. 1804 tr. *Fourcroy's Chem. Knowl.* (Webster 1828), A genuine, fixed, concre'scible oil.

**Concre'scive, a. rare-0.** [non-etymological f. L. *concre'scete* (see above) + -IVE: suggested by *aggressive*, etc.] 'Growing together, or into union; uniting' (Webster 1864).

† **Concre'ssion, Obs.** A non-etymological formation from L. *concre'scete*, for **CONCRETION**.

1614 *Sci. Venus* (1876) 21 As in the aire concre'ssions we perceiue. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 263 [They] would coagulate into a concre'ssion.

**Concre-table, a. rare. ? Obs.** [f. **CONCRETE** v. + -ABLE.] That may be concreated, coagulable. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 256 The liquor amni is concretable by heat, like the white of an egg.

**Concrete** (*kpnkrät*), a. and sb. Also 6 -crete. [ad. L. *concretus*, pa. pple. of *concretere* to grow together: see **CONCRESCENCE**. Cf. F. *concret*, -ite, 16th c. -ette. The stress has long been variable; *concrete*, the original mode, was given by Walker, and is used in verse by Lowell; *concrete* was used by Chapman in 1611, and recognized by Johnson: the latter appears to be now the more frequent in the adj., and is universal in the sb. B. 3.

The frequent antithesis of *concrete* and *discrete*, appears to be influenced by a notion that the word represents L. 98-2

*concretus*, pa. pple. of *concernere*, in the same way as *discretus* is derived from *L. discernere, discretus*.

**A. adj.** (The earliest instances appear to be participial.)

†1. United or connected by growth; grown together. *Obs.*

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 112 For all the parts. .be Coessential and concrete. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* x. (1653) 170 Men, that have monstrous Mouths, and some with concrete lips.

†b. Continuous. In *Acoustics* applied to a sound or movement of the voice sliding continuously up or down; distinguished from *discrete* movement.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 60 The second manner of gaining, which. .is a discreet or distinct increase, or secretly a Concrete or continued. Whatsoever is born or comes from any sort of animals under our Subiection or power are absolutely gained unto us.

2. Made up or compounded of various elements or ingredients; composite, compound. ? *Obs.*

1536 LATIMER *2nd Sermon. bef. Convoc.* 1. 40 A thing concrete, heaped up and made of all kinds of mischief. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith v. 81* This concrete young gentleman, compounded of the pawn-broker, the pettifogger, and the West Indian heir.

3. Formed by union or cohesion of particles into a mass; congealed, coagulated, solidified; solid (as opposed to *fluid*). †a. as *pple.*; b. as *adj.*

a. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helikeiv.* (R.). Those same vapours. .be concrete or gathered into humour superfluous. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Pref.* Of the seconde sort is the Pumelse, concrete of froth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 323 Before it was concrete into a stone.

b. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 58 In all metalls and concrete bodies. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. (R.). Even to the concrete blood That makes the liver. 1718 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 216 Scammony is a concrete resinous Juice. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 74 One portion appears fluid and the other concrete. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 51/2 Formed of blood scarcely concrete. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jynals.* i. i. 16 The seeds too, yield a concrete oil.

4. Applied by the early logicians and grammarians to a quality viewed (as it is actually found) *concreted* or adherent to a substance, and so to the word expressing a quality so considered, viz. the adjective, in contradistinction to the quality as mentally abstracted or withdrawn from substance and expressed by an abstract noun: thus *white* (paper, hat, horse) is the concrete quality or quality in the concrete, *whiteness*, the abstract quality or quality in the abstract; *seven* (men, days, etc.) is a concrete number, as opposed to the number 7 in the abstract.

Afterwards *concrete* was extended also to substantives involving attributes, as *fool, sage, hero*, and has finally been applied by some grammarians to all substantives not abstract, i.e. all those denoting 'things' as distinguished from qualities, states, and actions. The logical and grammatical uses have thus tended to fall asunder and even to become contradictory; some writers on Logic therefore disuse the term *concrete* entirely: see *quot.* 1887. In this Dictionary, *concr.* is prefixed to those senses in which substantives originally abstract come to be used as names of 'things'; e.g. *crossing* vbl. sb., i.e. abstract n. of action, *concr. a crossing* in a street, on a railway, etc.

From an early period used as a quasi-sb., a concrete (*sc. term*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 118 b. Turnyng awry, that is to say: From the Concreto to the Abstractum (to use here the terms of Sophistry).

a. 1598 SKELTON *Bouge of Courts* (R.). A false abstracte cometh from a false concrete. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xvi. (ed. 7) 41 Understand, that of numbers some are said to be abstract, and some concrete. 1614 SILDEN *Tittler Hon.* 117 To expresse them by Abstracts from the Concret of their qualitie. .As Maestie, Highnes, Grace. 1657 J. SMITH *Myth. Rhet.* A viij b. The concrete signifies the same form with those qualities which adhere to the subject: The concrete is the Adjective. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. viii. § 1 Our Simple ideas have all Abstract, as well as Concrete Names: the one whereof is (to speak the language of grammarians) a 'substantive', the other an 'adjective'; as whiteness, white. 1795 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 5 Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs. .But these are not always noun adjectives. .a fool, a knave, a philosopher, and many other concretes are substantives. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 4 A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an abstract name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* v. (1860) 144. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. (1870) 88 The peculiar or proper appellation of a lower Concept or individual is called its concrete name. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 35 Abstract nouns are sometimes used in the concrete sense. .Thus nobility frequently means the whole body of persons of noble birth. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 21 The reader should carefully observe that adjectives are concrete, not abstract. 1897 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* i. i. (ed. 9) 15 Nothing has been said above of the common distinction between abstract and concrete terms. .I have availed myself of the expression 'abstract term', but avoided, as too wide to be of practical service, the contrasted expression 'concrete term'. Concrete terms include what I have called attributives, as well as singular, collective, and common terms.

5. Hence, generally, Combined with, or embodied in matter, actual practice, or a particular example; existing in a material form or as an actual reality, or pertaining to that which so exists. Opposed to *abstract*. (The ordinary current sense.)

Absolutely, the concrete, that which is concrete; in the concrete, in the sphere of concrete reality, concretely.

[1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings Wks.* 1738 l. 314 These Apostles, whenever they give this Precept, express it in terms not concrete, but abstract, as Logicians are wont to speak.] 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1841) 135 This. .is a metaphysical entity abstracted from the matter, which is better than non-entity. .But in the concrete it is far otherwise. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 97 Time, place, and motion, taken in particular or concrete. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 114 It is with man in the concrete;—it is with common. .human actions, you are to be concerned. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i. But, quitting these somewhat abstract considerations, let History note the concrete reality which the streets of Paris exhibit. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics*, 'At slavery in the abstract my whole soul rebels, I am as strongly opposed to 't as any one else.' 'Ay, no doubt, but whenever I've happened to meet With a wrong or a crime, it is always concrete.' 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 234 note. The most concrete and unmetaphysical of languages. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicuræanism* 172 Their idea of this original matter was concrete and sensuous.

6. Made of concrete. [*attrib. of B. 3.*]

**B. sb.**

1. quasi-sb. A concrete, the concrete: see A. 4, 5. 1528-1725 [see A. 4.] 1677 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 91 Entity is often us'd as a Concrete for the Thing it self. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess. Bunyan*, Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the concrete.

2. gen. A concrete or concreted mass, a concretion, compound; a concrete substance. Also *fig.* (*Obs. in lit. sense, exc. as in next.*)

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 361 The sun is a concrete of combustible matter. 1677 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., The specifick excellency that is in any concrete of the whole vegetable family. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey's s. v., Antimony is a Natural Concrete, or a Mix'd Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth; and Soap is a Factitious Concrete, or a Body mix'd together by Art. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 9 Thus an unorganized concrete becomes a living tumour. a. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) l. 63 That. .concrete of truth and error, of greatness and meanness. .the Roman Catholic Church.

3. *spec.* A composition of stone chippings, sand, gravel, pebbles, etc., formed into a mass with cement; used for building under water, for foundations, pavements, walls, etc. Often *attrib.* Also in *comb.* as concrete-press, a machine for compressing concrete into blocks.

1834 *Lond. Archit. Mag.* i. 35 Making an artificial foundation of concrete (which has lately been done in many places). 1836 G. GODWIN in *Trans. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 12 The generic term concrete. .perhaps, can only date from that period when its use became general and frequent, probably not longer than 15 or 20 years ago. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 251/2 Paving with brick, tile, stone, or concrete. *attr.* 1881 DARWIN *Form. Veg. Mould* 181 The junction of the concrete floor with the walls.

**Concrete** (kŏnkrĭt'), v. Also 7 concrete. [*f. CONCRETE a., and L. concret- ppl. stem of concretiscere to grow together; see CONCRESCE.* With the spelling *concrete* cf. *F. concrter* (ad. *L. concreare*) used in a kindred sense.]

1. *trans.* To form by cohesion or coalescence of particles, to form into a mass; to render solid, congeal, coagulate, clot. (Mostly in *passive*.)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M. vi.* (1643) 296 The Hard [Bitumen] is more strongly concreted then the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 37 The common opinion hath been. .that Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow concreted. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. xv. (1762) 77 The juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface. 1764 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 33 Runnet. .must have sufficient Time to work, concrete, or congeal the Curd into a solid Mass. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 556 Ochreous sand, concreted and hardened into a kind of stone.

†b. To unite, combine (attributes, sensations, etc.).

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 99 Those sensations combined, blended, or (if one may so speak) concreted together. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. iv. 366 note, To contemplate colour concreted with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view, but associated. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) i. viii. 263 In which the ideas of synchronous sensations are so concreted by constant conjunction as to appear. .only one. *Ibid.* i. 266 The odour, and colour, and so on, of the rose, concreted into one idea.

2. *intr.* To run into a mass, form a concretion; to become solid, harden, congeal, 'set', clot.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 286 The Story of the Egyptian Mice which concrete after the recess of Nilus. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 406 The arsenical Sulphur concretes into yellow Cubes. 1800 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xiii. 38 When condensed again. .it concretes in the upper part of the tube.

b. To grow together, combine with.

1853 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 56 Primary adjectives. .concreting, as it were, with the substantive.

3. *trans.* To render concrete. *rare.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 389 When by incorrigible Sins be concreted into Sinners, and they become even all one. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Intell. Office* II. v. 86 Without being concreted into an earthly deed. 1880 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., Concreting God into actual form of man.

4. *concrete.* [*f. the sb. 3.*] a. *trans.* To treat with concrete. b. *intr.* To use or apply concrete in building.

1875 *Building News* 2 Apr. 390/2 (article) Concreting. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/5 To concrete the foundations. 1885 DU CANE *Punishment & Prevention* 180 Pile-driving and concreting for the foundations.

**Concreted** (kŏnkrĭtĕd), *pple. a.* [*f. CONCRETE v. + -ED 1.*]

1. Solidified, congealed, coagulated, etc.: see vb.

1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 *margin. note.* The concreted juice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 In many concreted plants some parts remaine unpetrified. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 400 A small drop of concreted Blood may grow to be a stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 422 Concreted nitrate of soda.

2. = CONCRETE a. 5. *rare.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 298 We apprehend only the concreted qualities and acts of objects.

3. (kŏnkrĭtĕd) [*f. CONCRETE sb. 3 + -ED 2.*]

Covered or treated with concrete.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 712/2 The lake will become a concreted basin.

**Concretely** (see the adj.), *adv.* [*f. CONCRETE a. + -LY 2.*] In a concrete form, manner, or sense; as presented in actual facts or cases.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 155, 1. Abstractly. .And a Concretely. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 380, I am not speaking of right reason, but of reason as it acts in fact and concretely in fallen man. 1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* v. § 3 note, The word might be employed either abstractly, concretely, or relatively. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicuræanism* 96 The popular conception of matter takes things too concretely, and with too little analysis.

**Concreteness** (see the adj.). [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or state of being concrete.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Concreteness*, a being grown together, etc. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 131 This concreteness of style. 1880 *Expositor Aug.* 123 The intense concreteness of the image.

**Concretor, -or** (kŏnkrĭtŏr). [*f. CONCRETE v. + -ER 1, -OR.*] One who or that which concretes: *spec. a.* in *Sugar-boiling*, an apparatus for concentrating syrup by heat; b. a builder or worker with concrete.

1869 *Sugar Cane* l. 124 With a large size Concretor. .their production was 15,000 lbs. of sugar per 12 hours. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Concretor*.

**Concreting**, *vbl. sb.* Building with, or application of, concrete.

1875-85 [See CONCRETE v. 4.]

**Concreting** (kŏnkrĭtĭng), *pple. a.* [*f. CONCRETE v. + -ING 1.*] That concretes or causes concretion.

1860 DANA *Man. Geol.* 550 Carbonate of lime is usually the concreting element.

**Concretion** (kŏnkrĭtŏn). [*a. F. concretion* (16th c. in *Littre*), or ad. (its prototype) *L. concretion-em*, n. of action *f. concretiscere* to grow together: see CONCRETE.]

1. The action or process of growing together or of uniting in one mass; concrescence, coalescence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 672 An egge hath the generation and concretion within the bodie onely of a living creature. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. II. § 14 The concretion of bodies by the concourse of these Atoms. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. VII. 288 Upon great Mutations of the World perfect Creatures were first ingendred of Concretion. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 246 These two substances were perfectly soft. .at the moment of their concretion. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) l. 264 Have we not the idea of a wood, or a forest? .These are instances of the concretion of synchronous ideas. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 A cohesion, of the styles, by which their tendency to concretion may be recognised.

†b. Formation of morbid concretions (see *sense* 6) in an animal body. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Ternp.* [They] do crud & make concrecyon in y<sup>e</sup> parties of the bulke or oesophage. 1762 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Such obstinate concretion and obstruction. .as bring on gout.

2. Congelation or coagulation of a liquid.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 269 Concretion is divaporation of humidity in fluid things, by gentle decoction on fire. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concretion*, a congealment. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 275 Fluids capable of concretion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 419/1 The blood's speedy concretion in debility.

†3. Union or connexion with something material or actual. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xvii. 93 It is. .freed from all mortal concretion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xv. § 18 If we consider good life in union and concretion with particular. .actions of piety. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. viii. (1821) 261 The soul. .because of her concretion with this mortal body. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 613 Clear from all mortal concretion.

†4. State or degree of concrescence. *Obs.*

1606 BR. J. KING *Serm.* (Sept.) 14 Of a strange composition and concretion. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 123 Other starrs might also attain to the like luminous concretion. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 31 Diminished in its hardness and concretion.

5. quasi-concr. A concrete mass of (anything).

1606 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 568 Some plants. .being supposed to grow of some Concretion of Slime from the Water. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 373 Salt is a Concretion of Sea Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 651 A concretion of marine shells. 1886 H. B. WHARTLEY in *Antiquary* Feb. 58/2 The pearl is a mere concretion of the carbonate of lime forming the shell.

†6. *concr.* A solid mass formed by aggregation and cohesion of particles; a lump, nodule, clot; *esp. a. Path.* a hard morbid formation in the



body, a calculus, stone; b. *Geol.* a mass formed by aggregation of solid particles, usually around a nucleus; characteristic of certain rocks (cf. CONCRETIONARY).

1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Conceiving the stones... to be a Mineral concretion. 1868 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. 61 Stones... to which earthy concretions may be annexed by way of affinity. 1703 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 33 He cut a stony Concretion out of the Liver. 1883 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 86 Such poor concretions as mankind. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xxxiv. 285 Tabasheer... is a silicious concretion found in the joints of the bamboo. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v., Nodules like those of chert and ironstone... and the grape-like clusters of the magnesian limestone, are termed 'concretions', as formed by a molecular aggregation distinct from crystallisation.

7. The action of making, or condition of being, concrete (see CONCRETE a. 5). ? *Obs.* † In concretion: in the concrete (see CONCRETE a. 5).

1643 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 152 In such distinction and subordination & in concretion a Presbyter is sometimes called Sacerdos. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* III. i. (1786) 306 But the Mind surmounts all power of Concretion.

b. The result of such action; embodiment in a concrete form; a concrete thing.

1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 401 If our national institutions are but so many concretions of the national will. 1896 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 195 All knowledge and all thought are concrete, and deal only with concretions—the concretion of the particular and the universal.

**Concretional** (kŏnkrĭ'fŏnāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to concretions.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Concretionary** (kŏnkrĭ'fŏnārĭ), a. [f. prec. + -ARY; in mod.F. *concretionnaire*.] *Geol.* Of the nature of or constituting a concretion; consisting of, containing, or characterized by, concretions.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The concretionary forms of... magnesian limestone. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 206 Concretionary nodules. 1848 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 A concretionary structure. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnals.* I. i. 12 A nodular concretionary deposit.

**Concretism** (kŏnkrĭ'tiz'm), rare. [f. CONCRETE a. + -ISM.] The practice of regarding or representing what is abstract as concrete.

1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* II. 28 The concretism of thought which belongs to the deaf-mute. 1871 — *Prim. Cult.* I. 374 It is a surprising instance of this tendency to concretism, that among... the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history.

**Concretive** (kŏnkrĭ'tiv), a. rare. [f. L. *concret-* (see CONCRETE v.) + -IVE, repr. L. type \**concretivus*.] †

1. Apt to congeal or produce concretions. *Obs.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Wee... ascribe their induration to... concretive juices. *Ibid.* II. v. 91 Fresh water, which is the lesse concretive portion of that element.

† 2. = CONCRETE a. 5. *Obs.*

1656 JEANES *Fula. Christ* 119 Two natures, formes, or beings, which cannot be predicated of one another abstractively, cannot be also affirmed of one another in a concretive way, unless it be by reason of an hypostaticall conjunction between them in one subsistence.

3. Mentally constructive.

**Concretively** (kŏnkrĭ'tivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a concretive manner; concretely, in the concrete.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 65 The phrase of the Lutherans, who say not only concretively, that the man Christ is omnipresent, but the humanity also. 1656 HARDY *Serm. John* xiv. (1865) 84/2 Guilt abstractively considered, is not taken away... concretively considered, it is taken away.

**Concretize** (kŏnkrĭ'tiz), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONCRETE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render concrete. Hence *Concretizing* ppl. a.

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 309/1 Details of interest are used to concretize... the general laws of development. *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 241/2 This passage... lacks the concretizing touch.

**Concretor**: see CONCRETER.

† **Concreture**. *Obs.*— [f. L. *concret-* (see above) + -URE, corresp. to L. type \**concretūra*.] 'A mass formed by coagulation' (J.).

† **Concrew**, v. *Obs. rare*— [f. F. *concretre* (pa. pple. *concrâ*, in OF. *concreu*) to grow together:—L. *concrĕscere*: cf. ACCRUE.] *intr.* To grow together or into a mass.

1596 SPINNEY *F. Q.* IV. vii. 40 And his faire lockes... He let to grow and griesly to concrew.

† **Concriminary**. *Obs. rare*— [f. L. *con-* together + *crimen*, *crĭmĭn-* charge + -ARY. (Cf. L. *concrĭminārĭ* to complain bitterly.)] One who is implicated in the same charge with another.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 118 Mr. Broadway and Fitz Patrick, servants to, and concriminaries with the Lord Audley, were produced to trial.

† **Concrimination**. *Obs.*— [n. of action f. L. *concrĭminārĭ* to accuse bitterly (f. *con-* intensive + *crĭminārĭ* to CRIMINATE), with the prefix taken in the sense 'together'.] Joint accusation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concrimination*, a joint accusing. **Concrucify**, v. *rare*. [f. CON- + CRUCIFY; cf. L. *concrucifigere*.] *trans.* To crucify together.

1873 B. FORBES *Kalendaris Sc. Saints* 367 He returned to his episcopal duties on Maundy Thursday, was concrucified with Christ on Good Friday, watched before the tomb, and spent the day of days in hilarity and joy.

**Concridit**, Sc. var. of CONCREdit v. *Obs.*

† **Concubinacy**. *Obs.* [f. CONCUBINE + -ACY 3.] = next.

1609 BR. BARLOW *Anno. Nameless Cath.* 305 All murders and oppressions; all concubinacies, namelesse, innumerable... shall not impeach or Subvert a Kings Right. 1791 STAYRE *Ecc. Mem.* II. i. xxviii. 229 Also, this country [Wales] was very infamous for concubinage, adultery, and incest.

**Concubinage** (kŏnkiū'binēdʒ), [a. F. *concubinage* (15th c. in Littre), f. *concubin*: see -AGE.] The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the practice of having a concubine; the state of being a concubine.

1388 WYCLIF *Levit.* xviii. 18 Thou shalt not take the sister of thy wif, in to concubynage of hir. 1604 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 This is not concubinage, but marriage. 1698 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ex.* 31 Indulging Concubinage to the Professors of Chastity. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. Many women... had risen to greatness from a state of concubinage. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 Priests living in a state of concubinage and burthened with illegitimate children. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 32 Clerical concubinage was still the rule in England.

b. In *Roman Law*: (see quot.).

1865 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 24 Concubinage, a kind of inferior marriage of which the issue were natural children, not bastards.

**Concubinal**, a. *rare*— [ad. L. *concubināl-is*: see below and -AL.] = CONCUBINARY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concubinal*, pertaining to a Concubine. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Concubinarian**, a. [f. med.L. *concubināri-us* + -AN.] = next.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inq. Hist. Vallenses* 475 The women... who shocked the concubinary purity of the Romish Priesthood. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 37 The number is sufficiently appalling; probably it comprehends, without much distinction, the married and concubinarian, as well as looser clergy.

**Concubinary** (kŏnkiū'binārĭ), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. *concubināri-us*, f. *concubina*: see below and -ARY. Cf. F. *concubinaire* (16th c. in Littre).] A. *adj.* Relating to concubinage; (of persons) living in, or sprung from, concubinage.

1663-77 FOXE *A. & M.* 1074 (R.) The first crime of these concubinary priests. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Genetiv.* IV. 43 His concubinary lying with Venus in Ovid. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. i. 39 Sarah... prevailed with her husband to take her handmaid Hagar to be his concubinary wife. 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 17 According to the Civil law... a subsequent marriage legitimates all the previous concubinary issue. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* I. 63 The married or concubinary priesthood. *See* a 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 330 Italy... need not be concubinary to so many wanton desires of Strangers, would all her small and new-hatched Governments shelter themselves under her Wings.

B. sb. One who lives in concubinage. 15... *Alleg. agst. 6 Articles* in FOXE *A. & M.* 1064 (R.) Take from the church honourable marriage and the bed undefiled, shalt thou not replenish it with concubinaries, with incestuous persons, etc. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. vi. (R.) The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal unchaste concubinaries, schismatics and scandalous priests. 1875 GLADSTONE *Vaticanism* 124 It is the duty of each concubinary (or party to concubinage), with or without the consent of the other party, to quit that guilty state.

**Concubinate** (kŏnkiū'binēt), [ad. L. *concubināt-us* concubinage; in mod.F. *concubināt*: see CONCUBINE and -ATE 1.] = CONCUBINAGE. 1539 in STYRPE *Ecc. Mem.* I. xlv. 342 Then the marriage of the Priests should be in the Pope's hands, who might admit the same; and the concubinate of many should be forbidden. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 47 Their Matrimonies were Concubinates, their Children illegitimate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. v. (R.) Such marriages were esteem'd illegitimate, and no better than a mere concubinate. a 1679 HOBBS *Elem. Law Wks.* (1840) IV. 156.

**Concubinarius**, rare— [f. formed as an agent-n. on L. verb \**concubināre* to CONCUBINE.] A man that keeps a concubine.

1804-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 528 All notorious concubinaries, usurers, and adulterers.

**Concubine** (kŏnkiū'bin), sb. Also 4-bin, -byn, 5-6 -byne. [a. F. *concubin*, *concubine*:—L. *concubinus*, *concubina*, f. *con-* together + *cubare* to lie.] 1. A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

In reference to polygamous peoples, as the ancient Hebrews and the Mohammedans: A 'secondary wife' whose position is recognized by law, but is inferior to that of a wife. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 27 Astrild hire bedsister (hire lordes concubine). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Cott.) O queens had [salomon] hundredt seuen; Thre hundred concubins, he sais, Efter he laghes war in þas dais. c 1386 CHAUCER *Profl.* 650 He wolde suffre for a quart of wyn A good felawe to han his concubyn A twelve moneth. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 6 Sotheli he 3af 3iftis to the sones of concubyns [1388 second-arye wyues]. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 71 He [the cardinal] hath a concubyne whom he moche loueth. 1545 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 787 As she wist her selfe to simple to be hys wyfe, so thought she her selfe to good to be hys Concubine. [Cf. SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 98.] 1530 PALSGR. 155 *Presvre*, a preeste; *presteresse*, a preestes concubyne. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 373 After the phrase of the Scripture a concubine is an honest name; for every concubine is a lawful wife, but every wife is not a concubine. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 3. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 365 Women-servants, whom they hired for their Masters for Concubines. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xl. 452 The most essential difference between γυνή and παλλακή, wife

and concubine, consisted in the former having a dowry, and the latter none. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cambul* (1843) I. 241 Two wives, with as many concubines, are reckoned a liberal establishment for the middle classes.

*See* 1843 FABER *Lett.* (1865) 207 If we are not now in the One Church, but in a Concubine (so long as it be a doubt). *attrib.* 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 19 A man may have 4 wives at the same time, and, according to common opinion, as many concubine slaves as he pleases.

† 2. A male paramour. *Obs.* [= L. *concubinus*, F. *concubin*.]

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxiv. 95 a, Because she had had another concubyn. c 1536 *Indictment Anne Boleyn* (Trench), Her adulterers and concubines. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q vj.

**Concubine**, v. *rare*. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To take as a concubine. *Obs.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 77 Not onely marrying Pharaohs daughter... but also concubining many.

2. To furnish with a concubine or concubines. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 728 The proud, inflated Lord, With father concubind, and mother whord. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxvii. 226 These must be wived, concubined, and fed by the natives.

† **Concubinise**, v. *trans.* *Obs.* = prec., sense 1. a 1808 W. OWEN tr. *Mabinogion* (in Southey *Cid* 29 (D.)), If thou beholdest a beautiful woman concubinize her, though she seem coy. [A mistransl. of Welsh *gorddŷercha*, meaning 'court', 'woo'.]

† **Concubny**. *Obs. rare*— [f. *concubine*.] The baillies and counsall decernis Thomas Thomsone an adulterare, and to remiof his concuby Jonet Foulare fra him.

† **Conculcate**, pa. pple. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conculcāt-us*: see next.] Trodden under foot. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 183 Gods word contemned... his sacraments conculcate, his ordinances neglected.

† **Conculcate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *conculcāt*, ppl. stem of *conculcare* to tread under foot, trample down, f. *con-* + *calcāre* to tread; f. *calx*, calc-heel.] *trans.* To tread under foot, trample upon.

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Villanously and wretchedly conculcated and trodden under foot. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iii. 51 Thy holies are conculcated, and they are contaminated. 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 We the Burgade Lands have conculcated.

*See* 1663-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 245/2 Oppressing and conculcating the Church... of God. 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* VII. i. § 3 To see that heavenly estate and dignity thus conculcated. 1645 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 153.

b. *intr.* To tread. *rare*—

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 490 All things on which man conculcates.

† **Conculcation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conculcātĭo-em*, n. of action f. *conculcare*: see prec. Cf. F. *conculcation* (Cotgr.).] A treading under foot.

1547 BR. HOOPER *Christ & his Office* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 61 The conculcation of his precious blood. 1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Ecc.* II. 11 Above the Conculcations of the World. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 403. 1807 G. S. FABER *Sac. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 12 The Holy City during its conculcation by the Gentiles.

† **Concumbence**. *Obs.*— [f. L. *concumb-ere* to lie together + -ENCE.] = next. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concumbence*, a lying together. *Houell*!

† **Concumbency**. *Obs. rare*— [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A lying together.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 6 § 22 When Jacob married Rachel, and lay with Leah, that concumbency made no marriage between them.

**Concupiscence** (kŏnkiū'pĭsēns). Also 4-5 -pyscens, -enoe, 6 -pysence, -piscens. [ad. L. *concupiscētia* (in Vulgate, Tertullian), f. *concupisc-ere*, inceptive of *concup-ere* to be very desirous of, long much for, f. *con-* intensive + *cupere* to long for, desire: see -ENCE. Also in F. from 14th c.]

1. Eager or vehement desire; in *Theol.* use (transl. *ἐπιθυμία* of N.T.) the coveting of 'carnal things', desire for the 'things of the world'.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 A saule þat hanes... overcomene and dystroyede concupyscens and passious. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Add. MS.) Auctor of concupiscence of eyen is the world; and auctor of concupiscence of the flesh art thou thi self, that livest delicatly, and norishest thi flesh. 1506 TINDALE *James* i. 14 But every man is tempted, drawne awaye, and entysed of his awne concupiscence. a 1660 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 315 A Litigious Man goes to Law... to spend his Money, and satisfy his Concupiscence of Wrangling. a 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 217 Concupiscence, or the love of one creature or other, in competition with, or opposition to, the love of God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 304 Such is the fire of concupiscence, raging within, that... no houses or fields content these.

b. with pl. 1384 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 24 Vices and concupiscencis, or concetis. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 b, It shall... subdue all inordinate concupiscences. a 1791 W. MASON *Spir. Tract.* in Spurgeon *Tract. Dav.* Ps. xix. 13 Evil concupiscences which dwell in their sinful natures.

2. esp. Libidinous desire, sexual appetite, lust. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. p 278 The fury of fleischschly concupiscence. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 267 The king... Incombred of his lustes blinde... Deceived of concupiscence. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 9 The concupiscence of hym that persecuted her. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Minde* i, Mahomet... forbids not such concupiscences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1078 And in our Faces evident the signes Of foul concupiscence. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. liv. 136 This scene... did not at all contribute to the cooling of his concupiscence. a 1782 BR. CHALLONER *Cath. Instruct.*

*Sacram.* (1837) 21 Q. What are the ends for which matrimony is instituted? A. For a remedy against concupiscence.

† **Concupiscency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY, q.v.] = prec.

1608 MIDDLETON *A Trick*, etc. iv. v. The mullipood of villainy, the spinner of concupiscency. 1608 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 205 b. Our own affections and concupiscencies.

**Concupiscient** (kŏnkŭ'pŭ'sent), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *concupiscens*-em, pr. pp. of *concupiscere*: see prec. and -ENT. (So in mod.F.)]

**A. adj.** Eagerly desirous; lustful.

c. 1450 [see CONUPISCENTLY]. 1755 in JOHNSON, with citation of SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98, where the original reading, now accepted, is *concupiscible*. a. 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.). The concupiscient clown is overdone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 57 The division of the soul into the rational, irascible, and concupiscient elements.

† **B. sb.** (in pl.) [Perh. by confusion with *concupiscence*; cf. *accidence*.] Desires, lusts. *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 147 When your concupiscents are cooled by the Holy Ghost.

† **Concupiscential**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concupiscentialis* (Augustine), f. *concupiscencia*: see -AL.] Relating to, or of the nature of, concupiscence; lustful.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 513 The concupiscential disobedience, which dwelleth yet in our mortal members. 1652 GAULE *Magistram*. 40 Venus, who rules over concupiscential motions. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 22 Satan... instills Concupiscential Gust.

Hence † **Concupiscentially** *adv.*, concupiscentially; † **Concupiscentiality**, concupiscence.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* Wks. 1873 III. 309 Thou diest for this treason against my members concupiscentiality. 1666 W. SLATER *Expos.* II. *Thess.* (1629) 244 To love him [God] a little more than concupiscentially.

† **Concupiscentious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concupiscencia* CONUPISCENCE + -OUS: cf. *licentious*, etc.] Eagerly desirous, full of concupiscence.

a. 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 457 We were carnal, concupiscentious, idle, etc. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. 156 A concupiscentious, baudie, & bestiall looue. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* v. iv. The Concupiscentious Male-factors make 'em ready & take London napping.

**Concupiscently**, *adv.* [f. CONUPISCENT + -LY 2.] With concupiscence.

c. 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis* viii. 135 It bihouep nedys... pat he cleue to no creature concupiscently wip no pryuate loue.

**Concupiscible** (kŏnkŭ'pŭ'sibl), *a.* In 5 -pysible. [a. F. *concupiscible* (14th c.), ad. L. *concupiscibilis* (Jerome), f. *concupiscere*: see -BLE.]

† 1. Vehemently to be desired; worthy to be longed for or lusted after. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. 16 All thynges concupysible to thappetye of theyr desire. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iv. 338 a/2 The vertue of contynence consysteth... also in absteynyng hym selfe to see & beholde worldly thynges & concupysible. 1603 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 93 note. A state of pleacur is... eligibl and concupysibl. 1768 STERNE *Tr. Sh.* V. 47 (D.) Never did they eyes behold... anything in this world more concupysible.

2. Vehemently desirous; characterized by desire or longing; of the nature of concupiscence.

*Concupysible appetite, faculty*, etc.: one of the two parts of our 'irrational' nature, the other being the *irascible*. [= Plato's τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, in his tripartite division of the soul.]

1508 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 Joye and Hope come of the vertue concupysibl. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b. Sensualite is called of doctors, the appetyte concupysible. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98 By gift of my chaste body To his concupysible intemperate lust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 The Irascible passions doe follow the temper of the heart, but the concupysible distractions the crasis of the liver. 1782 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 171 All his affections, concupysible and irascible. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 259 The irascible or the concupysible principle is ever insurgent against reason.

† **b. quasi-sb.** The concupysible faculty or principle. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarter's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 250 Our first parents... lost this qualitie, and the irascible and concupysible remained. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 21 The Concupysible began to be so immoderate as to resolve to do any thing that may promote pleasure.

Hence **Concupysibleness**, *rare* -o.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Concupysibleness*, fitness or readiness to desire or be desired earnestly. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Concupysitive**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *concupit*-ppl. stem of *concupere*, *concupiscere* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONUPISCIBLE 2.

1651 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 140 The concupysitive power of the soul.

† **Concupy**. *Obs. rare* -1. App. an abbreviation or perversion of *concupine* (cf. CONUPY).

Some have interpreted it *concupiscence*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 177 Heele tickle it for his concupy.

**Concupysible**, *obs. f. CONUPISCIBLE.*

**Concur** (kŏnkŭ'r), *v.* Also 6-7 -curr(e). [ad. L. *currere* to run together, assemble, meet, rush together in hostility, etc., f. *con-* together + *currere* to run. The hostile sense was app. that in which it was first used in Eng.: cf. F. *concurrir* (16th c. in Littre).]

† 1. *intr.* To run together violently or with a shock; to come into collision; to collide. *Obs.*

a. 1470 TIPTOT *Caesar* xii. (1530) 15 The shypys... were sore brosyd by reason of concurring. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 43 Huge hie hillis, concurrand all at anis, Togidder rusch and meyt wyth vther montanis. 1608 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 236 Is it not now utterly incredible that our two Vessels placed there, Antipodes to each other, should ever happen to concur?

† **b.** To run together in hostility; to rush at each other. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 20 My will was nocht at the Italianys In bataile suld concur contr Troianis. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* IV. ii. Anon, they fierce encountering both concur'd, With griesly looks and faces like their fates. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 439 They can never accord, but are ever snarling and concurring, as Dogs, together by the ears among themselves.

2. To run or come together peacefully; to meet.

† **a.** Of persons: To have concurrence. *Obs.*

1577 HOLLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 53 He built a market place for the merchants of both people, to trade and concur. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Sam. xix. 41 Al the men of Israel concurring to the king. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 295 By their concurring hither, it is wonderfully peopled.

† **b.** To flow together, as streams (material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Twoo successions cannot concur and fall into one, by no manner of other means, then by marriage. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 298 The one ioineith with the first head of Medway at Twiford, and the other closeth with the third brooke of Medway a little from Stylebridge, and they all concur at Yelding. 1605 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 366 The one [motion] whereby the soule concurreth to the bodie (which we call generation), etc. 1643 tr. *Fabricius's Exper. Chyrurg.* IV. 9 The... humours do concur together unto the offended part. 1691 RAY *Creatio* I. (1704) 69 Why may not Atoms of different Species concur to the composition of Bodies?

† **c.** Of lines, etc.: To converge and meet. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. xxxv. 6 Parallel... lines... produced infinitely on both sydes, do neuer in any part concur. 1575 CROOKE *Body of Man* 556 In a round figure they concur and meete together into a poynt. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 8 They always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 147 To find the resultant of several forces concurring in one point, and acting in one plane.

**d.** Of times, events, and circumstances: To fall, happen, or occur together; to coincide.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 291 Many matters concur heere. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 274 As Hectors leysure, and your boundies shall Concurr together. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. ix. (heading). Matters concurring with the Peloponnesian Warre. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 Right and Victory always do not concur. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 p. 11 It were happy if... virtue could concur with pleasure. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* IV. v. § 1 When two pleasures concur, the result is a greater pleasure. 1884 tr. *Lot's Logic* 390 The chance that different and mutually independent events will concur is measured by the product of their respective chances.

**e.** *Eccl.* Of two feasts: To fall on two consecutive days, so that the second vespers of the one coincide with the first vespers of the other.

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 113 Suppose that the Second Vespers of an ordinary Sunday were to concur with the First Vespers of a Festival of the First or Second Class.

† **f.** Of qualities, attributes, etc.: To come together or be combined in the same person or thing; to meet in. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 253 None can be founde in whom all these qualities doe concur. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 202 Youth, Wit, and Courage, all in me concur. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 301 If Government, and the preaching of the Gospel, may well concur in the same person.

3. To combine in action, to co-operate:

**a.** of persons, etc.

1549 COMPT. *Scot. Prol.* (1872) 12 Al sortis of craftis suld concur to gyddir, andd ilkanne til help vthirs. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 47 They should not acknowledge her... but according to euery ones power and habillite, to concur to her deposition and condigne punishment. 1606 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1609) 166 God concurres to euill; not positive, but privative. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Cam* II. 42 The whole Church should concur in that action. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 36, I concurred with our incumbent in getting up a petition against the Reform Bill.

**b.** of things, causes, circumstances, conditions.

1559 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Hen. VI.* xii. 83 Thus wrath and weake divine, mans sinnes and humours yll. Concur in one. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 921 There be many causes concurring, which mooue men to praier. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* II. All things concur to give it a perfection. 1677 GREAV *Anal. Plants*, *Lect. v. Colours* *Plants* I. § 11 How doth the Air concur to the Greenness of Plants? 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 159 One of the plane angles which concur to the formation of the solid angle. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* III. (1869) 83 Two opposite forces concur in bringing about the Council of Nicea.

4. To agree in opinion (with).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A iij b, They doo alledge... that their wars are now grown to greater perfection... in the which I do concur with them. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 22 For the censure I doe concur with Mr Chancellor. 1666 *Perrys Diary* (1879) IV. 16 Whom my wife concurs with me to be a pretty woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 83 Mr. Alworthy by no means concurring with the opinion of those parents. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 404 From what was said... he concurred that the intention of the testator was lawful. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II. 37 If the public dissent from our views we say that they ought to concur with us.

† **5.** Of things: To agree, accord in quality, character, etc. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 207 Your doings therefore shall concur and agree with reason and conscience. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 87 To establish here a Peace indeede, Concurring both in Name and Qualitie. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii. (1611) 205 The hanging downe of the bag from the Handwrist, doth concur with that forme of Sleeve which the women of Galway... at this day doe vse. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* I. (1798) 18 It was now twilight, concurring with the disorder of his mind. 1788 *Trifler* 399 As the opinions of mankind concur to his inclinations and suit his taste.

6. Law. Of rights, titles, etc.: To cover or claim the same ground; hence, to conflict, clash.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 61 When two titles concur, the best is preferred. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 259 Where the king's title and a subject's concur, the king's shall be always preferred.

**Concurbit**, *obs. f. CUCURBIT.*

1306 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 4 T. 241.

**Concurrence** (kŏnkŭ'rrens). Also 7 -anoe.

[ad. med.L. *concurrentia*, f. *concurrere* (see CONCUR); or perh. immed. from *concurrent*: see -ENCE. In Fr. *concurrent* occurs from the 15th c. onward.]

† 1. Running together, concurrence; meeting. *Obs.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 125 There is a concurrence and confluence of three strong tides. a. 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 Where to place that concurrence of waters.

† **b.** Confluence of people; concurrence, meeting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 201 It is both large and populous... which draweth a concurrence of all nations to it. a. 1639 WORTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 221 He drew a great concurrence, from that Kingdom. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Intro. 8 Through which Passage a numerous Concurrence doth pass.

**c.** The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; in *mod.*

*Geom.* the point of meeting of three or more lines. 1646 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 184 Two strait lines, which are applied to one another... may be separated... in such manner, that their concurrence in one point will still remain. 1668 A. Fox tr. *Wurris's Surg.* III. xiv. 260 This Symptom befalls... all other joint wounds... where there is a concurrence of sinews and muscles. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 5 The concurrence of the optic axes. 1883 J. CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 10 The point of concurrence of perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides.

2. Occurrence together in time, of events or circumstances; coincidence; a juncture.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 2 So in states, arms and learning... have a concurrence or near sequence in times. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 1 In such a concurrence of high affairs... nothing was so irksome to the people as delay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 p. 8 Our Behaviour in every Concurrence of Affairs. 1756 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Warburton* 15 Apr. in *Boswell*, Except there be a lucky concurrence of a postday with a holiday. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. ii. 27 The most opportune concurrence of circumstances. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 434 We have established the concurrence of the phenomena of cleavage and pressure.

**b. Eccl.** (See quot. 1879.)

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 112. 1879 MRQ. BUTE tr. *Roman Breviary* I. p. xix, By Concurrence (as opposed to Occurrence, which is two Offices falling on the same day), is meant the case of the Second Vespers of one Office falling on the same evening as the First Vespers of another. 1889 *Sarum Dioc. Calendar*, Tables of rules for Occurrences and Concurrences.

3. Combination in effecting any purpose or end, or in doing any work; co-operation of agents or causes.

1595 BP. OF BATH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 87. I. 309 The Pope of Rome was never lyke a Pope tyll he had the concurrence off other Princes. a. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 Concurrence, and co-operation to our own salvation. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 143 When there is a more unusual concurrence of causes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 p. 7 Their mutual Concurrence in doing good. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. (1864) 85 The organization of the nervous centres, for the performance of actions requiring the concurrence of several of them.

4. Accordance, agreement; assent, consent.

1609 GALE *Crt. Geniles* I. Intro. 1, I found a general concurrence of the Learned. 1794 PALVEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 6 Their [Christians'] concurrence in the Canon of Scripture is remarkable. 1805 DICKENS *Mt. Fr.* III. vii, He signified his concurrence in the views advanced.

5. Pursuit of the same object; rivalry, competition. (Now a Gallicism: cf. CONCURRENT B 2.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 434 Appius Claudius was in election and concurrence against him for the office of Censourship. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1849) I. 57 The arguments against competition (concurrence)... all finally come aground on this rock. 1866 LUCKY *Ration.* II. 380 To reduce, by increased concurrence, the wages of the remainder. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* c. 264 What say you... To trying a concurrence with La Roche, And laying down a rival oyster-bed?

6. = CONCURRENT 4.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Court*, The Archdeacon's Court... jurisdiction is sometimes in concurrence with, sometimes in exclusion of, the Bishop's Court of the diocese.

**Concurrency**. Also 7 -ancy. [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY.]

1. A running together in place or time; meeting, combination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Wks. II. 121 Is it probable that God should... command concurrency of rest with extraordinary occasions of doleful events? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The equal concurrence of sulphur and quicksilver. a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 63 Where there was a concurrence of old blood with fidelity, a mixture which ever sorted with the Queens nature. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxia* I. IV. 41 There's made a concurrency, or meeting of two likes. 1880 RUSKIN in 19th Cent. June

942 The fields on each side of it are . . . cut through . . . by the wild crossings and concurrencies of three railroads.

2. Accordance in operation or opinion; co-operation; consent; = CONCURRENTNESS 3, 4.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlix. (1612) 226 But much more concurrence from one to all to stop that common Sore. 1628 SIR H. CAREY in *Fortesc. Papers* 56 See generally a concurrency . . . in that opinion. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 227 Books . . . written by the concurrency and direction of the Holy Ghost.

b. Something that concurs with other things; a concurring circumstance, etc.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 40 This large compass helps other concurrencies to justify the Turkish reports.

†3. Pursuit of the same object with another; competition, rivalry. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Waves* viii. lxxxviii. To . . . shut out all other concurrency. 1632 *La Grev. Vell. Patern.* 188 In their concurrency for the place of the Sovereign Bishop.

†4. The quality or fact of being concurrent in jurisdiction; joint right or authority. *Obs.*

1591 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii. The Admiral . . . bath . . . a concurrency with the Lord Mayor of London in the Conservatorship of the River of Thames. a 1750 AV[ERT] (J.). A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrency of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon.

**Concurrent** (kŏnkŏrĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 -ant, 6 -ant(e). [ad. L. *concurrent-em*, pr. ppl. of *concurrere*; see CONCUR and -ENT. *Concurrere* was common as an adj. in med.L., and *concurrent* was used in Fr. from 13th c. French influence is perh. accountable for the early spelling -a(u)nt.]

**A. adj.**

1. Running together in space, as parallel lines; going on side by side, as proceedings; occurring together, as events or circumstances; existing or arising together; conjoint, associated.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 32 § 1 Every other thing concurrent that in that partie were requisite. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B.iiij. Nor all the philosophers . . . were concurrent in one time, but after the death of one good, an other came better. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health Pref.* 4 V. it have any other infirmity concurrent with it. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 29 A broad, and deepe cautie . . . through the which are concurrent, not a small number of tendons. 1628 BACON *Hen. VII.* 3 There were . . . concurrent in his Person, three severall Titles to the Imperiall Crowne. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Forms which . . . may be as fitly styld Coordinate or concurrent. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 The concurrent voices of both sexes. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 175 The concurrent existence of two distinct systems of jurisprudence was a peculiar feature of English Law. 1876 GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 vi. (ed. 9) 254 Concurrent rates for repairs of Highways are invalid if made for the same period of time.

b. Meeting in or tending to the same point; *esp.* in modern *Geom.* of three or more lines.

a 1721 *Prior Conversation* 32 Like lines concurrent to their center. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 44 The pressure of the concurrent crowd. 1881 J. CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 3 When three or more lines pass through the same point they are said to be concurrent. 1885 LEUDSDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 155 If then four concurrent straight lines . . . are given.

2. Acting in conjunction; co-operating; contributing to the same effect.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/s Manne can not tourne vnto him without . . . concurrente helpe of goddes especial grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Mankynde* 137 The principal partes concurrent to the same. 1651 BAXTER *Infr. Bapt.* 342 It is reall Baptism that is here mentioned, the Spirit being spoken of as a concurrent cause. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* xi. 246 Concurrent Parliament supports his Throne. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 36 He . . . gives them the concurrent assistance of His own power.

3. Accordant, agreeing, consistent, harmonious; expressing concurrence.

1548 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 252 The contrarye vsage, whiche is not concurrent with nature. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxiv. 76 This case to lordes and tenants is concurrent. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 145 A concurrent consent of all Histories. 1768 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 42 By Shouts of Sympathy or concurrent Approbation. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 164 The beauties of Yemen are proved by the concurrent testimony of all travellers. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 136 The results are remarkable and concurrent.

4. *Law.* Covering the same ground (hence, in the case of titles = conflicting); having authority or jurisdiction on the same matters; co-ordinate.

1531 *Dial. Lawe Eng.* i. ix. (1638) 20 If two titles be concurrent together . . . the eldest title shall be preferred. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 172 They had made the Count Rainuce concurrent with him in authoritie. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 513 The chancery has a concurrent jurisdiction with them. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 40 In some of them the king's bench has also a concurrent authority. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) i. vii. 462 Differences between concurrent jurisdictions, which no other power was competent to reconcile.

b. *Concurrent lease*: a lease made before another is expired, and so existing for part of the time side by side with the other.

1622 JAB. I. *Instruct. conc. Bps.* (T.). Every bishop, that shall be nominated by us to another bishopricke, shall . . . not presume to make any . . . concurrent lease. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 321 Where there is an old lease in being, no concurrent lease shall be made, unless where the old lease will expire within three years. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 365/s If a lease be made for life or years, to one, and afterwards the lessor make a lease for years, to another, the second

lease is a concurrent lease . . . if the first lease be for twenty years, and the second lease be for thirty years, and both begin at one time, the second lease is good for the last ten years.

c. *Fire Insurance.* Used to signify that all the Companies insuring a particular risk have accepted equal or proportionate amounts of the total sum insured, and have adopted precisely similar policy wordings, clauses, and warranties, so that in the event of fire, all shall be assessed on one identical basis in the determination of their various contributory proportions of the loss.

1873 WALFORD *Insur. Cycl., Concurrent Policies.* . . . are such as are concurrent as regards property covered without reference to average or other conditions. 1890 *Lett. from Western Assurance Co. of Toronto* has the phrases '\$80,000 total concurrent insurance allowed'; 'other insurances (concurrent in form) permitted without notice', etc.

**B. sb.**

1. A concurrent circumstance, a contributory cause.

[1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 259 When all these condycions shall be toggyder and concures.] 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. § 29. 256 Consider how few steps he has to the end of his unhappy journey, though no extrinsic concurrent should hasten his pace. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) i. iii. 59 Each of these three concurrents must be considered as a partial cause, for, abstract any one, and the effect is not produced.

2. A rival claimant, a competitor. Now rare (exc. as a Gallicism).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xxxviii. 137 Your maiesty . . . nourisheth a concurrent [emulm]. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 154 a. S. Michaels Mount, looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent, for the highest place. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 313 A Rebel, that had set up a concurrent against his lawful King. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He could scarce keep his ground against his concurrent for the throne. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* I. 239 Like . . . his unknown concurrents in Germany. 1865 *Morning Star* 12 Dec. The Opposition favourite must, in the long run, beat all concurrents.

†3. A person or thing coexistent or contemporary with another. *Obs.*

1628 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 478 If a man should compare him with the kings his concurrents in France and Spain. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 126 But besides what it carries in itself, there are other (more extrinsic) concurrents that do further signalize this season.

4. *Sc. Law.* One who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii. 'Mac Guffog, the thief-taker, and two or three concurrents, had a m. in hands in the kitchen'. 1816 - *Antiq.* xli. 'I ken it frae ae o' his concurrents, as they ca' them, that's warned to meet him.'

5. In the *Calendar*: †a. = EPOCH 1 b. *Obs. rare.* 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. vi. 30 b. The concurrent of every year, is the number of the dayes passed of the conjunction of the Moone at the beginning of Marche. *Ibid.* 31 This number of Epoch or concurrent is founde.

b. 'One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two complete weeks; — so called because they concur with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow' (Webster).

†6. Used to render med.L. *Concoressenses*, a subdivision of the Albigenes in 12-13th c., named from *Concoresso* or *Concoreggio* in Italy; see Mosheim, 12th Cent., I. v. § 5. *Obs.*

1580 FULKE *Stapleton Confut.* (Parker Soc.) 77 The Protestants are at great variance among themselves; not for learnings sake, as the Concurrents in Italy.

†7. A false singular from *concurrentis*, erroneous form of CONCURRENT: cf. ACCIDENCE.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 266 Whoever will . . . consider the comportment of the English nation, the concurrent of martial men. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1st ed. 1641) in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 174 The concurrent (ed. 1653 current) of her fame carries it to this day. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 40 By their help and concurrent.

**Concurrently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a concurrent or concurring manner; in concurrence.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 301 (T.) They did not vote these special and precise means concurrently with the voice of God. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 235 The appointment of magistrates to administer justice concurrently with the consuls. 1880 PEARCE *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 160 When newspapers began . . . they appeared concurrently in all the chief centres of population and trade.

**Concurrentness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] *rare.* The quality or fact of being concurrent.

18 . . . SCOTT cited by WORCESTER (1846).

**Concurrer**, *rare.* [f. CONCUR v. + -ER 1.] One who concurs.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. ii. 112 The concurers with Anatolius . . . were led . . . with farre diuerse respects.

†Concurrable, *a. Obs.* In 7 -able. [f. CONCUR or L. *concurrere*, on L. type \**concurribilis*; see -BLE.] Able to concur.

1611 CORGE, *Compatible*, concurrable, which can abide or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another.

**Concurring**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONCUR v. + -ING 2.] = CONCURRENT.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 517 God . . . by the concurring of his general action, whereby he susteineth and preserueeth the natures of all things. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 7 Their concurring in the election.

**Concurring** (kŏnkŏrĭng), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCUR v. + -ING 2.] That concurs; concurrent.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 17 Cursed is that religion, that makes him but a chief Saviour, and requires other concurring helps. 1700 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. Many concurring circumstances. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 15 The general concurring opinion of the world. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The independent and concurring evidence of witnesses whose authority is beyond exception.

**Concurringly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With concurrence, concurrently.

1650 A. B. *Mutatus Polemo* 35 They are to meet at Breda, where now a Babel of them are concurrently tumbled together. 1840 ARNOLD *Lett.* in *Stanley Life* (1844) II. ix. 195 Those great truths . . . which the highest authorities . . . seem to me concurringly to teach.

**Concours** (e, obs. ff. CONCOURSE.

**Concursion**, ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *concursion-em*, n. of action f. *concurrere* to run together, CONCUR.] Running or rushing together; concurrence.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 43 Their bright armour, be feirs concursion, resoundit in the aire. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. 545 Th' Astrean sons in swift concursions joyne. 1696 BENTLEY *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1836-8 III. 131 Atoms . . . by their omniafious concursions and combinations and coalitions, produce successively . . . an infinite number of worlds. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 111 They will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their first Concursion. 1830 T. TAYLOR *Argum. Celus* 23 Recursions and concursions of the stars.

**Concuss** (kŏnkŏs), *v.* [f. L. *concuss-*, ppl. stem of *concutere* to dash together, shake violently; in the jurists 'to terrify by threats in order to extort money'; f. *com-* + *quatere* to shake, strike, dash, etc. Cf. It. *concussare* (of freq. form) to shake.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate, disturb. Chiefly fig.

1597 [see CONCUSSED 1]. 1603 DANIEL *Epist.* Wks. (1717) 342 Concussed with uncertainty. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, II. ix. 64 The clouds overloaded concussed by the sound. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 290 Being twice bumped or concussed across the South Downs.

2. To injure (the brain, etc.) by concussion.

1609 MOYLE *Sra Chyrrurg.* II. vii. 50 'Tis a sign that the brain is concussed. 1865 J. PARR *Married beneath him* I. 34 Mr. Merrick, by getting his [brain] concussed, silenced the voice of detraction.

3. To force by threats (*into*, or *to do*, something). From Roman Law, and used chiefly by Sc. writers.

1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iii. § 53. 306 Louis . . . had been literally concussed . . . into this . . . ruinous step. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 519 She concussed Donald to move his heels. 1880 KNIGHT *Scotch Serm.* 102 Every party . . . ought to tolerate a dissentient minority, and not concuss it into acquiescence.

b. To overawe or influence by threats; to subject to undue coercive influence.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 267/1 The Times has endeavoured to concuss country gentlemen. 1864 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* II. 43 Frank . . . was no longer to be coerced and concussed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 57 Without supposing that he is absolutely concussed by the Crown.

†**Concussation**, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. \**concussare*, freq. of *concutere* (not recorded, but cf. It. *concussare*; see CONCUSS v.).] Violent shaking or agitation.

1641 BR. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 68 When he feels any vehement concussions of government. 1645 - *Peacemaker* § 8 (R.) A subterraneous fire . . . which after some astonishing concussation breaks furiously out.

**Concussed** (kŏnkŏst), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCUSS v. + -ED 2.] 1. Violently shaken or agitated.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Waves* III. lxxxix. The poore concussed State. 1605 - *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 336 In his dangerous and concussed State.

2. Affected with concussion (of the brain, etc.). 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 201 A concussed brain should be regarded as a bruised one. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 No one is supposed to have a vested interest in the broken legs and concussed spines of the community.

**Concussion** (kŏnkŏsŏn), [ad. L. *concussion-em*, n. of action f. *concutere*; see CONCUSS. Cf. F. *concussion*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of violently shaking or agitating; particularly, the shock of impact.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 Juno prayd the goddys of wyndes that eueryche . . . sholde make concussyon and tormente in the ayer. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* U.ii. Woundes or sores made with concussions or strypes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 303 A concussion of the Heavens. 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. vi. i. 306 This terrible concussion was general all over the province of Quito. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 647 Less liable to be broken by shocks or concussions. 1828 GREENNR *Gunnery* 89 The proper shape and form of cannon to resist concussions. 1879 HARLAN *Eyeght* II. 19 When the retina is irritated by the concussion of a violent blow . . . flashes of light . . . result.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1641 BR. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 65 The concussion or unsettlement of the state of Israel, and the division of it. 1846 PARSCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Intro. 85 The brisk concussion given to the minds of the Catalans.

2. *Surg.* Injury caused to the brain, spine, or other part, by the shock of a heavy blow, fall, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therapeutike* 2 A i j b. The solution of contynuyte called ecchymosis in greke cometh most often with concussyon and ruption. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physick* 68 Concussion of the Brain is made from an external cause. 1803 *Med. Frml.* IX. 177 The term concussion conveys not a precise idea of that derangement which is produced in the organization of the brain by external violence, on which account . . . I have been induced to

substitute that of concussion. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelid. Surg.* I. 411 In concussion there is always gorging of the brain with blood. 1879 CARPENTER *Mem. Phys.* I. II. § 68 (1879) 73 The Spinal Cord must have been in a state of concussion.

3. Extortion by threats or violence, esp. on the part of the ruling power. Orig. in *Rom. Law*.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxv. Concussion, rapine, pillories, Their catalogue of accusations fill. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 74 This Suetonius reckoneth as one of the concussions of Tiberius, who took from cities and private men the Mettals in which they were lawfully interested. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Comm.* 86 Many concussions are put in practice from the kings prerogative, to furnish the offices with reasonable allowance. 1640-4 *Petit*. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 81 These great and high Concussions in the Prosecution of this Cause. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

4. Comb., as concussion-bellows, a self-acting reservoir for regulating the wind-supply in an organ; concussion-fuse, a fuse (in a shell) ignited by concussion or impact.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 44 The concussion bellows (is) a triangular reservoir placed over a valve in the wind trunk. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, The segment shells could not derive much assistance from their concussion fuses, on account of the soft state in which the ground was.

† **Concussionary**, sb. and a. [ad. F. *concussionnaire* (16th c.), f. *concussion*: see -ARY.]

A. sb. One who practises 'concussion' (sense 3); a public extortioner.

1611 COTGR. *Concussionaire*, a Concussionarie, or publicke extortioner; one that (counterfeiting an authority) extorts gifts from men. 1611 *Time's Storehouse* 931 (L.) A wicked magistrate, and publicke concussionary or extortioner... may thus save his thefts. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1690-1732 in COLES.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to concussion or the shock of impact.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Concussive** (kŏn'kŭ'siv), a. [f. L. *concussivus* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Of the nature of or pertaining to concussion.

1573 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 72, Concussive, or shaking paine, procedeth of matter, that is resolved betwene the muscles and panycles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 426 It is a concussive motion. 1794 GIBBORNE *Walks Forest* I. (1796) 15 With concussive roar Echoed the cliffs. 1866 ANSTED in *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 275 Concussive movements or earthquakes.

† **Concussive**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *concussivus*: see CONCUSS. Cf. obs. F. *concussiv* in same sense and use in 16th c.] trans. To shake.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 55/5 Take therout the pot, and shake it. till in concuting or shaking of the same he rattle like poulder.

† **Concutient** (kŏn'kŭ'si'ent), a. nonce-wd. [ad. L. *concutient-em*, pr. pple. of *concutere*: see CONCUSS and -ENT.] Meeting with concussion.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* XI. The negroes on the maternal estate... would meet in combat like two concutient cannonballs, each harder than the other.

† **Concyclic** (kŏn'si'klik), a. *Geom.* [f. CON- together + CYCLIC (f. Gr. κύκλος circle).] a. Lying (as a series of points) on the circumference of one circle. b. Of two or more conicoids: Giving circular sections when cut by the same system of parallel planes. Also *absol.* as sb.

1871 H. M. JEFFERY in *Q. J. Math.* II. 225. 1874 SALMON *Anal. Geom.* 3 *Dimens.* Contents § 104 Forms of Equations of Concyclic surfaces. (Text) § 104 Surfaces whose coefficients of  $x^2, y^2, z^2$ , differ only by a constant, have the same planes of circular section. 1884 C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* (1886) § 173 A system of confocal conicoids reciprocates into a system of concyclic conicoids. *Ibid.* § 174 The points of contact of the plane with the concyclics which touch it.

† **Concoyence**, -ens, obs. ff. CONSCIENCE.

† **Cond**, cund (kŏnd, kŏnd), v. ? Obs. [app. from the earlier *condie*, CONDUE: perh. the final vowel was sunk in that of the inflexion, e.g. in past tense, *condyde*, *condude*. See also CON v. 2.]

† 1. trans. To conduct. Obs.

1400 *Beryn* 3980 He woll have... a saff condit enseld. *Ibid.* 3995 He chargit Barons twelf. To cond him [M.S. his] saff & his meyne.

2. To conduct (a ship): to direct the helmsman how to steer; = CON v. 2

1611 *Trav. Four Englishm.* Pref. 21 The Mariners were... not accustomed to saile by compass or cunding of the ship, but by the eye and view. 1698 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 To *Cond* or *Cun*, is to direct or guide, and to *cun* a Ship is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. 1781-1790 BAILEY *To cond, to cun*. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.* *Cond*.

3. To direct fishing-boats after a shoal of hering or pilchard, as seen from heights overlooking the sea; to balk.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 b, The boates are directed in their course by a Balker or Huer, who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilcherd, according whereunto hee cundeth (as they call it) the Master of each boate (who hath his eye still fixed upon him) by crying with a lowd voice, whistling through his fingers, and wheazing certing diversified and significant signes, with a bush, which hee holdeth in his hand. 1603 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 23 To Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct, and Guide the Fishermen. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* *Cund*, to give notice which way a shoal of fish is gone.

† **Condamm**, -dampn, obs. ff. CONDEMN v.

† **Conde**, condee (kŏnde). [Sp. *conde* count = L. *comit-em*: see COUNT.] A (Spanish) count.

1632 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xliii. (1821) 435 My master sent me to assist the Condees Oneale and Odonnell. 1648 *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 287 The marquis... replied with some heat, that the condee's asseveration would force him to do that which he had not done before. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 250 The Duke sent the Conde word again.

† **Condecence**. Obs. [f. L. *condecens*-em: see CONDECENT and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *condecence*, 14th c. in Godef. (The L. and F. analogies would give the stress *condecence*, which occurs in *condecens* quot. 1560; but Bp. Ken has *condecency*.)] Fitness, suitableness.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 In things morally good, there is a natural condecence or congruities to human nature.

† **Condecency**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Fitness, becomingness, meetness.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* x. § 2 (1699) 269/2 This the Apostle urgeth from the condecency of the thing. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. XII. 276 The Condecency of his Goodness. 1754 EDWARDS *Fried. Will* IV. i. 196 The Amiability and Condecency of such a Disposition. 1774 J. FLETCHER *Sabr. by Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 44 foot-m., I use the... expression of Dr. Owen, rewardable condecency.

b. (with pl.) An instance of such propriety.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 77 Thy Justice... Creates Condecencies as strict.

† **Condecend**, -cent, obs. ff. CONDESCEND v.

† **Condecens**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *condecens*-em becoming, seemly, fitting, pres. pple. of impers. vb. *condecet*, f. *con-* together, altogether + *decet* it is becoming; or perh. immediately a F. *condecens*, 14th c. in Godef.] Becoming, appropriate, meet.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 807 Scho... Saluted him with greetingis condecens. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 Original Righteousness was natural to Adam, i.e. most condecens to his nature. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 14 It was every way condecens to the infinitely Holy... Creator.

† **Condecens**, obs. form of CONDESCEND.

† **Condecently**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY.] Becomingly, fitly.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 293 Fitly, condecently, answerably, becomingly.

† **Condecorate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *condecorare* to adorn excessively or carefully, f. *con-* + *decorare* to DECORATE.] To decorate greatly; (?) to combine to decorate.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stufe* 21 Gorgeous architectures that condecorate and adorne it. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 They have among them many young youths, condecorated with propheticke gestures. *Ibid.* (N.), Many choice and fragrant gardens also condecorate her.

† **Condel** (l), obs. form of CANDLE.

† **Con-delegate**. Obs. rare. [f. CON- + DELEGATE.] A fellow-delegate.

1736 AVLIFFE *Parric.* 313 His Colleague or Con-delegate.

|| **Con delicatessa**, delirio: see CON prep.

† **Condemn** (kŏnde'm), v. Forms: 3-4 condemn, 4-6 -dempn(e), 7 condemn, -demne, 6 -condemn. Also 4-6 condemn, 6 -damn. [a. OF. *condemne-r*, -dempne-r, also from 13th c. *condamner*, ad. L. *condem(p)nare* to condemn, convict, sentence, etc., f. *con-* together, or intensive + *dam(p)nare* to damage, hurt, condemn. In Fr. the verb settled down into the form *condamner* (cf. It. *condannare*), which was also frequent in Eng. from 14th to 16th c.; but here the influence of the Lat. caused the final prevalence of *condemn*.]

1. trans. To pronounce an adverse judgement on; to express strong disapproval of, censure, blame.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18176 (Götl.), Quat ert þu... þat... Condemnd þu þus all vr pouste? c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 4 The clergie which summe of the comoun peple... Iugen and Condemnen to be yuele. 1599 Bp. Scot in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 29 We do not unadvisedly condempne our forefathers and their doings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 141, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Wind.* II. 7 So long as they forbear to censure and condemn one another. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV. § 1. 68 This is a fault in reasoning which Aristotle condemns. 1871 R. W. DALL *Commandm.* II. 41 The second Commandment condemns a very different sin from that which is condemned in the first.

b. Said of witnesses and acts: To procure the condemnation of, to bring about the conviction of.

1388 WYCLIF *Wind.* IV. 16 Forsothe the rígtwis dead condemneth the unipitous men on liue. — *Matt.* XII. 41 Men of Nynyne shal ryse in dome with this generacioun, and shulen condempne it. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 242 If I wolde iustify myn owne selfe, my wordes shal condempne me. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XII. 42. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 Concealing such things as might condempne her selfe for a mediatrix. *Mod.* Their looks condemn them. His subsequent conduct condemns him.

c. *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* VI. 37 Condempne not and ye shal not be condempned.

2. To give judicial sentence against; to find guilty, convict. Opposed to *acquit*, *absolve*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cviii. 6 When he is demyd ga he out condempnyd. 1386 WYCLIF *Mark* XIV. 64 And thei alle condempned hym to be gilti of deeth. 1599 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* II, I giltyles was condemned. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXV. 1 The Iudges... shall iustifie the righteous, and condemne the wicked. 1680 G. HICKES *Spir. Popery* 35 She was since Arraigned and Condemn[ed] for the horrid Murder. 1735 POPE *Sat.* VI. 15 The thief condemn'd, in law already

dead. 1795 *Gent. Mag.* LXV. I. 519 The execution of two men condemned by a general court martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. 1879 W. SMITH *Smaller Hist. Eng.* 156 Cranmer had been tried and condemned with Latimer and Ridley.

d. *absol.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 177, I dare not judge, nor condemn, nor conclude.

3. esp. with the penalty expressed, as *condemn to death*, *to be beheaded*: formerly also in a fine or forfeiture.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3 The kyng of Egypt... condempned the lond in an hundrith talentis of sylver. c 1400 MAUNDEV. x. (1839) 114 The opere schall he condempne to perpetuell paynes. 1485 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 21 Sir John Paston... hath opteyned me condempnyd to hym in CCC [vij] marcis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskne* (Percy Soc.) 44 Condemned to suffer suche payne. 1526-34 TIMDALE *Luke* XXIV. 20 To be condemned to deeth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 145 Condemned him into exile. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 419 We doe condemne thee to the very Blocke. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 Condemned in as much as they are worth. 1713 *Mem. Sign. Roselli* (ed. 2) I. 212 They condemn'd me to perpetual Imprisonment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 229 A woman... was condemned to be whipped through all the market towns... in Dorset. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. 268 Condemned to do penance in the streets of London.

4. To pronounce guilty of (a crime or fault).

1335 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 28 And there condempned of highe treason against the Kinge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiii. 257 Supposing themselves by you condemned of cowardise. 1604 HEYWOOD *Gunsak.* II. 97 She was condemned of incest and buried alive. 1665 *Boyle's Occas. Refl.* V. i. 295 Condemn him of a mis-expectancy of his Time or Talents. 1718 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 353 The Synod... condemned him of heterodoxy. 1804 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 76 It is vastly more comforting to hear Dr. Lingard condemn James II of injustice, infatuation, arbitrary and impotent policy.

5. To doom to punishment in the world to come, to damn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 26 In hell condampnyd mot he be. 1593 NOWEL in *Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Elia*. (1847) 496 God doth punishe us in this world, that we should not be condemned with the wicked in the world to come. 1540-78 *Guide & Godlie Ballades* (1868) 21 We had eternallie in hell condampnit bene.

† b. *absol.* To damn. Obs.

c 1460 SIR R. ROS tr. *La Belle Dame* 374 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 1866 64 Ye and othir that swere suche othis faste, and soo condempne & cursen too & froo.

6. fig. To doom or devote to some (unkind) fate or condition; in pass. to be doomed by fate to some condition or to do something.

1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 5 Men that are condemn'd to be rich. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 They [Reindeer] are tamed; one sort being condemned to the Sledge... others to carry burdens. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 263 Condemn'd in bus'ness or in arts to drudge. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 58 A tract of sea... condemned to perpetual calms.

7. To adjudge or pronounce forfeited, as a prize of war, smuggled goods, etc.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4143/4, 8 Casks of Brandy, seized and condemned according to Law. 1793 *Gent. Mag.* LIII. I. 175 If it [i.e. a Dutch ship] is condemned as a prize it is said the whole will belong to Lord North. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 2 The court... having jurisdiction to try and condemn a vessel engaged in the slave trade.

8. To pronounce judicially or officially to be unfit for use or for consumption.

1745 P. THOMAS *Tral. Anon's Voy.* 106 We condemned twenty-one Fathom of our best Bower-Cable as unfit for Use. 1776 *Voy. under Byron* 139 We found the Falmouth man of war condemned and lying ashore. 1867 J. TIMMS *Wonderf. Invent.* (1882) 358 Several rifles on this model were... condemned... from the escape of gas round the needle. 1876 GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 III. (ed. 9) 114 If [it]... is diseased or unsound... he shall condemn the same and order it to be destroyed.

9. To pronounce incurable, to give up.

a 1831 A. KNOX *Rom.* (1844) I. 38 The sick man's feeling is gloomy, because it condemns him. 1880 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 46 No man considers himself richer because he is condemned by his physician.

10. Of a door or window: To close or block up. (Cf. Fr. *condamner une porte, une fenêtre*.)

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* 488 (Jam.) The Frenchmen... condemned all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* III. The door that had been condemned, and that was fastened by bolts. 1884 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 637/6 'I condemned it ten years ago.' 'Full that,' said Pierre; 'twas I nailed it up.'

† **Condemnable** (kŏnde'mnəb'l), a. [ad. L. *condemnabilis*, f. *condemnā-re*: see -BLE. Cf. F. *condamnabile* (16th c. in Littré).] Worthy of condemnation or censure, culpable, blameable.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 If in nyether of these Anatomies hee be condemnable. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Explos. St. James* 155 b, To launch and laish out wordes lewdly, is condemnable folly. 1675 PARN *Eng. Pres. Interest Discov.* 43 They are thus far condemnable upon the Foot of Prudence. 1797 H. WALFORD *Geo. II* (1847) II. xi. 370. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 37 Hardly any kind of action can safely be laid down as either always obligatory or always condemnable.

Hence **Condemnably** adv.

† **Condemnant**, a. rare. [ad. L. *condemnānt* (or F. *condamnant*) pr. pple. of *condemnāre* to CONDEMN.] = CONDEMNING.

1846 G. S. FARRER *Lett. Tractar. Secres.* 234 The spurious self-condemnant reading *salvator*.



**Condemnate**, *v. rare*. [*f. L. condemnāt*-ppl. stem of *condemnā-re* to CONDEMN: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] To utter words of condemnation, denunciate. Hence **Condemnating** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 13 Oct. 405/2 One might be stimulated by the vigorous language of the condemning minister.

**Condemnation** (*kɒndemnɪˈʃən*). Forms: 4 *condempnacioun*, 5-6 *-acioun*, 6 *-dempnation*, *-dempnacion*, *-acyon*, 6- *-ation*. [*ad. L. condemnātiō-em*, n. of action *f. condemnā-re* to condemn. Cf. *F. condamnation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of condemning or of pronouncing adverse judgement on; judicial conviction; expression of disapprobation or strong censure; the fact of being condemned: as in 'your condemnation of me', 'my condemnation by you'.

1385 *Wyclif Rom. v.* 18 As by the gift of oon in to alle men in to condempnacioun. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 After his iniust condempnacion to deeth. 1568 *Grafton Chron. II.* 506 He thought neyther of death, nor of condempnation to die: such affaunce had he in his strong truth. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath. II.* xxvi. 144 A manifest condemnation of the Innocent. 1803 *Med. Jurid. IX.* 27 His illiberal condemnation of a medicine. 1858 *Ld. MAHON Hist. Eng. (ed. 5) I.* 199 Yet no one has even ventured to assert that any of the condemnations were legally unjust. 1894 *GREEN Short Hist. v.* 228 The Parliament proceeded to the impeachment and condemnation of two ministers. 1897 *Boswell Johnson an.* 1754 The chaplain... preached the condemnation sermon on repentance, before the convicts.

2. The state or condition of being condemned. 1557 *N. T. (Geneva) Luke xxiii.* 40 Fearst thou not God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 136 To whom belongs But condemnation, ignominy and shame.

3. The ground or reason for condemning. 1534 *TINDALE John iii.* 19 This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and the men loved darkness more than light. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb. III. v.* 98 Speake, or thy silence on the instant, is Thy condemnation, and thy death.

4. A sentence of forfeiture. Cf. CONDEMN 7. 1803 *RIGBY in Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 286 A condemnation on the express ground that the ship is enemy's property.

† **Condemnator**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [*a. F. condamnatore*]. = CONDEMNATORY.

1752 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 55 A Sentence condemnator in capital Crimes.

**Condemnatorily** (*kɒndemnətərɪli*), *adv.* [*f. next + -LY 2*]. In a condemnatory manner.

1896 *Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins. II.* iv. 381 'It was a shame,' she said, not condemnatorily, but pitifully.

**Condemnatory** (*kɒndemnətəri*), *a.* [*f. L. condemnāt*-ppl. stem of *condemnā-re* to CONDEMN + -ORY: cf. *F. condamnatore*, in *Cotgr. condemnatoire*]. Having the character of condemning; expressing condemnation.

1503-97 *Foxe A. & M.* 1170 (R.) They proceeded against me with this their bull condemnatorie. 1611 *SPERD Hist. Gl. Brit. IX.* xiv. 17 After the condemnatory sentence. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xiv. 95 Every argument he uses, condemnatory of his own actions. 1859 *BRIGHT Sp. India I.* Aug. 1 I speak in condemnatory language.

**Condemned** (*kɒndemnd*), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *condamned*, *-dampnit*. [*f. CONDEMN + -ED 1*].

1. Pronounced to be at fault or guilty; lying under condemnation. (Also *absol.* with *the*.)

1543 in *Sc. Pasquils* (ed. Maidment) 420 Bukis or warkis of condampnit heretikis. 1588 A. KIMO tr. *Canisius Catech.* 68 The auld condemned Anabaptists. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann. III. x.* (1622) 79 So long the condemneds life should be prolonged. 1718 *STEELE Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 5 The bodies of condemn'd malefactors. 1791 *Gent. Mag. LXI.* II. 750 [The inhabitants of gaols] are divided into different classes of male and female felons, king's evidences, the condemned to die. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau II.* 65 Her own share... in the production of the condemned book.

2. Adjudged or officially pronounced unfit for use. 1798 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 200 To throw all the condemned provisions... overboard into the Sea.

3. Appropriated to condemned persons, or things rejected, as in *condemned cell*, *pew*, etc.

c. 1676 *P. COOK in R. L'Estrange's Brief Hist. Times III.* (1688) 78 In the Place call'd the Condemn'd Hole. 1777 *Hist. Press-Yard* 7, I was conducted to the door leading out of the lodge into the Condemn'd Hold. 1782 *DR FOR Col. JACK* (1840) 145 The poor fellow... is in your condemned hole. 1818 *BALDWIN BROWN Mem. J. Howard* v. 135 'The pit' and within it, the condemned cell, both dirty and offensive. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, The condemned pew; a huge black pew in which the wretched people who are singled out for death are placed, on the Sunday preceding their execution. 1838 — *O. Twist* III, They led him to one of the condemned cells. 1884 *A. GRIFFITHS Chron. Newgate* 434 Excluded from the Newgate Chapel on the day the condemned sermon was preached.

4. Fastened or closed up (as a door). 1884 *C. READE in Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1, I let him in by the condemned door.

† **Condemnedly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2*]. In a way that is condemned.

1607-77 *FELTHAM Resolves II.* xviii. 255 He that hath wisdom to be truly Religious, cannot be condemnedly a Fool.

**Condemner** (*kɒndemər*), [*f. CONDEMN + -ER 1*]. One that condemns: see the vb.

1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish Wks. II.* 355 A condemnor of them whom Christ dare avow to be saved. 1645 *VOL. II.*

*MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 207 A contradicter of Moses, and a condemner of Herod. a 1797 *H. WALFOLK Geo. II* (1847) III. ii. 40 Admiral Holbourn, one of the sternest condemners of Byng. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 374, I am not angry with my condemners, or with my accusers.

**Condemning** (*kɒndemɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 1*]. The action of the verb CONDEMN.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Condemnation*, condemning. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon I.* ii. 25 Condemnings of our sin.

**Condemning**, *ppl. a.* That condemns. 1648 *J. EATON Honey-c. Free Justif.* 225 A condemning knowledge. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 456 The Tortures... of a condemning Conscience.

**Condemningly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2*]. In a condemnatory manner, with condemnation.

c. 1805 *MARY B. M. DUNCAN in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxi.* 1 Hypocrites... are spoken of condemningly. 1879 *G. MEREDITH Egmont III.* i. 23 To think... condemningly of her.

**Condemp**, *-dempn*, etc.: see CONDEMN, etc.

† **Conden**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. A perversion of some word: ? *pa. pple.* of COND, CONDUCT.

1609 *B. JONSON Case Altered I.* ii. I... could wish for mine own part that things were conden't otherwise than they are.

**Condence**, var. of CONDENSE *a. Obs.*

**Condensability** (*kɒndensəbɪlɪti*). Also -ibility. [*f. next + -ITY*: so mod. *F. condensabilité*]. The quality of being condensable.

1806 *HUTTON Course Math. II.* 227 It will condense the inclosed air into less space, thereby showing its condensibility. 1881 *W. POLK in Academy* 28 May 396/2 The condensibility of steam. [*In mod. Dicts. Condensability*].

**Condensable** (*kɒndensəbəl*), *a.* Also -ible. [*mod. f. L. condensā-re* to CONDENSE: see -BLE. Also in mod. *F.* (The erroneous spelling *condensible* is app. after *expandible*, *extensible*, etc., from *L. pa. pple.*)] That may be condensed.

1. That may be increased in density, or reduced in volume; compressible.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies ix.* (R.), Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yet further. 1768 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1840) V. 424 Vapor... condensable again by the least coolness. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math. II.* 255 Air is... condensible and expandible.

2. That may be reduced from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid or solid condition.

1788 *PRISTLEY in Phil. Trans. LXXVIII.* 152 The slowly condensable vapour. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos. I.* xi. 461 [Carbonic acid] is not condensible in the common temperature and pressure of our atmosphere. 1802 *HENRY in Phil. Trans. XCIII.* 29 The proportion of carbonic acid gas condensible in water. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* § 135 If the gas be condensable, liquid will begin to make its appearance. 1876 *NEWCOMB Pop. Astron. III.* ii. 274 Metallic vapours condensable at a certain temperature.

**Condensate** (*kɒndensət*), *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* Also 6 *Sc. -at*. [*ad. L. condensāt-us* condensed, *pa. pple. of condensā-re* to CONDENSE.]

1. Condensed, thickened, increased in density. (Formerly construed as a *ppl.*)

1555 *EDEN Decades* 334 The which... is condensate and made thicke. 1570 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 84 A compacte and condensate bodye. 1689 *PACKER tr. Glauber's Wks. I.* 301 The Wine Cask which is to be filled with the condensate juice. 1830 *W. PHILLIPS Mt. Sinai II.* 72 The clouds... weigh down On Sinai's desert the condensate air.

† 2. Densely covered, 'thick' (*with*). *Obs.*—1

1560 *ROLAND Cr. Venus II.* 398 The mont with snaw was all sa condensat.

† 3. *fig.* *Phlogamus in Skelton's Wks.* (1862) I. p. cxxxiii, O poet rare and recent... Insolent and insensate, Contending and condensate.

**Condensate**, *sb.* [*f. prec.*: see -ATE<sup>1</sup> I c.]. A product of condensation.

1809 *W. SMITH in Jyul. Chem. Industry* 31 Dec. 949/2 That naphtha laden with naphthalene does condense in the mains is proved by an examination of the street-siphon condensates.

**Condensate** (*kɒndensət*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. condensā-re* to CONDENSE.]

1. *trans.* To make dense (in consistency), thicken, condense.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 211 Condensatyng or thyckenynge the sayde moyeste nurysmente. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chirurg.* L. xv. (1678) 21 Friction... condensates, binds and hardens the flesh. 1689 *PACKER tr. Glauber's Wks. I.* 300 Wines may be condensated to the thickness of Honey.

*fig.* 1664 *HAMMOND Sermon Wks.* 1684 IV. 611 A little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more it would condensate and compact itself into less room.

2. *b.* To make dense (in aggregation), to crowd. 1830 *M. T. SADLER Law of Population*, The different degrees in which the population is condensated.

3. *intr.* To become dense, thicken, condense; to become solid, harden.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 384 Some such like humor may issue out of them [poplars]... and condensate into a stone. 1808 *Med. Jyul. VIII.* 536 Nitric acid... extends itself inconsiderably and soon condensates again.

† *b. fig.* To become intensified. *Obs.*

1640 *FR. RYNDOLDS Passions* xxii. 229 It being the property of griefe to condensate and as it were on all sides besiege the Minde.

Hence **Condensated** *ppl. a.*

1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del. I.* ii. 21 The thicker and condensated parts. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* ix. 316 Condensated juice of Cichory.

**Condensation** (*kɒndensɪˈʃən*). [*ad. L. condensātiō-em*, n. of action *f. condensā-re* to CONDENSE; also in 14th c. *F.* (*Oresme*).]

1. The action of making or becoming more dense; increase of density; reduction of volume.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 Condensation and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downward to the middle. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. I.* 32 By condensation, he reduc'd the Air into a space... eight times narrower. 1831 *LARDNER Pneumat. v.* 308 The condensation of air in the receiver. 1876 *C. H. H. PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus. I.* 159 These waves [of sound] consist of alternate condensation and rarefaction.

2. *Optics.* Concentration (of light): cf. CONDENSE *v.* 1 b, CONDENSE 7.

1832 *A. PRITCHARD Microsc. Cabinet* 189 A condensation by means of a lens.

3. *spec.* The conversion of a substance from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid, or (rarely) to the solid, condition.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World I.* 90 Condensation is a conversion of Ayre into Water. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem. II.* (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation and heat during the condensation of steam. 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Heat*, 333 Names of Gases condensed. Pressure under which Condensation took place. 1876 *GLAN Public Health Act* 1875 III. (ed. 9) 90 An act... for the more effectual condensation of such gas. *Mod.* The condensation of milk into a viscous mass.

3. Condensed condition.

1606 *BACON Sylva* § 77 A notable instance of Condensation and Induration by Burial under Earth. 1833 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* VIII. 186 In a state of condensation or rarefaction. 1858 *GREENE Gunmery* 264 The amazing degree of condensation of the elastic air in the nitre and gunpowder.

4. *quasi-concr.* A condensed mass of anything. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 413 When... a remission of cold loosens these conjoynd condensations, the several fragments... are violently carried into the Sea. 1775 *N. ROBINSON Th. Physick* 61 Hail is a Condensation of the same Nitrous Particles. 1865 *GROTE Plato I.* i. 19 Condensations of vapours exhaled from the Earth.

5. The action of crowding or condition of being crowded closely together; dense aggregation.

1806 *W. SKWELL Oxf. Prize Ess.* 45 The condensation of a manufacturing populace.

6. *fig.* The compression of thought or meaning into few words; reduction (of a literary work, etc.) within small or moderate compass by due arrangement, and omission of unessential details.

1794 *MATHIAS Pura. Lit.* (1798) 36 The... condensation of thought and expression, which distinguish this poet. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol. I.* i. iii. 58 A want of arrangement and condensation in his memoirs. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Guide Eng. Lit. Mixed Ess.* 199 A little condensation... would abridge it by another page.

7. *quasi-concr.*

1867 *Morning Star* 5 Aug. 5 Its first leader... is a condensation of sensible thought into clever writing. 1886 *MORLEY Ht. Martineau Crit. Misc.* III. 204 The condensation of Comte's Positive Philosophy... is said... to be hardly free from some too hasty renderings.

8. Concentration (in *fig. sense*). *rare*—1.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (ed. 3) I. II. i. 106 The gradual condensation of the supreme Ecclesiastical power in the Supreme Bishop.

**Condensative**, *a. rare*. [*f. L. condensāt*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to condensation.

1818 in *TOOD*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Condensator** (*kɒndensətər*), *rare*. [*agent-n.* in *L. form*, *f. L. condensā-re* to CONDENSE: cf. mod. *F. condensateur* in same sense. (As with other sbs. in -ator, some would say *condensator*, or *condensator*.)] A condenser.

1804 *WINSON Specif. of Patent No.* 2764, 2 [The gas is] conducted through cold air or water into a condensator. 1874 *HARTWIG Aerial W.* x. 150 Plants with a hairy foliage are... good condensators of dew.

† **Condense**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. condensus*, *f. condens + densus* thick, DENSE.] Dense, condensed.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey I.* viii. 16 Distinguishing between open and rare soyles, and such as are dense and close. 1652 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 2 Tenacious and condense Materials. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 353. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 2/1 Your Breath is rendered... condense by the frigidity of the... Air. 1794 *MATHIAS Pura. Lit.* (1798) 325 As from a diamond globe, with rays condense.

**Condense** (*kɒndens*), *v.* [*prob. ad. F. condense-r*, *ad. L. condensā-re*, *f. condens-us* CONDENSE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make dense, increase the density of; to bring the particles of (a substance) into closer aggregation, so that they occupy a smaller space; to reduce in volume; to compress, thicken, concentrate. Chiefly in *Physics*. (Mostly in *passive*.)

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch. v.* in Ashm. (1652) 77 Ayre condensed is turned into Raine, and water rarified becomes Ayre againe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* III. (1500) 251/2 Vyrtyll by connynghe condensed [? condensed] or thrycked the ayre. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xviii.* 130 Air... expanded or condens'd by the heat or cold. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. IV.* 239 Sweet Honey some condense. 1802 *IMISON Sc. & Art I.* 146 A square phial may be broken by condensing the air around it. 1875 *JYONS Money* (1878) 15 At times a person needs to condense his property into the smallest compass. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* III. 243 The Borden process for condensing milk.

b. *Optics*. To bring (rays of light) to a focus or into a smaller space, so that the brightness is increased; to concentrate.

1707 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 100 A lens... to collect and condense [the light] on the object. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 9 The rays... fall upon the mirror MN, and by reflexion are condensed upon a small space at F.

c. *Electr.* To increase the amount or intensity of (a charge of electricity).

1788 VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 245 The metal plate... does actually condense or acquire a greater quantity of electricity. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 94 In this manner, electricity of too low a tension to affect immediately the gold leaves can be condensed, so as to possess the power.

2. To reduce (a substance) from the form of gas or vapour to the liquid or (rarely) the solid condition, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour or cloud.

1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 5 The air was condensed into clouds. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. note 1 (R.) The cold... by condensing, drives the vapours into clouds or drops. 1800 tr. *Lavigne's Chem.* I. 89 Carbonic acid gas... is not condensed at that degree of pressure and of temperature of the atmosphere in which we live. It remains in the state of gas. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 311 All the vapours which water will condense. 1865 LUNBOCK *Presk. Times* xii. (1865) 391 To produce snow requires both heat and cold; the first to evaporate, the second to condense.

b. To contain in a condensed state.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. 25 A crystal ring Abdalzar wore; The powerful gem condensed Primeval dew; that upon Caucasus Felt the first winter's frost.

3. *transf. and fig.* a. To bring together closely or in small compass.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 87 To condense and agglomerate every species of absurdity. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii. Condensed, the battle yelled again. 1865 L.D. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 142 By the young [Tories] they were viewed with genuine horror. This condensed them the more.

b. *esp.* To compress (thought or meaning) into few words; to reduce (a speech or writing) within smaller compass by conciseness of expression. Also *absol.*

1805 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 37 He... approved an observation of Shenstone, that 'Poet had the art of condensing a thought'. 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 419 People seem surprised at my power of condensing. 1865 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 49 To have condensed them [his opinions] into the following plan.

c. To concentrate, intensify.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 The servile spirit of Scottish Parliaments... in the highest perfection, extracted and condensed. a 1863 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. II. Power concentrated and condensed into the government of Rome.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dense; to shrink into a smaller space, become reduced in volume.

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.). Vapours, when they begin to condense. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17, 3 volumes of oxygen condense to form 2 volumes of ozone.

5. *intr.* of 2.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 3 A hot and moist Liver... sends many vapours to the Brain, which there condense or grow thick. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag.* Philos. 384 Dew condensing does her form forego And sinks a heavy lump of earth below. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 57 Some of the moisture... in the room has condensed upon the glass.

fig. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 14 (1684) 154 When therefore the recollection of... fancied worth begins to make us aery, let us condense again by the remembrance of our sins. 1869 *Spectator* 13 Apr. If those fancies, instead of 'condensing', as they ought to condense, into healthy and robust imagination, persist in their puerile forms.

**Condensed** (kɒndensɪd), *adj.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Made dense or more dense; compressed, highly concentrated. *Condensed milk*: milk reduced to a thick viscid consistence by evaporation.

1666 B. JONSON *Hymenaei* Wks. (Rildg.) 559 Dark and condensed clouds. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* 117 A School-man is the Ghost of the Stagite, in a body of condensed air. 1836 *Examiner* 17 Apr. 255 (*Adv.*), Condensed Preparation of Sarsaparilla. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17 Ozone is oxygen in a condensed state. 1871 *Food Jnl.* 655 Plain condensed milk, without the addition of the sugar. 1871 *Evening Stand.* 25 Nov. 1/3 [A history of Condensed Milk].

b. *Printing*. *Condensed type*: a form of type, narrow in proportion to its height.

*Mod. Type List*. Eight line Grottesque Condensed Old Style. Long Primer Latin condensed.

2. *spec.* Reduced from the gaseous or vaporous to the liquid or solid state, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 66 The windows, thickened with the condensed breath of the workpeople. 1863 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* I. (1873) 13 Steam and condensed gases. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* II. 82.

3. *fig.* Put into small compass, highly compressed, compact; *esp.* of literary work or style.

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi. Results presented in a condensed and lucid form. 1830 JEFFREY in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. iv. 193 Macaulay made the best speech, the most condensed. 1886 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 208 A pithy brevity, a condensed argumentativeness.

b. *Music*. *Condensed score* = *compressed score*. Hence *Condensedness*, condensed quality.

**Condensedly** (kɒndensɪdli, -densɪli), *adv.* In a condensed manner, with condensation.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* July 472 It covers condensedly, a large and somewhat various field. 1887 *Essexworth Roxb. Ballads*

VI. 38a Elsewhere we read, condensedly... that the Spanish ships, 130 in number, were of different classes.

† **Condenseness**. *Obs.* [f. CONDENSE a. + -NESS.] = CONDENSITY.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Condenser** (kɒndensɪz), *n.* Also 9 -or. [f. CONDENSE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Cf. mod.F. *condenseur*.]

I. General: One who or that which condenses.

1. That which makes dense, collects into smaller space, intensifies, etc.: see CONDENSE v. 1.

1686 Goad *Celast. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Infinite variety of Rarefiers and Condensers. 1804 R. PROBY in *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* IX. 275 A condenser of Forces.

2. That which reduces vapour to the liquid condition (*esp.* by cooling): see CONDENSE v. 2.

1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 137 The cold crags... acted like condensers upon the ascending vapour. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 128 Mountain ranges... serve as condensers for the aqueous vapour.

3. One who condenses or abridges in literature.

1868 *Morning Star* 16 June, In the... summary of correspondence... the condenser omits to mention, etc. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 363 He was... the condenser... of Bolingbroke. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 7/4 *Adv.*, Situation wanted As Editor, Sub-Editor... Concise critical writer, condenser.

II. Specific and technical senses.

4. A vessel or apparatus in which vapour is reduced (e.g. by cooling) to the liquid (or solid) form.

a. in *Distillation*. That part of the apparatus in which the vapour is condensed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The still-condenser is generally of the worm-tub form. *attrib.* 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 Hurricane... at Seakin... demolition of the condenser chimneys.

b. *Steam-Engine*. A chamber in a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed into water on leaving the cylinder, either by injection of cold water, or by exposure to a chilled surface (*surface condenser*). Also in comb. as *condenser-gauge*.

1769 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 913. 2 These vessels I call condensers. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 93 Watt... contrived the separate condenser for his steam-engine, by which heat once saved three-fourths of the fuel formerly used.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The surface-condenser has a series of flat chambers or tubes... in which the steam is cooled by a body of water surrounding the tubes. *Ibid.* I. 609 *Condenser-gauge*, a tube of glass, thirty-two inches long... the upper end... fixed to the condenser, the lower end dipping into mercury... to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in the steam-condenser.

c. *Gas-works*. An apparatus in which the tar, ammonia, and other substances mixed with the heated gas are condensed and separated by cooling.

1809 A. WINSTON *Specif. of Patent* No. 3200. 4 The condenser... serves to cool and decompose the hot smoke and gas. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 117/1 From the condenser the gas passes to the purifiers. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 579 The condenser, the office of which... is to effect the condensation of all those vapours which could not be retained by the gas at the ordinary atmospheric temperature.

d. *Metallurgy*. (See *quots.*)

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Condenser*, a vessel or chamber in which volatile products of roasting or smelting (e.g. mercury or zinc vapors) are reduced to solid form by cooling.

5. *Pneumatics*. An apparatus for condensing or compressing air, a pneumatic force-pump.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Condenser*, a pneumatic engine, whereby an unusual quantity of air may be crowded into a given space. 1809 *Nat. Philos.* *Pneumatics* v. 20 (U. K. S.) The condenser... is the opposite of the air-pump.

6. *Electr.* An apparatus for accumulating or increasing the intensity of an electric charge. (Cf. CONDENSE v. 1 c.)

1788 VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. 8, I had rather call it a condenser of electricity... using a word which expresses at once the reason and cause of the phenomenon. 1790 W. NICHOLSON *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 356 The condenser is of excellent use to ascertain the presence... of atmospheric electricity when the conductor is... slightly electrified. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 621. 546 We have Leyden jars or condensers for accumulating large charges. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 50 Accumulators are sometimes called Condensers, but I prefer to restrict the term 'condenser' to an instrument which is used not to hold electricity but to increase its superficial density.

7. *Optics*. A lens or system of lenses by which light is concentrated on one point or object.

1798 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 107 Fig. 4 represents... a condenser. There are three in number... they serve to condense the sun's rays strongly on the object. 1832 A. PARRICHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 243 A large condenser placed before the reflector.

8. *Wool Manuf.* A machine which receives the narrow slivers from the carding machine and rolls them into 'slubbings'.

1866 *Reports of Juris. Exhibition Class XXI.* 4 The 'condenser' is now very generally used... It also entirely supercedes the 'slubbing' machine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. The narrow circumferential cards of the doffing-cylinder deliver narrow slivers which pass to the condenser.

9. *Sugar Manuf.* An apparatus for the partial concentration of the clarified juice.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Condensible**: see CONDENSABLE.

**Condensing** (kɒndensɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*: see next.

**Condensing, ppl. a.** That condenses.

1. Chiefly in names of machines, mechanical

apparatus, etc., forming virtual compounds (sometimes hyphenated), in which it blends with the *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.* (= 'for condensing'), as *condensing coil, glass, lens, pan, syringe, valve*.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 84 There is also a condensing glass to the stage. *Ibid.* The tube with the condensing lens. c 1790 LUTSON *Sch. Arts* I. 189 The valve that admits the steam from the... cylinder into the condenser, called the condensing valve. 1836 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 25 The condensing syringe. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 349 A little tributary stream of the Mersey... supplies the condensing power to his steam-engines. 1865 WAMBROUGH *Specif. of Patent* No. 1545 Condensing pans employed in the condensation of milk. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Condensing-lens*, a plano-convex... or double convex lens, to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.

b. *Condensing engine*: † (a) an apparatus for condensing air, or compressing it into smaller space (*obs.*); (b) a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed in a CONDENSER (sense 4 b), or (formerly, as in Newcomen's engine) by injection of water into the cylinder.

1798 SWEATON *Air-pump* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 422 Making this air-pump act as a condensing engine at pleasure. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 239 The Condensing Engine, by which air may be condensed to any degree, instead of rarefied as in the air-pump.

1844 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine*, The power of the condensing Engine is... known by ascertaining the temperature of the steam, which moves the piston, the area of the piston, and the temperature of the vapour which remains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Condensing-engine*, one in which the steam below or in advance of the piston is condensed.

2. *intr.* Growing dense, thickening (like a dense cloud, etc.). *rare* -1.

1749 JOHNSON *Irene* II. iv. Like the dread stillness of condensing storms.

**Condensit** (kɒndensɪt), [*ad. F. condensit, f. L. condens-us* CONDENSE: cf. *density*, *ad. L. densitas, -atem*.]

† **Density**. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Condensit*, condensitie, thickness, hardness, closeness. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 121 Heaviness is an absolute quality of itself, and really distinct from Condensity. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers Mem.* II. 445 Observations on the dispersion and condensity of human multitudes.

2. *Condensed quality*; pithiness.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 168/2 Her prose had the condensity, the felicity of fine verse.

**Condependent**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. CON- + DEPENDENT.] Mutually dependent.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 623 One confederate, con-dependent sway.

† **Conder**. *Obs.* Also 7 *condor*. [f. COND v.]

1. One who conds or cons a ship.

c 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. li. Ships... set a going at the Pleasure and arbitrament of their Rulers, Condors, and Steersmen. 1708 KERSEY, *Conder*, one that gives Directions to the Steers-man, for the Guiding of a Ship. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cond*, The word is either *starboard* or *port the helm*, according as the conder would have the helm put to the right or left side of the ship.

2. A man stationed on an eminence by the shore who signals to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herring or pilchards; a *balcer*.

1603 *Act. Jas.* I. c. 23 Divers persons... called Balcers, Huors, Condors, Directors, or Guidors. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* *Condors*... stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs with bowghes, etc. unto the fishers. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Condors*. 1809 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. The raised place on which the conder stands. [Perhaps a local abbreviation or error.]

1794 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 163 A Conder was erected, whereon the Balcers stood to notify... to Fishermen at Sea, the Direction of the Herring Shoals.

**Conderin**, *obs. f. CANDAREEN*.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 242 They have no money either of gold or silver, but all their commerce is made with the weight of cates, cacies, mazaes, and conderins.

† **Condescence**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *condescence* (15th c.), *ad. late L. type \*condescens* sb. fem. f. pa. pple. of *condescere*: see below. *Med. L.* has *condescencia* (? from Fr.).] = CONDESCENDENCE.

a 1674 CRESSY in *Puller Moder. Ch. Eng.* 440 (1843) 274 See the condescence of this great King.

**Condescence**, *obs. form of CONDESCEND.*

**Condescend** (kɒndesend), *v.* Forms: 4 *oon-*descend, 5 *-desend*, 5-6 *-dysend*, *-dissend*, 6 *-descent*, (6 *-ducent*), 6-7 *-decent*, *-discent* (e), 7 *-dicend*, 4-6 *-descente*, 6- *condescend*. Pa. pple. -ed; in 6 also *condiscent*. [*ad. F. condescend-re*, *ad. L. condescend-ere* (in Cassiodorus) to stoop, condescend, f. *con-* together + *descendere* to DESCEND: in *med. L.* to be complaisant or compliant, to accede to any one's opinion, etc.; in Fr. also to come down from one's rights or claims, to yield consent, acquiesce. In the Aenbite the Fr. infinitive was taken as a whole: cf. *render*, *tender* vb.]

1. To come down voluntarily.

† **L. lit.** To come down, go down, descend. *Obs.* c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 172 Ffor to breke down the chyrchys thus I condescende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 44 Condescend in our myndis [*animis illabere nostris*] and

schaw this plane. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 112 They scarce condescend to the places about the Liver. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xv. 65 The Kite, which flyeth high in the Air, yet vouchsafes to condescend to Carrion upon the ground.

2. *fig.* To come or bend down, so far as a particular action is concerned, from one's position of dignity or pride; to stoop voluntarily and graciously; to deign: *a.* to do something.

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems, To Dh. of Glouc.* Right myghty prince... Condescende leysor for to take To se th' entent of this lital bille. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* ii. xii, To nourshe slouth he may not condescende. 1606 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxxvi. 2 In Sion condescends to dwell. 1734-5 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 211 I desire you will condescend to make my compliments to Dr. Delaney. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 315 The Cavaliers condescended to take a lesson in the art of taxation from the Roundheads. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 19 The dressmakers... won't condescend to make anything but with their own materials.

b. to a course or action. Cf. to stoop to.

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 31, I... have obeyed him (the Devil) a little to much in condescending to some follies. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* v. 80 Saint Peter out of modesty might condescend and submit to that to which he was not obliged in duty. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 165 [They] condescended to the meanest employments, for the purpose of disarming suspicion. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 272 Origen was too high a man to condescend to wilful misrepresentation.

c. (In bad sense) To lower oneself, stoop. 1640 SIR H. GRIMSTONE *Laud in Neal Hist. Purit.* II, He had condescended so low as to deal in Tobacco.

3. 'To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours' (J.); to be condescending in one's relations with others.

(The meaning of the translators in quot. 1611 is not clear.) 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 16 Minde not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. 1834 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. xcv, Adeline was... watching, witching, condescending to the consumers of fish, fowl, and game, And dignity with courtesy so blending. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 359 Like a true lout, he does not see that they have condescended to him, but he instantly rushes on to their level. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems* 10 The god, condescending to his child.

II. To make concessions; to comply, consent, concur, agree. [Earlier than I. in mod. lang.]

4. To yield or deferentially give way; to show oneself deferential, compliant, or complaisant; to accommodate oneself to. *a.* *refl.* (The earliest instance.) *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 157 Ich me ssel. a-yens ham paye and condescende ine dede and ine speche ham uor to wyne to god.

b. *intr.* *Obs.* (blending finally with a b.)

1499 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 343 Olesse... the resonos of that other partie cause hem to condescende forthwith unto hem, the matter shal dwelle in deliberation. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, To gyue reuerence to euery persone, and to condescende to theyr wylls in thynges lawfull and honest. 1663-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 198/a He [Pope Hildebrand] bound [them] by their oaths, that at no time, nor for any cause they should condescend unto the king. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxix. v. 373 Theodosius gave eare and condescended to [paruit] his words. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1337 Can they think... that my mind ever Will condescend to such absurd commands? 1677 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* 104 Wee... doe so far condescend as to grant him till the next monthly meeting then to be present. 1794 GORDON *Cal. Williams* 73 He was resolved to condescend no further to the whims of a person.

5. To give one's consent, to accede or agree to (a proposal, request, measure, etc.); to acquiesce.

a. *refl.* [Cf. *OF. se condescendens.*] *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Foytes of A. L.* xix. 61 Thou oughtist the sooner to condescende thy self to a trayctee.

b. *intr.* Const. to a thing. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 66 The lady condescended... to his departing. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Which request being condescended vnto by Gonsaluo. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 33 Inuiting them to the hunting of a goodly Stagge... They condescended. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* iv. (1851) 359 The king... having both call'd this Parliament unwillingly, and as unwillingly... condescended to their several acts. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* i. xxi, To which desire he condescended. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 229 They have... pleasure in condescending to whatever they perceive to be the inclination of each other.

c. Const. to do a thing. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Valentinois condescended to giue to the Pope the assignement of the Castle of Cesena. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 23 Which made me condescend to leave the Indies, with all her treasure. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People Pref.*, For their sakes... I have condescended to make it Legible.

d. with that and obj.-clause. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevard's Diall Pr.* 97 a/x It shold not be iust... that Rome shuld condescende, that any woman... recyue shame. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 195/x With these reasons of Lanfranke, Thomas gave over, condescending that the first of his Province should begin at Humber. 1623 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 95 When the Chirurgians condescend that you may (without danger) get up, 1717 Col. *Rec. Penn.* III. 36 The Governour at last Condescended, that the said Commissions be Issued.

6. *trans.* To concede, vouchsafe (a thing); to deign to give or grant. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 196 Some of the later Popes condescend to them of Bavaria the Cup in the Sacrament. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 185 That Nation

which the Almighty was pleased to Honour so far as to condescend his Presence and Revelation to. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 130 No answers having yet been condescended to any of these [applications].

7. *intr.* To assent to (a statement, opinion, etc.).

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 122 To this the Catho[liques] condescende as most certayn. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 60 To that opinion I must needs condescend.

8. To come to an agreement; to agree or determine with, or together. *a.* to do (a thing). *Obs.*

1494 FARYAN II. xxx. 23 Both brethrene... condescended and agreed to lede their both hosts into Gallia. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 102 That condescendit to cheis the leyst of tua euillis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 793 The nobles and commons... have fully condescended and utterly determined to make humble petition. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxix, § 9 They easily condescended to think it... fit that God, etc.

b. that and obj.-clause. *Obs.*

a 1558 LELAND *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 469 This Edward Baillol condescendit with Edward King of England... that, etc. 1610 in J. J. Raven *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 69 The parishioners... did... condescend and agree that the bell-frame should be repayed. 1663 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 58 They did all condescend and order... that no subject to your Majesty should commit any more such abuses.

c. upon, on, or to (an action, measure, etc.); often with *indirect pass.* Mostly *Sc.* or *north.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 140 Then must they to some agreement condescende. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom. Arg.*, Whiche pointes were for a tyme only condescended vpon. 1565 ALLEN in *Fulke's Two Treatises* (1577) 425 The Patriarche... fully condescending with the Romane Church vpon the truth of purgatory. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* cxxiii. (1630) 375 Justices of Peace did condescend vpon certain articles. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. 90 The governour assembled the three estates at Edinburgh, which together condescended to the raising of an army. 1652 N. *Riding Rec.* v. 107 That the Clarke of the Peace enter this ensuing agreement... it being fully condescended unto att this Sessions. 1676 A. LOVELL tr. *La Fontaine's Mil. Duties Caval.* 138 The Engineers having... with him condescended on the way by which the line of Circumvallation is to be carried.

d. *absol.* To enter into an agreement; to conspire. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 685 To condescende or take parte against the house of Yorke.

9. To be condescended: to be agreed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 361 And whan that he on hir was condescendit, Him thought his chois mighte nought be amendid. c 1430 LYDG. *Beche ix.* xx. (1554) 204 b, The sayd brethren were fully condescended vpon this point. c 1490 HARDING *Chron.* ccxvii. iv, They were by appoyntment Accorded well, and clerely condescend. 1558 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 1020 Thriftles and gracelesse, Together are benedid, And so condescended, That, etc. 1598 WINTER *Symbol.* i. § 103 The said parties to these present Indentures bin condescended and agreed in manner... following.

10. *trans.* To agree upon, consent to. Chiefly in *pass.* (with *it*). *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 786 III. 174 Som deme that ther shal be condescendyd, that iff E. P. come to London that hys costs shal be payed for. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 109 It is condescended by the hole Counsaill, that the fyshmongers shal have all the stonyngs. 1597 FLEMING *Chron. Holinshed* III. 141/1 All the contributions which are agreed and condescended. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancery* § 119 Which said order and arbitrement, he the said R. together with your said Orator did willigly agree and condescend. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1699) 77 It was condescended among his friends, that twenty-four gentlemen... should weekly attend.

11. *intr.* To agree, harmonize, or concur.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlv, Thay [singers] condescend sa well in ane accord. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 98 Thai al beand ane be ane examinit condescendit in ane ansuer. *Ibid.* xx. 186. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 729 Aganis quhome... We condescend all heir in vnioun. 1571 *Sempill Ballades* 130 Thocht on ane course we can nocht condescend.

III. To settle or fix upon a particular point.

12. *intr.* To settle down to, come definitely to (a point in narration, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* s. T. 399, I sholde to the knotte [of my tale] condescende. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 66 He abode longe... withoute to sette his purpose to condescende to any parte of that he wald do. 1528 GARDINER in *Strype Ecc. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 His hooliness... doth desire them with spede to condescend to oon opinion or other.

13. To come to particulars. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 268 3e han wel and couenably taught me as in general, etc. But now wold I sayn 3e wolde condescende as in especial & tellep me, etc.

b. esp. To condescend upon: to pitch or fix upon, specify, particularize, mention particularly or by name. *Sc.*; but *condescend upon particulars* has recently appeared in Eng. newspapers.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. (1872) 178, I can nocht condescend in special on na man that hes committit ony trason. 1634 CANNIE *Necess. Sefar.* (1849) 95 The prophet... condescended vpon no time, lest he should have been convinced of a lie. 1706 SIRBALD *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 90 Spottiswood condescendeth on the year of Christ 370, when Hergustus was king of the Picts. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 300, I know not well how to condescend on particulars. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 124 No one could condescend on any specific harm these animals had done. 1887 *Times* 18 Mar., When he condescends upon particulars, he certainly has some damaging facts to produce. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/x We are not going to condescend upon particulars.

c. with clause (with or without upon).

1696 in Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 199 Thus his Sight could not inform him whether the Arrow should be shot in him alive or dead, neither could he condescend whether near or afar

off. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 294 When the witnesses were not specially designed in a deed, or perhaps not so much as named, the party founding on it was... allowed to condescend who the witnesses were.

d. (?) *trans.* To specify particularly. *Obs.*

1510 *Will of Wall* (Somerset Ho.), I condescende, ordayne, and make [A and B] myn executors.

Condescended, *ppl. a.* Agreed: see prec. 9.

Condescendence (kɒndɛnsəndəns). Also -ance. [a. F. *condescendence* (= It. *condescendenza*, Sp. *condescendencia*), f. L. type \**condescendētia*, f. pr. *ppl.* of *condescendere*; see above and -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. Condescension; complaisance; compliance, concession.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot. Pref.* § 29 With more rigor, and lesse indulgence and condescendence to the desires of flesh and blood. 1675 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 8. 223 We must, in condescendence to some, use this word. 1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 461 This resolution does not proceed from any condescendence to the Roman Catholics. 1791 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 277 The offer... was an unusual condescendence. 1868 E. S. FROULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's Cr.* 41 The Alexandrine fathers, A.D. 362, under S. Athanasius, probably went greater lengths in condescendence than any Council before or since.

2. Sc. A specification of particulars.

In *Scots law*, an articulate statement, on the part of the pursuer, of the grounds of action, which, with the answers of the defender admitting or denying these, and a note of pleas in law for both parties, is annexed to a summons, and forms a part of it.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 84 (Jam.) As by the particular condescendence contained in their imprinted protestations at large does appear. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 294 The party... was... allowed to condescend who the witnesses were; which condescendence, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. I'll take a day to see and answer every article of your condescendence. 'Open Record' (in an Action in the Court of Session), 1888. Contents: i. Summons; ii. Condescendence for Pursuer, and Answers thereto for Defender; iii. Pleas in Law for Pursuer; iv. Pleas in Law for Defender; v. Interlocutors.

Condescendency. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec., with the later form of the suffix, -ENCY.] Condescension; condescending quality or nature.

1657 W. GUTHRIE *Ch. Ct. Interest* (1825) 230 God's condescendency and offer in that great and pious promise. c 1670 AVERY *Let. in Boyle's Wks.* VI. 610 (R.) The respect and condescendency which you have already shown me. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. iv. (1852) 126 The governour... with his usual condescendency, made a speech. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* 41 A striking instance... of his condescendency.

Condescendent. [ad. L. *condescendent-em*, pr. *ppl.*: see above.] One who condescends.

1849-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Milton*, etc. (1846) II. 235/1 The riotous supporters of the condescendent falling half asleep, he... flings the door behind him, and escapes.

Condescender. *rare.* [f. CONDESCEND v. + -ER.] One who condescends.

1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XI. Pref. 20 A condescender to human infirmities.

Condescending (kɒndɛnsəndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONDESCEND; an act of condescension.

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 174 Our yielding and condescending... to the desires... of private and particular men. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 184 Theoria's beautiful belongings match Opora's lavish condescendings.

Condescending, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That condescends; characterized by, or showing, condescension. *Now*, usually, Making a show, or assuming the air, of condescension; patronizing.

1707 WATTS *Hymn*, How condescending, and how kind, Was God's eternal Son! a 1748 — (J.), A very humble and condescending air. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 138 Standing as if struck to stone While condescending Majesty looks on. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 199 The condescending manner of a German prince. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. iii. 199 He was never condescending with us, never didactic or authoritative.

2. Consenting, agreeing. *Obs.*

1644 EARL ORBESY *Parthenissa* (1676) 376, I was often condescending to the death of what you loved.

3. Sc. Particularizing, going into details.

1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 97 (Jam.) That universal conviction is not general... but it is particular and condescending.

Condescendingly (kɒndɛnsəndɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a condescending manner; with condescension, or a show of it.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 50 But familiarly and condescendingly setting out the Creation. a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 66 So condescendingly gracious art Thou. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. iv. 85 He condescendingly asked them to 'think he was one of them'. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 63 These simple remedies... are... sometimes condescendingly adopted by science.

Condescendingness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Condescending quality or character.

1680 HOWE *Let. conc. Stillingfleet's Serm.* Wks. (1834) 179/1 Christian condescendingness and goodness of temper.

Condescendment. *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *condescendement* (14th c. in Godef.); see CONDESCEND and -MENT.] Consent, agreement.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 155 Their respective Condescendments to what should be noted... by them. *Ibid.* III. xii. 341 A Condescendment to a... friendly Treaty.

**Condescension** (kɒndɛn'sən). Also 7 -dis-  
cension, 7-8, -descention. [ad. late L. *condē-  
scensio*-em, n. of action from *condēscendēre* to  
CONDESCEND; see -ION. Also in 16th c. F.] The  
action, habit, or quality of condescending.

1. Voluntary abnegation for the nonce of the  
privileges of a superior; affability to one's in-  
feriors, with courteous disregard of difference of  
rank or position; condescendingness.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 181 The duke,  
according to his usual openness and condescension, told  
him, etc. 1677 HALE *Contempl. Lord's Prayer* ii. 104  
Give us a sense of thy Great Condescension to thy weak  
and sinful Creatures. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 3  
Familiarity in Inferiors is Sauciness; in Superiors, Con-  
descension. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 6 My old  
friend receiving me with all the insolence of condescension.  
1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times' Wks.* (Bohn) II.  
119 With the most provoking air of condescension.

b. with *pl.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 332 He [Christ] was to expiate  
mans Pride in the lowest Condescensions possible. 1751  
JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 6 He concludes himself  
insulted by condescensions. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* ii.  
ii. You have spoiled them by your condescensions.

† 2. The action of descending or stooping to  
things unworthy. *Obs.*

1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 313 Of all Bishops, he  
[S. Cyprian] did acts of the greatest condescension, and  
seeming declination of episcopal authority. a 1797 H.  
WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) i. ii. 17 Every vice, every  
condescension was imputed to the Duke that the Prince  
might be stimulated to avoid them.

3. Gracious, considerate, or submissive deference  
shown to another; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1650 T. B. [AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 38 To answer  
his humour with a condescension at the first word. 1699  
BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 43 In compliance and condescension  
to the custom of their Country. 1699 RAY *Dissol. World*  
Pref. (1732) 13 He did it only in condescension to their  
Weakness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. vi. Their extreme  
servility and condescension to their superiors. 1799 W.  
GILPIN *Serm.* i. ix. (R.), If we are displeased with an  
opposition to our humours, we ought to shew a condescen-  
sion to the humours of others. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.*  
Ser. i. x. 291 A man who thus showed no condescension  
to the feelings of his age.

† 4. The action or fact of acceding or consent-  
ing; concession. *Obs.*

1648 MANTON *Spir. Language* 2 In obedience to your  
Order, and condescension to the requests of some Friends,  
I have now made it [this Sermon] publick. 1664 DK.  
ALBEMARLE in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1875-5 II. 99 That  
some condescensions and abatements be made for peace  
sake. c 1790 Lett. fr. Miss's *Jrnl.* (1792) i. 238, I almost  
doubt your Condescension to my Request.

† **Condescensional**, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.]  
Of or pertaining to condescension.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 206 These and such like are  
the condescensional characters of comfort.

† **Condescensive**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *condescensivus*, f. *condēscens*- ppl. stem of *condēscendēre*; see -IVE.] Characterized by or given  
to condescension.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 240 It rendereth him  
civil, condescensive, kind and helpful to those who are in  
a meaner state. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 63. 1/1 A condescen-  
sive accommodation to Humane Capacity. 1747 E. POSTON  
*Prattler* i. 137 Most of them are . . so condescensive to leave  
it to me to chuse.

Hence † **Condescensively** *adv.*, -ness.

1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 501 Let us exercise . .  
condescensiveness of spirit, in all our transactions with our  
meanest brethren. 1807 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.*  
268 The rite was condescensively adopted . . from the Pagan-  
ism of Egypt.

† **Condescendent**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 -discent.  
[f. CONDESCEND, after DESCENT (f. *descentēre*).]

1. Consent, agreement; assent, compliance.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 123 Me dare they nat dysplese by  
no condescendent. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 14 Every such  
conclusion, covenant, bargain, condescendent and agreement  
shal stand. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* N. T. 352 In a  
gracious condescendent and approbation. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy*  
i. ii. 7 This is an after condescendent and act of grace.

2. Condescension; act of condescending.

a 1638 MKDE *Wks.* i. xl. 221 The third Circumstance is  
God's condescend unto man, in that . . he comes himself in  
person. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 235 It is a  
condescendent and debasement for the present. 1675 M. BARNE  
*Serm.* 17 Oct. (1685) 5 By a wonderful Condescendent, He ac-  
commodated his Doctrines to the Reason . . of his Auditors.

**Condescendent**, -send, *obs.* ff. CONDESCEND.  
† **Condescentious**, a. *Obs.* [f. CONDESCEN-  
SION; see -OUS: after words like *pretentious*, etc.]  
= CONDESCENSIVE.

1651 Mr. Love's Case 49 Had the State judg'd it meet to  
be . . condescentious to his humors and desires.

† **Condesire**, v. *Obs.* [f. CON- + DESIRE v.]  
*trans.* To desire greatly.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy*, Neyther is this our Inno-  
cency only to be con-desired in respect . . of man.

**Condit**, -deth(e), -deyt, *obs.* ff. CONDUCT,  
CONDUIT.

**Condicend**, *obs.* f. CONDESCEND.

**Condicion**, *obs.* f. CONDUCTION.

† **Condict**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *condictus*, pa. ppl. of  
*condicere* to talk over, agree upon.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condict*, an accord or agreement.  
1658 PHILLIPS, *Condict*, an appointment or composition.

**Condict**: see CONDITE a.1, CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

**Condictitious**, a. *Rom. Law.* [f. L. *condicticius*, f. *condictus*: see prec. and -ITIOUS.]  
Of or pertaining to a demand of restitution; *con-*  
*dictitious action* = L. *actio condicticia*.

1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 87 Condictitious  
Actions, granted to Rei, or Defendants . . against Actors,  
or Plaintiffs, who had inserted in their Libels a greater sum  
than was due.

**Condition** (kɒndɪ'kʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L.  
*conditio*-em formal claim of restitution, n. of  
action f. *condicere* to give formal notice, *spec.*  
to give notice of a formal claim of restitution, f. *con-*  
*gether + dicere* to say, tell.] A formal claim of  
restitution; reclaim of undue payment.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* i. 201 It  
cannot be recovered . . by an action of condition of undue  
payment. 1880 MURHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* iv. § 18 This  
procedure therefore was quite properly called *conditio*; for  
the pursuer gave notice to his opponent to appear on the  
thirtieth day for the appointment of a judge. In now giving  
the name of condition to the personal action in which we  
maintain that something ought to be given to us, our lan-  
guage is not so appropriate; for at the present day there  
is no notice given.

**Condicyle**, *obs.* f. CODICIL.

**Condiddle** (kɒndɪ'dl), v. *dial.* [Colloquial  
formation from CON- and DIDDLE.] *trans.* To  
make away with (either by waste or pilfering).

1796 *Exmoor Scolding* ii. (Dial. Soc.) 56 Ha wud zoon  
ha be condiddled. 1844 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iv. 'Twig the  
old connoisseur', said the Squire to the Knight, 'he is con-  
diddling the drawing'. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* *Condiddled*,  
stolen; conveyed away by trickery. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*  
*Condiddle*, to take away clandestinely; to filch.

Hence **Condiddlement**.

1857 *Chamb. Jrl.* VII. 354 Don't put everything of  
value out of sight, as though you were afraid of some con-  
diddlement.

**Condie**, var. of CONDUE v. *Obs.* to conduct.

**Condign** (kɒndɪ'gn), a. Forms: 5 condyngne,  
5-6 condyngne, 5-7 condignie, 6 condyngne (Sc.  
condign), 6- condign. [a. F. *condigne*, ad. L.  
*condignus*, med.L. also -*dingnus* wholly worthy,  
f. *con-* together, altogether + *dingnus* worthy.]

† 1. Equal in worth or dignity (to). *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxiv. vii. This Kyng Arthur, to  
whom none was condigne Through all the world. 1490  
CAXTON *How to Die* 6 And yet be not the passyons of this  
world condyngne ne worthy to the glorye to come. 1582  
N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. viii. 18 The passions of this time are  
not condigne (Vulg. *condignas*, WYCLIF & 16th c. vt.  
worthy) to the glorye to come. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder*  
xxiii. 116 Rank after mingling rank . . but each Condign,  
and in a personality Confest.

† 2. Worthy, deserving. *Const. of, to do a thing.*

a. Of persons. *Obs.* (or arch.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* ii. 1744 She hath great  
honour . . As most condigne to beare the principallite. 1531  
ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiv. There shall nat lacke here after con-  
digne writers to registre his actes. 1553 JAMES I. *Ess.*  
*Poesie* (Arb.) 37 He of Laurell is condigne, Who wysely can  
with profit, pleasure ming. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 11  
Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most condigne. 1833  
I. TAYLOR *Fanart* vi. 147 The persuasion that [our fellow-  
men] are condign objects of such treatment.]

b. Of things. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 202 This noble Citie . .  
Condigne to be governed by an emperour. 1534 WHITTON  
*Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 20 That we shall gyve after the  
condigne merites of the man. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* v. (1682)  
207 My own weak judgment . . could never mount to the  
true acquaintance of his condign merit.

† 3. Worthy deserved, merited, fitting, appro-  
priate; adequate. *Obs.* (or arch.), etc. as in b.

In 16-17th c. exceedingly common in *condign land*,  
*praise*, *thanks*.

1413 LYNG. *Pylgr. Soule* ii. xlii. (1859) 48 Take him vp in  
to thy blysse on hye in what degree that to hym is con-  
dygne. 1530 *Pryste of Redemp.* (W. de W.) A iij. A frayle  
man . . fayleth in thy condygne laude. a 1535 MORE *On the*  
*Passion* Intro. Wks. 1271/1 To tourne vnto God . . &  
geue him condigne thanks for the same. 1555 EDEN  
*Decades* 17 Every man shall receaue condigne rewarde or  
punysment. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 26 In thy con-  
dygne praise. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 159  
To whom wee render condigne thanks. 1683 tr. *Erasmus*  
*Moriae Enc.* 104 Heaven can never be a condign reward  
for their meritorious life. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 10 The  
eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn meta-  
phor has not been quite unanimously recognized as condign.]

b. Since the end of 17th c. commonly used only  
of appropriate punishment: a use originating in  
the phraseology of Tudor Acts of Parliament.

JOHNSON 1755 says, 'It is always used of something de-  
served by crimes'. DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV.  
188 note, 'Capriciously . . the word *condign* is used only in  
connection with the word *punishment*. These and other  
words, if unlocked from their absurd imprisonment, would  
become extensively useful. We should say, for instance,  
"condign honours", "condign reward", "condign treat-  
ment" (treatment appropriate to the merits.)' [Cf. 1873 in 3.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vii. 64 The godly power . . Onto  
tha wikkyt Sawlis. Hes send condign punytoun, and just  
panya. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 4 Former statutes . .  
for lacke of condigne punishment . . be littell feared or  
regarded. a 1596 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 273  
To punish treason with condigne reward. 1593 SHAKS.  
*2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 130 Condigne punishment. 1624 BP. HALL

*Recoll. Treat.* 1124 And plague thee with a condigne death.  
1642 *Declar. Ho. Comm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1791) V.  
25 That the Authors . . shall be . . brought to this House to  
receiue condign Punishment. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa*  
(1811) III. xx. 127 So shall [I] not fail of condign punish-  
ment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 575 He had been  
brought to condign punishment as a traitor. 1878 BOSW.  
*SMITH Carthage* 195 To wreak condign vengeance on the  
common oppressor of them all.

**Condignity** (kɒndɪ'gnɪti). [ad. med.L. *condignitas*, f. *condignus* CONDIGN: F. *condignité*.]  
† 1. Worthiness, merit. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Ded. To sing to our posterity  
This Noblest Work after it selfs Condignitie. 1668 HOWE  
*Bless. Righteous* (1825) 92 While the soul tastes its own act  
. . apprehends the condignity and fitness of it.

b. *spec.* in *Scholastic Theol.* That worthiness of  
eternal life which a man may possess through good  
works performed while in a state of grace.

1554 T. SAMSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48  
They so enwrap themselves with their terms . . with merit of  
congruence and merit of condignity. a 1663 W. PENNELL  
*Justif.* 31. 1664 TRAPP *Comm.* Job xxxv. 7 The Papists . .  
talk of works of super-erogation, and of . . merit of con-  
dignity. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. i. v. 73 Able  
to deserve Grace, neither with the Merit of Condignity,  
nor with that of Congruity. 1842 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s. v.,  
The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his  
natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by  
which he may be enabled to obtain salvation; this natural  
fitness (*congruitas*) for grace, being such as to oblige the  
Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The  
Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the  
divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal  
life, to be worthy (*condignus*) of it in the sight of God. In  
this hypothesis the question of previous preparation for the  
grace which enables him to be worthy, is not introduced.  
This is the merit of condignity.

† 2. Desert; what one deserves. *Obs.*

1653 BAXTER *Worc. Pettit. Def.* 17 If God should bring to  
condignity their Town-Clerks. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE  
*Chas. I.* (1655) 8 Theirs was also the greater condignity of  
the Block.

**Condignly** (kɒndɪ'gnli), *adv.* [f. CONDIGN +  
-LY.] In a condign or worthy way; worthily,  
agreeably to deserts, deservedly; suitably, ade-  
quately.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 42 Ffor our lady . . The forsaide  
gate and temple condignly should be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.*  
(W. de W. 1531) 12 Man may not in suche case condignly  
or worthily merite grace. 1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 24 § 1  
Condignly to punish such Persons. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in  
*Priv. Prayers* (1851) 465 Our merciful Queen . . for whom  
we most condignly give thee thanks. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL  
*Triple Crown* 28 The good works of just persons do merit  
Eternal Life Condignly. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v.  
xlviii. 360 To see his enemy condignly punished. 1858  
CARLYLE *Frederic Gt.* (1865) II. vii. viii. 357 The treasonous  
mystery of this Crown-Prince must . . be condignly punished.  
1860 PUSEY *Mis. Proph.* 187 As though ye honoured God  
condignly.

**Condignness** (kɒndɪ'gnnɪs). Also 6-8 con-  
dignes s. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'Suitableness;  
agreeableness to deserts' (J.); condignity.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 712 He shall have euertlasting  
lyfe, at that time when he hath deserved it of a condignes,  
by his good works. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1735 in  
JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Condil**, *obs.* f. CANDLE.

**Condiment** (kɒndɪ'mɪnt), *sb.* Also 5 condy-  
ment. [a. F. *condiment*, ad. L. *condimentum*, f.  
*condi-re* to preserve, pickle: see CONDITE a.1]  
Anything of pronounced flavour used to season or  
give relish to food, or to stimulate the appetite.

(Some medical writers class tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, as  
condiments; but they are not ordinarily so called.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 503 This condymēt is esy  
and iocounde. *Ibid.* xii. 351 This moone is made olyve in  
condymēt. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 630 As for Raddish, and  
Tarragon . . they are for Condiments. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE  
*Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxii. Many things are swallowed by animals  
 . . for condiment, gust or medication. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.*  
*Perth* ii. He proceeded to spread the board . . with salt,  
spices, and other condiments. 1869 ROGERS in *Adam*  
*Smith's W.* V. I. Editor's Pref. 99 The intense desire to  
obtain those Eastern condiments.

b. *fig.*

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 109 Make it sauiory wip be condiment  
of by wisdom. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 218  
Hope . . is the incentive, the support, the condiment of all  
honest labour. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. 262  
The virtues of Jesuitism, seasoned with that fatal condiment.

† **Condiment**, v. *rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To  
season or flavour with a condiment; to spice.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 525 Use this ferment For  
musty brede, whom this wol condymēt. 1823 D'ISRAELI  
*Curr. Lit.* (1859) II. 251 Sinon, one of the great masters of  
the condimenting art. 1854 BADHAM *Haliest.* xxi. 487  
Unless it be most carefully condimented and seasoned.

**Condimental**, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or  
belonging to a condiment or relish; spicy.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept. There could be but  
little condimental in an incessant harping on a dreary  
theme. 1882 N. Y. *Tribune* 9 Aug. There may be need of  
occasional condimental relishes.

**Conding**, *obs.* Sc. f. CONDIGN.

**Condiscend**, etc., *obs.* ff. CONDESCEND, etc.

**Condisciple** (kɒndɪsɪ'pl). [ad. L. *condiscipulus*  
fellow-scholar, f. *con-* together with +  
*discipulus*: see DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or  
scholar; a schoolfellow or fellow-student.



1554 T. MARTIN *Marriage of Priests* (R.). To the right dearly beloved brethren and condisciples dwelling together. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Johu* xi. 16 Thomas . . said to his condisciples, Let us also goe, to die with him. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 112 Melissus, who was condisciple with Zeno, under Xenophanes. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 118 If you visit me . . it must be as a condisciple: for I am but a learner. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 332 We adjourn to a great dinner where old condisciples meet.

**Condiseyon, -dision**, obs. ff. **CONDITION**.

**Condise**, obs. pl. of **CONDUIT**.

† **Condisepose**, v. Obs. rare. [f. **CON** + **DISPOSE**.] *trans.* To dispose or arrange together. 1617 LANE *Spr. Tale* p. 59 A manlie sight, of lustie bodies nimble condiseposed.

**Condissend**, obs. f. **CONDESCEND**.

† **Condistinguish**, v. Obs. rare. [f. **CON** + **DISTINGUISH**.] *trans.* To contradistinguish. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. (1658) 27 That thing if it be condistinguishd from its Quantity or Divisibility, must of it self be indivisible.

**Condit**, obs. f. **CONDUCT**, **CONDUIT**.

† **Conditaneous**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *conditaneus*, f. *condit-us* pickled: see **CONDITE**.] That may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY, etc.

† **Condit**, sb. Obs. [ad. F. *condit* in same sense, or its source L. *condit-um*, neuter of *conditus* preserved, pickled, spiced, used subst.: see next.] A preserve or pickle; a conserve, electuary.

[1586 COGAN *Haven Health* civi. (1639) 107 Quinces may be . . preserved in syrrop condite.] 1650 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vii. xiv. (1639) 403 Condites or Electuaries . . to strengthen all kind of vertues. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 106 Called by apothecaries liquid condites.

† **Condit**, a. Obs. Also 6 condyte, (-duit, -diot). [ad. L. *condit-us*, pa. pple. of *condit-re* to season, pickle, preserve, an accessory form of *condere* to put or lay together, lay or store up, preserve, pickle, etc.: see next.] Preserved, pickled; seasoned. (Often construed as a pple.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 222 Other condite hem [i.e. roses] kepe in pottes cleane. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. (1541) 23 Olyves condite in salte lykoure, taken at the begynnyng of a meale doth corroborate the Stomake. 1544 PHAER *Regim.* (1560) B viij b. Take once in a weeke, a mirobolane condit. 1600 VENNOR *Via Recta* vi. 106 Greene condite Ginger. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* x. Plummes condit in syrrop. 1639 ANCHORAN *Gate of Tongues* 120 Most of the messes . . are wont to be sprinkled with the powder of spices, or to be condite with aromatike confections.

**Condit**, a. rare. [ad. L. *condit-us*, pa. pple. of *condere* to put or lay together, put or lay away, hide, etc., f. *con-* together + *ditre*, -ditre to put.]

† 1. Abstruse, recondite. Obs.

1665 TAYLOR *Dreams & Vis.* i. 5 That I may . . comprehend and explain those condite Mysteries.

2. Put together. *nonce-wd.*

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C's Lett.* III. 17 Masses of incoherent or semi-condite rubbish.

† **Condit**, v. Obs. Also 6 condyte. [f. L. *condit*- ppl. stem of *condire*: see **CONDITE** a.1]

1. *trans.* To preserve with salt, sugar, spices, or the like: to pickle.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 449 Nowe that condite her must egestion That wylt with gypse her wynes medecyne. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. L j b. Sum we to condyte this herbe with dittany to cate it. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* i. x. 18 The roote condited or preserved with bony. *Ibid.* vi. lxiii. 738 Olives condited in salt or brine. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 391 And with that sweet Compound condites such Gallimawfries. 1659 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxix. Eating some of the roote of Enula condited. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sallet*, Eaten raw or condited.

2. To embalm. Also fig.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Exemp.* iii. 173 The Disciples having devoutly composed his body to buriall . . washed it and condited it with spices and perfumes. 1661 — *Holy Dying* v. § 8 (1727) 253 With great art did condite the bodies, and laid them in charnel-houses. 1669 R. H. PARADOX *Assertions* 44 (T.) A good name is a precious ointment which will condite our bodies best, and preserve our memories.

3. To season, flavour.

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Strong meat, and very well Condited. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 146, I dined . . at the Portugal Ambassador's . . the dishes were trifling, hashed and condited after their way.

b. fig.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxiii. Wks. IV. 207 That point of truth, wherewith the Romanist seeks to condite or sweeten the poisonous fruit of his idolatrous . . speculations. 1670 SANDERSON *Prof. Usher's Power Prince*, Writings . . condited to the gust and palate of the Publisher.

Hence † **Condit** ppl. a. preserved, pickled; † **Condit** vbl. sb., preserving, pickling.

1666 H. MASON *Epicure's Fast* ii. 9 Electuaries and condited things. *Ibid.* ii. 13 Preserved stuffe, and condited juncates. 1690 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1727) 81 Condited or pickled mushrooms. 1696 — *Serm.* 106 Enjoy . . the condited Bellies of the Scarus. 1698 GRAY *Museum* (R.). Much after the same manner as the sugar doth in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like.

† **Condit**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *condit*- ppl. stem of *condire* to put together, etc.: see **CONDITE** a.2] *trans.* To put together, compose.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 8 Some haue sayd, the scull to be condited, and made of two walles which they call Tables.

† **Condite**, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [var. of *conduit* = **CONDUCT** pa. pple.] Conducted.

c 1430 LYDG. *Vita Beati Marini* (MS. Soc. Aut. 134 f. 23 b), But condite only of be sterre shene.

**Condite**, obs. f. **CONDUCT**, **CONDUIT**.

† **Condite**, v. Obs. [f. **CONDITE** v.1 + **-MENT**.] 1. = **CONDIMENT**, seasoning, spice. Also fig.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 10 A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some condite-ment of the mathematics.

† 2. 'A composition of conserves, powders, and spice, made up in the form of an electuary, with a convenient quantity of syrrop' (Phillips 1696). Obs. Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

**Condition** (kōndi'jan), sb. Forms: 4-6 condition, with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *c* and *sc*, *o* and *ou*, (5 oondi(s)oon, -ducion); 5-6 condition. [ME. *condicion*, a. OF. *condicion* (*condicion*), (cf. Pr. *condicio*, Sp. *condicion*, It. *condizione*), ad. L. *conditiō-em* (in later times, through the running together of palatalized *c* and *t*, commonly spelt *conditiō-*) a compact, stipulation, agreement upon terms; app. immediately related to *condicere* to talk a thing over together, agree upon, f. *con-* together + *dicere* to declare, tell, say, etc., weak stem *dic-* in *-dicus*, *-dicax*, etc. (see **DICT**); cf. esp. *dicitiō-* command, rule, sway, authority. It had already in Lat. the senses 'situation, position, rank, circumstances, nature, manner', as in II. The spelling with *t* is rare in Eng. before 1550.

Kindred Lat. formations are *capio*, *legio*, *regio*, *religio*, *obsidio*, etc. The spelling *conditiō* led to the notion that the word was a deriv. of L. *condire*, *condit*: see **CONDITE** v.2.]

1. A convention, stipulation, proviso, etc.

1. Something demanded or required as a prerequisite to the granting or performance of something else; a provision, a stipulation.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 64 Hit is wykked condicioun . . 3ef he seyth ich wille the have . . 3ef thou deist suche a dede Of queade. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlviii. 26 The preestis loond, that free was fro this condicioun. 14 . . Purific. Marie 128 Thys law . . Ne was not put but by condycioun Only to hem that corrupt weron by kynd. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The condicions requyred to a pilgrym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 108, I had rather be a Countre seruant maide Then a great Queene, with this condition. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 32. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 213 He then, while he feared his owne life, stood upon no condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 759 Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavi the conditions? 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 308 The word condition means neither more nor less than something *sine quā non*, without which something else is not done. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in W.* II. 153 The conditions were that at a given signal the parties were to advance . . and to fire when they pleased. 1871 BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. vii. 416 In no case could France have obtained more favorable conditions.

b. *On, upon* († *under, up, in, by, of, with*) the (this, that, such, † a) condition that; now, usually, *on condition that*.

c 1365 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 750, I telle hyt the up a condicioun That thou shalt hoonly, etc. c 1381 — *Parl. Foules* 407 But natheles, in this condicioun . . That she a-gre to his eleccioun. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xix. 474 In condicioun . . bat þow konne defende, And rule þi rewme in resoun. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 607 Vpon a condicion I graunte the My doghter. c 1450 *Mertin* xiv. 203 We be come to serue yow, with this condicion, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. c 1534 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xiv. 149 He wolde pardon hym on the condycioun that he shulde neuer after trespas hym. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xi. 2, I wil make a couenaunt with you, of [1611 on] this condicion, that I maye thrust out all youre right eyes. 1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 115 Certayn landys were gyven . . under such condycioun that, etc. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 102 a/2 To forebare all the pleasures . . with condicion that they might be free from the annoyauce. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 153 Vpon condition I may quietly Enioy mine owne . . My daughter shall be Henries. c 1598 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. v. Of that condition I wil drink it up. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 309 [He] had the fifteenth penny of all goods given him, upon condition to confirm the great charter. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 100 Upon express condition, that he should say nothing. 1825 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. vii. (1857) 124 On the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards.

† c. *Condition* was used for *on condition that*. [cf. **CAUSE** conj. = because that.]

1600 HEYWOOD 1st Pt. *Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 51, I would I had not, condition she had all. 1608 *Life T. Cromwell* v. iv. 124 It is too true Sir. Would 'twere otherwise, Condition I spent half the wealth I have. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 80 Condition I had gone bare-foot to India.

2. *Law*. In a legal instrument, e.g. a will, or contract, a provision on which its legal force or effect is made to depend.

*Condition inherent*, one attaching to the tenure of property, and descending therewith to the inheritor; c. *precedent*, one that must be fulfilled before the title, advantage, etc., affected by it can take effect; c. *subsequent*, one that remains to be performed after the title, etc., has come into operation, and the non-fulfilment of which may invalidate or extinguish the title or right. *Conditions of sale*, the provisions under which sale by auction takes place.

1598 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. xii. 53 b, Hee shall . . observe such conditions as were annexed to the first donation. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 72 Condition is a restraint or bridle annexed and joynted to a thing, so that by the not performance or not doing thereof, the parte to the condition shall

receive prejudice and losse, and by the performance and doing of the same, commoditie and advantage. 1818 *Craux Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 448 Even in a deed there were no precise technical words required to make a condition precedent or subsequent. 1807 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 251 Conditions, whether precedent or subsequent . . consequences flowing from the distinction, considered.

b. *Estate upon or in condition*: one held subject to certain legal conditions.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 68 a, It is called estate upon condition, for thys that the estate of the feoffee is defensible if the condycioun bee not performed. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 201 a, Littleton hauing before spoken of Estates absolute, now beginneth to intreate of estates vpon Condition.

† 3. Agreement by settlement of terms; covenant, contract, treaty. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 336/4 Thenne the condycion made all thynges were made redy. 1535 COVERDALE 1sa. xxviii. 15 Tush . . as for hell we haue made a condicion with it . . it shal not come vpon vs. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 504 They within were glad to render the towne upon condition. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 149 If you repaie me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums as are Express in the condition. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 133 He entred into a reasonable condition with me. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 674 There is no Government in the World, but it must either stand upon Will and Power, or Condition and Contract.

4. Something that must exist or be present if something else is to be or take place; that on which anything else is contingent; a prerequisite.

1340 *Ayemb.* 193 Vour condicions . . solle by ine elmesse, þe uestre is þet me hise yeue gledliche and mid gode herte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 Pre condicions mak martirdom faire, þat is to sai, rightwises of þe cause, charitable pacience of þe martir, an vnyrtwises of þe persewar. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 17 You deny not that God knoweth from eternity whether the condition of each Event will it self be or not. 1770 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 6 Salvation . . not by the Merit of works, but by works, as a Condition. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* iv. 113 The condition of a successful school is the concentration of authority and responsibility on one head. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 46 Drudgery must be done. This is the condition of all work whatever, and it is the condition of all success.

b. (As contrasted with *cause*.) Each of the concurring antecedent circumstances viewed as contributory causes of a phenomenon.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. vii. 123 The air I breathe, is the condition of my life, not its cause. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 3 It is very common to single out one only of the antecedents under the denomination of Cause, calling the others merely Conditions. *Ibid.* The statement of the cause is incomplete, unless in some shape or other we introduce all the conditions. 1889 T. FOWLER *Induct. Logic* 14 In assigning the cause of a phenomenon, it is seldom that the negative conditions are mentioned. *Ibid.* 15 What, when employing popular language, we dignify with the name of Cause is that condition which happens to be most prominent in our minds at the time.

c. pl. The whole affecting circumstances under which a being exists.

1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 But under the best conditions, a voyage is one of the severest tests to try a man. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. xii. 371 Geologists now aim to imitate . . the conditions of nature. 1881 ROMANES in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 740 Environment . . or the sum total of the external conditions of life.

d. A single affecting element or influence.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii, His arresting voice had brought a new condition into her life.

† 5. A restriction, qualification, or limitation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 80 Sum þing men seien, witinge þat it is soþ, affermyng þe sentence wipouten ony condicioun. a 1490 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 She answered . . yef we ete of this fruite peraventure we shulle deye, and thus she putte condicion in her ansuere. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 44 We are sorry for his sins under a condition, that is, in case they were true. . . But we are absolutely without condition glad of our own liberty. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 36 To impose upon those values, be they innumerable or not, a new condition or restriction.

6. *Logic and Grammar*. A clause expressing a condition in sense 4; in *Logic* called also the *antecedent*, in *Grammar* the *protasis*, of a conditional proposition or sentence.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 128 All Hypothetical Judgments obviously consist of two parts, the first of which is called the Condition or Antecedent, and the second, the Consequent; and the assertion or Judgment is, that if the Condition exists, the Consequent follows. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 240 A condition qualifying an infinitive.

7. *Math.*, etc. The provisions or obligations which an expression or solution is required to fulfil. *Equation of conditions*: see quot.

1803 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., *Equation of Conditions*: certain equations in the Integral Calculus, of this form  $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$ , useful in ascertaining whether a proposed fluxion  $y = x$  will admit of finite integration or a finite fluent. 1805 LEUBSDORF *Cremena's Prof. Geom.* 183 There are four conics which satisfy the given conditions.

8. In *U. S. Colleges*, a technical term of the class system (see **CLASS** 3 b). Candidates for admission to any class, are examined on a fixed schedule of 'studies' or subjects, but may be admitted without passing in some of the subjects, on the condition that the requisite standard in these is attained within a given time. These studies or subjects in arrear are then called *conditions*.

1890 *Catalog. Lafayette College* 20, *Conditions*.—Students entering with conditions are required to make them up

before the end of the term following that of their admission. *Mod. Phelps* was admitted with conditions; he has now made up or worked off his conditions. The Faculty assign him Conic Sections as a condition.

## II. Mode of being, state, position, nature.

9. A particular mode of being of a person or thing; state of being. (Formerly sometimes in pl.: cf. *circumstances*.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 769 Alstyte als a man waxes alde Pan chaunges his complexion And his maners and his condicion. *Ibid.* 805 þus may men se. What þe condicions er of an ald man. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 274 Schortly to say, is nane can tell The halle condicioun off A threll. 1509 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* To the miserable condycion, that I am presently yn. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. 1. 15. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1608) 261 The heyres vnto some good estates or condicions of liuing. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 208 The Bell is tolled to give notice of his dying condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 181 That he may know how frail His fall'n Condition is. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 10 Having both soul and body sound and in good condition. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xviii. 26 note, We speak of the condition of a trustee as we speak of the condition of a husband or a father. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 19 Enquiring into the condition of his clothes. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. iii. 75 No one . . . can doubt the vast influence which the condition of the body has on the temper. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 104 The three conditions of a solid, a liquid, and a gas . . . are physical states dependent mainly on Temperature. 1897 J. H. GILBERT *Lect. Growth Root Crops* 17 What is termed the condition of land, that is the readily available fertility due to recent accumulations.

† b. *clipt.* State of matters, circumstance. *In any condition*: in any case, in any circumstances.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parr.* T. P. 245 He moste confessen hym of alle the condicions that bilongen to his synne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 69 For she founde her avision Right after the condition, Which he her hadde told to-fore. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 632/1 That . . . hee doe in any condition return with him.

c. *In condition* (to do a thing); in a state, sufficiently equipped, prepared. Also out of condition. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckley* iv. 63 The Christian Army . . . was in a condition not to be taken of a sudden. 1719 *Mem. Lewis XIV.* x. 241 And put them out of Condition to keep the Field. 1868 CARLYLE *Frederick Gt.* (1865) III. viii. ii. 5 The unhappy prodigal is in no condition to resist farther.

d. *To change (alter) one's condition*: to get married. *arch.* or *dial.*

1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 P. 1 The chief motives to a prudent young woman of fortune for changing her condition. 1768 in *Wesley's Jnl.* 25 May (1827) III. 321 You have also thoughts of altering your condition; but if you marry him . . . it will draw you from God. 1818 SCOTT *H. Midl.* xxvi, She expected him to say 'Jenny, I am goun to change my condition'.

10. State in regard to wealth, circumstances; hence, position with reference to the grades of society; social position, estate, rank.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 440 A ryghte grete companye . . . Of alle . . . condicions . . . Poore and riche. c 1386 — *Prol.* 38. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xi. (1495) 195 A seruyng woman . . . of bonde condycion. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 290 Suche as were of lesse condycion maye increase in hyer degre of noblenes. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vnus* ii. § 42, I will cast downe my eyes to my inferiours, and there see better men in worse condition. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 59, I am, in my condition A Prince. 1668 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 All sorts and conditions of men. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 13 Honour and shame from no Condition rise; Act well your part, there all the Honour lies. 1845 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* ii. i. (1857) 195 In the middle classes; and even in those of humbler condition.

† b. Formerly in pl. = Circumstances. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 206 The conditions of their families. 1640 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* ii. (1663) 12 Artificers, and other persons of low conditions. 1698 tr. *Sallust* 266 It will not be amiss, briefly to say something of his Conditions and Education.

c. *Person of condition*: i.e. of position, rank, or 'quality'. *arch.*

1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 84 If we meet any person of condition in the street . . . we must always give him the Wall. 1723 STEELE *Cons. Lovers* i. i, Dress'd like a Woman of Condition. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref. Wks.* 1842 I. 248 Men of condition naturally love to be about a court; and women of condition love it much more. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* ix, Such satisfaction as is due from one gentleman of condition to another. 1859 BEATON *Creoles & Coolies* iii. 108 There were about . . . one hundred women of condition in the colony.

† 11. Mental disposition, cast of mind; character, moral nature; disposition, temper. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1433 He was so gentil of his condicioun, That thoroughout all the court was his renoun. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. x, How be hit I loue not his condycion, and fayne I wold be from hym. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) X vij, Women be of a ryght tendre condicion. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xv. 12 A vertuous, and a good man, reuerend in conuersation, gentle in condition, well spoken also. [1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 593 So gentle of condition was he known.]

† b. pl. Personal qualities; manners, morals, ways; behaviour, temper. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 117 For truly I hold it grete deynite, A kynys sone yn armes wold to do, And ben of good condicions þer to. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xiv. 24 Men of wysdoms condicions weren in the lond. 1483 *Vulgaris* *ab. Territo* 18 b, I vnderstonde that thou haste amendid thy condycionns. c 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Garnache* 12 Ye have knauysche condycionns. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Condyctions, maners, *meurs*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 123 The very True and worthy conditions and behaviours,

that rightly doe produce and make a Gentleman. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. iii. § 20 II. 204 Her peruerse conditions made her husband seeke other wieses and Concubines. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xx. 258 To breake their scholars of ill conditions. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 84 He said that Mercy was a pretty lass, but troubled with ill Conditions. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 71 P. 14 By the words *ill conditions*, James means, in a woman coquetry, in a man inconstancy. 1830 SCOTT *Diary* 24 Dec., This morning died . . . Miss Bell Fergusson, a woman of the most excellent conditions.

† 12. Nature, character, quality. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 25 In soth, thou shalt fynde but 2 degrees in al the zodiak of that condicioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Which [gamut] techeth the proclacion Of note and the condition. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 For men of Inde er of pat condicioun [Fr. *de telle nature*] þat þai passe not comounly oute of þaire awen land. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 2 Thynges whyche of theyr owne condicion ben more to be mesprised than they that ben shewed by the lyf of another. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 109 A man shapd as you see, and as bold in condition as he appeareth in shew.

† 13. A characteristic, property, attribute, quality (of men or things). *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 85 Hard chese hath þis condicioun in his operacioun. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 41 He hadde som condicions of a dogge. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 291 These & many other such noble condycionns lefte vnto her by her Auncetres she kepte. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Condycion a propertie, *proprieté*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 273 Heere is the Gate-log of her Conditions. 1611 COTGER. s.v. *Loup*, The wolfe went to Rome, and left some of his coat, but none of his conditions, behind him. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 177 Excellency of judgement . . . more . . . than any other condition whatsoever. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 77 The Conditions, or Qualities we ought to observe in the Bark are, etc.

14. *techn.* (from 9) a. = Proper or good condition for work, market, etc.

1846 YOUATT *Horse* 465 If the nourishing property of the hay has been impaired . . . the animal will . . . lose condition. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxiii. 172 If he . . . gets out of condition . . . it always brings him right again. 1860 *ALL. Round* No. 66. 384 Philip tugged like a Trojan, but his want of condition told terribly. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (ed. 3) 203 Great merits for bringing stock into condition. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/5 At Mark-lane to-day English wheat out of condition was unsaleable.

b. *Hop-growing*. The fine yellow powder which contains the bitter aromatic principle that gives hops their value for brewing; the lupulin.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 163 Dealers . . . value the hops in proportion to the quantity of this powder which they call condition. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* i. 302 No hop should be gathered till the seed is matured; not for the sake of the seed itself, but the nectarium, or farina, technically known as 'the condition', will be in larger particles, and its essential aromatic and bitter qualities more perfectly developed when ripe.

**Condition, v.** [a. OF. *condicionne-r*, corresp. to Sp. *condicionar*, It. *condizionare*, med.L. *conditiōnāre* (for *condic-*) to impose a condition on, to limit with conditions; f. *conditiōn*-CONDITION sb.]

1. *intr.* To treat about conditions; to make conditions, make terms; to stipulate, bargain with. Also with *indirect passive*. *arch.*

1494 FASBYN vii. 643 For y<sup>e</sup> great stomake of the father, y<sup>e</sup> he wolde not be condycioned with of y<sup>e</sup> sone, this varyaunce contynued atwene them. 1550 RALE *Apol.* 59 (R.) Here he tymeth and condycyoneth with God whyche approueth nothing. 1596 STRENSER *State Tral.* 75 Dishonourable . . . to condition or make any tearmes with such Rascalls. 1648-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 59 Will any of you bring in a tenant into your house before you condition with him? 1721 STARR *Ecol. Mem.* II. xv. 122 They were conditioned with to teach the religion . . . that should be established. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iii. iii. 286 She trembling and conditioning, they loud and insolent.

b. *Const. for* († of) a thing.

1553 W. CHOLMELEY in *Camd. Misc.* (1853) II. 4, I conditioned with my sayde workman for the terme of x yeres. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) xi Conditioning with him of some painful penance and satisfaction. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. ii. (1840) 3 If they exceeded the time they conditioned for. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 140 When the people of England sent for George the First, they ought at least to have conditioned for the abandonment of Hanover. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1127 The labourers . . . might condition for any proportion of the product of their labour . . . which would still leave the capitalist, etc.

2. *trans.* To stipulate or bargain for; to make the condition, make it a condition.

a. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1549 LATIMER 1st *Serm.* *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27 God condycioned wyth the Lewes, that theyr king should be suche a one as he hym self wold chose them. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16, I vse here to condition, the thing measured, to be on Land. 1576 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 362 He conditioned to haue of us the consent of faith and obedience. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Eiv, It is conditioned betwixt us, that I should not name him. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 9 Except the wife and husband condition and conclude formally in writing . . . that the longest liver take all. 1798 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond conditioned that J. should not depart the liberties. 1849 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) i. iv. 34 He only conditioned that the marriage should not take place before his return.

† b. with *simple object*. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xi. (1633) 34 Conditioning withall their assistance to chase the Romanes out of Brittain. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* i. iii. l. 199 Who being not rich by patrimony, take these journeyes onely for experience, and to be inabled to that expence, doe condition this reasonable

gaine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 276 He recommended himself to my favour at parting . . . not offering to condition anything with me.

c. *To agree by stipulation to do something.*

1684 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 18; Captaine Powell not having performed his service in the West Indies he conditioned with the Company. 1699 R. HILL *Palkw. Piety* I. 151 We condition with him to obey him. 1728 DE FON Col. *Jack* (1840) 309 The full sum in gold which I had conditioned to pay. 1809 *Temple Bar* Nov. 342 He conditioned in his marriage settlement to give her half his goods.

3. *To subject to something as a condition; to make dependent on a condition to be fulfilled; to make conditional on, upon.*

1530 [see *CONDITIONING* vbl. sb.]. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Dang. Fighting agit.* God 25 This liberty of choosing Pastors . . . is so conditioned, that it smiles only upon the rich. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 188 He has gone so far as even to condition the existence of the revenue itself with the exclusion of the company, his masters, from all interference whatsoever. 1884 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* ii. xxix. 260/2 A sea-fairy sends a maid to Arthur with a magnificent gift, which is, however, conditioned upon his granting a boon. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 13 Feb. 2/1 Any action which the Canadian representatives might take would have to be conditioned on the British Government's approval.

4. *To govern, qualify, limit, restrict, as a condition.*

a 1619 DONNE *Banquet* (1644) 185 The intent and end conditions every action. 1699 GAULE *Pract. Theories* 106 Man hath his free motions . . . neither is he conditioned . . . from the Ground he treads upon. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Prudence Wks.* (Bohn) I. 94 The laws of the world, whereby man's being is conditioned. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Empeccables* i. ii, Limits we did not set Condition all we do. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 167 He knew how this law limited and conditioned progress. 1888 *Nature* XXVII. 107 The size of the wire . . . must be conditioned . . . by the purposes to which the instrument is to be applied.

b. *To be the (precedent) condition of, to determine as a condition the existence of, pass.* To depend upon as its condition. To be conditional on.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* v. (ed. 3) 49 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is conditioned by some sort of saving. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xvii. 609 The idea of the existence of two separate worlds which condition each other.

5. a. *Metaph.* To subject to the qualifying conditions of finite existence or cognition. Also *transf.* 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1852) 14 To think is to condition: and conditional limitation is the fundamental law of the possibility of thought. 1884 KINGSLY *Rom. & Tent.* 76 The natural human tendency to condition God by time.

b. *To constitute or frame with conditions of being.*

1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* ix. 72 The years for which the time-piece is conditioned and wound up. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Th. Poetry* 421 Who conditions the universe anew according to his whim and pleasure.

6. *To charge (a bond) with clauses or conditions.* [Cf. F. *conditionner un acte*.]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1059/2 Enter into Recognizances . . . to be Conditioned in the Form hereunder expressed. *Ibid.* They and every of them respectively entering into a Recognizance of the Penalty of Five hundred pounds to His Majesty . . . Conditioned in the Form hereunder written. 1794 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) II. 340 If the bond be simply conditioned for the payment of money. 1845 STEPHEN *Law* Eng. II. 198 Every person to whom administration is granted must give bond to the judge of the Court of Probate . . . conditioned for duly collecting and administering the estate.

7. *Comm.* To test the condition or state and quality of goods, esp. of a textile material; *spec.* to assay the amount of moisture contained in a sample of silk. [F. *conditionner une soie*.]

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Conditioning silk*, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture it contains. 1897 *Yorksh. Post* 8 Jan. 8 A manufacturer or wool merchant, for instance, wishing to have his goods conditioned, sends them to the conditioning house . . . the officials . . . will estimate the moisture in goods, dry a sample, and declare the weight before and after that process, as well as number the counts, measure the tissues and the effect of scouring, and say what quantity of chemicals, or other admixtures fabrics contain.

8. *U. S. Colleges.* To subject to, or admit under, CONDITIONS (sense 8); to admit (a student) to a class with the condition that he shall by a given time pass a satisfactory examination in a subject or subjects, in which, on his entrance examination, he showed insufficient proficiency.

*Mod.* He is conditioned in Demosthenes (i.e. permitted to go on with a class, but must make up for present deficiency, by passing a supplementary examination in that subject by a given date).

**Conditional** (kəndi'shənəl), a. and sb. [ME. *condicional*, a. OF. *condicional* (now *conditionnel*), ad. L. *conditiōnal-em*, f. *conditiōn*-: see *CONDITION* sb. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* I. *generally.*

1. Subject to, depending on, or limited by, one or more conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms or stipulations.

*Conditional immortality*: the theological doctrine that human immortality is conditional upon faith in Christ. *Conditional sale*: a sale of which the completion or binding

effect depends upon the performance of certain conditions; a sale with the provision that the vendor may resume proprietorship on certain conditions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 344 Bileve, þat stondiþ in general wordis and in condicional wordis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 430 If his [God's] wityng streyneth neuer a deel But by necessitee condicional [v. r. -el]. 1577 tr. *Bulinger's Decades* (1592) 511 Of inforced sinne they make two sorts: whereof they call one absolute, the other conditional. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. 4 Onely to sweare a Conditionall Fealtie. 1688a SCARLETT *Exchanges* 75 A Possessor of a Bill may protest against a limited and conditional Acceptance. 1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* I. xix. 183 The promises are really not absolute but conditional. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 172 A kind of conditional sale system; machines are bought, and what is stranger, furnished, on trial. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 425 The belief in Conditional Immortality lingered in the churches... for several centuries after the time of Athanasius.

b. Const. *on.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii. The son's inheritance is made conditional on marrying a girl... who is now a marriageable young woman. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 93 The king had made the return of his favour conditional on Becket's behaviour.

2. Of or pertaining to condition, expressing a condition: see 5-8 below.

† 3. Of or pertaining to one's condition or social status. *Obs.*

1623 LITTON *Trav.* x. (1682) 425 Their conditional virtues [are] semblable to their last and longest Conquerors.

4. Existing under conditions and limitations; subject to circumstances.

1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett. L.* 79 In this very conditional world... he that thinks least will live the longest. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 297 The population of the world is a conditional population... not the best, but the best that could live in the existing state.

II. Specifically. 5. Logic.

*Conditional judgement or proposition:* one consisting of two categorical clauses, the former of which, expressing a condition introduced by *if* or equivalent word, is called the *antecedent* (in Grammar *protasis*), the latter, stating the conclusion, is called the *consequent* (*apodosis*). *Conditional syllogism:* a syllogism having a conditional proposition for its major premiss.

1523 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 418/1 Yf he tourne it from a conditional proposition in to an affirmatyue antecedent and consequent. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logic* 229 These compound axioms are called Conditional in the common phrase of the Schooles; because, the first part is put Conditionally, not absolutely. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 207 A Conditional Syllogism is one of which the Major Premise, and only the Major Premise, is a Conditional Judgment.

6. Gram. Of or pertaining to the expression of a condition.

*Conditional Mood or Mode:* applied by Palsgrave to that form of the French verb which expresses the protasis of a conditional proposition (the Conditional of modern French being called by him 'Potential'); in Spanish and Portuguese, applied to forms expressing both the protasis and the apodosis ('first' and 'second conditional'); in modern French and Italian to that which usually expresses the apodosis only. *Conditional Conjunctions:* such as are used in expressing a condition, e.g. *if, unless, though*. *Conditional Phrase:* a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, e.g. *provided that, supposing that*, etc.

1530 PALSGRAVE 84 Modes they have vii, the indicative... the subjunctive... the potential... the imperative... the optative... the conditional, the infinitive. *Ibid.* The conditional mode whiche they use when they expresse condition if a dede be to be done, as *tu je parle*. 1766 H. TOOKER *Purley* 56 Those words which are called conditional conjunctions, are to be accounted for in all languages... as I have accounted for *if* and *And*. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* (ed. 2) App. 476 The conditional mood has a form of its own, but the conjunctive particles are used as auxiliaries. 1877 BAIN *Comp. Higher Gram.* 148 The conditional clause is introduced by 'if'. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 209 Conditional sentences... sometimes the conditional particle is not expressed.

7. Law.

*Conditional estate:* an estate held upon conditions precedent or subsequent, by the non-performance whereof it is defeated. *Conditional fee:* a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others' (Blackstone). *Conditional limitation:* a condition in a grant or devise, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party. Also (in sense 1) conditional obligation, pardon, surrender, etc.

1552 HULOT, *Conditionall possession, or state, Possessio fiduciaria*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 161 Another similar conditional estate, created by operation of law, for security and satisfaction of debts, is called an estate by *elegit*. *Ibid.* II. 369 If the surrender be conditional, and the presentment be absolute, both the surrender, presentment, and admittance thereupon are wholly void. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 394 A pardon may also be conditional... the king... may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent. 1807 J. J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 285 The clause ceased to be merely a condition of forfeiture, and became a conditional limitation. 1864 SERRT. MANNING in *Athenaeum* 27 Feb. 302/2 For more than two centuries after the Norman Conquest, if land were given to A. and the heirs of his body, A. was said to acquire a conditional fee. A child being born, the condition was fulfilled, and A. the donee, became absolute owner, and could dispose of the estate as freely as if it had originally been conveyed to him in fee simple.

8. Math. Applied to equations that state the conditions.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 61 The conditional equations themselves are equally undetermined.

B. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. A word or clause expressing a condition.

a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 71 (R.) The text hath not that conditional, although I was contented to take it at your handes to see what you could prove. 1873 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's France* II. xxv. 479 A peace, which, in spite of some conditionals favourable to France, left the principal and fatal consequences... to take full effect.

2. Gram. A conditional conjunction; the conditional mood of the verb.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* F. Conditionals as *si*, *Aduersatiues*, as *Assumptio*... will have a subiunctive. 1609 W. SCLATER *Thresf. Preservative* (1610) Biv. a. Copulatives sometimes have force of conditionals. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Collog.* 85 Now we will vary them by Subiunctives or conditionals. *Mod.* The Conditional is the imperfect of the Future.

3. Logic. A conditional proposition or syllogism. 1808 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* 258/1 Adopting the form of a Destructive Conditional. 1807 ATWATER *Logic* 104 As has been shown before also, Disjunctives may be turned into Conditionals.

**Conditionalist** (kōndi-fənəl-ist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who holds or advocates some conditional principle; in 17th c. one who held that the grace of God is dependent on conditions.

1676 T. [JONES] *Brit. Ch.* 54 Nor are the defenders of free grace... to reproach him straight for an Arminian, Pelagian, or our Conditionalists, or Moralists, for a Puritan.

**Conditionality**. [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *conditionnalité*.] The quality of being conditional.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 92 Let others plead for its causality; I plead but for its conditionality. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 90 [The] conditionality of the promise. 1726 AVYLIFE *Paregr.* 346 A Libel ought... to be free from... Generality, Obscurity, Duplicity, Conditionality, and Disunity. 1881 A. B. BAUCHE *Chief End Rev.* v. 227 The theory of conditionality explains all the facts.

**Conditionalize**, *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make conditional upon something else; to qualify; *† absol.* To make conditions.

1776 *Diabolical* (1777) 14 He will carry on the spirit of conditionalizing.

**Conditionally**, *adv.* [f. CONDITIONAL + -LY.] In a conditional manner; under conditions.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 Conditionally, *conditionaliter*. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1286/1 Other gyftes gyuen hym conditionally. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 276 Though life be not absolutely granted, yet death is but conditionally threatened. 1795 JAY (*title*), Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation... conditionally Ratified by the Senate of the United States. 1883 *Law Rep.* 24 Chanc. Div. 30 Liberty to disclaim was given conditionally on the payment of £20.

† b. On condition (that). *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xx. 2 Conditionally that wee forget not to pluck up good hearts to us in tribulation. 1714 EARL OXFORD in *Swift's Wks.* (1778) XV. 108, I may prevail to renew your licence of absence, conditionally you will be present with me. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv. I give my vote and interest to Jonathan Brown... conditionally that he fetches us another bottle.

† **Conditional**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *conditionalis* (for *condic-*) = *condicionalis* conditional: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* = CONDITIONAL, hypothetical.

1665 FLECKNOE *Enigm. Char.* 110 She troubles her self besides with conditional thoughts of things that ne'er were, nor are, nor are to be.

B. *sb.* Something of the nature of a condition; a stipulation.

1676 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 191 Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditional, yet we could not be happy without it.

**Conditionate** (kōndi-fən-et), *a. and sb.* [ad. med.L. *conditionatus*, pa. pple. of *conditionare*: cf. F. *conditionné*.] Conditioned; subject to or limited by conditions; formerly said of limited monarchs.

1533 [see CONDITIONATE v. 1]. 1596 BELL *Serv. Popery* III. iii. 302 The will absolute, and will conditionate. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 40 Sometimes they are for an absolute Emperor, and then... for one conditionate. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 12 The Dominion... is not absolute but limited and conditionate. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. Pref.* 8 The Doctrine of Conditionate Decrees.

B. *sb.* A thing conditioned; a thing depending upon a condition; a contingency.

1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 156 Future conditionates cannot be the object of Divine Science. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 880 Every sensation has not a Perception proper as its conditionate. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 51 Similar conditionates or consequents.

**Conditionate** (kōndi-fən-et), *v.* [ad. med.L. *condition-are* to impose a condition, to limit, f. L. *condition-em*: cf. F. *conditionner*.]

† 1. To make conditions, agree upon conditions, stipulate. *trans. and intr. Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 55 The faith and band of trewis, as it was conditionate afore be Romulus, was inviolately observit be the Venis. 1624 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 4 They have power to conditionate with their Kings or Princes.

2. *trans.* To affect, regulate, or limit, as a condition; to be, or act as, a condition of.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 129 We cannot... conceive any science therein which suspends and conditionates its eruption. 1825-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1424/1 The different degree of this... metamorphosis... conditionates the difference of its anatomical development. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 319 This impression of John's may have been further conditioned by his knowledge of the sanctity and mystery of Christ's birth.

† 3. To determine the condition of; to qualify. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iv. 289 So is it usual... to qualifie and conditionate the twelve months of the year, answerably unto the temper of the twelve daies in Christmas.

4. = CONDITION v. 3. *rare*.

1848 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 153 A complete denial of what is represented in the condition, and... in the clause conditioned.

Hence **Conditionating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1612-3 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xviii. i. That this conditioning of subjects was no other than an affront to their new master. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 174 Were [these arts] any whit the better, or safer, for those cautionings and conditionatings, so prerequired? 1808 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 717 The high necessities belonging to his [Augustine's] theistic thought were qualified... by his artificial and conditioning sacerdotalism.

**Conditionated**, *ppl. a.* [f. CONDITIONATE v. + -ED.] = CONDITIONATE *ppl. a.*

1581 ANDERSON *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 88 Consider likewise of Christs conditioned prayer for the Figge tree. 1650 *Exerc. com. Usurped Powers* 3 Their consent... may be absolute, or conditioned. 1668 J. R. CHR. *Subject* vii. 101 In the performance of his conditioned duties. 1856 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 127 The conditioned clause or consequent.

**Conditionately**, *adv.* [f. CONDITIONATE a. + -LY.] In a conditionate manner; by way of hypothesis or conditional proposition.

1666 AILESBUURY *Passion Serm.* 13, So he knew conditionately what the Jewes would have done upon better knowledge.

**Conditioned** (kōndi-fən-d), *ppl. a.* [f. CONDITION sb. and v.: prob. originally after med.L. *conditionatus* or OF. *conditionné*.]

I. From the *sb.*

1. Of persons: Having a (specified) disposition or temperament; -disposed, -tempered, -natured.

a 1490 *Knt. de la Tour* (1668) 16 Daughters... welle mannered and conditioned. 1566 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 29 Evill conditioned [1611 full of malignitie]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 295 The dearest friend to me, the kindest man, the best condition'd. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. viii. A Crook-back't Dwarf... condition'd like an Ape. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 87 A good conditioned wife [uxor bene morata] is the best portion. a 1749 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 204 They were silent and better conditioned to one another afterwards. 1860 *Sea Board & the Down* II. 19 An ill-conditioned woman.

b. Having a (specified) social condition; † of (good) condition.

1623 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 12 Her... courtesie... [to] others... how meane conditioned soever. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 390 These conditioned men bee the fittest instruments of such flattery.

2. Of things: In a (specified) condition or state; having a certain condition or nature.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 86 Acknowledging... the common bread and wyne to be nothing less then lyke conditioned. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 38 Every substance is conditioned To chaunge her hew. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 565 Sow in a well conditioned ground that which was growne in an ill conditioned ground. 1681 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* II. 137 We ought to sell our Fish as well conditioned as they. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 34 The highest and best conditioned cattle. 1868 HELPS *Realms* I. (1876) 1 What... an ill-conditioned planet!

3. Placed or set in certain conditions, circumstances, or relations; circumstanced, situated.

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 14 Aug. In countries well governed and happily conditioned. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 564 The creature thus conditioned found by chance Motherhood like a jewel in the muck. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 442 A frog so conditioned [with the brain removed] exhibits, as regards its bodily movements, as perfect adaptiveness as a normal frog.

II. From the *vb.*

4. Settled on conditions; stipulated, bargained.

1623 BROME *Novella* II. i. He bargain'd with her... But in the night In the conditioned bed was laid a Moore.

† 5. Dependent upon conditions, conditional. *Obs.*

a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 374 A conditioned, and uncertain expectation of what man would or would not do.

6. Subjected to conditions or limitations.

1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 267 Wisdom does not seek a literal rectitude, but an useful, that is, a conditioned one. 1849 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Biog.* III. 402 The ultimate purpose of all conditioned existence. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 70 The drama being to him only a more conditioned epic.

7. Dependent upon, or determined by, an antecedent condition.

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* 229 Whenever a condition, whether material cause of a fact or formal reason of a conclusion, exists, the conditioned fact or conclusion exists also.

8. *absol.* The conditioned: a. Applied to the consequent in a conditional proposition.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 53 This axiom is properly called that of Reason and Consequent or the Condition and the Conditioned. *Ibid.* vii. 210 To affirm the Reason or the Condition is also to affirm the Consequent or the Conditioned.

b. *Metaph.* That which is subject to the conditions of finite existence and cognition; opposed to the *unconditioned, absolute, or infinite*.

1809 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 14 The conditionally limited (which we may briefly call the conditioned) is thus the only possible object of knowledge and of positive thought. 1836-7 - *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 373 The Conditioned is that which is alone conceivable or cogitable. 1846 - in *Reid's Wks.* 911/2 The Law of the conditioned:—That all

positive thought lies between two extremes, neither of which we can conceive as possible, and yet, as mutual contradictions, the one or the other we must recognise as necessary. 1868 SPENCER *First Princ.* (1880) 81 The Unconditioned therefore, as classable neither with any form of the conditioned nor with any other Unconditioned, cannot be classed at all.

† **Used absol.** = Provided, on the condition.

1622-68 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 228 Such of them as had a desire to stay in Spain... were suffered to do so... conditioned, that they would be Christianed. 1641 — *Help to Hist.* (1671) 241 The [manor]... was held of old by Grand Serjanty of the Kings of Eng., conditioned that the Grantees should for ever be the Knight Marshals.

**Conditionedness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conditioned.

1844 N. Brit. Rev. II. 22 Well-conditionedness of their future lives. 1884 tr. Lotze's *Metaph.* 267 That there is... a relation of unchanging conditionedness between the elements of the world.

**Conditioner.** [f. CONDITION v. + -ER.]

1. One that makes conditions, a bargainer. *Obs.* 1598 FLORIO, *Pettegiatore*, a bargainer, a covenantor, a conditioner, a promiser.

2. An agent that brings into good condition.

1888 *Adv. in Amer. Farmer* (Chicago) Dec., Charcoal Powders... A splendid conditioner and medicine.

**Conditioning** (kŏndi'fŏniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONDITION v. + -ING.]

1. The making of conditions, stipulations, etc.; subjecting to conditions.

1530 PALSGR. 149 Some [conjunctions] betoken conditioning if a dede be done, as *si* if. 1699 BROWN *Erasm. Colloq.* 57, I don't like your way of conditioning and contracting with the Saints. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 56 The series of conditionings of the Visible Universe.

2. *Comm.* The testing of the condition of silk and other goods; see CONDITION v. 7. *Conditioning house*: an establishment where this is done.

1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Conditioning Houses*, trade establishments in London and Manchester, where silk is assayed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 4/5 A report from the Milan silk market states that the conditioning returns remain very high. 1887 *Yorksh. Post* 8 Jan. 8 (heading), A Conditioning House for Bradford... Its principal object is to estimate with as perfect accuracy as possible the weight, measure, or purity which may form the basis of a contract concerning textile materials... Goods which go forth with the warranty of a certificate from the conditioning house manager... Larger premises, specially adapted to the business of conditioning, will be necessary.

**Conditioning**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That conditions; limiting, qualifying, etc.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* i. 35 Who submitted for our sakes to all the conditioning circumstances of earthly life. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasies* II. 523 The conditioning event or state on the agent's side.

2. Bringing into good condition or state.

1899 *Advt. in Land & Water* 16 Mar. 7/1 Patent conditioning dog biscuit (containing bone).

† **Used absol.** = Provided, on the condition.

1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, That good grey gelding, whom I heartily wish upon his legs again, conditioning his master lay there houghed in his place.

† **Conditionally**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. CONDITION sb. + -LY.] = CONDITIONALLY.

1350 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 33 He witt þat telliþ his condiciounly. 1585 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxix, And though she giue but thus conditionly This realm of blisse.

† **Conditor.** *Obs.* Also -our. [a. L. *conditor*, agent-n. from *condire*; see CONDITE a.2] A founder; an institutor (of laws).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ff vj, Vi men lyued lyke men, and chaunged not the rule of conditours. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conditor*, a builder.

† **Conditory.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conditōrium* repository, *spec.* for the dead or their ashes, f. *condire*.] A repository; *spec.* a place for depositing the dead. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2108 The Egyptians... provided Conditories that might be lasting as the Body.

**Conditure**, *obs. form of CONDUCTOR.*

† **Conditure.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conditura* preserving, etc., f. *condire*; see CONDITE a.1]

1. Preserving or pickling; seasoning.

1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* viii. (1639) 418 These three... differ onely in the manner of conditure. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 77 Confections which after their conditure must be preserved in sugar.

2. A pickle, a condiment.

a 1688 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 104 A Conditure and Sauce much affected by Antiquity.

† **Condivide**, *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + DIVIDE.] *trans.* To divide co-ordinately.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. T. White's *Peripatet. Inst.* 121 The differences of... Vegetables and Animals, both from one another and among themselves, are convided by the opposition of contradiction. *Ibid.* 194 The Substance against which 'tis convided.

So **Condivident**, *a. rare.*

1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) I. 228 That branch... he, to distinguish it from those others its condivident branches (*membra condividentia*) terms law municipal.

**Condivision.** [f. CON- + DIVISION.] One of two or more co-existing logical divisions.

1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 23 One and the same object may... be differently divided from different points of view, whereby condivisions (*condivisiones*) arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally co-ordinated.

**Condle**, -er, *obs. ff. CANDLE, CHANDLER.*

† **Condog**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **condoggo**. [Conjectured to be a whimsical imitation of *concur* (cur = dog); but no evidence has been found of its actual origin.] *intr.* To concur, agree.

1598 LVLV *Galathea* iii. iii. 247 Often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things concur. R. Concurrere, condoggo, I will away. 1623 COCKERAM II. To Agree, Concurrere, Cohere, Condogg, Condiscond. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* iii. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 *Clown* [to *Barnd*] Speake, shall you and I condoggo together? 1649 *Arctus Lett.* 11 Jan. in *Clarendon St. Papers* II. App. 4 So both juntos are agreed to condogg together. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Eng. Dict.*, *Concurrere*, to concur, to condogg. (A circumstantial statement purporting to relate how this word originated at the preparation of Littleton's *Lat. Eng. Dictionary* is a notable instance of the fictions put in circulation before the history of words was investigated.)

**Condoke**, *obs. illiterate form of CONDUCT.*

**Condolence**, *obs. form of CONDOLENT.*

† **Condolation.** *Obs.* [f. CONDOLE v. + -ATION:] not on L. analogies.] The action of condoling; condolence.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 217 To receive the condolations of the grandees.

**Condolatory** (kŏndŏl'atŏri), *a.* [f. CONDOLE, after *console*, *consolatory*, and the like: not on L. analogies.] Expressive of or intending condolence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1737 G. SMITH *Curr. Relat.* I. i. 87 He receives their condolatory compliments. 1814 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 3 Aug., The condolatory address to Lady Jersey. 1866 FITZPATRICK *Sham Syr.* 288 He... received Cockaigne's condolatory visit in prison.

**Condolaunt**: see CONDOLENT.

**Condole** (kŏndŏl'), *v.* [ad. L. *condolere* (Ter-tullian, Jerome) to suffer greatly, suffer with, feel another's pain. (Cf. F. *condouloir*.)]

**I. intr.**

† 1. To sorrow greatly, grieve, lament. *Obs.*

[1460-90 Cf. CONDOLENT.] 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 29 That will aske some teares in the true performing of it... I will condole in some measure. 1598 TOTTE *Alba* (1880) 119 For my sinnes fore Heauen I do condole. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iii. 94 We cannot but condole, that the same persons were afterwards poisoned with heretical opinions.

2. To grieve with; to express sympathy with another in his affliction. (The only extant use.)

a 1603 Q. ELIZ. *Lett. in Harpur's Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 189 We... have dispatched this Gentleman... to condole with you in the sense of your Love. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 15 To condole with them in their sufferings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1, I contented myself to sit by him, and condole with him in Silence. 1744 COWPER *Lett.* Nov., To condole with you on the death of a mother aged eighty-seven would be absurd. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 168 A man who writes a touching and pathetic letter condoling with a friend on the loss of his wife.

**b. absol.** To express condolence or sympathy.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 An Ambassador sent... to congratulate, condole, etc. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 135 The Tories are very eager to congratulate. It was not handsome of them not to condole on the ill-successes of last year. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* II. vi. 109 Three quarters of her acquaintance came to condole.

**II. trans. Obs.**

† 3. To grieve over, bewail, lament misfortune.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 179 How tender-hearted the Lord is, and how he doth... condole our miseries. 1635 T. CRANLEY *Amanda* (1639) 32 A grieved soule, That with repentance doth his sinnes condole. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Justine* 496 He... sometimes would lamentably condole him, being slain. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 325 A person... whose sufferings I condole. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 9 His death was no less pleasing to one party than it was condole by the other.

† 4. To express (formally) one's sympathetic regret at (a misfortune). *Obs.*

1596 DANFET *tr. Comines* 346 The Venetians Generall, sent the steward of his house thither to condole the late deceased Marchionesse death. 1603 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 332 They are sending hither ambassadors to condole the death of the late king. 1706 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) III. 329 He was sent... to congratulate King George the Second, and condole with him the death of his father. 1807 Sir H. ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 143 note, Elizabeth had sent to condole the death of Frederick the Second.

† 5. To grieve with (a sufferer); to express one's commiseration of or sympathy with. *Obs.* (Now supplied by 2.)

1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. III. 151 Others which have condoleed and congratulated the yonge Kinge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 133 Let vs condole the Knight. 1661 *Petit. for Peace* 4 They... must either incur these sufferings, or condole them that undergo them. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 3 ¶ 4 They are comforted and condoleed... by their fellow-citizens. 1779 *Sylph* I. 6 They condoleed me on my misfortune.

† 6. *refl.* To bewail oneself; to mourn. *Obs.*

1598 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 17 Condole thee here, clad all in black Despair. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 222 ¶ 9 It would be impossible... to condole himself long in that Situation, without really dying for his Mistress. 1767 *Babler* I. 4 Should I fail in the attempt, I must condole myself with a line of my friend Horace.

† **Condolence**. See CONDOLENT, sense 2.

**Condolent**. [f. CONDOLE + -MENT.]

† 1. Sorrowing, bewailing, lamentation. *Obs.*

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rep.* v. vi, All hearts will relent, In sad condolent at that heave sound. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 93 To persecute In obstinate Condolent, is a

course Of impious stubbornness. 1641 MILTON *Animado*. Wks. 1738 I. 89 Centurion Afranius... falls into a pitiful Condolent.

2. The expressing of sympathy with another on account of loss, bereavement, or other grief.

1656 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 212 This Ambassador... came hither for condolment of the Duke his master. 1678 WOOD *Life* (1772) 390 An Address of Condolment for the Loss of the Queen. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 98 She thus speaks of him... in a letter of condolment.

**b. (with a and pl.)** An expression of sympathy with any one in his suffering or loss; in quot. 1608, a tangible expression of this, a solatium.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 156 There are certain condolments, certain vails. 1670 TEMPLE *Lett.* Wks. 1731 II. 223 Your Excellency will have received... my Condolments upon my Lord Northumberland's Death. 1793 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 43 Poor Harley entreats his respectful condolments for every sorrow you feel. 1879 J. TODDINGTON *Alicia* 90, I thank you all For your condolments.

**Condolence** (kŏndŏl'ens). Also 7-8 **condolence**, -dolence. [f. L. *condolere* to CONDOLE, on L. type \**condolentia* (cf. *dolentia*); see -ENCE. But in 17th c. the Fr. *condolence* (15th c. in Littre, an irreg. form) was introduced in sense 2, and this and the accessory form *condolance* long prevailed. The stress appears to follow CONDOLE, unless it originated in F. *condolence*; L. analogy would give *condolence*, like *indolence*, *insolence*, etc.] The action or fact of condoling.

† 1. Sympathetic grief; sorrowing with and for others. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 150 That condolence and fellow-feeling with our neighbours. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 15 There is a condolence, or grieving for the pains of others. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condolence*, a sympathy. 1721 BAILEY, *Condolence*, a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, etc.

2. Outward expression of sympathy with the grief of others; esp. formal expression, as in the obs. *Compliments of condolence*. In this sense the French or frenchified *condolence*, *condolance*, were at first used.

a. 1619 VCT. DONCASTER *Lett. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 132 He made me... discharge the office of condolence for the late Emperor. 1663 D. A. ART *Converse* 45 A complement of condolence to your friend upon the death of his wife. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2438/1 The King... received... the Compliments of Condolence of the Ambassadors... upon the Death of the Queen. 1706 BUTLER *Serm.* v. 84 Congratulation indeed answers Condolence; but both these words are intended to signify certain forms of civility, rather than any inward sensation or feeling.

b. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/2 Compliments of Condolence upon the Death of the Late Elector. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4849 1 Compliments of Condolence on the Emperors Death. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 99 They lamented their misfortune with tears of sincere condolence. 1797 GRAY *Lett.* Poems (1775) 188 One ought to be particularly careful to avoid blunders in a complement of condolence. 1795 JOHNSON, *Condolence*, the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune. 1807 H. MILLER *Test. Racks* ix. 378 Rather a subject of condolence than of congratulation. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmer* xli. 308 Oh, the bitter mockery of commonplace condolence!

**b. (with pl.)** A (formal) declaration or expression of sympathy.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. (1843) 864/1 Foreign Princes addressed their Condolences to him. 1807 JEFFREY in *Ld. Cockburn Life* II. lxxvi. The condolences of his numerous friends. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xli. To which condolences Miss Squeers added others equally calculated to raise her friend's spirits.

† **Condolency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1 = CONDOLENT 1, 2.

1622 DOWNE *Serm.* xvi. 153 The first were shed in a condolency of a humane and natural calamity fallen upon one family; Lazarus was dead. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 236/2 He turned his intended Congratulation into Condolency for the Death of the Young Arch Duke. 1801 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 530 Condolencies, as well as mournings, are bad things.

2. The quality or state of being condolent; compassion; commiseration.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 273 When God heareth Ephraim bemoaning himself... it putteth God to a sort of pinch and condolency. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 34 What condolency and sympathizing pity.

**Condolent** (kŏndŏl'ent), *a.* [ad. L. *condolentem*, pr. pple. of *condolere*; see CONDOLE and -ENT. But in Caxton perh. repr. F. *condoulant*, -dolant, from *condouloir*.]

† 1. Sorrowing greatly. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 746 W<sup>t</sup> Condolent harte & grete sorowynge. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Swete charite condoulant ouer them that ben affliged.

† 2. Expressing sorrow. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Atk. Orem.* (R.), His vein for ditty and amorous ode was esteemed most lofty, condolent and passionate.

2. Sorrowing for another, compassionate; expressing sympathetic grief.

1598 Yong *Diana* 380 To make thy selfe compassionate and condolent for my tender yeeres. 1763 JOHNSON *Lett. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, The newspaper has informed me of the death of Captain Porter. I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. 1767 WINTER *Syst. Hush.* 223 Its dam near it, in a seeming condolent manner, bewailing the situation of its offspring.



**Condoler** (kɒndɒl-ɪz). [f. CONDOLE + -ER.] One that condoles.

1797 *Philip Quarl* (1805) 95 These words... turned the officious condoler into a revengeful rival. 1755 JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* I. v. 103 These... crowd their apartments with innumerable condolers. 1813 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Patron* I. xiv. 211 The band of reproaching condolers.

**Condoling** (kɒndɒl-ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The expressing of sympathetic grief.

1612-5 *BP. HALL Contempl. N. T.* iv. xxxii. That all... bear their part in these publicke condolings. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 73 All which moved him to such condolings that... he beseeches them to leave off wounding him.

**Condoling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That condoles; expressing sympathy in sorrow.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. 43 A lover is more condoling. 1654 *LD. ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 177 He sent it... with a condoling Letter. 1700 *BLACKMORE Job* 82 And by condoling words her love express. a 1700 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1753) I. 195 You, like officious and condoling friends, But more afflict that mind you would compose.

**Condolingly** (kɒndɒl-ɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a condoling manner, with condolence.

a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 198 He could not but condolingly resent Judaick Rage. 1804 *GALT Rothelias* I. vii. 'Ah! these wars', said the Jew condolingly — 'men will fight'.

**Condoloma**, *Zool.* A name applied, after Buffon, to the Koodoo (*Antelope strepsiceros*), to which word it is apparently related.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 80 The second anomalous animal of the goat-kind, Mr. Buffon calls the Condoloma. It is supposed to be equal in size to the largest stag, but with hollow horns... with varied flexures. 1777 *G. FORSTER Voy. round W. I.* 89 The Koodoo... from whence the name of M. de Buffon's Condoloma is probably derived. 1812 *SMELLIE & WOOD tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VIII. 255 Our condoloma was very gentle.

**Condolominate**, *v. rare.* [f. CON- + DOMESTICATE *v.*] *trans.* To domesticate along with oneself; to make a member of one's household.

1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXIII. 222 Not only did I thus condolominate him.

**Condolominate**, *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *domināt-* ppl. stem of *domināre* to lord it, have dominion: cf. *condominium*.] Pertaining to joint rule or condominium.

1825 *C. LOWE Biog. Bismarck* I. 357 The King of Prussia had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's condominium rights over that Duchy.

**Condominium** (kɒndɒmɪnɪəm). [mod.L., f. CON- + *dominium* lordship: cf. *convivium*, *consuetudinem*, etc.] Joint rule or sovereignty.

*Condominium* is the subject of various Latin treatises of 17-18th c., chiefly by Germans, e.g. *Frommanus De Condominio Territoriali*, Tübingen, 1682. Hence Burnett's use.

a 1714 *BURNETT Own Time* (1823) IV. vi. 412 The duke of Holstein began to build some new forts... this, the Danes said, was contrary... to the condominium, which that king and the duke have in that duchy. 1882 *SAT. Rev.* 16 Sept. 361 The establishment of a new condominium with all Europe.

**Condonance** (kɒndɒn-əns). [f. L. *condonāre*: see -ANCE.] = CONDONATION.

1865 *ATHANASIOU No.* 1969. 118/2 Nor ask condonance for his errors. 1882 *T. MOZLEY Remin.* II. cxvii. For everything short of fanatical and intolerant atheism, there was not only condonance, but a certain degree of admiration.

**Condonate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *condonāt-* ppl. stem of *condonāre*: see CONDONE and -ATE.] = CONDONE.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1656 in *COLES.*

**Condonation** (kɒndɒn-ə-tʃən). [ad. L. *condonā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *condonāre* to CONDONE.] The English use was taken from the Latin casuists of the 16-17th c.: cf. the later verb CONDONE.

The pardoning or remission of an offence or fault; the voluntary overlooking of an offence, and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; now (under influence of the legal use in b.) most frequently used of action towards the offender which tacitly implies that his offence is passed over.

1645 *BP. MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* vi. 169 The blot... of sin... remaining in the soul of man, in like manner as it did before condonation. c 1650 *JACKSON Creed* iv. ii. vii. Wks. III. 342 To hold that... God's favour or condonation (to use their Latin word with addition of one English letter) is... requisite for our acceptance or approbation with Him. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 99 There ought to be little condonation of the foibles, and none at all of the moral obliquities, of the dead. 1885 *E. GARRETT At Any Cost* xvii. 296 Mrs. Brander's easy condonation of the sins of one who was 'so pleasant in society'.

b. *Law.* The action of a husband or wife in the forgiving, or acting so as to imply forgiveness, of matrimonial infidelity.

1788-91 *SIR W. SCOTT (LD. STOWELL) in Consistory Rep.* I. 130 Condonation is a conditional forgiveness which does not take away the right of complaint in case of a continuation of adultery. 1799 — in *Haggard Rep.* I. 793 Condonation is forgiveness legally releasing the injury: it may be express, or implied... It would be hard if condonation by implication was held a strict bar against the wife. 1858 *SIR C. CRESWELL in Times* 15 Dec. 876 Condonation meant a blotting-out of the offence imputed, so as to restore the offending party to the position which she occupied before the offence was committed. The English word 'forgiveness' VOL. II.

as commonly used, did not fully express the meaning of 'condonation'. 1859 *PHILLIMORE in Swabey Rep.* I. 348 The word and doctrine of condonation was introduced into the law of England from the Canon Law. The expression 'Condonatio' does not even occur in the Civil Law.

¶ In classical Lat. sense: only in Dicts.

1653 *COCKERAM II.* A giuing, condonation.

**Condonative**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *condonāt-* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or expressing, condonation.

1840 *New Month. Mag.* LVIII. 460 The expiatory and condonative operation of the lips being interchanged.

**Condore** (kɒndɒr-ɪ), *v.* [ad. L. *condonāre* to present, give up, remit, forgive, pardon, f. *con-* altogether + *dōnāre* to give: see DONATION, PARDON.] [Early dictionary entries appar. merely reproduce the Lat. vb.: 1653 *COCKERAM, Condore*, to giue. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Condore* or *Condoreto*, to giue willingly, to forgive, or pardon. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Condore*, to pardon, to forgive. Not in JOHNSON, ASH, TODD, RICHARDSON, WEBSTER 1828, or CRAIG 1847.]

1. *trans.* To forgive or overlook (an offence), so as to treat it as non-existent; esp. to forgive tacitly by not allowing the offence to make any difference in one's relations with the offender:

a. in technical use, in reference to a violation of the marriage vow.

[In its Latin form, a term of the Canon Law and of the casuists: cf. *Sanchez De Sancti Matrimonii Sacramento Dispult.* (Antwerp 1607) citing Barbosa, 'Reconciliationem conjugis esse duplicem... expressam, tacitam... tacita autem est quando facto ipso animus condonandi indicatur.' Hence it came into the Divorce Act of 1857, and thus into ordinary use. The *sb.* CONDONATION had been in earlier use, having been orig. taken from the casuists as a theological term.]

1857 *Act no. 4* 21 *Vict.* c. 85 § 31 (*The Divorce Act*). And shall not find that the petitioner has... condoned the adultery complained of. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-bk. Prof. Law* xii. 75 The petition will be dismissed if the petitioner has been accessory or conniving... or has condoned (or forgiven) the adultery.

b. in ordinary use.

1837 *R. CONGREVE Ess.* (1874) 84, I conceive we did wrong in seizing India. No subsequent experience warrants our considering that wrong as condoned. 1858 *FAULDE Hist. Eng.* III. 273 Charles in his consent would condone before the law the affront of the divorce of Catherine. 1859 *DE QUINCEY Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 30 note, We 'condone' his cowardice, to use language of Doctors' Commons. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* i. 9 The Pope condoned the irregularity.

2. Of actions, facts: To cause the condonation of. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., That fact alone would condone many shortcomings. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 150 The willingness of the people to relinquish irksome duty... has almost condoned the assumptions and devices of priestcraft.

**Condor** (kɒndɒr-ɪ). [f. prec. + -ER.] One that condones.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 11 He must get rid... of all those too ready condoners of the coup d'état.

**Condor** (kɒndɒr-ɪ). Also 7-8 condore, 7-9 outtur, (8 candore, outtor, outtur, 9 condur). [a. Sp. *condor*, ad. Peruvian *cuntur* the native name. (See *Skeat in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 93.) In Eng. the stress is shifted to the first syllable.]

1. A very large South American bird of the vulture kind (*Sarcophagophaga gryphus*), inhabiting chiefly the high regions of the Andes, having blackish plumage, mixed with white in the wings, and remarkable for the caruncle that falls over the bill.

b. *California Condor*: the great vulture of California (*Cathartes californianus*), resembling the South American Condor in size and other characteristics.

1604 *E. G. (RIMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxvii. Those [birds] which they call Condore, be of an exceeding greatness. 1694 *H. SLOANE The Cantur in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 62 Other Fowls... of a large size, called Cantur, and by the Spaniards corruptedly Condor. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 95 As for Birds, there are some... so small... they are taken for Bees or Butter-flies: And others again call'd Condore, so vastly big, that they'll kill a Calf, and devour a great Part of it. 1773 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 24 Feb. (1827) III. 473 They have brought... a prodigious bird, called a cantor, or contose, above six feet in height, of the eagle kind, whose wings, expanded, measure twenty-two feet four inches. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 84 He... perceived, at an immeasurable height, a flight of condors soaring in circles. 1849 *MRS. SABINE tr. Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 40 Of the Condors, the largest individuals found round Quito measured with extended wings 14 (nearly 15 English) feet, and the smallest 8 feet. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 The condor lays a couple of eggs. *attrib.* 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* II. vi. His condor nose and golden locks.

*fig.* a 1837 *CAMPBELL Power of Russia* i. Poland by the Northern Condor's beak And talons torn, lies prostrated.

2. A South American gold coin.

1849 *MRS. SABINE tr. Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 44 On the first declaration of the political independence of Chili, the Condor appeared on the coinage as the symbol of strength.]

**Condor**, *obs. form* of CONDER.

**Condoret** (kɒndɒr-ɪt), *nonce-ud.* [f. CONDORE + -ET; cf. *eaglet*.] A young condor.

1873 *M. COLLINS Sgr. Silch.* I. xii. 168 He had... brought two young condorets down the precipices to the city.

† **Condorm**, *v. Obs.* — [ad. L. *condormi-re* to sleep together.] 'To sleep with one' (*Cockeram* 1623). So † **Condormition** (*Blount Glossogr.* 1674).

|| **Condottiere** (kɒndɒtɪ-ɪr-ə). Also (erron.) *condottiero*. Pl. *condottieri* (-rɪ). [It. *condottiere*, f. *condotto* conduct + *-iere*, a later variant of *-iero*, repr. late L. *-arius* for *-arius*.] A professional military leader or captain, who raised a troop, and sold his service to states or princes at war; the leader of a troop of mercenaries. The name arose in Italy, but the system prevailed largely over Europe from the 14th to the 16th c.

1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxviii. From this latter practice arose their name Condottieri. 1852 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxi. (1862) VI. 325 He had now become a sort of professional Condottiero or general. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* II. xi. 30 The already notorious condottiere Ernest Mansfeld.

*attrib.* 1822 *BYRON Werner* II. i. A kind of general condottiero system Of bandit warfare. 1887 *SAT. Rev.* 21 May 741/2 Hawkwood... A highly respectable specimen of the condottiere species.

Hence **Condottierism**.

1887 *SAT. Rev.* 8 Jan. 35/1 Mere follow-my-leader-and-keep-my-place condottierism.

**Condritin**, *obs. form* of CANDAREEN.

**Condrotite**, *var. spelling* of CHONDRODITE.

1826 *EMMONS Min.* 214. 1868 *DANA Min.* 363.

**Conduce** (kɒndjuːs), *v.* [ad. L. *conducere* to lead together, collect, unite, connect; also, to hire, contract for; also of things, to contribute, be serviceable, conduce; f. *con-* together + *ducere* to lead, draw. This L. verb, which became in F. *conduire* (with lengthened stem *conduis-*), has given many representatives in English, viz. 1. *conduc*, *condye* (through Fr.), with 2. the shortened *cond*; 3. *conduce*; 4. *conduyte* (through Fr.); 5. *conduct*: the last two from the ppl. stem *conduct-*. Of these *cond*, *conduce*, *conduct*, survive in differentiated senses.]

† 1. *trans.* To lead, conduct, bring (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Const. to. Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay Prol.* 206 Here I hym require To thys nede me ayde; and hys moder swet Mi mater conduce to the ende. 1514 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 101 By cause that I shuld conduce home my said Lords companye. 1527 *WOLSEY to Hen. VIII in St. Papers* (R.), Ther was sent unto my lodging the cardinal of Bourbon, &c. to conduce me to my ladies presence. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 160 To conduce things to some order out of this chaos of confusion. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 95 To conduce hither the most lovely and virtuous princesse. 1658 *T. MERITON Love & War* iv. i. I am conduc'd by willingness to dye.

† b. To bring together, contribute. *Obs.*

1717 *BENTLEY Serm.* xi. 377 They conduce every one it's share to the... Beauty of the whole.

† 2. (Sc.) To engage for money or other consideration; to hire. *Const. inf.* with *to*, or *simply*.

1502 *Will of Bromfield* (Somerset Ho.), That my executors conduce and wage an honest priest... to syng, etc. 1536 *BELLENDE Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 256 He conduct ane gret nowermer of schippis and weirmen, part with the riches he wan in the weris of Italy... to cum in Albioun. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt.* I. 35 He quha is conducted be prayer, or be price. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 330 Gowry... conducting a ship gave out that he would forthwith depart. 1689 *tr. Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 37 Who for greater gain may be conducted to fight.

† 3. To bring about, bring to effect. *Obs.*

1518 *WOLSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. I. 21 Your provident dexterity in the wise conducting of these his weighty matters. 1527 — to *Hen. VIII in St. Papers* (R.), For the conducting and setting forth of good amitie and peace betwene your highnes and her son. 1529 in *BURNETT Hist. Ref.* II. 96 For conducting the Kings purpose.

† 4. *intr.* To lead. *Const. to. Obs. rare.*

1644 [SCOTT] *Votum Anglim* Ded. 1 As so many Lynes conducting to their Centre.

5. To conduce to: to lead or tend towards (a result); to aid in bringing about, contribute to, make for, further, promote, subserve. (The current sense.)

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 133 Much may the evill example of some lewdly given, conduce hereto. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 168 The Reasons you alledge, do more conduce To the hot passion of distempred blood, Then to make up a free determination. 1656 *tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 79 How circumstances conduce severally to the production of effects. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 257 The well-working and bonding of Brick-walls conduces very much to their strength. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 65 In all the virtues which conduce to success in life, the Scots have never been surpassed.

b. with person as subj. *rare.*

1879 *GREEN Read. Eng. Hist.* xix. 99 He was resolved not to conduce to what he considered idolatry.

c. *Const. inf.* with *to*.

1606 [see above]. a 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 352 The Boaring of Holes in that kinde of Wood... seemeth to conduce to make it Shine. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. vii. 126 Means very undesirable, often conduce to bring about Ends... desirable.

† d. *Const. with. Obs. rare* — 1.

1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* i. xxxiii. (1739) 51 As might best conduce with the benefit of the Inhabitants.

† 6. a. To be profitable or advantageous (to). *Obs.*

1621-1728 [see CONDUCTING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 124/2 These conduce much to the wise.

† b. *trans.* To be advantageous to, to profit, *Obs. rare.*

1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 6 Any thing that may conduce and benefite the mystical bodie.

¶ Of uncertain meaning: ? *intr.* (for *refl.*) 'conducts itself, carries itself on, goes on'.  
 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 147 Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight Of this strange nature, that a thing inseparate, Diuides more wider then the skie and earth.

Conduceable: see CONDUCTIBLE.

† **Conduceful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CONDUCE + -FUL.]  
 Conducive; helpful, profitable, subservient.  
 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* vii. 482 Plato... proueth Astrologie to be... conducefull to Agriculture and to Nauigation.  
 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 328 Very Conducefull, and apprimely requisite to the well-being... of the Churches.  
 † **Conducement** (kōndiūs'mēt). *Obs.* [f. CONDUCE + -MENT; cf. *inducement*.]

1. The action of 'conducting' or bringing about.  
 1598 EDW. VI in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. xiv. 360 To do their best for conducement of it to effect. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* Pref. 3 If thou wilt but read... it may be to the conducement of thy good.

2. The quality of conducting to, or promoting; conduciveness.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Anst.* (1653) 57 It may be of some conducement to his cause. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1738 I. 236 Their breeding, which is of main conducement to their being holy.

b. quasi-*concr.* A thing conducive.  
 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. (1682) 158 Their riches... their Forces of Wars, and the manner of their conducements.  
 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Petrii.* 14 Dressing her... and fitting her with all conducements. 1646 T. HORTON *Sinne's Discov.* 32 A means, and conducement to somewhat else.

3. Tendency.  
 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 68 The Conducement of all this is but Cabalistical.

† **Conducence**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conducere* + -ENCE.] The fact of conducting or tending (to); tendency, subservience.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 439 This Tendency and Conducence of althings to one first Being.

† **Conducency**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = Conduciveness.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxi. 63 What Aptitude or Conducency is there in this ordinance.

Conducend, *obs.* form of CONDESCEND.

† **Conducent**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *conducent-em*, pr. pple. of *conducere* to CONDUCE: see -ENT.]

1. That conduces; that tends to, promotes, or contributes to bringing about, some end or purpose; subservient, conducive (to, + *for*).

1560 ASP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 127 Considerations conducive to the general reformation of the clergy. 1634 JACKSON *Cred.* vii. i. Wks. VII. 8 All things... needful or conducive to our salvation. 1645 *Martin's Echo* in *Prynne Discov. Blasph. Stars* 44 That would be more conducent for the Kingdoms good. 1687 P. HENRY in *M. Henry Life* viii. To put him in circumstances conducent thereunto.

2. Advantageous, serviceable; = CONDUCTIBLE 2.  
 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* ii. 40 In great crynges, and swallowing of the meate... those [Cartilages] are much conducent. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* To Rdr. 2 Acts... which respecting the end whereto they were instituted... are very conducent.

† **Conducer**, *Obs. Sc.* [f. CONDUCE + -ER.] One who 'conduces' or hires.

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 617 (Jam.) Gif... ony... keip not his condition... he that is hyrit sall render agane to the conducere the hail hyre that he was conduit for.

† **Conducibility**, *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being 'conducibile' or conducive (to something); = CONDUCTIVENESS.

1679 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. xiv. 214 Deriving their obligation from their conducibility to the promoting of our chief end. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* i. § 9. 7 The conducibility of that Effect to some Good.

† **Conducibile**, *a.* (sb.) *Obs.* Also 7 *conduceable*. [ad. L. *conducibil-is*, f. *conducere*: see -BLE.] *A. adj.*

1. Capable of conducting; tending or fitted to promote (a specified end or purpose); = CONDUCTIVE. *Const. to* (rarely *for*).

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* ii. (1550) 87 A thyng very conducive to the understanding of the scriptures. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 12 More conducive unto their healths. 1667 *Naphtali* (1761) 143 A most conducive expedient for the securing the ends thereof. 1790 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 401 Nothing that could be any wayes conducive to the Accomplishment of this Mighty Work. 1795 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) I. 23 Conducibile means to social happiness.

b. *Const. inf.* with *to*.  
 1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* xv. (1599) 707 So conducive his example to carie the mindes of his souldiers to contemne all perill. 1684 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Wks. 1870 I. 214 Outward afflictions... are not so conducive to humble a gracious heart as temptations.

2. Conducive to the desired end; advantageous, expedient, serviceable, beneficial.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad.* l. 113 She shall go, if more conducive That course be than her holding here. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* clyiii, Caraway seeds... are very conducive to all the cold griefs of the Head. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* i. § 9. 7 Sin... cannot be willed of God as a thing convenient or conducive.

† 3. Factitious archaism: = 'That may be led'.  
 1646 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 287 It is a tractable and conducive youth. *Ibid.* II. 299.

b. sb. A conducive or conducive thing.  
 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 211 These Motions of Generations and Corruptions, and of the conduces there-

unto. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 17 Aristotle and Plato cal such things as conduce to the Well-being of the Bodie and Life, 'Goods': the Stoic will not have them called so, but *σπουδαία*, 'conducibles'.

† **Conducibleness**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CONDUCTIBILITY.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul To Rdr.* 7/1 Pleasantnesse in themselves, or conducibleness for the finding out of the right frame of Nature. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 215 Conducibleness to a pleasant... life.

† **Conducibly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a 'conducibile' or conducive manner; 'in a manner promoting an end' (T.).

1818 in Todd; hence in mod. Dicts.

Conducing, *ppl. a.* [f. CONDUCE + -ING.]

1. That conduces or tends to an end or purpose.

† a. *Const. to.* *Obs.* (Now expressed by CONDUCTIVE).  
 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 31 For whatsoever is... affined with vertue, or derived from vertue, or conducing to vertue. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded. Cider being... exceedingly conducing to health. 1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 25 It is not a little conducing to the Justice due to so great... a Soul.

† b. *Const. inf.* with *to.* *Obs.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 38 What they thought most conducing to obtain their ends. a 1796 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 62 Such Means as are conducing to obtain what he desires. 1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 50 The most conducing Cause to attain a just Character. 1796 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. 116 Far from necessary or certainly conducing to form a habit.

c. without *to.* (*rare.*)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 342 To make short this preamble, or conducing complement. 1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 102 A conducing Cause of Decay.

† 2. That conduces to the end in view; profitable, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCTIBLE 2. (See CONDUCT 6.) *Obs.*

1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. vi. iii. (1651) 301 Acceptable and conducing to most... especially to a melancholy man. 1666 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic* 57 The seed is conducing to al the cold griefs of the Head and Stomach. 1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xx, Passages which may be conducing to myself, in relation to the Subject.

Hence † **Conducingly**, *adv.*, in a manner conducing to an end.

1646 S. H. GOLD. *Latv* 45 Any who... hath power, and will conducingly and savingly improve it. 1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 103 Badness of the Materials, and the Employment of illiterate Workmen, all conducingly unite to the general Cause of the Decay of the whole Fabrick.

**Conducive** (kōndiūs'iv), *a.* (sb.) [An analogical formation from CONDUCE + -ive, after *conduct*, *conductive*, and such words as *abus-ive*, *possess-ive*, *invent-ive*, formed on L. ppl. stem. See -IVE.] *A. adj.*

1. Having the quality of conducting or tending to (a specified end, purpose, or result); fitted to promote or subserve. *Const. to* (+ *for*, towards).

1646 R. OVERTON in A. Seller's *Hist. Passive Obed.* (1689) 59 No more... than is conducive to a better being, more safety, and freedom. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* 223 To frame such Articles as would be most conducive to their own interest. 1803 *Med. Jmrl.* IX. 33 Early rising is conducive to health. *Ibid.* IX. 408 Most conducive for the preservation of both mother and fetus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 35 A dull place, and very conducive to sleep. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 A treaty... highly conducive to French interests.

† 2. Advantageous, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCTIBLE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 96 A Cephalic Draught... is highly conducive in Idiopathic Convulsive Inlenses.

b. sb. That which conduces to an end or purpose. *Const. to* (+ *of*).

1793 SIR S. SMITH in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 152 The sight of our convoy... gave us new spirits, which are an essential conducive of health. 1844 MARY HOWITT *My Uncle* iii. One of the... greatest conduces to health.

**Conduciveness** (kōndiūs'ivnēs), *f.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conducive to, or tending to promote (an end or purpose).

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 191 Its Conduciveness and Natural Tendency to the interest of Human Life. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. ii. (R.). The conduciveness of those things, to promote our temporal interests. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii. § 12. 34 It follows that conduciveness to happiness is the ultimate test of perfection in a man's nature.

**Conduct** (kōndŭkt), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3-6 *conduct*(s), 3 *conduct*, 4 *conduct*, 4-5 *conducte*, 5 *conductte*, *conductye*, 5-7 *conduct*(e), 6 *conduct*(e), *-uyote*, *conductit*. b. 3-5 *conduct*, 4-6 *-dit*(e), 4 *conductye*, *conducteth*, 5 *conductye*, *Sc. conduct*, *-eyt*, 6 *conductyt*, *Sc. conditt*, *-dict*. γ. 5-7 *conducte*, (*Sc. conducte*, *-doke*), 6 *conduct*. (Some of the variants are found only in SAFE-CONDUCT, q.v.) [Two original types of the word have existed in Eng., viz. *conduct*, *conduite* from OF., and the current *conduct* immed. from L. *conduct-us* (4th decl.), f. ppl. stem of *conducere* to CONDUCT, CONDUCE. The former was partly a. OF. *conduct* (= Pr. *conduct*, Sp. *conducto*, It. *condotta*):—L. *conduct-us*, as above; partly a. OF. *conduite* (Sp. *conducta*, It. *condotta*):—late L. type \**conducta*, sb. fem. f. pa. pple. (corresp. to nouns in -*āla*). These two sbs. remain distinct in F.,

but through the obsolescence of final -e, they fell together in ME. *conduct*(e). This was often phonetically weakened to *conduide*, *condyt*(e); in 15th c. it was frequently, like the Fr., spelt *conduct*, *condyete* (the e being inserted from L.), and finally in 16th c. was entirely refashioned after L., as *conduite*, *conduct*. The earlier form remains with a differentiation of sense: see CONDUIT.]

1. The action of conducting or leading; guidance, leading. a. of the person or thing that leads. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now somewhat rare.)

a. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 Thei camen home under the conduite of their lodesmanne Fergusius. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Stridand's Comm.* 312 b, Through Gods conduite... we wyll prosecute our right.

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 88 Sent by the conduct of certeyne of Careta his men. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxiv, As a ship, that through the Ocean wyde, By conduct of some star, doth make her way. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. (1682) 21 The Trojanes, under conduct of Aeneas. 1636 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 157 It doth not become a sheep to refuse the Shepherd's conduct. 1799 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii, Traveling together under the conduct of chance. 1796 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 55 Under his conduct we climbed the steep.

b. of that which is led. (In quot. with mixture of sense 5.)

1805 *Manch. Guard.* 30 July 57 His conduct of the Redistribution Bill through the House of Commons.

† 2. Provision for guidance or conveyance; a company of attendants appointed to conduct a person safely on a journey; an escort, a convoy; a document granted to ensure safe passage. *Obs. exc. in SAFE-CONDUCT*, q.v.

a. c 1590 *Lives Saints* (1887) 145 Pe king... sende with him guod conduyt [s.v. *conduyt*] to bringe him fare. c 1590 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 Pe messengers went, conduite he did jam hane. c 1600 MAUNDRE. (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envirowne all the erthe... that hadde companie and schippynge and conduyt. 1603-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 27 Preamble, Sufficient conduyt to be made for sure conveyance of the Marchaundises. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 387 When conduits did both French and Spanish speak.

b. 1597 R. GLOUCE (1724) 40 He sende hem by god conduyt in to Yrlond. γ a 1600 *Morte Arth.* 475 Quod the kynge, thy conduyte es knawene firo Carlele to the coste. c 1600 *Destr. Troy* 11437 By cundeth to come. c 1670 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1500 The consail sone a conduyt gaiff him till. *Ibid.* xi. 912 The lyon in wax that suld his conduct be. 1833 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 235 Nocht to departe but his licence and conditt.

γ. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 917, I haif... Ane fre Conduct to suffice him and me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. v. 8, I desire of you A Conduct over Land, to Milford-Haven. 1611 BIBLE: *Esdras* viii. 51. 1664 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 204 The thoughts of what I am going to, and of the Conduct that waits for me on the other side. 1693 *Mem. Cat. Techely* iii. 6 A Detachment of five hundred of his Men, whom he had appointed as a Conduct of Petrozzi.

† 3. A person or thing that conducts or escorts; a guide, leader, conductor (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1493 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxiii, I will that Gud-hope servand to the be... thy condyt and gyde till thou returne. 1593 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. lxxvii. 99 Noble prince, quoth the lady, God y<sup>e</sup> father glorious be your conduct! 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 116 Come bitter conduct, come vnsauoury guide. 1599 GREENE *Orpheus* Wks. 1882 XII. 46 Three severall Battalions, whereof the Kings in person were Conducts. 1664 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 102, I have also been a Conduct to several Pilgrims.

*transf.* 1794 ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 10 It [water] is the easy and speedy medium, the ready conduct and conveyance, whereby all redundancies are carried off.

† 4. Short for CONDUCT-MONEY. *Obs.*

1644-1721 (see COAT sb. 15).

II. 5. The leading or commanding of an army, a vessel, etc.; leadership, command; management.

a. of the army, etc., led. (Now somewhat rare.)

a. a 1470 TIPTOT *Caesar* iv. (1530) 5 To espye and consyder the condute of hys enemies. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 504 To view and espie both the number and conduit of the English men. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* ii. iv. (Arb.) 159 Conduit of whole armies.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 194 The conduct of the arrear-guard. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Wars* 103 The Duke of Parma took the Conduct of the Army. 1749 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. ii. 284 The conduct of these troops was committed to Andrew de Foix. 1822 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 720/1 Palm then took the Conduct of the vessel.

† b. of the person commanding. *Obs.*

a. 1599 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. France* (1811) 74 Frenchmen, with the conduit of certeyn dukis, went, etc. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Fraunceford* 186 Beinge in the conduite off the lion off the tribe off Juda.

γ. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 65 They hither march amaine, vnder conduct of Lucius. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 122 The Parliament durst not leave an Army to his conduct. 1796 CAVALLIER *Mem.* II. 153 My Men... reposed great Confidence in my Conduct. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 380 The emigrants from most parts went under their conduct.

6. The action or manner of conducting, directing, managing, or carrying on (any business, performance, process, course, etc.); direction, management. † Formerly said of the management of a fan, cane, or other article carried.

a. of the business, or thing; or *absol.*

a. 1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 222 I. 310 That by your wysdom and gode conduyt that ye wolde helpe beere owte thys mater. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53 Iuno takynge in hande the conduyte of this werke. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conduyte of a mater. 1548-50 HALL *Chron. Hen. V.* 50 The conduyt and ordre of thys dolorous dole [Hen. V.'s funeral].

γ. a 1666 BACON (J.). In the conduct and manage of actions. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 30 More trouble then you should find in governing the whole world, if God had left it to your conduct. 1718-4 PORE *Rape Lock* iv. 124 Of amber snuff-box justly vain. And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 139 May serve us for models in the conduct of our lives. 1844 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* I. vii. 332 Those engaged in the conduct of the school. 1860 EMERSON (title) *The Conduct of Life.* 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xii. 95 Directions were given for the conduct of the handkerchief. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. I. 269 Nothing to do with the conduct of city affairs.

† b. of the person conducting. *Obs. rare.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 It must be done . . . by the conduct and counselle of the most sage approved men of a reume. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* i. 23 Chosen by all the Company, but by the Conduct of the Apostles.

† c. Gardening. Management of plants in cultivation; culture. *Obs.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xxxii. (heading), Of the Conduct or Culture of Fig-trees. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 117 It is true, such a conduct cannot, like the culture of corn and grass, be general.

d. Painting. Management of the parts of a work of art; mode of treatment, execution. Also *transf.* of literary work. (Cf. CONDUCT v. 7.)

1795 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Royal Authors* (1759) I. 23 All the subjects were religious; all the conduct farical. 1796 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 77 He perfectly understood . . . the conduct of the back-ground. 1799 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 147 The conduct of her story is well conceived. 1805 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton* (1854) I. 7 The book of Job . . . in conduct and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his (Æschylus) dramas. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 146 Respecting the conduct of works in fresco.

† 7. Aptitude for leadership or management; good generalship; skill in managing affairs; practical tact and address; discretion. *Obs.*

This was the main sense in the 17th c., when the apposition or contrast of *courage* and *conduct* was one of the commonplaces of biography.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* i. 1 God had gyuen hym the . . . wys and conduct so to do. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auspicious*, By his manhode and conduite.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 169 A general of command & conduct. 1648 EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 13 Some person of conduct and quality. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* i. iv. 165 No ways inferior to his Adversary either in Courage, or Conduct. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ul.* 591 Thus conduct won the prize when courage fail'd. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 252 Owing to the Prudence and Conduct of the Lord Mayor. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. i. 19 The various tribes of Britons possessed valour without conduct. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 483 His Royal Highness . . . distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct.

8. Manner of conducting oneself or one's life; behaviour; usually with more or less reference to its moral quality (good or bad). (Now the leading sense.) [So *F. conduite* in Corneille, 1651.]

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 132 A father speaking of the conduct of his son, says that till then, he had had no cause to complain. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1803) I. 128 Such conduct is full as base as beating a poor wretch who has his hands tied. 1710 — *Lett.* 25 Apr. 1721 — *Lett. to Cress Mar* (Bohn) II. 331 His conduct towards me is . . . infamous. 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 16 That we bring our whole conduct before this superior faculty. 1755 JOHNSON, *Behaviour* . . . 5 Conduct; general practice. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 46 His conduct still right, with his argument wrong. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 221, I trusted to profession, when I ought to have attended to conduct. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 242 The clergy, claimed the privileges of saints, while their conduct fell below the standard of that of ordinary men.

b. (with a) A piece of behaviour, a proceeding (*obs.*); a course of conduct (*rare*).

1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 161 Making sharp observations upon a conduct he saw, which he never expected. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 486 A conduct which is not, perhaps, exactly justifiable to prudence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 497 A conduct which demanded the most serious consideration. 1829 BRIGHT *Sp. India* I Aug., An improved conduct on the part of the English . . . towards the Natives of India.

III. 9. Conveyance, carriage (*obs.*); conveyance of liquid through a channel; = CONDUIT 6.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Observ. Magnif. Cities in Rem.* (1651) 38 A place of Safetie . . . commodiousness for Navigation and Conduct, for the attainment of plenty of all good things. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelins' Surg.* I. 711 The restoration of the natural ducts, and the conduct of the fluids from the fistulas.

† 10. An artificial channel for the conveyance of water or other liquid, an aqueduct; an artificial reservoir or structure whence water is made to issue, a fountain. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 1-2, q. v.

† 11. A channel, passage, means of communication. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 3-5, q. v.

IV. 12. Comb. Conduct-book, a book in which a record of the conduct of scholars, of men in public service, etc. is kept; *spec.* in U. S. navy; oconduct-mark, a mark given for good, or forfeited for bad, conduct in schools, etc.; † oconduct-pipe, see CONDUIT-PIPE. Also CONDUCT-MONEY.

Conduct, sb. 2: see next.

Conduct, pa. pple., a., and sb. 2. Also 5 oconducte, 5-6 oconduct, (6 oconducte, -duke). [ad. L. *conduct-us* hired, pa. pple. of *conductere* to lead together, etc., also to hire: see CONDUCE. In early use a. F. *conduit* pa. pple.]

† A. pa. pple. and ppl. a. *Obs.*

1. Hired: see CONDUCT v. 10, CONDUCE 2.

a. as pa. pple.

1476 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Intro. 37 Pat no plaier . . . be conducte and retyened to plaie but twice on þe day. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 154/2 A man beyng conducte & hyred of Justyn. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 [He] hath conducte or hyred vs as his workmen for the peny of glory.

b. as *adj.* in *Conduct priest*: cf. B. 2.

c 1480 *Apol. Loll.* 52 But for þe synne of symonye may vnnesse or neuer be fled in swilk þings, þerfor conduct prestis are reprod of þe lawe. 1474 *Will of Marshall* (Somerset Ho.), Every conducte preeste.

2. pa. pple. Conducted.

c 1430 [see CONDUCE pa. pple.]. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 508 Blessed be the good lorde that hath conductyde you hether. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xv. II. 190 Conduct by this lovely Damsel.

B. sb. A hired person, a hireling.

† 1. A hired workman or employé; *esp.* (as it appears) in a bakehouse. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Lib. Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 60 Thys clerke takyth none othe at the countynge board as an offyce, but as a conductye. 1525-6 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXIV. 180 Payd vnto the iij Condoles for heruest. 1566 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 209 That there should be encreased one conduite in the office of the bakehouse. 1610 *Ibid.* 330 Bakehouse. — William Tyckenor, conducte; wages 46 11s. 3d. 1647 *HAWARD Cronen Rev.* 29 (*Royal Bakehouse*), Foure Conducts: Fee a peice *per diem*, 4d.

† 2. A conduct priest; a hired or salaried chaplain; *esp.* one engaged to read prayers in the chapel of a college, of which he is not on the foundation. *Obs.*; but see b.

[In *Camb. Univ. Calendar* the 'Conduct' still appears at King's Coll. in 1852; in the *Calendar* of 1853 he is the 'Chaplain'; at Trinity Coll. the name last appears in 1819.]

1499 *Will of Povey* (Somerset Ho.), Every prest being a conducte w<sup>t</sup> in the said church. 1574 T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 149 One or more chaplaines and conductes are hired to reade the seruice at the houres appointed. 1576 GRINDAL *Wks.* (1843) 181 Item, You shall inquire of the doctrine and judgment of all . . . vicars, petty canons, deacons, conductes, singing-men, choristers. 1830 BR. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 218 Dr. Bentley chose a layman as one of the four *Sacellani* or Conducts, whose duty it is to read prayers daily in the College chapel [Trin. Coll. Camb.].

b. Still used as the name of the chaplains at Eton College.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 583 Who first being brought up in the School of Eaton, was afterward Scholar, and then Conduct in the Kings Colledge at Cambridge. 1727 H. WALPOLE in *Etoniana* v. 80 Standing over against a Conduct to be catechised. 1865 W. L. C. *Ibid.* i. 21 One of the chaplains or conductes of the college.

Conduct (kɒndʌkt), v. Forms a. 5-6 oconduct(e, -dute, 6 -duit(e. β. 4-5 -dyte, 5 -dite, 6 -dyth. γ. 5-6 -duote, 6- oconduct. Pa. pple. -ed; formerly CONDUCT: see prec.

[Of this, as of CONDUCT sb., two (or, at length, three) types have been in use: viz. *conduyt-en*, f. F. *conduite*, -ite (— L. *conduct-us*, -a), pa. pple. of *condui-re* — L. *conductere* (see CONDUCE); often phonetically reduced to *conduite*, and to *condite*, *condyte*, *condyth*, *condeth*; but finally, in 15-16th c., assimilated to the L. ppl. stem as *conduct*. The ultimate forms of these were so different, that they might be considered distinct words; for the sake of the history they are here treated together. There are several other representatives of L. *conductere*, immediately, or through French, for which see CONDUCE v.]

1. To lead, guide.

I. *trans.* To go with, or before, and show the way to (any one); to lead, escort, guide.

a. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 34 The kyng and hys compayne . . . folowed the byrde whyche conduyted them. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 58, I shall go with hym to ayde and to conduite hym. 1579 FENTON *Gucciard*, iii. They were at last conduited to Baie.

β. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Cott.) viii. (1839) 82 To conduyte me fro cytee to cytee. c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 8631 He you condite, my swete fere. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 315 Moyses and Aaron to condyth that people thurgh the deserte.

γ. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 To brynge and conduite you in to some other place of surete. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 The sterre . . . conductyng and leading them to the sauoury. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 15 They that conducted Paul, brought him vnto Athens. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 184 As they conducted me up the stairs. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i. 357 Let us conduct him home. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 263, I know not where we shall find a better guide to conduct us.

b. *transf.* Of a road: To be the way, to 'lead'. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 263 Traces of paws . . . in four different directions . . . conducted to the lairs of as many lions. *Ibid.* II. 178 A narrow corridor, conducted to another anti-cavern. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. ix. The narrow sweep that conducted from the lodge to the house.

2. *fig.* To guide or direct in a certain course of action; to bring to a place, a particular condition or situation, a conclusion, etc.; to lead, bring.

a. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xiv. 47 Yf he wille iustely and rightfully conduyte hym selfe, he may well brynge his herte to that. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 366/3 That y<sup>e</sup> may conduyte us to the lyl permanable. c 1550 CROKE *P. c.* cxliii. (Percy Soc.) 27 Let thynne ears perceyue my sute. And yn thy iustice me Conduite. 1557 *Sarum Primer* Giv, Thy good spirite shall conduite me into the lande of rightfulness.

γ. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 24, I have under taken to conduct the learner by example, how to behave himselfe. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 A Soul taught by Christ and highly conducted by the light of his spirit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 72 Such as curiosity or idleness conducted to look on. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvi. 173 Consider the situations to which you have conducted . . . your royal master. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* Pref. 12 Such a work . . . may seem without meaning, unless it conducts the reader to some definite conclusions.

b. *absol.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. Wks. I. 132 A few Prime principles which may conduct to much. 1890 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 86 The skill and benevolence shown . . . conduct to the belief in a skilful and benevolent cause.

† 3. To train, guide (plants). *Obs. rare.*

1475 CAXTON *Tason* 92 All the facons of vignes and trees hyly conduyted by compas. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xi. iii. 103 Neither he nor any other traveller . . . speaks of the conducting vines along the sides of their houses.

II. To lead, command, direct, manage.

4. To lead, command, act as commander of (an army, etc.).

β. c 1490 *Merlin* 176 The kyng Clarion . . . hem did condite with a baner as white as snowe, ther-in a reade cross.

γ. 1531 [see CONDUCTING vbl. sb.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. ii. 16 Hasten his Musters, and conduct his powres. a 1724 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 574 The town of Amsterdam was for many years conducted by him as by a dictator. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1.), Cortes himself conducted the third and smallest division. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. viii. 163 When Lord-High-Admiral he conducted the navy of England without glory.

5. a. *Mus.* To direct (an orchestra, or a musical performance); see CONDUCTOR 5. Also *absol.*

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 669 Haydn's new overture, conducted by himself. 1834 EARL MOUNT EDGECUMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 6 At Bath . . . for many years he conducted the concerts. *Mod.* There was a performance of Dr. Parry's Oratorio Judith; the composer conducted.

b. To lead, take the leading part in, preside over and direct (a meeting, divine service, etc.).

1839 in *Life Jas. Hamilton* iii. (1870) 130 He conducted family worship. 1886 CAR. HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* vi. 110, I have . . . preached twice, conducted a third service this evening.

c. To act as conductor of (an omnibus, etc.).

6. To direct, manage, carry on (a transaction, process, business, institution, legal case, etc.).

The notion of direction or leadership is often obscured or lost; e.g. an investigation is *conducted* by all those who take part in it.

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 The Admirall (who had fore-thought of the manner of conducting this enterprise) had . . . furnished his companions with lavelings. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 108 The promoting, forwarding, and well conducting the Building of Westminster Bridge. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 528 To conduct every circumstance so as to prevent the designs of Satan from taking effect. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 433 Conducting the Vaccine Inoculation with spirit and perseverance throughout the navy. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 245 The plan on which the generality of county hospitals . . . are conducted. 1833 MR. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 80 Conducting the correspondence and accounts. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 168 The difficulties of conducting the bullion traffic. 1883 M. D. OSBALDESTON in *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 To deprive the suitor of the right of conducting his case as he thinks [best].

† b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 144 This Office . . . being a step to greater Preferment, if they know how to Conduct.

† 7. To manage, treat, deal with (the features or various details of a work of art); to carry on, carry out (the work as a whole), *esp.* with reference to the skill or success with which this is done. *Obs.* 1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 46 His Armed Cavalier . . . in which the brightness and lustre of the armour and horse is rarely conducted. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 232 The upper ornamented Part so elegant, and well conducted. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* V. 177 A point, or subject of a fugue, which the performer was to conduct at his pleasure. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 159 Mr. Dryden used to say, he received more light from him [De la Rue] in conducting his translation than any other. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. (1860) 24 The tools with which the workmanship is to be conducted.

8. *refl.* To direct one's actions, comport oneself, behave oneself (in a specified way).

[Cf. F. *se conduire* used by Corneille, *Cinna*, 1639. This use is not recorded by Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.]

1706-20 M. HENRY *Exp. Gen.* xlii. 38 It is bad with a family, when children conduct themselves so ill, that their parents know not how to trust them. 1742 W. MELMOTH in *Fitzosborne's Lett.* (1820) I. 13 With what a generous tenderness did the British hero conduct himself. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Behave* v. n., To act, to conduct oneself. [Not s.v. *Conduct*.] 1815 WELLINGTON 19 June in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 483 The army never . . . conducted itself better. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 154 The emperor . . . had hitherto conducted himself with the greatest address. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 124 No Spanish or Italian heroine . . . could conduct herself more audaciously.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Cf. to behave. (U. S.)

[Called by Bartlett 'an offensive barbarism, happily confined to New England']

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* v. 27 foot-n., I say not only doing but conducting; because a voluntary forbearing to do, sitting still, keeping silence, &c. are Instances of Persons' Conduct. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 40 It has an effect to render permanent the seats of those who conduct well. 1838 SPARKS *Biog.* IX. xi. 316 Mr. Farquhar conducted with manly firmness. 1854 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 401 The First Consul, on this occasion, conducted with perfect good faith.

## III. To convey; to be a channel for.

9. +a. To convey from one place to another; to carry, transport. *Obs.* b. To convey water, or other moving body by a channel; also predicated of the channel.

a. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 175 Make... pipes it [the water] to conduyt.

β. c. 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 194 Their squyers were gon before with the cariage... and lete it be conditid by men of the same contrey.

γ. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Fisher men... vse commonly to conduyte and conuey their hearing sprottes and other fyshe to... Kyngstone. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 115 They conducted water across hills and vallies. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 58 Air would be conducted into the recesses of the groves.

δ. *Physics.* Of a body: To convey through its particles (some form of energy, as heat or electricity); to transmit, act as a conductor of, serve as a channel or vehicle for.

1790 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 640 In order to conduct Electricity along any non-electric Body. 1770 J. L. WINN *ibid.* LX. 188 A chain so disposed may conduct the lightning. 1830 BRANDE *Chem.* I. 68 Glass is a non-conductor when cold, but conducts when red hot. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1851) 161 Those polished substances are found to be most strongly dewed which conduct heat worst. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. ii. 240 When these motions are communicated from particle to particle of the body the heat is said to be conducted.

IV. *Obs.* senses = CONDUCE.

+10. To hire, engage for reward; = CONDUCE 2. *Obs.* [*L. conducere.*]

1476-1526 [see *CONDUCT* ppl. a. 1]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 8 The Duke... conducted and waged certeyne menne of warre and shippes and... sailed into England. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 143 They are... in some part of their dispositions... conducted, subornate, instructed.

+11. = CONDUCE 5. *Obs.* rare.

1685 P. HENRY in *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 337 Make a business of fixing somewhere, so as may best conduct to your great end in going.

**Conducted** (kɒndʊktəd), *ppl. a.* [*f. CONDUCT* v. + -ED 1.] Led, managed, behaved, etc.: see vb. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 34 My joy-conducted feet. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 23 Conducted caloric. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 129 One of the best conducted sailors in the ship. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 91 Well-conducted foreign mints.

**Conductibility** (kɒndʊktɪbɪlɪti). [*f. next* + -ITY: cf. mod. *F. conductibilité.*]

1. Capacity for conducting (heat, etc.); conductivity.

1848 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 42 A direction of greater conductivity [of heat]. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. ii. 77 The magnetic phenomena of crystals depends on unequal conductivity in different directions.

2. Capacity of being conducted. *rare.*

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE. c. 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat. v.* 143 For the purpose of shewing the conductivity of this power through some bodies.

**Conductible** (kɒndʊktɪbəl), *a.* [*mod. f. L. conduct-* ppl. stem + -BLE: so in mod. *F.*]

1. Capable of conducting (heat, electricity, etc.). c. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 229/1 Gutta-percha, wax, elastic moulds... made conductible by the battery process.

## 2. Capable of being conducted.

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE. **Conductility** (kɒndʊktɪlɪti). *rare.* [*f. CONDUCT* v., after *ductility*.] = CONDUCTIVITY.

1883 ROMANES in *Times* 4 Dec. 10/6 By conductivity I mean the power of transmitting a stimulus in the form of a molecular or invisible wave of disturbance from one point of an excitable mass of living tissue to another. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metemphic* 63 Malleability, fusibility, volatility, conductivity for heat and electricity.

**Conducting** (kɒndʊktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *CONDUCT*; leading, guidance, etc.; see the verb.

1517 in *Lodge Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 20 For her conduyting, and honorabill conveyance. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi. For the conduytinge and well ordering of hostes or armys. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 60 Such a plan for the future conducting of this structure, as might... have preserved it for a number of years. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 437/3 With regard to the conducting of M. Lamoureux... He is a *chef d'orchestre* of rare merit.

**Conduyting**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That conducts: see the verb.

1628 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 198 Our conducting Turks. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 7 There is a conducting Rule, and a Regulating Rule. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 87 The conducting officers having placed themselves on that flank. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 274 A good earthen retort, having adapted to it a conducting tube.

b. *Physics.* Having the power of conducting heat, etc.; of or pertaining to conduction: *esp.* used of conductors of electricity.

1737 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 194 A Conducting String of Cat-gut receiv'd the Electricity. 1833 N. ABBOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 110 Its little capacity for heat, and ready conducting power. 1884 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 93 A charge of electricity upon a hollow conducting shell causes no electrification on its inner surface.

**Conduction** (kɒndʊkʃən). [*ad. L. conductiōem*, n. of action from *conducere* to conduct: see -ION. So mod. *F. conduction* from 13th c. (*Littre*).]

I. +1. Leading, guidance, conveyance (of that which leads, or is led); = *CONDUCT* sb. 1.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The saufe conduction, leadinge, and bringing of all saintuary menne... to the foresaide cite of Westchester. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 154 b, Which leaves you to the conduction of a winding and craggy path. 1652 Br. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 153 This leading of God's Spirit must [not] be a... momentary, transient conduction. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 239 Yesterday, by the conduction of your Dwarf, we entered.

+2. Leadership, command, *esp.* military or naval (of the person commanding, or of the army, etc., commanded); = *CONDUCT* sb. 5. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 138 The reule, gouernance, and conduction of the whole armye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Sc. Chron.* (1806) II. 221 English horsemen under the conduction of the lord William Evers. 1614 RALIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3. 588 Had they not submitted themselves to the conduction of Miltiades. a. 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 374/2 Chosen... as the Master is for the Conduction of his Ship.

+3. The carrying on, management or direction (of an affair, etc.); = *CONDUCT* sb. 6. *Obs.*

1595 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity-house... charged with the Conduction of the Queen's Majesty's Navy Royal. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 314 The right conduction Of his affaires. 1644 *Fifth of Nov.* Pref. 3 Under the conduction and direction of their tyrannie. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xii. 88 In the conduction of those annual religious rites.

+4. Aptitude for leading, or for managing affairs; generalship, management, skill; = *CONDUCT* sb. 7. a. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commv. Eng.* (1633) Either for wit, conduction, or power. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 493 (R.) The noblest captain, and of best conduction of any man in his time. 1614 RALIGH *Hist. World* I. 100 So greates a worke... could not be affected without order and conduction.

II. 5. The conducting of (liquid through a channel or pipe). Now chiefly applied to natural processes, e.g. the movement of sap in plants.

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 140 Vitruvius and Palladius, in their conduction of waters, require... that, in proceeding of 200 foot forward, there should be allowed one foot of descending. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 684 The cause of withering is the interruption in the conduction of water from below.

6. *Physics.* The transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve-force from particle to particle of a substance. (The chief current sense.)

1814 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* (1866) 87 Losing more quickly its heat by conduction. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 12 (1864) 40 We know of no other mode of employing a nerve thread than in Conduction. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 33 The wire is said to be a conductor of electricity, and the second body... to be electrified by conduction.

III. +7. Hiring. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law*.

1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Tueching the conduction and feyng of the menstrallis. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* (1597) § 111 (*heading*) Anentis conduction of craftes-men. a. 1618 RALIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 75 The making of such a bargain [*locatio*] is called Conduction. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 300 Conduction, which is the alienation of the hire for the use of the thing. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* III. § 144 It is also doubtful if there be location and conduction when I have given you the use of a thing, receiving from you the use of something else in return.

**Conductitious** (kɒndʊktɪʃəs), *a.* [*f. L. conducticius*, *f. conduct-*, ppl. stem of *conducere*, in sense to 'hire': see -ITIOUS.] Hired, employed for wages or reward; open to hire, kept for hire.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 150 Ancient times... allowed not a Conductitious Presbyter to be an out-leate for the laimes of others. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age To Rdr.* (ed. 2) 2 Rubs and petulant endeavours of all Conductitious detractors. 1796 AYLIFFE *Pareys* 190 Neither Titularies, nor perpetual Curates; but Persons entirely conductitious, and removable at Pleasure. 1818 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 241 Any of the conductitious penmen of government. 1880 Br. CARLISLE in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 478 Horses... proprietary and conductitious... in Cambridge.

**Conductive** (kɒndʊktɪv), *a.* [*f. L. type \*conductivus*, *f. conduct-*, ppl. stem: *conductif*, -ive occurs in *F.* of 15th c.: see -IVE.]

+1. Having the property of conducting or leading (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1558 PAYNEL *Salern's Regim.* Oivb, Wyne that is gyven in way of drinke conductive. a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordin.* III. v. I feel a film come o'r mine eyes... I must look out an animal conductive, I mean a dog. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 30 The existence of the Final ever attesting the existence of the Conductive, or Mediatory Cause.

+2. = CONDUCTIVE. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 256 They are greatly conductive to the growth and promotion of each other.

3. *Physics.* Having the property of conducting, or pertaining to the conduction of, some form of energy (as heat, electricity, etc.).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. p. cxiii, Bodies are conductive; and their property is conductivity. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 5 Copper is always employed... on account of its superior conductive power. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 The conductive system of the nerves.

**Conductively** *adv.*, by means of conduction.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 56 Charging by contact or conductively as it is termed.

**Conductivity** (kɒndʊktɪvɪti). *Physics.* [*f. CONDUCTIVE* + -ITY: cf. *activity*, *nativity*, etc.] Conductive quality; power of conducting heat, electricity, etc.; *esp.* with reference to its degree.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 382 Modified by the conductivity or conducting power. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. 237 The melting distance furnished a measure of the conductivity of the bar. 1881 *Nature* No. 620. 465 Crystalline media possessing different conductivities in different directions.

**Conduct-money.** [*See CONDUCT* sb. 1. I.]

1. *Hist.* Money to pay for the expense of conducting to the rendezvous at the coast each man furnished by a hundred to serve in the King's army; also, an impost exacted under this head by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. See also COAT-MONEY.

1518 *Indent. in Archæol.* XI. 162 Also the said soldiars, mariners, and gunners shall have of our sovereign Lord conduct-money. 1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Paid for xx soldiars cannedyt money to dover. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 481 If any person having charge of men... have not paid to his soldiours their whole wages, conduit, and cote money. 1649 *Yrnl. Ha. Comm.* II. 50 To consider of the Assessing, Levying, Collecting and Taking of Coat and Conduct Money. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. (1851) 318 Such illegal actions... as Compulsive Knighthoods, Cote, Conduct and Ship-money. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 225.

2. Money paid for the necessary travelling expenses of seamen for the navy from their place of entry to their place of embarkation.

1708 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3775/1 Conduct-Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, shall likewise be allowed to such Seamen. 1793 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 303 To write to the Admiralty for an order to Captain Patrick Lynn, to receive my volunteers, and to pay their conduct money from the places they respectively enter with me.

3. Money paid to a witness for his travelling expenses to and from the place of trial.

1864 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 3); and in ordinary use.

**Conductor** (kɒndʊktɪə), *Forms:* a. 5 *oonduyt(t)our*, -ditour, 6 -duyter, -duiter. β. 5-8 -duoter, 6-7 -ductour, 6- -duoter. [Two types: a. ME. *conduitour*, a. OF. *conduitour*, -our, -cur: -L. *conductor-em*, agent-n. from *conducere* to *CONDUCT*. Under the influence of L. the F. was sometimes spelt *conduciteur* in 14-15th c., and was finally superseded by the mod. *F.* form *conducteur* (14th c. in *Littre* after L. Hence, in Eng. also, β. *conductor*, in conformity with the Latin.)

I. A person, etc. that conducts, leads, guides, etc.

1. One who leads, guides, or escorts; a leader, guide (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* E. E. T. S. li. (*heading*). Faynyng to be a trewe conduytour and guyde. 1556 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 71 b. The sterre of grace as our chefe conductour and gouernour. a. 1530 *Everyman* in *Had. Dicit.* I. 126 O ransomer and redeemer! Of all the world hope and conduyter. 1630 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermeneg* 37 The conductors-backe of the she-slave. 1681 BURTON *Pilgr.* II. 144 Pray do you go along with us, I will be your Conductor. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 275 The elephant's conductor is usually mounted upon its neck. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Visit to Newgate*, Following our Conductor... we arrived at a small door.

+b. One who brings or procures, a bringer.

*Obs.* rare. c. One who introduces.

1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* III. 37 Thou hast been conductor of my shame. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 176 The persons intrusted to swear others, or, in the phrase of society, to initiate them, were termed conductors.

+2. One who conveys or carries goods, a carrier.

1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 63 They toke al the stuffe, and dyd bette and litrete theym that were conductours therof. 1681 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 148 Goods and merchandises sent by land... by the Conductors or Carriers to Venice, Frankford, or any other places.

3. *Mil.* An assistant to a commissary of military stores, to conduct depôts or magazines from one place to another' (Crabb); originally, a driver of artillery or ammunition wagons; see also quot. 1778.

1650 R. ELTON *Milit. Art* (1668) 224 The Commissioner that hath the charge... hath for his assistance 24 Conductors or more, according to the number of Waggon, each mounted and armed. 1661 J. B. BRIEF *Instr. Exerc. Cavalry* 19 A Principal Conductor for the Artillery for draught Horses and Ammunition. 1745 *Genl. Mag.* 249 Artillery. Wounded. 1 Conductor, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal. 1778 *Milit. Dict.*, Conductors are assistants given to the commissary of the stores, to receive or deliver out stores to the army, to attend at the magazines by turns, when in Garrison, and to look after the ammunition wagons when in the field. 1808 WELLINGTON 8 Aug. in *Gurw. Disp.* IV. 71 One clerk of stores who is also Paymaster, and five conductors of stores.

b. By Royal Warrant of 11th Jan., 1879, *Conductors of Supplies and Conductors of Stores* were raised to the rank of 'Warrant Officers'; they are now employed in the general duties of the Detachment to which they belong, much in the same way as a Subaltern Officer is.

1879 *Queen's Regulations, Duties of Conductors* ¶ 4 § 7 Conductors of the Army Service corps and Ordnance Store corps will supply the place of subaltern officers when required, but they will not sit as members of Courts of Inquiry or on Regimental boards.

II. A commander, director, manager.

+4. A commander, leader (*esp.* military or naval). *Obs.* See *CONDUCT* v. 4.



c 1450 *Merlin* 392 A goode condoutor that sette light by these ennyes. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 201/1 Duc and condoutour of those. c 1490 — *Blanchardyn* 158 Men of armes. Of the whiche ben conductors & chieff rulers, the kyng of fryse, etc. 1555 *Eden Decades* 59 Lupus Olanus the conductor of one of the shippes of Nicuesa. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 46 Archers on horseback under their Captaines or conductours. 1644 *Darke Birth of Heresies* iii. 12 Iephia Judge, and Conductor of the Israelites. 1649 *Selden Lawe Eng.* i. lxxv. (1739) 138 They came in a warlike manner, under one conductor, whom they called a King. 1864 *Kirk Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 420 The 'conductors' or commanders of companies, received their commissions from the duke.

5. One who conducts or manages (a business, undertaking, journal, etc.); see CONDUCTOR v. 6.

1634 W. TIRWITT tr. *Balsad's Lett.* 28 You precede in the affairs of Europe, by being conductor of the Fortune of France. 1753 *Smollett Cl. Fatham* (1813) II. 110 One would have imagined he had been conductor to Madam Catherina from his cradle. 1790 *Beatsom Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 181 This glorious enterprise, does the conductors of it the greatest honour. 1799 *Med. Jyrl.* i. 423 [Letter] To the Conductors of the Medical and Physical Journal. 1843 *Miall Nonconf.* III. 1 No effort on the part of its conductors, will be wanting to render it an interesting journal. 1854 *Tomlinson Arago's Astron.* 91 He sent a communication to the conductors of the Berlin Observatory.

6. Mus. The director of an orchestra or chorus, who indicates to the performers the rhythm, expression, etc., of the music by motions of a baton or of the hands.

Now always distinguished from the leader or player of the principal instrument (usually the first violin) in an orchestra; the two functions were formerly not clearly differentiated. A historical account is given in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v.

1764-5 *Ann. Register* 334 Conductor, Joah Bates, Esq. 1850 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v., The programmes of the Philharmonic Society (founded 1813) for the first seven years always end with... 'Leader Mr. —, Pianoforte Mr. —'. With the second concert of 1820 (March 20) the announcement changes to 'Leader, Mr. Spagnoletti; Conductor, Mr. Cramer'. 1884 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 173 Our conductor (to borrow a musical term) is but a little farmer's second son. 1846 *Philarm. Soc. Programme* (Grove), Conductor, Signor Costa.

7. The official who has charge of the passengers, collects fares, and generally directs the proceedings, on an omnibus, tram-car, or (in U. S.) railroad train (= F. *conducteur*). (The guard on an English railway has similar but less comprehensive functions.)

1837 *Penny Mag.* 31 Mar. 117 He who hangs behind—who opens the door and receives the money... is conductor or, in the vulgar tongue, cad. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 355 (Hoppe) 'I'm a conductor now, but wouldn't be long behind a bus, if it wasn't from necessity.' 1856 E. WIRTH *Railroad Accidents* 90 Want of communication between the conductor and the engine driver. 1873 S. SMITH *Romance of the Rail* (N. Y.) 9 Nor will a prudent Conductor leave the depot without the final 'all aboard'. 1888 *Freeman in Longm.* Mag. i. 90 'Conductor' for 'guard'. 1889 *Lond. Gas.* 30 Apr. 2381/1 (*Tramway Bye-laws*) The conductor of each carriage shall enforce these Bye-laws and Regulations.

III. 8. One who hires; a lessee, farmer, tenant. [Only as Latin.]

1654 *Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 To become a hirer or Conductor of the Sea. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Conductor* (L.), a Tenant that Rents a House, or Land; an Undertaker of Work for Hire. 1873 *Poste Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 423 It is the locator who pays the price and the conductor who performs the service. 1880 *Muirhead Gaius* 538.

IV. A thing that conducts, forms a channel, etc.

9. Anything that conducts, leads, or guides; a channel by which water, etc. is conducted. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* i. 166 This lake... is supposed to be the source or conductor of one branch of the river Bourbon. 1840 *Jyrl. R. Agric. Soc.* i. III. 347 The main conductors and large drains. 1854 *Seidel Organ* 55 Sometimes... the upper-board contains a number of holes, from which tubes project, into which the pipes are placed... called conductors. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 1045 A staff... to act as a guide or conductor for the knife to enter the bladder. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 6/2 That the Congo will be the chief conductor of trade into the centre of Africa.

b. A medium which transmits or conveys any disease or other condition.

1807 *Med. Jyrl.* XVII. 109 This impurity of the air did not serve as a conductor of contagion. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 26 The non-bleeder women in bleeder families are in fact the most frequent and most efficient 'conductors' (Viel, Grandidier) of hæmophilia.

† 10. Surg. An instrument formerly used in lithotomy as a guide for the introduction of the forceps into the bladder, a gorget. *Obs.*

1706 in *Phillips* (ed. Kersey). 1847 *South tr. Chelius Surg.* II. 572 The gorget, conductor or dilator was then entered on the groove of the staff, the staff drawn back, and the neck of the bladder enlarged with the gorget. *Ibid.* II. 579 The left hand grasped the male conductor and the right carried the female, guided by the male, into the bladder.

11. *Physic.* A substance having the property of conducting or permitting the passage of heat, electricity, or other form of energy: see CONDUCTOR v. 9 c. Hence good c., bad c., non-conductor.

1745 W. WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 482 note, I call non-electrics or Conductors of Electricity those bodies... such as wood, animals living or dead, Metals, etc. 1751 *Franklin Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 260 The terms *electric per se* and *non-electric* should be laid aside as improper... the

terms *conductor* and *non-conductor* may supply their place. 1800-8 *Henry Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 36 Water is a conductor, though a slow and imperfect one, of caloric. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 78 Gasses are worse conductors [of heat] than fluids, and fluids than solids. 1873 B. STRAWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 61 Metal is a conductor, while glass is an insulator, or non-conductor, of electricity.

12. A device or arrangement (e.g. a wire, rod, or the like) for conducting electricity; that part of a cable, etc., by which the electricity is conducted.

1737 *Desaguliers in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 193, I call Conductors those strings, to one end of which the rubb'd Tube is applied. *Ibid.* 206 If a long Non-electrical String be fasten'd to an Electrical per se, and extended to a great distance... all Bodies fasten'd at the End of it will become electrical. This String we have called the Conductor of Electricity. 1863 *Wynter Subtle Brains* 332 The gutta-percha covering, which formed the water-tight envelope to the wire, became so soft that it allowed the conductor to get out of the centre. 1879 *Prescott J. Telephone* p. iii. In 1837, Steinheil discovered... that the earth would serve as a conductor, thereby saving one wire in forming a circuit.

b. The name of certain parts of a frictional electric machine; particularly, of a massive peculiar-shaped piece of brass, insulated and fixed to the stand, for collecting the electricity; often termed the prime conductor.

1751 *Franklin Exper. Electr.* 59, I have a large prime conductor made of several thin sheets of Fuller's pasteboard. 1800 *Gordon Electr. & Magn.* (1883) I. 9 On turning the handle [of the friction machine], the conductor becomes highly charged with positive electricity. 1888 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 379 On turning the cylinder, the glass acquires positive electricity, the cushion and the brass conductor attached to it negative electricity, and the positive charge of the glass is transferred to the prime conductor.

c. Short for lightning-conductor: a pointed metallic rod fixed to the summit of a building (or the mast of a ship) as a defence against lightning, to conduct the atmospheric electricity away into the earth (or sea); a lightning-rod.

1770 J. L. WINN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 188 An account of the appearance of Lightning on a Conductor. 1803 *Byron Let. to Moore* 23 Nov., The conductor (Franklin's) of my house was struck by a thunderbolt. 1884 W. L. CARPENTER *Energy in Nat.* 95 Care should be taken... that their lower ends lead into damp ground; the neglect of this... will make the best-laid conductor practically useless.

Conductorial (kɒndʊktəriəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + [I]AL: cf. editorial. (Med. L. has *conductorius*.)] Of or pertaining to a conductor.

1853 *Dickens Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 334 Keep 'Household Words' imaginative is the solemn and continual Conductorial Injunction.

Conductorship (kɒndʊktʃɪp), [f. CONDUCTOR + -SHIP.] The office or function of a conductor; direction, directorship.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 250 Never was easier Conductorship. 1865 *Athenian No.* 1953. 447/3 A theatrical conductorship. 1868 *Morn. Star* 4 June The band of the 1st Life Guards... under the conductorship of Mr. Waterson.

Conductory (kɒndʊktəri), a. [f. L. *conductōri-us* (used in med. L.), f. *conductōr-em*: see -ORY.] Having the property of conducting.

1804 in *Webster*.

Conductress (kɒndʊktrɪs), [fem. of CONDUCTOR: cf. F. *conducteresse* (15th c.): see -RESS.]

1. A female conductor, leader, or guide.

1644 *Ford Sun's Darling* iv. i, Be my conductress: I'll fly this place in secret. 1807 *Moore's Epitaph* x. (1839) 90, I felt the pace of my conductress quicken. 1861 *Dickens Gt. Expect.* viii, My young conductress locked the gate. *Fig.* 1660 *Morte Arth.* 201 Claret and Crette, clerically rennens, With conductes fulle curious alle of clene siluure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xx. (1839) 217 Bei that ben of household, drynken at the condyt. c 1590 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 At the foure corners of this bedde there were foure condytes... out of the whiche there yssued so sweet an odour and so delectable. 1596 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 At the condy in Grascestre, the condet in Cornelle... at the lytyll condyd... roonyng wyne, rede claret and wythe.

† 2. A female carrier. *Obs.* 1779 *Town & Country Mag.* 123 The conductress of the parcel.

3. A female manager or director. † Formerly, also, a woman who conducted the education and 'breeding' of any one, a governess.

1760 *Foots Minor* III. i, The mistress... professed the same principles with my infamous conductress. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. iii, Your aunt is not the sole conductress of this machine. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Mlle. Panache* (1832) 273 The baleful influence of lady Augusta's attendant and conductress. 1861 tr. *Humboldt in Sat. Rev.* 18 May 513, I receive letters... from aspiring poets... conductresses of benevolent institutions.

† Conductrice. *Obs.* [a. F. *conductrice*, or ad. L. *conductricem* (-trix), fem. of *conductor*.] = prec.

1494 *Fabyan* VI. ccxviii. 238 Thanks vnto... Saynt Mary, as fartherer and conductrice of this werke.

† Conduer, condye, v. *Obs.* Also 4-5 condie, -duye, condouye, -due. [ad. OF. *condusi-re* (condi-re) = L. *conducere* to CONDUCT.] To conduct, guide.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE 182 God vs all condie! 1340 *Ayenb.* 122 Huiche be holy gost let and conduep. c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1972 A seruauit, to sett hym in be waye, & condouie hym by be downez. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxii. (1869) 188 Pe grace, which ledde me and condyed me. *Ibid.* 23 She wolde leede me and condue me to grace dieu.

Conduict, v. *Obs.* f. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

† Conduiesse. *Obs.* Also -duyeresse, -dyeresse. [a. OF. *conduiesse*, -duyresse (from *conduiesse* or \**conduiesse*).] = CONDUCTRESS.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113, I am ladi and condyeresse [v. r. *conduiesse*], cheuentayn and constablaesse of alle stoures. *Ibid.* IV. xxix. 192 Conduyeresse.

Conduit (kɒndɪt, kɒndɪt), sb. Forms: 4 conduit, cundid, -it, kundute, -dit(e), (pl. *condwys, condise*), 4-5 condyt, condethe, 4-6 condit, -dite, -dyte, cundite, -dyt(e), 5 coundite, -duyte, cundyth(e), 5-6 conduyt(e), coundet(e), 5-7 conduit, 6 coundte, condyd, cunditt, cunduite, coundight, -dyte, 6-7 conduite, 8 conduit, 6- conduit. [A particular application of the word CONDUCT (OF. *conduit*, med. L. *conductus* in same sense), formerly having all the three type-forms *conduit*, *condit* (*cundit*), *condyt*; but, while in the other senses the Latin form *conduct* has prevailed, in this the French form *conduit* is retained, and the pronunciation descends from the ME. form *condit* or *cundit*.]

1. An artificial channel or pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquids; an aqueduct, a canal. (In Sc. in the form *cundie* commonly applied to a covered drain, not a tile drain.)

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 91 Pise uif wytes byep ase uif condwys. 1388 *Wyclif Echus.* xxiv. 41 As water kundute [1388 *cundit*]. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 852 *Tisbe*, As water, whanne the condyte broken ys. 1370 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 21 b, The Conduites runne, within continually. 1611 *Coryat Crudities* 27 Conduits of lead, wherein the water shal be conueighed. 1704 *Addison Italy* (1733) 215 Conduits Pipes and Canals that were made to distribute the Waters. 1812 *Act 52 Geo. III.* c. 141 § 43 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 125 A certain Conduit called Hobson's Conduit. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 116 The pipes or other conduits... used for the conveyance of gas. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 274 Roads having side-drains and cross conduits. 1883 *Parkes Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 6) 25 Open conduits are liable to be contaminated by surface washings.

b. 1388 *Wyclif a Sam.* II. 24 Thei camen to the hil of the water kundit. 1388 — 1 *Kings* xviii. 32 He beelide vp an auter... and he made a water cundid. 1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 A greet condyt [*aqueductum*]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 47 Pere is no water to drynye, but 3if it come be condyt from Nyle [Roxb. vii. 24 in *cundites* from the river]. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1414 Stremis smale, that by devise Myrthe had done come through condise. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 181 Floode Danubius flowethe... in condettes vnder the erthe. c 1450 *Nominales* in W. Wölcker 733/40 *Hic aqueductus*, a cundyth undyr the erthe. 1521 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 35 (heading) An acte concerning the condites at Gloucester. 1587 *Bristol Wills* (1886) 249 To the yerely Repayringe of the Cundyte of the said parish.

γ. 1491 *Whithesley Chron.* (1875) 1 A conduit begun at Christ Church. 1607 *Norden Surveyors Dial.* 85, I see the Conduits are made of earthen pipes, which I like farre better then them of Leade. 1644 *Peckins Prof. Bk.* i. 49 A Pipe in the land to convey the water to my manour in a Conduit.

† 2. A structure from which water is distributed or made to issue; a fountain. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* i. xiv. (1554) 30 a, Like a conduit gushed out the bloude. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 Oute of the condyut of chepe ran whyte wyn and rede. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 426 They newe buylded in the same place a fayre Conduyt, which at this day is called the Conduyt in Cornehill. 1611 *Coryat Crudities* 334 In the middle of the Court there is an exceeding pleasant Conduite that spowteth out water in three degrees one above another. 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvi. 154 On the conduit without Ludgate, where the arms and angels had been refreshed. 1871 *Rossetti Poems, Dante at Verona* xxviii, The conduits round the garden sing.

*Fig.* a 1645 *Heywood Fort. by Land & Sea* i. i, See you not these purple conduits run, Know you these wounds? b. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 201 Claret and Crette, clerically rennens, With conductes fulle curious alle of clene siluure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xx. (1839) 217 Bei that ben of household, drynken at the condyt. c 1590 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 At the foure corners of this bedde there were foure condytes... out of the whiche there yssued so sweet an odour and so delectable. 1596 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 At the condy in Grascestre, the condet in Cornelle... at the lytyll condyd... roonyng wyne, rede claret and wythe.

γ. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Coronation* in *Furniv. Ballads* tr. MSS. I. 393 At the conducte in Cornehill was exhibited a Pageante of the three Graces. 1538 *Leland Itin.* II. 70 There is a Conduit in the Market Place.

† 3. A laver or large basin. *Obs.*

1500 *Will of J. Ward* (Somerset Ho.), My grete lavatory of laton called a Condyte. 1590 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 6 Great lauers, condites, and other infinite fragments of notable workmanship.

8. *transf.* Any natural channel, canal, or passage; † a. in the animal body (*obs.*); b. (19th c.) in geological or geographical formations; = CANAL 2, CHANNEL 6.

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 Zuo bet o stream of tyares yerne be be condut of be egen. 1483 *Caxton De la Tour* Lij b, Wyn taken our mesure, stoppeth the condytes of the nose. 1561 *Hollybush Hom. Apoth.* 38 a, For thys drincke mollifieth it [the bladder] openeth the condute. 1576 *Lvt. Dodons* IV. lxxx. 544 It doth also stoppe the pores and condytes of the skinn. 1607 *Walsington Opt. Glass* viii. (1664) 100 The Conduits of the Spirits, and the Arteries and Veins. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. i. 269 The conduit that goes to the third stomach. 1830 R. KNOX *Bleclard's Anat.* 88 The secretion of the fat... is not performed in glands or in particular conduits. 1839 *Murcrison Silur. Syst.* i. ix. 126 A subterranean conduit or eruptive channel by which the volcanic matter was protruded to the surface. 1866 *Dana Man. Geol.* 693.

8. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 17 The stiff sword . . . Persit his cost and breistis cundyt in hy. 1507 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 In the condite of the teat. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) l. p. xlv. [The Sea-] hurchon . . . havand bot ane conduct to purge thair wambe and ressave thair meit. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxvii. 56 The juyce . . . openeth the conductes of the nose. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 56 The sacred conduits of her Wombe. 4. fig. The channel or medium by which anything (e.g. knowledge, influence, wealth, etc.) is conveyed; = CANAL 7, CHANNEL 8.

a. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruit. Lesson* i. Here are opened the conduits and well-pipes of life, the way of our health. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 15 Conduits of irremediable death to impotent receivers. 1692 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. xi. (1695) 290 Language being the great Conduit, whereby Men convey . . . Knowledge, from one to another. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 290 Sacraments are . . . his appointed Means or Conduits, in and by which He confers his Graces. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) l. iii. 303 These republics . . . became the conduits through which the produce of the East flowed in. 1876 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 99 Reaching people through those usual conduits of press and pulpits.

γ. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 53 The spirit . . . running still in the first channels by ordinary conduits. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 18 The addresses of the people to their Sovereign . . . being convey'd through him as a conduit.

6. Arch. + a. *gen.* A passage (*obs.*). b. *spec.* see quot. 1875.

1664 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig.* Wotton (1672) 33 Doors, Windows, Stair-cases, Chimnies, or other Conduits. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* 7. 1875 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* Conduit (Fr.), a long narrow walled passage underground, for secret communication between different apartments.

† 6. The leading (of water) by a channel. *Obs.* 1555 *Fardale Facions* Pref. 10 Thei deriued into cities . . . the pure freshe waters . . . by conduite of pipes and troughes.

7. Mus. A short connecting passage, a codetta. 1874 H. C. BANISTER *Music* § 404 By a short passage—Conduit . . . it [the Motivo] is again returned to. 1880 OUSELEY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 568/1. (See CORULA.)

8. Comb., as conduit-cock, -like, -water, adj. or adv.; conduit-head, a reservoir; = CONDUIT 2. also fig.; † conduit-water, spring water; conduit-wise adv. Also CONDUIT-PIPE.

1600 HEYWOOD 1st *Pt. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 i. 10 We'll take the tankards from the "conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. iii. A fountayne . . . A noble spryng, a ryall "conduyte hede. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 244 Conduit-heads of treason. 1810 SIDNEY *Arcadis* (1622) 141 Those saphir-coloured brookes Which "conduit-like with curious crookes, Sweet llands make. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manbynde* (1564) 68 Holyoke soddin in "conduite water. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 28 A glasse of conduit water. 1611 CORIAT *Cruditie* 9 A little chappell made "conduitwise.

† Conduit, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONDUIT sb.] trans. a. To pour forth like a conduit or fountain; b. to transmit or convey as through a conduit.

1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 73 My eyes should conduit forth a sea of teares. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. ix. 13 His corruption . . . is still Conduited to his undone Poverty.

Conduit, -uite, earlier form of CONDUIT; bad spelling of CONDITE, *Obs.*, pickled.

Conduiter, *obs.* f. CONDUCTOR.

Conduit-pipe. Also 5-6 condite-, cundite-, 5-7 conduit-pipe. [f. CONDUIT sb. + PIPE.]

1. A pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquid; a conduit of tubular form.

c 1430 LYDG. in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 By archis stronge, his cours for to reflecte Thorough condyte pypis large & wyde. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 107 The water was brought to this place by conduit pipes. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES in *Farr. S. P. Elis.* (1845) l. 88 Water in conduit-pipes can rise no higher than the well-head. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79 To let out the Air from the Conduit Pipes, which obstructs the Running of the Water. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) l. 199 Of conduit pipes and open canals. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. 120 Grounds whose veins were conduit-pipes to many a crystal spring.

2. fig. A channel or medium of conveyance. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 481 The old fountaines, and conduyt pypes of the Gospell of grace stoppt up by the popish Philistines. a 1668 PRESTON *Serm. bef. His Majesty* (1630) 25 The instruments and conduit-pipes of so great blessings. 1875 POSTER *Gains* i. (ed. 2) 67 In respect of debts which he incurred, the son did not act as conduit-pipe, but was liable in his own person.

Conduke, *obs.* Sc. f. CONDUCT sb.

† Condu-loate, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *condulcare* (in Vulgate) to sweeten, f. *com-* + *dulc-is* sweet.] trans. To sweeten. (fig.)

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 6b, Such helpe to alleviate and condulate the asperitie and unpleasantnes of their decrepite age.

So † Condu-loate *pa. pple.*, sweetened.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 4b, Al which fautes . . . through good maners and discipline are condulate, qualified and made swete.

† Conduinghill, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* trans. To make like a dunghill.

1690 B. *Discoliminum* 46 These dreery, direfull dayes conduinghill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lumpe.

Conduplicant, a. *Bot.* [ad. L. *conduplicant-em*, pr. pple. of *conduplicare*: see next.] 'Doubling up; as when the leaflets of a compound leaf rise up and apply themselves to each other's faces'. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

Conduplicate (kəndi'plɪkət), a. *Bot.* [ad. L. *conduplicat-us*, pa. pple. of *conduplicare*, f. *com-* together + *duplicare* to double.] Mod. Dicts. also have *Conduplicated*.

Doubled or folded together: said of leaves when they are folded down lengthwise along the middle.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 16. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 62 Vernation conduplicate. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* l. 35 Leaves doubled side by side, *conduplicate*.

† Conduplicate, v. *Obs.*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *conduplicare*: see prec.]

1663 COCKERAM, *Conduplicate*, to double.

Conduplication (kəndi'plɪkətʃən), [ad. L. *conduplicat-ion-em*, n. of action from *conduplicare*: see above.] A doubling; a repetition.

(1529) PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 209 That which the Greekes call *sympleche*, the Latines *complexio*, or *conduplicatio*. 1619 DONNE *Serm.* cxlvi. V. 619 As God expresses the bitterness of death in an Ingemination (*morituri* in a Conduplicatio of deaths—he shall die and die twice over. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 59 When the voyce is reiterate by conduplicatio. 1864 J. BROWN *Let. in W. Knight Princ. Shairp* (1888) 233 If the public were a vast conduplicatio of me there could be no fear.

† Conduplicative, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [improp. f. L. *conduplicare*: perh. *conduplicative* was meant.]

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 92 b, The eyght water is named the conduplicative or doubled.

Condurango: see CUNDURANGO.

† Condurdon. *Obs.*—0. [L. *condurdum*.] A plant: according to Lewis and Short, *Saponaria Vaccaria* of Linnaeus.

1663 COCKERAM iii. *Condurdon*, an herbe which in August beareth a flower which cures the Kings euill.

Condurrite (kəndər'rait), *Min.* [f. *Condurro* + *-ITE*.] A soft black arsenical ore of copper, found in the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

1807 W. PHILLIPS in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. II. 287 The black mineral I propose to distinguish by the name of *Condurrite*. 1854 J. A. PHILLIPS *Man. Metallurgy* (ed. 2) 333 Condurrite is an arseniosulphide of copper of a greenish black or blue colour.

† Conduet, *Obs.* Also 3 conduit, 4 oundute.

[a. OF. *conduit*, *conduit*, nom. *conduis*: = med. L. *conductus* a sort of motet, sung while the priest was proceeding to the altar: see Godefroy. It is etymologically the same word as F. *conduit*, CONDUCT.] A kind of song or carol.

a 1250 *Out & Night*. 483 And hure and hure to Cristes masse, Wane riche and poore, more and lasse, Singeth conduit nyst and dai. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1655 Momy apyl songez, As condunetes of kryst-masse, & carolez newe. [1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 372/1 *The Conductus*, a species of Secular Song, in which the subject in the Tenor was original, and suggested the other parts, after the manner of the *Guida* of a Canon.]

Condu(e, -duyete, -yt(te, -wy, -wyte, *obs.* ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT.

Conduye: see CONDUY v. *Obs.*

Conduyter, -tour, *obs.* ff. CONDUCTOR.

Condy-, *obs.* spelling of CONDI-

Condyd, -dyt(e, -dyth(e, *obs.* ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT; error. var. of CONED.

Condyeresse, var. of CONDUITRESSE, *Obs.*

Condygne, -dyng(e, *obs.* ff. CONDIGN a.

Condyll: see CONDYLE.

Condyllar (kəndil'ār), a. *Anat.* [f. L. *condyl-us* knuckle + *-AR*.] Pertaining to a condyle.

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) l. 110 These are the condylar surfaces [of the Tibia]. 1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 454 The condylar portion of the cartilage.

Condyle (kəndil), *Anat.* Also condyl. [prob. a. F. *condyle* (in Paré 16th c.), ad. L. *condyl-us*, a. Gr. *κόνδυλος* a knuckle. (The superfluous final e appears to be from French.)]

† 1. A blow given with the clenched fist. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 180 The stroke inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity retained the name of Condyll.

2. A rounded process at the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone; esp. applied to the two protuberances of the occipital bone which articulate with the atlas (*occipital condyles*).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg. Wks.* 237 The roote of the inner condyle of the thigh. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 36 The Neck of the Condyll of the Jaw-bone. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* 127 Between the condyls. 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 85 The radius . . . has a depression with a polished surface for revolving on the condyle of the humerus. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 170 The two convex occipital condyles of the skull.

3. Applied to the rounded ends of the tibia, and similar parts in the jointed members of arthropoda.

Condyloid (kəndil'oid), a. [ad. Gr. *\*κόνδυλοειδής* (*κόνδυλος* in Hippocr.) knuckle-like. Cf. F. *condyloïde*.] Resembling or formed like a condyle; pertaining to a condyle.

*Condyloid foramina*: the foramina of the occipital bone. *Condyloid process*: 'the articulating process of the lower jaw, consisting of the condyle and its neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 165 The Condyloid Processes of the Occiput. 1876 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* l. 732/2 The anterior

condyloid foramen. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 The inner condyloid cavity of the tibia.

|| Condyloma (kəndil'ōmā), In 7 -ōm(e, 8 -om. Pl. -ōmata. *Pathol.* [a. L. *condylōma*, a. Gr. *κονδύλωμα* callous knob or lump, f. *κόνδυλος*: see CONDYLE. (F. *condylome*, *occ.* in earlier Eng. use.)] A conical or discoidal prominence of the skin, due to overgrowth of the papillae of the affected part, and of the epidermis covering them; occurring near the external openings of the mucous passages, in the larynx, and occasionally elsewhere.

Condylomata called also 'syphilitic warts' and 'mucous patches' are known as 'secondary symptoms' of syphilis. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Condiloma*, a swelling or excrescent flesh in or about the fundament. 1884 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* l. 16 Condylomata, so called from their likeness to the knuckles of a Man's fingers. 1708 MOTTUUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 218 Wens or Condyloms. 1703 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* l. 326 The ulcers and condylomata in the fauces. 1874 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 114 These hypertrophied tonsils are sometimes the seat of condylomata. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 82 When about the orifice of a mucous passage as a condyloma.

Condylomatous (kəndil'ōmātos), a. [f. L. stem of prec. + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a condyloma.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 714/2 Profuse condylomatous growths. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 523.

Condyllope (kəndil'lop), *Zool.* [a. F. *condyllope* (Latreille, ad. mod. L. *condylopus*)] = next.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 17 This great group named by him [Latreille] . . . Condyllopes. 1841 J. DUNCAN *Moths* 32 The articulated animals are here designated by the common name of Condyllopes.

Condylpod (kəndil'ōpəd), *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *condylpod-a*, pl. of *condylopus* (= Gr. *κονδύλωπος*, -λωβα knob-footed).] A member of the class *Condylpoda*, an earlier name for the *ARTHROPODA*.

Also as adj. = *Condylpodeous* a.

1855 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Condylpoda*, the articulate animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, and spiders.

|| Condylura (kəndil'ūrā), *Zool.* [mod. L. (Illiger), f. Gr. *κόνδυλος* (see CONDYLE) + *οὐρά* tail, a name given from the knotty appearance of the tail in dried specimens.] Generic name of the Star-nosed Mole of North America.

[1809 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Borreali-Amer.* I. 284.] 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 443/3 *Condylura*, Illiger's name for a genus of insectivorous mammals. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 762 In the genus *Condylura* . . . the nose is surrounded by a number of small moveable cartilaginous filaments, which radiate somewhat in the form of a star, and are doubtless employed as organs of touch.

Condylure, *rare.* Anglicized form of prec.

Condysend, *obs.* f. CONDESCEND.

Condyt(e, -dyth, *obs.* ff. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

Cone (kōn), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5 coone, 6-7 con, 7 coane. [a. F. *cōne* or ad. L. *cōn-us* cone, conical apex, a. Gr. *κων-ος* pine-cone, geometrical cone, conical apex, spinning-top, etc.]

I. The geometrical figure.

1. A solid figure or body, of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, and every point in the intervening surface is in a straight line between the vertex and the circumference of the base.

Called a *right circular cone* when the vertex is on the perpendicular to the centre of the base; an *oblique cone*, when it lies without it.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xvi. 317 A cone is a solide or bodely figure which is made, when one of the sides of a rectangle triangle . . . which containe the right angle, abiding fixed, the triangle is moued about. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 His face was radiant, and dispersing beames like many homes and cones about his head. 1685 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 The shape and fashion of his head, Was like a con, or pyramid. 1781 COWPER *Tablet* 7. 53 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone Wanting its proper base to stand upon. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 358 Any cone is the third part of a cylinder, or of a prism, of equal base and altitude.

b. In *mod. Geom.*, a solid generated by a straight line which always passes through a fixed point called the vertex, and describes any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle).

1865 W. S. ALDIS *Solid Geom.* § 34. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integr. Calc.* 295 The equation . . . represents a cone such that the moment of inertia is the same for each of its edges. Such a cone is called an *equimomentual cone* of the body.

c. A conical mass of any substance.

1577 DIX *Relat. Spirits* i. (1659) 355 The next stream . . . moveth from the 4 sides ward, and make 4 Triangles, or rather Cones, of water. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Duyl. Proportion* 113 Bullets commonly beat out a Cone of Wall, whose Vertex is in the Bullets Entry. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 186 The servants cut our bread into cones, cylinders, etc. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* v, The life within one, It sinks and wavers like this cone of flame. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* ii. 64 The shaft stands on a cone of drippstone.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. 128 Their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of Prelacy.

2. *Optics.* a. *Cone of rays*: a pencil of rays of light diverging from an illuminating point and falling upon a surface. [= F. *cône de lumière*.]

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 17 The mirror receives only . . . a cone of rays . . . whose base is the circular mirror. 1833 N. ANNOTT *Physics* II. (ed. 5) 200 The innumerable rays of light, issuing from any point at c, towards any surface in the situation ab, are said to form a cone or

pencil of diverging light. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 27 The sun pouring down a cone of yellow rays.

b. *Cone of shade* (in Astr.): the conical shadow projected into space by a planet on the side turned from the sun. [cf. L. *coni umbræ* (Lucr.).]

[1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 776 Now had night measur'd with her shaddow Cone Half way up Hill this vast Sublunar Vault. 1768 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 141 Night's shadowy cone reluctant melts away.] 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 147 The moon's cone of shade. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 101 The shape of the shadow [of the moon] is in fact, that of a cone—hence the term 'cone of shadow'.

## II. Applied to various cone-shaped objects.

Sense 3 is the original in Greek, whence the geometrical sense was taken; it is, in its Eng. history, quite independent of sense 1, and perh. the source of 4; the later senses of this group are popular or technical applications of 1.

3. The more or less conical fruit of pines and firs; a dry scaly multiple fruit, formed by hard persistent imbricated scales covering naked seeds; a strobile.

1560 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 87 a, Πικρα .. hath a lesse con or nut or appell [than *νεύρι*]. 1578 LYVE *Dodones* vi. lxxxvii. 770 The fruits of the Pine is called in Greke *κωνος*: in Latine, *Conus*, and *Nux Pineæ*; in Englishe, a Cone, or Pine Apple. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1532 It [cedar] beareth cones that grow upright, like as the Firre doth. 1664 EVERLYN *Sylva* xxi. The Kernels, and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Cones and Clogs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 200 The larger seeds upon the cones of the pine-tree. 1811 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxiii. A light spear topped with a cypress cone. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 63 The season when the cones of the Scotch fir split and discharge their seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 433 In order not to introduce confusion into the definition of a flower, the whole of what is found on the axis, in other words, the whole cone, must be considered a single flower.

## 4. A cocoon. ? Obs.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 51 The cone on which it [the silkworm] spins, is formed for covering it .. in the aurelia state. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 44 Some of them spin webs or cones, in which they enclose themselves. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 280 Though she have .. spun a cradle-cone through which she pricks Her passage, and proves peacock-butterfly.

5. *Conchoid*. A marine shell of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidae*, of Gastropods; also called *cone-shell*. [F. *cone*.]

1770 LISTER *Conchoid* (ed. Huddesford) Index 31 Cone Shell. 1 Black Tiger Cone. 7 The Girdle or Bastard Cone Shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iii. (1856) 353 Since the period of the English chalk-formation, there have been living .. Cones and Olives in the London Basin. 1860 L. REEVE *Elem. Conchoid* I. 7 The inner spiral partitions of a Cone in an early stage of growth, are thick and solid.

6. A cone-shaped building enclosing a glass-furnace, tile-kiln, or the like. b. a conical architectural structure.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 1054 A newly-finished glass-house .. the cone being 120 feet in height, suddenly fell. 1873 ROSSETTI *Burden of Nineveh*, Since those thy temples, court and cone, Rose far in desert history. 1875 URZ *Dict. Arts* II. 655 The crown-glass furnace .. is an oblong square, built in the centre of a brick cone.

7. A cone-shaped mountain-top or peak; esp. a volcanic peak, formed by the accumulation of ejected material round the crater.

Applied as a proper name to peaks of the Rocky Mountains; e.g. Clayton Cone (Colorado), Lone Cone (Idaho).

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The .. cones of single eruption near Clermont in Auvergne. 1854 CONYBEARE & H. ST. PAUL (1862) II. xxiii. 370 They would see on the left the volcanic cone and smoke of Stromboli. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 21 At a distance, was the grand cone of the Weisshorn.

8. *Mech.* Applied to various cone-shaped parts of apparatus.

a. A cone-shaped drum, used for communicating different speeds to a lathe, etc. b. In *Spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, called the *backing-off* and *drawing-up* cones, respectively. c. The vent-plug which is screwed into the barrel of a fire-arm.

1838 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 When the strap takes its position on the largest part of [the driving cone], it will apply to the smallest part of the driven cone, and the speed of the lathe will be at its maximum. The position of the strap upon the cone is regulated at pleasure by a winch. 1835 URZ *Philos. Manuf.* 161 When the wool has arrived by a spiral circulation near the base of the cone, it is deposited upon an endless apron. 1875 — *Dict. Arts* III. 607 s.v. *Pottery*. The apex of the one cone corresponds to the base of the other, which allows the strap to retain the same degree of tension, while it is made to traverse horizontally, in order to vary the speed of the lathe at pleasure.

9. *Meteorol.* A cone-shaped vessel, hoisted as a foul-weather-signal.

1875 *Chamb. Jnrl.* cxxxiii. 8 A cone hoisted with the point upwards denotes an approaching wind veering round from the north-west by north to the south-east. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/6 (*The weather*) The south cone is still up in the west, south, and east, and the north cone was hoisted in the north this afternoon.

10. *Phys.* One of the minute cone-shaped bodies which form, with the 'rods', the bacillary layer of the retina.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* I. 540 The external layer .. consists of a stratum of evenly-disposed, transparent, colourless, rods .. intermixed with other larger bodies, named *cones*. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* 131/1 That the layer of rods and cones is the part of the eye in which waves of ether are converted into sensations of light and colour has long been known.

## 11. Short for CONE-WHEAT.

1866 W. CORBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II. 191 It is the white cone that Mr. Budd sows.

## III. A conical apex or point.

12. The conical top of a helmet or other head-piece. [So. Gr. *κωνος*, L. *conus*.]

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entert. Wks.* (ed. Rldg.) 332/1 A hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called *apex*, according to that of Lucan. 1603 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 88 Leather head-peeces .. in the midst whereof ariseth a Cone resembling the forme of a Tyara. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* iii. 304 A pointed casque O'er each grim visage rear'd its iron cone. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. iv. 128 He smote him on the helmet's cone.

## † 13. The apex of the heart. Obs.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 363 Through the outward surface of the heart euen to the Cone or point thereof. 1664 BOYLE *Peripneum. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 48 The motions of the Cone, as they call it, or *Mucro* of the Heart. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1711 III. 91 Down to the Cone of the Youth's open Heart.

† 14. *transf.* An apex or vertex, as of a cone or pyramid; a point at which lines converge. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Angle*, an angle, cone, or corner. 1635 AUSTIN *Medil.* 57 It is the Top of this Triangle, the very Cone of this Pyramid. 1641 SPELMAN *Anc. Govt. Eng.* (R.), As .. each side of an arch descendeth alike from the cone or top point. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 12 The Blood-Vessels .. all terminate in a Cone.

† b. *Her.* Each of the angular divisions of a shield formed by a number of lines (e.g. 12) radiating from the centre; the central point in which these meet; any point (e.g. at the centre of the base, where similar angular divisions meet). *Obs.* (App. the earliest use in English.)

1606 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* E iv b, The lawist corner or the coone of tharmys that is to say the lawyst poynt of the shelde .. In all armys contrari conyt all the conys .. mete to gedyr conally in the middis of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v a, All the colouris of theys armys mete to gedyr at oon coone, that is to say at the myddyst poynt of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v b, Now folowth of certan armys in the wich iij. pilis mete to gedyr in oon coone.

IV. 15. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cone-bearing*, *-billed*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *cone-bit*, a conical boring-bit; *cone-compasses*, a pair of compasses with a cone or bullet on one leg, to set in a hole; *cone-flower*, a name for the genus *Rudbeckia*; *purple cone-flower*, the genus *Echinacea*; *cone-gamba*, an organ-stop with conical pipes; *cone-gear*, a method of transmitting motion, by means of two cones rolling together; *cone-granule*, a corpuscle connected with a cone of the retina; *cone-head*, a garden name for *Strobilanthes*; *cone-in-cone*, a peculiar geological structure, presenting the appearance of a number of cones one packed inside another; *cone-joint*, a strong pipe-joint, tapering from the centre to the two ends each of which is inserted into the end of one of the pipes; *cone-nose*, a name for the hemipterous Insect genus *Conorhinus*; † *cone-nut* = *CONE* 3; hence † *cone-nut-bearing* adj.; *cone-plate* (see quot.); *cone-pulley*, a pulley shaped like a truncated cone, or one consisting of sheaves of different diameters, for imparting different speeds to a lathe, etc.; *cone-seat*, a piece of iron forming a seat for the 'cone' in fire-arms; *cone-shell* = *CONE* 5; *cone-tree*, a coniferous tree, a conifer; *cone-valve*, a hollow valve with a conical face; *cone-wheel*, a wheel shaped like a truncated cone, for transmitting a variable or adjustable motion to another wheel. Also *CONE-WHEAT*, *CONES*.

1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 37 There are several other 'cone-bearing' trees. 1880 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. 549 The cone-bearing *Araucaria*. 1887 GRAY *Bot. North. U. S.* 214 *Echinacea*, 'Purple Cone-flower'. 1879 C. PICKERING *Chron. Hist. Plants* 941 *Rudbeckia laciniata* of North-east America, a 'cone flower'. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 133 Messrs. Hill and Son have a stop .. named the 'Cone Gamba', which they frequently use in their organs. 1865 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 206 A 'Cone-like Heap of Pibble Stones'. 1860 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 28 a, The bungs [of the larch] are lesse then any other kynde 'conenutberyng tre hath. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, 'Cone-plate', a strong plate of cast iron fixed vertically to the bed of a lathe, with a conical hole in it, to form a support for the end of a shaft which it is required to bore. 1851 MAYNE *Raid Scalp Hunt.* i. Here a 'cone-shaped peak soars up. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* 2 Its .. cone-shaped yew-tree arbour. 1857 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* v, Of all the 'cone trees this only [larch] is found without leaves in the winter.

† *Cone*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 6 *coane*. [see *CONE* v.<sup>2</sup>] A fissure, cleft, chink.

1854 [see *CONE*]. 1839 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 352 This also is very soveraigne for Cones, Cracks, and Chops in the heeles of the horse.

## *Cone* (kōn), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To shape like a cone or segment of a cone. See *CONED* ppl. a. 2.

2. *intr.* To bear cones, as a fir-tree.

1888 *Scottish Leader* 9 Nov. 7 The spruce fir had coned freely.

† *Cone*, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* or *dial.* [Goes with *CONE* sb.<sup>2</sup>: both being derivs. of some kind, of OE. *ctnan*, *ctn*, *cinen* to crack, burst open: see *CHINE*, *CHAWN*.]

a. *intr.* To gape or split open, to crack or chink.

b. *trans.* To fissure.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. vii. 183 With charmes she makes the earth to cone [L. *haec cantu finditque solum*]. 1601 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 26 Invading fire the upper Earth assay'd; All chap't and con'd; her pregnant iuyce exhal'd. 1735 PEGGE *Kentisms* (E. D. S.), *Cone*, to crack or split with the sun, as timber does. 1807 in *Kentish Gloss*.

[*Cone* and *Key*, misreading of *Cove* and *Key*: see *COVE*.]

*Coned* (kōnd), ppl. a. [f. *CONE* v.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 1. *Her.* ? Having an apex or point; pointed.

1406 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* E iv b, He berith paly barri contrari conyt of asure & golde [tr. L. *contraconata*]. *Ibid.* E v a, And theys armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause, for all the colouris of theys armys mete to gedyr at oon coone .. For every body triangulit is moore of lengthe then of brede and naamyly conyt. 1566 FURNE *Blas. Gentris* 212 Our old Heralds did cal it contrary conydy because that all the cullors of the armes do meet together at the middle point of the shield only which they called the Cone. 2. Shaped like a cone or segment of a cone.

1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam Eng.* 173 The coned 'tread' of the wheel [of cars].

3. Furnished with or having cones.

1883 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1272/1 Bicycle .. non slipping tyres, and coned pedals. *Mod. Bicycle Price List*, Plain or coned bearing.

*Cones*, obs. pl. of *CONEY*.

*Conoine*, *conoisim*: see *CONIINE*, -ISM.

*Conelet* (kōn-lét), [f. *CONE* sb. + dim. suffix -LET.] A little or tiny cone.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 269 Corallum with the conelets crowded.

† *Conely*, adv. *Obs.* In 5 conally, coonly. [? f. *CONE* sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LY.] Cone-wise; apically; (meeting) in one apical point.

1406 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* E iv b, In all armys contrari conyt all the conys .. mete to gedyr conally in the middis of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v b, Armys in the wich the colouris mete to gedyr in the myddist poynt coonly.

*Conenchyma* (kōnēn'kimā). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κων-ος* cone + *ἐγχυμα* an infusion.] The tissue of the hairs of plants consisting of conical cells.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

|| *Conepatl* (kōnēpat'l). Also *conepate*. [Native Mexican name: lit. 'little fox'; f. *conell*, in comp. *cone* 'child', prefixed to names of animals = 'young, little' + *epatl* fox. (Siméon.)] An American skunk (genus *Conepatus*, J. E. Gray, 1837).

1861 HERNANDEZ *Hist. Plant Anim. & Min. Mexico* 332 Alterum [genus] ysqueipatl etiam vocatum .. alterum vero conepatl seu vulpecula puerilis.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii. 421 Two varieties more of this animal [the skunk], which Mr. Buffon calls the conepate and the zorille. 1818 SWELLIE & WOOD tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* IX. 212 The third Hernandez calls conepatl which name we shall preserve.

*Cones* (kōnz). Name given by bakers to a fine white flour, used by them for 'dusting' their loaves and troughs.

1860 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 141 A species of flour called 'cones', used for 'dusting' the dough. 1876 A. H. HALL *Food* 323 Cones flour is rarely to be obtained genuine. 1882 A. W. BLYTH *Foods* 168 Many bakers use for the latter [the crumb] a flour technically called 'cones', which is strongly alumed, and prepared from a fine species of wheat grown in the south of Europe, mixed with rice.

*Cones*, obs. pl. of *CONEY*.

*Conessine* (kōnēsin). [f. *Conessi* + -ine.] A bitter base from the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica* (*Conessi cortex*). Also called *Wrightine*.

*Conestable*, obs. f. *CONSTABLE*.

*Cone-wheat*. [f. *CONE* sb.] A bearded variety of wheat (so called, according to Lowe (*Pract. Agric.* 324) from the conical form of the spike). Also *cone* simply, and *cones*.

1877 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 132 The long Cone Wheat, which yet is the best of any, to be sown in rank clay Land. 1707 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 137 Sowed with cone or hard wheat. 1807 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 5) I, *Cone-wheat*, a species of wheat, some of the ears of which have awns, and others none. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Cones*, or *Cone-wheat*, Bearded wheat. 1807 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cone-wheat*.

*Conex*, variant of *CONNEX*, *Obs.*

*Coney*, variant spelling of *CONY*, q. v.

*Confab* (kōnfæb), sb. Colloquial shortening of *CONFABULATION*; a talk together; familiar talk.

1701 *Dial. Marphorio & Pasquin* 8 I'll .. enter into a Confab with you. 1763 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 180 The whole confab I will tell you, word for word. 1769 *Wolcott Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 158 In close Confab the gentleman is seen. 1836 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 4 We must have a confab about this. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mir.* bridge II. iv, I saw Lady Joddrell in close confab with you.

*Confab*, v. *collog.* Shortening of *CONFABULATE*.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxxiii, [He] said, I have been confabbing, that was his word, with Mrs. Jervis, about you. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual confabbing. 1795 *Ibid.* 18 June, You and Mr. Erskine confabbing so lovingly.

† *Confable*, v. *Obs.* rare. [ad. F. *confabuler* or L. *confabulāri*.] = *CONFABULATE*.

c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 3901 They wille be chaste, and neure the lesse of filthes fleeshely confable.

**Confabular**, *a.* [ad. med. L. *confabulār-is* conversant (with any one), *f.* the elements of *confabulār-ri*: see CONFABULATE and -AR<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to confabulation; conversational.

*a* 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited by WORCESTER; in mod. Dicts.

**Confabulate** (*kɒnfəˈbiːlət*), *v.* [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *confabulārī*, *f. con-* together + *fabulārī* to talk, chat, *f. fabula* a tale: see FABLE.] *intr.* To talk familiarly together, converse, chat.

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), *Confabulate*, to talke together. 1695 H. MORE *Entom. Tri.* (1712) 32 This body and the Stars confabulating together, the Mind is informed of things to come. 1772 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 72 Moses and Elias were at the Transfiguration, and did confabulate with Jesus. 1782 *Cowper Pairing Time* 2, I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau if birds confabulate or no. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Contr. Afr. in Frol. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 419 The women... often awake to confabulate even at midnight. 1873 *Browning Red Coll. Nt.-cap* 248 They did not cluster on the tree-tops... and confabulate for nothing.

**Confabulation** (*kɒnfəˈbiːləʃən*). Also 5-6 *-ation*. [*ad. L. confabulatio-nem*, *n.* of action from *confabulārī*: see prec. So in Fr.] Talking together; a familiar talk or conversation; chat.

*c* 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis* 133 *pi* consolations are not as mannes talkings or confabulations. 1534 MORE *Godly Medit. Wks.* 147/1 To abstaine from vaine confabulations. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. l. (1651) 293 Friends confabulations are comfortable at all times. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* 21. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 16 Sheldon espied us, out of a Window, holding a long Confabulation. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Middlemarch* (1832) 223 His lordship was engaged in confabulation with his groom. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi, When they went off for a private confabulation at night.

*b.* humorously. A conference.

1845 *Whitehall* lvi, Said Cromwell, rising, an example which was followed by the whole confabulation.

**Confabulator**, [*a.* late L. *confabulātor*, *n.* of action from *confabulārī*: see CONFABULATE, and -OR. So mod. F. *confabulateur*.] One who takes part in familiar talk or conversation.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 34 These Divine Confabulators... divine each others wishes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 221 To animate their Confabulators to a more secure converse. 18... LYTTON is quoted by Ogilvie.

**Confabulatory** (*kɒnfəˈbiːlətəri*), *a.* [*on* L. type *\*confabulātor-ius*, *f. confabulātor-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to or marked by confabulation or familiar talk; colloquial.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 228, I finde this confabulatorie Epitaph. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 148 This led to a confabulatory discourse between the men. 1848 *Ibid.* LXIV. 499 To indulge in a confabulatory critique.

**Confamiliar**, *a.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*ad. med. L. confamiliar-is*: see CON- and FAMILIAR.] Of the same family; having a family likeness.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* x. (1682) 80 Some of them were more confamiliar and analogous to some of our transactions than others.

**Confanon**, obs. *f.* GONFANON, -FALON.

**Confaration**, obs. rare. [*f.* L. *con-* + *fariārī* to speak: see -ATION.] Speaking together, conversation, intercourse. [*Cf.* CONFARRATION 2.] 1652 GAULS *Magastrom.* 90 Shall we attend to the praefation of irrationals and inanimate, and not rest our selves satisfied with the confaration of reasonable men? *Ibid.* 25 What? he that hath... confaration with a petty Maisterell?

**Confarreare** (*kɒnfærɪə*), *a.* [*ad. L. confarreāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *confarreāre*: see below.] Solemnized by confarreation.

1800 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gains* 500 *Flamines majores* required to be issue of a confarreare marriage.

**Confarreated**, *a.* Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confarreated*, married with that ceremony. Hence in some later Dicts.

**Confarreation** (*kɒnfærɪəʃən*). *Rom. Antig.* Also 7 confarration, 7-8 -ferreation, 8 -farriation. [*ad. L. confarreatio-nem*, *n.* of action from *confarreāre* to unite in marriage by the offering of bread, *f. con-* + *farre-us* of spelt, corn, or grain, whence *farreātus*, *farreatio*.]

1. The highest and most solemn form of marriage among the ancient Romans, made in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus or the Flamen Dialis and ten witnesses, and marked by the offering of a cake made of spelt.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 94 The use of confarreation, or marriage with a cake of Wheate, either not used, or only of a few. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 350 There was nothing reputed more religious than the bond of Confarreation, in knitting vp of marriages. 1653 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 35 The confarreation... was, because of its incongruity, but short-lived. 1806 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 362 Vulcan had not taken his celestial spouse with the holy rites of confarreation.

*†b.* A wedding, marriage. Obs.

*c* 1645 HOWELL *Let.* IV. (1650) 110 Wishing you all conjugal joy and a happy confarreation, I rest your affectionate Cousin, J. H. *Ibid.* v. 161 Wishing you... if you have her, a happy confarreation.

2. ? Alliance, affinity. [? for CONFARRATION.]

1605 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* L. 12, I embrace his opinions; let his person or private ends... alone: I nor have nor will have confarreation therewith. *Ibid.* IV. 134

With whom if you have any commerce, intercourse, or confarreation, look unto it.

**Confasciation**, obs. rare. [*f.* L. *con-* together + *fascia* band, bandage: see -ATION.] A binding or bundling together; a bundle.

1708 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 207 They are successive Compositions, or Confasciations and Conglobations from simple Things.

**Confasculation**, obs. rare. [*f.* L. *con-* together + *fascicul-us* small bundle.] = prec.

1708 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 195 The Formation of them... by Confasculations or Conglobations.

**Confatal**, *a.* rare. [*ad. L. confatal-is* (Cicero), *f. con-* + *fatum* fate: see FATAL.] Subject to or sharing in the same fate.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 335 It is no less determined by fate that you shall have a Physician, than that you shall recover. They are confatal. 1858 *Oxford Ess.* 90 The portent and the thing to be signified were 'confatal'.

**Confated**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* CON- together + FATED: cf. prec.] Fated together with (something else).

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. xxvi. § 51. 586 Chrysippus insists, in *Tully De Fato* cap. xiii, that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is confated that he shall send for a physician.

**Confather**, var. of CONFEDER, Obs.

**Confect**, *ppl. a.* Obs. Also 6 -fict. [*ad. L. confect-us*, *pa. pple.* of *conficere*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Performed. (Said of the sacrifice of the mass: cf. CONFECTION *sb.* 2, CONFICIENT.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 They seie breed is turned into fleish, and wyne into blood. It wole not be confect but onli of a preest, that lawfulli is ordeyned.

2. Made up by combination of ingredients; compounded; mixed.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lx. (1495) 897 Oximell is callyd soure hony, for the matere therof is confecte of hony and of vneyngre. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 797 Kepe this confect medysynge Until the time of... spryngyng. *c* 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 82 Confect with spices. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, Pref. to *Luke* 10 It is confect of no more than one simple. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Ep.* Ded., Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of wine. 1662 K. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 156 Take a long neckt Jugg... put in thy Amber confect therein.

3. Made into a confection; preserved.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 422, The seede of citrons confect in sugre.

4. 'Made up', counterfeit.

*c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Confect*, Counterfeit.

**Confect** (*kɒnfekt*), *v.* Also 7 *comfect*. [*ad. med. L. confectum*, *confecta*, subst. uses of the *pa. pple.*: see prec. and COMFIT. Cf. It. *confetto* sweetmeat; also Ger. *confekt*.] A sweetmeat made of fruit, seed, etc., preserved in sugar; a comfit.

1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/1 It hailed small confects, rained rosewater, and snow an artificiall kinde of snow. 1614 OVERBURY *Char. ix. Amorist*, Muske confects. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* III. 34 Cacao... roasted, and made into Confects. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Use it like Caraway-seeds for Confects and Sugar-plums. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Confects are reduced to eight kinds, viz. liquid confects, marmalades, jellies, pasts, dry confects, conserves, candies, and dragees, or sugar-plums. 1809 A. C. DOYLE *Micha Clarke* I. 9 She made salves and eyewaters, powders and confects, cordials and persico.

**Confect** (*kɒnfekt*), *v.* Also 6 -fict. [*f.* L. *con-* + *facere* to put together, make up, prepare, complete, etc., *f. con-* + *facere* to do, make, put.] *trans.*

†1. To put together, mix, compound (ingredients). 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 69 Confect them together with wine and make pilles of them. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Civb, Confecte or compounde al together. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 152 Vnwholsome it is to mix, season, and confect therewith some other wine. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxi. (1639) 52 Let all these be beaten into powder and searced, and confect that powder with clarified hony.

†2. To prepare or make up by the combination of various ingredients; to compound. Obs. 1575 TURBERRY *Falconrie* 357 Confect the unguent of Capons grease, oyle of roses, oyle of violets, etc. 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 90 The Phisitions prescription confected by the Apothecary. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII. 165 To confect a sauce. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 299 That poison... was confected... by his brother. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 34 Confect many medicines.

†3. To prepare for use as a relish or delicacy; to make into a comfit or confection; to preserve, pickle. ? Obs.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 392, When the nuttes be in season to conficte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iii. Olives... confected and seasoned with salt. 1604 FORD, etc. *Sun's Darling* IV, Mistery there... Conficts the substance of the choicest fruits in a rich candy. 1608 RYCAUT *Critick* 166 Those [words] which may embitter, and dress, and confect them for the stomach of the receiver. 1808 [see CONFECTED]. 1806 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxv, Fashioning match-boxes, sorting paper, confecting jam.

†4. To prepare (food) for digestion or assimilation; to digest. Obs.

1570 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 We first confect, and make ready in the mouth the rough and hard meates. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 75 A certain internal and vitriolated fier... doth readily and quickly confect and destroy the meates.

5. To make (out of the materials). [*In mod.* use an affection after F. *confectionner*; cf. CONFECTION *sb.* 6 and *v.* 3.]

1877 Sir T. HARRERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 309 Of this also were confected the famous Everlasting Lamps and Tapers. The stone is called Asbestos. 1800 Miss Broughton *Ser. Th.* III. ii, Prodigious in the way of patchwork quilts, confected by fingers of three or four years.

**Confected** (*kɒnfekt*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Compounded of a number of ingredients, made into a confection, etc.; constructed, made up.

1349 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 The pepil drank nothir vyne nor beir, nor na vthir confekkit drynkis. 1594 J. KING *On Tomas* 100 Such confected religions. 1808 FORSTYTH *Beauties Scot.* V. 215 The size and colour of confected caraways. 1807 F. ANSTY in *Macm. Mag.* No. 328. 254 Ladies with marvellously confected bonnets.

**Confecting** (*kɒnfektɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the *vb.* CONFECT.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 998 The Confecting of the Ointment. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He found out a confecting of waters or cracknels, for Augustus. 1809 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely... quick hand for... confecting of diaphanous, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

**Confection** (*kɒnfekʃən*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *confectionioun*, 5-6 *-ion*, 5-7 *-exion*, 5 *-fectyone*, 6 *-tione*, *-fecoyon*, (*-fecoon*), 5- *confection*. [*a.* F. *confection*, OF. *confection*, *ad. L. confectio-nem*, *n.* of action from *conficere*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Making or preparation by mixture of ingredients; mixing, compounding; composition, preparation, making up, manufacture. Sometimes *esp.* the making of preserves or confectionery.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 89 Confection of the Red medicine. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* xii. xvii. 212 There be artificiall gasses, which will shew unto you... many images. Looke in John Bap. Neap. for the confection of such glasses. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 128 For a confection of some kinde of blood. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 379 Commixt with so many Alexiterial Simples as concur to the Confection of Triacle. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xv, Pots of jam of her confection. 1884 T. HANCOCK in *Academy* 23 Feb. 133/3 He said that poetry had other business than the ingenious confection of new tropes and metaphors.

†2. The performance of the sacrifice of the mass. Obs.

1564 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* Epil., Blasphemies against Christ... invocation of dead saints, confection, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ.

†3. Putting together; arrangement; compilation.

1652 GAULS *Magastrom.* xxiv. 223 For without a constellated fabrication or confection all these presaging mirables (and the like) signifie nothing in effect. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LII. 140 To Ezra principally was confided the confection of the Scriptures.

†4. Prepared or composed state or condition; composition, constitution. Obs.

*c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 406 This fishe, and lardde, and fitches salt to kepe In just confection now taketh kepe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xlix. 1 The memorie of Josias is according to the confection of perfume made by... an apothecarie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Prisc. Ecl.* v. xix, Why blam'st thou then my stonie hard confection, Which nothing loves? 1675 L. ADDISON *Pret. State* Jews xiii, The Ink... must not be black, nor of the ordinary confection.

†5. A preparation made by mixing; a composition, mixture, compound. Obs. in general sense.

1587 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 Pat man closede a confection of brymston and of blak salt in a vessel of bras, and sette hit on be fire. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. l. iv, Potable Gold, Mercury, and many other chymical confections.

*b.* A medicinal preparation compounded of various drugs; in later use, *spec.* one compounded with a sweetening and preserving agent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xi. (1495) 609 Laye the same confexion to the sore without. *c* 1400 *Langfrank's Cirurg.* 94 (MS. A) Leie on his confectionn mass of flour of wheate & hony & jus of smalache. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 That confectione was callit to name ephraim, antidotum mitridates. 1595 LLOYD *Trens. Health* Bv, Make a confection of the floure of Fenell Seede in a Glasse with wyne and annoynt the head therewith. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxxviii. 8 Of such doeth the Apothecarie make a confection [Wyclif pementis of swotesesse]. 1812 PARIS *Pharmacol.* (1829) II. 177 *Confectiones*... under this title the London College comprehends the conserves and electuaries of its former Pharmacopoeias. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therm.* (1879) 18 Confections are medicinal substances beaten up with sugar into a pasty mass.

†*c.* *spec.* A prepared poison, a deadly potion.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 49 Here is the confection yt thou must drinke. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mer. Philos.* I. li, After he (Socrates) had commended his soule to God, hee dranke the confection. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 98 A venemous confection. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 246. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 572 Well skilled in Confections of the poyson of Serpents.

*d.* A prepared dish or delicacy; now, a preparation of fruit, spices, sugar, or the like, used as a relish or dainty; a preserve, sweetmeat, comfit.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 Confection of cokes. *c* 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 90 Confectiony of spyes. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* (Parker Soc.) 97 To banquet... of all maner of fruits and confections. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 102 Sweet condiments and delicat confections of spiceries. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 705 They have in Turkey... certaine Confections, which they call Serbets, which are like Candied Conserves. 1793 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Preserve*, To make a thick Confection of Grapes. 1799 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 242 Many salvers were covered with confections and sweet cakes. 1806 *Pall Mall G.* 25



Sept. 5/1 'Drop a penny into the slot' and you can... obtain... a pennyworth of confections.

6. *fig.*  
1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 28 A Confection made for the Arch-bishop's appetite, to cure a distemper between him and the King.

† 6. A literary or musical composition. ? *Obs.*  
1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Ded. No Selfe-presuming of my Witts perfection (In what is mine of this Divine Confection). 1844 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & M.* III. 269 A young lady in a *sacque* sate singing some ancient confection by Mondonville.

† 7. *Dress-making.* The French word for any ready-made article of attire, used particularly, in reference to fashionable female apparel, of mantles, cloaks, wraps, etc., put on over the ordinary indoor dress.

1883 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 The confections that are intended to be retained over toilettes of this class are very elaborately trimmed. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* 16 A dainty confection of pale blue silk, called, I think, *surat*.

8. *Comb., as confection-closet; confection-pan,* a pan for drying sweets, bonbons, etc., in which they are kept in constant rolling motion.

1606 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans No. 19 Continually losing the choicest articles of the larder, cellar, and confection-closet.

**Confection** (kŏn'fē-kŏn), *v.* [*f. prec. sb. : cf. mod. F. confectionner* in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To prepare for use with sugar, syrup, or the like; to make into a confection; to mix, make up as a condiment or seasoned delicacy. Also *fig.*

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 30b, Gynger... grene, or well confectioned in syrope. *Ibid.* 44b, Hote wyndes and swete, or confectioned with spices. 1568 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 124 Sweet fruits and daintie delicacies, confectioned with curious Cookerie. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hom.* ii. xii. 165 Neuterless it was confectioned with bitterness and crosses. 1664 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* v. 91 A cup of Choccolatte well confectioned comforts and strengthens the Stomach. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 527 Pelham's recipe for confectioning the condiment hight A Man of Fashion. 1879 F. S. BRIDGES *Round the World* 81 [He] confectioned a sort of punch out of saki, claret, sliced oranges, and... sugar.

2. To treat with confections or sweetmeats. *rare.*  
1888 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 137 We do not come to the throne of God to be hugged and comforted and confectioned.

† 3. To make up (an article of attire). [*Gallicism, after F. confectionner.*]

1876 MISS BRADTON *J. Haggard's Dan.* I. viii. 258 Naomi made her own dresses, and occasionally confectioned some decorative article for Judith. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & P.* II. 153 Confectioning a piece of fine point lace.

Hence **Confectioned** *ppl. a.*; **Confectioning** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 148 Some confectioned oynments. 1650 H. BROOKS *Conserv. Health* 148 Confectioning, simpling, or an acquisition of the knowledge of Herbs or Drugs.

**Confectionary** (kŏn'fē-kŏn'ārī), *a. and sb.* [*f. CONFECTION + -ARY; with B. cf. med. L. confection-ārī-us* maker of confections, apothecary.]

**A. adj.** Of the nature of a confection, comfit, or sweetmeat; of or pertaining to confections or confectioners' work.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 104 The Galenical Shop-Cordials, and their other Confectionary Medicaments. 1790 COWPER *On Receipt Mother's Pict.* 61 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home, The biscuit, or confectionary plum. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 221 The... unnameable confectionary doings over which she presided. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XLI. 489/2 The peculiarly vulgar stone reredos—ill copied, in a confectionary spirit.

**B. sb.**

† 1. A maker of confections; a confectioner. *Obs.*  
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. 80 We make a few poesies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the confectionary that Receipts might be made of them for use of life. [But this is taken by some as a *place*.] 1611 BIBLE i. Sam. viii. 13 And he will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cooks, and to be bakers. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He was a Cook, or Confectionary. *Ibid.* 298 The woman... was an excellent Confectionary, very cunning in poisons.

2. A place where confections are kept or prepared. (But some take quot. 1607 in sense 1.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 260 My selfe, Who had the world as my Confectionarie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 585 The Confectionarie or Closet of sweet meats. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) II. 226 (D.) Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the confectionary, of the wine-vaults. 1830 MRS. GORE in *Tail's Mag.* VI. 650 The confectionary of the convent of Sancta Benedicta.

3. A confectionary preparation; a sweetmeat.

1599 NASHES *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 36 Above all junquetrices or confectionaries whatsoever. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 102 Sugar... to be made use of in Confectionaries, Physick, and the like. 1844 DIBRAELI *Coningsby* i. iv, Ever and anon she insisted upon his taking some particular confectionary, because it was a favourite of her own.

4. Improperly used for CONFECTIONERY, meaning the confectioner's art.

1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) Advt., Five Hundred new Receipts in Cookery, Confectionary, Pastry, Preserving, Conserving, and Pickling. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xlv. 130 Immediately two hundred dishes of the most costly cookery and confectionary were served up. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 180 The great uses of sugar... especially in confectionary. 1875 JOWETT VOL. II.

Plato (ed. 2) III. 281 The delights, as they are esteemed, of Athenian confectionary.

† **Confectionate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. CONFECTION sb. or v. + -ATE* 2: *cf. affectionate*, and *F. confectionné*.] = CONFECTIONED.

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 44a, Fruitess confectionate... with hony.

† **Confectionate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. CONFECTION sb. + -ATE* 3; *cf. compassionate, affectionate vb.*, and *F. confectionner*.] *trans.* = CONFECTION *v.*

1599 NASHES *Almond for P.* 4 The filth of the stewes, distild into ribauldry termes, cannot confectionate a more intemperate stile then his Pamphlets. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 We hear that a great King... that he might confectionate a base minion of his, etc. [*cf. next, sense 2 fig.*]

**Confectioner** (kŏn'fē-kŏn'ārī). [*f. CONFECTION v. + -ER* 1.] A maker of confections.

† 1. A compounder of medicines, poisons, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 195 One Locusta... appeached and brought to light divers confectioners of poysons. 1651 R. WITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xxxvi. 356 Pedling Quacksalvers, Mountbanks, Confectioners.

2. One who makes confections, sweetmeats, candies, cakes, light pastry, etc.; now, *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Confectionador*, a confectioner. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i. Most of the shops Of the best confectioners in London ransacked. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Confectioner*, The confectioners and other officers in Quality's houses ought to be diligent in keeping their sweetmeats in good order. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 1 The confectioner who makes bonbons for the momentary pleasure of a sense of taste. 1871 H. ANSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. vii, A host of purveyors, cooks, confectioners, and grooms of the stable, with led horses, were sent on. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iii, Two sisters who lived by keeping a small confectioner's shop in Whitehaven. *fig.* 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* I. lxvii, Natures prime Confectioner, the Bee. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 These unfortunate Confectioners cover over this scum of people... with the sugar of honourable employments.

**Confectionery** (kŏn'fē-kŏn'ārī). [*f. prec. + -Y*: *see* -ERY. In all the senses often wrongly spelt -ary, by confusion with CONFECTIONARY *a. and sb.*]

1. Things made or sold by a confectioner; a collective name for sweetmeats and confections.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 72 Ambre, muske, frankencense, gallia muscata, and confection nere (*sic*). 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) p. ii, The receipts for the confectionery are such as I daily sell in my own shop. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, He pressed her to partake of a variety of confectioneries. *Mod.* Stalls on which all sorts of cheap confectionery were displayed.

b. A course of sweetmeats at dinner.  
1847 DIBRAELI *Tancred* v. ii, After confectionary... the chieftains praised God.

2. The art and business of a confectioner.

1872 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 219 Gingerbread making and confectionery are now separate departments of the baker's art. [*See* CONFECTIONARY B. 4.]

3. A confectioner's shop.

In *mod. Dicts.*

4. *attrib.*, as *confectionery shop*, etc.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* x. (1832) 61 Mrs. Bertrand kept a large confectionary and fruit shop. 1845 J. NEAL *Brother Jon.* II. 342 Such... as were to be had of the confectionary shops.

† **Confectioness**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [improperly formed for *confectionress*: *see* -ESS.] A female confectioner.

1640 BRATHWAITE *Boulster* L. 160 Art had showne her selfe such a Confectioness, as nothing was there wanting which might enliven Nature.

**Confective**, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. confect-* *ppl. stem of conficere* (see CONFECT) + -IVE.] Pertaining to the making of confections.

1888 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 796 The entremets... Bodeck'd with all the pride of paste, Confective prowess shows.

† **Confectory**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. confectōri-us* (in *sb.* -um), *f. confector*, agent-n. from *conficere*; *see* -ORY.] = *prec.*

1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* iv. cxlvii. (R.), In which the wanton might Of confectory art endeavour'd how To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

**Confectory**, *sb.* Anglicized form of *L. confectōrium* 'slaughtering-place of beasts': given by Ogilvie as = CONFECTIONERY 3.

† **Confecture**, *Obs.* Also 6 -our(e). [*ad. med. L. confectūra* a confection, *L. confectūra* preparation, *f. ppl. stem of L. conficere* to CONFECT: *see* -URE.] A preparation of drugs, of preserved fruit, sweets, etc.; = CONFECTION, CONFITURE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 Per nys no creature pat eten or drunken halp of his confecture [*i. p. confiture*]. Pat he ne schal his lyf anon forete. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 114 The inordinat consumption... of Droggies, Confectoures and Spice-ries, brocht from the paires beyond Sea. 1693 N. STARRHORST tr. *Rauwolf in Ray's Trav.* (1738) II. 123 A great dish fill'd up with Cibebis, and several sorts of confectures.

† **Confeder**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 confeder, 5-6 fedre, 4-6 fether, feter, 6-feter, feather, Sc. fadder, fadir. [*a. F. confédér-er* (14th c. in Littre), *ad. L. confederare* to league together.] The earlier equivalent of CONFEDERATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To unite in alliance; to ally, league, confederate. *Const. to, unto, with, together.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 42 Confetred both by bonde and assurance. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 18 To appease these inimytees and to confedere the myndes and courages of these men unto them. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 280 The Erle of Warwyke... confeteryd unto hym the duke of Clarence. 1533 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxi. 152 Whether they will confedere themselves with any other outward princes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxviii. 126 The holy gost... shall glue and confeder them together with mutual charitie.

b. *pass.* To be or be made confederate.

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 421 To be confedrid with hom. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 45 [Ptolemy and Antiochus] were confetred to gidres. 1554 EDEN *Decades* I. v. 27 Such other as were confetred with hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxxvi. 112 They... were confedered betwene themselves privily... to call no assembly.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into an alliance or league; to ally oneself.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* xii. 139 For drede that... that wolde confedere with the commons. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 128 Whych both confeteryd against the Kyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 [Thai will] confidder with ws. 1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1229/2 To confeder with the rebels. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 88 Feiring lykwyse that thay... had confiderid w<sup>th</sup> the Britania.

3. *trans.* To make a league of (peace or amity).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 271 They, confederinge peace and amitie for ever, devided the kingdom betwene them.

Hence **Confedered** *ppl. a.*, **Confederer** *vbl. sb.*

c 1545 SKELTON *Replay.* 54 Lyke heretykes confettred, Ye count yourselfe well lettred. 1530 FALSGR. 208/1 Confederyng, confederation. 1609 HATWOOD *Brit. Troy* xi. xix, Confedered Kings.

**Confederacy** (kŏn'fē-dērāsī). Also 4-6 confeder-, -fether-, 4-7 confederacie, 6 confederatie. [*AF. and ME. confederacie*, *f. stem of L. confeder-atio*, *med. L. confeder-ātus*: *see* -ACY.]

1. A union by league or contract between persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action; a league, alliance, compact.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 271 After þe sevenþe þere of þe confederacye [initials] he faust agens þe Angles oft in smal bataylles. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* viii. xviii. 201 They... caused the towne to tourne to their confederacie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 Threescore and tenne men whiche were of his confederacie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 461 The league and confederacie that was concluded betwene them. 1611 BIBLE *Obad.* 7. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 157 The Confederacy of Two Companies of Men to expose Two Lights to each others view, so that the discovery of the one, may answer immediately to that of the other. 1669 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 2 A general confederacy against the Ottoman power. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) L. i. 10 To... break down the confederacy of the great Whig families.

b. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: A league for an unlawful or evil purpose; a conspiracy.

[1533 *Act 27 Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 3 Facent entre eux... compaignie ne confederacie en fraude ou deceite.] 1589 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 Þei shullen makyn no meynテナunce ne confederacie ageyn þe kyngis right. 1413 LVDG. *Pilgr. Soule* III. iv. (1483) 53 Thus haue ye... by your fals confederacy destroubled my Royamme. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlv. Wks. 914/2 He calleth those assemblinges... by y<sup>e</sup> name of confederacies... for ought that I see he geueth a good thyng and an wholesome, an odious heynous name. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. i, Why this is a confederacy: a meere piece of practice upon her by these impostors. 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep. Wks.* 1730 I. 100. 1763 J. WESLEY in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav.* Pa. xciv. 16 Confederacies, to carry on the works of darkness. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Neuman* vii, Philip is the head Of the confederacy: his crafty brain... plans the mischief.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Condition or fact of being confederate: union for joint action, alliance. In a bad sense: Conspiracy, collusion.

1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* xii. (1616) 189 Moses... commanded... Aaron to fill a vessel, and place the same in the Arke of confederacie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11 The sciences... which have had better intelligence and confederacie with the imagination... than with reason. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73 Two were indicted of Confederacie. 1677 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 146 They were guilty of confederacy with the duke of Albany. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ii. 39 In a perpetual state of confederacy and rebellion. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 134 Philip was in confederacy with Muley Moluck, and therefore could not send troops against him.

† b. *Carnal confederacy. Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.*, *Citie of God* xvi. xxiii. 562 Before that the sonnes of God... had any carnall confederacy with the daughters of men.

3. *quasi-concr.* A collective body of persons or parties united by league; a body of confederates; now *esp.* a union of states, a confederation.

*Southern Confederacy*: the Confederate States of America. *Confederacy* now usually implies a looser or more temporary association than *confederation*, which is applied to a union of states organized on an intentionally permanent basis.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1003 In east Kent there were other... of the same confederacie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 192. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 74 The Grecians... were forced to League themselves (yet in several Confederacies, as that of the Etolians, that of the Achians, etc.) for their mutual defence. 1796 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 17 The United Provinces are a confederacy of many independent states. 1777 U. S. *Senate Manual* (1886) 14

(*Articles of Confederation*) The title of this confederacy shall be 'The United States of America'. 1864 W. I. I. V. T. Trav. I. 179 The literary world is made up of little confederacies. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 47 A proposal... to transfer the treasury of the confederacy from Delos to Athens. 1861 *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, The citizens of each State... shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy. 1861 MOTLEY in *Times* 23 May, The body politic known for 70 years as the United States of America is not a Confederacy, not a compact of Sovereign States, not a co-partnership; it is a Commonwealth.

**Confederal** (kɒnfədərəl), *a.* [f. *L.* *con-* together + *feder-* league, after *federal*, and the derivatives of *confederare*.] Pertaining or relating to a confederation; *spec.* in *U. S. Hist.* pertaining to the early organization of the United States under the Articles of Confederation adopted in 1781.

1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 94 Portions... related to a confederal fund. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2032. 425/3 The struggle for confederal fusion.

**Confederalist**. [f. *prec.* + *-IST*: cf. *federalist*.] A member of a confederation.

1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Apr. 241/2 (Chartist Demonstration in London), The Irish confederalists displayed a very splendid green standard.

**+ Confederance**. *Obs.* [f. *CONFEDER* *v.* or *F. confédérer* + *-ANCE*; cf. *furtherance*, *hinderance*, *utterance*, etc.] Confederacy, alliance.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xl. iii. 29 Jour kyng hes our confederans [ed. 1710 confederance] vprve. *Ibid.* xii. iv. 107 Sall nevyr tyme... betyde, To breke this pece... Ne this confederans anis part in tuo.

**Confederate** (kɒnfədəreɪt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *confederate*, 6-7 *confederat*. [ad. *L.* *confederat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of (post-cl.) *confederā-re* (trans.) to join or unite in a league, *f. con-* together + *federā-re* to league together, establish by league or treaty, *f. feder-* (nom. *fédus*) league, treaty, compact; see *FEDERATE*. Already in *L.* used substantively: so *F. confédéré*.]

*A. adj.* United in a league, alliance, or confederacy; leagued, allied, confederated.

1. as *pa. ppl.* = *CONFEDERATED*.

1507 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 157 Pe Scottes bat were somtyme confederat and wonede wip pe Pictes. 1460 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 33 Quikhe wer confederate straitlie in ane band. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 He came... with eight other confederate with hym. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 2 Syria is confederate with Ephraim. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 81 These Sirens stand... Confederate in the cheat. 1864 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wyclif* ix. 299 Victories over the foes confederate against them.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 53 My heart is not confederate with my hand. 1896 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. (1888) Strong words of counselling souls confederate With vocal pines and waters.

2. as *adj.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 69 The confederate kynges beseged the vyllage. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 56 Juggling and confederate Knavery. 1757-8 SHOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. 165 The confederate army amounted to five and fifty thousand men. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xx. 192 Neptune... and his confederate gods. 1809 RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 258 Marmain... led against him a confederate army, consisting of three principal tribes of the Tahennu.

*b. transf. and fig.*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 52 The Confederate Probabilities. 1714 SHAFESB. *Misc. Refl.* iv. ii. Of these thoroughly associating and confederate-animals... none... in bulk or strength exceed the beaver. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 P. 3 Confederate intellects and auxiliary virtues.

3. In *Confederate States (of America)*, abbreviated *C. S. A.*: the name assumed by the eleven southern states which seceded from the American Union in 1860-61, and formed a confederacy of their own, which was finally overthrown in 1865, after which they were reunited to the United States.

1861 (9 Feb.) *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, In all such [new] territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 209/1 Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, entitled the Confederate States of America, was formally inaugurated at Montgomery... on the 18th ult.

*b. Hence*, Of or belonging to the Confederate States, their government, army, etc.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 423/3 The Confederate flag has been hoisted on the fort. *Ibid.* 25 May 481/1 Thirty days to be allowed to United States' vessels in Confederate ports to quit. 1863 DICKY *Federal St.* II. 241 When once the Confederate army was defeated. 1863 J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 185 Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 Some Southern Confederate leader, civil or military.

*B. sb.*

1. A person or state in league with another or others for mutual support or joint action; an ally.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 20 Their cosyn, frende, & confederate, Edmonde Earle of Marche. 1553 BRENDON *O. Curtius* Cvi, Such as were hys confederates. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 304, I see who is their assistant, who their confederat, who hath engaged his omnipotent arm to... crown with success their faith. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxx. III. 170 The victorious confederates pursued their march. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xi. (1809) 112 A letter from the Duke of Wharton to Sir William More... who was his confederate on the turf. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 Venice, not yet humbled by the confederates of Cambray.

+ *b. Theol.* One united in covenant with God, or allied with others in the same covenant. *Obs.*

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* viii. 8 II. 251 As a confederate: as one of those that are in covenant with God. *Ibid.* II. 261 The continual abode and operation of the Spirit in Gods confederates. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 238 To be a member of that [the Jewish] Church, and a Confederate in this Covenant. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. TA.* i. (1730) 62 Believers Children being... Confederates with their Parents, in the Covenant of Grace.

2. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: One leagued with another or others for an unlawful or evil purpose; an accomplice.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Pream., The same persones... were adherents, assistants, confederatis... socourers and comforters. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, Dathan and Abiron... with all their holle familie, and confederates. 1660 *Establ. Test.* 33 The very Criminals themselves, or their Accessories and Confederates. 1774 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, Betrayers of their country, confederates with Wood. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 Dr. Bocking... a confederate of Masters. *Mod.* The thief escaped, but his confederate was apprehended.

3. *U. S. Hist.* One belonging to or on the side of the Confederate States in the War of Secession, 1861-65: see *A.* 3.

1861 RUSSELL *Let.* 1 May in *Times* 28 May 9 Between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates. 1863 J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 179 A battle which... would probably have cleared Missouri of the Confederates. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 230 The Confederates were the first to use the torpedo boat.

**Confederate** (kɒnfədəreɪt), *v.* [f. *L. confederat-* ppl. stem of *confederā-re*, or possibly from the much earlier ppl. adj. *CONFEDERATE*: see *prec.* (The *pa. t.* was sometimes also *confederate*). An earlier form was *CONFEDER* through French.]

1. *trans.* To unite (persons or states) in a league, bring into alliance, ally; to form into a confederation. *Const. with, together, + unlo.*

1538 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* iv. (1768) 18 To bringe him presentes fro the cities of Grece, confederated vnto him. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 331 To confederate and set them at agreement. 1660 tr. *Amyraltus' Treat. Relig.* III. i. 304 It confederates men with God and between themselves. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 587 To confederate others in their design. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 P. 9 The writers of news, if they could be confederated, might give more pleasure to the public. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 27/1 To endeavour to confederate the Windward Islands.

fig. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 54 Cold Vapours... intimately confederated and congeal'd.

*b. For an evil or unlawful purpose.* Cf. *CONFEDERACY* 1 b.

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 140 An utter enemy unto the said Bishoppe, confederated with the principal adversaries aforesaid. 1663 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 26 Gons astray, and wickedly confederated with Heretickes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiv. 93 To confederate all the family against me. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 37 Neither in England nor Ireland have there been 100 men confederated together with arms to war against the Crown and Government.

2. *refl.* To ally oneself; to enter into a league, or conspiracy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Their willes and appetites daily more and more so confederated them selves. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The... frenche kyng... hath confederated hym selfe with the greute Turke. 1649 SELDEN *Latius Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 All the people in the Folkmote shall confederate themselves as sworn Brethren, to defend the Kingdom. 1808 E. IRVING *Last Days* 43 In what way any man can... confederate himself with so many great principles of falsehood.

+ *b. To ally oneself sexually.* *Obs.*

c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 254 One that had in her most abominable... desires confederated herself... with her own natural brother.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of persons or states: To enter into a league, ally or league oneself (*with*).

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 213 a/a There one frend confederat with another, so that their hartes were marryed. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Allar*, to confederate, to allie himselfe. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 120 His valiant sister... confederating with foure Sultans... entred his Bed-chamber, and... strangled him. 1788 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 122 The Piseans confederated with several other Greek nations, and made war upon the Eleans. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 30 The larger colonies had threatened they would not confederate at all, if their weight in Congress should not be equal to the numbers of people they added to the confederacy. 1863 *Morning Star* 17 Dec. 5/5 When this contest commenced in 1861, but six States confederated.

*b. In bad sense:* To conspire. Cf. 1 b.

1668 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 222 A Merchant... together with his sonne and a Broker had confederated to buy great store of merchandises vpon their credit, of purpose to breake and to enrich themselves. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3760/3 [Unpaid troops] who threaten to confederate if speedy Care be not taken to satisfie them. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 100 If any sworn servant of the king's household conspires or confederates to kill any lord of this realm. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore*, The wits easily confederated against him.

**Confederated** (kɒnfədəreɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Leagued, allied; joined in confederacy; forming a confederation; see the verb.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 115 Their bordering enemies the confederated Scotchmen and Pictes. 1736 *Disc. Witcher.* 6 A Familiar, that is, a confederated Person

privy to the Plot. 1830 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 365 Belonging to the states of the Union in their confederated, and not in their individual character.

**Confederately**, *adv.* [f. *CONFEDERATE* *a.* + *-LY*.] Like confederates.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 719 [They] were much more confederately treated by the ministry.

**Confederateship**, *rare.* [f. *CONFEDERATE* *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] = *CONFEDERACY*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 29 The Romish Confederateship. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 726 Scribe imagines this view of confederateship to be exclusively the besetting sin of the French.

**Confederatie**, *obs. f. CONFEDERACY*.

**Confederating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. *CONFEDERATE* *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *CONFEDERATE*. 1730 ATTERBURY (J.), It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered.

**Confederating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That confederates: see the verb.

1697 VAMBROUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, Get you gone... you confederating strumpet you. 1768 STANLEY *Tr. Shandy* (1822) VI. xxxiii. 360 Betwixt the Queen and the rest of the confederating powers.

**Confederation** (kɒnfədərɪʃən), *n.* In 5-6 action, -action. [a. *F. confédération*, in *OF. -ation* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. *L. confederātiō-em* (Jerome), *n.* of action *f. confederā-re*: see *CONFEDERATE*.]

1. The action of confederating, or condition of being confederated; a league, an alliance (between persons or states; in *mod. use* only the latter). Formerly also in a bad sense, Conspiracy.

*Articles of confederation*: provisions (embodied in clauses) in accordance with which parties confederate; in *U. S. Hist.* esp. those adopted by the Continental Congress of 1777, in accordance with which the thirteen American colonies that had separated from Great Britain formed themselves into the confederation, which was superseded by the closer union established in 1789.

c 1495 WYRTOUN *Cron.* viii. xv. 116 Pe Confederatioun Dat was be-tweene pe Rewyns twa. 1496 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 289 Thomas Mounbray [and] Richard Scrop... mad confederatioun that thei schuld help to amende the insolens in the reme. 1515 BARCLAY *Eloges* III. (1575) Cij/1 They have no frendship but conspiration, And to do mischiefe confederation. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 14 Iehu... made a confederatioun agaynst Ioram. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 197 [They] met accordingly, and there fully concluded all the Articles of their confederation. 1664 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 60 Confederations and alliances between Princes are rarely long-lived. 1777 (*title*) Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, etc. 1808 ADOLPHUS *Hist. Eng.* (1817) II. 364 They voted articles of confederation and union, in which they assumed the appellation of 'the United States of America'. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 52 A majority of the States, necessary by the Confederation to constitute a House. 1805 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/3 [A] scheme for the confederation of the colonies.

2. A number of states (or formerly of persons) united by a league; a body of states united for certain common purposes.

In modern political use, 'confederation' is usually limited to a permanent union of sovereign states for common action in relation to externals. Such were the following: *Germanic Confederation*, the union of the German States under the presidency of the Emperor of Austria from 1815 to 1866. *Confederation of the Rhine*, the union of certain German States under the protection of Napoleon Bonaparte from 1806 to 1813. *New England Confederation*, the union of four New England colonies for common defence against the Dutch and the Indians, 1643-84. The United States of America are commonly described as a *Confederation* (or confederacy) from 1777 to 1789; but from 1789, their closer union has been considered a 'federation' or federal republic.

1668 HEVLIN *Microcosmus* (1625) 281 An offensive and defensive league; into which first entered the Uranians, Swits and Vnderwaldens, Ao. 1316; neither were they all united into one confederation till the year 1513. 1898 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 191 The present Germanic Confederation, established by... the Congress of Vienna on the 8th June 1815, consists of 38 Independent States. The central point and the organ of the Confederation is the Federative diet, which sits at Frankfurt on the Main. 1839-42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlii, The title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 45 Their confederation is said to have always consisted of twelve towns. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Doubtless the foremost member of the Danish Civic Confederation.

Hence **Confederationist**, an adherent or supporter of a confederation.

1861 *Louisville Jral.*, The confederationists may be of one bone with their new President. 1865 *Hall Mall G.* No. 307. 6/2 'Confederationist' or young Irelander.

**Confederationism**, *rare.* The system or practice of confederates, *e.g.* of the Confederate party in the United States.

1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* xvii. 340 Confederationism, in its attack upon the nation, is in league with hell.

**Confederative** (kɒnfədərɪv), *a.* [f. *L. confederat-*, ppl. stem (see *CONFEDERATE*) + *-IVE*: cf. *mod. F. confédératif*, -ive (Rousseau, St. Simon, etc.).] Of or relating to confederates or confederating.

c 1819 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 447 The two confederative powers, to-wit, the monarch and the House of Lords. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 319 The report... is a confederative misrepresentation. It is the wilful act of the fraternity.

**Confederator** (kɒnfəd'reɪtə). ? Obs. [agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *confederare* to CONFEDERATE: corresp. to F. *confédérateur*.] One who confederates with others (esp. for an evil purpose); a confederate, conspirator.

1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII, c. 15 § 1 Robbers, murderers, and confederators vpon the sea. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. Hen. VIII, II. 1227 One hundred thousand Crownes, whereof the one halfe the Confederators shall and maye employ when neede shall require. 1641 Termes de la Ley 73 Enquire shall bee made of conspirators and confederators. 1864 WEBSTER has *Confederator*.

† **Confederer, confedre**. Obs. [repr. OF. \**confédère* fem. = Rom. type \**confederāta* (see -ADE): for form cf. *valley*, F. *vallée*.] = CONFEDERACY.

1594 FASBYN v. cxxiii. 101 With the other of his confederer. *Ibid.* vi. clviii. 140 They drew westwarde, and made a confederacy with the West Brytons. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tulley Offices* i. (1540) 25 The confeder of bretherne.

† **Confoffee**. Obs. = CO-FROFFEE.  
1580 Bury Wills (1820) 60, I desire and require myne confoffees that they deliuer astate, etc.

**Confer** (kɒnfəɪ), v. [ad. L. *confer-re* to bring together, collect, gather, contribute, connect, join, consult together, bring together for joint examination, compare; also to confer, or bestow; f. *con-* together, and intensive + *fer-re* to bear, bring. F. *conférer* (14th c. in Littré) does not appear to have been taken into Eng.: hence the difference of stress between *confer*, *defer*, *infer*, and *differ*, *offer*, *proffer*, *suffer*. Cf. COLLATE, formed on the ppl. stem of L. *conferre*.]

† **L. trans.** To bring together, gather, collect; to add together. Obs.

1571 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* vi. (1574) 623 To conferre theyr common forces, to the defence of theyr felowe Christians. 1590 RECORD, etc. *Gr. Artes* 386, I did conferre theyr debts together, and found the debt of the first and the second to amount to 47 pound. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxii. 619 That all the handmaids she should first confer. 1618 — *Heriod* II. 29 All tooles. And .. tacklings, to thy House confer.

† **b.** To include together, comprise, comprehend.

1540 *Pilgr. T.* 727 in *Thynne's Animadu.* App. i. 98 Under the color of the wolfe is conferyd al the stinking suet—So the hunters call it when they mak ther suet. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (1660) 245 The skull is inwardly hollow, to the end that the brayne .. might be the more commodiously conferred therein. 1681 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. 70 The works of all being conferred and preserved there.

† **c. fig.** To bring (e.g. to mind, under one's notice, etc.). Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* i. (1625) 13, I conferre the regard thereof to my present imaginations. *Ibid.* 61 But what doe I conferre unto your view the notes of such and so many doubts and hazards.

† **2.** To collect, give, or furnish as a contribution; to contribute. Const. *to*. Obs.

1538 STARKY *England* II. i. (1871) 176 To conferre euery yere a certayne summe. to the byldyng and reformyng of al such .. places. 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* I. ix. (1822) 6 He himself hath conferred most ships to that action. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 4 It confers somewhat to the need, convenience, or comfort of those .. creatures.

† **b. absol.** To contribute (*unto*, *to*). Obs.

1526 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 Such things .. as might conferre unto the same. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 The Compass, declaring rather the ship is turned, then conferring unto its conversion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 262 Those things which confer hereunto are to be esteemed Goods. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Ps. cxxxii. 16 The Priests do confer to the good of the State. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Pursh.* II. Addition of Distinct will confer much to their Beauty.

3. **trans.** To give, grant, bestow, as a grace, or as the act of a qualified superior.

1570 Act 13 Eliz. c. 12 § 8 No Title to conferr or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Deprivation *ipso facto*. 1633 F. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. v. Such honour thus conferr'd. 1717 *Poet.* in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* xxvi. The very favour you are then conferring. 1725 BERKELEY *Propos.* Wks. III. 231 They have also the power of conferring Degrees in all Faculties. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 505 The stile and title .. which the king is pleased to confer. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xviii. 69 Benefits conferred awaken love in some minds. *Mod.* The ordinary degrees were then conferred.

† **b.** Const. *to*, *unto*, or *dative*; rarely *into*. Obs.

1544 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 254 The garlande murall, (whiche the .. Captain conferred to suche persone as .. had firste scaled the walles). 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 84 It is y<sup>e</sup> sacramental mean wherwith they be applied and conferred vnto us. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 307 Jove bow'd his head .. for sign we should confer These Trojans their due fate. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 30 The Kingdom of the Persians .. was conferred into the power of one. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius' Low-C. Warres* 593 To confer his right of Claym in that Kingdom to Philip. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1825) I. 262 Virtue .. confers us very little benefit.

† **c.** Const. *on*, *upon*. (Cf. BESTOW v. 6 b.)

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 126 And confer faire Millaine With all the Honors, on my brother. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 178 Those that have the Sovereign Power conferred on them. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 12 For the favour he had conferred upon him. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. (1889) 3 Why should we not make the public pay for the great benefits we confer on them?

† **d.** with the subject a thing.

1580 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 That sacraments

contain and confer grace. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 113 The incorporating act confers this jurisdiction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 That joy of heart which perfect health confers.

† **4.** To bring into comparison, compare, collate. Const. usually with; also *to*, *unto*. Also *absol.* Obs. (Exceedingly common from 1530 to 1650. The Latin abbreviation 'cf.' of *confer*=compare, is still in use.)

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Pref. (1829) 85 Let us ever confer them unto the pure word of God. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Sij b, Conferryng the boke and the herbe duly together. 1557 (*title*), The Newe Testament .. Conferred diligently with the Greke, and best approued translations. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 94 If they be conferred .. to the life and joyes to come. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 Confer future and times past with present. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479 Most of our party confer Irrational Creatures in general simply with Men. 1753 HAMWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. vii. 35 To confer occasionally, in order to see that his accounts agree.

† **b.** To confer notes: see COMPARE v. 1 2 b. Obs.

1630 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiv. 300 Here Gentile and Jew confer their notes, and compare their intelligence together concerning Christ's birth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 177 All their informers assemble, and confer their notes together. 1704 SWIFT *The Problem*, The Ladies vanish in the smother To confer notes with one another.

† **c.** To put the sense together, construe. Obs.

1554 PHILIPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 334 Where we say that the holy Church .. may err, that is thus to be conferred, that it is possible some part of the Church for a time to be deceived.

† **5. intr.** To agree, accord, conform (*with*, *to*).

1560 FRAMPTON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 244 They asked me, whether I would confer with their religion. And I did confer with them in their religion. 1642 VIND. *Smectymnus* Pref. Churches that doe not conferre to Episcopall Government.

† **b. trans.** Obs.

1535 *Goodly Primer* D iij, They that conferre theyr lyfe and workes to the signes of heuen.

6. **intr.** To converse, talk together; now always on an important subject, or on some stated question: to hold conference, take counsel, consult.

1545 in *Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 114 The Wardens, wt. whom I have conferred in that behalf, do say. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxii. (1636) 272 To conferre and talke with our friends of merry matters. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 102 They sit conferring by the Parler fire. 1666 *Pepys Diary* (1879) VI. 26 Desirous that I would come .. and confer with him about the Navy. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. Boyle* 226, I observ'd the Maid .. conferring with a Country Fellow. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 51 A certain number .. should meet, in order to confer upon the points in dispute. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 38 The two girls conferred together, and Lydia accepted the offer.

† **b. fig.**

1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87, I would have you conferre w<sup>th</sup> your owne conscience. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* Wks. (1614) 731 Consider, and conferre seriously.

† **7. trans.** To discuss, talk over, consult about.

1552 T. BARNABE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 145 II. 205 To com to hym and conferre certayne matters with hym. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxiv. 17 What are these communications that you conferre one with an other [*sermones quos conferitis*]? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 774 They .. confer Thir State affairs. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure R.* 2 Freedom of speaking and conferring the thoughts of the Heart.

† **Confere**. Obs. [f. CON- + FERRE companion.]

A companion, fellow, colleague.

1540 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4736 *De* bischope and his confere.

**Conferee** (kɒnfəri). [f. CONFEE + -EE.]

1. One who is conferred with, a member of a conference. (*U. S.*)

1846 in WORCESTER. 1888 CHAMBERLAIN *Commun. fr. Washington* 16 Feb., The strong sense entertained by all the conferees of the importance of removing all cause of irritation. 1888 *Troy* (N. Y.) *Daily Times* 15 Sept. 4/5 An agreement has been reached by the conferees on the sundry civil bill.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

**Conference** (kɒnfərəns), sb. Also 6 (and in 9 in sense 8) conference, 7 conferance. [a. F. *conference* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *conferentia*, f. *confer-re* to CONFER: see -ENOE. (*Collation* (from the ppl. stem) was in earlier use in most of the senses.)]

† **1.** The action of bringing together; collection; addition, adding up. Obs. (Cf. CONFEE 1.)

1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 87 It is plain, by conference of years, that he meant to note out the 85th .. put these odd sums, 4, 3, and 8, to 840 and they will make 855. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* (1670) 137 The Bible, which by many years labour, and conference, and study, he [Bp. Bedel] had translated into the Irish tongue.

† **2.** Contribution, furnishing, supplying. Obs.

1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* 1 The conference of most matter in begetting.

† **3.** Comparison, esp. of texts; collation. Obs.

1538 ELVOT *Dict.* Pref. to King, The conference of phrases or fourmes of speakinge latin and englyshe. 1560 Q. KENNEDY in *Cronaguell & Knox* (1563) 19 b (Jam.), Knox does not meit the heid of my partickle quhair I do mark the conference betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs baith. 1608 FULBECKE (*title*), The second part of the Parallele, or Conference of the Ciuill Law, the Canon Law, and the Common Law. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 24 By .. conference of other places, the true reading may be

discerned. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 30 As may be .. collected from a Conference of Times, Actions, etc.

4. The action of conferring or taking counsel, now always on an important or serious subject or affair; 'the act of conversing on serious subjects, formal discourse' (J.); but formerly in the more general sense of: Conversation, discourse, talk.

1555 EDEN *Decades* I. ii. 10 You may .. knowe by conference had with the apothecaries. 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Of Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exacte man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 17 Nor with such free and friendly Conference As he hath vs'd of old. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct., To St. Mary's Chapell, where I had some conference with two English Jesuites. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 19, I saw the monk in close conference with a lady. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 16 Their hours of happy mirth and moments of serious conference. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. viii. 268 He demanded to be admitted to a last conference with the King. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 Our conference ended with the arrangement that I was to write him an official letter.

† **b.** Meeting for conversation, rendezvous. Obs.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 134 Diuers enimies had alwayes there a common resorte and conference.

† **c.** Subject of conversation, 'talk'. Obs.

1605 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, Wherefore have you .. given yourself To visits and entertainments? Think you, madam, 'Tis not grown public conference?

† **5.** Communication, converse, intercourse. Obs.

1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 106 The foure Patriarkes .. used to write letters of conference between themselves, thereby to profess their Religion one to another. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Witches, that pretended conference with the dead.

1652 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xiv. 93 Impostumes in the eyes .. because they haue a conference with the head, thei are evill to heale.

6. A formal meeting for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of societies, parties, etc.

*Hampton Court Conference*, that held by James I and the High Church party with some of the Puritans in the Church of England, in January 1604; *Savoy Conference*, that held at the Savoy Palace in London between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians after the Restoration in 1661.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company. 1665-6 MARVELL *Corr.* 5 Jan., A message came .. from the Lords for present Conference upon four bills sent up to them. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 93 The Conferences held at Paris in the Academy Royal for the improvement of the Arts of Painting and Sculpture. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. vi. 91 They demanded a conference with the representatives of the cities concerning the state of the nation. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 151 Conferences most usually take place where either House disagrees to amendments in bills made by the other. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 49 The International Monetary Conference held at Paris, in 1867.

7. The annual assembly of ministers and other representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, constituting its central governing body (first held in 1744); also the name of similar assemblies or bodies in other Methodist societies, and some other religious bodies in Great Britain and America. (Written with capital C.)

1744 WESLEY *Jrnl.* Monday 25 [June] and the five following days, we spent in conference with many of our brethren. 1745 *Ibid.*, Thursday, August 1, and the following days, we had our second Conference, with as many of our brethren .. as could be present. — *Min. Conversations* (1749) Conv. II, Aug. 1, 1745, It was proposed to review the Minutes of the last Conference with regard to justification. 1764 — *Wks.* (1872) IV. 512 The Rev. John Wesley's Declaration and Appointment of the Conference of the people called Methodists. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bode Epil.*, 'Conference has forbid the women preaching.' 'Ah,' said Seth, 'and a sore pity it was o' Conference'. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 10/1 The 'Legal Hundred' .. is a very important part of the Methodist organization. The one hundred ministers of which it is composed become ex-officio members of the conference for life.

8. The action of conferring; bestowal.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., The conference of the degree upon Mr. Absolom was loudly cheered. 1881 *Standard* 25 Nov., The conference of the degree was loudly cheered by the undergraduates.

9. *attrib.*

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 260 A central conference room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 10/1 Elected as conference secretary.

**Conference, v. rare.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To hold conference; to confer.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observer*. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. xi. 265 There was of course long conferencing, long consulting.

**Conferencier** (kɒnfərənsiə), *n.* *nonce-wd.* An organizer or leading member of a conference.

1885 *Ch. Times* XXIII. 367/4 The long-expected conferencier appeared .. on the platform.

**Conferencise, v. nonce-wd.** [see -IZE.] *intr.* To hold a conference.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* 12 Three years of friendly conferencing and conversation in Downing Street.

† **Conferent, a.** Obs. [a. obs.F. *conferent* useful, profitable, ad. L. *conferent-em*, pr. pple. of *confer-re* to conduce, be useful.] Pertinent, applicable, 101-2

1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* They be conferent to the diseases of asma, palsy, and spettyng of blode. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Theyr operation is sumtymes conferent and appartaynyng to the matters that we entende of.

**Conferential** (kɒnfərə'nʃəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *conferentia* CONFERENCE + -AL.] Of or relating to conference, or to a conference: see the sb.

1862 WORCESTER cites *Elect. Rev.* 1862-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2586/1 Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland are not as yet invested with conferential powers. 1877 *Pall Mall Budget* 14 Apr. 8 All our conferential meetings only serve to part us more.

**Conferment**, *obs.* f. CONFIRM, CONFORM *v.*

**Conferment** (kɒnfə'mənt), *sb.* [f. CONFER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of conferring or bestowing; + *concr.* something conferred (*obs.*).

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 A competent conferment upon your younger brother. 1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/5 Oxford, Conferment of Degrees. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 15 May 2/2 The *Lancet*... advocates the conferment of medical peages.

**Conferment**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *confermentā-re*, f. *con-* + *fermentā-re* to FERMENT.] *trans.* To ferment together, mix in fermentation.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 162 The life is confermented to the blood of the veins.

**Confermentate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *confermentāt-us* *pa. pple.*: see *prec.*] Mixed or combined in fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 These... being joyed in communion and confermentate with the Balsamical Emanations.

**Confermentation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *confermentā-re*: see CONFERENCE *v.* and -ATION.] Fermentation together; combination in a process of fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 The third Quality resulting from their Mixture of Confermentation. 1664 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* 1. 29 The mutual confermentation of all the Simples increases their virtue.

**Conferable** (kɒnfə'rəb'l), *a.* [f. CONFER + -ABLE.] That may be conferred.

1660 E. WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 94 It qualifies a gentleman for any conferable honour. 1864 in WEBSTER. *Mod. Degrees* conferable by the university.

**Conferal** (kɒnfə'rəl), *rare -o.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL: cf. *bestowal*, etc.] The action of conferring or bestowing; = CONFERENCE *sb.*

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*  
**Conferred** (kɒnfə'ɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ED.] Granted, bestowed, etc.

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle* 38 An assumed or conferred potency.

**Conferer** (kɒnfə'reɪ), [f. CONFER *v.* + -ER.] One who confers: see the verb.

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 234 Our book which is subscribed to by the bishops conferers. 1665 USSHER *Ann. Jesuit* 124 Appointed to be witnesses rather than conferrers of that grace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 327 Several persons, as conferrers or receivers. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 208 Conferrers of a name. 1887 BAKING-GOULD *Gavrocks* I. xix. 263 The recipient, not the conferrer, of favours.

**Conferring** (kɒnfə'riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the verb CONFER, *q. v.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 19 The conferring of tongs. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Intro. iii. 35 The conferring of ancient translations with the Originals. 1891 *Standard* 11 Feb. 3 Mr. Balfour attended the conferring of degrees at Trinity College, Dublin.

**Conferruminate** (kɒnfə'rɪnə't), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *conferrumināt-us* soldered together, *pa. pple.* of *conferruminā-re*, f. *con-* together + *ferri-minā-re* to solder: see FERRUMINATE.] (See *quot.*)

1855 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 409 Seeds angular. Embryo conferruminate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. 314 Cotyledons... consolidated into one body by the coalescence of the contiguous faces... are said to be conferruminate.

**Conferruminate** (-it), *v.* [f. L. *conferrūminā-re* (see *prec.*) + -ATE.] *trans.* To solder together; to unite closely into a solid mass.

1866 DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* II. 249 The cement... is so completely conferruminate with the grains.

**Conferrumination**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *conferrūminā-re*: see *prec.*] Soldering together; fig. intimate union or combination.

1656 TRAFF *Comm. Rom.* xi. 6 Whatsoever conferrumination of grace and works Papists dream of.

**Conferat**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *conferat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *conferre*, f. *con-* + *ferre* to stuff.] Dense, compact.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 [Clouds] when become more crouded and conferat... fall... Showers.

**Conferation**, *Obs.* -o [n. of action f. L. *conferat*: (see *prec.*)]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conferation*, a stuffing or filling.

**Conferisparsion**, *Welsh Pros.* [f. L. *conferisus* crowded + *sparsus* sparse + *sonus* sound.] (See *quot.*)

1896 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 200 A syllable that terminates with four consonants, having the obscure pronunciation of the mute *c* between each... is called conferisparsion.

**Conferva** (kɒnfə'və), *Bot.* Pl. *conferve* (-vī). [L. *conferva*, some kind of water plant

with healing virtues mentioned by Pliny, perh. confrey.]

A genus of plants originally constituted by Dillenius, and then made to contain many heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams; now restricted to certain fresh-water Green Algae (*Chlorophyllæ*), composed of simple (i.e. unbranched) many-celled filaments, and reproduced by zoospores. One of the most familiar species is popularly known as *Croon-silk*.

[1840 J. PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1261 Pliny hath recorded that he knew of one cured incredible quickly, with his Conferva.] 1757 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 285 It appears to be a geniculated red conferva. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 207 The banks... are every where covered with reeds, lichen, confervæ, and various kinds of aquatic vegetables. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fl.* I. xvi. 371 The rocks... were covered with a red conferva. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 355 Air-cavities, from the bottom of which the cells containing chlorophyll spring in a conferva-like manner.

**Conferveous** (kɒnfə'vɪəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *prec.* + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or allied to the genus *Conferva*; belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Conferveæ*, which some algologists have constituted for that genus and its allies.

1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 125 Siliceous parts of conferveous plants. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 164 The most singular of the conferveous algae.

**Conferval** (kɒnfə'vəl), *a.* and *sb.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = CONFERVEOID *a.* and *sb.*

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 901 Confervals are particularly abundant in both hot and cold sulphureous springs.

**Confervite** (kɒnfə'vɪt), [f. as *prec.* + -ITE.] A fossil plant, allied to *Conferva*, found chiefly in the Chalk.

[1844 MANTELL *Medals Creation* I. 104 *Confervites*.—These cellular and aquatic plants are found sometimes in transparent quartz pebbles, and in chalk.] 1859-65 in *Page Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

**Confervoid** (kɒnfə'vɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -OID.]

**A. adj.** Of the nature of or resembling a *Conferva*; composed of articulated filaments; 'also, applied to diseases caused by parasitic vegetations' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 311 A body resembling a bundle of confervoid threads. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 51 Algae and confervoid growths.

**B. sb.** An alga of the genus *Conferva* or of any allied genus; 'any low vegetable growth in stagnant water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microg. Dict.* (ed. 2) 175/2 Larger... than those of any other Confervoids. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 266 The simplest forms of vegetable life are met with in the Confervoids. 1880 A. W. BLYTH *Foods* 542 The moving reproductive spores of confervoids.

**Confery**, *obs.* f. CONFREY.

**Confess** (kɒnfəs), *v.* Forms: 4 *confessen*, 4-7 *fesse*, (7-*fesse*), 5- *confess*; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* -ed; also 6-9 *confest*. [a. OF. *confesse-r* (12th c. in Littré), (= Pr. *confessar*, Sp. *confesar*, It. *confessare*, med.L. *confessare*):—late L. *confessā-re* = *confessā-ri*, freq. of *confiteri*, ppl. stem *confess-*, to acknowledge, own, avow, confess, f. *con-* intensive + *fatēri*, *fass-* to utter, declare, disclose, manifest, avow, acknowledge, prob. from the same root as *fāri* to speak, utter; cf. Gr. *phōros*, L. *fātus* spoken, *fātum* utterance, *fātāri* (freq.) to speak much.]

**I. generally.**

**1. trans.** To declare or disclose (something which one has kept or allowed to remain secret as being prejudicial or inconvenient to oneself); to acknowledge, own, or admit (a crime, charge, fault, weakness, or the like). Also *absol.*

c1286 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace. 1565 TINDALE *John* i. 20 And he confessed and denied not, and sayde playnly: I am not Christ. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 34 Bass. Promise me life, and ile confesse the truth. Por. Well then, confesse and lue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1100 And both confess'd... their faults, and pardon beg'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 34 Shall we go back again to my Lord, and confess our folly? 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 92 Human faults with human griefs confess; 'Tis thou art chang'd. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* vi. 16 What-ever is yours to tell or ill or Good, confess it. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. x. 205 Some will confess this of themselves, and confess it with a kind of pride.

**† b. refl.** To make oneself known, disclose one's identity. *Obs.*

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 She her wolde nought confesse, When they her axen what she was.

**c. with subord. clause** stating the thing confessed.

c1285 WYNTOUN *Crom.* VI. xiv. 44 De Byschape þan confessyd, how he... gat entre. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 The poore fellow would rather... confesse hee crucified Iesus Christ, then abide it [the torture] any longer. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 5 He does confesse hee feels himselfe distracted. a1660 LADY HALETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 3, I confesse I was guilty of disobedience. 1824 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, Confessing how the love Which thus began in innocence, betray'd My unsuspecting heart. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigbo.* xiii. (1878) 283, I have to confess that I loved Miss Oldcastle.

**d. with object and inf. compl.**

(The object may be suppressed when a *refl. pron.*, and the infinitive when to be.)

1591 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 10 James Erie of Mortoun... grantit and confessit him to have reasavit from the said Lord Regent an silver box. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* III. 2, I here confess myself the king of Tyre. 1608 DISCOV. *Jesuit's Coll. in Camd. Misc.* (1852) 22 They confessed themselves to be recusants. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 103, I confesse to measure things by the rules of common wisdom. 1655 *Theophania* 88, I confess myself as ignorant... as unable, etc. 1752 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 4, I confess myself to be rather... confounded than convinced.

**e. Often introducing a statement made in the form of a disclosure of private feeling or opinion; e.g.** 'I confess that I have my doubts about it', i.e. I must say that I have, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 If the Pope, sayde he... wrought this revenge for me, I confesse it offendeth me nothing. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 254 This exercise, I must confesse, is laborious and painefull. 1638 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 The hazard I confesse is great. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 5, I do here freely confesse, that I should rather excuse my self, then censure others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 P. 3, I must confess I am amazed that the Press should be only made use of in this Way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10, I confess that I was quite astonished at his beauty.

**2. To acknowledge, concede, grant, admit for oneself (an assertion or claim, that might be challenged).** Const. as in 1 c, d.

c1490 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 486, He cryed orrybely and confest cense saint cuthbert halyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* II. 15, I confessed within my harte, that this also was but vanite. 1577 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxx. § 9 That very law of nature itself which all men confesse to be Gods law. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr., I did not undertake to write, or to publish this... to please myself... for, I have confest there are many defects in it. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlviii. 252 You confesse that parliaments are fallible. 1878 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vii. 118 A distorted knowledge, it must be confessed, of religious duty. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (ed. 5) 189 The Kings of Cyprus and Armenia sent to Henry VI to confess themselves his vassals and ask his help.

**3. To acknowledge one's belief that, to avow formally, esp. as an article of faith.**

1599 FISHER *Fun. Sermon. Cless Richmond* Wks. 309 [She] confessed assuredly, that in the sacrament was conteyned cryst Ihesu. 1596 TINDALE *John* ix. 23 That yf eny man dyd confesse that he was Christ, he should be excommunicat. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The ryght fayth is that we beleue and confesse: that our Lorde Iesus Christe the sonne of God, is God and man.

**4. To acknowledge or formally recognize (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to own, avow, declare belief in or adhesion to.**

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b, Herken to y<sup>e</sup> gospel, and with all your herte confesse the same. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Communion*, Al they that do confesse thy holy name. 1559 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* x. 32 Whosoever therfore shal confesse me before men, him will I confesse (earlier *ver.* knowledge) also before my father which is in heauen. 1690 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1797) 224 We profess it in our Creed, we confess it in our lives. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 261 He whom I confess and adore. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We have long confessed it with our lips, though we refuse to confess it in our lives.

**5. fig.** To make known or reveal by circumstances; to be evidence of; to manifest, prove, attest. (*poet.*)

1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii, Whose wayes... confess no circumscription. 1650 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Title-p, Thy great endeavors do confesse thou act'st som great design. 1688 DRYDEN *Medal* 81 And shew the Fiend confess'd without a veil. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 53 Mighty sufferings mightie guilt confesse. 1775 FORBES *Itad* II. 219 The voice divine confess'd the warlike maid. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dram.* 58 In re-appearing light confess'd, There stood another Minister of bliss. 1808 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, Even the strong-headed Magnus himself had confessed the influence of the sleepy god.

**6. intr.** *Confess to (a thing):* To plead guilty to (a charge), own to (a fault or weakness); to admit, acknowledge. With *indirect pass.*

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 26 These charges he... denied; but he confessed to one of as heinous a nature. 1776 JOHNSON in *Barwell* 23 Mar., He confesses to one bottle of port every day, and he probably drinks more. 1840 LAYER *H. Lorrequer* vi, I have already 'confessed' to my crying sin... to follow the humour of the moment. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xii. 193 He had to confess to a certain sense of failure. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. x, A... damsel, who was thirty-five years of age, and confessed to twenty-two.

**b.** The use of the verbal sb. in this construction appears to arise out of that of the infinitive as in 1 d, etc.: cf. the series to *confess himself to have* (1571, in 1 d), *confess to have*, *confess to having*, of which the last is now most frequent. In some cases also *confess* to appears to be short for *confess to have (or having)*, as in to *confess to (having)* a dread: cf. the following.

1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 244, I confess to having made free with his tail and his hoofs and his horns. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cras* (1846) I. Pref. ix, I confess to have borrowed freely. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet* 71 Mrs. Brunt confessed to having a natural antipathy to the... Curate. 1865 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 47, I confess to a personal dread of frost. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 1/1, I confess to finding no little pleasure in (such) explorations. [Cf. 'I confess to measure', in 1 d, 1647.]

**II. specifically.**

**7. Law. a. intr.** To admit the truth of what is charged; to make a confession. *To confess and avoid:* to admit a charge, but show it to be invalid



in law. *b. trans.* To admit (a thing) as proved, or legally valid.

1386 THYNNE in *Holinshead III.* 1272/3, I determine . . . to confesse and avoid . . . whatsoever imperfections have now distilled out of my pen. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie III.* xix. (Arb.) 235 The good orator . . . will first admit it and in th'end avoid all for his better advantage, and this figure is much used by our English pleaders in the Star-chamber and Chancery, which they call to confesse and avoid. 1698-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 37 He may confess and avoid, confess and justify, or confess and mitigate. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 271 Lord Bolingbroke, by a bond dated 24th July 1770, with warrant of attorney to confess judgment . . . became bound to the lessee. *Ibid.* V. 289 Though the defendant should appear to it, and confess lease, entry, and ouster. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng. II.* 40 Certain just and legal impediments then confessed on her part.

8. *Ecc.* To acknowledge sins orally as a religious duty, with repentance and desire of absolution.

*a. trans.* (Not orig. distinct from the general sense in 1.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 938 It is reson bat he bat trespasseth by his free wyl that by his free wyl he confesse his trespass. 1595 COVERDALE *Lev. xvi.* 21 Then shal Aaron laie both his handes upon y<sup>e</sup> heade of him [the goat], and confesse over him all the mysdedes of y<sup>e</sup> children of Israel. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* That you confesse with an unfained hearte to almighty God, youre synnes and unkyndnes towards his Maiestie committed. *Ibid.* Let him come to me, or to some other dyscrete and learned priest . . . and confesse and open his synne and grieve secretly. 1611 *Bible Jas. v.* 16 Confesse your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that yee may be healed. 1687 *Asb. Wakes Prep. for Death* (J.), If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it may be of good use.

*b. refl.* To make formal confession of sins, *esp.* to a priest, in order to penance and absolution.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xi.* 53 Go confesse þe to sum frere and shewe hym þi synnes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 769 If ye wold you now confesse, And leve your synnes more and lesse. c 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer. Introd.* (Arb.) 30/2 They confesse them to God alone and none prestes. 15 . . . *Knt. of Curtesy* 451 in *Ritson Metr. Rom. III.* 215 She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortly receyved the Sacrament. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Bewail your own sinfull lives, confesse yourselves to Almighty God with full purpose of amendment of life. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 6 Our Captain thought his Ship in so great Danger, that he fell upon his Knees and confessed himself to a Capuchin . . . on Board. 1850 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 265 The young count . . . confessed himself, set his house in order.

*c. with of.* Also in *transf.* sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 245 He moste confessen hym of alle the condicions that biolgen to his synne. 1393 *Gower Conf. I.* 89 In this wise I me confesse Of that ye clepe unbuxomnesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth. v.* ii. 53 Confesse thee freely of thy synne. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr. I.* (1646) 75 They confesse themselves of all their synnes to the Priest.

*d. intr.* in same sense as the *refl.*

1599 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 23 *Par.* Come you to make confession to this Father? *Jul.* To answer that, I should confesse to you. 1812 *J. BRADY Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 Prior to the Reformation every communicant . . . was obliged individually to confess to his parish priest. 1880 *Ouida Moths II.* 314 For she does go to confess.

9. *trans.* Of the priest: To hear the confession of, to act as a confessor to, to shrive. Also *absol.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xi.* 76 Ich haue moche merueille . . . Why 30wre couent coueyteth to confesse and to burye, Rather þan to baptise barnes. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour A vi.* The preest cam and confessed him. c 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxii. 217 He confesseyd Huon and assouylled hym of all his synnes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. 533, I haue confes'd her, and I know her vertue. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog. Wks.* 1840 I. 63 A priest visited her, to confess her every day. 1889 *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1053, I went to see and confess an old man.

*absol.* 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke Ess.* (1851) II. 141 The faithful servant of the Church was preaching, catechising, confessing, beyond the Niemen.

*b. passive.* Of the penitent: To be shriven: often = 8 b. To be confessed of; to be assailed of by confession.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2391 Pou art confessed so clene, be-knownen of by mysses. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 425 (Add. MS.) A grete man . . . that was not confessed of a longe tyme. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xl. iv, I counceyle yow said the kynge to be confessed clene. As for that said sire Bors I wille be shryuen with a good wylle. c 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxiii. 260, I know one [synne] . . . the whiche as yet ye were neuer confesseyd of. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. 346 A Peasant . . . was confessed, and receiued the Sacrament.

10. *Confess and be hanged*: a proverbial phrase, found with variations and frequent allusive application in 16-17th c.

It is uncertain whether the 'confess' referred originally to shriving or to confession of crime. From the Pepys quot., the use of the expression appears to have been a degree ruder than saying 'You lie'. c 1599 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* iv. ii, Blame not us, but the proverb,—Confess and be hanged. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 38 To confesse and be hang'd for his labour. First to be hang'd, and then to confesse. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 8 Sept., The young Queen [Katherine] answered, 'You lye'; which was the first English word that I ever heard her say: which made the King good sport; and he would have taught her to say in English, 'Confess and be hanged'. 1666 *FULLER Worthies* (1811) II. 407 The simple Earl was perswaded . . . to confess the fact. . . and so . . . soon after found the Proverb true, 'Confess, and be headed'.

† *Confessal.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. CONFESS + -AL.] The action of confessing; confession.

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie III.* xix. (Arb.) 235 When the matter is so plaine that it cannot be denied or traunered, it is good that it be iustified by confessal and avoidance.

**Confessant** (kɒnfɛsənt). [f. CONFESS + -ANT<sup>1</sup>, corresp. to F. *confessant*, med.L. *confessant-em* pr. pple.] One who confesses or makes a confession, *esp.* as a religious duty.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 248 Why is it not enough in the Confessant, for his confession to say onely, I confesse all my sins? 1605 *BACON Apoph.* 477 The confessant kneels down before the priest. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* iii. (1872) 18 All these charms were fabrications of the monks, who had sold them to their infatuated confessants. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 120 The confessant's signature was awaiting.

† **Confessarius**. [med.L. *confessarius*, f. *confess-*, ppl. stem of *confiteri* to CONFESS.] = next. 1661 *CRESSY Refl. Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 50 As for that purely spiritual jurisdiction that a Bishop exercises in censures, or a Confessarius over his penitent in the internal Court of conscience. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, Camillus* (1847) VII. 208 Making use of St. Philip Neri for his confessarius. 1845 G. OLIVER *Col. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 He . . . was confessarius to the English college at Rome.

† **Confessary**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *confessari-us*; see *prec.*]

1. A casuist who deals with confession.

a 1619 *DONNE Balaam* (1644) 98 The Confessaries of these times. 1649 *Br. HALL Cases Consc.* ii. viii. 187 The strange determination of learned Aspilcueta, the oracle of Confessaries . . . teaches, that the prisoner . . . is not bound at his death to confesse the crime to the world.

2. A father confessor.

a 1666 *Br. HALL Sermon Wks.* II. 289 (T.) To resist it, as partial magistrates; to reveal it, as treacherous confessaries.

3. One who makes a confession; a confessant.

1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Inconquer* 10 Every penitent Confessarie must recieve absolution.

† **Confessatrix**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [med. or mod.L. fem. agent-n. from *confessare* to confess; see -TRIX.] A female confessor of the faith.

1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 269 Yet setteth he downe the one for a principall rubricated Martyr . . . & the other for a Confessatrix.

**Confessed** (kɒnfɛst), ppl. a. Also 7-9 *confest*. [f. CONFESS v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Acknowledged as true; avowed, owned, admitted; evident, made manifest.

1601 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 23 The Prophet . . . taketh it for confessed truths. 1643 *MILTON Divorce Wks.* 1738 I. 170 To . . . do a confest good work. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* I. 2 The design and composition of the letters are in general so confessed. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 761 The prince confest to every warrior's sight. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 165 A confessed and unconquerable difficulty.

*b. To stand (appear) confessed*: i.e. made known, revealed, open to recognition.

1708 *Rowe Royal Convert* (T.), The perfidious author stands confest. c 1763 *SHERSTON Elvies* vii. 17 Instant a grateful form appear'd confest. 1866 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. i. 655 Throwing off his disguise . . . the youthful paladin stood confessed.

2. That has confessed his sins, shriven.

c 1490 *Mertin* i. 10 Yef he were confessed and repentant, and . . . he wolde recseyve penance . . . he sholde [haue] anon forgyvenesse. 1812 *J. BRADY Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 One who looked like a confessed or shrived culprit.

**Confessedly** (kɒnfɛsədli), adv. Also 7 *confestly*. [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. By general admission or acknowledgement; admittedly.

1640 *Br. HALL Episc.* II. § 11. 146 [Ignatius] in all those confessedly-genuine Epistles, which he wrote. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (T.), That principle which is confessedly predominant in our nature. 1779 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 The star chamber a court confessedly arbitrary. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* v. 83 Rules of justice confessedly true. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 492 The letter is confessedly a forgery.

2. By personal confession, avowedly.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* I. i, The latter attached to Maria, and confessedly beloved by her. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 20 His antagonists having confessedly bad hands there is more likelihood of there being a good set of cards in the stock.

**Confessee** (kɒnfesɪ). *rare*. [f. CONFESS v. + -EE.] a. One who is confessed (by a priest). *b.* One to whom confession is made.

(Ambiguous and to be avoided.)

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 377 Either the Confessor, or the Confessee, or the reporter, lied I doubt not. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xiv. § 1. 305 Confessor and confitent, or rather confessee and confessor commonly in private.

**Confessor** (kɒnfɛsər). [f. CONFESS v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

One who confesses or makes confession.

1836-46 in *SMART Walker's Dict.* 1839 [see *prec.*].

**Confessing** (kɒnfɛsɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CONFESS v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. CONFESS; acknowledging, avowing; hearing confessions.

1611 *Bible I. Esdras* ix. 8 Now by confessing giue glory vnto the Lord. 1642 O. SEDGWICK *England's Preserv.* 3 By Fastings, by confessings, by prayings. c 1666 *Br. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 37 O God, if the confessing of thine own gifts may glorify thee.

**Confessing**, ppl. a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That confesses. Hence *Confessingly* adv.

a 1662 *CLEVELAND Model New Let.* 25 That they may see confessingly and swear, They have not seen at all this Fourteen Year.

**Confession** (kɒnfɛsən). Also 4-7 with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *o* and *ou*, (5-fescione).

[a. F. *confession* (12th c. in Littré), early ad. L. *confession-em*, n. of action f. *confiteri* to CONFESS.]

I. The action of confessing.

1. The disclosing of something the knowledge of which by others is considered humiliating or prejudicial to the person confessing; a making known or acknowledging of one's fault, wrong, crime, weakness, etc.

1622 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 9 When we would bring him on to some Confession Of his true state. 1612 *DEKKER Roaring Girl Wks.* 1873 III. 173 Confession is but poore amends for wrong, Vnlesse a rope would follow. 1782 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 240 Tortures, to force from their prisoners the confession of hidden treasure. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* vii, Isabel . . . did not forsee her own impulse to confession.

*b. Law.* Acknowledgement before the proper authority of the truth of a statement or charge; acknowledgement by a culprit of the offence charged against him, when he is asked to plead to the indictment. *Confession and avoidance*: admission of the truth of an adverse allegation, with the allegation of some new matter tending to avoid its legal effect.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 37 b, Eyther he is villaine by prescripcion . . . or he is villain by his own confession in court of recorde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 74 Which confession of the prisoner himselfe is the most certain answer and best satisfaction that may bee given to the Judge to condemne the offender. *Mod.* The prisoner has made a full confession.

2. As a religious act: The acknowledging of sin or sinfulness; *esp.* such acknowledgement made in set form in public worship.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon. Sel. Wks.* I. 27 He smote upon his breast, to figure true confession. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) Putte downe . . . thynne old lif of synne, and entre yn to the bathe of confessionne. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Make your humble confession to almighty God, and to his holy church here gathered together in hys name, mekely knelyng upon your knees. c 1600 *HOOKER Ecccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 6 Public confession they thought necessary by way of discipline, not private confession, as in the nature of a sacrament, necessary. 1790 *WHEATLEY Illust. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1839) 113 Such as would pray effectually have always begun with confession. 1884 *BLUNT Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 181 To place a public Confession and Absolution within the reach of all, day by day.

*b. spec.* The confessing of sins to a priest, as a religious duty; more fully, *sacramental* or *aureicular* confession.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. XII.* 176 How contricioun with-oute confessionoun conforteth þe soule. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crède* 468 þei coueten confessionen to kachen some hire, And sepulture also some wayten to cacchen. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2083 If that thou at confessionne hath ben, And makith the of al thi synnis clen. 1549 *1st Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Requyring suche as shalbe satisfied with a general confession, not to be offended with them that doe use . . . the aureicular and secret confession to the Priest. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 41 Besides she did intend Confession At Patrick's Cell this euen. 1713 *STEELE Englishman.* No. 49. 314, I . . . have not for some months been at Confession. 1844 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xv, A lovely lass to a friar came, To Confession a-morning early. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 614 Confession, again, as it is ordinarily administered among us, is another stumbling-block.

3. Acknowledgement of a statement, claim, etc.; admission, concession.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wycket* (1828) p. xiii, By youre owne confession muste it nedes be that we worshyppen a false god in the chalyce. 1605 *Br. HALL Medit. & Vows* II. § 49 There are three grounds of friendship . . . and by all confessions, that is the surest which is upon vertue. 1608 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 99 This year, by confession of all men, was of all other . . . most free and healthful. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. iv. i. § 19 There were two, who had by common confession reached a consummate elegance of style.

4. The recognizing or acknowledging (of a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; declaration of belief in or adhesion to; acknowledgement, profession, avowal when asked; *spec.* the testimony rendered by a Confessor (sense 2).

1380 *WYCLIF 2 Macc.* x. 38 Thei blessiden the Lord in ympnyis and confessionis. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Trin. Sunday.* By the confession of a true fayth to acknowledge the glorye of the eternall trinitie. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 96 Hee mad confession of you, And gaue you such a Masterly report, for Art. 1681 O. HEYWOOD *Diary* 23 Aug. 21, Then Mr. Jo. Heyw'd made his Confession, etc. Then they proceeded to Imposition of Hands. 1795 J. MACKNIGHT *Epistles, Rom.* x. 10 There is a difference between the *profession*, and the *confession* of our faith. 1833 *CRUSE Eusebius* v. i. 172 But this blessed saint . . . in the midst of her confession itself renewed her strength.

II. That which is confessed, its matter or form.

5. That which is made known in confessing; the matter confessed.

1439-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Seynte Austyn seythe in his booke of confessionnes, a 1536 *TINDALE Wks.* 180 (R.) The bishop knoweth the confession of whom he lusteth throughout all his dioces. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 130 His confession is taken, and it shall bee read to his face. 1603 B. JONSON *Panegyric Entr. James.* And this confession flew from every voice, Never had land more reason to rejoice. 1609 *LITHGOW Trav.* (1689) x. 432 The Governor commanded me to subscribe my Confession, which I voluntarily obeyed. *Ibid.* 437 And now after long and new Examinations . . . they finding my first and second Confession so run in one, that the Governor swore, I had learned the Art of Memory. 1833 G. WADDINGTON *Hist. CA.* 126 To proclaim . . . the nature of the confessions which they had received. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet*

I. 155 Kitty should enter these confessions in a book, said Esther.

6. A formulary containing a general acknowledgment of sinfulness, such as frequently forms part of public Christian worship.

1535 *Marshall's Primer* in 3 *Primers Hen. VIII* (1848) 45 A General Confession for every sinner. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning*. A general Confession, to be said of the whole Congregation. *Ibid.*, *Communion Service*. Then shall this general confession be made. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 The Confession was read with such a resigned Humility. 1815 *Horsley Bk. of Psalms* (1821) I. 292 Psalm li, The Penitential Confession of the converted Jews. 1884 *Blunt Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 182 The general Confession appears to be an original composition of some of the revisers of 1552.

7. (More fully *Confession of Faith*.) A formulary in which a church or body of Christians sets forth the religious doctrines which it considers essential; an authoritative declaration of the articles of belief; a creed.

Sometimes applied to the ancient oecumenical creeds; but more usually to the formulated statements of doctrine put forth by the various Reformed churches in the 16th and 17th c., of which that of Augsburg (1530) was the earliest, and the first (1560) and second (1580-1) Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland, and the Westminster Confession (1643-7), are most noted in the history of Great Britain.

1536 *Tavernier (title)* The Confession of the Faith of the Germans, exhibited at Augusta; to which is added The Apology of Melancthon defending the said Confession. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Rubric at *Athanasian Creed*. Upon Trinitie Sunday, shalbe song or sayd... this confession of our christian faith. 1561 *(title)* The Confession of the faith and doctrine belevied and professed by the Protestantes of the Realme of Scotland exhibited to the estates of the sam in Parliament. 1571 *Northbrooke (title)* A Breefe and Pithe Summe of the Christian Faith, made in Fourme of a Confession. 1580 *(title)* The Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland or the National Covenant. 1612 *Brerewood Lang. & Relig. Pref.* 22 The Confessions themselves are these, the Anglicane, the Scotiane, French, Helvetian former and later, the Belgick, Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonick, Wirtenbergick, Palatine, Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. 1632 *J. Lee Short Survey Sweden* 76 To professe the reformed religion, according to the confession of Ausbourg or Augustane confession. 1643 *Acts Gen. Assembly Edinb.* 10 Aug., Sess. 14 The union of this Island in one Form of Kirk-government, one Confession of Faith, one Catechism. 1807 *Whately Logic* (1837) 371 The correctness of a formal and deliberate confession of Faith, is not always of itself, a sufficient safeguard against error. 1861 *Stanley East. Ch.* iv. (1869) 149 The Nicene Creed remained the one public confession. 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 170 We see the same men... uttering assents to confessions of which they really reject every syllable—and who do not know they are acting a part, and making a mock both of their own reason and their own probity.

b. The religious body or church united by one Confession of Faith; a communion.

1541 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) Those right learned... Clerks of his owne Confession.

III. 8. A tomb in which a martyr or confessor is buried, and, by extension, the whole structure erected over it; also, the crypt or shrine under the high-altar, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed. Called also CONFESSIO-NARY and † CONFESSIO-NAL.

1670-98 *Lassels Voy. Italy* II. 24 This place, as it con-serves the body of St. Peter, is called the Confession of Peter. *Ibid.* II. 26 Near the Confession of S. Peter is an old brazen statue of S. Peter. 1844 *Lingard Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. I. 36 A chest of oak or stone, sometimes called the confession, sometimes the sepulchre, had been prepared; in it he deposited three portions of the eucharist, together with the relics; the slab was then placed over it, and the masonry of the altar, if it were built of stone, hastily completed. 1847 *L.D. Lindsay Chr. Art* I. 66 (S. Mark's) The confession, or ciborium, within the sanctuary, is also highly curious. 1884 *Arnold Cath. Dict.* 207/1 s.v., If an altar was erected over the grave, then the name 'confession' was given to the tomb, the altar, and the cibiculum.

9. *attrib.*, as *confession-chair*, *-money*, *-seat*. 1674 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Confessionary*. also, a Confession-seat. 1691 *tr. Emilliane's Obs. Journ.* Naples 319 Walking in their Churches about their Confession-chairs from Morning to Night. 1709 *Dr Fox Life Roulli* (1713) I. 29, I had sat myself down in a Confession-Chair. 1844 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1867) II. 338 Twice a year the holy man collects confession money, under the denomination of Christmas and Easter offerings. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 614 The confession-bell at the London oratory.

|| **Confessionaire** (kŏnfe'sjənār). [F. = med.L. *confessionāri-us*: see CONFESSIO-NARY.] One who has been confessed by the priest.

1748 *Richardson Clarissa* II. xxiii. 142 Like an absolved confessionaire.

**Confessional** (kŏnfe'sjənəl), *sb.* [In sense 2 a. F. *confessionale* = It. *confessionale*, med.L. *confessionāle* (neuter of *confessionālis* adj.), quoted by Du Cange in the sense 'sacrum pœnitentiæ tribunal' in 1563. Sense 1 is app. a distinct subst. use of the adj.]

† 1. A due for hearing or giving permission to hear confession. *Obs.*

1556 in *Foxe A. & M. Hen. VII.* Cases Papal 728 What should I speake here of my dallie reuenues, of my first fruites, annates, palles, indulgences, bulls, confessionals, and such like, which come to no small masse of money.

2. A desk, stall, cabinet, or box, in which the

priest sits to hear confessions in a Roman Catholic church.

1707 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Confessional* is also used in the Romish church for a little box or desk in the church, where the confessor takes the confessions of the penitents. 1740 *Warburton Div. Legat.* iv. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 118, 1 [Acosta] have seen an Indian bring to the confessional a confession of all his sins written... by picture and characters. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Jynls.* (1872) I. 7 A confessional... a little oaken structure about as big as a sentry-box with a closed part for the priest to sit in, and an open one for the penitent to kneel at.

b. Taken typically for the practice of confession, with its concomitants.

1816 *Byron Siege Cor.* iii. More constant at confessional. More rare at masque and festival. 1862 *Goulburn Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 7 Before the Reformation, the Confessional existed as a living power in the Church. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 126 The clergy had the pulpit and the confessional, and their enemies had the press.

c. *attrib.*, as *confessional-box*, *-chair*.

1792 *Archæologia* 261 Confessional chairs... probably always were of wood. 1840 *Crough Amours de Voy.* I. 109 Pseudo-learning and lies, confessional-boxes and postures.

† 3. = CONFESSIO-N 8, CONFESSIO-NARY 2. *Obs.*

1704 *Addison Italy* (J.). In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. 1707-51 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Confessional*, or *Confessionary*, in church-history, a place in churches, usually under the main altar, wherein were deposited the bodies of decess'd saints, martyrs, and confessors.

**Confessional** (kŏnfe'sjənəl), *a.* [f. CONFESSIO + AL: corresp. to med.L. *confessionālis* and mod. F. *confessionel*.]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to confession.

1817 *N. Drake Shaks.* II. 72 If we dismiss these confessional sonnets. 1823 *Galt Entail* II. xxiv. 231 In the confessional moments of contrition. 1867 *G. S. Faber Orig. Expiatory Sacr.* 216 Not an expiatory sin-offering, but an offering merely confessional of sin.

2. Of or pertaining to Confessions of Faith, or systems of formulated Theology.

1822-3 *Schaff Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1072 Confessional differences concern the condition of the dead during the period between death and the resurrection. 1829 *A. B. Bruce Sp. at Mansf. Coll. Oxf.* 16 Oct., In theology our position might be described as Biblical, as distinct from confessional. We want to know what the Bible really teaches.

**Confessionarian**, *sb.* and *a. rare*. [f. prec. (sense 2) + -AN.] *a. sb.* One who advocates the principle that a church should have a formal Confession of Faith.

*b. adj.* Of or pertaining to the discussion of this question. 1771 *Genl. Mag.* XLI. 405, I am, Yours, A Confessionarian. *Ibid.* A summary view of the Confessionarian controversy.

**Confessionarianism**. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle of formulating a Confession of Faith; adherence to a formulated theological system. 1876 *A. M. Fairbairn Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 Pietism in Württemberg, Confessionarianism in Prussia, were growing narrower. 1882-3 *Schaff Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 482 The age of scholastic and polemic confessionarianism [from the middle of the 17th to the middle of the 18th century].

**Confessionalist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who makes confession.

1807 *Bentham Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 30 Physical and involuntary symptoms of fear, betrayed by the confessionalist upon an occasion specified.

2. 'A confessor, one who sits in the confessional'. 1846 *Worcester* cites *Boucher*.

3. = CONFESSIO-NALIAN *sb.*

**Confessionalise**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To introduce or use the confessional.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 A confessionnalizing curate.

**Confessionary** (kŏnfe'sjənārī), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *confessionāri-us*, f. *confession-*: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to confession.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antechr.* II. vi. 51 Conformatie doth require of vs a confessionarie approbation of the ceremonies by subscription. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Confessionnaire*, confessionnaire; belonging to, or treating of, auricular confession. 1753 *Bp. R. Clayton* in *E. H. Palmer Desert of Exodus* vi. (1871) 106 Confessionary priests used formerly to sit to hear the confessions of the pilgrims. 1864 *I. Taylor* in *Gd. Words* 230 A confessionary prayer.

**Confessionary**, *sb.* [ad. med.L. *confessionāri-um* (cited by Du Cange in sense 1 from Council of Seville, 1512), neuter of *confessionārius* adj.]

† 1. = CONFESSIO-NAL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1669 *Woodhead St. Teresa* II. iii. 16 He came and spake with me in a Confessionary. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 76/1 The Confessionary is so turn'd, as the... Confessor cannot see the Woman that enters to Confess. 1792 *Archæol.* X. 299 (D.) These stalls have been improperly termed confessionaries or confessionals.

2. = CONFESSIO-N 8.

1707-51 [see CONFESSIO-NAL *sb.*] 1848 *B. Webb Cont. Ecclesiol.* 430 The crypt or confessionary retains an original altar. 1879 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* II. 29. 1881-*Eng. Ch. Archit.* I. 9 In front of the altar and the confessionary was the choir of the inferior clergy and singers.

† **Confessioner**. *Obs.* [f. CONFESSIO + -ER.] An advocate of auricular confession; a confessor.

1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 307 The Confessioners [L. *confessionarii*] alledge for this purpose the power of the Keies. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 268 Your couled confessioners, who be privie & partakers of your hidden abominations.

**Confessionist** (kŏnfe'sjənist). [a. F. *confessioniste*, and 16th c. L. *confessionista*.]

1. An adherent of a particular religious confession, *spec.* of the Augsburg Confession, a Lutheran. c. 1566 in *Fulke Two Treat.* (1577) I. 61, I aske of them whether the Lutherans, Zuinglians, Illirians, Caluenistes, Confessionistes, etc... be all of one Church? 1605 *Br. Mountagu App. Caesar* Ded. 1, The controversies... between the Protestant and Romish confessionists. 1832 *S. R. Maitland Facts and Doc.* 124 The reformers were taunted with the name of Confessionists. 1849 *W. Fitzgerald tr. Whitaker's Disput.* 380 There is the utmost unanimity amongst the Confessionists (as they call them) in all things necessary, that is, in the articles of faith.

2. = CONFESSIO-NALIST 1.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 269/1 The thorough confessionist always overstates his guilt.

**Confessionless**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no Confession of Faith, or formal creed.

1803 *Missionary Herald* (Boston) Sept. 239 (Austria) They characterize the 'Free Reformed Church' not, as heretofore, 'Confessionless'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/1 His wretched Parliament... though often avowedly confessionless, deem it wise policy to persecute the Greek Orthodox.

**Confessive**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *confess-* (see CONFESS + -IVE)] Having the effect of confessing.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 351 An exclamation too confessive of the ardour of the address.

**Confessor** (kŏnfe'ssər). Forms: 1-2, 5-9 confessor, 3-4 -ur, 4-7 -our, 5-6 -oure, 6 -ore. [a. L. *confessor*, and its F. repr. *confesseur*, -ur, AF. -our (mod.F. -eur), agent-n. f. L. *confiteri* to CONFESS. (In sense 2, OF. had also *confes* = L. *confessus* one who has confessed.) The historical pronunciation, from AF. and ME. *confessour*, is *confessor*, which is found in all the poets, and is recognized by the dictionaries generally, down to Smart, 1836-49, who has *confessor* in senses 2 and 3, *confesser* in sense 1 b; for these, Craig 1847 has *confessor* and *confessor*; but *confessor* is now generally said for both.]

1. *gen.* One who makes confession or public acknowledgement or avowal of anything.

a. of religious belief, of Christ, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20867 (Cott.) Petre was... of godd sun first confessor. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 372 Of Iesu Christ many a confessor. 1624 *Milton Apol. Smect.* (1851) 291 They scour'd the confessors of the Gospel. 1699 *Genl. Calling* (1696) 89, I can scarce think the Devil has any such stout Confessors, but will then betray his cause. 1771 *Shaptes. Charac.* II. I. (1737) III. 33 Its greatest Confessors and Assertors. 1781 *Stryve Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 235 A good man, and ancient professor and confessor of religion. 1866 *Neale Seq. & Hymns*, And the Saints, through toil and shame Brave Confessors of Thy Name.

b. of a crime, sin, or offence charged. (In this sense written by Smart and others CONFESSOR.)

1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 35 They vowed either to make him a confessor or a martyr in a trice. 1693 *C. Mather Wond. Invis. World* 15 A thousand preternatural Things... wherein the Confessors do acknowledge their Concomitant. 1737 *Ozell Rabelais Author's Prol.* I. cxxxi. note, I have translated Confesseur, Confessarius, for so our English Roman Catholics call their Father Confessor... A Confessor seems to mean the Person confessing not the Person confessed to. 1758 *Johnson, Confessor*... he who confesses his crimes. *Dict.* 1792 *Walker Prom. Dict.*, *Confessor*... this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means One who confesses his crimes; a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. 1849 *Craig, Confessor*, one who confesses his crimes.

2. *techn.* One who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it under persecution and torture, but does not suffer martyrdom; *spec.* one who has been recognized by the church in this character. (The earliest sense in English.)

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Past. Ep.* in *Thorpe Laws* II. 370 *Pa mæran and tetteras þe we hatað confessoras*.] a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Mid martiren, mid hali confessoren, mid halie meiden. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Apostles and martirs and confessoras. a. 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 Pe confessoras hird be liueden igod lif, ant haliche deiden. c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 Seint Edmund be confessor þat lip at Ponteneye. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 Alle the seyntes of that cuntre (Ireland) be confessoras, and noo martir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, Martyrs, confessoras and virgins. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ii. 296 (Ridley & Hooper) Their upper parts were but Confessours, when their lower parts were Martyrs, and burnt to ashes. 1675 *Baxter Cath. Theol.* 33 Gods power to keep the fire from burning the three Confessors, Dan. 3. 1709 *Stryve Ann. Ref.* xxiii. 238 Miles Coverdale... a confessor and an exile. 1736 *Chandler Hist. Persec.* 84 He is no more a Confessor in my esteem, than Laud is a Martyr. 1805 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 97 The English church has... the seal of martyrs and confessors. 1880 *Hatch Bampton Lect.* II. 42 In times of persecution the confessors in prison had to be fed. 1885 *Arnold Cath. Dict.* s.v., St. Martin was the first... of the Confessors whom the Church honoured with an office.

b. *The Confessor*: = King Edward the Confessor, canonized in 1161.

[c. 1143 *Will. Malmesb. Gest. Reg. Angl.* II. § 196 (heading) De Sancto Eadwardo Tertio, Rege et Confessore. c. 1245 *Estoire de St. Aedw. le Rei* 4486 (Rolls) 151 Li seint Cumfessur, Aedward li rois.] 1512 *Drayton Polyeb.* xxiv. 1066 (R.) Good Edward, from the rest Of that renowned name by Confessor expressed. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 27, I confesse I understand not how the name Confessor is proper to King Edward. 1821 *Wordsw. Eccl. Samn.* I.

xxx. *Norm. Conquest*. The woman-hearted Confessor prepares The evanescence of the Saxon line. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* vii. § 3. 1889 W. HUNT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 13/2 At the coronation of Henry III, in 1236, the Confessor's sword was carried before the king by the Earl of Chester.

8. One who hears confessions: a priest who hears confession of sin, prescribes penance, and grants absolution; the private spiritual director of a king or other great personage.

[In med. L. better *confessorius*; but *confessor* in this sense is quoted by Du Cange from Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849).]

1340 *Ayeb.* 172 He sel zech zuch an confessor bet conne bynde and onbynde. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6860 Have me unto his confessor. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 457 Seynte Dunstan his confessor [Thevisia schriftfader]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 208/1 Confessor a goostly father, *confesseur*. 1598 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 49 Being a Diuine, a Ghostly Confessor, A Sin-Absoluer, and my Friend protest. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Were I thy confessor, who am thy martyr, Dost think that I'd allow thee any quarter? 1737 *Hist. Register* 58 Mr. Higget, appointed Confessor to his Majesty, in the Room of the late Dr. Sharp. 1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* x. 191 With pious haste hurried the confessors To shrive them. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 181 From the confessor's closet they pulled the wires which moved courts.

**Confessress.** [see -ESS.] A female who hears or receives confessions.

1830 *Caryle Misc.* (1872) III. 52 The daughters may sit as confessresses. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* II. 69 Come, be my mother-confessress. I am in great doubt and perplexity.

**Confessory** (kɒnfesɔːrɪ), *a.* [f. L. *confessori-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a confessor.

1855 *Milman Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 249 Holding up the confessorial office of the priesthood.

**Confessorship.** [see -SHIP.] The function or office of a confessor.

1655 *Fuller Hist. Univ. Cambr.* 130 Mr. Fox... appoints the 23. of December for Bucer his Confessorship. 1693 *Cave Ecclesiastical* 55 His... eminent Confessorship in the times of Persecution. 1876 *Stubbs Early Plantag.* iv. 65 A morbid craving after the honours of martyrdom, or confessorship at the least.

**Confessory, a. Law.** [ad. L. *confessori-us*, f. *confessor-em*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to confession or acknowledgement. (Cf. L. *actio confessoria*.)

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 221 Now of Actions civil... some are confessory, and some negative, confessory, as where one affirms a corporal or incorporeal thing to be his.

**Confest, -ly.** see CONFESSED, -LY.

**Confet, obs. f. CONFIT.**

**Confeter, -fether, -fetter, var. of CONFEDER.**

**+Confiance.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 -fiance, 6 -fiance. [a. F. *confiance*, n. of state f. *confier* to confide: see -ANCE.] = CONFIDENCE.

1490 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxiv. 91 My confiance & trust is in you. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 243 b/2 Gyuyng to all synners... confiance and trust of that self mercy. 1510 *Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Dij. A great man of confuiance.

**+Conficent, a. and sb. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *conficent-em*, pr. pple. of *conficere* to accomplish.]

**A. adj.** That accomplishes, or performs; officiating.

1609 *Sir H. Lynde Via Tula* 174 (Quoting Council of Trent) The lay people and the non-conficent Priest. 1696 *Blount Glossary*, *Conficent*, which finisheth, procureth, or worketh. 1755 *Johnson*, *Conficent*, that causes or procures; effective.

**B. sb.** An officiating priest.

1614 *Jackson Creed* iii. v. Wks. II. 224 They might... have altogether denied the use of it so much as to the sacrificer or conficent. 1638 D. FEATLEY *Strict. in Lyndomast.* i. 135 Priests... in the institution of this Sacrament... were non conficents.

**Confict, var. of CONFECT v. Obs.**

**Confidant** (kɒnfɪdənt), *sb. (a).* [This appears, with its fem. *confidante*, after 1700, when *confident* (with stress on the first syllable) had already been in use for nearly a century in a kindred sense. Cotgr. has F. *confidant*, -ante, with *confidant* as a by-form; on the other hand, Littré quotes *confident* from the 16th c. onward, and knows nothing of *confidant*. The latter may however have been taken in English as the correct Fr. form; or possibly the Eng. was only an attempt to represent the pronunciation of the French -ent, -ente. The verb in It. (and Pr.) is *confidare*, which would give a pple. *confidante*; but this is not found in the required sense.]

**A. sb.** 'A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love' (J.). Now used somewhat more widely, so as to take the place of CONFIDENT sb. 2.

[In Pepys's *Diary* 1 May 1666 where editors print *confidant*, Pepys wrote *confident*.]

1714 *Arbuthnot & Pope Martin Scribl.* (J.). Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his confidant. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* xxvii. He proffered his service... as agent, mediator, or confidant. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* xxi. I repeat, that I am not her confidant. 1836-49 *Smart, Confidant, Confidante*, a person entrusted with matters pertaining to the lighter commerce of life, as those of love, gallantry, and fashion. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. v. l. 19 Cardinal Wolsey, the king's confidant. 1896

J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I. iv. i.* 366 He was accustomed to make her his confidant in his ecclesiastical proceedings.

**b. with of:** cf. CONFIDENT sb. 2 b.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vi. § 2. 368 The explanation... seems to me to lie in the possibility that Jesus had made John the confidant of His fierce and awful trial.

**B. as adj.** Entrusted with secrets; privy to (a secret matter). *rare.* [Cf. F. *confident* in Littré.]

1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxxii. I well know you are confidant to one dreadful secret.

**Confidante** (kɒnfɪdənt). [Cf. prec. It may be that this was first formed to represent the sound of the F. *confidante*, and that the masc. *confidant* was formed from it. The feminine is the more common in use.] A female confidant.

1709 *Lady M. W. Montague Lett. Miss A. Wortley* 5 Sept. You are the only creature that I have made my confidante. 1758 *Fielding Amelia* ii. i. I concluded with begging her to be the confidante of my amour. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 42 What is a lover without a confidante? I thought at once of my sister Sophy. 1883 *Century* XXVII. 150 She was the confidante of all our love affairs.

**Confidder, -fidir, Sc. var. of CONFEDER Obs.**

**Confide** (kɒnfɪd), *v.* [ad. L. *confidere* to have full trust or reliance, f. *con-* intensive prefix + *fidere* to trust.]

1. *intr.* To trust or have faith; to put or place trust, repose confidence in (formerly *on*, to).

a 1455 *Houlat* lviii. In the we confide. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 104 In a time when the most credulous have enough to do to confide on publique faith. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 150/1 They desired that there might be such a person made Lieutenant of the Tower, 'as they could confide in', (an expression that grew from that time to be much used). *Ibid.* 155/2 The expression they used, when they had a mind to remove any man from a place, 'that they could not confide in him'. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balsac's Prince* 256 [They] confide more in this... then to the number of their Armies. 1657 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 12. 82 Some other whom they confide in for protection. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 64 It were not safe with Epicurus to confide wholly on the Senses. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 315 The stoutest cables are not to be confided in. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He confided in the captain's parting promise. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 184 He who most confides in the instructor will learn the sacred lesson best.

2. *absol.* To have faith or trust; to have confidence; to be assured or confident.

1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 114 Nor could the Flemish ever confide, till they saw their Country free of Foreigners. 1795 *Pope Odys.* xvi. 453 O prudent Princess! bid thy soul confide. 1798 *Young Nt. Th.* ii. 570 Judge before Friendship, then confide till Death.

3. *with obj.-clause:* To trust, believe, have confidence, or feel assured (that). ? *Obs.*

1632 *Sir T. Hawkins tr. Matthioli's Vnhappy Prosper.* 27 Confiding the judge would be his Protector. 1743 *Shenstone Wks.* III. 100, I sincerely confide, that... no time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. 1768 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. xi. 290 The sum which I have left, will, I confide... supply a decent competency. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 324 They confide that the next election gives a decided majority in the two Houses. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxx. Confiding that it would have the support of Langdale.

4. *trans.* To impart as a secret, to communicate in confidence (to a person).

1735 *Ld. G. Lyttelton Pers. Lett.* lxxix. (1744) 322 Thou art the only one to whom I dare confide my Folly. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 341 Men do not confide themselves to boys, or comcombs, or pedants, but to their peers. 1878 *Black Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 238 An opportunity of confiding all her perplexities to her friend.

5. To entrust (an object of care, a task, etc.) to a person, with reliance on his fidelity or competence.

1861 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 546 The execution of the plan was confided to Aranda. 1886 *Ruskin Munera P.* (1880) 37 Its amount may be known by examination of the persons to whom it is confided.

**Confided** (kɒnfɪdɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Given in trust; entrusted.

1841-4 *Emerson Ess., Politics Wks.* (Bohn) I. 244 Hence, the less government we have the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power. 1855 *CdL. Wiseman Fabiola* 266 Their watchful custody of the confided gift.

**Confidee** (kɒnfɪdɪ). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One to whom anything is confided, or in whom one confides.

1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 543/2 Not that of an *ex parte* confidee, but of a chosen umpire.

**Confidence** (kɒnfɪdɪns). Also 5 -ens. [ad. L. *confidentia*, n. of quality or state f. *confident-em*: see CONFIDENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *confidence* (14th c. in Oresme), but some of the senses are not found in F. (where they are expressed by *confiance*.)]

1. The mental attitude of trusting in or relying on a person or thing; firm trust, reliance, faith. Const. in († *to*, *on*, *upon*).

c 1430 *Lydg. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 Alle vertue... Made stable in god by gostly confidence. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxv. 93 The whiche goddes, hauntyng confidence in trustynghe his sayd promysse. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* cxvii. 9 It is better to trust in the Lord, then to put any confidence in man. 1557 *North tr. Guevara's Diall Pr.* 133 b/1 The sonne... will not have to his father any great confidence. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* ii. iv. 6 The King repositeth all his confidence in thee. 1649 *Br. Reynolds Hecce* iv. 48 Confidence, in foraigne ayde. 1774 *Goldsom. Grecian Hist.* I. 310 The king would place more confidence in the engage-

ments of the nobility than upon those of the... capricious multitude. 1837 *B'ness Bunsen in Hare Life* I. x. 448 He... never abused the most implicit confidence.

2. The feeling sure or certain of a fact or issue; assurance, certitude; assured expectation.

1555 *Eden Decades* iii. iii. 104 They... with no lesse confidence lickte their lippes secretly in hope of their praye. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* i. ii. 414 He thinks, nay with all confidence he swears, As he had seen't. a 1698 *Temple Ess. Heroic Virtue Wks.* 1731 I. 230 The very Confidence of Victory... makes Armies victorious. 1790 *Beatson Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 209 Wrapped up in a vain confidence of his own abilities. 1872 *Freeman Hist. Ess.* (ed. 3) 12 This story... I affirm with less confidence.

† *b. Const. to do. Obs.*

1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 343 Humb'd by such rebuke, so fast beneath His confidence to equal God in power.

† *c. In, on, upon confidence (of, that, to do).*

a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vi. v. § 6 (1841) Not in confidence to redeem sin but as tokens of meek submission. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xvii. 88 Men agree to submit to some Man on confidence to be protected by him. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 51 In confidence thereof, the Duke left him.

3. Assurance, boldness, fearlessness, arising from reliance (on oneself, on circumstances, on divine support, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, By the holy loue of charite we may haue great confidence and meke boldnesse. 1526 *Tindale Acts* xxviii. 31 Preachyng the kyngdome of God... with all confidence [so 1611; 1881 *Rev.* boldness]. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* ii. ii. 49 Alas my Lord, Your wisdom is consum'd in confidence: Do not go forth to day: Call it my feare. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 194 P. 3 He... was able to address those whom he never saw before with ease and confidence. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* 367 At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth... soft aerial harmony.

*b. Const. To have c. to do (anything).*

1535 *Coverdale 1 Chron.* xviii. [xvii.] 25 Therefore hath thy seruauit founde (confidence) to make his prayer before the. 1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* III. 436 Who can have the confidence to think himself excused, toward those of a differing Judgement. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. rv. v. 167 Confians had no longer confidence to meet the English in the field.

4. In a bad sense: Assurance based on insufficient or improper grounds; excess of assurance, overboldness, hardihood, presumption, impudence.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* Ded. (J.). Their confidence, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits. 1656 *JER. TAYLOR in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72 The confidence of men, who of themselves are apt enough to hide their vices in irreligion. 1667 *Perrys Diary* (1877) V. 56 My wife begun to complain to me of Willets confidence in sitting cheek by jowl by us. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) C iij b, The French Ambassador had the Confidence to tear out of the Book of Mottos in the Kings Library, this Verse, which Mr. Sydney... had written in it. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 502 P. 2 The intolerable Folly and Confidence of Players putting in Words of their own.

*b. As an appellation:* = Confident one.

1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) I. xxii. 272 Do I want you, confidence! Yes, I do. Where have you been these two hours, that you never came near me?

5. An object or ground of trust; 'that which gives confidence, boldness, or security' (J.).

1535 *Coverdale Job* xxxi. 24 Or, haue I sayde to the fynest golde of all: thou art my confidence? 1611 *Bible Prov.* iii. 26 For the Lord shalbe thy confidence.

6. The confiding of private or secret matters to another; the relation of intimacy or trust between persons so confiding; confidential intimacy.

(In the first three quotes, some take *confidence* as a humorous blunder for *conference*.)

1598 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 133, I desire some confidence with you. 1598 - *Merry W.* i. iv. 172, I will tell your Worship more of the Wart, the next time we haue confidence. 1599 - *Much Ado* iii. v. 3. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 167 With demure Confidence This pausingly ensu'de. 1632 *Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena* 172 He telling [it] in confidence to a friend of his. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 52 P. 1 No one was in Confidence with her in carrying on this Treaty but the matchless Virgulta. 1725 *Dr. Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 66 To see if he could pitch upon one man more likely than the rest, to enter into some confidence with. 1741 *Middleton Cicero* I. iv. 244 A citizen who lived afterwards in great confidence with Caesar. 1808 *Scott F. M. Perth* xv. I have possessed two or three rattling fools, in deep confidence, that, etc. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 489 Speaking in confidence, for I should not like to have my words repeated.

7. A confidential communication.

1748 *Chesterf. Lett.* II. clxiv. 100 He will... be well informed of all that passes... by the confidences made him. 1860 *Sala Lady Chesterf.* Pref. 3, I intended these Letters to be the confidences and counsels of a garrulous old woman of the world. 1870 *Helms Ess., Secrecy* 54 Before you make any confidence, you should consider whether the thing you wish to confide is of weight enough to be a secret.

† 8. Trustworthiness, as a personal quality. *A person of confidence:* one entrusted with matters of importance or secrecy, a confidential agent. Cf. CONFIDENT *a.* 6.

1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 366 Bishops and Priests were men of great ability and surest confidence for determinations of justice. 1777 *Robertson Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 223 He sent a person of confidence to the Havana, with... farther orders. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. n. 864 If your Lordship pleases, I will nominate a person of confidence. 1800 tr. *Cervantes' Force of Blood* 161 She sent a man of confidence to the priest.



† 9. *Law*. = TRUST. *Obs.*  
 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Feoffments, fines, recoveries, and other like assurances to uses, confidences, and trusts. — Seised . . of . . lands . . to the use, confidence, or trust of any other person or persons, or of any body politick. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 97 a, Feoffments made upon confidence to performe the will of the feoffour. 1608 *Coke On Litt.* 271 If a man enfeoffe other men of his land vpon confidence, and to the intent to performe his last will. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 332. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* 669/2 All matters of trust and confidence are exclusively cognizable in equity.

b. *Ecll.* (See quot.)

1872 *W. H. JERVIS Gallican Ch.* I. v. 212 note, A 'confidence' is a contract by which an ecclesiastic receives a benefice on condition of paying the emoluments, or a part of them, to a third person; or covenants to resign the preferment at a specified time.

10. *Confidence trick* (game, etc.): a method of professional swindling, in which the victim is induced to hand over money or other valuables as a token of 'confidence' in the sharper. *Confidence man*: one who practises this trick; a professional swindler of respectable appearance and address.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 22 Nov. 6/5 For some weeks the newspapers here have waged a war of extermination against gamblers, confidence men, thieves and others of like ilk.

**Confidencery** (kɒnfɪdənsɪ). *rare*. [f. as prec. and -ENCY.] + a. Confidence, trust, reliance; + b. Assurance, boldness; c. Confidential intimacy.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiv. 602 Dorimachus . . with lesse modestie and greater asseveration and confidence [*maioris fidei*], extolled . . the greatness . . of the people of Rome. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 251 Who with great boldnesse and confidence, published Bedredin his doctrine and authority. 1606 *EARL NORTHAMPTON in True & Perf. Relation* Ggij b, Which . . implies weake confidence. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. vi. § 41 To produce confidences in dead substances cloth'd with accidents of art. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* IV. 1014 Had such a confidencery sprung to birth With no more fanning from acquaintance-ship Than here avowed.

**Confident** (kɒnfɪdənt), a. and sb. [In senses 1-4 app. ad. L. *confident-em* 'firmly trusting, reliant; self-confident; bold, daring; audacious, impudent'; pr. pple. of *confidēre* to CONFIDE. (These senses are not found in Fr. which for them uses *confiant*.) In senses 6-8 and B. 1-2 answering to F. *confident*, -ente, app. 16th c. ad. It. *confidente* 'confident, trusty', 'a trusty friend'. This sense prob. originated in the application of the word to two friends who mutually confide in or trust each other, and hence are trusted by each other; the latter or inferred part of the notion becoming at length the only one thought of, as in Littre's explanation 'he or she to whom one confides one's secrets, one's intimate thoughts.' The historical instances given by Littre show that the F. word had in 16-17th c. the wider sense of 'trustworthy, partisan', like our sense B. 1.]

A. *adj.* I. Trusting; assured.

† 1. Trustful, confiding. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* I. 1. 61 Rome, be as iust and gracious unto me, As I am confident and kinde to thee. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 146. 1651 *Ld. Digby, etc. Lett. com. Relig.* II. 19 You see, my Lord, how confident I am with you, to tell you what . . occurth to me upon this subject. 1666 *Perrys Diary* (1879) IV. 195 As great an act of confident friendship as this latter age . . can show.

2. Having strong belief, firm trust, or sure expectation; feeling certain, fully assured, sure.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. i. 162 Art thou so confident? Within what space Hop'st thou my cure? 1653 *WALTON Angler* 49 I sit down and hope well, because you seem to be so confident [of catching the fish]. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. xxxiii, Again returned the scenes of youth, Of confident undoubting truth. 1824 *GLADSTONE Sp. in Parl.* 28 Feb. Confident and sanguine . . as our opponents were before we introduced the Redistribution Bill.

b. *Const. that and clause.*

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 150, I do think I saw't this morning: Confident I am Last night 'twas on mine Arme. 1711 *BIBLE Rom.* II. 19. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 125 He was confident that in Scotland his dispensing power would not be questioned. 1872 *E. PRACOCK Mabel Heron* I. ii. 29 Thoroughly confident that she would consent.

c. *Const. of* (formerly with *infin.*).

1611 *BIBLE Phil.* I. 6 Being confident of this very thing. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 458, I was confident to dye a fearless and unacquainted death. 1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* (J.), He is so sure and confident of his particular election. 1800 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 458 Were death never sudden, they who are in health would be too confident of life. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 179 Reasons they had to be confident of victory.

d. *Const. in.* (This has affinities with 3.)

1609 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 628 Mixt wine . . to bereave him both of reason and paine; I durst be confident in this latter. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxvii. 3 Though warre should rise against me, in this will I be confident. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* III. ii, Now I glory in thine Aid, Confident in thy Defence. 1827 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* II. 779 But the French commander was not now so confident in his own troops. 1871 *AINSWORTH Tower Hill* I. i, Confident in the security of his position, he derided their threats and machinations.

3. Full of assurance, self-reliant, bold; sure of oneself, one's cause, etc.; having no fear of failure. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* Pij b, Whereuppon I waxed venturous, and like a confident fellow amended my pace. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol. Ded.* (J.), Confident and bold-spirited men. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 61 His forces strong, his Souldiers confident. 1611 *BIBLE Phil.* I. 14 Many of the

brethren . . waxing confident, by my bonds, are much more bold to speake the word without feare. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 190 P3 His accusers were confident and loud. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 66 The prestige of the English name warrants a certain confident bearing, which a Frenchman . . could not carry.

4. In bad sense: Over-bold, unduly self-reliant; forward, presumptuous, impudent. *Obsolent.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 121 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words, that come with such more then impudent sawcines from you, can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1664 *Perrys Diary* (1879) III. 4 Mrs. Clerke's kinswoman sings very prettily, but is very confident in it. 1688 *SHADWELL Sqr. of Alsatia* III. 65 Oh, she's a confident thing. 1749 *FIELDRING Tom Jones* IV. xii, A confident slut. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. xxxvii. 267 If he should take so confident a liberty.

5. 'Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a confident talker' (J.).

1611 *BIBLE 2 Cor.* ix. 4 Lest . . wee . . should bee ashamed in this same confident boasting. 1648 *Br. HALL Breathings Devout Soul* Medit. (1851) 171 How many have . . given very confident directions for the finding out of that precious stone of the philosophers. 1725 *BERKELEY Free-think. in Math.* § 48 Your confident and positive way of talking. 1876 *JEVONS Primer Pol. Econ.* 9 They who have never studied political economy at all, are usually the most confident.

II. Trusty, trusted.

† 6. Trustworthy, trusty, to be depended on. *Obs.*

1605 *Gunp. Plot in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 24 Bring over some confident gentleman, such as you shall understand best able for this business. 1659 *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd.) 206 The next day we had confident newes that they of the religion . . had . . seased themselves on the city. 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 290 Putting the fleet into more confident hands.

7. Confidential, to whom one confides secrets.

1608 *W. BECHER in Camdeni Epist.* (1691) 101 He was . . much favoured by the Queen, having married her most confident servant. 1663 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* I. 178 A companion of mine, a confident servant of my masters. 1651 *Reliq. Walton*, The Duke had a care to introduce into near place at the court divers of his confident servants. 1655 *Theophania* 154 Her confident nurse.

b. *Confident person*, in *Scots law*: a confidential person, e.g. an intimate friend, a partner in trade, a confidential man of business; one who acts in collusion with a debtor, for the purpose of depriving the creditors of estate which they are legally entitled to.

1621 *St. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 18 All alienations, dispositions, assignments, and translations whatsoever . . to any conjunct or confident person, without true, just, and necessarie causes . . after the contracting of lawful debts from true creditors [the Court of Session will decreet] to haue bene . . null and of none avale, force, nor effect.

† 8. *Confident of* (= F. *confident de*): in the private confidence of, privy to. *Obs.*

1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* I. 77 To the end that his Highness might be confident of their Proceedings, and privy to all their Passages.

B. sb.

1. A trusty friend or adherent; one in whom one confides; a confidential friend.

1619 *NAUNTON in Fortesc. Papers* 105 From Rome and other partes, where he is yet accepted as a confident. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 When by some Confidents . . he was inform'd of some bitter expressions fall'n from her Majesty. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R), When . . this sect gets firm confidents and zealous defenders. 1666 *HEVLIN Land* I. 184 Archbishop Abbot, a great Confident of the Popular Party in the House of Commons. 1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* III. (1715) 191 Hobby being a Confident of the Protector's, he may be supposed to have written as he was directed by him. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 715 Eadric, the confident and foster-brother of Edmund.

2. *spec.* A person entrusted with secrets or private matters; a CONFIDENT.

1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Polixander* I. 159 An old Ethiopian Eunuch . . the most favoured of all his Confidents, and the depositary of all his secrets. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* v. xvi, Nay, Mr. Tattle, if you make Love to me, you spoil my Design, for I intend to make you my Confident. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II. xxxv. 237 Make me your confident, Charlotte. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* II, As he had neither friend nor confident, hardly even an acquaintance. 1808 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 365 They have . . made the whole world the confident of the darkest secrets of their spirits.

b. *Const. of* (a secret, etc.).

1663 *COWLEY Cutler Coleman St.* II. iii. (1710), This Coxcomb has so little Brains too, As to make me the Confident of his Amours. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quov.* (1708) 5, I may speak to you as my Confessor, and the Confident of all the secrets of my Soul. 1715 *MRS. J. BARKER Exilius* I. 17 My intimate Friend, and the confident of my Love. 1826 *C. BUTLER Life Gratius* App. II. 235 Father Joseph, a capuchin friar, the Confident of all the cardinal's schemes.

† 3. A kind of curl (of the hair), worn by women about 1700. *Obs.* (Perh. rather, according to the rime, *confida'nt*.)

1690 *EVELYN Mundus Muliebris* 5 Nor cruches she, nor confidents, Nor passagers, nor bergers wunts.

**Confidential** (kɒnfɪdəntʃəl), a. [f. L. *confidentia* CONFIDENCE + -AL. Cf. F. *confidentiel*.]

† 1. Confident, bold. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Mr. Love's Case* 38 With such confidential raptures and gloryings as these. 1680 [see CONFIDENTIALLY].

2. Of the nature of confidence; spoken or written in confidence; characterized by the communication of secrets or private matters.

*Confidential communication*: a communication made between parties who stand in a confidential relation to each other, and therefore privileged in law. *Confidential relation*: the relation existing between a lawyer and his client, between guardian and ward.

[1755-73 not in J.] a 1773 *CHESTERF. (T.)*, I am desirous to begin a confidential correspondence with you. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 279 Not being admitted to the closest and most confidential connexions with the metropolis of that fraternity. *Ibid.* VIII. 333 We made two confidential communications to [them]. 1803 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 5/6 The report . . was to be made . . without any confidential mention of the names of persons.

3. Betokening private intimacy, or the confiding of private secrets.

1759 *PITT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 474 IV. 408 The growing harmony and confidential friendship which daily manifest themselves between their Majesties. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 Talking the confidential language of friendship in the public theatre. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* vi. vii, With low and confidential tone. 1864 *F. M. CRAWFORD Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino became very confidential.

4. Enjoying the confidence of another person; entrusted with secrets; charged with secret service.

1805 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. 79 The very great good derived to His Majesty's service from Captains being allowed confidential Officers as their First Lieutenants. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 133 Confidential persons were despatched into Italy to obtain an interview . . with the pope.

**Confidentiality** (kɒnfɪdəntʃəlɪtɪ), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Confidential quality; state of being confidential.

1834 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* II. 566 The employment of an amanuensis would abolish all real confidentiality in our correspondence. 1881 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Frigate* II. 110 [Her] soft eyes and winning confidentiality of manner.

b. = Confidential relation: see prec. 2.

**Confidentially** (kɒnfɪdəntʃəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. = CONFIDENTLY. *Obs. rare* -1.

1680 *Savile Corr.* (Camd.) 151 That it can be of no use I dare confidentially affirm.

2. In a confidential manner, tone, etc.

a 1834 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* (L.), He will give the authorship of sundry anonymous compositions; confidentially and with full faith on his own part. 1843 *DICKENS Lett.* I. 86, I write to you, confidentially, in answer to your note.

**Confidentialness**. Confidential quality.

*Mod.* The confidentialness of his manner disarmed hostility.

**Confidently** (kɒnfɪdəntli), *adv.* [f. CONFIDENT a. + -LY.] In a confident manner; with confidence;

with firm trust, belief, or assurance; boldly, unhesitatingly; without doubt or diffidence.

1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Doul.* v. lxviii. § 4 Confidently from thence to conclude the necessity. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxii. 59 Another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with him. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 198 Trust not . . the Nights too confidently, unless the Weather be thoroughly settled. a 1800 *COWPER Refl. on Hor.*, Where duty bids he confidently steers. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* xxxvi, He had counted confidently on Harold's ready seizure of his offer.

**Confidentness**, *rare* -0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confident, confidence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Confider** (kɒnfəɪ'daɪ), [f. CONFIDE v. + -ER.] One who confides.

1648 *W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess.* xvi. § 5. 304 (T.), Remem- bring the reproach God maketh to tottering confiders. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 421 The Confiders, and well-affected to Tyler. 1828 *MISS MULOCK Th. ab. Women* 185 We can keep a secret . . while the confider remains our friend.

**Confider, -ance**, var. of CONFEDER, -ANCE.

**Confiding** (kɒnfəɪ'dɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFIDE v. + -ING.]

1. That confides or reposes confidence; trustful.

1809 *SOUTHEY O. Newman* ix, The modest, meek, confiding gentleness. 1828 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* (L.), He had a confiding wife, and he treated her as confiding wives only are treated. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 209 Amidst the acclamations and joyful tears of a too confiding people.

† 2. Trusty, trustworthy; = CONFIDENT 6. *Obs.*

1645 *King's Cabinet Opened in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 361 That power military and civil might be put into confiding hands. 1664 *DRYDEN Royal Ladies* v. i, Rod. These, Pedro, Are your confiding Men. 2 *Serv.* I think 'em still so. 1692 *WAGSTAFFE Wind. Carol.* iv. 48 That the Tower may be put into confiding hands.

**Confidingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a confiding manner; trustfully.

1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 252/2 Several . . have talked confidingly of the protection afforded by the Public Health Act of 1875.

**Confidingness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confiding; + confidence; trustfulness.

1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 71 The very courage & confidingness of knowledge, conduces much to mildness. 1851 *D. COLERIDGE in H. Coleridge's Poems* I. 184 His simple and affectionate confidingness. 1882 *BESANT All Sorts* 227 Such as would abuse your confidingness.

† **Confidous**. A malapropism for CONFIDENT.

1745 *FIELDRING J. Andrews* I. iii, I am confidous she would

as soon think of parting with a pair of her grey mares. + **Configurate**, v. *Obs.* -0 [f. L. *con-* together + *figulāre* to fashion as a potter.] 'To play the potter, to work in clay' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).



**Configure** (kŏn'figürät), *v.* Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of *L. configurare*: see **CONFIGURE**.]

1. *trans.* To frame by construction, to fashion, shape; to give a configuration to. Also *fig.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 The condition of the nourse, and nature of the milke... doth nowe... configure and frame a newe disposition in him. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 29 Divers have tried their cunning to configure a twin-like image of it. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. v. 288 The Particles so combined and configured are called the Crystals of such and such Salts, or Metals. 1808 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. The cavities of the body are so configured, as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondence of the opposite sides. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 195 The varieties of light and shade which our vulgar configure into the churl with the bunch of thorns on his back.

† 2. To fashion according to something else as a model, to conform. *Obs.*

1588 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 Pet. i. 14 Not configured to the former desires of your ignorance.

† 3. *Astrol.* To associate in a configuration (q. v. sense 2). *Obs.*

1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i. Jupiter configured with malevolent planets.

† 4. (?) *intr.* 'To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other' (T.); or (?) to show conformity or congruity of structure. *Obs.*

a 1650 JORDAN *Poems*, Where pyramids to pyramids relate, And the whole fabric doth configure.

Hence **Configurate**, **Configuring** *ppl. adjs.* 1755 PARSONS *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 513 A little configured jelly. 1808 HERSCHTEL *ibid.* XCIX. 274 Modified... by the configuring power of surfaces.

† **Configure**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. configuratus* pa. pples.: see **prec.**]

1. *Astrol.* Associated in configuration (q. v. sense 2). 1666 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 258 Fog seems to be a perpetual Effect, or attendant of ☿, if not rather an attendant in Ordinary to ☿, with whomsoever configure.

2. Shaped, fashioned, constructed.

1715 in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 327 The *Vatulus* called *tricuspid* were configure after the usual manner.

**Configuration** (kŏn'figürät'shən), [ad. *L. configuratio*-em, n. of action from *configurare*: see **CONFIGURE**. Cf. *F. configuration* (14th c. in *Littre*).]

1. Arrangement of parts or elements in a particular form or figure; the form, shape, figure, resulting from such arrangement; conformation; outline, contour (of geographical features, etc.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 169 Many [fishes] that beare the name of animals at Land... hold no resemblance in corall configuration. 1790 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.*, The Configuration of the Muscles, and Disposition of the Nerves. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvii. (1860) § 726 Study the configuration of the North American Continent. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 263 The remarkable configuration of the Atlantic sea-bed.

† b. ? Arrangement of elements; physical composition or constitution. *Obs. rare.*

1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 264 Salts... supplying the Plants with what is requisite... especially such, as these Salts have any Analogy with, by their Configuration.

2. *Astrol.* Relative position, apparent or actual, of planets or other celestial bodies; esp. in earlier use, the relative positions or 'aspects' of the sun, moon, and planets, recognized in Judicial Astrology. (The latter is the earliest English use.)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glass* 26, I perceive also other configurations, as well out of the zodiacke, as also in it. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 45 Fortune that was so fickle, and the starres that had so badly dealt in the configuration of their nativitie. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxviii. 56 The Disease is found out... from the Configurations of the Planets. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astrol.* xl. 341 The planets going through the succession of configurations with each other. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 30 This inequality... depends upon the configuration of the two planets.

† 3. State of being conformed in figure or fashion (see **CONFIGURATE** v. 2). *Obs. rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communion* i. § 3. 56 Our configuration with the death of Christ in baptism.

† 4. A representation by a figure, an image. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 47 Sounds... are remembered, and yet no real configurations are possible to be made thereof in the Brain; for what Image can there be of a Sound?

**Configurative** (kŏn'figürätiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. configurare* + *-IVE*.] Of or pertaining to configuration.

In first quot. perh. f. **CON** + **FIGURATIVE**.

1707 *Gent. Mag.* Supp. 1164/1 Substitute for *taste* the configurative words *approbation* or *pleasure* (which change every metaphorical question ought to bear). 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 52 The ideas are themselves... nothing more than their appropriate configurative vibrations. *Ibid.* 57 Those diminished copies of configurative motion.

† **Configurator**, *Obs.* [n. of action in *L.* form from *configurare*: see **CONFIGURE** v. and *-OR*.] Astrologer, magician.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 306 Scaliger makes himself merry with a fly-driving configurator, who, having made a talismanicall plate, etc.

**Configurature** (kŏn'figürätür), [f. ppl. stem of *L. configurare* + *-URE*.] ? Shape of countenance, aspect.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xxxvii. 31 He

began... in a tone which changed Mr. Falconer's whole configuration.

**Configure** (kŏn'figür), *v.* Now rare. [ad. *L. configurare*, to fashion after some pattern, f. *con*-together + *figurare* to shape: see **FIGURE** v. Cf. *F. configure*-r (16th c. in *Littre*).]

1. *trans.* To fashion according to something else as a model; to conform in figure or fashion (10).

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 10 Configurid, or made lyk, to his deeth (1588 *Rhem.* configured to his death). 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 104 b. Configured & conformed specially to the ymage of y<sup>e</sup> son of god. 1828 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 33 Man is spirit, a nature configured to God.

† 2. To represent by a figure or image, to figure.

1630 LANE *Sgr.'s Tale* 45 Thideal formes, configuringe

All our sweet flowers, trees, fruites.

3. To fashion by combination and arrangement; to give an astrological configuration to; to put together in a certain form or figure.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 A witch works by a living dog, cat, mouse, rat, &c. But he [a magician] by a dead one, configured, constellated, painted. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vii. 287 *Divinita membra* come together, and configured into an humane Shape. 1693 BENTLEY *Atheism* iv. 8 Coming together... and so configuring themselves into Humane shape. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm.* II. 174, I could perceive that the globe was so configured as that, etc.

b. *fig.* To give a figure to; to shape.

1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xii. 108 The resurrection... brings forth the inmost life, and configures it cleared of all deceptive appearances. 1881 MORLEY *Cadden* I. 8 A... conception... by which the desire to learn was gradually directed and configured.

**Confinable** (kŏn'fain'bl), *a.* [f. **CONFINE** v. + *-ABLE*.] To be confined, capable of confinement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. v. 74 Regall Chialrie is solely confinable to the King. 1642 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 90 There is infinite vertue in the Almighty not confinable to any limits. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *su-dore vultus tui*, were confinable unto corporall exertations. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 181 Gases that are confinable by water.

† **Confinage**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *confinage* in same sense, f. *confin*: see **CONFINE** sb.<sup>2</sup> and *-AGE*.] Situation in reference to boundaries or adjoining lands.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iii. 51 In Neighbourage it is not impertinent to particularize... the Confinage with Champion, Wood-land, other Lords and Mannors. *Ibid.* III. v. 72 The Confinage shewes to what Lord, Honour, Castell, Manour, &c. the Service and Suitage... is due.

† **Confind**, *v. Obs. rare* = *confine*. [ad. *L. confindere*, f. *con*-altogether + *findere* to cleave, split.]

1633 COCKERAM II., To Cut in pieces, Persecute, Confinde.

† **Confine**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *confin*, *-fine* bordering, neighbouring (= It. *confino*, *-fine*): = *L. confinis* bordering, adjoining, having mutual bounds, f. *con*-together + *finis* end, limit, boundary.] Neighbouring, adjacent.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D viij, Great with another confine government. 1688 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. iii. (1651) 209 To discover the Streights of Magellan, and Confine places. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i, The Armorick islands, and confine regions of Britania.

† **Confine**, sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Always *pl.* confines; also 6 *-fines*, *-finies*. [ad. *L. confinis*, *-finem*, neighbour, sb. use of *confinis* adj.: see **prec.**] *pl.* The inhabitants of adjacent regions, neighbours.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xx, I have diuers confines and neighbours. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 191 They became terrible to there confines. 1555 EDEN *Decades* III. i. 89 Exchangynge golde for household stuffe with theyr confines whiche somewhat esteeme the same. 1598 SILVERSTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* (1605) 420 If we talke but with our neere confines.

**Confine** (kŏn'fain), sb.<sup>2</sup> Mostly in *pl.* confines. Also 4 *confynye*, 6 *confyne*, *pl. confins*.

[a. F. *pl. confins* (in 14th c. also *confines*) = It. *confini*, *-e*, Sp. *confines*, med. *L. confinis* bounds, in *L. confinia* bounds, *pl. of confinium*, and of *confine* neuter of *confinis*, **CONFINE** a. In Shaks. the plural is *confines* in senses 1-2; the sing. is always *confine*, but this usually in the sense 'confinement' or 'place of confinement' (a sense also possible in the few instances of *pl. confines*); in this sense the sb. may be viewed as a direct derivative of the verb.]

1. *pl.* Boundaries, bounds, frontiers, borders; the bordering or bounding regions, border-lands.

1548 HALL *Chron.* II. 171 b. Which... animated y<sup>e</sup> Scottes to make Rodes and Incursions, into the confines and marches of the Realme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 51 The extreme confines of Egypt. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 6 When he enters the confines of a Tauerne. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 399 The confines of the River Niger... are well watered. 1609 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* in 1602 (ed. 3) 24 The Elbe which is rather to be esteemed one of the Confines and Boundaries of his Territories. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* I. x. 100 We had... arrived in the confines of the southern Ocean. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 160 As far as the western confines of China. *transf.* 1707 'GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 The flap of your saddle... chafing you between the confines of the boot and breeches.

† b. Formerly in *sing.* Bounding line or surface. 1555 HULOET, Confyne or bordoure, *Confinium*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 206 Which is the beginning and confine of the state and realme of Serifo the king of Mecca.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlvii. 20 The great sea from the confine directly, till thou come to Emath. 1675 NEWTON in Brewster *Life* (1831) I. vi. 133, I thought light was reflected... by the same confine or superficies of the ethereal medium which refracts it. 1713 CHEVYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* I. 81 In the confine of Air and Sal-Gem [reflexion] is stronger than in the confine of Air and Water.

† 2. Region, territory. Rarely in *sing.* *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDREY. xvii. (1839) 183 Fro Jerusalem unto other confynnes of the superficialtee of the erthe beyonde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 3 Heere in these Confines slyly haue I lurkt. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 272. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 Free, as Musseus, & y<sup>e</sup> clearest Heads Of that blest confine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 395 Neerer our ancient Seat; perhaps in view Of those bright confines. 1670 COTTON *Esperuon* I. II. 55.

3. *fig. a. pl.* The limits or bounds within which any subject, notion, or action, is confined.

1548 in STRYVE *Eccle. Mem.* II. App. R. 62 Princes have less confines to their wills. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iii. Within the confines of humanitie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 244 Doth not the very nature of a Definition exclude the Deitie from its confines? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi. Beyond the confines of geography.

b. *pl.* The borders or 'border-land' between two regions of thought, classes of notions, portions of time, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1328 Natures neuter and meane... situate in the confines between gods and men. 1628 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 318 The narrow dubious confines between Virtue and Vice. 1658 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* VII. 579 Betwixt the Confines of the Night and Day. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xx. 7 Just on the confines of the day. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ix. 146 Our author finds himself on the confines of a mystery. *sing.* 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* II. 37 It is no more a happiness, than it is an unhappiness; upon the confine of both, but neither.

II. (kŏn'fain) 4. Confinement; limitation. *poet.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 265 Vow, bond, nor space, In thee [love] hath neither sting, knot, nor confine. 1601 — *Ork.* I. ii. 27, I would not my vnhusd free condition Put into Circumscription, and Confine. c 1705 BURNS *Winter Nt.*, Think on the dungeon's grim confine. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 300 Such is the Poet: bold, without confine, Imagination's 'charter'd libertine!' 1875 BROWNING *Ann Album* Each stanza seems to gather skirts around, And primly, trimly, keep the foot's confine.

† 5. A place of confinement, confining or enclosing place; enclosure. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxiv. In whose confine immured is the store Which should example vnder your equal grew. 1608 — *Ham.* I. i. 155 At his [the cock's] warning... Th' extravagant, and erring Spirit, hies To his confine. *Ibid.* II. ii. 252 A goodly one, in which there are many Confines, Wards, and Dungeons. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 121. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xix, Sends back again to what Confine it listeth. 1690 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 104 Virtues... temple as it is a thorrow-fare to honours, I like full-well; but as it is a confine, I like the seat no more than if he had sate me upon the stoole of sad repentance.

**Confine** (kŏn'fain), *v.* [a. F. *confiner* in same senses (15th c. in *Littre*), ad. It. *confinare* to border upon, bound, limit, set limits to, banish, limit and confine to a place; f. *confino*, *confine* bordering, bounding: = *L. confinis* bordering: see **CONFINE** sb. (Cf. *Pr.* and *Sp. confinar*, med. *L. confinare*.)]

1. *intr.* To have a common boundary or frontier with; to border on, be adjacent to. (Said of regions or countries, and of their inhabitants.) Now rare.

1523 St. *Papere Hen.* VIII. VI. 119 His Countie of Ferraro, whiche dothe confyne in some partes with the Swices. 1877 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 264 b. The princes which confyne upon that sea. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 10 The countries which confyne there together. 1659 T. PHILLIPOTT *Villane Cant.* 136 The Woods... confining to Shooter's Hill. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 182 The Duke of Holstein... mentioned last of those Princes that confyne with Denmark. 1900 DRYDEN *Fables, Ovid's Met.* xii. 58 Betwixt Heav'n, Earth, and Skies, there stands a place Confining on all three. 1840 BLACKB. *Mag.* XLVIII. 392 The frontier line of the Persian empire 'marched' or confined with the Grecian.

*fig.* 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in W. T.* (1841) 151 This active plant, with visible motion, doth border and confine on sensible creatures. 1784 *Dangerous Connections* I. vii, Abuse or evil always unhappily confining too nearly on good. 1880 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 43 The periods in which the domain of history confines with that of politics.

† 2. *trans.* To border on, bound. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 [Cappadocia] passeth by... All those nations in Asia before-named, confining many others. 1607 NORDEN *Surveyors Dial.* 19 Kent... and other Shires confining the Sea. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 6 A State which is confined by many Principalities is weak, exposed to many dangers.

† b. To separate as a boundary. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 54 The mountaines Pyrenzi do confyne Spaine and France one from the other.

† 3. To relegate to certain limits; to banish.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 27 Confining them for ever out of all the parts of his dominions. 1611 SHAKS. *Winter's T.* II. i. 194 So haue we thought it good From our free person, she should be confinde. 1664 KEYWOOD *Gnaik.* IV. 207 Alcippus intended to abrogate... their lawes, for which he was confind from Sparta. 1637 — *Royal King Kij.* Life... which as your gift I'll Keepe, till Heaven and Nature Confine it hence. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 5 Shee... confined them single, and far asunder, to the remotest parts of Italy.

4. To shut up, imprison, immure, put or keep in detention. *Const. in* (formerly, transitional from 3, *† into*).

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 11 Doom'd for a certaine terme to

walks the night; And for the day confin'd to fast in Fiers. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 274 She did confine thee. Into a clouen Pyne. *Ibid.* 361 Therefore wast thou Deservedly confin'd into this Rocke. 1600 *Horn Subseque* 293 Hee confined his onely Grand-sonne Agrippa Posthumus into the Island Planasia. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* iv. 164 Confine the Tyrant. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 1. 247 Boats were plying in the principal streets to relieve families that were confined in their upper apartments. 1836 *MARYAT 3 Cutters* iv. The three English Seamen were confined below. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Visit to Newgate*. In one of which prisoners of the more respectable class are confined.

b. To enclose or retain within limits; to fasten, secure, keep in place.

1595 *SHAKS. John* v. vii. 47 Within me is a hell, and there the poison is, as a fiend, confin'd to tyrannize. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 154 Now let not Natures hand Keepe the wilde Flood confin'd. 1616 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymns*. To *Venus*. All the belluine, That or the earth feeds or the seas confine. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xx. His body was so sore & swelled, that he could not bear to be confined in his wearing apparel. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 51 Iron stanchions. Let into the rock by way of confining the kant in its place. 1853 *READER Chr. Johnstone* 27 They had cotton jackets confined at the waist by the apron-strings. 1874 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* i. x. 174 To confine its waters within high banks.

5. To keep or restrain (a person) within his dwelling, etc.; to oblige to stay indoors, or in one's room or bed. Said of ill health, stress of weather, etc.; usually in passive. *Const. to.*

1634 *W. TIRWHITT Balsac's Lett.* 396 Were I not confined to my bed. 1688 *S. PENTON Guardian's Instruct.* 2, I am confin'd by a great uneasiness contracted by a Cold. 1708 *SWIFT Death Partridge*. He grew ill, was confined first to his chamber, and in a few hours after to his bed. 1722 *Dr. For. Plague* 79. Though I confined my family I could not stay within entirely myself. 1734 *BERKELEY Lett.* 19 Feb. Wks. IV. 214. I have been confined three weeks by gout. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl* II. 137 A rainy day confined him to the house.

6. To be confined: to be in childbed; to be brought to bed; to be delivered of (a child). Cf. *CONFINEMENT* 4.

1772 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* Ser. II. I. 467, I believe Lady Weymouth will be confined in the month of Decr. 1860 *J. WOLFF Trav. & Adv.* I. xii. 396 Here was Lady Georgiana Wolff confined of her first child.

7. *fig.* To keep within bounds, limit, restrict.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. Those extraordinary gifts made it the harder to hold them confined within private bounds. 1603 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in, To sawcy doubts, and feares. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. vii. § 12 Was God's Worship to be confined to his Temple at Jerusalem. 1734-62 *HUME Hist. Eng.* i. xv. 385 On any condition which should confine him in the punishment of these offenders. 1762 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 67 When the Melody was most confined in its Compass. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I. 62 All the learning of the times was confined among the clergy. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 62 (We) pursued our sport, principally confined to the taking of samlets. 1883 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* i. v. 91 Traditions not confined to the Old world.

b. To confine oneself to: to restrict one's action, attention, etc., to; to keep to.

1649 *BR. HALL Cases Conc.* iii. iv. 257 As a man..apt to be mis-carried by his appetite, confines himself by his vow to one dish. 1698 *TEMPLE (J.)*. If the gout continue, I confine myself wholly to the milk diet. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) p. v. If they do not confine themselves altogether to eat either 'Bread or the Herb of the Field.' 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. viii. 229. I shall confine myself to St. Paul. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 462 Churchill was directed to confine himself to thanks for what was past.

+ c. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 Children..permitted the freedom of both [hands], do oft times confine unto the left. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 To separate from..received and customary felicities, and to confine unto the rigor of realities.

+ 8. To bind to, restrain from (an action). *Obs.*

1654 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 12 Having first confin'd him to an inviolable secrete. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* v. 211, I have confined you from flying. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* i. (ed. 4) 8 The Maker..is hereby confined not to change his Malt.

9. To restrain (the bowels) from acting, constipate; = *BIND* v. 4.

1870 *T. HOLMES Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 831 The patient..should have a dose..in order that the bowels may be confined.

**Confined** (kɒnfaɪnd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Bounded, limited, restricted, restrained, shut up, enclosed, imprisoned, etc.: see the verb.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* (1641). Assigning each a fit confined Sitting. 1644 *H. PARKER Jus Pop.* 37 A lord may have a more confined power over his slave, than he has over himself. 1719 *De For. Crisoe* (1840) I. xiv. 232 Had..Providence..blessed me with confined desires. 1771 *Contem. plative Man* i. 2, I shall therefore be very short and confin'd in what I am going to say. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden*. iii. (1813) 30 Trees..planted in a confined space. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 89 The elastic force of the confined air. *absol.* 1790 *PENNANT Lond.* (1813) 302 The Spinhuys..where the confined sit under the eye of a matron spinning or sewing. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1866) 23 In visiting the confined.

b. Of the bowels: constipated.

1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 195 When the bowels are loose in youth, they commonly become confined in advanced life. 1871 *SIR T. WATSON Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 866 His bowels are irregular, often confined.

a. *Confined man, labourer* (Lincolnsh.): one hired by the year, and so confined to work for the master who has hired him.

1868 *Gainsburgh News* 27 June. A confined labourer, a married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm. 1886 *COLR S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Confined man*.—'He was confined man at Aubur, and would like to get a confined place again'. 1888 *Daily News* 30 July 3/7 There are in Lincolnshire a numerous body of 'confined labourers'.

Hence *Confinedly adv.*; *Confinedness*, state or quality of being confined.

1639 *W. SCLATER Worthy Commun.* 36 The confinedness of his finite humane Nature to one place. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 79 The limitation and confinedness of every magnitude unto just what it is. 1685 *H. MORE Paraphr. Prophet.* 405 [Applied] confinedly to these Elders. a 1761 *HOADLY Lett.* liii. (R.). c 1800 *LAMB Life & Lett.* (1837) I. 214 The beauties of Nature, as they have been confinedly called. *Mod.* The confinedness of the site.

**Confineless**, *a. rare.* [f. *CONFINE* sb. 2 + -LESS.] Boundless, unlimited.

1603 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 55 Blacke Macbeth Will seeme as pure as Snow...being compar'd With my confinelesse harmes.

**Confinement** (kɒnfaɪnmənt). [a. *F. confinement* (16th c. in Littre), f. *confiner*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of confining, or (more usually) the fact or condition of being confined, shut up, or kept in one place; imprisonment.

(Usually with objective genitive.) 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 152 That darknesse of earth, which was their naturall confinement. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* iv. vi. (1715) 208 And so loose their Souls from their Confinements. 1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. ii. 187 During my confinement for want of clothes. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxviii. 337 The confinement of his body within four walls. 1816 *SOUTHEY Poet's Pilgr.* i. 26 As the fierce tiger in confinement lies. 1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 190 It is rather the confinement and the want of usual exercise.

2. Restriction, limitation (to certain conditions).

1676 *LITTLETON Lat. & Eng. Dict.*, A confinement, limitation, restriction. 1691 *RAY Creation* Pref. (1704) 9 After a short Confinement to one sort of Dish. 1798 *R. MORRIS Ess. Anc. Archit.* 33 To pre-scribe Rules of Confinement, as to the minuter Proportions. 1798 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 16 Confinement to spare diet. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* 97 Confinement to the same stock, a breeding from animals of the same blood.

+ b. A restriction or limit. *Obs. rare.*

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Ch. Exemp.* ii. vii. 30 The..question..which were the places of the right and the schismaticall temple, the confinements of the whole religion.

+ 3. An obligation, a personal tie. *Obs.*

1654 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 660, I had nobler confinements than profit to keep me in her Father's Court. *Ibid.* 693 A Prince, who by many confinements merited my Service.

4. *spec.* The being in child-bed; child-birth, delivery, accouchement. (The ordinary term for this in colloq. use: see *CONFINE* v. 6. The ME. equivalent was *Our Lady's bands, bonds, or bends*: see *BAND* 1 c, *BEND* 1 d, *BOND* 1 c.)

1774 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 15, I feel uncomfortable not to be able to come to her when she is under her confinement. 1811 *PARK in Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* II. 298 Mrs. S. whom I was engaged to attend in her first confinement. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 41 Women who had difficult confinements. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl* III. 211 Just recovered from her confinement.

+ **Confiner** 1. *Obs.* [f. *CONFINE* sb. or v. (1, 2) + -ER 1. (Daniel accents *confiner*.)] 1. One who dwells on the confines; a borderer, neighbour.

1599 *NASHES Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 11 The..Franchises, and privileges she [Yarmouth] is endowed with, beyond all her confiners. 1666 *EARL MONM. Advt. fr. Parliass.* 225 We are..become no longer confiners, but inland inhabitants. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* xii. 187 [He] may be a terrour unto the confiners on that sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1644 *WOTTON Archit. in Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 19 Lime and Wood are insociable, and..unfit Confiners. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 609 The Particples or Confiners between Plants and Living Creatures, are such chiefly, as are Fixed..as are Oysters, Cockles, and such like.

2. One living within the confines, an inhabitant.

1597 *DANIEL Cir. Wares* i. lxix, Happie confiners you of other landes. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 337 The Senate hath stir'd vp the Confiners, And Gentlemen of Italy.

**Confiner** 2 (kɒnfaɪnə), *rare.* [f. *CONFINE* v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which confines.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 344 Such worth..is so its own Confiner by pious and virtuous Resolves, that it needs no Supervisor.

**Confining** (kɒnfaɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CONFINE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *CONFINE*.

+ a. Bordering; b. Restricting within bounds.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 156 By reason of their neere and dangerous confining with the Great Turke. 1608 *HIERON Wks.* I. 685 Set formes of prayer..are adjudged to be a kinde of confining and limiting of Gods Spirit.

**Confining**, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.]

+ 1. Bordering, neighbouring, adjoining, adjacent; cf. *CONFINE* v. 1. (Often placed after its noun, as a participle; cf. *adjacent, adjoining*.) *Obs.*

1597 *DANIEL Cir. Wares* iv. iii, To dallie with confining Potentates. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 95 In Normandy and the countries confining. 1654 *COKEINE Diana* i. 57 To raise a great Army would..beget suspicion in his confining Princes.

2. That confines; bounding, limiting, restricting, etc.: see the verb.

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 338 Euen thy confining shores. 1616 *BOYLE (J.)*. Make one man's fancies or failings, confining laws to others. 1807 *A. AUSTIN Pr. Lucifer in Athenarum* 3 Dec. 742/3 By whose fermenting may his fancy rise Beyond the level of confining fact.

**Confinity** (kɒnfɪnɪti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. *F. confinité* (14th c. in Littre), f. *confin* or *L. confinis*: see -ITY; cf. *affinity*.] The position of bordering on something else; neighbourhood, contiguity, adjacency. (*Id.* and *fig.*)

1544 *PHAEER Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Q iij b, For confinitie of the matter, I intend to wryte somewhat of the source, and of y<sup>e</sup> mylke. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 153, I shall not neede to prooue the confinitie between [them]. 1730-6 *BAILEY folio*, *Confinity*, Nearness of Place. 1742 *MISS CARTER tr. Algarotti on Newton* II. 57 Systems which supposed Colour might be changed by Refraction, Reflection, the Confinity to Shadow. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 379 The confinity with agitated France, and consequently a more active affinity with its ideas.

+ **Confinium**. *Obs. rare.* [*L. confinium*, f. *confinis*: see *CONFINE* sb.] Confiner, limit, bounds.

1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 100 To approach the apogee of their natures, and to be in the confinium of spirits.

**Confirm** (kɒnfɪm), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *conferme*, 4-7 *-firm*, 6 *-fyrme*, 6- *-firm*. [*ME. conferme-n*, a. *OF. conferme-r*: = *L. confirmare* to make firm, strengthen, establish, etc., f. *con-* together, altogether + *firmare* to strengthen, make fast, f. *firm-us* FIRM, fast. In 15th c. assimilated both in F. and Eng. to the L. spelling.

From 14th to 16th c. *confirm* and *conform* were often confused: see note to *CONFORM* v. and cf. *CONFORMABLE*, *CONFORMATION*, *CONFORMITY*. The following are examples of *confirm* for *conform* (*confirm*).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 213 And conformen [r. r. conformen, -firmen] fauntekynes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 136 (Harl.) Eek sche Conformd [6-text confirmed] was in such soverayn bounte.]

1. *trans.* To make firm or more firm, to add strength to, to settle, establish firmly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25390 (Cott.) His word amen..confirms al [is] forwit said. c 1300 *Beke* 430 Lawes ther beoth and custumes, that..bi the Kyng Henries dai..i-confermed were..that no man ther aye nas. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 191 Pite..His regne in good estate confermeth. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. 42 His alliance will confirme our peace. 1611 *BIBLER 2 Kings* xv. 19 That his hand might be with him, to confirm the kingdome in his hand. a 1703 *BUCKETT On N. T.* Mark v. 34 To preserve it [health], to recover it, and to confirm it. 1822 *PROCTER (B. Cornwall) Misc. Poems*, Distance doth but confirm..a love sublime. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 207 To confirm his dominion by fortresses and garrisons.

b. To establish by long continuance, render inveterate (a disease, etc.). See *CONFIRMED* 1 b.

2. To make valid by formal authoritative assent (a thing already instituted or ordained); to ratify, sanction.

A charter was confirmed by being inspected, ratified, and sanctioned anew, by a successor of the original grantor.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 50/179 Saint Fraunceys..To confirmi is ordre a-right toward Rome he wende. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 324 [He] confermed al so þe seftes, þat oþer kynges hadde er 33yue þerto. [1311-12 *Charter* (dated 23 Apr. 939) *Cod. Dipl.* V. 235 Ich Aelstan..grante and confirmye by disse minre chartre.] c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxxiv. 156 Oure haly fader þe Pape have ratified and confirmed my buke. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref., They may then themselves..openly..ratify and confirm [1549] confess [the same] [baptismal] vows. 1668 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* vii. 154 Paul 4. and Cardinal Poole..confirmed all Ordinations in Edward the sixths time indifferently. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. i. 127 The great charter..obtained..from king John, and afterwards..confirmed in parliament by king Henry the third. 1782 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 52 This moderate sentence was confirmed by the emperor. But it was not confirmed by the archbishop. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 147 Where a codicil ratifies and confirms a will. 185. *CURTIS Hist. Engl.* 114 According to Sir Edward Coke it [Magna Charta] has been thirty-two times solemnly confirmed by acts of parliament. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 141 The charters were confirmed by *inspeximus* on the 12th [Oct. 1297]; the king on the 5th of November at Ghent confirmed both the charters and the new articles. 1875 *Public Health Act* § 184 Bye-laws made by a Local Authority..shall not take effect unless..confirmed by the Local Government Board.

*fig.* 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 42 David had so far forsaken God, as to confirm adulterie with murder. 1648 *N. ESTWICK Treatise* 8 Their passing through the Sea..did seal up, and..confirm that Moses was by the Lord deputed to bee..a Leader of his people.

b. *Const.* a person to or in a dignity, position, etc.: to ratify the election or appointment of.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 473 Wan he were ichose in is chapele..Homage he solde him do, ar he confermed were. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxvii. 258 Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees..myxt be confermed to the same of hir metropolitanes. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* xi. 27 The kyngye..confirmed him in the hye presthode. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 1241/1 He was confirmed bishop of Couentrie. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 217 Hee's not confirm'd, we may deny him yet. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* III. 387 Yesterday Mr. John Keil was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of Geometry. 1803 *NELSON* 5 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 1803, I congratulate you on being confirmed and..I shall be glad to put you into a good Frigate. 1886 *YULE & BURNELL Anglo-Ind. Wds., Confirmed*, applied to an officer whose hold of an appointment is made permanent.

o. *Const.* (a possession, title, etc.) to a person: to ratify the presentation or bestowal of.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3664 Make hym Sawdoun. . . and rycheste kyng: Confirm it hym and hys ofspring. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 112 Pe kyng for his seuisse confirmed his gyft. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106 a, If I by my dede confirme y<sup>e</sup> estate of y<sup>e</sup> tenant for terme of yeres. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* 1. i. 172 Confirme the Crowne to me and to mine Heires. 1794 *PALRY Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 134 Claudius. confirmed to Agrippa the dominion which Caligula had given him. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 48 The Church of St. Olave, Southwark, was confirmed to the prior and convent of St. Pancras, of Lewes.

3. To make firm, strengthen, establish (any one in a habit, practice, disposition, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 500 (Cott.) [ai] [angels] were confirmed par als tite. [ai] mai neuermar held til il. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 136 She Confirmed was in swich souerayn bountee That, etc. 1413 *LYNG. Pilgr. Soule* II. lii. (1859) 54 He was confirmed in malice. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 To confirme them in the same sayeth. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 38 [He] has employed his Time. . . only to confirm Himself in Absurdities. 1804 BYRON *Juan* XVI. li. Perhaps. . . To laugh him out of his supposed dismay. . . Perhaps. . . to confirm him in it.

4. To strengthen spiritually.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* I. (li) 13 Confirme me wyb byn holy gost. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Confirmation.* Confirm and strength them with the inward unction of thy Holy Ghost. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 121 Men whose passions were tempered, and whose hearts confirmed, in the calm of these holy places.

5. *Ecll.* To administer the religious rite of CONFIRMATION to; formerly 'to bishop'.

c 1315 SHORHAM 15 The bisschop these wordes seth. . . 'Ich signi the with signe of croys, and with the creme of hele Confirmi'. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 449 Til it be crystened in crystes name and confirmed of þe bisschop. It is hethene as to heueneward. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/1 He ordeyned that a chylde sholde be confirmed as soone as it myght, namely after it was crystened. 1494 FARYAN V. CXXXI. 114 This chylde. . . was brought to the holy bissop Amandus to be confirmed, beyng than of the age of xl. dayes. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Confirmation* Pref. It is thought good, that none hereafter shall be confirmed, but such as can say. . . the Articles of the Faith, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; and can also answer to [the] questions of this short Catechism. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 238 They disliked the Custom of confirming Children, as soon as they could repeat the Lord's Prayer and their Catechism. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Glimpse of World* VI. 45 'She has been treated quite like a grown-up girl,' continued Mrs. Cameron. 'You know we had her confirmed last year.' 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Confirmation.* The Greeks and Orientals give it immediately after baptism, and in the West down to the thirteenth century a child was confirmed as soon after baptism as possible. . . But the Roman Catechism advises that confirmation should not be given till the age of reason.

abol. 1790 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 169 The Lord Bishop of Chester is to. confirm in this town.

6. To make firm, fortify, encourage, strengthen (in an opinion, action, or purpose).

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 17 Go ye confirmed by the lycence of myn auctorite. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 15 These words [Deut. xvii. 14] confirm us that the right of choosing, yea of changing their own Government, is. . . in the People. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* II. 228 Warriors like you. . . By brave examples should confirm the rest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 p. 5 When Mackbeth is confirming himself in the horrid purpose. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. v. 29 He was confirmed in this opinion.

† b. *refl. and pass.* To be firmly resolved. *Obs.*

1386 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 1 The king of Babiloyne is confirmed 32ens Jerusalem to day. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 812, I assente and conferme me to have pees. a 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edm.* I. i. I am confirm'd, and will resolve to do What you think most behoveful.

7. To corroborate, or add support to (a statement, etc.); to make certain, verify, put beyond doubt.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 253 To confirme my reason Thou wost wel this. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 To confirme this. . . our Lorde hathe shewed his myracles in these two chyrches. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* This reason is confirmed by an example y<sup>e</sup> Henry de Maundeulle putteth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. i. 21 Haing no witness to confirme my speech. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 p. 4 The News. . . has not been yet confirmed. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. iii. Her altered habits confirmed the suspicion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 29 The testimony of Xenophon is thus confirmed by that of Plato.

† b. with *obj.* and *inf. complement.* *Obs. rare.* 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 32 These and such like. . . are confirmed to be dishonest.

† 8. To affirm, assert, maintain that. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wts.* (1880) 258 3if þe chirche of þes prelatiis confermen þat þis is þe gospel of crist. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 276 With an othe confirmid and said, that I had rehersed nothing but popry. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 42 Doth not Aristotle alledge and confirme, that Nature frameth. . . nothing. . . vnperfect. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135, I am not of their opinion who confirme that this Spirit is Generated in. . . the Brain.

† 9. To make quite sure in an opinion or as to a matter; to assure, make certain, convince. *Obs.*

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. 39 Pray you, sir, confirm me, Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge, As they give out? 1608 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* I. i. We are all confirm'd 'twas a sought quarrel. 1658 FORD *Fancies* V. i. I am confirm'd the lady, By this time, proves his scorn as well as laughter. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. ix. The Battel they had won Confirm'd them all was now their own. 1722 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* 125 If before. . . I thought these Ladies were mistaken, I was now confirm'd they were so. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 309

The ministry was no sooner confirmed in the account of his arrival. . . than, etc.

† 10. To strengthen, invigorate; to make firm, support (physically). *Obs.*

1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 261 Good breade doth conforte, confyrme and doth stablysshe a mannes herte. 1576 BAMISTER *Hist. Man* III. 42 [Ligaments] issue out. . . from the hinder part of the Spondilles. . . to confirme the Vertebres. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxv. 3 Confirme the feeble knees. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 74 This way of confirming great Stones in Buildings. 1688 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 114 A Truncheon strong Confirms his staggering steps. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* v. 155 His nerves confirm'd, his languid spirits chear'd.

† 11. To make firm in consistence; to solidify. *Obs. rare.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref., That the Ghosts assum'd an alery. . . body to appear in, which was confirm'd by the cold of the night.

**Confirmable** (kɒnfɪməbəl), a. [f. CONFIRM v. + -ABLE (on L. type *\*confirmābilis*): cf. rare OF. *confirmable* in Godef.] That may be confirmed, capable of confirmation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 It is evidently true and confirmable by every experiment. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 316 Lett y<sup>e</sup> Laws you pass, be Confirmable by me.

† Formerly often confused with CONFIRMABLE:

1535 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xx. 38 Fraunces Atreman dyde acquyte hymselfe valyantly and confirmable to the peace. 1533 MORE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1426/1: A mind as toward & as confirmable, as reason could. . . require.

† **Confirmation.** *Obs.* [f. CONFIRM v. or L. *confirmāre* + -ANCE: OF. *had confirmation*, *-firmance* (13th c.), which however appears to have been obs. long before the Eng. word is found.] Confirmation.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 368 For the confirmation thereof. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 231 Ignatius then conceited had his sect, and craud' confirmation of the Pope. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 Whereof they afford us a remarkable confirmation.

**Confirmand** (kɒnfə'mænd), [ad. L. *confirmāre* + -us fit to be confirmed, from *confirmāre* to CONFIRM.] A candidate for confirmation.

1824 *Ch. Times* XXII. 285 It would be desirable for the Diocesan. . . to examine the confirmands. . . before he administered the holy rite. 1887 *Ch. Rev.* 15 July, Although it is appointed to be learnt by all confirmands, it says nothing about confirmation.

**Confirmation** (kɒnfə'meɪʃən), Also 4 confirm-, 4-6 confirm-. [a. OF. *confirmation* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *confirmātiō-em*, n. of action from *confirmāre* to CONFIRM. (The inherited form of the L. word in OF. was *confermaison*.)]

1. The action of making firm or sure; strengthening, settling, establishing (of institutions, opinions, etc.).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 28/1 For the confirmacyon of his kyngdome. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 100 For the more confirmacyon of the fayth. 1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serms.* (1841) 87 For the confirmation of our weak faith. 1805 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 343 Confirmation of your. . . belief. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 24 For the better confirmation of their title.

† b. Physical strengthening. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 [The loadstone] may. . . afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed.

2. The action of confirming or ratifying by some additional legal form.

*Confirmation of a charter:* see CONFIRM v. 2. *Confirmation of the Charters* (*Confirmatio Chartarum*) applied in Eng. Hist. spec. to the confirmation of Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forests by Edward I in 1297.

1386 WYCLIF *Het.* VI. 16 The ende of al her controuersye, or debate, is an ooth to confirmacioun. 1473-4 in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* I. 2 (Jam. Supp.) Ane confirmacione of aue charter to Johne Lord Semple of the landis of Montgrenane. 1601 SHAKS. *Alf's Well* II. iii. 56. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 313 That confirmation of all the precedent articles shall be procured from the parliament. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 119 They then immediately passed a confirmation of their preceding arrests. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 147 The supplementary acts by which the Confirmation of the Charters was affirmed and recognised. . . especially as the close of the long dispute about the limits and jurisdictions of the Forests. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 365.

b. The confirming of a person in a dignity, etc., or of a possession, etc., to a person.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 143 Richard his pallion bi messengere did com, & his confirmation fro þe courte of Rome. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* B vj. After the confirmation of the said election by the Lord Maior. 1623 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromene* 89 Obtained of the king the office of Admirall. . . and got the confirmation thereof. 1806 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 5/5 Confirmation of the Speaker.

c. *spec. in Ecll.* The formal ratification of the election or other appointment of a bishop.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 þe pape þer of was paid, mad þe Confirmation. Maister Steten of Langtone Ersebisshop solle be. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VII. v. 132 De Byschope Robert. . . Of þe archiebschape of York had Confirmatoyne. 1806 CHITTY *Blackstone* I. 378 Without which confirmation and investiture the elected bishop could neither be consecrated nor receive any secular profits. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Confirmation is performed under the authority of the Metropolitan, acting for the whole Province or Church.

3. The action of confirming, corroborating, or verifying; verification, proof; see CONFIRM v. 1419 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. i. 72 To haue on off ther

captaynes into Engeland, for to make confirmation of thys matier. 1587 THYNNE in *Holshush* III. 1272 For the confirmation whereof. . . thou shalt find an ample discourse in my booke. 1749 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 150 In confirmation of what we say we give you this string of Wampum. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 170, I should think, to use the newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 131 It hardly wants the Confirmation of Experience. 1831 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 99 The achievements of St. George want confirmation in the particular of the Dragon.

b. A confirmatory statement or circumstance; in *Rhet.* the confirmatory part of an argument.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b. The confirmacion is a declaracion of our awne reasons, with assured and constaunt profes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 323 Trifles light as air Are to the jealous confirmation strong As proofs of holy writ. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balsac's Prince* 102 [To observe] the parts of Eloquence, and to separate the Exordium from the Narration, and the Confirmation from the Epilogue. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 136 p. 8 This Day came in a Mail from Holland, with a Confirmation of our late Advices. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. xi. 293 He. . . adroitly converts apparent objections into confirmations of his argument.

4. *Law.* See QUOTE. Also as in 2.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 44 § 2 All patentes, confirmacions and grauntes made to any persone. . . of the same Castelles. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106 a, A dede of confirmation is good and vailable, where in the same case a dede of release is not good nor vailable. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 295 b, A Confirmation is a conveyance of an estate or right in esse, whereby a voidable estate is made sure and vnavoidable, or whereby a particular estate is increased. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 325. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 87 All leases made by tenants for life before absolutely void by their death; so that no. . . act, by the persons entitled to the remainder or reversion, will operate as a confirmation of them. *Ibid.* V. 251 A fine may also operate as a confirmation of a former estate, which was before defeasible.

5. *Ecll.* A rite administered to baptized persons in various Christian Churches; formerly called 'bishops'.

In the Roman and Greek Churches, always reckoned one of the seven sacraments, and in these and in the Church of England held to convey or be the vehicle of special grace which 'confirms' or strengthens the recipient for the practice of the Christian faith.

Down to the 13th c. confirmation was administered immediately or soon after baptism (as still in the Greek Church); since that time, it has been usually deferred in the Western Churches till the 'years of discretion'. In the Church of England and some other Reformed Churches, candidates are required publicly and personally to renew, ratify, and 'confirm' their baptismal vows (see CONFIRM v. 2, quot. 1552), and are then admitted to the full privileges of the Church.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9790 þe secunde sacrament. . . Ys grauntede of þe bysshop honde, Men kalle hyt confirmacyoun. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 þo his propre name was i-chaunged, as it happen in confirmacioun of children. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 27 Confirmacione. . . confirmys þe Haly Gaste one man þat es cristenede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) IV. 33/1 Ordeyned that a chylde sholde have a godfather and a godmother at the tyme of baptysynge, and also one at the confirmacyon. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Confirmation* Pref., To the end that Confirmation may be ministered to the more edifying of such as shall receive it, etc. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 278 Bishopping, whiche the Latines calle Confirmacion, a confirming. . . or allowyng of that went before: is the seconde Sacramente. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 120 The old order of Confirmation by Bishops, which was to be done upon Profession of the Faith. 1803 W. GODWIN *Life Chaucer* I. 54 The rite of confirmation, according to the Roman Catholic discipline, is always subsequent. . . to the first communion. 1836 J. H. STEWART *Mem. W. C. Stewart* IV. (ed. 3) 72 The Bishop. . . had directed them not to present themselves for Confirmation till they were fifteen.

b. *Name of confirmation:* see QUOTE.

1608 COKE *On Litt.* 3 a, If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after at his confirmation by the bishop he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. *Ibid.* Whose name of baptism was Thomas, and his name of confirmation Francis. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., It is usual to take another Christian name at confirmation, which however is not used afterwards in signing the name.

† Formerly confused with CONFIRMATION, q.v.

**Confirmative** (kɒnfɪmətɪv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *confirmātiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *confirmāre*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *confirmatif*, -ive, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of confirming, establishing, or making sure or certain.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (ed. 1) in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 172 With the celestial bond (confirmative religion) which made them one. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 235 A confirmative argument. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 468 The Peace of Breslau of 1742, and that of Dresden 1745, confirmative of the precedent one. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 13 They had a negative as well as a confirmative vote.

† B. sb. Something that confirms or expresses confirmation. *Obs.*

1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 236 These words, for, because, and such other confirmatives. 1595 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 Confirmatives or ratifications of any former gifts.

Hence *Confirmatively* adv.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 24 If. . . it were to be delivered confirmatively.

† **Confirmator.** *Obs.* Also 5 -our. [a. Afr. *confirmatour* = F. *confirmateur*, ad. L. *confirmātor-em*, agent-n. from *confirmāre* to CONFIRM.] One who or that which confirms.

1485 CANTON *Chas. Gl.* 15 Confirmatory and Illuminatory of a good workes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 131 The definitive confirmatory and test of things uncertaine.

**Confirmatory** (kənfɔːmɪtəri), *a.* [f. L. type \**confirmātorius* : see prec. and -ORY.]

1. That confirms; having the property of confirming; corroborative. *Const. of.*

1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 53 In a Decretall. confirmatorie of the former custome. 1811 J. PARKINSON *Org. Rem.* III. 452 The result.. strongly confirmatory of the Mosaic account. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. (1851) 207 Strong confirmatory facts.

† 2. Relating to, or of the nature of, the rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

1686 BR. COMPTON *Episcopalia* 35 (T.) It is not improbable, that they [the Apostles] had in their eye the confirmatory usage in the synagogues, to which none were admitted, before they were of age to undertake for themselves.

**Confirmed** (kənfɔːmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFIRM.]

1. Made firm, strengthened, settled, firmly established, etc. : see the verb.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. in Harl. *Dodsley* V. 238 Is this th' undaunted heart That is required in extremities? Be more confirmed. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 394. 1609 DEKKER *Wks.* 1873 II. 258 Who builds on heates confirm'd, builds on a rocke. 1795 BURKE *Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 65 In a confirmed state of health and vigour. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 116 The State where the habit of obedience is most confirmed.

b. *spec.* Of a disease : Firmly established in the system; inveterate, chronic.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 How soo euer Lepra is gendred vnneth it is curable yf it be confirmed. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 100 His crampe may be heeled or pat he be confirmed, & aftir pat he is confirmed seelden or nevere. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 A confirmed Cancer.

2. Of persons : Firmly established in the habit, condition, or practice expressed by the appellative. See CONFIRM v. 3.

1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. v. I am a confirmed wanderer. 1860 MRS. H. WOOD *Danversbury Ho.* xviii. The boys have become confirmed drunkards. *Mod.* A confirmed invalid.

3. That has received the rite of confirmation

4. (See CONFIRM v. 2 c.)

1707 NELSON 26 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 249, I.. recommend him.. as worthy of having a confirmed Warrant. Hence **Confirmedly** *adv.*, **Confirmedness** (-ēd-). c. 1440 PECKOK *Repr.* II. xvii. 249 More sureli and confirmedli. 1809 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 7/1 Every person.. who has become confirmedly unfit for work. 1867 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 29. 244 If the difficulty arise.. from the confirmedness of the habit.

**Confirmer** (kənfɔːmɪ), [f. CONFIRM + -ER : corresp. to F. *confirmé*.]

1. *Law.* One to whom a confirmation is made. c. 1600 [J. DODRIDGE] *Touchstone* 312 In every good confirmation tending to confirm an estate.. There must be a good confirmer and a good confirmer. 1644 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* x. § 631. 273 More properly the word of the Confirmer than of the Confirmer.

2. *Ecc.* One who is confirmed.

1805 BR. THOROLD *Charge* 22 A comparison of our confirmes during the two years. 1806 *Ch. Times* 19 Feb. 133/3 The wretched proportion of male confirmes to female in London.

**Confirmer** (kənfɔːmɪ), [f. CONFIRM + -ER 1.] One who or that which confirms.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 24 Be these sad signes confirmers of thy words? 1606 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 204 The giuer of grace.. the perfecter, confirmer, stabilisher of it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 358, I, and you.. must be only hearsay confirmers. 1806 TRE-LAWNY *Shelley, Byron*, etc. (1887) 130 The bearer, or rather confirmer, of news.

**Confirming** (kənfɔːmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFIRM + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CONFIRM; confirmation. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 And myd gode chartre.. made confirmyng. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 364 Confirmyng of men is nought but 3if God confirm before. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Yas. V.* Wks. 108 The confirming of a peace between the emperor and the French king.

† 2. The religious rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19552 (Cott.) Mai naman.. Confirmyng giue, bot biscop hand. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 The secunde sacrament es confirmyng. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxvi. § 6 The manner.. was in confirmyng to use anointing.

**Confirming**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That confirms; confirmatory.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 97 By reason of its.. confirming faculty. 1864 KINGLAKE in *Leisure Ho.* 80/1 The supply of fresh confirming proof.

Hence **Confirmingly** *adv.*

1603 B. JONSON *Yas. I's Entertainm.*, To which, the vow that they used.. somewhat confirmingly alludes.

† **Confirmity**, *Obs.*

1. *humorously*, as a blunder for infirmity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 63 You cannot one beare with anothers Confirmities.

2. Corrupt form of CONFORMITY, q. v.

† **Confirmment**, *Obs.* Forms : 3-4 *conferme-*, *confer-*, *confirma-*, 4 *confirmement* (e. [ME., a. OF. *confirmement*, -*ferme*-, -*ferma*-, in med.L. *confirmamentum* : see CONFIRM and -MENT.] Confirmation, e. g. of a charter, or as a religious rite.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7169 He made ac confirmement to Westmynstre of eche pyng, pat þoru hym hem yzyue was,

oper þoru eny oþer kyng. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19559 (Edinb.) O biscop be conferment [Fairf. confer-, Göt. confirma-]. O strenght it es be sacrament. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 15 That me wasche men over the fant After confirmement.

**Confirmor**, *Law.* [Technical variant of CONFIRMER as correlative with CONFIRMER : see -OR.] A party who confirms a voidable estate, etc. : see CONFIRMATION 4.

c. 1600 [see CONFIRMER]. 1608 COKE *Littleton's Tenures* § 536 The rent charge remayneth to the confirmer. 1707 BUTLER *On Co. Lit.* 295 b. A confirmation is an approbation of.. an estate already created; by which the confirmer strengthens and gives validity to it.

**Confiscable** (kənfɪskəbəl), *a.* [f. L. *confiscā-re* to confiscate + -BLE : also in mod.F.] Liable to confiscation.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1808 WEBSTER refers to 'BROWNE'. 1880 W. E. HALL *Internat. Law* II. In 1785 the United States agreed with Prussia that contraband of war should not be confiscable.

**Confiscatable** (kənfɪskətəbəl), *a.* [f. CONFISCATE + -ABLE.] = prec.

1803 *Life in the South* II. 374 Articles, many of which might have been pronounced confiscatable. 1803 J. ROUTLEDGE in *Kendal Mercury* 14 Dec. Everything is confiscatable by the glorious law of Italy.

**Confiscate** (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *confiscāt-us*, pa. pple. of *confiscare* : see CONFISK.]

1. Of property : Appropriated to the use of the sovereign or the public, adjudged forfeited. (Chiefly as pa. pple.)

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* III. (R.), I knowe.. how thou art banished from Rome and all thy goods confiscate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 36 Both the brethren are cast in prison with their goodes confiscate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 332 Thy lands and goods are by the Lawes of Venice confiscate vnto the state of Venice. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 323 And let it be confiscate all. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 259 All their money should be confiscate to the publick. 1800 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 485 Thy goods are confiscate unto the state.

2. Deprived of property as forfeited.

a. 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 31 Lancaster, Latimer, and Sturty were confiscate and banished. 1808 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) I. i. 8 That Century is quite confiscate, fallen bankrupt.

**Confiscate** (kənfɪskət, -fɪskət), *v.* [f. L. *confiscāt-* ppl. stem of *confiscare* : see the earlier CONFISK, through French. *Confiscate*, as the direct representative of L. *confiscātus*, was used as a ppl. adj. before the verb was introduced, and afterwards still continued to be a form of the pa. pple. = *confiscated* : see prec.

As in other words of the same form, *compensate*, *concentrate*, *contemplate*, etc., the stress is now usually on the first syllable, but till c. 1864 the dictionaries had only *confiscate*. Knowles (1835) alone giving *confiscate* as an alternative. This was also the ordinary usage of the poets, though both forms occur in Shakspeare and in Byron.]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (private property) to the sovereign or the public treasury by way of penalty.

1533-96 [see prec.]. 1555 HULOET, Confiscate or forfeite a mans goodes, *Publico*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 78 The Emperor Emanuel.. did in one day confiscat all the goodes of the Venetian merchants within his empire. 1600 BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 21 Which were upon that seized on and confiscated. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 125 We shall never confiscate a shilling of that honourable and pious fund. 1861 KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) I. III. 63 The right to confiscate debts was admitted as a doctrine of national law.

† b. To take away by exercise of authority from the individual (what belongs to him). *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 51 By proscribing, and confiscating from us all the right we have to our owne bodies, goods and liberties.

† 2. To deprive (a person) of his property as forfeited to the State. *Obs.*

a. 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 36 The forenamed Lords.. were condemned and confiscate. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. ix. 196 The motion, to confiscate that Prince, though.. in league with them. a. 1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* IX. (1670) 331 He.. breaking Prison, was confiscated, proclaimed Traytor.

† 3. To forfeit to the sovereign or state. Also *fig. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 102 By your swearing and forswearing in bargayning, you have confiscated your soules long agoe. 1641 *Cheke's Liurt Sedit.* Life Cij b, This he had not confiscate to the Queene.

4. *loosely*. To seize as if by authority; to take forcible possession of, to appropriate summarily.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxvi. The cargoes he confiscated. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 He was declared a prisoner, and his cargo and ship confiscated. 1807 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* III. (1880) 39 The King confiscated to himself the property of those who took refuge abroad. *Mod. colloq.* The college authorities have confiscated every copy of the paper.

Hence **Confiscating** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *S. Dict.*, Confiscating, forfeiture, confiscating. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 39 The bad times of confiscating princes.. or confiscating demagogues.

**Confiscated** (kənfɪskətəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury.

1555 HULOET, Confiscated or forfeit goodes, *Bona caduca*. 1794 BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 11 Sold with other confiscated Property. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 192 With his confiscated treasures. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 228 Portions of the confiscated estates of the Church.

**Confiscation** (kənfɪskəˈʃən). [ad. L. *confiscation-em*, n. of action f. *confiscare* to CONFISCATE. Cf. F. *confiscation*, -*action* (14th c. in Littré).] The action of confiscating; the appropriation of private property to the sovereign or public treasury; seizure under public authority, as forfeited : a. of (goods, or some particular property).

1543 *Act ancient Defamatouris in Reg. Acts & Decrets* I. 368 Under the pane of deid and confiscation of thir gudis movable. a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 23 Confiscation of bishops' livings. 1611 BIBLE *Esra* vii. 26. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 98 Claudius.. remitted the Confiscations of their Goods. 1806 OLMPSTED *Slave States* 224 Before the confiscation of the Company's charter. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 5 The Confiscation of the Abbey lands.

b. without of.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 34 (R.) Owner of the realme, as.. by confiscation acquired &.. by free will surrendered vnto him. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 428 His Possessions, Although by confiscation they are ours. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 457 Attaint of blood and confiscation. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 726 The wealthiest families were ruined by fines and confiscations. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. iii. 766 Confiscation.. imports an act done in some way on the part of the government and beneficial to that government, though the proceeds need not strictly speaking be brought into its treasury. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 7.

c. of a person : i. e. his goods.

1754-6 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 111 The early confiscation of Harold's followers might seem iniquitous. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 195 In 1302, the poet was sent to banishment and confiscation.

2. Often used with implication of an unjust use of power; hence, *colloq.* Legal robbery by or with the sanction of the ruling power.

a. 1832 MACKINTOSH *France* in 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 186 All confiscation is unjust. The French confiscation.. is the most abominable example of that species of legal robbery. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (1876) 278 It is confiscation to levy a tax on that which a man cannot save. 1869 SIR R. PALMER in *Daily News* 23 Mar., I do not deny that there are occasions which would justify acts which might be properly called confiscations.

3. Confiscated property.

a. 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* II. 107 He would.. even endeavour to restore him his confiscations.

**Confiscator** (kənfɪskətɔː), [a. L. *confiscator*, agent-n. from *confiscare* to CONFISCATE : see -OR.] One who confiscates.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 232 Overrun by publicans, farmers of the taxes, confiscators. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 276, I see the confiscators begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries; but I do not see them end there. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. ii. 47 The confiscator of other men's inheritances.

**Confiscatory** (kənfɪskətɔːri), *a.* [f. L. type \**confiscatōrius*, f. *confiscator* : see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or tending to, confiscation.

a. 1797 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* (T.), Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 2 The heavy and almost confiscatory tax. 1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 9/3 The indirect, but not less real, confiscatory effect of the provisions for fixing rent.

2. *colloq.* Robbing under legal authority.

1806 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 19/1 To the unreasonable, plundering, confiscatory landlords.

† **Confisk**, *v. Obs.* Forms : 5 *confisque*, 5-6 *confysak* (e, 6-7 *confysak*. [a. OF. *confisque-r* (=

Pr. and Sp. *confiscar*, It. *confiscare*)] : -L. *confiscare* to put away in a chest, consign to the public treasury, f. *con-* together + *fisc-us* basket, chest, treasury.] *trans.* To confiscate.

1474 CANTON *Chesse* III. vi. Al the goodes that longed to the pylgrym were delyverd to the hote as confysked. 1485 — *Chas. Gl.* 24 Theyr goodes [shall] be confysked. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 12 Ferdinand hauing.. sacked and confysked.. many of the Barons. 1604 T. SCOTT *Vox Celi* 35 The Duke of Alua.. embarg'd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships.

Hence **Confisking** *vbl. sb.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Trag. Hist. Civile Warres Lowe Countres* I. 73 b, In.. hanging, burning, confisking of goods, etc.

**Confit**, -*ite*, *Obs.* f. COMFIT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Confite**, -*yte*, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1 = COMFITED : preserved.

1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* cxl. 197 His herte, the whiche I made to be confyte in sugre.

**Confitent** (kənfɪtənt), [ad. L. *confitent-em*, pr. pple. of *confiteri* to CONFESS.] One who confesses; a penitent.

1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors* 366 For who could hope to draw that from a Confitent or a Confessor. 1867 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. § 4. 260 How wide a difference there is between a mere confitent and a true penitent. 1808 *Sat. Rev.* 24 July 73/1 Suggested by the prurient fancy of the eager confitent.

|| **Confiteor** (kənfɪtɪɔː), [L. *confiteor* I confess, initial word of the formula.] A form of prayer, or confession of sins (*Confiteor Deo Omnipotenti*, I confess to Almighty God, etc.) used in the Latin Church at the beginning of the mass, in the sacrament of penance, and on other occasions.

a. 1205 *Aucr. R.* 16 Bioure þe confiteor hwon 3e schulen beon ihuseled. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28582 (Cott.) Thoru þe confiteor þat es wont to be said at þe messe. a. 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* an. 1429 (Camd.) 167 Thenne he.. layde hym downe prostrate, saying there hys Confiteor, and alle the prelatys sayde Misereator. 1590 ARMIN in C. S. *Richt Relig.* A liij b, The papist may well knocke himself on the brest, saying a



Confiture. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii. Conditionally that you, brethren, say the Confiture at curfew time. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 210 The present form of the Confiture came into general use during the thirteenth century.

Confitte, obs. f. CONFIT.

|| **Confiture**. Obs. form of CONFITURE; also the mod. F. form (*confiture*), and as such occasionally used in sense 'Confection'.

1884 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* II. 117 Choice wines, and liqueurs, and delicate confitures. 1886 DISRAELI *V. Grey* II. xv. 77 Cates and confitures.

**Confix** (kɒn'fiks), v. [f. L. *confix*- ppl. stem of *configere* to fasten together; or perh. immed. f. CON- + FIX.] *trans.* To fix firmly, fasten.

1693 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 232 Let me in safety raise me from my knees, Or else for ever be confixed here A Marble Monument. 1890 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 206 The Polytheism of India, has confixed itself upon the Hindoo soul.

† **Confixation**. Obs. In 5 *confixationem*. [f. CONFIX v. or assumed L. *confixare* (see next) + -ATION.] The action of fixing (a volatile principle).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Confixation of Spirits which fleyng are.

**Confixative**, a. rare. [f. ppl. stem of assumed L. *confixare*, freq. of *configere* + -IVE: see prec.] Characterized by fixing (elements) together: see quot.

1874 H. BENDALL *tr. Schleicher's Compar. Gram.* 1. 3 Languages which can link to these invariable sounds of relation, either before, or after, or in the middle, or in more than one place at once, are Confixative Languages.

† **Confixure**. Obs. [f. L. type *\*confixura*, f. *confix*- ppl. stem + -URE.] Firm fixing or attachment.

1624 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 55 How subject are we to embrace this earth, ev'n while it wounds by this confixure of ourselves to it?

† **Conflagitate**, v. Obs. [f. assumed L. *\*conflagitare*, f. *con-* intensive + *flagitare* to demand.]

1693 COCKERAM, *Conflagitate*, earnestly to desire. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conflagitate*, to request or desire a thing impatiently.

So † **Conflagitation**. [Cf. L. *flagitatio*-em.]

1693 COCKERAM II. An earnest Request, *Conflagitation*. **Conflagrant** (kɒn'flægrənt), a. [ad. L. *conflagrant*-em, pr. pple. of *conflagrare*: see next.]

In conflagration, on fire, blazing. Also fig.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conflagrant*, most earnestly desiring or burning in love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 548 Then raise From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd, New Heavns, new Earth. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 192 So intense Rag'd the conflagrant mass. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 275 I'll... kindle a conflagrant fire in Babylon. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 688 How... can an extension of the crime fail to be proportionately flagrant and conflagrant in the impartial eyes of Justice?

**Conflagrate** (kɒn'flægrət), v. [f. L. *conflagrāt*- ppl. stem of *conflagrare* to burn, burn up; f. *con-* + *flagrare* to blaze: see FLAGRANT, FLAME.]

1. *intr.* To catch fire, burst into flame. Also fig. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 572 Reeds... by the agitation of the wind... sometimes conflagrate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi. Civil war, conflagrating universally over France. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 560 If he should conflagrate into song.

2. *trans.* To set a-blaze; to burn up, consume with fire. Also fig.

1835 CROKER *Ess.* (1856) 313 The most sudden and violent excitement which ever conflagrated a nation. 1838 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1888) VI. 32 Popularity is as a blaze... kindled round a man... conflagrating the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum.

Hence **Conflagrated** ppl. a.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 175 [His health] was in a strangely painful, and as if conflagrated condition.

**Conflagrating**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Burning, blazing.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 51 Anticipations of these conflagrating progresses. 1758 *Herald* No. 30 As... consuming, as a conflagrating fire. a 1845 HOOD *Incendiary Song* 1, Come, all conflagrating fellows, Let us have a glorious rig.

**Conflagration** (kɒn'flægrə'sjən), [ad. L. *conflagratio*-em, n. of action f. *conflagrare*: see prec. Cf. F. *conflagration* (16th c. in Littré).]

† 1. The burning up of (anything) in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. Obs.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 246 The type of their conflagration or consuming by fyre. 1641 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 348 The day of Judgment, and Conflagration of the present world. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 320 The conflagration of the city of Magdeburg in the year 1631. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 136 America... famous for the conflagration of towns.

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 362 The... peril to Europe of the existence of such a centre of conflagration.

2. A great and destructive fire; the burning or blazing of a large extent or mass of combustible matter, e.g. of a town, a forest, etc. (With a and pl.)

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conflagration*, a general burning or consuming with fire. (1880 in Somers *Tracts* II. 86 The Burning of London... that dreadful Conflagration. 1797 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. III. 1. 189 Judging, that in the general conflagration to be upon the water would be the safest place. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* VII. 87 Conflagrations are often caused by the negligence of the wandering Indians. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* II. 28 In that year a great conflagration took place at Stratford.

b. fig.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 27/2 The universal Conflagration, that, from the inundation of the Swedes, covered the whole empire of Germany. 1794 BR. NICOLSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 448 IV. 335 We are now come into a general Conflagration.

† 3. *transf.* Severe inflammation, high fever. Obs.

1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Conflagration*, a... being in a flame, as in great fevers. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Comput.* VI. 233 That the Aliment be thin... for so the Conflagration of the blood is lessened. 1833 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 2 Apr., I... caught a cold and inflammation, which menaced a conflagration.

**Conflagrative** (kɒn'flægrətɪv), a. [f. ppl. stem of L. *conflagrare* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Productive of conflagration.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xli, The... room at the 'Conflagrative Club'. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VIII. xix. iv. 143 The conflagrative Russians at their gates.

**Conflagrator** (kɒn'flægrətɔr), [n. of action in L. form from *conflagrare*: see CONFLAGRATE.] One who sets on fire; an incendiary. Also fig.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 204 Publique Incendiaries, and Conflagrators of the world. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 398 The conflagrator of female bosoms was not wont to be so rebuffed.

**Conflagratory** (kɒn'flægrətɔri), a. [See prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining or tending to conflagration; inflammatory.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 304 A receipt for a conflagratory mixture... unknown to the best English chemists.

**Conflate** (kɒn'flæt), ppl. a. [ad. L. *conflāt*-us, pa. pple. of *conflare*: see next.]

† 1. *pa. pple.* Blown together; brought together from various sources, composed of various elements.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* lvii. 81 Thy (Catiline's army) be conflate or gathered together of three kyndes of men. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 10 To walk after the flesh, is an addition to sin, conflate of many lusts. 1838 T. WHITTAKER *Blood of Grapes* 14 Wine hath a double heat, or one conflate or moved out of two.

2. *adj.*

1807 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 24 Methought no ladie else so high renown'd That might haue caused me change my conflate minde [ed. 1575 ever change my mind].

3. *spec.* Formed by combination or fusion of two readings. (See quot. 1881 and CONFLATION 3.)

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. 49 Readings which are... mixed or, as they are sometimes called, 'conflate', that is, not simple substitutions of the reading of one document for that of another, but combinations of the readings of both documents into a composite whole, sometimes by mere addition with or without a conjunction, sometimes with more or less of fusion. 1883 WESTCOTT *Exp. St. John* Intro. 22 The variants offer good examples of conflate readings. 1885 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 36 How did one element of a conflate text arise out of the other? *transf.* 1807 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 362 He has a sort of conflate expression upon his countenance; his face is as a hybrid flower where two beauties blend.

**Conflate** (kɒn'flæt), v. [f. L. *conflāt*- ppl. stem of *conflare* to blow together, stir up, raise, accomplish; also to melt together, melt down (metals); f. *con-* + *flāre* to blow: see FLARE.]

1. *trans.* To blow or fuse together; to bring together and make up from various sources or various elements; to compose, put together; produce, bring about. Now rare.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physic* v. xxv. (1639) 346 Galen... calleth it a tumour conflat of a melancholious humour. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 1 Thy pestilent and stinking sins have conflat the plague wherewith I strike thee. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* I. 38 Our Mother Eve was of his Rib conflat. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 16 Commentaries conflat for the benefit of mankind. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i. The States-General, created and conflat by the passionate effort of the whole Nation.

† 2. To fuse, melt down (metal). Obs.

1664 *Flodden* F. II. 12 The tilmen tough their Teams could take And to hard harness them conflate.

3. To combine or fuse two variant readings of a text into a composite reading; to form a composite reading or text by such fusion. (In *passive*.)

1885 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 31 The two readings [*ἐκείνους* and *αὐτοῖς*] are undoubtedly early, since they are conflated in Cod. D into *ἐκείνους αὐτοῖς*.

**Conflated** (kɒn'flætɪd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] = CONFLATE ppl. a.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 254 Wherewith by such a conflat transmutation he is informed. 1885 J. R. HARRIS *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 35 Whence did the separate members of the conflat text arise? 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 346 In place of history he offers nothing but the most audacious conflat myths.

† **Conflatile**, a. Obs.-o [ad. L. *conflatil*-is cast, molten, f. ppl. stem of *conflare*: see prec.] 'Cast or molten' (Bailey 1730-6).

**Conflation** (kɒn'flætɪən), [ad. L. *conflatio*-em, n. of action from *conflare*: see CONFLATE.]

1. The action of blowing or fusing together; composition or blending of different things into a whole. Also *concr.*, the result of such composition.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 225 The sweetest and best Harmony is, when every Part or Instrument, is not heard by it selfe, but a Conflation of them all. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1879) II. 1057 Codification... is resolvable into two parts: 1. a re-expression and arrangement of statute law; 2. an extraction from cases of rationes decedendi... 3. A conflation of both.

1838 RAINE *Misc. Biogr.* (Surtees) p. ix, The Life of Cuthbert in Capgrave, which is a conflation from various sources.

† 2. 'A casting or melting of metal'. Obs.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON.

3. The combination or fusion of two variant readings of a text into a composite reading. Also *concr.*, a reading which results from such mixture of variants. Cf. CONFLATE ppl. a. 3.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. 95 Bold conflatations, of various types, are peculiarly frequent in the Ethiopic version. 1890 MARGOLIOUTH *Ecclesiasticus* 4 note, The Latin either agrees with the Syriac against the Greek, or else exhibits a conflation of the two renderings.

† **Conflatory**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *conflatōri*-um melting furnace, f. *\*conflatōr*- metal-caster, f. *conflare*: see CONFLATE v. and -ORY.]

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 133 The Hebrew name of Zephaniah signifieth a conflatory or melting-place, where metals were made fusil by the fire in their furnaces.

† **Conflature**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *conflatūra* a melting of metals by fire, f. ppl. stem of *conflare*: see -URE.] = CONFLATION 2.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 67 Tubalcain, who first invented the conflatore of Metals.

† **Conflexure**. Obs.-o [ad. L. type *\*conflexura*: cf. *flexura* a bending.]

1730-6 BAILEY, A bending together. 1755 JOHNSON, A bending or turning.

**Confluence**, obs. f. CONFLUENCE.

**Conflict** (kɒn'flikt), sb. [ad. L. *conflict*-us (u-stem) striking together, shock, fight, conflict, f. ppl. stem of *configere*: see next. The OF. repr. of the L. was *conflict* (= It. *confitto*), often written in 15-16th c. *conflict*, after L.; this may possibly have been the immediate source of our word.]

1. An encounter with arms; a fight, battle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Conflycte of werre, *conflictus*. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 Fightenge with shorte speres in conflictis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 26 The lucklesse conflict with the Gyaunt stout. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* v. 14 Fourty thousand were slaine in the conflict. 1828 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 612 The bloody conflicts of the Druses and the Maronites. attrib. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xviii, Then loudly rose the conflict-cry.

b. *esp.* A prolonged struggle.

1835-41 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 320 If his arms terminated the conflict [between Thebes and Phocis]. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 They forced on the Boers, under menace of an all but exterminating conflict, offensive and superfluous conditions.

c. (without article or pl.) Fighting, contending with arms, martial strife.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xv. 17 They determined... manfully to trie the matter by conflict. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 In the hour of conflict. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 480 Until they closed In conflict with the crash of shivering points.

2. *transf.* and fig.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. i, Also where there is any lacke of ordre nedes must be perpetual conflict. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 345 To note the fighting conflict of her hue, How white and red each other did destroy! 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 88, I found it to be evidently Alcalisate; insomuch that it would make a conflict with Acids. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. i. 2 The recurring conflicts between Church and State.

b. A mental or spiritual struggle within a man.

c 1430 *tr. T. à Kempis Consol.* III. xxii, For, one temptacyon or tribulacion goinge away, another cometh, yea, som tyme be first conflictie yit duryng. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 374 A man... may abide the conflict of all vices, but [lechery] he mooste flee. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b, After long conflict had within himselfe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xviii. 496, I must confess that I was in great conflicts of Mind at this time. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 668 Pale With conflict of contending hopes and fears. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* II. I. 13 Amidst the conflict of feelings under which he now listened.

c. The clashing or variance of opposed principles, statements, arguments, etc.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 38 Whether in some cases there may not be a conflict of principles. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 324 There is no such thing really as a conflict of duties. *Ibid.* § 327 Authorities whose injunctions come into conflict with each other.

3. Dashing together, collision, or violent mutual impact of physical bodies.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 As soone as they were nowe entered into the maine sea, such sources and conflictis of water arose ageynst them. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 232 The common Motion of Matter proceeding from external Impulse and Conflict. 1832 *Nat. Philos.*, *Electro-Magnet.* xii. § 253 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) He conceived that a continued series of electric shocks took place... a condition which he expressed by the term *Electric Conflict*. 1883 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 The less perilous [must be] the conflicts of the ice-masses in their rotation.

**Conflict** (kɒn'flikt), v. [f. L. *conflict*-, ppl. stem of *configere* to strike together, clash, conflict, contend, fight (whence the freq. *conflictare*), f. *con-* together + *figere* to strike. No corresp. vb. is recorded in F. dicts.; It. has *confliggere*, *conflissi*, *confitto*.]

1. *intr.* To fight, contend, do battle.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 139 Vseuge not to conflicte as with threir enmyes. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ort. Fur.* xxvi. lxxiv, First when to get Marissa he had thought, He had conflicted more then twice or thrise. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xiii. 870 These Two with Hector and his host Conflicted. 1823

SHELLEY *Hellas* 30 The army encamp'd upon the Cydaris... saw two hosts conflicting in the air.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces.

1606 BACON *Sylva* (J.), You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 26 They [the winds] all conflicted one with another at the same time.

2. *fig.* To contend, strive, struggle with.

1668 D'EWEES *Jrnl.* (1783) 41 Fearing it might be a temptation of the devil's, he had conflicted with it. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 113 Seest thou him not fastened to the Cross, conflicting with his Father's wrath? 1715 F. BROKESBY *Life Dodwell* 16 Understanding the Difficulties, with which this... Nephew conflicted. 1721 STRYKE *Eccle. Mem.* II. 1. xxiv. 197 He had both publicly and privately conflicted with the adversaries... with admirable strength of learning.

3. *fig.* Of interests, opinions, statements, feelings, etc.: To come into collision, to clash; to be at variance, to be incompatible. (Now the chief sense.) 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* i. i. (1854) 2 Wherein both interests conflicting. a 1866 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 395 One error conflicts with another; each destroys its opponent and truth is evolved. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 324 The perplexities of conscience... in which duties appear to conflict with each other.

4. *trans.* To engage in battle, to assault. *rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 18 In a sea-battle, her ships and men conflicted the Cinque Ports.

5. *fig.* To buffet with adversity. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in *Fart S. P. Elis.* (1845) I. 251 Sith thy soule for me is so conflicted. a 1656 BR. HALL *Invis. World* ii. § 7 Those miseries and temptations where-with we are continually conflicted here below.

† **Conflictant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. conflictant-em*, pr. pple. of *conflictare*: see *prec.*] Contending, conflicting.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. xxviii. Wks. V. 466 The different dispositions of the parties conflictant.

† **Conflictation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*n. of action f. L. conflictare*, freq. of *confingere*: see *prec.*] Striving in conflict, struggling together.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ii. xvii. Sturdy conflictation Of struggling winds, when they have fiercely strove.

**Conflicter**, *rare*. [*f. CONFLICT v. + -ER*.] One who conflicts or contends, a combatant.

1658 D. CAPEL *Rem.* To Rdr. § 6 Many a young beginner, and tried conflicter fetcht all their best weapons out of this mans armory.

**Conflicting** (*kɒnflɪkɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] The action of the vb. **CONFLICT**.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsel* 49 Conflicting with and conquers over sinne and temptations.

**Conflicting**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] That conflicts or fights; warring together, contending; clashing, contradictory, at variance.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 230 Bare vnhusled Trunkes To the conflicting Elements expos'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 245 All Air seemd then conflicting Fire. 1749 HURD *Notes Art of Poetry* (R.) Electra torne with sundry conflicting passions. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 317 Like two conflicting clouds Pregnant with thunder, moved the hostile hosts. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. viii. 220 This Prince... of whom we receive accounts so conflicting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 474 The first question on which the conflicting parties tried their strength was the choice of a chairman. *Mod. A prey to conflicting emotions.*

**Confliction** (*kɒnflɪkʃən*), [*ad. L. confliction-em*, *n. of action from conflictare* to **CONFLICT**: cf. *OF. confliction* (14th c. in *Godef.*)] The action of conflicting; conflicting condition.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cxxx. Wks. 1728 III. 180 Such contrary Principles and Qualities as by their perpetual Confliction do conspire the Ruin and Dissolution of it. 1831 BEDDOES *Poems* p. xciii. The confliction of passions. 1855 PLANCHÉ *tr. Cress d'Aulnoy's Fairy T.* (1858) 279 There had been a confliction of interests between the two Queens. 1868 *Rep. Council Astron. Soc.*, The confliction of an ascending current and one at right angles to it.

**Conflictive**, *a. rare*. [*f. L. conflict-* ppl. stem (see above) + *-IVE*.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites MASSINGER. 1847 in CRAIG. a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), Conflictive systems of theology.

**Confictory** (*kɒnflɪktəri*), *a. rare*. [*f. as prec. + -ORY*.] Of conflicting nature or tendency.

1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 314 Holding confictory opinions as to her temper.

† **Conflow**, *v. Obs.* [*f. CON- + FLOW*, after *L. confuere*, *f. confuer*, and their various English derivatives.] To flow together. a. of rivers.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 221 (R.) Where the stream was big by occasion of other brookes conflowing thither. 1879 H. M. STANLEY *How I found L.* I. 79 After following a course north-easterly, it conflows with the Kingani.

b. of people, crowds.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 106 *margin*, Strangers that conflowed thither to see the shows. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 596 Hither, almost all the Commodities of Wales, doe conflow as it were to a common Mart. 1607 SPEED *Eng. land, etc. Abr.*, Ireland ii. § 11 In what Troopes and Assemblies people doe conflow thither vpon deuotion.

**Conflux**, *var. form of CONFLUENCE*.  
† **Confluatuate**, *v. Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [*ad. ppl. stem of L. confluatūre* 'to wave on all sides', *f. con- + fluatūre* to **FLUATUATE.]**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Confluatuate, to flow together, to be uncertain what to do. 1773 in ASH; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Confluence** (*kɒnfluəns*), *sb.* Also 5-6 confluens, 6 -flowence. [*ad. (late) L. confluentia* flowing together, confluent, *f. confuere* to flow to-

gether: see **CONFLUENT** and **-ENCE**. Cf. *F. confluent* (15th c. in *Godef.*)]

1. A flowing together; the junction and union of two or more streams or moving fluids.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 41 A little a this side the Bridge over the Ise at Abbingdon is a Confluence of 2 Armes. And at this Confluence self in the very Mouth is a very fair Bridge of 7 Arches. 1609 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 112 In the veins... innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 366 The larger... rivers proceed... from a confluence of brooks and rivulets. 1868 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 30 The residence was upon an island, formed by the confluence of two rivers.

b. *fig. and transf.*  
a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 There was disim-bogued into her veins by a confluence of Blood, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 113 The Roman fraud and perfidy mingled, in baleful confluence, with the ferocity and violence of the Frank.

c. Applied to the running or flowing together of word-forms originally distinct.

1807 SKERT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. 1. § 385 *Confluence of forms*. I use the word *confluence* advisedly, for it would seem that there is a real tendency... for different words to flow as it were together.

2. The place where two or more rivers, etc., unite.

1538 [see 1]. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 93 The old Seleucia seated near the confluence of Euphrates and Tygris. 1808 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 1 The Green was... situate at a confluence of shady lanes. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* viii. 112 Built upon the confluence of the rivers.

† b. Hence, formerly, the proper name of many towns; esp. in English, of the city at the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine, *Koblentz*, *L. Confluens*.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 134 a. The residue of the states imperial assembled at Esling, do mislike the doings of them that were at confluence. 1560 TURNER *Baths* 3 Although Confluence be a good city.

3. A body of waters produced by the union of several streams; a large body of water, or other fluid, flowing together; a combined flood.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 257 The further he wadeth in this Riuer, the greater confluence of waters wil ouertake him. 1637 R. HUMFREY *tr. St. Ambrose* Intro. It runnes in a contrary course, and is the confluence of other waters. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 89 To drinke from the mixt confluence of so many corrupt and poysonous waters. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 749 O what a Confluence of ethereal Fires, From Urns un-number'd, down the Steep of Heaven, Streams to a Point, and centres in my Sight.

4. The running or flocking together of persons; 'the act of crowding to a place' (J.); concourse.

1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 65 Then the Serpentes take theire confluence to hyt on euery syde. *Ibid.* I. 191 To whiche cite grete multitude of people made confluence for cause of erudition. 1533 MORE *Apol.* cxxxv. Wks. 900/2 Sythe vnto this diocise there is so great resort and confluence. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 68 The places to which there is the most general confluence of young gentlemen. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 5, I was long withheld by the perpetual confluence of visitants. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 177 The approach and confluence of about 420 Dissenting clergymen.

5. A numerous concourse or assemblage (of people); 'a multitude crowded into one place' (J.).

1447 BOKENHAM *Sermon* (Roxb.) 186 Gret confluence of people cam ther to. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg.* iv. 283 Amongst that mightie confluence of Men. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. 1729 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 452, I lie in the neighbourhood of the city, and we have conferences and multitudes. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ix. 239 The vast confluence of people... forced their way to witness the magnificence.

6. Of things: a. The action of flowing or coming together, of meeting or collecting in one place. b. A numerous collection or assemblage, a large quantity gathered from various quarters.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 In this confluence of so many prosperous successes. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* i. 3 He is sure of a confluence of all comforts. a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 124 Grace is a confluence of all attractives. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 117 There is no other country in the world which could exhibit the same confluence of associations. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 55 The Homeric body was one in which a confluence of like particles had taken place.

† **Confluence**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. the sb. : cf. influence*.] *trans.* To crowd, to furnish with a confluence of (people).

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 66 Publike Pulpits... confluenc'd with people, as is Cheapside Cross, or the Exchange.

**Confluent** (*kɒnfluənt*), *a.* [*ad. L. confluent-em*, pr. pple. of *confuere* to flow together (as two rivers), *f. con- + fluere* to flow: cf. **FLUENT**.]

1. Of streams or moving fluids: Flowing together so as to form one stream; uniting so as to form one body of fluid. See esp. *quot.* 1851.

1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xx. (R.), These confluent floods. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 232 The confluent blood. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 252 The Ganges and Burrampooter have probably become confluent within the historical era. 1851-2 *Manual Sc. Eng.* 200 Rivers are said to be confluent when both branches are nearly equally deflected from their former direction. 1853 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 250 Rushing together like confluent streams.

b. Also said of roads, valleys, mountain-chains, etc., and *fig.* of trains of circumstances.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 551 All the other confluent

causes of discontent are trifling. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach Wks.* 1862 IV. 329 The separate roads from Liverpool and from Manchester to the north become confluent. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ix. 236 Numerous confluent valleys, whose united waters... enter the sea.

2. Flowing together in a body; forming one continuous moving mass. Also *fig.*

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 561 The whole ocean's confluent waters swell. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LII. 411 This vast confluent tumult.

3. Of a number of things originally separate: Meeting or 'running' into each other at the margins, so as to form a continuous mass or surface.

a. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in smallpox and other diseases, when the vesicles run together.

1722 [see **CONHERENT** a. 1 c.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 44 If the Pox was confluent or run together on the Face. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 536 The next morning... many [pimples] had appeared, which gradually thickened and became confluent. *Ibid.* IX. 365 Two children... confluent with the confluent Small-pox. 1800 CARPENTER in *19th Cent. App.* 531 The confluent variety of Small-pox.

b. Applied to spots, markings, surfaces, etc.: Blending together or passing into each other, without marked lines of division.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 61 That confluent pronunciation which all persons perceive in a language with which they are imperfectly acquainted. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 90 The galaxy white with the glory of confluent suns. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 124 Wherever the white spots are large and stand near each other the surrounding dark zones become confluent. 1874 COUS *Birds N. W.* 61 The markings becoming confluent, or nearly so, at or around the larger end. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 220 The sort set face to face, then become confluent. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 427 Many old vases have what we may call confluent necks, some amphora for instance, where the passage to the body is quite unmarked in the shape.

4. Of organic members, structures, processes, etc.: Running together; becoming at length united, connected, or blended into one.

1803 CRABB, *Confluent*... is an epithet for leaves or lobes. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 45/1 Groups of more or less confluent bones called 'vertebrae'. *Ibid.* 51/2 By 'confluent' is meant the cohesion or blending together of two bones which were originally separate. 1866 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Intro. 5 (The stamen) is confluent with the Pistil forming the Column. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 34 The anterior hypophysis of the vertebra and its centrum which is more or less confluent with that of the 'axis'. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 100 Some of these blades are apt to be confluent; that is, a divided leaf is often in part merely parted.

† 5. Affluent or abounding in. *Obs. rare*—1. c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ix. 157 Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous confluent.

**Confluent** (*kɒnfluənt*), *sb.* [In sense 1 *ad. L. confluent-em*, pl. *confluent-es*, the pr. pple. used as a masc. sb.; cf. *F. confluent* in same sense. In sense 2, sb. use of *prec.*]

† 1. A confluence of rivers; the place where streams or rivers unite. Rarely in pl. [= *L. confluentes*, or perh. for *confluence*.] *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xvii. 151 The Roman Dictator... abode upon the banks of the Confluent (where both rivers run into one). 1601 — *Pliny* I. 140 Where Euphrates the river... joineth with Tigris in one confluent. 1620 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 401 Ouse... is augmented with a namelesse brooke, at whose confluents is... Temesford. 1621 CORVAT *Cruities* 59 A little beyond the townes end the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a confluent.

2. A stream which unites and flows with another: properly applied to streams of nearly equal size; but sometimes loosely used for *affluent*, i.e. a smaller stream flowing into a larger.

1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* vii. 160 The Supna, one of its confluents. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 563/1 The principles on which one confluent is selected rather than another for the honour of being called the main stream, are not very easy to determine. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small confluent which runs into it.

† **Confluentia**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. confluentia* CONFLUENCE + *-AL*. Cf. *influential*.] Of or belonging to confluence or mingling together.

a 1721 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 431 A confluent Pain was just, To dispossess a confluent Lust. a 1721 — *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 205 A confluent Shape, Of Wolf, Goat, Swine, and Ape. *Ibid.* IV. 254.

**Confluently** (*kɒnfluəntli*), *adv.* [*f. CONFLUENT a. + -LY*.] In a confluent manner; esp. in sense of **CONFLUENT** 3 b. In *mod. Dicts.*

† **Confluity**, *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [*f. L. conflu-us* confluent + *-ITY*.] = **CONFLUENCE** 1.

1653 COCKERAM II, Certaine Streames meeting, *Confluity*.

|| **Confluuium**, *Obs. rare*. Pl. -a. [*L. confluuium* flowing together, *f. confuere*: cf. *effluuium*.] A flowing together, conflux.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1084 Comets, which he supposeth to be made up of the Ethereal Effluvia of the Luminaries, or the Confluia of the Ethereal matter.

**Conflux** (*kɒnfluks*), [*f. L. type \*conflux-us* (u-stem), *f. conflux*, ppl. stem of *confuere* to flow together; prob. used in *med.* or *mod. L.*: cf. late *L. influxus*. (No Fr. correspondent.)]

1. Flowing together; flowing into a common body; = **CONFLUENCE** 1.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 7 As knots by the conflux of

meeting sap, Infect the sound Pine. 1618 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xix. (1748) 380 Thus from the full conflux of these three several springs Thy greatness is begot. 1660 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 There is not only a consent between the Veins of the Womb and Breast, but a conflux also. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 6 The river Lycus, formed by the conflux of two little streams.

b. quasi-conc.

1658 A. Fox *Writs Surg.* i. vi. 24 A conflux of ill humours comes to it. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 56 Both being so stoppt, there is a great Conflux of Water made in a certain Tract of Land.

2. Meeting-place of streams; = CONFLUENCE 2.

1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 71 A Spanish town built at the Conflux of the Rivers. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* 1. 279 At the conflux of the Anio with the Tiber, we reach the extreme point of the Sabine territory.

fig. 1831 CARLIER *Sart. Res.* (1858) 40 Stands he not in the centre of Immensities, in the conflux of Eternities?

b. Meeting place of lines or tracts.

1806 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxiv. 499 Others have this diverging space above their conflux. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 640/1 The posterior conflux, is situated below and behind the cerebellum.

3. = CONFLUENCE 4.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 105 Upon the new doctrine great conflux was to the new Doctor. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 402 Consider the great conflux of Strangers to that City. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 361 The great conflux of sick persons to the hospitals.

4. = CONFLUENCE 5.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. III. 160 Attended by a marvellous conflux of Company. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar. II. 351 He was convey'd to Westminster Hall by a prodigious Conflux of 37 Mob. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 280 The conflux of several populations might be more disposed to listen to new laws.

5. = CONFLUENCE 6.

1654 HOBBS *Liberty & Necess.* (1841) 230 A conflux of second causes. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 95 The conflux of riches to that city or Nation. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 16 Nov. Such a conflux of misery. 1877 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon* v. 107 In war there is just that conflux of splendid action upon the very edge of life, which rouses curiosity and emotion.

† **Conflux**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *conflux*-, ppl. stem of *confluere* to flow together.] To flow or run together, combine.

1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 238 That Disease Bodies do materially conflux unto the Generation of hereditary defects.

† **Confluxibility**, *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Tendency to run or flow together.

1694 CHARLETON *Physiology* 348 The natural confluxibility of Fluid Bodies. 1863 BOYLE *Free Eng.* 296 The Confluxibility of Liquors, and other Fluids.

† **Confluxible**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *conflux*-, ppl. stem of *confluere*: see -BLE.] Liable to flow or run together.

1643 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* xvii. xlv. (1678) 405 As our whole body is perspirable, so it is also (if I may so term it) confluxible.

Hence + **Confluxibility**.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in later Dicts.

† **Confluxion**, *Obs.* Also 6 confluxion. [f. L. type \**confluxio*-em (cf. *defluxio*, *diffusio*, *influxio*), n. of action from L. *confluere* to flow together. The primitive *fluere* had *fluctio*-em, f. *fluct*-archaic variant of *flux*: thence the spelling *confluxion*.] The action of flowing together.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.*, Induct., It doth draw all his affects... In their confluxions, all to runne one way. 1610 BARROUR *Meth. Physick* v. xvii. That the confluxion of the humour unto the affected part be stoppt.

† **Confocal** (*kɒnfəʊˈkæl*), *a.* *Geom.* [f. CON- + FOCAL.] Having the same focus or foci.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 494 Any two confocal homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 215 The general equation of a confocal system. 1888 VINES *Sacks Bot.* 951 If the outline of the growing-point is an ellipse, the periclinals will be confocal ellipses; the anticlinals will be confocal hyperbolas.

† **Confode**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *confodere* to pierce through, transfix, f. *con*-intensive + *fodere* to dig, pierce, stab.] *trans.* To pierce through, transfix. Hence *Confodding* *ppl. a.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 134 Shrinking up at the stabbes of confodding doctrine.

† **Confodiate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [irreg. f. L. *confodis*, -ere (see prec.) + -ATE 2: prob. assuming a vb. of same form.] Transfixed, impaled.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 370 He seruit [deserved to] be quik confodiate.

† **Confolensite**. [Named 1856, from *Confolens*, Departm. of Charente, France, where found + -ITE.] A variety of Montmorillonite; a pale rose-red clay.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 63.

Confonde, obs. f. CONFOUND.

Confoorte, conford, obs. ff. COMFORT.

† **Conforaneous**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *conforaneus* using the same market, f. *forum* market-place.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conforaneous*, of the same Court or Market place.

† **Conform** (*kɒnfɔːm*), *a.* ? Obs. [a. F. *conforme* (16th c. in Littre), ad. L. *conform-is*, f. *con*-together with + *forma* FORM, shape.]

1. Having the same form or character; similar, like; = CONFORMABLE 1. Const. to.

1447 [see CONFORMLY]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 40 Money clausis he fand, Quhill bene conforme, or than colateral. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 861 Made conforme to the Image of the same God. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 27 Conform to the protoplast in the direct line of regularity. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 36 A letter... whereof a great many Copies, all Conform, have been dispersed. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 All very fine with their Foot-Mantles and trapping conform. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vii. 129 In a conform measure and of one Size. 1816 COLBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Seed solitary, conform to the cavity of the capsule. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Sc. Law* s.v. *Decree Conform*, The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree was called a decree conform, i.e. a decree in the precise terms of the former decree, with the additional sanction of the Court of Session.

2. Exhibiting harmony or agreement; consistent, accordant; = CONFORMABLE 2.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 55 In y<sup>e</sup> scriptures is no confuse ordre, but a conforme and consonant ordre. a 1587 MARY Q. OF SCOTS in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. xliii. 189 Is that conform to her promise to use me as a sister or daughter? 1665 J. WILSON *Stone-Heng* (1735) 35 The most exact Rule, and of all others... the most conform unto Vitruvius. 1733 FIELDING *Miser* III. xi. Your consent will appear not altogether conform to those nice rules of decorum. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 112 The following expressions, although conform to usage, thwart the definitions.

† 3. Conforming religiously, conformist. Obs.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 82 Some of the conform clergy provoked me to a dispute. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 16 Here was a Bishop, who Himself was not conform, who... was Indulged in his non-conformity.

4. By Scotch writers used *advb.*: In conformity to, conformably or agreeably to, according to.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 14 To find the said souertie, conforme to the said acte. 1676 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 224 To make proffer of my best endeavours... conform to the way of my weak ability. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 205 [To] settle their government, conform to the scriptures. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 126 Conform to the vulgar opinion that there is no cure for the gout.

† **Conform** (*kɒnfɔːm*), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *conforme(n)*, -fourme(n), -foorme, 4-7 -forme, 6-conform. (Also 4-6 *conform*, 6-firm, firm.) [a. F. *conformer* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *conformare*, f. *con*- + *formare* to shape, fashion, form.

In 14-16 c. there was considerable confusion between *conform* and *conform*; *conform*, -firm, -firm being often written for *conform*, and *conform* sometimes for *conform*. This prob. points to a (dial.) pronunciation with *v* or *z*; cf. the mod. pronunciation of *word*, *world*, and the mod. spelling of *work*, *worm*, formerly *werk*, *weren*; also mod. *Sc. form* (from earlier *form*) = *form* a school-seat.

1340 *Ayeb.* 121 Uor to conformi oure loue to his. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 *pe* keyes of *pe* kirk only byndun & lousun, *wan* *pe* are conformid to *pe* keyes of Crist. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1508) II. vii. 101 *Yf* the lyfe be conformid unto the commaundementes of god. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 257 These... conformid always their lyues to the most holye lawes... of Chryste. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 35 The Lord Jesus Christ... conforme their practise of behaviour to his will.]

1. *trans.* To form, shape, or fashion according to some pattern, model, or instruction; to make of the same form or character, to make like.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. To confourme men *bat* ere flyd in adam til crist in newnes of lyf. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 2 And nyle 3e be conformed, or maad lyk, to this world. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 301 In all thyng to conforme my wyll to thy blessed wyll. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 It truly conformeth us unto the image of Jesus Christ. 1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 42 States are so reformed, that they conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. 1718 STERLE *Spect.* No. 461 P 1 Persons of every Party... are fond of conforming their Taste to yours. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 100. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. i. § 385 The word *crowth*, a fiddle... has been conformid to the familiar E. *crowd*.

† b. To fashion in accordance with right, to set right, to order, regulate. Obs.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i. His very household-laws... Are able to conform seven Christian Kingdoms, They are so wise and virtuous. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 350 Yours in aught erred to be conformd, W. Warner.

† c. To fashion by disposition of parts (for a purpose): cf. CONFORMATION 3. Obs.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 168 Whose Bodies are admirably fitted and conformed for diving under Water.

2. To bring into harmony or conformity, to harmonize; to make accordant to, adapt.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII. 208 Conforment Kynges to pees. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 354 He should... conforme all the harmonie of His gifts to His goodnesse and glory. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 217 Chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd In temper and in nature. 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen's *Disp.* 86 Conforming the general tenor of all such proclamations to the principles and spirit of the declaration. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 271 [That] the life of a nation... should be conformd to certain principles of belief and conduct.

3. *refl.* To make oneself like or in harmony with (a pattern or example); to bring oneself into conformity, adapt oneself to (*with*); = 4.

c 1305 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1067 Conforment *pe* to kryst, & *pe* clene make. a 1400 HOCLEVY *De Reg. Princ.* 1345 To the pleasure of God thou the conforment. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Ep.* 28, I beganne to conforme and frame mee to provoked patience. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 11

Where I must take like Seat vnto my fortune, And to my humble Seat conforme my selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. in, Conforment thyselfe to thy present fortune, and Cut thy coat according to thy cloath. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 55 To conform themselves in everie thing with the Commissioners of Toledo. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot Wks.* 1775 IX. 284, I have determined to conform myself to the reigning taste. 1868 MAURICK *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. § 92. 428 The true freeman is he who conforms himself to his reason.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in accordance with an example or pattern; to act conformably or in conformity to; to yield or show compliance.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. IV. 401 Bote *bat* alle manere men, wommen, and children, Sholde conformye [v. r. conforme hem] to on kynde on holy kirke to by-leyue. 1623 COCKERAM, *Conforment*, to frame ones selfe to what is required of one. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. II. (1739) 3 Yet the Church of Britain conformd not to that course. 1738 LAW *Serious* C. VI. (ed. 2) 91 You must therefore no more conform to these ways of the world than you must conform to the vices of the world. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 163 Every subordinate tribunal must conform to its determinations. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170, I must... conform to the rules made for ordinary tourists.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* To comply with the usages of the Church of England, as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity, esp. that of 1662.

[1581 *Act 23 Elis.* c. 1 § 5 Until such Time as the Persons... do conform themselves and come to the Church.] 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 11 Let not him that conformeth, despise him that conformeth not; and let not him that conformeth not, judge him that conformeth. 1669 *Pettit. Clergy* in *MSS. St. Paper Office, Dom. Serv. Chas.* I. cli. 45 May yt therefore please your good lordship to take the state of this your diocese into your ffatherly consideration... to enforce these irregulars to conforme with us. 1664 PRYSS *Diary* Aug. 6. 1682a S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 121 For bare Opinion do their Brothers harm, Plague, and Imprison, 'cause they can't Conform. 1690 LOCKE *2nd Let. Toleration* (R.), When any dissenter conforms and enters into the Church-communion. 1885 GROSART in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* II. 408/1 Ormond made offer first of a deanery, and then of the first bishopric that fell vacant, if Mr. Bailey would conform.

† c. To show obedience or compliance to.

1480 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 The pepul of god... that they haue turnyd fro ryghtwysnes they flyen spirytually and lesyn for her conformyng to hem. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alas* II. i, I am resolved to conform to her for ever.

5. Of things: To become the same in form; to follow in form or nature; to be conformable to.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 276 The Declarations of the Pardon are made to conform to the Conditions of the Gospel. 1763 DODSLEY *The Leasowes* P 5 The path... conforms to the water... accompanying this semicircular lake into another winding valley. 1869 F. A. MARCH A. S. *Gramm.* 28 The words of all languages show a disposition to conform in inflection to the majority. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 127 The law courts of Plato do not equally conform to the pattern of the Athenian dicasteries.

† 6. *trans.* To bring into accord or mutual agreement. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 128 If two [kingfishers] be suspended in the same roome, they will not regularly conforme their breasts, but oft-times respect the opposite points of heaven. 1703 DR. FOX *Danger Prot. Reliq.* Misc. 246 If the House of Bourbon and Austria Unite, and conform the Interests of their Dominions.

† 7. To bring into form or shape; to bring about.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII. 174 Al *be* witt of his worlde and wyse mennes strengthe Can nou3t conforment [C. xvi. 173 performen] a pees bytwene *pe* pope and his enemys.

† **Conformability** (*kɒnfɔːməbɪlɪti*), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being conformable; *spec.* in *Geol.*, the relation of strata, one of which rests on the other and lies parallel to it.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 351 They are all based upon... some conformability to fact, to nature, and to law. 1888 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* IV. x. 599 Sheets of conglomerate and clays and shales, have succeeded each other in regular order, and exhibit a perfect conformability.

† **Conformable** (*kɒnfɔːməbəl*), *a.* [f. CONFORM + -ABLE: perh. after *agree-able*, the suffix having here a like force: cf. also *comfortable*, *amicable*, etc. It has *conformabile* and *conformevole* in Florio. Formerly also written *conformable*, by confusion with that word q.v. Cf. CONFIRM, CONFORM.]

1. According in form or character to (a standard or pattern); similar, resembling, like. Const. to.

1511 COLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 6 The four Evils... by which we are conformable to this World, by which the face of the Church is made ill-favour'd. 1526-34 TINDALE *Phil.* III. 10 That I myght be conformable (Vulg. *conformatus*) vnto his (death). 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 1. § 7 It is... conformable to the common Use and Practise both of the Apostles and of the Primitive Church. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* v. 379 True holinesse is conformable to the first pattern of holinesse. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. II. 104 As Birds and Fishes are in divers things conformable, so in some Sort they are in their Eye. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 34 The supposed circulation of the sap... is in no sort conformable or analogous to the circulation of the blood. 1885 LAW *Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 241 The Court of Appeal altered its own order as not being conformable to the order pronounced.

2. Corresponding so as to fit or suit; agreeable, consistent, harmonious; fitting, adapted, fitly adjusted. Const. usually to.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 324 The partes must needes bee conformable to the hole. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 What is conformable, or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* II. 17 A representation



so conformable to the circumstances there recorded. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 115 A conclusion conformable to our present doctrine.

b. Const. rarely with.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 2 A Taste of her [Sappho's] Way of Writing, which is perfectly conformable with that extraordinary Character we find of her. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 69 This law was very conformable with the manners of the Greeks.

c. Accordant with one's condition, etc.; convenient, suitable. rare.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. 'Why,' answered the keeper, 'I should be at my hut to make matters somewhat conformable for the old knight and Mistress Alice'.

3. Of persons: Disposed or wont to conform; compliant to.

1525 ABP. WARHAM in *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 20 Men . . . conformable to reason. 1529 Act 21 Hen. VIII, c. 16. § 20 So that the said Strangers . . . be conformable to such Direction and Order. 1687 Reason, of Toleration 1 Men that were not conformable to their Humours and Ceremonies. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 9 Protestants, who are conformable to the Church of England. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. vi. I rejoice to find you so conformable to the King's wishes.

b. Of compliant disposition or practice; tractable, submissive, disposed to follow directions.

1547 Act 2-3 Edw. VI, c. 1. § 1 They give Occasion to every honest and conformable Man most willingly to embrace them. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 280 And bring you from a wilde Kate to a Kate Conformable as other household Kates. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i. In the mean time be humble and conformable. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 109, I doubt not, you'll be made as conformable as I. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxviii. This did not prevent his employing that useful officer in important charges, when he became more conformable.

c. spec. in *Eng. Hist.* Conforming to the usages of the Church of England, esp. as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 8 They may satisfy law in pretending themselves conformable. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* III. 30 To disable the Ministers of Christ, both conformable and non-conformable. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* 9 The Bishops and the conformable Clergy. c. 1710 J. EDWARDS in *Cambr. Antig. Soc. Commun.* III. 133 So in St. Mary's Church . . . Jests and Merriment are permitted, and the most Conformable Clergy clap on their caps or hats in this place. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 290 Godly conformable ministers.

4. *Geol.* Having the same direction or plane of stratification: said of strata deposited one upon another in parallel planes.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 50 Stratified secondary rocks are generally conformable or parallel to each other. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 133 The strata of . . . the succeeding epoch were deposited upon them in conformable position. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. x. 599 Where one series of rocks . . . has been laid down continuously and without disturbance upon another series, they are said to be conformable.

B. quasi-adv. In conformity with; conformably to.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 10 There they are provided of all things necessarie for them, conformable vnto their degrees. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Princesse, whose hands he (conformable to the dutie of a knight) was desirous to kisse. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. § 165 They acted conformable to the Foundation and End of all Laws. 1784 *New Spectator* XV. 1/1 Now, if a person acts conformable to that, etc.

**Conformableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conformable to († with) any thing; docility.

1536 HEN. VIII *Let. to A. Boleyn in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 What joye it is to me to understand of your conformableness with reason. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 422 The meeknesse and the conformableness of the quietest lambe in the flocke. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 128 Witnesses of his going to Church, and of his conformableness to the Church.

**Conformably** (kɒn'fɔrməbli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. In a conformable manner; in conformity with; agreeably; compliantly.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. viii. 93 b. If either a priuate man or officer wer not conformably ordered after their Ceremonies. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 550 Passes to return home, promising to leave conformably and peaceably under the same. 1775 FLETCHER *Equal Check contd.* Wks. 1795 V. 214 He thinks it reasonable conformably to wait for the day of God's power.

b. Const. to († unto). (Cf. according to.)

1528 in *Strype Ecccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 60 That the sentence be geven conformably therunto. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. 1. x. 38 Conformably unto some opinions. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 54 To be all put to death, conformably to the Law . . . of the Country. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 119 Varying the fur of animals conformably to the degree of heat and cold. 1883 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 12 Payment . . . made conformably to such rules and usage.

c. Const. with; = in accordance with.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 106 Conformably with what seemed to be the most natural arrangement. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. IV. v. 501 To order the new establishments conformably with these views.

2. *Geol.* In conformable order: see CONFORMABLE.

4. Also transf.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xxiv. 617 Composed . . . of indurated tufa . . . stratified conformably to its conical surface. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 375 The beds do not rest conformably on each other. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS

*Rec. Rocks* vi. 202 The Anchenaspis grits . . . pass upwards conformably into a series of red marls.

† **Conformal**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *conformālis* conformable, f. *con-* together + *forma* form, *formālis* formal.] = CONFORMABLE.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 194 Intending not to crosse a thought so conformall with their owne.

† **Conformalist**, nonce-wd. Obs. [f. prec. + -IST: after *FORMALIST*.] = CONFORMIST.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 348 If your conscience be no conformalist, hee must pay for you.

**Conformance** (kɒn'fɔrməns). [f. CONFORM + -ANCE. Cf. *performance*.] The action of conforming; the shaping of action in conformity to or with.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* III. i. So, and in such conformance, with rare grace Were all things ordered. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 80 In Conformance to the general Desire of my Friends. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Haunts of Burns* (1879) 224 By way of further conformance to the customs of the country, we ordered a sheep's head. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Feb. 311/2 To perform their duty in conformance with the statute.

† **Conformant**, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *conformānt-em* or F. *conformant*, pr. pple.: see -ANT.] Conforming, conformable, accordant.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 81 Herein is Divinity conformant unto Philosophy.

**Conformate**, a. rare. [ad. L. *conformāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conformāre* to conform.] Conformed, having the same form.

a 1846 JAMESON is cited by WORCESTER.

**Conformation** (kɒn'fɔrmə'sjən). [ad. L. *conformation-em*, n. of action from *conformāre* to conform: so in F. (since 16th c. in Littre).]

1. The action of conforming or bringing into conformity (to); adjustment in form or character to some pattern or example; adaptation.

1511 COLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref. in Phenix* (1708) II. 3, I shall speak . . . Of Conformation . . . Be not conform'd to this World. 1637 B. JONSON *Disco. Poesis* iv. Wks. (Ritldg.) 763/1 If to an excellent nature, there happen an accession, or conformation of learning and discipline. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 6 Obedience . . . is the conformation of ones will to the rules & precepts of his superior. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 9 They distort, stretch and reduce the Orders of things in a conformation to those pre-conceived Suppositions. a 1748 WATTS (J.). The conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality.

b. *Hist. of Lang.* Form-assimilation under the influence of analogy.

1869 MARCH A. S. *Gramm.* 83 Plural first person -m changes to -d (conformation with 2d and 3d persons).

2. The symmetrical formation or fashioning of a thing in all its parts; putting into form.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 268 Male children . . . haue their conformation the thirtieth day. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.* Conformation, the framing, fashioning, or disposition of a thing. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xi. 93 Ever and everywhere body is the creation of life, and is the conformation of its instincts and affections.

3. The manner in which a thing is formed with respect to the disposition of its parts; form depending upon arrangement of parts; structure, organization.

'In Anatomy it is taken for the Figure or Disposition of the Parts of a Humane Body; and by some Writers in the Art of Physick, for an Essential Property of Health or Sickness' (PHILLIPS 1706).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 151 Many wayes of Coition, according to diuers shapes and different conformationes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 29 A rational Spirit . . . united to a Body of a certain Conformation of Parts. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.). Where there happens to be such a structure and conformation of the earth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 332 A bad Conformation of the Lungs and Thorax commonly attended with an asthma. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 55 Government wants amendment in its conformation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) I. The mind and spiritual conformation of France. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 179 This conformation of the blade has the advantage of placing the centre of gravity in the hilt.

**Conformator** (kɒn'fɔrmə'tɔr). [a. L. *conformātor*, agent-n. from *conformāre* to CONFORM; = F. *conformateur* (which is also used).] An apparatus for taking the conformation of that to which anything is to be fitted; e.g. the size and shape of the head in order to fit it with a hat; the pattern of the bust for an article of dress.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* II. 53 While at a hat store not long since, the writer noticed that the measures of two heads by the conformateur were almost exactly alike, both as to shape and size.

**Conformed** (kɒn'fɔrmd), ppl. a. [f. CONFORM v. + -ED.] Made conformable: see also quot. 1859. 1859 A. GRAY *Lessons Bot. Gloss.* *Conformed*, similar to another thing it is associated with or compared to; or closely fitted to it, as the skin to a kernel of a seed. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Conformer** (kɒn'fɔrmə). [f. CONFORM v. + -ER 1.] One who conforms; a conformist.

1609 W. SCLATER *Threef. Preserv.* (1610) E ii j a. If the present store of Conformers serue not, etc. 1619 SANDERSON *2d Serm.* (1632) 42 Thus haue I . . . laboured to free, not only the Conformer from all vnjust Censures; but even the Non-conformer also. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* vii. 187 The publick authorized doctrine of the Church of England, and of conformers unto the said doctrine of

that Church. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. 60 Conformers to commonplace. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 87 Conformity . . . and its degrading consequences to the character of a conformer.

**Conforming** (kɒn'fɔrmiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONFORM, q.v. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 1 Paiere ane thurgh grace & confourmyng of will. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 Their scandalous and base conforming to heathenisme. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 The upright conforming of subjects actions to the laws of their rightful Superiours.

**Conforming**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That conforms. † 1. Shaping, fashioning according to a pattern. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 Its [the seed's] specifical conforming Principle.

2. Complying with any usage or form; esp. in *Eng. Hist.* with the usages of the Church of England.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 204 Not only Non-conforming Divines, but also the most zealous Conformists. 1681 *Rash. Ballads* (1883) IV. 655 To conforming Protestants, and those that dissent. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* I. 343 The body of the conforming clergy were so ignorant and illiterate. 1890 *Athenaeum* 8 Feb. 171/2 There were malcontents among the conforming clergy.

**Conformist** (kɒn'fɔrmist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who conforms to any usage or practice. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 122 A Conformist to the old Superstitious Ceremonies. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 255 Thoroughly a Conformist to every the least . . . Custom or Fashion among the Quakers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxix. 183 In my own dress, I am generally a conformist to the fashion. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. III. 110 Several pliant conformists with all changes. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 124 He was a conformist of the Church of England, but rather lax in his devotions.

2. One who conforms in matters religious or ecclesiastical; spec. in *Eng. Hist.* one who conforms to the usages of the Church of England as required by the successive Acts of Uniformity, esp. that of 1662; the negative *Nonconformist* is now in more common use.

*Occasional conformist*: one who practised 'occasional conformity'; see CONFORMITY 3.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 43, I must confess that the Conformists keep much better to their grounds than the other do. a 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can.* I. (1642) 201 The Conformists (I use that Word because you are pleased so to speake). 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way to Peace* Misc. 444 When I speak of the Church of England, I mean the General Body of Orthodox Conformists. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 The Whiggs . . . are Conformists in Profession, Half-Conformists in Practice, and Non-Conformists in Judgment. 1710 *Let. to New Memb. Parl. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 568 Our occasional conformists, if not well looked after, will swallow up our government by this cunning hypocrisy. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 The coronation oath binds the sovereign to be a conformist. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 In that year began the long struggle between two great parties of conformists . . . the High Church party and the Low Church party. 1880 Mrs. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 56 The rector kept a sharp eye on occasional conformists.

3. Collector's name for a moth (*Xylina conformis*).

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 427 The Conformist Moth.

4. attrib.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 90 The Church of England hath three maine Divisions, the Conformist, the Non-Conformist and the Separatist. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Either in Conformist or Nonconformist pulpits.

† **Conformitan**, Obs. [f. CONFORMITY + -AN: cf. *puritan*.] One who advocates or practises conformity, a CONFORMIST.

1603 BR. BARLOW *Conf. at Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 179 Conformitans hang down their heads, and the Bishop's Men curse the Puritans. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 72 A Conformitan vnto the doctrine, and discipline of the Church of England. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 24 With God, I dare boldly say, there is neither . . . Protestant nor Puritane, Conformitane or Non-conformitane.

† **Conformitant**, a. and sb. Obs. [app. f. CONFORMITAN, with suffix as in *protestant*, etc.]

A. adj. Yielding compliance; conforming.

1632 D. LUYTON *Lond. & C. carbonadoed, etc.* in *Halliw. Charac. Bks.* (1857) 268 Shee is no Puritaine, for her buildings are now Conformitant; nor shee is no Separatist, for they are united together. 1641 BERNARD *Short View Prelat. Ch. Eng.* 29 The conformitant Priests (so they now are called) which properly belong to this Prelatical Church.

B. sb. = CONFORMIST.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 85 At home we haue the Factionist or the Conformitant. 1628 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 314 A faction of Conformitans in Edinburgh engrossed the Government. 1662 S. FISHER *Answ. Bp. Gauden* (1679) 4 The Bishop in the self-same Work wherein he labours earnestly to bring all men to be Conformitans to him, is found a most egregious Nonconformitant to himself.

**Conformity** (kɒn'fɔrməti). [In 15th c. *conformyte*, -ite, a. F. *conformité* (14th c. Oresme) = Pr. *conformatat*, Sp. *conformidad*, It. *conformità*, all f. L. type \**conformatat-em*, f. *conformis*: see CONFORM and -ITY. Formerly by confusion sometimes made into *conformity*.]

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1046 To haue confimite & agreyng. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxii. 327 His workes of hands be seene all truth and equytye. And his precepts all faythfull be in iust confimtyte. 1557 in



Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 253 Whose good conformity and forwardness in service.

1. Correspondence in form or manner; agreement in character; likeness, resemblance; congruity, harmony, accordance; exact correspondence to or with a pattern in some respect or matter.

c1430 *tr. T. à Kempis' Consol.* ii. xii. For loue of conformitye of be crosse of crist. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xlv. (1887) 287 So... as there might be a conformitie betweene schoole and home. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 72 The Conformity of these Moons with our Moon. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 9 With strict conformity to nature. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* i. 2 The letter, without being genuine, may exhibit marks of conformity with the history. 1818 *Jas. MILL Brit. India* III. vi. ii. 66 To know the conformity between the testimony and the facts. 1826 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 The courts of the clergy were to fall into conformity with the secular tribunals.

† b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A point of resemblance. a1639 *WOTTON in Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 182 To take a summary view of their Conformities. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 25 To meet in many conformities.

2. Action in accordance with some standard, *e.g.* with law, order, wishes, fashion; compliance, acquiescence.

1494 *FABIAN VII.* 537 That his grace myght see the conformitye of all his other subiects. 1548 *Order of Communion* 2 With such obedience and conformity, to receive this our ordinance. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 510 The Province... was in so good conformity, as the civil Justice... had as current passage as in any of the former years of Peace. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* VI. liii. 339 We see what you can do: Your conformity is enough for me. 1851 *HARRIS Friends in C. I.* 32, I think your taking dress as an illustration of extreme conformity is not bad.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) 1566 *CECIL in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 520 Their diligence and conformities herein. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* v. 105 Her well-bred conformities.

c. to († *unto*) a specified standard.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1721) V. 45 The Privileges of Parliament, which the Contrivers... profess all Conformity unto. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* vii. 154 Their Conformity to the Roman Religion. 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. xii. 141 It is not conformity to a creed that is here required, but aspiration after a state. 1868 *STANLEY Westminster Abb.* ii. 86 Elizabeth's conformity to the ancient Ritual.

3. *spec.* Conformity in worship, adherence to the form of religion legally established or publicly recognized; in *Eng. Hist.* compliance with the rites, discipline, and doctrine of the Church of England, as prescribed by the various Acts of Uniformity, particularly that of 1662.

*Occasional conformity*: a phrase applied after 1700 to the practice of persons who, in order to qualify themselves for office, in accordance with the Corporation and Test Acts, received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and afterwards during their office were present at any dissenting meeting for worship. Against this bill, introduced in 1703, was passed in 1711.

1662 (*title*), Course of Conformity. 1669 *Petit. Conformist Clergy (MSS. St. Paper Office, Dom. Serv. Chas. I., cli. 45)*, I desire not to be released from conformity. 1661 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 76 The Act for universal Conformity will, within this day or two, be brought in. 1661-2 *Perrys Diary* 21 Mar., A proviso that my Lord Chancellor would have brought into the Bill for Conformity, that it shall be in the power of the King, when he sees fit, to dispense with the Act of Conformity. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* i. i. I love Conformity, which is going to Church once a month, well enough. 1703 *SIR H. MACKWORTH (title)*, Peace at Home; or a Vindication of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, on a Bill for preventing Danger from occasional Conformity. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 423 During the short reign of Edward, conformity was not pressed.

*attrib.* 1711 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 269 A letter from a great presbyterian parson... complaining how their friends had betrayed them by passing this Conformity Bill. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C. I.* i. 37 Its attitude towards the Occasional Conformity Bill.

† b. Conformists as a body. *Obs.*

1672 *P. HENRY Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 247 All or most of the Conformity have said, etc.

† 4. Symmetry of formation, congruity of parts. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* iii. (1664) 41 Seeing in his Body so great Deformity, he... would have averred, that in his Soul there was no great Conformity.

5. Phrases. a. *In conformity with*: in agreement, accordance, or harmony with; in compliance with.

a1568 *COVERDALE Let. to C. Hubert Wks.* II. 508 In conformity with the mutual friendship which exists between us. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 289 These [tides]... in such exact conformity with the motions of the moon. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 113 The House ought, in conformity with ancient usage, to adjourn over the Easter holidays. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 *Chanc. Div.* 730 In conformity with the above notice Rummy caused an appearance to be entered within eight days of service.

b. *In conformity to*: according to (a standard, rule, or pattern), in obedience to, as required by, in compliance with. (Now less usual.)

1668 *Br. W. BRIDELL in Abb. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 402 A form [drawn]... in conformity to two instruments. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 271 In conformity to the practise and example of my predecessors. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 84 The doing it in conformity to Gods command, as he hath supernaturally revealed himself. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 133 The wells and springs... rise and fall, in exact conformity to the waxing and waning of the moon. 1848 *C. BRONTË J. Eyre* iv. Trained in conformity

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to her position and prospects. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* II. iv. (1876) 69 In strict conformity to their own theories.

6. *Bill of Conformity (Law).*

A bill which an executor or administrator, who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate, except under the direction of the Court of Chancery, files against the creditors generally, for the purpose of having all their claims adjusted and obtaining a final decree settling the order and payment of the assets. (*Wharton Law Dict.*)

† *Conformity, adv. Obs.* [f. *CONFORM* a. + *-LY* 2: cf. earlier *f. conformement.*] In a conforming manner; conformably.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 They wolde lyven conformly To goddes plesaunce. 1644 *MILTON Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 342 Suitably and conformly to their so large and clear understanding. a1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi. § 14 (1740) 433 He lived conformly to the Religion and Laws of his Kingdom.

† *Conformness. Obs.*—o [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Conformability. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio).

*Confort*, earlier form of *COMFORT* v. and sb. [= *L. confort-are, F. conforter, confort*], found also in all the derivatives of *ME.* age, *Confortable*, *Confortation*, *Confortative*, *Conforter*, *Confortive*, *Confortress*, and in the following obsolete words:

† *Confortant, a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. *OF. confortant* (a. and sb.), auxiliary, pr. pple. of *conforter* to *COMFORT*.] Abetting, supporting.

1450 *Impeachment. Dk. Suffolk in Paston Lett.* I. 102 Falsly and trayterously adherent, aidant, and confortant to your grete enemyes and adversaries.

† *Confortate, v. Obs.* [f. *L. confortat-* ppl. stem of *confortare* to *COMFORT*, q. v.] *trans.* To strengthen; = *COMFORT* v. 3.

1642 *FARNCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 195 Which... is confortated in its vertue.

† *Confortatory, a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. *L. confortatōri-us*, f. *confortator* strengthener, *COMFORTER*: see *-ORY*.] A. *adj.* Strengthening. B. *sb.* A strengthening message, application, etc.

a1779 *T. GOODWIN Wks.* II. iv. 239 (R.) His... aim is, in this close of his epistle, to leave behind him a strengthening confortatory unto the whole Church.

† *Confortatrice. Obs.* [ad. med. *L. confortatrix*, -icem, fem. of *confortator* *COMFORTER*, with *F.* type of the suffix.] = *COMFORTRESS*.

1516 *PRYNOR Life St. Birgette in Myrrour Ladye* p. liv. She was the maystres of thapostellys, the confortatryce of martyrs.

† *Conforture. Obs. rare.* [see *-URE*.] Strengthening, support. c1475 *Partenay* 4149 Our Lord Gaffray gyf aid and conforture.

**Confound** (*kɒnfaʊnd*), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *confound(e)*, 4-*fonde*, (*confound*), 4-7 *confounde*, 5-*found(e)*, 4-*confound*. *Pa. ppl.* *confounded*; also 6 *confounden*, 6-7 *confound*. [*ME.* a. *OF. confondre*, *confund-re*, *AF. confound-re* (= *Pr. confondre*, *It. confondere*): *L. confund-ere* to pour or mingle together, mix up, confuse, confound, f. *con-* + *fundere* to pour. *Confuse*, *confused*, were in early use passive participles of *confound*: for the historical relation, see note to *CONFUSE* v.]

(*OF. un, on*, regularly gave early *ME. un*, late *ME.* and mod. *own, own*: cf. *abound*, *round*, *astound*, *compound*, *redound*, *sound*, *noun*, *crowm*, *renown*, etc.)

1. *trans.* To defeat utterly, discomfit, bring to ruin, destroy, overthrow, rout, bring to nought (an adversary). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 7982 (Cott.) [David] Thought on his philistines... Gladly walde he þam confound [later *MSS.* *confounde*]. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 170 Wilde fire þei kast, þe kyng to confound. 1a1400 *Morte Arth.* 1153 Allas! we are lorne, my lordes es confoundede, Over fallenne with a fende! c1475 *Rauf Coibear* 875 Thow art ane Sarazine... For to confound our Christin men, that counteris sa kene. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 35 Archimedes... utterly confounded the Romaine Nauye. 1631 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Turn Fort. Wheel Wks.* (1848) 22 Sloops, punts, and lighters seventy-eight confounded, Six thousand men taken prisoners, many wounded. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* vi. 331 (Sennacherib) having all his Army soon after confounded from heaven. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* i. 73 Lest He in wrath confound me.

b. To overthrow, defeat, or bring to nought (a scheme, plan, hope, etc.).

c1315 *SHOREHAM* 112 Wanne love hys here preye, Al for to confoundy. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 13 Every werke as it is founded Shall stonde, or elles be confounded. 1558 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Confound theyr deuyces. 1740 *CAREY God save the King* ii. Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks, On him our hopes are fix'd, O save us all! 1850 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. § 1. 6 God confounded the rebellious scheme. 1890 *GARNETT Life of Milton* ii. 42 The Civil War confounded his [Milton's] anticipations of leisurely composition.

† c. To destroy the purity, beauty, or usefulness of; to spoil, corrupt. *Obs.*

c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 815 Of peres wyne is made... Yit somer wol it soure and so confounde. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 124 By this marriage, the queenes blood was confounded. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 71 You have confounded the Gospel. a1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 135 Their smoke and dust... confounded all his good furniture.

† d. To demolish, smash. *Obs. rare.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 687 Bearynge great malettes of yron and stele, to confounde helmes.

† e. To waste, consume, spend. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 100 He did confound the best part of an houre In changing hardiment with great Glendower. 1701 *W. WOTTON Hist. Rome* 399 His very Prodigality alone would have confounded more Money in a few Years than the whole Roman Empire could have... supply'd.

2. In curses or imprecations, used in the imperative 3rd pers. sing. as an equivalent or substitute for 'bring to perdition'. Since 1700 considered a milder form of imprecation, and vaguely associated with other senses.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 265 Wales wo þe be! þe fende þe confound! c1409 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* ix. 223 God confounde me, yf I sawe ever any evyll doon by hym. a1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* liii. 180 A, false faynted hert, Mahounde confounde the! 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 123 Confounded be your strife, And perish ye with your audacious prate. 1607 — *Timon* i. l. 247 Traffikes thy God, and thy God confound thee! 1649 *CROMWELL Lett.* 17 Sept. (Carlyle), One of them was heard to say... 'God damn me, God confound me; I burn, I burn.' 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* ii. Confound your made dishes... I'm for plain eating. *Ibid.* iv. Whether the next be an izzard, or an R, confound me, I cannot tell. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xviii. Why, confound the fellow... so you were a pickpocket, were you? 1888 *J. PAYN Myst. Mir.* bridge I. x. 'Confound her impudence', muttered Sir Richard. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* vi. Humph! You are looking in very good health, at any rate. Confound you!

3. To discomfit, abash, put to shame, ashame.

(Almost always in *passive*.) Chiefly Scriptural.

c1390 *S. Eng. Legendary* I. 249/207 Ich habbe i-hoped þat ich i-confundet ne beo. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xv. 1 Here is þe vile pride of men confoundid. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xix. 5 Thow hast confoundid to day the cheiris of alle thi servauntis. — *Ps.* xxxi. 1 In thee, Lord, I hope; I shal not be confoundid in to withouten ende 1602 let me neuer be ashamed. a1535 *FISHER Wks.* 402 O my god I am confounden and ashamed to lyft vp my face vnto thee. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 63 They drewe abacke, as halfe with shame confound. 1609 *BIBLE (Douay)* 2 *Sam.* x. 5 The men were confounded very fowly, and David commanded them: Tary in Jericho, til your beard be grown. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1064 Silent, and in face Confounded long they sate, as struck'n mute. 1874 *KINGSLEY Westm. Sermon* vii. 71 What is this which the Psalmist and prophets call being confounded; being put to shame and confusion of face?

† b. To discomfit in argument, silence, confute

(a person, or a statement, opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Acts* ix. 22 Forsothe Saul... confoundide the Jewis that dwelliden at Damask, and affermyde that this is Crist. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was... ryght appert in confounding heretykes. a1555 *RIDLEY Wks.* 16 The plain words of St. Paul, which doth manifestly confound this fantastical invention. 1796 *CAVALLIER Mem.* i. 10 She would dispute... with the Missionaries... and would often confound them.

4. To throw into confusion of mind or feelings; so to surprise and confuse (a person) that he loses for the moment his presence of mind, and discernment what to do. (Expressed colloquially by *dumfound*, *flabbergast*, etc.)

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. iii. 154 Now am I confounded by a more harde doute þan I was. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 146 What straunge mater he might use The knyghtes wites to confounde. a1555 *RIDLEY Wks.* 5 Many things confound the weak memory. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* ii. 6 The multitude... were confounded, because that every man heard them speake in his owne language. 1682 *N. O. BOILEAU's Lutrin* iv. 95 Pale and dumb he stood, like one confounded. 1795 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 3 He was... so confounded by incessant noise, and crowds, and hurry. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 593 The tidings of the flight reached London. The king's adherents were confounded. 1899 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 135 This difficulty for a long time quite confounded me.

† b. To confuse in the brain with liquor. *Obs.*

1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 55 Some strong People shall be confounded with a very few Glasses of Wine.

5. To throw (things) into confusion or disorder; = *CONFUSE* v. 3.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 He found all thinges confounded & out of ordre. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xi. 7 Let vs go downe, and there confound their language. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1722 *HEARNE Collect.* III. 363 Wanley quite confounded the Library, and put all things into Disorder. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. ii. v. 230 He believed that Newman's methods of reasoning confounded his perceptions of truth.

6. To mix up or mingle so that the elements become difficult to distinguish or impossible to separate; = *CONFUSE* v. 4.

1538 *STARKEY England* 111 You schal... confounde the nobylls and the commyns togeddur... that ther schal be no dyfferens betwyx the one and the other. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. i. 141 Tumultuous Warres Shall Kinne with Kinne, and Kinde with Kinde confound. 1658 *ROWLAND MOUNTSETT's Theat. Ins.* 917 The fourth... is gathered and confounded from all these trees, so that it hath a mixt color... and consistence. 1779 *JOHNSON Let. Mr. Thrale* 23 June, I came by it [the money] in a very uncommon manner, and would not confound it with the rest. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 2 The remains... may have subsequently been mingled... and confounded together in one and the same deposit.

7. To mix up in idea, erroneously regard or treat as identical, fail to distinguish; = *CONFUSE* v. 5.

1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. iii. (1588) 139 At an Affray,

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Assault, or Batterie (for now I will with other men confound those names). 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 46 This man seemeth to confound him with Benedict the Third. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 133 Saying that you confounded the two species together. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 7 To confound the Celts with the Scythians. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 467 He [James] chose to confound Puritanism with Presbyterianism.

**Confoundable**, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be confounded.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 44 Tractate... abridged into tract... becomes confoundable with another tract, from *tractus*, region. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 57 Carpet-bags being so confoundable.

**Confounded** (kɒnfaʊndəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED]. Its use as an adj., and even as a passive pple. in early times was rare, *confuse*, *confused* being used instead.]

1. Discomfited, abashed, put to shame or mental confusion; confused, disordered, etc.: see the verb. 1366 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 93 He bi-com so confounded [i.e. r. confus, confuse] he couthe not mele. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 494 He gref is oure childre; What wol bi-falle per-of and (=if) we ben confounded. 1574 KILLIGREW *Lett.* in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 421 My confounded manner of writing. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 5 Oct., Our confounded business of prisoners, and sick and wounded seamen, wherein he and we are so much put out of order. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 378 Heracles was no Clear but a Confounded Philosopher. 1797 *Dr. For. Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 106 They were confounded in their accounts.

2. Applied by way of execration to any person or thing strongly objected to: see CONFOUND 2.

1624 H. BELL *tr. Luther's Table-t.* 324 Such confounded and wicked pranks have the Popes plaid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ Those dear confounded Creatures, Women. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, He was a most confounded tory. 1819 BYRON *Joan* I. c. Some confounded escapade. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faiths* xiv. There will be no muskets to clean, no drill, and none of your confounded pipe-clay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. That's his impudence—that's his confounded impudence. 1854 F. E. SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale's C. lvi*, Those confounded newspapers are sure to get hold of the affair.

b. as *adv.* = CONFOUNDEDLY. (Cf. *damned*.)

1709 *Dr. For. Life Roselli* (1713) I. 45, I was confounded mad to see a Rival enjoy [it]. 1799 SWIFT *Tral. Mod. Lady*, Was it not confounded hard? 1806 KIRKE *White Rem.* (1811) II. 240, I am a confounded proud fellow at bottom.

**Confoundedly** (kɒnfaʊndədli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a perplexed or confused manner. *Obs.* 1674 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 32 So perplexly and confoundedly does he speak.

2. In a 'confounded' manner; cursedly, dencedly, detestably: see prec. 2.

1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 109 Your own Servant has buil'd ye confoundedly. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 14 You talk most confoundedly silly. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 158 Ned, you are so confoundedly fond of argument. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii. This is a confoundedly out-of-the-way place.

**Confoundedness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confounded.

1641 BR. HALL *Def. Humble Remonstr.*, Of the same strain is their witty descendant of my confoundedness. 1641 — *Answer to Wind. Smectymnus* 90 The self-confoundedness you impute to me. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 23 Confoundedness and stupidity.

**Confounder** (kɒnfaʊndər), *n.* [f. CONFOUND + -ER: prob. going back to an AF. *confondour* = OF. *confondeur*.] One who confounds: a. One who ruins, destroys, overthrows, spoils, discomfits, etc.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 45 Thou seist we ben confounders of prelates and of lordes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A vi/a Of Saint Peters, or Christes patrimony, Nowe fewe be founders, but confounders many. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* IV. i. V. Tell you? Why, sir, are you my confessor? R. I will be your confounder, if you do not. [Draws a dagger.] 1670 ECHARD *Cont. Clergy* 18 What a confounder of heresies. 1847 *Dr. Quincey Secr. Societies* Wks. VI. 247 To strive after a conquest over Time the conqueror, to confound the grim confounder.

b. One who causes confusion or disorder, who confuses distinctions, etc.

1739 R. BULL *tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus* 125 Not Founder, yet Confounder of the Feast. 1791-1803 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 73 This confounder of words was himself confounded by twelve answers by non-jurors.

**Confunderess**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESS: in OF. *confonderesse*, -funderesse fem. of *confondeur*.] A female confounder.

1599 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 104 Pouerte... Mother unto vertue, confunderess of vyce [ed. 1570 confounderess].

**Confounding** (kɒnfaʊndɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [f. CONFOUND + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONFOUND. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 88 Vpon þe wete Se to maken my weye with-owten Confounding. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 57 The confounding of companies breedeth confusion of good manners. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations*, But that confounding, and not extinguishment. 1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 A confounding of planes. 1889 T. KERSLAKE in *Athenaeum* 27 Apr. 539/2 This mischievous confounding of... terms.

**Confounding**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That confounds; destroying, confusing, perplexing, amazing, etc.: see the verb.

1597 DAWKIN *Civ. Wares* v. lvi. The touch of a confounding flame. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this

confounding age, wherein so much was demolished and aliened. 1712 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 107 A confounding shame. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 156 The noise was so utterly confounding.

**Confoundingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a confounding manner; perplexingly, amazingly.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 220 No Phenomenon... has more confoundingly astonished and amazed me. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 36 A reason of mighty force, and confoundingly demonstrative. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. Confoundingly perplexing jumble.

**Confourme**, *obs. form of CONFORM.*

**Confra'ct**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *confra'ct*, ppl. stem of *confingere* to break in pieces, f. *con-* + *frangere* to break.] To break to pieces, crush.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 251 His vaines and nerves, that channelize his blood, By violent conuulsions all confra'cted.

**Confra'ct**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confra'ct-us*, pa. pple.: see prec. (It might be short for *confra'ctus*.)] Completely broken, crushed. (Used as a pa. pple.) 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. l. ix, The body being into dust confra'ct.

**Confraction**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *confraction-em*, n. of action f. *confingere*: see prec.] Breaking into small fragments; smashing, smash; crushing. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 43 The confraction that than after ensue in the members. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hos.* xiii. 13 He shal not stand the confraction of the children. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 26 Such a confraction... as shivers it all in pieces. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Unsurp'd Powers* 46 To fall with the greater confraction. 1874 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 585 The first supposed allusion [to the Commixture] occurs in the *Expositio Brevis* ascribed to S. Germanus of Paris (A.D. 555)... The Confraction and Commixture of the Body of the Lord.

**Confrago'se**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confragōs-us* broken, rough, uneven, f. L. *confingere* (see prec.) and *fragōs-us*, from stem *frag-* of *frangere* to break: see -OSE.] Rough with breaks, or shattered parts; broken. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 72 In y<sup>e</sup> most confragose catara'cs of the Alpes.

**Confrairy** (kɒnfrɪəri), *Obs.* Forms: 6-8 -frary, 7 -frory, 8 -frairy. [a. OF. *confrairie*, *confrarie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confratria*, Cat. *confraria*, med.L. *confratria*, a Romanic deriv. of *confrater*, F. *confrère*: see CONFRERE.] A company of brethren of a guild, religious society, etc.; a brotherhood, fraternity. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Friss.* II. clxxii. [clxxviii.] 514 No man myght entre into that confrary or company. 1596 DAN. IT tr. *Comines* 305 The Companies of occupations, commonly called Confraries. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 224 The guilds or confreries. *Ibid.* viii. (1628) 258 There were of old time... certain companies or confreries of men called Gildes. 1766 SNOLETT *Trav.* 242 The confraries are fraternities of devotees who enlist them selves under the banners of some particular Saints.

**Confrater**, *Obs.* [a. med.L. *confrater*: see CONFRERE.] A member of a brotherhood. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abns.* II. 24 (They) will not sticke to swear, and take on (as the other their confraters before). 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 348 The old Head-house in that Town, for a Warden, Confrater, twelve poor old men. 1691 tr. *Emilianus's Obs. Journ.* Naples 213, I told this French Father, That the Monks his Confraters had done very well, etc.

**Confraternal**, *a.* [f. CON- + FRATERNAL: cf. *confrère*.] Of or like a confrere; having the spirit of confraternity. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 3/1 A man so simple, gentle, and unaffected... an author so unegotistical and confraternal.

**Confraternity** (kɒnfrə'tɪnɪti), *n.* [ad. F. *confraternité* (14th c. in Littré) or med.L. *confraternitas*: see CONFRATER and FRATERNITY.]

1. A brotherhood; an association of men united for some purpose or in some common profession; a guild; esp. a brotherhood devoted to some particular service religious or charitable.

c. 1475 *Partenay Prol.* 39 He was of hys confraternite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 553 Numa ordained at Rome a seuenth confraternite of potters. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 110 The Lord Maior with his confraternity of Aldermen. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 87 We may hope to see erected an holy Confraternity of Catholick Chimney-sweepers. 1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. i. 132 Diogenes was the head and director of that confraternity. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xix. 196 First came military; then various confraternities of monks and friars, with lighted tapers, chanting.

b. loosely. Body, fraternity, clan.

1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lix. 5 He prays... against the entire confraternity of traitors. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* II. 17 Unappeasable hatred... against... the whole confraternity of men-milliners.

2. Brotherly union or communion.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 127 By vertue of a Confraternity made between those princes in the year 1554. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 331 The ancient treaty of confraternity which had long united their families. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 415 [They] admitted the other sect to confraternity.

**Confraternization** (kɒnfrə'taɪnɪzɪʃən), *n.* [n. of action f. assumed vb. \**confraternize*: cf. *confraternity*, etc., and *fraternize*.] Fraternization together, recognition of each other as brethren.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 159 This is a very striking con-

fraternisation. 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 55 Too late to secure his confraternisation.

**Confray**, *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + FRAY; after L. *confricare* to rub together.] *trans.* To rub together. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 196 With oil Sabyne enoynte her seede and bray Culex an herb and hem therein confray.

**Confrere** (kɒnfrɪər, kɒnfrɪər), *n.* Also 6 confrere, 7 -frier. [ME. *confrere* (cf. *frere*, Friar), a. F. *confrere* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confratre*, Cat. *confrare*, Sp. *co(n)frade*, It. *confrate*, med.L. *confrater*, f. *con-* together with + *frater* brother. As a naturalized Eng. word (of which the pronunciation would now be kɒnfrɪər or -frɪər) it appears to have become obs. in 17th c.; but it has been taken back into frequent use as a borrowing from mod. French, and is usually written *confrère*.]

1. A fellow-member of a fraternity, religious order, college, guild, etc., a colleague in office.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 227 That come in Scotland with confrere. The kyng of Inglandis tresorer. c. 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 496 II. 170 Your confreries of this holy Ordre. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Any of his bretherne or confreres of the hospitall... of saint John of Jerusalem. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxxii. 109 C. Horatius Pulvillus... in whose roome the Augurs (his confreres) chose C. Veturus. 1621 WEEVER *Ans. Funn. Mon.* 113 None of the Brethren or Confreres of the said Religion... should be called Knights of the Rhodes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 53/2 A... Companion, or Co-Brother, and confrere Knight.

2. A fellow-member of a learned profession, scientific body, or the like. [From mod.F.]

1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throats* 111 The Dissertation of M. Chomel, our Confrere or Brother, upon the gangrenous sore Throats. 1764 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 130 Father Borchowick... sent me a very high character of his confrere's... assiduity, and abilities for astronomical observations. 1876 HOLLAND *Serv. Oaks* xxiv. 332 Mr. Belcher... turned the cold shoulder to his confreres. 1882 *Dr. Gheist* 184 Without handicapping our confreres in this way.

**Confrey**, *obs. var. of CONFRERE*, the plant.

**Confriar**, in mod. Dicts. = *confrier*, *CONFRERE*.

**Confricate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *confricat-*, ppl. stem of *confricare* to rub together, f. *con-* + *fricare* to rub.] *trans.* To rub (mutually).

1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 45 Exercise (by which the Parts conficate and chafe themselves).

**Confrication** (kɒnfrɪkə'siən), *Obs.* [ad. L. *confrication-em*, n. of action from *confricare*: see prec. (So in mod.F.)] Rubbing together, friction.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 23 (MS. B.) Pat þe ende of þe bonys... scholde han a softere confrication in here junttes. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 109 Which by confrication moueth the appetite and desire. 1677 GALX *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 Confrications: for those vain Sophists mutually rubbed each other, like scabbed sheep. 1795-8 in T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. xiii. 514 From the violent confrication of all which a raging fire was produced.]

**Confriction**, *Obs.* [f. CON- + FRICTIO: L. had *frictio* and *fricatio*, but *confricatio* only.] = prec. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Confriction... by which pulverable things, with the rubbing of the fingers... are quickly levigated. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 86 A needle... invigorated by the confriction of a loadstone.

**Confrier**, *obs. var. of CONFRERE* (religious).

**Confrigerate**, *v. Obs. rare* [ad. ppl. stem of assumed L. \**confrigerare*, f. *con-* + *frigerare* to cool.] To make very cold.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* 16 (D.) He shaking in a feauer-fit, While the cold aire His wounds confrigerates.

**Confront** (kɒnfrɒnt), *v.* [a. F. *confronter* in same senses, = Pr. and Sp. *confrantar*, It. *confrontare*, med.L. *confrontāri* (12th c.), f. L. *con-* together + *front-em* forehead, face. Cf. *FRONT*.]

1. *intr.* To adjoin with a mutual frontier; to border upon (also against). *Obs.* [med.L. *confrontāri cum*, F. *confronter d.*]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 Phrygia... confronteth on the North side vpon part of Galatia. 1612 SPERD *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 25/1 The North [of Sussex] confronts upon Surrey and Kent... Wiltshire... upon the West is confronted against partly by Gloucester, and the rest by Somersetshire. 1614 [see CONFRONTING *ppl. a.*]

2. *trans.* To stand or come in front of (any one); to stand or meet facing, to face. (Often with a shade of sense 3.) Also *fig.* of things.

c. 1568 REGENT MURRAY in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 46 February... she confronted the King and my Lord of Halyrudhouse. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 367 We foure indeed confronted were with foure In Russia habit: Heere they stayed an houre And talk'd apace. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xi. 159 Many a man on reaching wealth has found himself confronted by the great problem of his life. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 98 She was confronted by Frank's original crayon sketch of her.

b. To front or face in situation.

1610 HEALRY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 299 Magna Grecia... confronteth the Adriatick sea. 1611 CORIAT *Cruelities* (1776) I. 220 There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building... which doe confront each other.

3. *esp.* To face in hostility or defiance; to present a bold front to, stand against, oppose, *lit.* and *fig.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 3 Was euer scene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne, Troubled, Confronted thus. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 637 He spoke, and then confronts the bull. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 245 [This (i.e. Difficulty) it has been the glory of the great masters in all the arts to confront, and to overcome. 1840 MACAULAY *Civ.* 48 The little

band of Frenchmen, who alone ventured to confront the English. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 91 John Hampden . . . had the courage to step forward, to confront the whole power of the government.

b. To face as accuser or as a witness in a trial. 1580 SIDNEY (J.). He seeing himself confronted by so many, went not to denial. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 103 *Ld. Chief Justice*. Is this man sworn? *Mr. Att. Gen.* Yes. *L. C. J.* Now call Bolron to confront him. 1737 *Hist. of Clorana* 156, I challenge you to confront me, to prove our Innocence. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 461 An Irish officer . . . would have confronted me at last, that I had never been there at all. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 377 Mr. Hastings, instead of choosing to confront his accuser . . . resisted enquiry.

c. fig. Said of things. a 1600 HOOKER (J.). The East and West churches did both confront the Jews and concur with them. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 32 His devise . . . that Tyranny Custom hath so confronted that it will never be admitted. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. iv. (R.). It is fitter . . . to be . . . jealous of our own judgment, when it thus confronteth infinite wisdom. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874. I. 253 This evidence may be confronted by historical evidence on the other side.

† d. intr. (Const. against.) rare.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 58 Let Leo an Ancient Pope confront against these latter Pontificians. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 40 Now . . . to resolve all occurrent Objections thereon, as shall confront.

4. trans. To bring together face to face; to bring (a person) face to face with (a person or thing); esp. an accused and his accusers, or the different witnesses in a trial, for examination.

1607 *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 112 Berontus being come . . . was . . . confronted with Clarinda. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 41 [The Provost Marshal] brings in Inditements, interrogates and confronts the witnesses. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 10 Confronting him with several Witnesses. 1763 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 130 When and where the parties might be examined and confronted. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. ii. (1864) 342 When his forces were one day confronted with those of the enemy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 527 To send a man to the gallows as a traitor, without confronting him with his accusers.

b. To set (a thing) face to face or side by side with another for purposes of comparison, etc.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Confront*, oppose, compare one to another. 1641 MILTON *Prél. Episc.* (1851) 92 Confronting, and paralleling the sacred verity of Saint Paul with the offals and sweepings of antiquity. 1790 PALEY *Hora Paul.* i. 5 To enable us . . . to confront them [different accounts] one with another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The old order of things makes so poor a figure when confronted with the new.

5. To cause to front, to place (a thing) fronting or facing to.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss and Gain* 368 He still confronted it [a crucifix] to Dr. Kitchens, while he kept it out of Dr. Kitchens's reach.

† b. To set in contrast or opposition to. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ix. § 26 'A casting off the works of darkness' . . . to it he confronts 'making provision for the flesh'. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 2. 12 After the mention of all the exquisit and costly deckings of art, this one ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is confronted to them.

† **Confront**, *sb.* *Obs.* [In 17th c. f. CONFRONT v. (cf. It. *confronto*); the 15th c. instance suggests an OF. or med.L. form.]

1. Frontier, boundary, confine. *rare.* c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xi. (1554) 110 a. In the confronte of the lond of Phenice.

2. The act of facing or confronting; a face-to-face encounter; an affront.

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i. 338 With a full vengeance They mean to meet us; so we are ready to their confront. c 1616 FLETCHER *Q. of Corinth* III. i. To countenance us in the confronts and affronts, which we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes. a 1670 HACKER *Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 187 A confront no less outrageous than if they had given him battle. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 74, I have had great confronts about you since you went away.

3. The position of facing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 190 That should bee the right in one, which upon confront or facing stands athwart or diagonally unto the other.

† **Confrontage**. *Surveying. Obs. rare* —1. [f. CONFRONT v. + -AGE; after *frontage*.] A species of 'boundage'; the having a common frontage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontage and Collaterage . . . Confrontage Active may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting, steighing, etc. Or Passive, headed, faced, etc.

**Confrontal** (kɒnfrɒntəl). *rare.* [f. CONFRONT v. + -AL.] The action of confronting.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Our sudden confrontal with the sober features of the actual Franchise Bill.

**Confrontation** (kɒnfrɒntəʃən). [n. of action f. CONFRONT, corresp. to med.L. *confrontatio* (12th c. in Du Cange), f. *confrontatio* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of confronting.

1. The bringing of persons face to face; esp. for examination and eliciting of the truth.

1632 *Star-Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 296 Dr. Duck . . . moved againe for the confrontation of the two women. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medici* 25 Perruzzi out-faced the examination, but not his confrontation with Malavolti. 1800 *Examiner* No. 627. 255/2 They were recognized by the young woman upon confrontation. 1863 J. F. STEPHEN in *Reader* I Aug. 110 Many interrogations and private confrontations with witnesses.

2. The action of bringing face to face, or together, for comparison.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 373 Some so like, that an actual Confrontation of the Artists' works, and Nature's, would scarce distinguish them. 1779 SWINBURNE *Spain* xlv. (T.). The argument would require a great number of comparisons, confrontations, and combinations, to find out the connection between the two manners. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 221, I was not a little anxious to bring my operative erudition into direct confrontation with fact.

|| **Confronté** (kɒnfrɒntɛ), *a. Her.* [f. *confronté* pa. pple., confronted.] 'Facing one another, or full-faced' (Crabb, 1823).

**Confronter** (kɒnfrɒntər). Also 6 com. [f. CONFRONT v. + -ER.] One who confronts. (In quot. 1599 said of a country: see CONFRONT v. I.) 1599 NASHE *Letter Stuffs* 31 *Lippitudo Attica* (as it was said of Egeina her neere confronter). 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VI. xxv. 116 (Bassianus) could not endure an equal (much lesse a confronter) in authority. 1616 ed. *Marlowe's Faust*. Wks. (Rldg.) 119/1 This Pope, This proud confronter of the Emperor.

**Confronting** (kɒnfrɒntɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONFRONT.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 46 A direct overthrow to Christianity, and a confronting of a Divine institution. 1807 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1447 These honest confrontings of modern difficulties with ancient doctrine.

**Confronting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

That confronts: † a. Bordering, adjoining (*obs.*).

b. Standing face to face, meeting in opposition.

1614 RALPH *Hist. World* I. x. § 3 The confronting and next people of all other vnto it. 1770 E. WARD *Brit. Hudibras* 115 Large Confronting Bumpers pass. 1798 HUCKES *Poems* 178 Ev'n now confronting armies meet.

† **Confrontion**, *Obs. rare* —1. [Erroneous form for CONFRONTATION (perh. after *sbs.* in -vention from verbs in -vent).] A facing (as a witness).

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 31 The basest report and palpablest lye of them shall bee sooner credited then any oath or contestation of the worthiest Gentleman, making confrontation against them.

**Confrontment** (kɒnfrɒntmənt). [f. CONFRONT v. + -MENT.]

1. A coming or standing front to front, or facing; opposition.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 14 Disdaining the confrontment of the enemy. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xvi. The Duke . . . being not used to meete with any rubs or confrontments. 1807 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* I. xv. 247 This sudden confrontment threw me into such confusion that I could not speak.

† b. Affront. *Obs.* Cf. CONFRONT sb. 2.

1635 (GLAPTHORNE) *Lady Mother* I. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 115 The confrontment you have offered me in being dilatory.

† c. Face, aspect, of any figure. *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 5 When it shall be found either circular, or of many confrontments.

2. The action of bringing face to face.

1618 *Declar. Demeanour Raleigh* 63 Their judgement must be founded vpon examinations, reexaminations, and confrontments.

**Confucian** (kɒnfʃi-ʃian), *a. and sb.* [f. name *Confucius* + -AN.]

*Confucius* is Latinized from the Chinese 孔夫子 *K'ung Fū tse*, meaning 'K'ung the (our, your) Master (or Philosopher)', *K'ung* being the surname of the great Chinese sage. A translation of three of the Chinese Classics, by four of the Roman Catholic missionaries, was published at Paris in 1687, under the title, *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinarum Latine exposita*. (Prof. J. Legge.)

A. *adj.* Of or relating to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, or his teaching, or followers.

B. *sb.* A follower of Confucius.

1827 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 447/1 Nor have the true Confucians ever represented the Great First Cause under any image or personification whatever. 1847 MEDHURST *Theol. Chinese* 4 The Confucian Age . . . was tolerably free from idolatry. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Field's Hist. Relig.* 35 The canonical books of the Confucians. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 94 Confucian temples are occasionally used as colleges.

Hence **Confucianism**, the doctrines or system of Confucius and his followers; **Confucianist**, an adherent of Confucianism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1846 WORCESTER *Cites Q. Rev.* for *Confucianist*. 1860 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 406 Confucianism, the State and national creed, ignores idol worship altogether. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 97 Even Confucianists yielded to the fashionable mania. 1880 *Leeds Relig. China* 4 I use the term *Confucianism* as covering, first of all the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself in illustration or modification of it. 1884 *Athenaeum* 23 Feb. 244/1 The Confucianist philosophy.

**Confusion**, *obs.* form of CONFUSION.

**Confund** (ɒ, *obs.* form of CONFOUND.

|| **Con fuoco**. *Mus.* see CON *prep.*

**Confusability**, *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability or liability of being confused.

1844-71 *N. Brit. Rev.* (in OGLIVIE). 1864 in WEBSTER. **Confusable**, *a. rare.* [f. CONFUSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, confused.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

† **Confuse**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [app. a. OF. *confus* confusion: -L. type \**confusus*, f. *confundere*: cf. F. *refus*.] Confusion.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/3 Continuel drede in hys confuse. a 1566 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 75 The king being in a great confuse and wonder of his hasty speed.

† **Confuse**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 *confus*. [ME. *confus*, a. OF. *confus*, -use (= Pr. *confus*, Sp. and It. *confuso*): -L. *confus*-us, pa. pple. of *confundere* to CONFOUND.]

1. Of persons: Confounded, disconcerted, abashed, perplexed. Used both as *passive pple.*, and *adj.* = CONFUSED 2.

1368 LAMPL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 93 He bi-com so confoundet (v. r. *confus*, *confuse*) he coupe not mele And as doumbe as a dore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1372, I am so confus, that I may not seye. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 a. Ashamed and confuse of this dede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 His uncle departed al confus. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 135 a. It maketh me confuse and wauering.

2. Confusedly mixed, promiscuous; disorderly, marked by confusion; = CONFUSED 3.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 427 A ful confuse matere. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. I.* i. Chaos: whiche of some is expounde a confuse mixture. 1590 H. BARROW in *Greenwood Collect. Stand. Art.* D iii, It consisteth of a confuse multitude of all sorts of people. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 407 The Circumstances . . . are very confuse and improvable.

b. Blended so that the distinction of elements is lost; = CONFUSED 4.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 82 The milke way . . . was nothing else but innumerable little Starres, which with their confuse light, caused that whiteness.

c. = CONFUSED 5.

c 1568 FULKE *Two Treat.* I. (1577) 34 The 11. article is so confuse that it is harde to bring it into any certeine nombre of demandes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 87 The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine . . . and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 17 His confuse aequivoical terme of Ceremonie. 1698 NORRIS *Treat. on Ser. Subj.* 114 If we had not . . . a confuse Perception of them. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 127 To say, in a confuse general way.

**Confuse** (kɒnfʃuːz), *v.* [A passive pple. *confused* is found from 14th c.; but the present stem and active voice are only of modern use, having been formerly expressed by CONFOUND: cf. F. *confondre*, *confus*, L. *confundere*, *confusus*. The vb. is entered by Bailey (folio) 1730-6, and thence by Johnson, but there are no examples, exc. of the pa. pple., in J., Todd, or Richardson. The pple. was thus evidently an English adaptation of F. *confus* or L. *confusus*, with the native ppl. ending -ED, and the present stem a much later inference from it.

Hence, it may be said that *confound* had formerly 3 pa. pples., *confuse*, *confused*, *confounded*; the first two only passive, the last used also in forming the perfect active: of these *confuse* became at last solely an adjective; *confused* has given origin to a separate verb, *confuse*, of which it is now the pa. pple.; *confounded* remains the sole pa. pple. of *confound*.]

[† 1. trans. To discomfit, to rout, to bring to ruin; = CONFOUND 1. Only in *passive. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 Confused bei went away bat fals companie. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Alissone 3e schall be confused and schent and destruyd.]

2. To discomfit in mind or feelings; to abash, disconcert, put to shame; to distract, perplex, bewilder; = CONFOUND 3, 4. Till 19th c. only *passive.*

[c 1350 St. Brice 32 in Horstman *O. E. Leg.* II. 156 And he was all confused for schame. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 He went fra bam schamed and confused. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 37, I am half confused. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 Wherof Loys . . . was so confused, that he wold no more retourne agayne into Brabant. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 145 Amaz'd, confus'd, he found his pow'r expir'd. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 72, I was so very much confus'd and frighten'd.]

active. 1805 *Med. Trnl.* XIV. 547 Those various combinations . . . are sufficient to confuse a weaker mind. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi. Or has the shock . . . Confused me like the unhappy bark.

3. To throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder; = CONFOUND 5. Till 19th c. only *passive.*

1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Ellis* I. viii. 65 Sidney . . . found Munster the . . . most confused. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 34 They were all confus'd like a Skein of Silk pull'd the wrong way. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 13 Chaos of Thought and Passion, all confus'd.]

active. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vi. 86 He has done more to confuse and mystify the subject than to clear it up. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 146, I fear I might confuse your arrangements by interfering.

4. To mix up or mingle so that it becomes impossible or difficult to distinguish the elements; = CONFOUND 6. Only *passive.*

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 48 b. In euery parte of the bread & wyne is altogether, whole head, whole feete . . . confused and mixte withoute distinction or diuersitie. 1552 HULOKT, Confused or myxt together, *promiscuus*. 1596 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 69 Diverse qualities . . . not confused together in one, against nature. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Liquid things (as wax, rosin, pitch, etc.) may likewise be confused, but by Eliquation. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol.* (1822) 282 A thick nose, confused on either side with the projecting cartilages. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 256 Their arms, legs, and bodies were confused together (in a struggle).

5. To mix up in the mind, to fail to distinguish, erroneously regard as identical, mistake one for another; = CONFOUND 7.

1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 We in reality confuse

wealth with money. 188a J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 441 Catena seems here to confuse the dates of events.

6. *intr.* (rare.) a. (for *refl.*) To become confused or indistinct. b. To fail to distinguish (between). 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* in *Elze Life* v. 139, I find them fading, or confusing (if such a word may be) in my memory. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/2 He confuses between the Flossgraben and the ditches of the Leipsic road.

**Confused** (kɒnfjuːzd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFUSE v. + -ED.]

1. As *pa. ppl.* this dates back to 14th c.: see the examples under the verb.

II. as *adj.*

2. Of persons, or the mind: Amazed, perplexed, bewildered, disconcerted, etc.: see CONFUSE v. 2. (138a WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 3 Y confused, or astounded, in mynde.) 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xiii. (1865) 321 He was already so confused with age. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 A realist, terrific to all talkers, and confused truth-obscuring persons. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar., In the presence of the confused husband.

3. Characterized by disorderly combination or intermixture; disordered, disorderly.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 219 It is such a confused and disordered heape. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 5 Confused noise. 1640 *Order Ho. Com.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1652) III. I. 44 Whosoever shall go forth of the House in a Confused manner, before Mr. Speaker, shall forfeit xos. a 1678 MARVELL *Pleco*, Confused than the atoms in the sun. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1732) I. 81 Gravesend is a little confused Town... always full of Seamen. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 531 The battle... was little more than a confused combat of horse.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Not arranged in order.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 25 Bristles straight... unequal, confused, very simple. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 300 The Confused Moth (*Mamestra furva*).

4. Made up of several ingredients mingled together; blended, mixed. Cf. CONFUSE 4. rare.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 And blush of scorn fellowd with that of shame, Forth both at once, mixt and confused came. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 102, I advise all such as are respectue of their health, to refrain the vse of all confused sauces. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., Confused or mixt together, *confusus*.

5. Said of perceptions or notions in which the elements or parts are mixed up and not clearly distinguished; also of utterance, language, the thinker or speaker, etc.

1611 BR. HALL *Epist.* iv. vii. This awfull and confused apprehension of the Deitie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 4 A confused idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another, from which it ought to be different. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* *Vind.* § 23 The confused use of the word 'object'. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 In their confused thoughts, the one was equivalent to the other. 1876 tr. Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* xiv. 819 The hesitating speech may become confused, although the confusing speech sometimes gushes out in a rapid stream.

**Confusedly** (kɒnfjuːzdlɪ, -fjuːzdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a confused manner.

1. With confusion of mind or feelings; in a disconcerted manner; with discomfiture, perplexity, or bewilderment.

1600 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 93 Without the whiche, man shall be confusedly put out and departed from the companye of... those yt be chosen. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 89 Yet remain'd shee... confusedly disquieted. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 112 Rosamond, looking confusedly and self-distrustfully from Mr. Orridge to her husband.

2. In confusion, in disorder; in a disorderly mass, crowd, etc.

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 39 At length he came where bucks great store did stand confusedly. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 7 Although many thinges bee mingled confusedly in the woorld. 1605 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xviii. 395 As is usuall in great and sudden changes, they all talked confusedly, all without order, all together. 1713 ANGSTEN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 Composed of many ruinous angular Columns lying confusedly. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. i. iii. 56 A mass composed of corals, shells... confusedly blended with earth, sand and gravel.

3. In a blended manner, with fusion of component parts. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 The use hereof appereth full ofte in al partes of our life, and confusedly is used among al other matters. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 118 Sharpe Stakes pluckt out of Hedges They pitched in the ground confusedly, To keepe the Horsemen off. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 215 [Some] do confusedly use... beside the juyce of Tansie, the juyce of other hearbs. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 25. 168 Others... confusedly feeding on certain venomous herbes.

4. With confusion of perception, thought, or expression, and consequent obscurity or indistinctness.

1533 FIRTH *Disput. Purgatory* 164 M. More taketh this word death so confusedly, that no man can tell what he meaneth. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xi. Comm., He that speaketh so confusedly... is said to bable. 1670 BARROW in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 75 Written so ill, and so confusedly, that I fear you will hardly be able to make anything of them. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 126 They... contract a Habit of... talking loosely and confusedly.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 293 The short-sighted see distant objects confusedly. 1864 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxix. 212 Which expressed rather confusedly the mingled character of the dislike he excited.

**Confusedness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confused.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. (1617) 98 Of a Chaos, that is to say, of confusednesse. 1647 M. HUDSON *Dir. Right Govt.* I. vi. 52 The darkness and confusedness of mans understanding. 1775 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose Tree*, The old Branches, which by their too great confusedness, hinder the new ones from performing their Functions. 1827 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* *Intro.* 260 The confusedness of the ideas attached to them in the minds of those, etc. 1884 *Proc. Psychical Soc.* I. vi. 191 A confusedness of impression.

† **Confusely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. CONFUSE a. + -LY.] 2. cf. *F. confusément*. In a 'confuse' manner.

1. Confusedly, indistinctly, obscurely.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1530 PALSGR. 2 They be sounded either distinctly or... confusedly. 1629 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 361 The Retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 53 He taught more confusedly, what others after Him improved, and cleared.

2. In an intermixed way, without distinction of elements, promiscuously. Cf. CONFUSEDLY 2 b.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 4 The entereuse... which they [common people] have with the nobilitie, confusely dwelling amonge them. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Ser.* (1568) 46b, Take freshe floures of Rosemary two pound, Amber a scruple... all confusedly together. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus* *Intro.*, This diversity... I have not only noted together confusedly in the first exposition of the worde, but afterwarde distinctly each by itself.

3. Confusedly, in a disorderly manner.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 110 [To] bynd every part ryght... and not crokeley and confusedly. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lviii. 398 Doder... confusedly winding it selfe about hedges and bushes. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 15 [Germanicus] perceiving them confusedly shuffled together.

† **Confuseness**, *Obs.* [f. CONFUSE a. + -NESS.] State or quality of being 'confuse'; confusedness.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 295 The confuseness and obscurity of its perceptions.

† **Confusable**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. L. type *confusibilis* (cf. *It. confusibile*), f. *confus-*, *ppl. stem*: see -BLE.] Involving confusion, discomfiture, or perdition.

1600 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 380 The tenth payne of the soule dampned is confusible retribucyon for foure thynges.

**Confusing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFUSE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONFUSE; throwing into disorder.

**Confusing** (kɒnfjuːzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFUSE v. + -ING.] That confuses, perplexes, etc.: see vb.

1846 HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 863 At once complex and confusing. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 13. 205 It was necessary... that all confusing shadows, all dim and doubtful lines should be rejected.

**Confusingly** (kɒnfjuːzɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a confusing manner.

1863 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 199 He feels the school to be confusingly large for him. 1879 JEFFRIES *Wild Life* in *S. Co.* 326 The querulous cry of one [young robin] for food is confusingly like that of another.

**Confusion** (kɒnfjuːʒən). Also 4-syun, -syoun, -sion, 4-6 -sioun(e), 5 -syone, Sc. -syown, 5-6 -syon, 6 -cion. [ME. a. OF. *confusion* (11th c.) = L. *confusio*-em, n. of action from *confundere* to CONFOUND. Used in Eng. as n. of action and condition for both CONFOUND and CONFUSE.]

1. Discomfiture, overthrow, ruin, destruction, perdition. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 105 Do þov þin owene confusion. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1747 Sebbe, wonede þere a druggan, þat dede many man confusyun. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 636 Had that nocht beyn full of tresoun Bot that maid their confusoun. 1494 FAYRAN v. cxvi. 90 Fredegunde... soughte many vnefull meanes howe she myght bryng to confusoun the thyrd sone of hir husbonde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 b. Kynge Richarde perceiving them armed, knewe well that they came to his confusion. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. v. 29 As by the strength of their illusion, Shall draw him on to his Confusion. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 He shall stretch out upon it the line of confusion, and the stones of emptinesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. 1, Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! Confusion on thy banners wait. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. iii. 30 The slavery of Greece, and... the confusion and slavery of Athens too.

b. A cause of overthrow or ruin. (Cf. *ruin*.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1365 *Hips & Medea*, Thow sly deuourere & confusoun Of tendere wemen. 1506 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 108 How he being the sonne of a Christian... should so wickedly become the confusion of his brethren.

c. as an imprecation or exclamation. (Cf. CONFOUND 2.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 97 Vengeance, Plague, Death, Confusion! 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. Death! what's here?.. What can all this mean?.. Confusion! 1800 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 229 Confusion! Stand to your arms. 1842 S. LOVER *H. Andy* iii. Drinking confusion to Handy Andy.

2. Mental discomfiture, putting to shame.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5299 He sal shew, to þair confusoun, Alle þe signes of his passion. c 1350 E. E. *Psalter*

(E. E. T. S.) xliii[i]. 17 Confusion of my face hab covered me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this knight. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Confusyon or schame, *confusio*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxx[i]. 1. In the, O Lorde, is my trust: let me neuer be put to confusion [1611 ashamed]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 248 There will be nothing left you but a dreadfull confusion to humble you. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 65 They would find, to their confusion, that Gregory... was, what they... would call a Methodist.

† b. Overthrow or discomfiture in argument; confutation. *Obs.*

1490-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 312 To strength of oure faythe, and to confusion of heretykes. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* 4 *Rem.* (1845) 247 Is this a sufficient confusion of purgatory.

3. Mental perturbation or agitation such as prevents the full command of the faculties; embarrassment, perplexity, fluttered condition.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. ii. 179 Maddam, you have be- reft me of all words... And can you by no drift of circumstance Get from him why he puts on this confusion. 1611 HERWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 42 What Monarch wrapt in my confusions Can tell what patience meanes? 1708 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 206 The Sight of me, I observ'd, gave the Woman some Confusion. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. You amaze me. How shall I conceal my confusion? 1874 LISLE *Carr 2nd. Guyenne* I. ii. 62 Suffering under a revulsion of outraged modesty, and sweet confusions.

4. The action of confounding, confusing, or throwing into disorder: *spec.* in reference to the 'confusion of tongues' at the tower of Babel.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 21 De grete Babilon, where be confusion of tunges was made. 1490 CAGRAW *Chron.* 90 In this tyme was the toure of Confusion mad. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arab.) 53 Attemptyng lyke an other Nemroth to buyde a newe towre of confusion. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 8 The first great judgement of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 62 Thus was the building left Ridiculous, and the work Confusion nam'd. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* A ij b, The Curse of the Confusion, with all the unhappy consequences of it.

b. A confused or disordered condition; disorder.

c 1540 *Pilgrim's Tale* 224 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. 83 For there ruell is but confucion. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 91 In beholding desolate disorder and confusion. 1634 *Documents agst. Pryne* (1877) 18 Forme or order in his booke there is not any, it is all full of confusion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 830 The diff'ring Species in Confusion lye. 1778 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 39 The house was in such confusion it was impossible for him to go in. 1835 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 482 The enemy... fled in the utmost confusion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 269 The meeting broke up in confusion.

b. In reference to ideas, notions, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 354 That rule holdeth nat, for it shoulde engendre to moche confusyon. 1538 STARKY *England* I. iv. 135 These Lutheranyes, wch are fallen into many errors and gret confusyon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 1. 87 Both of which are equally productive of confusion. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 732/1 The whole question is involved in much confusion. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* II. As we shall hereafter see, the confusion becomes worse confounded.

c. Confused condition of anything.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xv. (1627) 199 A Synthesis, or a disordered confusion of their words. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. xi. 190 This confusion of my thoughts kept me waking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 171 Out of intercourse with strangers there arises great confusion of manners.

d. with *pl.*

1625 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* II. 303, I am circled with confusions, I'll do somewhat. 1728 DE FOE *Plague* (1736) 148 Among such Confusions as I saw them in. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses of Gl. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 The geometer; the engineer; the musician... make an easy way for all, through unknown and impossible confusions.

e. quasi-*concr.* A confused assemblage of. (*rare.*)

1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* IV. x. 132 A confusion of persons assembling towards the apartment. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xxxix. 526 A confusion of piled blocks.

f. Tumult, excited and disorderly commotion.

b. Civil commotion or disorder.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 70 Leste shee shuld bee slayne in the confusion of the bataile. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 2 God is not a God of sedition and confusion. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 29 And the whole cite was filled with confusion. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 21 The King... interfered to save Holland from confusion. 1803 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 5 A crowd had already gathered round him, and the confusion was beyond words.

c. *pl.* Disorders, commotions.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 66 Peace be for shame, confusions Cure liues not In these confusions. 1666 Bk. *Com. Prayer* (1844) Pref., The late unhappy confusions. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 8 Amidst all the Confusions of Europe. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 273 Those confusions continued to rage without intermission till the year 1572.

7. Mixture in which the distinction of the elements is lost by fusion, blending, or intimate intermingling.

c 1350 E. E. *Psalter* 195 He is on in alle, nouyt þurȝ confusion of substaunce, bot þurȝ onbede of persone. 1549 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer, Ath. Creed*, One altogether, not by confusion of substaunce: but by vnitye of person. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 405 In the case of confusion of goods, where those of two persons are so intermixed, that the several portions can be no longer distinguished. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 114 Without any change, confusion, or mixture of the two natures.

† b. Fusion together. *Obs. rare.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 269 Confusion is



properly a mixture of such liquid things as are fluid, and of one and the same nature. 1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* iii. vii. (1670) 410 Perfect friendship, which is a very free, plain, and universal confusion of two souls. A confusion, not only a Conjunction, and joining together.

8. The quality of being confused, indistinct, or obscure: said of objects of sensuous or mental attention.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 7 Confusion and perplexity in writing is indeed without excuse. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 42 Confusion will be hereby avoided when the object is seen near.

9. The confounding or mistaking of one for another; failure to distinguish. *Const. of (things), of one with another, between (things).*

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 281 To prevent that confusion of distinct matters into which I saw you inclined to run. 1861 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 29 The third error in the popular view is the confusion of Guardianship with Possession. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 105 That confusion between names and things which marks all primitive thinking.

**Confusional** (kɒfjuːˈʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Characterized by (mental) confusion: in *confusional insanity* (see quot.).

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insanity*, primary *confusional*, the form in which there is a rapidly developed not excessive fever, with confusion of thoughts, incoherence, slight delirium, and hallucinations, but no melancholia or dementia.

† **Confusive**, *a. obs.* [f. *L. confus-* ppl. stem of *confundere* to CONFOUND + -IVE: *L. type \*confusivus*.] That tends to confuse; of a confusing or confused character.

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 7 After their so mortal and confusive massacres. 1669 *Add. Geny of Eng.* 6 Confusive and unaccountable to all other spectators. a 1790 WATSON *Ecl.* 4 (R.) The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms, And neighing steeds, confusive struck mine ear.

Hence † **Confusively** *adv.*, in a way that confuses; in disorder.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 89 These multitudes are not pel-mel and confusively dispersed over the land. 1668 GAULF *Pract. Th.* 47 Our gross Sense is confusively apprehensive of that nature and being of our own.

**Confusyon** (ə, -oun, obs. ff. CONFUSION.

**Confutable** (kɒfjuːˈtəbəl), *a.* [f. CONFUTE *v.* + -ABLE: *L. type \*confutabilis*.] Capable of being confuted or disproved.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Pref. § 30 What one Conclusion is there in your Book, which is not by this one clearly confutable? 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. 60 A thing hardly confutable by mere argument.

† **Confutant**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. confutans*-em, pr. pple. of *confutare* to CONFUTE: see -ANT.] One who confutes; a confuter.

1641 MILTON *Apol. Smecl.* I, That the confutant may also know. *Ibid.* vi. Which hath brought this confutant into his pedantic kingdom of Cornucopia.

**Confutation** (kɒfjuːˈteɪʃən), [ad. *L. confutatio*-em, n. of action from *confutare* to CONFUTE. (Also in mod.F.; not in Cotgr., 1611.)]

1. The action of confuting; disproving, disproof, overthrow in argument.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 This poynt is put to the confutation. of all suche heretykes. 1591 MORE (title), The Confutation of Tindales Answer. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 98. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iii. 40 It is needless to waste time in the confutation thereof. 1758 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Sir, I have never read Bolingbroke's impiety, and therefore am not interested about its confutation. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxv. 304 The first point... is his Confutation of the Nominalists.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) The complete argument, statement, or treatise, in which anything is confuted.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 845 (R.) Suche thynges as I write... are clear confutations of false blasphemous heresies. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 414 Councils were held, confutations were published. 1874 J. STOUTON *Church of Rev.* xix. 425 Errors are separated from truths, and confutations supplied.

**Confutative** (kɒfjuːˈtətiʋ), *a.* [f. *L. confutatus*-ppl. stem of *confutare* to CONFUTE + -IVE.] Adapted to confute; tending to confutation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 53 Right Application of Scripture... to a fivefold Use... Secondly, Elenchical, or Confutative against error. 1742 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 507 Albinus... divides Plato's Dialogues into classes... natural, moral, dialectic, confutative, etc.

**Confutator** (kɒfjuːˈteɪtər), [a. *L. confutator*, agent-n. from *confutare* to CONFUTE.] = CONFUTER.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 153 His pains-taking confutator. 1858 — *Rambl. Geol.* 237 Their confutators... able to render them back but mere return glances.

**Confutatory**, *a. rare.* [see prec. and -ORY.] That confutes or tends to confutation.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 302 In the answering the Confutatory part of his Papers.

**Confute** (kɒfjuːt), *v.* [16th c. ad. *L. confutare* (or its *F.* ad. *confuter*, 16th c. in Littre) to check, repress, restrain, silence, refute, answer conclusively, f. *con-* intens. + a *vb.* stem *futa-*, occurring also in *refutare*, and prob. from same root as *fundere* (*fud-*) to pour out, overthrow, *futio* pouring out, *futūtim* copiously, *futillis* futile, etc.]

1. *trans.* To prove (a person) to be wrong; to overcome or silence in argument; to convict of error by argument or proof.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 1027/2 In all these things haue I so confuted thys good man alreedy. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 Such babblers are well confuted euen with one word of the Apostle. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 3 Satan stood A while as mute confounded what to say... confuted and convinc't. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced', is an apology sometimes offered. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xiv. If you want to win a man's heart, allow him to confute you. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1851) II. 140 Protestant doctors were confuting... sectaries who were just as good Protestants as themselves.

† *b.* To confound; *pass.* to be at a loss. *Obs. rare.* 1672 *Perris Diary* VI. 116, I am... confuted in my selfe how I may ever strive to deserue the least of those many-fould gracious expressions.

*c.* *transf.* To put to silence (by physical means). 1624 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxx. 20 Goliath... shall be confuted with a pebble. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil on Ass* v. vi. Least the coldyrd shon should chance to confute thee. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Wind.* 15 He... ought... to be confuted with clubs and hissing. 1824 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 33 Thou didst curse, cuff, and kick—in short, Confute the announcer.

2. To prove (an argument or opinion) to be false, invalid, or defective; to disprove, refute.

1529 MORE *Herseyes* i. Wks. 141/1 In reproving & confuting that thei [miracles] should be done by y<sup>e</sup> deuill. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* 678/2 His heresies be by the very scripture confuted & reproved. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* Title-p. That infamous Fable of the ordination at the Nagge's head clearly confuted. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 49 The Congress of Solon with Croesus, some think they can confute by chronology. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Milton Mixed* Ess. 243 Macaulay himself... presently confutes his own thesis.

*absol.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 70 On either [side] he would dispute, Confute, change hands, and still confute.

3. To confound, render futile, bring to naught.

1599 R. ROBINSON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 365 Quit me from Sathan's nets and snares, His traps, good Lord, confute. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* ii. 10 He confuted their skill, and they could no more light upon him than on a jest. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Garribaldi*, All loss confute From ampler heavens above my head.

† **Confute**, *sb. Obs.* [f. CONFUTE *v.*: cf. *compute*.] Confutation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 95 Ridiculous, and false below confute. 1657 S. W. SCHIRM *Dispack't* 182 To vouchsafe it a confute. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 36 To set it above all possible Confute.

† **Confutement**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of confuting; confutation.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 A harmless and respectful Confutement. 1645 — *Tetrach. Ded.* (1851) 135 An opinion held by some... without scandal or confutement.

**Confuter** (kɒfjuːtər), [f. CONFUTE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One that confutes.

1529 *Hay any Work* A iiii, I wil proue... his confuter to be... stark mad. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 To be the confuter of so dangerous an Opinion. 1708 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 59/2 That will oblige us afterwards... to confute his French confuter. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 Confuters of Malthus and Ricardo.

**Confuting**, *vb. sb.* The action of the *vb.* CONFUTE; confutation.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 147, I forbear to spend ouer-much time in these kinds of confutings. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xx, They are unworthy the confuting.

[*Confy*, error for CONSY.]

**Confyance, Confyence, Confyne, Confyrm, Confyck**, etc.: see CONFY.

**Confyrie, Confyt**, *Obs.* ff. CONFREY, COMFIT.

† **Confyte**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [a. *F. confit*, pa. pple. of *confire*.] Steeped.

1490 CAXTON *Encydes* xxii. (1890) 78 Persuasions & harde lamentacions confyte in pietous teeres.

† **Congather**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See CON-]. To gather together, collect.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 137 Whanne alle þese þingis ben congederid & leid aboute durt matrem.

† **Congaudence**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. congaudere* to rejoice together: see -ENCE.] Rejoicing together, mutual rejoicing.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurt.* 1190 in *Babes Bk.*, That his souereyn prouge his seruice may make grete congaudence.

† **Conge**, *Obs.* [a. *F. conge*, ad. *L. congius*: as the Eng. word has been cited only in pl. *congys*, the sing. might be *congy*.] = CONGIUS.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* x. 117 A tonne of two hundred congys suffice.

|| **Congé**: see CONGEE.

|| **Congé**, *Arch.* [a. *F. congé*, same word as CONGEE, leave, etc., used as a rendering of Gr. *ἀποφυγή* escape, APOPHYGE.] See QUOTE.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* 117 *Conges*, in Architecture, are the Rings, or Ferrils... in the Extremities of Wooden pillars, to keep 'em from splitting, afterwards imitated in Stone-work. 1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.*, *Congé*, an apophyge.

† **Congeable**, *a. Obs.* [a. *F. congeable*, f. OF. *conge-er* + -ABLE.] Permissible, allowable.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b, Mine entre is congeable, and lawfull. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 181 a. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 163 He would not deny that congeable access to an hole kingdom.

**Congéal** (kɒŋdʒəl), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *congeale*, 5-*gell-yn*, 5-7 *-leale*, 6-*geel*, -*lele*, -*leyle*, 6-*congeal*. [ME. *congele(n)*, a. OF. *congeler* (14th c. in Littre) 3rd sing. pres. *congele*, ad. *L.*

*congelare*, f. *con-* together + *gelare* to freeze, f. *gelum*, *gelu* frost.]

I. *trans.*

1. To convert, by freezing, from a fluid or soft to a solid and rigid state, as water into ice; to freeze.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 So as the fire it hath aneled, Lich unto slime, which is congeled. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (1495) 381 Whan ayre is congeled it makyth snowe and hayle. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 90 (MS. K.) Congellyn, congele. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 325 Wine also and other moist thynges are so conieled that they may bee cutte with knyues. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 47 Enforced there to ende his life for colde, congealed and frozen to death. 1768 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 41 Where arctic storms congeal eternal snow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 88 The ground at the depth of a few feet remains perpetually congealed. 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* vi. (ed. 9) 80 The carcass of a rhinoceros... taken from the sand in which it must have remained congealed for ages.

*b.* To solidify by cooling (not frost).

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. 233 The Oyl... at last is congealed, or hardened into a white Fat or Butter. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Chem.* (ed. 2) 41 *Congele* is to let some matter that is melted fix, or grow into a consistence.

† 2. To solidify as by freezing, to make crystalline or solid from a fluid state. *Obs.*

1384 [see CONGEALED 2]. c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 291/1 This precious Margarite... descended... from his heauenliche dewe, nourished and congeled in meeknesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 The water is congeled into moste pure & whyte salte. 1655 W. F. METEORS v. 156 The cause why Stones melt not, as Metals do... because they are congealed past that degree. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* i. iii. 6 Filter the Solution, which congeal by gentle Fire. 1727 *Philip Quaril* (1816) 40 Salt, congealed by the sun.

† *b.* To concrete or cement (grains) together. 1655 W. F. METEORS v. 138 Sand... consisting of many small bodies which are congealed into stones.

† *c.* To condense (vapour) into liquid. *Obs.*

1661 [see CONGEALED 2].

3. To make (a liquid) viscid or jelly-like; to stiffen, curdle, clot, coagulate (*esp.* the blood; often in fig. sense: cf. *curdle*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 66 Panne by grace sum greet drope of blood may be congeled togidere. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 89 b, A precious conserve, and marmelade, being congealed with long seething. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 134 Seeing too much sadness hath congeal'd your blood. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 310 Cordials made of Spirituous Liquors, add Strength to the Mill, but congeal the Stream. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. II.* iii, Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the rivers.

4. *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. (1578) 97 Men can be congeled together into no name of religion either true or false, vnlesse, etc. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vi. § 17 A heart congealed and hardened in sin. 1775 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ to Curiosity... may be dissipated in trifles or congealed by indolence. 1780 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxix, When the people have sufficiently shuddered at that, they are next congealed with a frightful account, etc. 1865 LECCKY *Ration.* I. iv. 390 It was not till about the third century that the moral sentiments... were congealed into an elaborate theology.

II. *intr.*

5. To become solid and rigid by freezing; to freeze; to become solid by cooling.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 For þe grete calde and continuele frost þe water congelez in to cristall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv. xxi, Wine of it owne nature will not congeale and freeze. a 1606 BACON (J.), In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 667 When cooled down to -46°, ether congeals in brilliant transparent plates. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. 157 [The temperature] at which quicksilver congeals.

6. *gen.* To become solid by a process resembling freezing; to crystallize, petrify, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 Þe water of þe whilk [laake] ilk a 3ere... congelez in to gude salt. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Ex.* xv. 8 The fluddes stode still as an heape, and the deepe water congealed together. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vi. 93 The Water of it's owne accord congeales into salt. 17... BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 504 From each of 'em there distils a drop of clear water, which, congealing at the bottom, forms a round, hard, and white stone.

† *b.* To coalesce in a concrete mass. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 165 Their slimnesse will cause the gravel to congeale, and gather to a stone.

7. To stiffen into a viscid jelly-like consistency; to coagulate, clot, or curdle, as milk or blood.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xiv. 152 It [Manna] cometh of the dew of heuene, þat falleth vpon the herbes... And it congeleth [Roxb. coagules] & becometh all white & swete. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The blode that can not congele. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxii. 34 The Iuyce... causeth the same milke to congeale and cruddle. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 86/1 My blood congeals and I can write no more.

8. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 479 Least zeale now melted... Coole and congeale againe to what it was. a 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) I. 210 Now all is over! passion is congealing. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* viii. iii. § 5 Their trees always had a tendency to congeal into little acicular thorn-hedges, and never tossed free.

**Congelable** (kɒŋdʒəˈləbəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: so in mod.F. *congelable*: see CONGLABLE.] That can be congealed.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 839 The Consistences of Bodies are

very diuers: Dense, Rare. Congealeable, not Congealeable. 168a Boyle *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 493 More easily congealeable. by cold. 182a *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 220 Having the consistence of white olive oil, and not easily congealeable.

Hence Congealableness.

168a Boyle *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 497 The easy congealableness of oil of aniseeds.

Congelation: see CONGELATION.

**Congealed** (kɒndʒɪld), ppl. a. [f. CONGEAL v. + -ED. In 16-17th c. also stressed *congeald*.]

1. Made solid and hard by freezing; frozen. 1432-50 *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 323 Islandia is an yle, hauenge on the north the see congealed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The snau is ane congelit rane. 1634 *Milton Comus* 449 That snaky headed Gorgon Shield. Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeald stone. 1854 W. KELLY tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 139 Found. on the shores of the Icy Sea, a great elephant enclosed in a mass of congealed mud. 2. Solidified as if by freezing; † crystallized, petrified; † (of vapour) condensed.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 36 This roche... was lyk a thing of glas. But of what congealed matere Hit was, I niste redely. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Least the congealed vapour drop thence. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1681) 246 The congealed drops (of lead) or shot. 17... BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 505 A quantity of this congealed water that... resembles a heap of snow. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 50 Many crystallized minerals are vulgarly called 'congealed water'.

3. Made into a jelly or viscid substance; curdled, clotted, coagulated.

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 25a, Oppilations, or hard congealed matter in the inner partes of the body. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 To purge congelit [printed congeit] fleume of the lychtis. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 56 Dead Henries wounds Open their congeald mouthes, and bleed afresh. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz's Surg.* III. ix. 242 Congealed blood setteth to the side.

Hence Congealedness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. vii. Especially if they come from the North, the congealedness of this Meteor (hail) bearing upon it the character of that Quarter.

**Congea-ler**. [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which congeals.

1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. 10 The primitive parents or congealers of that creed.

**Congeaing** (kɒndʒɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb CONGEAL: freezing, etc. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Of such Congeaing folys do clatter. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. § 15. 237 The congealing of the blood. 1761 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* LII. 163 He observed the same facts in relation to the congealing of mercury.

†2. *concr.* A thing that congeals, or is congealed; coagulum, rennet, Obs.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xi. (1495) 767 The congealinge of a lambe [L. *coagulum agni*, i. e. 'rennet'] wyth wyne heelyth bytyng of spynners. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Cuajo*, the cruddy or congealing, also a runnet for cheese, *coagulum*.

**Congeaing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That congeals.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 342/2 Applye theron knitting and congealinge Playsters. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 7 A benumbing spirit, a congealing vapour. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 23 This Aristotle calls the drying and congealing virtue of the earth.

**Congealement** (kɒndʒɪlmənt). Also ME. **congele-**. [f. CONGEAL v. + -MENT. *Congealement* was perh. in OF. or AF.]

1. The act of congealing and of being congealed. c 1400 *Test. Love* II. xi. After congelement a margarite with endles vertue... was .g. given to every creature. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 64 The corrosive oil which is to be poured off after its congealment. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 99 A shade More worthy in congealment to be fix'd.

2. *concr.* Anything congealed; a congealed mass. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 10 Whil'st they with ioyfull teares Wash the congealment from your wounds. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. (1851) 11 Those Gifts... settling in a skinny congealment of ease and sloth at the top.

**Congean**, var. of CONGEON.

† **Congedie**. Obs. [After F. *congedi* in *ambassadeur congedi*, ambassador who has received an audience of congé, It. *congedo* = congee.] = next.

1700 *RYCAUT Cont. Knolles Hist. Turks* III. 512 Ambassadors, unless it be their first Audience, and at that of Congedie, have no Access to the grand Seigniors.

**Congee**, || **congé** (kɒndʒi, kɒŋʒi), sb. Forms: 4 congee, 5-6 congy, 5-7 congye, -ie, 6-7 congy, -ey, conge, (conjur-), 7 conje, coniaie, 6-9 congee, 8-9 congé.

[ME. *congye*, *congie*, -eye, a. 12-14th c. OF. *cungied*, -et, *congel*, nom. *congie*, *congel*, 15th c. *congié*, mod. F. *congé*, Pr. *conyat*, *conyat*, Cat. *comiat*, (It. from OF., *congedo*) = L. *committat* = 'passage, leave to pass', hence 'leave of absence, furlough', f. *com-mēdre* to go and come, pass, f. *com-* together + *meāre* to go, pass. From the 15th to 17th c. the word was completely naturalized, and bade fair to descend into modern Eng. as *congy*; but since the Restoration, old senses have become obsolete, and there has been a growing tendency to treat the word as French, either in the naturalized form

*congee* (cf. *grande*), or, more recently, in the alien form *congé* (now alone used in senses 4 and 6).]

1. †1. Authoritative or formal leave or licence to depart, granted by one in authority; passport.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 And take the theire congie and licence of theire prince, if they can have licence, or ellis they departe the bethout licence. 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gl.* 99 We praye the that thou gyue vs lyceance and congie for to departe. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lity* III. (1822) 240 Ces0 wes with thame. but ony congye or pas-port to departe at the day assignit. 1544 W. HAREBORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* II. i. 178 In case of theire denial. we are to demand our Congie. 1682 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Congees, safe-conducts, passports, sea-briefes. 1700 *VANBRUGH False Friend* v. 1. I immediately got my congie and embark'd at Dunkirk. 1769 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 17, I have not yet received my congie, though I hope to receive it soon.

fig. 1621 *MASSINGER Believe as you list* Epil. The end of epilogues is to inquire The conjure of the play, or to desire Pardon for what's amisse.

†2. Ceremonious dismissal and leave-taking.

1637 *HEYWOOD Royal King* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 60 No congie then, your Lordship must be gon. 1664 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 130 On the 13th of November had his Audience of Congee of their Majesties, in Order to his Return home. 1777 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 157 When the dear man made his congee, he took with him the better half of the widow's soul. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* IV. i. (1849) 145 Having made my congies to him for the night.

†b. To take congee: to take leave (to go), take leave of. Also to give congee: to bid farewell. Obs.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XIII. 202 Clergye to conscience no congye wolde take. 1494 *FABYAN* VI. cix. (They) toke couny of father & mother, and retornyd agayne into Italy. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 234, I take a solemne congee of this fustie world. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclaus* xxxii. 41 Rise, and take Civill Congee, not the last. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 113 Zabaim and Almanzaira... presently withdrew, giving congye to Polexander. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 359 When you leave any town, send cards, & p. Conge, to every body, as a proper mark of attention to those you have been obliged to.

†c. fig. A dismissal, or farewell to an affair. Obs.

1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 A Conge to all kinde of Playes. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. vii. § 8; (1740) 570 Here we take our Congee, as to all Affairs in Parliament.

†d. Sr. Applied to a benefaction asked at departure, by mendicants; something given 'to get quit of' them. Obs.

1609 in *Burt Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) II. App. 243 Whatsoever person... be found... craving meat drink or other geir from the tenants... by way of Congie as they term it.

3. A bow; originally at taking one's leave; afterwards also in salutation, at meeting, etc. arch.

1286 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 100<sup>2</sup> There with a solemn congie she would bid her lord [the old Earle of Kildare] good night. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm.* II. v. iv. With a lowly congie to the ground, The proudest lords salute me as I passe. 1591 *HORNEY Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 241 He made a slight conjur, and so turn'd awaie. 1681 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1651) 524 Kiss it, and with a low congy deliver it unto me. a 1631 *DRAYTON Triumph David*, With coniaies all salute him. 1679 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. (ed. 3; Hanserd-Kn. 1204, As they came up with him, he [Mr. By-ends] made them a very low Conje (ed. 9, 1684 *Congee*), and they also gave him a Complement. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* 34 When they saw me... not moving my Cap, nor bowing my Knee in way of Congee to them; they were amazed. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxii. 258 Saluting him with divers fashionable congees. 1848 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* *Auto-da-Fé*, Here the noble Grandee made that sort of congee. 1854 *THACKERAY Esmond* I. xiv. 'It is an honour for me', says my lord, with a profound congee. 1880 *W. CORNW. Gloss.*, 'Make your congees' [con-gees: i. e. at parting].

fig. a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm. Acts* xxvi. 27 First, with a reverent title... Secondly, with a profitable question... Thirdly, with a favourable prevention... With these three congees he closes so with King Agrippa.

4. Dismissal without ceremony. [From mod. F., and often humorous.]

1847 *LD. G. BENTINCK in Croker Papers* (1884) III. 157, I get my conge from the whipper-in. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* (1867) II. xiii. 145 Should she pay off old Briggs, and give her her conge? 1880 *Mrs. FORRESTER Roy & V.* I. 51 This is my congy, I suppose.

II. 5. Leave or permission (for any act).

1475 *CANTON Jason* 1 b, I intende by hys licence and congye... to presente thys sayde boke unto... my... yong lord. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* iv. (1877) 58 Yet muse I why you requyred no conge. 1682 *WARRINGTON Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 106 Obtain a conge or leave to do so from the lord of the fief.

6. *Congé d'élire* [AF. *conge de eslire*]: royal permission to a monastic body or cathedral chapter, to fill up a vacant see or abbacy by election.

Henry VIII. assumed by statute the right of adding thereto 'Letters Missive', nominating the person to be elected. In ordinary parlance the *Congé d'élire* has been taken, but incorrectly, to include the nomination.

1531 *Act 25 Edw. III.*, 4 A demander du Roi conge de eslir, & puis apres la election daver son assent royal. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.*, c. 20 The kynge our soverain Lorde... may graunt unto... the Deane and Chaptyour... a lycence... to procede to election of an Archbishop or Bishop of the See soo beyng voyde, with a letter myssyve conteynyng the name of the persone whiche they shall electe and chose. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 201. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. a 1695 *WOOD Life* (1848) 200 Congee des Lire went to Canterbury to elect Dr. Sancroft archbishop. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 64 Making an election, like the king by a *congé d'élire*, in virtue of its royal prerogative. 1848 *Chr. Remembrancer* XV. 233 To put the Congé

d'élire, whose very essence is freedom of Election, and the Letters Missive, the only notion of which is direct immediate nomination, into the same official envelope.

transf. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 475 P. 1 When she has made her own Choice [of a husband], for Form's sake she sends a Congé d'Elire to her Friends.

**Congee**, sb. and v. Anglo-Ind.: see CONJEE.

**Congee**, **congé**, v. arch. Forms: 4-7 conge, -ey, -ie, 4-5 congey-en, congei-e, 5 cungyn, 6 congye, 7 congy, 7-9 congee, congé. [a. OF. *congeer*, *congiar*, f. *congié* sb.: cf. Pr. *conjiar*. (In 15th c. altered to *congedier* after It. *congedare*, f. OF.: see prec.) But some of the Eng. senses are directly taken from the sb., of which the vb. has been treated as an immediate derivative. (Formerly stressed *congey*, *congee*.)]

†1. *trans.* To give leave to go, dismiss. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 Pe brid day com grete frape, & conged him away. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 479 That we shal here bleue, Til Sarpedon wol forth congeyen [v. r. cunge] vs? 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 238 Whan they to rest a while him preide, Out of his lond he them congeide. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xlviii. (Gibbs MS.) 101 After pat he hadde congeded be other wyymmen. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth* B iij b. To congye and lycence such socours as were sente vnto him from other kynges.

†2. To give authoritative leave to; to license.

1397 *TREVISA Hyden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford whan eny man is i-congeyd here to commence in eny faculte. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 156 Beseeching the Kinges Highnes of redres, or els to congye [printed conge], and licence my self to seke my remedy.

3. *intr.* To take ceremonious leave, pay one's respects at leaving; in mod. dial., to make one's retiring bow.

1601 *SHAKS. All's well* IV. iii. 103, I have conged with the Duke, done my adieu with his nearest. 1880 *W. CORNW. Gloss.*, 'We conged [con-geed] and parted'.

4. To make a congee; to bow in courtesy or obeisance. Also fig.

1606 *CHOICE, Chance & C.* (1881) 27 An other would congey so low that his points had much adoe to holde. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 74 When he doth congey to the humours of the age, and make low legges to the fancies of the times. 1660 *FULLER Mirt Contempl.* i. xxii, The other came cringing and congying. 1843 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. xi, I do not like to see the Church and Synagogue kissing and congeeing in awkward postures of an affected civility.

Hence **Congeeing** vbl. sb.

1622 *MABBE tr. Alcan's Gusan d'Alf.* II. 259 Apish toyes, as conging and kissing his hand. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 327 Congeeing, Curcheeing, Genueflexion.

**Congee**, obs. f. CONGEAL.

† **Congelable**, a. Obs. [a. F. *congelable*, or on L. type \**congelabilis*, f. *congelare*: see CONGEL and -BLE.] = CONGELABLE.

1606 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 45 Is it not by nature a Fluid congelable. 1797 *KEIR in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 278 A phial, containing some congelable vitriolic acid.

**Congelate**, a. and sb. ? Obs. [ad. L. *congelāt-us* congealed: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.]

A. adj. Congealed; crystallized (like ice).

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 35 The Gilthead, called aurata... because it hath in his forehead a thinge congeate whiche in the water shineth like golde.

B. sb. [see -ATE<sup>2</sup> 3.] A congealed product.

1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 7 Calcine the Congelate... in Moderate Fire.

† **Congelate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *congelāt*-ppl. stem of *congelare*: see -ATE<sup>3</sup> 5.] = CONGEAL v.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 135 It will presently be congealed into a friable substance.

**Congelation** (kɒndʒɪlɪʃən). Also 5-6 congeall-, 7-8 congeal-. [a. F. *congelation* (14th c. in Littre), or ad. its orig. L. *congelationem*, n. of action f. *congelare* to CONGEAL.]

1. The action of congealing or freezing; the process or state of being congealed.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxviii, The half of this loch fressis be natural congeatioun, as uthers lochis dois. 1635 *PERSON Varieties* II. 71 More cold is required, for the congelation of vapors, than of waters. 1666 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 The mixture of Salt with the Cold Water helps to Congelation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. v. 289 Freezing or Congelation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 382 When he called for wine in a severe season, it was presented to him in a state of congelation. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 56 The solid obtained by the congelation of water is termed ice.

b. Freezing; in line, point, zone of congelation.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 187 These reptiles continue eating the whole year, except when the cold approaches to congelation. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 399 The line of congelation on Chimborazzo, or that part of the mountain which is covered perpetually with snow. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xi. 249 This zone of perpetual congelation. 1849 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxvi. 291 In the ethereal regions the temperature is 90° below the point of congelation.

c. The freezing of an animal body or member, so as to make it numb or dead; hence, 'formerly applied to the stupor and numbness attendant on certain diseases, as catalepsy, paralysis' (Mayne).

1577 B. GOODE *Herresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 The diseases proceeding of cold are congelation, nummednesse, stiffness. 1632 tr. *Brueel's Praxis Med.* 96 A method serving for the knowledge of Catalepsia or Congelation. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Congelation*... also, the death of any part from cold, being the same as *Frost-bite*. 1885 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON*

*Chr. Kirkland* II. i. 35, I felt only the congelation, the paralysis, the death of life.

d. Frozen condition; a product of freezing; *concr.* a frozen mass.

1686 *Goad Celest. Bot.* i. ii. 4 Hail, being the congelation of Rain. 1709 *Addison Teller* No. 148 p. 11 A Multitude of Congelations in Jellies of various Colours. 1818 B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 91 Those stupendous masses of congelation (ice-bergs). 1844 *Miss Mitford Village* Ser. i. (1863) 15 Every tree and branch incrustated with the bright and delicate congelation of hoar-frost.

2. *gen.* Action analogous or compared to freezing; conversion from a fluid to a solid state.

Formerly the name of one of the processes in Alchemy. 1793 *Gower Conf.* II. 86 First of the distillation, Forth with the congelation, Solution, discention. 1771 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 114 With heat and moisture by craft occasionate. With congelation of the Spirit. 1833 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. v. A sure foundation Compact and hard, whose matter (cold and dry) to marble turns in strongest congelation. 1774 *Grew Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 233 The making of Fat is but the Durable Congelation of Oyl; which may be done without frost. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. 465 Steam given out from the rents of lava-currents during congelation.

b. Crystallization; formation of stalactites.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Congelation. is seen in the making of Copperas, Salt-peter, or the like. 1808 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton, Th.* 65 They would crystallize, as in other cases of congelation, from the sides toward the interior. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 79 There were little pools at the side of the cave, where we could see the work of congelation going on.

c. *concr.* A concretion, crystallization, petrification.

1605 *TIMMER Quersit.* III. 161 Of the congelations of these salts comes goutes, stones, etc. 1688 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* III. 257 It is incrustated above with Congelations, that make it a most pretty Grotto. 1754 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 To examine, whether or no coral is a plant, according to the general opinion, or a petrification or congelation. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 270 Salt hanging in the form of icicles, the walks are covered with various congelations of the same kind.

3. Formation of a jelly; coagulation, clotting. 1547 *BOONDE Brev. Health* lxxix. 32 b. (Choler) whytyshe viscus and clammy, ingendred of congelation of fleume. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The sudden congelation which they induce on the blood, which stops its circulation.

d. *concr.* A clot, a coagulation.

1203 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 339/1 He had on his arme a congelation of blood in manere of a postomme.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1784 R. SCOT *Disco. Witcher.* III. vi. 37 Admit that the constitution of a divels bodie, consisteth in Spirituall congelations, as offer and aire. 1660 *HAMMOND Sermon.* iv. Wks. IV. 494 That all our thoughts of kindness to death are the congelation of such black melancholick vapours. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth. App.* 411 The mischievous process of congelation, applied to their fervid utterances, turning their loving rapture into stern and inflexible propositions.

† **Congelative** (kɒndʒɪlətɪv), a. Obs. [a. F. *congelatif*, -ive (16th c. in Littre), f. L. *congelat*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Having the quality of congelating; tending to congeal; tending to crystallize, or to produce calcareous deposits, stalactites, etc.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* l. 24 This generative, and congelative water, which I call the fift element. 1600 *VENNER Via Recta* Intro. 3 Aire too cold is of a congelative power. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* xix. 794 This [powder] being deprived of its Congelative Salts, resumes the former species of Quick-silver. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 230 Among the common Water there is another which I call germinative, for Plants; congelative, for Minerals.

b. sb. (See quot.)

1823 *CRABBE Techn. Dict.*, Congelatives, medicines which refrigerate and inspissate.

**Congelle, congellyn**, obs. ff. CONGEAL.

**Congellation**, obs. f. CONGELATION.

**Congemination**, rare. -o. [a. F. *congémination*, ad. L. *congeminatio*-em, from *congeminare*, f. *con-* + *geminare* to double.] Doubling.

1611 *COTGR.*, Congemination, a congemination, doubling, often repeating; (whence) also, as *Episcopus*. 1818 in *TODD* [from *Cotgr.*]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Congemmed**, a. Obs. [f. *CON-* together + *GEM*: cf. L. *gemma* to glitter, sparkle.] ? Condensed into gems.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 184 The Starres are but the congemmed twinklings of those his cleare eyes.

† **Congender**, v. Obs. rare. [f. *CON-* + *GENDER* v. after L. *congenerare*.] *trans.* To beget together.

1558 *PHARR Bneid* vi. R. v. Much things congender long [L. *multa diu concreta*]. 1766 *GRIFFITHS Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* III. 154 Your Expression, and Ideas, seem congendered, and connate.

**Congeneous**: see CONGENIOUS a. Obs.

**Conger** (kɒndʒɪnɪ), sb. and a. [As sb. app. ad. F. *congénère* (16th c. Paré), ad. L. *congener* of the same race or kind, f. *con-* together with + *gener*-(genus) kind; as adj., perh. directly from L. (*Cogener* is a rare and needless variant.)]

a. sb. A member of the same kind or class with another, or nearly allied to another in character. Const. of or possessive.

a. said of animals and plants which are related according to scientific classification. (Rarely in the strict literal sense 'of the same genus'.)

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Congeners* [L. *Congeneres*] of the

same Generation or Kind. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cerasus*, This sort of fruit hath been by many people grafted upon the Lawrel, to which it is a congener. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* Let. xii. 4 Nov. Might not canary birds be naturalized... provided their eggs were put... into the nests of some of their congeners, as goldfinches, greenfinches, etc. ? 1849 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic cockroach has everywhere driven before it its great congener. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 308 Some Alpine buttercups are snowy-white, while most of their lowland congeners are simply yellow.

b. *gen.* of persons or things.

1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* vi. xiii. (1862) 544 A congener of these, and yet of a somewhat more civilised grade, is the bird-catcher and trainer. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 398 Lard was also used, though its less costly congener, butter, was more frequently employed. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxi. 68 The American shopkeeper... has not the obsequiousness of his European congener.

B. adj. Of the same kind or nature; akin.

1867 *BUSHNELL Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 305 We are made everlastingly congener to each other. 1889 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 155 That belief... must further be human, in the sense of sympathetic and congener to man.

† **Congeneracy**, Obs. rare. [f. CONGENERATE a.; see -ACY and cf. *degeneracy*.] Community or affinity of origin, kind, or nature.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. Ep.* 7 Churches x. 172 Churches... ranged neither according to merit nor congeneracy of their Conditions. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* II. (1726) 374 There being that congeneracy betwixt... 's Story and this, they mutually corroborate one another.

**Congenerate** (kɒndʒenɪrɪt), v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. *congenerare* to beget or produce together, f. *con-* + *generare* to GENERATE.]

1. *trans.* To beget or generate together.

1611 *COTGR.*, Congenerit, congenerit; begotten or ingendred together. a 1688 *CUDWORTH Immut. Mor.* II. iii. 52 That which did congenerate the colour.

2. To class or associate as a congener.

1843 *HUMPHREYS Brit. Moths* II. 47 The insect is scarcely strictly congenerated with the true high-flyers.

**Congenerate** (kɒndʒenɪrɪt), a. rare. [ad. L. *congenerat*-us, pa. pple. of *congenerare*: see prec.] Of the same origin, kind, or nature.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 261 There are seven sorts of Tithymals... whereunto Esulæ are congenerate. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 98 Flutter-flies, all hued, like winged flowers, On violets pasturing, their congenerate food.

**Congeneration**, rare. [n. of action f. prec.] Production in union; connation.

1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 94 note, Syngenesia signifies congeneration, or union of the anthers.

**Congeneric** (kɒndʒenɪrɪk), a. [f. L. *con-* together + *gener*-(genus) race, after L. *congener* and *generic*.] Of the same genus, kind, or race; allied in nature or origin.

a 1834 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* III. 333 The congeneric question of the freedom of the will. 1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 288/1 The Stork and congeneric birds. 1833 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorksh.* ii. 22 Widdale Fell Group—Less deeply divided from its congeneric hills. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 402 A black parrot con-generic with two species that inhabit Madagascar.

So **Congeneric** a. 1846 in *WORCESTER*.

**Congenerous** (kɒndʒenɪrəs), a. [f. L. *con-* together (see CONGENER) + -OUS.]

1. Of the same kind (as another), akin in nature or character. Const. with, also to († unto).

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required... a food congenious unto the principles of its nature. 1671 *Grew Anat. Pl.* i. i. § 30 Some moisture, partly dissimilar, and partly congenious. 1733 *ARBUUTHNOT Ess. Air* (J.), Apoplexies, and other congenious diseases. 1823 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 209 Another historian, of congenious taste and learning. 1875 *SEARS Sermon & Songs* 251 She will demand nothing... which is not congenious with her nature. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 You... find it pass into congenious sounds, one liquid or labial melting away into another.

b. Of the same genus or (more loosely) family; congeneric.

1768 *PENNANT Zool.* I. 61 In this place [s. v. Fox] we should introduce the wolf, a congenerious animal. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvi. (1789) 73 Fieldfares, which are so congenious to thrushes and blackbirds. 1834 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 114 [In] Europe, Asia, and Africa [are]... bees congenious with our common hive-bee; while in America, this genus is nowhere indigenous. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Analogous structures in congenerious species.

c. Of peoples: Allied in race or origin.

1790 *PENNANT Lond.* (1813) 3 Willing to receive any instructions offered by a congenerious people. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 He conjectured, that the Caledonians, and Germans, must have been congenerious people. 1814 *JAMIESON Hermes Scyth.* 44 The Carians were accounted congenerious with the Mysi.

† 2. Homogeneous. Obs. rare. -1.

1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* II. 392 United in one similar, or simple and congenerious substance or body.

† 3. Cognate in character; congenial. Obs.

1677 *HOWE Wks.* 1724 II. 531 God doth... so far excite and actuate those Powers, as that they are apt and habile for any congenerious action to which they have a natural Designation. 1807 J. REYNOLDS *Death's Vis.* v. That Shou'd... move Tow'rds th'Unconfind'd, Congenerious Realms above.

4. Innate, congenital. rare. -1.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 425 She ought to have considered Gothic architecture, like romantic poetry and the Christian religion, as native or congenerious tastes of the modern European.

5. *Phys. Congenerous muscles*: muscles which concur in the same action.

1721 in *BAILEY*. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 302 By the law of the association of congenerous muscles.

Hence **Congenerousness**, the quality of being of the same nature, affinity of nature, kinship.

1677 H. HALLYWELL *Meth. Saving Souls* 84 Perswasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their congenerousness and suitableness with the ancient Idea's and Inscriptions of truth upon our souls.

**Congenial** (kɒndʒɪniəl), a. [mod. f. L. *con-* together + *geniālis*, f. *genius*: see GENIAL, GENIUS. Cf. F. *congénial*: prob. a mod. L. *congeniālis* preceded both.]

1. Of persons and their attributes: Partaking of the same genius, disposition, or temperament; kindred, sympathetic. Const. with (sometimes to).

c 1605 *WOTTON (J.)*, A kind of congenial composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. 1647 *BERKENHEAD On Fletcher's Wks.*, Fletcher's keen treble, and deep Beaumont's base, Two, full, congenial souls. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. (Globe) 502, I found I had a soul congenial to his [Chaucer's]. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1753 His religious and political notions [were] so congenial with those in which Langton had been educated. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* I. xv. 137 With a soul congenial to the noblest. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. vi. 98 This great Painter [Rubens] found... in Charles... a congenial spirit. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 456 A prince whose tastes were in many respects congenial with his own.

b. of things.

1692 *DRYDEN Ess. on Satire* You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxi. III. 59 Poetry and music are congenial. 1823 *D'ISRAELI Chr. Lit.* (1859) II. 399 The congenial histories of literature and of art are accompanied by the same periodical revolutions.

2. Suited or agreeable to one's temperament or disposition; to one's taste or liking. Const. to.

1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 254 To me more dear, congenial to my heart. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 764 The controversies of the times were congenial to his temper and understanding. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. viii. 334 The sea was an element never congenial to the spirit of Spartan warfare. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 339 The congenial task of following up his rival Syphax.

b. *transf.* Suited to the nature of anything.

[1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 403 Nothing is... so natural, so congenial to the liberal Arts, as that reigning Liberty and high Spirit of a People.] 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 397 These Things... relaxing the Solids by their kindly Heat (which some, fond of Words, would call congenial). 1813 *Gent. Mag.* LXXXIII. II. 296 When transplanted to the classic and congenial soil of Italy. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) III. III. xxxv. 280 The food most congenial to this species... is abundantly distributed.

† 3. Belonging to any being from birth, or by nature; innate, natural, CONGENITAL. Obs.

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 The Magnetical Effluvia are not Innate and Congenial to the Stone, but proceed ab extrinseco. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. i. § 17 Those more natural and congenial [Ideas] which it [the Soul] had in itself, underived from the body. a 1721 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 102 Bless'd are all they, who... purge themselves from their congenial stain. 1775 *POTT Chirurg. Wks.* II. 309 The congenial hernia. — *Wks.* (1783) II. 23 To distinguish the common rupture from the congenial in infants.

† b. Connected with one's birth, natal, 'native'.

1697 *DRYDEN Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 65 Virgil suppos'd Souls to ascend again to their proper and congenial Stars. *Ibid.* *Georg.* IV. 332 They mount the Sky, And to their own congenial Planets fly. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 213 In animals, the climate may be considered as congenial, and a kind of second nature.

† 4. Of the same kind or genus; congenerous.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 87 These Diseases being congenial in their causes, are the same in their Cures. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* (1841) 172 In natural species, which are congenial and of kin. 1760 — *Philol. Ing.* (1841) 40 All languages are in some degree congenial, and... founded upon the same principles. 1804 W. MITFORD *Est. Harmony Lang.* 357 The Hebrew... and the congenial dialects of Chaldeæ, Syria, and Arabia.

**Congeniality** (kɒndʒɪniəlɪtɪ), [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. L. *geniālitās* joviality, festivity.] The quality of being congenial; affinity of genius or disposition; agreeableness to one's nature or tastes.

1600 *WOTTON in Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 209 The pride that I take in a certain Congeniality (as I may term it) with your Lordships studies. 1644 — *Archit.* (T.), Painters and poets have always had a kind of congeniality. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 26 Mar. an. 1776, I could not perceive in his character much congeniality of any sort with that of Johnson. 1806 *D'ISRAELI Vir. Grey* VI. III. There is no congeniality in our tastes or in our tempers. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 185 There is so much congeniality between Horace and Pope.

**Congenialize**, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] In nonce-uses: a. *trans.* To make congenial. b. *intr.* To be or become congenial with; also *fig.*

1814 *BR. JESS Corr. w. A. Knox* (1834) II. 195 One can feel infinitely more disposed to congenialize with an honest, orthodox, pious dissenter, than, etc. 1817 — *Life & Lett.* lxii. 575 Inward religion... congenializes and cordializes human life. 1863 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Oct. 440 The sunset, whose light congenialized with a small jewel on her brow.

**Congenially**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a congenial manner.

1749 *BORLACE in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 272 The true Dia-

mond seems to have more lapideous Juice included, and more intimately and congenially united under an equal Surface, than any other Body in the World. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/3 A few very dirty boys congenially employed in vilifying and insulting their betters.

**Congenialness.** *rare* -o. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CONGENIALITY.

1731 BAILEY II, *Congenialness*, the likeness of one kind to or with another. 1755 in JOHNSON; also in mod. Dicts.

+ **Congenious**, *a. Obs.* Also 7-geneous. [f. L. *con-* together + *geni-us* + *-ous* (cf. CONGENIAL). The spelling in -ous was prob. suggested by *homogeneous*, etc. Cf. It. *congenio* 'of the same kind' (Florio).] = CONGENEROUS; homogeneous.

1630 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 364 In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life congenious to that in the body. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to Altar* 87 Congenious unto the former, is this mistake. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 232 This Retribution, as it is most admirably Congenious and Con-natural to the right constitution of the Humane Nature. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comput.* xviii. 644 For what sooner fills the vacuities of the Flesh, than a congenious substance.

**Congenital** (kɒndʒɪnəˈtɪl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *congenitus* (see CONGENITE) + -AL. So F. *congénital*, admitted into the 6th ed. of the Academy's Dictionary in 1835. The sense was formerly expressed by *congenial*, Fr. *congénial*.]

Existing or dating from one's birth, belonging to one from birth, born with one. *a. techn. in Pathol.* (as a congenital disease or defect).

1796 A. DUNCAN *Annals Med.* i. 20 Bronchocele... is not often congenital. 1807 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 387 Congenital hernia. 1856 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. v. 181 The mind of an individual who labours under congenital blindness... cannot fail to be imperfect. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 365 Ordinary congenital cataract.

b. in Bot.  
1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vii. 315 The so-called congenital attachment of the pollinia by their caudicles.

c. in general use. Const. *with*.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tract* iv. i. The mind of God, revealed in laws, congenital with every kind of character of man. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. vii. 374 Notions, coeval with the mind in date, congenital with its very faculties. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 2 The living process of nature acting by congenital, divinely-imprinted instinct. 1866 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 242 The congenital differences of character in individuals. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 69 The French people, with its congenital sense for the power of social intercourse and manners.

**Congenitally** (kɒndʒɪnəˈtɪli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a congenital way; from birth.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 9 Pollinia furnished... with a caudicle, congenitally attached to a viscid disc. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 55/2 If... the parents are not congenitally deaf the offspring is in no danger.

+ **Congenite**, *a. Obs.* Also 7-8-it. [ad. L. *congenitus* born together with, connate, coeval, f. *con-* together + *genitus* born, produced.]

Born or produced along with, connate, congenital; belonging by nature, natural. Of ideas, principles, etc.: Innate. Const. *to, with*.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* xii. 173 This... is our first, originary, natural, and connate obedience, to obey the Prince. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. i. v. [Causes] congenit or born with us, are either natural, as old age, or *præter naturam*. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 The ancient Corporeal Philosophers... were... reduced to make Motion congenite to Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation Pref.* (1786) 2 These original independent ideas, that owe not their being to the operation of the understanding, but are... congenite and co-existent with it. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. xiii. (R.), Sinful habits... congenit with our natures.

+ **Congenited**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Born or produced together, united in birth or origin.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 95 They [Faxe and Barle] were at their first springs congenited, being sprung not 500 paces distant one from the other.

+ **Congeniture**, *Obs.* [f. L. type \**congenitura*, f. ppl. stem *congenit-* (see CONGENITE): see -URE.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congeniture*, the Birth of Things at the same Time.

+ **Congeon**, *conjon.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 ?*can-gun*, 4 *kongon*, *conjoun*, -*ioun*, -*gioun*, 5 *conion*(e), *coonyone*, *counjon*, *congyn*, 5-*congeon*. [The phonology and final stress in verse show this word to be of French origin. In all probability *cangun* in the earliest quot. is the same word, and stands for *cangun* or *cangun* (g for j being not infrequent in ME., cf. the form *kongon*), repr. an ONF. \**cangun*, *cangeon*: -late L. *cambio*, *cambionem* (cited in Grimm *Deut. Mythol.*, tr. Stallybrass 1888, vol. IV, 1754, and thence in Henschell's Du Cange), a CHANGELING (Ger. *wechselbalg* a child of an incubus, demon, or hag, substituted for a human child) f. *cambire* to change.

The ME. forms have suffered at the hands of bad copyists and editors, who have turned *conjon* into *conjon*, *conion* (= *conjon*) into *conion*, with other blundered spellings. A derivation from *cambio* fits the sense, for changelings were popularly held to grow up dwarfs or deformed in body (cf. sense 1), and deficient in intellect (sense 2), and to be called one was a grievous insult (senses 3, 4). The difficulties are (1) the apparent rarity of the word in Fr., where the only

instance yet cited is one of 1427 in Du Cange, repeated by Godefroy, under the form *changoon* 'terme injurieux', which is app. the central F. form, standing for *changoon*, *chanjon*; (2) the Afr. or early ME. change of *can-* to *con-*; this took place before the retraction of the stress from the final syllable, and may have been owing to association with the prefix *con-*.

1. A dwarf, or congenitally deformed man.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Heo he cangun oðer crupel... þu most to him halden. a 1400 *Sat. Blacksmiths in Rel. Ant.* I. 240 The cammede kongons cryen after col! col! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Coonyone [i.e. conione or dwerhe, dwerwe, Pynson 1499 congeon or dwerfel, sessillus. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 806/6 *Hic tantellus*, a congyu. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, \**Congeon*, An old English word signifying the same that Dwarf in our common speech. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \**Congeon*, a Dwarf, a Person of low stature (*Obs.*). Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc., and 1768 CHATTERTON *Passing of old Bridge* Wks. II. 280 A Congeon Squier bare in his Hande his Helmet.]

2. A half-wit; an imbecile; = CHANGELING 4.

c 1285 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 412 321 'Loke' he seide 'this olde conoun [St. John], in his olde liue, hou he pleitez with his jongue brid'... c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 206 Sir, our king is bot a conoun: Tho he seighe swerdes drawe To fle some he was wel fawe. 1340 *Asenb.* 76 Þet bych þe small stones of gles synnynde, and þe conoun [F. *musard*] his bayt [= buys them] uor rubys, uor safrys, oþer uor emeroyses. Þet bych as inlees to children.

3. A derisive or contemptuous term applied to a child.

(Cf. Ger. *wechselbalg*; Sc. *croot*, *crut*, a puny, pigmy, decrepit child, applied in contempt or anger to any little child.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1071 That child was bot of yeres two... The Iustice seyde, Thou gabbest, conoun. 14100 *Chester PL x. Slaughter of Innoc.* (1843) I. 177 Herod. That vile conoun [the babe Christ], that thus would reave me of my crowne. 1701 *Ibid.* I. 178 Soldier. But for to kill such a congeon Me shames sore by Mahounde. 1701 *Ibid.* I. 179 With this speare I thinke to assaie To kille manye a smalle congeon: These congeones in the cloutes I will kill.

4. An offensive term of abuse or dislike.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1718 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges... Sente gretyngh, withouten honour To the yonge robbour Alisaundre! thou conoun [printed conoun] wode. 1360 *LANGT. P. PL. A.* xi. 86 And nou cometh a conoun and wolde cacchen of my wittes. 1399 - *Rich. Keddles* iii. 46 Thanne cometh ther a conoun with a grey cote, as not of his nolle as he the nest made. 14100 *Chester PL. ii. Death of Abel* (1843) I. 40 Saye, thou caittiffe, thou congeon, Weneste thou to passe one of renouwe?

**Conger** (kɒŋɡə), *Forms:* 4 *kunger*, 5-7 *cunger*, *congure*, (5 *cungur*, -*gyre*, -*gger*, *congure*, -*gyre*, 6 *congar*, *coonger*), 6- *conger*. [a. OF. *congre*: -L. *congrum* (conger), ad. Gr. *γόνγρος*, all in same sense.]

1. A large species of eel living in salt water and attaining a length of from six to ten feet; it is caught for food, being common on the coasts of Britain and other European countries, but rare along the American coast of the Atlantic; the sea-eel.

1213 *Rot. Chart.* (Rolls) 194 Habeant totam emptiorem mulvellerum et congruorum... per totam Cornubiam. c 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* ii. in E. F. P. (1862) 153 Mani grete kunger swimmeþ abute þi fete. c 1325 *Cor de L.* 3515 Fysch, flesch, salmon and cungr Off us non schal dye for hungry. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* de P. R. xiii. xxvi. (1495) 462 The Congre hath many wyles and is wytte and wylly of getynge of meete. c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 641/38 *Hic congrus*, a congyre. 14... *Black Bk. of Admiralty* II. 103 Also of purpurs, samoun, cunnger, and turbut. 1516 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 13, I have sent by this bearer... pasties of congars. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 266 Eates Conger and Fennell. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. i. If... a mermaid be half a fish and halfe conger. 1676 WALTON *Angler* i. xiii. (1791) 185 The mighty Conger, taken often in Severn about Gloucester. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 426 And snatch a wriggling Conger from the flood. 1881 F. DAY *Fishes Gl. Brit.* II. 251 The conger is very sensible to atmospheric changes.

2. Applied in abuse to a man.  
1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 58 Hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself!

3. *Comb. Conger-douste*, -*douce*, *dial.* [doust dust, powder]. conger dried and powdered for making fish soup; conger-head, a term of abuse.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 140 She nibbled but wud not swallow the hooke, because the Conger-head her husband was by. 1808 POLWHELE *Cornish Voc.*, *Conger-douste*. 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 345. 1880 E. CORNWALL *Gloss. s.v.*, *Conger-doust*, Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in Conger-douce.

+ **Conger** (kɒŋɡə). *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin and form.] See QUOTS.

To Kersey is due the statement (or suggestion) that the word was originally *congress* or F. *congrès*, subsequently treated as a plural, with singular *conger*. But it is to be noted that in most of the quotes. *conger* is applied to the association, not to a member of it. Bailey refers it tentatively to *conger* the fish, which may indicate a contemporary joke.

a 1700 B. F. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Conger*, a Set or Knot of Topping Book-sellers of London, who agree... that whoever of them Buys a good Copy, the rest are to take off such a particular number... in Quires, on easy Terms. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conger* or *Congers*, a particular Society of Booksellers, who put in Joint Stocks for the Buying and Printing of Copies, and Trading for their common Advantage. 1721 BAILEY, *Conger*, a Society of Booksellers, who have a Joint Stock in Trade, or agree to Print Books in

Co-partnership. - (1731) vol. II. *Conger*, *Congre*, a society of booksellers... of 10 or more... so called, because as a large conger eel is said to devour the small fry, so this united body overpowers young and single traders. 1754 *Connaisseur* 31 Jan. No. 1. 3 That book in the phrase of the *Conger* is best, which sells most. *Ibid.*, We must not however think the members of the *Conger* strangers to the deeper parts of literature. 1806 F. H. RIVINGTON in *Athenaeum* 9 Jan. 67 If the statement... were in the book of a member of one of the London Congers, or societies of booksellers, it would be a copy of the usual statement sent to each shareholder by the managing partner.

**Conger**, *conger* (kɒŋɡə). A dialectal name of the cucumber in the Midland counties of England.

1844 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 140 So general is this word that an eminent seedsman informs me that cottagers and market gardeners... usually ask for conger seed. (1891 It is now less common, though still in use from S. Lincolnshire to Warwickshire.)

**Conger-eel** (kɒŋɡəˈiːl). [f. CONGER + EEL.] 1. = CONGER.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 97 Called a conger-eel. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 The Conger is a long round fish, in shape like unto a great Eele, and is therefore called the Conger-Eele. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 5 When at its full size the Conger Eel has sometimes been known to measure more than ten feet in length. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 490/2 The conger-eel... is readily distinguished... by the upper jaw being the longest.

2. In U.S. applied to other species of eel, esp. on the Atlantic Coast to *Zoarces anguillaris* of the family *Lycozide*: see also LAMPER-EEL.

+ **Congeriate**, *v. Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *congeria* or *congeris* (see next) + -ATE.] *trans.* To pile up, heap together.

1607-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlv. 139 How ayery must they [fancies] needs be, that are congeriated wholly, on the fumes, perhaps, of distempered brains.

**Congeris** (kɒŋdʒɪˈrɪz). [a. L. *congeris* heap, pile, collected mass, f. *congerere* to carry together: see CONGEST.] A collection of things merely massed or heaped together; a mass, heap.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. x. § 3 (1622) 303 Yet is bee a congeries... a masse of many vnlike and repugnant affections. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 423 A meer Heap and Congeries of Dead and Stupid Matter. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Congeries*, a Congeries chiefly of watry Particles. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 11 The congeries of rocks called the Edystone. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. 414 It [the Milky Way] is a vast and somewhat flattened stratum, or congeries of stars. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 383 A curious congeries of towers, halls, churches, and chambers.

**Congerminate**, *v. rare* -1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *congerminare* to shoot forth at the same time: see CON- and GERMINATE.] *intr.* To germinate or develop together.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 29 Now she, congerminating [*congerminascent*] with me into an equality of love.

**Congeroid**, bad form of CONGROID.

+ **Congest**, *sb. Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *congest-us* accumulation, heap, f. ppl. stem of *congerere*: see next.] A collected mass, a collection; a concretion.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xv. Wks. IV. 106 Sense is of concretes or congests, not of abstracts or essences. *Ibid.* xi. v. Wks. X. 92 Any heap or congest may become greater by addition of matter. 1657 G. STANLEY *Helmont's Vind.* 36, I wrote a Congest of methodical Arguments.

**Congest** (kɒŋdʒest), *v.* [f. L. *congest*, ppl. stem of *congerere* to carry together, collect, heap up, etc. (whence also the freq. *congestare*)]

+ 1. *trans.* To bring or gather together, to collect; to heap up, to mass. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, The Writers, whose Lyves I have congedit ynto foure Bokes. a 1609 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. ii. § 5 (1622) 205 He had congedited and amassed together such infinite monies. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 The leaves of oak abundantly congedited on snow, preserves it. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxiii. (1713) 381 If all were congedited together out of History touching that Church. 1758 R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 270 These diseases generally arise from a viscid Serum or Chyle congedited in the Mesentery, and which obstructs its Glands.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To gather together; to accumulate to excess, to become congested.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 247 The secularism of the present time... congests itself... into a proposal of this sort. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 2/1 If capital is frightened away from Parisian house speculations for a time, it will congest somewhere else.

3. *trans.* To affect with congestion; to produce congestion in. Chiefly in *passive*: see next 2.

**Congested** (kɒŋdʒestɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

+ 1. Heaped together; accumulated.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man Ep. Ded.* 1 To lyve waste, and voyde, as a rude congested heape. 1651 OGILBY *Æneid* (1665) 164 On watry Mountains and congested Floods. 2. *Med.* Overcharged with an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.

Cf. quot. 1758 in CONGEST v. 1.  
1805 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xx. 260 Their eyes being so congested by the glare of the sun that they are... nearly blind. 1865 R. HUNTER in *Morn. Star* 23 Feb., We physicians say, the lung is congested: by which we mean that the vessels are full almost to bursting. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 26 The functions of a congested organ are often materially and seriously interfered with.

b. *transf.* Filled up by an obstructive accumulation; overcrowded.



186a B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. v. 347 While the atmosphere is heavy, portentous, congested (to borrow a medical word, which expresses the feeling better than any other). 1891 *Newspaper*, The effects of the congested state of the goods traffic are now being felt in almost every industry.—A scheme for relieving the congested districts in Ireland by means of emigration.

3. Bot. 'Crowded very closely' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Congestible**, a. [f. L. *congest-* ppl. stem + -BLE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congestible*, that may be heaped up or gotten together. Hence in JOHNSON, and other Dicts.

**Congestion** (kɒŋdʒɪ'stʃən). [a. F. *congestion* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *congestion-em*, n. of action from *congerere*: see CONGEST v.]

1. The action of gathering or heaping together in a mass; a crowding together; accumulation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1612) 17 The Earth, a congestion or heaping up of grosse matter together. 1633 T. ADAMS *Ex. p. 2 Peter* ii. 2 The attraction or congestion of this tumult. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Most of the church-yards... were filled up with... the congestion of dead bodies one upon another, for want of earth, even to the very top of the walls.

† b. *concr.* A heap, pile. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 120 Those irregular congestions, and brutish inventions. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Archeologie* II. v. iii. A huge congestion of unmethodised matter.

2. Med. The accumulation of blood or morbid matter in any part of the body; a collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours' (J.). *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 250 There are two general causes of Impositions, fluxion, and Congestion. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 211 Some symptoms of beginning congestion of blood in the head began to show themselves. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 799½ Crying unloads the head of congestions.

Hence b. *Congestion of an organ*: an abnormal accumulation of blood in its vessels, by which its functions are disordered.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 325 The second or local Sthenic Congestion is... one of the most frequent causes of Apoplexy. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 265 Blood was again taken, in consequence of further symptoms of congestion. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 65 The diseases included under the names of catarrh, bronchitis, congestive bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, pneumonia.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A crowding together or accumulation which disorganizes regular and healthy activity; congested or overcrowded condition, as of population, traffic, etc.

1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Intl.* 1 Apr., The whole system [of Parliamentary representation] was in such a state of congestion that it could not be tolerated any longer. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 12 Congestion of traffic. 1887 *Times* (Wkly. ed.) 25 Feb. 9/3 Emigration was gradually relieving that local congestion of the population.

**Congestiparous**, a. *Med.* [f. L. *congest-us* CONGEST sb. + *-parus* producing + -OUS.] 'Applied to remedies which produce congestion or the different forms of Contrafluxion.' 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Congestive** (kɒŋdʒɪ'stɪv), a. [f. L. *congestiv-*, ppl. stem (see CONGEST v.) + -IVE.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by, congestion.

1846 WORCESTER *Cities MOTT.* 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., The immediate cause of deceased's death was congestive apoplexy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 235 Many of these dropsies are of congestive origin.

**Congette**, -ing, var. of CONJECT, -ING. *Obs.*

**Congey**, -eye, *obs.* f. CONGE.

**Congiar** (kɒŋdʒiəri). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *congiari-um* lit. a vessel that holds a congius, f. *congius*: see below and -ARY.] A gift divided among the people or the soldiers, orig. something measured in a congius, such as corn or wine.

(Some dictionaries give *congiary* also as a coin: this is an error founded on quots. 1697, 1727.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 417 It is said that Ancus Martius... gave unto the people a congiary or largesse of 6000 Modij of salt. 1697 EVELYN *Disc. Medals* 187 The Gift of Largesses and Congiaries in Provisions of Corn, &c., appearing in the Reverses. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 85 Marcus gave a Congiary to the People. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Congiari-um*, *congiary*, among medalists, a gift, or donative, represented on a medal... Nero, whose congiaries are the first that we find represented on medals, gave four hundred sesterces. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 607 To the citizens of Rome... he presented, in one congiary, about two guineas and a half a-head.

**Congle**, *obs.* f. CONGE.

**Conging**: see CONGE v.

**Congloun**, var. of CONGEON. *Obs.*

|| **Congius** (kɒŋdʒiʊs). Pl. -ii. [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of a Roman amphora, or about 7 pints.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. P.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 392 Congius contyngeth sixe Sextarius. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 108 For greatest treen... vi Congius or iv of it ymmote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. ii. 546 For every street throughout the citie, was allowed a Congius of oyle. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in *Davies Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 82 There is a standard congius of the age of Vespasian still extant at Rome.

2. *Pharm.* The pharmaceutical name for a gallon, represented in prescriptions by the letter C.

VOL. II.

† **Conglaci-ate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conglaci-are* to freeze up, f. *con-* together + *glaci-are* to make or turn to ice, f. *glaci-are* ice.]

1. *trans.* To convert into ice, to freeze.

1666 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 Our Colledge Ale... being conglaci-ated... upon a Thaw never returned to its self. *Ibid.* II. xii. 322 The Salt invigorating the Cold of the Water, and so conglaciating the snow.

b. To make solid like ice (by other means than cold); to congeal, petrify.

1666 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ix. 234 Thunder... conglaci-ates or makes rigid, fluid or soft bodies.

c. To make smooth like ice or glass, to polish.

1666 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 140 To conglaci-ate and polish the surfaces of the clouds to such an extraordinary accuracy of figure.

2. *intr.* To become ice, to freeze, congeal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Neither doth... any thing properly conglaci-ate but water. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2023 The Water... did by the operation of the introduced cold... totally conglaci-ate. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 169 The waves conglaci-ate instant.

Hence **Conglaci-ated**, **Conglaci-ating** ppl. adj.

1646 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 42 The Moon is of a conglaci-ated substance. 1666 *Myst. Godl.* VI. viii. 233 Of conglaciating Thunders, and the transmutation of Lot's wife into a pillar of Salt. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 56, I went down into several of these Caves... [to find] the petrified conglaci-ated substances.

† **Conglaci-ation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. as prec.: see -ATION. So in mod.F.]

1. The action or process of turning into, or becoming, ice; freezing, congelation.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 153 Predictions may be made of... Deluges, Draughts, Heates, Conglaci-ations. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 118 Congelation or conglaci-ation. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 341 As to their Rafication and Conglaci-ation.

2. *concr.* Any frozen or crystallized formation.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55 [The caves'] petrified Icicles (if I may so call them) and other Conglaci-ations.

**Conglobate** (kɒŋglɒbət), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *conglob-are* to gather into a globe or ball: see next.]

To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.*

1. *trans.* = CONGLOBE a. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 123 Not conglobated into one bodie as the stars are. 1671 WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2270 The similitude of those Theca's, conglobated together, to the Eggs of Spiders. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. x. 500 Many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and conglobated into one gross and general idea. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 176 Spores conglobated without any definite order.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = CONGLOBE b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Some seminal matter, which may after conglobate into the forme of an egge. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., To summon Democratical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 490 To suppose, that out of a chaotic mass... such mute balls should have conglobated, by a gravitation inherent in the matter.

**Conglobate** (kɒŋglɒbət), a. [ad. L. *conglobat-us*, pa. pple. of *conglob-are* to gather into a globe or ball, f. *con-* together + *glob-are* to make into a ball, f. *glob-us* ball, GLOBE.]

1. Formed or gathered into a ball, rounded, globular.

1649 DRYDEN *Death Ld. Hastings* 35 All, as in their sphere, Were fix'd, conglobate in his soul. 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 77 The kidneys are conglobate. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 193 Arterial blood, on being whipt, allows the fibrin to separate in short conglobate masses. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 300 *Conglobate*, collected into a ball, as the florets of Echinops.

2. Phys. Applied distinctively to glands of simple structure, esp. those of the lymphatics; opposed to CONGLOMERATE, q.v.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177 Conglobate Glanduls... distinguished to those that bear the name of Conglomerate Glanduls. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 115 He asserts the Lympha to be a particular subtil liquor, separated into the conglobate glanduls from the Serum of the blood. 1704 *Genl. Mag.* LIV. II. 609 Equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are situated. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 23½ The lymphatic or conglobate glands compose a very important part of the absorbent system. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* II. 191 Lymphatic glands, named also conglobate glands.

Hence **Conglobately** adv., in a rounded form or manner.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in J. and mod. Dicts. **Conglobated** (kɒŋglɒbətəd), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Gathered into a ball, rounded.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 212½ An impure mass of conglobated darkness. 1704 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 147 The conglobated, or round Leaf. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* III. 981 Conglobated bubbles undissolved.

† b. Phys. = CONGLOBATE a. 2. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The Lymphaticks... he will have to arise from conglobated glandules. 16... GREW (J.), The testicle... is one large conglobated gland.

**Conglobation** (kɒŋglɒbətʃən). [ad. L. *conglōbation-em*, n. of action from *conglob-are* to CONGLOBATE. Also in mod.F.]

1. The action of gathering or forming into a globe or rounded mass. Also *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 270 If hee hath committed various offences, the Conglobation and annumeration of them... cannot but stirre vp... the auditors to abhorre him.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* 152 A piece of Wax... rolled into the form of a Globe loses something of its former extension, by this conglōbation. 1800 STALLO *Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 279 The rotatory velocity [of the planets]... at the moment of their detachment and conglōbation.

2. A rounded formation, a conglomeration.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 138 In this spawne... are to be discerned many gray specks, or little conglōbations. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 185 A huge Stone (a Conglobation of Gravel and Sand). 1708 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 207 Successive Compositions, or Confections and Conglobations from simple Things. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 454 That heterogeneous conglōbation, that... multi-mosaic monarchy.

**Conglobe** (kɒŋglɒb), v. [a. F. *conglob-e-r* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *conglob-are* to CONGLOBATE.]

To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.* a. *trans.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 329 His enimeis... Conglobit war togidder in ane glen. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 Unsatiabie Art-searching Aristotle, that in the round compendiate bladder of thy braine, conglobedst these three great bodies, Heauen, Earth, and... Waters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 239 Then founded, then conglōb'd Like things to like. 1745 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 79 Orb in orb, conglōb'd are seen The buzzing Bees about their dusky Queen. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 254 All elements Conglobe themselves from chaos, purified. 1880 SKELEY *Nat. Relig.* 236 The influence which draws together and conglobes certain individuals into a living society.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 3 Hereupon the fire... conglōbed together in the highest cloud. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 292 As drops on dust conglōbing from the drie. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 498 The big round drops... Conglobing on the dust. 1800 BROWNING *Pan & Luna* 50 The downy swathes [of cloud] combine, Conglobe.

Hence **Conglobed** ppl. a.

1828 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius* IV. 86 In a condensed and conglōbed band.

† **Conglobular**, a. *Obs.* [f. CON- + GLOBULAR, after the prec. derivatives of L. *conglob-are*.] Gathered into a rounded form, globular.

1741 T. FRANKLIN tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 142 Let us examine the Earth... Solid, round, and conglōbular.

† **Conglobulate**, a. *Obs.* Phys. [f. L. *con-* together + *globul-us* little ball, globule (dim. of *globus* ball) + -ATE, on the analogy of *conglōbate* (as = con- + *glob-us* + -ATE.) = CONGLOBATE a. 2.]

1708 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. IV. (1709) 118 Glands, whether conglōbulate, or conglomerate. 1798 J. S. Le Dran's *Oh. serv. Surg.* (1771) 270 The Lymph in Conglobulate Glands.

**Conglobulate**, v. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.]

*intr.* To collect into a rounded or compact mass. 1768 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, A number of them [swallows] conglōbulate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water.

**Conglomerate** (kɒŋglɒmərət), a. and sb. [ad. L. *conglomerat-us*, pa. pple. of *conglomer-are*: see next.]

1. Gathered together into a more or less rounded mass, or consisting of parts so gathered; clustered. Also *fig.* † a. as *pa. pple.* *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118 b, Certain trees... bring forth fruit conglomerate with leaues. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 267 The Beams of Light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate.

b. as *adj.* (In mod. use often *fig.* from 4.)

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246½ [Insects] have conglomerate or compound eyes. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 113 This close conglomerate English speech. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* II. 42 All the positive religions in the world... are alike conglomerate formations.

2. Phys. Applied to glands of a compound or complex structure; formerly, as distinguished from the simple CONGLOBATE glands of the lymphatics.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 889 Concerning the Liver... finding it to have Lobes and to be a Glandul of that kind, which by Anatomists are called Conglomerate. 1705 *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 43 A conglomerate gland is that which is composed of several little conglōbate glands, all tied up together, in one common tunicle or membrane. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 695 In the cartilaginous fishes... the pancreas exhibits a more perfect development, and already presents the appearance of a conglomerate gland. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Conglomerate glands*, a synonym of Acinous glands.

3. Path. a. Applied to cartilaginous tumours in the neighbourhood of the parotid gland. b. Applied to certain compound Tubercles.

1870 SIR J. PAGET *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 520 *notr.* Mr. Caesar Hawkins described them... as conglomerate tumours. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 641 The tubercles are often aggregated in groups (Virchow's conglomerate tubercles).

4. Geol. Composed of the fragments of pre-existing rocks cemented together; of the nature of or forming a conglomerate: see B. 1.

1813 BAKEWELL *Intrad. Geol.* (1815) 225 The debris of pre-existing rocks broken down and cemented together, as in various conglomerate rocks. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* XIII. 217 A perpendicular cliff of conglomerate rock formed of rounded pebbles cemented together. *Ibid.* xv. 253 A cliff of conglomerate pebbles.

b. sb. The adj. used *absol.* [Cf. mod.F. *conglomérat*.]

1. Geol. (= conglomerate rock.) A composite rock consisting of rounded and waterworn fragments of previously existing rocks, united into a compact

mass by some kind of cement; often called *pud-ding-stone*. (Cf. BRECCIA.)

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 145 When a sandstone contains rounded masses of considerable dimensions, it is termed a *conglomerate*. 1838 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 219 Conglomerates alternating with greenish sandstone and variously coloured marls. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 242 This shell conglomerate is largely burnt for lime.

attrib. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 255 The conglomerate hills extend through Ross-shire.

b. *transf.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 Thus, dried apples became... a conglomerate of sliced chalcidony. 1856 *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 116 A conglomerate of gravel and ice.

2. *fig.* A mixture of various materials or elements, clustered together without assimilation.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 399 The English language is a conglomerate of Latin words, bound together with a Saxon cement. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* I. i. 57 In that immense conglomerate of useful and useless knowledge.

**Conglomerate** (kɒŋglɒmə'reɪt), *v.* [f. L. *conglomerat-* ppl. stem of *conglomerā-re* to roll, heap, or press together, f. *con-* + *glomerā-re* to form into a ball, f. *glomer-* (*glomus*) ball.]

1. *trans.* To roll or wind (thread) into a ball.

1653 COCKERAM, *Conglomerate*, to winde vp on bottomes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. (1662) 203 This suggests... the fancy... to the Silk-worm of conglomerating her both funeral and natal Clue.

2. To form into a ball or (more or less) rounded mass; to heap up, heap together. ? *Obs.*

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 74 My sighs doe so conglomerate the cloudes. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. ii. 11. 1650 J. BULWER *Anthropomet.* II. (1653) 71 Choakt up with... dust, conglomerated into dirt. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. § 2 The Viscera of an Animal, are but vessels conglomerated.

fig. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 6 Consider well how I have conglomerated this achievement of erudition.

3. To collect (separate particles or elements) into a coherent mass. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1691, 1880 [see CONGLOMERATED]. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 502 Because the Nobility and Clergy are conglomerated into one mass with the People. 1805 F. OAKLEY *Tractat. Movement* 77 To conglomerate and cement the various forms of Tractarianism into something like a consistent whole.

4. *intr.* To come together or collect into a (more or less) rounded mass, or (*transf.*) into a compact body; to cluster together.

1648 *Ord. & Declar. both Houses, Lords Day* 7 They conglomerated and gathered together to the number of 20 or 25. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 48 Such noise as Bees commonly make when they conglomerate. 1795 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 189 Their armies have conglomerated. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 554 When put into boiling water it conglomerates into a resinous mass.

Hence **Conglomerated** *ppl. a.*, clustered, etc.; *spec. in Phys. and Geol.* = CONGLOMERATE *a.* 2, 4.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 79 My conglomerated Curses go with thee. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 81 (R.) Conglomerated shells. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 21 The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Kidney*, a Conglomerated Gland. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, Watching the clouds as they lowered above each other in masses of conglomerated vapour. 1880 GEMIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. i. § 3 Conglomerated (conglomeratic), made up of well-rounded pebbles or rocks.

**Conglomeratic** (kɒŋglɒmə'reɪtɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *conglomerat-um* CONGLOMERATE *a.* and *sb.* + *-ic*: in mod. F. *conglomeratique*.] Of the nature or character of CONGLOMERATE (*sb.* 1).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xi. 281 Grey in colour, conglomeratic and slaty. 1876 PAGR *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 188 Beds of an unmistakably conglomeratic character.

**Conglomeration** (kɒŋglɒmə'reɪʃən), [ad. L. *conglomerat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *conglomerā-re* to CONGLOMERATE. Also in mod. F.]

1. The action of conglomerating, or condition of being conglomerated.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 267 The Multiplication and Conglomeration of Sounds. 1848 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg., Auto-da-fé* Introd., The conglomeration of Christian names usual in the families of the *haute noblesse* of Spain.

2. *quasi-concr.* + *a.* A coil or ball (of thread or the like). b. A collection of things joined in a compact body; a cluster, coherent mass.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) III. xiii. 201 These Conglomerations of the threads of the Silk-worm. 1697 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 114 Nothing but a Conglomeration of Vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 105/2, I have... taken from the water a large conglomeration of male frogs. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnls.* II. 258 A confused... conglomeration of buildings. 1866 LIDDON *Hampt. Lect.* II. 73 That conglomeration of men we call a nation.

**Conglomeratory**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conglomerat-* ppl. stem: see CONGLOMERATE and -ORY.] Tending to conglomerate.

1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow & its Clubs* (1856) 493 The conglomeratory atmosphere of the Waterloo Club.

**Conglomeritic**, *a. Geol.* = CONGLOMERATIC. 1833 G. A. MANTILL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 182 The lower beds frequently conglomeritic. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 666 Arenaceous, argillaceous, or conglomeritic.

**Conglutin** (kɒŋglu'tɪn). *Chem.* [f. CON- + GLUTIN: associated with the following words.] A name applied by Ritthausen to the legumin of almonds and lupins.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. VII. 380. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Conglutin is said to be chiefly characteristic of the lupine.

† **Conglutinant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [corresp. to F. *conglutinant*, L. *conglutinānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conglutināre*: see next and -ANT.]

*A. adj.* 'Gluing, uniting; healing'.

1808 in WEBSTER (who cites BACON).

*B. sb.* 'A medicine that heals wounds'.

1808 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

**Conglutinate**, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *conglutināt-us*, pa. pple. of *conglutināre*: see next.]

† 1. as *pa. pple.* = CONGLUTINATED: see next.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* III. i, All these to gether conglutinate and effectually executed maketh a perfect definition of iustyce. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xv. xvi. (1620) 522 Should be conglutinate in honest coniugal society.

2. *Bot.* Cohering as if glued together.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1881 *Fruit. Bot.* X. 113 Paraphyses slender, filiform, conglutinate.

**Conglutinate** (kɒŋglu'tɪnət), *v.* Now *rare.*

[f. L. *conglutināt-* ppl. stem of *conglutināre* to glue together, f. *con-* + *glutināre* to glue, f. *gluten*, *glutin*-glue. Cf. F. *conglutiner* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To glue, cement, or fasten firmly together; to cause to cohere.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. iii. 6a, To have been compacted and conglutinated by heat and moisture into the perfect figure... of a man. 1558 WARD tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 113 a, It will conglutinate and glue together the two peeces. 1667 PETTY in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 291 (T.) Starch... will conglutinate some things. 1799 T. BRODDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 258 The lumps of iron... had been softened, and conglutinated together.

† *b. Med.* To unite (wounded or ruptured parts, or broken bones); to heal. Also *absol. Obs.*

1565 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 56 II. doth conglutinate greene and bloody woundes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. xix. II. 206 They use the decoction of the common grasse, for to conglutinate woundes. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 66 This medicine... conglutinates ruptured vessels.

*c. fig.*

1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 6 Love to God... strongly conglutinates all the musings of the soul. 1805 CARLYLE *Life Schiller* III. 165 A medley of texts... conglutinated by a stupid judgment.

2. *intr.* To stick together, cohere. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1665 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* v. ii, I would conglutinate. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xv. 64 Lest that the Fingers should... conglutinate, I put between them leaden plates. 1647 *Pol. Ballads Commu.* (Percy Soc.) 33 My fellow knaves and I conglutinated. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 19 The prevalent driness in it permits it not to conglutinate.

**Conglutinated**, **Conglutinating** *ppl. adj.*

1558 HULOET, Conglutinated, *concretus, conglutinus*. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 223 The Conglutinated lips of the neck of the wombe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 238 Lyme or some other conglutinating body. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 329 Birdlime or some unguent equally conglutinating.

**Conglutination** (kɒŋglu'tɪnə'tʃən), [ad. L. *conglutināt-ion-em*, n. of action f. *conglutināre*: see above. So in F. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of gluing together, or causing to cohere firmly by, or as by, some tenacious substance; the condition of being so glued together.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, There goes to it six hundred seuerall simples, besides some quantity of humane fat, for the conglutination. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* viii. 38 Thin Lead plates... are to be put between the parts where conglutination is feared. 1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 314 The Fastening or Conglutination of the two Boards. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharnians, etc., Knights* 71 Do you exert the force against his conglutinations.

† *b. Med.* Union or junction of wounded parts or broken bones. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terapentyke* 2 Cij b, To tel all the causes that let the coition and conglutination. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* XVII. 590 A bleeding Wound requires Conglutination. 1799 T. DALE tr. *Freind's Emmenologia* xiii. (1752) 159 If while we are endeavouring to govern the Blood, we should neglect the conglutination of the Vessels. 1721 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* J., The union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound.

*c. fig. and transf.*

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 13 The composition and conglutination of the two principall verbs in my Text. *Regnavit et mortuus est.* 1646 Sir J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 14 A firm conglutination of their affections and Nationall obligations. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 186 Cooper... defines a diphthong as the 'conglutination duarum vocalium in eadem syllabā'. This theory of 'conglutination', effected by the 'glide', is that which I have adopted.

2. *quasi-concr.* A conglutinated mass.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 But a conglutination and combination of the four elements. 1679 MONTAGU in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 440 A petrification or rather conglutination of many different stones, but all vitrescent.

**Conglutinative**, *a. ?Obs.* [a. F. *conglutinatif*, -ive, ad. L. type \**conglutinativ-us*, f. *conglutināt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality of conglutinating; *spec. in Med.* having the property of uniting wounded parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guyden's Quest. Chirurg.*, Anyoente

them with oymmentes mscatyues and conglutynatyues. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 7 Medicines conglutinative. 1871 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xx. 268 To stop small Hemorrhages... by its conglutinative quality. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conglutinative*, of a gluing or sticking Quality. In JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Conglutinator**, *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *conglutinā-re*.] An agent that conglutinates. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), The osteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones.

† **Conglutine**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *conglutiner* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conglutināre*.] = CONGLUTINATE *v.* 1 b.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terap.* 2 D j, I can nat se howe thou mayst conglutinye it and make close. 1659 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 191 Being outwardly applied it conglutineth wounds notably.

† **Conglutinous**, *a. Obs.-o* [f. CON- + GLUTINOUS; after *conglutinate*, etc.]

Hence † **Conglutinosly** *adv. Obs. rare-1.* By conglutination; with cohesion.

1625 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 87 Whose matter is thick, and... not so hard as conglutinosly conjoined.

**Congo** (kɒŋɡo). The name of a country on the west coast of Africa, south of the Equator, whence many negro slaves have been carried to America. Hence, the name has been given in N. America to negroes from Congo, and to things belonging to or used by them; also (apparently), to various animals of black colour: cf. *negro*.

1. A negro from Congo. *Congo dance*: a kind of African dance practised by negroes. *Congo pea*: a variety of CAJAN, eaten by negroes in Jamaica.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183/2 The Congo pea is harder and coarser, and is only used by negroes. 1877 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* (1883) 36 There may be as many penders as there are sets of terminations... the Congoes and Caffirs have many. 1886 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXXI. 522/2 They from whom the dance and the place are named, the most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the Congoes and Franc-Congoes. *Ibid.* 527/2 There were other dances... the Voudou, and the Congo... The latter, called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo.

2. **Congo monkey**, a black South American monkey, a species of the Howler, *Myetes palliatus*; **Congo snake**, a name given to one or two blue-black amphibians, species of *Amphiuma*, found in the southern parts of the United States.

1865 S. TENNEY *Zool.* 315 The Congo Snake, *Amphiuma means*, L., of the Southern States, is about twenty-eight inches long, bluish black. 1874 T. BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* 35 High up in one tree... were seated some of the black Congo monkeys (*Myetes palliatus*).

**Congo**, *obs.* form of CANGUE.

**Congor**, = CONGER 3, dial. name of CUCUMBER.

**Congou** (kɒŋɡu, kɒŋɡɔ). Also *congou*, *kongou*. [ad. Chinese *kung-fu* work, and workman, *kung-fu-ch'a* app. tea on which work or labour is expended. The omission of the *f* is the foreigner's corruption (Prof. Legge).] A kind of black tea imported from China.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6376/3 Next Week will be sold, a large Parcel of Bohea, with some Congou and Green Tea. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. i, Congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. vii, A-swellling the receipt of customs by the consumption of Congo! 1873 PAVY *Food & Dietetics* (ed. 2) 349 The chief varieties of black tea, arranged in [an upward order of excellence] are Bohea, Oolong, Congou, Campoi, etc.

† **Congraffet**, *pa. pple. Obs.-1* [An erroneous repr. of OF. *cyrografez*, *cyrograffé*, *pa. pple.* of *cyrograser* to engross, register, med. L. *chirographare*, *cyrograffare* (Du Cange): see CHIROGRAPH.] Registered, engrossed.

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1056 Pat forward... i Godes court is congraffet [OF. *La covenant En la curt Den cyrograffé*].

**Congratulable** (kɒŋɡrə'tiʃləbəl), *a.* [f. L. *congratulā-rī*, F. *congratuler*: see -BLE.] Calling for congratulation; worthy of congratulation.

1833 LAMB *Lett. to Talfour in Final Mem.* 273 Variously... has the congratulable news affected the members.

**Congratulant** (kɒŋɡrə'tiʃlənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *congratulant*, or ad. L. *congratulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *congratulāri*: see next and -ANT.]

*A. adj.* That congratulates; expressing congratulation. *B. sb.* A congratulator.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 458 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers... and with like joy Congratulant approach'd him. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 31 The new-year's gifts... were divided by us children among the inferior congratulants. 1872 CARLYLE *Schiller* Suppl. 227 Rustic congratulants with their foolish rhymes would present themselves.

**Congratulate** (kɒŋɡrə'tiʃlət), *v.* [f. L. *congratulāt-* ppl. stem of *congratulā-ri* in same sense, f. *con-* together + *gratulā-ri* to manifest or express one's joy: cf. F. *congratuler* (14th c. in Littré; now somewhat archaic).]

† 1. *intr.* To rejoice along with another; to express to a person one's pleasure or gratification at his good fortune, success, or happiness. Const. with the person, for, on the thing. In later use *congratulate with* = *congratulate trans.* sense 4. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 252 The governor therefore, to congratulate with the earl for his return,

restored unto him the chancellorship. 1598 FLORIO, *Con-  
gratulare*, to congratulate, to rejoice together. 1609 BIBLE  
(Douay) Luke i. 58 And they congratulated with her. 1619  
DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camd. Soc.) 201 If his  
May shall command me to returne to Francfurt to con-  
gratulate with King Ferdinand when he shall be elected  
King of the Romans. 1647 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Sept. (Car-  
lyle), Occasion as to congratulate so abundantly to rejoice  
in God's gracious dispensation unto you and by you. 1732  
SWIFT *Let. to Gay Wks.* 1761 VIII. 133, I congratulate with  
you, for losing your great acquaintance. 1777 WATSON  
*Philip II* (1793) II. xviii. 415 An ambassador had been sent  
to congratulate with the Duke on this desirable event. 1800  
J. TALBOT in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 26 Many who will  
congratulate with you upon the addition of another year to  
[your] venerable age. 1804 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 24 Mar.,  
I therefore most sincerely congratulate with you.

† 2. *trans.* To express sympathetic joy on the  
occasion of; to express joy, pleasure, or satisfaction at  
(an event or circumstance). *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 272 Wherefore  
ambassadors were sent from the queen regent to Philip  
and Marie to congratulate their marriage. 1597 DANIEL  
*Civ. Warres* II. 64 (R.) To see So many hands and hearts  
congratulate Th' advancement of his long-desir'd degree.  
1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. 161, I congratulate  
the happiness of your kingdom. 1688 Bp. THOMAS in  
Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 332, I thank you for your congratulating  
my recovery. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 P. 2, I send you this  
to congratulate your late Choice of a Subject. 1766 GIBSON  
*Decl. & F. I. v.* 93 The obsequious assembly congratulated  
their own and the public felicity. 1789 Mrs. PIERCE *Journ.*  
*France* II. 226 Verses and sonnets . . congratulated our  
wedding-day. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 512 The  
friends of liberty came to congratulate his arrival. 1819  
HAZLITT *Polit. Ess.* 88 Mr. Southey . . congratulates the  
successes of the son.

† b. To express such joy by some significant act;  
to celebrate with. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 2 You are most hartily wel-  
come, and I . . to congratulate your coming, will impart  
unto you the substance and effect thereof in as few words as  
I can. 1614 Br. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 289, I desired to  
congratulate your happy Returne with some worthy present.  
1636 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1825) I. 187 The ships  
congratulated his election with a volley of great shot.  
1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 415 The university of  
Oxford congratulated his birth with printed poems.

† c. Const. to, unto, the person, also with in-  
direct obj. (dative). *Obs.*

1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 143 They may con-  
gratulate to themselves the warme side they walke in.  
1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 These are blessings  
which . . all our friends have congratulated unto us. 1676  
DRYDEN *Aureng.* Ded., The Subjects of England may  
justly congratulate to themselves that both . . our Govern-  
ment, and . . our King secure us from any such Complaint.  
1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 106 Should I not . . congratulate  
you this so great happiness. . . befallen you. *Ibid.*, Con-  
gratulate England her felicity and her Queen. 1710 R.  
WARD *Life H. More* 59 To whom he heartily congratulated  
such Dignities.

† d. Const. with the person. *Obs.*

1618 Mrs. BUCKINGHAM in *Fortescue Papers* 49 To con-  
gratulate with him the rendering of that town. 1654 H.  
LESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 136 An Ambassador . . sent to  
congratulate with their Majesties, the happy birth of their  
second Daughter. 1705 Br. PATRICK *Comm.* 2 Kings x. 15  
Who . . came . . to congratulate with him his happiness in  
fulfilling God's commands.

† 3. To rejoice at (a thing); to hail. *Obs.*

1628 DONNE *Serm. Lam.* iv. 20 Whosoever . . hath lamented  
a danger and then congratulated a deliverance, he will  
provide against a relapse. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II.  
286 See what Marriage and Repentance may bring a Man to!  
I heartily congratulate this Change.

4. To address (a person) with expressions of joy  
or satisfaction on an occasion considered fortu-  
nate; 'to compliment upon any happy event' (J.);  
to felicitate. Const. on, upon (formerly for), or  
with clause.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 164 b. The inhabitants . . sent to him  
messengers . . thanking and congratulating him for his thither  
coming. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10 Hee sent Hadoram  
his sonne to King David . . to congratulate [*Heb.* *biesse*] him,  
because hee had fought against Hadazer. 1665 BOYLE  
*Occas. Refl.* iv. xviii. (1675) 276 Eusebius . . congratulated my  
Friend for his escape. 1667-8 PERRIS *Diary* 5 Mar., All the  
world . . did congratulate me, and cry up my speech as the  
best thing they ever heard. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. &  
Arc.* III. 730 The king in person . . Comforts the sick,  
congratulates the sound. 1769 Br. WARBURTON *Let.* (1809) 445  
To congratulate him in having got well rid of [them]. 1790  
BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 8 Am I to congratulate an highwayman . .  
who has broke prison, upon the recovery of his natural  
rights? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 49 Clive . . congratulated them  
on the good fortune which had freed them from a tyrant.  
1863 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 27 Congratulating him about  
his success in the School of Art.

b. *refl.* To call or account oneself happy or  
fortunate in relation to some matter. (Same Const.)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 2 To congratulate our selves  
that we are neither Turks nor Papists. 1752 JOHNSON  
*Rambler* No. 206 P. 9 He often congratulated himself that he  
had none of that disgusting excellence, etc. 1796 BURNBY  
*Mem. Metastasio* III. 45 Congratulating myself for the  
good fortune which has procured me such valuable friends.  
1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xi. 79 We congratulated ourselves  
upon this.

c. *absol.* To offer congratulations.

1690 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camd.) 56 The Spanish ambassador,  
coming to the King to congratulate, fell all along. 1800  
COWPER *Ep. Protest. Lady*, A stranger's purpose in these  
lays is to congratulate and not to praise. 1837 CARLYLE

*Fr. Rev.* III. vi. iii, Mayor Pache, not prompt enough in de-  
nouncing these Pitt Plots, may congratulate about them now.

† 5. To salute. *Obs.*

1576 THYNNE *Perf. Ambass.* Ep. Ded., But also desirous  
to congratulate your Lordship with the tokens of my old  
vowed fidelitie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 93 It is the  
Kings most sweet pleasure and affection, to congratulate  
the Princesse at her Pailion. 1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie*  
III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 To congratulat and salute by giuing a  
becke with the head, or a benede of the bodie. 1621 TOUR-  
NEUR *Atth. Trag.* II. i, Hee is a Souldier . . Let the Instru-  
ments Of warre congratulate his memorie.

† 6. To offer or present by way of congratulation.  
1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 304 To whose memory and prayse  
I am not able to Congratulate the least Commendations  
their Heroicke dispositions deserved at my hands. *Ibid.* x.  
427 After Congratulating Complements, he being returned  
ashoar, dismissed the Burgers and their Arms.

**Congratulating**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.]  
That congratulates. Hence **Congratulatingly**.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 130 The congratulating Ambassadors  
flock to S. Mark. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) II.  
262 Surrounded by congratulating multitudes. 1855 DORAN  
*Queens Eng.* I. viii. 377 The Duke of Newcastle congratu-  
latingly hugged Hulse, on his having saved the Queen's life.

**Congratulation** (*kɒŋgrætʃəˈleɪʃən*), *a.* [f. *con-*  
*gratulation*, or ad. *L. congratulationem*, n. of  
action f. *congrātulā-rī*: see above.]

1. The action of congratulating; the expressing  
to anybody in a complimentary way gratification  
at his success, fortune, or happiness; felicitation.  
1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxx. lxviii, Yet Gradasso's  
faint congratulation Makes men surmise he thinks not as  
he saith. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 10. 244 But we  
then praise, and celebrate in words . . by Congratulation,  
which supposeth happiness. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams*  
19 His superiority . . excited congratulation instead of envy  
1856 FAULDS *Hist. Eng.* I. 5 Not of itself regarded . . as any  
matter for congratulation. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals*  
II. II. 94 To the act of 'rejoicing with others' there is no  
single term appropriated . . The outward expression of the  
feeling is, however, known as *congratulation*.

2. (with *pl.*) An expression of such pleasure.

1632 HAYWARD in *Biondi's Eromena* 195 Congratulations  
she received not as a woman in child-bed, but as a Captaine  
vanquissant of a battel. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* IV. vi, That  
fawning villain's forced congratulations. 1781 FLETCHER  
*Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 238, I thank you for your kind con-  
gratulations on my marriage.

† 3. Grateful and glad acknowledgement on one's  
own behalf, rejoicing. *Obs.*

1597 J. T. *Serm. Pauls C.* 73 And then in congratu-  
lation of all three, wee yeeld thee thanksgiving. 1688  
DONNE *Serm. Lam.* iv. 20. 1683 SIR R. NAUMTON in  
*Fortescue Papers* 193 Yet my penne . . can not hold from an  
intire congratulation of this happie and holy day.

Hence **Congratulationally**.

1857 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 61 Half lamentational, half con-  
gratulationally, rhythmical commonplaces.

**Congratulative** (*kɒŋgrætʃəˈtɪv*), *a.* [f. *L.*  
*congrātulāt-* *ppl. stem* + -IVE.] Expressing con-  
gratulation.

1648 TAIL'S *Mag.* XV. 117 [They] exchanged a glance,  
which was mutually congratulative.

**Congratulator** (*kɒŋgrætʃəˈleɪtər*), *[n. of action  
in L. form, from *congrātulārī* to CONGRATU-  
LATE: see -OR.] One who congratulates, or offers  
congratulations.*

1658 MILTON *Let. State Wks.* (1851) 421 Nothing more  
fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first en-  
trance upon the Government, than such a Congratulator.  
1779 NUGENT *Princ. Germ.* II. 53 There were consumed,  
in entertaining these congratulators, twelve gallons of  
wine. 1889 *Temple Bar* June 104 Surrounded by a coterie  
of congratulators.

**Congratulatory** (*kɒŋgrætʃəˈleɪtəri*), *a.* [f. as  
*prec.* + -ORY: cf. *L. grātulātōri-us*, and *F. con-*  
*gratulateire*.]

1. Conveying congratulations.

1544 WOLSEY in *Fiddes Life* II. (1726) 72 Letters con-  
gratulatory directed unto the Popes holynesse. 1649 Br.  
GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1709) 92 The Earl of London . . made Con-  
gratulatory Speeches to his Majesty. 1713 *Guardian* No.  
66 (1756) I. 295 In many congratulatory words they ap-  
plauded one another's wit and power. 1868 FREEMAN  
*Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 17 Congratulatory embassies.

2. Ready or inclined to congratulate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 The Manchester Academy  
of Fine Arts was in a congratulatory and cheerful mood at  
its annual meeting last night.

† 3. as *sb.* A congratulatory address. *Obs.*

1680 M. LIVINGSTON (*title*) Albion's Congratulatory, or, a  
Poem upon the high and mighty Prince James his return into  
Scotland.

† **Congratule**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [a. *F. con-*  
*gratule-r* to congratulate.] = BLESS *v.* 4 or 5.

1657 *Divine Lover* 131, I congratulate thee, O my God,  
and am glad that thou art God; and for the Blessednesse,  
and all the Perfections that are in thee.

† **Congregant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. congre-*  
*gant-em*, *pr. pple.* of *congregā* to come together,  
*meet*.] *Adj.* 'Meeting or going together'  
(*R. C. Table Alph.* 1613). *B. sb.* A component  
part, ingredient.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. xxxiii. 281 All the  
parts thereof,—the ingredients,—the preparations,—the  
instruments.

† **Congree**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [A word of doubt-  
ful existence, the Quarto having CONGRUE, q. v. If

genuine, *congree* may be f. *CON* + *GREE*, aphetic  
form of *agree* not uncommon in 16th c. (His-  
torical contact with the rare *OF. congrēre* to please  
[f. *grē* liking], med. *L. congrēare*, is improbable.)  
*intr.* To agree together, accord.

1623 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 182 (Fo.) For Government,  
though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keepe  
in one consent, Congreing in a full and natural close, Like  
Musicke [Qo. 1600 Congrueth with a mutuall consent].

† **Congreet**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CON* + *GREET*.]  
*intr.* To greet mutually.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 31 Since then my Office hath  
so farre preuayld, That Face to Face, and Royall Eye to  
Eye, You haue congreeted.

**Congregable** (*kɒŋgrɪgəˈbəl*), *a.* [ad. *L. congre-*  
*gābil-is*, f. *congregāre* to CONGREGATE: see -BLE.]  
Able to be assembled in a congregation.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations . . are not con-  
gregable, nor consultable. . . (pardon the hardnesse of words.)

**Congreganist** (*kɒŋgrɪˈɡənɪst*), *a.* [a. *F. con-*  
*gréganiste*, as *sb.* a member of a congregation of  
laymen directed by ecclesiastics; as *adj.*, in *école c.*  
opposed to *école laïque*.] Of French schools:  
Conducted by the Brethren of the Christian Schools,  
or by Sisters of various religious orders.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 110 In all the French  
schools . . lay as well as congreganist. 1879 — *Mixed Ess.*  
157 Both the episcopal schools and the congreganist schools,  
as they are called, have increased in number.

**Congregant** (*kɒŋgrɪˈɡənt*), [ad. *L. congregānt-*  
*em*, *pr. pple.* of *congregāre* to CONGREGATE: see  
-ANT.] One of those who congregate anywhere;  
a member of a congregation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 4 The Bevis Marks Synagogue  
the majority of its congregants. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct.  
1307 The congregants . . repeat a portion of the ritual.

**Congregate**, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. congre-*  
*gāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *congregāre*, f. *con-* together +  
*gregā-re* to collect into a flock or company, f.  
*greg-em* (*grex*) flock, herd: see GREGARIOUS.]

*A. adj.* 1. Assembled, congregated.

† a. as *pa. pple.* *Obs.*

1430-39 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I, These men somme tyme con-  
gregate schalle goe furthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 121  
All waters were congregate or gathered togyder in one  
place. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 19 With all the Gods  
about him congregate. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 1.

b. as *adj.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 72 Where the Matter is most Congre-  
gate, the Cold is the greater. 1664 NEALE *Seaton. Poems*  
169 Congregate masses of blackness.

† 2. = CONGREGATED 3. *Obs.*

1680 *Ausw. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 31 So would the Con-  
gregate Churches . . own the King for Head over them.

3. Carried on in a congregation; collective.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 969: A congregate education  
by clubs.

† *B. pl.* Assembled persons. *Obs.*

1597 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 175 That the con-  
gregates may franklie shew their minds upon such matters as  
are to come before them.

**Congregate** (*kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪt*), *v.* Also 6 -at. [f.  
*ppl. stem* of *L. congregā-re*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To collect or gather (things) together  
into a mass or crowd.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 4 Of enposteme of the  
hed & watire congregated in children hedys. 1547 BOORDE  
*Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. 205 All the appostels bodies or bones  
to be congregated and brought together into one place.  
1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. vii. These waters were  
afterwards congregated and called the sea. 1800 SHELLEY  
*Summer & Winter*, The north wind congregates in crowds  
The floating mountains of the silver clouds. 1877 W.  
THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 66 The spines are specially  
congregated on the central . . portion of the disc.

2. To assemble (people), esp. to a meeting.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1437 The constable con-  
gregate in all goodly hast A myghty stronge host in their  
best arraye. 1603-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 8/1 Congregat-  
ing the cleargie when need is of anie Councell or election.  
1697 EVELYN *Nimism.* viii. 280 Bells . . to Congregate the  
People. 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* I. 32 Alas! that  
wisdom ever shuns To congregate her scatter'd sons. 1771  
Mrs. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st *Ld. Malinesbury* I. 223  
They were congregated by handbills. 1875 JOWETT *Plato*  
(ed. 2) I. 115 The house of . . Callias, in which are congre-  
gated the noblest and wisest of the Athenians.

† b. *pass.* To be gathered or collected from.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 66 The church is  
congregated of two peoples, the Jews, and the Gentiles.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* To flock or assemble together;  
to meet in a large body.

*refl.* 1527 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 He as  
principall, and others as accessaries . . congregated them-  
selves, and . . prouoked the people in maner of a rebellion.

*intr.* 1538 J. LAMBERT in FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1021/1 Then  
coude all the other there congregate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merrh.*  
*V.* I. iii. 50 Euen there where Merchants most doe congre-  
gate. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Members of  
the Church with which they actually congregate and com-  
municate. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 300 Swallows  
after they begin to congregate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.*  
*Eng.* I. 549 The place where the British exiles had congregated.  
1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvii. 542 Herds of  
herbivorous animals congregate together.

† b. To meet, mingle with. *Obs.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 328 The Spirits of Bodies, which ever  
are unquiet to Get forth, and Congregate with the Air.

Hence Congregating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*  
 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregating of men.  
 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 291 We can trace  
 the same congregating quality in the bee, in the beaver.  
 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iii. (1850) 71 The congregating  
 temper that pervades Our unripe years.

**Congregated**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *ED.*]

1. Assembled or collected in a body or mass.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 120 The congregated Colledge  
 haue concluded, That labouring Art can neuer ransome  
 nature From her inaydible estate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii.  
 308 The great receptacle Of congregated Waters. 1718  
 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 852 The congregated snow, and swelling  
 rain. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 17 The city's congregated  
 peace of homes and pomp of spires.

2. Bot. Clustered in a dense mass; aggregated.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) ii. 151 Bunch con-  
 gregated, pointing one way. *Ibid.* ii. 273 Flowers con-  
 gregated, axillary.

3. Organized on a Congregational basis. *Obs.*

1653 *Bibl. Parl.* (a satire) in *Somers Tracts* (1812) vii. 95  
 That publick thanks be given to God in all the congregated  
 churches in and about London. 1660 MILTON *Free  
 Commu.* Wks. 1738 i. 583 The well-affected Party of the  
 City, and the congregated Churches, may be induced to  
 mediate. 1660 T. M. *Walker's Hist. Indep.* iv. 55 The  
 congregated Churches of Schismatics and Sectaries in and  
 about London, raise three Regiments. 1799 C. WINTER in  
 W. JAY *Mem.* 85 A congregated church of Africans.

**Congregation** (*kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪʃən*). Also 4-6  
*-aɪoʊn*. [a. *F. congrégation* (OF. *-atiun*, *-acion*,  
 12th c. in *Littre*), ad. *L. congrégation-em*, n. of  
 action f. *congregare*: see CONGREGATE. The con-  
 crete sense 'assembly of people' is not recorded in  
 classical Latin, but occurs in the Vulgate.]

1. The action of congregating or collecting in  
 one body or mass.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. ii. 65 By þe congregacioun of alle  
 goodes. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 312 The Maturation of Drinks  
 is wrought by the Congregation of the Spirits together.  
 1635 PEARSON *Varieties* ii. 71 The stirring winds would  
 hinder... their congregation or gathering together. 1669  
 GREGORY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) ii. 187 The  
 congregation of the rays by refraction. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air*  
 § 121 As if the first purpose of congregation were not to  
 devise laws and repress crimes.

b. As a condition or state.

1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 47 The priest has to do  
 with men in congregation.

2. The result of congregating; a gathering, as-  
 semblage, or company; a. of men.

1340 *Cursor M.* 13370 (Trin.) Þe brydgome did hem bider  
 calle. þe congregacioun [earlier MSS. gadering, gadering]  
 was fulgrette. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 944 A congrega-  
 cioun Of folke as I saugh rime a-bout. a 1400 *Con. Myst.*  
 (Shaks.) Soc. 70 Cryst conserve this congregation Fro perellys  
 past, present, and future. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ix.  
 i. 93 A squadron of men is... a congregation of soldiery  
 orderly ranged and set. 1611 BIBLE *Exa* x. 1. 1694 R.  
 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) Bv. Small Territories,  
 or Congregations of People, chose valiant and wise Men to  
 be their Captains. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* i. i. Some  
 congregation of the elves, To sport by summer moons.

b. of animals or things.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Whiche congrega-  
 cions of waters he called the sea. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii.  
 315 A foule and pestilent congregation of vapours. 1691  
 RAY *Creation* (1714) 78 The great Concepticula and Con-  
 gregations of water. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy*  
 29 May, A congregation of oyster and scollop shells. 1865  
 J. G. BENTHAM *Harvest of Sea* v. (1873) 98 A congregation  
 of fish brought together by means of a scatter of food. 1878  
 H. IRVING *The Stage* 2 To efficiency in... acting there  
 should come a congregation of fine qualities. 1883 FROUDE  
*Short Stud.* iv. iii. 255 A congregation of gaseous atoms.

3. *techn.* of plover. *Obs.*

1430 *Lydg. Hors. Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 30 A congregacon  
 of plovers. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vj b.

4. A regular meeting or assembly of a society or  
 body.

1385 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 31 Somoured to don semble, er  
 to congregacioun be-forn ye alderman and ye bretheryn (of  
 the gild). 1430 *Freemasonry* 108 That every mayster,  
 that ys a mason, Most ben at the generale congregacioun.  
 1566 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 39 It may be determined in a law-  
 full congregation. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 20 To  
 or for any visitacion, congregation, or asseble for re-  
 ligion.

b. Acad. A general assembly of the members of  
 a University, or of such of them as possess certain  
 specified qualifications.

At Cambridge an assembly or meeting of the Senate. At  
 Oxford a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and  
 'Regent Masters' (*Ancient House of Congregation*), to  
 grant or confer degrees, etc.; also, since 1854, the name of  
 the whole body of resident Masters, Doctors, and Profes-  
 sors (*Congregation of the University*), and of a regular  
 meeting of this body, constituting the chief deliberative  
 assembly of the University. (The intention of the Act of  
 1854 was to enlarge the constitution and powers of the  
 'Ancient House of Congregation': it was held however by  
 the legists that, instead of doing so, it had created a new  
 body, 'the Congregation of the University', leaving the  
 'Ancient House' intact. There are therefore now two  
 Congregations in the University.)

1511 COLET *Serm. Conform. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) ii.  
 12 Suffer not... this your great convocation to depart in vain;  
 suffer not this your congregation to be for no end. 1539  
 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 419 This worde congrega-  
 cion... in some universities it signifyeth their assemblies.  
 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 The bel began  
 to ring to the congregation before M. Nuce began to rise.  
 1714 HARRIS *Collect.* iii. 387 Yesterday Mr. John Keil

was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of Geometry.  
 1714 AVLIFFE *Univ. Oxford* ii. iii. i. 139 Degrees are pro-  
 posed and granted in the Congregation of Regent Masters.  
 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 300 (Oxford) Every measure, before it  
 reaches Convocation, must go through Congregation; and  
 Congregation, as the Act finally passed, means the whole  
 body of residents and next to nobody else. 1870 *Stat.*  
*Univ. Oxon.* x. iii. 1 For the purpose of giving increased  
 efficiency to the proceedings of the Congregation... and to  
 give power of amending statutes in Congregation. 1885  
*Ibid.* x. iii. 8 The Members of Congregation shall upon  
 every occasion, on which any question whatever is sub-  
 mitted to Congregation, have the right to speak thereon in  
 the English tongue. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 4/7 At a  
 congregation held in the Senate House, Cambridge, the re-  
 port... was offered for confirmation. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calen-*  
*dar* 51 Full Term begins on the Sunday after the first Con-  
 gregation, that is on the Sunday after the first day of Term.  
 1891 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 333 In a Congregation holden  
 on Tuesday, March 3, the following business was submitted  
 to the House. *Ibid.* In a meeting of Convocation, to be  
 followed by a meeting of the Congregation of the Univer-  
 sity, to be holden on Tuesday, March 10. *Ibid.* 336 Ancient  
 House of Congregation.—Congregations will be holden for  
 the purpose of granting Degrees and conferring Degrees in  
 Hilary and Easter Terms, on the following days.

4. A collective body of colleagues, a company.  
 (Cf. COLLEGE 1, 2.) *Obs.*

14. *Prose Leg. in Anglia* viii. 157 Þe congregacioun of  
 holy maydenes. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 What  
 may all this represent or signifye, but the congregacioun of  
 the holy apostles. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. (1702) i.  
 177 Least the anger of that terrible Congregation [the Long  
 Parliament] should be kindled against them.

5. In English versions of the Bible, applied in  
 the O.T. to the collective body of the Israelites in the  
 wilderness, and to a public solemn assembly of the  
 people or nation: so *congregation of the Lord*, etc.

Here it is put for two distinct Heb. words קָהָל *qāhāl* and  
 קְהָלָה *qēhālāh*, the original difference between which was appa-  
 rently that קָהָל meant the collective body or community, and  
 קְהָלָה an actual assembly that had met and would disperse  
 again; but in application the two were necessarily often  
 identical; the assembly consisted of or represented the com-  
 munity. By the LXX קָהָל is, with rare exceptions, ren-  
 dered συναγωγή; קְהָלָה is rendered 70 times ἐκκλησία, 37  
 times συνέλευσις, 10 times by ὄχλος or other word. The  
 Vulgate has for both words a great variety of renderings,  
 e.g. multitudo, cætus, populus, turba, congregatio for both;  
 also plebs, vulgus, globus, caterva, synagoga for קָהָל;  
 concio, ecclesia, exercitus for קְהָלָה. Wyclif has *congrega-*  
*cioun* only in the few places in which *congregatio* appears  
 in the Vulgate; but in the 16th c. versions, *congregation*  
 became the predominant rendering of both words; in the  
 1611 version it occurs 124 times for קָהָל, 86 times for קְהָלָה.  
 (In a relatively small number of cases, both words are  
 rendered *company*, and *assembly*.) The Revised Version  
 of 1885 has distinguished קָהָל and קְהָלָה in the Septateuch  
 as *congregation* and *assembly*, but elsewhere has usually  
 continued the indiscriminate use of 'congregation' found  
 in the earlier version.

1384 WYCLIF *Num.* i. 2 Take 3e the sowme of alle the con-  
 gregacioun of the sones of Yrael. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah*  
 ii. 5 No man to deuyde the thy porcioun, in the congregacioun  
 off the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* iv. 21 It is a sin offering  
 for the Congregation [1885 Rev. V. assembly]. — *Ex.* xii.  
 6 The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel. —  
*Dent.* xxiii. 1 Shall not enter into the congregacioun of the  
 Lorde [1885 assembly]. — 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 8 In the sight of  
 al Israel, the congregacioun of the Lorde [So 1885].

b. Hence, in O. T. language, in certain phrases,  
 e.g. the *congregation of saints*, of the *wicked*, of  
*evildoers*, of *hypocrites*, etc. = whole body, company.

1384 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxli. 1 In counsell of rȳtwis men and  
 congregacioun [1388 in counsell and congregacioun of  
 iust men]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxvii. 5, I hate the con-  
 gregacioun of the wicked [Wyclif churche of wariende men].  
*Ibid.* cxix. 61 The congregacions of the vngodly haue robbed me.  
*Ibid.* cxlix. 1 Let the congregacioun of sayntes prayse  
 hym [Wyclif churche of halewis]. 1539 BIBLE (Great *Ps.*  
 lxxxi. 1 God standeth in the congregacioun of princes [LXX.  
 συναγωγή, Vulg. synagoga, Wyclif synagoga of godis].  
 1611 BIBLE *Job* xv. 34 The congregacioun of hypocrites shall  
 be desolate.

6. Used by Tindale to translate ἐκκλησία in the  
 N. T., and much used by the Eng. Reformers of the  
 16th c. instead of CHURCH (on account of the  
 current restriction of the latter term to the clergy  
 or clerical order):

[Cf. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. viii. (1530) 97 b. 1530 TINDALE  
*Answ. to More* § 2 In as much as the clergy... had appro-  
 priat vnto themselves the terme [Church] that of right is  
 common vnto alle the whole congregatioun of them that beleue  
 in Christ... therefore in the translation of the new Testa-  
 ment where I found this word *Ecclesia*, I interpreted it by  
 thys word *congregation*. Cf. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale*.]

a. in sense of the whole body of the faithful,  
 the Church of Christ.

Cf. Luther's use of *Gemeinde* instead of *Kirche*, to express  
 the Church as the congregation or community of the saints  
 or saved people. Also Article xix. of Ch. of Engl. 'The  
 Visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful  
 Men.'

1566 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 18 Apon this roocke I wyll bylde  
 my congregacioun. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 120/2 The  
 hole church, that is to wit, not the clergie only, but the  
 hole congregacioun of all christen people. 1509 (Mar.) *Bk.*  
*Comm. Prayer, Collect Symon & Jude*, Almighty God,  
 whiche hast builded the congregacioun upon the foundation  
 of the Apostles and prophetes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref.  
 (Arb.) 50 Added to the flocke of chrystes congregacioun.  
 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.*

(1844) 100 The congregatioun swa deirlic bocht be the blude  
 and deth of Jesu Christe. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) *Heb.* xii.  
 23 The congregatioun of the firste borne whiche are written  
 in Heauen [Wyclif, *Rheims*, 1611 church]. 1593 FULKE  
*Defence* v. 228.

b. in sense of a particular local assembly or  
 society of believers, a 'church' (in the Congrega-  
 tional sense).

1566-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 19 The congregacions of Asia  
 salute you. Aquila and Priscilla salute you... and so doeth  
 the congregatioun that is in their house [Wyclif, *Rheims*,  
 1611 church]. 1611 BAYNES *Diocesan's Trial* 13 All churches  
 were singular congregations, equal, independent of each  
 other. 1605 J. ROBINSON *Just & Necess.* Apol. i. The  
 Apostle Paul doth entitle the particular Congregation, which  
 was at Corinth, 'the body of Christ'. 1641 T. EDWARDS  
*(title)* Reasons against the Independent Government of  
 Particular Congregations. 1661 *Crt. of Mass.* in Holmes  
*Ann. of Amer.* (1829) i. 322 This matter hath been under  
 the Consideration of a synod, orderly called, the result  
 whereof our last general court commended to the several  
 congregations. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 148  
 What is this Church or Congregation rather (as Tindale  
 everywhere translates it). 1708 [see CONGREGATIONALIST].

c. A body of Christians, a denomination.

1806 SCOTT *Prov. Antiq.* (1834) 274 The modern Calvinists  
 no longer mingle with their own religious zeal, any ani-  
 mosity against those of other Congregations.

7. A body of persons assembled for religious  
 worship or to hear a preacher. (The most com-  
 mon modern use.)

1566-34 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 43 When the congregacioun was  
 broken uppe, many... followed Paul and Barnabas [so 1611;  
*Genev.* church, *Rheims* synagogue]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much*  
*Ado* iii. iii. 173 Hee would meete her... next morning at  
 the Temple, and there, before the whole congregatioun  
 shamed her. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxvii. iii. 308  
 In the great Hall of Scinius where there is holden a  
 congregatioun and meeting of Christians. 1608 *Act 1 Will.*  
 4 M. c. 18 § 16 If any Person or Persons... do maliciously  
 or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church,  
 Chapel, or other Congregation... and disquiet or disturb  
 the same. 1701 DE FOX *True-born Eng.* i. 4 Wherever God erects  
 a house of prayer, The devil always builds a chapel there;  
 And 'twill be found, upon examination, The latter has the  
 largest congregatioun. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* Let.  
 16 Nov. The whole congregatioun were hushed and silent,  
 as if nobody were in the church. 1809 SOUTHEY *Ode Bp.*  
*Heber*, Whose eloquence Held congregations open-ear'd.  
 1844 KINGLAKE *Edithen* xvii. The church-going bells... calling  
 the prim congregatioun... to morning prayer.

b. The body of persons who habitually attend  
 or belong to a particular place of worship.

In the Episcopal and Presbyterian systems, a local organ-  
 ized body of worshippers, in contrast to the collective body  
 or 'Church', composed of these congregations.

In the Congregational system, the whole local body of  
 worshippers, as distinguished from the 'church' or company  
 of communicants.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 Till at the length we  
 descend unto several congregations termed parishes. *Ibid.*  
 § 3 Divided into their special congregations and flocks.  
 1609 Bp. HALL *Cæsar Cona.* iii. x. 347 As Pastors of Con-  
 gregations. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxviii. 87 Having pro-  
 vided for the publicke congregatioun a worthy Preacher.  
 1608 *Act 1 Will.* 4 M. c. 18 (*Toleratioun Act* § 8) Any  
 Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of Dissenting  
 Protestants. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Schm.* xviii. The  
 minister of an attached provincial congregatioun. 1855  
 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xi. The rich silk casock presented  
 to him by his congregatioun at Leatherhead. 1867 SMILES  
*Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 116 They formed themselves into  
 congregations for the purpose of worshipping together.

c. In the New England colonies in which Con-  
 gregationalism was established: The community  
 of a settlement, town, or 'parish', having its particu-  
 lar place of worship, as distinguished from the  
 'church', or body of communicants, within the  
 same. Now called the 'society'.

1854 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* iv. 149 There [in Connecticut  
 and Massachusetts Bay in 1754] each township was also  
 substantially a territorial parish; the town was the religious  
 congregatioun. 1807 G. P. FISHER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* viii. xii.  
 465 At Salem, the ministers... were first elected by the con-  
 gregation, answering to the parish, as its ministers, and  
 then chosen by the church to be its overseers in spiritual  
 things. *Ibid.* 476 In New England... the congregatioun of  
 the town (or of the parish, when the town was so large that  
 there was more than one place of worship) acted con-  
 currently with the church in the choice and dismissal of  
 ministers.

8. *Scottish Hist.* The designation given to the  
 party of Protestant Reformers during the reign of  
 Mary. (Also *C. of Christ, of the Lord*.) The  
 term appears to have originated in the language  
 of the National Covenant, subscribed 3 Dec. 1557,  
 in which the word occurs 8 times (in the sense  
 'church', as in 6 a). Also, b. A local section or  
 body of the Reforming party. c. *Lords of the  
 Congregation*: the nobles and other chief men  
 who subscribed the National Covenant.

1557 *National Covt.* in Knox *Hist. Ref.* i. 117 We... shall  
 with all diligence continually apply our whole power... to  
 maintaine, set forward, and establish the most blessed word  
 of God and his congregatioun... Vnto the which holie word  
 and congregatioun we do ioyne vs... and also dois renunce  
 and forsake the congregatioun of Satan. 1599 *Ibid.* ii.  
 313 Item the sayd Lords of the congregatioun and all the  
 members thereof shall remaine obedient subjects to our  
 soueraine Lord and Ladies authoritie. Item the said  
 congregatioun nor none of them shall not trouble or molest a  
 Church-man. a 1599 *Ibid.* 138 (an. 1599) The Congregation  
 of the West Country, with the Congregation of Fyfe,



Perthe, Dundee, Angus... being convenient in the town of Perth. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 31 Elizabeth... strengthened so well the party of the Congregation, that the Queen of Scotland... was fain at length to betake her self to flight. 1717 *De For Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. 10 The Protestant Nobility... had ever since the Association... been called The Lords of the Congregation: And the Protestants in general, as then united, were called The Congregation. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. ii. 394.

9. R. C. Ch. A community or order bound together by a common rule, either without vows (as the Oratorians), or without solemn vows (as the Passionists, Redemptorists, etc.). Extended, *esp.* in France, to lay associations of men or women, having a religious end in view, and devoting themselves to some work of instruction or charity (as the Brothers of the Christian Schools). Cf. CONGREGANIST.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld*. xvi. 42 In that olde tyme... when there was but lityll only congregation of monks. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 115 Eche congregation oughte to lyue vnder one gouernoure. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. iv. xl. 450 This Age was very fruitful in Congregations of Regular Clerks.

b. A group of monasteries belonging to some great order, which agree to unite themselves together by closer ties of doctrine and discipline (as the great congregation of Cluny, that of St. Maur, and that of La Trappe). 1805 *Catholic Dict.*

10. The name given to several permanent committees of the Roman College of Cardinals of which eleven are of primary importance, each having charge of a certain department of the business of the Church. Sometimes specifically applied to the Congregation de *propaganda fide*. Also a temporary committee of cardinals and ecclesiastics, constituted a *special congregation*, to clear up or decide a matter that has arisen.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 87 Out of this Colledge of Cardinals, there are several Congregations formed, that are call'd... the Congregations of Cardinals. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 574 By a solemn Act of the Congregation of Cardinals. 1723 R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr.* II. viii. 368 The Congregation has sent Missions thither. 1830 C. H. TIMPERLEY *Dict. Printers & Print.* 216 The compilers of the catalogues or indexes of prohibited books, are still continued, and called the congregation of the index. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 313 Clement VII. laid the demand before a congregation which he had appointed to settle matters of faith. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* II. 497/2 To these belong the Inquisition (congregation of the holy office), the congregation de *propaganda fide*.

b. At a General Council, a committee of bishops appointed for drawing up rules for the dispatch of business, and preparation of questions for debate, etc. 1805 *Catholic Dict.*

11. Comb. Congregation-house, house of assembly, spec. of a University, as e.g. the Senate-house at Cambridge.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 230 The congregation-house at Cambridge. 1665 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 95 The Archbishop personally visited the collective body of the University in the Congregation or Regent-house. 1696 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 7 That panegyris or congregation-house of the first-born enrolled in heaven.

**Congregational** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a congregation. † a. Consisting of, of the nature of a congregation. Obs.

1639 [R. MATHER] *Ch. Govt.* (1643) 10 They that are within the visible Church... must needs be members of some particular Congregation, because all visible churches are Congregational. 1644 J. BALL *Answ. to Canne* ii. 67 Whether of the true Catholique Church, whereof every member is a living stone, elect and precious, or of the visible congregational assembly, consisting of good and bad, sincere and hypocritical professors.

b. Performed by a congregation of worshippers collectively.

1860 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 27 June, We heard practical sermons and fine congregational singing. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* 512 Visiting the temples; not, however, for common prayer and congregational worship, which are... unknown among the Parsis.

c. Connected with a particular congregation of worshippers as distinguished from the parish church. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 295/2 The parochial system does... continue to exist... yet the personal worship of individual Churchmen has for many years been largely congregational.

2. Of or belonging to the congregation as the lowest organized unit in the Presbyterian system.

1644 *Revolut. Ho. Comm.* 23 Jan., That the church be governed by Congregational, Classical, and Synodical assemblies. 1644 BAILLIE *Let. & Tracts* (1841) II. 205 In the presence and with the consent... of the presbytery congregational. 1647 (title), An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for dividing and settling the severall Counties of this kingdom into Classical Presbyteries and Congregational Elderships. 1649-50 SIR C. SADLER *Last Will & Test. of Earl Pembroke* in *Somers Tracts* (1812) VII. 91 Item, I give back to the Assembly of Divines their classical, provincial, congregational, national; which words I have kept at my own charge above seven years, but plainly find they will never come to good.

3. (with capital C.) [cf. CONGREGATION 6 b.] Of or pertaining to the form of ecclesiastical polity called CONGREGATIONALISM; adhering to this polity; Independent.

After the 17th c., Independent was chiefly used in England, while Congregational was decidedly preferred in New England, where the 'consociation' of churches formed a more important feature of the system (see that word); in the 19th c. the latter name has also prevailed in Great Britain.

[1639: see 1.] 1642 T. LECHFORD *Pl. Dealing or News fr. New Eng.* 79 The Congregational independent government, whereof I have had some experience. 1643 W. L. BRAMBLE *Berry* title-p., Whether the Congregational Assemblies in England be true Churches of Jesus Christ, yea or no? a 1647 T. HOOKER *Ch. Disput.* Pref., A Church Congregational is the first subject of the Keys. 1647 W. BARTLEY (title), 'KNOFFPAIA'; or a modell of the Primitive Congregational way. 1648 J. COTTON *Way of Congreg.* Ch. i. iii. 1 Nor is Independency a fit name of the way of our Churches... If there must needs be some note of difference... to distinguish our way from a National Church-way, I know none fitter, then to denominate theirs Classical, and ours Congregational. 1678 O. HEYWOOD *Event-bk.* 18 June, Our brethren of the congregational persuasion. *Ibid.* 16 July, The congregational men amongst us have desired to sit down with us at the Lord's supper. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 358 Samuel Mather... a congregational man... yet he was civil to those of the Episcopal persuasion. 1755 JOHNSON, *Congregational* is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 432 A congregational church... consisted of a company of saints. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 90 note, The congregational brethren met at the Savoy (Sept. 29, 1658), and drew up a confession of faith. 1876 *Congregational Year Book* (Appendix) Declaration of the Faith, Church Order, and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters, adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union [of England and Wales], May 1833. (The Union was formed 13 May 1831.)

4. Of or pertaining to a congregation of cardinals.

1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 25 At a congregational meeting he was for the reception of the Portugall ambassador.

† B. sb. A Congregationalist. Obs.

1633 R. BAILIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 11 Independents are unfittly styled Congregationalists.

**Congregationalism** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪʃənəlɪzəm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A system of ecclesiastical polity which regards all legislative, disciplinary, and judicial functions as vested in the individual Church or local Congregation of believers. [See CONGREGATION 6 b.]

Also called Independency from the fact that the legislative and judicial sufficiency of the Congregation does not allow interference with the affairs of the body by any external authority, episcopal or presbyterial. The Congregational churches, however, hold and practise the duties of fellowship and cooperation by means of councils, conferences, and associations.

1716 I. MATHER *Disq. conc. Eccl. Councils* 6 Mr. (Wm.) Bradshaw, an eminent Nonconformist Minister... was the Author of that Judicious Script (*English Puritanism*, 1605). It is perfect Congregationalism. 1767 CHAUNCEY *Let.* (1768) 26 Zealous endeavours to make converts from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism to Episcopacy. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 173 Congregationalism... sprung, as a reaction, from arrogant prelacy, and the despotism of national churches. 1861 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* ix. 359 Thus was constituted the body which, crossing the Charles River, became known as the First church of Boston. It embodied the three great principles of Congregationalism.

2. The congregational practice within the pale of a church territorially organized; attachment to a particular congregation, as distinct from the church of one's own parish or district.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 295/2 The elbow-room which congregationalism gives to healthy diversity of worship is not to be over-rated.

**Congregationalist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the Congregational church polity; a member or adherent of a Congregational church; an Independent.

1696 C. MATHER (title) *Blessed Unions*... between those... in England which have changed the names of Presbyterians and Congregationalists for that of United Brethren. 1708 KERSLEY, *Congregationalists*, a Sect of Independents, who had particular Congregations in a middle way, between Presbytery and Brownism [So 1721 in BAILEY: not in J.]. 1712 I. MATHER in *Pref. to R. Mather's Answer* 6 The renowned Dr. Owen was as famous a Congregationalist. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 451/2 s.v., In the six New England States... which were colonized by the English Puritans, the Congregationalists are very numerous. 1839 B. HANBURY (title), *Historical Memorials relating to the Independents or Congregationalists*. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* x. 363. *attrib.* 1884 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 448 The Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Congregationalist church. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* xvi. 307 William Gordon, the Congregationalist minister of Roxbury.

**Congregationalize**, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] trans. To make congregational in sense 1 or 3.

1866 J. B. DYKES in P. FREEMAN *Rites & Ritual* 102 The great work of remodelling, translating, simplifying, congregationalizing (to use a barbarous word) the old Sarum Offices. 1880 *Advance* (Chicago) 11 May 301 If no worse thing happens to the Presbyterian Church than a little more Congregationalizing of its system here and there.

**Congregationally**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a congregational manner, as a congregation; in accordance with the Congregational polity; on the congregational (instead of parochial) method.

1870 *Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 315 The audience joining in, congregationally. 1885 R. H. COTTON in *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 5/6 Most of your successful clergy will... tell you that their churches are worked congregationally. 1887 A. ABBOTT in W. GLADDEN *Parish Problems* 70 Independent churches, and churches congregationally organized.

† **Congregationner**. Obs. [f. CONGREGATION + -ER.]

1. Sc. Hist. A member of the association of Reformers formed in 1557. See CONGREGATION 8.

1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Scot.* 202 (Jam.) The place where our Congregationers first assembled to form themselves into a society. 1758 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 379 The Queen's army was advanced to Ochterader... and the congregationers drew theirs a mile out of [Perth].

† 2. = CONGREGATIONALIST. Obs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 209 In Pulpit-custome, what other is the first Question (almost), of every Congregationner, but, Who preacheth? a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 197 (D.) Our good King... since he would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers.

**Congregationism**, *nounce-wd.* See quot.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 22 May Suppl. 1/1 If the church was swamped by subscribers, that was Congregationism, and not Congregationalism.

**Congregationist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.] † 1. = CONGREGATIONALIST. Obs.

1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Independents, or Congregationists, which seemed to stickle for the interests of people in religious transactions. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congregationists*, Dissenters from the Church of England.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic congregation or lay brotherhood under ecclesiastical direction; also *attrib.* = CONGREGANIST.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten Y. I.* 435 Imbued with that jesuitism which had crept into all the courts of Europe... Skrzynecki was a constant frequenter of the churches... a congregationist in epaulettes. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 93 He... introduced various religious orders and Congregationist Schools.

**Congregationless**, a. [see -LESS.] Without a congregation.

1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 213 Inasmuch as the congregation is the unit of the [Presbyterian] system, a man congregationless is necessarily voteless.

**Congregative** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡetɪv), a. [ad. L. *congregativus*, f. ppl. stem of *congregare* + -IVE.] Tending to congregate, characterized by congregating.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 92 b, The compound axiome... is either congregative or segregative. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 112 The duties of congregative or social order. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 106 The piety of the Patriarchal era was individual, not congregative.

Hence **Congregativeness**.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 209 The congregativeness of men for mutual interest, profit, and protection.

**Congregator** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡetər), [a. L. *congregator* assembler, n. of action f. *congregare* to CONGREGATE.] One who congregates or assembles.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregator, or Gatherer-together, as the Hebrew imports. 1794 I. TAYLOR *Pausanias Descr. Greece* II. 236 Jupiter is called the Congregator. 1879 SYMONDS *Study of Dante* 232 He was the congregator of those great spirits who presided over the resurrection of learning.

Hence **Congregatrix**. [see -TRIX.]

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 This word [Kohetele] is... in the Feminine Gender; and so may be translated exactly, The Congregatrix, or the Preacheress.

† **Congreged**, pa. pple. Obs. [f. F. *congrégé*, -é congregated + -ED.] Congregated, assembled in masses.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 149 By his good enhortement should be unyed and congreged the princes of christendom.

**Congress** (kɒŋɡres), sb. [ad. L. *congressus* going or coming together, meeting, f. *congrēss-*, ppl. stem of *congrēdi* to go together: see CONGREDIENT: cf. F. *congrès* (congress in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of coming together (of persons); a meeting, interview.

1528 FOXE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 81 After iij or iiij congreges ye see no likelihood... to relent and cesse your suit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1651) 505 They [lovers] commonly blush at their first congress. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Intro. 4 The Congress of Solon with Cressus some think they can confute by Chronology. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii. 254 There never was a congress of friendship wherein more was said and felt.

† b. The assembling of a society, etc. Obs.

1675 OGILBY *Brit. Intro.* 6 It is now the Place of Congress for the Royal Society.

† 2. A coming together, meeting (of things). Obs.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 A mutuall Congresse, or Coarticulation of the bones. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Medicinal Nitre in congress with a certain Sulphur. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 62 A fortuitous Congress of Atoms. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 355 Their electricity suffers no diminution from the shock of their congress.

† 3. An encounter in opposition or combat. Obs.

1646 BUCK *Rick. III.* I. 9 In divers hazardous congresses and battels. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 4 Fairfax his Regiment... was near surpriz'd... Which congress they would needs an Horse-race call. 1797 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 98 The congress of Vitellius and Artabanus.

4. Sexual union, copulation, coition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 119 It is two strange serpents entangled in their amorous congress. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. l. 46 [They] had each of them a Son from that incestuous congress. 1765 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 47 People... expect the issue of such a marriage would be tawny; which indeed is the usual effect produced by the congress of black and white persons. 1870

ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 In all higher Vertebrata, the ova are impregnated by sexual congress.

5. Social intercourse, converse. † b. *Bird of c.*: a social or gregarious bird. *Obs.*

1668 T. SPENCER *Logick* 1 Dialectick is profitable vnto Congress. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. i.* § 2. 6 All desirous of congress, and mutual correspondence. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 209 The crane... is also a bird of congress. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xxvii. 353 Genuine and lively virtues are developed only by social congress.

6. A formal meeting or assembly of delegates or representatives for the discussion or settlement of some question; *spec.* (in politics) of envoys, deputies, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign states, or of sovereigns themselves, for the settlement of international affairs. Also an annual or periodical meeting or series of meetings of some association or society, or of persons engaged in special studies, as *Church Congress*, the name of annual meetings of the Church of England for discussion; *Social Science Congress*, *Congress of Orientalists*, etc.

1676 PHILLIPS, *Congress*, is now generally taken for the Assembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 105 n. The congress in Henry the Second's Time at Clarendon. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 359 When he was just arrived to the congress. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 529 It was agreed by the two kings, that a congress should be held at Vervins. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 323 Deputies... had been sent to Vienna during the Congress. 1861 BERSSEY *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 4 A lecture delivered at an architectural congress. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Pref. to Wordsworth* 21 The hauntings of Social Science Congresses. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 309/2 A congress of Americanists recently assembled in Copenhagen.

† b. Assembly, congregation. *Obs. rare.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xvi. 13 In the Congress Of Sinners, fire shall flame and never cease.

c. A society or organization that meets from time to time for the settlement of common concerns.

1870 L. BRENTANO in *E. E. Gilds* Introd. 178 From 1772 an extremely vigorous Trade-Society existed among them [hatters]. The society was called the Congress, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.

7. The national legislative body of the United States of America (as a continuous institution, and as a body existing for two years, after which a new 'congress' is elected; also the session of this body).

The Congress of the United States (commonly referred to simply as 'Congress'), which met for the first time on 4 March 1789, was preceded by the Congress of the Confederation, representing the several states under the Articles of Confederation, from 1781 to 1789, and this again by the three so-called Continental Congresses of the revolting colonies, which met in 1774, 1775 and 1776 respectively. But the last were properly congresses in sense 6.

1765 *Massachusetts Assembly* 6 June in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) II. 134 It is highly expedient there should be a meeting... to consider of a general Congress. 1773 S. ADAMS *Lett.* 9 Apr. in Wells *Life* (1865) II. 84 Should the correspondence from Virginia produce a Congress and then an assembly of States. 1773 *Ans. of Mass. Ho. of Reprs.* in A. Bradford *Sp. Governors Mass.* (1818) 364 We should be unwilling to propose it, without their [the other colonies'] consent in Congress. 1775 *Trnd. Continental Congress* 13 Sept., Information, being given to Congress. 1775 COL. E. ALLEN in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) I. 208, I demand it [surrender of Fort Ticonderoga] in the name of the great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* p. 261 (*Decl. of Indep.*) A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled (July 4). 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. i. 166 It is agreed, That the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide, etc. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1859) I. 349 Congress, by the Confederation, have no original and inherent power over the commerce of the States. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 1 All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. *Ibid.* § 4 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year. *Ibid.* § 5 During the session of Congress. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 128 The member of congress for Georgia. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time vii. 229 Congress legislates, or enacts laws. 1886 *U. S. Senate Manual* 72 On the 5th of March 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress.

b. The corresponding body in the republics of South and Central America.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 65/1 *Chili*, The congress is composed of a senate... and of a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent for every 15,000 souls. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 5/8 (War in Chili, The Congress party are now in possession of Caldera and Carrizal.

8. See CONGRE 2.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Congress dollar*, *service*; *Congress boot*, a high boot with elastic sides; *Congress water*, a mineral water from Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y. Also CONGRESSMAN.

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 484 The Pallas, a French Frigate... the Vengeance, an armed brig... all in Congress service. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Feb., That sort of paper currency must serve, like the Congress dollars, etc. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 337/1 A dozen of Congress-water. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 13/4 The only internal treatment she prescribes is congress water and a grain or two of roasted coffee.

**Congress, v. rare.** [*f. L. congress-*, ppl. stem of *congrēdi*: cf. *digress*; or *f. CONGRESS sb.*]

1. (*kŋgrēs*). *intr.* To come together, assemble, congregate.

a 1850 Mrs. GORE (Hoppe), The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice.

2. (*kŋgrēs*). To meet in congress, attend a congress. Hence *Congresser* (newsp. word), *Co'ngressing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1868 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. (1865) II. vi. v. 174 The solid Earth... reaped no effect from those Twenty Years of Congressing. 1880 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 4/7 As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of congressing man the countenance of his friend who congresses with him. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 Mr. Edward Terry... appeared before the Church Congress.

**Congression** (*kŋgrēs-jən*). Now rare. [*ad. L. congressiō-em*, n. of action *f. congrēdi* to go or come together: so *F. congression* in sense 1 (16th c. in Littre).]

1. The action of coming together or meeting; = CONGRESS sb. 1, 2.

1611 COTGR., *Congression*, companie, congression with others. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 18 In the first moment of congression. 1813 T. I. M. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 60 The spectator... seldom sees it in actual congression.

† 2. Copulation, coition; = CONGRESS sb. 4. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. iv. 8 a, That by the congression and compaignye of these two sexes... there issue might be enlarged. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dubit.* II. ii. Rule 3 If the danger... can legitimate the congression.

† 3. Hostile encounter; = CONGRESS sb. 3. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* 1. COMM. (D.), I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed my... author. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 20 Their War... by a violent or accidental congression of two swarms.

† 4. Comparison. *Obs.*—1

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dubit.* i. iv. Rule 1 The truth of Christianity, approved by a direct and close congression with other religions.

**Congressional** (*kŋgrēs-jənəl*), *a.* [*f. L. congressiō-em* CONGRESSION + *-AL*. It takes the place of a derivative of *congressus* CONGRESS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a congress.

a 1691 BR. T. BARLOW (Webster, 1828), The congressional institution of Amphictyons in Greece.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to a legislative Congress, as of the United States, and other American republics.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 320 The congressional acts in favour of the officers. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 365 One of the best fought battles recorded in the annals of congressional pugilism. 1864 *Century Mag.* Sept. (1889) 703/1 The citizens of my congressional district. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 128/2 The Presidential candidates were... nominated by Congressional caucus. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/6 Particulars of the blowing up of the Blanco Encalada received through Chilian Congressional sources.

**Congressionalist**. [*f. prec. + -IST*.] A supporter of a congress; a member of a congressional party.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 2/2 (Chili) The Congressionalists are represented as having no troops. 1891 *Times* 26 Feb. 5/3 President Balmaceda... has initiated a *guerre à mort* against the Congressionalists in Chili.

**Congressionist**. [*f. CONGRESSION + -IST*. Cf. *prec.*] A member or supporter of a congress.

1899 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 6/2 You speak of agitators. Do you refer to congressionists? 1899 N. DIGBY *ibid.* 27 Feb. 2/3 To favour me with the names of the Congressionists who received Russian gold.

**Congressist**, *rare.* [*f. CONGRESSION sb. + -IST*.] The member of a congress (annual or periodic).

1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 563/2 To give the Congressists an opportunity of learning the directions of Catholic thought in different countries. 1890 *Tablet* 17 May 777 A complete programme for the Congressists has been drawn up.

† **Congressive**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. congress-*, ppl. stem + *-IVE*: cf. *aggressive*, etc.] Characterized by or involving congression.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 94 If it be understood... of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them [plants] at all.

**Congressman**. A member of Congress (in U. S.).

a 1834 DOW *Serm.* III. 137 (Bartl.), Our congressmen, my dear hearers, what are they? Nothing but bloodsuckers upon the cheek of the United States. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 197 note, The term 'Congressman' is commonly used to describe a member of the House of Representatives, though of course it ought to include senators also.

**Congreve** (*kŋgriv*). [An English surname.]

1. More fully *Congreve rocket*: A kind of rocket for use in war, invented in 1808 by Col. Sir William Congreve (1772-1828).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 349 Shrapnell's shells and Congreve's rockets. *Ibid.* XXII. 371 A 32-pounder Congreve. 1809 PRAED *Poems, Red Fisherman*, Sunk in their deep and hollow sockets That blazing couple of Congreve Rockets. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Your Congreve needs a new case or wrappage for every new rocket.

2. More fully *Congreve match*: A particular kind of friction match, invented by Sir W. Congreve.

1839 *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 4/1 In the drawer of the table... were a quantity of Congreve matches. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 431, I believe I was the first who hawked 'Congreves', or 'instantaneous lights'; they weren't called 'Lucifers' for a good while after. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 274 The penny box of Lucifers, or Congreves... is a... triumph of science.

**Congrew**, *e*, *-ence*, var. CONGRUE, *-ENCE*.

**Congrid** (*kŋgrid*). *Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Congrida*, *f. congrus* CONGR: see *-ID*.] A fish belonging to the family *Congrida*, or allied to the CONGR.

**Congroid** (*kŋgrɔid*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [*f. L. congrus* CONGR + *-OID*.] *A. adj.* Allied to the conger and its family. *B. sb.* A fish allied to the conger.

† **Congruable**, *a. Obs.* [*f. CONGRUE v. or F. congruer + -ABLE*.] = CONGRUOUS, CONGRUENT.

1602 H. CROSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 104 The most profitable... speech is that that is most congruable and fitly applied to the intent and understanding of the hearers.

† **Congrual**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. congruus* (see CONGRUE) + *-AL*.] Congruous, coincident.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 3 The Terrestrial and Magnetical Meridians being congrual.

† **Congruē**, *a. Obs.* Also *5-6 congru-grew* (e. [a. *F. congru*, *-grue* (15th c. in Littre), *ad. L. congruus* agreeing, suitable, harmonious, *f. stem of congruere*: see next.]

1. Agreeable to the character or nature of anything; fitting, suitable, becoming, due, proper.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It semih hem to preche, it is profit to bles, it is congru to sacre. 1495 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 She had not tyme congru to fulfille it. a 1508 ARMOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 28 The Mayre, Aldirmen... may sette congru remedy. 1544 BECON *Pathw. Prayer Wks.* (1843) 143 The congru, decent, and seemly worshipping of God. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 8/1 Setting all things in a congruē order.

2. = CONGRUOUS 4.

1398 TREVISAN *Bartl. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 27 Noo reason is congruē in the whiche the nominatyf caas & the verbe dyscorde in nombre & in persone. 1494 FASMAN *Chron.* VII. ccxvii. 290 Congruē Englysshe, or of partyte sentence. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xv, Rules, whereby a childe shall lerne to speake congruē latine. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 57, I know not by what rule of Grammer, this can be iustified to be congruē latine.

† **Congruē**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *congruer* or *L. congruere* to meet together, coincide, agree, correspond, accord; *f. con-* together + *gruere*, not found exc. in this composition.] *intr.* To agree, accord. (The Quarto reading in the two following passages of Shakspeare. The stress differs in the two quotes.)

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 182 (Qo.) Government... being put into parts, Congrueth with a mutual consent like musicke [1st Fo. congruing, but context different]. 1603 = *Ham.* IV. iii. 66 (Qq.) Our souveraine processe, which imports at full, By letters congruing [*f. conjuring*] to that effect, The present death of Hamlet.

† **Congruēly**, *gruēly*, *adv. Obs.* [*f. CONGRUE a. + -LY*.] Congruously, fittingly; with congruity.

c 1400 *Langraue's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 8 He muste studie... in gramer bat he speke congruēly. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 244 (Harl. MS.) And that crist may congruēly be callid a serpent, is a goode Resoun. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 87 The Kyng to hym... shal satisfie and of other houses and edifices or places congruēly shal recompence.

**Congruence** (*kŋgruēns*). Also 6 *-gruēns*, *-gruēnos*. [*ad. L. congruentia* agreement, harmony, congruity, *f. congruent-* pr. pple.: see CONGRUENT and *-ENCE*. (Also in mod. F.)]

1. The fact or condition of according or agreeing; accordance, correspondence, harmony. *Const. with.*

1533 TINDALE *Lords Supp.* Wks. (1573) 468 That analogie and proper congruence of the figures with their verities. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 223 (R.) Such was the congruence of their humours and dispositions. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orthod. Found. Relig.* 59 As sinne is a difference from Gods Law, so justice is a congruence with the Law. 1805 W. HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCv. 243 Our idea of the congruence or harmony of the celestial motions. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 337 Even in minor matters we trace the same congruence between Apollon and the writer of this Epistle (Hebrews).

2. Accordance with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; = CONGRUITY 3.

c 1430 tr. T. a *Kempis* Imit. i. xix, Also for congruence [of tyme] diuersite of exercises plesib. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 11 b, This fishe maye with more congruence be borne in armes, then many others. 1696 JAMES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 73 This is farre short of a demonstration... It is, at the best, but a philosophical congruence.

† b. *esp. in Of congruence, of good congruence* (of due or very c., by good c., in good c., etc.): by right or propriety; as is fitting or reasonable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 117 Agna is a lamb, a best ful meke And sympyl also... Wych tuo to Anneys by good congruence Longyn. c 1495 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1088 Who then aught of verrey congruence To be mor glad than I? 1538 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Not in reason onely and good congruence, but also by plaine ordinance and statute. 1533 TINDALE *Lords Supp.* Wks. (1573) 460 It was expedient and of good congruence that he should dye. 1619 DALTON *Count. Just.* lxx. (1630) 170 This Recognisance... is rather of congruence than by any expresse authority.

3. *Gram.* Agreement or concord: grammatical correctness. See CONGRUITY 4.

† 4. *Theol.* = CONGRUITY 5.

a 1541 BARNES *Tract viii. Erreorill* Wks. (1573) 273 M. Duns sayth, that man may performe his attrition, of his naturall power, yea, and this attrition of congruence, is a disposition to take away mortall sinne, without any speciall grace. 1854 T. SAMPTON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 Herein they so enwrap themselves with their terms of the

first grace.. with merit of congruence and merit of condignity. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 179 They admit not of the merit of Congruence, condignity, nor works of Supererogation.

#### 5. *Geom.* = CONGRUENCY 2.

1679 HENRICI *Geometry in Encycl. Brit.* X. 407/1 A double definite number of lines, that is, all lines which satisfy two conditions, or which are common to two complexes, are said to form a congruence of lines, e. g. all lines in a plane, or all lines cutting two curves, or all lines cutting a given curve twice. It follows that all lines in which corresponding planes in two projective pencils meet form a congruence.

6. *Theory of Numbers.* The relation between two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the modulus, give the same remainder; also an expression exhibiting two congruous quantities in the form of an equation; thus,  $A \equiv B \pmod{P}$ . See CONGRUENT 5.

A congruence may be of any order, linear, quadratic, or other. The general type of a linear congruence is  $ax + b \equiv 0 \pmod{P}$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $P$  are given numbers, and  $x$  a number to be determined.

1801 C. F. GAUSS *Disq. Arithmet.* (Lipsiae) § 25 Expressionem duas quantitates congruas exhibentem ad instar aequationum, congruentiam vocamus. 1889 CHRYSTAL *Algebra*, GAUSS. made the notion of Congruence the fundamental idea in his famous *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*.

**Congruency** (kɒŋgruːnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being congruent; congruity. *Of a congruency*: see prec. 2 b.

1604 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 370 They agreed to reste there styll, and that of a congruency, for they myght dwell in no lande where they shulde more suerly be defended. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 81 It appertaines to reason and congruency, to exhibite a few remedies. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 470 The presence of the Planets aforesaid with the Sun, or their Conjunction, or if you will, Congruency.

b. with pl.

1615 BR. ANDREWS *Serm. Nativity* x. Though there want not divers other good congruencies why Christ should come from Bethlehem. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 129 note. Many congruencies with historical passages... do notably confirm this Hypothesis.

2. *Geom.* A system of lines in which the parameters have a two-fold relation, such as a system of lines each of which twice touches a given surface.

1864 PLÜCKER *New Geom. of Space in Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A 'congruency' contains all congruent rays of two complexes; it may be regarded as their mutual intersection. *Ibid.* 748 Such rays as belong to both linear complexes... constitute a linear congruency of rays represented by the system of the two equations. 1874 G. SALMON *Analytic Geom.* (ed. 3) § 468 Every congruency of lines may be regarded as the system of the bitangents of a certain surface, viz. each line of the congruency is in general met by two consecutive lines, and the locus of the points of intersection is the surface in question.

**Congruent** (kɒŋgruːnt), *a.* [ad. L. *congruentem* agreeing, consistent, congruous, *pr. pple. of congruere*: see CONGRUE *v.* (Also in mod.F.)]

1. Accordant, suitable, proper; = CONGRUOUS 1.

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 293 A welle nye to the castelle Pascente, congruente to the vse of men, but not of women. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 17 His temperate and sobre luying beyng thought of som men not agreeable nor congruent to his majestee. 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 119 The congruent and harmonious fitting of parties in a sentence. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 65 Considered in relation to each other, Marks are either Congruent or Repugnant. 1876 LEWIS *Study Psychol.* (1879) 166 Each new conclusion has to be... dove-tailed into the rest, made congruent with the system of thought.

† b. Correspondent in physical shape or form.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 35 The outer side of Talus is largely situated... to the apt constituting of a seate congruent to the inner side of the lower Appendage of Fibula. 1793 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. ii. § 42 Very smooth and plain, or at least congruent Superficies.

c. Of persons: Agreeing in action with. *rare.* 1876 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* iii. iv. But you, my Lord... In clear and open day were congruent With that vile Cranmer in the accused lie Of good Queen Catherine's divorce.

† 2. = CONGRUOUS 2. *Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 After the supputacion of euery yere congruent. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. i. It is therfore congruent and accordyng, that, etc. 1596 BAKER *Travell of Health* 46 b. The congruent tyme of the distillation of Yarrowe is... about the ende of May. 1666 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 86 It was more congruent for the word, the second person to be incarnate... then the first person... or the third. 1798 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1796 I. 638 It is not congruent for a Philosopher to stutler and babble.

† 3. *Gram.* = CONGRUOUS 4. *Obs.*

1596 SIR J. DAVIES *Orchestra* xcii. For humble grammar first doth set the parts Of congruent and well according speech.

4. *Geom.* *a.* = CONGRUOUS 6.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concurring or Congruent Figures* (in *Geom.*), are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another. 1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. 1885 LEUBESDORF *Cremora's Proj. Geom.* § 76 Two figures are said to be congruent when the one may be superposed upon the other so as exactly to coincide with it.

b. Cf. CONGRUENCE, CONGRUENCY.

1864 PLÜCKER *New Geom. of Space in Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A configuration may be regarded as the mutual intersection of three complexes, i. e. as the geometrical locus of congruent rays belonging to all three complexes.

5. *Theory of Numbers.* Said of two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the modulus, give the same remainder.

Thus 15 and 29 are congruent with respect to the modulus 7; whence e. g. it follows that the 15th and 29th of any month fall on the same day of the week.

1889 CHRYSTAL *Algebra*, If  $m$  be any positive integer whatever, which we call the modulus, two integers,  $M$  and  $N$ , which leave the same remainder when divided by  $m$ , are said to be congruent with respect to the modulus  $m$ .

**Congruently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a congruent manner; congruously.

a 1598 SKELTON *Philip Sparrow* (R.), Right conueniently And full congruentlye. 1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 36 You cannot congruently conclude from thence any essentiall inherence. 1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 122 Operations... most congruently and orderly directed to their designed ends. a 1718 PENN *Treat. Oaths* Wks. 1782 II. 472 Which things Philo... pursues to the same scale, very congruently in the gospel.

**Congruism** (kɒŋgruɪz'm). *Theol.* [= F. *congruisme*, L. type \**congruismus*, f. *congru-us*: see -ISM.] The doctrine of the Congruists, which derives the efficacy of grace from its suitability or adaptation to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called: it denies a *gratia a se efficac*, and affirms a grace relative to character, and more or less conditioned on will.

1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 Congruism has the advantage of admitting the full force of scriptural texts which attribute the whole difference between sinner and saint to the grace of God, while at the same time there is no difficulty in reconciling it with belief in the freedom of the will.

**Congruist**. *Theol.* [corresp. to F. *congruiste* Littre]: see prec. and -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of CONGRUISM; applied to one of the parties in the great controversy, which began c. 1580 in the R. C. Ch., about the source and condition of the efficacy of grace. Also attrib.

1707-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Congruity*, The will, in the language of the congruists, does always infallibly, though voluntarily, choose what appears best. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 The three first of the Thomist propositions are admitted by that large number of Jesuit theologians known as Congruists, but they make the efficacy of grace depend, not on anything in the grace itself, but on the fact that it is given under circumstances which, as God foresees, are suitable to the dispositions of the recipient. *Ibid.* 385/2 In 1613, Aquaviva, general of the Jesuits, required the members of his order to teach the doctrine on grace known as congruism. *Ibid.* The Molinist and Congruist theories are held by many theologians who are not Jesuits.

**Congruistia**, *a.* [f. prec. + -IA.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, congruism.

1867 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) II. 194 These great thinkers... embrace what is commonly called the Molinist or the Congruist system.

**Congruity** (kɒŋgruɪti). [ad. L. *congruitatem* (perh. immed. through F. *congruité*, 15th c. in Littre), f. *congru-us*: see CONGRUE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being congruous; agreement or correspondence in character or qualities; conformity, accordance, harmony. *Const. with*, less usually to.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) to This sexefold propriete Of the margaryte, wch deuly longe To Seynt Margarete be congruite Of simlytude. 1608 NORDEN *Surr. Dial.* 241 Where there is a mutual congruite, there is seldom a voluntary separation. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 89 Congruity of Opinions... to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xi. 63 Wit... putting those [Ideas] together with Quickness and Variety, wherein can be found any Resemblance or Congruity. 1760 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 165 It is clear from the very conception of the terms *congruity* and *propriety* that they are not applicable to any single object. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* iii. vii. The congruity of such a right [divorce] with the law of nature. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 173 Accusations... which have no congruity with one another. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 16 There is, at least, moral congruity between the outward goodness and the inner life.

† b. Of physical substances: Correspondence of structure or molecular constitution (promoting union or mixture). *Obs.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 298 The reason is the Congruity of Bodies, which if it be more, maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants*, Lect. i. 229 Congruity, or aptitude and response between the Sizes and Figures of Parts to be mixed. *Ibid.* They [two Oils] here mix and coagulate together... by the Congruity of their receiving and intruding parts. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. 1707-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Congruity*, in a lax sense, is used to express an aptitude, in some bodies, to unite or incorporate; by reason of some similitude or fitness of their figures.

† c. Fitness, aptness, aptitude. *Obs.*

1690 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iii. i. Axiom xxviii, There is a Triple Vital Congruity in the Soul, namely Æthereal, Aereal, and Terrestrial. *Ibid.* iii. i. xxix, The Soul awakes orderly into these vital Congruities, not passing from one extreme to another without any stay in the middle. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* ix. (1834) I. 718 The second Person had the greatest congruity to this work. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 117 This Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness is the very same to the Life of the Soul, as that Organical Aptness is to the Life of the Body: It is the Congruity of the Soul, in order to Spiritual Life. 188a SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. ii. 36 His master's Rosicrucian theories... of the vital congruity.

d. (with pl.) An instance or point of agreement, correspondence, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 2 By these insinuations and congruities [of poesy] with man's nature and pleasure. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* ii. ii. The author of a forgery, who sought to gain credit to a spurious letter by congruities, depending upon the time and place in which the letter was supposed to be written. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 262 There must exist between all organisms and their environments certain congruities.

2. Self-accordance, harmony of the parts of a whole, coherence.

1807 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1837) I. 17 The congruity of Richter's belief. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 350 When we contrast the irregularities of Westminster Abbey with the uniform congruity of Salisbury. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 13 The historian, indeed, cannot invent his facts, but he must... dispose them with a graceful congruity.

3. Accordance a. with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; b. with the circumstances, facts or surroundings; suitability to the requirements of the case; fitness, propriety. † *Phr. Of, in (good) congruity.*

1530 TINDALE *Practice of Prelates* Wks. (1573) 374 He could not of good congruities but reward his old chaplaine. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1331/5 By a certayne conconyuntance folowynge of conuenient congruities. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? 1670 WALTON *Life of Walton*, As himself said of Sir Philip Sidney's wit, that it was the very measure of congruity. 1796 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. § 11 The affixing the name of beauty to proportion, congruity, and perfection. 1890 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 199 The Laws of this Universe... are fixed by the everlasting congruity of things. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Voltaire's ever-present sense of congruity... upon the tragic stage.

† 4. *Gram.* Agreement or concord; hence, grammatical correctness or propriety of speech. *Obs.*

1303 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Gramaire first hath for to teche To speke upon congruite. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. xxi, We were let in, by hygh auctorite of the ryght noble dame Congruite. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 29 And for the same cause [euphony] broke they somtyme the congruite between the substantiue and the adiectiue. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 94 All the hard congruities of Grammer. a 1666 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* Life (1660) 21 The congruity of my Latin (in respect of their perfect Barbarisme). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Congruence or Congruity*, 'tis properly said of a Theme, or Discourse, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to Grammar-Rules. So BAILEY 1730-6.

5. *Theol. a.* (*Doctrine of Merit.*) With the Schoolmen, the condition of its being 'congruous' that God should confer the 'first grace' in response, and in 'a certain equality of proportion', to the performance of good works by man. Opposed to CONDIGNITY.

Representing L. *congruitas*, used by Aquinas in stating that while 'condignity' can be attributed to meritorious works only as they proceed from the grace of the Holy Spirit, it yet 'seems congruous' that a man, working according to his own virtue or power, should be recompensed by God according to the excellency of His virtue.' *Summa Theol.* Prim. Sec. Q. cxiv. Art. iii. Hence the expressions *meritum ex congruo*, *meritum congrui* 'merit (arising) out of congruity', 'merit of congruity'; *mereri (gratiam, etc.) de congruo* 'to merit (grace, etc.) from or of congruity'. (Some late writers have apparently confused the last with the 'congruity of efficient grace' in b.)

1553 *Articles of Relig.* xii, Workes done before the grace of Christe... are not pleasant to God... neither do thei make menne mete to receiue Grace, or (as the Schole aucthoures saie) deserue Grace of congruities [L. *neque gratiam, ut multi vocant, de congruo merentur*]. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 25 So that those workes maie be meritorious, and of congruities obtaine grace. 1605 USSHER *Aunty. Jesuit* 491 From what fountaine the Schoole-men did deriue their doctrine of workes preparatorie, meriting grace by way of Congruities, though not of Condignities. 1605 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 31 What then are merits of congruity? Such workes whereto wages is not due by any iustice. 1673 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. 39 But some of them say, that the Gospel it self, yea and the first special Grace, is given to men upon merit of congruity, though not of condignity. a 1707 BEVERIDGE *On 39 Art.* art. xiii, As we cannot do anything which it is just God should reward, and so deserve Grace of condignity: so neither can we do anything which it is fit and meet God should reward, and so deserve grace of Congruity. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tract* xc. § 3 To deserve *de congruo* or of congruity, is to move the divine regard, not from any claim upon it, but from a certain fitness or suitability: as for instance it might be said that dry wood had a certain disposition of fitness towards heat which green wood had not. 1896 BR. H. BROWNE *On 39 Articles* Art. x, It being agreeable to His nature and goodness to bestow grace on those who make such [unassisted] efforts. Endeavours then on the part of man to attain to godliness were by the schoolmen said to deserve grace *de congruo, of congruity*.

b. (*Doctrine of Grace.*) The suitability or adaptation of divine grace to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called, to which some theologians attribute its efficacy (see CONGRUISM); 'the efficacy of grace which acts while at the same time preserving the action of the free will' (Littre). A term belonging to the great controversy on Grace between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, which began c. 1580.

Cf. ST. AUG. *Ad Simplic.* i. § 13 Illi enim electi qui congruentur vocati: illi autem qui non congruentur neque contemporantur vocationi, non electi, quia non secuti, quamvis vocati... Cujus [Deus] miseretur, scilicet eum vocat,

quomodo scit ei congruere ut vocantem non respuat. FENELON *Exort.* (1820) III. 253 La grâce qu'on appelle congrue trouve dans sa congruité une véritable efficacité.

c. 1650 T. GOODWIN *Exp. Ephes.* Sermon. 23 But the Jesuits ascribe it [efficacious grace] all unto a congruity; that is, that God doth take a man at an advantage, spieth out a time wherein, a man being under such and such circumstances and considerations, he may certainly convert him. a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xxii. (1683) 43 Receptivity and congruity for Grace doth not always lye in mens fair carriage. 1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The system of congruity in matters of grace. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 104 note, Molina... affirmed that Predestination was founded upon God's foreknowledge of the merits of the elect, to whom He accords grace of congruity; His *scientia media* enabling Him to foresee the future contingents arising from the nature and circumstances of His creatures.

† 6. *Geom.* Coincidence; exact agreement in superposition; capability of being exactly superposed. *Obs.* [med. L. *congruere* = to coincide.]

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 There can be no congruity between a straight line and a line that is continually crooked. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., (In geometry.) Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

**Congruly** (-li, -liche), var. CONGRUELY. *Obs.*

† **Congrumate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *congruere* together + *grum-us* little heap, hillock.] ? To gather into a heap or heap.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 153 A red solution of it in the same acid was only congrumated.

[**Congrument**, An error in J. founded on a misprint for *congruent* in an ed. of Ben Jonson (see CONGRUENT 1, quot. 1637). Corrected by Todd, but repeated anew in some recent Dictionaries.]

**Congruous** (kɒŋgruəs), a. [f. L. *congruus* (see CONGRUE a.) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing or corresponding in character or qualities; accordant, conformable, agreeable, suitable, in harmony. *Const. to* (+ *unto*, + *for*), now usually *with*.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in C. Wordsworth *Eccle. Biog.* (1853) II. 183 All the parts of his bodie were in good proportion, and congruous as a man could wish. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 225 How congruous the Lord's day is for such a work. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 89 It is congruous unto Divine Justice, that satisfaction should be given to God, etc. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 30 The doctrine was... no wise congruous with that of the four Primitive ages. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 164 No discipline is more suitable to man, nor more congruous to the dignity of his nature. 1792 *Resid. in France* (1797) I. 152 This is all congruous with the system of the day. 1834 *Good Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 168 In *Congruous* Twinning, or ordinary twin cases, in which there is no disparity of size between the two. a 1898 LEWIS *Study Psychol.* (1879) 146 What is congruous with well-being, what in the ancient phrase is 'according to nature'. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Rev.* II. 33 It contains narratives... so congruous to the circumstances of the history.

† b. Corresponding in physical structure or molecular constitution. Cf. CONGRUITY 1 b.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 Certain extrinsecal particles, which approaching to the stone, and finding congruous pores, and inlets therein, are chanuel'd through it. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. 232 And may serve to mix such Bodies, as through the small number of their congruous parts, are hardly minglable any other way. *Ibid.*, To mix them by mediation of some third... Body, which may be congruous in part to them both.

2. Corresponding or agreeable a. to what is right, reasonable, or becoming; b. to the facts or existing circumstances; suited to the requirements of the case: fitting, suitable, appropriate, in place.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 78. 330 This is a congruous sense, and true in the substance of it. 1659 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 1 It is but congruous it should consist of Members without family. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., The Stoics cal that which is done according to the obedience of Reason and Virtue *προσηκον και καθηκον*, congruous and convenient. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 33 That it be in a congruous and fitting place. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 159 As the names... do by no means suit their colors, we have taken the liberty of changing them to others more congruous. 1804 ABP. LAURENCE *Bampt. Lect.* IV, A grant, which it is congruous in Him to give. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xviii. 123 The side ornaments are not very congruous grotesques.

3. Self-accordant, coherent, having internal agreement or harmony of parts.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* lix, Had not her tale been congruous, consistent, and distinct. 1861 E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 45 The subject of the revelation is single and congruous throughout. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 296 Of course, the city is no more African than it is Esquimaux; still it is a congruous dream.

† 4. Of language: Observing the rules of concord, grammatically correct. Cf. CONGRUITY 4.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 50 That... none be admitted to that function of the holie Ministrie but they who understand Latin, and can speake congruous Latin. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 85, I am of opinion that the pure congruous grammatical Latine was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.

5. Theol. **Congruous grace** [med. L. *gratia congrua*, f. *grāce congrue*]: 'grace proportioned to the effect which it is to produce, or to the disposition of him who receives it' (Littre); efficient grace; *congruous vocation*, effectual calling. Cf. CONGRUITY 5 b.

1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xx. 41 Congruous Grace. By congruous is meant that which is so thoroughly adapted to the effect that it will follow infallibly though freely: but Grace merely sufficient, may be ordinarily not so thoroughly adapted to the effect. *Ibid.*, Congruous Vocation, in which there is a Divine gracious Influx upon the Faculty... by which the Will is infallibly carried to the saving effect.

† 6. *Geom.* Coincident; capable of being exactly superposed. *Obs.*

1646 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* II. xiv. § 6 If it incline any way, it will do more than touch it: that is, it will either be congruous to it, or it will cut it. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxi. 229 If the exquisitely polish'd surfaces of two flat peeces of marble be so congruous to each other that from their mutual application there will result an immediate contact.

7. *Theory of numbers.* Characterized by congruence: CONGRUENT 5.

[1800 C. F. GAUSS *Disq. Arithmet.* § 1 Si numerus a numerorum b, c differentiam metitur, b et c secundum a congrui dicuntur.] 1859 H. J. S. SMITH *Theory of Numbers, Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, If the difference between A and B be divisible by a number P, A is said to be congruous to B for the modulus P.

**Congruously** (kɒŋgruəsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a congruous manner, in congruity.

1. In a manner that agrees or corresponds; accordant, conformably. *Const. to, with.*

1646 HARVEY *St. John* lviii. (1865) 375/1 More congruently to this present scripture. 1697 SOUTH *Sermon* Job xxii. 2 [Merit] such, that God would not act suitably, and congruently, to the Equity and Goodness of his Nature, if He should not reward it. 1861 F. HALL in *Journal. As. Soc. Bengal* 4 Congruously with such avoidance of an invidious term.

2. In a manner that fits the circumstances; suitably, fitly, appropriately.

a 1649 FOTHERBY *Athom.* I. x. § 4 (1622) 103 Neither of which points can congruently be held by him that holdeth There is no God. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 84 Or must we not more congruently say, that, etc. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 5 Whether four millions of their race... could mingle harmoniously and congruently in the social system of the country.

† 3. With grammatical correctness, correctly.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 To speake French intelligibly, roundly, and congruently. 1652 EVELYN *State of Fr. Misc. Writ.* (1805) 45 The tongue of the country... ought to be understood perfectly, written congruently, and spoken intelligently.

**Congruousness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being congruous; congruity, harmonious relation.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), 1808 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 565/2 Miss Cobbe will not allow any congruousness between science and morality.

† **Congustable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CON- + GUSTABLE.] Having a like taste or flavour.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lv. 69 In the Countrey of Province toward the Pyrenies in Languedoc ther are wines conguatable with those of Spain.

|| **Con gusto**, *Mus.* [It.] With taste: cf. CON prep.

**Congy**, obs. f. CONGEE.

**Congyration**, rare -1. [cf. L. *congyrāre* to make a circle (about).] Manifest gyration.

1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 104 His cravat... for the amplitude of its folds, and the variety of its congyrations.

**Conhydriene** (kɒnhɪdriːn) . *Chem.* [f. CON- (INE) + HYDR- (ATE) + -INE: see quot. 1863-72.] An alkaloid existing, together with conine, in the flowers and ripe seeds of *Conium maculatum*, and crystallizing in iridescent laminæ; also named **Conhydrya**.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 1 *Conhydriene* C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO... this alkaloid has the composition of a hydrate of conine C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N . H<sub>2</sub>O. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 587 Conhydrya is strongly alkaline, and may be sublimed in colourless prisms.

**Conia** (kɒniːə) . *Chem.* [f. L. *conium*, hemlock + -IA (ending of ammonia).] = CONINE.

1844 E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conicine, Syn. Conia, Cicutine; Discovered by Gieseke, but first obtained pure by Geiger. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 585 The leaf rubbed with solution of potash gives out strongly the odour of conia.

† **Coniating**, vbl. sb. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [With reference to L. *ciconia* stork.] Used to express the noise made by storks.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The... drintling of Turkeys, coniating of Storks.

**Conic** (kɒnik), a. and sb. Also 6-ike, -yke, 7-ique, 7-8 iok. [mod. ad. Gr. *κωνικός* cone-shaped, f. *κωνος* cone: see -IC. Cf. F. *conique* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

A. adj. 1. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped, CONICAL.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 150 [Heracius' Crown] being of gold, and rais'd with variety of conique plates. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. vi. (R.), An anvil form'd in conic wise. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London... by new invented Lights or Lamps, called Conic-Lamps. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1226 A succession of conic hills. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 318 Shell oblong; right valve with a curved, conic tooth in front of the... cartilage-pit. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 387 Styles 3, conic, persistent.

2. Of or pertaining to a cone. *Conic section*: a figure formed by the section of a right circular cone by a plane; a plane curve of the second degree.

If the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis of the cone be greater than that of the edge of the cone, the section is an ELLIPSE (with the circle as a particular case when the plane is perpendicular to the axis); if less, a HYPERBOLA; if the plane be parallel to the edge, a PARABOLA. (The pair of intersecting straight lines formed by a section through the vertex—strictly a particular case of the hyperbola—is not usually reckoned as a conic section.)

1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 31 Our fourth Pyramidall, or Conike line. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 The Forming of Conick Sections in Dioptricks... accounted as insuperable difficulties. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conical*, as a *Conick Section*, i.e. the three Sections or Divisions of a Cone, call'd Ellipsis, Hyperbola and Parabola. 1714 *Barrow's Euclid* 517 This method don't suppose the conic surface... to consist of as many parallel circumferences perpetually increasing from the vertex, or decreasing from the base. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 93 There arise five different figures or sections, namely, a triangle, a circle, an ellipsis, an hyperbola, and a parabola: the three last of which only are peculiarly called Conic Sections. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 18 The projection is a closed curve, which (being a conic section) must be either a circle or an ellipse.

3. *Comb.*, as *conic-billed*. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 125 Tribe *Conirostres*. *Conic-billed Birds*.

B. sb. 1. pl. *Conics*: that branch of Geometry which treats of the cone and the figures formed by plane sections of it. (Now regarded as the pl. of 2, as if = *conic sections*.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. Aij, A number of rules and preceptes, gathered out of Euclide, Archimedes and Apollonius Pergeus his Conykes. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 109 The science of Conics is of the highest utility. *Mod. Analytical and Geometrical Conics*.

2. A conic section: see A. 2.

1879 SALMON *Conic Sections* xiii. (ed. 6) 226 Two conics cannot have more than four points common. 1885 LEIDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 15 The curve which is homological with a circle is a conic.

**Conical** (kɒnikəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. xvii. 318 A Conicall superficies. 1653 H. MORE *Coniect. Cabal.* (1662) 59 That determinate Conical shadow of the Earth, which is Night. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 323 Burial under Conical hillocks... was sure very ancient. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 569 The conical summit is covered with grass. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 448 Jaws armed with a row of conical teeth. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 1, 31 note, Taproots are said... to be... Conical, when tapering regularly... as in carrots.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cone.

*Conical point*: a singular point on a surface at which the tangent lines form a cone. † *Conical section* (also c. line): = CONIC section (obs.). *Conical projection*: a method of projection (in maps, etc.) in which a part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a tangent or secant cone which is then 'developed' or unrolled into a plane. *Conical refraction*: refraction in which a ray is converted into a hollow cone of light.

1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 34 By Wheles... Conicall Section-lines... at pleasure, may be drawn. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. 70 By a Conicall line wee vnderstand a crooked line which differs from a circle, in as much as it keeps not always an equal distance from the center. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 16 What the Theorists in Conical Sections demonstrate. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 This motion is Conical and... by the Conic path all the Phenomena of Comets can be readily solved. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxv. 336 At the extremity, or conical point of the Earth's shadow. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 32 To form separate maps of small parts of the heavens... no method combines simplicity of construction with correctness so satisfactorily as the conical projection. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. viii. 107 As in the case of Conical Refraction... it actually forces upon our attention phenomena which no other eye had previously seen. 1879 SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (ed. 3) 215 Through a conical point on a surface can be drawn an infinity of lines which will meet the surface in 3 coincident points, and these will all be on a cone of the second degree. 1884 C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* § 207 When the tangent lines at any point of a surface form a cone, the point is called a conical point.

3. *Comb.*, as *conical-shaped*, adj. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 145 A curious conical-shaped hill.

**Conicality**, rare. [f. prec. + -ITY.] = CONICALNESS. In some mod. Dicts.

**Conically** (kɒnikəli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conical form or manner; like a cone.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (J.), A watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf. a 1691 — *Wks.* (1772) III. 641 (R.) An almost conically shaped weight of lead. 1786 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 9 A piece of... paper rolled up conically, and having at its apex an aperture. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* III. 54 The shell... is conically oval. 1879 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 193 A telescope... having a motion carrying the tube conically round a mean position.

**Conicalness**. The quality of being conical. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 366 There is nothing beyond their squareness and conicalness.

**Conichalcite** (kɒnikəl'sait) . *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt, 1849, *conichalcit*; f. Gr. *κωνία* 'dust', etc., here in sense 'powdered lime' + *χαλκός* copper + -ITE.] A green hydrous phosphate and arseniate of lime and copper.

1850 in DANA *Min.* 527. 1868 *Ibid.* 565 *Conichalcite*: reniform and marine, resembling malachite. Colour, pistachio-green, inclining to emerald green.

**Conicine**, *Obs.* synonym of CONINE. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 276 Conicina... is



next to hydrocyanic acid, the most virulent poison at present known. 1844 E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conicine is more soluble in cold than in hot water.

**Conicity** (kōnī'si-ti). *rare*—*v.* [f. CONIC *a.* + -ITY; cf. *ellipticity*.] The quality of being conical, conicalness.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 49 The conicity is generally much greater in one eye than the other. 1883 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 3) 11. 30 Excision of a large segment of the iris... has been tried in conical cornea, with the hope that the conicity might lessen after it.

**Conico-** (kō'nīko-), before a vowel sometimes **conio-** [Gr. *κωνικός*], combining form of CONIC *a.*, joined adverbially with adjectives denoting shape: =Conically-, with a tendency to being conical; as **Conico-cylindrical**, conically-cylindrical, nearly cylindrical, but slightly tapered like a cone; **Conico-hemispherical**, nearly hemispherical, but with a tendency toward the conical; so **conico-elongate**, **conico-ovate** (*conic-ovate*), **conico-subulate**. 1889 T. TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1227/2 The largest [tubercles] are conico-cylindrical flat. 1886 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. 220 This [cocoon] is ovate or conico-ovate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora 420* *Carex vesicaria*, perigynia large spreading conico-ovoid inflated. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 139 Conico-hemispherical, sides concentrically wrinkled.

**Conicoid** (kō'nīkōid). *Geom.* [f. CONIC + -OID, after *ellipsoid*, etc.] In Solid Geometry: A surface of which every plane section is a conic (see CONTO B. 2); a surface of the second degree, a quadric surface or quadric: *e.g.* a sphere, ellipsoid, cone, paraboloid, or hyperboloid.

1863 FROST & WOLSTENHOLME *Solid Geom.* § 204 A surface of the second degree shall in future be denominated a *Conicoid*. *Ibid.* § 205 Properties of conicoids, etc. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* v. § 52 Surfaces whose equations are of the second degree in (*x*, *y*, *z*) are called *Quadrics*, or, following the analogy of the terms ellipsoid, etc., *Conicoids*. 1880 G. S. CARR *Synopsis* I. § 5599 A conicoid is a surface every plane section of which is a conic.

**Conicopoly** (kō'nīkō'pōlī). *Anglo-Indian*. [Corruption of Tamil *Canakka-pōllai* accountant (*pōllai* child, person).] A native clerk or writer in the Madras Presidency. (Yule.)

1880 *Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* 21 Sept. III. 34 (Y. *Suppl.*) The Governor... went the circuit of Madras ground, which was described by the Canopoly of the grounds, and lies so intermixed with others... that 'tis impossible to be known to any others. 1718 tr. *Ziegenbalg's Lett.* II. 55 (Y.) We maintain seven Kanakappel, or Malabarick writers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 The conicopoly, to keep the accounts of the village. 1878 H. J. COLERIDGE *Xavier's Life* II. 24 (Y.) You must appoint in each village or station fitting teachers and Canacopoly, as we have already arranged.

**Conidium** (kōnī'di-ŏm). *Bot.* Pl. conidia. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κόνις* dust, as if representing a dim. \*κόνιδιον.] A unicellular asexual reproductive body occurring in certain fungi.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 378 These conidia may be regarded as a fourth kind of reproductive organ. 1886 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 233 All other unicellular and non-sexual organs of reproduction we shall not term spores, but gonidia or conidia.

Hence **Conidial** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, of the nature of or relating to a conidium or conidia. **Conidiferous** *a.* [L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS], **Conidiphorous** *a.* [Gr. *-φωρος* bearing + -OUS], bearing conidia. **Conidioid** *a.*, of the form or character of a conidium. **Conidiophore**, a stalk or branch of the mycelium bearing conidia.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 73 Only conidial forms of higher fungi. *Ibid.* 74 Which is really the conidiferous form of Erysiphe. *Ibid.* 73 The species found on dead insects... are merely the conidiophores of species of Torribia. 1886 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 264 The mass... which fills up the space between the conidia in the conidiophore of the Mucorini.

**Conie**, obs. f. CONY.

**Conieger**, **Conie-grey**, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Conifer** (kō'nīfēr). *Bot.* [mod. ad. L. *cōnifer* cone-bearing, f. *cōnus* cone + *-fer* bearing. So F. *conifère*. Instead of the popular plural *conifers*, the scientific *Coniferae* is often used.] A plant belonging to the *Coniferae*, a large and important order of gymnospermous exogens, comprising trees (mostly evergreen) bearing cones.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiv. (1495) 617 Cypress are namyd and callid Conefore. 1851 G. A. MANTILL *Petrifications* 53 The conifers are all arborescent. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 420 Three conifers, white, pitch, and Norway pine. 1878 DASENT *Three to One* I. 20 Smooth lawns on which rare shrubs and conifers flourished.

**Coniferin** (kōnī'fērīn). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A glucoside occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods' (Watts).

1867 *Pharmacut. Jnrl.* Ser. II. VIII. 465 Pure Coniferin forms slender needles of a silky lustre. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. The crystals of coniferin contain C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub> + 12H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Coniferous** (kōnī'fēr-ŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cōnifer* (see above) + -OUS.] Bearing cones; belonging to the botanical order *Coniferae* (see CONIFER); pertaining to or consisting of conifers.

1864 EVELYN *Sylva* XXI. (R.), Resinacious and coniferous trees. a 1888 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 64 The Cedar of Libanus is a coniferous tree, bearing cones or clogs. 1834 VOL. II.

R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 71 To nestle high in the coniferous trees. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 515 These relations... appear most clearly and simply in the Coniferous woods.

**Coniform** (kō'nīfōrm), *a.* [On L. type *cōniformis*, f. *cōnus* CONE: see -FORM.] Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

c 1790 KIRWAN cited by WEBSTER 1828. 1811 J. PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 63 Grand coniform elevations, whose slopes and sides are loaded with little conical summits.

**Conig**, obs. f. CONY.

**Conigare**, -gree, -grie, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Conimbrum**, *erron.* form of CONUNDRUM.

**Con impeto**. *Mus.* [It.] With impetus: cf. CON *prep.*

**Conine**, **coniine** (kō'nīn, kō'nī-jīn). *Chem.* Also **coneine**. [f. L. *cōni-um*, Gr. *κωνεϊον* hemlock + -IN.] An alkaloid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N) which forms the poisonous principle of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); it is an oily liquid, with a peculiar suffocating odour, and violently poisonous, producing paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and consequent asphyxia. Also *coniā*, *conicine*. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 316 Coniin possesses the following properties. 1886 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 2 Conine exists in combination with acids in all parts of the hemlock-plant, but most abundantly in the fruit a little before maturity. *attrib.* 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 818 As a general rule, cardiac pulsation is retarded in coniine-poisoning.

**Coning**, obs. f. CONY.

**Coninquinat**, bad form for COINQUINATE.

1869 DAVIES *Christ's Cross* (1876) 28 (D.) Though sinners sows it oft coninquinat.

**Coniocyct**. *Bot. Obs.* [mod. f. as next + Gr. *κωνίς* bladder, CYST.] A closed spore-case resembling a tubercle, and containing a mass of spores. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

**Coniomycetes** (kō'nīō'mī'sī'tīz), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κωνία*, *κωνίς*, dust + *μύκης* (pl. *μύκητες*) mushroom; introd. by Nees von Esenbeck, 1817.] A group of fungi, so named from their dusty spores. The division is no longer retained, its members being distributed among other groups. Hence **Coniomycetous** *a.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 321 The dark soot-like patches so common on old rails and dead wood are formed mostly by these dingy coniomycetes. 1879 W. ATKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 210 Reproductive cells or fruits may be of at least three different forms in coniomycetous fungi. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 70 Two families, in one of which the dusty spores are the prominent feature, and hence termed Coniomycetes. *Ibid.* 36 The Coniomycetous parasites on living plants.

**Coniospermous** (kō'nīō'spēr'm-ŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-σπερμ-ος*, from *σπέρμα* seed + -OUS.] Of fungi: Having spores resembling dust.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 67 The dusty mass of spores tends more towards the Coniomycetes, this being characterized as the coniospermous sub-family.

**Coniroster** (kō'nīrō'stēr). *Zool.* [ad. F. *conirostre*, ad. mod.L. *cōnirostris*, f. *cōnus* cone + *ROSTRUM* beak, bill.] A member of the *Conirostres*, a group of insessorial birds having a conical bill.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, *Conirostres*, *Conirostres*, including those which have a thick robust conical beak, as the crows and finches. 1847 in CRAIG.

So **Conirostral** *a.*, conical-billed.

c 1840 SWAINSON is cited by WEBSTER 1864.

**Conisance**, -sante, -see, -sor, obs. ff. COGNIZANCE, etc.

**Conistery**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conistērium*, a. Gr. *κωνιστήριον* place covered with dust, f. *κόνις* dust, ashes.] (See quot.)

1857 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 486 The inferior [part of furnace] receives the ashes, and is thence called the cinerist... or conistery.

**Conite** (kō'nīte). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κόνις*, *κωνία* dust, ashes + -ITE.] A variety of DOLOMITE containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia; in colour ash-gray or greenish gray.

1808 in T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 23. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 473 He [Macculloch] has given to it, from its leading character, the name of conite.

**Conium** (kō'nī-ŏm). [ad. L. *conium*, a. Gr. *κωνεϊον* hemlock.] *a. Bot.* The Umbelliferous genus to which the common Hemlock, *C. maculatum*, belongs. *b. Med.* The hemlock or its extract as a drug. *c. attrib.*

1866 N. Syd. Soc. *Year-bk. of Med.* 142 The extract of conium seeds is twenty times as strong as that of the leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 322 Medicinally conium has been used for promoting the absorption of tumours. 1878 J. H. BENNET *Text-bk. Phys.* 371 Conium paralyses the motor and sensitive spinal nerves. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 932 The symptoms of conium-poisoning.

**Coniver**, obs. f. CONNIVER.

**Conjacency** (kōnjā'j-ŏnsi). *rare.* [f. L. *conjacēt-em*, pr. pple. of *conjacere* to lie together: see -ENCY.] The quality of lying close together. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 652 Proportional... to the compactness of the brain, or to its conjacency, if we may be allowed to contrive a useful word.

**Conjeale**, -lele, -leyle, obs. ff. CONGEAL.

**Conject** (kōnjē'kt), *v. Obs.* Also 5 *oongette*, *ooniette*; *pa. t.* *coniecte*. [ad. L. *conjectā-re* to cast together, conjecture, guess, conclude, infer, freq. of *conjacere* (ppl. stem *conject-*) to throw together, etc., f. *con-* together + *jacere* to throw. In sense 3, *congette*, from the Fr. form *congete-r*, was used by Caxton and his contemporaries.]

1. = CONJECTURE *v.* 3. *a. trans.* (or with *obj. clause*). c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 27, I coniecte þat þere lakkeþ I not what. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 What so ever ony man wyll coniecte, feyne, ymagyne, suppose or saye. 1523 SURREY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 38 What I coniect the seid Duke woll doo. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv. If they wyl coniecte histories to be lyes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. viii. § 29 Some Writers haue laboured to coniect the true cause. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 235 We may coniect the reason of these ballances. a 1724 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 71 (1740) 175 How far he was disposed to join with the Party... we may coniect.

*b. intr.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 He shal coniecte [1388 gesse] in the heed of the weie of the citee. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Coniectura*, *Aberrare coniectura*, to coniect wrong. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III. iii. 149 (Qq.) One that so imperfectly coniects [Ff. conceits].

*c.* To form the hypothesis, suppose. *rare.*

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fv, Coniect in your owne imagination, that this... shoppe were a person Debitor.

2. *trans.* To forecast by signs, augur, divine, prognosticate. Also *absol.*

1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) I. xxv. 60/2 By faynyng & falshode coniecte & tell to the people thynges that ben to come. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Auguro*, to tell by divination what shall happen: to divine: to coniect. 1588 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Thess.* II. 2 *note*, Some [haue] presumed to calculate and coniect by the starres. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXI. 165 Coniecting his death by sundrie presaging tokens.

3. To contrive, devise, plan, plot.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 208 Alle þe newe lawis þat clerkis han maad ben sutilly coniectid by ypocrisie. c 1465 Eng. Chron. (Camd. 1856) 78 Coniectyng and ymagynyng howe he myghte dystroy theyme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. clxiv. 148 Traytours that congetted [ed. 1580, p. 92, conjected] falsenesse ageynst hym. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. v. With mortall Envie they dyd then coniecte To make a finde. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xix. 38 Thy motions coniected... ageynst me. 1558 HULOT, Aduse or coniect how a thyng shall be done, *frameditor*.

4. *lit.* To throw, cast. (*rare*.)

1665 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 298 Nor [do] these men cast on mee particular calumnies, but *per satyram* congested and conjected at a masse upon the Church of England. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 325 Conjected into wine, it conciliates a certain suavity in drinking.

**Conject**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conject-us*, *pa. pple.* of *conjacere*, *conicere* to throw together: used instead of *conjected*.] Thrown, cast.

c 1543 BECON *Nosegay* Wks. (1843) 196 That so many should be coniect and cast into everlasting damnation.

**Conject**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conject-us* (*u-stem*) casting, cast, f. ppl. stem of *conjacere*: see prec.] Device, contrivance.

14... *Epiph.* in *Trundale's Vis.* 108 They schall askape... For all the coniecte of thy prynces wyse.

**Conjectation**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conjectation-em*, n. of action f. *conjectare* to conjecture, etc.: see CONJECT *v.*] Forecast, prognostication. 1658 GAULE *Magastrom.* II. A prudent and politick conjectation. *Ibid.* 135 The way of genethiacal conjectation.

**Conjecting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONJECT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb CONJECT.

1. Divining, guessing, conjecture.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 In hood he shal take coniectyng, or suspicioun. c 1385 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 442 By certeyn presumptuous and coniectynges.

2. Devising, plotting, conspiracy. [In this sense *congetting* was used by Caxton, etc.]

c 1430 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 9 Be the fals coniettyng of his wyf that so falsly reved hym his lyf. *Ibid.* xlvii. 56 Thanne... bethowhte hym this fals kyng of a fals tresoun... be coniettyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cciv. 186 They were put oute thurgh the false congettynges of spencers.

**Conjectment**. *Obs. rare*. [f. CONJECT *v.* + -MENT.] Device, plotting.

c 1400 Test. Love II. (1560) 283/2 The false disceivable conjectments of mans beguillings.

**Conjector**. *Obs.* Also -ere, -our. [a. AF. *conjectour*, OF. *-eur*, ad. L. *conjector*, agent-n. from *conjacere*: see above.] One who conjectures; a soothsayer, diviner, guesser; cf. CONJECT *v.* 1, 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 7 Of a fals dyuynour and of a coniectere [1388 a fals castere]. 1558 LYNDSEY *Monarch* iv. 5268 Be diuers coniectouris. And principall Expositouris. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smecl.* 77 He pretends to be a great conjector at [v. of] other men by their writings. 1658 GAULE *Magastrom.* 308 When he saw the Vaticanators, Conjectors, Aruspices. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 137 Worthy of a conjector of Dreams.

**Conjectory**, *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *conject-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] = CONJECTURAL.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/5 The explanation must necessarily be a conjectory explanation.

**Conjecturable** (kōnjē'ktūrā'b'l), *a.* [f. CONJECTURE + -ABLE.] That may be conjectured.

1656 [J. SARGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Instit.* 428. 1659 *Army's Pla for present Practice* 13 In all conjecturable probabilities. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 73/2 And how far he is swerved from what he was, is 105

easily conjecturable. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. i. 19 How this fall had come about was readily conjecturable.

**Conjecturably**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a conjecturable manner; as may be conjectured.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 16 Dante . . may (conjecturably) have chosen to imply a change of preference in order to gratify Cino da Pistoia.

**Conjectural** (kɔndʒeˈktʃərəl), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 -all. [ad. L. *conjecturalis*, f. *conjectura* CONJECTURE *sb.* So in F. from 16th c.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture; depending on, implying, or involving conjecture.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 49b, The oration conjectural is when matters be examined and tried out by suspicions gathered, and some likelihood of thing appearing. 1597 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. II. 220 Which have but conjectural knowledge of their meaning. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 675, I doubt it is too Conjecturall to venture upon. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 7 Our knowledge concerning them is merely conjectural. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks. Wks.* IX. 298 Conjectural criticism has been of great use in the learned world. 1794 PALFREY *Evid.* i. ix. § 7 Bold hypotheses and conjectural solutions. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 111/1 Conjectural etymology is like conjectural criticism . . only to be indulged in very sparingly, and under the control of a most sound and experienced judgment. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* vii. 138 Conjectural emendations which have been introduced by transcribers.

2. Given to making conjectures.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 He is not peremptory but conjectural in doubtful matters. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks. Wks.* IX. 297 A conjectural critic. 1760 HARRIS *Philolog. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 398 Were this bold conjectural spirit confined to works of second rate. 1846 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* iv. 1000 Her touching, foolish lines We mused on with conjectural fantasy.

3. That can be guessed, conjecturable. *rare.*

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 2 It is scarce conjectural from whence this opprobrium should take its rise; there being no rational foundation for such a superstructure.

† **B. sb. a.** Something that is conjectural. *b.* A conjecture; a supposition. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Eij, Yet will I not rest upon conjecturals. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 12 Depending only upon conjecturals. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 14 The conjecturall of the administration of this oath . . was to strengthen the match. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 536 Look through Faiths Prospective, and they will confesse Mathematicall Demonstrations but Conjecturals, in comparison.

† **Conjecturalist**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who deals in conjectures or guesses. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 [They] will but prove empty Conjecturalists.

† **Conjecturality**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conjecturalis* (see CONJECTURAL) + *-ITY*.] The quality of being conjectural; pl. conjectural matters or statements.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 They have . . betaken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturalities of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 364 Who in matters . . not without abstractions, conceived it sufficient to deliver conjecturalities.

**Conjecturally** (kɔndʒeˈktʃərəli), *adv.* [f. CONJECTURAL + *-LY*.] In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture; by guess.

1594 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* i. (1632) 85 Whatsoever may be . . but probably and conjecturally surmised. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 151 As some . . [talk] of a World in the Moon, Problematically and Conjecturally. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 122 Stukeley conjecturally places Coria, at Corford, below Lanark. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* iii. 30 The 'Second Folio' 1632 is a reprint of the first conjecturally emended.

† **Conjecturation**. *Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturation* (14th c. Oresme), f. *conjecturer* to CONJECTURE: see -ATION.] Conjectural inference: in quot. 1533 *perh.* = devices, contrivances.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* i. (1822) 94 Sixtus Tarquinius knowing well, be thir hid conjecturacions [Lat. *tacitis ambagibus*], quhat his fader desirid him to do. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Arnolde of de villa noua . . after the doctryne of Ypocras meureth it be coniecturacyn.

† **Conjecturative**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturatif*, -ive (16th c. Paré), f. stem of *conjecturation*: see -IVE. It occurs with -s plural.] Conjectural.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It is nat possible to measure the blode lettynges by certayne rule, for all medycynall euacuacions ben coniecturatyues.

Hence † **Conjecturatively** *adv.*, conjecturally. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 To conuince . . there assertions to be more then coniecturatiueally false.

**Conjecture** (kɔndʒeˈktʃər), *sb.* Also 5-6 -our(e). [a. F. *conjecture*, or its original L. *conjectura*, a throwing or casting together, a conclusion derived from comparison of facts, an inference, conclusion, guess, etc., f. *conject-* ppl. stem of *conicere*, *conicere* to throw together: see -URE.]

† 1. The interpretation of signs or omens; interpretation of dreams; divining; a conclusion as to coming events drawn from signs or omens; a forecast, a prognostication. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 6 3if 3e shuln telle the sweuen and the coniecture therof [Vulg. *coniecturam ejus*]. c 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xix. 34 b, A certaine prophet commaunded euery man to stande still til he had taken a coniecture of the birde that floue by. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 230 To give coniectures of mens conditions and fortune by their countenances. 1586 HULL

*Garden*. Title-p., The yerely coniectures meete for Husbandmen. 1654 GAULR *Magastrom*. 333 Out they went together, to make coniecture of the thiefe by augury. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 123 To cast Ominous coniecture on the whole success. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 312 The Signs by which they made Coniectures.

† 2. Conclusion as to facts drawn from appearances or indications. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 349 By coniecture Hem thought sche was another creature. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 346 It is sothe, though men by coniecture Of resoun . . it ne kan determyne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1874 More lyke an angell by all coniecture Than a fragyll mayde.

† 3. The supposing or putting of an imaginary case; supposition. (Cf. CONJECT v. 1 c.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abis. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 We nede in this case to vse coniecture and ymagination, as to thynk that per is no lordis liued in Engl-nd sufficient, etc. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ProL. I Now entertaine coniecture of a time, When creeping Murmur . . Fills . . the Vniuerse.

4. The formation or offering of an opinion on grounds insufficient to furnish proof; the action or habit of guessing or surmising; conclusion as to what is likely or probable. In textual criticism, the proposal of a reading not actually found in the traditional text. † Formerly sometimes in a bad sense: Suspicion, evil surmise.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 25 Tindale accuseth . . me of coniecture and temerarious iugement. 1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 10 Out of these things thus alledged, I might (as me thinketh) draw probable coniecture. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 107 And on my eie-lids shall Coniecture hang, To turne all beauty into thoughts of harme. 1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 1 Speake you this by coniecture . . or by due experience of your owne? 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1675) 30 But this is only coniecture; and whether it be true or no, etc. 1750 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 4 The region of pure fable and coniecture. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks. Wks.* IX. 292 Of these (passages) the restoration is only to be attempted by collation of copies, or sagacity of coniecture. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 105 Always ready to have recourse to coniecture and guess-work. 1865 CONINGTON *Virgil* I. Pref. to ed. 2, The more important MSS. . . supply each other's defects . . The need of critical coniecture is almost wholly removed. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 277 It is probable that this report . . rests largely on coniecture.

b. Absorption of mind in conjecturing; puzzlement.

1885 Mrs. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 109 Her inquietude became less violent, though her conjecture was increased. *Ibid.* II. 233 He was so completely lost in conjecture.

5. (with *a* and *pl.*) An opinion offered on insufficient presumptive evidence; an unverified supposition put forth to account for something. In textual criticism, a proposed emendation of a text.

1597 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 By all coniectures of reason. 1599 THYNNE *Animad.* (1865) 17 This ys a mere coniecture, and of no valydytye. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 292 Dreams, Coniectures, fancies, built on nothing firm. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks. Wks.* IX. 284 Perverse interpretations, and . . improbable coniectures. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 196 Men have so long mistaken their coniectures, concerning facts, for facts themselves. 1863 CONINGTON *Virgil* II. Pref., In several places he [Ribbeck] has introduced emendations into the text, generally coniectures of his own. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 In spite of a thousand coniectures, we know little of the life of our first great poet.

† b. An evil surmise or suspicion. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1599 Joseph . . There was imprisoned by a false coniectour. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 15 To satisfie you, and . . to expell those causelesse coniectures of him. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 14 She may strew dangerous coniectures In ill breeding minds. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 110 You would be ruined by the Malice of his Coniectures.

† 6. A ground or reason for conclusion (not amounting to demonstration). *Obs.*

1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 287 [They] may haue a great coniecture of grace. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1012/1, I . . had and yet haue very good coniectures to put lyttle doubt therin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 Whiche thynge they suspected by a thousand coniectures. 1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 4 Whether the ancient Germans . . held any such Fear . . we haue no authentic Coniecture.

† 7. A device, contrivance; esp. for an evil purpose: a plot, conspiracy. *Obs.* (Cf. CONJECT v. 3.)

1460 CAGRAVE *Chron.* 246 The Kyng taried . . in Wallis, tyl, as he supposed, the lordes coniecture was seded. c 1475 *Partenay* ProL. 100 Which . . Ful wel lerned were in knightly coniectures. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxii. 86 Fredegunde entending to make a dourace atwene Chilperic and his wyfe by his subtilie and false coniectour.

**Conjecture** (kɔndʒeˈktʃər), *v.* [f. F. *conjecturer* (13th c. in Littre), f. *conjecture*. Cognate forms appear in the other Romanic langs., It. *congetturare*, Sp. *conjeturar*, med L. *conjecturare*.]

† 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To infer or gather from signs or omens; to divine, prognosticate. *Obs.*

1382 [see CONJECTURING]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 By þe chaungeyng of þe coloures men . . knowes and coniectures wheder it schall be derthe of come. 1544 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xi. 117 Coniecture unto me by thy familiar spirit. 1654 GAULR *Magastrom*. 311 Melampus, the augur, coniectured at the slaughter of the Greeks, by the flight of little birds.

† 2. *trans.* To conclude, infer, or judge, from appearances or probabilities. (With *obj.* or *clause*.) 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxvi. 187 Whiche thynge thus

by the kynges desyred, the lordes anone coniectured in their myndes that he desyred the keypynge of theyr yonge lorde, to yf ende that he myght, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 30 They coniectured that these thynges portended sum great matter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 346 Occupying his pen (as by the course of his wordes, is to be coniectured) so unnecessarily. 1618 BOLTON *Florist* II. xv. 135 The fury of the rebels may be coniectured by this, that they plucked down house-tops.

3. To form an opinion or supposition as to facts on grounds admittedly insufficient; to guess, surmise; to propose as a conjecture in textual or historical criticism, etc. *a.* with *obj. clause*.

1530 PALSGR. 494/1 As I coniecture, it will be founde. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 40 Being not able to coniecture what purpose he should have in his hed. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 57, I can lesse coniecture, that you are hindred by want of Health. . . I will therefore imagine whatsoever you will have me to thinke. 1769 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* I. 117 We coniectured he meant Dr. Burney. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 451, I found it difficult even to coniecture from his countenance what thoughts were passing through his mind.

*b.* with *simple obj.*

1530 BALE *Three Lawes* Gij, The rest of the partes are easye ynough to coniecture. 1636 HEALEY *Cebes* 106 A table . . the meaning whereof we could not possibly coniecture. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 169 The number of Protestants at this time it is difficult to coniecture. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 8 Αἰκαλλοῦσι for ἰκαλλοῦσι in O. T. 597 was coniectured independently by Musgrave and L. Dindorf. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* 4 Sc. v. 128 We can coniecture the direction in which further advances will be made.

*c.* with *obj.* and *compl. infin.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 74, I coniecture their meaning to be this. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 150 Let me coniecture him of Buckingham College. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 57, I coniecture them to be the remains of that city. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 302 That I should coniecture to be the truth.

4. *intr.* To form a conjecture, make a guess, guess. Const. of (arch.), † at (obs.).

1587 TURNERY *Trag. T.* (1837) 135 Coniecture of her cares, imagine her distresse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 304 If we may coniecture of these by what we finde related of others. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptisme* (1647) 93, I cannot coniecture at the reason why. 1704 SWIFT *Bait. Bks.* (Seager), The issue or events of this war are not so easy to coniecture at. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 248 As a mother Coniectures of the features of her child Ere it is born.

† 5. *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent; = CONJECT v. 3.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 120 They further with very wittely coniectured the thinge [paper-making].

Hence **Conjectured** *ppl. a.*, **Conjecturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 5 Bot 3e shuln shewe to me the sweuen, and the coniecturyng, or menyng therof. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, Devinement, coniecturing, sooth-saying. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 A coniectured likelihood. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 102 When all coniecturing is done. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 307 An opportunity of trying our coniectured theory.

**Conjecturer** (kɔndʒeˈktʃərə), [f. *prec.* + *-ER*.] In mod. F. *conjectureur*.]

† 1. An interpreter of omens or dreams; an augur, diviner, prognosticator, fortune-teller. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martins* 48 Who is so simple a conjecturer as cannot presage upon whose head the beane would be bruised. 1654 GAULR *Magastrom*. 309 A certain courser . . dreamt . . that he was carried thither in a chariot, and, consulting a conjecturer upon it, etc. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxxix. 105 Dreams . . whose Interpreters are properly call'd Coniecturers. 1718 R. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xii. 184 Observers of the flying of Birds, Conjecturers. 1736 *Disc. Witcher.* 6 Conjurors, or Conjecturers . . so called from their guessing at the future Event of Things.

2. One who makes conjectures.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 18 These witty conjecturers seeme to forget that the Saxons when first they had this name, were unacquainted with the Latine tongue. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xii. 272. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 3, I shall leave these wise Conjecturers to their own Imaginations. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks. Wks.* IX. 292 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. 1800 DOWDEN in *Academy* 16 Oct. 270 A student . . who possesses the first folio . . may defy the race of Commentators and Conjecturers.

**Conjecturist**, *nonce-ud.* One who deals in conjectures.

1808 BENTHAM *Wks.* I. 244/1 To which, by the conjecturists . . the work was . . ascribed.

**Conjee**, **congee** (kɔndʒi), *Anglo-Ind.* Also *conji*. [ad. Tamil *kāñji*; in Telugu and Canarese *gañji*, Malayalam *kāñni*, Urdu *ganji*: of doubtful origin; 'not Dravidian' (G. U. Pope). The Eng. form may have been taken through the Portuguese; Garcia 1563 has *canje*; *candgie*, *canji*, *cangia* are early representations in other European langs.]

The water in which rice has been boiled: used as an article of diet for invalids, and as starch.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* iv. vi. 200 They have . . a great Stone, on which they beat their Cloaths till clean: and if for family-use, starch them with Congee. 1709 SAUNDERS *Boutan & Thibet in Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 101 The patient is nourished with congee and other liquids. 1800 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Paolino's Voy.* 70 (Y.) Cagni, boiled rice water, which the Europeans call Cangi. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 290 You must not eat! I have ordered the boy to make you some congee. 1833 A. T. CHRISTIE

*Epid. Cholera* 35 note. This [i.e. the resemblance of cholera-stools to rice-water] has given rise to the vulgar term for the secretion in India, viz. 'Conjee-evacuations'. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 227 The rice (or conjee) water contains some albuminous matter.

b. *Conjee-house*: a military 'lock-up'; 'so called from the traditional regimen of the inmates' (Yule).

1835 SIR C. NAPIER in *Mawson Records* (1851) 101 note (Y.) All men confined for drunkenness should, if possible, be confined by themselves in the Conjee-House, till sober. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* III. 18 They sent me to... a 'conjee house', where I was fed principally on rice-water.

**Conjee, congee, v.** Also congie. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To starch with rice-water.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* IV. vi. 201 They lay them [their cloaths] a whitening, and after Congee or stiffen them. 1809 *The Bengalee* 134 His stiff, full cravat of former days... surmounted with a well conged modern shirt collar.

**Conjeon**, obs. var. of CONGEON.

**Conjobble** (kɒndʒəbəl), v. [A vulgar formation, from CON- and perh. JOB sb. and v., with the frequentative ending -LE; but some suggest connexion with *jabber*.] 'To concert, to settle, to discuss: a low cant word' (J.).

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxiii. (1714) 90 What would a Body think now of a Prime Minister that should Conjobble Matters of State with Tumblers and Buffoons? 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Conjobble*, to chat together. 1766 AMORY *7. Bunche* (1770) III. 75 By conjobbling matters of faith in this manner, they saw, we had three distinct selfs... equal in power. [Still in colloquial use.]

**Conjoin** (kɒndʒɔɪn), v. Forms: 4-5 conjoin(e)n, 4-7 -joyn(e), (6 Sc. -jone, -jonne, -june), 6-7 -joine, 7-8 -joyn, 6- conjoin; also pa. pple. 4-7 conjoined. [ME. *conjoign-en*, -joyn-e, a. f. *conjoign-*, stem of *conjoindre* (pr. pple. *conjoign-ant*, pres. conj. *conjoigne*) = It. *congiungere*, -giungere = L. *conjungere* = to join together, f. *con-* + *jungere* to JOIN. Cf. CONJOINT, CONJUNCT.]

I. *trans.*

1. To join together; to connect, unite.

a. in physical connexion.  
c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 102 pe same diuersite... moste departen and unioignen be pinges þat ben conioigned. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 Speyne... whom the hilles Pirene conioynethe of the north parte to Fraunce Narbonense. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. G g i j b, Streight lines conioyning all the trigonall bases centers. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 460 York is an ancient city, built on both sides of the river Ouse, conjoined with a bridge. 1785 POPE *Odys.* II. 173 Swift they descend, with wing conjoined. 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 3 Dec. 271/2 It conjoins or connects the ball and other parts.

b. in non-physical connexion.  
c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 73 Uertue transporteþ dignite anon to þilke man to whiche she hir self is conioigned. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 To conioyne the whole country of Flanders... to the crone of Fraunce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. (1634) 1 The knowledge of God and of ourselves, are things conioyned. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 56 The same particle may conjoin the words and yet disjoin the sense. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 10 Where the same ideas are conjoined without any necessary coherence. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 10 In Reasoning, it compares, disjoins or conjoins judgments.

† c. in marriage. *Obs.*  
1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Conjoined be marryage. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe*. 10 Our Lorde conjoined them both as man and wyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 13 Any inward impediment why you should not be conioyned. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* IV. viii. (1654) 362 This act of conioyning the married persons in wedlock.

2. To join in action, relation, purpose, feeling, etc.; to combine, unite, ally.

c1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 131 God... of his noblesse Conjoined hath you... As modir and sone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XI. iii. 67 We sall do fully all that evyr we may, The to conione with King Latyn in hy. 1588 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1596) 270 Whome a like punishment conioyned, a farre vnlike cause disioyned. 1795 SOUTHWY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 616 Those valiant troops... with us Conjoin'd might press upon the vanquish'd foe. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. [As] one among the Roman deputies to Avignon, he had been conjoined with Petrarch.

† 3. To combine, unite into one substance. *Obs.*  
1554 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* IV. 5593 All Reasonabyll Creature sall suddantly start vp attonis, Coniunit with Saull, Flesche, Blude, & Bonis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* H ij. I thocht it necessary to conionne y<sup>e</sup> awld kallendar with y<sup>e</sup> reformeit. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* IV. (1628) 98 Sometime it was conioyned together in one same substance. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* IV. 75 Both being conioyned, doth draw forth a certain unctuous spirit.

II. *intr.*

4. To become joined together; to unite.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 A hurt... vnto the Nerue before it enter into the Muscull... can not by any meanes conioyne, or knitte together agayne. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 Many fresh springs... meet and verjone in the vallies. a1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 259 As Male and Female Palms, whose Roots conjoin. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 167 [They] do conjoin there, or nowhere else! 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 3/1 He may trace the course of these many causes until they conjoin in the great revolt of to-day.

† b. Of heavenly bodies: cf. CONJUNCTION 3. *Obs.*  
1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 14 To conioyne and obscure each other. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Impossibilities, As Stars*... when they conjoin, Change... the World's Estate.  
† c. To unite sexually. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* V. iv. 31. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 524 They were put forth of Paradise, and then they did first conioyne, and beget them.

† 5. To combine in action; to co-operate. *Obs.*  
1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 12 (§ 1) Bothe they auctoritees and iurisdiccions do conioyn together in the due administration of Justice. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, IV. v. 63 This part of his conioynes With my disease, and helpe to end me. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 408 He conioyned with the earl of Northumberland... and others against king Henry the Fourth.

† Erroneously for ENJOIN.

1568 *Taucres & Gism.* III. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 53 She... then conjoin'd me to conceal the same. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* III. ii. Wks. (1627) 318 Her crowne; which if she were conioyned to fetch thorow the flames of hell, her faith would not sticke at the condition.

[Conjoin, a.: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

**Conjoined** (kɒndʒɔɪnd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Joined together, united, combined; allied. *Conjoined manipulation* (Med.): bi-manual examination.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 187 With conjoined hearts and prayers we do... call upon our common Father. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia Juvenilia* (1633) 470 To disunite hearts so conjoin'd as ours. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* IV. 189 Nor have we separated our selves, from the conjoined communion of the Christian World in any thing. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 6/1 The conjoined tendons. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* VII. 167 The conjoined levers... present no smooth surfaces. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 10 The peculiarity of conjoined manipulation is, that the organs to be examined, are pressed between both hands.

b. Occurring together in space or time.  
1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Tral.* II. 149/1 By means of which their conioined advancement, there entered a verie feruent affection... betweene them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 248 That because two things are always conjoined, one must be the cause of the other.

c. *Her.* Said of two or more charges of the same kind connected together.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 159 The Field is Ruby, two Wings, Ineruted and conioined Topaz. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii, Gules, Seven Mascles conjoined, three, three, and one, Or. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* 128 When hollow Charges, such as Annulets, are linked together, so as to form a chain, they are sometimes blazoned as Conjoined; they would be better described as Braced.

d. Of heavenly bodies: in conjunction.  
1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* III. Signs and planets, in aspects sextile, quartile, trine, conjoined or opposite.

**Conjoinedly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjoined manner; jointly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xx. G j b, If magnitudes disioyned or separtly be proportionall, conioyned or compounded they shall also bee proportionall. 1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 73 They were obliged to treat conjoinedly, and with mutual consent.

**Conjoinder** (kɒndʒɔɪnər), [f. CONJOIN v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which conjoins.

a1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxxv. 177 That sacred Office whereby all the sons of Levi became Conjoyners... makers of Union... between God and Man. 1819 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xiv. § 150 The hyphen or conjoinder... as in *sea-fish*. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 436 This humble conjoinder of leather.

**Conjoining** (kɒndʒɔɪnɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of joining together.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 95 Or elles Cecile... Is loyned by a manere conioynynge Of heuene and lia. c1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 240 Matrimony, then, is a coupling and conjoining of the man and the woman. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 99 Building is conjoining, and demolishing and destroying is dividing.

**Conjoining**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That conjoins; † adjoining.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 19 With many other countries conioyning. c1664 R. SKYNNER in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 351 Repentance is of a conioyning and uniting nature, making the Sinner... nigh unto God.

**Conjoint** (kɒndʒɔɪnt), a. [a. f. *conjoint* (pa. pple. of *conjoindre* to CONJOIN) = It. *congiunto* = L. *conjunctus* CONJUNCT.]

† I. 1. Orig. used as pa. pple. of CONJOIN v.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 Libra they ben and Sagittaire With Scorpio, which is conjoint With hem to stonde upon that point. 1536 PRIMER *Hen. VIII.* 148 In my faith to Christ conjoint. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 None will deny but that Greatnesse and Conueniency being conjoint fits best. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 60 The abatement of interest conjoint with excises upon our home consumption.

II. as adj.

2. United, combined, conjoined.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Rose-Tree*, These two conjoint Causes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 115 The conjoint operation of fire and water is tremendous. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 172 Conjoint stars are divided into orders. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. (1879) 199 The conjoint use of both eyes.

b. *Mus.* See CONJUNCT.

1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conjoint*, or *Conjunct*, is applied in the antient music, in the same sense as consonant, to two or more sounds at the same time. *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale.

3. Associated as a colleague.

1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 131 A conjoint or colleague minister.

4. Belonging to, or constituted by, two or more in combination.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xxi 285 It is the conjoint throne of Father and Son. 1879 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 420 Their conjoint guilt was proved. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* IV.

193 Their conjoint delta plain varies from 500 miles to 150 miles in width.

**Conjointly** (kɒndʒɔɪntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjoint manner; in conjunction.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 29 When these Prodigies Doe so conioynly meet, let not men say... they are Naturall. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 55, I haue seene them conioynly pray in the corners of the streets. a1780 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 264 We'll haste conjointly to the battle. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 151 Objects of Surgery, Physic, or of both conjointly. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 146 A brigade of the 13th and 38th Regiments, conjointly less than five hundred strong. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 391 He was... appointed Secretary of State conjointly with Melfort. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 368 Assemblies... which dealt with ecclesiastical and temporal affairs conjointly.

**Conjointment** (kɒndʒɔɪntmənt), rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Conjunction.

1814 CARY *Dante's Purg.* VI. 26 (R. Suppl.) Belisarius, with whom Heaven's right hand Was link'd in such conjointment.

**Conjoi-ntness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conjoint or united.

In mod. Dicts.

**Conjoun**, var. of CONGEON, changeling, *Obs.*

**Conjour**, obs. var. of CONJURE v.

**Conjoynctive**, obs. var. of CONJUNCTIVE.

**Conjubilant** (kɒndʒɔɪbɪlənt), a. rare-1. [ad. med. L. *conjubilant-em*, f. *con-* + *jubilare* to shout with joy.] Jubilant or rejoicing together.

1821 NEALE *Hymn 'Jerusalem the golden'* (tr. Bernard of Clugny), They stand, those halls of Zion, Conjubilant with song [L. *atria conjubilantia*].

**Conjugable** (kɒndʒɔɪgəbəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. type *\*conjugal-is*, f. *conjugare* to CONJUGATE. Cf. F. *conjugable*.] That can be conjugated.

1890 H. F. WOOD *Englishism. Rue Catn* VI. 82 Modern and conjugable Greek.

**Conjugacy** (kɒndʒɔɪgəsi), [f. CONJUGATE a.: see -ACY.]

† 1. Conjugal or married state. *Obs. rare-1.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 355 (D.) Church-men in England... not onely in their Papal Celibacy, but in their Primitive and later Conjugacy.

2. Conjugate relation.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 192 If one of the harmonics is zonal, the condition of conjugacy is that the value of the other harmonic at the pole of the zonal harmonic must be zero.

**Conjugal** (kɒndʒɔɪgəl), a. [ad. L. *conjugal-is*, f. *conjug-em* (nom. *conjug* (n) x) consort, spouse, f. *con-* together + *jug-* root of *jungere* to join, yoke; cf. *conjungere* to join together, join in marriage, etc. Cf. F. *conjugal* (in Cotgr. 1611).]

Of or relating to marriage, matrimonial.

*Conjugal rights*: 'the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society, comfort, and affection' (Wharton).

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) He shall set naught by y<sup>e</sup> God of his fathers, neither shall he regarde the coniugale sone in wedlock. a1606 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1631) I. 9 Whereby He and we become... 'one flesh' as man and wife do by conjugal union. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 321 Matrimony and Divorce are civil things, which the Christian Emperors knowing, gave conjugal Laws. 1688 D'URVEY *Butler's Ghost* 12 Upon bare Hopes I would be frugal, And enter into Bonds Conjugal. 1709 STURGE *Ann. Ref.* I. iii. 80 To countenance the conjugal state of her clergy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. iii. 240 Essential to the conjugal life.

b. Of or pertaining to husband or wife in their relation to each other.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 64 (R.) That some men voweth coniugall chastite, or faythfull clemnesse in marriage. 1653 WALTON *Angleri.* 25 The hearing of such conjugal faithfulness will be Musick to all chaste ears. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 259 If he had not been restrained by conjugal tenderness. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1851) 292 Conjugal fidelity.

*Conjugalism*, *nonce-wd.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 409 (title) Conjugalism, or the Art of making a good Marriage.

**Conjugal** (kɒndʒɔɪgəl), [f. L. *conjugal-is* CONJUGAL + -ITY.] Conjugal state or condition.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Which should... difference it from a brute conjugality. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xix. 4 God... by the Law of Conjugality, united them... as into One. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xii. 99 To say nothing of the conjugality which they found at my fire side. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 159 Distaste for conjugality.

b. quasi-concr.

1737 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 408 The Prince kept this gilded piece of royal conjugality in such profound ignorance.

**Conjugalize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONJUGAL + -IZE.] *intr.* To become conjugal, to marry.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 413 In your anxiety... to conjugalize, I beseech you... not to imitate those husband-hunting Nina Vernons.

**Conjugally** (kɒndʒɔɪgəli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjugal manner.

1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 186 (T.) To name but one bishop or priest... which after holy orders conversed conjugally with his wife. a1780 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 220 Most of my time is conjugally spent at home. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 498 He becomes more conjugally inclined.

**Conjugate** (kɒndʒɔɪget), v. [f. L. *conjugal-* ppl. stem of *conjugare* to yoke together, f. *con-* to-

gether + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, f. *jug-um* Yoke. Cf. *F. conjuguer*.]

1. *trans.* To yoke together, to couple; to join together, unite. *rare*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 40/24 To conjugate, *coniugare*.  
1579 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Chr.* I. 216 Power and occasion to conjugate at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon Houses. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 173 Lyons, and Oxen, Asps, and young Children, (for thus the Text conjugates them) dwell together. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. i. ii. § 8 [The vessels of the bark] Conjugated or Braced together in the form of Net-Work.

2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb) in its various forms of voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 33 In the seconde boke, where I conjugate *je parle* and *je convertis* at the length. c 1600 HUME *Brit. Tongue* 32 These [verbs] our idiom conjugates onelie in two tymes, the tym present and tym past. 1703 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. i. 432 Can any of you all impart A rule to conjugate the heart; To shew its present, perfect, future, Its active, passive and its neuter. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 159 These languages, like our own, sometimes conjugate with an auxiliary, and sometimes without it. 1871 EARLE *Philol.* § 276 Whatever verb is invented or borrowed is naturally conjugated after the prevalent pattern.

3. *intr.* a. = CONJOIN 4 c. b. *Biol.* To unite in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 12 When first I wood'd and won Your will to conjugate in Ceres' cot. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 81 Organic beings extremely low in the scale, which do not propagate sexually, nor conjugate. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 83 Any two cells may conjugate and combine their contents within a single cell.

**Conjugate** (kɒndʒʊɡeɪt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conjugāt-us*, pa. pp. of *conjugāre*: see *prec.*]

*A. adj.* 1. Joined together, conjoined.

1. Joined together, *esp.* in a pair, coupled; conjoined, related. (In quot. 1552 = united in marriage.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Soe be they together surely conjugate. 1550 HULOET, Bastard begotten between base and gentle, or betwene conjugate and single, *spiritus*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 1 Human philosophy hath two parts; the one considereth man segregate or distributively; the other congregates, or in society. So as human philosophy is either simple and particular, or conjugate and civil. 1879 INGLEBY *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 177 The conjugate use of 'whilst' and 'then' in these verses is, to say the least, very unusual. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test. Introd.* § 287 Three pairs of conjugate leaves.

2. *Gram.* Applied to words which are directly derived from the same root or stem, and therefore usually of kindred meaning; as *wise, wisely, wisdom*. [L. *conjugata verba*.]

1868 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 18 Our word *language* has no conjugate adjective. *Ibid.* xxvi. 421 *Cost* and *costly* are strictly conjugate. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 277 Another source of ambiguity is the supposition that paronymous or conjugate words—as the substantive, verb, adjective, and adverb formed from the same root—necessarily agree in meaning.

3. *Chem.* In conjugate compound, acid, radical: see *quots.*

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 8 [quoting Laurent and Gerhardt] We designate as conjugate compounds all such as are formed by the direct union of two bodies, with elimination of water, and are capable of reproducing the original bodies by again taking up the elements of water. *Ibid.* 10 Another class of acids to which the term conjugate is still sometimes applied, includes those which result from a peculiar action of sulphuric acid, on certain organic bodies.

4. *a. Bot.* Said of leaves or (formerly) flowers which grow in pairs; *spec.* applied to a pinnate leaf having only one pair of leaflets.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 199 The leaves are double or conjugate, that is, come out in pairs. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The conjugate leaf of *Zygophyllum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Conjugate*, paired; when the petiole of a leaf bears one pair only of leaflets.

b. *Anat.* *Conjugate foramen*: a foramen or aperture at the junction of two bones, *esp.* vertebrae, formed by the apposition of opposite notches.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 8 For the blood to pass out... by a conjugate foramen. *Ibid.* 141 Two alternately placed series of conjugate foramina.

c. *Biol.* Said of the cells or filaments that have united in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1843 tr. Müller's *Phys.* II. 1505 In each of the conjugate filaments, some cells are the recipients, while others yield their contents to the opposite cell of the contiguous filament.

d. *Path.* *Conjugate deviation*: the forced and persistent turning of both eyes to one side while their relation to each other remains unaltered.

1880 *Med. Temp. Journal* 78 There is no conjugate deviation of the eyes as often occurs in apoplexy. 1886 W. STIRLING *Text-bk. Phys.* (ed. 2) 849 In hemiplegia the muscles on one side are paralysed, so that the head and often the eyes are turned away from the paralysed side. This is called 'conjugate deviation' of the eyes, with rotation of the head and neck.

II. Joined in a reciprocal relation.

6. *Physic.* Applied to two points, lines, quantities, or things, which are so reciprocally related that any or every property of the first with respect to the second is also true of the second with respect to the first.

The corresponding Greek *συζυγής* was first applied by Apollonius (*Conica* I. 56) to conjugate hyperbolas.

a. *Math.* (Here also applied in a secondary sense to that which is conjugate to the main element, e.g. in conjugate axis, diameter, point.)

*Conjugate axes or diameters* (of a conic): two axes, etc., such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other; in a conicoid, there are three conjugate diameters. *Conjugate axis* (or *diameter*) of an ellipse or hyperbola: that which is conjugate to the transverse axis, the minor axis. *Conjugate hyperbolas*: hyperbolas which have the same axes and asymptotes, but the principal axis of each is the second axis of the other. *Conjugate lines*: two lines the pole of each of which, with respect to a conic, lies on the other. *Conjugate point* (of a curve): an isolated point whose coordinates satisfy the equation of the curve, an acnode (so also *conjugate oval*). *Conjugate planes*: see *quot.* 1862. *Conjugate points*: points the polar of each of which, with respect to a conic, passes through the other.

1880 SIR J. MOORE *Doctrine of Sphere* 67 This shall be the Conjugate Semidiameter of the Ellipsis. 1796 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 438 To find the conjugate diameters of an Ellipse which passes thro' five given Points. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 112 All the Parallelograms inscribed between the four Conjugate Hyperbolas are equal to one another. 1864 SALMON *Geom.* 3 *Dim.* (1874) § 71 Three diametral planes are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the intersection of the other two, and three diameters are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the plane of the other two. 1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* II. (ed. 2) 34 The conjugate diameter [of the pelvis] is increased from above downwards. 1880 TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 76 The conjugate axis of any central conic is occasionally called its minor axis. 1885 LEUDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 47 Let A, B, C be the given points (lying on a straight line) and let A and B be conjugate to each other.

b. *Optics.*

*Conjugate foci* (of a mirror or lens): two points so situated that if a luminous point be placed at either, its rays are reflected or refracted to the other; so *conjugate focal distance*. *Conjugate mirrors*: two parabolic mirrors so placed face to face that rays of heat or light emanating from the focus of either are reflected in parallel lines to the second and thence to its focus.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* I. 11 The points A and F have been called conjugate foci, because if either of them be the radiant point the other will be the focal point. 1831 *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 85 The two conjugate focal distances of the lens. 1881 TYNDALL in *Nature* XXIII. 375 The silvered mirrors... acting sometimes singly, and sometimes as conjugate mirrors.

c. *Electr.* as in conjugate branch (of a divided circuit), current, etc.: see *quots.* (Formerly used in a more general sense.)

1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. p. xxi. (transl. Volta), When an insulated conductor is opposed or presented to another conductor whatever, I call it a conjugate conductor. 1881 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 If there be more possible electrodes than two, the conductor may have more than one independent current through it, and these may not be conjugate to each other. 1888 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* § 758 When this condition is fulfilled, the remaining pair of opposite branches are conjugate, that is to say, a battery in one produces no current in the other. *Ibid.* § 759 When there is equality between the two products of opposite resistances, the current in either of the two remaining branches will be independent of the electro-motive force of the battery in the other; and these two branches are still said to be conjugate.

d. *sb.*

1. One of a group of words directly derived from the same root or stem, and usually of kindred meaning.

a 1586 *Anst.* to Cartwright 45 These be conjugates, an unlawful minister, and his unlawful minister. 1588 FRAUNCK *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 50b, Conjugates... as justice, just, justice. 1655 BRAMHALL in Hobbes *Liberty, Necess., & Chance* (1841) 83 We have learned in the rudiments of logic, that conjugates are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. 1836 WHEWELL *Prof. Mackintosh's Eth. Philos.* 18 The word *utility*, and its conjugates, do not express our judgments in cases of moral conduct. 1864 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxvi. 421 Few languages are richer than English in approximate synonyms and conjugates.

† 2. Anything connected or related in idea with another. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 9 The cogitations of man do feign unto them relatives, parallels, and conjugates, whereas no such thing is. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 46 A mighty imagination, which delights in easie conjugates, parallels, and symbolizing instances.

3. *Chem.* Short for conjugate compound, acid, or radical: see A. 3.

4. *Math.* Short for conjugate axis, diameter, point, etc.: see A. 6 a.

1796 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 79 Draw a tangent PZ, and a Diameter PM, and a Conjugate to it ICK parallel to PZ. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. The Conjugate to any diameter, is the line drawn through the centre, and parallel to the tangent of the curve at the vertex of the diameter. 1803 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 302 A semi-ellipse, described on a conjugate equal to the width of the pier. 1885 LEUDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 101 In an involution... the elements are conjugate to one another in pairs; i.e. each element has its conjugate.

**Conjugated** (kɒndʒʊɡeɪtəd), *pp. a.* [f. CONJUGATE v. + -ED.] = CONJUGATE a. in various senses.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* 228 The Virgin may be said to be more pure than the conjugated Person. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ficoides*, Conjugated Leaves, that is Leaves set out in Pairs at the Joints. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* Apr. 23 *Loaves of Triangles* 117 Quick as her conjugated axes move. 1871 tr. Lommel's *Light* 45 These two points are so conjugated that the one is the image of the other.

b. *Chem.* = CONJUGATE A. 3.

1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 7 Dumas and Piria... de-

signated [such acids] as 'conjugated acids'. *Ibid.* II. 8 Thus acetyl, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O, may be regarded as a conjugated radicle composed of carbonyl, CO, and methyl, CH<sub>3</sub>, because acetic acid and its derivatives are capable of splitting up into compounds containing carbonyl, and others containing methyl.

**Conjugateness.** The quality of being conjugate: see *esp.* CONJUGATE a. 6 c.

1880 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* § 760 Investigation of Condition of Conjugateness [in a divided electric circuit].

**Conjugating** (kɒndʒʊɡeɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONJUGATE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONJUGATE.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 34 These mean verbs in theyr conjugating differ from verbes actives. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 60 But in the Verbes above all... making them [scholars] perfect... in conjugating. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 Is that Greek and Latin some spell to conjure with?... I will omit this conjugating, and go straight to affairs.

b. *Comb.* conjugating-tube, a short projecting tube by which conjugation is effected in some of the Algae called *Conjugatae*.

**Conjugating**, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That conjugates; *spec.* in *Biol.*

(Often scarcely distinguishable from attrib. use of *vbl. sb.*) 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 468 There is here no definite distinction of the sexes, the conjugating cells being apparently alike in their endowments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Animal Life* 256 When the conjugating individuals separate, 'rejuvenescence' sets in. Multiplication by fission then re-commences as before. *Ibid.* 822 When the conjugating individuals are invariably different, there is no reason why the terms male and female should not be applied to them.

**Conjugation** (kɒndʒʊɡeɪʃən), [ad. L. *conjugation-em* yoking together, connexion, mingling, coupling of sexes, etymological relationship between words, n. of action from *conjugare* to CONJUGATE. Cf. *F. conjugaison* (in 16th c. also *conjugation*).]

1. The action of joining together or uniting; the condition of being joined together; conjunction, union, combination.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 6 The doctrine of Conjugation of men in Society. 1606 — *Sylva* § 103 In the Conjugation of Letters, whence Articulate Sounds proceed. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 74 The worthy receiving of the holy communion, is but one conjugation of holy actions and parts of repentance. 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 47 They are neither contained in those things before mentioned, nor can result from any *συζυγία* or Conjugations of them. 1884 C. WORDSWORTH *Whorwode Estate Bag.* 151 A conjugation of labours, a joint authorship.

† b. A conjunction, combination, assemblage, united series. *Obs.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 835 The Elements, and their Conjugations. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. It supposes daily heaps and conjugations of miracles. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. i. i. § 9 Some Parcels or Conjugations, in the figure of little Specks. 1690 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 50 All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms. 1778 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. § 69 These were a Conjugation of probabilities.

c. Union in wedlock. (*humorous.*)

c 1783 COWPER *Pairing-time* 41 Dick heard: and tweedling, ogling, bridling... Attested, glad, his approbation Of an immediate conjugation.

† 2. Connexion, relation, relationship. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 5 The simple Conjugations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant, which are in every cottage. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 1 For the art of characters... it hath nearest conjugation with grammar.

† b. The relation of words directly derived from the same root: see CONJUGATE a. 2. *Obs.* [L. *conjugatio*.]

1608 T. SPENCER *Logick* 141 All those that are of the same roote, Case, Conjugation, or ranke: as Justice, Iust, Iustly, Strength, Strong, Strongly. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Conjugation*, a joyning together, a derivation of words of one kind.

3. *Grammar.* a. A connected scheme of all the inflexional forms belonging to a verb; a division of the verbs of any language according to the general differences of inflexion.

A table of the series of 'conjugate' forms of a verb was called by the Greeks *συζυγία*, and this was in Commianus and Charisius, Latin grammarians of the 4th c., rendered by the corresponding L. term *conjugatio*. The former says 'conjugationes quas Græci συζυγίας appellant, sunt apud nos tres'; the latter reckons 4, as in subsequent Lat. grammars. (Charisius *Inst. Gramm.*, ed. Keil, 168, 175.)

a 1598 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* (R.), Can skantly the tensis of his conjugations. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* Pref. § To know the conjugations: we have set out (a) the infinitive moode of the seconde conjugations, this circumflex (a) as *doctræ*, etc. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Introd.*, The examples of all the Conjugations declyned at length through all moods and tenses. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vi. 61 They will by this meane goe through all the conjugations. 1872 R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines* (1879) 168 The verbs of the strong conjugation... form the past tense by a change of the root-vowel.

b. The setting forth (in speech or writing) of the various inflected forms of a verb, or of one of its moods, tenses, etc.; verbal inflexion.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 31 Conjugation is the dyvers altering of the last ende of a theme, by reason of these three accidentes, mode, tens and declination personall. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Cjb, A Conjugation is the course of declining a verbe, by mood and tense. 1824 L. MURRAY



*Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 131 The Conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination, and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 290 Faith . . . is not a transient mood in the conjugation of life's throbbing verb.

c. In the Semitic langs., the name given to the simple form, and to each of the derivative forms which express a modification of meaning such as is expressed in Aryan languages by derivative verbs and by the distinction of voice. Each of these has its full inflexion for tense and person.

In Hebrew, the conjugations normally belonging to a verb are seven, expressing 1. Simple Active, 2. Passive, 3. an Emphatic derivative, 4. its Passive, 5. Causal derivative, 6. its Passive, 7. a Reflexive voice.

[c. 1500 ZAMORRA *Introd. art. gram. hebr.* (in *Bibl. Complutensis* fol. vi. a. 1 Conjugationes verborum quatuor sunt.) 1593 J. UDALL *Key Holy Tongue* i. x. 45 Everie of these several verbs are declined thorow divers conjugations. The conjugation of a verb is either *Levis* or *gravis*. 1854 *Arabic Reading Lessons* (Bagster) p. xv. There are thirteen forms or species of conjugation (most of them having their passives), and every verb may be inflected according to one or more of them. 1859 NICHOLLS *Samaritan Gram.* (Bagster) 31 A Paradigm of a regular verb through its different conjugations.

† 4. *Phys.* Each pair of the cerebral nerves. *Obs.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 701 The Auditory nerve, or the Nerve of the fifth Conjugation and that of the seventh which moueth the Tongue. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 76 There are seven pairs of conjugations of them [nerves] for that use. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. viii. 345 This Fifth Conjugation of Nerves is branched to the Ball, the Muscles and Glands of the Eye.

b. A group of conjoined parts. *Obs.* 1596 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 111 The conjugations produced from Os sacrum . . . may be called . . . the sinewes of the feets. 1697 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 87 Dividing the whole body as it were into certain conjugations, of two, three, or more joints.

5. *Biol.* The union or fusion of two (apparently) similar cells for reproduction, occurring in certain plants and animals of lowly organization.

1843 tr. *Müller's Phys.* II. 1505 The process of Conjugation was first observed by O. F. Müller in the *Confervea*. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 126 The process of conjugation . . . The two frustules being brought near to each other by their concave surfaces, two little swellings arise in each, meeting two similar ones in the opposite frustule. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 9/1 The combination of the contents of two cells . . . as in the process of conjugation. 1876 DARWIN *Cross & Self Fertil.* 409 The conjugation of the Algae and some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

b. *attrib.*, as in *conjugation-body*, *-cell*, *-nucleus*. **Conjugational** (kɒndʒəˈɡeɪʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conjugation.

1. *Phys.* Belonging to or situated at the junction of two bones. (Cf. **CONJUGATE** a. 4 b.)

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 59/2 The optic foramina are conjugational, between the anterior border of the lateral plate of the parietal, and the posterior border of the corresponding plate of the frontal.

2. Belonging to verb-conjugation.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Sanskrit Gram.* (1847) 109 The conjugational inflexion of Sanskrit verbs. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections. Hence **Conjugationally** adv.

*Mod.* Verbs cognate, but conjugationally distinct.

**Conjugative** (kɒndʒəˈɡeɪtɪv), a. [f. L. *conjugāt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE: cf. *mod. F. conjugatif*, *-ive*.] Pertaining or tending to conjugation.

**Conjugato-**, combining form of L. *conjugāt-us* **CONJUGATE**, in sense 'conjugately, conjugate and —': see **quod**.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Conjugato-palmate*, when a leaf divides into two arms, each of which is palmate. *Conjugato-pinnate*, divided into two arms, each of which is pinnate.

**Conjugal** (kɒndʒəˈɡjʊəl), a. [ad. rare L. *conjugal-is* belonging to marriage, connubial, f. *conjugi-um* connexion, wedlock, marriage, f. *conjug-em*, nom. *conju(n)x*, consort, spouse: see **CONJUGAL**.] Used by Swedenborg and his followers instead of **CONJUGAL**, to distinguish their special notion of the marriage relation.

1790 (*title*), Swedenborg's Delights of Wisdom, concerning Conjugal Love. *Ibid.* (1811) 378 Love truly conjugal, considered in itself, is an union of souls, a conjunction of minds. *Ibid.* 441 This conjugal principle [of good and truth] . . . is changed . . . sometimes into the opposite principle which is called the conjugal or connubial principle of what is evil and false. 1868 *Liturgy of New Church, Order of Nuptials* Pref. 29 The word Conjugal is used in the Order of Nuptials, instead of Conjugal, as having become familiar to the receivers of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem. 1867 KINGSLEY in *Lett. & Mem.* II. 259 Conjugal for conjugal . . . is a pedantry on Swedenborg's part.

† **Conjumble**, v. *Obs. rare*. [See **CON-**.] *trans.* To jumble together.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 497 He will . . . conjumble all that together again into one Chaos.

**Conjunct** (kɒndʒəˈŋkt), a. (*sb.*). [ad. L. *conjunct-us*, pa. ppl. of *conjungere*: it is thus a doublet of **CONJOINT**, and virtually of **CONJOINED**.]

A. as *pa. ppl.* Joined together, conjoined, united, combined in conjunction.

1429-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 313 Scicille was coniuuncte

somme tyme to Ytaly. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* v. i. 12, I am doubtful that you have been conjunct And bosom'd with her. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Istine* 74 b, Under these Captaines was warre conjunct in Sardinia, and a fiele fought against the Affricans. 1609-60 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* II. (1682) 85 The Isle of Ruden, then conjunct hereto. 1655 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 302 The Lord himself [was] . . . conjunct with the Angels whom he employed in this Embassy. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 26 The number nine . . . the perfect number, conjunct of threes.

B. as *adj.*

1. Joined together, conjoined, combined. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* IV. iii. § 5 They are conjunct causes. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 28 Apr. 416 The conjunct fleets of France and Spain. 1809 T. L. PRACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 174 The conjunct . . . influences of fire and strong drink.

b. Joined or associated with another; esp. in a more or less subordinate capacity; 'joint'.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 171 To send ane ambassador conjunct to Scotland. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Feodum*. In this case the husband is proprietor, and the wife is conjunct fear, or liferent. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. 162 He became a conjunct person relative to the guilt, by undertaking the charges of our nature. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 468 The earl of Scarborough . . . is to be conjunct general of the forces. . . with duke Schonberg. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 Mr. John Flockhart, his conjunct agent. 1805 *Life Sir R. Christian* I. 76 The appointment of Dr. Allison in 1821 as conjunct professor and successor.

2. Constituted by conjunction of several elements, or persons; joint, united.

1599 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 96, I have received your Conjunct and several Letters. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 100 Whose Testimony though conjunct, yet in value is but single. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 27 Jealousy and discord were the effects of their conjunct authority. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 223 It must be ascertained by a conjunct analysis . . . of the whole of history and the whole of human nature. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christian* I. 137 Our conjunct experimental enquiry on poisoning with oxalic acid.

b. *Conjunct consonant or letter* (also, absol., *conjunct*): in the Devanāgarī Alphabet, a written character in which two, three, or more consonants (without intervening vowels) are combined, a consonant combination: as स्म sm, स्मय smy, त्सय tsmy.

1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* 1 The compound or conjunct consonants may be multiplied to the extent of four or five hundred. 1865 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 14 The conjunct in *hastya* could not but at once suggest itself.

† 3. *Conjunct cause*: the immediate or direct cause. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 64 Per ben ij. maner of causis pat makip blood to blede out of a mannys body; þe on cause is clepid—cause conjuncte; & þe toþer—cause antecedent. c. 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 24 The procreant cause which is immediate and conjunct, is the consent of the people. 1683 SALMON *Dorm Med.* i. 290 The Spirit while Living is the near or Conjunct cause of their Motion. 4. *Sc. Law*, a. Joint.

(See 1597, 1753 in 1 b.)

b. Belonging to several persons jointly, as *conjunct rights*, *fee*, etc.

1494 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 211 (Jam. Supp.) Ane charter of conjunct feftment to Alexander Reid and his wiff. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 14 Conjunct-fee, and liferentes. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 35 (Jam.) Where an entail is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in conjunct fee and liferent.

c. *Conjunct person*: an associate in an offence or charge; esp. one so nearly related to another as to be liable to the presumption of collusion, or connivance in acts done in view of insolvency.

1621 (see **CONFIDENT** 7 b). Cf. 1649 in 1 b.

d. *Conjunct proof, probation*: evidence (or leading of evidence) restricted to the rebuttal of the averments of the opposing party in an action, but not introducing new points.

1760 in *Scotsman* 20 Aug. (1885) 5/3 Allows the city a conjunct probation thereant. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, She was only called for the conjunct proof. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 101 § 35 Allowing each of the parties . . . a conjunct probation with reference to the claims of such other parties.

† 5. *Math.* *Conjunct proportion*: continued proportion. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. xviii. (ed. 7) 42 Conjunct [Proportion] differeth not from Geometrical Progression, before taught. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Conjunct proportion, is when the middle tearme is twice taken thus, as 16 to 8, so are 8 to 4, and 4 to 2, and 2 to 1.

6. *Mus.* *Conjunct degrees*: see **CONJOINT**. *Conjunct motion*, c. *tetrachords*: see **quots**.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 97 The Ancients ascended from the Unison to an Octave by two Systemes of Tetrachords or Fourths. These were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord, viz. with the last Note of the first Tetrachord. Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the Second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* (1730) 522 A third Tetrachord was added to the septichord Lyre, which was either conjunct with it, making ten Chords, or disjunct, making Eleven. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 377 The motions of a single part are classified according as the successive steps do or do not exceed the limits of a degree of the scale at a time, the former being called 'disjunct' and the latter 'conjunct' motion.

C. *sb.* † 1. A conjoined whole. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *F. ram. Compl.* I. (1876) 23 Profitable or necessary for the conjunct of mans life heare in earth.

2. A person or thing conjoined or associated with another.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 7 The Conjuncts of the smallest parts of Matter. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 182 Absolute Supremacie . . . incapable either of superior or conjunct. 1688 CHERCH *Pref. to Lucretius* (Jod.), Lucretius, enumerating all the conjuncts and events, or properties and accidents of the Epicurean atoms. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 336 As some of your conjuncts and condisciples would fain persuade us. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II. (1876) 38 With all their associated conjuncts and appendages.

† 3. *Mus.* The singing of a note foreign to the key; an accidental raising or lowering of a note (see **ACCIDENTAL** A. 5, B. b.). *Obs.*

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microf.* 24 A Conjunct is this, to sing a Voyce in a Key which is not in it. Or it is the sodaine changing of a Tone into a Semitone, or a semitone into a Tone.

4. = **CONJUNCTURE**.

1854 STD. DOBELL *Balder* xxviii. 188, I swear that what conjuncts, for bliss or bale, This sovereign hour determines, I accept As doom.

**Conjunction** (kɒndʒəˈŋkʃən). [ME., a. OF. *conjunction*, *-juncion*, *-joncion*, *-jonction*, ad. L. *coniunction-em* 'joining together, marriage union, connexion of ideas, a conjunction (in grammar)', n. of action from *conjungere* to **CONJOINT**.]

1. The action of conjoining; the fact or condition of being conjoined; union, connexion, combination.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 159 Þe coniunccioun of god and of man. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13831 The coniuncctoun vniust is loynit vs betwene. 1538 STANKEV *England* i. ii. 41 The vnion and coniunctioun of the body and soule toggyddur. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 19 The coniunction of the Vertebres with the head. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. 20 We will vnite the White Rose, and the Red. Smile Heaven vpon this faire Coniunction. 1643 BAILLIE *Leit. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 55 In the meeting I moved the Coniunction of elders. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 233 Through its conjunction to the body. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 20-4 Aug. 2/2 The Canal for the Coniunction of the two Seas. 1699 *Sir T. Morgan's Progr. Fr. & Flanders* in *Somers Tracts* IV. (1751) III. 159 Major-general Morgan was to make Coniunction with the French Army. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May, Efforts she has made towards a nearer conjunction with our sex. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 133 This rude conjunction of dissimilar subjects. 1890 H. C. G. MOULE *Secret Prayer* vii. 115 That immediate conjunction with the Head through which he has union with the members.

b. *Phr.* In conjunction with, in conjunction.

1745 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 5 In conjunction with y<sup>e</sup> neighboring Governments. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. vii, Visible figure is never presented to the eye but in conjunction with colour. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The President . . . has to act in conjunction with the Court of Directors.

2. *spec.* † a. Union in marriage. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 365/1 Those Priestes that . . . hath not forsaken the conjunction of maryage. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1980/1 Wishing by the conjunction of those two yong princes, the vniting of the two kingdoms in perpetuall amitie. a 1653 BROME *City Wit* III. ii, My Legitimate Spouse, whix is our day of conjunction? 1768 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 53. 1819 A. REES *Cycl. s. v. Conubium*, When this conjunction between slaves came to be considered as a lawful marriage.

† b. Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

1597 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 57 When the Cow . . . conceiveth at the first conjunction. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 214. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 429 Neither vegetation, nor animality, nor appetite, nor conjunction.

† c. Joining in fight, hostile encounter. *rare*.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 23 As for acts of hostility committed, there hath as yet been little, beside the conjunction of some scouts and forlorn hopes.

† d. Mixture or union of 'elements' or substances; one of the processes in alchemy. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 9 If a surgian ne knewe nougt þe science of elementis . . . he mai not knowe science of conjounciouns, þat is to seie, medlyngis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 146 In our Coniunction four Elements must be aggregat. 1609 ROWLANDS *Anaue of Clubs* 42 Earth and Water, Aire and Fire, Do a conjunction make.

3. *Astrol. and Astron.* An apparent proximity of two planets or other heavenly bodies; the position of these when they are in the same, or nearly the same, direction as viewed from the earth.

Formerly, two planets were said to be in conjunction when they were in the same sign of the zodiac, or even in adjacent signs; in modern astronomy, the term is definitely restricted to their position at the moment when they are in the same longitude or right ascension. *Conjunction* is often used simply for conjunction with the sun of a primary planet (formerly also of the moon, in which case it is equivalent to 'new moon'). An inferior planet may be in inferior conjunction, i. e. between the earth and the sun, or in superior conjunction, i. e. on the farther side of the sun.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 695 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerks that ar witty, May knaw coniunctione off planetis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 248 The mone meuyth rounde abowte for Coniunction to Coniunction, that is for change to change. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1356/2 In this year 1583 . . . the great and notable conjunction of the two superior planets, Saturne and Jupiter. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* i. 26 When two Planets are in one and the same degree and minute of any Signe, we say they are in Conjunction. 1754-8 BR. NEWTON *Prophetes, Daniel* xi. 160 The month began . . . not at the true conjunction, but at the first appearance of the new moon. 1828 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* VII. (ed. 5) 268 A Solar eclipse can only happen when the sun and moon are in conjunction. 1869 C. FRITCHARD *Occas. Th. Astron.* x. 229

The technical phrase 'conjunction' does not necessarily imply any very close proximity.

4. The occurrence of events in combination; a combination of events or circumstances.

1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. x. (1699) 114 How dreadful the conjunction of so many and so great Calamities. a 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 316 [This] required a peculiar conjunction of events. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 This was a rare conjunction of circumstances.

5. A concrete example of conjunction; a number of persons, things, or elements, conjoined or associated together; a combination, association, union.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many conjunctions of bone be in the hande, and howe many bones in every conjunction. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 419 The Lord will not suffer these wicked conjunctions to prosper. 1644 *Chillingw. Fast Sermon at Oxf.* 15 It exceeds the conjunction of all the good things of the world. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1756) 197 A populous Conjunction or Collection of Alleys, Courts, and Passages. 1803 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 376 A strong man and a good cause make a formidable conjunction.

† b. A joining; a joint. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lausfranc's Chirurg.* 110 (MS. A.) *be schap of be coniunctioun of be v. boonyis of be heed.* 1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 4 Sutura... is a conjunction of the bones. 1686 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Chym.* i. xiii. (ed. 3) 339 Fit to it a large capacious Receiver, lute well the conjunctions.

† c. A thing that conjoins or unites; a bond or tie. *Obs. rare.*

1570 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. lvi. 615 So near a neighbour by situation, blood, natural language, and other conjunctions.

6. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech; an uninflected word used to connect clauses or sentences, or to co-ordinate words in the same clause.

1288 *Wyclif Prol.* 57 A participle... mai be resoluïd into a verbe... and a conjunction copulatif, as thus, *dicens*, that is, *scizunge*, mai be resoluïd thus, and *scith*. 1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 44 The table of conjunctions. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Charac.*, *Taylor's man* (1857) 249 A Taylor's man—Is a conjunction copulative: He makes things hang together. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xxii. A conjunction is a word without number, knitting divers speeches together. 1876 *MASON Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 287 Prepositions show the relation of one notion to another. Conjunctions show the relation of one thought to another. Hence conjunctions for the most part join one sentence to another.

† b. = CONJUGATION. *Obs. rare.*

1578 *COOPER Thesaurus* Introd., In a verbe they have to note... of what conjunction it is.

**Conjunctional, a.** [f. prec. + -AL: cf. mod. F. *conjonctionnel*.] Pertaining or relating to conjunction or to a conjunction.

1. *Astrol. and Astron.* (see CONJUNCTION 3).

1665 J. GADSBURY *London's Deliv.* i. 4 Assistance from the Conjunctional, Opposite, or Quadrantal Rays of Jupiter. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 49 The moon in her conjunctional Aspects.

2. *Gram.* (See CONJUNCTION 6.)

1871 *EARLE Philol.* iv. 188 It becomes qualified to enter into conjunctional phrases, though it does not constitute a conjunction all by itself.

3. (See quot.)

1888 *LIHM. Soc. Jnrl.* XX. 235 Conjunctional Segregation is Segregation arising from the instincts by which organisms seek each other.

Hence **Conjunctionally adv.**, in a conjunctional manner; as a conjunction.

1845 *STODDART in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 166/1 This adverb... came next to be employed prepositionally and conjunctionally, with the same reference to time past.

|| **Conjunctiva** (*kɒndʒʊŋktɪvə*), *a. Anat.* [mod. L.; short for *membrana conjunctiva* 'conjunctive membrane': see CONJUNCTIVE.] The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the front of the eye-ball, thus conjoining this with the lids.

1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 435 Conjunctiva the seventh skinne of the eie. 1622 R. BANISTER *Dis. Eyes* iv. Ophthalmia is an inflammation of the membrane in the eye named conjunctiva. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Hist. Vision*, etc. II. 795 The sclerotes, conjunctiva, and eyelids... retain their sensibility. 1880 *GUNTHER Fishes* 113 It is crossed by a dark horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva.

**Conjunctival** (*kɒndʒʊŋktɪvəl*), *a. Anat.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva; forming, or formed by, the conjunctiva.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Surg.* (ed. 6) 937 Dr. Veitch... prefers the general term, conjunctival inflammation. 1866 *HUXLEY Phys.* ix. (1872) 235 The conjunctival mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose.

**Conjunctive** (*kɒndʒʊŋktɪv*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *conjunctivus*, f. *conjunct-* ppl. stem: see CONJUNCT and -IVE. In F. *conjunctif*, -ive (16th c.).]

1. Having the property or effect of conjoining; serving to conjoin or unite; connective. *Conjunctive tissue*: connective tissue.

1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 315 The power giuen by the Statute... was delivered with such conjunctive and generall words, viz. To the Shirife and other the Kings Ministers. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 240 All the Navell therefore and conjunctive part we can suppose in Adam, was his dependency on his Maker. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Museum*. 126 A wire united the extremities of the pile... and the wire from its application receives the name of 'conjunctive wire'. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 10 Conjunctive Tissue, ordinarily Cellular Membrane or Areolar Tissue. 1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 12 June, In 1812 the conjunctive waterway called the Regent's Canal was commenced.

2. Conjoint, conjoined, united; = CONJUNCT 1.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 374 Let vs be conjunctive in our reuenge, against him. 1694 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 103 All must be conjunctive, but one body politick, or the work will never be done. 1727 *THOMSON Summer* (1738) 1178 To live like Brothers, and conjunctive all Embellish Life. 1884 *Kendal Merc. & Times* 3 Oct. 5/6 His conjunctive admission that he was not prepared to propose any substitute was received with considerable laughter.

† b. Having a relation of conjunction or union.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 14 She's so conjunctive to my life and soule; That as the Starre moues not but in his Sphere, I could not but by her.

c. Of or pertaining to united action; done in conjunction; joint; = CONJUNCT 2.

1694 *FALLS Jersey* iv. 106 Make conjunctive Records of their Proceedings with them. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 87 Content with a conjunctive Sovereignty. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Sheffield* Wks. III. 123 He voted for the conjunctive sovereignty, upon this principle, that he thought the title of the prince and his consort equal.

3. *Gram. a.* Having the function of connecting words or clauses, connective; of the nature of a conjunction. *b.* Having the function of uniting the sense as well as the construction, copulative, as in *conjunctive conjunction*.

a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Wks.* I. xxiii. (R.), I am induc'd fully to this understanding of St. Paul's words by the conjunctive particle [7] which he uses. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* Wks. (1841) 187 Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are conjunctive, and some disjunctive. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 186 It could not be carried into effect, without construing the word or in a conjunctive sense. 1879 *BAIN Higher Eng. Gram.* 101 Therefore serves the office of... a conjunctive adverb.

c. Applied to that form or 'mood' of the verb which can be used only in conjunction with another verb, indicative, imperative, or also conjunctive (as in a hypothetical sentence).

Both *modus conjunctivus* and *m. subjunctivus* were used by the Latin Grammarians of the 4th c. Isidore *Orig.* i. viii. 4 (a 640) has only *conjunctivus*, 'quia ei conjungitur aliquid, ut locutio plena sit'. Littré cites *subjunctif* on *conjunctif* from Meigret 1550. In English use *Subjunctive* was the usual name until comparatively recent times. It is now used by some in a narrower sense than *Conjunctive*: see quot. 1871.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), The Conjunctive (or Subjunctive) Mood of a Verb. 1755 *JOHNSON, Conjunctive*, adj. (In grammar.) The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 152 Some grammarians apply, what is called the conjunctive termination, to the persons of the principal verb, and to its auxiliaries, through all the tenses of the subjunctive mood. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 96 The Conjunctive Mood is for conceptive statement: as *gaudeam si absit*. When this Mood appears in principal construction, we call it the *pure conjunctive*, as *gaudeam*: when it depends on another Verb, it is called *Subjunctive*, as *absit*. *Ibid.* 167 Examples of the Conjunctive Mood used Subjunctively.

4. *Logic.* Applied to a complex (hypothetical) proposition in which the clauses are related as antecedent and consequent; also to a syllogism which has such a proposition for its major premise; conditional.

c 1848 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* II. App. 363 The Conjunctive and Disjunctive forms of Hypothetical reasoning are reducible to immediate inferences. 1849 — *Ibid.* 378 Hypotheticals (Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllogism). 1866-87 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* 112. *Ibid.* 115 The most common form... of a conjunctive syllogism is that in which the major is a conjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition. 1888 *HATCH Hibbert Lect.* (1891) 131 (transl. Greek author) If one advances any express statement of the divine Scripture, they try to find out whether it can form a conjunctive or a disjunctive hypothetical.

† 5. *Conjunctive membrane, tunic*: = CONJUNCTIVA.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1095 In the conjunctive membrane, or white of the eye as they commonly call it. 1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 207 A free abstraction of blood by Leeches applied to the conjunctive tunic itself.

B. sb.

1. *Gram. a.* A conjunctive or connective word, a conjunction; a 'conjunctive' or copulative conjunction (see A. 3). *b.* The conjunctive mood.

1529 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Every clause is knit and coupled together with a conjunctive. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 253 This disjunctive or, standeth properly, and is not changed into a conjunctive. 1756 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 138 The significant conjunctive and. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 313 A double conjunctive, in two correspondent clauses... is sometimes made use of: as, 'Had he done this, he had escaped'.

2. *Logic.* A conjunctive proposition or syllogism: see A. 4.

1848 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* II. App. 372 The Conjunctions are conditional inasmuch as... the quality of one proposition is made dependent on another.

† 3. *Anat.* = CONJUNCTIVA. *Obs.*

1623 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 note, There are six tunics belonging to the eye: The first called the conjunctive. 1751 *SPRY in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed.

4. *Math.* 'A syzygetic function of a given set of functions.'

1853 *SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 410, I demonstrate that the most general form of a conjunctive of any degree in  $x$  will be a linear function of the Bezoutics. *Ibid.* 543 Any function which universally, and subject to no cases of exception, vanishes when a certain number of

other functions all vanish together, must be a conjunctive (i.e. a syzygetic function), or a root of a conjunctive of such functions.

**Conjunctively** (*kɒndʒʊŋktɪvli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a conjunctive manner; in conjunction, in combination, jointly, collectively.

1642 *BRIDGE Wounded Consc. Cured* Introd. 1 The Subject is considered two ways, either conjunctively, or divisively. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 86 By them conjunctively each nation is governed. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* for 1803, 319 Proposed at Ratisbon, by the French and Russian ministers conjunctively. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 272 In worshipping the heavenly bodies conjunctively with God. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 413/1 'Sell, indorse, and assign' might be read either distributively or conjunctively.

**Conjunctiveness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The quality of joining or uniting' (J.).

**Conjunctivitis** (*kɒndʒʊŋktɪvɪtɪs*), *Path.* [f. CONJUNCTIVA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

1835 *Trans. Provincial Med. Assoc.* III. 372 Simple acute conjunctivitis. Chronic conjunctivitis. 1884 *Standard* 10 June, The King of the Maoris is suffering from an attack of conjunctivitis.

**Conjunctly** (*kɒndʒʊŋktli*), *adv.* [f. CONJUNCT a. + -LY.] In conjunction, in combination, conjointly, unitedly, together. In *Sc. Law*, jointly in equal shares; *conjunctly and severally*, jointly and severally: see JOINTLY.

1524 *CDL BAINBRIDGE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 68 I. 229 Using hym conjunctly with me in your Graces causes. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Fodum*, Gift twa or maa persones happens to be infest conjunctly in ony Landes. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 440 Parts which Singly, or Conjunctly argue their Influence. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 768 It was settled by the French and English conjunctly. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) I. xxi. 367 The mental state which they conjunctly constitute. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Sc. Law* 219/1 When two or more persons are bound conjunctly and severally to perform an obligation...

...it is in the option of a creditor to exact performance either from each of them proportionally, or to enforce the obligation to the full extent against any one of them.

**Conjuncture** (*kɒndʒʊŋktʃʊr*), [app. a. F. *conjoncture* (conjunction in Cotgr. 1611, in early F. *conjoncture*) = It. *congiuntura* (Florio), Sp. *conjuntura* (Minsheu), prob. repr. a med. or mod. L. \**conjunctura*: see CONJUNCT and -URE.]

† 1. The action of joining together; the fact or state of being joined together; a joining, conjunction, combination. *Obs.*

1665 *WALTON Life Hooker* i. 7 This meekness, and conjuncture of knowledge with modesty. 1679 *Mede's Wks.*, *Life* 2 What words he most stuck at, either single or in conjuncture. 1679 *HOBBS Behemoth* II. (R.), By the conjuncture of philosophy and divinity. 1756 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. 83 A conjuncture of accidents.

† b. Meeting (of persons). *Obs.*

1644 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 105 To prevent y<sup>e</sup> conjuncture of Sir Thomas Fairfax and his father. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 35 God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful conjuncture.

† c. Marriage union. *Obs.*

1679-1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* (1816) I. i. 11. 191 If a horror were not struck in men at conjunctures in these degrees.

† d. Place of joining or meeting, junction. *Obs.*

1747 *BURTON in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 522 Weighton now stands at the Conjuncture of several Roads, which here meet. 1798 *HINDRERWELL Hist. Scarborough* I. i. 13.

2. *spec.* A meeting of circumstances or events; a particular state of affairs, esp. of a critical nature; a juncture, crisis. (The only current sense.)

a. simply.

1619 *VCT DONCASTER in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 141 The Spanishe succors coming in so fatal a conjuncture maye... dismaye the Bohemians. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 64 In certain conjunctures, ignorance and folly... may have their advantages. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 343 Measures that might promote the public service at this critical conjuncture. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* vii. 25 Such a conjuncture had never occurred.

b. of time, affairs, etc.

1624 *LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. III. 173 Very unseasonably in this conjuncture of tyme. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 93 *The Address*, What is worse in the present conjuncture of affairs. 1812 *BR. JESS in Corr. w. Anor* II. 108 In the life of every man, there are providential conjunctures of time, place, and person, which are of infinite importance. 1823 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect.* Sc. i. § 57 (1873) 45 Certain conjunctures of atmospheric or other circumstances.

c. An astrological or astronomical conjunction.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1636) 100 This conjuncture to haue remained for some space after the great and generall deluge. 1668 *CLARENDON Tracts* (1727) 558 Two several men born in the same conjuncture. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxiii. 241 There are conjunctures, when Venus eclipses part of the Sun's disk.

3. *quasi-concr.* † a. A conjoined or connected assemblage of things. Also *fig. Obs.*

1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* xi. 177 The Apostles were forc'd to unloose the whole conjuncture of parts and principles. 1655 — *Serm.* (1678) 213 His purposes, untwist as easily as the rude conjuncture of uncombining Cables in the violence of a Northern Tempest.

† b. Something conjoined; an accessory. *Obs.*

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 673 The arms... are... supposed to be the feril of a pilgrim's staff... to which are added a number of other conjunctures.

**Conjune**, *obs Sc. f. CONJOIN v.*

† **Conjunge**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [*ad. L. conjungere* trans. = CONJOIN.] *trans.* = CONJOIN.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 198 Sacraments . . . to conjunge and bind together all the members of Christ in one body.

† **Conjurate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. L. conjūrāt* ppl. stem of *conjūrāre* to swear together, band themselves together by oath; see CONJURE.] *trans.* a. To band together by oath. b. To conspire.

Hence **Conjurated** *ppl.* a.

1545 SIR W. PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxii. 107 note, That being a thing before contrived and conjurated between them. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 730 The audience, who are his conjurated partizans, are in the secret.

† **Conjurate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. conjūrātus* 'that has conspired', *sb. pl.* 'conspirators', *pa. ppl.* of *conjūrāre* to swear together, combine by oath. So *F. conjuré*.] A conspirator.

1771 T. FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 44 Who being in the field with the other conjurates were discomfited by Octavian and Marcus Antonius.

**Conjuration** (*kɒndʒʊəˈreɪʃən*). *Forms*: 4-6 -ion, 4-5 -cioun(e), 5-6 -cyon, 6- conjuration. [*a. late OF. conjuration, -acion, ad. L. conjūrā-tion-em*; see CONJURISON, the earlier type.]

I. Banding together by oath, conspiracy.

† 1. A swearing together; a making of a league by a common oath; a banding together against a superior power; conspiracy. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 18 Canis . . . was accused by Gayus Cesar . . . that he was knowyng and consentyng of a conjuracioun made agens hym. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 14 And sche [Athaliah] kytt hyre clothis, and cryede, Conjuracioun! conjuracioun! a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D. The conjuracioun, that Catilina inuented agaynst his countreye. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 298 He was first one of that conjuration which was called the Barons warre. 1637 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 46 Some nocturnal conjurations, and meetings of some malevolent persons. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. Lett.* I. 156 A conjuration against the king's life.

II. Constraining by oath, invoking of spirits, conjuring.

2. A solemn charging or calling upon by appeal to something sacred or binding; solemn appeal or entreaty, adjuration. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Castle Hl. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2636 Cuthbert gretely was astonyd Of hir conjuracioun þat tyde. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham. V.* i. 29 We charge you in the Name of God take heed. Under this conjuration, speake my Lord. 1660 SHIRLEY *Andromachus* iii. iii. *Andr.* By that love, by all those vows have pass'd betwixt us, hear me. *Plangus.* O Heaven! is that a conjuration! 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 122 That season, however, invoked by so many vows, conjurations and prayers, did not come.

3. The effecting of something supernatural by the invocation of a sacred name or by the use of some spell; *orig.* the compelling of spirits or demons, by such means, to appear and do one's bidding.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 233 Quhen fendis distrenjit ar For till apper and mak ansuar, Throu force off conjuraciounne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 529 Thilke horrible sweryng of Aduracioun and conjuracioun as doon thise false Enchauntours or Nigromanciens. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 603, I trow he ys bewtychyd by sum conjuracioun. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Sondrie persons . . . practised inuocations and conjurations of spirites. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conjuracioun . . . seemeth by prayers and inuocation upon the powerfull name of God, to compell the Devill to say or doe what hee commandeth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 447/2 Simple people think that what . . . Juglers . . . do is through Conjuratioun and Witchcraft. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 209 Full of negro-faith in conjuration. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graak's Exp. Greenland* 123, I have frequently been present on such occasions of conjuration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 The word king was a word of conjuration. It was associated in the minds of many Englishmen with the idea of a mysterious character derived from above.

b. Applied opprobriously.

1593 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xviii, How the institution of holy water and holy bread not only had no ground in scripture, but also how full of profane exorcisms and conjurations they were. 1593 *Homilies* ii. *Whitsunday* ii. (1859) 463 They . . . think it [baptism] is not well nor orderly done, unless they use conjuration; unless they hallow the water. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 337 A . . . general abuse of Scripture is the turning of Consecration into Conjuratioun.

4. A magical form of words used in conjuring; a magic spell, incantation, charm.

1398 *Trivisa Barth De P. R.* xviii. xc. (1495) 842 The serpent stoppyth his eere for he wol not here the enchauntours conjuracioun. 1561 T. NORTON *Catrin's Inst.* iv. xix. 155 Oyle . . . saluted in thys maner; thrise Haile holy oyle: thrise Haile holy chresme: thrise Haile holy balme. Oute of whom have they sucked such conjurations? 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* vii. (1596) 93 Wordes and conjurations, which make the diuell to tremble. 1831 LANDOR *Inez de Castro* Wks. 1846 II. 603 Those spells, Those conjurations, and those incantations.

5. *transf.* Performance of magical art or sleight of hand; conjuring. Also *attrib.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 52 (1740) 541 Others, by the same Conjuratioun, were set out and launched for Protestants. 1806 COBBETT *Rur. Riders* (1885) II. 101 Are these schemes to go before this conjuration Committee? 1846 MILL *Logic* ii. ii. § 2 The notion that the investigation of truth consisted entirely or partly in some kind of conjuration or juggle with those names. 1884 SIR J. BACON in

*Law Times Rep.* LI. 355/2 No conjuration can make any difference between them.

6. A conjuring-trick.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. 88 A man ignorant of the law whence these conjurations [scientific experiments] proceeded. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 12 The Christmas public may meet with a multiplicity of incomprehensible conjurations.

**Conjurator** (*kɒndʒʊəˈreɪtə*). In 6 -our. [*a. AF. conjuratour* = *F. conjurateur*, learned *ad. L. conjūrātōr-em*, agent-n. from *conjūrāre*; see CONJURE. (The inherited *F.* form is *conjuratur*, OF. *conjuror*; see CONJURER.)] One joined with others by an oath; a fellow-conspirator.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 132 Sum tyme conjuration is reuelit throucht facilies of the conjurators that schauis there secret til ane voman. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 332 The factions of the conjurators and seditious persons. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 406 The villainy of the designs of these conjurators.

**Conjure** (*kɒndʒə* and *kɒndʒuː*), *v.* *Forms*: 3-7 *conjure*, 4 *conjoure*, *jeoure*, *-geoure*, *-gere*, *counjour*, 5 *conjuere*, *-jowre*, *-jore*, *-gure*, *conjure*, 6 *counjer*, *-geir*, 4- *conjure*. [*ME.*, a. OF. *conjurare* (*conjurere*) = *Pr.* and *Sp. conjurar*, It. *congiurare* = *L. conjūrāre* to swear together, to band, combine, or make a compact by oath, to conspire, etc., *f. con-* together + *jūrāre* to swear, make oath. The stress-mutation in OF. *conjurare*, *conjure*, gave two corresponding forms *conjurare*, *conjure* in *ME.*, of which the former was by far the more usual, and has come down in senses 5-9; the latter occurs in Gower and prob. in Wyclif; it was commonly used in senses 1-3 before they became *obs.*, and is now used in 4: cf. *adjure*. (The pronunciation *kɒndʒə* now generally suggests association with the art of the modern 'conjurer' or professor of legerdemain, and is naturally avoided in referring to actions treated as religious or solemn.) Virtually therefore the verb has now split into two; but both of these are still spelt *conjure*, and in all senses *conjure* (*counjour*, *counjer*) occurs in earlier times.]

I. To swear together; to conspire.

† 1. *intr.* To swear together; to make a privy compact by an oath; to form a conspiracy; to conspire. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 14 Thanne Hieu . . . coniuere agaynst Ioram. *Ibid.* xii. 20 Forsothe his seruautis rysen and coniuereid bi twene hemseluen [1388] and sworen to-gidre bitwixe hem self. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 Grit men . . . that coniuere. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 Though subjects do coniuere for to rebell against their Prince and King. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 26 When those gainst states and kingdomes do coniuere, Who then can thinke their hedlong ruine to recure? a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Jas. I.* Wks. 5 People believe not that any coniuere against a prince, till they find the treason to have taken effect. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conjure*, to swear or conspire together.

† b. *To be conjured*: to be sworn together in a confederacy or conspiracy. *Obs.*

1583 T. STROCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Loue C.* i. 66 b, The Prince of Orange and the rest of the Estates, who were coniuere in the lowe Countreys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 693 Art thou hee Who . . . Drew after him the third part of Heavens Sons Conjur'd against the highest. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 576 The Guisian faction that . . . were coniuere together to invade her kingdom.

† 2. *trans.* To plan by conspiracy; to conspire.

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 77 b. And [he] promised so moche good that they coniuere the deth of the king apollo.

II. To constrain by oath, to charge or appeal to solemnly. (*Conjure*; in 3 formerly *conjure*.)

† 3. *trans.* To constrain (a person to some action) by putting him upon his oath, or by appealing to something sacred; to charge or call upon in the name of some divine or sacred being; to adjure.

c. 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172/2291 And is Abbot cam to him bi-for is ende-dai And coniuere him þat he scholde after is depe here to him comen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17828 (Cott.) Bap þoru þe lagh of moyse And thoru þair godd adonai . . . þai coniuere þam na soth to hel. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 63, I couniour [1388] coniuere thee by quyeke God, that thou seie to us, 3if thou be Crist. c. 1390 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 102, I a 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. 64, Alas! death I counjer thee The life soune thou take from me. c. 1450 *Merlin* 22, I coniuere the in the name of the fader, sone and holy goste that thou haue no power me to be-gyle. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* xi. (1657) 302 The Priest is then coniuere to secrecy. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* III. i. 224, I coniuere thee o thou creature of Calbanum . . . by the 38 living God . . . that thou be for our defence. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He called loudly and repeatedly, conjuring the unknown person to appear.

4. To entreat (a person) by something for which he has a strong regard; to appeal solemnly or earnestly to; to beseech, implore.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 301, I hym coniuere for that he loved beste in the world that he wolde gon his weye. 1604 *Care is Altered* in *Thynne's Animad.* (1865) Introd. 139 Shewing . . . all her wealth, which she coniuere him to keepe secret. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) I. 290 He concluded with conjuring all his good Subjects . . . to joyn with him for the recovery of the Peace of That Kingdom. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. iv. x. 338 He coniuere them to act like men. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, The prisoner . . . coniuere Jeanie to tell her the particulars of the conference.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) III. ix. x. 179 A Letter from the Queen, conjuring him to return without delay.

b. To earnestly entreat or beseech (something). a 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov. Wks.* 1730 I. 49 She . . . Conjures his aid and valour. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii, I asked this interview, to conjure that you will break off all intercourse with our family.

III. To invoke by supernatural power, to effect by magic or jugglery. (*Conjure*; in 5 *conjure* is possible.)

5. To call upon, constrain (a devil or spirit) to appear or do one's bidding, by the invocation of some sacred name or the use of some 'spell'. (*Orig.* not distinct from 3, but in later times passing into 8.)

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 35/45 Manie deuylene he coniuere bat huy to him wende. c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 5401 A maytyr Negromancien That coniuere, as I you telle, Thorogh the feedes craft off helle, Two stronge feedes off the eyr. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 308 Joseph. An ymage . . . coniuere there. And the devel there anon forth ryht Out of the ymage isswe. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 24/h He may coniuere the deuyll of hell and do hym saye what so euer he wyl axe of hym. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 Thai that abuses the name of God to counjer the devil be inchantmentes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 60. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 203 Wise men of Persia called Magi, used this herb when they were minded to coniuere and raise vp spirits. 1650 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xxiii, The fiend himself they coniuere from his den. a 1667 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenb.* v. i. O devil! I coniuere thee by Amsterdam! 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graak's Exp. Greenland* 123 Each angekkok has . . . his own guardian spirit, or familiar, whom he conjures, and consults as his oracle.

b. *Const.* *up, down, out, away.* (Cf. 8.)

a 1665 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i, I'll coniuere down the spirit That I have raised in him. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 70 When all these Spirits are coniuere down. 1650 T. B. WORCESTER'S *Apoph.* 99 As if . . . all the devils had bin coniuere'd up.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* in same sense.

Passing from the mediæval sense sanctioned by religion, through that belonging to the belief in magic and witchcraft, to the practice of the modern professional 'conjurer' or juggler.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 And therupon he gan coniuere, So that . . . This lady . . . sigh her thought a dragon tho. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, Thenne coniuert the knyght, and on Cryst callus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Who so euer . . . coniuere by his blessed passyon. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 151 If Master Burden could coniuere as well as you he would have his book every night from Henley to study on at Oxford. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 146 Coniuere with 'em [the names]. *Brutus* will start a Spirit as soone as *Cæsar*. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* ii. iii, No sooner coniuere but the Devil's in the Circle. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N. W. Passage* I. 199 The Men colour their Faces with Black Lead . . . when they go to coniuere.

† 7. *trans.* To affect by invocation or incantation; to charm, bewitch. (By the Protestant Reformers applied opprobriously to consecration.)

(With the same transition of sense as 6.)

a 1535 TINDALE *Wks.* 156 (R.) In coniuering of holy water they pray, that whosoeuer be sprinkled therewith may recieve health as well of body as of soule. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93, I began wonderful straungelye to quiver and tremble and faynte . . . as if verilye I had bene coniuereid or inchauntid therewith all. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 105, I therefore vouch againe, That with . . . some Dram, (coniuere'd to this effect) He wrought vp on her. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives of Necromancers* 346 The doctor [Faustus] at once coniuere him, so that he could neither speak nor move.

8. To affect, effect, produce, bring out, convey away, by the arts of the conjurer or juggler.

a 1535 TINDALE *Wks.* 15 (R.) Thou canst proue nothing: thou canst neuer coniuere out confession thence. a 1593 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 57 Christ took bread and left it bread: the priest taketh bread and coniuere it away. 1701 J. LAW *Conn. Trade* (1751) 120 By the incantment of monopolies and exclusions . . . to coniuere away the greatest and best part of the trade. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N. W. Passage* I. 236 One . . . telling the Governour of the Factory that he could coniuere as good Brasil Tobacco as the Governour sold. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 571 Great skill have they . . . To coniuere clean away the gold they touch. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 67 Persuading the foreigners . . . that their vessel had been coniuere away bodily to a distant point.

9. *fig.* (Forms of speech originating in earlier notions of conjuring.)

a. To influence as by magic or occult power to do something; to bring about as by magic or supernatural influence.

1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* II. xxx. (1631) 47 Nor deserves it marvell, though it coniuere hearts to bee the means of their owne overthrow. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 53 My Lords friendship with Mountjoy, which the Queen her self did then coniuere. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 5 Could the Press be coniuere to obey only an Impri-matur.

b. To bring, get, move, convey, as by magic.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 510 So maist thou chaunce mock out a Benefice, Vnlesse thou canst one coniuere by deuce. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* ii. (1757) 99 Florelo, thou my monitor shalt be; I'll coniuere thus some profit out of thee. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. ii, What has coniuere you to Bath? 1800 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Marian Colonna* II. iv, Art thou indeed no phantom which my brain has coniuere out of grief and desperate pain? 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. iii. 97 These phantoms could be made to disappear by an act of the will, and might be coniuere into existence in the same manner.

c. *To coniuere up*: to raise or bring into exist-

ence as by magic, occult influence, the art or tricks of the conjuror; to cause to appear to the fancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 158 A manly enterprise, To conjure teares vp in a poore maids eyes. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 369 A remonstrance was conjured up, from sundry inhabitants. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 151 My raptures are not conjur'd up To serve occasions of poetic pomp. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* i. 12 My imagination would conjure up all I had heard or read of the watery world. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 12 The very sight of the narrow old streets conjures up the scene.

d. To exorcise, allay, quiet.

1868 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) v. xlii. 162 The mutinous spirit of the army had been conjured by the intrigues of a woman.

† **Conjure**, *sb.* Obs. [ME., a. OF. *conjure* :—L. type *conjuria* : cf. *injuria* :—*injuria*.]

1. Conjurating, conjuring.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 Him thought an heavenly figure, Which all by charme and by conjure Was wrought.

2. Conspiracy; = CONJURATION 1.

c 1540 SURREY *Ecclesiastes* iv. 41 And by conjures the seed of kings is thrust from state.

**Conjure**, corrupt form of CONJURE.

**Conjured**, *pph.* a. [f. CONJURE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Sworn as a member of a traitorous association or conspiracy. Obs.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.). They bind themselves with the conjured bands. a 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 15 Bischope James Beaton . . . ane conjured enemye to Christ Jesus. 1644 PRYNN *Rome's Master-p.* (ed. 2) 21 Yet they are Jesuites, and conjured members of the Society. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist.* Times II. 72 Instruments of the conjur'd Society.

† 2. Influenced or affected by conjuring or the use of magic; exorcised. Obs.

1599 HARNETT *Agst. Darrell* 18 Their fustie reliques, their conjured holy water. 1634 CANN *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 115 The conjured font, (as they name it,) was brought in by Pius the First, in the year 147.

† **Conjurement**. Obs. [a. OF. *conjurement* :—L. type *conjūramētum* (found in med.L. and parallel to *jūramētum*, *adjūramētum*), f. *con-jūrā-re* : see CONJURE v. and -MENT.]

1. The exorcising of spirits by invocation; the office of an exorcist.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 45 Ther beth ordres folle sevene . . . The thrydde hys i-cleped conjurement Azenys the foule thyng. 148 The thrydde ordre conjurement . . . Go dryve out develyn out of men, Fram God that were drage Alyve.

2. A conjuration, adjuration, solemn appeal. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Apol. Narrat.* 26 Seconded by the instant and continual advices and conjurements of many Honourable, wise, and godly Personages. 1654 SIR A. COCKAYNE tr. *Cassandra* i. 93 Conjurements, able to have mollified a heart more hardened than the Princesses.

3. The exercise of magical or occult influence. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* 77 Will laugh all the conjurements and charmings of men . . . to scorn.

**Conjurer, conjuror** (see senses). Forms : 4-5 *conjurer*, 5 *-jeroure*, 6 *-juroure*, (6 *own-gear*, *ounnger*), 4- *conjurer*, 6- *conjuror*. [L. *conjūrator*, -ōrem, regularly became in OF. *conjurere*, *conjuror* (later -*cur*, Anglo-Fr. -*our*). The earliest forms of the word in Eng. are *conjurer* in Wyclif, *conjurour* in *Gesta Rom.* The latter represents AF. *conjurour*, and has come down as *conjuror* : the former may possibly represent the OF. nom. *conjurer*, but is more prob. a native formation in -ER; it has come down as *conjurer*.]

1. Pronounced kɔndʒʊrɪ.

1. One who practises conjuration; one who conjures spirits and pretends to perform miracles by their aid; a magician, wizard.

1304 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or coniurers. 1388 — *Isa.* viii. 19 Axe 3e of coniureris (1388) deucl cleperes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 375 (Add. MS.) The clerke wente to a conieroure of deuyls. 1570 DEX *Math. Pref.* 45 As a . . . Caller, and Coniurer of wicked . . . Spirits. 1580 in *Stanton's Reg.*, Ric. Iones. Allowed vnto him for his Copie, A ballad of the life and deathe of Doctor Faustus the great Cunngerer, vjd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 242. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 They seldome steale one from another, least their coniurers should reuele it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 611 The Egyptian conjurers, that are said to have turned their rods to serpents. 1797 DE FOR *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 5 Conjurors and dealers with the Devil. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 278 Which set the skill and experience of their conjurers and medicine men at defiance.

2. One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

1797 POPE, ed. *Art of Sinking* 78 When an audience behold a coach turned into a wheelbarrow, a conjuror into an old woman, etc. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 65 Bottle-conjurors, and persons who will jump down their own throats. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 60/1 Dancing-dogs, jugglers, Conjurors . . . or even Barrel-Organ. 1876 J. PARKER *Parac.* i. i. 3 The skilled conjuror will make a fool of any man who insists that seeing is believing.

b. *fig.* One who performs tricks with words.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 Literary men are conjurers and charlatans. 1871 MORLEY *Vollaire* (1886) 190 In the sight of Lutheran or Wolfian conjurers with words, this was egregious shallowness.

3. *transf.* Said ironically of a person of superior cleverness. *No conjurer*: one who is far from clever. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* III. 40 *Sir M.* But how could I know this? I am no Witch. *W. No.* I'll be sworn for you, you are no conjurer. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 177

Atheists are no such Conjurors, as they would be thought to be. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ix. By the account I have heard of his education [he] can be no conjurer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 p. 2. *Ibid.*, Some would be apt to say, he is a Conjuror; for he has found, That a Republick . . . is composed of Men only, and not of Horses. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 16 A man, without being a conjuror, might guess.

4. Applied to an apparatus or machine that performs surprising feats.

1812 CHROM. in *Ann. Reg.* 262 He . . . cooked his victuals in a conjuror in the stable-yard.

II. Pronounced (kɔndʒʊrɪ).

5. One who is bound with others by a common oath. 1836 in SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

6. One who solemnly charges or entreats.

1836 in SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Conjurorship**, the dignity or personality of a conjurer.

a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Gueinan* III. By your Conjurorship's leave. 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Letts.* (1808) 3 If your conjurorship's worship is not engaged tomorrow.

**Conjurers**. [From *conjureress*, *conjureress*, f. CONJURER : see -ESS.] A female conjurer, a sorceress.

1593 STANFURTH *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 112 These rit's thee Coniurers asketh. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 217 Medea . . . in the strange habite of a Coniuresse. 1809 CHROM. in *Ann. Reg.* 324/2 A female fortune teller . . . This conjuresse however denied the charge.

**Conjuring**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONJURE v. + -ING 1. In senses 1, 2 (kɔndʒʊrɪŋ), in 3 (kɔndʒərɪŋ).] The action of the vb. CONJURE.

† 1. Conspiring. Obs.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. 143 Nor other than conjuring to their still conjuring fell.

2. Solemn appeal; adjuration.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17807 (Cott.) We þam sal thoru conjuring, Do tell us of his uprising. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 132 These pious and pathetick conjurings, these divine prayings, and charitable beseechings.

3. Magical invocation; working of magic, performance of conjurer's tricks. Also *fig.*

c 1300 K. ALIS. 345 Whiles he made conjuring, Scheo saw . . . a dragon adoun lyght. 1556 CHROM. *Gr. Priars* (1852) 63 There stode be-fore hym one that dwellyd in Charterus lane with a scripture on hys brest for conjureynge. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 128 In conjuring, juggling, or sorcerie. 1797 DE FOR *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 55 What manour of conjurings or enchantments were that they made use of. 1809 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 6 The boldest feats of verbal conjuring. 1886 GARNNE (title) *Art of Modern Conjuror, Magic, and Illusions.*

b. *attrib.*

1554 HULOET, *Coniuryng stycke* whych coniurers and sorcerers do vse in raysynge spirites. 1567 ROPER in *Grindal's Rem.* (1843) 211 To minister in those conjuring garments of popery. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 153 Saw his conjuring books burned before his face. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself*, Clowns on scholars as on wizards look, And take a folio for a conjuring book.

**Conjuring**, *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That conjures or appeals in a sacred name.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 Those conjuring exhortations which Apostles . . . have uttered. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xv. He restores The infant . . . With many a deep conjuring word, To Mortham.

2. That conjures, enchants, works magic.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 Sutch a coniuringe and charming creature. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1870) 214 Each family or tribe has a wizard or conjuring doctor.

† **Conjurison**. Obs. Forms : 4-6 *conjuri-son*, -un, 4-5 *-yson*, -isoun, -esoun, -jourison, -juroyson. [ME., a. OF. *conjureison*, -ison, (later Central Fr.) -oison : — *conjurātiō-em* swearing together, conspiracy, etc., n. of action from *con-jūr-ā-re* : see CONJURE. With the ordinary Eng. type cf. *orison*, *comparison*, *venison*, *jettison*, etc.; *conjurayson* in Caxton was from Parisian Fr. Both in Fr. and Eng. this popular form was at length superseded by *conjuration*, of learned origin.]

1. A swearing together; conspiracy; = CONJURATION 1.

1304 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xv. 12 Whanne he hadde ofrid slayn sacrifice, there is maad a strong coniuryson. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b. After this conjuroyson . . . these miserable and peruers trayters were withdrawn into their howses.

2. Magical invocation or practice; = CONJURATION 3, 4.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28521 (Cott.) With charm and conjurison, wende i woman to bewile. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 302 Macometis lawe and conjourisons. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 94 b. She wente to the bedde of Jason, and there made certayn coniurysons and carctes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A coniuryson, *adiuracio*.

**Conjuror**, another form of CONJURER, q.v.

† **Conjury**<sup>1</sup>. Obs. rare. [for earlier *\*conjuré*, a. OF. *conjuré*, pa. pple. of *conjurer* : see CONJURE. For the form cf. *city*, *puny*, *attorney*, etc.] A sworn member; one sworn of the livery.

1483 CAXTON *Calo* 2 Unto the noble auncient and renowned Cyte . . . of London . . . I William Caxton Cytezeyn and comjedy of the same, etc.

**Conjury**<sup>2</sup> (kɔndʒʊrɪ). [A modern formation from CONJURE v. + -Y, imitating *augury*, *injury*, and similar forms, which go back to L. -*ium*, -*ia*.] The art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.

1845 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 30 Priesthood works out its task, age after age . . . exercising the same conjury over ignorant baron and cowardly hind. 1881 *New York Independent* No. 1716. 6 The pretended belief in conjury which most Negroes affect.

**Conk** (kɔŋk). *slang*. [Possibly a *fig.* application of CONCH, Fr. *conque* shell.] The nose.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Conk*, the nose. 1807 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 33 His conk was covered with carbuncles. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, Pitching an out-and-outer on the top of his conk. 1899 *Punch* XXXVII. 54 (Farmer) Lord Lyndhurst let fly and caught him . . . an extremely neat one on the conk.

Hence **Conker** [see -ER<sup>1</sup>], a blow on the nose; **Conky** [see -Y<sup>4</sup>], a nickname given to a person with a prominent nose. (*slang*.)

1801 *Real Life in London* I. 616 Randall got a konker which tapped the claret. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, Conkey means Nosey, ma'am. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., The first Duke of Wellington was frequently termed 'Old Conky' in satirical papers and caricatures.

**Conk** : see CONCH 7.

**Conk**, dial. var. CANK v. and sb., chatter, gabble.

**Conkabbell**, dial., icicle : see COCK-BELL 3.

**Conker**, variant of KUNKUR.

† **Conlatrate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *collatrare* (cont.)

to bark together, bark at (fig.).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Conlatrate*, to bark, or carpe.

**Commit**, obs. form of COMMIT.

|| **Con moto**, *Mus.*, with (spirited) motion : see CON *prep.*

**Conn**, var. of CON sb.<sup>1</sup>, v.<sup>2</sup>

1810 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 42 The old seaman . . . removed from the conn, when eye-sight and hearing begin to fail.

**Connable**, -bulle, var. CONABLE, COVENABLE.

**Connand**, -ant, obs. ff. COVENANT.

**Connand**, -ly, obs. forms of CUNNING, -LY.

**Connandscope** : see CUNNANDSHIP.

† **Connascence** (kɔnæ'sens). Obs. -o [f. L.

*connāscēt-em* : see CONNASCENT and -ENCE.] = next.

1755 in JOHNSON (who quotes WISEMAN : but see next).

† **Connascency**. Obs. [f. as prec. : see -ENCY.]

a. A being born together; a monstrous birth in which two individuals are united. b. A growing together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Christians . . . have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies with severall names. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. II. 478 Symphysis in its original signification denotes a connascency or growing together.

**Connascent** (kɔnæ'sent), a. rare. [ad. L. *connāscēt-em*, pr. pple. of *connāsci* to be born together : see next and -ENT.] 'Born together; produced at the same time.' (Craig, 1847).

1805 T. TAYLOR *Misc.* (1820) 32 Such things . . . being connascent with it.

**Connate** (kɔnɪt), a. Also *g. connate*. [ad. L. *connāt-us* born together, twin, pa. pple. of *connāsci* to be born together, f. *con-* together + *nāsci* to be born. (Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists have the stress *connate*; *connate* is in Craig 1847.)]

1. Born with a person; existing in a person or thing from birth or origin, or as a part of his nature; inborn, innate, congenital. (Usually of ideas, principles, etc.)

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Div.* iv. 117 He disputes against Plato's connate species. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 82 Epidemical and connate, or at least customary to all nations. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 60 Who deny all Connate Notions in the Speculative Intellect. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Their dispositions to be reflected . . . are connate with the rays, and immutable. 1771 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 187 These various coverings are not connate with the insect. 1879 LAWES *Study Psychol.* 32 To a great extent the Mechanism is connate. Experience is acquired.

2. Of two or more qualities, etc. : Born together; coeval in origin; existing together as parts of the nature of their possessor.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 These men partook more of roguery than fanaticism—qualities which are frequently connate. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 718 On her forehead . . . thought and feeling seemed connate. 1878 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 356 The ability to perceive direction, and the ability to take advantage of the perception, are necessarily connate.

3. Akin or agreeing in nature; cognate, allied, related, congenerous; congenial.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 170 They play and sport together. A thing so true a symbole of deereenesse, and alwaies so connate thereunto. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 33 Light, if there be any Connate Spirit in the Lucid Body, is apt to convey the Radiation. 1836 EMERSON *Nature Wks.* (Bohn) II. 143 In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets and villages.

4. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Congenitally united, so as to have the form of one compound organ or body; used, e.g. of leaves united at the base; of elytra (in insects), bones (in vertebrates), etc., typically distinct but in certain species coalescent.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 204 Upper pairs of leaves connate, or so joined as to form but one. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 596 In apterous beetles the elytra are often connate or have both sutures as it were soldered together. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 64 Under-lip connate with the maxillæ. 1844 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 16 In the skeletons of most animals the centres of two or more segments become, in certain parts . . .



confluent, or they may be connate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 175 Honeysuckle. Bracts leafy, very large, connate.

b. *Connate-perfoliate* (in Bot.): used of opposite leaves united at the base so as apparently to form a single broad leaf through which the stem passes, as in *Chlora perfoliata*.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 108.

Hence *Connately* *adv.*, in a connate way; † *Connateness*, quality of being connate.

1865 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. xi. (1821) 287 By its own connateness and sympathy with all saving truth.

† *Connated*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* = prec. 4.

1870 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 32 A Skeleton... whose Ilium... is so connated & grown to Sacrum, as that it may not... be dissevered.

**Connation** (kŏn'at-jŏn). [*f. L. connāt-us* CON- + -ATION; cf. *separate*, *separation*, etc.]

† 1. 'Connection by birth; natural union' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*—

1846 in Worcester (who cites Morel).

2. Connate condition; congenital union of parts normally distinct: see *CONNATE* 4.

1844 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 58/2 The connation of the pre-frontals and lachrymals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 307 By the connation, the coalescence, the abortion, or... modification of their primitive elements.

† *Connational*, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. CON- + NATIONAL*] Of the same nation.

1844 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 59 Citizens, connatural, collateral, connatural with ourselves.

† *Connative*, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. L. connāt-us* CON- + -IVE, associated with *native*]. = *CONNATE* 1. (In first quot. app. subst. 'fellow-native'.)

1816 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1130 Yet th' Heathen have with th' Ill som Good withall; Sith their connative 'tis connatural. 1849 BULWER *Pathomyst.* i. vi. 27 The force... serves the Soule for the commodity of the Body, and hath a connative Species of its conservation. 1861 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Chytrams* (1867) II. 134 Who from a lad An even connative disposition had To learning.

**Connatural** (kŏn'stjŏr'äl), *a.* Also 6-9 *o*-natural [*ad. med. L. connatŭräl-is*, *f. con-* together + *naturäl-is* natural; cf. *F. connaturäl*.]

1. Belonging to as a natural accompaniment, or as a property inherent by nature or from birth; congenital, innate, natural (*to* living beings).

1892 DAVIES *Immortal Soul* xxx. (1714) 92 In Man's Mind we find an Appetite To learn... Which is co-natural [*mod. edd. conn-*], and born with it. 1865 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 167 Natural or connatural heat. 1868 [see *CONNATIVE*]. 1847 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 143/1 Vice is congenit or connatural to beasts. 1865 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. iii. 67 If it be connatural, it is incurable. 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 110 Virtue his connat'ral Temper grew. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 296 It is proper and co-natural to Him (God), to be propitious. 1862 BR. ELLICOTT *Dest. Creature* i. (1865) 16 Deep-seated aversions and connatural hostilities.

b. *to* (+ *with*) things. 1846 HOWELL *Lett.* (1850) II. 78 Welsh... is... the prime maternal tongue of this island, and connatural with it. 1870 WITTIE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1082, I rather think, the Saltiness of the Sea to be connatural to it. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 66 The small-pox, a foreign disease, no way connatural to their healthy climate. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 157 If, indeed, ascetic virtue could ever be divested of its connatural evil tendency.

2. Of the same or like nature, agreeing in nature, allied, cognate, congenerous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 49 The savour and smell, which is connatural vnto the tast, and hath a great affinity with it. 1771 HARRIS *Hermes* 336 Between the Medium and themselves there is nothing connatural. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 18 Equality is conceivable only between things that are connatural.

† 3. Agreeable or suited to the nature of a thing or person; congenial. *Obs.*

1864 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 228 Injuries were violent, benefits connatural. 1868 PRESTON *Serm. bef. His Majesty* (1830) 45 Plants... in a soil that is not connatural and suitable to them. 1867 TOWERSON *Baptism* 94 All good is opposite to such an estate, and all evil connatural to it.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A thing connatural, a native characteristic.

1854 COKINE *Diana* II. 137 Although Ambition and a desire to be beloved be connaturals to women.

2. A person or thing of the same or like nature.

1840 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* vii. i. (R.), Iron... moves to the earth, which is the region and country of its connaturals. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 584 My Fellow, i. e. one united by community of nature... might perhaps be most nearly represented by 'connatural'.

**Connaturality** (kŏn'stjŏr'äl'itē). [*f. prec. + -ITY*; cf. *OF. connaturalité*, *-etē*.] The quality of being connatural; likeness or agreement of nature.

1821 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* xiv. *Holy Ghost* (1661) 495 Such is the nearness of affinity, such (I may say) the connaturality between light and good. 1860 ELDERFIELD *Tythes*, A kinde of sympathy, and connaturality of them with us. 1868 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. 19 A certain Congruity or Connaturality of a Body to a certain Term.

**Connaturalise**, *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE*; cf. *naturalize*.] *trans.* To make connatural, or of like or agreeable nature: see *CONNATURAL* 2, 3.

1868 HOWE *Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 198/2 This will connaturalize to a region of glory. 1861 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 23 So attempted and connaturalized to the Objects of Heaven. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740 Whether afflicted by blood, connaturalized by caste, or simply inter-associated by traditional sympathies.

VOL. II.

**Connaturally** (kŏn'stjŏr'äl'i), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In a connatural manner; agreeably to the nature of a thing; by nature, naturally.

1867 S. W. SCHISM *Disputat.* 399 What... most connaturally and probably follow'd out of these Texts. 1877 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 61 Connaturally engraven in the Soul. 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 242 A Flame not more connaturally ascends, Than an unbounded Soul to God propends. 1874 W. H. HUMFREY in H. E. MANNING *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 327 They never connaturally exist apart.

**Connaturalness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The state or quality of being connatural.

1868 PRESTON *New Coat.* (1830) 119 Able... to carry it on with such facilitate and connaturalness to the ways of his Commandments. 1861 WALTON *Life Wotton* (1870) 18 There was in Sir Henry such a propensity and connaturalness to the Italian language. 1865 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1766) II. 357 Going yearly to Boston for the connaturalness of that air. 1863 WHITCHOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 194 There is a connaturalness between Divine Truth and the mind and soul of man.

**Connature** (kŏn'stjŏr'). [*f. CON- + NATURE*, associated with *connate*, *connatural*.] Introduced by H. Spencer: see *Princ. Psychol.* § 289 *note*.] Likeness or sameness of kind or nature; connaturalness, connaturality.

1874 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. § 289 Quantitative Reasoning involves the three ideas—coextension, coexistence, and connature; or to speak less accurately but more comprehensibly... sameness in kind.

† *Conne*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—

In the following passage the word has been variously referred to *CON v.* or *CON v.*: context suggests the sense: To impart, communicate.

1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 137 Iron may be so clapt in with the knack of a Craftsman, as both to stir it self, and conne its heavy neighbour a share too. And I can't find in my heart to deny that skill to a World-maker, that I must needs give to a Watch-maker.

**Conne**, *obs. form* of *CON v.*

**Connect** (kŏn'ekt), *v.* [*ad. L. connect-ere* (in classical period, *conectere*) to tie, fasten, join together, *f. con-* together + *nectere* to bind, tie, fasten. Cf. *mod. F. connecter* (not in Cotgr. 1611). The earlier equivalent was *F. connexer*, Eng. *CONNEX*.]

1. *trans.* To join, fasten, or link together: said either of the personal agent or of the connecting medium or instrumentality. *Const. lo, with.*

1861 BOYLE (J.), The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so connected to one another. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 189 A Right Line connecting the Sun and Earth. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 272 He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 4 From 8 draw lines connecting this point to *abede*. 1863 *Knowledge* 73 July 24/2 The free ends of the coils are all connected to the commutator. *Mod.* The ancient paved way which connected the two camps can still be traced. The island is connected by telegraph with the mainland.

fig. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* E. [The Church] inwardly shall be connected... together in one godly consent in charity. 1768 STERNER *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 33. I would fasten [my affections] upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to connect myself to. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 170 The pastoral tribes of Asia, by living in tents and moveable huts... are still less connected with their territory.

2. To join together in sequence, order, or coherence (ideas, words, the steps of an argument, the parts of a composition).

1870 HOBBS *Dec. Phys.* i. 14 They [the Hebrews] thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. 1860 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. The connexion of each intermediate idea with those that it connects. 1755 JOHNSON, *Connect.* 3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, the author connects his reasons well. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. iv. § 8. 212 The Connections are distinguished from the Propositions by connected Predications; while the Propositions connect Words. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iv. 134 This hint is the thread by which Plato connects the two parts of the dialogue.

3. To associate in occurrence or action. Chiefly *pass.* To be in necessary or natural association; to have practical relations, have to do with.

1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 58 [To] judge a faint or confused appearance to be... connected with great or little distance. 1753 MERMOTH *Cicero's Lett.* xii. xi. (R.), I call him ours; for... I cannot separate myself from any thing with which you are connected. 1798 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 182 A very busy amateur in everything that is in any way connected with mechanics. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 102 On the Advantages and the Pleasures connected with the Study of Botany.

b. To associate in idea; to view or think of as connected.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 6 Who does not... from the long habit of connecting a knife with sordid offices, feel aversion rather than terror? 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* ii. Wks. 1890 X. 173 In the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will connect itself with heaven. 1860 McCOSH *Dir. Govt.* iv. ii. (1874) 497 The believer in Christ connects his very temporal mercies with the work and sufferings of his Saviour. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 33 To connect them [such irregularities] by way of effect with the new opinions in religion would be impertinent.

4. To unite (a person) with others (by ties of intimacy, common aims, or family relationship). Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.*

1790 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cxxxi. 9 Connect yourself, while you are in France, entirely with the French. 1868 D'ISRAELI

*Chas.* I. II. xi. 276 Bishop Williams... was long and secretly connected with the patriotic party. 1835 MACAULAY *Mackintosh* *Ess.* (1854) I. 335/1 They saw their sovereign... connecting himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 159 People connected with the Court.

b. To state or establish relationship with.

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 22 The pedigree which professes to connect the De Hugas of the twelfth century with the Pictish sovereigns of the ninth.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become joined or united; to join on.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 24 Dec. [They] are all of the Granville and Bath squadron except Lord Cholmondeley (who too, had connected with the former). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 335 One all-comprehensive plan; wherein nothing stands alone, but all the parts connect with one another. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. 195 That part which passes through, and connects with the ball. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Haunts of Burns* (1879) 217 Connecting with it, there is a very small room... which Burns used as a study.

b. Of a railway train, steamer, etc.: To run in connexion. (*U. S.*)

1856 OLMESTED *Slave States* 134 The train was advertised to connect here with a steambot for Norfolk.

c. *fig.* To fit together or cohere (in logical sequence or agreement); to be practically related or associated. ? *Obs.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 267 From the depositions of these two witnesses, which connect exactly together, it is distinctly proved, etc. 1755 JOHNSON, *Connect.* *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. Seldom used but in conversation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 238 The produce of the dairy, of which the price naturally connects with that of butcher's-meat.

† *Connect*, *pa. ppl.* *Obs. rare.* [Either short for *connected*, or formed after *ppl.* forms in -ct from Latin, such as *erect*, *collect*. The etymological form from *L.* is *CONNEX*, *q. v.*] Connected.

1798 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 Not part of the ventricle, but some other part connect and knit thereto.

**Connectable**: see *CONNECTIBLE*.

**Connectant** (kŏn'ekt'ant), *a.* *Math.* [*f. CON- + -ANT*: the etymological form would be *connectant*.] Joining, connecting.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 181 When three points... are... concurrently connectant with the opposite vertices.

**Connected** (kŏn'ekt'ed), *ppl. a.* [*f. CONNECT v.*] 1. Conjoined; fastened or linked together.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (R.), The waves which roll connect in their flight. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trans.* 288 Onward... The firm connected bulwark seems to grow.

2. Joined together in order or sequence (as words or ideas); hence, exhibiting proper sequence and coherence of thought.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 193 When a discourse is not well connected, the sentiments, however just, are easily forgotten. 1846 MILL (title) *A System of Logic*... being a connected View of the Principles of Evidence. *Mod.* He was too much excited for connected thought.

3. Related, associated (in nature or idea).

1799 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl. Pref.*, Two parallel and connected systems running on together. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomism* iii. (1852) 74 It includes important associations, and suggests connected thoughts.

4. Of persons: Related by ties of family, intimacy, common aims, etc. *Well connected*: related to persons of good position.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 459 A closely connected friend of his own. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Vey* i. 128 Yet they are fairly descended, they give you to know, well connected.

**Connectedly** (kŏn'ekt'edli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a connected manner.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 418 These remarkable stories... viewed connectedly with the declaration of Josephus. 1861 *Recreat. Country Parson* 3, I have not been able to think very connectedly.

**Connectedness** (kŏn'ekt'edn's). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The state or quality of being connected; esp. connected sequence or coherence.

1877 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 362 Some kind of Agreement or Connectedness of the one with the others. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 31 The continuity or connectedness of this tissue over the whole surface of the body. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 395/2 His reasoning loses in connectedness by being cast into the form of letters.

**Connector**, -or (kŏn'ekt'or). [*f. CONNECT v. + -ER*.] The form *connector* is not on a *L.* type (the *L.* is *connexor*); but is favoured in the special senses under 2, on the analogy of specific terms in -or: see -OR.]

1. One who, or that which, connects.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 Commerce, that connector of nations. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 110 Religion is... the connector of humanity with the Divine nature.

2. *spec. a.* A small tube of india-rubber or other material for connecting glass or other tubes. *b. Electr.* A device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact. *c.* A railway-coupling.

1795 WELLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 249, I accidentally applied the metal I had used as the connector... to the coating of the muscle only. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 360 Connectors are short perforated pieces of metal... Their use is to connect together stop-cocks or other parts of apparatus. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 794/1 A connector of

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caoutchouc. 188a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Connector* .. of india-rubber for connecting .. the ends of glass tubes.

**Connectible** (kŏn'ektib'l), *a.* [f. *L.* type \**connectibilis*, f. *connectere*: see **CONNECT** and **-BLE**.] Capable of being connected.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 498 Compatible and connectible with any of them. 1879 *SWINBURNE in Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 178 On all things connected or connectible with Shakespeare. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 111 A host of discordant and hardly connectible meanings. 1887 *G. R. BISHOP (title)* Exact Phonography, a System with Connectible Stroke Vowel Signs.

**Connecticle** (kŏn'ektik'l). *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L.* *connecticulum*, f. *connectere*, with dim. suffix.] The elastic ring of the spore-case of ferns. 188a in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Connecting**, *pp. a.* [f. **CONNECT** v. + **-ING** 2.] That connects, joining.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xvii, The natural order of the connecting ideas. 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 192 Conjunctions, and other connecting words. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The connecting particles are omitted.

**b. Connecting link**: *fig.* that which connects or links one thing or member of a series with another; *techn.* a link with a movable section, used to connect two links of a broken chain.

1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 98 It evidently forms a connecting link between them. 1801 *COXE Tour Monmouthsh.* I. 1 Monmouthshire .. may be justly considered the connecting link between England and Wales. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 164 The record of animal life .. is fragmentary—the connecting links are wanting.

**Connecting rod**, *gen.* A rod serving to connect a crank with any other part of a machine. In steam and gas engines, the rod used for transmitting the motion of the piston to the crank. In direct-acting engines the connecting rod is attached to the cross-head of the piston-rod, whilst in beam engines it serves to connect one end of the working beam to the crank on the fly-wheel shaft. In the latter sense, especially, the name *pitman* is frequently used in U. S. for *connecting rod*. † **b.** The outside coupling rod which connects together the wheels of some locomotive engines. (Weale *Dict. Techn. Terms.*) *Obs.*

1839 *R. S. ROBINSON Naut. Steam Eng.* 63 The space in which the connecting rod and cross tail work. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 For luggage engines .. four, or even six wheels are coupled together by external cranks and connecting rods. 1846 *Engineer* I. 28/1 Another connecting rod .. connects another bell-crank with the upper hammer. 1857 *Ibid.* II. 660/2 The front and back wheels are coupled by means of connecting rods. 1857 *Chambers's Information* I. 392 The other end of the beam is connected to the upper end of the connecting rod, which at its lower end is attached to the crank. 1860 *Scientific American* III. 329/3 In a properly constructed beam engine the weight of the front links, cross-head, and piston, with its rod, should just balance the connecting rod and its crank.

**Connection**: see **CONNEXION**.

**Connectival** (kŏn'ektiv'äl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. next + **-AL**.] Of or belonging to the connective.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 1888 *G. HENSLOW Floral Struct.* 60 The anther-cells closed above by the connectival appendages.

**Connective** (kŏn'ektiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **CONNECT** v. + **-IVE**: cf. mod. *F.* *connectif*, *-ive*. Not on Latin analogies: see the etymological **CONNEXIVE**.] *A. adj.*

1. Having the character or function of connecting; serving or tending to connect.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 212/2 Connex [axiom] .. is that which consists of the connective conjunction, *i. e.* 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* II. iii. Wks. (1841) 196 When prepositions totally lose their connective nature, being converted into adverbs. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 100 There is no connective chain of evidence which might unite this solitary example with the end of the fourteenth .. century. 1834 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 504 The cells which usually border on the xylem-plates consist of the inner layer of those connective cells which were originally present in this position.

2. *Phys.* **Connective tissue**: one of the tissues of the animal body, derived from the mesoblast, which serves to connect and support the various organs, and to form the framework in which their proper cells are sustained; it consists of fibres and protoplasmic cells or 'corpuscles' imbedded in a structureless substance. Also called *areolar* or *cellular tissue* (by *Häckel*, *connectivum*). (By some physiologists extended to include cartilaginous and osseous tissues.)

1839 *BALY tr. Müller's Physiol.* I. 416 The connective matter or interstitial cellular tissue of the gland. 1846 *CARPENTER Hum. Phys.* § 623 (L.) The liver of man .. has less of connective tissue between its different parts than is found in that of many other mammalia. 1883 *E. A. PARKYN Syllabus Lect. Anim. & Plant Life* iv. Cartilage .. is allied to connective tissue and to bone. Indeed, they are both sometimes classed under connective tissue.

**B. sb.** [the *adj.* used elliptically.]

1. *Gram.* A connective word or particle.

1751 *HARRIS Hermes* II. ii. (1786) 237 Connectives .. which according as they connect either Sentences or Words, are called .. Conjunctions, or Prepositions. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* 95 The relative pronouns are by far the most important of the connectives by which we bind together separate assertions.

2. *Bot.* The portion of the filament which connects the two lobes of the anther. Also in *L.* form.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 71 Anthers 2-celled .. usually with membranous valves lying on the face of a thick fleshy connectivum. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 342 The anther is a body .. composed of two parallel lobes or cells .. united by the connective. 1888 *G. HENSLOW Floral Struct.* 61 The style-arms have spread after protrusion through the separated connectives.

3. *Phys.* **a.** = **Connective tissue**. **b.** See quot. 1888.

1883 *M. FOSTER Physiol. (Science Primers)* 9 This stringy packing material .. is called connective because it connects all the parts together. In the leg we have skin, fat, muscle, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves and bone all packed together with connective and covered with skin. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Form. Anim. Life* 120 The bands of nerve fibres uniting the various ganglia (in the edible snail) are termed 'commissures' when they unite the ganglia of the same pair .. 'connectives' when they unite ganglia of different pairs.

**Connectively**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] In a connective manner.

1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite connectively, or by deputization, to exert it. 1776 *Learning at a Loss* II. 91 Which [oration] I have here endeavoured to give you connectively.

† **Connectivum**, [mod. *L.*] Used for **CONNECTIVE** sb. 2, and **Connective tissue**.

**Connector**: see **CONNECTER**.

**Conned** (kŏnd), *pp. a.* [f. **CON** v. 1.] Studied, learned, repeated; as in *oft-conned*, *well-conned*.

1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* *Introd.* 42 Your oft-connd'ed lesson, daily said.

**Connellite** (kŏn'el'it), *Min.* [f. surname of the discoverer *Connell* + **-ITE**.] A green mineral occurring in acicular crystals and composed of sulphate and chloride of copper' (Dana 1850).

1852 *W. PHILLIPS Introd. Min.* 620 Connellite .. consists, according to Connell, of chloride of copper, sulphate of oxide of copper, and a little water. 1885 *Athenaeum* 7 Nov. 608/3 The rare mineral 'connellite', a sulphato-chloride of copper .. Connell observed this mineral in 1847.

**Conner** <sup>1</sup> (kŏn'ar, kŏn'ar), *arch.* In 1 cunnere, 4 konner, 6-7 cunner, 7- conner. [OE. *cunere*, agent-n. from *cunnan*, ME. *CUN* to prove, try, examine. Here, as elsewhere (*son, won, wonder*, etc.), *o* was written for *u* before *n* in ME.] One who tries, tests, or examines; an examiner, inspector; *esp.* in ALE-CONNER, *q. v.*

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 3 De costere *vel* be cunnere cued him. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 I ale conners .. to se that the ale be good. 1528 in *Beveridge Culross & Tullyallan* (1885) I. iv. 127 The saids beillies & counsall hes chosin cunnereis for tryng of the samyn. 1611 *Cotgr. Taste-vin*, A Broker for Wine marchants, a wine-cunner. 1840 *Hood Kilmansegg clxiii*, Each .. Ate and drank of the very best, According to critical conners. 1876 *Whitby Glass*, Conner, an overlooker; an exciseman.

**Conner** <sup>2</sup> (kŏn'ar), [f. **CON** v. 1 + **-ER** 1.] One who cons or diligently studies.

1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* iv. iii. (1820) 252 A great conner of indexes.

**Conner** <sup>3</sup> (kŏn'ar, kŏn'ar), = **CONDER** (sense 2'). 1824 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Jan. 4 The conner from the cliff will signal to his companions on the shore [the advent of a shoal of mackerel or herring].

**Conner** <sup>4</sup>, var. of **CUNNER**, name of a fish.

† **Conner**, *v.* *Obs.* *Sc.* [ad. OF. *conner*, *conroyer* (mod. *corroyer*): see **CURRY**.] To curry. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 153 They worke the lether before it is well connered, in great .. skaith of the Kinges lieges.

**Connestable**, *obs.* (and Fr.) f. **CONSTABLE**.

**Connex**, *sb.* Also 5-7 **connexes**. [a. *F.* *connexe* (—*L.* type \**co(n)nexa*), and ad. *L.* *co(n)nexus* joining, connexion, f. *ppl.* stem of *co(n)nectere*.] † 1. A bond or tie. *Obs. rare.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xiii. (1890) 47 Juno .. lady, mastresse, and wardene, of the connexes or bondes amynicules. † 2. A connected incident or property. *Obs.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 84 Advocations and donations of Kirkes, their annexes and connexes, and all their pertinents. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 98 With all incidents, circumstances, dependentes, or connexes. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 29 Togidder with all .. partes, pendickles, annexes, connexes, out-settes, etc. 1676 *HALE Anal. Com. Law* (1739) 52 Under every of these Distinctions, the following Connexes fall in. 1814 [see **ANNEX** sb. 2].

† 3. A *connex* proposition. See **CONNEX** a. 2.

1608 *T. SPENCER Logick* 299 This kinde of Connex hath but three termes in it, viz. 1. Inheritance. 2. Promise. 3. Law. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 148/1 Dialecticks teach in their Elements whether a connex (a proposition which hath the conjunction *if*) be true or false.

4. *Math.* [= Ger. *connex*, Clebsch *Geometrie* (1876) I. 924] A term applied to the aggregate of an infinite number of points and an infinite number of lines represented by an equation which is simultaneously homogeneous in point- and line-coordinates.

1874 *HIRST in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* V. 63 According to the terminology employed by Clebsch .. each point of one of our two planes, and its polar in any correlation of a system constitute an *element* of a *connex* of the class *n* and order *v*.

† **Connex**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 **connex**, 7 **connexe**. [ad. *L.* *connex-us* (in classical period *connexus*), *pa. ppl.* of *co(n)nectere*: see **CONNECT**.]

1. Connected.

1643 *H. MORE Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 185 It is also very closely connex with Piety and Religion. 1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 473 A connexe series of things. c 168a in *H. MORE Paralip. Prophet.* (1685) 337 The Rind and Pulp must .. be connex.

2. *Logic.* Of propositions (or 'axioms') and reasoning: Conditional; = **CONNEXIVE** 1.

1589 *Marpref. Epit.* B iij b, M. Deane .. very stoutly proueth his no. by a connex axiome to beginne withall. 1641 *SYMONDS Sermon. bef. Ho. Com.* B iij b, A connex proposition whereof the denial of one part is the denial of the whole. a 1699 *STILLINGFL. Sermon* III. xii (R.), The connex way of reasoning is, saith Simplicius, when two things are joined together as antecedent and consequent.

† **Connex**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **connix**. [a. *F.* *connexer* = *It.* *connessare*: — *L.* type \**connexare*, freq. of *co(n)nectere*, *ppl.* stem *connex-* (*connex-*): see **CONNECT**, which took the place of this in the 17th c. So French *connexer* (15th to 17th c.), is now superseded by *connecter*. Cf. **ANNEX** v.]

1. To join or fasten together; to **CONNECT**.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* xxii. 14 b, The soule also is a creature made with man and connexed to man. 1598 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 83 Some [vessels] .. are conialed together. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Low C. Warres* 705 To connex and joyn together Works and Ways far distant each from other. 1699 *J. DICKINSON Jral. of Trav.* 68 This Stone is only sand and small shells connexed together.

2. To connect logically, or practically. Chiefly *pass.*

1541 *R. COPLAND Galyen's Therapentyke* Pref. a A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne .. ben such wyse coupled & connexed together. 1642 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Their effects shall of necessity be connexed to their causes. 1692 *BEVERLEY Thoms. Years Kingd. Christ* 34 The seven Trumpets .. being so connexed with the Seals. 1827 *Sat. Rev.* III. 288/2 Which .. is only connexed with the general purport of the book by the binder.

**b. intr.** = **CONNECT** 5.

1779 *J. FIELD tr. Calvin's Sermon*. Ded., Joyning and connixing so neere with Anabaptists.

† **Connexed**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* vb. + **-ED**.] 1. Connected.

1624 *SELDEN Titles Hom.* 100 Diners relations, but most absurdly connexed. 1631 *R. H. Arraignment. Whole Creature* xiii. § 2. 202 All kindes of corporall Diseases, whether Acute, Chronicke .. simple, compound, connexed or consequent. 1694 *Wood Fasti Oxon.* (R.), The putting of our old authors neatly together in a connex'd story. 1795 *J. PHILIPS Blenheim* (R.), Large globous irons fly. By chains connexed.

2. *Logic.* = **CONNEX** a. 2.

1608 *T. SPENCER Logick* 236 The other Connex proposition, viz. If righteousness be by the &c. is yet more difficult. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 16 The fallacie of the consequent .. is usually committed, when in connexed propositions the termes adhere contingently.

† **Connexer**, *Obs.* In 7 **connexare**. [f. as *prec.* + **-ER** 1: cf. **-AR** 3.]

1608 *LE GRYS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 149 Teare in sunder those solid connexares of the earth.

† **Connexing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. **CONNEX** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **CONNEX**.

1604 *HIERON Wks.* I. 515 The perpetual connexing of those seruices. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 A long advertent and deliberate connexing of Consequents.

**Connexion**, **connection** (kŏn'ek'sjŏn), [ad. *L.* *connexion-em* (in cl. *L.* *connexion*) binding together, close union, n. of action f. *co(n)nectere* (*ppl.* stem *co(n)nex-*) to **CONNECT**: cf. *F.* *connexion* (14th c. Oresme), *Pr. connexion*, *Sp. connexion*, *Pg. connexão*, *It. connessione*. The etymological spelling *connexion* is the original in Eng.; in 17th c. it was supported by the verb **CONNEX**; after the latter was displaced by **CONNECT**, the sb. began c 1725-50 to be often spelt *connection*, a spelling which, under the influence of etymologically-formed words, such as *affection*, *collection*, *direction*, *inspection* (all f. *L.* *ppl.* stems in *-ect-*), is now very frequent, esp. in U. S.

The earlier Eng. lexicographers, including Bailey, Johnson, Walker, Todd, Crabb, recognize *connexion* only. *Connection* appears in Webster (1828) who says 'For the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *Connection* as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion*'. This preference has been followed by other dictionaries in U. S., and by some in Great Britain. Latham would differentiate the two spellings and use *connexion* only in senses 5-8. *Connexion* is the official and invariable spelling in sense 8, and is now used in all senses by the majority of writers (or printers) in England.]

1. The action of connecting or joining together; the condition of being connected or joined together.

[Not in SHAKS., nor in BIBLE of 1611; not in FLORIO 1611 (who has 'Connessione, a connexing or ioyning'); in COTGR. 1611 ('Connexion, a connexion, ioyning').]

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Ex. xxvi. 3 The other five [curtains] shal hang together with the connexion. 1615 *CROAKE Body of Man* 255 Making a sumphysis or connexion between the mother and the Infant. 1747 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 18 Separate filaments .. without strength, because without connexion. 1797 *M. BAILLIE Morb. Anat.* (1807) 272 Their close connection with the peritonaeum. 1866 *A. MURRAY Geog. Distrib. Mammals* 64 The probability of the connexion of Papua and Australia .. being thus established. 1885 *WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 220 The potentials at every point .. are the same as if there were no metallic connexion between *P* and *Q*.

**b. of immaterial union or joining together.**

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 A league being a connexion of men by Covenants. 1797 *A. YOUNG in Glasgow*

*Wkly. Herald* (1883) 7 July 2/7 A correspondence might be carried on... between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 8 (1864) 32 A complete and perfectly independent connexion [by telegraph] could be kept up between any two stations along the line. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 66 The connection of Church and State.

2. a. The linking together of words or ideas in speech or thought; b. Consecutiveness, continuity or coherence of ideas.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. Speech, consisting of names and appellations, and their connexion. 1680 ROSCOM. *Horace's Art of P.* (R.). So much good method and connection may improve the common and the plainest things. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxix. 271 Matrimony and Liberty—Girlish connexion as I have since thought. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* ii. 93 And I hope, as I write without any connexion, I shall make a great figure in Dodsley's Collection.

c. Contextual relation of thought, speech, or writing; context.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 71 The Jewish Doctors are used to detach passages from their connection. 1790 POKSON *Lett. Archd. Travis* 310 Martin took the sentence out of its connection. 1807 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 3 It is interesting to notice the connexion in which the word is used. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 3 The word has been rendered in different places either Temperance or Wisdom, as the connection seemed to require.

d. Hence, in this (*the same, another, etc.*) connexion.

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyph.* I. 48 This word, in certain connexions, denotes, etc. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 413 The same argument... stated in the same connexion. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1849) 412 Sulpicius... happens to mention [it] in another connexion. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 277 One fact, in this connexion, is, etc. 1844 BR. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 12 In this connexion, it is full of interest to trace back. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 371 In different connexions. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* (1884) 173 Certain fundamental themes... appearing repeatedly and in several connexions. *Ibid.* 174 These three sayings... come in different connexions. [See F. Hall in *The Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 1888, p. 12.]

3. The condition of being related to something else by a bond of interdependence, causality, logical sequence, coherence, or the like; relation between things one of which is bound up with, or involved in, another.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 98 Unsignificant words, which have no connexion or proportion with the effect... produced. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Pref. Derived from true Principles by evident connexion. 1699 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 6 This property has no necessary connexion with that complex idea. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. The reason of the thing shows us no connection between death, and the destruction of living agents. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 89 Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one, Have oftentimes no connexion. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 129 The connexion of temperature with the rise of fevers and other pestilences. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 16 We have quite lost sight of the connection between the word and the idea. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 256 There was a close connexion during the early feudal period between rank and wealth.

4. Anything that connects; a connecting part.

1748 YOUNG *N. Th.* i. 74 (Man)... Connexion exquisite of distant Worlds! Distinguish'd Link in Being's endless Chain! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxx. 247 The robust connections of his limbs. 1880 WORCESTER *Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Hot water connections.

b. A connecting passage, word, or particle.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 2 Because it is impossible to draw the little Connexions of Speech, or to give the Picture of a Conjunction or an Adverb. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) IV. 4, I will only at present transcribe for you with some short connexions two letters.

5. A personal relation of intercourse, intimacy, common interest, or action; a having to do with. Often with *pl.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 34 [He] made the whole tour... without one generous connection or pleasurable anecdote to tell of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. ii. Well, if he supplies us with these, we shall want no further connexion. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 634 There [we] form connexions, but acquire no friend. 1831 KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 Far from advising any man to break connexions once fairly formed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 We find Chaucer in close connexion with the Court. 1886 MORLEY *Comte Crit. Misc.* III. 341 To write of Saint Simon as a depraved Quack, and to deplore his connexion with him.

b. Sexual relation or intercourse; a *liaison*.

(The legal phrase *criminal connexion* is often abbreviated *crim. con.*)

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744, The Earl Rivers, on account of a criminal connexion with whom, Lady Macclisfield is said to have been divorced from her husband. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 168 He had had no connexion with any other woman.

6. Practical relation with a thing or affair.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. i. 7 Such are the circumstances... under which my connexion with glaciers originated. 1888 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 24 Aug. 1/8 The failure of the [Fisheries] treaty was chiefly attributable to Mr. Chamberlain's connexion with it.

7. Relationship by family ties, as marriage or distant consanguinity. Often with *a and pl.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. The girl could not have made a more prudent choice. *Hard.* Then 'I'm proud of the connexion. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Bl.* i. xvii. (Bohn) 53 He is a youth of good connections. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 246 He was, by hereditary connection, a Cavalier. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Milford* i. v. 147 Mr. Turner is certainly a man of high connections.

b. A person who is connected with others by

ties of any kind; *esp.* a relative by marriage or distant consanguinity. (Orig. only in *pl.*)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. But pray, sir, are you acquainted with any of my connections? 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. (1819) 127 A decisive man... may be encountered by the strongest disapprobation of many of his connexions. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. i. 689 The baron is my intimate connection. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gl. West* i. (1875) 1, Some of their connections held high diplomatic posts.

7. A body, or circle of persons connected together, or with whom one is connected, by political or religious ties, or by commercial relations; a body of fellow-worshippers, of political sympathizers, a circle of clients, customers, etc.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 6 Apr. (1774) IV. 259 What is called the Rockingham Connection stands the fairest for the Ministry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. He had long been at the head of a strong parliamentary connection. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 46 Doing a most respectable business especially in the Dissenting connection. 1866 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 120 The Republicans are essentially the same political connexion which was headed by Washington. *Mod.* An old established business with a first-rate connexion.

8. Used by Wesley of those associated or connected with him in religious work and aims; thence it gradually became with the Wesleyans equivalent to 'religious society' or 'denomination', and is used also by other Methodist associations and bodies which have sprung from them.

(The development of this sense from the simple phrase 'in connexion with' is shown in the following examples:

1753-7 J. WESLEY *Large Minutes* Q. 51 He may be received into full connexion with us [ed. 1760 He may be received into full connexion]. 1768 — *Jrnl.* III. 127, I and all the Preachers in connexion with me. 1791 *Minutes West. Conf.* Q. 9 The Preachers of his District who are in full connexion.)

1757 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* i. Aug. II. 421, I did not dare to remain in their connexion. 1765 — 5 Oct. III. 237 The oldest preacher in our connexion. 1769 — *Add. Trav. Preachers* 4 Aug. Wks. 1872 XIII. 222 The Travelling Preachers in our Connexion. *Ibid.* Those who aim at anything but the glory of God... will not, cannot remain in the Connexion. 1769 — *Will.* Lastly, I give to each of those travelling Preachers who shall remain in the Connexion six months after my decease... the eight volumes of sermons. 1793 *Ann. Reg.* 82 The Sacrament shall not be administered by the preachers, in any part of the connexion, except when the whole society is unanimous for it. 1801 J. BUNTING in T. P. Bunting *Life* (1859) I. ix. 139 The Preachers and Circuits in our Connexion. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impress.* i. (1861) 5 A prodigiously clever preacher of the *New Connexion*. 1859 T. P. BUNTING *Life* 7. Bunting I. vi. 84 A tribunal... pronounced that he had separated himself from the Methodist Connexion.

9. The meeting of one means of communication (as a railway train or steam-boat) by another at an appointed time and place in order to take on the passengers. *Phr. To run in connexion, to make connexions, etc.*

1862 TROLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 99 'I have got a furlough for ten days', one soldier said to me. 'And I have missed every connection all through from Washington here. I shall have just time to turn round and go back when I get home.' *Mod.* The steamers on the lake run in connexion with the trains; and coaches start from Waterhead in connexion with the steamers.

10. The *phr. in connexion with* occurs in most of the senses.

1768 [see 8]. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Plato's Repub.* Wks. 1890 VIII. 43 The war itself, taken in connexion with the bloody feuds that succeeded it... gave a shock to the civilisation of Greece. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 27 Except in rare instances, the agricultural labourer held land in connexion with his house. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 328 We may say of Voltaire in connexion with history what he said of Corneille in connexion with tragedy. 1876 T. FOWLER *Induct. Logic* Pref. to Ed. 3 The student is requested to read this Preface in connexion with Chapter III. *Mod.* In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked, etc.

11. *attrib.*, as *connexion rod*.

1836 HULL & Selby *Railw. Act* 45 It shall be lawful for any proprietor... to fix all such ropes, chains, connexion rods and other matters.

**Connexional** (kŏn'k'sŏnəl), *a.* Also **connexional**. [*f. prec. + -AL.*]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, connexion.

18... WORCESTER cites *Ed. Rev.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Methodist Connexion.

1838 *Min. West. Conf.* Q. 23 The Connexional Fund to be raised on the occasion of the centenary. 1870 TYRMAN *Life* 7. Wesley II. III. 613 This was a great connexional effort to collect £12,000 to defray all the connexional chapel debts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/6 The Primitive Methodist... body... has now... connexional property to the value of nearly £3,000,000 sterling.

Hence **Connexionalism**, the system of the Methodist Connexion in theory and practice.

1883 *Daily News* 28 Apr. They [Congregationalists] needed more connexionalism and must get out of their extreme independence and isolation. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb. 139 The necessity of something like local connexionalism.

**Connexivity** (kŏn'k'si-ti). [*a. f. connexivus, med. L. connexitas = connexio* (Du Cange), *f. f. connexe, L. co(n)nexus, CONNEX a. : see -ITY.*]

1. The quality of being connected; connectedness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 237 The Peripatetikes doe also disavow this connexitie and indissoluble knitting together (of the virtues). 1798 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* (1737) V. 235 The superficial connexion of our Heels. 1886 *Athenian*

31 July 140/1 The universal connexion of existence is as clear to him as to Dionysius Areopagitus.

† 2. *concr.* A thing or matter connected. *Obs.*

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* III. 150, I grant you the most full and complete Power and most ample Commission, as by Law is required and necessary, with their Incidencies, Dependencies, Annexities and Connexities.

† **Connexive**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. co(n)nexivus* -us serving to connect; *f. co(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see CONNEX *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Conditional, hypothetical (i.e. said of a proposition whose parts or clauses are connected together as antecedent and consequent).

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 56 Concluded in a connexive or conditionall syllogisme. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 6 A compound Syllogisme is either Connexive, or Disjunctive. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction... copulative, as *and*; connexive, as *if*; disjunctive, as *or*; or disjunctive, as *howbeit*. 1705 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 5 A connexive Syllogism. This some have called copulative; but it does by no means require the major to be a copulative nor a compound Proposition.

2. Conjunctive.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1738 I. 229 Brought in by this connexive particle *Therefore*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 312 Those two kinds of Connexive Particles which serve for the contecture of sentence with sentence, are called Adverbs and Conjunctions. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 363 The general name of *Connexive* I shall apply indiscriminately to them all.

3. Tending to connect; connective.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 188 Of all the connexive circumstances the most powerful is interest.

b. **Connexive tissue** = connective tissue.

1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 12/1 The name 'connexive tissue' has been proposed for it [areolar tissue].

† **Connexively**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -LY*].

In a connexive manner: a. = Connectedly, in combination; b. Conditionally, hypothetically.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 338 In this Microcosme are stor'd and layd, connexively, as things made up and bound, Corporeall things with Incorporeall. 1664 WILLARD *Mercy Magn.* 24 Connexively or hypothetically.

|| **Connexivum**. *Entom.* [*L. : see CONNEXIVE*] The expanded border of the sides of the abdominal segments in hemipterous insects (bugs).

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Connexure**, erroneous form of next.

† **Connexure**. *Obs.* [*f. L. co(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see CONNEX) + -URE.] = CONNEXION.

1615 Acc. *Lady Jane Grey* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 35 Her sweet Elocution in scholarlike Connexure and Marriage of the best Words and Phrases together. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 70 In such a firm Connexure linkt. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 229 According to the syntax and connexure of our language.

|| **Connexus**. [*mod. L., f. ppl. stem of co(n)nectere : see CONNEX sb., and cf. nexus.*] Binding together; a connected whole.

1807 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. lxxx, Life is the connexus of the organic activities.

**Conney**, obs. form of CONY.

**Conniacke**, obs. form of COGNAC.

† **Connictation**. *Obs.* -o [*f. L. com-* together + *nictation-em* winking, n. of action from *nictare* to wink: cf. CONNIVE.] 'A twinkling or winking with the eye' (Bailey 1731).

1674 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. In *mod. Dicts.*

**Connie**, obs. form of CONY.

**Connigree, connigree**, etc., var. of CONYGER.

**Conning**, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. CON v. 1 + -ING*].

1. Obsolete form of CUNNING, q. v. (Cf. CON v. 1)

2. Studying or learning, *esp.* by repetition; poring over, scanning, scrutinizing. See CON v. 1 3.

[14... *Legenda Aurea* ff. 53 in *Prompt. Parv.* 90 Connyng is of that thou haste lerned the memory or mynde and retyeneth that thou sholdest forgette.] 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 86 By his conning of Saxon Poems day and night. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 419 From infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxv, The hum of conning over lessons. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Mar. 307/1 Anxious conning of household bills.

**Conning**, *vbl. sb.* 2, directing the helm.

See after CON v. 1

Hence **Conning-tower**, the pilot-house of a war-ship, *esp.* the shot-proof pilot-house of an iron-clad; so **conning-shield**.

1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 A 'conning' tower is likewise being constructed of thick armour-plating, from which the officer in charge of the vessel will issue his orders during the time the ship is under fire. 1881 *Specif. J. H. Johnson's Patent* No. 655 The ship... has in addition to the turrets, what I term a conning shield or observation turret. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 623 [Other shells] pierced the conning tower and blew to pieces the admiral commanding.

**Conning**, -ly, -ness, obs. ff. CUNNING, etc.

**Conning**, -e, obs. ff. CONY, rabbit.

**Connipion** (kŏni'p'sŏn). *U. S. vulgar.* Hysteria, hysterical excitement; *pl.* hysterics.

1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v.*, 'George, if you keep coming home so late to dinner, I shall have a connipion.' 1888 *Daily Times* (Troy, N. Y.) 25 Aug., Here the bard is supposed to have gone into 'connipions' and collapsed. 1889 *New York Tribune* 31 Mar. 19/6 The first [ovation] was the silly connipion over Alvary.

**Connivance**, -ancy: see CONNIVENCE, -ENCY.

**Connive** (kə'nai-v), *v.* [ad. L. *connivere* (in cl. period *connivere*) to shut the eyes, blink, wink, be dull or drowsy, shut the eyes to crime or wrong, f. *con-* together + a primitive *\*nivere* not found, but app. related to *nicere* to make a sign, *niclere* to wink, twinkle the eyelids; cf. F. *con-niver* in same sense, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. *intr.* To shut one's eyes to a thing that one dislikes but cannot help, to pretend ignorance, to take no notice. Const. *at. arch.*

1602 CAREW *Corr.* (1811) 412 By means of those villains the opinion was so rivetted, that his Lordship must at least connive at it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 9 They must connive in some cases, but may not concede in any. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 64 The grand-signeir connives at the loss of these dominions, for fear of losing even the titles of them. 1732 FIELDING *Mod. Husband*, Husbands must faults, not publicly made, connive at; The trip's a trifle—when the frailty's private. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 389 While the Whig party was still formidable, the government thought it expedient occasionally to connive at the violation of this rule.

† b. To shut one's eyes to the faults of, look indulgently at or on. *Obs.*

1609 MASSINGER *Picture* III. ii. Pray you, connive On my weak tenderness. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) To Rdr., Gentle Youth, think it not amiss to peruse this Piece, yet connive at the style; for it hath need thereof.

2. To shut one's eyes to an action that one ought to oppose, but which one covertly sympathizes with; to wink at, be secretly privy or accessory. (The ordinary sense.)

1632 BROME *Novella* v. Wks. 1873 I. 162 If you receive the Ducats, pray bring your shares, Wee all connive you know. 1667 DECAIR *Chr. Pity* (J.), The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remission of superiours, the one violates and the other connives. 1700 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 151 He judges, as all Rome did, that I conniv'd at his death. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 4 He promised to connive. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 70 To connive at abuses while pretending to remove them. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xv. (1880) 262 The maritime population... actively connived at their escape.

† 3. To wink at (offenders); to look at (a person) with secret sympathy or indulgence. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 691 Sure the Gods doe this yeere connive at vs, and we may doe any thing extempore. 1640 ORDER *Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 53 Accused for Releasing and Conniving at Popish Priests. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 53 Malefactours protected by the Citizens of Oxford, who... connived at offenders who had done mischiefs to the Scholars. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 21 Aug. (1774) II. 200 You must renounce courts, if you will not connive at knaves and tolerate fools.

b. To have a covert understanding with (a person); to take part or co-operate with privily.

1797 E. M. LOMAX in *Philanthrope* No. 28. 222 He will be so vain and conceited as to connive with you. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* II. Dost thou connive with the wolves in robbing thine own fold? 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 6 Who acts, connives With God's relations set in time and space.

† 4. To shut one's eyes from neglect, to neglect to look at, disregard, leave unnoticed. *Obs.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 An ancient Law... lay long covered in the embers of division between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and forgotten or connived at by the succeeding Princes.

† 5. To remain dormant or inactive. *Obs. rare.*

(So in L.) Cf. CONNIVENT 2. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 624, I suffer them to enter... and conniving seem To gratify my scornful Enemies. 1671 — *Sansou* 465 He, be sure, Will not connive, or linger, thus provoked, But will arise and his great name assert.

† 6. To dispense covertly with. *Obs. rare.*

1623 ASP. WILLIAMS in Hacket *Life* I. 178 Those Statutes... are all... in full force, and in Free Execution. Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least Syllable.

† 7. *trans.* To wink at, overlook, tacitly permit, pass over (a fault or offence). *Obs.*

c 1608 HIERON *Discov. Hypocr.* Ep. Ded., If your Lordship shall please... to connive my presuming. 1617 — *Wks.* II. 154 So God connieth many weaknesses in His deare children. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded. (1851) 7 Divorces were not conniv'd only, but with open eye allow'd of old for hardness of heart.

† 8. *intr.* To wink (*lit.* but with allusion to sense 1). *Obs. nonce-use.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 10 This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their shoulders in a dubious case, to connive with either Eye.

9. *Nat. Hist.* To be CONNIVENT (q. v.). *rare.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 120 Petals the same number, conniving at the base, or even cohering.

**Connivence, -ance** (kə'nai-vəns). [a. F. *connivence*, or ad. L. *co(n)nivēntia*, f. *co(n)nivēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nivēre*; see CONNIVE and -ENCE. Originally always written -ence (though often altered in re-editions and dictionary quotations); the spelling *connivence* is rare before 1680, but has prevailed since c 1720. Phillips and Kersey (up to 1721) have *connivence*, Bailey (1721-), followed by Johnson, *connivance*; but this is not justified either by Latin or French derivation.]

1. The action of conniving; the action of winking at, overlooking or ignoring (an offence, fault, etc.); often implying secret sympathy or approval:

tacit permission or sanction; encouragement by forbearing to condemn.

1611 COTGR., *Connivence*, a connivence, or winking at. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VIII. iii. 384 They dare not... to give way or connivence to any the lest injustice. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xliii. (1851) 94 Not leading into error, as the Jews were led by this connivence of Moses, if it were a connivence. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 78 The Multitude knows not what Connivence, Mercy, or Danger are. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 472 (It) procured him a toleration, or at least a connivence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 60 He thought it must have been known to be done by his connivence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 410 They were accused of sharing dividends by mutual connivence. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 297 The husband's connivance in her guilt... is a good defence to the wife against an action of divorce.

b. with pl. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 They had... all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. 1780 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilhampton* (1786) 42 The connivances they were said to have assisted in.

c. Const. *at. in, with* († 10).

1614 BR. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 1095 Connivence at the outrages of the mighty. 1607 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 63 By having any connivence with your crime. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* I. ii. What defence Can you allege for your connivence to The Carthaginian gallies. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ¶ 1 The same connivence at the Vices. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 376 Mrs. Rubelle's connivence... in the conspiracy. 1886 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 192 Connivance at the peculiar institution of the Slave States.

† 2. *lit.* Winking (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 17 O thou that hast made so manie men winke... and yet knowest not what connivence means. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 Their eyes will water and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivence.

3. *Nat. Hist.* The fact of being CONNIVENT, q. v. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 225 The connivence of the anthers in a cone.

**Connivency** (kə'nai-vənsi). *arch.* or *Obs.* Also 7 -ancy, -ancy. [ad. L. *co(n)nivēntia*; see prec. and -ENCY.] 1. = CONNIVENCE 1.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlv. 33 They were married, with Servius his leave and connivency, rather than his good liking. 1631 *Commons Petiti.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 41 If it once get but a connivency, it will press for a Toleration. 1669 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 30 Chastised for their negligence, connivency, and stupidity. 1876 BROWNING *Cenci* 158 Such connivency With crime as should procure a decent death.

† b. Const. *at. to. Obs.*

1631 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* (1640) 14 And what was this but his connivency at wicked and licentious people. 1634 W. TIRWYTT *Balsac's Lett.* 185 It hath rather been a connivency to the necessity of time. 1669 *Myst. of Iniq.* 14 Obtaining his connivency at their violation of the Laws.

† 2. Tendency to converge. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 191 The Earth being such a one and all its Parts having a Propension or Connivency to the Center.

**Connivent** (kə'nai-vənt), *a.* [ad. L. *co(n)nivēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nivēre* to CONNIVE.]

† 1. Conniving; disposed to connive at or overlook (offences, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 What causes Magistrates to be so partial and connivent at offenders? 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas.* I. 300 Using a connivent lenity.

† 2. Dozing, dormant. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CONNIVE 5. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 So fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers.

3. *a. Phys.* Connivent valves (*valvulae conniventes*): circular folds in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, increasing the secretory and absorbent surface.

1644 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 284 Wind... pent up... makes its way by force through the blind, connivent ducts. 1778 *Anat. Dial.* (1785) 210 The connivent valves are larger in this than in any other of the guts. [1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* VI. § 22 (1869) 171 Structures peculiar to the small intestine are the *valvulae conniventes*.]

b. *Nat. Hist.* Gradually convergent; approaching at the extremity: of the anthers, petals, or sepals in flowers, and the wings in certain insects.

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 At the base they are connivent, and at the top bent outwardly. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 203 The anthers being connivent or converging. 1878 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 309 Lateral petals ovate, obtuse, connivent.

**Conniver** (kə'nai-vər). [f. CONNIVE + -ER 1.] One who connives.

1639 R. JUNIUS *Sinne Stigm.* 825 (T.) Abettors; counselors; consenters; commanders; connivers; concealers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 Abettors of, or Connivers at the vilest Heresies. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvi. I to become... the conniver at low and improper... connections! 1890 Q. Rev. Oct. 543 That... comes near to an admission that he had been a conniver.

**Conniving** (kə'nai-viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONNIVE + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONNIVE.

1648 GILLESPIE *Usefull Case* (1649) 24 That cannot excuse the conniving at gross and scandalous sinners. 1669 H. STUBBS *Censure* (1671) 19 There is no conniving or complying with such a person.

**Conniving**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That connives; in *Nat. Hist.* = CONNIVENT 3 b.

1763 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 In many of them, the directors were heartily concurring... in all, they

were conniving. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 291 Dead-nettle... Anthers conniving in pairs; cells diverging.

**Connix**: see CONNEX.

**Connixation**. A humorous formation on L.

*nix* snow, after *conflagration*.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. clxvii. 136, I thought last night was the general connixation.

† **Connogh, -ooh.** *Sc. Obs.* [perh. Gael. *conach* murrain in cattle.] Some kind of disease.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 300 The cogh and the connogh, the collicke and the cald, The cords and the cout-euill, the claiaps and the cleiks.

|| **Connoissance**. *Obs.* [F. *connaissance*, now *connaiss-*, knowledge, acquaintance.] At the time *connoisseur* was adopted in its art sense, there was an attempt also to introduce this word for the corresponding quality of special knowledge.

1739-6 BAILEY (folio), *Connoissance*, a solid and critical judgment in any Art or Science; particularly in Painting, Sculpture, etc. 1796 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 170 A great master on the fiddle, and very knowing in connoissance. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 33 Being in search of a proper term for this science, Mr. Prior proposed to name it *connoissance*; but that word has not obtained possession as *connoisseur* has. 1800 G. A. SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 565 Pope († Prior) even proposed to found a science of picture-tasting, and to call it 'connoissance'.

|| **Connoisseur** (kənə'sɔːr, kənɪ'sɔːr). [F. *connoisseur*, former spelling of *connaissance*; -OF. *connoisseur* = L. *cognoscitor-em*, agent-n. from *cognoscere*: see COGNOSCE.]

† 1. One who knows, one versed in a subject. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 27 Commendation of Honour and Good-nature: but the former of these, by *Connoisseurs*, is always understood to mean nothing but Fashion. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826), By his Perpetual inquisitiveness... he became no ordinary connoisseur in the sciences.

2. *spec.* A person well acquainted with one of the fine arts, and competent to pass a judgement in relation thereto; a critical judge of art or of matters of taste.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable of Bees* (1723) 374 There are Parties among Connoisseurs, and few of them agree in their esteem. 1719 J. RICHARDSON (title) Two Discourses on the Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting and the Sciences of a Connoisseur. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 3 Painters and connoisseurs are the only competent judges. 1764 LLOYD *Cit's C. Box* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 44 Blest age! when all men may procure, The title of a Connoisseur. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 13 Now impudent, and now demure, Now blockhead and now connoisseur. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 9 In the connoisseurs of music, or in the lovers of theatricals.

b. *transf.* A critic or judge in other matters of taste (e.g. of wines, delicacies, etc.).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 The cyder made from (the crab apple) is admired by connoisseurs. 1830 LYTTON *Alice* 59 Merton was a connoisseur in ladies' dress. 1883 G. LLOYD *Eds & Flow* I. 46 Looked... as a connoisseur does at a bottle of rare wine.

Hence **Connoisseur v.** (*nonce-wd.*)

a 1808 BLAKE in Gilchrist *Life* (1880) I. 259 Every man... who has not been connoisseured out of his senses.

**Connoisseurship**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical acquaintance with works of art or matters of taste; the sphere or realm of connoisseurs.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v. Connoisseurship, painting, music, statuary. 1760 MRS. THRALE *Lett. to Johnson* 28 Apr. in Boswell, This morning it was all connoisseurship; we went to see some pictures. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVIII. 152 Commending In Connoisseurship's jargon quaint and cold. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 478/2 At that time connoisseurship ignored the earlier schools of Italy.

2. The quality of being a connoisseur; proficiency as a connoisseur.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxxiii. 234 To see my Lord... showing his connoisseurship to his motionless admiring Wife. 1808 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. 257 We began to pride ourselves on our connoisseurship. *Attrib.* 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1794 III. 103 Squinting with connoisseurship glances.

b. *humorously* as a personal title.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. vii. 61 Which (picture) your connoisseurship knows is so exquisitely imagined. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. liii, How well his connoisseurship understands The graceful bend.

**Connor**, var. of CUNNER, name of a fish.

† **Con-notar**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *connotaire*, 16th c.] He who is notary together with another. 1600 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 128 Documents and instruments in the hands of the con-notars. c 1817 HOOD *Tales & Sk.* III. 98, I would rather trust myself to the mercy of God than to that of these d—d connotars at any time.

† **Connotate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *connotat-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *connotare*: see CONNOTE.]

1. *trans.* = CONNOTE 1.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. III. iv. 101 They connotate 490 years. 1609 — *Theoph. & Remig.* 124 The inward man doth connotate the soule, and the outward man the body. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. I. 256 (R.) His repentance was withall significantly connotated thereby. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 51 'Tis impossible to conceive Humanity, for Example, without connotating Homo its Suppositum.

2. Of things or facts; = CONNOTE 2.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 519 Law and Punishment being Relatives, and mutually connotating each the other. 1660 HAMMOND (J.), God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect.



† **Connotate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *connotāt-us* pa. pple.: see above.] A meaning or thing connotated.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 74 Repeating still the same former Notion with the Connotate of Foreknown. *Ibid.* 143 A Power to Revive Perceptions, with a Connotate annex.

**Connotation** (*kpnōtī'fən*). [ad. med.L. *connotātiō-em*, n. of action f. *connotāre*: so in Fr.]

1. The signifying in addition; inclusion of something in the meaning of a word besides what it primarily denotes; implication.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 417/1 This woode congregacyon didde neuer signifie the number of christen people, as christen people, with a connotacyon or consideration of theyr fayth or chrystendome. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 314 When the words of knowledge do together by connotation imply affection, much more do the words of beleefe. 1676 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 298 That which formal sin adds over and above to material... is the Connotation of that special Dependence of it upon the Will. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 404 The Lamb, which signifies the Person of Christ, though it may be with a connotation of his Church, his Body. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 313 If we could suppose *qualis* to have been used without any connotation of *talis*.

b. That which is implied in a word in addition to its essential or primary meaning.

1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 6 The very word heresy, which simply means private judgment, has in all times borne an obnoxious connotation. 1877 *Athenaeum* 21 July, That adjective (*un-english*) possesses a somewhat uncomplimentary connotation.

2. *Logic.* † a. With the earlier logicians: The subject 'connoted' by a term which signifies (or 'notes') an attribute or group of attributes *Obs.* b. With J. S. Mill and later logicians: The attribute or aggregate of attributes connoted by a term. (See **CONNOTE** v. 4.) Hence, c. In non-technical use: The sum of what a word implies or means; meaning.

1866 STILLINGF. *Power Excommuni.* 14 But this Christian society doth not respect men under the connotation of men but as Christians. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. ix. 299, I shall find much convenience in using the term *notation* to point out the sensation or sensations which are peculiarly marked by such words, the term *connotation* to point out the clusters which they mark along with this their principal meaning. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* I. v. § 2 Hobbes... bestowed little or no attention upon the connotation of words; and sought for their meaning exclusively in what they denote. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 295 Phrases to which no definite meaning, or, more technically speaking, no fixed connotation, is attached. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. (ed. 2) 644 An epithet sometimes detracts from, instead of adding to, the connotation of a word. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* v. (1880) 39 The intension of a term is synonymous with its comprehension, or connotation, or depth. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* v. 37 A definition is an exposition of the connotation of a term. *Ibid.* ii. 19.

† 3. (?) A mutual relation. *Obs.* Cf. **CONNOTATE** 2. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mas.* i. vi. 123 By reason of the coexistence of one thing with another there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them.

† 4. Signification in combination, **CONSIGNIFICATION**. Cf. **CONNOTE** 3. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 321 Concerning the word with, he would tell me... that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

**Connotative** (*kpnōtātiv*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *connotātiv-us*, f. *connotāt-*, ppl. stem of *connotāre* to **CONNOTE**.]

*Nomen connotativum, terminus connotativus* were used by Occam a 1347: 'Nomen autem connotativum est illud quod significat aliquid primario et aliquid secundario' (Prantl III. 364).

1. Having the quality of connoting; pertaining to connotation, or to an additional or implied signification.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 *Album*, although in a formal signification of the thing design'd it express a certain *Eus per se*, yet... the formal and material or connotative signification, of it, is, it's *Eus per accidens*. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xiii. Wks. IV. 95 Which definition... is not essential, but causal or connotative. 1698 *Ibid.* ix. xiii. Wks. VIII. 263 Collateral or connotative imprecations of divine power. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. I. 479 The word *mythe*... signified simply a statement or current narrative, without any connotative implication either of truth or falsehood. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* 14 Secondary, symbolical, connotative senses of Scripture.

2. *Logic.* **Connotative term**: according to J. S. Mill, a term or word which, while it denotes (or is predicated of) a subject, also connotes or indicates its attributes.

In the scholastic and later logic a connotative, as distinguished from an absolute, term was one which primarily signified an attribute and secondarily a subject. In the logic of J. S. Mill this usage is inverted; the subject is 'denoted', the attribute 'connoted'. Later still, the terms 'denotation' and 'connotation' have been used in a sense synonymous with logical 'extension' and 'intension' (cf. quot. 1876 in **CONNOTATION** 2, and Fowler *Deduct. Logic* ii. (1887) 19).

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 306 *Friend* is a concrete, connotative term... Its connotation is dropped by another mark, the syllable *-ship*; thus *friendship*. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 A connotative term is one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute. 1875 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. 60 The subject and predicate of the major premiss are connotative terms. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Log.* ii. 19 In the scholastic logic, what I have called attributives

[i. e. adjectives and participles used adjectively] are alone recognised as connotative terms.

**Connotatively** (*kpnōtātivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*]. In a connotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 110 In Attributive Judgments the Predicate is actually thought only Connotatively.

**Connote** (*kpnōt-*), *v.* [ad. med.L. *connotā-re* to mark along with, to mark (a thing) with or in addition to (another), f. L. *con-* together with + *notāre* to mark, to **NOTE**.]

The Latin word was in common use in mediæval logic: app. first, according to Prantl, in Duns Scotus, and frequently in Occam, and so onwards in the terminology of the schools; thence it passed into English literary use; but its use as an English technical term of logic is recent, and due to JAS. and J. S. MILL.

a 1300 DUNS SCOTUS (in Prantl III. 134, note 598) Tam secundum significatum quam secundum connotatum. a 1347 OCCAM (*Ibid.* 364 n. 829), Quaedam sunt synonyma, quia simpliciter idem significant et connotant. 1657 HEEREBORD *Epimytia Logica* (1680) 151 Ideoque (vox concreta) illud consignificat seu connotat; ut *justus* significat justitiam, sed quæ concernit et connotat hominem in quo est.]

1. *trans.* To signify secondarily or in addition; to include or imply along with the primary or essential meaning.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 271 'Ο δὲ ἀρχαῖος connoting the Roman Empire as well as the Devil. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 434 Good... over and above the bare Being of a Thing, Connotes also a certain suitability or agreeableness of it to some other thing. 1872 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) II. 389 Deism... connotes along with natural religion a negation of the truth or reality of the Christian revelation.

2. Of things or facts: To imply or involve as a consequence, condition, or accompaniment.

a 1665 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 160 A practical remembrance which connotes affections fruitful effect. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 128 This faith doth not only denote precisely... such opinions and persuasions... but doth also connote and imply such acts of will, as... are naturally consequent upon them. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 243 But 'punishment always connotes guilt'. It always connotes sin and suffering; and here are both. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 719/1 A luxury which connotes a high condition of intellect and character, but still a luxury. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 376 The descent of snow in one place connotes the evaporation of water in another locality.

† 3. To combine in signifying (something); to mean in combination. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of Grammarians) to connote and consignify, and to change the value of figures. 1805 *Ibid.* (1815) II. 437 Some Grammarians have said that an Adjective only connotes, and means nothing by itself.

4. *Logic.* (Of a term.) † a. With the earlier logicians: To imply or indicate the subject in which an attribute inheres, while primarily signifying or 'noting' the attribute itself. *Obs.* b. With J. S. Mill: To imply or indicate the attributes involved, while denoting (or being predicated of) the subject.

As to the change of use, see note to **Connotative term**, and cf. quot. 1829 with Heerebord above.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. i. § 5. 34 note, White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the colour and the horse; but it denotes the colour primarily, the horse secondarily. We shall find it very convenient to say... that it notes the primary, connotes the secondary signification. 1646 J. S. MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 The word white, denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute of whiteness. *Ibid.*, The name... is said to signify the subjects directly, the attributes indirectly; it denotes the subjects, and implies, or involves, or indicates, or as we shall say henceforth, *connotes*, the attributes. It is a connotative name. *Ibid.*, Whenever the names given to objects convey any information, that is, whenever they have properly any meaning, the meaning resides not in what they denote, but in what they connote. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* I. 19 A term may be said to denote or designate individuals, to connote or mean attributes or groups of attributes.

b. Hence, in general, non-technical use: To imply, include in its signification, convey to the mind or mean in actual use and application. (Often loosely used.)

1865 KINGSLEY *Let.* (1878) II. 216 A man may believe the facts which the doctrine connotes without believing the doctrine. 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* I. Intro. 64 The terms 'three and three' and 'six' denote the same relations, connote different ideas. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* iv. 148 It is Christianity alone which breathed into it all that it connotes. 1875 POSTE *Gains*, I. (ed. 2) 45 Characters which the name is not intended to connote. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 431 The word [Council] connotes a totally different order of conceptions to those that were prevalent at that early time.

Hence **Connoted** *ppl. a.*

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 300 It is often highly convenient to drop the connotation; that is, to leave out the connoted cluster.

**Connotive** (*kpnōtiv*), *a.* *rare.* = **CONNOTATIVE**. In mod. Dicts.

**Connotwt.** *obs. f. COVENANT.*

**Connubial** (*kñiūbiāl*), *a.* [ad. L. *co(n)nūbiāl-is*, f. *co(n)nūbiūm* marriage, wedlock, f. *con-* together + *nūb-ire* to marry: see **NUPTIAL**.]

1. Of or pertaining to marriage, or the married state; nuptial, matrimonial.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 743 The

Rites Mysterious of connubial Love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 18 ¶ 4 Of my friends who have been least successful in connubial contracts. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 404 Kind connubial tenderness. 1829 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 38/1 The ladies must also have reached a discreet age, before they enter the connubial state.

2. *transf. a.* Married, wedded; also *fig. b.* Pertaining to a husband or wife, conjugal. (*humorous.*) 1828 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 789 Connubial vines o'erthop the larch they climb. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg., Ld. Thonlouse*, Provoking from connubial toes a hint. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 69 Originally, no schism at all seems to have been contemplated by the connubial Evangelist.

Hence **Connubialism** (*nonce-wd.*), the married state. **Connubialise** *v. intr.* (*humorous*), to enter the married state, to marry. **Connubially** *adv.*

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 310 The glittering temple of connubialism. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 224 In the flurry of incipient connubialism. 1870 H. ROWLEY (*title*) *Gamosagamon*, or Hints on Hymen for the use of parties about to Connubialize. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado*, Unless connubially linked.

**Connubiality** (*kñiūbiāliti*). [f. as prec. + *-ITY*.] Connubial state or condition; the practice or right of marrying; (with *pl.*) any action characteristic of the married state.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx. 'Think, sir', replied Mr. Weller; 'why, I think he's the victim o' connubiality'. 1838 — *Nick. Nick.* xlii. Some slight connubialities which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The connubiality of the Anglican clergy.

**Connubiate** (*kñiūbiāt*), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *co(n)nūbi-um* + *-ATE* 3.] To get married.

1824 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., I will connubiate and join you.

† **Connudate**, *v. Obs.* — [f. ppl. stem of L. *connūdare* to bare, uncover.]

1663 COCKERAM, *Connudate*, to strip naked. 1721 BAILEY.

**Connumerate**, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *connumerāre* to reckon together, f. *con-* + *numerāre* to count.] *trans.* To reckon or count together.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 Not to be connumerated or reckoned together with those. 1805 T. TAYLOR *Misc.* (1820) 13 The actions are frauds and stratagems, which he connumerates with casualties.

**Connumeration**, *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see **-ATION**.] Reckoning or numbering together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 126 The Induction or connumeration of other animals conjoined herewith. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xvi. 188 We must instance these latter in the connumeration of the former. 1790 FORSON *Let. to Travis* 225 Insisting upon the connumeration of the three persons.

**Connusable**, *-ance*, *-ant*, *-or*, *obs. ff.* **CONNUSABLE**, etc.

1694 R. COKE *Crt. & State Eng.* I. 391 Causes Connusable at Common Law.

† **Connutritious**, *a. Obs.* — App. only a Dictionary word, originating in an erroneous adaptation (after *nutritious*) of med.L. *connutritus*, rendering *συντρέφόμενος* having been nourished together, used by Hippocrates in conjunction with *ἐμφυτὸς* having been inborn, *congenitus*, congenital. (The regular meaning of *connutritious*, if in use, would be 'conjunctly nutritious': cf. the amended explanations of Craig and Smart.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Connutritious* (*connutritus*), that hath the same nourishment, or bringing up. 1750-6 BAILEY (folio), *Connutritious* is that which becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or... had its first Aliments from sucking a distempered Nurse, etc. 1846 SMART *Supp.* *Connutritious*, nutritious by the force of habit. 1847 CRAIG, *Connutritious*, nourishing together.

**Conny**, north. Eng. dial. f. **CANNY**.

**Conny**, *connyg*, *connyng*, *obs. ff.* **CONY**.

**Connygree**, *connyngere*, var. of **CONYGER** *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Connynghe**: see **CUNNINGHEDE** *Obs.*, skill, knowingness.

**Conocarp** (*kō'nokārp*). [= mod.L. *cōnocarpium*, f. Gr. *kūnos* cone + *καρπός* fruit.] 'A fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). So **Conocarpous** *a.*, 'having conical fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Conocuneus** (*kō'nokūnē's*). *Geom.* [f. L. *cōn-us* CONE + *cuneus* wedge.] A surface generated by a straight line which constantly intersects a fixed straight line at right angles, and also constantly passes through the circumference of a fixed circle; i. e. a figure with a circular base like a cone, but having instead of an apex a ridge or edge like a wedge.

First treated of by Prof. J. Wallis of Oxford in 1662. In his definition the name is applied to one quarter of the whole solid, formed by two sections, parallel and at right angles, respectively, to the edge, and having thus one fourth of the curved surface, and three plane surfaces, one a quadrant of the circular base.

1666 WALLIS *Let. to Sir R. Murray* Apr. 7 Solidum sic terminatum vocamus *Conocuneum*. 1824 — *transl.*, I thought fit to give it the name of *Cono-Cuneus*, as having the base of a Cone, and the vertex of a Cuneus. 1866 SALMON *Geom.* of 3 Dim. § 384 Ex. 1 The equation of the right conoid passing through the axis of *s* and through a plane curve... Wallis's cono-cuneus is when the fixed curve is a circle. 1869 B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* I. 538 Ex. 2.

**Conodont** (kō'nōdnt). *Palaeont.* [mod. f. Gr. *κωνος* cone + *δοντ*-tooth.] A small conical tooth-like glistening body, found in Silurian and other ancient strata, and at first supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish; now more generally considered to be the remains of some invertebrate animal.

1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 116/1 The writer finds no form of spine, denticle, or hooklet in any Echinoderm to match the Conodonts; and concludes that they have most analogy with the spines... of naked Molluscs or Annelides. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* (1870) II. 122 Much difficulty was felt by scientific men in accepting Pander's view that the Conodonts were the teeth of fishes.

**Conoid** (kō'noid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κωνοειδής* cone-shaped, *κωνοειδής* a conoid: see -OID.]

**A.** *adj.* Approaching a cone in shape; more or less conical in shape.

**Conoid body:** the pineal gland (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Conoid ligament:** the posterior fasciculus of the coraco-clavicular ligament, attached above to the conoid tubercle, at the scapular end of the lower surface of the clavicle. **Conoid teeth:** canine teeth.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 666 Stretching the surface of it from a plain to a conoid figure, within the same circumference. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 293 Two large conoid cairns. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 42 Shell turreted or conoid. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 155/1 The insertion of the...conoid...ligaments.

**B.** *sb.*  
1. *Geom.* **a.** A solid generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; a conicoid of revolution (*esp.* a paraboloid or hyperboloid, the ellipsoids or spheroids being often excluded). This is the *κωνοειδής* of Archimedes.

1656 HOBBS 6 *Lessons* v. Wks. 1845 VII. 305 Your comparison of the sphere and conoides, so far holds good.] a 1664 BARROW in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 34 Concerning the parabolical conoids. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 327 In the hyperbolic conoid, the section is an ellipse, when its axis makes with the axis of the solid an angle greater than that made by [this] and the asymptote of the generating hyperbola. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 274 A diving bell, of the form of a parabolic conoid. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xii. 164 The [zodiacal] light exhibits usually the figure of an oblique conoid.

† **b.** See *quot. Obs.*  
1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conoid* (with *Geomet.*), a solid Body resembling a Cone, excepting that instead of a perfect Circle, it has for its Base an Ellipsis or some other Curve approaching thereto.

**c.** A surface generated by a straight line which continues parallel to a fixed plane, and passes through a fixed straight line and a fixed curve. Cf. CONOCUNEUS.

This sense occurs in Fr. *conoid* in 1774, and perh. earlier; it is that now usual in Solid Geometry.

1864 SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (1874) § 448 Surfaces generated by lines parallel to a fixed plane. This is a family of surfaces which includes conoids as a particular case. § 450 Surfaces generated by lines which meet a fixed axis. This class also includes the family of conoids. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* § 144 If the fixed line be perpendicular to the fixed plane, the surface is called a right conoid.

2. *in gen. use.* Any body of a shape more or less approaching a cone, *esp.* one having the form of half a spindle, in which the slant sides from the base to the vertex are curved instead of straight.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 76 A steel point or cone, resting in a hollow conoid of bell metal. 1855 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 367 To back off the spiral-coil from the tip of the spindle, and then wind the thread upon it in a shapely conoid. 1868 PROCTOR in *Daily News* 25 Nov., The conoid used in ordinary rifle practice... passes much more freely through the air, point first, than an ordinary spherical bullet. 1880 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 236 Dorsally the centre of the disk is elevated into a sharp conoid.

3. *Anat.* The pineal gland; = *Conoid body*: see A. 1808 in WEBSTER.

**Conoidal** (konoi'dāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Geom.* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a conoid (in its various senses).

**Conoidal cusps** (in *Optics*), the name given by Sir W. R. Hamilton to the singular points or conical points of the wave-surface.

1771 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Pref. Tj, Not only... Theorems of spherical solids, but also of Conoidal, Parabolical, Hyperbolical, and Ellipseyal circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1857 BABBAGE *Bridge. Treat.* viii. 103 The curve surface... had four conoidal cusps at each of which there were, consequently, an infinite number of tangent planes. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* § 144 A conoidal surface is a surface generated by a straight line which always meets a fixed straight line, is parallel to a fixed plane, and meets a fixed curve.

2. *in gen. use.* Approaching in shape to a cone; nearly but not exactly conical.

1742 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 25 The Figure... is somewhat conoidal. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sonat.* xi. (ed. 2) 233 Conoidal hills, bare of soil. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 10/2 The new musket, adapted to conoidal shot.

Hence **Conoidally** *adv.*

**Conoidic**, *a.* rare-°. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. 1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Conoidical**, *a.* rare-°. = prec.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Conoidically** *adv.*, conoidally.

1806 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 448 A conoidically ended, long, cylindrical navigable [balloon].

**Conoido-** (konoi'do-), combining form of CONOID, prefixed to adjectives denoting shape, and express-

ing modification towards the conical form, as in *conoido-hemispherical*, *rotundate*. (Cf. CONICO-.)

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 415 Calicles... conoido-hemispherical. *Ibid.* 290 Small, orbicular, high conoido-rotundate.

**Conoissauce**, *obs.* f. COGNIZANCE.

**Co-nominee**: see *Co-* prefix 3.

**Conormal** (kon'ōrmāl), *a.* *Math.* [f. *Co-* + *NORMAL*.] Having common normals.

|| **Conoscente** (konos'ente). Also 8 *conn-*. Pl. -ti (-tē). [Ital.] = COGNOSCENTE, *q.v.*

1766 R. GRIFFITH *Lett. betw. Henry & Fr.* III. 10 Attend to her with this connoscente view. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 29 June, Such a phenomenon... has occasioned much speculation among the connoscenti at this place. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 504. 469 The common print-shop lounger as well as the conoscente. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 21 He had been deposed... for having shocked the connoscenti.

**Co-nourish** (kō'nōrīf), *v.* [f. *Co-* + NOURISH: cf. *co-nutrition*.] *trans.* To nourish or feed together under the same conditions.

1885 F. WARNER *Physical Expression* xvi. 286 If two or more living subjects be co-nourished during the period of development, they will tend to 'similar proportional development', and 'similar series of kinetic actions'.

**Conpace** = *compace*, *obs.* f. COMPASS *v.*

**Conperseyner**: see COMPARTIONER.

**Compentent**, *obs.* f. COMPETENT.

**Conplane** (kōn'plān), *a.* *Math.* [f. *CON-* + *PLANE*.] In a common plane.

1876 KENNEDY tr. *Renleaux's Kinem. of Mach.* 64 The relative motions of plane figures in a common plane, or as we shall in future call them shortly, conplane figures. *Ibid.* All relative motions of conplane figures.

**Conproportion**, *obs.* var. of COMPROPORTION *v.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 127 And conproportyond so conveniently.

† **Conprove**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. (Better *comprove*.) [*a.* OF. *conprover*, *com-*, *-prover*: = *L. comprobare* to approve of.] To approve.

a 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 287 In conproving of y<sup>e</sup> sayde refuse [may sayd Lord of Winchester] resettyd y<sup>e</sup> sayd Wodeulle.

**Conpunct**, *obs.* var. of COMPUCT *ppl.* *a.*

a 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 1219 He was conpuncte entirely.

**Conquace**, var. of CONQUES, CONQUESE. *Obs.*

† **Conquadrare**, *v.* *Obs.*-°. [f. *ppl.* stem of *L. conquadrare*, f. *con-* together + *quadrare* to square.] To bring into a square, square with another' (Ash 1775).

1781- in BAILEY, etc. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Conquassant**, *a.* [f. *L. conquassant-em*, pres. *ppl.* of *conquassare*: see next.] Shaking severely: see *quot.*

1806 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Conquassant* pains, the pains of labour, at the time of their greatest intensity.

† **Conquassate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *ppl.* stem of *L. conquassare*, f. *con-* intensive + *quassare*, freq. of *quatre* to shake.] To shake violently.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conquassate*, to shake, dash, or break in peeces. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xx. 247 Vomits do violently conquassate the Lungs.

† **Conquassation**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. conquassatio-nem*, n. of action from *conquassare*: see prec.] Severe shaking; agitation, concussion.

a 1666 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* III. xxi, I have had a conquassation in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 324 Wind is generated by the Conquassation of Phlegm. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 22 A violent conquassation of the foliage above. 1780 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 49 All its blood is sent into the *vena portarum*, and has a perpetual conquassation.

**Conque**, *obs.* f. CONCH.

† **Conquedle**. *Obs.* A name of the North American Bobolink or Rice-bird.

1763 LATHAM *Synop. Birds* II. l. 189 This species is known in the country by the names of Bob-Lincoln and Conquedle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 note, Called in New England, Boblincoln, Conquedle.

**Conquer** (kōn'kər), *v.* Forms: 3 *cuncweari*, 3-4 *conquary*, 4-5 *queren*, *queryn*, 4-6 *quere*, (-quere, -queere), *conquyr*, 5-6 *conquire*, (6 *quonquer*), 4- *conquer*. [*ME.* *cuncwear-i*, *conquer-e(n)*, *a.* OF. *cunquer-re*, *conquer-re* = *Pr. conquerre*, *It. conquistare*: = *L. conquistare*, *conquirere* to seek for, search for, procure, whence the later sense 'to procure by effort, gain, win, conquer', f. *con-* expressing completion + *querere* to seek. The OF. form represented a late *L. conquistare*, conformed (as usual in popular *L.*) to the simple *querere*; variation of conjugation in Romanic produced *Pr. conquerer*, 16th c. *F. conquerer*, and OF., *Pr.*, *Sp. conquerir*, mod. *F. conquérir*.] For the sense-development cf. note to CONQUEST.

**I.** To acquire (by effort).

† **1.** *trans.* To acquire, succeed in gaining, get possession of (by effort); to win, gain, attain to.

1590 BRITTON vi. ii. § 12 Le einmee... le conquera par bref de dreit. *transl.* The eldest shall obtain it by a writ of right.] c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 33 Pat lueu hire were wel & habbes his ladde, ofer cuncweari his lue o-bulliche wise. c 1336 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1632, I [Belshazzar] fayn wolde Wyt be wyte of be wryt, pat on be wowe clyues... If pou with quanytyse conquere hit, I quyte be by mede. c 1380

WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 183 Bi þis falsnesse a fewe pore wrecchis myȝten conqueren in-to here owene hondis... almost al þe lordschipe þat may be sold. c 1475 *Partenay* 1450 Helth neuer shal I not conquere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxiii. 21 Brenne had... in fraunce... conquered a grete lordship thurgh marryage. 1554 HULOET, Conquyre or get, *adquiro*, *conquiro*.

**II.** To acquire by force of arms.

2. To acquire by fighting, win in war; to make a warlike conquest of; to subjugate. [So in OF. 11th c., *Chanson de Roland*.]

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 82 Constance... conquerede of Spayne þe truage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 He... ferde ouer þe see, & conquerd Normandye; Duke þan was he cald, þorh conquest of bond. 1390 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6969 Alexander the grete kyng þat conquest Affryk, Europe and Asy. c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 585 *Cleopatras*, To conquereyn [v.r. conqueren] regnyis & honour. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxxix. 27 Claudius come in to this land for to conquere the truage thurgh strength. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 258 My cuppe, & borne, & harness, y<sup>e</sup> whiche Huon conquereyd of y<sup>e</sup> Gyaunt Angolaffer. 1590 in *Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 47 Land to be conquered by the Scottes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 391 By conquering this new world. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 295 But they first determined jointly to conquer Lombardy.

**b.** *Const. from* (formerly upon, on) the loser. [OF. *conquerre une chose sur quelqu'un*.]

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 To conquere strange countrees... as king Alexandre conquerid upon the Romayne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxi, Helpe and socour for to conquer al the londe upon Belyn. 1595 LO. BERNERS *Frans.* II. ccxviii. [ccxix.] 673 They were conquered vpon the turkes, and tourmed perforce to the crysten laythe. 1796-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 54 Calais and the other places in Picardy conquered upon the English.

† **c.** *Const. to, into the hands of* (a person). *Obs.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 þe arke or couere of god was conquerid in-to enemyes hondis. *Ibid.* 63 þus alle men ben conquerid to þe fend almost.

**d.** To gain honour, a name, peace, etc., in war.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 397 The gude... held the stour To conquyr thaim endles honour. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 23 For to conquere a name in armes. 1595 LO. BERNERS *Frans.* II. clix. [clixv.] 477 Yonge and lussy, and lykely to conquere honour. 1848 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) X. lxx. § 42. 540 At all hazards we must conquer a maritime peace.

† **3.** To gain, or win (a battle, a victory). *Obs.* [So OF. *conquerre une bataille*.]

c 1475 *Partenay* 4319 Er the victory be conquere[d] and gette. 1597 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 123a/1 The greate battayles they haue conquered.

4. *fig.* To gain or win by a struggle in which opposition or obstruction is overcome. [In OF. 12th c.]

1576 HALE *Contempl.* l. 75 Here was Love and Goodness... sufficient to conquer our hearts into admiration and Astonishment. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conquer*, to gain or win Peoples Hearts or Affections. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edith* xxxv. (1878) 319 Conquer his daily bread by the threats of his dragoman. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 3/2 Nationalities striving to conquer their independence. 1884 19th *Cent.* Dec. 1020 Here was left to conquer for himself the education he was determined to have.

**III.** To overcome by force.

5. To overcome (an adversary), gain the victory over, vanquish, subdue. [So in OF. 12th c.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2233 (Cott.) Godd we sal conquer wit fight. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 37 The hardy queene Of Cethea that he conquered had. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou lyȝtly myȝt antecrist conquere þe church. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3096 Quatt suld a knyght more Couett þen conquer hys foes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 332 If we be conquered, let men conquer vs, And not these bastard Britaines. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 195 A northern nation possessing iron, has ever conquered southern ones that roll on gold. 1806 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 24 The Germans, whom the Romans found hard to conquer in two hundred and ten years.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* To get the better of; to master, overcome.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 583 We had already so far conquer'd our voyage, that we were come to the top of... Taurus. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. l. § 17 Their necessities kept them in continual employment; and after that they conquered them, they, etc. 1780 FORD *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion, be it what it will, The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1785-73 JOHNSON, To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 523 Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iii. 44 To conquer the shyness she felt coming on. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* l. 3 If they had completely conquered the old habit.

**IV.** 7. *absol.* and *intr.* To be the conqueror, make conquests, gain the victory, be victorious. Formerly construed with *upon*, *of* (=from), *on*. [In OF. 11th c.]

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 4875 And evermore by beth werrende And upon other conquerrende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 251 A kyng þat conquerþ of hys enemyes. 1595 LO. BERNERS *Frans.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 280 We thought we conquered greatly on them when we had of their money. 1596-34 TINDALE *Rev.* vi. 2 He went forth conquering and forto overcome [1881 hee went forth conquering, and to conquer]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 150 Arme, fight, and conquer, for faire Englands sake. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* i. i, Trust me Tigranes, she can do as much In peace, as I in war; she'll conquer too. 1773 GOLDSM. (*title*), She Stoops to Conquer. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vii. v. (1864) 457 Cortez... did not conquer from the mere ambition of conquest.

**Conquerable** (kɒŋkəɹəbəl), *a.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -ABLE; perh. *a.* earlier *F. conquérable* (Godef. and Cotgr.).] Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued.

1599 SANDYS *Enropæ Spec.* (1632) 61 It maketh all toyles supportable, all difficulties conquerable. *a* 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 181 The Parthians were not conquerable but by a king. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 102 While his esteem for me is young and conquerable. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* i. (1865) 3 The habits may be ultimately conquerable by better government.

Hence **Conquerableness**.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv. 242 The Conquerableness of the Object by our own means.

† **Conquerant** (kɒŋkəɹənt), *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [a. *F. conquérant*, *pr.* pple. of *conquérir*.]

*a.* Adj. Conquering, victorious. (Cf. *militant*.) 1628 J. FLOYD (*title*), The Church Conquerant over Humane Wit.

*b.* *sb.* A conqueror.

1653 tr. *Francion* 55, I made a flat retreat into a Closet I found open. Thither the wanton Conquerants pursued me.

**Conquered** (kɒŋkəɹəd), *pp.* *a.* [f. CONQUER + -ED.] Acquired or won by conquest, overcome, vanquished, subdued.

1554 HULOT, Conquered, *populatus, subingatus*. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* C v b. [Henry VI] lost both the new conquered title and ancient hereditary dominions. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 The tribute of conquered kingdoms. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 153 The protection of the conquered provinces.

*absol.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 797 The conquered also, and enslav'd by War, Shall wish their freedom lost all virtue loose. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 7 The conquerors became the pupils of the conquered.

**Conquerer**, obs. *f.* CONQUEROR.

**Conqueress** (kɒŋkəɹəs), *Also* 5 **conquies**, 6 -queres, 6-7 -esses. [Corresponds to an OF. *conquerresse*, fem. of *conquerere*, -*cor*: see -ESS.] A female conqueror.

*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5105, I, Candace þe conquies. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 44 A conquiesse so pysssaunt. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* vii. 36 The noble conquiesse Herselfe came in. 1621 BIGGS *New Disp.* 78 After Nature hath return'd Conquerresse. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 160 His conquers being some beauty who had been seen by chance.

**Conquering** (kɒŋkəɹɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* The action of the *vb.* CONQUER. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

*a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pealier* 522 Takyn prisoner in conquering. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conqueste or conqueringe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sign. 22. All which daungers of conquering, have proceeded chiefly through the negligence of their Princes. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* 5 For as for his conquering Russia, do it he would.

**Conquering**, *pp.* *a.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -ING 2.] That conquers; victorious.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 26 God is our Fortesse, in whose conquering name Let vs resolve to scale their flinty bulwarkes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 314 Submission to a conquering Enemy. 1747 MORRELL *Yashua* (Chorus). See, the conquering hero comes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 304 The bounds of whose conquering intelligence no man had ever reached. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks.

*b.* That decides a contest.

*Mod.* They are now playing the conquering game [*e.g.* in a chess tournament].

**Conqueringly** (kɒŋkəɹɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a conquering manner, victoriously.

1600 F. WALKER *Sa. Mandeville* 142, They made war and invaded conqueringly vpon other Countreys. 1865 NRALE *Hymns Glor. Parad.* 30 Grant me conqueringly to wrestle.

**Conquerless**, *a.* poetic. rare. [f. CONQUER *v.* + -LESS.] Not to be conquered, invincible.

1505 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* iv. (Arb.) 57 Which seeming conquerlesse, did conquests lend. 1868 AUGUSTA WEBSTER tr. *Medea* 13 Her passionate conquerless soul.

† **Conquerment**. Obs. [f. CONQUER *v.* + -MENT.] It corresponds in form to OF. *conquerment*, med.L. *conquerimentum*, *conquerementum*, and may have been formed thereon.] Conquest.

1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* iii. vii. 28 The Nuns of new-woon Cales his bonnet lent, In lieu of their so kind a conquerment.

**Conqueror** (kɒŋkəɹəɹ), *Forms:* 4 **conquerur**, 4-5 -roure, -querour, 4-7 -querour, 5 -quirour, 6 -querer, (*Sc.* *concoreour*), 6- **conqueror**. [a. *AF. conquerour*, OF. *conqueror* (later *conquerneur*, Cotgr.), oblique case of *conquerere*:—L. types \**conquerēdōrem*, \**conquerēdōr*, agent-n. *f.* \**conquerēre*: see CONQUER.]

Parallel forms in *Pr.* were *querere*, *enquerere*, obl. case *queredor*. The corresponding nominative form in OF. would have *-aire*, *-aire*; but at an early date, this ending was conformed to *-ere*, the phonetic representative of the L. nominative *-ator*. The various oblique forms *-ādre*, *-ādre*, *-ādre* had fallen together phonetically as *-ador*, whence *-or*, *-eur*; and the nominatives were analogically levelled under the most frequent form *-ere*.]

1. One who gains possession of a country, etc., by force of arms; one who subdues or subjugates a nation; one who conquers or vanquishes an adversary, a victor. (Cf. the synonymous CONQUESTOR, CONQUEROR.)

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3 (Cott.) Alisaunder þe conquerour. 1307 *Elgy Edw. I.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 250 Thou art

cleped conquerour In uch bataille thou hadest pris. *c* 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1322 As conquerour of vche a cost he cayer watz hatte. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xi. (1495) 421 He that is ouercome is obeydente to the conquerour. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 65 This ilke kyde conquerour. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 343 The worthi conqueroure Arthure. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 12 Both tugging to be Victors, brest to brest: Yet neither Conqueror, nor Conqueror. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vi. 114 The conquerors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 367 After the battle, it remained for the conquerors to divide the spoil. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 13 William was a foreign Conqueror, King in very truth only by the edge of the sword.

*b.* Used as a distinctive surname or title of victorious princes; esp. in *Eng. Hist.* of William I, often referred to familiarly as 'the Conqueror'.

So far as English or Anglo-Fr. evidence goes, there appears no reason to think that as applied to William I, this term or its corresponding med.L. *conquestor*, *conquestor*, *conquistor* (see CONQUESTOR) meant anything else than 'conqueror' in sense 1, = *domitor* or *expugnator* *Anglorum*, *triumphator* *Anglia* of the contemporary chroniclers. The notion that *conquestor* had here only the sense of 'acquirer' or 'purchaser' as distinguished from 'inheritor' (see sense 2, and CONQUEST 5, in *Scotch Law*), appears to have been first started by Spelman (or his posthumous editors), whence it was taken by Blackstone and later writers. The historical evidence as to the use of the word shows that the appellation *Conqueror*, *Conquestor* was applied to William the Great, just as to Alexander the Great, to Charles the Great, to Jayme I of Arragon (*el Conquistador*), etc.

[cf. *a* 1300, *c* 1500, above.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24791 (Cott.) William basterd. He þat conquerur was gode, and for to warrai vnderstode: Sua stalworth man he was of hand, þat with his force he wan the land. [*c* 1300 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) I. 436 William le Conquerour. Engleterre conquist par graunt vasselage, Sur le ray Harald.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langtoft* (1810) 86 William þe Conquerour. Alle England he wan þorgh his vasselage & Harold kyng ouer ran. *Ibid.* 85 The conquerour is laid at Kame dede in graue. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. lxiv, William, the Bastard and Conqueror of England, tuk the crown efter the slaughter of king Herald. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. Pref., Down to the actual accession of William the Conqueror. 1866 *Ibid.* (1876) III. xvi. 561 The work of the Conquest was now formally completed; the Conqueror sat in the royal seat of England.

*c.* *transf.* and *fig.*

*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 794 But who-so myghte wyynnen swych a flour. He myghte seyn he were a conquerour. 1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, A conquerour of his owne wyll. 1597 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* viii. 37 Neuertheless, in all these thynges we are more then conquerers, through him that loved vs. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 62, I am conqueror of my selfe. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 399 The Saviour of mankind. must be a conqueror by a conquest greater than that of the world, the conquest of himself.

*d.* The victor in a contest of skill or strength, in a game, etc.

1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1687) 20 The Conquerours in the Olympique Games were. crowned with a Garland of Wild-Olive. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxiv. 108 And he that at one leap compasses the greatest space of ground, is reckon'd the Conqueror.

*attrib.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 He made an end of the conquerour champion.

*e.* *colloq.* = Conquering game.

*Mod.* We have not time to play the conqueror [at whist].

† 2. *Sc. Law.* One who acquires property other-wise than by inheritance: see CONQUEST 5. Obs.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Conquestus*, Gif conquests lands, after the decease of the Conquerour, dois anis ascende to ony person.

† **Conquerous**, *a.* Obs. [f. CONQUER *v.* + -OUS: after words like *venturous*.] Conquering; victorious.

1571 FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 82b, His conquirous employes. 1579 TYNNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* i. lxiv. 88 b, Augustus. gaue great summes of money for them that saluted hym conquerous and triumphant Caesar. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierres Swp.* 53 When Alexander in his conquerous expeditions visited the ruins of Troy.

† **Conques**, **queis**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -ys, -eas, 6-7 -ess, 7 -ish. [Exact formation doubtful: possibly *f.* CONQUEST *sb.*; or, like it, from the *F.* *pa.* pple. *conquis*, -ise (cf. *comprise*, *compromise*); but it may have been from the earlier *pa.* pple. CONQUEST, by treating the *t* as the native suffix and taking *conques* as the stem. *Conquest* was subseq. treated as its *pa.* pple. and *pa.* *t.* (as if = *conques* + *t*), and conformed to its variant spellings, as *conquist*, *-queast*, *-quist*.]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire as property, to gain, win.

*c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1571) 29 To conques worldly good. 1556 LAUDER *Deuities of Kingis* 254 Rather than Conqueis gold in cartis. *c* 1565 LINDESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 18 Greedy to conques greater rents to his posterity. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 26 Albeit the husband hes littill heritage, and hes conquested thereafter many lands. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 9 In end they conquis vanitie of vanities. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 443 Our leel-come and lawfully conqueisid joy. *a* 1653 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 42 Man may conqueis Lands to his Children.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to win (a battle); to vanquish.

*c* 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 358 Bot Wallace thriss this kynrik conquest haile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. v. 108 As victouris. To conqys Itale. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 85 Thai haue intendit veyris contrar scotland, in hope to conques it. *a* 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 78 So shall England be conqueast within a year. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 521 When Hannibal went to conqueisse Italle.

Hence **Conquessed** *pp.* *a.*, **Conquessing** *vb.* *sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 The conqueissing of realmis.

† **Conquese**, **-eis**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -quase. [app. *a.* OF. *conquise*, -isse, *sb.* fem. *f.* *conquis*, *conquise*, *pa.* pple. of *conquerre* to CONQUER.] = CONQUEST *sb.* in senses 4-6.

*c* 1375 *Quoniam Attack.* xcvi. (Jam.), The conqueise of any frie man, decessand vest and saised therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of his awin bodie, ascends to him, quha is before gottin, and heritage descends be degrie. *c* 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 60 Edwarde Langschanks. herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace, He thocht till hym to mak it playn conqueise [*v. r.* haill conqueis]. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* I. 653 Of thame. haill conqueis for to mak. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Fris.* (1841) I. 312 Bernard of Weymar's conqueises in Alsatia.

† **Conquessor**. *Sc. Obs.* rare. In 7 con-queisor. [f. CONQUES *v.* + -OR.] = CONQUEROR.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Fris.* (1841) I. 323 Power to the first Conqueisors to impose lawes was not doubtful.

**Conquest** (kɒŋkwɛst), *sb.* Also 3-5 **conqueste**. [Represents two OF. words: (1) *conquest* (now *conquêt*) *m.*:—L. type \**conquestum* (cf. *Pr. conquest*, It. *conquistò*), med.L. *conquestum*, -*quistum*, for L. *conquistum*, neuter of *pa.* pple. of *conquirere* (see CONQUER); (2) OF. *conqueste* (now *conquête*) *fem.* = *Pr. conquesta*, Sp. *It.*, med.L. *conquesta*, -*quista*, *fem.* *sb.* from the *pa.* pple. (parallel to *sbs.* in -ata, -ade, -de). The latter of these expressed the action, the former the proceeds of acquiring or conquering. Cf. *acquest*, OF. *aqwest*, but *inquest*, *request*, OF. *enqueste*, *requeste*. *Conquêt*, *conquête* are still distinct in *F.*, but in *Eng.*, through loss of final -e and of grammatical gender, the two forms ran together at an early date.

The original sense in med.L. and *F.* was 'acquisition, esp. as the result of effort'; including getting by force of arms as well as by other means. Hence two lines of development: first, with the feudal jurists' personal acquisition of estate, as opposed to inheritance, without specific reference to the mode, whether by force of arms, by grant, or (in later times) by money, called *PURCHASE* in English Law; secondly, 'acquisition by force of arms, military conquest'. The latter of these is by far the earlier in English, and has always been (with its transferred uses) the only popular sense. The general sense of acquisition and esp. the legal sense as opposed to inheritance, is chiefly Scotch and prominent in Scotch law.]

1. **Conquest by war or combat.**

1. The action of gaining by force of arms; acquisition by war; subjugation of a country, etc. [OF. *conqueste*.]

*c* 1325 *Coar de L.* 6 It is ful god to here in jesse Off his prowess and hys conqueste. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 [see CONQUER 2]. *Ibid.* 51 Seuentene jere was he [Knoute] kyng þorgh conquest & deceipt. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 26 Qwene that the kyng Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdomes, and contreez many. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 þe sordan es lord of fise kyngdomes, whilk he has geten by conquest. *c* 1495 LYND. *Voces on Kings of Eng.* 2. 4 in *Hist. Collect. Camd. Soc.* (1876) 49 This myghty Wylliam Duke of Normandy. Made kyng by conqueste of Brutys Albion. 1555 EDEN (*title*), Decades of the newe worlde or west India, Conteynyng the nauigations and conquestes of the Spanyardes. 1641 HOBBS *Leviath.* Concl. 391 Conquest. is the acquiring of the Right of Sovereignty by Victory. 1755 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 225 Most conquests have gone from north to south. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 674 They accompanied our soldiers in their conquests, and acquired lands in America.

*b.* *with of and object.*

1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1298 (*Dido*) To the conqueste of yttyle My destiny is soone for to sayle. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 85 Kinges been worshipped. for conquestes of landes & regions. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* Prol., The historie of Iason, towchyng the conqueste of the golden fiese. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. England* 6 Does not. conquest of a nation by arms give the conqueror a power from God to rule over that people? 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 33 The easy conquest of Arakan, and the subjugation of Manipur.

*c.* *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. the gaining or captivating of the favour, affections, or hand of another.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 290 Better conquest neuer canst thou make, Then arme thy constant and thy nobler parts Against these giddy loose suggestions. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* i. i, Nature did her wrong, To print continual conquest on her cheeks, And make no man worthy for her to take. 1831 LYTON *Godolphin* 38 Constance, dressed for conquest, sat alone in her dressing-room. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 When mean gain has arrived at the conquest of letters and arts. 1887 J. KNIGHT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 355/2 The conquest of the marquis was. soon effected, and the pair were married in Paris in 1645.

2. The action of overcoming or vanquishing; gaining of victory. Also *fig.*

*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 148 Nys gryt stryf wythoute queade, And ther conqueste ys, stryf ys neade, And som yschent. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 311 Where is now your soueray-drye & your conqueste. 1485 CAXTON *Prof. Malory's Morte Arthur* 2 b, The fythe booke treateth of the conqueste of Lucius thempereur [by Arthur]. 1596 *Pilgr.*

*Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b. His victory wherein he overcame the deuyt was moost perfyte triumph and conquest. 1592 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 10, I must yeeld my body to the Earth. And by my fall, the conquest to my foe. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Conquest*, victory. 1709 BELSHAM *Ess.* i. xii. 223 The conquest of difficulties is never a source of pleasure. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xx, Amid the pealing conquest-cry.

b. Attributed to the conquered: The condition of being conquered.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 471 But though they may be more troubled, yet they may be furthest from conquest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 640 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape [*victus in sese redit*].

3. The Conquest or Norman Conquest: the acquisition of the crown of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066.

1327 MURMUTH *Chron.*, Anno Domini mcccxxvii. .et regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu primo. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 14 Kyng Edward be thridde after be conquest. 1428 in *Swire's Misc.* (1890) 3 In be yer of be regne of Kyng Henre Sext after be Conqueste fyft. 1520 NASHE *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) l. 50 Some men spring from the coffer, not from the Conquest. 1621 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 655 Swaine was Lord in the Conquest time. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* l. (1843) 4/1 A family of an ancient extraction, even from the time of the conquest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) i. 3 As a conquest, compared with earlier and with later conquests, the Norman Conquest of England holds a middle place between the two classes.

4. That which is acquired by force of arms; a possession or acquisition made in war; a conquered country, etc.: now restricted to territorial acquisitions, formerly also including booty. [OF. *conquest*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2540 (Cott.) O fair conquest he tok be tend. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 27 Aisaundre. To knights after that they have deserved yaf the conquests, that he wanne. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 934 The lord. said he would within that yle Be lord and sire. And called it there his new conquest. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. i. 37 Wherefore rejoice? What Conquest brings he home? What Tributaries follow him to Rome? 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. viii. (1692) 36 They soon became the Conquest of the Greeks. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 633 Orders are issued for all young men in the new conquests capable of bearing arms, to list themselves in the French service. 1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* l. 342 No person in Portugal or its conquests should make use of the instrument. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 224 His new conquest of Calais remained a part of the possessions of the English crown.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, said *esp.* of a person whose favour or affections have been won by art.

a 1621 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 57 But thou wilt lose the stile of conquerour, If I, thy conquest, perish by thy hate. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 p. 2 To resign Conquests is a Task as difficult in a Beauty as an Hero. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lix. 307 Perhaps he found her at first too easy a conquest.

5. Phr. To make (win) a conquest. Also To make a conquest of: to reduce to a conquered position, to conquer.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 93 After this Alexander made grett conquestis. 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Dodgley* IV. 102, I joy as much as he that hath a conquest won. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1767 Shall rotten death make conquest of the stronger And leave the faltering feeble souls alive. 1608 — *Per.* i. iv. 69 And make a conquest of unhappy me. 1712 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 186 Till we are invaded and made a conquest by some other states. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 21 Which at once made a conquest of Evelyn's heart. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time i. 61 They never made permanent conquests in that direction.

II. Conquest of property, etc. *Sc.*

6. *Sc. Law.* a. The personal acquisition of real property otherwise than by inheritance. b. Real estate so acquired, as opposed to *heritage* (the distinction as it affected the Law of Succession was abolished in 1874); hence *fee*, *heir*, *succession of conquest*.

1328-9 *Pipe Roll to Rich. I* (Entry of fine made 30 Hen. II, 1184) in *Madox Form. Angl.* 217 Et de primo conquestu vel de escaeta de hereditate ipsarum predictarum B. et M. a quocunque illud accipiet predicti G. et B. uxor ejus. dabunt, etc.]

1 c 1150 *Leges & Burg.* xlii. (Sc. Acts I. 340) Terram quam habet de conquestu suo [15th c. *transl.* The land that he has of conquest]. 1 a 1300 *Reg. Maj.* iv. xlii (*ibid.* I. 360) Quia conquestus terrarum. .debet gradatim ascendere et hereditas gradatim descendere. [1375 see CONQUEST]. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. ii. 181 For he hys sowne wes myldest He gawe [him] therefor hys conquest. c 1523 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 162 (Jam.) Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and some uther landis as conquest. a 1608 CRAIG *Jus Feudale* II. xv. § 10 Nos conquestum dicimus, Angli et Normanni *pouiches*. 1681 STAIR *Inst.* III. iv. 33 The immediate elder brother succeeding in conquest and the immediate younger in heritage. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 Where the deceased has died without lawful issue. .heritage descends to the immediate younger brother of deceased, but conquest ascends to the immediate elder brother. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of heritage is hereby abolished.

6. Conquest of marriage: property acquired during wedlock, and provided for in the marriage contract. (Cf. Littré '*Conquêt*, acquêt fait durant la communauté des époux'.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 A subject purchased with money acquired by industry or economy is conquest in this sense; but land or any other subject purchased with borrowed money is not conquest of the marriage, except in so far as. .of greater value than the price paid for it.

+7. *gen.* Acquisition, gain, possession gained. Chiefly *Sc.* (exc. where *fig.* from 1). *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR '*Schir*, 3it remembir' vii, Quhen seruit is all vdir man. .Na thing I get, na conquest than. 1596 LAUDER *Devoties of Kyngis* 264 Wrang Conquest maks myscheuous end. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 92/13 A Conquest, *acquisitio*. 1603 JAS. I in S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* (1884) I. 91 How happy I think myself by the conquest of so faithful and so wise a counsellor.

III. *Comb.*

1814 [see 2]. 1818 SHELLEY *Enganean Hills* 122 With thy conquest-branded brow Stooping to the slave of slaves From thy throne.

+ Conquest (stress var.), *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *conquestare* (still in Cotgr.):—late L. type \**conquestare*, from *conquestare*; also OF. *conquister*, *-quiter*, cf. It. *conquistare*, Sp. and Pg. *conquistar*, med.L. *conquest*, *conquistare*—L. type \**conquistare*, freq. of *conquirere*: see CONQUEER, and cf. ACQUIST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire, gain.

[1292 BRITTON iv. viii. § 1 Cist pleintif nequedent ne i purra rien conquestre [3 MSS. conquestre, 2 conquestre, 1 reconquere; *transl.* Yet the plaintiff cannot recover anything therein.] 1597 JAS. I *Demonol.* II. i. That spirit whereby she [the 'Pythonisse'] conquested such gain to her masters.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to gain (a battle); to vanquish, beat.

1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 315 To conquest [*v. r.* conquer, ed. 1626 conqueste] the land all haley. 1495 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 160 They. .shal come into spayne, for to conqueste the londres. c 1499 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 206 He conquested many bataylles. 1570 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in *Hazl. Dodgley* IV. 177 To conquest these fellows the man I will play. 1644 A. TRIVON *Lett.* in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 320 Who will give him occasion to conquest him too shortly.

+ Conquest (stress var.), *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also 7 -ist. [Form-history doubtful: it may have directly represented med.L. *conquestus*, *-quistus*, *pa. pple.* of *conquerere*, *-quiere* (see CONQUEER); but more prob. it was a shortening of *conquested*, *pa. pple.* of CONQUEST *v.* (cf. *lighted*, *lit.*, *committed*, *commit*, etc.); this is corroborated by the occurrence of the same form as *pa. t.*

In *Sc. conquest* was analysed as *conquest + t.* and treated as *pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* of CONQUES *v.*, beside *conquest-ed*, *-it*. In this capacity it was also spelt *conquestit*, *-questit*, by conformation to the vb., under which these forms will be found.]

1. Acquired, gained, received in possession. *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 To haf in heritage. .als a propire ping hat were conquest tille him. 1567 ASP. BEATOUN in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett.* Mary Q. Scots (1824) 222 That reputation in all godliness 3e have conquest of lang. a 1670 SIR J. SCOT *Staggering State* 124 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 79 Sir John Hay. .has. .never conquest any land but a poor piece in Galloway.

2. Conquered in war; vanquished, overcome.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1305 Nov he be kyng hatz conquest & be kyth wunnen. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. c.* 3e have 3our man with his gude wil conquest [*prime* rest]. c 1440 *Bone Flar.* 1201 Tyll y have thys londe conquest [*prime* best]. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1661 They were lightly conquest And prayed to a poore feast. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* l. 19 The diuine sapiens. .causis conquerous to be conquest.

Conquesting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING.]

+1. Acquisition by force of arms; conquering.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 52 He euen then. .sente furth shypes for the conquestynge of the Indies. *Ibid.* 373 The conquestynge of fortie or fyftie myles here and there.

2. Acquisition otherwise than by inheritance. *Sc.*

1823 GALT *Entail* l. xviii. 147 The property is my own conquest. .I may make a kirk and a mill o't an I like.

+ Conquestion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *conquestio* in same sense.]

1626 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conquestion*, a complaining. + Conquestor. *Obs.* Also 5-6 -our. [ME. and AF. *conquestour* = OF. *conquesteur*, ad. med.L. *conquestor*, *conquestor*, in same sense, for *conquestitor* (like *questor* from *questitor*) = *conquistator* (itself also in same sense in Trivet).] = CONQUEEROR.

As a surname, often used as equivalent to *Magnus*, 'Great': e.g. Alexander, Charles, William the Great, or Conquestor. [a 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 118 Per Alexandrum Magnum et alios Conquestores.] 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vi. clxxx. 176 Takynge example of Charlys the conquestour. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 Vrangus conquestours. .hes be thair tyrany inuadit vthir cuntrays. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 319 In the which the conquestours had hytherto neuer good successe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 57 King Robert Bruce, the great conquestor.

b. Applied to William I of England, the Conqueror. [Chiefly in Latin.]

[1500-40 ORDERICUS VITAL. 603 A. Guillelmus Magnus id est Conquestor rex Anglorum. c 1325 TRIVET *Ann.* (1845) 4 Henricus primus. .Willmli, qui Conquistator erat, filius. c 1450 LYDG. *Verses on Kingis in Hist. Collect.* (Camd. Soc. 1876) 49 heading, Wyllmlius Conquestor. a 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 106 Rex Willmlius conquestor post conquestum cum obsidibus de Angliis in Normanniam transmeavit.] a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 108 In the reign of our William Conquestor. [1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* III. xiii. (1887) 184, I have a certain indestructible regard for Willmlius Conquestor.]

Conquinate, bad form of COINQUINATE.

+ Conquistation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conquistationem*, n. of action from *conquirere* to seek after, search for earnestly: see CONQUEER.] A seeking for, getting together, procuring with care.

1612-3 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xix. ix, The conquestion of some costly marbles. *Ibid.* N. T. iv. v, What conquestion is here of all sorts of curious dishes from the furthest seas and lands, to make up one hours meal?

+ Conquistador (kɔŋkɪstədɔr). [Sp. *conquistador*, n. of action from *conquistar*: see CONQUEST *v.*] = CONQUEEROR: used of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru, in the 16th century.

1630 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 13 The honest conquistador owns, that he himself did not see this animating vision. 1872 BATES *Illustr. Trav.* IV. 230/2 The Conquistador. .sailed in them across Tezoco to the final assault on Tenochtilan.

Conre'ctor. [see CON-] An associate Rector; a Second Master of a German Gymnasium.

1647 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* (1648) Aj a, Gentleman! How shal I salute you? Whether as my Conrectors: for so you are by the Statues of the Colledg [Trin. Coll. Camb.]; or as Friends? 1830 CARLYLE *Richter* (1872) III. 17 The zealous Conrektor. .desirous to render his Gymnasium as like a University as possible.

Conred. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *conredium*: see CONREY.] = CORBODY.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* l. i. 4 Pope Innocent IV. subsequently confirmed to Kelso the churches and schools of Roxburgh, free from all synodal rent and conreds.

+ Conregent, *a. Obs.* [f. CON- + REGENT.] Ruling or reigning together.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) *Mor. Wind.* 754 Thre as matrones, with wonderfull vyssers, conregent.

Conreligionist, var. of CO-RELIGIONIST.

+ Conrey. *Obs.* Also 3-4 conrai, 4 curreye, korray. [a. OF. *conrei* (also *conreid*, *-roi*, *-roy*, *corroi*, *courroy*) orderly preparation, outfit, equipage, company of troops, esp. of horse, ordinance, provision, supplies, food = Pr. *conre*, *conrei* equipage, provision, food, Sp. *correo*, Pg. *correia*, provision for letters, courier, post, It. *corredo* equipage, outfit, furniture, med.L. *conredum* equipage, outfit, *conredium* provision for maintenance, etc.; all going back to an early Rom. \**conredo*, f. *con-* + \**redo* (OF. *rei*, *rai*, *roi*) preparation, making ready, order: see ABBAY and CORBODY. The primary sense was 'making ready, equipment, equipage': of the great variety of senses which thence arose in OF., only fragments have survived in mod.F., Eng., and the other langs.]

1. Equipment, outfit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11513 (Cott.) Fair hai did hai conrai dight. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3345 Wel armed in ilke a conreye [*v. r.* armed were in all conrey].

2. A company equipped for fight; a detachment, armament, battalion.

c 1300 A. ALIS. 5118 No man ne couthe areden The nombre. .Ne of the kynges curreye, That lasteth twenty mylen weye. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 Per formast conrey, per bakkis togidere sette. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 463 Alle bat were of his conrey Hyed hem faste, & wente per wey. *Ibid.* 13375 Eyghte batailles of gode array. .Sire Agusel hadde be first bataille. .A-child of Denmark be prydde conreye [*v. r.* correye].

+ Consecramentary. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CON- + SACRAMENTARY.] A fellow-SACRAMENTARY.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Reply* (1611) 61 Heere M. Jewell and his Consecramentaries do stagger, I doubt not.

+ Consecare, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *consecrer* = It. *consacrare* = Romanic *consacrare*, for L. *consecrare* to CONSECRATE.] *trans.* To consecrate, dedicate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvi. 40 a/1 He was relygious and professyd & consecrad to god. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxix. 606 He was sacred and anoynted. .with the holy ampell wherwt saynt Remy consecrad Clouis. 1590 SYLVESTER *Trist. Faith* iii. 5 Stoutly consecrating Their lives and soules to God, in suffering. a 1618 — *Maiden's Blush* Wks. (1621) 816 There was a Peach-Tree growing there amid God Camosh Temple, to him consecrad.

Consal, -saive, consaigh, -sait, consail, consale, *obs.* ff. CONCEIVE, CONCERT, COUNSEL.

Consalutant, *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *consalutant-em*, pr. pple. of *consalutare* to greet (unitedly).] Saluting together.

a 1886 N. WEST in *Homilet. Rev.* May (1886) 407 The whole crowd [will] bow, consalutant, to the incarnate One.

+ Consanate, *v.* *Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *consanare*.] 'To heal'. Cockeram 1623.

+ Consanguinate, *v.* *Obs.*—1 [f. as next + -ATE<sup>3</sup>] *intr.* To have affinity or kinship with.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 417 My friends. .being vnfit to consanguinate with miserie.

Consanguine (kɔŋsæŋɡwɪn), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *consanguin*, -ine, ad. L. *consanguineus*: see below.] = CONSANGUINEOUS. *Consanguine Family*: a name for a supposed early form of family constitution: see QUOTE. 1877-79.

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 64 My brother and I are consanguine in the first degree. 1623 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 190 Pitty away, hence thou consanguine loue. 1876 J. ELLIS *Casars in Egypt* 48 Consanguine with the Macedonian hero. 1877 L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* 384 The Consanguine Family. .was founded upon the intermarriage of brothers and sisters, own and collateral, in a group. 1879 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 231 Mr. Morgan makes the systems of nomenclature proofs of the existence of the Consanguine and Punaluan families. .Looking at facts we find the consanguine family nowhere. 1883 *Pail Mail* G. 21 July 4/2 There is no social ban what-



ever upon any consanguine marriage . . not prohibited by the Code.

b. as *sb.* A blood-relation.  
1708 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* v. ii. (1834) 252 An husband is forbidden to marry with the consanguines of his wife.

**Consanguineal** (kɒnsæŋɡwɪnɪəl), *a. rare*.  
[f. *L. consanguineus* (see below) + *-AL*.] = CON-SANGUINE, CONSANGUINEOUS.

1795 HALHED *Test. Proph. R. Brothers* 20 Consanguineal and political alliances co-operate to point out the King.

**Consanguinean** (kɒnsæŋɡwɪnɪən), *a. and sb.*  
[f. as prec. + *-AN*.]

1. = CONSANGUINEOUS; as *sb.* a blood-relation.  
1877 SCOTT *Napoleon viii. note*, The consanguinean Saint Bonaventura. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 409 An eagle, a legitimate consanguinean of the other imperial birds.

2. *Roman Law*. Related as children of the same father: opposed to *uterine* (of the same mother); pertaining to those so related. b. as *sb.* A brother or sister by the same father.

1880 MUIRHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* III. § 23 Female agnates beyond the consanguinean degree of relationship. *Ibid.* 516 Consanguineans were just agnates of the first class.

+ **Consanguined**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. Related by blood; = CONSANGUINE.

1846 WORCESTER cites BROWN.

**Consanguineous** (kɒnsæŋɡwɪniəs), *a.* [f. *L. consanguineus* of the same blood (f. *con-* + *sanguis*, sanguin- blood) + *-OUS*.]

1. Of the same blood, related by blood, akin; or of pertaining to those so related.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. II. iii.* 82 Am not I consanguinous? Am I not of her blood: tilly vally. 1866 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 89 Not like Aliens, but as having consanguineous Alliance. 1781 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arbly's Diary & Lett.* II. 109 Of this consanguineous fondness I have had little experience myself. 1871 DARWIN *Deso. Man* II. xxi. 403 A plan for ascertaining . . whether or not consanguineous marriages are injurious to man.

1877 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VI. 351 Consanguineous vices—vices that act in partnership.

2. *Roman Law*. = CONSANGUINEAN 2.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. (1870) 152 In the Customs of Normandy, the rule applies to uterine brothers only. [In England, the judges . . extended it to consanguineous brothers, that is to sons of the same father by different wives.

**Consanguineously** *adv.*, by common blood.

1886 H. HALL *Soc. Elys.* Ag. 95 Half of the illustrious courtiers of the day . . were related to Elizabeth consanguineously.

**Consanguinity** (kɒnsæŋɡwɪnɪti). [a. *F. consanguinité*, ad. *L. consanguinitas* blood-relationship, f. *consanguineus* (cf. prec.) or its elements: see *-TY*.]

1. The condition of being of the same blood; relationship by descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship. (Opposed to *affinity*, i. e. relationship by marriage.)

1788 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 95 Whanne a man hap weddid a woman sibbe to him in degree of consanguinite or kyn . . forboden in holy writt. 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vii. 197 For of consanguinite The thryd and thryd þai ware in gre. 1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 341 Ignorant are we not . . of thy Consanguinitie with the Troians. 1806 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 103, I have forgot my Father: I know no touch of consanguinitie. 1753 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxxiii. 294 Duties of affection and consanguinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. xi. v. 443 He inhibited the marriage as within the fourth degree of consanguinity. 1888 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 1 A notation capable of denoting any relationship of consanguinity or affinity.

b. *transf.* Of plants: Generic or specific affinity.  
1568a SR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 46 The nearer consanguinity there is between the cyons and the stock the reader comprehension is made, and the nobler fructification.

+ 2. *collect.* Blood-relations, kin. *Obs. rare*.

1596 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* B ij b. In writing to any of your affinity or consanguinitie. 1705 ROWE *Biter* II. i. What if I did marry . . the Pastry-Cook's Daughter, I didn't marry all her Scoundrel Consanguinity, I hope.

3. *fig.* Oneness of nature; relationship, affinity.  
1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 112 The consanguinity of doctrine. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., Such is the consanguinity of our intellects. 1868 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 124 Between the painted window, the prayer-book on which its light falls, and the adjacent monument, there is consanguinity.

+ **Consarcinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of *L. consarcinare*, f. *con-* together + *sarcinare* to patch, botch.] *trans.* To patch together.

1610 J. DOVE *Adv. Seminaries* 53 Which booke is nothing else but an vndigested Chaos, or Miscellanea of halfe sentences rudely consarcinated together. 1628 PAVNNE *Cens. Cens.* 26 He hath inserted this Prayer, consarcinated and patched out of sundry other prayers. 1633 — *Histrom.* 106 Stage plays . . consarcinated of sundry merry, ludicrous officious artificial lies. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Consarcination**. ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see *-ATION*.] Patching together; *concr.* anything patched up, a heterogeneous combination.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 452 Performed . . more truly, by a new Text, than by such a Consarcination. 1809 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 741 If the consarcination of their conjugality is taken into account. 1833 F. SAUNDERS *Salad for Solitary* Pref. 1 Our Salad—a consarcination of many good things for the literary palate.

**Consate**, *-sayt(e)*, *-soeyt(e)*, *obs. ff. CONCERT*.  
**Consaud**, *obs. f. CONSOUND*, comfrey.

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**Consave**, *-sawe*, *-sayfe*, *-sayve*, etc., *obs. ff. CONCEIVE*.

+ **Conscend**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. conscendere* to ascend, mount, f. *con-* together + *scandere* to climb, mount.] *trans.* To ascend.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 54 Conscending a Hillet even ther by. . . I cam to a Village about a Mile of cauldil Fosse.

So + **Conscension** [*L. conscensio*] *Obs.*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conscension*, a mounting, or climbing up, a leaping on horse-back. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

**Conscience** (kɒnʃəns). *Forms*: 3- *con-* science, 3-6 *conscience*, 4-6 *conciens*, *-cyens*, *-sience*, *-syence*, *-sciens*, *-soyence*, (5 *consiens*, 6 *concyence*, *conchons*, *consyenes*, *soonsoyence*, 7 *contience*). [a. *F. conscience* (*conscience*) 12th c. (= *Pr. conciencia*, *consciencia*, *Sp. conciencia*, *It. coscienza*), ad. *L. conscientia* privity of knowledge (with another), knowledge within oneself, consciousness, conscience, f. *con-* + *sciens* to know; thus *conscire alii* to know along with another, to be privy with another to a matter, thence, *conscire sibi* to know with oneself only, to know within one's own mind.

In *ME.* *conscience* took the place of the earlier term *INWIT* in all its senses; cf. OHG. *gruotica*, Ger. *gewissen*, conscience. The word is etymologically, as its form shows, a noun of condition or function, like *science*, *prescience*, *intelligence*, *prudence*, etc., and as such originally had no plural: a man or a people had *more* or *less* conscience. But in sense 4 it came gradually to be thought of as an individual entity, a member or organ of the mental system, of which each man possessed one, and thus it took a *plural*. So *my conscience*, *your conscience*, was understood to mean no longer our respective shares or amounts of the common quality *conscience*, but to be two distinct individual consciences, mine and yours. Where the word has continued to be used without the article, as in 'the dictates of conscience', orig. parallel to 'the dictates of prudence' or 'of common sense', the prevalent tendency is to personify Conscience as 'this Deity in my bosom'. In the 15-16th c., the word appears to have been often, by reason of its final *s* sound, associated with plurals like *wisits*, *brains*, *bowels*, as *patience* is still in dialects. Cf. the illiterate spellings *consiens*, *conchons*, etc.: hence apparently *consciens* in *CONSCIENTIAL*, *CONSCIONED*, *CONSCIONLESS*.]

I. Inward knowledge, consciousness; inmost thought, mind.

+ 1. Inward knowledge or consciousness; internal conviction. *Obs.*

1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1088 For I dar say, with consiens sure . . His lyf wer loste an-vnder mone. 1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* x. 2 The worshippers clensid conys, hadden no conscience of synne ferthermore. 1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1424/2 For the conscience of mine own true faithful hart and deuotion toward him. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* II. 78 Discouraged and thrown down with conscience of his own miserie. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 227 A good man shall . . enjoy the conscience of his own integrity. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 1. 262 Mankind, from conscience of its own weakness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 502 Her vertue and the conscience of her worth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 2 The Conscience of a good Fame. 1719 DE FOR CRUICE (1840) I. 104 Without sense of good, or conscience of evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. xl. (1765) 200 A Conscience of having done nothing, but what is consonant to our Duty. 1745 SWIFT *Serm. Test. Consc.* Wks. 1745 VIII. 233 The word Conscience properly signifies, that knowledge which a man hath within himself of his own thoughts and actions. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 221 The conscience of this sharpens and exasperates the temper of his will.]

+ 2. Internal or mental recognition or acknowledgement of something. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* viii. 7 Sothli summe with conscience of ydol til now eten as thing offrid to ydols [CRANM., *Genes.* some having conscience because of the idol; 1611 with conscience of the idol; *Rev. V.* 1881, some, being used until now to the idol]. 1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 92 Without conscience of God, and without knowledge of the true intent of fasting.

+ 3. Knowledge, feeling, sense. *Obs.* [So in *Lat.*]

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 50 His judgement in religion . . was grounded upon no firm conscience of doctrine.

+ 4. Inmost thought; mind; 'heart'. *Obs.*

1340 GAW. & Cr. *Knt.* 1196 þe lede lay. . . Compest in his conscience to quat þat cace my3t mene oper amount. 1500 Lancelot 1462 If yow has maad Thi confessione. . . And in thi consiens thinkith perseuere. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Ye knowe in your lernyng and consyens. 1540 PILGR. T. 197 in *Thynne Animadu.* App. i, Dessyryng him to show me what he thought, in his consiens when he had sought. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 116 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out.

+ 5. To speak or tell one's conscience: to speak one's mind, express one's own conviction. *Obs.*

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 467, I am not bound to tell you my Conscience of your demands. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 123 By my troth, I will speake my conscience of the King.

+ 6. Reasonableness, understanding, 'sense'. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. in *all conscience*, 10.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 184 Why dost thou weepe, canst thou the conscience lacke, To thinke I shall lacke friends.

II. Consciousness of right and wrong; moral sense.

4. The internal acknowledgement or recognition of the moral quality of one's motives and actions; the sense of right and wrong as regards things for

which one is responsible; the faculty or principle which pronounces upon the moral quality of one's actions or motives, approving the right and condemning the wrong.

Opinions as to the nature, function, and authority of conscience are widely divergent, varying from the conception of the mere exercise of the ordinary judgement on moral questions, to that of an infallible guide of conduct, a sort of deity within us. Popularly, the word is often used for the whole moral nature; for its gradual individualizing and personification in this sense, see note in etymology.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Wiðinnen us suluen, ure owne conscience, þet is, ure inwit, uorkuliunde hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26747 (Cott.) [Pai] will noght . . wit scrift þair conscience ma clene. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 32 And my consiens gan me meld, It schawed thar ful openly That I led mi lif wrangwislie. 1340 HAMPOLTS *Pr. Consc.* 6574 Pe tende payne e gnawing with-in Of conscience þat bites als vermyne. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6452 That prest may never . . knowe the conscience ariht Of hym that is undir his cure. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Welche grace . . droof me by reson and conscience. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 58/1 Such as had wit . . & had no scrupulous conscience. 1555 EDM. *Decades* 96 His gilty conscience put him in feare. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 248 The conscience verilie is the knowledge, judgement, & reason of a man, whereby euerie man in himselfe, and in his owne minde, being made priuie to euerie thing, y<sup>e</sup> he either hath committed or not committed, doe either condemne or acquite himselfe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 1. 1608 — *Ham.* III. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. 1608 W. PERKINS *Disc. Conscience* Wks. (1603) 619, I say that conscience is a part of the mind or understanding, to show that conscience is not a bare knowledge or judgement of the understanding (as men commonly write), but a natural power, faculty, or created quality, from which knowledge and judgement proceed as effects. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* xxix, A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and, as the judgment, so also the conscience may be erroneous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 195 And I will place within them as a guide My Umpire Conscience. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 8 Conscience . . is nothing else but our own Opinion or Judgment of the moral Rectitude or Pravity of our own Actions. 1725 BUTLER *Serm.* II, This faculty of conscience . . was placed within to be our proper governor; to direct and regulate all under principles, passions, and motives of action. This is its right and office: thus sacred its authority. 1735-8 BOLLINGBROKE *On Parties* 8 Conscience alone determines their Conduct. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. vi, Man's conscience is the oracle of God. 1828 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 360 Liberty of conscience has become a law of modern thought. 1878 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. 17 With several twinges of conscience. 1888 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 30 The conscience of the country turned against him. 1884 T. FOWLER *Progr. Morality* 29 In any tenable sense of the term, conscience stands simply for the aggregate of our moral opinion re-inforced by the moral sanction of self-approbation and self-disapprobation. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* II. 50. *Mod.* The conscience of the country is now awake to the wrong.

b. (with *a* and *plural*.)  
1388a WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 11 Sothli I hope and in 3oure consiensis vs for to be knowun [1388 that we ben opyn also in 3oure consiensis]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consiens, *consciencia*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 34, They whose consciences by synne are accused. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 278, I seele not This Deity in my bosome: Twentie consciences That stand twixt me and Millaine, candied be they, And melt, ere they mollest! 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 307 Under pretence of tender consciences. 1823 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 200 We come into this world with a moral sense; or to speak more Christianly, with a conscience. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 199 Paley once said, as an excuse for signing a document in the teeth of his expressed convictions, that he was not rich enough to keep a conscience.

c. *For conscience sake* [modern grammarians have introduced the apostrophe, *conscience'*, to indicate the possessive relation: see *SAKE*]: for the sake of, out of regard to, conscience.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 25 What soeuer is solde in the market, that eate, and axe no questions for conscience sake [so 1611, 1881]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 36 The fourth would returne for Conscience sake. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 87 All men would have submitted to it for Conscience sake. 1715 DE FOR FAM. *Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 You will suffer for conscience-sake. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 372 Good Men ought to submit to the Ecclesiastical Powers that be, for Conscience-sake. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 28 Sometimes the possessive case in . . nouns that end in *s*, *x*, or *ce*, is merely marked by placing an apostrophe after the word. But this practice is now nearly obsolete, except in a few common instances, as, 'for conscience' sake', 'for goodness' sake'.

d. *Good conscience*: an approving conscience; a consciousness that one's acts, or one's moral state, are right; + also formerly, a well-regulated or sound conscience, one which judges correctly (*obs.*). *Bad, evil conscience*: an accusing or condemning conscience; a consciousness of having done wrong, or of being in a wrong moral state.

1340 HAMPOLTS *Psalter* lxxxviii(i), 13 Thabor. . . and hermon. . . in þi name ihesu sall glade thorghe conscience. 1388a WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* I. 19 Hauynge feith and good conscience. 1523 *Will of Burwell* (Somerset Ho.), Persones of right or of good conscience. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* 9, I will do as men of best consciences do. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 This seemeth to argue a bad cause, or a bad conscience, or both. 1625 BURGESS *Personal Tithe* 24 A good conscience . . will sooner suspect his owne heart of couetousnesse, then his Pastors. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of all Trades* 161 There is no coward to an ill conscience. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ii. 24 A good conscience therefore will tell you that if . . you have made a prey of

him . . . you are bound to make restitution. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 80 What is that comfort of a good conscience? 1857 J. WILSON *Noctes in Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 476 That sweet sound sleep that is the lot of a gude conscience.

III. Conscientious observance or practice; tenderness of conscience.

† 5. Conscientious observance or reverence of, or regard to. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 19 Forsothe this is grace, if for conscience of God any man suffrith sorowes. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcv, Any article . . . which by reason of consions of right oweth or should be reformed. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 113 b, Preferring the conscience of their oath made to his father, before their latter promise. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 If they have any conscience of publique good. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A v, They . . . (in meer Conscience to publike Benefit) have deprived themselves of so great a Propriety. 1671 H. M. *tr. Erasm. Colloq.* 102 It's a wicked thing, for the conscience of the day, to suffer our brother to perish.

† 6. Practice of, or conformity to, what is right, equity; regard to the dictates of conscience; conscientiousness. *Obs. or arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 An ypocrite is this, A man which feigneth conscience. 1538 STARKE *England* iv. 121 By-cause hyt leynyth to equyte and conscience. . . I wyl . . . graunt thys to you. 1591 LAMBARD *Arch.* (1635) 16 Not onely according to meere Right, and Law, but also after Equitie and good Conscience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* iii. iii. 203 Their best Conscience, Is not to leaue 't vndone, but kept vnknewne. 1611 — *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 660, I cannot with conscience take it. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 53, I ame sure . . . they durst not proceed out of conscience, but meirle . . . (them) durst not for feare irritat the Covenanters. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 328 A. . . had the legal . . . possession of the land, but B. . . was in conscience and equity to have the profits and disposal of it. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* i. xv, Some folks, to be sure, would take more, but I love conscience in these matters. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 283 They both impress us with a belief . . . in the care and conscience with which their scenes were wrought out.

† 7. To do one's conscience: to act according to one's sense of right. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcvi, Magistrates are great Blessings . . . if they dare do their Conscience.

† 7. Tenderness of feeling, tender-heartedness.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1253 *Dido*, O sily women . . . ful of pite, of trouthe, of conscience. c 1386 — *Pro.* 150 Al was conscience and tendre herte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Pompeie sigh his pience And toke pite with conscience.

† 8. Tenderness of conscience with regard to an act, scruple; also compunction, remorse. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxiii. 249 Pei han gret conscience and holden it for a gret synne to casten a knyff in the fuyr. 1469 *Paston Lett.* No. 573 II. 203 Master Brakley ow't for to be in gret consyens for syche thyngs as he had doone and seyd . . . in proving of Sir John Fastolfys wyll. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 King Lowes haveng grette conscience that he heelde without title of right the duchie of Normandie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxi. 641 But the byshop had conscience to let hym dye. 1608 HIERON *A Defence* iii. 102 You haue so misused these things . . . that we can no longer continue them, without great conscience.

† 9. A matter of conscience; something about which scruples are or should be felt: cf. II. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *tr. Guenard's Diall* Pr. 83 b/2 To kepe two wies among the christians, is a great conscience. *Ibid.* 174 a/1 To a prince there can be no greater shame, nor conscience, then to beginne warres . . . to mainteine his owne pleasure.

IV. Phrases (from II and III).

9. Upon, in (one's) conscience: by one's sense of right, upon one's word, truly. So in asseverations by, in, on, o' my conscience. Also, as a mere exclamation of surprise, etc., my conscience! or simply conscience! (*Sc.*).

c 1390 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 120/469 Ich hadde lothz bi mi conscience don holi church woz. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 108 But upon you conscience, Min holy fader, demeth ye. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 113 Now Warwick, tell me even vpon thy conscience Is Edward your true King? 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. i. 33 In my conscience sir, I do not care for you. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 42 O' my conscience twenty of the Dog-days now reigne in 's Nose. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* II. 17 Some merrie fellow which of his conscience thinketh them not to be above three yards about. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, 'Ah!—Eh!—Oh!' exclaimed the Bailie, 'My conscience!—it's impossible—and yet—no! Conscience, it canna be!'

10. In (all) conscience, † of (all) conscience: in reason or fairness, by all that is right or reasonable (*colloq.*).

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 326, I cannot of conscience favour them therein. 1592 DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 109 What in conscience the poore man is then able to pay, in respect of the other charges. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. ii. 23 They are too unwholesome, a conscience. 1623 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Gusanar d'Alf.* 240 It is time enough, of conscience. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. 295 This is enough in conscience. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. iii. 29 The seller is bound in conscience . . . to intimate unto the buyer these faulty qualities. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 2 He seems to be a Gentleman of too much understanding, of all Conscience. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 15 It is too soon in all conscience to repeat this error again. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Hotel at Paris*, I have enough in conscience, Eugenius, said I. 1797 ELIZ. BONHOTE *Rambles Mr. Frankly* I. 52 'And enough too, of all conscience', exclaimed I. 1886 BESANT *Children of Gibeon* II. xxvii, The matter, which was bad enough in all conscience.

11. A matter of conscience: a matter in which

conscience is concerned; hence to make (a thing) a matter of conscience: to treat or deal with it conscientiously or according to the dictates of conscience. To make (a) conscience (*obs. or arch.*): to make it a matter of conscience, to have scruples about, to scruple. So † to think it no conscience; also † to have (a) conscience: see 8.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 23 He that maketh conscience (1611 doubteth) is dampned if he eate. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 Thou hast thought it no conscience to betray me. 1586 Let. Earle Leicester 25 Therefore have we little reason to trust her in that, wherof shee maketh so small a conscience. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1276 They will . . . make more conscience to breake a Fast, than to commit a Murther. 1671 H. M. *tr. Erasm. Colloq.* 69, I make conscience to say thou lyeest. 1685 H. MORE *Cursory Refl.* 21 For my part, I should make a conscience in abusing the World with such Trash. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xxvii. 6 Arch-hypocrites make conscience of Ceremony, and make no conscience of Perjury. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 12 If he be one that makes Conscience of his Duty. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. ii. 24 A man who made no conscience of any villany. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* ix. 146 [He] makes a conscience of persisting in it.

12. To have the conscience: to consider or hold it right (to do something); hence ironically, to have the assurance or effrontery (to . . .).

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* (T. s. v. *Cool* v.), I . . . saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him cool his heels there. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. vi. iii. 170 He had the conscience to expect that we magistrates would meddle in his dispute and take his part. *Mod.* He actually had the conscience to ask the question in my own house.

13. Case of conscience: see CASE sb. 1 7. Court of conscience: see COURT.

V. Transferred applications.

† 14. = BELLARMINE. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary*, Like a larger jug that some men call a bellarmine, but we a conscience.

15. Mech. = BREASTPLATE 3 b.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Conscience, a plate resting against the drill-head and enabling the pressure of the breast or hand to be brought upon the drill. A palette.

VI. 16. Comb. a. objective, as conscience-pacifying, † -wasting, ppl. adjs.; b. instrumental and locative, as conscience -harried, -hannied, -pricked, -smitten, -stricken, -struck, ppl. adjs.; c. attrib., as conscience-qualm, -scruple; conscience clause, a clause in an act or law to ensure respect for the consciences of those affected, *spec.* one providing for the withdrawal of children in public schools from religious teaching disapproved by their parents; conscience money, money sent to relieve the conscience, *e.g.* in payment of a tax previously evaded, *esp.* in connexion with the income-tax; conscience-wise *adv.*, in relation to conscience.

1870 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 17 Feb., After a limited period we attach what is called a "conscience clause." 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 875 So long as the conscience clause is strictly enforced, and all parents are allowed to withdraw their children from the moral and religious education given if they disapprove it. 1866 EARL ORREY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 379 If they be not faithful to the "conscience-engagement." 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 262 A timorous, "conscience-harried, wretch. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* i, Those tender-minded persons who send "conscience money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* II. 32 "Conscience-pacifying and soul-quieting Blood. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 447 Just to satisfy their "conscience-qualm." 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro*, Pricks which passed for conscience-scruples. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* (1875) 37 "Conscience-smitten for the little notice she had taken of her cousin. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii. 39 Ye "conscience-stricken cravens. 1830 SCOTT *Tynl.* 24 June, A kind of necessity which seems to haunt "conscience-struck men. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 278 The committing of a "conscience-wasting sin. 1708 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II, He never goes without a dram of "conscience-water about him, to set matters right again. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 205 Their ancestors, "conscience-wise considered, were better men than they are.

Conscience (kɒnʃɪəns), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a conscience (of such a kind); as in tender-conscience, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Scrupulose, nyce conscyensed. 1534 WHITTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 19 They seemd to be well conscyenced men. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 106 Any tender conscyenced Christian. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He is light-moraled, loose-conscience.

Conscienceless (kɒnʃɪənsləs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of conscience, conscientious scruples, or moral sense; characterized by habitual disregard of conscience or of moral law.

a 1480 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 23 When I was yonge, I was fulle recheles. . . And amonge other conscienceles. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 54 As did the Judges of Susanna, and as many consciencelesse men in these dayes doe. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 7 Conscienceless and wicked patrons. 1666 BP. HALL *Medit.* II. § 77 Riches come seldom easily, to a good man; seldom hardly, to the conscienceless. 1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xiii. 222 A seared and conscienceless ruffian.

b. transp. of actions, etc.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 24 By which Machivelian, godlesse, and consciencelesse course. 1633 R. BERNARD *Look beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 3 A iust punishment . . . for their conscience-

lesse living. 1883 *American* VII. 187 The stigma of conscienceless policy.

Hence Consciencelessly *adv.*, Consciencelessness.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 694 So securely and consciencelessly to passe by the least of Gods commandments. 1882 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 522 [It] shows the . . . consciencelessness of the Secret Committee.

† Consciencefully, *adv.* *Obs.*—1. [f. CONSCIENCE + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] = CONSCIENTIOUSLY.

1476 *Paston Lett.* No. 780 III. 167 As wele and as ryghtfully and as conscienly as I can for both the parties.

Conscient (kɒnʃɪənt), a. (*sb.*) Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *conscient-em*, pr. pple. of *conscire* to be conscious. Also in F. (19th c.).] Conscient.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 12 As if he were conscience to himselfe that he had played his parte wel. 1881 J. DARRELL in *Argosy* XXXII. 200 With a morbid cunning only half-conscient of its own motives.

b. as *sb.* A conscious being.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 459, I may believe myself a conscient, not a consciousness . . . nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit.

Hence † Consciently *adv.* *Obs.*

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 208 And that the traitor conscientlie shall feele.

† Consciential, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *conscientia* conscience + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conscience.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 19 Now liberty is fourfold, corporal, consciential, spiritual, and sensual.

† Conscientional, a. *Obs.* rare. †

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 Let it rest (from their own confession) a conscientional, accidental event.

Conscientious (kɒnʃiːənʃəs), a. [ad. F. *conscientieux* (16th c. in Littré), med.L. *conscientiosus*, f. *conscientia*: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons: Obedient or loyal to conscience; habitually governed by a sense of duty; scrupulous.

1611 COTGR., *Conscientieux*, conscientious . . . of a good conscience, full of conscience. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 15 [He] had found . . . many Lay-men as conscientious as Clergy-men in discharging this Trust. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 55 A conscientious tradesman. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 78 He is a conscientious person, and knows his duty.

2. Of conduct, etc.: Of or pertaining to conscience; done according to conscience, scrupulous. a 1631 DODGE *Serm.* x. 101 D, Of those that goe with out those Conscientious Deliberations. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 140 To live in the conscientious practice of all that is good. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, She became a Baptist from conscientious scruples. 1876 R. SIMPSON *Shaks.* I. 74 The Archbishop returned his easy insolence with a . . . conscientious purpose of revenge.

† b. Constituting a matter of conscience, binding on the conscience. *Obs.* rare.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 101 The Authors of Superstition when they finde Customs very usefull . . . plant them amongst their other Ceremonies, and make them conscientious.

† 3. Conscious (of). *Obs.*

1648 FAIRFAX *Remonstrance* 36 Either not bound, or not conscientious of his bonds. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 141 The Heretick (guilty and conscientious to himselfe of Refutability). a 1656 BP. HALL *Tracts* (1677) 181 He that is conscientious of his sin.

Conscientiously (kɒnʃiːənʃəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a conscientious manner; in accordance with one's sense of duty; scrupulously. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 181 (R.) Conscientiously obliged not to take it into his own hands. a 1736 SOUTH (J.), Sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it conscientiously. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 98 The east end . . . was carefully and conscientiously restored . . . by G. G. Scott. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The village is conscientiously clean.

Conscientiousness (kɒnʃiːənʃənəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being conscientious; loyalty to conscience.

One of the faculties to which phrenologists have allotted a special organ or region of the brain, held to produce the sentiment of obligation, duty, justice, and injustice.

a 1631 DODGE in *Selections* (1840) 204 Is fraud, and circumvention so sure a way, of attaining Gods blessings, as industry and conscientiousness is? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 159 Any other Protestant that hath any profession of Conscientiousness. 1808 COOMBE *Constit. Man* II. § 4 Conscientiousness stands in the midway between self and other individuals. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 206 A steady conscientiousness which seeks to do its duty wherever it may be placed.

† b. Const. of. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 179 Constancy of Faith, and conscientiousnesse of Duty. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxvii. (1713) 246 What an early Conscientiousness [I had] of approving my self to [God].

† 2. = CONSCIENTIOUSNESS 2. *Obs.* rare.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 9 Who hazards the loss of being reputed a good man, that he might not loose the realitie, and conscientiousness of it.

Conscionable (kɒnʃənəbəl), a. Now app. *Obs.*, but cf. UNCONSCIONABLE. [Found with its compounds, and CONSCIONED, in first half of 16th c. These, with CONSCIONLESS, appear to be popular formations from *conscire*, taken as a singular of *conscire*-ce (see note to the latter) + -ABLE: cf.

*fashion-able*. (See F. Hall *Engl. Adjectives in -able*, 1877, 65.)

† 1. Having a conscience (= CONSCIONED), as in *tender-conscionable*; having a good conscience; governed by conscience; conscientious, scrupulous. 1549 LATIMER 5th *Serm. bef. Edu. VI.* (Arb.) 145 There were .in both houses, a greete manye learned men, conscionable men, wyse men. 1552 HULOET, *Conscionable* or haunyng a good conscience, *religiosus*. 1583 STUBBS *Annot. Abs.* ii. 52 Conscionable in their dealings as well toward the poore as toward the rich. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 242. 1623 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 240 True hearted to God, and conscionable in their ways. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 313 Tender conscionable christians. 1708 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* iii. iv, You and my most conscionable Guardian here. plotted and agreed, to chouse a . . . Gentleman, out of a Hundred Pound.

† b. Having conscience of, conscientiously regardful or observant of. *Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xvi. 52 Conscionable of that one thing which is needfull, with Mary. 1655 Gouge's *Comm. Heb. Life*, He was in speciall manner conscionable of the Lords day.

† c. In bad sense; Over-scrupulous. *Obs.* 1608 Br. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* iv. i. The same Devil . . . speaks still in our scoffers, and calls Religion Hypocrisie, conscionable care, singularity.

2. Of actions, etc.: Showing regard for, or conformable to, conscience; conscientious, scrupulous. 1528 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 268 Conscionable obedience towards me. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 384 Conscionable discharge of the taske imposed upon us. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 115 Truly a very fair and conscionable Reckoning! 1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. xvii. (1852) 235 Yielding more hearty and conscionable obedience to civil magistrates.

† 3. Of or belonging to conscience or equity. *Obs.*— 1679 Cowell's *Interpr., Court of Requests* . . . is a Court of Equity, of the same nature with the Chancery, but inferior to it, being principally instituted for the help of such Petitioners as in conscionable cases deal by Supplication with his Majesty.

† b. Equitable, just. *Obs.*—

1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* iv. 60 To justify their pretended title, or to render them . . . lawful and conscionable possessors.

**Conscionableness.** ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Conscientiousness, scrupulousness; equity, reasonableness.

1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1617) 477 Of faith . . . joy, conscionableness. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answ.* § 16 (1653) 67 Witness their conscionableness in managing their Charges. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conscionableness*, knowing within oneself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Conscionableness*, equity, reasonableness.

**Conscionably** (kɒnʃənəbli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. Conscientiously, according to conscience; with conscientious or scrupulous care. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Conscionably*, or with a good conscience, *religiosus*. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently or conscionably than the disparities and differences? 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. i. (1668) 2 Such a Gardener as will conscionably . . . travel in your Orchard. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xiv. 9 How conscionably should bad Oaths be avoided, and good ones kept!

2. Reasonably, fairly, moderately. ? *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 19 Cast. Well, how doe you rate it? *Cand.* Very conscionably, 18. s. a yard. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. Comm. (1857) 24, I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed, my . . . author. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Conscionably, or reasonably, *æque, justè, ex æquo & bono*.

**Conscionary**, *erron. form of CONSCIONARY.*

† **Conscioned**, *pp. a. Obs.* [See CONSCIONABLE and -ED.] = CONSCIONED.

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 16. § 1 Couetous and euill conscioned persons. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancery* § 142 Corrupt conscioned persons. 1607 R. PERROT *Tithes* 56 More daintie eared than tender conscioned.

† **Conscionless**, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and -LESS.] = CONSCIENCELESS, unconscientious.

1607 [S. HIERON] *Defence* i. 154 More bold, because . . . more conscionless. 1617 — *Wks.* II. 257 Their conscionlesse vse of the things which God hath measured to them.

**Conscious** (kɒnʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *consci-us* knowing something with others, knowing in oneself, privy to, conscious + -OUS. L. *consci-us* f. *con-* together + *sci-* knowing, as in *scire* to know: cf. *nescius* unknowing, *præscius* foreknowing. There is no such word in F., which uses *conscient* in some of the senses (as did also Bacon); but It. has *conscio* privy, accessory, guilty, from 16th c.]

† 1. Knowing, or sharing the knowledge of anything, together with another; privy to anything with another. *Obs.* [With quot. 1651, cf. L. *alicui alicujus rei conscius*.]

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vii. 31 Where two, or more men, know of one and the same fact, they are said to be Conscious of it one to another. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) i. 394 Nothing is to be concealed from the other self. To be a friend and to be conscious are terms equivalent.

2. *fig.* Attributed to inanimate things as privy to, sharing in, or witnesses of human actions or secrets. Chiefly *poet.*

(The earliest recorded use—the word being one of those ridiculed by Ben Jonson. Frequent in the Latin poets: with 1667, cf. Ovid 'quorum non conscia sola est'.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. (Ritdg.) 130/1 With oath Magnificantes his merit; and bespawls The conscious time with humorous foam. 1643 DENHAM *Coopers II.* 277 Thence to the Coverts, and the conscious Groves, The scenes of his past Triumphs and his Loves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 521 So all ere day-spring, under conscious Night, Secret they finish'd. 1728 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 202 Examine the prisons of the inquisitions, the groans of which those walls are conscious. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xv. 138 If the conscious air had caught the sound. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 To these conscious stones we two pilgrims were alike known and near.

3. *Conscious to oneself* (of anything, that, etc.): having the witness of one's own judgement or feelings, having the witness within oneself, knowing within oneself, inwardly sensible or aware. [L. *consci-us sibi alicujus rei, de aliqua re, id esse*.]

1600 ABP. USSHER *Serm.* (1621) i. Being so conscious unto my selfe of my great weakness. 1605 BACON *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 353 Wherin a Man is Conscious (*MS. and ed.* 1612 conscient) to himselfe, that he is most Defective. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. If they say, That a Man is always conscious to himself of thinking. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 43 Their own Medicines, which they must needs be conscious to themselves, were good for nothing. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 303 If I were not conscious to myself of having done every thing in my power, to warn the nation.

4. Hence, in same sense, without to oneself.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. v. A pardon, Sir! Till I am conscious of an offence, I will not wrong my innocence to beg one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 429 Satan . . . with Monarchal pride Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 69, I am easily conscious that I have omitted many things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P. 3 We are secretly conscious of defects and vices which we hope to conceal from the publick eye. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 448 A proof how conscious they were of their own unfitness. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 He must have been conscious that, though he thought adultery sinful, he was an adulterer.

† b. Having guilty knowledge (of anything); *absol.* inwardly sensible of wrong-doing, guilty.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 374 Pergamius accuses many thousands as conscious of the same arts. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. iv. (1712) 97 She being conscious, did of her own accord . . . make confession of her wickedness. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Conscious*, inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or error. 1728 WESLEY *Psalm* civ. pt. 3. vi. The conscious Ravagers return. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4 Lent xi. 4 What time, with sweet forgiving cheer, He called his conscious brethren near.

† 5. *Conscious to (a thing)*: sharing in the knowledge of, having cognizance of, being a witness to; mentally alive or awake to; in a bad sense, privy to. [L. *consci-us alicui rei*.] *Obs.*

1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mitr. Mindes* ii. 33 Many, conscious to their owne weakness, doe endeavour, etc. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 145, I who am conscious to your patience and wisdom. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 452 Their King was in no wise conscious to the murder. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 434 The Mother . . . is not conscious to any thing that is done there. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 155 That He is present and conscious to our innermost thoughts. 1791 *Duchess of York* i. v. Truly conscious to the demerits of this work. 1808 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I.* 231 His Wife 'being conscious' to the transaction.

6. Having internal perception or consciousness:

a. of a fact.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 215 So much you seem to be conscious of in saying it was your meaning. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.), Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. a 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 720 Tancrèd . . . Who, conscious of the occasion, feared the event. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Lord Bacon was conscious of the slow progress of truth. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 172 An importance . . . of which even Americans are barely conscious.

b. (in *Philos.*) of one's sensations, feelings, thoughts, etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 11 To be happy or miserable without being conscious of it, seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible. 1768 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* i. (1833) 19 A man, while awake, is conscious of a continued train of perception and ideas passing through the mind. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 205 We must conclude consciousness to belong to thought as thought. In other words thought is conscious of itself. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 317, I am conscious, either at once or in succession, of joy or pain, of a thought, reminiscence, or volition, of a sensation of hunger, coldness, &c.

c. of external objects. *poet.*

1712-14 POPP *Rape Lock* iii. 116 Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 18 And of the gold and jewels glittering there She scarce felt conscious. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 336 Slowly and conscious of the ragged eye That watch'd him. . . Went Leolin.

d. with *subord. cl.*

1694 BURTHOGGE *Ess. Reason* 4 If a person had never seen but one thing, he could not be sensible or conscious he did see it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* ii. xix. § 7 Cestius was not conscious . . . how the besieged despaired. 1748 FORD *Dunc.* iv. 601 Nobly conscious, Princes are but things Born for First Ministers, as Slaves for Kings. 1764 COWPER *Task* i. 156 How oft . . . we have borne The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew. 1876 MORLEY *Diderot* i. 140 He was profoundly conscious that the mere accumulation of knowledge . . . would take men a very short way.

e. *absol.* Knowing, witting, well aware. *poet.*

1704 PORE *Windser For.* 90 The forests wonder'd at th' unusual grain, And secret transport touch'd the conscious swain. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. i. 73, I may speak Alike to you and my own conscious heart.

7. Endowed with the faculty of consciousness; characterized by the presence of consciousness. Said of persons and their attributes.

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. ii. § 2 Among substances some are thinking or conscious beings, or have a power of thought, such as the mind of man, God, angels. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 318 With a power which appears almost a conscious one. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 264 Man . . . as a conscious being, conscious of himself, and conscious of others around him. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Defn.* 138 Feeling and Volition are conscious elements no less than Intellect.

b. Having one's mental faculties actually in an active and waking state. See CONSCIOUSNESS 6.

1841 LYTTON *N. & Morn.* v. xxi. And when at last he was conscious. 1880 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1883) i. 505 The sister reported that he had become conscious, having recognized her and called her by name.

8. Aware of what one is doing or intending to do; having a purpose and intention in one's actions. Said of agents and their actions, etc.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 323 A . . . sequence . . . which few will attribute to an apt coincidence or to a conscious design. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* i. 25 Pope was from the first a conscious and deliberate artist. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 130 That St. Peter has here been the conscious or unconscious borrower may be regarded as certain.

9. Having one's thoughts and attention unduly centred in one's own personality; and hence, apt to imagine that one is the object of observation by others; SELF-CONSCIOUS. Of personal bearing, actions, etc.: Displaying such preoccupation.

[1712-14 POPP *Rape Lock* i. 79 Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face.] 1728 — *Dunc.* ii. 6 The proud Parnassian sneer, The conscious simper, and the jealous leer, Mix on his look. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1869) 11 He moves about with a conscious air. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 When a person is said to be morbidly or excessively conscious, there is indicated an excessive attention to the feelings and the thoughts, and a slender amount of occupation with outward things.

10. *transf.* Of things: a. Objective or present to consciousness; known to oneself, felt, sensible. b. Aware of itself, aware of its own existence.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 801 They . . . howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast; then bursting forth Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P. 6 She knows she is handsome, but she knows she is good. Conscious Beauty adorned with conscious Virtue! 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xxxi. His face became pale with conscious guilt. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 11 Knowledge is conscious power. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fenat.* vi. 178 The conscious indistinctness of the grounds on which it demands submission. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Truth . . . gives conscious rank to its possessors.

† 11. Having a conscience; conscientious. *rare.* 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* 90 One of the most worthy and consciencest Princes that belonged to the service of the Crown.

**Consciously** (kɒnʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conscious manner.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvii. (R.) The same thinking thing would be always consciously present. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 P. 5 (They) often consciously and knowingly embrace where they are mutually indifferent. 1816 SHELLEY *Astoria* 14 If no bright bird, insect, or gentle beast I consciously have injured. 1881 SHELLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 51 Directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, we base our political opinions upon history.

**Consciousness** (kɒnʃəns), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]*

† 1. Joint or mutual knowledge. *Obs. rare.* 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 49 Consciousness, or mutual knowledge of persons and their worship.

2. (Also in early use, *consciousness to oneself*.) Internal knowledge or conviction; knowledge as to which one has the testimony within oneself; esp. of one's own innocence, guilt, deficiencies, etc. Cf. CONSCIOUS 3.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. ii. The consciousness of mine own wants. 16 . . . LOCKE (J.), Had not their consciousness to themselves of their ignorance . . . kept them from so idle an attempt. a 1744 POPP (J.), An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or consciousness. 1770 JUNIUS *Lat.* xxxix. 198 There is . . . a palpable consciousness of guilt. 1866 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 11 Bentley . . . was supported by the consciousness of an immeasurable superiority. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 Happy in the consciousness of a well-spent life.

3. The state or fact of being mentally conscious or aware of anything. Cf. CONSCIOUS 6.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 215 Let it . . . become one with the very consciousness of my existence! 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) i. 164 The anxiety of the proprietors . . . seems . . . to indicate a consciousness . . . that this species of cultivation is . . . more profitable than any other. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 9 It is only to the consciousness of these evils that knowledge and reflection awaken him. 1864 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 142 The consciousness of my existence is to me the assurance of my existence. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 18 For a few moments he lost the consciousness of why he was miserable.

4. *Philos.* The state or faculty of being conscious, as a condition and concomitant of all thought, feeling, and volition; 'the recognition by the thinking subject of its own acts or affections' (Hamilton).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) i. 93 Neither can life and cogitation, sense and consciousness . . . ever result from

magnitudes, figures, sites, and motions. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 19 Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a Man's own mind. 1707 S. CLARKE *and Defense* (1715) 5 Consciousness, in the most strict and exact Sense of the Word, signifies . . . the Reflex Act by which I know that I think, and that my Thoughts and Actions are my own and not Another's. 1705 REID *Int. Powers* I. i. Consciousness is a word used by Philosophers, to signify that immediate knowledge which we have of our present thoughts and purposes, and, in general, of all the present operations of our minds. 1844 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* Note B (1872) 810/1 Consciousness is a knowledge solely of what is now and here present to the mind. It is therefore only intuitive, and its objects exclusively presentative. *Ibid.* 929. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* VIII. 210 We class sensations along with emotions, and volitions, and thoughts, under the common head of *states of consciousness*. But what consciousness is, we know not; and how it is that anything so remarkable as a state of consciousness comes about as the result of irritating nervous tissue, is just as unaccountable as the appearance of the Djinn when Aladdin rubbed his lamp, or as any other ultimate fact of nature. 1875 BAIN *Emotions & Will* (ed. 3) 539.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) State of consciousness. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 126 From strict analogies by thought supplied Or consciousnesses not to be subdued. 1812 J. C. HOSHOUSE *Journey* (1813) 627 A female . . . quite dumb, nearly deaf, and possessed of no one consciousness belonging to humanity. a 1843 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. 53 His [man's] will is not his affections, neither are his affections his thoughts . . . They are separate consciousnesses, living consciousnesses. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* (1871) 327 Whatever our marble may be in itself, all that we can know of it is under the shape of a bundle of our own consciousnesses.

5. The totality of the impressions, thoughts, and feelings, which make up a person's conscious being. In *pl.* = Conscious personalities.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 183 If the same consciousness can be transferr'd from one thinking Substance to another, it will be possible that two thinking Substances may make but one Person. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 20. 2/1 Those many consciousnesses must be as the Constituent Parts of that one Individual Consciousness. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 32 Musing on them, often do I seem Two consciousnesses, conscious of myself, And of some other Being. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 91 From our innermost consciousness, a voice is heard, clothed with native authority. 'I feel. I think. I will. I am.'

b. Limited by a qualifying epithet to a special field, as the *moral* or *religious* consciousness.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 157 The commencement of a moral consciousness. 1884 H. SPENCER in *10th Cent.* XV. 1 Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious consciousness is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense.

c. Attributed as a collective faculty to an aggregate of men, a people, etc., so far as they think or feel in common.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 198 While few can be found to agree even upon matters of so-called universal consciousness. a 1871 GROTE *Plato Pref.* (1875) 7 Such intellects broke loose from the common consciousness of the world around them. 1876 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. viii. 88 The religious consciousness of the age.

6. The state of being conscious, regarded as the normal condition of healthy waking life.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxi. When the fever left him, and consciousness returned, he awoke to find himself rich and free. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 In one class of [popular] applications, consciousness is mental life, as opposed to torpor or insensibility; the loss of consciousness is mental extinction for the time. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Defn.* 136 The mind's wakeful activity is consciousness—consciousness as opposed to dormancy, dreamless sleep, swoon, insensibility.

7. Double consciousness: see *quot.*

1884 SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Double consciousness*, a condition which has been described as a double personality, showing in some measure two separate and independent trains of thought and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual.

† **Conscission.** *Obs.*—*o* [ad. L. *conscissionem*, n. of action f. *conscindere* to tear in pieces.] 'A cutting or paring' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Conscissure.** *Obs.*—*o* [ad. L. *\*conscissura* a cut or cleft, f. *conscindere*: see *prec.* (but for this *conscissura* is now read in Pliny).] 'A gash or cut, a renting in a place' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Consciuncle.** *nonce-wd.* [humorous dim. of *conscience*, after L. diminutives in *-unculus*, *-uncula*.] A minute or hair-splitting conscience.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 66 Rubrics. filled with punctilios not for consciences, but for consciuncles.

† **Consci-ve.** *Obs.* [Erron. spelling for *conceive*, It. *conceiv*, L. *conciuis*.] Fellow-citizen. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 198 We shal ther . . . see . . . more gallant courtiers, more godly consciues.

**Conscribe** (*kɒnskriːb*), *v.* [ad. L. *conscribere* to enter in a list, enroll, draw up, prescribe, f. *com-* together + *scribere* to write; in sense 4 corresponding to CONSCRIPTION 4.]

+1. *trans.* To enroll, levy (an army); to enlist (a soldier). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 281 When this armie . . . was conscribed and come together to Harflete. *Ibid.* 314 To conscribe and set furthe a new armie. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 28 People . . . of the meanest condition, and mercenary only and conscribed by others.

+2. To enroll as a Roman senator. *Obs. rare.*

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 136 If a Plebeian happen'd to be conscrib'd he and his Posterity became Patricians.

+3. To circumscribe, to limit. *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 162 The Fates, by whom your powers are all conscribed, Pronounce this doom. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 105 A Mart, Fair or Market . . . although they be conscribed to place and circuit. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Conscribed*, the same with Circumscribed.

4. To enlist for the army by CONSCRIPTION, *q.v.*; to enlist compulsorily. Also *transf.*

1800 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 418 Government . . . cannot conscribe readers. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cviii. 24 'We will not be conscribed, to be shot like dogs'—was what I heard from French youth. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 818/2 Chilzaies forcibly conscribed by the Ameer.

Hence **Conscript** *ppl. a.*

1644 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justin* 89 With this conscribed Army composed of the outcasts of man.

**Conscript** (*kɒnskript*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conscript-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *conscribere*: see *prec.*]

*A. adj.* 1. Enrolled or elected a senator. In *pl.* *Conscript fathers*, + *fathers conscript* [L. *patres conscripti*, properly *patres conscripti*, i.e. *patres et conscripti* fathers and elect] : a collective title by which the Roman senators were addressed; used also as a title by the Venetian senate.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Anrel.* xi. (R.), He sayed these wordes. O fathers conscripte, O happye people. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 150/1 Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting Turn fair and fortunate to the common-wealth. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 27/1 At first . . . they were called Fathers only; but afterwards, when more were enroled in their body, Conscript Fathers. 1800 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 306 Say, conscript fathers, shall she be admitted? [See *Note*.]

b. Applied allusively to senators, legislators, or the administrative council of a nation, municipality, etc.; rarely in *sing.*

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xxxiii. 12 The conscript Fathers of the Colony disagree in many Points. yet they all agree in oppressing Strangers. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 341 Eliot, Hampden, Pym, nay Ludlow, Hutchinson, Vane . . . political Conscript Fathers. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxx. Hainault House had been raised by a British peer . . . the locality was no longer sufficiently refined for a conscript father.

+2. Inscribed in common or identically. *rare*—1.

1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* II. 44 That 144000 in chap. 7. sealed, were not this 144000 in chap. 14. conscript, or having the Name of God written in their Fore-heads.

3. Enrolled or formed by conscription, as a soldier, or an army.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 499 Three conscript lads . . . of the sixty-sixth regiment. 1881 *Times* Apr. 11 4 An enlisting army must always be more difficult to keep up than a conscript army. 1884 Gd. Words 318 With the assistance of conscript negroes brought down the Nile.

*B. sb.* [F. *conscript*.] A military recruit obtained by conscription; one compulsorily enlisted for military or naval service.

1800 *Ann. Reg.* 23 The general levy of 200,000 Conscripts [in 1799]. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 589 The conscripts desert in all directions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 323 Were these captives dealt with as conscripts or galley-slaves?

**Conscript** (*kɒnskript*), *v.* [f. CONSCRIPT *a.* or *ppl. stem* of L. *conscribere*. It appears to have originated during the U. S. Civil War of 1860–65.] *trans.* To compel to military service by conscription; to enlist compulsorily; = CONSCRIBE 4. Hence **Conscripted** *ppl. a.*

1865 W. WHITMAN *Specimen Days* (1888) 62 He was first conscripted for two years. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* July 22, I had been conscripted and forced into the army. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 824/2 The conscripted soldiers are always ready for a mutiny. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 2/3 If we must conscript and train our youth . . . in great camps.

**Conscription** (*kɒnskriˈpsjən*), [ad. L. *conscriptio-nem* drawing up in writing, composing, a composition, a levying of troops, n. of action from *conscribere* to CONSCRIBE.]

+1. Writing down together, putting in writing. 1328a WYCLIF *Tobit* vii. 16 And the chartre taken, thei maden the conscriptioun [1328b wrytyng togidre] of the wedloc. 1823 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332/4 Thus Luke had . . . prouffye by conscripcion & wrytyng of his doctryne.

+2. Conjoint signature. *Obs. rare*—1.

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 4 They signe not . . . in their owne particular and singular names, but require the conscription and evident consent of their Counsell.

+3. Enrolment or enlistment (of soldiers). *Obs.*

1599 WOLSEY in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* I. App. II. xxiii. 65 Not having . . . none order, provision of victual, towardness in conscription of men of war, or appearance of such thing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conscription*, an enrolling.

4. *spec.* The compulsory enlistment of men for military (or naval) service; *esp.* where the liability to serve is legally established; an application of this method of obtaining recruits.

The word was introduced in connexion with a law of the French Republic, 5 Sept. 1798, which provided that the recruits required for service should be compulsorily obtained from the young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, whom it declared to be legally liable to serve in the army. Hence it has become a general term for methods of compulsory enlistment; but, technically, as distinguished from universal military service, it implies the enrolment by

lot of a fixed number of those liable to service, with the option given of procuring a substitute.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* xvi. (1877) 236 Our persons have been free from the impressments and conscriptions. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 38/2 The Conscription of 1813 has furnished 160,000 men. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 480 The Africans . . . were subject to taxes and to a conscription of their youth to serve as soldiers. 1868 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 391 Conscription is to one man personal service, to another the payment of a tax. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 208 Peasants turned lackeys to escape the conscription, just as in our own days they turn priests.

*attrib.* 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLII. 551/1 The Federal Government intends to commence the enforcement of the Conscription Act at once.

*fig.* 1814 Q. Rev. XI. 96 The conscription of ancient and vulgar terms to the service of poetry.

b. The body of conscripts collectively.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 115 General Clarke . . . advised that the conscription for the year 1809 should be called out.

**Conscriptional**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to conscription.

1809 *St. Paper in Ann. Reg.* 783/2 The following . . . is the precise state of the conscriptional force of France.

**Conseale**, *obs.* form of CONCEAL.

**Consecrate** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪt*), *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 *consecrat*. [ad. L. *consecrat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of L. *consecrare*: see *next*.]

1. = CONSECRATED. *a.* as *pa. ppl.*

c 1300 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 27 Loo Sampson, which . . . was to god almyghty consecrat. 1430 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy i. vi. A ryche image . . . That . . . to myghty loue . . . Yhalowed was, and also consecrat. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 151 Which . . . was dedicate and consecrate to god. 1667 *Decay Chr. Pity* xx. § 3. 372 He is a Nazaree, a person consecrate to God. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* iv. 484 Led to the city consecrate to Mars. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xi. 145 What should be consecrate only to the holiest purposes.

b. as *adj.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxiii. The ympnis consecrat Of luvys use. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 228/1 Nazarien . . . that is as moche to say as consecrate or clene. 1593 STANHYURST *Encis* III. (Arb.) 72 Of gould thow consecrat hungar. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Other consecrate places. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 28 The fountain was . . . perhaps in heathen times divine and consecrate.

2. In reference to the Eucharist: see CONSECRATE *v.* 2. *a.* as *pa. ppl.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1570) 85 When our Lorde is consecrate in fourme of bread. 1709 STYVEY *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 263 That the catholic church . . . taught them to receive Christ's body consecrate at mass with prayers.

b. as *adj.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 85 Vnder y<sup>e</sup> least part of euerie consecrat hostie, Christ is all hail given and recavit. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Consec.* 110 The consecrat elements are enjoined to be eaten in the holy place.

3. Made sacred by associations; hallowed.

1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 69 Under so consecrate custody and regard. 1875 L. MORRIS *Ode to Free Rome* 266 Error consecrate by time.

**Consecrate** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪt*), *v.* [f. CONSECRATE *ppl. a.*, or ad. L. *consecrat-ppl. stem* of *consecrare* to dedicate, devote as sacred, deify, etc., f. *com-* + *sacra-re* to make sacred, dedicate, f. *stem* of *sacer*, *sacrum*, SACRED. Cf. F. *consecrer*, in 14th c. also *consecrer*, Pg. *consecrar*, Sp. *consecrar*, It. *consecrare*, the latter from a late L. *\*con-sacrare*.]

1. *trans.* To set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to the Deity; to dedicate solemnly to some sacred or religious purpose, and so give the object itself a character of holiness; to make sacred or holy and so fit for a religious use. *Const. to, unto.*

b. Particularly applied to the episcopal dedication or hallowing of a church and a churchyard, whereby these acquire the legal status of a 'consecrated building' and 'consecrated ground', with the special character and incidents legally attached thereto, in England and some of the colonies. Cf. CONSECATED, CONSECRATION.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 71 Fabian . . . ordeyned, that every 3ere, on Schere or Maunde Thursday, the Pope schuld consecrate crisme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxii. 29 Then sayde Moses: Consecrate youre handes this daie unto the Lorde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 Suche men as he had consecrated to be offered to the goddesses. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* vii. vi. § 2 The custom of the primitive church in consecrating holy virgins and widows unto the service of God and his Church. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. vii. 28 What you have consecrated I have hallowed. 1680 DRYDEN *Epitaph Sir P. Fairborne* 24 To his lamented loss for times to come His pious widow consecrates this tomb. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 265 Not . . . inconsistent with their saying masses for the dead and consecrating salt and water.

b. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 From that time hetherward, was there never . . . so holy a Byshop that durst presume the Church of the same to consecrate. a 1634 COKE *3rd Inst.* (1644) 203 Albeit churches or chappells may be built by any of the kings subjects . . . without licence, yet before the law take knowledge of them to be churches or chappells, the bishop is to consecrate or dedicate the same. 1671 Bp. Cosin's *Will in C's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 294 The Chappell att Auckland Castle . . . by mee lately built and consecrated. 1736 AVLIVRE *Parv.* 195 A Bishop ought not to consecrate a Church, which the Patron has built for filthy Gain and Lucre to himself. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* (ed. 4) viii. 95 All churchyards must be consecrated. Ancient churchyards are presumed to have been consecrated.

2. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the action whereby the bread and wine receive their sacramental character in the Eucharist.



(Here the notion varies according to the doctrine held as to the nature of the sacrament.)

1553 TINDALE *Supper of Lorde* 39 It is manifest that Christ consecrated no bread. 1548 *Order of Communion* 8 To prepare, blisse and consecrate so much as will serve the people. 1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 67 To consecrate, is to hallow, or to separate to an holy use, so we grant y<sup>e</sup> bread and wine to be consecrated. 1666 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to consecrate more. 1678 WANLEY *Woud. Lit. World* v. iii. § 16. 474/1 Zephyrinus . . . ordained that Wine in the Sacrament should be consecrated in a Vessel of Glass. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 7) 247 Before we eat and drink this bread and wine which Christ designed to set forth the mystery of his death, to consecrate it and set it apart by a solemn prayer. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 215/1 The bread and the wine are consecrated by the words 'This is my body,' 'This is my blood'.

† b. used proleptically of the result.  
c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servants* in 5 *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 3 Syth they consecrate our God omnipotent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b, How often so euer you consecrate my body and my blode, do it in the remembrance of me. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 205 He consecratis the trew body & blud of Jesus Christ, nocht be the vertew of any mannis word, but be the vertew and power of Gods word.  
G. absol.

1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1308/1 Therefore was it [the Paschal lamb] eaten with unleavened breade. And so consequentlye Christe dydde consecrate in unleavened breade. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 317/1 The First General Council takes for granted that priests alone can consecrate.

3. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the ordination and hallowing of persons to certain offices, as that of bishop, king, queen, etc.

1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 He sawe seynt Peter apostel holde in his hond Edward be sone of Egelrede . . . and consecrat hym kyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 32/2 He decreed that . . . a bysschop sholde be consecrated of thre. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The form of Consecrating of an Archbishop or Bishop. 1617 MORSYON *Itin.* i. iv. 45 Another Hill where the Counts of Holland were wont to be consecrated. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 115 That if the dean and chapter refuse to elect the person named by the king, or any archbishop or bishop to confirm or consecrate him, they shall fall within the penalties of the statutes of *praemunire*. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 44/1 Coronation, the act of crowning or consecrating a king. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 87/1 The elect is consecrated bishop by imposition of hands, the tradition of staff and ring, the unction with the chrism, the imposition of the book of the Gospels on his shoulders, and other rites.

4. *fig.*; also *refl.*  
1600 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 93 (Qo.) That you should seal this lawless bloody book. . . And consecrate commotions bitter edge. 1773 LAW *Serious C.* vi. (ed. 2) 79 The holiness of Christianity consecrates all states and employments of life unto God. 17. . . C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Lord, in the strength of grace' i, Myself, my residue of days, I consecrate to Thee. 1878 F. R. HAVERGAL *Hymn*, Take my life, and let it be consecrated, Lord, to Thee.

5. *transf.* To devote or dedicate to some purpose: often associated with 1, as implying devotion to some cherished principle or pursuit.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperately consecrated them selves to death. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* Ded. (1875) 3, I will hereafter consecrate to your lykinge soome better labor of moore momente. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallants Acad.* A vj, You will . . . not censure me for consecrating so idle a Pamphlet to you. *Ibid.* 38 When your Noblest Gallants consecrate their Hours to their Mistresses. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iv. 56 A dusty room consecrated with religious solemnity to old coins. 1846 PRÉSICOT *Ferd. & Is.* i. l. 105 His whole life was consecrated to letters.

b. To appropriate (tithes) to a particular church.

1844 [see CONSECRATION 6].

6. To render sacred; to make an object of veneration or cherished regard; to hallow, sanctify; to sanction [= mod. F. *consacrer*].

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* iii. i, So glorious a cause as consecrates each sword that's drawn for it. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. ix. 109 That country which had been consecrated by the footsteps of their Redeemer. 1808 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 45 We have consecrated this prejudice in our institutions and our hearts. 1828 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. I.* Pref. 7 Writers, whose reputation consecrates their opinions. 1897 LOWELL *Democr.* 192 Whose memories seem to consecrate the soul from all ignobler companionship.

† 7. To devote or doom (to destruction, etc.). *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 163 Saint Paule doth consecrate these to bee Doctrines of Deuilles. 1648 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 360 Must hee bee left like a thing consecrated to calamity, and despair without redemption? 1652 GAULLE *Magistrom.* 240\* The sacrilegious theurgist will consecrate any head to the crows, or perhaps to the jakes.

† 8. To place among the gods; to deify; to apotheosize. *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 1 Inventors and authors of new arts . . . were ever consecrated amongst the gods themselves. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s. v. *Consecration*, The emperors . . . are consecrated after this manner.

**Consecrated** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪtəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Dedicated to a sacred purpose; made sacred; hallowed, sanctified.

1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Bps.* Rubric, Then the Archbishop shall proceed to the communion, with whom the new consecrated Bishop with others shall also communicate. 1666 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent. 1795-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 117 An altar-piece representing our Saviour, distributing consecrated wafers to the disciples.

absol. 1699 BRAMHALL *Ch. Eng. Defended* 75 Such an ordination subjected both the consecrators and the consecrated to deprivation.

b. *spec.* Of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground: Set apart with religious forms by a bishop, for public worship, or the burial of the dead, and having such ecclesiastical and legal status as this gives in England and some of the colonies.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. iii. 25 Vnderneath that consecrated rooffe. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 277 Whereas the Parish Church of Hurly is a consecrated place. 1876 BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 303 The law . . . forbids a clergyman to officiate publicly in any building which is not either consecrated or licensed for Divine Service by the bishop. *Ibid.* 315 The Status of Consecrated land and buildings.—The estate in a consecrated church and church-yard is one of freehold of which the fee-simple is in abeyance. *Mod. A.* walk divides the consecrated from the unconsecrated part of the cemetery. The body was not buried in consecrated ground.

2. Dedicated, 'sacred' to a tutelary divinity.

1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 1 The monthes of Januarye (consecrated to the dooble faced godd Janus). 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 Olives . . . the fruit was consecrated to Minerva. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 15 The serpent was consecrated to Bacchus.

3. *fig.* Sanctioned by general observance or usage [*F. consacrer*].

1668 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 211 These services, to use the consecrated phrase, get on well enough. 1872 BAGHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 162 The only sufficient and effectual agent in so doing was consecrated custom.

Hence **Consecratedness**.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in subseq. Dicts. **Consecratee** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪtɪ*). [Correlative to *consecrator*; see -EE.] One to whom something is consecrated.

1883 SCHAFY *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2170 The consecrators hold the property in usufruct; the consecratee is God.

**Consecrating** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSECRATE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] CONSECRATION.

1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 67 Y<sup>e</sup> Papistes call consecrating, to change y<sup>e</sup> substances, or to transubstantiate. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Consecratio*, consecrating. 1641 *Root & Branch Petition* xvii. 8 The Christening and Consecrating of Churches and Chappels, the Consecrating Fonts, Pulpits, Tables, Chalice, Churchyards, and many other things, and putting holinesse in them.

**Consecrating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That consecrates.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 307 Any consecrating hand of a Prelat. 1722 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1347 Night's consecrating Shades, which to a temple turn an universe. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v, In that name hath Urban laid His consecrating hands upon my head.

**Consecration** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪʃən*), in 4-6 -acɪon. [ad. L. *consecratio*-em, n. of action f. *consecrare* to CONSECRATE. Cf. F. *consécration* (13th c.).]

1. The action of consecrating; a setting apart as dedicated to the Deity; dedication with religious rites to a sacred purpose.

1282 WYCLIF *Ex. xxix.* 22 It is the wether [1388 ram] of consecracioun. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 84 Innocent . . . ordeined eke the consecration of oyle, with which men be anoynted at here ende. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) i. 165 The Divine Presence is the greatest and most solemn Consecration of any place that can be. 1796 AVILFFE *Parrerg.* 194 Consecration, according to a Definition of the Canonists, is a Rite or Ceremony of dedicating and devoting Things to the Service of God with an Application of certain proper Solemnities. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 31 The unhappy women were consecrated to their vile gods and goddesses and to prostitution. This dreadful consecration, yea desecration. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

*attrib.* 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* viii. 31 Eate it and the bred in y<sup>e</sup> maunde of the consecracioun offeringes.

b. *esp.* The formal dedication and setting apart, by a bishop, of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground.

By Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. xii, called *dedication*; but in recent times *dedication* has been employed to denote a less formal kind of consecration of a burial-ground, not having the legal consequences attaching to consecration.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 335 The Bishops assembled for the consecration (as they call it) of the great church of Saint Andrewes. a 1626 BR. L. ANDREWES (*title*), The form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel (1659). 1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The consecration or dedication of a church is an episcopal ceremony. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* v. 57 Private chapels . . . are maintained by the persons to whom they belong. They need no consecration. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Ecl. Law* II. 1761 The consecration of churches may be performed indifferently on any day. 1876 BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 312 The *Sentences of Consecration* [of a church] is pronounced after the Offertory including the offering represented by the deeds upon the altar, has been made. 1883 tr. *Pellicia's Polity of Chr. Ch.* 147 The dedication of a church was called its consecration. 1891 *MS. Enrolments of Consecrations, Durham*, This Sentence of Consecration was read by me the undersigned John Booth.

c. with *a* and *pl.* (Sometimes more or less *concr.* = Consecrated things.)

1538 BAILE *Thre Lawes* 831 Ceremoniall rytes are also commendable, In holy dayes, garments, temples, and consecracyons. 1560 BIBLE *Lev.* viii. 28 These were consecrations for a sweete savour which were made by fire vnto the Lord. *Ibid.* viii. 31 The bread that is in the basket of consecrations [so 1611]. *Ibid.* viii. 33 Vntill the dayes of your consecrations [1611 consecration] bee at an ende.

2. The giving of the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine.

(Variously taken according to the opinion held of the nature of the Eucharist.)

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 41 Where consecracioun or hallowinge hath neigheid, of the breed is maad Cristis flesh. a 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Als oft as a nobil man seip it bi twex be consecracioun & Agnus Dei. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 37/1 In olde tyme the consecracyon of the glorious blood was made in tree vessells. 1564 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass Epil.*, Blasphemies against Christ . . . invocation of dead saints, confection, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 232 The bread and wine even after consecration leave not their own nature, but remain in their former substance, shape, and form. 1666 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Rubric, He shall say the Prayer of Consecration, as followeth. a 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* II. ii. (R.). The people . . . are told, that they [priests] can make their God at any time by pronouncing the five words of consecration. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 247 If it be demanded to what words the consecration of the elements ought to be ascribed, I answer, to the prayer of the faithful offered by the priest, and to the words of institution repeated by him. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 216/1 The form for the consecration of the bread in the Roman Missal is 'Hoc est enim corpus meum.'

3. Ordination to a sacred office: *spec.* the action or religious ceremony of ordaining a bishop.

1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 115 Theodoros be archbishop com into Kent . . . in be secounde yere of his consecracioun. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 66/2, The consecration of a bishop. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order Consecr. Bps.* Rubr., Then shall the Archbishop demand the kings mandate for the consecration. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 479 To confirm the Elections and Consecrations of all Bishops in their Provinces. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Spiritual jurisdiction was understood to flow generally from Consecration.

4. *Rom. Antiq.* Apotheosis, deification; also *transf.*

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* xxvii. (1890) 98 The obsequyes & consecracyon of ancheses, his olde fader. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 9 The magnificent burning, and consecration of Severus. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 465/1 Consecration is a name given to the apotheosis of the Roman emperors, and coins and medals commemorating these events have the inscription *Consecratio*.

† b. Loosely applied to canonization. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 We see how the Roman Calendar swells with new Consecrations of Saints.

† 5. Dedication to destruction; anathematization. *Obs.* Cf. CONSECRATE v. 7.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 925 He confirmed the Consecration denounced by his Predecessor against Frederic the Emperor.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Dedication or devotion to some cherished purpose or pursuit; also, appropriation to a special purpose.

1761 COWPER *Retirement* 223 'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time, And every thought that wanders is a crime. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. i. 368 Consecrations of tithes, as they were called, had already taken place among the Anglo-Saxons; since the tithes of Thory's lands, in Ropeslai hundred, had been consecrated to a distant church, the abbey of Peterborough.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of rendering sacred; hallowing.

1805 WORDSW. *On Peele Castle*, The light that never was, on sea or land, The consecration and the Poet's dream.

b. Sanction by law, custom, or usage. [mod. F.]

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1876) 39 Each group of circumstances which is adjudicated upon receives, to employ a Gallicism, a sort of consecration. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 7 Apparently, 'common usage' has obtained, with him, such a degree of consecration, that he looks upon any symptom of discontent with it as a going beyond just 'liberty'.

**Consecrative**, *a. rare*-1. [ad. L. type \**consecratiu*-us (prob. in med. L.), f. L. *consecrāt*-ppl. stem: see -IVE. (Godef. has obs. F. *consacratif*, -ive.)] Of consecrating character or tendency.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 58 The Bishops imposition was properly consecrative and sacramental.

**Consecrator** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪtər*). [a. L. *consecrator*, agent-n. from *consecrare* to CONSECRATE: see -OR. (Johnson has *consecrater*, with a quot. from Atterbury, which Todd gives with -or.)] One who or that which consecrates.

1552 HULOET, Consecrator, *sacror, sacrificus*. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. § 69. 79 Your making the Reall presence of Christ in the Eucharist depend upon the casualties of the consecrators true Priesthood and Intention. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 240 Two British bishops . . . had assisted Wini who was the principal Consecrator. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 807/1 That there cannot be more than one celebrant or one chief consecrator, is a rudimentary principle of ritual.

**Consecratory** (*kɒnsəˈkreɪtəri*), *a.* [f. L. type \**consecratori*-us, f. *consecrator*: see -ORY.] That has the attribute of consecrating.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. vi. (1614) 33 Again, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, consecratory, Eucharistical, and so forth. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 293 The Consecratory Words being delivered as the Reason of the Command, take, eat, and drink. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 3 The only translation of the consecratory letters.

† **Consecraneous**, *a. Obs.*-0 [f. L. *consecrāt*-us following closely, consequent (f. *consecrāri* to follow closely) + -OUS.] 'Succeeding, following as by consequence' (Ash 1775).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consecraneous*, which follows others. [Thence 1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.]

**Consectary** (kŏn'se-k'tāri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. consecrari* logically following, consequent (whence *consecrarium* *sb.*), *f. consecrari* to follow close, freq. of *consequi*: see **CONSECUTE**.]

† **A. adj.** Following logically; consequent.  
1609 *Bell Theoph. & Remig.* 82 To which two main points the third (as a golden corollary) is consectary.  
1624 *F. White Repl. Fisher* 236 The honour consectary and dependant upon his office.  
1690 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. x. (ed. 2) 32 From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consectary impieties may arise.  
**B. sb.** A consequence, deduction, conclusion, corollary. (Very common in 17th c.)

1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* i. ii. 7 b, Consectaries, corollaries, or howsoever you tearme them, may easily be deduced.  
1656 *Hardy 1st Ep. John* xiv. (1865) 86/1 A consectary which ungodly wretches draw from these premises.  
1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 47 Consectaries drawn from the Observations.  
1732 *Berkeley Alciphron* ii. § 19 If some certain persons minded piety more than politics... fundamentals than consectaries.  
1807 *Hutton Course Math.* i. 2 A Corollary, or Consectary, is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition or other premises.  
1860 *Asp. Thomson Laws Th.* 274 A judgment... sometimes called a Corollary or Consectary.

† **b.** That which follows in the course of events; a consequence, an effect. *Obs. rare.*  
1659 *H. L'Estrange Alliance Div. Off.* 407 This signing was a constant consectary of unction.  
1660 *Waterhouse Arms & Arm.* 212 Peace being the consectary of Gods blessing on that laudable resolution.

† **Consectation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action *f. L. consecrari*: see **prec.**] (See **quot.**)  
1656-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1701) 245/1 Consectation, (ἀποδοτικὸν) or Aequipollens, is the Consideration of those Affections of a Proposition, in respect whereof, two Propositions signifie together the same thing, and are together true or false.

† **Consectator.** *Obs.* [agent-n. from *L. consecrari*: see **prec.**]

1623 *Cockeram, Consectator*, imitator.  
1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, Consectator, he that follows, or pursues.  
1775 in *ASH* (as not used).

† **Consecute.** *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. consecuti* ppl. stem of *consequi* to follow closely, pursue, overtake, *f. con-* together + *sequi* to follow.] *trans.* To follow with success, overtake, attain, gain.

1536 *Gray Let. to Cromwell in St. Papers* II. 389 Few men... in any authority, hath finally consecuted favors and thanks, but rather the contrary.  
1599 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 97 If ye... had consecuted all your pursuits and desires.

**Consecution** (kŏn'se-k'ū-ti-ŏn). Also **6-usion**, **6-7-ution**, **-ution**. [ad. *L. consecutiō-em*, n. of action from *consequi*: see **prec.** Also in *F.* from 16th c. (*Littre*).]

1. Proceeding in argument from one proposition to another which follows from it; logical sequence; inference; a train of reasoning.

*Reciprocal consecution*: the relation of two facts either of which follows from the other.

1532 *More Confort. Tindale Wks.* 454/1 As this argument or consecution is trew.  
1565 *Calphill Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 100 What a consecution is this... 'The Crucifix is prefigured in Moses, in the Prophets, and in the time of Christ: therefore no remedy but a Crucifix must be had in the church.'  
1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 189 Not necessary, nor of any rational consecution.  
1709 *Berkeley Th. Vision* § 108, I do not, by any necessary consecution... judge of the number of things tangible from the number of things visible.

† **b.** The conclusion of an argument. *Obs.*  
1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* i. iii. 19 b, For the confirmation of the said proposition, and not as proofes of the consecution.  
1689 *Treat. Monarchy* ii. i. 34 Suppose the Antecedent true, the Consequention is not always true.

† **c.** The fact of following as an effect, necessary consequence. *Obs.*  
1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 352 If... the first muscle of the chest... do draw vp the first ribbe, then by consecution the other distances vnder shall also in some sort be dilated.  
1649 *Bulwer Pathomysol.* ii. i. 91 While they draw the Arme by a certaine kind of Consequention they lead the Scapula... together with it.

2. Succession, sequence (of events or phenomena).  
1651 *Biggs New Disp. Pref.* 7 Where is there an examination and a consecution of Experiments?  
1792 *G. Wakefield Enquiry* 59 Preferring chronological consecution.  
1836-7 *Sir W. Hamilton Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 393 The observation of a certain number of uniform consecutions among phenomena.  
1870 *Ibid.* xli. (1870) II. 425 Psychology proposes to exhibit the mental phenomena in their natural consecution.  
1837 *G. S. Faber Justification* 127 His next step, in regular consecution, was to speak of the Righteousness which is through faith.  
1863 *Mrs. C. Clarke Shaks. Char.* iii. 77 In all this subtle consecution of action.

**b. Gram.** Sequence of words in a sentence, of tenses in a compound sentence.

1871 *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 195, Consecution of Tenses.—The General Rule is: Primary Tenses in the Principal Sentence are followed by Primary Tenses in the Clause: Historic by Historic. *Ibid.* § 196 The Perfect Subjunctive is used in Primary or Historic Consecution, whenever the sense requires that Tense and Mood.  
1883 *A. Palmer Satires of Horace Pref.* 28 The solecistic *ruste pergeret aut* (solecistic, if we consider the very rare consecution of *ut*—*aut*).

**c. Mus.** Succession of similar intervals in harmony. Cf. **CONSECUTIVE** 5.

1867 *C. Simpson Compend. Mus.* 125, I... allow the Consecution of two 5ths, one of them being Imperfect.  
1874 *Playford Skill Mus.* iii. 33.  
1744 *J. Green Psalmody* (ed. 10) 140 Consecution, two, three, or more Chords of the

same kind following one another. 1875 *Ouseley Harmony* xviii. 197 Such octaves are not... faulty consecutions.

† **d. Month of consecution in Astr.**: a 'lunar' or synodic month, a lunation. *Obs.*

1561 *Eden Arte Nautig.* ii. xi. 38 The moneth of consecution... is more then the moneth of peragratiō by .2. dayes .4. heures .44. minutes.  
1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 212 The month of Consecution... is the space between one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun unto another.  
1697 *W. Holder (J.)*, The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of consecution.

† **3. Overtaking, attainment.** *Obs. rare.*

1601 *Deacon & W. Spirits & Devils* 192 The diuell can now no more hinder the saints from the consecution of glorie.

**Consecutive** (kŏn'se-k'ū-tiv), *a.* [*f. F. consecutif*, *-ive*, on *L. type \*consecutivus*, *f. consecuti* ppl. stem: see **CONSECUTE** and **-IVE**.]

1. Following continuously; following each its predecessor in uninterrupted succession.

1611 *Cotgr.*, Consecutif, consecutive, or consequent; next or immediately succeeding.  
1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 56 The actions of a Man consecutive to Volition.  
1685 *Boyle Salubr. Air* 57 The Summers of differing, and yet perhaps immediately consecutive, years.  
1779-81 *Johnson L.P.*, Blackmore Wks. 1816 X. 109 In the structure and order of the poem... the greater parts are properly consecutive.  
1857 *Buckle Civiliz.* i. vi. 295 It rained blood for three consecutive days.  
1882 *Vines Sack's Bot.* 549 Occasioned... by the superposition of consecutive whorls.

2. Consisting of elements following in order; characterized by consecution or logical sequence.

1755 *Johnson Dict. Pref.* 50 When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their own nature collateral?  
1838 *Sir W. Hamilton Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 38 The ground of a consecutive reasoning.  
1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) i. 424 Cebes is the... more consecutive thinker.

† **3. Following as a consequence or effect; consequent (to).** *Obs.*

1647 *Jer. Taylor Lib. Proph.* xx. 261 Accused of accidental and consecutive Blasphemy and Idolatry.  
1705 *Berkeley Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 477 The freedom of doing as they please, with freedom is consecutive to the will.

**b. Path.** Occurring after or during the decline of a disease, without forming part of it; as *consecutive symptoms* or *phenomena*.

1865 *Parkes Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 It is probable that a certain number are consecutive to dysentery.

4. **Gram.** Expressing consequence or result.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 74 Subordinate Conjunctions are:—(1) Consecutive; (2) Final; (3) Causal, etc. *Ibid.* § 168 Consecutive Clauses are so called because they express consequence or result: *ita miser est ut flet*, he is so wretched that he weeps. *Ibid.* § 170 The Consecutive use of the Relative and its Particles with a Subjunctive Verb.  
1874 *Roby Lat. Gram.* § 1678.

5. **Mus.** Applied to the immediate succession of intervals of the same kind (*esp.* fifths or octaves) occurring between two voices or parts in harmony. (Also as *sb.* in *pl.* = Consecutive fifths or octaves.)

1819 *Rees Cycl.*, Consecutive Chords, The same applies to all consecutive intervals whatever.  
1875 *Ouseley Harmony* i. 12 By the laws of strict counterpoint, every consecutive fifth or octave... is altogether forbidden.  
1880 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 391 The forbidden consecutives are most objectionable in vocal music, or music for solo instruments in combination.

6. **Math.** Consecutive points: see **quot.**

1884 *Williamson Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 257 note, Two points which are infinitely close to each other on the same branch of a curve are said to be consecutive points on the curve.

7. **Magnetism.** Consecutive points or poles: successive points in the length of a magnetized bar, at which the direction of the magnetization is reversed, the effect being as if the whole consisted of a number of magnetized bars connected by their similar poles at these points. Also called *consecutive points*.

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. Magnetism i. § 43. 11 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The points where the polarities thus change from the one kind to the other have been called consecutive points.  
1870 *R. M. Ferguson Electricity* 9 This method (Double Touch)... communicates a powerful, but sometimes irregular magnetism, giving rise... to consecutive poles (Ger. *Folgepunkte*)—that is, to more poles than two in a magnet.  
1890 *S. R. Bottome Dynamo* (ed. 6) 90 Coiling the wire so as to secure 'consecutive' poles at the pole pieces.

**Consecutively** (kŏn'se-k'ū-tivli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.]

† **1.** In the way of something that follows as a consequence; by consequence. *Obs.*

1644 *Dr. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 16 This is done by the Pope... not effectively but consecutively. *Ibid.* xvi. 158 The good and benefit of the servant is but secondary and consecutively intended.  
1797-81 *Chambers Cycl.*, Consecutively, in the school-philosophy, is sometimes used in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively, or causally. Thus... the corruption of one thing is the generation of another, not effectively, but consecutively.

† **2.** As a result, in consequence. *Obs.*  
1691 *Boyle Wks.* (1772) IV. 751 (R.) Having... exposed some serum of human blood to cold air, consecutively, the serum was not found to congeal.

3. In continuous succession, continuously.

1847 *Craig, Consecutively*, in succession; following regularly.  
1853 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) I. 320 We had thirty-one hours consecutively on the road.  
1876 *Bosw. Smith Cartilage* 12 That part of her history, which alone we can trace consecutively.

**Consecutiveness.** [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.]

The state or quality of being consecutive.  
1833 *Coleridge Table-F.* 15 June, I recognize a cogent consecutiveness in the argument.  
1886 *Morley W. R. Greg Crit. Misc.* III. 250 A certain smooth and sure-paced consecutiveness made his written style... most telling and effective.

**Conseider**, *obs. f. CONSIDER*.

**Conseil**, *obs. f. COUNSEL*.

**Conseit**, *-seius*, *obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE*.

**Conselebrate**, *obs. f. CONCELEBRATE*.

† **Consemlable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*a. obs. F. consemlable* (Cotgr.) entirely similar, fellow, companion, repr. *L. type \*consimilabilis*, *f. late L. consimilare* to liken, compare.] = **CONSIMILE**.

1541 *R. Copland Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many maners of membes are founde. Two, That is to wyt, symple membes called consemlables, and membes compost.

† **Conseminate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. con-* together + *seminare* to sow seed.] To sow together.  
1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* Hence in *BAILEY* (folio), *JOHNSON*, and *mod. Dicts.*

**Consenescence** (kŏn'se-n'sens). [*f. L. consensescere* to grow old together: see **-ENCE**.] The growing old together; general decay.

1692 *Ray Dissol. World* 40 The old Argument for the World's Dissolution, and that is, its daily Consenescence and Decay.  
1864 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 419 We... are not conscious of this symptom of the consenescence of all things.  
1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Consenescence, the gradual approach of old age, the different organs failing in the same proportion.

† **Consenescency.** *Obs.* [see **-ENCY**.] = **prec.**

1692 *Ray Dissol. World* iii. viii. (1732) 394 There is no Consenescency or Declension in Nature.

† **Consenso**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3 *kunsenso*, *-sence*, 4 *consenso*, *consenso*. [*a. OF. cunsense*, *consence*, *-sense*, *consent*, willing complicity:—Rom. type *\*consentia*, *f. L. consensire* to CONSENT. (*L.* had *consensus*, masc. *u-* stem, whence *It. consenso*, *F. consens*.)] Consent.

*a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 228 Pet we ne beon nout allunge ibrouht berin, mid kunsence of heorte and mid skiles yettunge.  
*Ibid.* 288 Preo degrez beoð berinne [carnal desire]. þe uorne is cogitaciun: þe oðer is affectiun: þe bridd is kunsence.  
c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 59 Ful consence to synne.  
*Ibid.* III. 141 Consence to a synne foules mon.

† **Con-sense**, *sb.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. CON- + SENSE*.] Joint-sense (equivalent to *consciousness*).  
1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 159 No Express *conscience*, Con-sense or Consciousness of what it doth.

**Consension** (kŏn'sen-shŏn). *rare.* Also 6 *-tion*. [ad. *L. consensio-em*, n. of action from *consensire* (*consens-*) to CONSENT: see **-ION**. So *OF. consension*, *-cion* *obs.*] Agreement in thought, feeling, or opinion.

1563-67 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 16/2 By the consention of the most part... the bishops of Rome had not this regal state... which they do now usurpe.  
1656 *Jeames Fula. Christ* 155 There is no longer any opposition betwixt them, but a consension in regard of predication.  
1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* ii. 53 With... a vital consension of the whole Body.  
1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 161 Have come to an agreement or consension.

**Consensual** (kŏn'sen-si-ŏn-si-ŏl), *a.* [*f. L. consensu-s* (see **next**) + *-AL*. In *mod. F. consensuel*.]

1. Relating to or involving consent. *Consensual contract* (in *Rom. Law*): a contract which requires only consent of the parties to render it obligatory: so *consensual obligation*.

1754 *Erskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 308 Contracts consensual, i. e. which might, by the Roman law, be perfected by sole consent.  
1818 *Colebrooke Oblig. & Contracts* I. 14.  
1880 *Muirhead tr. Gaius* iii. § 89 note, The verbal and literal contracts are often spoken of by the civilians as formal contracts, in contradistinction to the real and consensual ones, which they call material. *Ibid.* 478 *Consensual obligations* were so called because a common understanding was sufficient to create them without any formality.  
1881 *Hatch Bampton Lect.* vi. 145 The consensual jurisdiction to which the members of Christian societies submitted themselves.

2. **Phys.** Happening as if by consent, caused by sympathetic action: said of movements which take place through the action of the nervous system independently of the will, and *spec.* of movements caused by reflex action of the sensory nerve-centres on being stimulated through the organs of sense.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 275 An increased action or local irritation, either idiopathic or consensual.  
1839 *Baly tr. Müller's Physiol.* II. 930 [It] has a tendency to consensual action with its fellow nerve of the opposite side.  
1864 *H. Spencer Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 319 Doubtless we may pass gradually from the purely reflex, through the consensual, to the voluntary.  
1874 *Carpenter Ment. Phys.* i. ii. (1879) 57 The Sensori-motor or consensual actions in Man.

Hence *Consensually adv.*, in a consensual manner, by consent.

1884 *Eng. Mech.* 19 June 345 That the Budget... may be criticised, attacked, and even consensually or compulsorily amended.  
1886 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 36 There are no means... whereby the powers of an Irish Parliament could be consensually so limited.

|| **Consensus** (kŏn'sen-sŏs). [*a. L. consensus* agreement, accord, sympathy, common feeling, *f. consens* ppl. stem of *consensire*: see **CONSENT**. Used in the physiological sense by *Bausner, De-*

*consensu partium humani corporis*, 1556, whence sense 1 in mod.F. and English.]

1. *Phys.* General agreement or concord of different parts or organs of the body in effecting a given purpose; sympathy. Hence *transf.* of the members or parts of any system of things.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Comte* 300 In the universe, he resolves to see only a vast consensus of forces. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 24 There is a general connexion between the different parts of a nation's civilization; call it, if you will, a consensus, provided that the notion of a set of physical organs does not slip in with that term. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* i. ii. ix. 278 A mutually-dependent set of organs having a consensus of functions.

2. Agreement in opinion; the collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 637 Bishop Colenso is . . . decidedly against what seems to be the consensus of the Protestant missionaries. 1880 *Athenaeum* 10 Apr. 474/3 A consensus had actually been arrived at on the main features involved. *transf.* 1884 H. A. HOLDEN *Plutarch's Themist.* 190 The consensus of [the MSS.] ABC leaves no room for doubt about a reading.

b. Also *Consensus of opinion, authority, testimony*, etc.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* v. 287/1 Supported by a great consensus of very weighty evidence. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 289 Sustained by a great consensus of opinion.

**Consent** (kɒnsent), *v.* Also 3 *kunsenten*, 3-5 *concent*(e), 4-6 *concente*. [a. OF. *cun-*, *consentir* (3rd sing. pres. *cunsent*, *consent*) = Pr., Sp. *consentir*, It. *consentire* :—L. *consentire* to feel together, agree, accord, harmonize, f. *con-* together + *sentire* to feel, think, judge, etc. The sense, 'consent to a thing being done' was a subsequent development, but occurs in 12th c. in Fr., and is app. the earliest recorded in Eng.: see 6. As to the spelling *consent*, see **CONSENT sb.**]

I. To agree together.

1. *intr.* To agree together, or with another, in opinion or statement; to be of the same mind. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The statement agreed upon may be introduced by *that*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9713 (Gött.) Til an bihouys vs all consent, And siben schape þe iugment. 1555 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 11 Henrichus Bullingerus, consenteth with me in the signification of this worde. 1555 EDEN *Decader* 84 If wee shall consent that vapours are lyfited vp. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V.* L. v. i. 48 All your Writers do consent, that ipse is hee. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. (1686) 61 With Plutarch consent many Authors. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 490 ¶ I All the wisest Part of Mankind, has consented in an Error. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* v. (1868) 121 It may be seen how freely they consent in the testimony.

† b. To agree to a doctrine or statement, also to the author of it; to assent. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* vii. 16, I consente to the lawe, for [v.r. that] it is good. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47, I Beringary consent to be holi kirk of Rome. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 145 Whereunto my frendes also consenten. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 160b, For these and other reasons I consente not unto Matthiolus. 1591 RAY *Creation* Ded. (1704) 3, I was sometimes compelled to consent to Cornelius Celsus. 1768 *Lond. Mag.* 32 This is what all must consent to who have been obliged to ride on horseback, after a hearty dinner.

† 2. To agree in sentiment, be in accord, be at one. So pa. ppl. *consented*, agreed. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxv. 1 The looue of negebore, and man and woman wel to themself consentede. 1611 BIBLE Ps. l. 18 When thou sawest a thiefe, then thou consentedst with him. 1633 FORD *Broken Hart.* ii. ii. 56 'Thad been pity To sunder hearts so equally consented. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi, Much less can all men consent in the desire of almost any one and the same object.

† 3. To come to agreement upon a matter or as to a course of action. Also *pass.* To be agreed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 820 þan schir philip, þe douchty man, Tretit, quhill þai consentit weir, þat, etc. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* De *Invent.* ii. x. 53 a, The Barceans consented on their leagues thus. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* i. i. § 2, 2 They began by degrees, to consent in certain Articulate Sounds, whereby to communicate their thoughts.

† 4. Of things: To agree, be in harmony. *Obs.*

1540 MORVINE *Vices' Introd.* Wynd. K iv, Truthe ever consenteth to truth, falsehood neyther with truthe, nor yet with falsehood. 1597 BACON *Coulters Good & Evill* vii. (Arb.) 147 Things like and consenting in qualitie. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 349 Nor is there any man whose thoughts and affections do perfectly consent with themselves in matter and order, any two hours in all his life. a 1679 LD. ORKNEY *Hen. V.* i, If Truth consents to what you now relate. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* (ed. 4) 292 Fifty species all consent in a quinquedif calyx.

† 5. To act or be affected in sympathy. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 3 By means of the sensitive soul, our several distinct parts and members do consent to the same functions. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. of Imag.* i. 110 Old Memnon's image, to the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting, sounded . . . Unbidden strains. 1756 BURKE *Swob. & B.* iv. xi, It always made me start a little; the ear-drum suffered a convulsion, and the whole body consented with it.

II. To agree to a proposal, request, etc.

6. Voluntarily to accede to or acquiesce in what another proposes or desires; to agree, comply, yield. *Const.* to, to do a thing, or that with clause; also with indirect passive to be consented to.

a 1225 *Acyr. R.* 272 So some so me biginnes kunsenten to sunne. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 25/59 Åke ich ne concenti

noust ber-to. 1340 *Ayent.* to þou ne seltst naht consenti to do zenne mid þine bodye. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 51 He consentide not to the council and dedis of hem. c 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 195 The saignes ne consented not to lete hym passe. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 254 He wolde haue consentyd to the deth of Huon. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. (1843) 77/2 This was no sooner proposed, than consented to. 1654 GAULE *Magistrom.* 355 It is consented to admit him again. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Univ. Camb.* 122 His Holiness would never consent such Honour should be done to, a Schismatick. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxi, The Conservators of the River consented, that, it should be gain'd in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 553 Argyle, after long resistance, consented, to divide his little army. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 238 When I induce my creditor to consent to my paying a month hence.

b. without const.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 Hir frendes alle consent. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. xviii. 398 V bihete or proteste or consente. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The little space would not consent. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. i. (1718) 7 It is the devil's part to suggest: ours, not to consent. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxvii, A little still she strove, and much repented, And whispering 'I will ne'er consent'—consented.

† c. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayent.* 249 Po he him consentede to be uondinge. c 1450 *Melusine* (1889) 182, I me consent to your requeste.

† d. *Const.* to a person, i. e. to his request. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* x. 16 Whan all Israel sawe that the kyng wolde not consente vnto them. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 15 In this will we consente vnto you.

† 7. To be consented: to be agreed; to be an accessory or consenting party (to something). *Obs.*

c 1306 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 That were consented to this cursednesse. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 14 And he knewe well . . . and was consentid thereto. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1713 3e ar consentyd to þat dede.

† 8. *trans.* To allow, agree to, consent to. *Obs.*

c 1306 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 481 Grisild moot al suffer and al consent. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. viii. 145 This consenteth and permyteth he that is almyghty. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1285/2 That can I ful hardly consent. 1588 R. PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China.* In the end, they consented a conclusion amongst themselves.

† b. with *inf.* *compl.*

a 1674 MILTON, *Interpreters*, will not consent it to be a true story.

† 9. To consent to give; to concede. *Obs. rare.*

1593 LANGLEY *P. Pl. C.* iii. 90 The countee of couetise he consentep to bope.

**Consent** (kɒnsent), *sb.* Also 4-6 *concent*(e), 5-6 *concente*. [ME. *consente*, a. OF. *consente*, f. *consentir* to CONSENT: cf. **ASSENT sb.**]

Owing to the frequent ME. confusion of *s* and *c* (whence our *misc*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.), it was often spelt *concent* down to 16th c., and was thus liable to confusion with *MUSICAL CONCENT*, when the latter word was introduced. From the approximation of sense, it is in some passages difficult to say which of the two was meant.]

1. Voluntary agreement to or acquiescence in what another proposes or desires; compliance, concurrence, permission.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4955 (Cott.) Yee sald him þan gain mi consent. *Ibid.* 20136 (Cott.) Par es steps thrin þat man mai fall wit-all in sin, egging, liging, and consent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Oo maner of consent is, whanne a man is stille & tellip not. c 1450 *Fork Myst.* xliii. 215, I saie for me with full consente, þi likyng all will I fulfille. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 92, Proving his assent and consente of such endowment. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. l. 25 This man hath my consent to marrie her. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxi. 112 The Consent of a Subject to Sovereign Power. 1744 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 395 The Goddess smiling seem'd to give consent. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 709 His long wooing her, Her slow consent, and marriage. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 The unanimous demand of her people wrested at last a sullen consent from the Queen. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. xiv. 143 The deliberate assent and consent of a parliament.

*Plural.* 1547 *Homilies* i. *Adultery* i. (1859) 119 Our hearts pure and free from all evil thoughts, carnal desires, and fleshly consents. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 69 The main consents are had. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 259 They are not deprived without their own Consents. a 1766 MAS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidolph* (1767) V. 57 Parents . . . withhold their consents to marriages.

† b. To be of consent: to be accessory. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 The Pope cursed the deede doers with such as were of their consent, eyther that ayded or harboured them. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V.* L. ii. 3 Some villaines of my Court are of consent and sufferance in this.

c. *prov.* *Silence gives consent.* [Cf. *quot.* 1380 in i.]

[1611 COTGR. s.v. *Consentir*, *Asses consent qui ne dit mot*. . . (Many, who know not much more Latine, can say, *Qui tacet consentire videtur*.)] 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 138 Silence is sometimes an argument of Consent. 1678 RAY *Proverbs*, Silence gives consent. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 77 The archbishop [Becket] answered that there was a proverb in England that silence gave consent [c 1200 in *Materials Hist. Becket* (Rolls) i. 68 Respondit Archiepiscopus quod nostræ gentis proverbium est quod taciturnus speciem præstendit contentis]. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 2 Well then, I take silence for consent.

d. *Age of consent*: the age fixed by law at which a person's consent to certain acts (e.g. marriage, sexual intercourse) is valid in law.

[Cf. 1688 COKE *On Litt.* 79.] 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Marriage*, If a boy under 14 or girl under 12 years of age marries, this Marriage is only inchoate and imperfect; and when either of them comes to that age, which is for this purpose termed their age of consent, they may disavow and declare the Marriage void. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 17 July 12/3 (*Criminal Law Amendment Bill*), Further provision for the protection of women and children is

urgently needed. . . The present age of consent, which is thirteen, is altogether too low. 1897 — 29 May 8/4 Effects of the Age of Consent Bill. . . The Raikwals, a most learned community of Brahmmins, have . . . decided not to marry their daughters below the age of 12.

2. Agreement by a number of persons as to a course of action; concert. *Obsolete* exc. as in b.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vii. 5 Nyle 3e defraude to gidere no but perauenture of consent to a tyme. [1556-34 TINDALE *ibid.*, Withdraw not youre selves one from another, excepte it be with consent for a tyme.] 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* 187 Confirmed, by the assente and consente and agreement off all the Brederen off the same gilde. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 117/1 Only made by consent and agreement of men. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 460, I see the tricke on't: Heere was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our merriment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. 1650 HOBBS *Human Nature* xii. (R.), When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect; this concourse of their wills is called consent. 1760 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm*, But sing and shine by sweet consent.

b. *phr.* *With one consent, by common consent.*

1580 BARET *Atv.* C. 1069 All they, with one accord, or consent (*omnes uno ore*), gaue him counsell to tumble hir downe headlong. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 176 All with one consent praise new borne gadgels. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 18 And they all with one consent began to make excuse. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 111 It is by common Consent of all agreed (in Parliament) that the King should not go in person. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 524 And all, agree With one consent to rush into the sea. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. viii. § 3. 87 Their reception by common consent is still an argument for their validity.

3. Agreement or unity of opinion, consensus, unanimity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1509 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 148/1, I think that god with his holy spirite ledeth his church into the consent of his trouth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 3 To hide the general consent of Antiquity agreeing in the literal interpretation. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logic* 150, I have shewed the consent of both Authors in the place aledged. 1703 FALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) i. 13 We are far from a perfect consent in our opinions or feelings. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed *Ess.* 49 As to the duty of pursuing equality, there is no such consent among us.

pl. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 387 The consentes of voyces, must be weyed and measured, not numbered. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. xl. 60, I adde the Symbols, or consents of other Learned men.

4. Agreement in feeling, sympathy; also, more generally, harmony, accord, agreement. *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 16 But what consent to the temple of God with ydols? 1579 LVLV *Enphus* (Arb.) 101 It is not y<sup>e</sup> descent of birth but y<sup>e</sup> consent of conditions that maketh Gentlemen. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Deformity* (Arb.) 250 Certainly there is a consent between the body, and the minde. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. i. 306 Affinity and Consent with the Rules of Nature. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 296 Such is the World's great harmony, that springs From Order, Union, full Consent of things. 1794 FALEY *Evid.* iii. v. (1817) 330 The consent . . . between Saint Paul's speeches and letters is in this respect sufficiently exact. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxvii. 324 Showing the consent of solar systems to the motion of a finger.

† b. Agreement in faith and doctrine, ecclesiastical communion. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 66 Let them send letters of consent (that is, of communion) to the Patriarch. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 91 Consent in Religion is wont to tie the fastest knots of mutual accord. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxv. 286 Wherein is taught our consent with the German, and other reformed churches.

† 5. *Phys.* and *Pathol.* A relation of sympathy between one organ or part of the body and another, whereby when the one is affected the other is affected correspondingly. *Obs.* Cf. **CONSENSUS** 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 253 About all other Consents is that sympathy between the womb and the breasts which exceedeth even admiration it self. 1645 CULPEPPER *Rivierius* vi. vii. 140 He supposeth that the Larynx did not suffer principally, but by consent. 1707-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Consent of parts*, in the animal economy, a certain agreement, or sympathy, by means whereof, when one part is immediately affected, another, at a distance, becomes affected in like manner. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 114 Being explained upon the principle of a consent or sympathy existing between the absorbents of [different parts].

† 6. Feeling, opinion, or its expression. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 44 By my consent, wee'le euen let them alone. 1599 G. a *Greene Greene's Wks.* (1861) 254 Let me hear, townsmen, what is your consents.

† 7. A party united by common agreement, fellowship, or adherence to an opinion. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. APPINS & V. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 147 So shall you see the end of him and all his whole consent. 1580 BARET *Atv.* C. 1070 A diuers consent in sundrie wilful opinions, a sect, a schole or maner of teaching. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. lvi. (1632) 175 Even those which are not of our consent, doe flatly inhibit . . . the use of the sacred name.

8. *attrib.*

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Consent-rule*, an instrument in writing, which a defendant in an action of ejectment enters into at the time he enters an appearance. The consent-rule is signed by the defendant's attorney. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 6/2 Counsel had an absolute right to consent to a compromise . . . but if a party sought to be relieved from a consent order, the application should be made promptly.

**Consentable** (kɒnsentəbəl), *a.* [a. OF. *consentable* in agreement, f. *consentir* to CONSENT: see -ABLE.] In the law of Pennsylvania: Agreed upon by the consent of parties concerned, as a *consentable line* of boundary.

1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 272 Consentable lines must be made by assent of both parties.

**Consentaneity** (kɒnsentəˈnɪti). [f. L. *consentāneus*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being consentaneous.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 321 The intuitive consentaneity of superior minds. 1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 127 There is an entire consentaneity of thought and feeling.

**Consentaneous** (kɒnsentəˈniəs), *a.* [f. L. *consentāneus* agreeing, accordant (f. *consent-ire* to agree, accord) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing, accordant; agreeable, suited. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Sp.* vi. 61 (A) Principle, of a consentaneous, suitable, and saline nature. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 31 No element that is pure and without mixture, is consentaneous for nourishing.

b. Const. to (unto), with.

1645 HEYLIN *Microcosmos* 466 Which report is not consentaneous to truth. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 135 'Tis consentaneous to reason to judge, that, etc. 1714 DIERHAM *Astro-Theol.* vii. (1769) 187 Consentaneous to what I have taken notice of in Jupiter. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 36 Consentaneous with the opinion of Sir William Jones. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. 105 Inducements . . . consentaneous to his own feelings. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iv. (ed. 3) 173 Statements of scripture with which it is so consentaneous.

2. Done by common consent, unanimous, concurrent, simultaneous.

1774 FLETCHER *Fictitious Creed* x. Wks. 1795 III. 348 Let Reason and Revelation hold out to thee their consentaneous light. 1808-17 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxiii. 407 A linked and consentaneous action. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 352 Increase in the consumption of coffee . . . with a very material consentaneous increase in the consumption of tea. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 67 (1879) 69 The two pairs will not exhibit any consentaneous motions.

**Consentaneously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Agreeably, accordantly to; harmoniously with; consistently, fittingly.

1660 tr. *Amyrvaldus' Treat. Relig.* III. v. 389 It was very consentaneously done. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 63 That we may first speak agreeably to his own mind . . . and then consentaneously with our Selves. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dam.* vi. 208 Consentaneously to what follows. 1685 *Paralip. Prophet.* 90 Consentaneously to this he cites, etc. 2. With mutual consent and accord; with one consent; concurrently, simultaneously.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 88 A treaty, which stipulated, that both the French, and English, should consentaneously retire from Scotland. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ii. 43 The young ladies . . . were unanimously and consentaneously shocked by seeing him talk familiarly to a . . . governess. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 118 The different Ganglionic centres . . . so much more frequently act consentaneously than separately.

b. Concurrently, simultaneously with.

1826 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 707 The best words are those which rise consentaneously with the idea. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 382 Iron and other tonics . . . may be given consentaneously with the arsenic.

**Consentaneousness**, *f.* [as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being consentaneous; agreement, accord; concurrence.

1660 tr. *Amyrvaldus' Treat. Relig.* II. ix. 288 The consentaneousness between the principles and their sequels. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1801) I. 301 Could this consentaneousness of corporal and animal faculties be pointed by discretion. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 354 Why should we believe that God . . . should delight in consentaneousness as to the mode of worship? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb. Want of consentaneousness in music for two pianofortes is necessarily fatal.

**Consentant** (kɒnsentənt), *a.* [a. F. *consentant*, pr. pple. of *consentir* to CONSENT.] Consenting. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 (Ellesm. & Heng.) The remenant were anghand moore and lesse That were consentant of this [Hart]. & 4 MSS. consented to this (v. r. his) cursednesse. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* I. 91 The unyoked steers . . . Proffer their necks consentant to be slain.

† **Consentany**, *a.* Obs. = CONSENTANEOUS.

1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 29 As many consentanie Arguments as there be of the first kinde. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 221 May not heat, and siccity, and Aqua vitæ be consentany arguments?

† **Consentation**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. CONSENT after *assent*, *assentation*.]

a. 1599 SKELTON *Col. Cl.* 1039 Without your consentatyon.

† **Consentative**, *a.* Obs. [f. CONSENT + -ATIVE: cf. prec.]

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 107 To haue a consultatiue, exhortatiue, or consentatiue voice onely.

**Consenter** (kɒnsentər), [ME. *consentour*, a. AF. *consentour* = OF. *consent(u)r*: late L. type \**consentilōr-em*, f. *consentire* to CONSENT: see -ER.] One who consents, or is a party to anything.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7620 Nobeles þe consentour Shal be holde for a lechour. c. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 153 þei ben consentours to antecrist, & God is agens hem. 1502-3 *Act 5 Ellis* c. 11 § 2 The Offendours therein, their Councellours, Consentours and Aydours. 1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1618) 165 Committers of sinne and consenters vnto it. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* p. 150, I would rather have been torn in pieces, than found a consenter thereto. 1796 BENTHAM *Wks.* IX. 115 One unwilling consenter.

**Consentful**, *a.* Consenting fully. Hence

**Consentfully**, *adv.*, with full or ready consent. 1836 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. § 6. 132 To set themselves consentfully and deliberately to the task.

**Consentian**, *a.* [f. L. *consent-ēs* in phrase *dii consentes*, of doubtful etymology.] Of or be-

longing to the *dii consentes*, or twelve superior deities of the Etrusco-Roman religion.

1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 451 There stood in the Forum, twelve gilded statues of Consentian deities, which were probably those enumerated in the following lines of Ennius . . .

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

† **Consentible**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *consentire*: see -BLE.] ? That may be consented to; or ? of agreement of mind.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 7 Not that our union with him is equal to his union with the Father: the one is consubstantial; but ours is consentible.

**Consentience** (kɒnsenʃiəns), [f. next: see -ENCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being consentient; agreement of opinion.

1879 H. S. WILSON in *19th Cent.* No. 32. 679 There is a full consentience of contemporary historical witnesses.

2. A term applied to denote the sensuous equivalent, in unconscious, involuntary, or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action; the consensus or synthesis of impressions which takes place in the sentient organism apart from consciousness, and by which responsive acts are induced.

1877 LEWIS *Phys. Basis of Mind* 357 Thus the gradations of sensitive reaction are Sentience, Consentience, and Consciousness. . . we may say that a man sometimes acts unconsciously, or thinks unconsciously, although his action and thought are ruled by Consentience. *Ibid.* 361 Has a bee consciousness? . . . The bee feels and reacts on feelings; but its feelings cannot closely resemble our own. . . We should therefore say the bee has Consentience, but not Consciousness. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 183 As . . . these sensations may . . . be felt without consciousness, we require a term to express the faculty we have of receiving them all, in one unity of our being (one sensorium) apart from consciousness. The best term to denote this faculty, seems to be 'consentience' . . . It is by this faculty of 'consentience' that the unconscious sleep-walker receives and accurately responds to the varied impressions which surrounding objects make upon his organs.

**Consentient** (kɒnsenʃiənt), *a.* [ad. L. *consentient-em*, pr. pple. of *consentire* to CONSENT: see -ENT.]

1. Agreeing with each other, or united in opinion; unanimous as to a matter.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 37 The consentient Testimony . . . of the Church. 1699 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 30 The consentient acknowledgment of mankind. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. at St. Mary's Oxf.* 18 The earliest councils . . . were consentient in this article. 1870 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 372 The consentient opinion of contemporaries.

b. Acting together to the same end; concurrent.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 237 It . . . recovers the sentient Nerves to their due Tension and Elasticity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 233 The pressure on all the similar parts . . . will be united into one consentient force. 1881 RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 With great and consentient labour.

c. Having or exhibiting consentience (sense 2).

1877 LEWIS *Phys. Basis of Mind* 360 Psychological observation assures us that the conscious and unconscious states were both consentient, and were both operative in the same degree. *Mod.* Not conscious but consentient agents. Consentient processes.

2. a. Accordant in opinion to. b. Consenting, giving full consent to.

1661 *Grand Debate* 111 What is here consentient to Antiquity. 1689 TOWNSON *Baptism* 155 A consentient text in the Epistle to the Hebrews. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xxv. 235 All their friends were consentient. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* II. 174 Her husband being consentient to this life-long separation.

**Consentiently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With full consent.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 26 Cordially and consentiently he still adhered to the Catholic Conformity and Unity.

**Consenting** (kɒnsentiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSENT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONSENT; the giving of consent.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Excusid here of consenting to þis synne. 1422 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 For myne obedyens and consentyng in that vyce to hym. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 8 Neither . . . my sodaine woing, nor sodaine consentyng. 1702 ROWE *Tamert.* IV. i. 1930 There is a kind Consenting in his Eyes.

**Consenting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Agreeing or giving consent (to a proposal or course of action; formerly, also, to an opinion).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28401 (Cott.), I was consentand to þair dede. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 He was knowyng and consentyng of a coniuracioun maked aȝeins hym. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 60 Forsoth Saul was consentyng (so *Rhem.* & 1611) to his deeth. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 The wise are always consentyng vnto truth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 80 'Tis but the boldnesse of his hand haply, which his heart was not consentyng too. 1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN *S. Bidolph* I. 144 She must not know that I was consentyng to this marriage. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 57 A step to which Northumberland had practically not been a consentyng party.

fig. 1803 WORDSW. *To Highland Girl* 3 Twice seven consenting years have shed Their utmost bounty on thy head.

2. Agreeing together (in opinion or purport); of one mind, unanimous.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 223 Sino-nimia, as who would say, like or consenting names. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 [They have] by consenting

voices declared a Sovereigne. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 518 The consenting praise of all honest men. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 416 The clear consenting voice of all his contemporaries.

b. Agreeing, conformable.

1876 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xx. 121 Hammering one part of it to a consenting shape with the rest.

**Consentingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With consent or willing acquiescence; + by common or general consent (*obs.*).

1552 HULOET *Consentyngelye*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. Rule xiii. § 10 It is consentingly affirmed that, etc. 1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 66 History . . . consentingly assures us that, etc. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. III. xi. 141 She, but now so consentingly embraced, has wrenched herself out of his arms.

**Consentinglyness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Consenting state; consent.

1886 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 41 There is no want of it, or consentinglyness of mind towards it.

**Consention**, *obs. form of CONSENSION.*

**Consentive** (kɒnsentiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CONSENT v. + -IVE.] = CONSENTIENT.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cccxxv. See stands the vineyard of Humanitye An orderly Consentive Policye. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 158 Working consentive to his heavy tread.

Hence **Consentively**, *adv.*, with one consent.

1576 BAMISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 Altogether consentively forcing one another downward.

† **Consentment**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *consentement* = med. L. *consentimentum*, f. *consentire* to CONSENT: see -MENT.] The action of consenting, consent.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 5 Ou del comaundement, ou del consentment.] 1340 *Ayend.* 11 þe consentement, and þe poȝtes þer-to. *Ibid.* 19 þe poȝtes, þe consentements, and þe willes of the zaules. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 2502/1 Of one accorde and consentement. 1595 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxx. [ccvi.] 657 Without the generall consentment of the people of Engleterre. 1660 tr. *Amyrvaldus' Treat. Relig.* I. vi. 90 Against the consentment of all other Nations.

**Consentrik**, -ryk, *obs. ff. CONCENTRIC.*

**Consequence** (kɒnsɪkwəns), *sb.* [a. F. *conséquence* (13th c. in Littré, = Pr. *consequencia*, It. *consequenza*), ad. L. *consequentia*, n. of state f. *consequenter-em*: see CONSEQUENT and -ENCE.]

1. A thing or circumstance which follows as an effect or result from something preceding.

c. 1200 *Rom. Rose* 6450 The consequence of such shryvynge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. I. 85 The consequence is then, thy iealous fits Hath scar'd thy husband from the use of wits. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 208 The direfull effects, and sad consequences of War. 1699 BURNET 39 *Articles* ix. (1700) 108 Death is the consequence of Adam's Sin. 1798 GOUVE. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 205 As to consequences, they are in the hand of God. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 484 That the legal consequences of an actual seisin shall ensue. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 91 His [Pope's] unsocial habits . . . were a natural consequence of ill-health.

† b. To draw in to consequence: to carry into effect. *Obs.*

c. 1420 HOCCELEVE *Balade Crt. de bone Comp.* 67 Ensaumpleth us . . . As that it seemeth good to your prudence. . . Dooth, as yow list be drawe in consequence. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subj.* 63 That such impositions . . . be not drawn into consequence, but taken away.

2. The action or condition of following as a result upon something antecedent; the relation of a result or effect to its cause or antecedent.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 14 We seldom see clouds without the consequence of rain. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* x. 364 Such fatal consequence unites us three. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 151 Invariable antecedence of the cause and consequence of the effect. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 The fixed Relations of antecedence and consequence which subsist between the changes.

† b. The action or fact of following in succession or order; sequence, succession; course. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 79 If you will avoide the consequence of perfect cordes of one kinde, you must put betwixt them other concords. 1676 HOBBS *Decam.* I. 14 They thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. 1798 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 17 The people varied their modes more or less in the consequence of time.

3. That which follows logically, or can be deduced or inferred; a logical result or inference. † Formerly, the conclusion of a syllogism as opposed to the premisses (*obs.*).

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7468 Shaltow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence In none argument. c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 The consequence is false, needes the antecedent mot beene of the same condition. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* VIII. iii. 68 Grantis, he sayd, þe antecedens; Bot I deny þe consequens. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 5 That he see not howe his antecedens may be true and consequence false. 1656-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 481/1 We may infer this Consequence. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* IV. 291 If I admitted the premisses, I should readily agree in all the consequences drawn from them. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. vi. 63 The succeeding prelates . . . were too wise to press theories to their logical consequences.

b. The following of a conclusion from premisses; logical sequence.

1571 GOLDING *Catvyn on Ps.* v. 7 It is a very good consequence to say, Iniquitie is hatefull unto God: ergo, he will take just vengeance of all wicked persones. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 10 The Conclusion is



true, though the Consequence of it from your former Premises either is none at all, or so obscure, that I can hardly discern it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 7 To proceed from one truth to another, and connect distant propositions by regular consequences. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 176 The essence of the Syllogism . . . is this necessary consequence of the Conclusion from the Premises.

4. Phr. *In, by, of, consequence*: as a result or inference, consequently.

a. *By consequence*. Now arch.

[c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 38 Par consequence, than the nader of the south lyne is the north lyne.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 230, I saie, that foolishlie & by consequence that falselie he alledgeth S. Augustin to his purpose. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 41 The catholick and by consequence one church. 1797 WESLEY *Charac. Methodist* 10 By Consequence, whatsoever he doth, it is all to the Glory of God. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 712/2 The marriage was a Mahomedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage.

b. *Of consequence*. Obs. or vulgar.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22/b, Before euery of these Epistles, and therefore of consequence before the Epistle to the Ephesians. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 6 Man's employment must of consequence have been matter of delight in the experiment. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxxiii. 321. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* 8 Apr. in *Boswell*, Your countenance may be of great credit, and of consequence of great advantage to her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 431 He was rather more intemperate than his predecessor; and of consequence created rather more animosity in his opponents. 1848 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXVIII. 228 Whatever part Jenny Lind takes, is of consequence the first.

c. *In consequence*. (The phrase now current.) *In consequence of*: as a result of.

1683 DRYDEN *Wks.* (1808) XVII. 100 In consequence of this, to make an exact description of the principal actions. 1775 *Tender Father* II. 151 And, in consequence, it frequently happened, that, etc. 1857 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 392 What took place in consequence I am not apprised. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* I. 26 Our Sun at setting, seems sometimes blood red, in consequence of the absorption of our atmosphere. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. xxiv. 241 Iron is the principal substance contained in the water, which has in consequence a strong inky taste.

d. *In the consequence*: in the sequel or result. 1659 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 459, I fear, in the consequence, it will prove an allowance of such meetings for the future. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 45 Doing justice upon the offenders . . . had this disadvantage in the consequence; viz. that it would ruin the voyage.

e. *Of good, bad, etc., consequence*: fraught with such and such results. Obs.

a. 1660 HAMMOND (J.), Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill consequence to the superstructing of good life. 1666 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., We have rejected all such [alterations] as were either of dangerous consequence . . . or else of no consequence at all, but utterly frivolous and vain. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 169 He speaks of it as a circumstance of very bad consequence. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Enthus. ix.* 216 note, Ignatius . . . set an example of unhappy consequence to the Church.

6. Importance, moment, weight. Originating in the attributive phr. *of consequence*: i.e. having issues or results, and therefore important. Cf. prec. and Fr. *une matière de conséquence* 'a matter of importance, moment, or weight' (Cotgr. 1611).

a. [1289 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xx. 64 By cause that thys thyng bereth grete weyght of consequence, he shall take thadys of them of hys counseill.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 60 It is a matter of small consequence. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 As often as we do any thing of note or consequence, we subiect our selues to euery ones censure. 1666 [see 5]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 242 These little differences are of no consequence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 52 You are of more Consequence to him, than you think for. 1757 [title], A Review of the Military Operations in North America . . . To which are added . . . several Letters and other Papers of Consequence. 1839 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. ix. 54 Nothing of consequence has occurred to-day.

b. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 Both these qualities of the mind are to have their proper consequence, as far as they do not counteract each other. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 409 [He] found it impracticable to raise a glass manufacture into consequence. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 84 Personal respect, to which Spaniards always attached infinite consequence. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 It possesses the highest consequence.

7. In reference to persons: Importance in rank and position, social distinction. Cf. 'quality'.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 412 Such and such had made use of his Lordships name . . . to make themselves men of consequence. 1714 SWIFT *Pers. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 214 A person of some consequence. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1034/1 Brutus now felt his consequence lie heavy upon him. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 188 Our guard . . . told him that we were persons of great consequence. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* iii. 22 No form of property gives to its owners so much consequence as land.

f. Importance manifested by appearance or demeanour; dignity. Also *transf.* of things. Obs. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 87 Adjacent to which are many hills, rising almost to the consequence of mountains. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* i. Her figure gained more consequence.

c. Assumed importance, consequentiality.

1792 HUDDERSFORD *Salmag.* 19 Shield me . . . From Pedantry of formal port, And Consequence in Cassock short. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xvii. (1839) 140 We quitted Cincinnati the beginning of March . . . We . . . had amused ourselves with its consequence, its taste, and its ton.

8. *Astr.* Motion from an earlier to a later sign Vol. II.

of the Zodiac, or from west to east; direct motion; also a position more to the east.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 407 Jupiter being in consequence of the Sun, add the difference. 1771 PEMBERTON *ibid.* LXI. 442 If the point *s* is taken in consequence of the moon, it will be above the horizon, when the nonagesime degree is also in consequence of the moon. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 506/2 This motion, from west to east, is said to be in the order of the signs, or in consequence.

9. *Consequences*: a round game, in which a narrative of the meeting of a lady and a gentleman, their conversation, and the ensuing 'consequences', is concocted by the contribution of a name or fact by each of the players, in ignorance of what has been contributed by the others.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxiii. (1833) 121 They met for . . . playing at cards or consequences, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy. 1869 in *Boy's Own Book*.

+ *Consequence*, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To draw inferences or conclusions.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 175 Such a methodical and School-like way of defining, and consequencing.

+ *Consequenceless*, a. *nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without consequences.

1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* vi. § 4. 166 This is no slight or consequenceless evil.

+ *Consequency*. Obs. Also -cio, -tio. [ad. L. *consequencia*: see CONSEQUENCE and -ENCY.]

1. = CONSEQUENCE 2, 2 b, 3 b, CONSEQUENTNESS.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Disputis* C ija, Necessity of consequence, as Ierusalem must be destroyed. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Serm. Obed.* F iij, For what is the consequence?

Christ wolde haue Petre to be aboute Princes . . . Ergo he wolde haue the bishop of Rome to be so to. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 179 As both the consequence of the text and also the manner of the medicins do requyre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 16 A fallacious illation in reference unto antecedence or consequence.

2. = CONSEQUENCE 1, 3.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 13 Consequences from your laudable endeavours. a. 1718 PRINCE *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 167 Our Enemies have charged their oblique Consequences from our Principles back upon us for our very Principles.

*Consequent* (kɒnsɪkwənt), sb. [a. F. *conséquent*, ad. L. *consequens*, -ent-, a consequence, subst. use of pr. pple.: see next.]

+ 1. = CONSEQUENCE 1. Obs. exc. as in b.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 421 (Harl. MS.) Let vs now examyne þe bryde þeynt þat Tullius clepþ consequente. þou schalt vnderstonde þat þe vengeance þat þou purposiddest for to take is consequent. [Ellem. the consequent.] 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxix, That haue conuoyt hale . . . My lufe and to [so] glawe a consequent. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 189 By certeine effects and consequents, we are fully assured. 1606 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 236 So great was the consequent of this prosperous and easie invention. 1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The neglect of which has frequently been the cause of very dismal consequents in those warm climates.

b. (Contrasted with *antecedent*.) A phenomenon or event which follows another (without implication of causal connexion).

a. 1607 W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* iv. (1650), Faith is an antecedent, no cause properly of justification; justification [is] a consequent of believing, no effect issuing out of the virtue and merit of faith. 1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nature* iv. (R.), When a man hath so often observed like antecedents to be followed by like consequents. 1809 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. xi. 350 The word cause means the antecedent of a consequent where the connection is constant. 1873 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* I. ii. iii. 194 A constant ratio between the physical antecedent and the psychical consequent. 1876 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. 1. 199 The effect is the inevitable consequent of the cause.

+ 2. *Logic*. = CONSEQUENCE 3. Obs.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84 Pan folweþ it quod she þat we adden clernesse of renoun to þe þre forside þinges . . . and þis is a verye quode quod I. 1509 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 315/1 A verye childe almost may see the consequent. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 12 Happily may no necessary consequent be drawn. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Pophry* I. (1686) 87 The consequent of this is, that by the law of Christ, one Bishop is not superior to another. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 214 Do they so say expressly; or is it only a consequent of their Doctrine? 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 267 Who . . . will conceive it ever feasible to alter any fundamental point of the common law, with all its appendages and consequents. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. I. 282 The Syllogism is divided into two parts, the Antecedent and the Consequent—the antecedent comprehending the two propositions [premises] . . . and the consequent comprising the one proposition [the conclusion].

b. The second part of a conditional proposition, dependent upon the antecedent.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 231 There is required vnto the truth of a Conditional proposition, that the Consequent follow vpon the Antecedent. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Method.* 135 The Antecedent is false. Therefore the Consequent falls of course. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 162 The only rule . . . requisite for testing the validity of [hypothetical] syllogisms . . . viz. that either the antecedent must be affirmed, or the consequent denied.

3. (Contrasted with *antecedent*.) Anything which follows something else in order, e.g. in the context of a writing.

1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus*, To Rdr., By the helpe of . . . comparing of Scriptures with themselves, antecedents with consequents, obscure places with plainer. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 70 The consideration of antecedents and consequents . . . the testimonies, expositions, and translations of the ancients, etc. help to rectify a corruption crept in.

1660 BR. PARRY *David Restored* lxxiii, And this, the consequents do sufficiently evidence.

b. *Math.* The second of two numbers or magnitudes in a ratio; the second and fourth in a series of four proportionals.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 127 The second Terme, namely, that wherunto the comparison is made, is called the consequent. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* i. xx. (ed. 7) 46 When the Antecedent containeth the Consequent more then once, and nothing remaineth, as 4 to 2. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 120 The sum of the antecedents is to their difference, as the sum of the consequents is to their difference.

c. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 95 The leading part [in a Canon] is called the antecedent, the following part the consequent.

+ 4. A person who follows or comes after; a follower; also, one who pursues. Obs.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 49 (R.) These were the allies and consequents, and also the preparations of the one partye, and of the other. 1609 MAN IN MOORE in Halliwell *Character-Bks.* (1857) 95 He is the ante-ambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman, the antecedent of a port-mantua, or a cloke-bagge; a serving man. 1864 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 65 The consequent of Truth hath ever been in danger of his teeth.

+ 5. Phr. *By consequent*: = *by consequence*. Obs. [F. *par conséquent* (14th c. in Littré).]

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 18 Thyse sayd condicions bylongen to a good constable and by consequent to the marchallis. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2 The subject being so variable, hath made the art by consequent more conjectural. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 401 A Friend . . . more to be admired; and by the consequent more precious. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 137 Philosophie and Curiosie corrupted this noble schole of Alexandria, and by consequent the Church. 1805 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 33.

+ b. *In the consequent*: in the result. Obs. (Cf. CONSEQUENCE 4 d.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 2 In the consequent there would be no vertue, and no felicity.

+ 6. = CONSEQUENCE 5, 6. Obs.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 What though that honest Hodge haue cut his finger heere? . . . tis no consequent to me. 1640 CANTERB. *Self-Convict.* 41 A matter of very dangerous consequent.

*Consequent* (kɒnsɪkwənt), a. [a. F. *conséquent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consequent-em*, pr. pple. of *consequi* to follow closely, attend upon: see CONSECUTE.]

1. Following as an effect or result; resulting.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1570) 35 But loke therof what foloweth consequent. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Consequent*, following or necessarily coming after another thing. 1718 *Spect.* No. 551 ¶ 1 That Praise should be returned them, as one proper consequence Reward of their Performances. 1800 COLOUGHOUR *Comm. Thames* Intro., The very rapid increase of Trade, and the consequent influx of Wealth. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 2 Causing sudden derangements of the circulation . . . and consequent physical depressions.

b. Const. *on, upon, to*.

1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* I. xiii, Whatsoever . . . is consequent to a time of war. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communion* I. iv. 86 Consequent to a worthy communion. a. 1716 SOUTH (J.), This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, consequent upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. iii, How events . . . to the common observer unconnected, are inevitably consequent the one to the other. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* II. § 9. 36 The necessities consequent on the employment of those materials.

2. Following as an inference or logical conclusion.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I. l. 10 In this sense it [the conclusion] is neither consequent nor true. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* I. 14 A new proposition though consequent from an Article of Faith, becomes not therefore a part of the Faith. a. 1880 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10.

+ 3. Following in time or order, succeeding, subsequent. Obs.

1475 [see CONSEQUENTLY 1]. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) D d iij b, In workes consequent or following he might glorie. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. iii. (1622) 69 Not onely among such as then liued, but in times consequent. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* v. ii, Thy memory . . . Shall monumentally be registered To ages consequent. 1627 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Intro., As the consequent words make evident. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* I. xxv. 162, I hope you have received mine regularly since, that you may know all the consequent steps.

4. Observing or characterized by logical sequence of thought or reasoning; logically consistent.

1849 LEWES *Robesp.* 124 As property had been defined by Rousseau to be in itself a spoliation. Robespierre was only consequent in his demand. 1879 — *Study Psychol.* 122 To be consequent, they should have shewn that, etc. 1895 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 19 The idealism of Emerson is more subjective, his pantheism more complete and consequent.

+ 5. Of consequence, important (to). Obs. rare.

1659-60 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 125 That the distribution is not equal, is not consequent to any member in this House, unless he speak for a county or borough of that nation.

6. *Consequent points* (in Magnetism) = CONSECUTIVE poles: see QUOTE.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 144 It is quite easy to develope in the same piece of steel several pairs of poles; and if the magnetization be irregular, this is sometimes done when we wish to avoid it. These irregular poles are called *consequent points*. 1880 tr. *Deuchane's Nat. Phil.* § 689 In this case the magnet will have not only a pole at each end, but also a pole at each point where the reversal occurs. These intermediate poles are called *consequent points*.

## 7. quasi-adv.

1698 LOCKE *Educ.* § 136 And consequent to this, instil into him a Love and Reverence of this Supreme Being. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 304 And consequent to that, fill my soul with pure and holy affections.

**Consequential** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃəl), *a.* [f. L. *consequentia* CONSEQUENCE + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a consequence or sequel; following, esp. as an effect or result; consequent.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Moneys were misemployed... in the two dishonourable treaties of Spain and Germany, and the consequential entertainments. 1704 PRIOR *Lett. to Boileau* 193 A consequential III which Freedom draws; A bad Effect, but from a noble Cause. 1809 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. ii. xxviii. 241 Wars and their consequential burthens. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 109 Each is connected with anterior changes, and... productive of consequential changes.

*b.* Const. on, upon, + to.

1654 J. HALL *Height Elog.* p. xxi, Accidents that are either inherent or consequential to love and melancholy. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 94 The stipulation of obedience on our part is consequential thereupon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 422 [The relation] of parent and child... is consequential to that of marriage. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 88 § 26 All matters preliminary and incidental to and consequential on such trial and punishment.

2. Of the nature of a consequence merely, not direct or immediate; eventual.

*Consequential damages*: 'losses or injuries which follow an act, but are not direct and immediate upon it' (Wharton). 1666 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 201, I finde direct, or consequential repugnance, and contradiction, twixt their pretended traditions, and writings. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. viii. § 3 It was harsh to inflict immediate and direct death for a consequential and deductory felony. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 128 They have not an immediate, but only a consequential right to be heard in this. 1792 BURKE *Lett. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 546 To be utterly excluded from all its direct and all its consequential advantages. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 226 There is a difference between direct contradiction, and merely consequential or casual inconsistency.

3. Following as an inference or conclusion.

Const. on, upon (+ to, of, from).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xx. 208 Their deductions, and consequential inferences. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* iv. 180 These are consequential to our former Conclusions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 3 The genuine shoots of consequential reasoning, which grow out of some radical postulate. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 11 To assert what is clearly consequential of our belief. 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 533 The incidents are consequential from the premises. 1882 GLADSTONE in *Manch. Guard.* 8 Feb., A motion... consequential upon the resolution which the House has adopted.

4. Characterized by logical sequence or consistency; = CONSEQUENT *a.* 4.

1659 *Vulgar Errors* Censured 70 'Tis not consequential arguing from a not-declaring to a not-knowing. 1691-3 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 223 The substance of this author's reasoning... is so solid and consequential. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cix. 73 Every man is more the man of the day, than a regular and consequential character. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 104 A consistent and strictly consequential Materialism.

+ *b.* Having continuous sequence in time. *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 138 It is no popish superstition. By consequential tradition To prove an article of faith.

+ 5. Pregnant with consequences, of consequence, important. *Obs.*

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v. 16 An Affair... of a consequential Essence. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 13 note, To preside... over that consequential Branch of the King's Business. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 29 No event in a man's life is more consequential than marriage. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 9 The true site of that consequential conflict. 1821 T. CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 6 He must withhold no consequential fact.

6. Of persons: *a.* Having social consequence.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. i. 8 Mr. C. bustled about... feeling himself the most consequential man in the town.

*b.* Having or displaying a high opinion of one's own importance; self-important.

1798 *Herald* No. 25. II. 168 Our women... to make him both too consequential and saucy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 7 May an. 1773 Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions, would be consequential and important. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* viii. 225 He here consider'd it essential To shew he could be consequential. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. iii. 42 Pampered and consequential freedmen.

+ *B.* *sb. pl.* Consequential matters or inferences.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. (1740) 29 Our Author's precious Observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History and some Consequentials.

**Consequentiality** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃiəˈlɪti), [*f.* prec. + -ITY.]

1. Logical sequence and consistency of thought.

1805 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) I. i. ii. 373 In crediting Spinoza with rigorous consequentiality.

2. The quality of being consequential or important; air or assumption of importance.

1800 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 268 Said Mrs. Glibbans with the most ineffable consequentiality. 1831 FRASER *Mag.* IV. 281 [They] assume to themselves an insufferable consequentiality on the strength of their masters' rank.

**Consequently**, *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.]

+ 1. In the sequel, subsequently; = CONSEQUENTLY I. *Obs.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 4 Not onely that which is originally good, but even that which is consequentially sound. 1672 OWEN *Evang. Love* 58 Neither antecedently nor consequentially unto such their Conjunction, do they consider what is their duty.

+ 2. As a consequence or result; = CONSEQUENTLY 2. *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. T. White's *Peripatet. Inst.* 45 Consequentially to these positions, Every movable that is reduc'd from rest to motion... increases in velocity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 104 It consequentially follows, that, etc. a 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1744) XI. 119 He that is above a prince is consequentially above all his subjects. 1776 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 This must be, consequentially, of the greatest service to him.

3. Merely as a consequence, in a secondary way, indirectly.

1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 215 There may be some reall effect upon the patient indirectly and consequentially... although there be none such primarily and directly. 1694 Phil. *Trans.* XVIII. 258 Of some Rods you cannot make a fixt South primarily, yet you may consequentially. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. VII. 107 The king of Prussia has no direct and immediate concern with France; consequentially, to be sure, a great deal. 1824 LAW *Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 672 The property must be... directly, and not merely consequentially, affected by the decision.

+ 4. With logical sequence or consistency; with consequence of thought; = CONSEQUENTLY 3. ? *Obs.*

1750 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 9 He means something, but has not the faculty of writing consequentially. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxi. 81, I never knew in my life one [woman]... who reasoned or acted consequentially for four-and-twenty hours together. 1812 Q. *Rev.* VIII. 61 If the author reasons consequentially.

5. In a consequential or self-important manner; with an air or assumption of importance.

1708 J. O'KEEFE *Prisoner at Large* II. iv, With great haste and very consequentially he moves the furniture. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x. I, Nehemiah Holdenough (he added consequentially) was forcibly expelled from my own pulpit. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 159 He was handsomely attired and armed, and paced the street somewhat consequentially; the Turkish populace resented his insolent bearing.

**Consequentialness** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃənəlɪs), *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

+ 1. The state or quality of being consequential (in senses 1-4). *Obs.*

1681 BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 18 Which Duty and Incumbence, and the Consequentialness of it from the Covenant is, etc. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consequentialness*, the following by way of consequence, or the being of consequence. 1755 JOHNSON, *Consequentialness*, regular consecution of discourse. [Similarly in later Dicts.]

2. Important or self-important quality or personality; = CONSEQUENTIALITY 2.

1608 SOUTHEY *Ep. to A. Cunningham*, Let Her pamper'd lap-dog... snap and growl, With petulant consequentialness elate. 1803 B. GOULD *J. Herring* I. 183 What does your consequentialness desire?

+ **Consequentialness**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad. obs.* *f.* *consequentius* (Cotgr.), *f.* L. *consequentia*; see -OUS.] Full of consequence, important.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 80 If his words seemed of no moment, the matter was not consequential. *Ibid.* 137 Wonderful reports of that Kingdom, as most consequential for knowledge and instruction. 1656 in BLOUNT *Gl.*

+ Suggested as substitute for CONSEQUENTIAL 6 *b.*

1803 S. PEGGE *Ancient Eng. Lang.* (T.), *Consequential* in no shape conveys the meaning intended by those, who use it to express a pious, conceited, lordly man... If a word is wanted... it should naturally have a termination denotative of the circumstance, formed analogous to other words; and I will agree to adopt the term *consequentialness*, which will rank with such as *contemptuousness*, *litigiousness*, *contumaciousness*.

**Consequently** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃli), *adv.* [*f.* CONSEQUENT *a.* + -LY 2.]

+ 1. In following time or order; consecutively, subsequently. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 51 Whan he hadde made his orisons by grete deuocion, and consequently his demande. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* I. 1508 The queene hym followed as is the custome, Werburga succeeded them consequently. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 114 This other... he wrote, which for that cause I place here consequentially. 1608 FULLER *1st Pt. Parall.* 84 Wee will... now pass to the title consequently ensuing. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 22 Consequentlie it follows, to treat of the question of the estate of men.

+ *b.* In sequence; on in succession. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 114 b, Vpon this salte you shall laie likewise a ranke of the saied peeces of siluer, and then an other of salte, and an other of siluer, and so consequently as long as your siluer lasteth. *Ibid.* 103 a. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 190 Giue one to the first, one to the second, one to the third, and so consequently vnto all the others.

2. As a consequence or result; by way of consequence; in consequence of something previous; often a quasi-*conj.*, like *therefore*, accordingly.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Pream., Whereupon... of werry likelyhode consequently shall ensue the Destruction of Drapery of all this your seid Realm. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1820) 130 Then must it needs follow that he hath power to do against his truth, and consequently, he hath power to be false. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. Rule ii. § 2 Whatsoeuer comes into their conscience primarily or consequently. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 The Moisture ascending, will be suck'd through the very Bark, and consequently nourish... the Tree. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 5 Fortunatus is stocked with Ignorance, and consequently with Self-Opinion. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 301 Most substances suffer contraction from cold, and consequently increase in density.

+ 3. With proper sequence or connexion (of thought, reasoning, etc.); consistently. *Obs.*

1538 STARKY *England* I. i. 16 Ther [is] a certayn vertue and honesty consequently annexyd to the same law. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 203 This makes him speak conformably to his first assertions, and consequently to his arguments. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 161 He is one of those who reason, as the French say, consequently from assumed and unproved principles.

+ **Consequentness**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Consequent quality, consecutiveness.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* Ded. (1658) 14 Let them examine the consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine.

**Consequention**, -quition, -quitive, *obs. ff.* CONSEQUENTION, -TIVE.

+ **Conserate**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [erron. *f.* L. *conserere* to sow (along with).]

1603 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, To Sow, Seminarise, Conserate.

+ **Consert**, *a.* [*ad. L. consertus* set, joined, or connected together.] *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: see quot.

1777 S. RONSON *Brit. Flora* 7 *Consert*, crowded so as to leave hardly any space between.

+ The following may be a *sb.* from same source = 'connex'; or for *concert* or *consort*, as to which, however, there are difficulties of date.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 90 It [the pleura] is perforated... with an orderly consort of Veines, and Arteries.

**Consertion**: see CONCERTION.

+ **Conserua**, *Obs.* [*a.* It. or med. L. *conserua*.] = CONSERVE *sb.* 4.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis.* York (1830) 30 For bringing of conserua cherys from London to Windesore. 1586 COGAM *Haven Health* lxxxvi. (1612) 77 Of them [violets] is made Conserua. *Ibid.* (1636) 90 After the same manner you may make conserua of any hearbe.

**Conservable** (kɒnsɪvəbəl), *a.* [*ad. L. conservabilis*, from *conservare* to CONSERVE: see -BLE.] Capable of being conserved; preservable.

1603 COCKERAM II, Which may be kept, *conservable*. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 123 Mankind being onely conservable in Society.

+ **Conservacy**, *Obs.* [*a.* AF. *conservacie*, in med. L. *conservatia* = *conservatio* CONSERVATION: see -ACY.] Official conservation: now CONSERVANCY.

1394 *Lett. Rich. II* in Rymer *Fadera* VII. 765/2 (Du Cange) Conservatores dictarum treugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatie hujusmodi in se assumere... compellat. 1430-1 *Act 9 Hen. VI.* c. 9 Pur la conservacie de lez ditiz grandes rivières. 1558-9 *Act 1 Elis.* c. 17 § 6 Offences committed within... such Jurisdiction, Conservacy [ed. 1763 Conservancy], Rule and Government. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 111 All Patents and Commissions whatsoever concerning the pretended Conservacy of Waters. 1691 T. HALE (*title*), An account of several new inventions and improvements... relating to... the Conservacy of all our Royal Rivers, in particular that of the Thames. 1755 *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (MS.) X. 695 To obtain the Conservacy of this Port of Liverpool vested in the Mayor. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 101 The Jurisdiction, and Conservacy of the Thames.

**Conservancy** (kɒnsɪvənsi), [*f.* L. *conservant*, pr. pple. of *conservare* to CONSERVE: see -ANCY.] Du Cange refers to one instance of *conservantia* = *conservatio*; but our modern use seems to be by inadvertency for the earlier CONSERVACY, q.v.] Official conservation; the office of conservators, a board of official conservators. Cf. CONSERVATION 2.

*a.* A commission or court having jurisdiction over a port or river, to regulate the fisheries, navigation, etc.; as the *Thames*, the *Mersey Conservancy*.

1755 JOHNSON s.v., Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the River Thames, are called Courts of Conservancy. 1763 [See CONSERVACY, quot. 1558, as reprinted in *Statutes at large*.] 1771 *Remonstrance in Ann. Reg.* (1772) 193 They have... superseeded the conservancy of the river Thames. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3 The Lower Thames (reaching from the City stone at Staines to the City stone at Gantlet Creek, near the mouth) being under the Thames Conservancy, and the Upper Thames under the Thames Commissioners. The Thames Conservancy is a board composed of some of the civic authorities of London, and others interested in the navigation. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Dec. 15/2 In full view of the conservancy men on the steamboat pier.

*b.* The official preservation of trees, forests.

1829 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 613 The age of the Bo-tree is matter of record, its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties. 1881 HORN *Fiji* 203 A preliminary step to be taken for the conservancy of the sandalwood. 1884 *Nature* 26 June 195/6 India was the first to organise a complete system of forest conservancy.

*c.* *generally.*

1884 Q. *Rev.* 141 A conservancy of hard won privileges.

+ **Conservant**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* CON- + SERVANT; cf. L. *conservans*.] Fellow-servant.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 Conservaunth not servaunth I wyl thou me cal.

+ **Conservant**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. conservant-em*, pr. pple. of *conservare* to CONSERVE: see -ANT.] That conserves, preserving, as in *conservant cause* (med. L. *causa conservans*).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 18 b, The procreant and conservant cause. 1615 *Curry-C.* for Cox-C. iv. 208 Amongst Efficients, some permanent, some transient... some conservant. a 1641 Br. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 The King... originant to them, conservant of them. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. (1843) 303 The Papacy was either the procreant or conservant cause, or both

procreant and conservant of all the greater ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

**Conservate** (kɔnsə'veɪt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. conservare*: see -ATE.] *trans.* To CONSERVE, preserve. Hence **Conservating** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 829 Ideas conserved by tradition, by time, by custom. 1875 *Wonders of Phys. World* i. ii. 49 The conserving will of the Creator.

**Conservation** (kɔnsə'veɪʃən). In 4-6 -ion. [ad. *L. conservatio*-em, *n.* of action *f. conservare* to CONSERVE. So OF. *conservation*, -tion (14th c.).]

1. The action of conserving; preservation from destructive influences, natural decay, or waste; preservation in being, life, health, perfection, etc.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 In conservacioun of hyr beyng and enduryng. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xlviii. (1495) 890 Bytter thynges... have those thre that nedeth to conservacioun and saynyng. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 196b, Of whom all creatures hath theyr beyng & conservacioun. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxviii. (1870) 209 For the conservacioun of helth. 1609 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 37 Unto this act of creation is annexed that of conservatioun. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 46 Matter... cannot subsist without the divine conservatioun. 1834 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 256 There are circumstances accompanying a wreck which favour the conservatioun of skeletons. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 253 Capacities, designed by Providence for the distinct use and conservatioun of the species to which they are given.

b. Preservation of existing conditions, institutions, rights, peace, order, etc.

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 353. I. 519 For the tendre love that we have to the conservacioun of the Kyngs peas. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 109 In conservacioun of my tyttell of right. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* iv. Wks. 938/2 Zeale... to the conservacioun of the catholik faythe. 1538 STARKER *England* i. iv. 107 For the conservatioun of polytyke ordur and just pollycy. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* l. iii. (1588) 15 The Constable Marshall of the Queenes house, may see to the Conservatioun of the Peace within the same house. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 ¶ 1 Ordained by providence for the conservatioun of order. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. 449 For the conservatioun of existing territorial limits.

† c. Keeping of commandments, observance. *Obs.* 1544 *Exhort.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 566 The true conservatioun of our heavenly Father's... commandments.

† d. 'Keeping' of domestic animals, bees, etc. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 898 To the conservatioun of keeping of Bees. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. Agric.* (1687) 101 Rural Oeconomy... would contain the Government of Bees, Swine, Poultry... and the Domestical Conservatioun and Uses of all that is brought in by Industry abroad.

2. Official charge and care of rivers, sewers, forests, etc.; conservancy.

1490 *Act & Hen. VII.* c. 15 The Maior of the Citie of London... having the conservatioun of the water and river of Thames. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 66 The conservatioun of all the Royal Rivers of England. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 74 The safe-guard and conservatioun of the sewers within their commission. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* x. 289 Successive Sovereigns... granted the Conservatioun of the River Thames, to the Mayor and Commonalty of London. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 (French forests) There are thirty-five conservancies. Over each there is a conservator, who has generally an assistant.

3. *Psychol.* Faculty of conservation: memory proper, or the power of retaining knowledge, as distinguished from reproduction or reminiscence, the power of recalling it.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 Some have a strong faculty of conservation, and a feeble faculty of reproduction. *Ibid.* II. xxx. 206 Aristotle distinguishes Memory (μνήμη), as the faculty of Conservation, from Reminiscence (ἀνάμνησις), the faculty of Reproduction.

4. *Nat. Philos.* Conservation of energy or force: the doctrine that 'the total energy of any body or system of bodies is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, though it may be transformed into any one of the forms of which energy is susceptible'; and that the universe is such a system, of which the total energy remains the same in amount, amid all the changing forms in which it may exhibit itself. So *conservation of mass*, etc.

App. the phrase originated with Leibnitz: see quot. *Conservatio virium vivarum*, in *Fr. conservatio des forces vives*, was in common use in the 18th c.: cf. *Vis viva*. In 1807 Young introduced the term *ENERGY*. In 1847, Helmholtz published a treatise *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft*; in 1853, Rankine defined 'conservation of energy' as a technical phrase. See *CORRELATION of forces*.

[c. 1692 LEIBNITZ *Werke* (ed. Pertz) *Mathemat.* VI. 217 Ce que je dis de la conservatioun de la Force absolue.] 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 495/2 Mr. Dan. Bernoulli... has assumed the preservation of the Vis Ascendens of Huygens, or, as others express it, the Conservatio Virium Vivarum. 1842-3 *Penny Cycl.* XXXVI. 381 The preceding equation is sometimes used to express the principle of the conservatioun of vis viva, which is to be understood thus: the system never acquires nor loses any quantity of vis viva from the action of its parts upon each other, but only from the action of external forces. 1853 W. RANKINE *Transf. Energy in Sci. Papers* (1881) Conservation of Energy [defined]. a. 1866 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 363 The modern doctrine of conservation of force. 1864 P. G. TAIT *Philos. Mag.* Oct., *On Hist. Thermo-Dynamics*, The old term 'conservation of vis viva' of which the conservation of Energy is only an extension. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* Intro. 3 The modern doctrine of the Conservation of Energy or Correlation of Forces. 1884 tr. *Lotus's Metaph.* 363 One of the simplest of these truths appears to be the invariability and the conservation of mass. 1885 P. G. TAIT

*Rec. Advances Phys. Sc.* (ed. 3) 56 The true modern originators and experimental demonstrators of the conservation of energy in its generality were undoubtedly Colding of Copenhagen and Joule of Manchester. *Ibid.* 361 The only man who ever tried to discover experimentally what might be correctly called Conservation of Force was Faraday.

5. *Astron.* Conservation of areas: the describing of equal areas in equal times by the radius vector of a planet moving in its orbit.

1865 A. S. HERSHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 338 The law of 'conservation of areas'. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 203 This is called the law of conservation of areas; and it is only the same thing in other words as saying that the angular velocity in any given orbit varies inversely as the square of the distance.

6. The 'preserving' of fruit or the like; the making of preserves.

1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 12 Watching the conservatioun of some peaches.

**Conservational**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conservation.

1846 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

**Conservatism** (kɔnsə'veɪtɪzəm). [f. stem of CONSERVAT-IVE + -ISM; cf. *separatist*, *speculatist*, but also *positivism*.] The doctrine and practice of Conservatives: primarily as a term of English politics; = Toryism.

1835 ARNOLD *Let. to Justice Coleridge* 16 Dec. (R. Suppl.), Any one, who has not satisfied himself, as I have, that Conservatism (in politics) is wrong. 1849 — *Let. in Stanley Life* (1844) II. ix. 188 The principle of Conservatism has always appeared to me to be not only foolish, but to be actually *felo de se*: it destroys what it loves, because it will not mend it. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. v. Conservatism discards Prescription, shrinks from Principle, disavows Progress. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 148 Like all great English statesmen, he was constitutionally conservative, but he had the tact to perceive the conditions under which in critical times, conservatism is possible. 1862 *Standard* 24 Mar., Let no one presume to identify Conservatism with reaction.

b. Hence, generally, conservative principles in politics, theology, criticism, etc.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 184 That shrinking timidity of conservatism, which fears every thing new, for the reason that it is new. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 366 The stiff conservatism of a few Rabbis.

**Conservatist**, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -IST.] *sb.* One who would preserve (institutions, etc.) unchanged. *adj.* = CONSERVATIVE.

1867 PARKMAN *Jessie's N. Amer.* (1881) p. lxvi, Impracticable conservatism of barbarism. 1872 F. HALL *Recent Exempt. False Philol.* 92 Here... [he] figures in the unfavourable character of a conservatist just for the sake of conservatism. 1877 Mrs. KINGSLEY *Life C. Kingsley* I. 162 Surprised at the loyal, conservatist, serious tone of its contents.

**Conservative** (kɔnsə'veɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F. conservatif*, -ive (= *Pr. conservatiu*, It. *conservativo* (Florio), prob. med. *L. conservativus*), f. *L. conservat*, ppl. stem of *conservare* to CONSERVE: see -IVE.] *A. adj.*

1. Characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact or unchanged; preservative.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 339 This place... Ther as Fame list to dwell is set amidides of these three, Heaven, erthe, and oek the see, As most conservatif the soun. 1541 R. COLLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Called the seame conservatiue... for it is nat made but for to mayntayne the llypes tyll the wounde be closed. 1599 MORVINE *Evenyn.* The hyle of the conservatiue vessel ought to be covered with a little cover. 1808 STEWART *Planter's G.* 121 The Stem or Trunk of woody plants is classed... among the Conservative Organs. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 27 The effects of vegetation have... only a conservative tendency. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 265 A still higher opinion of the conservative virtues of lock and key.

b. *Ord. of.* 1502 *Cryst. Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 78 The very medycyne... conservatyf of strength and of helthe. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* i. in *Hazl. Dodley* II. 326 Nurse of the world, conservative of kind. 1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* II. iv. 14 The Divine Bonitie... is conservative of althings. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 79 Jealously conservative of old things, but conservative of them as pillars, not as pin-nacles—as aids, but not as idols.

c. *Psychol.* Conservative faculty: the faculty of CONSERVATION (sense 3). d. *Physics.* (See quot.)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxx. 206 Thus in the term Memory, the Conservative Faculty,—the phenomenon of Retention, is the central notion, with which, however, those of Reproduction and Representation are associated. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 271 A limited system of bodies is said to be *dynamically conservative* (or simply *conservative*), if the mutual forces between its parts always perform, or always consume, the same amount of work during any motion whatever, by which it can pass from one particular configuration to another. *Ibid.* I. i. § 346 A 'conservative disturbance of motion' is a disturbance in the motion or configuration of a conservative system, not altering the sum of the potential and kinetic energies.

2. The most common current designation of one of the two great English political parties, the characteristic principle of which is the maintenance of existing institutions political and ecclesiastical. (*With capital C.*)

The word was first used in this sense by J. Wilson Croker in an article published on 1 Jan. 1830; and almost immediately largely took the place of the term Tory (originally reproachful), which had been in use for nearly 150 years. (Measures tending to preserve cherished political conditions

had before this been sometimes spoken of as *conservatory*.) Preference for 'Conservative' sometimes implied disavowal of the reactionary tendencies which had sometimes been associated with earlier Toryism, and espousal of the new phase introduced by Sir R. Peel; and the name was not at first received with favour by all Tories, any more than it was admitted to be properly descriptive by their political opponents. Hence many early references ridicule the word.

1830 J. W. CROKER in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 276 Attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative, party. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115/2 The fortresses of the Conservative Party in the nomination boroughs are to be entirely destroyed! 1832 *Granville Mem. Cro. IV.* 14 June, Peel clearly does not intend that there shall be a Tory party, though of course there must be a Conservative party, the great force of which is the old Tory interest. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi, 'A sound Conservative Government,' said Taper, musingly. 'I understand: Tory men and Whig measures.' 1845 — *Speech* 17 Mar., For me there remains this at least—the opportunity of expressing thus publicly my belief that a Conservative Government is an Organized Hypocrisy. 1872 — *Sp. at Manchester* 3 Apr., Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* Epil. 816 The Conservative Government encountered unexpected difficulties at home. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1/1 Conservative and Liberal, as we ordinarily use the terms, are distinctions having reference to a particular practical struggle, the gradual substitution of government by the whole body of the people for government by privileged classes.

b. [from the *sb.*] Of, belonging to, characteristic of Conservatives, or the Conservative party.

1831 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 117 There is another party... which... thinks the imposition of a Property Tax on Ireland and the aristocracy a Conservative measure. 1832 O'CONNELL *Sp.* 25 May, The learned Solicitor General for Ireland... admits that the details of the Bill are Conservative—that is the fashionable term, the new fangled phrase now used in polite Society to designate the Tory ascendancy. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 190 A great Conservative reaction had set in.

3. Extended to characterize a similar spirit in the political movements of other countries or times, in religious inquiry, criticism, business enterprise, etc.; the connotation being generally favourable.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Rankin's Hist. Ref.* III. 417 The one [party]... inclined to the absolute rejection of the traditional... the other, conservative even in matters of doctrine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Plato becomes more conservative as he grows older. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxvi. 384 By the conservative side of the Conqueror's policy, by his systematic retention of the old laws and constitution of England. 1882 JESS *Bentley* 213 No school of textual criticism, however conservative, has denied that conjecture is sometimes our sole resource. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jral.* 17 Oct. 1/7 (Advt.) We offer these bonds and recommend them as a safe and conservative investment.

B. *sb.* [The *adj.* used absolutely.]

1. A preserving agent or principle; a preservative. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xix. liv. (1495) 895 Honey... clensyth and tempryth bytternesses and is therefore put in Conservatiues. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 A story is the testimony of times... beyng as in a manner a conservatiue perpetuelle to thynges mortalle. 1566 *Artif. Handson.* 39 They use these custumable adornings... as an attractive or conservative of their affections. 1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 379 The rapid increase of the labouring classes renders education, as a corrective and conservative... absolutely needful.

2. *Eng. Politics.* A member of the Conservative party, a Tory; *esp.* in early use, a supporter of Sir Robert Peel.

1831 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 116, I apprehend there are two parties among those who call themselves Conservatives. 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau Misc.* Writ. (1860) II. 79 He would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided 'Conservative'. 1834 *Marq. Londonderry* in *Dk. Buckhm. Mem. Will. IV & Vict.* (1861) II. 141 This section of the Reformers coalescing with the Duke's former Government and the ultra Tories, uniting all under the name of Conservatives. 1843 DISRAELI *To Constituents* (*Sel. Speeches* 1882 I. 49), Those ancient institutions which we Conservatives are bound to uphold—which you sent us to Parliament to uphold. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 56/1 The Conservatives... being by the law of their existence the stupidest party. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 33 There are two Whigs and one Conservative likely to be in the field.

b. In general politics, religion, criticism, etc. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 197 Bull is a born conservative. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 561 We find girls naturally timid, prone to dependence, born conservatives. 1885 TENNYSON *Hands all round* 7 That man's the best (1887 true) Conservative Who lops the mouldered branch away.

**Conservatively** (kɔnsə'veɪtɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conservative way or manner.

1834 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV.* 24 Dec., When a standard was set up... on Conservatively Liberal principles. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt.

**Conservatize**, *v. rare.* [f. as CONSERVATION + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To render conservative. *b. intr.* To become conservative. Hence **Conservatizing** *ppl. a.*

1849 CLOUGH *Lett. and Rem.* (1865) 215 The natural conservatizing character of our years after thirty. 1864 *Church & St. Rev.* V. 65 Now, to conservatize is to preserve our old institutions unimpaired. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 881 If there was anything specially Conservative and Conservatizing about it, why did he not realize it?

|| **Conservatoire** (kɔnsə'veɪtɔr), *L.* (and Ger.) *conservatorium*: see CONSERVATORY *sb.* (sense 7.) A public establishment (in France, Germany or



Italy) for special instruction in music and declamation. (The French form of the word is commonly used in England in speaking not only of the *Conservatoire* of Paris, but also, with less propriety, of the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig, and the *Conservatorio* of Italy, and is even sometimes assumed as the name of musical schools in England. In the U.S. the anglicized form *conservatory* is used.)

For the origin of the name see *CONSERVATORY* *sb.* 7. The first *Conservatorio* was established at Naples in 1537. The *Conservatoire de Musique*, or free school of Music, in Paris, was established by the National Convention in 1795; the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig was founded through the exertions of Mendelssohn in 1843.

1771 *BURNEY State of Music Fr. & Italy* (1773) 145 (Venice) The city is famous for its conservatorios or musical schools. *Ibid.* 303 (Naples) There are three Conservatorios in this city for the education of boys who are intended for the profession of music, of the same kind with those of Venice for girls. 1819 *Pantologia, Conservatorios*. 1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 204 A Symphony... was performed... at a recent concert of the Conservatoire. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 304/2 The Venetian Conservatorios have ceased to exist... The Conservatoire of Paris... The Conservatorios of Leipzig, Vienna, and other German towns. 1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 1/6 Pianofortes, manufactured by — Sole Maker to the Leipzig Conservatorium. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 23 June 2/1 The Royal College will soon become a rival of some of the famous continental conservatoires.

**Conservator** (kɒnsəˈvətər). Also 5-7 -our, (-itor). [a. AF. *conservatour* = F. *-ateur*, 14th c. in Littre], ad. L. *conservator* = keeper, n. of action f. *conservare* to CONSERVE. Johnson, Walker, Smart (1849) and others accent *conservātor*; the earlier form after F. was *conservātor*.

1. One who preserves from injury; a preserver, guardian, keeper, custodian.

1417 *HEN. V.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) IX. 630 We wol have Conservatours for his party. 1676 *Lively Oracles* v. § 34 (1684) 299 The Christian Church... is the guardian and conservator of holy writ. 1700 *Tyrrell Hist. Eng.* II. 927 To be the Conservators of the Publick Liberties. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* v. xvi. 259 The infinite Conservator of the World. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 446 The real conservators of the wealth were the priests. 1829 *HOLLAND Gold F.* ix. 108 Connubial love, as a conservator of the youthful feeling of the soul. 1871 *BROWNING Pr. Hohenst.* 303 A conservator, call me, if you please, Not a creator nor destroyer: one Who keeps the world safe.

† b. A thing that preserves; pl. glasses for preserving the sight. *Obs.* exc. as fig. of prec.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8779 Oþer maters. Conservatours by craft, þat coitly were made. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 143 Of cold and moist conservatour flyntstone is. 1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ix. iv. Faith is both the original and principall constitutor and conservator of the weale publike. 1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 172 He must... use conservatours of greene glasse.

o. The official custodian or keeper of a building, museum, etc.

1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 364 Under the Corps de Logis is the capital prison. In the conservator's apartments... are two celebrated statues. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Intro. 104 The conservator and assistant-conservator of the museum.

2. In various titles official or descriptive.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 The keepers of the commonalty of the craft of mercers to be called conservators of the... house. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 380 To be called conservators or keepers of the articles of this seid yelde. 1508 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 159 Bishop of the cite of Rome, and Conservator of the crysten feith. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 56 He ordeyned... according to the Counsaile of Plato, certayne persons, whiche were named Conservators of the weale publike. a. 1666 *BACON New Att.* (1650) 3 He was warned by the Conservator of Health, of the City, that he should keepe a distance. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. xxxv. 235 The conservators of the city... told us, they were not a whit sorry for the licence granted. 1833 *FELTON Fam. Lett.* xxvi. (1865) 237 The conservator of antiquities has given me free admission to the Acropolis for a year. 1889 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot.* in 13th Cent. 118 He was known in the assembly... as Conservator of the Council.

b. *Conservators of the peace* (*Custodes pacis*): applied in a general sense, to the Sovereign, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord High Constable, the Justices of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, etc. *spec.* The *Wardens of the Peace* appointed in 1327; the precursors of the Justices of the Peace, created with extended powers in 1360.

1339 *Act 4 Edw. III.* c. 5 Devant les gardeins de la pees. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 488 A mercyfull kynge, of peas conservatour, The thirde Edward. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* i. iii. (1588) 13 Wardens or Conservators of the Peace. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77. a. 1756 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 364 Magistrates in their publick and politick Capacity... by the Ordinance of God Conservators of the Publick Peace. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 350. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* vii. Since our friend's advancement to be a conservator of the peace he had caused the gate... to be newly hung and handsomely painted. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s.v. The coroner is also a conservator of the peace within his own county, as is also the sheriff; so are the constables, tything-men, and the like. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* III. ii. 502 The sovereign is... the principal conservator of the peace of the kingdom. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 146 At the commencement of the reign of Edward III. It was ordained by parliament that conservators of the peace should be appointed.

c. *Conservators of a river*: persons having charge

of a river, its embankments, weirs, creeks, etc., and supervision of the fisheries, navigation, watermills, etc., thereon. Cf. *CONSERVACY*.

In 13 & 17 Rich. II., they are called *Conservatores des Estatus, Conservators of the Statutes* (touching the taking of Salmon, etc.). But the (later) title of the latter Act is *De Conservatoribus Aquæ Thamisie*.

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 15 The Maior of the Citie of London... is conservatour, having the conservation of the water and river of Thames. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 573 Y<sup>e</sup> mayre and his bretherne the aldermen, as conservatours of that ryuer... opteyned comyssion to pull vp all the weyers that stode atwene London and viii. myles beyonde Kyngston, and... atwene London and Grausende. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Conservatour of the Thamyse. 1697 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 241 A long tryall between the town of Newcastle (as conservators of the river Tyne) and the dean and chapter of Durham. 1750 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4714/4 The Conservators of the River Tyne. 1852 *Humber Conservancy Act* 2028 It shall be lawful for the Lords of the Admiralty to appoint a Conservator. 1881 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 How far the duties of the Conservators are to extend beyond providing the mere mechanical precautions against floods.

† d. *Conservator of Truce and Safe Conducts*: an officer appointed in a sea-port 'to enquire of all offences done against the King's Truce and Safe Conducts, upon the main sea, out of the liberties of the Cinque Ports' (Cowell). *Obs.*

1394 *Let. Rich. II.* in Rymer *Fœdera* VII. 765/2 Conservatores dictarum treugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatie hujusmodi in se assumere... compellat. 1414 *Act 2 Hen. V.* c. 6 Et que en chacun port de meere soit fait et assigne desore enavant par le Roy par sez lettres patenz un loial homme appelle Conservatour des trieues et saufconduitz de Roy. (*transl.* In every Port of the Sea shall be made and assigned from henceforth by the King by his Letters patents, one lawfull man called a Conservator of the Truce and the King's Safe Conducts.) 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conservator of the Truce. 1649 *SELDEN Latius Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 105 The Statute... concerning Free Trade, which had been prejudiced by the rigour of the Conservatores of the Truce. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† e. An officer appointed to protect the rights and settle the disputes of Scottish merchants in foreign ports or places of trade; a consul. Sometimes called *C. of the Staple*. Also an officer charged with the protection of English merchants in foreign countries in the 17th c. *Obs.*

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1597) § 81 That the Conservatour of this Realme have jurisdiction to do justice... betuix merchant and merchaunde in thay partes beyond sea. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Truls.* (1841) I. 71 Your Conservatour has written to the king that some munition is coming to us from Campher. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2371/3 Sir James Kennedy, Conservator of the Scottish Privileges in the Netherlands. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. of State* 316 (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Aug. 1658), Being a stranger... he... demanded the Judgment of the Conservator, appointed to determine the Causes of the English; but was sent back to the Cognizance of that Court, from which he had appeal'd. 1781 *Erit. Mag.* II. 672 Charles Stewart, Esq; lord conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere.

**Conservatorship.** [*f.* prec. + -SHIP.] The office of conservator (*c.g.* in senses 2 c, e).

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 140 Who for Matters and Law-Suits... in the said Cities of Cadiz, Malaga and San Lucar, may substitute his Conservatorship in the Person that shall be proposed by the said Nation. 1650 H. MORE in *Euthus. Triumph.* (1656) Competitors with our Moon for the Conservatorship of the Universe. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii. The Conservatorship of the River of Thames. 1809 *Liverpool Munic. Rec.* 1 Apr. XVI. 115 The necessity of the Conservatorship of the River being vested in some fixed Body or Persons.

**Conservatrix** (kɒnsəˈvətərɪ), *sb.* [Answers to a L. type \**conservatōri-um*, neut. *sb.* from *conservatōrius* adj. (in med.L.), and to mod.F. *conservatoire*: see -ORY.]

† 1. That which preserves, a preservative. *Obs.* 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* 1. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers... were not afraid to call this [the Lord's] Supper... the food of immortality... and the conservatory to everlasting life. 1655 *JER. TAYLOR Repentance* vi. § 1 (R.) A tree appointed to be the cure of diseases and a conservatory of life. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule vii. § 1 *Non concupiscis* is the apex juris: it is the conservatory and the last duty of every commandment.

† 2. A place where things are preserved or kept securely; a storehouse, a repository. Also fig.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 26 May 11 The fontaine and Conservatory of the law. 1666 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. v. 12 Memory is a conservatory or repository of the senses. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 5. 43 That know no other use of closets then as a conservatory of gauds and baubles. 1706 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Building*, A Place... for a Conservatory of the Meats that are taken from Tables. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 50 The great conservatories and magazines of our rights and privileges. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (ed. 5) 441 A conservatory for Fish.

† 3. A place for preserving snow or ice unmelted; an ice-house. *Obs.*

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 70 A Conservatory of Snow and Ice; such as they use for delicacy, to cool Wine in Summer. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Any Minera solution... placed in cold conservatories, will Crystallise. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 167 In a Deep Well, or in a Conservatory of Snow... the Cold may be more Constringent. 1793 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* 140 By its exceeding height, it [Libanus] proves a conservatory for abundance of Snow.

† 4. A reservoir of water. *Obs.*

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 68 The Water running down...

into the Bottom of the Basins or Conservatories. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 448 If a conservatory should hold 3378 muids of water. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Heads of Water, which are Conservatories for the Fountains. *Ibid.* 28 A Reservoir or Conservatory.

5. A greenhouse for tender flowers or plants; now, usually, an ornamental house into which plants in bloom are brought from the hot-house or green-house.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 413 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of Hyemation. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 With the Windows and Doors of the Green-houses and Conservatories open. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A new Conservatory, or Green-House. 1700 *Europ. Mag.* II. 87 The idea of a Conservatory opening by a folding door into his saloon, is too fine to be left unfinished. 1804 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. vii. The present proprietor had rendered it [the parlour] more cheerful by opening one end into a small conservatory... I have never before seen this. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24, I... found her in the conservatory, fuming at the plants.

† 6. A hospital for the protection and nurture of orphans and foundlings. *Obs.*

1616 *BRENT tr. Sargis's Conc. Trent* (1676) 332 The Conservatories of these, should, by no means, be touched. 1650 J. HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev. Naples* 100 An intention he had to make it [a palace] A Conservatory for poor Maidens. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 837 The Monasteries... with a Conservatory of Orphans, are all shook down.

7. As a rendering of It. *conservatorio*, F. *conservatoire*, Ger. *conservatorium*: A public institution for special instruction in music and declamation; a school or academy of music. Frequent in U. S.; in England, the French form of the word is commonly used: see *CONSERVATOIRE*.

The Italian *conservatorios* were the earliest, and originated in hospitals for the rearing of foundlings and orphans (see *prec. sense*), in which a musical education was given.

1642 *HOOK Ch. Dict.*, *Conservatorii* [ed. 1846 *Conservatories*], public schools of music in Italy. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Arctotook* (1883) I. 157 You are going to study at the conservatory in Milan? 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 10 The chief public institution in New York for teaching music is the New York Conservatory of Music.

**Conservatory** (kɒnsəˈvətərɪ), *a.* [Answers to med.L. *conservatōri-us* (*bullā, epistola conservatoria*, f. L. *conservator*: see above and -ORY.)

1. Adapted to conserve; preservative.

1576 *NEWTON Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 73 Galen calleth them causes conservatory. 1660 *HOWELL Party of Beasts* 143 (D.) Souvraire and conservatory influence. 1804 *LAMOND Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. 37 Compliance... with such conservatory statutes. 1833 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. xviii. 361 The Vessel that was to be conservatory of the wrecks of the species of drowned mankind.

2. = CONSERVATIVE.

1802 *Ann. Reg.* II. 795 For the advantage of conservatory and truly liberal ideas. 1809 *Hist. Europe*, *ibid.* 140/2 A conservatory principle always maintained by France.

3. [= F. *conservatoire*.] In French law applied to an act of procedure having as its object to prevent prejudice to a right and to a body having this function.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 56 A conservatory jury... which was to name, from popular lists, the legislative bodies. 1820 *Ibid.*, *Chron.* 6 By another decree of the conservatory senate... the towns of Kehl, Wesel, Cassel, and Flushing, are to be united to the French Empire.

4. Of or pertaining to the conservators of a river. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/5 The conservatory steam launch came upon a number of fishermen... with illegal nets.

† **Conservatrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conservatrice*, fem. of *conservateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Thebes* II. (R. Supp.), Truth... conservatrice From all mischief, and soothfast mediatrix To God above. 1491 *CANTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xxxiii. 327 a/2 Dyscrecyon... moder and conservatrice of other vertues. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 234 Concord... whose parent and conservatrice similitude... bringeth all things to unitie.

**Conservatrix** (kɒnsəˈvətərɪ), *a.* [a. L. *conservatrix*, fem. of *conservator*: see -TRIX.] A female conservator or preserver; also used with names of things feminine in Latin or by personification.

1580 *HESTER Secr. Phiorav.* III. lxx. 104 Aqua vite, the whiche is conservatrix of all medicines. 1677 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* II. iv. 292 As the creatrix essence was immediately present in making althings, so the Conservatrix Essence is immediately present in the supporting althings.

**Conserve** (kɒnsəˈv), *sb.* [a. F. *conserve* = It. *Sp.*, med.L. *conserva*, f. *conservare*, F. *conserver* to preserve: see next.]

† 1. A preserving agent, a preservative. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 86 The firste [science] which is the conserve And keper of the remenaunt. 1503 *HAWKS Examp. Viri.* vii. 145, I nature... am... The fonteyne of his waynes inferyall To him conserve moost dere and specyall. 1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. (1569) 95 A conserve or a thing that preserueth our bodies to the immortalitye of eternal life. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 76 A conserve against such lawlesse concupiscence.

† 2. A conservatory for plants. *Obs.*

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1795) 21 Set the Pots... into your Conserve. 1664 — *Sylva* (1776) 368 Trees... that were carried into the Conserve.

† 3. A preserve, a store, a hoard. *Obs.*

1506 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 65 Within us... we shall finde there a heape and conserve of many, divers and different evils. 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 3 Next to those sweets her lips dispense, As Twin-conserve of Eloquence.

4. A medicinal or confectionary preparation of



some part of a plant (as the flowers, leaves, roots, fruit) preserved with sugar. (Formerly CONSERVA.)

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conserve made of floures or frute, conserve. 1556 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 35 b. The conserve . . of Rosmari is good for them that swoon, and are week harted. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 The Conserve of Red Roses comforteth the heart and liver. 1709 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 185 The bark . . may be made into an electuary, with the conserve of roses. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 303 The heps [of the Dog-rose] are used for a conserve.

b. pl. Confections, 'preserves'.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 238 They make muche Ginger in conserves with sugar. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 3 Wilt please your Honor taste of these Conserues? 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* (1655) 25 A table ready furnished with boxes of Conserues. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 92 Amused himself with biscuits and dry Conserues. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 16 She was renowned, traditions say, For June conserues, for curds and whey.

**Conserve** (kɒnsəˈvɜː), v. [a. f. conserve-r:—L. *conservare* to preserve, f. *con-* + *servare* to keep, preserve. In some senses our word may be directly taken from the Latin.

In ME. and early mod. Eng. a more common word than *preserve*, by which it was, however, almost superseded early in the 18th c.; it has again become prevalent in the 19th c., app. under the influence of the cognate *conservative*, *conservation*, etc., by which its sense is often coloured.]

1. To keep in safety, or from harm, decay, or loss; to preserve with care; now usually, to preserve in its existing state from destruction or change.

1594 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 224 Euery kyndely thyng that is Hath a kyndely stede, ther he May best in hyt conserved be. 1685 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 68 The frenshe men . . daye . . their prayers deuoutly that he wolde conserve that made Olyuer. 1666 ABP. PARKER in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 275 The said Plate . . safely to be conserv'd in your Treasury. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in *Spalding Club Misc.* i. 257 A boxe to conserve my Tobacco, and a pipe to use it. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 195 You must draw them out of the ground before the frost, and conserve them in a warm place. 1670-98 LASSLETS *Voy. Italy* II. 38, I saw many cupboards where the manuscripts are conserved. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 400 Colleges of Priests who . . conserved knowledge among them with such Secrecy and Care, that, etc. 1861 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 303 One ancient lancet window has been carefully conserved.

b. of conditions, institutions, privileges, etc.

1586 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1471 My maydenhode thou kepe and wel conserve. 1596 — *Melib.* 7671 That youre good name be alway kept and conserved. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 37 Peace cannot be conserved on both sides. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* i. iii. 12 They greatly desired to conserve the government of Bishops. 1657 CROMWELL *Sf.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle), That which will conserve the liberties of every man. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 143 Their Mayor . . takes an Oath to observe and conserve the Privileges of the University. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke Pref.* (1874) 15 If this Conservative Reaction is at hand, what things is it likely to conserve; and still more, what ought it to conserve? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 279/2 Measures which, while removing its undeniable blot, should conserve the good of the old system.

c. of properties: To preserve unimpaired.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 11 The vessel will conserve the tast of lyeour very long. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 411 Whose heat is conserved by the greatness of their bodies. 1874 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 68 Thus force, or energy is not 'conserved' but is in gradual progress of neutralisation. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. iii. (1878) 23 Death is followed by the speedy dissipation of the combined elements which formed the organism. The forces are conserved in other forms.

d. Const. to a person, in a state (or with compl.), from injury, etc.

1574 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1665 And whil þat god my wit wol me conserve, I shal so don. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 15 Mee to conserve then from the Sunnes heat. 1475 *Rans Coltear* 953 They swior on their swordis swyftlye all thre, And conserruit thame freindis to thair lyfis end. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 1 To conserve and kepe my virgynyte vndefowled. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. ii. 179 Kept and conservyd continually in helth. 1557 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 572 To conserve the rest of the body whole from your pestiferous contagion. 1590 SIR J. SNEYD *Disc. Weapons* 19 b, Rubbing their Bowes with a verie little thereof, it did conserve them in all perfection against all weather. 1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 3 Catholic religion was conserved in Vnity, and integrity. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (10 Aug. 1649), That you will . . conserve inviolable to the Merchants of our Nation their Privileges.

†2. To preserve or maintain in being or continuous existence; to keep alive or flourishing. Obs.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvii. (1483) 72 The sowle hath power vegetatif and generatif for to conserven his kynde and multiplyen. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Epist.*, We are all sustained and conserved by his vertue that dwelleth in vs. 1670-98 LASSLETS *Voy. Italy* I. 53 The House of Savoy . . came . . in the year of Christ 636, and hath conserved itself ever since.

†3. To keep (a commandment, counsel), observe (a custom or rite). Obs.

1493 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxii. Se that thou hir hestis well conserve. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacraments* viii. 45 The holy Sacrament it self is kept and Conserved in his due honour. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 380 My Master . . conserv'd my Counsel.

†4. To make a substance into a conserve; to preserve in sugar or by similar means. Obs.

1558 HULOT, *Conserve*, or any thyngue whyche is condite, or conserved, as grapes, barberries, fygges, etc. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. li. 349 By the word conserve

or conserved, is to be understood that manner of ording things, whereby they are stamped, and beaten very small. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 75 That Handkerchiefe . . was dyde in Mummy, which the Skillfull Conseru'd of Maiden's hearts [Og. with the skillful conserve or conserve]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 (T.) Dates, pears, and peaches, curiously conserved. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Conserve*, to candy or pickle fruit.

**Conserved** (kɒnsəˈvɜːd), ppl. a. [f. CONSERVE v. + -ED.] Kept in safety, in existence, etc. (see the vb.); preserved.

1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138 The leaf you sent [is] a perfect one and well conserved. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 254 The concentrated or conserved essence of what men can speak and shew. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* 271 With the conserved hope of more than half a year.

b. Well conserved (= F. *bien conservé*): said of persons of advancing years who still retain much of the freshness and vigour of youth.

[1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv. (1885) 125 I'm three years younger than you, and twice as well conserved.] 1852 — *Esmond* ii. iii. (1876) 176 She is pretty and well conserved.

**Conserver** (kɒnsəˈvɜː), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who conserves (see the vb.); a preserver.

1560 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 75 Ye conservers and keepers of health, should study that, etc. 1588 *Thanksgiving in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Eliz.* (1847) 622 Most omnipotent Creator, Redeemer, and Conserver. a 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 153 The Priests . . having been . . the perpetual Conservers of Knowledge. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 265 We are . . reformers in the morning, conservers at night. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 271 Obstructive Conservators, or the Conservers of Death.

b. Said of a thing.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. ii. 110 This vital heate . . is the repaier and conservor of life. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. iv. 61 Liberty . . violated by that Court which is the only defence and conservor of it. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 131 A Church . . is to be a conservor of Faith.

†2. = CONSERVATORY 4. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1590 J. MELVILL *Serm. in Diary* (1842) 282 All thair Conservars and cisterns of water.

3. 'A preparer of conserves' (J.).

†Conserve. Obs. [app. an erroneous formation from *conserve*, after *serve*, *service*.] a. = CONSERVACY. b. = CONSERVATIVE sb. 1.

1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 18 That the said Lord Mayor Comynallie and Citizens, shall have the whole Jurisdiction, Conserve, Rule and Government. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* xii. 131 A restorative conserve of the memory.

†Conserverient, a. *nouveau*. Obs. [f. L. *con-* together + *servient-em*, pr. ppl. of *servire* to serve, after *subservient*.] Serving conjointly.

1649 SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* ii. xv. (1739) 80 In all places where the King is subservient to the Kingdom or the Commonwealth, the Lord Warden in his absence is conserverient unto him, being in his stead, and not under him.

**Conserving** (kɒnsəˈvɜːɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CONSERVE v. + -ING.] Preserving, preservation.

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conserving, conservation. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1660) 132 A diverse manner of conserving of the severall kinds of Herbs and Trees by propagation. 1671 (title), A Queens Delight; or, the Art of Preserving, Conserving, and Candyng.

**Conserving**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That conserves; preserving from injury, decay, etc.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 83 A conserving pit of Snow. 1665 T. MALL *Offer of Fr. Help* 65 Not only the procreant, but also the conserving cause of faith. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 521 A conserving and uniting element.

**Conserve**, ? for conservers: see CONSERVE v. 4

†Conserve. Obs. [a. L. *consessio-em*, n. of action from *considerare*.] 'A sitting together, or with others' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

**Conserve**, a. rare. [f. L. *consess-* ppl. stem of *considerare* to sit together, after *adjs.* in -IVE.] Acting as a consessor or consensors.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* 262 A college of Saviours, if not avowedly superessive of Christ, yet, to say the least, consessive with him. 1842 — *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 126.

†Conse-sor. Obs. [a. L. *consessio-em*, agent-n. f. *considerare*.] One who sits with others.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Consety**, obs. form of CONCITY.

†Consewe. Obs. *Cookery*. [Etymol. uncertain.] An ancient mode of cooking capons: cf. CONSY (which seems however to have been a different dish).

1430 *Cookery Bks.* 18 Capoun in Conserve, Take a Capoun . . sette hym in Water . . quarter hym . . strawe þar-uppe-on Sugre, & send it yn with almundys.

**Conseyl**, obs. form of COUNSEL.

**Conseyt** (e, -seyve), obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.

**Consider** (kɒnsɪˈdɜː), v. Also 4 -sider, 4-6 -syder, -sydre, 5 -sydyr, -sydure, -oeder, -aidre, 5-6 -seder, -sidre, 6 (Sc.) -sydder. [a. F. *considerer* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *considerare* to look at closely, examine, contemplate, f. *con-* + a radical (found also in *de-siderare* to miss, desire), according to Festus, derived from *sidus*, sider-star, constellation. The vb. might thus be originally a term of astrology or augury, but such a use is not known in the Lat. writers.]

1. To view or contemplate attentively, to survey, examine, inspect, scrutinize. *arch.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crou.* viii. xxvii. 121 Thai consydyrd noucht the Plas. 1535 COVERDALE *Nehem.* ii. 15 Then wente I on in the nighte . . & considered [1611 viewed] y<sup>e</sup> wall. — *Prov.* xxxi. 16 She considreth londe [1611 a field] and byeth it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 84 And with inspection deep Consider'd every Creature. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 204, I was sorry that decency did not permit me to consider them nearer. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 139 The girl . . considered Forester with anxious attention. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 241 Consider well . . His face, that two hours since hath died.

2. *intr.* To look attentively.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 131, I considere if þat þe pacient be ful of blood . . & if he be 3ong & litil blood bled at his wounde. *Ibid.* 133 Panne I considere if þat ilke slyndyng perce al be brayn panne. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 13 Then the Priest shall consider: and behold, if the leprouse haue couered al his flesh, he shal pronounce him cleane.

3. *trans.* To contemplate mentally, fix the mind upon; to think over, meditate or reflect on, bestow attentive thought upon, give heed to, take note of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 114 Had 3e . . consideryt his vsage, That gryppyt ay, but gayne-gevyng. c 1460 *Towneley Myt.* 93 This is a good lesson Us to consydure. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* iii. Wks. 936/1 Rede and consydey it who so list, for I can see nothyng in it to be considered by mee. 1605 SHAKS. *Leas* iii. iv. 107 Is man no more then this? Consider him well. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 103, I doubt it, and must consider it at leisure. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 13 Natural Philosophy is that science which considers the powers of nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 129 This was a problem which the Eleatic philosophers had never considered.

b. To consider away: to drive away by consideration or reflection. *rare.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm. in Beauties of B.* (1846) 177 Who from vain opinions is proud, cannot, without considering away those opinions, prove humble.

4. with *obj. clause*: To think, reflect, take note.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* Considere wel that I ne vsurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of . . myn engin. 1483 CAXTON *Calo Giv.* Thou must consydey thy seruantes be men as thou arte. c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* 370 He did not consider, that [it] . . was a sacrifice of thanks giving and not of prayers for them. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 68. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* i. ii, Consider whose thou art, and who. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adven. Capt. R. Boyle* 54 Only consider my time is very short. 1771 JENNINS *Lett.* xlix. 254 Consider how much of it would have been lost to the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 Consider, further, my friend, whether you and I are agreed.

5. *intr.* To think deliberately, bethink oneself, reflect.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abis. & Lim. Mon.* vi, Hereinne it nedith not to conside or to purvey, but only for the kynge's house. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xiii. (xxi.) 15 And euen in the destruction the Lorde considered, and he repented of the euil. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 227 Twere to consider to curiously to consider so. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 20. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3, I . . found the door shut. Standing a Moment to consider, I heard a Man's Voice speaking to my Mistress. 1728 PORG *Epil. Sat.* ii. 43 The matter's weighty, pray consider twice. 1800 BUSANT *Demoniac* i. 16 Mr. Atheling, sir, consider: you'll kill yourself! fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & A.* 252 The tears that stood consid'ring in her eyes.

†b. To take heed, be careful to do a thing. Obs.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Let them consider to get loose; or they will find a worse state behind. 1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 598 The said Committee do consider to make a distinction of Popish Recusants from other Dissenters from the Church of England.

†6. *trans.* To estimate, reckon, judge of. Obs.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 17 By this cercle equinoxial ben considered the 24 howres of the Clokke. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* vi. (1495) 112 The werkynge of the eye is demyd and considered by sharpe and dymme. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 12 By one consider all, that is to say, of the profe of one thyngue, coniecture the reste.

7. To take into practical consideration or regard; to show consideration or regard for; to regard, make allowance for.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 408 Than oght a God . . Consydyre his owen honour, and hys trespas. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abis. & Lim. Mon.* xii, These folke consideren litill the good off the reame off Englonde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xl i Blessed is he y<sup>e</sup> considreth y<sup>e</sup> poore. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 6 We now doe hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrities unto some minoration of our offences. 1771 *Antiq. Sarrab.*, *Lives of Bps.* 165 Until the Restoration, when his sufferings and merits were considered, and he promoted to Winchester. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 393, I think you should consider yourself a little bit now.

†8. To recognize or take account of the services of (a person) in a practical way; to requite, recompense, remunerate: see CONSIDERATION 5, 6. Obs.

1595 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) Consider the holy father for his parchment and lead. a 1601 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 67 Nevertheless the queen considered him very liberally and gave him very good things. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 114 You that haue worne your eyes almost out in the seruice, you will be considered. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. ii. 19. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 110 So that your Honour consider us with a peece of money. 1698 H. WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 264 If . . the University will consider me for it, I will bring it along with me.

9. To hold in or treat with consideration or regard; to think much or highly of; to esteem, respect.

1698 J. M. ZINGIS 176 Almandar was consider'd according to his Desert. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 3 The King considered him. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 118 A pamphlet . . which was . . enough considered

to be both seriously and ludicrously answered. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 513 A man who unites eloquence, knowledge, and habits of business, to opulence and illustrious descent must be highly considered.

10. To regard in a certain light or aspect; to look upon (as), think (to be), take for.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxx. 250 Consydering his dedes and saynges to be true. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 Theysplit presently against the Rock of Ages, considered as Man, who might support them considered as God. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 69 He considers wealth of little importance. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 116 This species is not considered with us as migratory. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxi. He is considered a rich man. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iii. (ed. 5) 23 [This] was considered the most solemn of all oaths. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* vi. 40 Sir! you have insulted your prince... Consider yourself under arrest!

b. with *obj.* and *compl.* or *obj. clause*: To think, be of opinion, suppose.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 73 He was often considered to speak in anger, when nothing was so intended. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 92 He considers that the principal currency should consist of decagrams of gold. *Mod.* I consider him to have acted disgracefully.

11. To consider of: to think attentively or carefully of; = sense 3. (Now somewhat archaic.) † Formerly also in senses 1, 7, and 9.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 In taking their leave... they shewed him their necessitie, desiring hym to consyder of them. a 1591 JEWELL *Serm.* I. *Thess.* II. 14-6 Wks. (Parker Soc.) 839 We must also carefully consider of other churches abroad. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 21 The office... will be better considered off on your behalfe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 [They] set them forth openly to be considered of and perused by all. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 81, I have considered of the letter. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. I give you six hours and a half to consider of this. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.*, *P. Goldthwaite's Treas.*, And so, Peter, you won't even consider of the business? 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. x. § 8. 307 Let us consider of the Hesperides themselves. 1891 *Bank of Engl. Notice in Times* 4 Mar. A General Court will be held at The Bank on Thursday... to consider of a Dividend.

† b. So consider on, upon: to 'think upon'.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 98 Whether... there fall out any occurrence to be considered upon with more care and diligence. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 26/2 Consider on serious things. 1681-2 *Pennyk. Archives* I. 39 If your Lordship will consider on it. 1785 *Candid Rem. Stage Bill* 8 It is the duty of every... Irishman to consider upon it.

12. Considered, the *pa. pple.* (formerly placed before its sb.), is used in an absolute clause, = 'being taken into account'. [OF. *consideré que.*] Cf. CONSIDERING *prep.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 225 Considered eke hir fret of golde above. 1426 *Lett. Marg. of Anjou* (Camden 1863) 33 Considered that this here is reheced. c 1433 *Ibid.* 51 Considered that the said Christopher may not goodly be oute of our service. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 46 Considered the grete loue that he hath alway had toward me. 1541 BOKKES *Dyetary viii.* (1870) 246 The stronge man doth hym selfe lytel pleasure, all thynges consydered. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* II. 275 All the officers were unanimous that it was impracticable, the Peoples indisposition considered. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* I. 163 All things considered, I think it will be most adviseable for you to stifle your passion. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1153 It is enough, considered how easy it is to copy out words from other Dictionaries.

**Considerability** (kŏnsi-dərāb'iliti). *rare.* [f. CONSIDERABLE + -ITY.] The quality of being 'considerable'; capability of being considered. *concr.* Thing to be considered.

1654 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 310 The gifts... were of a double considerability. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 47 Each Considerability in it taken by Detail. *Ibid.* 276 100 many Considerabilities are blended together.

**Considerable** (kŏnsi-dərāb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. med.L. *considerabilis* worthy to be considered, f. *considerā-re*: see -BLE. Cf. mod.F. *considérable* in Cotgr., It. *considerabile* (Florio 1598).]

† 1. That may be considered; capable of being considered or viewed. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 134 A treuthe considerable, or speculable, or biholdable conli. 1652 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 1 Man is considerable in a threefold capacity; of nature, of nation, and of religion. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 25 God was considerable in relation to man, both in his innocency and apostasy.

† 2. That should be considered; that calls for consideration; proper to be considered, taken into account, or noted; notable. *Obs.*

1839 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 111 [The sphere] hath three principall partes in his nature and vse much considerable. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 Moreover it is considerable how it came that transmigration, whether by sea or land? 1655 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 24 And, which is very considerable, they are most exactly of the same specific Gravity. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 160 What is yet more considerable; no ill Weather can hurt them.

3. Worthy of consideration or regard; important, of consequence. In later use passing into 5.

a 1619 DONNE *Biographies* (1644) 87 Neither was it much obligatory, or considerable, what it had decreed. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words To Rdr.* 8 They may... give them occasion of making many considerable remarks. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 177 CIBBER *Love makes Man* I. I have some considerable questions to ask you. 1796 PROSE *Anonym.* (1800) 469 The invention of the most considerable methods of cure and medicine. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May, This is the most

considerable work that he has executed. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 214 The town is still a very considerable place.

4. Of persons: Worthy of consideration or regard, important; of consequence or distinction; highly regarded or esteemed.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 196 Numbers of sober, and considerable men. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxix. 125 Many considerable people, particularly the Dukes of Montague and Richmond. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 46 In Parliament, where Mr. Vernon had rendered himself very considerable, by loudly attacking the conduct of the Minister. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 362 Some of the most considerable citizens were banished. 1838 W. FIELD *Mem. Dr. Parr* I. 373 The daughter of a considerable potter in that neighbourhood. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 405 Frederick II, certainly the most considerable man who has succeeded to a throne since Charles V.

5. Worthy of consideration by reason of magnitude; somewhat, rather, or pretty large in amount, extent, duration, etc.; a good deal of (any thing immaterial, as labour, pains, care, time). (The usual current sense.)

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 A very considerable part of the people. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 50 That considerable passage, called the straits of Gibraltar. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 6 Heard at a considerable distance. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxiv, I have omitted a considerable number. 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 118 His share... was not to be so considerable as he had expected. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 22 A considerable sum of money. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 212 And gave his friends considerable trouble. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 13 There was a considerable sea on.

6. *U. S. colloq.* Used of things material: A large quantity of, as 'considerable liquor'; also *absol.* much, a good deal.

1826 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U. S.* 'He is considerable of a surveyor.' 'Considerable of it may be found in the country.' 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 225, I intend to write considerable. 1847 J. M. MACKIE *Life Leibnitz* 123 Leibnitz... did considerable towards diffusing an interest in these subjects. 1889 *Science* XIV. 82/2 During the last two years considerable has been written. 1890 *Daily Times* (Troy, N. Y.) 15 Feb. 3/3 The... speculators are purchasing considerable lumber at Rutland, to use in erecting buildings.

7. as *adv.* = CONSIDERABLY. *Obs. or dial.*

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 410 The Creeds... considerably differ. 1775 *Tr. Scarron's Comic Rom.* II. 130, I acknowledged myself considerably his debtor. 1799 N. DRAKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 489 Blood taken from his arm, which, on cooling, proved considerable stazy. 1843 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.*, A wet day is considerable tiresome.

† The compar. *considerabler*, and esp. the superl. *considerablest*, were common in 17th c.; they are now unusual.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, In much considerable heats then That needs... be expos'd to. 1693 W. FRERKE *Sol. Ess.* xvi. 155 Secrecy is one of the considerablest Branches of Wisdom. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 199 The considerable family in England. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. 608 Considerablest of all.

† B. *sb.* A thing to be considered; a point, etc. worth considering. Chiefly *pl.*; cf. *valuable*, etc.

1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 7 (D.) An exact account of all considerables therein. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 12 Statistues and Politicians, unto whom Ragione di Stato is the first considerable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 26 In fruition there are four considerables 1. Love. 2. Possession... 3. Communion. 4. Delectation.

**Considerableness** (kŏnsi-dərāb'lnēs). *Now rare.* [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being considerable; importance.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 283 The city now appearing in this reputation of considerableness. 1695 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* I. 5 The considerableness of the effects produced. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Ded. 4 A People concerning whose considerableness I find our Nation have hitherto conceived very wrong Notions.

**Considerably** (kŏnsi-dərāb'li), *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. In a way or to a degree that ought to be considered or taken note of; notably, particularly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 37 What most considerably concerneth his... practised wayes of delusion. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 250 The Duke of Monmouths horse wonn the race considerably. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2, I am considerably obliged to you for your speedy Publication of my last. 1798 J. TRAPP *Papery* I. 67 That period in which Popery may be said to have been considerably established.

2. To a considerable degree or extent; much, a good deal.

1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 114 The providing whereof... would render his salary lesse considerably. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 3 Objects considerably remote. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 269 The pillars above it are considerably less. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i. The period... is, however, considerably earlier. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 17 Even if the medium of exchange varied considerably in value.

† **Considerance.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -aunces, 7 -enoes. [a. OF. *considerance*, ad. L. *considerantia*, f. *considerā-re* to CONSIDER: see -ANCE.] The action of considering; consideration, reflection.

c 1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1 Consideraunce is taken atte prudence What mon me most enforme. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scotl.* II. 440 Full hardines... Cumis alway of ill consideration. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* (Pref.), Being shortly by you had in consideration. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 98 After this cold consideration, sentence me.

**Considerate** (kŏnsi-dər'it), *a.* [ad. L. *considerāt-us* (*pa. pple.* of *considerā-re* to CONSIDER)]

considered, advised, deliberate, circumspect, cautious; first of actions, speech, etc., thence of the actor or speaker. So Sp. *considerado* 'considered, advised, wary, considerate' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. Of things: Marked by consideration or thought; well-considered, careful, deliberate. (In later use, of personal qualities, as if transferred from 2.)

1572 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 201 II. 263 Ther rasche determination was countermanned by your considerat admonition. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. ii. 251/1 The thing arising from a considerate entrance [*ab sano initio*]. 1607 *Penal Laws* 14 No Decree of the Law, although weighed with never so considerate Council. 1801 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii. Foster... paced the room twice with the same steady and considerate pace. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 The national courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

2. Of persons, etc.: Having or showing consideration; thoughtful, deliberate, prudent. *Obsolescent.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 16 Considerate and careful parentes. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgments* (1612) 527 As touching the willing and considerate murderer. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1675) 132 The approach of Death will... make Men serious and considerate. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 27 None of the Definitions of the word Man... are so perfect... as to satisfy a considerate inquisitive Person. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 9 Considerate people, before they declare themselves, will observe the use which is made of power. 1835 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, 'Thou art but a cold and considerate friend,' said the Saracen.

† 3. Having regard or esteem, regardless of. *Obs.*

1598 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 84 This considerate opinion of theirs, bath... egged me forward. 1867 *Decay Chr. Picty* (J.), Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be... more considerate of praise.

4. Showing consideration for the circumstances, feelings, well-being, etc. of others; thoughtful for others. *Now the chief sense.*

[1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 81 Happie... is that Tenant, that meeteth with a considerate Landlord.] 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (1721) 9 Patient, considerate, careful of his people, and merciful to his enemies. 1755 JOHNSON, *Considerate* 3 Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 259 Was I more considerate of you and your comfort? 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 27 The uniformly considerate conduct of the Spaniards towards his subjects. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Lanc. Rep.* 10 P. Div. 91 She had always been most kind and considerate to her.

† 5. Considered; held in consideration. *rare.*

1598 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 110 Things high, and worthy beseeching, above others (lesse considerate).

**Considerately** (kŏnsi-dər'itli), *adv.* [f. CONSIDERATE + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a considerate manner.

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, attentively, discreetly, deliberately. *Obsolescent.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxixii. I beseech you consider, consideralie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 65, I may considerably say, I never heard but one Oath sworne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 To speak Considerately of God. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 81 If then it were certain that such an Inscription were found... the Disquisition... might be considerably made, otherwise not. 1794 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 13 What do you stare at so considerably? 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 63 Considerately the Jesuit heard, and bade The youth be called.

2. With consideration or regard for others.

1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. ix. 59 Since you considerably allow me to choose the hour. 1879 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* I. 425 The measures of the ministers were... treated considerably.

**Considerateness** (kŏnsi-dər'itnēs). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being considerate.

1. Thoughtfulness, discretion, prudence. *Obsolesc.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I never judged them to be of the highest form for considerateness or godliness. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardon.* II. i. (1713) 142 A serious and pensive considerateness.

2. Thoughtfulness for others.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 203, I have just now another instance of his considerateness. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* v. 37 Their considerateness in bringing her flowers, books, music. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* I. II. 122 His considerateness for the feelings of others.

**Consideration** (kŏnsi-dər'it[ən]). Also 4 -aounn, 5 -aounn, 5-6 -aounn, etc. [a. F. *consideration* (12th c.), ad. L. *consideration-em*, from *considerā-re* to CONSIDER.] The action of considering.

† 1. The action of looking at or surveying with the bodily or mental eyes; beholding, contemplation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 664 Remedies against Accidie... in consideration of the peynes of helle and of the ioyes of heuene. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 30 [Atlas] was mech used to dwell in that hil, for most sikir consideration of steris. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 122 If he hath this in consideration, he shulde not longe be wroth. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 29 The consideration which God had of his worke with delectation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xi. 51 Curiosity... draws a man from consideration of the effect, to seek the cause.

† b. Manner of viewing (a thing); aspect. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 11 Pilke. xvj. after sum consideration moun be naturel to sum man, & [to] sum man unnatural.

† c. An observation. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 104 Tholome... made hys considerations in the tyme of kyng Adryan, and made hys dictions vpon the considerations at Rhodes.

2. The keeping of a subject before the mind; attentive thought, reflection, meditation.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 44 Turned in mynde bi diligent consideration. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 With wise consideration. 1399 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. 4iv, Men. that have read diverse notable Histories, with consideration and judgement. 1399 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 28 At that very moment, Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. 1396 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Upon serious consideration. I resolved not to add them. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 Cases. in which there is no time for consideration. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. v. 334 That request will receive his most attentive consideration. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. After a moment's consideration.

b. (with *pl.*) A thought, a reflection. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 For to determyne hys question grete consideracyons must be had. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi. (1675) 208 The same Subject. did. suggest very differing considerations to you and me. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 186, I return to those considerations upon our own language, which I would humbly offer.

c. *Phr.* To take into consideration, under consideration.

1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 16 It remains that [the Law] of Dominion or Ownership be taken into consideration. 1657 EARL MONM. *tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 104 In the behalf thereof, these things may be had into consideration. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1675) 22 Particulars that happen to fall under consideration. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 P. 5 The Club had it under consideration whether they should. continue their Session. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 17 The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that their lordships' message should be taken into consideration.

3. The action of taking into account, or fact of being taken into account; regard, account.

1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 There be so manie put offes. so many respects and considerations of worldly wisdom. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 He would be carried to it [a resolution] by the consideration of his own gain and interest. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* lxxxix. 145, I. speak. without any consideration, but that of your figure and reputation. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* IV. 35 In spherical surfaces the consideration of the tangent MN is unnecessary.

b. In consideration of: in view of, upon taking into account, in respect of, in return for. Cf. 4.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 Wherefore, in consideration of the premises, be it enacted, etc. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 310 Who in consideration of ten duckets that we gave them, fell to diving into the sea. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 286 In consideration of this benefit they should pay into the exchequer 400,000*l.* every year. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 119.

4. The taking into account of anything as a motive or reason; a fact or circumstance taken, or to be taken, into account; a reason considered.

This sense ranges indefinitely between the process of considering and the fact or matter considered, without being quite identified with either: cf. REASON. Thus 'these considerations lead me' = the consideration of these facts, or these facts being considered, lead me; 'I put before you these considerations' = facts to be considered.

1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xv. By wich consideration the spirituell juges. taken but cc. franks by pe yere. *Ibid.* xvii. Be consideration wher off per olde maistris shall be bettir served be thaim. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58, I. John Smyth, for diverse causez and consyderacyons shewyd vnto me, will, ordeyne and declare, etc. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b. Only for yt consideration they were gyuen. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 14, I do now remember the poore Creature, Small Beere. But indeede these humble considerations make me out of loue with my Greatnesse. 1666 *Bk. Com. Pr.* Pref. It is but reasonable, that upon weighty and important considerations. such changes and alterations should be made. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 95 [It] is pretty evident from a variety of considerations. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 40 To have a doctor for one's host was a consideration of some weight with me. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* viii. 134 Induced to adopt this course by considerations of state policy.

5. Something given in payment; a reward, remuneration; a compensation, equivalent.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 57 The heyre payeth this reliefe, as a consideration and recompence. unto the Lord. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 69 They hoped that I would giue them some consideration to be carried in a chaire to the toppe. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 73 We. gave them copper. in consideration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 88 P. 12 It was his Profession to teach it, and [he] could not communicate his Knowledge without a Consideration. 1807 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 Hogs, fowls. and fruits, were. sold to us at a very trifling consideration. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 93 The income of this fellowship forms no part of the consideration paid for tuitional services. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 187/2 To take third-class tickets and induce the guard (of course, for a consideration) to place them in a superior class carriage.

6. *Law.* Anything regarded as recompense or equivalent for what one does or undertakes for another's benefit; especially, in the law of contracts, 'the thing given or done by the promisee in exchange for the promise' (Langdell 1880 § 45). It may itself be a promise. No promise is enforceable without consideration, unless made by deed.

At its first appearance (see quot. 1530) it is hardly a technical term, or distinguishable from *motive*; it gradually acquired its precise technical meaning in the course of the 17-18th c. Natural affection was formerly called *good consideration*, as contrasted with *valuable c.*, or that which is deemed to have value in a pecuniary sense: the distinction is now only of historical interest.

1530 *Doctor & Student* II. xxiv. If his promise be so naked that there is no manner of consideration why it should be made, then I think him not bound to perform it. 1598 A.

DAY *Eng. Secretaries* I. (1629) 108 Extorted from him his bond. (upon some conclusion, though no good consideration at all) of the summe of an hundred pound. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77 Consideration is the materiall cause of a contract, without the which no contract can binde the parties: this consideration is either expressed. or is implied. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* I. 36 He comes and ejects him that bought for valuable Consideration. 1706 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 162 When one has had and received money of another, without any valuable consideration given on the receiver's part: the law construes this to be money had and received for the use of the owner only. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 29 If the consideration given be money, it must be expressed thus: 'Value received of the same.' If the order or payee have not to pay for it, but only to pass its amount to the credit of the drawer in account, then the consideration must be expressed thus: 'Value in account'. 1806 *Kent's Comm.* II. xxxix. 465 A valuable consideration is one that is either a benefit to the party promising or some trouble or prejudice to the party to whom the promise is made.

7. Regard for the circumstances, feelings, comfort, etc. of another; thoughtfulness for another; thoughtful kindness.

1415 EARL CAMBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 17. I. 48 My fullle trust is yat see wyll have consyderacyoun. yat 30w lyke to accept 3ys myn symple request. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 To have specyall tenderness and consideration therunto. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 But his highnes wold have consyderacyon and compassion. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (Globe) 492 One action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of your self. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 61 Your attentiveness and consideration make me more sensible of my own neglect. 1815 *Scribblemania* 201 She has claims on the consideration of the country.

8. Estimation; regard among men, esteem; importance, consequence.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 Men of bad consideration and worse conscience. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 55 The Peloponnesians hearing thus much, began to enter into better consideration of the Athenians. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 136 P. 1 Mr. Ballance is a Merchant of good Consideration. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4716/1 A Man of Consideration. with the Character of Nuncio. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The clergy enjoyed a high degree of public consideration. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. viii. 50 Persons of consideration in their own neighbourhood. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1889) II. 670 A man of the first consideration.

b. Of things: Importance, consequence.

1634 W. TIRWHITT *Balaac's Lett.* 381, I could spee nothing of slender consideration, either in his words, or aspect. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 62 The artifice. is admirable, and of grand consideration. 1689-90 LOCKE *Tolerance* i. Wks. 1757 II. 249 There is nothing in this World that is of any Consideration in comparison with Eternity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 49 A place even then of far less consideration than Coventry.

† **Considerative**, a. ? Obs. [a. F. *consideratif*, -ive, f. L. type *\*considerativus*, f. ppl. stem of *considerare*: see -IVE.]

1. Given to, or marked by, consideration; reflective, thoughtful; careful; = CONSIDERATE 1, 2.

c. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ix. 532 Consideratyf and contemplatyf. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i. I loue to be consideratiue. and. I have at my free hours thought vpon, etc. 1600 VANNER *Via Recta* vii. 108 Some consideratiue examination is needfull. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 151 Awakening the sense of the mind, and making men consideratiue. 1724 NORTH *Lives* II. 104 The King, having had some aguish attacks at Windsor, appeared to be more consideratiue. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 412 Consideratiue hints for the improvement of his play.

† b. Theoretical (opposed to practical). Obs.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 147 The successful active part of the Art of War has. dependency on the consideratiue part of it.

† 2. To be considered or taken into account. Obs.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 364 And that for caus diuers consideratiue.

3. Thoughtful or regardful of others' well-being, etc.; = CONSIDERATE 4. (Const. of.)

1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) III. 528 Consideratiue of those that deserved and needed. 1652 BROME *Queen* ix. See that you consideratiue be Of Sforza.

**Consideratively** adv., **Considerativeness**.

1684 *Defence Case of Consc. conc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 11 All that have consideratiue read his Answer.

1750 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* II. 81 A man by frequent Thought and Reflexion may arrive to a Habit of Considerativeness.

† **Considerator**, Obs. [a. L. *considerator* one who considers, agent-n. f. *considerare*. Cf. 16th c. F. *considerateur*.] One who considers.

1652 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 24 Unsatisfied Considerators would quarrel at the justice of their constitutions.

*Ibid.* 38. 1659 HOWE *View Late Consid.* Wks. (1834) 158/2, I would ask the considerator, whether he will therefore confess a trinity a possible thing?

**Considered** (kɒnsɪ'dərd), ppl. a. [f. CONSIDER + -ED.]

† 1. Of or characterized by deliberate thought.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 81 And at our more consider'd time we'll read, Answer, and thinke vpon this Business.

2. Attentively looked at, maturely reflected on, etc.: see CONSIDER 1, 2.

1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 Vice carries horrou in her considered look. 1865 J. BRIGHT in *Daily Tel.* 13 July, They will not object to what they call 'a well-considered measure', which means a measure you would consider so long that you would never come to a conclusion upon it. 1889 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Justice Stephen delivered the considered judgment of himself and Baron Huddleston against the claim.

3. Held in consideration or regard, respected: see CONSIDER 9.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. (1675) 269 Their Quality or Station in the World makes it usually the most conspicuous, and the most consider'd. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 176, I dare appeal to any considered philosopher. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 157 We know too well the frail tenure on which we are. great and considered personages.

4. Absolute use: see CONSIDER v. 12.

**Considerer** (kɒnsɪ'dərə), [f. CONSIDER + -ER; cf. OF. *considerer* (15th c.).] One who considers: a. with the eyes; b. with the mind.

a. c. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 478 Open ynow3 to ech considerer. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 659 All the beholders and considerers of this seldom seen combat. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 66 If. our considerer chance to take notice how thick 'tis set with Leaves. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. i. (1852) 585 More of the smaller stars may be seen by our considerers than in many other places.

b. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 Salust. requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5084 At the perusal of the considerations. I find the Considerer somewhat more concern'd for an Hypothesis, than I expected. 1773 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1768) 412 A superficial Considerer of what he reads. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxi. 249 They have found that the 'considerer' of their faith rarely ends in accepting it.

**Considering** (kɒnsɪ'dərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

1. The action of CONSIDER v.; consideration.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consyderynge, *consideracio*. 1613 SHAKS. *Ham.* VIII. II. iv. 185 Many ma'd considerations, did throng And prest in. 1722 DR FOR *Col. Jack* (1840) 267, I took up a world of time in considering of this matter.

2. attrib. † *Considering-glass* = looking-glass.

1660 WITHER (title), *Speculum Speculativum*, or a considering-glass, being an inspection into the present and late sad condition of these Nations. 1686 HORNCRUC *Crucif. Jesus* xix. 555 Times of affliction are considering times.

b. *esp.* in *considering-cap*.

1605 ARMIN *Foote upon F.* (1880) 40 The Cobler puts off his considering cap, why sir, sayes he, I sent them home but now. 1608 DAY *Law Triches* v. (1881) 81 Have you put on your Considering Cap and bethought you? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 116 Would men put on their considering caps (they might sooner put off their sick caps). 1766 GOODY *Two-Shoes* v. (1882) 115 The whole History of the Considering Cap. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xxxvii, I'll put on my considering cap, and I think all you want to do may be done by degrees.

**Considering**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That considers; thinking, reflecting; thoughtful, reflective. (Common from c. 1650 to c. 1750; now rare: so F. *considerant*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Consyderynge, *considerans*. 1628 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I. ii. § 68. 78 A most comfortable doctrine for a considering man lying upon death bed. 1663 PERRY *Diary* 19 Dec., I find him in talk a sober, considering man. 1719 DR FOR *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 178, I shewed myself less considering for them. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv. (1824) 664 You have judged erroneously. resumed the Marchesa with the same considering air. 1884 E. WHITE in *Chr. World* 17 July 538/5 Any considering man must feel a pang in so declining.

**Considering**, prep. a. [An absolute use of the pres. pple. or vbl. sb.; cf. *concerning*, *regarding*, *notwithstanding*, etc. The pple. would be expected originally to be in concord with the subject of a sentence, as in 'considering his youth, we were surprised at his attainments'; but clear examples of this are not numerous, and as the construction with the pa. pple. *considered* (see CONSIDER 12) was prob. earlier, it is possible that this arose from it by simple substitution of the active for the passive, without reference to any particular subject. Cf. F. *considéré*, *à considérer*.]

1. Construed as a preposition, with *simple obj.*: When one considers; taking into account, having regard to, in view of.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prolog. 3 And gentilly I preise wel thy wit, Quod the frankeleyn, consyderynge thy yowthe, So feelyngly thou spekest, sire, I allowthe. c. 1440 *Generydes* 1617, I shall neuer assent to this mater, Consyderynge what he hath proferyd her[e]. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. F. Flaminius* Epil., Me thynketh. ouer grete a losse of suche a man, consyderynge his estate and connyng. 1580 BARET *Alto. C.* 1097 Considering the time of day. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv. Sweden* 89 Considering then his young yeares. we may most justly wonder. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 324 [They] suffered very little, considering their exposure. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 289 It is scarcely possible to act otherwise, considering the frailty of human nature.

† b. with *of*. Obs. rare.

a. 1593 MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* I. iii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 229/1 Your grace was ill-advis'd to take them, then, Considering of these dangerous times.

2. with *obj. clause*. Taking into account the fact that, seeing that (*how*, etc.). That may be omitted, leaving *considering* in conjunctive construction.

1413 LYDGE *Pilgr. Soule* I. xxi. (1859) 22 Consyderynge al be hit soo that I haue mysdone, I haue att al tymes borne sad feyth and hope. 1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 223. I. 311 Cosetherynge that youre doutyr is desendyd of hym be the modyr syde. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2165 Consyding the diuers knyghtis fere Ar of wncouth and strang landis here. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 64 The place [is] death, considering who thou art, If any of my kinsmen find thee here. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N.-W. Pass.* III. 237 The Evening was pleasant, and also warm, considering we were amongst Ice. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 22, I should think you would be, considering how she always spoils you.



3. *ellipt.* Considering the circumstances; taking everything into account: used *adv.* (*colloq.*)

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104 No, said I, pretty well, sir, considering.—None of your considerations, said he, pretty face. 1784 Mrs. Piozzi in *Piozziana* 27 June, My daughters parted with me at last prettily enough considering (as the phrase is). 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 32 We went on very prosperously, considering; as people say of a young lady's drawing, or a Frenchman's English, or a woman's tragedy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 4/2 It was agreed on all hands that they had 'done very well, considering'.

**Consideringly** (kŏnsi'derĩnli), *adv.* [f. CONSIDERING *ppl.* a. + -LY <sup>2</sup>.]

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, deliberately. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1646 J. MAINE *Serm. agst. False Prophets* 34 Any who shall consideringly make the beginning and progresse of the chapter. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 140 Men that can thus knowingly and consideringly rush themselves upon such unspeakable mischiefs. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 207 To determine more consideringly what portion... had been lavished in vain.

2. In a considering manner, tone, or attitude.

1870 *Lettice Lisle* 134, I wonder ought one to be comforted by other folk's griefs! said Lettice, consideringly. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. iv. 58 Looking at it... with head consideringly on one side.

**Conscience**, *obs.* f. CONSCIENCE.

**Consign** (kŏnsi'n), *v.* [Corresponds to F. *consigner* (14th c.) = Pr. and Sp. *consignar*, It. *consignare*, ad. L. *consignare*, to furnish, mark, or attest with a seal, f. *con-* + *signare* to mark, sign, seal, f. *signum* mark, SIGN.]

1. *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross,

as in baptism or *esp.* confirmation; *spec.* to confirm; also *fig.* [So med. L. *consignare*, *obs.* F. *consigner*.]

1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 245 That they [the Bishops] laying their hands upon them and consigning them with holy chrism, should pray for them, that they might be confirmed in the H. Ghost. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 33 The Bishop first baptiz'd him, then consign'd him. 1649 — *Gr. Exemp.* I. vi. (R.). In baptism we are admitted to the kingdom of Christ... consign'd with his sacrament. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 52 It may be thou art afraid to have him Consigned, because of the weakness of his Nature.

b. *Const. to, unto*: To commit or dedicate thus.

1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supp.* 44 So that by baptism we be initiated and consigned unto the worship of one God in one faith. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* I. vi. (R.). a 1713 SHARP *Wks.* V. iii. (R.). Having taken upon ourselves the covenant of baptism, and thereby consecrated and consigned ourselves unto God.

†2. To attest, confirm, ratify (as with a sign or seal). *Obs.*

(The sense of the first quot., which is a century earlier than any other known, is uncertain.)

c 1430 *Lyng. Ballad of our Lady* (R.), Cristallen well, of clerenesse clere consigned. a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 457 (R.) For my father hath consigned and confirmed me with his assured testimonie, to bee that assured sauynge health. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iii. § 44 Now your main business is to prove the present Church infallible, not so much in consigning ancient Traditions, as in defining emergent controversies. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xxiii. 223 When God made a covenant with Abraham he did for the present consign that covenant with the Sacrament of circumcision. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 292 The old and new Testaments do, by their mutual testimony, establish and consign each other.

†3. To mark with a seal or sign. *Obs.* *rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Consigne*, to seale or print. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* I. vi. § 16 The Primitive Christians... consigned all their affairs and goods and writings with some marks of their Lord, usually writing ἱεροῦ Χριστοῦ ὅτι οὕτως ἔχωμεν.

†4. To put one's seal to; to seal, sign, subscribe. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. iii. 132 Primerose... said it was the greatest glory of his life, that the four greatest enemies he had should come and consign the damnation of their souls in his hands.

†5. *intr.* To set one's seal, subscribe, agree to anything. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 143 Heauen consigning to my good intents. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ii. 326 It were (my Lord) a hard Condition for a Maid to consign to.

†6. 'To submit to the same terms with another' (J.); 'to seal the same contract with' (Steevens).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 275 Thou hast finish'd Ioy and Mone! All Louers young, all Louers must Consigne to thee, and come to dust.

II. To hand over formally.

†8. *trans.* ? To deliver under one's seal or signature. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ad. Sect. I. § 7 [The Virgin Mary] hath consigned an excellent document to all women. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 33 It is instituted for a Sign from God... to consign unto us the benefits of the Covenant.

7. To make over as a possession, to deliver formally or commit, to a state, fate, etc.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 175 It [the City] was soone given up, and the Rebels consigned him alive. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii. If... I should consign her, as a bondwoman, To be disposed of at another's pleasure. 1718 *Prior Solomon* iii. 545 When this vital breath Ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death. 1731 PAINÉ *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 12 When kings... consigned the people, like beasts of the field, to whatever successor they appointed.

1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 148 Their desponding

imaginations had already consigned him to a watery grave. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The chapter from Job which has consigned so many to their last resting-place.

†b. To give over or devote to a purpose or use.

1700 DAVDEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 492 The French commander... accordingly consigned it [a sum of money] to the use for which it was intended by the donor. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 60 Some spot to real happiness consign'd. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 337 The only service... to which this statute is now consigned.

†c. To deliver or commit (to writing). *Obs.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), The four evangelists consigned to writing that history.

8. To hand over to another for custody; to entrust or commit to another's charge or care.

1588 WROTHESLEY in Pocock *Rec. Reg.* I. xli. 80 He is contented that some Englishmen... shall have all the prizes... consigned into their hands. 1598 BARRET *Thron. Warren* iv. ii. 108 To accompany him into the double Sentinel, and consign him into them. 1612 W. SHUTE *Fongassess's Venice* II. 499 The French Ambassador did presently consign them [prisoners] into the hands of the Cardinal. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 113 The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign; And, Momentulla, let the watch be thine. 1809 LYTTON *Deveraux* II. vi. Consigning our horses to the care of our groom.

9. To deposit (money); in *Sc. Law*, to deposit money with a third party, in a bank, etc., pending a trial or arbitration; formerly, also, as a pledge that an accusation would be substantiated; see CONSIGNATION 5. [Cf. F. *consigner*, in same sense.]

1633 GALTON *Scs. Rec.* in *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 205 She is appointed to consign *al. os. od.* 1640-1 KIRKCUDDR. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 58 The Committee... ordaines the said David Macbrair to present the boy that delyverit the hors, or else to consygne for the hors's merks. a 1658 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Trevor* (R.). We would not do any thing towards it till he had powers to consign the money immediately. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 In practice, it is usual to consign money in a public bank, so that the party entitled to it receives it with bank interest for the time it has remained consigned. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 107 § 122 The creditor... shall... consign the surplus... in one or other of the said banks.

10. *Comm.* To deliver or transmit (goods) for sale or custody: usually implying their transit by ship, railway, or other public carrier.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 40 Factor for the Captain of Malacca, into whose hands I consigned all the Merchandise that I brought along with me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. In the way of Trade, Goods are said to be consigned to a Factor, when they are sent him by his Employer to be sold, etc. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 § 3 A Ship put into the Island consigned to a Friend of Phillis. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 329 The merchants of Mexico, to whom these cargoes were separately consigned, made the return... all in silver or in gold. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 124 A ship had arrived laden with goods and consigned to Robert Morris. 1893 *Law Rep.* 24 *Chanc. Div.* 54 *head-note*, K. had consigned cargoes to M. by several different ships.

†11. To commission (a person) to do anything.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 211, I have consigned Walter Welsh to write.

12. To inflict confinement on: see CONSIGNMENT 5.

**Consignable** (kŏnsi'näbl'), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be consigned.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 18 Consignable to ruin, for non-compliance with a demand.

**Consignatory** (kŏnsi'gnätöri). ? *Obs.* [f. L. *consignat-* *ppl.* stem of *consignare* + -ARY: in mod. F. *consignataire*.] One to whom anything is consigned or entrusted; a consignee: †a. in mercantile usage (*obs.*); b. in *Sc. Law*: cf. CONSIGN 9.

a 1685 SIR L. JENKINS in *Wynne Life* II. 701 (L.) Several of the consignatories have made oath, that the goods consigned unto them in these ships do belong to free persons. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 [see CONSIGNATION 5]. *Ibid.* 290 It is the office of a consignatory, to keep the money in safe custody till it be called for.

**Consignation** (kŏnsi'gnät'jən). [ad. L. *consignatio* *n.* of action f. *consignare* to CONSIGN: so in F. (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. The action of marking or blessing with the sign of the cross, *esp.* in the rite of confirmation.

1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 234 The words *Signo te signo sanctæ crucis, et confirmo te*, etc. with the consignment, with the cream, imposition of hands of the Prelats, be the signes. 1605 L. HUTTEN *An Answer* 100 This consignment of the child's forehead in Baptisme. 1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis* § 14 The daily and frequent consignment with the crosse is not to no purpose. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 34 The holy Ghost was... given to faithful people after Baptisme... only by Apostolicall, or Episcopall consignment and imposition of hands. 1868 J. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 459 Consignment with holy chrism.

†b. *fig. Obs.* Cf. to seal.

1632 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 439 His eternal consignment of his elect, and his careful marking them out for their preservation. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. This blessed person made... glorious by miraculous consignations. 1822 HERER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. p. cclviii, Extraordinary effects and miraculous consignations.

†2. Sealing, signing; confirmation or ratification under seal; attestation. *Obs.*

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam. Petit. Lay Cath.* 18 The scriptures being consigned by god... need no new consignment... of the pope. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 98 If a generall and indefinite Consignment or Tradition be sufficient to warrant every particular that pretends to be Tradition. 1654 'PALMERON' *Friendship* 26 After so solemn

a Consignation of Secrecy 'twixt the Conspirators. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 311 The apostles' consignment of the canon of scripture.

†3. A consigning to a state or condition. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 200 As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain consignment to eternal ruin. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 312 The doing of our duty is the truest consignment to happiness.

†4. The action of formally delivering or making over into another's hands. *Obs.*

1612 W. SHUTE *Fongassess's Venice* II. 499 The forme of the consignment [of prisoners] inregistered by a publike Notary. 1676 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 67 The Consignment being made, and the Sentinels relieved.

5. The action of formally paying over money, as into a bank, or to a person legally appointed to receive it; also a sum of money thus deposited. In *Sc. Law*: 'The deposition in the hands of a third party of a sum of money, which is the subject either of a dispute or of a competition' (W. Bell); formerly also as a pledge, as in quots. 1670, 1885.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* B vij b. By consignment of debtes. 1670 *Mauchline Sess. Rec.* in *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 206 The Session declared her consignment forfeit. 1721 *London Gas. No.* 5069/3 Paper-Effects brought into the Offices of the Receivers of Consignations [in Paris]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 An instrument of consignment... being but the assertion of a notary, cannot fix the receipt of consigned money upon the consignatory, without an acknowledgment subscribed by himself. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 Payment... by consignment thereof in the bank specified in the security. 1885 *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* 205 Every accuser had to table so much money as a pledge that the accusation would be proved, and the money so pledged was forfeited to the Session for pious uses in the event of its being found that the charge was either false or not proven. This pledge was called a Consignation, and the common amount of it was 40/ Scots.

6. The action of consigning goods for sale or custody; = CONSIGNMENT 4. To the consignment of: = addressed or directed to as consignee.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 340 Invoice of Sugars... shipped... to the Consignment of Mr. J. L. D. and Mr. J. B. 1759 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrow Rep.* I. 494 There might have been a former consignment, and some former insurance made upon the goods. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 220 If goods consigned be generally sold on credit at the place of consignment, the Factor will be vindicated, etc. 1884 *SALA Journ. due South* I. v. (1887) 67 After unloading what cargo he had to the consignment of Nice.

†7. *Astrol.* [See quot.] *Obs.*

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 165 By calculating the motions of the stars, they make Ephemerides, that is, consignations at the noon-hour of every day, where every planet will bee, and of what aspect towards one another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 27 2 Ephemerides is the consignment of the Planets, where they be every Noon.

**Consignatory**, var. of CONSIGNATORY.

†**Consignature**. *Obs.*—° [f. CON- + SIGNATURE: cf. *consign.*] Joint signature.

1611 COTGR., *Consignature*, a consignment; a full stamping, or absolute signature of. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Consignature*, a sealing together. Hence in mod. Dicts.

|| **Consigne** (kŏnsi'n). [Fr.: f. *consigner* to give instructions to a sentinel.] Order given to a sentinel; watchword, countersign.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

|| **Consigné** (kŏnsi'né). [Fr.: pa. pple. of *consigner* to consign, etc.] A person commanded to keep his quarters, or to stay within certain bounds. In mod. Dicts. n. q.

**Consigned** (kŏnsi'nd), *ppl.* a. [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ED.] Committed, delivered, given in trust.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 47 As many farwels as be stars in heauen, With distinct breath, and consign'd kisses to them. 1754 [see CONSIGNATION 6]. 1766 T. MORTIMER *Comm. Dict.* (L.) Consigned goods are supposed in general to be the property of him by whom they are consigned.

**Consignee** (kŏnsi'ní). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -EE.] A person to whom goods are consigned.

1769 BULLER *Term Rep.* III. 469 There is the strongest evidence of the consignee's taking actual possession of the goods. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 142 A corn merchant at New York ships a cargo to London, and... draws a bill upon the consignee. 1886 SIR C. RUSSELL in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 He asserted the right of the company to send consignee letters; that was, letters sent in reference to the consignment of goods.

Hence **Consigneeship**.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. VI.* 503 [A] town-meeting... invites the Hutchinsons to resign their consigneeship.

**Consigner** (kŏnsi'näri). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who consigns, delivers over, or commits.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 194 My first consigner unto those Fountains of life. 1883 LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day* (1860) 105 The consigner of undipt infants to eternal torments, Austin, whom all mothers hate.

2. *Sc. Law.* He who makes consignment of money in dispute.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 290 Though he should draw interest for it, he is liable in none to the consigner. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 Payment... by consignment thereof in the bank... to be made forthcoming at the peril of the consigner.

3. = CONSIGNOR.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 The bankruptcy of either the consigner or the consignee may give occasion to questions of considerable difficulty... in regard to reputed ownership.



**Consignificant** (kɒnsɪgnɪfɪkənt), *a. rare.*  
[See CONSIGNIFY and SIGNIFICANT.]

1. Signifying in addition or secondarily.  
1645 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 148 So the (Hebrew) words with their consignificant numbers are taken.

2. Having the same signification.  
1642 SPELMAN *Fends & Tenures* ii. 7 (R.) But I find not one of those words or any consignificant or equivalent to them, in all our Saxon laws.

3. Conjointly significant; having a meaning in combination.

1612 J. COTTA *Short Discov.* 3 Some significant by themselves, some consignificant with others. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. iii. Wks. (1841) 125 *note*. These parts of speech are always consignificant, that is, are only significant when associated to something else.

**Consignificate**. [ad. med. L. *consignificātum*, neuter of pa. pple. of *consignificare* to CONSIGNIFY.] That which is consigned.

**Consignification** (kɒnsɪgnɪfɪkəʃən), *rare.*  
[ad. med. L. *consignificātiō-em* (Petrus Hispanus c. 1250), n. of action from *consignificare* to CONSIGNIFY.] Joint signification; secondary meaning, connotation; conjoint signification.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 12 Commonness hath always a consignification of Impurity. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* iii. x. Wks. (1841) 511 He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a consignification. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) i. 321 He would tell me that *with* was a Preposition, and that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

**Consignificative** (kɒnsɪgnɪfɪkətɪv), *a. rare.*  
Also 7 co-. [f. med. L. *consignificat-* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONSIGNIFICANT 2 and 3.

1663 BULLOCK, *Consignificative*, of the same signification with another thing. [1663 COCKERAM *Consignificative*. So also 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] 1773 VALLANCEY *Gram. Irish Lang.* 37 Certain consignificative particles are... prefixed to words in such manner as to coalesce with them. 1854 S. BAILEY *Disc. Var. Subj.* 57 The circumstantial or consignificative words were at first merely added or prefixed.

† **Consignificator**. *Astrol. Obs.* Also co-. [n. of agent in L. form from CONSIGNIFY.] A conjoint significator: see *quots.*

1649 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 Consignificator is when you find another Planet in aspect or conjunction with that Planet who is the principal significator. 1652 GAULE *Magistram*. 87 In every house, the order, nomenclature, signification, joy, consignificator, etc. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. Aries is a consignificator of all ascendants.

**Consignify** (kɒnsɪgnɪfaɪ), *v. rare.* [f. med. L. *consignificare* (Duns Scotus), f. *con-* + *significare* to signify, denote.] To signify conjointly; to mean or signify when combined with something.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 151 And such a one as might very well be in company and consignify with that worke of God, that strange worke. 1664 PETTY *Taxes* 67 The tythes in this place, do together with the said proportion, consignify the use of it, viz. the maintenance of the clergy. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. i. § 6. 46 Words... such as consignify and serve to circumscribute other words with which they are joyned. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) i. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of Grammarians) to connote and consignify, and to change the value of the figures.

**Consigning** (kɒnsɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb CONSIGN.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 28 For S. Philip could, and did doe miracles enough, but this Grace he could not give, the Grace of consigning or confirmation.

**Consignment** (kɒnsɪnɪmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. Sealing or dedicating with a sign.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 282 a. We shall define baptisms... to be the Sacrament of regeneration... sanctification, consignment and incorporation into Christ our Saviour.

† 2. *Law*. Hypothecation. *Obs.*

1652 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 457 In acts of Pawnes and Consignments by one only fault duly proved.

3. Delivering over; delivery, committal, allotment.

1668 DAVENANT *Philos. Disq.* Wks. (1673) 332 And seemes to come, Not by consignment to us, but by chance. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* i. 127 The kidnapping... of negroes, and their consignment to the most miserable slavery.

4. The consigning of goods or a cargo, esp. to an agent for sale or disposal; = CONSIGNATION 6.  
1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 7 Ask all the Merchants who act upon Consignments. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* i. 373 Hemp laden on board the Matthew, to the Consignment of Messrs. Gampert and Whatley. 1800 *Hull Pilotage Act* 14 The charge, agency, or consignment of any ship. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 194/1 The goods by the fact of consignment became the property of the consignee.

b. 'The writing by which any thing is consigned.'

1755 in JOHNSON: whence in later Dicts.

5. *concr.* A quantity of goods consigned to an agent or factor.

1728 DE FOR *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 To see what prodigious consignments they had from their correspondents in Old Spain. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 245 A large consignment of pearls entrusted to the captain.

6. Confinement within bounds by way of discipline or punishment; 'gating'. [F. *consigne*; cf. CONSIGNÉ.]

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. iii. Behold them, long files of them, their consignment broken, arrive, headed by their Sergeants... at the Palais Royal!

VOL. II.

**Consignor** (kɒnsɪnɪə), [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -OR.] One who consigns or dispatches goods to another.

A more technical form than CONSIGNER, as correlative to CONSIGNEE.

1769 DURNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 467 The assignee putting his mark on them could not divest the consignor's right. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1176 In order to stop goods *in transitu*, there must be an actual possession of them obtained by the consignor, before they come to the hands of the consignee. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 633 The yawning vacancy which the consignees discovered in the hamper... might also have been discovered by the consignor before it left his premises.

**Consile**, *obs.* f. CONCEAL: var. of CONCILE, *Obs.*

|| **Consiliatory**, for *It. consiliatori* counsellors.

1644 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt-cap* iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIII. 145, I appeal To the whole consiliatory.

† **Consiliary**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *consiliāri-us* suitable for counsel, counselling; *sb.* a counsellor; f. *consilium* COUNSEL: see -ARY.]

**A. adj.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of counsel. Of persons: Giving counsel.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 47 The Presbyters did exercise acts of order... in conjunction consiliary. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 Is that Consent causal and Authoritative; or merely Consiliary and unauthoritative? 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaic Philos.* (1701) 24/2 Thirty Stars, which they call Consiliary Gods.

**B. sb.** A counsellor.

1652 GAULE *Magistram*. 179 Consiliaries and auxiliaries. **Consiliate**, *obs.* f. CONCILIATE.

† **Consiliative**, *a. Obs. rare.* Erron. conciliative. [a. F. *consiliatif*, -ive (14th c. Oresme), ad. med. L. *consiliativ-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *consiliāri* to COUNSEL.] Counselling, advisory.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 201/1 So AVICEN calls the first Cause conciliative, the Mind not having Ideas from it self but from God, by whose Counsel she receiveth Knowledge and Art to frame this visible World.

**Consilience** (kɒnsɪliəns), [f. next: see -ENCE.]

The fact of 'jumping together' or agreeing; coincidence, concurrence; said of the accordance of two or more inductions drawn from different groups of phenomena.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* II. 230 Accordingly the cases in which inductions from classes of facts altogether different have thus jumped together, belong only to the best established theories which the history of science contains. And, as I shall have occasion to refer to this particular feature in their evidence, I will take the liberty of describing it by a particular phrase; and will term it the *Consilience of Inductions*. 1847 - *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 582 Such coincidences, or consiliences... are the test of truth. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 94 The consilience of the results of both these processes, each corroborating and verifying the other.

**Consilient** (kɒnsɪliənt), *a.* [ad. L. type *consilient-*, pr. pple. of \**consilire*, f. *con-* together + *salire* to leap.] 'Jumping together', concurrent, accordant.

1867 GARBETT *Rampt. Lect.* viii. 300 The consilient testimony in their favour. 1880 PRITCHARD in *Churchman* No. 5. 327 These evidences... are consilient... consilient on one spot.

**Consimilar** (kɒnsɪmɪlɪə), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *consimilis* (see CONSIMILE) after SIMILAR.]

† 1. = CONSIMILE. *Obs.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 The Sinew is a consimiler member, simple and spermatike. *Ibid.* ii. 23 *Pinguedo*... is a consimiler member, not spermatike. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 Homogeneous and consimiler.

2. Entirely similar, like.

1645 W. GREENHILL *Expos. Ezekiel* i. 28. 203 Jesus Christ is not consimiler but consubstantial with them. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* i. vi. 88 In the Consimiler or like Metals. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. ii. Only those grafts could coalesce, which in their bark and rind and fruit were consimiler to those trees upon which they are ingrafted. 1863 J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 142 By consimiler letters, the Archbishop of York was requested to lend three hundred marks.

**Consimilarity**, *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. SIMILARITY.] Mutual likeness.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1759 *Charac. in Ann. Reg.* 364/1 Both possessed this consimilarity long ago. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 354 Consimilarity of face, form, and stature.

† **Consimilary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CONSIMILAR: cf. *similary* (*obs.*)] = CONSIMILAR.

1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* iii. 236 The flood consimilary ducts receive. And glands refine the separated wave.

† **Consimilare**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *consimilare* to make like, liken, f. *consimilis*: see next.] *trans.* To make like. *intr.* To become like; to assimilate *with*.

1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 Its office is to mesh and beat, and make the chyle consimilate [ed. 1749 assimilate] With balmy Blood and nitrous Air. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 190 We... are consimilated with the Deity.

† **Consimile**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consimilis* similar in all respects, alike, f. *con-* together + *similis* like, similar.] Like or similar throughout, homogeneous. Applied in old Physiology to the animal tissues, etc.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 22 Be boon is be first of be consimile membrs—that is oon of be smale lymes. *Ibid.* 29 Brawnes þouȝ þat þei be maad of mater medlid, neþeles þei ben rekened among membrs consimiles. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 This Artere is a member consimyle, sim-

ple and spermatike. *Ibid.* 19, 20 [ed. 1548 *consemile*; ed. 1577 *erron. consimile*].

† **Consimilitude** (kɒnsɪmɪlɪtɪd), *Obs.* [f. L. *consimilis*: cf. *similitudo*. So F. *consimilitude*.] Resemblance, mutual likeness, similarity.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 95 *marg.*. With a sacrament it hath the greatest consimilitude. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 203 The Consimilitudes and Concordances betweene the severall degrees of Angels and the Heavens and Planets. 1642 O. SEDGWICK *England's Preserv.* 5 That consimilitude which the one hath with the other.

† **Consimilarity**, *Obs.* [f. L. *consimilis*: see -TY.] = prec.

1660 AUBREY in *Bliss Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 511 Their consimilarity of disposition. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 627 The consimilarity of their dispositions.

**Consimile**, *erron.* form of CONSIMILE, *Obs.*

**Consimulate**, var. of CONSIMILATE *v. Obs. intr.*

**Consions**, *obs.* form of CONSCIENCE.

**Consist** (kɒnsɪst), *v.* [ad. L. *consistere* to place oneself, stand still, stop, remain firm, exist, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sistere* to cause to stand, place, stand, stand firm, stand still, stop, etc. Cf. F. *consister* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *intr.* To have a settled existence, subsist, hold together, exist, be. *Obs.* (or *arch.*, after Col. i. 17).

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Morr's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 45 Betweene the whych two... no similitude or equalitie consisteth. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* viii. (1618) 318 Having such affinitie and conjunction together, that the one cannot consist without the other. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Col. i. 17 And he is before al, and al consist in him (WYCLIF ben, TINDALE, Geneva have their being). 1611 *ibid.* And by him all things consist [1881 *Rev. V.* in him all things consist, *marg.* That is, hold together]. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxiv. (1660) 245 Vitall Spirits, without which the interior senses could not consist. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd.* Christ 24 They so Begin, They so Consist, They so End, as to demonstrate, etc. 1730 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 146 By whom all things consist. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 31 They all consist, come together into system, in Christ.

† b. To stand firm, abide, remain, stay, keep its place; to have its place, lie. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 243 b, Woordes of jeste consistyng within y<sup>e</sup> boundes of honestee. 1556 ASP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 17 Consist that I in lyfe may still, so iust thy wordes to kepe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 483 This narrow Sea... consisteth betwene Cap di Sprat, and the Promontore of Sewty. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 Unstable judgments that cannot consist in the narrow point and centre of vertue without a reele or stagger to the circumference.

† c. To hold together as a material body; to have a firm consistence. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 21 a. A man cannot worke anye thyng without that it consisteth thicke. 1612 BERNWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 136 It is... against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, so to consist and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it.

† d. To come to a stand, stop short. *Obs. rare.*

1611 DONNE *Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 61 That things must not be extended infinitely; that wee must consist and arrest somewhere. 1625 - *Serm.* 3 Apr. 26 We shall neuer knowe where to stop, where to consist.

† 2. To exist together or alongside of each other as compatible facts, to co-exist. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3).

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Dinin.* F 5 b, Fayeth can not consiste wyth an euell conscience. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* D v b, They [sundry iurisdictiones] marre not one another: but they consist, & concurre by y<sup>e</sup> mutual help of one to an other. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* 24 Truth in fundamentals and error in superstructures may consist together. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 110 (It is) a logical impossibility that these two should consist, 'He believeth' and 'he believeth not'. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvi. 217 If tears and trembling limbs With such celestial natures might consist.

† b. To be capable of existing along with, to be possible and so compatible with. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 79 Health consists with temperance alone. 1747 WRSLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxii, Costiveness cannot long consist with Health. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. iii. l. xv. § 8 The Spirit of Prophecy consisted with the avarice of Balaam and the disobedience of Saul.

3. To be consistent in form, tenor, or character; to be congruous; to agree, harmonize (*with*). See CONSISTENT.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. § 104 Which whether it can consist with his goodness... I leave it to honest men to judge. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 11 [This] doth well concur and consist with what he said in the former. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 478 The New Piece is clapp'd into [the Old Text]... as if they both consisted very well, and suited together.

1741 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 June in *Fraser Life*, The ordinances... which we take to consist all and hang together. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 257 [He] said it consisted with his certain knowledge. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. iv. 169 A more extensive survey of the field of law, than consists with the plan of the present work. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 503 The information he received perfectly consists with our friend the Serjeant's account. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 104 Appetites are to be indulged only so far as consists with some definite and approved end.

† 4. **Consist on or upon**: to stand on, be based upon, rest upon. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 280 The Englishe imperie consisteth on sewer pillars. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. xxxvi. 46 Parallelogrammes consisting vpon equal

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bases, and in the selfe same parallel lines, are equall the one to the other. 1608 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ. m. liv.* § 3. 197 This Temple seemed to consist upon Pillars of Pourferry, arched like unto a Church. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 66 A survey of the main Triangle upon which the art of Government consists.

† b. To have its existence based upon, or depending on. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 To thinke, that the common wealth consisted on his safety. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Giomanie* 162 When the Figure doth consist vpon many good figures. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man Guilty* 345 Their fortune consisted on his fancy.

† c. To stand or insist upon. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 187 Such large termes, and so absolute, As our Conditions shall consist vpon. 1608 — *Per.* i. iv. 83 Welcome is peace, if he on peace consist.

† 5. *Consist* by: = 4 or next. *Obs. rare.*

1566-75 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) 11. 377 By the only courage of your minde consisteth the hap or mishap of your affayres. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parmass.* 329 The delight of the Virtuosi. . . consists wholly by extracting useful precepts from noble representations; thereby to enrich their minds. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 530.6 We whose Livelihoods consist by Trade.

6. *Consist* in: to have its being in:

† a. To be, exist, reside, or inhere in; to be vested, located, comprised in. *Obs.*

1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The selfe pilgrimage, whiche consisteth or standeth in vij dayes journey. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxx. [xxix.] 12 In thy hand consisteth power and might. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 11. 99 In whome doth the election of the minister or pastor consist? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 406 In her, consists my Happiness, and thine. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xii. 15 A mans life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. x. 30 The usual Moods may not here be mist, In them much cunning doth consist. 1800 SHELLEY *Oedipus* i. 145 They think their strength consists in eating beef.

† b. To have its essence or essential character in. 1594 CAREW tr. *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1616) 290 The male sex consisteth in this, that the seed be hot and dry at the time of his forming.

† c. To be, exist, or be engaged in. *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 38 b. He promised to discharge them of the warres and danger they consisted in.

d. To be comprised or contained in (actions, conditions, qualities, or other things non-material); to be constituted of. Now the usual sense.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 166 For, mine advise, at that time, consisted in this point. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxx. § 2 Offices and duties of religious joy. . . wherein the halloving of festival times consisteth. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 589 In loving thou dost well, in passion not, Wherein true Love consists not. 1677 BARROW in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 55 Recreations. . . consisting merely in rustic efforts, or in petty sleights of bodily strength and activity. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 36 The Sensibility of its consisting in a Conformity to our Ideas. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 Moral government consists. . . in rewarding the righteous, and punishing the wicked. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 673 His administration consisted in a perpetual change of ill-concerted measures. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2. V. 45 Not every one can tell in what the beauty of a figure consists.

e. To be embodied in; to be composed of. *arch.* Now usually to consist of: see 7.

1614 SELDEN *Tittles Hon.* 288 As our Commons, which consist in Freeholders. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* 264 The whole Revenue of the Emperor consists in Lands and Goods. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xvi. § 2 Your clothing consisted in an hempen bag tied round the neck with a string. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xvii. 143 The timber consists almost exclusively in black pine and oak. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 168 Things real are usually said to consist in lands, tenements, and hereditaments. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 23 The fee consists in some sort of cattle.

† f. Formerly, *consist* to do was = *consist* in doing. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. ii. The high virtues. . . consisteth not onely to suffer the passions of the body, but also to dissemble them of the soule.

7. *Consist* of: to be made up or composed of; to have as its constituent substance or elements. (*Of* was here orig. = *from*, *out of*. *Consist* of was formerly also used where *consist* in is now used.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Consto*, *De principijs rerum*, *et quibus omnia constant*. Cicero. Of which all things do consist, or are compact and made. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxx. § 15 The metal or matter whereof it consisted. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 10 Does not our liues consist of the foure Elements? And Faith so they say, but I thinke it rather consists of eating and drinking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 16 When I behold this goodly Frame, this World Of Heav'n and Earth consisting. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 51 Power at Sea consists chiefly of Men, able to fight at Sea. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. x. 203 No one was quite certain of whom this party consisted. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. 1. 223 Newton imagined light to consist of particles darted out from luminous bodies. 1891 EDGE *Lavo Times* XC. 395/1 An ordinary fence, consisting of a ditch and a bank.

*Consistable*: see *CONSISTIBLE*.

*Consistence* (kŏnsi'stēns). [app. a. F. *consistence* (16th c. Paré), now *consistance* = Pr. and Sp. *consistencia*, It. *consistenza* (in Florio); prob. going back to a med.L. \**consistentia*; f. *consistent*-pr. pple. of *consistere*: see *CONSIST* and *ENCE*.]

† 1. Standing or remaining still, quiescence; state of rest. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Consistenza*, a standing fast or a consistence,

a settling. 1611 COTGR., *Consistence*, a consistence, or being; a residence, or settling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 290 Water. . . being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore it self to the Natural consistence. 1644 Bp. HALL *Seasonable Sermon*. 2 (T.), I find a change of motion. . . whether by consistence or retrogradation; 'Sun, stand thou still in Gibeon'. 'The shadow went back ten degrees'.

† b. *spec.* The 'standing still' of a living being, when it has attained its full growth, and before it begins to decay. *Obs.* Cf. *CONSISTENT* A. 2 b.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. Provinces* Wks. (1856) 227 If they were at there consistence. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. We distinguish three states or stages of a tree; its growth, consistence, and return. 1882a Syd. Soc. Lex., *Consistentia*, an old term. . . applied to the arrival of a living body at its fullness and perfection.]

† 2. Continuance, endurance; continuing state.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 42 b. That (Myrris) was Olympias name, during the consistence of her infancy.

† 3. A settled condition of affairs. *Obs.*

1661 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 109, I hope I have brought my affaires almost to a Consistence. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. App. (1852) 96 Boston was no sooner come to some consistence, but the people found themselves plunged into a sad non-plus, etc.

4. Material coherence and permanence of form; solidity or firmness sufficient to retain its form.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Putrefaction; which ever dissolveth the Consistence of the Body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 50 Ice is only water congealed. . . whereby it acquirith. . . a consistence or determination of its diffuency. 1658 — *Hydriot.* iii. 18 After what shape the muscles. . . might hang in their full consistences. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. iii. The nerve itself has a very small degree of consistence. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 542 It forms cubic crystals without consistence, and resembling a jelly. *fig.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 Boiled up to a full consistence of contumacy and impenitency. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 372 Often at night, when. . . till some kind refreshment brought him to consistence, he was scarce alive. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/7 Reports. . . begin to acquire strength and consistence.

† b. *concr.* Matter dense enough to cohere. *Obs.* or *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 941 Neither Sea, Nor good dry Land: nigh founder'd on he fares Treading the crude consistence, half on foot, half flying. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 45 A liquid tenacious Humour, in the midst of which is a small Purple or black Consistence, that contains or gives Life to the future Ant. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xvii. Weared with roaming over the crude consistence.

5. The degree of firmness with which the particles of a substance cohere; degree of density. (Usually of more or less viscous liquids.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 839-40 The consistences of Bodies are very diuers. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 105 Other Flowers, Fruits and Plumes. . . dried together, into a consistence reasonable hard. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* k 147 Boyl that to the consistence of an Electuary. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 120 Rosins, whose consistence is more Solid. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 A due Consistence of the Blood is very necessary for Health. 1844 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 83 When cold results, it is from a change of consistence, as from the solid to the liquid state. 1878 HUXLEY *Physic.* 192 Red-hot streams which generally present a consistence something like that of treacle. *fig.* 1644 JKK. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 252 The reduction of episcopacy to a primitive consistence. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. II. Mann* (1834) I. i. 2 Besides you know the consistence of my Italian. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 36 Very few minds are of a consistence so firmly faithful as to retain, in living efficacy, impressions of [such] a kind.

† 6. Coherence in one body, union, combination. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 60 [They] declared themselves. . . to be the Three Estates. . . maintaining thereby their subsistency by the consistence of the Members together. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 176 To unite us in a consistence both of friendship and civil convenience.

† b. *quasi-concr.* A union or combination of cohering elements. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1831) 14 Take the Church of God as meaning the whole consistence of Orders and Members. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 110 A consistence of many Unities.

† 7. Coexistence as compatible facts. *Obs.*

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 They cannot apprehend the consistence of a Trinity of Persons with an identity of Essence.

8. = *CONSISTENCY* 4, 5.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. n. 35 To take away this Confusion. . . and bring things to a consistence. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccviii. (ed. 6) 439 To Temper and Accomodate Freedom to a Consistence with Good Manners. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. ix. 77 Whether this be in a just Consistence with themselves. . . I desire may be impartially considered. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxx. (1879) 323 They. . . have contrived, with what logical consistence I know not, to reconcile orthodox Christianity with unflinching democratic opinions. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 249 His works. . . exhibit greater finish and consistence.

*Consistency* (kŏnsi'stēnsi). [f. L. *consistent*-em: see *CONSISTENT*, and *ENCY*: cf. *prec.*]

† 1. A settled condition. (Cf. *CONSISTENCE* 3.)

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 219 Aristotle. . . supposed it [the world] Eternal, and an eternal consistency in the state it now stands. 1795 J. HOWE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xvii. 14 After some appearing discomposure, his spirit returns to a consistency.

2. The condition in which matter coheres so as to 'stand together' or retain its form; viscous or firm condition; thickness, stiffness, firmness; = *CONSISTENCE* 4.

1594 PLAT *Jrwell-ho.* II. 13 Boile the same. . . unto a stiffnesse, or consistency (as they terme it). 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Consistency*, thickness or substance, as a jelly. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 49 Earth of a sufficient Consistency to hold Water. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 36 Sacrifice not the fleshy consistency of an arm or a leg. . . to the enormous growth of a brain.

b. *fig.* Firm condition so as to hang well together; solidity; substance.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 631 By which time it arrived to a good consistency and establishment. 1734 tr. *Kolins's Anc. Hist.* 1827 IX. 221 By this means. . . Mithridates established the empire. . . upon solid foundations and gave it a firm consistency. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 421 A vague rumour. . . daily acquiring consistency and strength. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. II. iv. § 4 It. . . gives to their abstract being consistency and reality.

3. Degree of density, viscosity, etc.: = *CONSISTENCE* 5.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 393 Before the alum could be brought to its true consistency. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* I. 487 The soft consistency of some of these animals. 1875 WARNE'S *Model Cookery* 143 Boil. . . pearl barley. . . till it becomes the consistency of good cream. 1878 HUXLEY *Physic.* 202 Eruptions of mud, varying considerably in consistency and temperature.

b. *fig.* Condition, degree, quality.

1694 CHILN *Disc. Trade* ed. 4 62 [It] brought their people to that consistency of wealth, that. . . there are more lenders now than borrowers. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.). His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistency.

† c. *concr.* A cohering body of matter of more or less density. *Obs.* (Cf. *CONSISTENCE* 4 b.)

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 207 The more subtil particles. . . constituted that Consistency that is called the Air. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* I. 141 They are liquid consistencies or drops condensed in the earth.

4. The quality, state, or fact of being consistent; agreement, harmony, compatibility (with something, of things, or of one thing with another).

1658 g. *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 313 Whether you are in a good consistency and right understanding between you and the Chief Magistrate, or not. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 52 The consistency or inconsistency of a Fellowship and a Benefice. 1700 *Widow's Corr.* (1843) II. 518 In a consistency with our principles. 1790 PALLY *Horr. Paul.* I. 8 To produce or preserve an appearance of consistency amongst them. *Ibid.* II. 9 [It] might induce us perhaps to question the consistency of the two records. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 449 It is in entire consistency with all else which we read.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of consistency.

1771-2 *Batchelor* 1773 II. 293 The patriotic consistencies, and pious labours of Brutus Pl. k—t. 1874 tr. *Lang's Comm. Nahum* Introd. 12 An accord of so many consistencies.

5. The quality of being self-consistent; agreement of the parts or elements of a thing with each other.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xi. 111 If consistency were to be found in the common law, compound interest never could have been denied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 He [Plato] never troubles himself about the political consistency of his scheme.

b. *esp.* as a personal quality: Agreement or harmony of the elements of a person's life or conduct (e.g. of his profession and practice, of his statements at one time and at another); constant adherence to the same principles of thought or action.

1716 ADDISON *Freholder* (J.). That consistency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable. 1769 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* I. § 12 The rarest of all human qualities is consistency. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* III. (1876) 71 The doubtful virtue of consistency.

† 6. *Ecl.* The state of being a 'consistent'; or, the company of 'consistents': see *CONSISTENT*.

1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* prop. 12 The penitents. . . of the fourth degree, or of *iv. avaritia*, that is, which were in the consistency, were suspended from the Lords Supper.

*Consistent* (kŏnsi'stēnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-ant. [ad. L. *consistent-em*, pr. pple. of *consistere*: see *CONSIST*: cf. F. *consistant*, It. *consistente*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Standing still or firm; staying, remaining: as opposed to moving or giving way. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. 318 Although the body be consistent in one place, yet the soule runneth. . . or rather, flieth from country to country. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Transplanted Pines and Firrs. . . are hardly consistent against these Gusts.

† 2. Remaining in the same state or condition; settled, persistent; durable. *Obs.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 157 Whose full and all-unwrinkled face Nor sinks nor swells with time or place; But everywhere, and everywhere, Is one consistent solid smile. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* III. (1881) 129 We run through variety of looks, before we come to consistent and settled faces. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vi. 58 A fair Vessel of Chrystal, if it were as consistent and durable as Gold.

† b. *Consistent* age: the age when growth has ceased and before decay begins; the age of maturity (see *CONSISTENCE* 1 b). *Obs.*

1574 T. [NEWTON] tr. *Gratarolus* Title-p., Such as bee in their consistent age, or neere thereunto. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Very wholesome. . . especially for them that be past their consistent age.

† 3. Consisting in or of, composed of. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 31 The first, and second of the other fingers. . . both their extremities are consistent in

heads. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 186 An Army consistent of an hundred thousand men. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. v. § 17 Ever consistent of more than one. and for the most part of Three Pieces.

4. Holding together as a coherent material body; firm, stiff, solid, cohering. (Now rare or Obs.)

1647 COWLEY *Mistress* xlv. Coldness. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 102 For this cause the Eares were made Cartilaginous and consistent. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. v. 232 The one upon Fluid, the other upon consistent Bodies. 1799 *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 16 Either a spongy turf, or a black consistent peat-earth. 1805 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 61/2 This adipose matter, though fluid, when first formed, becomes more consistent and fixed after deposition. † 5. Existing together or simultaneously with. Obs. rare.

1649 SELDEN *Law Eng.* ii. xv. (1739) 82 Both the Custos Regni, and Protector, are not subsistent, but consistent with that of a King, because it supposes a King under incapacity. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 315 So two consistent motions act the Soul; And one regards Itself, and one the Whole.

6. Agreeing or according in substance or form; congruous, compatible. (This and 7 are the usual current senses.)

a. Const. with (also † to).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xv. 257 An habite .. not consistent with the words of our Saviour. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 357 Such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory Distemper. 1795 CICELY I. 102 Consistent was it to her character. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 450 It was impudent in them to pretend that their present conduct was consistent with their former language. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Irel.* The rule of Ireland now rightfully belongs to those who, by means consistent with justice, will make the cultivators of the soil of Ireland the owners of it.

b. absol. of two or more things; also of a single thing: = self-consistent, having its parts or elements in agreement.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxi. 108 Feare, and Liberty are consistent. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. 1736 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* i. 382 A solid, regular, and consistent Structure. We call it regular and consistent when the Parts are not incongruous and disjointed, but are disposed in their proper Places. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. a 1866 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) iii. v. 459 The most consistent of all combinations .. great ignorance with great arrogance. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 240 To ask whether to such a conception of it any complete and consistent sense could be given.

† c. Used absol. = Consistently, in consistency. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* i. i. 137 Shew me one who has it in his pow'r To act consistent with himself an hour. 1750 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) ii. 101 They could not, consistent with their duty, discover it to your enemies and opponents. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* ii. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

7. Of persons or their conduct: Marked by consistency (see CONSISTENCY 5 b); constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action.

1734 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 226 Consistent in our follies and our sins, Here honest Nature ends as she begins. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 7. 130 A thorough and consistent sceptic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iii. 236 Let us be consistent then, and either believe both or neither.

B. sb.

† 1. pl. ? Coexistent things or facts. Obs. rare. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1685) 419 Sir Thomas Overbury is still where he was, and as he was. The Viscount Rochester yet no way sinking in the point of Favor; which are two strange consistencies.

† 2. Eccl. Hist. One of the fourth or highest class of penitents (*consistentes*) in the Eastern Church, who took their station with the faithful, but were not admitted to communion.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 iii. 77 Consistents, who by penitential Moan Are ripe for Priestly Absolution grown; Above the Prostrate stand, and join in Pray'r, With faithful Souls, who next the Altar are. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Consistents, in church history, a kind of penitents who were allowed to assist at prayers, but could not be admitted to receive the sacrament. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 651 The consistents stand together with the faithful, and do not go out with the catechumens.]

Consistently (kŏnsist'ntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a consistent manner.

1. In accordance or consistency with; compatibly. 1708 H. DODWELL *Mortality Hum. Souls* 100 This I .. could [not] say, consistently to my own Principles. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 82 The true idea of right conduct .. is not merely to live consistently, but it is to live consistently with nature. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xiii. 105 He could not, consistently with his principles, assist in evading the laws. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Consistently with the aims we have in view.

2. With consistency; without incongruity. 1706 CLARKE *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (R.), This can no way be defended consistently, but must of necessity recur to downright Atheism. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. i. 327 To act consistently, you must either admit Matter or reject Spirit. 1744 [see 1]. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* ii. 79 The whole allegory is strictly and consistently allegorical.

3. Uniformly, with persistent uniformity. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 19 Mar. Why was it that the originals were so consistently withheld?

† Consistible, a. Obs. Also -able. [f. CONSIST or ad. L. *\*consistibilis*: see -BLE.] That may consist (with something); consistent, compatible.

1642 *Ans. to Observ. agst. King* 20 Note how consistible it is, for the King not to give an Act of Grace but his Power. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 66 So alone can I conceive it consistible with that [saying] of the prophet. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 30 How these two are consistible, I do not understand.

Consisting (kŏnsist'ing), ppl. a. [f. CONSIST + -ING 2.] That consists, holds together, agrees, etc.: see the verb. Now Obs. or rare as adjective. † 1. = CONSISTENT a. 2 b. Obs.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* i. 39 The neerer one grows to his consisting age, the higher in colour is the urine. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 64 Gentlemen in their consisting age. † 2. Holding together, cohering; transf. united. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 31 Flame doth not mingle with Flame .. but only remaineth contiguous; As it cometh to passe betwixt Consisting Bodies. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) iii. 9 The armies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are true and faithful .. they are a consisting body.

† 3. Accordant, congruous, etc.; = CONSISTENT 6. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (1721) 14 More than is consisting with the fortune of a private man. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) ii. 66 A consisting story .. supported in some circumstances by collateral proofs. 1756 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 270 Receiving Visits .. when you are from Home, is not consisting with our Spanish Customs.

Consistorial (kŏnsist'riāl), a. [ad. med. L. *consistorialis*, f. *consistorium*: see -AL. So F. *consistorial*.] Of or pertaining to a consistory.

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop's consistory.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 225 The crowss Capone, a clerk vnder clere weidis. Was officiale .. In causis consistoriale. 1691 WOOD *Atk. Oxon.* i. 249 [He] practiced the Civil Law in .. the Court of Arches .. Prerogative, and Consistorial of the Bishop of London. 1756 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 163 An Official or Chancellor, has the same Consistorial Audience with the Bishop himself that deposes him. 1805 EAST *Reports* v. 343 The consistorial court of the archdeaconry of Wells. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 292/2 The consistorial courts of the bishops of the Church of England are now but 'the shadows of great names'.

b. In Scotland, 'applied to the commissary-court, lately abolished, which came in place of the bishops' court' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

2. Of or pertaining to church government by consistories; Genevan, presbyterian.

1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1880) i. 104 The consistorial howse. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* iv. iii. 140 Here you haue Allobrogical and Consistoriall stuffe. 1675 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 14. 59 Profane Malignants .. accuse the Holy Consistorial and Presbyterian Government. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1640/4 We shall .. be ever ready to maintain Your Majesties undoubted Supremacy against all Papal, Consistorial, or Democratical pretensions. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* ii. 220 The Protestants .. have now .. a consistorial church for every six thousand souls. Five such churches complete the circuit of a synod. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt.* Eng. 413 The consistorial or presbyterian form of polity.

3. Of or pertaining to the Papal Consistory.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4303/1 The Pope has appointed a Consistorial Congregation to meet the 27th Instant. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 25 The Pope .. gave orders to Aldobrandin, the consistorial advocate, to finish the process .. against Philip. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 292/2 His Holiness nominates in secret consistory to all consistorial benefices.

Hence *Consistorially* adv., in consistory.

1644 GATAKER *Translat.* 110 Consistorially to censure and to determine truth in matter of faith. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* iii. 80 That he might .. send publicly for a legate to determine the cause consistorially.

Consistorian (kŏnsist'riān), a. and sb. [ad. L. *consistorianus*, f. *consistorium*: see -AN.]

A. adj. † 1. = CONSISTORIAL 2. Obs.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* iii. 16 (L) Their own seditious and consistorian ways. 1602 W. WATSON *Decadon* 275 The Consistorian, Caluian, Cartwrightian puritans rule the rostr. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. (1636) 21 Their owne consistorian Regiment. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Sermon* Wks. (1851) 399 You next fall on the Consistorian Schematics; for so you call Presbyterians.

† 2. = CONSISTORIAL 1. Obs.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 26 The University of Oxford [being] freed from Archiepiscopal Visitation .. the Wickliviists therein escaped from Consistorian censure.

B. sb.

† 1. Occupier of a fixed spot; settled inhabitant. Obs. rare.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufte* (1871) 53 The consistorians, or settled standers of Yarmouth.

† 2. A member of the Roman Emperor's council.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 422 (R.) The praefect and the consistorians were inclosed within the compass of the wals.

3. A Presbyterian.

1606 BP. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) A liij b, Any Clerolaicall Consistorien, or Bench-Presbyterian. a 1670 HACKET *Adp. Williams* ii. 197 (D.) Our good King .. would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregations. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt.* Eng. 5 note, Among the early names applied to the rising Presbyterians were the Disciplinarians and the Consistorians.

Hence † *Consistorially* adv., after the manner of a Consistorian.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* i. vi. 20 Gibson hath penned this matter as Consistorially as Catiline him selfe could haue done it.

† Consistorial, a. Obs. [f. L. *consistorium*: cf. *historical*.] Of or pertaining to a consistory; consistorial.

1611 G. H. *Anti-Colon* 9 The very same Consistoriall act, by which the arrest .. and Thuanus his Historie were

censured at Rome. 1632 LITNGOW *Trav.* v. 219 They are faith-sold for consistoriall lucre. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* i. 401 [It] has likewise a consistorial jurisdiction over the Protestants and Papists in that city.

Consistory (kŏnsistori, kŏnsist'ori). Forms: a. 4-7 consistorie, 4-5 -istorie, (-sistoire, Gower), 6 -ystorie, -y(e, 5- consistory; b. 4 consistorie, -ry, 5 consister, -stery, -stri, 6 -stre, -stry, (conystre). [a. ONF. *consistorie* = Central F. *consistoire* (Pr. *consistori*, It. *consistorio*), ad. L. *consistorium*, f. *consistere*: see CONSIST v. and -ORY. The original meaning in L. was 'standing-place', 'waiting-room', whence 'meeting-place of the emperor's council, the emperor's cabinet'. The original Eng. pronunciation was *consistorie*, whence *consistorie*, syncopated in ME. *conistorie*, *constric*.]

I. Non-ecclesiastical senses.

† 1. A place where councillors meet, a council-chamber. (Almost always as a translation of the corresponding French or L. word, and never applied to anything English.) Obs.

c 1320 *Sruyn Sag.* 156 (W.) The seven wise .. That child ladde to consistorie, That is a stede withinne Rome, Ther men makes wise dome. 1380 WYCLIF *Escher* v. 1 And he [the king] sat vp on his see, in the consistorie [1388 consistorie, Vulg. in *consistoria palatii*; 1611 royal house] of the paleis. 1508 FLORIO, *Concistorio*, a consistorie, or a council house. 1577 Heywood *Dial.* x. 217, I next prepare the Consistorie, Whereas the Deities in all their glory, Appoint their meetings. 1756 NUCENT *Gr. Tour, France* iv. 201 The hall called the great consistory [in Toulouse].

Fig. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 245 If thou wilt inquire his counsels, and enter into his consistory, thy wit will deceive thee. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 151 My other selfe, my Counsailes Consistory, My Oracle, My Prophet.

2. A meeting of councillors, a council: spec. that of the Roman Emperors; so, poetically of the Olympian deities, etc. Obs. exc. Hist. or poet.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 37 In Consistorie a-mong þe Grekes soone He .. sette hym þere as he was wonted to done. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* iv. 42 The chumbre where she held her consistory. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A liij, This noble Consistory of Senators. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 40 In mid air To council summons all his mighty peers .. A gloomy consistory. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 285 At Jove's assent, the deities around In solemn state the consistory crown'd. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. conc. Rousseau* ii. 148 Your set of literary friends .. hold a consistory to consult how to argue with a madman. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* x. Wks. (1889) 313/1 Creatures of one ethereal substance met In consistory. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) i. v. 231 Jupiter and Apollo .. were recognized in the consistory of the Gallic deities.

† b. fig. A council; as the source of decrees or determinations, the seat of authority. Obs.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) vi. 33 Out of þe consistorie of Goddis riȝtwisnesse com a decree. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 327 In the consistorye of the blessed trynitye is determyned irrevocably that it shal beueth all to dye. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* (1772) i. l. i. 21 In heaven's consistory 'twas decreed. a 1652 J. SMITH *Ser. Disc.* iv. 124 All the imperate motions of our wills issuing forth from the same consistory.

† 3. A court of judgement; a tribunal. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 162 This false Iuge .. As he was wont sat in his Consistorie And yaf his doomes. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 22 Being come to the consistorie, where Appius set in iudgement, Claudius began to tell a tale and processe of the cause. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. vii. (Arb.) 166 The graue Iudges Areopagites .. in their consistorie of Iustice. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. ix. 18 A Ruler of one of their lesser Judicatures or Consistories came.

† 4. A court, a company surrounding a throne, as in heavenly consistory, c. of saints and martyrs. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 450 Bryng vs, lorde, to þi hevyly consistory. 15 .. *Hours Bless. Virgin* 93 All the heavenly consistorie Thee .. Do worship. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 26 This holy man with all the whole Consistorie of Saints and Martyrs that liv'd of old.

† 5. A standing-place, a station. Obs. rare. [So L. *consistorium*.]

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 79 The spirits of the fire have their mansions under the regions of the moone .. their proper consistorie, from whence they cannot start.

II. Ecclesiastical senses.

6. The ecclesiastical senate in which the Pope, presiding over the whole body of Cardinals, deliberates upon the affairs of the church. Also, a meeting of this body.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* i. 257 The pope .. He bare it stille in his memoire, Till he cam to the consistorie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 105 Declared by the Pope, with the iustification of the consistory, Duke of Romania. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 92 Warranted By a Commission from the Consistorie, Yea, the whole Consistorie of Rome. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 17 The Pope himselfe .. performeth all Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction as in Consistory amongst his Cardinals. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 7 The Pope has lately held two other Consistories, wherein he made a Promotion of two Cardinals. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* ii. vii. 149 His Holiness said that he would deliberate upon the appeal with the consistory. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 217/1 The ordinary meetings of the consistory, held about one a fortnight, are secret; they are usually, but not invariably, presided over by the Pope. Public consistories are held from time to time .. in them the resolutions the Pope has arrived at in secret consistory are announced.

7. A bishop's court for ecclesiastical causes, and offences dealt with by ecclesiastical law; the

diocesan court, held by the chancellor or commissary of the diocese.

Formerly a court of great importance, having jurisdiction in matrimonial cases, questions of divorce, wills, administration, tithes, general ecclesiastical and moral discipline; now having authority only over ecclesiastics.

**a.** 1307 *Sat. Consistory Crt.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 159 Ant seththe y go coure at constory. . . Seththen y pleide at bisshopes plee. 1325 *Poem on Edw. II.* 200 *ibid.* 332 If a man have a wif, and he ne love hire noht, Bringe hire to the constorie. . . he shal ben to-parted so faire as he wole bidde from his wif. 1368 *LANGLAND P. Pl. A. III.* 137 Heo þat ben Curset in Constorie counteb hit not at a Russche; For heo Copeþ þe Commissarie and Coteþ þe Clerkes. 1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 39 That to here constri hom to here court call. 1503-4 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc. 1890. 127) For syting of Emot Thurban and Rych. Wamperfyld to y' Conystre. 1577 *HARRISON England II.* ix. (1877) 1. 199. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archeion* (1635) 11 The Consistories, holden by his Commissarie at Canterbury, for his owne Diocese. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 85 Titus was also made a Bishop by the Apostles. S. Paul also was his ordainer. . . His worke was. . . to constitute rites and formes of publike Liturgy, to erect a Consistory for cognisance of causes criminal. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 191 Tribunals. . . which in the Phrase of the Canon Law, are called Consistories. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. 346 The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their consistories, the archdeacons in some cases. . . exercised jurisdiction in all these matters. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 217/1 Before the Reformation every English Bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor.

**b.** The place where this court is held.

1577 *HARRISON England II.* ix. (1877) 1. 210 The second daie. . . the court of audience of Canturburie is kept in the consistorie in Paules in the forenoone. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77 Consistory is the Counsell house of Ecclesiasticall persons. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1661) 45.

**c.** *fig.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 99 Drede is at þe laste Lest crist in constorie acorse ful manye. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 This heart that choller keeps a consistorie, Searing my inwards with a brand of hate. 1640 *SIR E. DERING Carmelite* (1641) 55, I. . . leave you to the consistory of your own conscience. 1716 *SOUTH (J.)*, Christ himself, in that great consistory, shall deign to step down from his throne.

**8.** In the Lutheran Church, a board of clerical officers, local, provincial or national, usually appointed by the sovereign, and charged with the supervision of ecclesiastical affairs. Its constitution and relations to other parts of the ecclesiastical administration vary greatly in different Lutheran states.

The name was retained from the bishop's consistory of pre-reformation times, of which this board retained more or less of the functions. The first *consistorium* was formed in Saxony in 1542; they were established in Protestant Germany generally in 1587.

1698 *J. CRULL Muscovy* 88 The Ecclesiastical Government is. . . administered by a Consistory and a Superintendent. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1217 When a consistorial constitution was established, the consistory stepped adroitly into the shoes of the bishop (in Germany).

**9.** In the Reformed, Geneva, or Presbyterian polity, a court of presbyters; in Switzerland, Holland, and the Reformed Churches of America, corresponding to the kirk-session in Scotland; in France, now, that of a larger area, corresponding to a presbytery. The term was also familiar in England in the ecclesiastical discussions and changes of the 16th and 17th centuries.

1593 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 447 At that time no deacons were chosen, nor consistories of elders erected. 1600 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxiii. § 11 If one converted before their consistories, when he standeth to make his answer, etc. 1698 *QUICK Synodicon* p. xxx. (*Discipl. Reformed Ch. France* ch. v. *The Consistory* Canon 1) In every Church there shall be a Consistory made up of those who govern it, to wit of its Pastors and Elders, and in this Assembly as well as in all other Church-Assemblies, the Pastors are of right to be Presidents. *Ibid.* p. xxxvii. (*Colloquies* Canon iv.) As Consistories are subject and subordinate unto Colloquies, so are Colloquies unto the authority of Provincial Synods. 1693 *ABP. SANCROFT Sermon* 18 (L.) I left thee; thee, a single person; not a consistory of presbyters, or a bench of elders. 1839 *JAMES LOUIS XIV.* IV. 68 The consistory and synods were restricted in their functions, and rendered less frequent. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 105 The consistory, composed mainly of a body of peasants, entirely bound to their minister in matters of religion, cited him to appear.

**10. attrib.** (in senses 6-9.)

1556-7 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc. 1890, 127) For withdrawing y' constre cowrte. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5762 Officials, with there Constry (i. e. consistorie) Clerks. 1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 78 Thei summond hym to compeir befor thaim in the consistorie hows. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 64 The consistory court of every diocesan bishop is held in their several cathedrals for the trial of. . . ecclesiastical causes. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. (L.) The Archidiaconal Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, and the Court of Delegates were revived. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 123 The small iniquities of the consistory courts had shaken the popular faith.

**+ Consisture.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. CONSIST: see -URE.] = CONSISTENCE.

1776 ed. of Evelyn's *Sylva* 490 Trees proof against weapons. . . being of a consisture so hard.

**+ Consition.** *Obs.* -1 [ad. L. *consitiō-em* a sowing, n. of action f. *conserere* to sow.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Consition*, a setting or planting.

1667 *H. MORE Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 553 So far as it rather implies *συμφωνία*, or a certain concretion and consition of more in one. 1698 *COLES, Consition*, a planting together. Hence in some later Dicts.

**+ Conakite, v. Obs.** [f. CON- + *skite* (ON. *skitta*, OE. *scellan*): formed to represent F. *conchier*:—L. *conchacare*.] To be foul with ordure. Also *absol.*

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais II.* xix, He had conskited himself with meer anguish and perplexity. 1708 *MOTTEUX ibid.* v. ii. (1737) 7 [They] have. . . bewray'd, and conskited the whole Island. 1739 *R. BULL tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus* 182 Here each conskites, if Nature so dispose.

**Consobrin, a. nonce-wd.** [f. L. *consobrin-us* cousin + -AL.] Having the relationship of cousin.

1890 *J. HANNAY S. Fontenay* iv. vii, Two avuncular baronets, a consobrinial lord.

**+ Consobrine, Obs.** -0 [a. OF. *consobrin*, ad. L. *consobrinus*.] 'A sister's son' (Cockeram 1623).

**+ Consocial, a. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *consoci-us* united in companionship (f. *con-* together + *socius* companion) + -AL.] Congenial.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Disp.* 212 Suaveolent odours are consocial to the spirits. 1748 *A. HILL Let. to Madet Wks.* 1753 II. 324, I have found him full of a consocial sense, that suits me but too naturally. *Ibid.* II. 12.

**Consociate, a. and sb.** [ad. L. *consociat-us*, pa. pple. of *consociare* to associate together, join in fellowship (see next); cf. *consocius* fellow.]

**A. adj.** Associated together; united in fellowship or companionship. In early use as *pa. pple.* = CONSOCIATED.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 179 To Angells consociate. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 98 Heart and outward profession must be consociate. 1661 *R. L'ESTRANGE Relaps'd Apostate* (ed. 3) 57 Their aiding and consociate Brethren. 1843 *New Age* 1 Nov. 116 The consociate family life. 1844 *Ld. HOUGHTON Mem. Many Scenes* 145 Consociate sovereigns thy preceptors are.

**B. sb.** One associated with another; a partner, confederate, associate.

1579 *FENTON Gucciard* xi. (1599) 517 How he might make him his friend and consociate. 1627 *HAYWARD J.*, Part-ridge and Stanhope were. . . consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 435 A constrayned consociate to their companeony. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 39 Consociate of divinity. 1880 *GORDON Chron. Keith* 172 There is naught to register about its consociates.

**Consociate** (*kŏnsō'ci-āt*), *v.* [f. L. *consociat-* ppl. stem of *consociare* to associate, conjoin in fellowship, f. *con-* together + *sociare* to associate, f. *socius* sharing, partaking, in partnership, fellow.]

**1. trans.** To associate together, bring into association, companionship, partnership; to conjoin in action, etc.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 83 That bande. . . that doeth consociate and ioyne in nature, the parentes toward their children. 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 22 (1810) 30 Colly consocieth its waters with Axe. 1668 *USSHER Ann.* vi. 210 Other Kings. . . had consociated their Fleets with Auto-phradsates. 1715 *BENTLEY Sermon* x. 346 They have consociated Jesus with Belial. 1796 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 243 In Connecticut. . . the Puritan Clergy, who were then. . . consociated with the legislature. 1859 *H. F. WOOD Englishism. Rue Calm* vi. 83 It was not anything consociated with either frost or snow.

**b. spec. of Congregational churches in New England.**

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 270 There are few congregational churches that are consociated on the above principles.

**2. intr.** To associate together, enter into association, fellowship, partnership, union; *spec.* in New England, to join in a consociation of churches.

1638 *JACKSON Creed* ix. xvii. Wks. VIII. 287 Between the parties consociating. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Psalm* ii. 2 They consociate. . . to fight against his annoynted. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 Without ever consociating into the huge condense Bodies of Planets. 1801 *Ann. Rev.* 1800 Pref. 4 May all civilized nations consociate and co-operate for the general good. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 321 Lodgers. . . consociating together in pairs.

**3. To associate or keep company with.**

1656 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. xiii. (1712) 126 The main reason why good spirits so seldom consociate with men. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon* II. 388 Sweetly consociating with those men who have in them the spirit of Antichrist.

Hence *Consociated ppl. a.*, *Consociating ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1616 *T. GODWIN Moses & Aaron* (1655) 175 The Hebrew word signifeth conjoining or consociating. 1669 *BAXTER Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* ii. xxix. (1671) 32 The Concordant determination of Consociated Churches. 1808 *E. IRVING Last Days* 180 The covenant of wedlock, under whose united and consociated canopy all the health and prosperity of the rising generation doth grow.

**Consociation** (*kŏnsō'ci-ā'jōn*, -si-ā'jōn), [ad. L. *consociation-em*, f. *consociare* to CONSOCIATE.]

**1. The action or fact of associating together; union in fellowship; combination.**

1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 Wee must finde that consociation in the Gospell. 1603 *HARSNET Pop. Impost.*, When a Lyon a Fox and an Asse were met together in Pilgrimage it was much wondered at. . . what that Consociation meant. 1656 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. xiii. (1712) 126 Such Examples of the consociation of good spirits being very scarce. 1804 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* II. 224 The consociation of tribes for plunder or defence. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. iv. iii. § 100. 192 The consociation of male and female is the first species of 'consent'. 1824 *MIALL Non-conf.* II. 81 Truth has never been found to make head in the world otherwise than by the consociation of its votaries.

**b. of things.**

1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 108 See a wise consociation of many acts of providence. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. x. § 7. 134 A consociation of many the worst acts, that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.

**2. Fellowship, companionship, close or familiar association (with any one).** **b.** Also of things.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Wisd.* viii. 3 She glorifieth her nobilitie, having consociation with God. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 This doctrine. . . is altogether simple, and incapable of any commixture or consociation with any other. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 378 A friendly Consociation with your kindred Elements. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iv. 110 Experience has told us that our term of years is extended by a consociation with children.

**+ 3. An alliance or confederation. Obs.**

1603 *HARSNET Pop. Impost.* 13 There was a Consociation between 3 or 4 Priests Devill-conjurers and 4 Discoverers or Seers. 1667 *H. OLDENBURG in Phil. Trans.* II. 414 To enter into a consociation with Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, etc. 1885 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Brit.* iv. 210 They did avoid all Clubs called there Consociations.

**4. Eccl. A confederation of Christian churches or religious societies.** **+ b. spec.** Applied by the English Puritans to the union of churches on a Presbyterian basis. **c.** Applied in New England to the confederation or union of Congregational churches, in a somewhat closer union than that of theoretical Independence. **d.** Hence, in U.S. a body of the nature of a permanent Council, elected from and representing the Congregational churches of a district, and possessing a certain tacitly conceded ecclesiastical authority.

1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* xxxvi, A more strait and more firme consociation may be entered into. 1676 *ALLEN Address Nov. conf.* 204 One principal end of Church Consociation. . . is, that the better might help the worse, and the strong bring forward the weak.

**b.** 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Ann.* § 17 (1653) 70 The Consociation, or Combination of Churches into a Provincial or National Synode for the right ordering of them. 1646 *S. BOLTON Arraignment. Err.* 260 So there is the nature of a Synod, it is a Consociation of Churches. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 52 As the Christians. . . went out of Congregations, into Consociation of Churches in Religion.

**c.** 1644 *J. COTTON Keys Kingdom. Heaven* 57 Touching this great work of communion and consociation of churches. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* v. iii. 1852 301 Consociation of churches is their mutual and solemn agreement to exercise communion in such acts, as aforesaid, amongst themselves. 1735 *B. COLEMAN Let. in E. Turrell L'ep.* (Boston). The consociation of Churches is the very soul and life of the congregational Scheme. . . without which we must be Independent, and with which all the good of Presbyterianism is attainable. 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 223 There ought to be a consociation of churches. 1797 *B. TRUMBULL Hist. Connecticut* i. xix. 1. 488 There were. . . five consociations and the same number of associations in the colony.

**d.** 1818 *L. WILLSON (title)*, Review of Ecclesiastical Proceedings in the Congregational Church and Society in Brooklyn (Conn.) and. . . Proceedings and Result of the Consociation of Windham County, in February, 1817. 1857 *Annals Amer. Pulpit* I. 368 He was arraigned by the Consociation to which he belonged.

Hence *Consociational a.*, of or pertaining to consociation; *Consociationalism*, the principle or practice of the consociation of churches.

1824 *G. HUNTINGTON in Chicago Advance* 11 Dec. They now sought a middle way between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. That middle way was Consociationalism.

**+ Consociator. Obs.** [agent-n. in L. form from *consociare* to CONSOCIATE.] One who consociates; a partner.

1646 *GAULE Cases Consoc.* 68 One name of Witches is to be called Joyners or Consociators.

**+ Consociety. Obs.** [f. L. *consocius* companion, partner (f. *con-* together + *socius* fellow, companion): cf. *SOCIETY*.] Society together, fellowship.

1624 *HEYWOOD Gumaik.* I. 41 Others imagine, that she had mutual consociety with Glaucus. *Ibid.* viii. 385 O those soft fifteen yeeres, so sweetly past Which thou Calenus with Sulpitia hast In jugall consociety. *Ibid.* 432 We Calidonians desire consociety with our equals in birth.

**Consol** (*kŏnsŏ'l*), *Pl. consols.* In *pl.* An abbreviation of *Consolidated Annuities*, i. e. the government securities of Great Britain: see CONSOLIDATED *b.* (The singular is used only attributively and in combination.)

1770 *Placid Man* I. 115 Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shews. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 592 Prices of Stocks Dec. 3. . . 3 per Cent Consol. 78. 4 per Cent Consol. 86½. 1783 *Ibid.* LIII. 1. 544 In the 3 per Cent Consols. 1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (ed. 7) 340 Till with a pun old Caleb crown'd the whole, 'Consols, and not philosophy, console'. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* iv. i. 140 There is nothing like a fall in consols to bring the blood of our good people of England into cool order. 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 38 The inscription of one's name for Consols in the books of the Bank of England. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 371.

**attrib. and Comb.** as *consol-holder*, *consol market*. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/1 An idea in the Consol market. 1888 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1672 The Consol-holder is not a criminal, but only the owner of land.

**Consol** (in *Organ-building*): see *CONSOLE sb.*

**Consolable** (*kŏnsŏ-lā'b'l*), *a.* [f. *CONSOLE v.* + -ABLE: cf. L. *consolabil-is*, mod. F. *consolable*.] That can be consoled or comforted.



1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Vivien* 705 A long, long weeping, not consolable. *Mod.* He is not easily consolable for his loss.

Hence **Consolableness**.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).  
† **Consolate** (kɒnsəˈleɪt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consolāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *consolāri* to console. (The *ppl.* occurs in a *pass. sense* in later L.)]  
1. Consolated, comforted. In early use as a *ppl.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b, In his vailliance they were recomforted, and in his good fortune consolate. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xv. 303 He comes to make thee consolate. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) vi. 491 Now consolate and pleas'd with having paid Nocturnal Orisons to Heaven. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightm. Abbey* 4 One morning... he woke and found his lady dead, and remained a very consolate widower [With humorous reference to *disconsolate*].

† 2. *loosely*. Consolatory, bringing consolation.  
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 40 Both my love and my gratitude would make a visit... from my dear Miss Howe the most consolate thing in the world to me.

† **Consolate** (kɒnsəˈleɪt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *consolāt-* *ppl. stem* of *consolāri* to CONSOLE. Its *pa. ppl.* in early use was *consolate*.] = CONSOLE.

1475 [see prec.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 391 As one that came frendlike to visite and consolate her. *Ibid.* 495 When he had thus prudently consolate and appeased the myndes of his men. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. ii. 131. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 66 With this letter the king became somewhat consolated. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 190 Using your endeavours to consolate the afflicted. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) vi. 720 To share... your Joys, Or consolate your Griefs.

Hence **Consolating** *ppl. a.*

1650 DON *Bellianis* 176 The consoling words of his Damsels.

**Consolation** (kɒnsəˈleɪʃən). [a. F. *consolation* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consolātiō-em* consoling, comfort, n. of action from *consolāri* to CONSOLE.]

1. The action of consoling, cheering, or comforting; the state of being consoled; alleviation of sorrow or mental distress.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 708 Men seyn, to wrecche is consolation To haue another felaw in his payne. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 23, I had hoped to haue had in the grete consolacyon. 1534 COVERDALE *Philom.* 7 Greate ioye and consolacion haue I in thy loue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 174 This greefe is crown'd with Consolation. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 664 Unless he feel within Some source of consolation from above. 1746 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 210 All the Advice we gave him brought him no Consolation. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 The earliest Christian pilgrims, for whose guidance and consolation in their journey a new star was created.

2. (with *pl.*) An act or instance of consolation; a person or thing that affords consolation; a consoling fact or circumstance.

c 1400 BERYN 1102 The wich seyde shortly, for a molestacioun There was noon other remedy, but a consolacioun. 1566 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Innumerable moo benefytes and consolacyons he hath gyuen vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 495 Against such cruelties With inward consolations recompent. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 266 One misfortune frequently becomes a consolation for another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 418 Pericles in the funeral oration is silent on the consolations of immortality.

3. In some card games, as ombre, quadrille, etc.: see *quots.*

The word occurs in *Le Jeu de l'Homme*, Paris 1709, p. 126. 1768 *Acad. of Play* 46 The Consolation is two Counters, which are paid to him or them that stand the Game if they win, or is paid by them if they lose, whether it be by Remise or Codill. 1779 HOYLE'S *Games Impr.* 114 (*Quadrille*), Consolation, is a Claim, which is always paid by those who lose to those who win; whether by Codill or Remise. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 49 Consolation, the payment for the game, made by the Ombre when he lost, to the other players.

b. *Consolation race, match*, etc.: one open only to those competitors who have been unsuccessful in the preceding 'events'. So *consolation stakes*.

1866 OUIDA *Chandos* I. 70 He is the most wretched animal... he could not win in a consolation scramble.

† **Consolative**, *a. Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *consolatif*, *-ive*, ad. late L. *consolāti-u-s* (Isidore), f. *consolāt-* *ppl. stem*: see -IVE.] Consolatory.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* ii. (W. de W. 1495) 232 a/2 Thou shouldest... haue warned hym by wordes consolatyue. 1655 tr. *Francion* 16 All the consulative Arguments his invention could suggest.

† **Consolator**. *Obs.* [a. L. *consolātor*, agent-n. f. *consolāri* to CONSOLE. Cf. F. *consolateur* (16th c. in Littré).] = CONSOLER.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* 293 (R.) The glorious consolatur of the Holy Ghost. 1613-31 *Primer our Lady* 477 O Thou consolator best, Of the soule the sweetest guest. 1701 W. NICHOLS *Consolat. Parents* 112 There is a Crowd of Consolators standing still about them. 1765 JOHNSON *Note on Tempest* ii. i. 12 In some of the Protestant churches there is a kind of officers termed consolators for the sick.

**Consolatorily**, *adv.* [f. as next + -LY.] In a consolatory way.

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* lxxviii, I cast down my eyes, and said consolatorily, 'It is difficult', etc.

**Consolatoriness**. [f. next + -NESS.] Consolatory quality; 'aptness to give comfort'.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

**Consolatory** (kɒnsəˈlətɔːri), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *consolātor-i-us*, f. *consolātor*: see above and -ORY.]

**A. adj.** Tending, fitted, or designed to console; bringing consolation.

c 1430 tr. *T. a Kempis* iii. xxi. (1890) 88 If his lyve be onerous and hevy, yette... hit is... muche more consolatory þen hit was sumtyme in the olde lawe. 1586 T. HIDE (title) A Consolatorie Epistle to the afflicted Catholikes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 54. 284 Oft were the Disciples... comforted by Christs presence and consolatory speeches. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. iii. 93 This is to me a very acceptable and consolatory view of the subject. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* 1. 7 We shall go back to town on Friday... said Lady Agnes, in a consolatory tone.

† **B. sb.** 'A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort' (J.). *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 171 [To] have the advantage of her care to convey his Consolatories, Suasories, etc. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 657 Consolatories writ With studied argument, and much persuasion sought.

† **Consolatrice**. *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *consolatrice*, fem. of *consolateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

1494 FARVAY *Chron.* ii. xlix. 33 Oure moste Consolatrice, that moste blessyd virgin our Lady.

**Consolatrix** (kɒnsəˈleɪtrɪks). *rare*. [a. (med.) L. *consolatrix*, fem. of *consolator*: cf. *administratrix*, and see -TRIX.] A female consoler.

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 16 Venus was the Consolatrix of amorous paynes. 1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* xxvi, When he went back, Love, the consolatrix, met him again.

**Consolde**, OE. form of CONBOUND, comfrey.

**Console** (kɒnsəˈleɪ), *sb. Arch.*, etc. Also *consol.* [a. F. *console* (16th c.): Littré suggests that it is abbreviated from *consolider* to CONSOLIDATE.]

1. *Arch.* A variety of the bracket or corbel; applied more particularly to an ornamental chock of uniform breadth or face, its profile a straight-lined or scroll-shaped figure or foliage (usually an ogee curve terminating in a volute above and below), surmounted by a horizontal tablet; fixed upright against a wall or other surface and serving singly as a ledge to support something. Also, a similar figure carved in relief on a keystone, etc., for ornament, the horizontal tablet being frequently absent.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Console* (Fr. in *Masonry*), a kind of Bracket or Shouldering-piece that juts out, and serves to support a Cornice, or to bear up Figures, Busts, Vessels and other Ornaments of the like Nature. 1754 Bp. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1839) II. 130 The drawing-room, in which, on consoles, are the twelve Caesars. 1835 BACKFORD *Alcobaca & B.* in *Miss Yonge Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 159 The graceful arching of the roof, unsupported by console or column. c 1856 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Bracket*, The difference between a block, a cantilever, a console, a modillion, a mutule, and a tassel, depends chiefly upon the place in which each of these varieties of the bracket or corbel is employed. *Ibid.*, *Console*: an ornament in any material which projects about half its height or less, for the purpose of carrying anything. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xv. § 124 (1875) 352 The bust that stands on the console.

b. The 'carrier' of a breech-loading gun, a kind of bracket-truss for supporting the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.

1888 *Notes on Constr. of Ordnance* (U.S.) No. 1. 20 July 1 If [the gas] meets with an obstacle, as the arm of the console, it will result in the breaking of the hinge that unites it to the gun. 1890 *Engineering* 31 Jan. XLIX. 109/3.

c. Used in U.S. for a bracket on a wall for supporting machinery, and the like.

2. Short for *console-table* (see 4).

1840 L. S. COSTELLO *Summer among Bocages* I. 376 A fine bed and marble-topped console. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cray M.* 2 Inlaid consoles and costly tables of 'Marquetry'.

3. A case or frame enclosing the clavier, draw-knobs, etc., of an organ; esp. when separate from the body of the instrument, as in organs with electric action.

[Originally bracketed out from the body of the organ, like the keyboard of a cottage piano.]

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 67 The term *console*, or the French form *console*, is used in referring to the complete clavier, draw-knobs, etc., when set up separately at a distance from the body of the instrument... or more particularly where the electric action is used. 1885 *Engineer* 28 Aug. 156/1 The console is placed almost in the centre of the screen [at Westminster Abbey]. 1891 *Discovery* 1 Feb. 6 This cable terminates... on the organist's key desk or 'console', as it is called. From this 'console' the current passes... to the various sounding parts of the instrument.

4. *Comb.* Console-table, a table supported by a fixed bracket against a wall; also, a movable side-table supported by consoles; console-mirror, a mirror fixed to the wall supported on a console.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 Sofas, fauteuils, console-tables. 1863 J. BROWN *Horn Subs.* (1882) 166 She caught sight of her own face in a console mirror. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 759 For chimney pieces or console tables such a mode of treatment may be legitimate. 1888 *Sale & Exch.* 13 Sept. 5/2 A fine old gilt console table with marble top... with splendid plate glass over. Total height about 9 ft.

**Console** (kɒnsəˈleɪ), *v.* [a. F. *consoler* (15th c. in Littré) (= Sp. *consolar*, It. *consolare*), ad. L. *consolāre*, collateral form of *consolāri*, f. *con-* + *solāri* to solace, soothe. A late word which has taken the place of the earlier CONSOLATE.]

*trans.* To comfort in mental distress or depression; to alleviate the sorrow of (any one); 'to free from the sense of misery' (J.).

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x, Till I, thy consul sole, consol'd thy doom. 1748 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 542 Others the Syren Sisters warble round, And empty heads console with empty sound. 1761 J. DEWEES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 8 July, I am but poorly qualified at present to console you upon the great loss you have sustained. 1794 HURD *Life Warburton* in *W.'s Wks.* (1811) I. 23 Mr. Pope... consoled himself and his friend with this sarcastic reflexion. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 8 Euphues seeks to console Eubulus on the death of his daughter.

*absol.* 1881 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 820 Earth can console, Heaven can torment no more.

**Consolément** (kɒnsəˈleɪmɛnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] Consoling, consolation.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 72 Her soothing and consoléments.

**Consoler** (kɒnsəˈleɪ). [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ER.] One who consoles; = the earlier CONSOLATOR.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 213 Not a Person in it, but turned... her Consoler. 1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* viii. xix. (R.), I have recourse to my books, as to the sovereign consolers of my sorrows. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* ii. v, Death, the consoler. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* II. 113 Playing the unaccustomed part of consoler.

† **Consolid**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consolide-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *consolidāre*.] = CONSOLIDATE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 29/1 The holy ghost... affermeth and consolideh softe thynges by the gefte of strengthe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cirurg.* In consolydyng the woundes and redusynghe the lypes. — *Formul.* T. ij, It... engendreth flesshe and consolydeth.

† **Consolid**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. CON- + SOLID, after *consolidate*, etc.] Solid, compact.

1614 S. Venus (1876) 43 Shrunk within a hard consolid barke.

|| **Consolid**, † **Consolyde** = CONBOUND.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vi, Flowres, lylyes, rooses, margarytes, and consolydes.

† **Consolidant**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [a. F. *consolidant* a. and sb., properly *pr. ppl.* of *consolider*, ad. L. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE.]

**A. adj.** That consolidates. Of medicines. Tending to unite or heal (wounds, fractures, etc.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Consolidant* adj., that which has the quality of uniting wounds. So 1775 in ASH, 1808 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

**B. sb.** A medicine given to promote the healing of wounds, fractures, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 375 The ulcers of the spleen... are cured, by expurgation, abstinence, and consolidants. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Consolidants*. 1791-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 ASH, *Consolidant*, a remedy to close up and heal wounds. 1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Consolidate** (kɒnsəˈleɪdɪt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *consolidāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *consolidāre*: see next. Partly treated as short for *consolidated*.] = CONSOLIDATED.

**a. as pa. ppl.** (Now chiefly *poetic*.)

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxvi, Experience... whereby knowledge is ratified (and as I mought saye) consolidate. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 25 All maner tytles ben now conioyned, consolydate, vnited, and vested... in the Kinges moste royaal persone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 211 A watershe nuryshement not well consolidate. 1642-7 H. MORE *Poems* 141 She hath consolidate Its tender limbs which earst did feebly bend. c 1674 Scot. *Grievances under Lauderdale* 25 To be consolidate into that malign meteor. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 366 Tho' all experience past became Consolidate in mind and frame. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples Overture*, The strife of Races scarce consolidate.

† **b. as adj. Obs. rare**.

1638 Gen. *Demands com. Covenant* 7 Not any more as divided members, but as one consolidate lump.

**Consolidate** (kɒnsəˈleɪdɪt), *v.* [f. L. *consolidāt-* *ppl. stem* of *consolidāre*, f. *con-* + *solidāre* to make firm or solid, f. *solid-us* SOLID.]

1. *trans.* To make solid; to form into a solid or compact mass; to solidify.

1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 2 The humor which is consolidated in the day by the power of the sun. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 236 Melted Metals... afterwards consolidated. 1759 DUKAMEL'S *Huab.* i. xiii. (1762) 64 The former... consolidate the ground. 1808 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 4 The metalling of the roads is better and more quickly consolidated by steam rollers.

2. To make firm or strong; to strengthen (now chiefly power, established systems, and the like).

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 223 The which [plaster] doith both consolidate and comforte the membre. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxvi. 33 A vertuous woman doth Consolidate Her husband. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 69 My forgiveness... would consolidate his reconciliation with Sir Charles Grandison. 1759 SYMMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 477 IV. 413 The late Successes... by Sea and Land... have consolidated the power of the Minister. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 191 To aim rather at consolidating and securing his empire than at enlarging it. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 The English way of narrowing the mind and consolidating the social order.

3. To combine compactly into one mass, body, or connected whole (territories, estates, companies, administrations, commercial concerns, and the like; rarely, things material). *spec. b.* To unite two parishes, benefices, or offices; *c.* To unite the property and superiority, or the property and occupancy of land in the same person.

1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 17 § 14 To annexe, appropriate, unite, and consolidate the forseid Church, Parsonage and Glebe-lands. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 60 When two Churches are consolidated, the Rates... are still to be separate as before. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, vi. (1839) 365 The duke of Feria... consolidated the territories of both branches of the Austrian race into one extensive and mighty empire. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 11 When the iron is required to be doubled, or two or more pieces consolidated. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 201 The legal existence of a woman... during her marriage... is incorporated or consolidated into that of her husband. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 222 The proprietor must... consolidate the two estates of property and superiority. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., The telegraphs have not only been transferred, but consolidated.

† 4. *spec.* To cause (the sides of a wound, the parts in a rupture or fracture) to unite or grow together, and so to heal. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 48 To make fleshe growe in woundes and to consolidate and heale them. 1607 TORSELL *Foursy. Beasts* (1673) 148 The Brains of a Dog in Lint and Wool laid to a mans broken bones... doth consolidate and joyn them together again. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 364 Endeavouring to stop the effusion of blood, and consolidate the vessels. a 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 46 Consolidating the parts supposed to be broken or torn.

† b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 39 We must consolidate with Syrup of Comfrey. *Ibid.* 72 Congelation requires Dissolvers; Ruptures, means that consolidate.

5. To unite or combine in one comprehensive statute (a number of distinct statutes, laws, or acts bearing upon the same subject).

1817 *Parl. Debates* 778 A bill to amend and consolidate the different acts for regulating the residence of the clergy. 1858 L. BUCHER in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 54 To consolidate means to sum up in one statute the enactments of many others. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 110 Employed in editing and consolidating the Scottish Acts.

6. To unite (several items of revenue) into one fund, applicable to certain purposes collectively; to combine a number of claims on the public exchequer or similar debts into one stock.

1753 [see CONSOLIDATED b]. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 250 It is probably the first debt ever assuming the title of consolidation, that did not express what the amount of the sum consolidated was. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v. Funds* (L.), It consisted of a great variety of taxes and duties which were in that year consolidated. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 237 The customs duties were again consolidated in 1825 by the act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 111.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*). a. To become solid or firm. b. To combine or unite solidly or compactly. † c. To grow together as the parts of a wound or fracture (*obs.*).

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 785 Hurts and ulcers of the head require it not... dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char. I* (1655) 1 Those tender limbs began to consolidate and knit together. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (ed. 3) 166 They unite, they consolidate, these little Atoms cohere. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., Surgeons... say, The Parts begin to consolidate, i. e. to joyn together in one Piece. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 121 These small weights have no effect at all until they consolidate, and by their number grow into a great one. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxix. 470 It being assumed that colunar trap has consolidated from a fluid state.

**Consolidated** (kɒnsəlɪdɪtəd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* vb. + -ED.] Made solid, firm, or compact; solidified; combined, unified.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 387 All consolidated governments,—governments in which a single power predominates, are necessarily despotic. 1859 GRAY *Less. in Bot.* 47 These consolidated plants are evidently adapted and designed for very dry regions. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 386 A mass of partially consolidated mud.

b. *esp.* of sources of revenue, funds, debts, etc.

**Consolidated annuities:** the Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the national debt, consisting originally of a great variety of public securities, which were consolidated in 1751 (25 Geo. II. c. 27) into a single stock bearing interest at 3 per cent. (In 1889, the interest was reduced to 2½ per cent., and is to be further reduced in 1903 to 2¼.) See also the abbreviated form **CONSOL.** **Consolidated Fund:** the united product of various taxes and other branches of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, whence the interest of the national debt, the grants to the Royal Family, the Civil List, and other charges not dependent upon annual vote in Parliament, are paid.

1753 *Bank of Eng. Dividend Bk.* 5 Jan., A list of the proprietors in the capital or joint stock of 3 per cent. consolidated annuities erected by an Act of Parliament (25 Geo. II.). 1760-1 Act. 1 Geo. III. c. 7 Joint stock of three pounds per centum annuities consolidated at the Bank of England. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 240 The right honourable gentleman leads to battle his last grand division, the consolidated debt of 1777. 1786-7 Act 27 Geo. III. c. 13 § 55 Three pounds per centum consolidated annuities. *Ibid.* c. 47 Shall be carried to and constitute a fund to be called the Consolidated Fund. 1796 CMT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 215 To accept of one thousand pounds stock, in the three per cent. consolidated public funds of this country. 1818 *Parl. Debates* 1421 These grants should be charged on the hereditary revenue of the crown, instead of the consolidated fund. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb., The portions of the Roman Consolidated Debt which had... fallen to the charge of Italy. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 249 A certificate of consolidated stock entitles the holder to an annuity.

**Consolidating**, *vb. sb.* [f. **CONSOLIDATE** v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Consolidation.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* II. 22 For the speedy knitting together and consolidating of that broken bone. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 63 The consolidating of two Parishes.

**Consolidating**, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That consolidates; uniting; healing wounds.

1707 *Vulpone* 22 The Peace of both Nations is in Danger by this Consolidating Union. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Spider*, The Web of the Spider is vulnerary, astringent and consolidating.

**Consolidation** (kɒnsəlɪdɪʃən), *[ad. L. consolidatiō-em, n. of action f. consolidāre to CONSOLIDATE: cf. F. consolidation (16th c. in Littre).]*

1. The action of making solid, or of forming into a solid or compact mass; solidification.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 Those temperatures, heats, tinctures, and consolidations (if I may so say) which have been talked of. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. 1818 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 29 Formed simply by the consolidation of fibrin. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) ix. 303 Think of the ages which the molten earth required for its consolidation.

2. *fig.* A making firm or strong; confirmation.

1611 COTGR., *Consolidation*, a consolidation, a strengthening, sound-making. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 11 He first offered a League to Henry the seventh, and for consolidation thereof, his Daughter Margaret. 1787 *Jrnl. Convention* 368 in *Story Comm. Const. U. S.* I. 256 We kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 588 The prosperity and consolidation of the British Empire in India. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 231 A time of comparative peace, which he devoted to the consolidation of his power.

3. Combination into a compact mass, single body, or coherent whole; combination, unification.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 45 The union and consolidation of the vegetable juice to the divers parts of the individual. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (R.) Wherein consisted the union or consolidation of the part of those bonds or of that cement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 305 Are we to infer that no consolidation of the German clans... had been effected. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 247 The first germs of social consolidation and growth.

4. In various specific applications:

† a. *Surg.* The uniting of the fractures of a broken bone, of the lips of a wound, etc. *Obs.* a 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 35 Be war pat... no þing ellis þat lettþ consolidacioun falle bitwene þe lippis of þe wounde. *Ibid.* 48 Þe boon may neuere wþ verri consolidacioun be consowid. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* There is. ij. manners of consoldyacyon, one is trewe. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267.

b. The uniting of two benefices or offices.

1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 17 § 14 The appropriation union or consolidacioun of the same Patronage... to the said Abbot and Convent. 1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII, c. 21 § 3 An Union or Consolidation of two Churches in one. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 62 The lawful Reasons for a Consolidation were, 1. The vicinity of the Churches. 1796 PRIGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 444 Consolidation, or the union of divers places in the person of one man, is a great obstacle to justice and equity.

c. *Civil Law.* 'The uniting the possession, occupancy, or profits, etc. of land with the property, and vice versa' (Wharton). *Feudal Law.* 'The reunion of the property, or dominium utile, with the superiority, or dominium directum, after they have been feudally disjoined' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*). 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 78 In this case a consolidation is made of the profits and propertie.

d. *Legislation.* The combination of two or more bills, acts, or statutes in one; the bringing together in one act of a number of enactments or provisions bearing upon a certain subject.

1721 J. AISLABIE *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 July (T.), It was some surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors, under the new-fashioned term of consolidation. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 661/1 To remedy these inconveniences several acts were passed in the session of 1845, which are now commonly called the 'Consolidation Acts'. The first is the 'Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act' by which were consolidated all the provisions which had usually been inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature.

e. *Law.* The merging of two or more actions at law by a court or judge, in order to avoid the expense and delay arising from the trial of a multiplicity of actions upon the same question.

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 923 In actions upon a policy of assurance against several underwriters, the court, by consent of the plaintiff, will make a rule, on the application of the defendants, which is called the consolidation rule, for staying the proceedings in all the actions except one, upon the defendants undertaking to be bound by the verdict in that action.

f. *Finance.* The combining of two or more sources of revenue into a common fund, or of varied forms of public indebtedness into a stock bearing interest at a uniform rate.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* 28 Feb. Wks. IV. 210 Collected into a second debt from the nabob of Arcot, amounting to two millions four hundred thousand pounds... This is known by the name of the Consolidation of 1777. *Ibid.* 250 When this consolidation of 1777 was first announced at the Durbar, it was represented authentically at 2,400,000. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 236 In 1787... Mr. Pitt introduced and carried his famous measure, the

27 Geo. III. cap. 13, for the consolidation of the customs duties. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb., The Bill for the consolidation of the (Prussian) debt.

g. *Bot.* = ADNATION.

1851 G. MANTELL *Petrifactions* 48 Formed by the confluence and consolidation of the bases of the petioles.

**Consolidationist**, [f. *prec.* + -IST.] One who advocates consolidation.

1883 *American VI.* 202 Would it not unite the consolidationist and the advocate of state rights?

**Consolidative** (kɒnsəlɪdətɪv), *a. (& sb.)* [a. F. *consolidatif*, -ive (16th c. in Paré); f. L. *ppl. stem consolidat-*; see -IVE.] Serving to consolidate; tending to heal fractures, wounds, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 164 Also þou3 a man wolde soude þe woundis of þe lungis wþ ony medycyne þat is consolidatif. 1558-68 WARDE *tr. Alexis Secr.* 33 b. Some consolidative or healing ointmentes. 1654 CHARLTON *Physiol.* 382 The sole benignity and Consolidative Energy of Nature.

† b. as *sb.* A medicine with these properties. *Obs.* c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 6 (MS. B.) Of glutinatus & consolidatus þat bup closes & consouders.

**Consolidator** (kɒnsəlɪdətə), *[a. L. consolidator, agent-n. f. consolidāre: see above and -OR.]* One who or that which consolidates; a strengthener of bonds of union; a combiner, amalgamator, etc.

Used by De Foe in the title of a book on current religious and political dissensions, as a designation of the House of Commons.

1705 DE FOE (*title*), The Consolidator; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions from the World in the Moon. *Ibid.* (1840) 236 They... are called in a word... very like our English word Representative; and... they lately obtained the venerable title of the Consolidators; and the machine itself, the Consolidator. 1705 *Double Welcome* xxxii, Con... dators to Consolidate, And Tack our Trimmings to their own dear Fate. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 407 A consolidator of all sympathies. 1884 J. W. SMITH *title*, By Josiah W. Smith... Retired Judge of County Courts... and one of the consolidators of the Chancery Orders. 1889 L. W. BACON in *The Forum* (N. Y.) Mar. 114 A quickener of trade and a consolidator of national unity.

**Consolidatory**, *a.* [ad. L. type \**consolidatori-us*, f. *consolidator*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Having the purpose of consolidating.

1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3 They needed a consolidatory Act.

† **Consolidature**, *Obs.*—° [f. L. *consolidat-* *ppl. stem* + -URE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (*folio*), *Consolidature*, a consolidation. Hence 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

**Consoling** (kɒnsəʊlɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. **CONSOL** v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That consoles, comforting.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness Wks.* (1730) I. 33 Noah... passed away the melancholly hours of confinement... with a consoling bottle. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, Ellena... was patient to her infirmities, and consoling to her suffering.

Hence **Consolingly** *adv.*

a 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 70. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* Prolog. 16 The old woman stroked her consolingly.

**Consols**, *sb. pl.*: see **CONSOL**.

**Consummation**, *obs.* f. **CONSUMMATION**.

† **Consumme**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consomme-r*, ad. L. *consummare* to CONSUMMATE, finish, complete, bring to a head or end. Also in OF. *consumer*, whence **CONSUME** v.2] *trans.* To make complete.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 60 The whyche accorde of peas ought not to be consumed nor ful made whythout the pryncys license.

|| **Consummé** (kɒnsɒme), [F., *sb.* use of *ppl. of consumer*: see *prec.*] A strong broth or soup made by slowly boiling meat for a long time.

1844 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxi, Salmi... consommé... purée. *fig.* a 1845 SYD. SMITH in *Life* I. 308 Don't read those twelve volumes till they are made into a consommé of two.

† **Consummate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *consummare* to dream of.]

1623 CROKERAM, *Consummat*, to dreame.

**Consonance** (kɒnsəʊnəns), *Also 5 -aunse.* [a. 14th c. F. *consonance* (now *consonnance*), ad. L. *consonantia* harmony, agreement, f. *consonant-em* *pr. pple.*: see **CONSONANT** and -ANCE.]

1. Correspondence of sounds in words or syllables; recurrence of the same or like sounds, e.g. in a verse; = **ASSONANCE** 1.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 By vsing like cases, tenses, and other points of consonance, which they called *Omoiteletion*. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* L. 10 Trantion... hath no such semblable consonance with Trinobantum. a 1698 TEMPLE *On Poetry* (Seager), With allusions of words, or consonance of syllables. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Gray Wks.* IV. 306 The ode is finished before the ear has learned its measures, and consequently before it can receive pleasure from their consonance and recurrence. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 401, I think the introduction of these consonances a very happy feature in Mr. Longfellow's hexameters. 1891 R. F. WYEMOUTH *Enph.* 5 Consonances are heard in such pairs of words as canonized, eternized... dissolute, resolute.

2. Agreement of sounds; pleasing combination of sounds. (In later use with allusion to 3.)

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 228 To be called by a good surname, and a gracious Christian name, which may deliuer a pleasing consonance to the eare. 1798 THOMSON *Spring* 295 (1738) Winds and Waters flow'd in consonance. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 43 The quiet sound of gentle winds and waters with their lulling consonance.

3. *Mus.* The sounding together of two notes in harmony; the quality or fact of being CONSONANT or concordant. (Opposed to DISSONANCE.)

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 59 Thus far the Rates and Measures of Consonance lead us on. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Notes in consonance constitute harmony, as notes in succession constitute melody. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 149 Joining several voices, or instruments, in consonance. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 291 Helmholtz has well illustrated the consonance and dissonance of the various notes of the scale by a graphic illustration.

b. A consonant 'interval' or combination of two notes, a concord.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 34 The two principal Consonances, that most ravish the ear, are, the fifth, and the octave. 1878 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 159 Beats are... most noticeable in unisons and consonances. 1884 BOSANQUET *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106 2 (*Mus.*) The definition of consonances as intervals which can be tuned free from beats lies at the basis of almost all music.

4. *Acoustics.* The sounding of a body, e.g. a tuning-fork, in sympathy with the vibration of another body of the same pitch sounded near it.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, concord. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy Prol.* They write... by such consonance That in their books was no variance. 1598 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 31 The consonance and agreement they have either with reputation or dignity. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hom.* II. xiii. 201 With whom they have consonance enough in manners. 1854 MARION *Harland Alone* x. Consonance of feeling and sentiment.

b. *Phr.* In consonance with.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 492 The discoveries of philosophy are in consonance with the details... given in the Sacred Writings. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 347 She is merely acting in consonance with her husband's expressed wish.

**Consonancy** (kɒnsəˈnənsi). *Obs.* or *arch.* [*ad. L. consonantia*: see *prec.* and *ANCY.*]

1. Agreement or pleasing combination of sounds; harmony, concord.

1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) III. 203 Tubal of Caym was fyndere of consonance and of musyk. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* vi. 29 A multitude of Musical Consonancies. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 31 Consonancy and Dissonancy are the Result of the Agreement, mixture or uniting (or the contrary) of the undulated Motions of the Air or Medium, caused by the Vibrations by which the sounds of distinct Tunes are made. 1870 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Son.* (1881) 217 And mute before The house of Love, hears through the echoing door His hours elect in choral consonancy.

2. Quality of being consonant or accordant; agreement, accord, harmony.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 867 By proportion and consonance and acorde of colour. 1581 J. BELL *Haadon's Answ. Oser.* 443 b. Sweete agreeable consonance of Authors. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 295 Let mee confire you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth. 1694 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 149 Such a Consonancy, and Uniformity of Judgment. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Misc. Tracts* p. xxiv. A system which is obscure merely from its consonancy to nature. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 107 Bateman's honest heart, good sense... brilliant conversation, from their consonancy with her own, had rivetted the affections of Cecilia. 1833 LAMB *Ellia. Amicus Rediv.* Had he been drowned in Cam, there would have been consonancy in it.

b. A 'harmony'. *Obs. rare.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 73 Who patched together, I wot not what kind of mangled consonancy of the Gospels.

3. Resemblance or correspondence of sound in words or syllables.

1698 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 45 [For] Vindomora, he sends us to Vanduara, in Scotland, merely for some very small consonancy in the names. c. 1775 HURD *Marks Imitation* (R.), These consonancies chyming in the writer's head.

b. (See *quod*.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1796 What is consonancy? The correspondence of consonants, and counter-change of vowels.

**Consonant** (kɒnsəˈnənt), *a.* Also 7-8 *ent.* [*a.* 14th c. F. *consonant* (now *consonnant*, after *sonner*), *ad. L. consonant-em*, *pr. pple.* (also used as *adj.*) of *consonare* to sound together, be harmonious, *f. con-* together + *sonare* to SOUND.]

*A. adj.*

1. In agreement, accordance, or harmony; agreeable, accordant (*to*); agreeing, consistent (*with*).

1489 CAXTON *Fayles of A.* IV. xi. 260 Thy raysons ben consonante. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 55 (R.) A confourme and consonant ordre. 1563 *Homilies u. Rebellion* I. (1859) 561 With one consonant heart and voice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. x. 83 This life and death nothing at al consonant or agreeable.

b. Const. *to*, *unto* (an accepted standard).

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. lxi. (W. de W. 1495) 113 a/2 The deuyll seenge that his contrycon was not consonant to his wordes. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 1 A speche nothing like ne consonant to the natural mother tonge vsed within this realme. 1628 *Coke On Litt. Pref.* The opinion is consonant to law. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* *Apol.* 500 Divine Truth will be found every-where consonant to itself. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II. 327 The Doctrine of them is certainly consonant to our articles and Homilies. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 146 This seems more consonant to the language of Diogenes Laertius.

c. Const. *with*.

c. 1555 HAMPFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 236 If the

marriage... were not consonant with the laws. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 12 That wherewith the writings of all antiquity are consonant. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. I. 574 Like the harmony of the spheres, so consonant with themselves, although we cannot hear the musick. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 25 She... first sounded their inclinations, with which her sentiments were always strictly consonant. 1857 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xli. 73 It is entirely consonant with the doctrine of St. Paul. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 377 It will be more... consonant with our aim to endeavour to characterise, etc.

d. *advb.* *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 180/3 The chylde... gaue his cryes consonante unto his moder. 1606 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 251 Full of yeares... according to the Etymology of Festus, and consonant unto the History. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 197 Hear him, consonant to this, in another Place asserting.

2. ? Agreeable to reason or circumstances; suitable. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Preamb., His Highnes semeth most convenient and consonant to preserve the possessions of the Crown... without any severance. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Consonant*, agreeable, likely.

3. In agreement with itself, consistent. *Obs.*

1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 19 She sheweth herself alway uniform and consonant. a. 1600 HOOKER *Answ. to Travers* Wks. II. 693 The true consonant meaning of sentences not understood is brought to light. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 302 It might have pleased her Majestie to have kept a consonant course there. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 81 To live agreeably to some one single and consonant scheme or purpose.

4. Of sounds or music: Harmonious.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) Civ. 2 It... is to one pleasant To heare good reason and ballade consonant. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 386 An euphonious melody and consonant cadence. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, To W. Whitman 19 With consonant ardors of chords That pierce men's souls as with swords.

b. *Mus.* Concordant; constituting a concord or consonance.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 78 Out of the mean inequality... doe proceed consonant Sounds. 1760 STILES *Anc. Grk. Music in Phil. Trans.* LI. 705 A consonant system... whose extreme or comprehending sounds were consonant. 1860 J. GOSS *Harmony* IV. 9 A Chord... is named a Concord when all the notes form consonant intervals to each other. *Ibid.* The consonant intervals, or Consonances, are the major and minor 3d, perfect 4th and 5th, major and minor 6th, perfect 8ve, and unison. 1884 BOSANQUET in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106 1 (*Mus.*) Other consonant intervals.

5. Of words, etc.: Agreeing or alike in sound.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 60 Our bards... hold agnominations, and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance. 1882 PALGRAVE in *Spenser's Wks.* (ed. Grosart) IV. p. lviii, Spenser manages the four consonant rhymes required in each stanza with wonderful ease.

6. Of the nature of a consonant. *Obs. rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 210 The articulations so produced are called consonant, because they sound not of themselves... but at all times in company with some auxiliary vowel.

**Consonant** (kɒnsəˈnənt), *sb.* [*a.* 13-14th c. F. *consonant* (pl. *-ants*), *ad. L. consonant-em*, *sb.* use (sc. *consonans littera*) of *pr. pple.*: see *prec.* Lat. had also in same sense *consona* (sc. *littera*), whence mod. F. *consonne*.]

1. An alphabetic or phonetic element other than a vowel; an elementary sound of speech which in the formation of a syllable is combined with a vowel. Applied both to the sounds and to the letters (the latter being the historically prior use).

While a vowel sound is formed in the larynx, and only receives its special quality by the conformation of the oral cavity through which it is sounded, a consonant sound is wholly or mainly produced in the mouth, or the mouth and nose. Vowels thus consist of pure voice or musical sound; consonants are either simple noises or noises combined in various degrees with voice. But a noise may itself be of a continuous and rhythmical character, as a friction, trill, hiss, or buzz, and those consonants in which this is markedly the case approach closely to vowels, and may perform the function of a vowel in a syllable. Hence 'the boundary between vowel and consonant, like that between the different kingdoms of nature, cannot be drawn with absolute definiteness, and there are sounds which may belong to either' (SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 164. And there is in the consonants a regular gradation from those which come nearest to vowels and may function as vowels, to those which are most remote, and never so function. From this point of view, elementary sounds have been classed as (1) vowels, (2) semi-vowels (Eng. y and w), (3) liquids (l, r, l, r), (4) nasals (m, n, ŋ), (5) fricatives or spirants, voice (v, ð, z, ʒ, ʃ, ʒ), and breath (f, p, s, ʃ, x), (6) mutes or stops, voice (b, d, g), and breath (p, t, k). Class 2 are more strictly the vowels i, u, functioning as consonants, and classed as consonants; classes 3, 4, 5, are capable, in a decreasing measure, of functioning as vowels; only class 6 have the consonantal function exclusively, *f, t, k*, being the most typical consonants. The use of the liquids and nasals as vowels or consonants is a prominent feature in Indogermanic Phonology. (See *Vowel*.) Consonants may also be classed, according to the part of the mouth where they are formed, into labials (p, b, f, v, m, w; dentals, palatals, gutturals, and other minor groups. (See these terms.) In the Roman alphabet (with its Greek accensions; the historical vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*; down to the 16-17th c., *i* and *u* were used both as vowels and consonants, a double function served by *y* and *w* in various modern languages.

2. Applied to the letters (solely or chiefly).

c. 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* 18 in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 153 Dis uers is imakid wel Of consonans and wewel. 1530 PALSGR. *Intro.* 20 Consonants written for keeping of trewe

orthographie, and levying of them unsounded in pronunciation. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 128 To prolong the sillable which is written with double consonants. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 A consonant is a letter symbolizing a sound articulat that is broken with the tuiches of the mouth. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 10 The two Consonants that may begin Words, are Thirty in Number... As in Bl, Br, Ch... Gn, Gr, Kn... Th, Tw, Wh, Wr. 1823 SIR B. BRODIE *Crystallog.* 103 The vowels A E I O, are used to designate the solid angles; some of the consonants, B C D F G H, to designate the primary edges. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 184 According to the present usages of English speech Y and W are consonants when preceding a vowel as in *ye, we*. 1871 PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* 46 The consonants of a word must be written (in shorthand) without lifting the pen.

b. Applied to the sounds.

1603 H. CROSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 4, I have scattered here and there some iarring notes and harsh consonants, vntunable to a modest eare. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 5 The difference of harmony arising principally from the collocation of vowels and consonants. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. § 1 Interruption [of the breath] by complete contact, or compression by approximation of certain parts of the organs, or vibration of the tongue or uvula, produces consonants. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 99 A consonant is the result of audible friction, squeezing or stopping of the breath in some part of the mouth (or occasionally of the throat). Consonants can... be breathed as well as voiced, the mouth configuration alone being enough to produce a distinct sound without the help of voice.

c. *humorously*, with allusion to the etymological sense 'sounding together'. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass Pref.* Like the foole, a Consonant when hee should be a Mute.

2. Agreement, accordance; = CONSONANCE 5.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 Dis consonant is vnknown to be japer. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* t. 18 Ioyne two parrallel lines together, they make a true consonant.

3. Musical harmony or agreement of sounds.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 38/4 Iubal... was the fynder of musyke that is to saye of consonantes of acorde.

b. *Mus.* = CONSONANCE 3 b. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 113 As we Naturally by the Judgment of our Ear, own, and rest in the Octave, as the chief Consonant. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 334 ¶ 4 Those Numbers which produc'd Sounds that were Consonants.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *consonant diphthong*, *consonant-dropping*, etc.

1822 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet... is so destitute of consonant diphthongs, that the natives cannot pronounce two consonants together. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 27 Many... consonant-droppings are no doubt due to the... principle of economy in distinction. *Ibid.* Consonant-smoothing is analogous to that of vowels. 1889 PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* § 64 The simple articulations *p, b, t, d*, etc., are often closely united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong.

**Consonantal** (kɒnsəˈnəntəl), *a.* [*f. prec.* sb. + *-AL*.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a consonant; consisting of or characterized by consonants.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 410 All the simple sounds, vowel and consonantal. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. t. vi. 113 Delicate consonantal modifications. 1882 *All Year Round* XXIX. 447 Due to the similarity of the consonantal outline for the two words in... shorthand.

**Consonantic** (kɒnsəˈnəntɪk), *a. rare.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IC*, after *vocalic*. In mod. F. *consonnantique*.] Of the nature or character of a consonant.

1863 AUFRECHT in *Chambers Encycl.* V. 575/2 Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*u*), a vowel of a decided consonantic quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.

**Consonantism** (kɒnsəˈnəntɪzəm), [*f. CONSONANT sb.* + *-ISM*. In mod. F. *consonantisme*.] Use of consonants; the system of consonants belonging to a particular language, or their special character; a consonant formation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) 132 The sound of the *w* may be described as a consonantism resulting from the collision of *w* with another vocalic sound. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 240/1 To shake the confidence of scholars in the primitiveness of the Sanskrit consonantism.

**Consonantize** (kɒnsəˈnəntaɪz), *v.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To turn (a vowel) into a consonant (e.g. *u* into *w*); to make consonantal. So **Consonantization**, making into a consonant.

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 9 The French *w* is narrow, the English wide, the former being consonantized (*w*), the latter (*u*). 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 632/1 French... always rejecting, absorbing, or consonantizing the vowel of the last syllable but one, if unaccented.

**Consonantly** (kɒnsəˈnəntli), *adv.* [*f. CONSONANT a.* + *-LY*.] In consonance, agreement, accord, or harmony; agreeably, harmoniously, consistently. Const. *to*, *with*.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 829/2 All ye olde holy doctours... write... so consonantly together against all kindes of scismes and heresies. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* 135 There are who answer... not altogether consonantly to what Saint Paul aimed at. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 308 Consonantly to the same ideas, punishment followed the trespass. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 269/1 Harmonious ranged, and consonantly just. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xix. 310 It chimed too consonantly with a feeling of Beauchamp's.

**Consonantness**, *rare* -*ness*. [*f. as prec.* + *NESS*.] State or quality of being consonant, consonancy.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consonantness*, conformity, agreeableness to or with. Hence in J., and mod. Dicts.

† **Consonate**, *a. Obs.* [f. assumed L. \**consonat-us* (cf. next), as pa. pple. of *consonare*: see CONSONANT.] = CONSONANT *a.*

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 42 Meanes. .consonate to equity and true to religion. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Life Parvus* (1867) II. 333 Opinions. .consonate to the Scriptures.

**Consonate**, *v. rare.* [f. L. *consonat-*, ppl. stem of *consonare* to sound together.] *intr.* To sound in sympathy.

188a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consonating*, possessing the properties of consonance [i.e. 'the production of sound in a body such as a tuning fork, by the vibration of another body of similar tone near it'].

**Consonation**, *nonce-wd.* [ad. late L. *consonation-em* (Cassiodorus), n. of action f. *consonare*: see CONSONANT.] A sounding together.

1889 *Longman's Mag.* May to They [bells] make all together. .such a ringing, resonant, rolling consonation.

† **Consonne**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consonne* consonant, unanimous, ad. L. *conson-us* CONSONOUS.] (See quot.)

1609 *Dowland Ornith. Micro.* 79 Of not-vnisons, some are aquisons, some Consones. .Consones are those, which yield a compound or mingled Sound.

**Consonne**, *v. rare.* [ad. F. *consonner*, L. *consonare*.] *intr.* To be consonant. Hence † **Consonning** ppl. *a.*, consonant.

1673 *M. Collins Sq. Silchester's Whim* III. xlii. 125 Hoping it was consonant with good strong orthodox Unitarianism. Let us hope it consoned.

1804 *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 10 [An] interpretation to reson and good feith consow[n]ing.

**Consonification**, *rare.* [ad. mod. F. *consonification*, n. of action from *consonnifier*, f. *consonne*, ad. L. *consona* a consonant.] Turning into a consonant, making consonantal.

1887 *F. F. Roger Introd. O. French* 20 A consonnification of the *e*.

**Consonous** (kɒnsə'nəs), *a. rare. ? Obs.* [a. L. *conson-us* sounding together in harmony, harmonious, f. *con-* + *son-us* -sounding, f. *son-us* sound.]

1. Sounding together harmoniously, harmonious.

1654 *Charlton Physiol.* 357 If the two strings be Consonous though but in the less perfect Consone of a Fifth. 1730-6 *Bailey* (folio), *Consonous*, of the same tune or sound, agreeing in sound; also agreeable, very like. 1755 *Johnson*, *Consonous*, agreeing in sound; symphonious. 1868 *H. Morley Note to Spect.* No. 116 Not only that they [hounds] should be fleet, but also 'well-tongued and consonous.'

† 2. = CONSONANT *a. 1. Obs.*

1666 *H. More Myst. Godliness* 520 So will it also appear still more. .consonous to Reason.

† **Consonopite**, *v. Obs. (erron. in Dicts. consonopiate).* [f. L. *consonopit-* ppl. stem of *consonopire* to lull to sleep, f. *con-* intensive + *sopire* to lull to sleep, co-radicate with *sop-or* deep sleep; the L. stem *sop-* (-sweep-) is cognate with Teut. *suef-* in *suefen* sleep, dream.] *trans.* To lay or lull to sleep; to quiet, compose; to stupefy. (Usually fig.) Hence **Consonopited** ppl. *a.*, **Consonopiting**.

1643 *Cockram, Consonopiated*, lulled asleep. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Consonopiated*, lul'd asleep. 1775 *Ash, Consonopiate* (not sufficiently authorized), to lay to sleep.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* II. iii. 11. xxxvii. To consonopie Or quench this false light of bold phansies fire. 1650 *Charlton Paradoxes* 41 That spirituall sensation in the Magnet is consonopied and layd asleep. 1657 *Tomlinson Remon's Disp.* 657 Narcotics. .consonopie the senses. 1668 *Howe Bless. Righteous* (1845) 117 It. .attenuates the consonopiting fumes. 1685 *H. More Illustr.* 120 The consonopiting of the natural or carnal powers.

† **Consonopite**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consonopit-us*, pa. pple. of *consonopire*: see prec.] Laid to sleep.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* II. iii. 11. xliii. Its clamorous tongue thus being consonopite. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* 227 The external Senses. .being in a manner consonopite.

† **Consonopition**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *consonopition-em*, n. of action from *consonopire*: see prec.] A laying or lulling to sleep.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 105 Procure the consonopition of the confusion of the vital Archeus. 1659 *H. More Immort. Soul* (1662) 150 The Excitation or Consonopition of Powers and Faculties. c 1724 *Pope Let. to Digby* 12 Aug. Wks. 1737 *VI.* 99 A total consonopition of the senses. (Quoted by J. and R. from some erroneous ed., as *consonopiation*, which has been copied in later Dicts.)

† **Consortee**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consorce*:-L. *consortia*, pl. of *consortium* partnership, fellowship: see below.] Fellowship, company.

1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 113 Traytre weneest thou to make me of thy consortee.

**Consort** (kɒnsɔːt), *sb. 1* [a. F. *consort*, fem. *consorte* mate, fellow, partner, wife (= It. *Sp. consorte*), ad. L. *consors*, -ortem sharing property in common, sharer, partner, colleague, comrade, f. *con-* together + *sors, sortem* lot. (Orig. *consort*.)]

† 1. A partner, companion, mate; a colleague in office or authority. *Obs.*

1429 *J. Alktrre in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 21. I. 70 The Maire and his consorts havyth y rendyd yowre size. 1594 *Greene Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.). II. 219 To seeke good consorts and companions. c 1599 *Marlowe Jew of Malta* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 177 Now, as for Calymath and his consorts. Here have I made a dainty gallery. 1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. I score it, I. to be a consort for every hum-drum. 1604 *Capt. Smith Virginia* III. xii.

94 Adam and Francis his two consorts were fled. 1609 *MASINGER Picture* v. iii. Take the advice of your learn'd consort. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 963 With him Enthron'd Sat Sable-vested Night, eldest of things, The consort of his Reign. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* I. 99 Consorts and coadjutors, as well as adversaries in business. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* I. 295 The said Capt. Charles Alden and Lazaro Damiani and other Consorts in this Cause.

† 2. *transf. and fig. Obs. (exc. as fig. to 3).*

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 48 This wit is ever a consort with judgement. 1658 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 214 Make devout books your discreet Consorts. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 526 What will they then But force the Spirit of Grace it self, and binde His consort Libertie. 1833 *I. TAYLOR Fanat.* i. 5 That love which is to be the consort of knowledge.

3. A ship sailing in company with another.

1604 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. (1612) 272 Then Chancellor, his only ship remaying of that fleet. .sailles with his consorts to meete. 1658 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26, I carried out three lightes fore and aft, that if I passed by my consorts they might see them. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. v. 179 At the beginning of this chace the Centurion ran her two consorts out of sight. 1800 *SCORESBY Arctic Regions* I. 78. 1833 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* XX. (1856) 155 Our consort, the Rescue. .had shared in this discovery.

3. A partner in wedded or parental relations; a husband or wife, a spouse. Used in conjunction with some titles, as *queen-consort*, the wife of a king; *king-consort*, *prince-consort* (the latter the title of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria).

1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, Your selfe, and your virtuous Consort. 1640-4 *CHAS. I* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1652) III. I. 521 His dearest Consort the Queen, and his dear daughter the Princess Mary. 1667 *E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Ut. Brit.* I. (1684) 220 The Queen-Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4126/2 The Envoy was. .introduced to the Empress Consort.

1732 *LEHMARD Sethos* II. x. 406 Her Consort still persuaded her to enjoy the diversions of the court. 1788 *WISLEY Wk.* (1872) VI. 209 Unless we should place our consorts and our children on an equal footing with them [our parents]. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 400 A queen consort could not be seized to a use. 1845 *STEPHEN Latas Eng.* II. 262 The Queen, whether regnant or consort. 1861 *Court Circular* 13 Dec. Windsor Castle, Dec. 13. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort passed a restless night.

b. Used of animals.

1706 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 142 In June the males return to shore, and by August are joined by their consorts. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 132 At the very first cast, I hooked the consort of the fish I had taken the day before.

† **Consort** (kɒnsɔːt), *sb. 2 Obs.* [n. of action from *CONSORT v.* and, like the vb., accented *consort* by all the poets till c 1612: cf. *resort*, *accord*, etc. (A rare OF. *consorte* 'union, company, coterie', cited by Godef. from a single writer, can hardly have had any connexion with this.) In the musical uses (senses 3-6), however, there can be no doubt that *consort* was from the beginning an erroneous representation of F. *concert*, It. *concerto*: this unfamiliar foreign word being, from similarity of pronunciation, confounded with the familiar one, with sense 2 of which it had contiguity of meaning. But in the course of the 18th c. the correct form *concert* gradually took its place.]

1. Connected with *CONSORT v.*

1. A number of people consorting together; a fellowship, partnership, company.

1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* vi. lii. 94, 20 women of that consort. .were poisoned. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* IV. i. 64 What saist thou? Will thou be of our consort? Say I, and be the captain of vs all. 1598 *BACON Scur. Medit.* vii. (Arb.) 117 It is for the good of the Church, that there bee consorts of men freed from the cares of this world. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 541 Among a consort or company of other virgins. 1644 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the content of a Consort of Authors. 1704 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 There is hardly such another pest in a commonwealth as a consort of parasites.

b. A company of ships sailing together.

1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt) II. About 17 or 18 fteete of them. .which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boates in a consort. 1621 *COTGR. s.v. Consorte, Navires de conserve*, ships of a Fleet, or of one consort. 1653, 1699 [see d.].

c. Society, company. *Of consort*: social.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 68 A solein monastick life, never. .delighted with consort. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 23 Our Junipers and Cypress. .are trees of Consort, and thrive not well alone.

d. *In consort*: in partnership; in company.

1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* viii. 16 *marg.*, Jehoram. .began to reign in consort with his father. 1640 *BACON Sylva Marg.* notes, §§ 1 to 17. Experiments in Consort. — §§ 24 to 35. Experiment Solitary. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 189 To give advice to the Ships of Bengala, that they should come all carefully in consort together. 1668 *GLANVILL Plus Ultra* 52 Instances must be. .examined singly and in consort. 1699 *ROBERTS Voy. Levant* 13 These Corsairs go sometimes in Consort two or three together. 1731 *Rape of Helen* I. 20 When you in consort tript Phalacra's green.

2. Accord; agreement; concurrence. [Related to *CONSORT v. 6.*]

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xii. 4 The people. .To him assembled with one full consort. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 78 Why shines the Sunne to fauour this consort? 1622 *BACON Hen. VIII.* 246 If you shall change Lewis the twelfth for Lewis the Eleventh. .then the Consort is more perfect. 1645 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 30 He is reported to have entailed (Heaven's Consort) an hereditary Vertue on his Successors.

b. *In consort*: in accord; in concert (with which it finally blends).

1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* III. ii. I'll lend you mirth, sir, If you will be in consort. 1799 *T. COOKE Tales*, 4c. 43 In Consort to my Friend my Passions move. 1793 *Ld. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1861) III. 10 A cordial disposition. .to act in consort with me.

II. = CONCERT of music.

3. The accord or harmony of several instruments or voices playing or singing in tune.

1597 *FLEMING Cont. Holinshed* III. 1559/2 Both by voice and instruments of consort. 1598 *R. PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 173 Divers instruments, whereon they played with great consort, some one time and some another. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 99 The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward Part, and much used for Consort. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arith.* IV. 66 Choice Instruments. .in sweet melodious Consort joynd.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A singing or playing in harmony; a harmonious combination of voices or instruments; the harmonious music so produced.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv. Methinks 'tis a great deal better than a consort of musick. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* III. ii. 84 Visit by night your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. ii. 164 The church, for this same effect, vseth the Consorts of musical instruments. 1606 [see 6]. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 52 Their armes and legs were adorned with Bels, which with the other musique, made a consort. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 295 The singing together Consorts of Praise. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 5 p. 3 The musick proceeded from a Consort of Flagelets and Bird-calls. 1803 *CHAPPELL* in *Alis Wright's Notes to Shaks. Hen. V.* v. ii. 263 (1235) Some instruments, such as viols, violins, flutes, etc., were formerly made in sets of four, which when played together formed a 'consort'. [Hence, app., the erroneous statement that 'consort of viols' was = *CHESH of viols*: cf. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 384.]

c. *transf. and fig.*

1586 *W. MASSIE Scrm. Trafforde Marriage*, There be foure parts in the commonwealth. .when these foure partes agree in a sweet consort and melody. 1589 *NASHE Almond for Parrat* 5b. Talk of a Harmonie of the Churches. .heere would be a consort of knauerie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 40 Wonder was to heare their [birds'] trim consort. 1651 *J. FREAKER Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 259 The Tone of particular, and proportionated Consorts obeyeth the nine Muses. 1667 *Decay Chr. Fifty* xix. § 8 1681 366 A consort of plaudites. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 418 p. 7 His Consorts of Birds may be as full and harmonious.

d. *In consort*: = in concert.

1621 *QUARELS Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 2 The crafty serpent and the fearful Hart Shall join in Consort, and each bear a part. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 24 If he join not in Consort with all the Creatures to praise their common God. a 1709 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 127 Several parts. .sung in consort.

4. A company or set of musicians, vocal or instrumental, making music together.

1597 *FLEMING Cont. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 A full consort of musike, who plaid still verie dullefull musike. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 262. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Consort*, a company, or a company of Musitions together. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Employment* vi. Lord place me in thy consort; give one strain To my poore reed. 1656 *EARL MONM. Adet. fr. Parnass.* 320 The ignorant consort of trivial Fiddlers. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 160/1 A Consort is many Musitions playing on several Instruments. 1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* I. (1747) 22 Each Consort vy'd by turns Which with most Melody shoud' charm our Ears.

5. A musical entertainment in which a number of performers take part: = CONCERT 4.

1671 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) II. 357 Sir Joseph. .gave us. .a handsome supper, and after supper a Consort of Music. 1697 *Cress D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 258 There's not a Night passes without foure or five hundred Consorts of Musick, in several parts of the Town. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 126 A Consort of Musick in y<sup>e</sup> Theatre. 1727 *Farley's Exeter Trul.* 24 Mar. At the large Musical Room. .will be held a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick. 1774 *Mrs. DFLANY Let.* 16 Sept. I had rather hear it than any of their modern Operas and Consorts.

6. *attrib.*

1607 *DEKKER Knts. Conjur.*, To this consort-rome resort none but the children of Phcebus (poets and musitions). 1612 *MORLEY Little*, The First Booke of Consort Lessons. 1646 *BACON Sylva* § 278 In that Music which we call broken-music or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gamba, or Consort Viol. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 69 In movements of Consort-Musick.

**Consort** kɒnsɔːt, *v.* [Found first in end of 16th c. The origin and early history are obscure and complicated. It is possible that the different senses had two or even three different origins. Thus, branch I was app. formed on *CONSORT sb. 1*, with the notion of 'act as a consort to'. Branch II cannot be separated from a simple verb *Sort*, very common from c 1570 onwards in all the senses 3-6 below. In sense 3 there was obviously sometimes association with L. *sors, sortem*, F. *sort* lot, fate, destiny. Branch III is intimately associated with *CONSORT sb. 2*, branch II. But even if thus originally distinct, the senses appear to have been considered as belonging to one word, and to have mutually influenced each other, for some uses combine the different ideas: cf. 4, 5, with 1; 7 with 3, 5, 6. Cf. also *obs.* It. *consortare* 'to consort together' (Florio, 1611), f. *consorte* mate, consort. There were also med. L. vbs. *consortare*,



-ari, to lie adjacent, have common boundaries. No trace of the vb. appears in French, Old or New.]

I. **trans.** To accompany, keep company with; to escort, attend. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 1. 178 Sweet health and faire desires consort your grace. 1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xvi. iv. Ten thousand voluntary men unpresst Consort him. 1615 — *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 217 Wilt thou consort me, beare me company. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 389 They in golden thrones Consorted other Deities, replete with passions. 1618 — *Hesiod's Georg.* i. 309 Ill-complexion'd Spight Shall consort all the miserable plight Of men then living. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 12 The sayd ship consorting another of a hundred tonnes.

† 2. To be a consort or spouse to, to espouse; to have sexual commerce with. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 429 And such as may consort with grace So dear a daughter of so great a race. 1618 — *Hesiod's Bk. Days* 46 The great Twentieth day Consort thy wife.

II. 3. To associate in a common lot, to sort together (persons or things). *Const. with.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 65 The other sort of soldiers are strangers, and are consorted for yeares or monethes to serue. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* i. (R.). In this . . . wooden chest, Consorted with these few books, let me lie in prison. 1596 M. ROYDON *Elegy in Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 599.1 Consort me quickly with the dead. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 20 As it were consorted in the same destiny with the decrease and fall of vertue. 1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Mann.* Amer. i. vi. 147 He is consorted involuntarily with people to whom he is bound by no tie. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 178 The heterogeneous elements . . . consorted within the animal organization. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 333 Atheism, with which it [Arminianism] was consorted in popular language.

† 4. *refl.* To associate oneself (with), to keep company. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSORTED, quot. 1588.)

1594 J. KING *Ionas* (1618) 136 They had entertained and consorted themselves with disobedient Ionas. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. vi. That you can consort yourselves with such poor Seam-rent Fellows. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 II. 287 Your consorting your selfe with Noble men, hath vndone vs. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 209, I have written to you . . . not to consort yourselves in the company of inordinate Christians. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (1727) § 212 When he begins to consort himself with men, and thinks himself one.

5. *intr.* To associate, to join or keep company.

1588-98 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. ii. 222 All these consorted to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them, and caused a palanquine to be made for me of canes. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 141 Consorting in their frugal and temperate meales. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 170 To consort together. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* i. 33 So we consorted here as seemed best. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Snadi Wks.* (Bohn) i. 472 Men consort in camp and town; But the poet dwells alone. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap 195 O friend, who makest warm my wintry world, And wise my heaven, if there we consort too!

6. *Const. with*; also of ships.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. H.* iii. ii. 386 They . . . must for aye consort with black-browd night. 1605 — *Mach.* ii. iii. 141 Let's not consort with them. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 4. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 954 If Death Consort with thee, Death is to mee as Life. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 39 We sailed from hence . . . we consorted, because Captain Yanky . . . was afraid the French would take away his Bark. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P. 10, I consorted with none that looked into books. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 314 (He) kept loose company and consorted with actors. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 609 They consorted with Lutherans.

7. To have intercourse with. (? related to 2.)

c 1600 TIMON i. v. (1842) 18 Louelle Venus sported And with Mars consorted. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 108 He ceased to consort with her. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 178/2 The damages he has sustained by some man consorting with his wife.

8. To accord, agree, harmonize: a. *to*; b. *with*.

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* i. 447 Neither time Nor place consorted to my mind. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 25 A godly young woman . . . well consorting to himselfe and his Sonne. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xvi. 67 So that like to like consort.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. (1664) 55 Sorrow carries too pale a visage, to consort with his Claret Deity. 1634 R. H. SALERNE *Regim.* Pref. 2 That which consorts with their Nature. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 364 The decoration of the poetry, consorting . . . with the rural simplicity of the subject. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 362 It did not consort with his idea of scientific government.

III. [Cf. CONSORT sb.<sup>2</sup> II.]

† 7. To combine in musical harmony; to play, sing or sound together. (*trans.* and *intr.*) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 70 All that pleasing is to living care Was there consorted in one harmonie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 51 Heere's my fiddlestick, heere's that shall make you daunce. Come consort. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. (1641) 43/2 Suffer, at least, to my sad dying voyce, My dolefull fingers to consort their noise. 1616 DRUMM. *Hymn True Happiness.* To have the wit and will Consorting in one straine. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Easter* iii, Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song Pleasant and long. 1662 J. TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 3 The Watermen who are continually in action, consort into this Song, being set for three parts. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 48 If the Length of A be to that of B as 3 to 2, and consequently the Vibrations as 2 to 3, their Sounds will consort in a Fifth. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 88 He had an harpsichord at his bed-chamber-door, which a friend touched to his voice. But he cared not for a set of masters to consort it with him.

† **Consortable**, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of consorting together or of being consorted; companionable, comparable.

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1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Drumont Ess.* 98 (T.) A good science, and a good courtier, are consortable. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 23 In the growth of their Fortunes the Duke was a little the swifter and much the greater . . . Therin I must confesse much more consortable to Charles Brandon.

† **Consortation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ATION.] Consorting or keeping company.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 205 Those I had . . . sworn almost adoration unto, consortation and lasting amity with.

**Consorted** (kɒnsɔːtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ED.] Associated, leagued; united as consorts.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 260 There did I see that low spirited Swaine . . . sorted and consorted . . . with a Wench. 1593 — *Rich. II.* v. vi. 15 Two of the dangerous consorted Traitors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 50 He [Adam] with his consorted Eve, The storie heard attentive. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* Epode ii. 23 The Chiefs . . . Hear their consorted Druids sing Their triumphs. 1882 W. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xxxviii. 365 They were a curiously consorted pair.

† b. Tuned in harmony, harmonious. *Obs.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* xi. 211 Seven appassioned shepherds, all keeping the pace of their foot by their voice, and sundry consorted instruments they held in their arms.

**Consorter** (kɒnsɔːtə), *rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ER.] One who consorts; an associate.

c 1596 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records ii. ii. xxiii. Their coadjutors, counsellors, consorters, procurers, abettors, and maintainers.

**Consortial** (kɒnsɔːʃiəl), a. [ad. It. *consorziale*, in mod. F. *consortial*, f. It. *consorzio*, L. *consortium* (see below) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a consortium, association, or union.

1881 [see CONSORTIUM].

**Consortier**, *obs.* form of CONCERTER.

**Consorting** (kɒnsɔːtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONSORT; agreeing, associating, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Consorteria*, partnership, consorting together, society. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 295 Such a sweet consorting of a man's spirit and behaviour to all variety of occasions. 1690 NORRIS *Bratitudes* (1692) 174 Likeness is the greatest Indearment of Love . . . We see this . . . in the voluntary consortings of animals.

**Consorting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That consorts; according, associating, etc.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 205 Let me that joy in these consorting greets And glory in these honours done to Ned, Yield thanks for all these favours to my son.

**Consortion** (kɒnsɔːʃɪən), *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *consortium* = fellowship, partnership, consort, f. *consort-em* CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup>: see -ION.]

1. Consorting or keeping company with others; intercourse.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. 9 Be critical in thy consortion. *Ibid.* (1756) 95 The consortion of men, whereby they become better or worse. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* I. 14 Converse and consortion with the sick.

2. Of states: Alliance, union in action.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 445 A combination of the northern states on a basis favourable to their eventual freedom and consortion.

**Consortial**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -IAL: cf. *clannish*.] Like consorts.

a 1845 HOOD *Legend Navarre* xii, No couple ever got so right consort-ial Within two hours—a courtship rather shortish.

**Consortism** (kɒnsɔːtɪzəm), *Biol.* [f. CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISM.] The practice of being consorts: in *Biol.* the association or union during life of two plants, or animals, or of a plant and animal, each of which is dependent on the other for its existence or well-being. In the case of animals more commonly called SYMBIOSIS.

1880 *Jrnl. Linnæan Soc.* XVIII. 148 This process tends to explain the nature of the consortism of the fungal and algal elements in the autonomous lichen. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 266 (*Parasitism*) The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of consortism. *Ibid.* 268 Symbiosis . . . the consortism of organisms in such fashion that mutual services are rendered sufficient to make the alliance profitable . . . to the whole community of organisms.

|| **Consortium** (kɒnsɔːʃiəm), [L. *consortium* partnership, f. *consors*: CONSORT. Thence It. *consorzio* and OF. *consorce*.] Partnership, association.

1881 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 466/2 (*Italy*) The law [of 1874] united the six banks into a *consorzio* or union, bound, if required, to furnish to the national exchequer bank-notes to the value of 1,000,000,000 lire manufactured and renewed at their common expense; but by the law of 7th April 1881 . . . the consortium of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the consortial notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.

† **Consortive**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -IVE.] ? Adapted for 'consort' (sb.<sup>2</sup> 3); fit for playing in concert.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 358 Other scarce Consortive Instruments, such as the Virginals and Lute.

† **Consortment**, *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -MENT.] Association as consorts or partners.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1616) 205 The imagination . . . which plotteth treaties, consortments and capitulations with the enemy. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 296 To keepe the consortment exactly in all poynts. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 297 The spirit of fraternal consortment.

**Consortship** (kɒnsɔːtʃɪp), *Now rare.* [f. CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -SHIP.]

1. The state or position of a consort or associate; association, fellowship, partnership.

1608 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 182 That it was himselfe who had received the benefit, in being admitted to the consortship of his armes. 1682 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excomm.* 67 The Apostle directs Good men to shun all Consortship with Ill.

2. *spec.* + a. Partnership in office. *Obs.*

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vell. Pater.* 317 Raised to . . . the Consortship with him of the Tribunicial power. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* ii. i. § 1. xiii. 125 She . . . would not admit him to a Consortship in Government.

b. Partnership in marriage; the position of consort.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* iv. i. (1654) 292 Thus . . . must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meete consortship. 1865 M. LENNAN *Frim. Marriage* iv. 63 A permanent consortship.

c. *Naut.* See QUOT. and CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

1592 LD. BURLING in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. IV. 104 When two or more ships do joyne in consortship together, then whatsoever is gotten in that consortship is to be divided tonne for tonne, and man for man. a 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 3 Articles of consortship were drawn up between the said captains and masters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 223 The 25th Day Capt. Davis and Captain Swan broke off Consortships. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 2 We weigh'd from Kingroad . . . in consortship with the Dutchess. 1868 H. D. GRANT *Rep. Wrecking in Bahamas* 36 Consortship is an agreement between two vessels to share according to terms agreed on beforehand, in whatever salvage they may earn during their . . . voyages.

† **Consoude**, now **Consound** (kɒnsaʊnd), *sb.* *Herb.* Forms: 1 *consoude*, 3-5 *consoude*, -*sowde*, 5 -*saude*, 6- *consound*. [a. OF. *consoude*, *consoude*, *consoude* (this also mod. F.): = L. *consolida*, so called app. f. L. *consolidare* to make solid or firm, on account of its attributed virtues: cf. COMFREY. *Consound* is a 16th c. corruption parallel to that in the verb (see next).]

A herb to which healing virtues were attributed; the plant so called by the Romans is generally supposed to have been the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). But the mediæval herbalists distinguished three species, *C. major*, *media*, and *minor*, which they identified as the Comfrey, Bagle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) respectively. The field Larkspur was also called *Consolida regia* or *regalis*, King's Consound, whence Linnæus's specific name *Delphinium Consolida*.

The name *Solidago* was a mediæval synonym of *Consolida*, whence 'Consound' has also sometimes been erroneously used as a book-name of species of the composite genus to which *Solidago* is now applied, or of *Senecio* confounded with it.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Do him þis to lacedome . . . consoude, orgeot mid ealab, do halig wæter. [c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in W. Wülcker 555/3 *Chaudes Herbes* . . . *Consolida*, i. consoude, i. daiseie.] c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 357 And smal consowde w't y' whyte flour. c 1485 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 645/34 *Nomina herbarum* . . . *Hec consoude*, consoude. c 1490 *Ibid.* 575/7 *Consolida*, consowde. [c 1490 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45 *Consolida minor*, gall. le petite consoude, angl. waysegle uel bonwort uel brosewort.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xc. 133 *Consolida media*: in English Middell Consoude, or Middle Comfrey, and Bugle. *Ibid.* i. xcix. 141 *Solidago Sarracenica*, and *Consolida Sarracenica* . . . in English Sarrasines Consoude, or Sarrasines Comfery. *Ibid.* ii. xv. 165 The wilde [Larkes spurte] . . . is now called in Latine *Consolida regia* aut *regalis*: in English Kings Consoude. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 The Greekes imposed vpon it the name *Symphytum*, i. Consound. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v. *Consolida*. The herb comfrey, or consound. 1807 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 5), *Consound*, a provincial term applied to bugle.

† **Consoude**, **consound**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4-5 *consoude*, -*sowde*. [ME. *consoude*, a. OF. \**consouder*, *consoder* (Godefroy), L. *consolidare* to CONSOLIDATE; in 16th c. like the simple ME. vb. *soude* (F. *souder*, L. *solidare*), assimilated by 'popular etymology' to the adj. *sound* whole: see SOUND v.<sup>3</sup>]

*trans.* To heal, join together (wounds, fractures); = CONSOLIDATE v. 4.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 (MS. A) þe boon may neuere wij verri consolacion be consowdd. *Ibid.*, To heele & consowde þe wounde. 1526 tr. *Vigo's Wks.* 278 The medicine written in the former Chapter, which consoundeth bones.

Hence *Consou(n)ding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 44 (MS. A) He leide to þilke prickynge a consowdyngne oynement. *Ibid.* 66 In streynynge of blood & consowdyngne (MS. B. consowdyngne) of þe veyne. 1597 GREARDE *Herbal* i. xxxi. 42 Fit consounding plaisters upon the greued place.

† **Consouder**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] That which consolidates; a 'consolidative' medicine.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Contents 6 Of glutinatiis & consolidatiis, þat buþ closes & consouderes.

**Consound**: see CONSOUDE.

**Consow(n)ing**: see CONBONE v.

**Conspécies**, [f. CON- + SPECIES: cf. *congener*.] In pl. Fellow species of a genus.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 209 The coordinate species of the same genus may be called conspecies. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 240 Sub-species, or as Mr. Seebohm names them, con-species.

**Conspecific** (kɒnspeɪsɪfɪk), *a.* [f. prec. after *specific*.] Of the same species, specifically identical (though perhaps differing in varieties).

1859 ASA GRAY in W. G. FARLOW *Mem.* 41 The idea of the descent of all similar or conspecific individuals from a common stock. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 451 The Bamboo, in the woods of Imerina proves to be conspecific with that of the interior of Bourbon.

† **Conspicuous**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspicuosus*; see CONSPICUOUS.]

1. *Astrol.* = **ASPECT**.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 314 By ryaning and downe goynge and conspect and syghte of thysse xij sygnes of the Zodiacus, that ben also callyd Domus, houses, dyuers and wonderfull chaungynge fall.

2. *View, sight.*

1568 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 241 These armies thus lying the one in the conspect and vewe of the other.

† **Conspicuous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem *conspic-* (see next): cf. *aspectable*, *respectable*.] Easy to be seen, obvious.

1730-6 BAILEY *folio*, *Conspicuous*, easy to be seen. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON. 1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* II. 270 'It won't do. Your artifice is too conspicuous', cried the enraged Griselda.

† **Conspicuous**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conspiccion* or ad. late L. *conspiccion-em*, n. of action f. *conspic-* ppl. stem of *conspicere* to behold.] The action of looking at or beholding.

1611 COTGR., *Conspiccion*, a conspicion, seeing, beholding. 1644 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 367 The Aphonia, or Defect of Voice, which hath sometimes been observed to invade men, upon the Conspection of Wolves.

† **Conspicuity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a humorous or random formation from L. *conspicuius* sight, view.] Faculty of sight, vision.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II. i.* 70 What harme can your beesome Conspicuity gleane out of this character.

|| **Conspicuous** (kɒnspeɪkʊəs). [a. L. *conspicuosus* a looking at, view, survey, f. *conspicere* to look at attentively.]

1. A general view or comprehensive survey (with the mind's eye).

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvi. (1859) II. 150 Unless you have descended from a conspectus of the whole face to a detailed examination of its parts. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* II. 19 To get at a conspectus of the general current of affairs rather than to study minutely a single period.

2. More usually *concr.* A tabulation of particulars or details presenting a general view of them; a synopsis, digest.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. § 65. 363 A compilation by Clessius, purporting to be a conspectus of the publications of the xvth century. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 168. I have brought together in the preceding Conspectus the principal technicalities and rules in the Aristotelic doctrine.

**Conspicuous**, *obs. f. CONSPIRATION.*

† **Conspicuous**, *v.* Irregular by-form of next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Conspicuous*, to sprinkle, to scatter.

† **Conspicuous**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspicere* to besprinkle, f. *con-* + *spargere* to sprinkle.]

*trans.* To sprinkle, strew all over, 'pepper'.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 234 One side consperged with little red spots.

**Conspicuous** (kɒnspeɪkʊəs), *a.* [ad. L. *conspicuosus*, pa. ppl. of *conspicere*: see prec.] Sprinkled; *spec. in Entomol.*, thickly strewn or 'peppered' with minute punctures or dots.

† **Conspicuous**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conspicuosus-em* a sprinkling, strewing; also *concr.* paste, dough (Tertullian), n. of action f. *conspicere*: see prec.]

1. The action of sprinkling.

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1077 (in *Anglia*), He magnified God. With tearys owte of his iyen conspersyon. 1637 BR. HALL *Serm. Exeter* 24 Aug., The Church yard of it should require no other hallowing but by simple conspersyon. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. vi. § 34 The Consperion and washing the doorposts with the blood of a lamb.

2. *concr.* Dough, paste. [Cf. *Vulg.* 1 Cor. v. 7 *ut sitis nova conspersio*.]

1607 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 220 That we.. make ourselves of that consperion whereof Christ is our firstfruits. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 68 He must purge the old Leaven, and make us a new Consperion.

**Conspicuous**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *con-* together + *sphaera* sphere + *-ATE*.] Associated with the spheres; ensphered together.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 7 Amid conspherate harmonies.

† **Conspicuous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. (late) L. *conspicabilis* is visible, remarkable, f. *conspicari* to see, descry.] That may be beheld, visible; easily seen, evident, conspicuous.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* i. xxx. 42 b, The error.. is not therefore the lesse, but rather the greater, and more consplicable. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 135 In this consplicable and sensible world. 1730-6 BAILEY (*folio*), *Consplicable*, evident, that may easily be seen.

**Conspicuous**, *conspicuous*, erroneous ff. CONSPICUOUS.

**Conspicuous** (kɒnspeɪkʊəs). Now *rare*. [f. CONSPICUOUS + *-ITY*.] = CONSPICUOUSNESS.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 37 For all her glorious consplicitie. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 115 If this definition be clearer. Midnight may vie for consplicitie with Noon. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* 138 The general passion for distinctness and consplicitie. 1878 STANFORD *Symb.*

*Christ* i. 23 He stands in lone consplicitie, as if he had no earthly Connexions.

† **Conspicuousity**. *Obs.* = prec.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 251 The austere consplicitie of the sabulous and stony Desarts.

**Conspicuous** (kɒnspeɪkʊəs), *a.* [f. L. *conspicuosus* visible, striking + *-OUS*.]

1. Clearly visible, easy to be seen, obvious or striking to the eye.

1545 RAYMOLD *Byrthe Mankynde* Hh vij, These waynes doo appeare more conspicious and notable to the eyes. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 Hils couered ouer with green trees of a conspicious thicknes. 1667 PERRY *Diary* (1879) IV. 415 These Rogues.. to be hung in some conspicious place in the town, for an example. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 545 A Rock of Alabaster, pil'd up to the Clouds, Conspectuous farr. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xi, Conspectuous by her veil and hood. 1840 MACAULAY *Civie* 47 Conspectuous in the ranks of the little army.

2. Obvious to the mental eye, plainly evident; attracting notice or attention, striking; hence, eminent, remarkable, noteworthy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Conspicuous*, easie to be seene, excellent. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 44 To be Conspectuous, that is to say, to be known for Wealth.. or any eminent Good, is Honourable. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rankes's Hist. Ref.* III. 209 Frankfurt—a city so conspicious for its loyalty to the imperial house. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 131 Sultan Soliman, who plays so conspicious a part in Tasso's celebrated Poem.

b. *Phr. Conspectuous by its absence.*

1859 LD. J. RUSSELL *Addr. Electors of Lond.*, Among the defects of the Bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspicious by its presence, and one by its absence. 1859 — *Sp. at Lond. Tavern* 15 Apr., I alluded to it as 'a provision conspicious by its absence,' a turn of phraseology which is not an original expression of mine, but is taken from one of the greatest historians of antiquity. [Tacitus *Ann.* III. 76.] 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 5) 287 Those monuments which do exist are just sufficient to make the absence of all others more conspicious. 1876 W. A. WRIGHT *Note on Shaks.* Jul. C. II. i. 70 Cassius had married Junia, Brutus' sister. At her funeral in A.D. 22 the images of Brutus and Cassius were conspicious by their absence, or as Tacitus *Ann.* III. 76 puts it, 'sed praefulgabant... eo ipso quod effigies eorum non visibantur'.

**Conspicuously** (kɒnspeɪkʊəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a conspicious manner.

1656 J. KENNEDY (*title*) The Historie of Calanthrop and Lvcilla, conspiciously demonstrating the Mutabilities of Fortune in their Loves. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 How conspiciously soever he shine in the Common-wealth. a 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xi. 30 In foremost rank the coward placed, Is more conspiciously disgraced. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 417 The next year is conspiciously a year of deaths. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 837/1 From the present exhibition their works are conspiciously absent.

**Conspicuousness** (kɒnspeɪkʊəsnes), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Conspectuous state or quality.

1661 BOYLE *Style Scripturae* Ep. Ded., Their Writings attract More Readers by the Author's Conspectuousnesse. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. § 5 The forwardness and conspiciousness of the sharp armorial forms. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iv. 120 The beauty of flowers is far more than mere conspiciousness of colours.

† **Conspicuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSPIRE + *-ABLE*.] Capable of breathing together.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 335 That the whole Body was expirable, and consplicable.

**Conspicuous**, var. of CONSPIRATIOUS, *Obs.*

**Conspiracy** (kɒnspeɪrəsi), [f. L. *conspiratio* CONSPIRATION, with substitution of the ending *-ACY* q.v. A single example of *conspiratio* in 16th c. F. is given by Godefroy.]

1. The action of conspiring; combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Munk's T.* 621 Brutus and Cassius.. Ful prively hath made conspircacie Agains this Julius in subtil wise. 1399 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falslich.. by fals conspircacie. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, Made a partner in conspircacie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 301 Open-ey'd Conspracie His time doth take. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 751 Combin'd in bold conspircacie aginst Heav'n's King. a 1832 BENTHAM *Just. & Codif. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 485 In the very import of the word conspircacie is therefore included the conspircacie to do a bad thing. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 20 Society everywhere is in conspircacie aginst the manhood of every one of its members.

b. *Law.*

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. xi. 275 The crime of conspircacie consists in the agreement of two or more persons to do an illegal act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (especially in relation to treason, sedition, or murder); a plot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 149 Whan schapen was al this conspircacie For poynt to poynt. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxvi. 64 Hauynge knowlege of the sayde conspircacie. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Fearing greater deceytes and conspircacies. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 170, I would here is a conspircacie by Travers and Frost and his daughter. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 66/2 In all conspircacies there must be great secrecy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 81 A secret conspircacie had been formed aginst his person and government. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 105 Rumours of a conspircacie became general.

b. A body or band of conspirators. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 The captayne of this conspircacie was slayne. 1571 *Golding Catein on Ps.* lxiv. 2 Conspracie

...may bee taken as well for a companie that consult about mischief, as for the mischief itself they have devysed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xli. 279 Urged by those of the conspracie [ab. *conjuratio*].

3. *fig.* Union or combination (of persons or things) for one end or purpose; harmonious action or effort; = CONSPIRATION 3. (In a good or neutral sense.) *Obs. or arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 11 That thys cyrryle lyfe was... a conspracy in honesty and vertue. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 382 (D.) So is the conspracy of her several graces, held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 191 There will be a conspracy and faithful correspondence between our mind and our tongue. 1695-8 NOURIS *Pract. Disc.* 229 To discern this Harmony and beautiful conspracy of things. 1847 EMERSON *Old to Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) I. 450 All that's good and great with these Works in close conspracy.

**Conspirant** (kɒnspeɪrənt), *a. and sb. rare.* [a. F. *conspirant*, pr. ppl. of *conspirer*, used as adj. and sb.]

A. *adj.* Conspiring. B. *sb.* A conspirator.

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 19 With all other Conspirants in any badde practice. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea.* v. iii. 135 Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious Prince. 1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 142 The winds of heaven have all one evil will Conspirant even as hearts of kings to slay.

**Conspiration** (kɒnspeɪrɪʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *conspiration* (13th c.), ad. L. *conspiration-em*, n. of action f. *conspicere* to CONSPIRE.]

† 1. The action of conspiring; = CONSPIRACY 1.

a 1300 CURRER *M.* 2766a (Cott.) O nith cums.. conspircacion [Cott. *Galb. MS.* Als of enuy comes.. conspircacion]. 1398 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 24 His seruants hadden swore to gyder [MS. 116, c 1430 bi conspircacion had sworn] agens hym. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 175 How Subyon.. made conspircacyon ayenst her for to take her and haue her to his wyf. 1558 ROY *Sat.*, Cruell Kayfayce, full of crafty conspircacion. 1639 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxiii. 6 Annot. 415 The conjunction and continual conspircacion of the enemies of God. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The best concerted plans of conspircacion.

† 2. A conspiracy, plot; = CONSPIRACY 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5 CONSPIRACIONS of oure foes. 1398 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 282 The... conspircacions made and wrought there.. ayenst your Hyghnes. 1556 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 13 They were aboute xl which had made this conspircacion. a 1693 URQUHART *Rebelais* III. iii. 43 You would see a more dangerous Conspracion. c 1830 J. CHURCHILL *Schiller's Wallenst. Camp* xi. (Bohn) 167 'Tis a conspircacion—a plot, I say!

3. *fig.* Conspiring, joint aspiration and effort, for one end or purpose; = CONSPIRACY 3.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 79 A conspircacion of all faculties. a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 113 Gracious persons.. in whose hearts there is a conspircacion of all the graces of His Holy Spirit. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* v. (1859) I. 84 All together form, by their harmonious conspircacion, a healthy whole. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 545 One confession of faith, one conspircacion of sanctity.

4. *attrib.*

1508 MARPREL *Epist.* (Arb.) 20 You of this conspircacion house.

† **Conspicuous**, *-acious*, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see *-TIOUS*.] Addicted to conspiring.

1652 SPARKE *Sciut. Allaris* (1663) 486 Witness their conspircacious assemblies.

† **Conspicuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conspicuosus* ppl. stem of *conspicere* to CONSPIRE: see *-IVR*.] Pertaining to swearing together.

1579 J. STURGES *Gaping Gulf* Cij b, Absolueth aforehand all conspircatif oaths.

**Conspirator** (kɒnspeɪrətər), [ME. and AF. *conspirator* = F. *conspirateur*, ad. L. *conspicuosus-em*. The Eng. is now conformed in spelling, but not in pronunciation, to L. *conspicuosus*.]

One who conspires; one engaged in a conspiracy; one who conspires with others to commit treason.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* III. iv. (1483) 53 Traytours and conspytours weren with yow enterladid to geders. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 42 To bewraye the rest of the conspytours. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 237 Away then, come, seeke the Consprators. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 612 The consprators were detected and seized. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 Like women employed by Cicero to worm out the secret of consprators. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 416 A consprator succeeds or dies.

**Conspiratorial** (kɒnspeɪrətərɪəl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of conspirators or conspiracy.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxv. To unite [glasses] in a general conspiratorial clink. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. vii. 111 A fearful conspiratorial frown, that would not have disgraced Guido Fawkes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 5/2 (He) has a great round Russian face, strong, conspiratorial.

**Conspiratory** (kɒnspeɪrətərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. CONSPIRATOR on L. type *\*conspicuosus*: see *-ORY*.] Pertaining to conspirators or to conspiracy. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 Can it be said... of conspiratory clubs that they are capricious. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 625 Conspiratory circles were formed.

**Conspiratress** (kɒnspeɪrətərɪs), [f. CONSPIRATOR: see *-RESS*. Cf. next.] A female conspirator.

1760-84 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (F. Hall) 1873 *Sy. Paul's Mag.* II. 351 Raffaella... had become a conspiratress from sheer fun. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xix. 142 The two conspiratresses saved their consciences.

+ **Conspiratrice**. *Obs.* (exc. as F.) [a. F. *conspiratrice*, fem. of *conspirateur*.] = prec.  
1453 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* l. xxxviii. (1899) 42 This vn-thyrtly fals conspyratrice. 1891 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 126 Many of the young conspyratrices (a word coined by the French) of 20 years of age.]

**Conspire** (kŏns'pīr-ē), *v.* [a. F. *conspire-r* (15th c. in Littre) (= Pr. *conspirar*, Sp. *conspirar*, It. *conspirare*), ad. L. *conspīrāre* lit. 'to breathe together', whence, 'to accord, harmonize, agree, combine or unite in a purpose, plot mischief together secretly'.]

1. *intr.* To combine privily for an evil or unlawful purpose; to agree together to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (esp. to commit treason or murder, excite sedition, etc.); to plot. Const. *with, against, to do something, + that*.

1384 *Wyclif John* ix. 22 The lewis hadden conspyrad, that if any man knowleche him Crist, he schulde be don out of the synagoge. 1396 *Chaucer Prioresse* T. 113 The Jewes have conspyred This innocent out of this world to enche. 1400 *Chaucer Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 12 Syr Cayphas & his compayne conspyre Jesus to anoye. 1404 *Fabyan Chron.* i. ii. 9 Brute founde many Troyans... with the whiche he conspyred. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 89 b, Whiche confedered togdyr hath conspyred to destroye our soules. 1600 *Rowlands Greene's Ghost* 32 They conspyred how to make a breach in his pocket. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxxvii. 18 They conspyred against him, to slay him. 1671 *Milton Samson* 392 An impious crew Of men conspyring to uphold their state By worse than hostile deeds. 1793 *Southey Joan of Arc* iii. 94 When kingly power conspyred with papal craft To plot and perpetrate that massacre. 1848 *Lyttton Harold* ii. ii, Princes conspire against me.

† b. Said of a single person (the notion of combination being lost sight of): To plot secretly, contrive. *Obs.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 232 Within his herte he gan conspire. 1480 *Kobt. Deryll* 27 Thus then he conspyred in hys wyl One after another for to kyll. 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* x. For thou art so possess'd with murderous hate That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. l. 70 But to be Menelaus, I would conspire against Destiny. 2. *trans.* To plot, plan, devise, contrive (a criminal, evil, or hostile action).

a. with the end or purpose as *obj.*  
1364 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xi. 19 Dat conterfet disseites and conspyre wronges. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 423 David pat Vries deth conspyred. 1404 *Fabyan Chron.* iv. lxxiii. 43 The Countree waxed wery of hym, & conspyrd his deth. 1507 *Daniel Civ. Wares* v. i, The whil't victorious Henry did conspire The wracke of France. 1681 *E. Sclater Sermon at Putney* 17 That conspire the subversion of Throne and Altar. 1793-6 *Pope Odys.* xvi. 464 Thus smooth he ended, yet his death conspyr'd. 1805 *Southey Madoc in Ast.* iv, Your fall and mine do they alike conspire.

b. with the action as *obj.*  
1593-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., By dyvers feetis between theym conveyeed and conspyred. 1579 *Fenton Guicciard.* (1618) 6 Conspire against him most dangerous enterprises. 1857 *S. Osborn Quedah* ii. 23 The present attack had been patiently conspyred and prearranged at Malacca.

† c. *pass.* with clause. *Obs.*  
1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 81 Sinon, whiche made was here espie Withinne Troie, as was conspyred. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 486 Yt ys conspyrd to reward thy falsnes.

3. *intr.* To combine in action or aim; to act in purposive combination, union, or harmony.

1538 *Starkey England* i. i. 19 The cyvyle lyfe ys a polytyke ordur of men conspyryng toggyrdur in vertue and honesty. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 The Stour assisted by other streams that conspire with it. 1657 *J. Smith Myst. Rhet.* 350 Therefore must your labour conspire with my inventions. 1711 *Ken Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 363 How God's converting Calls conspire With our Free-Will, fond Men enquire? 1763 *J. Byrom Hymn 'Christians awake'* iii, Th' angelic choir In songs of joy before unknown conspire. 1809 *K. Digby Broadst. Hon.* I. 251 When we reflect... upon the jarring interests which are to be made to conspire. 1869 *Tyndall Notes on Light* § 479 The waves conspire or oppose each other according as their vibrations are in the same phase or in opposite phases.

b. To combine, concur, co-operate as by intention (so as to effect a certain result).

It ranges from what is explicitly *fig.* of 1 to a sense quite distinct from it.  
1575 *Langham Lett.* (1871) 43 Consider, how fully the Gods (as it seemed) had conspyred... too bestow theyr influence & gyfts vpon her court. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* (1830) 376 The writers... conspire to one and the same end, which is setting forth of the rights of the kingdom of God. 1670 *Dryden Tragic Love Ded.*, All the Advantages of Mind and Body, and an Illustrious Birth, conspyring to render you an extraordinary Person. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 397 The Singers and Dancers could not conspire together into one Dance and Harmony, were they destitute of a Coryphaeus. 1711 *Ken Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 230 Thou dost... dispose all things... to conspire in thy glory. 1793 *Guardian* No. 135 All things conspire to make his sick bed grievous and uneasy. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* ii. viii, All things conspired to give her the sense of freedom and solitude.

c. To combine as factors in (a product). *poet.*  
1716 *Addison Poems Ser. Occas.*, O England's younger hope! in whom conspire The mother's sweetness, and the father's fire! 1888 *Burgon Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 1 In [him], there conspired certain personal gifts of an altogether unique order.

† d. To concur or agree in spirit, sentiment, sense, tenor, testimony, assertion, etc. *Obs.*

1579 *E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 21 This place seemeth to conspyre with Plato. 1619 *Fotherby Athcom.* ii. i. § 9 (1622) 197 The Apostle... doth fully conspire and agree with the Prophet. 1699 *Brentley Phal.* iii. 85 All these Accounts, conspyring so together, make it certain. 1723 *Pope Lett. to Digby* 10 Oct., I conspire in your sentiments... wish for your company. 1737 *Whiston Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. i, Josephus... conspires in his testimony with what is written in the Gospels.

† e. *trans.* To unite in producing; to concur to.  
1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* vii. x. (1614) 702 Their blacke skinned, white eyes, and cauterised ma[r]kes seem to conspire a dreadful and gastly deformitie in their faces. 1650 *Baxter Saints' R.* i. vii. (1662) 104 All things... with us conspire the high praises of our great Deliverer. 1669 *W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym.* 124 All which conspire the restitution of the integrity of health.

† f. It occurs with some reference to the etymological sense 'breathe or blow together', though scarcely as an independent meaning.  
1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 23 Saule ys my name... whych conspyreth the dyscyples with thretes and menaces [cf. *Acts* ix. 1]. 1861 *Temple & Trevor Tannhäuser* 74 The buffeting gusts... conspire conflicting breaths.

**Conspired** (kŏns'pīr-ēd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]  
a. Planned in concert, concerted. † b. Leagued together, confederated (*obs.*).

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 148 Thurg conspyred tresoun. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* Pref., By no conspyred agreement. 1618 *Bolton Florus* i. xvii. 50 So many, and so mighty conspyred Nations.

† **Conspirement**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of conspyring; a conspiracy.  
1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 216 Suche a false conspyrement... God wolde not it were unknowe.

**Conspirer** (kŏns'pīr-er), *Also 6 -our.* [In 16th c. *conspirour*, a. AF. *conspirour* = OF. *conspireur*, f. *conspirer* (having the same form as if directly descended from L. *conspirator-em*.)] One who conspires, a conspirator.

1339 *Taverner Gard. Wynd.* l. 29 b, A conspyrour of my death and a traitour. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* iv. i. 91 Take no care: Who chafes, who frets, or where Conspires are. 1678 *Roxb. Ballads* IV. 129 All Conspyrers who seek to dethrone A King from his right.

**Conspiring** (kŏns'pīr-ē-ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSPIRE + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONSPIRE; plotting, conspiracy; concurrence, co-operation.

1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* iv. xiii. (1634) 622 What?.. doe wee thinke that hee praiseth a conspyring, whereby a few men being bound together, are severed from the whole body of the Church? 1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* v. § 6. 79 The conspyring of many wills to the same end. 1864 *Sir J. B. Burke Viciss. Families* Ser. iii. 322 The King... met those conspyring with demonstrations of equal energy.

**Conspiring**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That conspires; plotting, acting in concert, etc.

1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 148 The conspyring voyce of the people. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. cix, Your conspyring minds exactly agree. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Conspyring Powers* (in *Mechanicks*) are all such as act in direction not opposite to one another. 1753 *N. Torriano Gangr. Sore Throat* 57 What a multitude of conspyring Causes! 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 228 The conspyring sovereigns who form the Holy Alliance.

**Conspiringly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a conspyring manner; by secret plot; in concert.

1645 *Milton Tetrah.* (1851) 234 Either violently without mutual consent... or conspyringly by plot of lust. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 37. 164 All things are ordered together conspyringly into one.

† **Con spirito**, *Mus.*, with spirit: see *CON PREP.*

† **Conspissate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conspissāre*, ppl. stem, f. *con-* + *spissāre* to thicken.] *trans.* To thicken, make dense, condense.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. App. xiv, And that which doth conspissate active is. 1681 — in *Glanvill's Sadduc.* 45 Samuel by this having sufficiently conspissated his vehicle and fitted it to Sauls sight.

† **Conspissation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conspissation-em*, n. of action: see prec.] Thickening; condensation.

1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 176 By naturall conspyracyon Of thyngs dysseveryd, a dew redyintegracyon. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. App. xiii, For body's but this spirit, fixt, grosse by conspissation. 1694 *Burthogge Reason* 230 The Cold of the Night... does much contribute to the Conspissation of the Spirits Vehicle.

† **Conspuato**, *pa. pp. Obs.*—  
1643 *Cockeram, Conspuato*, bespotted.

**Conspue** (kŏns'pīr-ē), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *conspuere* to spit upon, bespit, f. *con-* + *spuere* to spit.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Sept. 376/1 The only thing criticism has to do with the Shakspeare-Bacon craze is to conspue it.

† **Conspurate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conspurcat-us* pa. pp. l.: see next.] Defiled, polluted.

1563-7 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 1483/2, I am so sinfull and so conspurcate with many grievous sinnes. 1619 *W. Sclater Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 313 Neuer saw the Sunne a people more conspurcate with lust.

† **Conspurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conspurcat-*, ppl. stem of *conspurcare* to defile, pollute, f. *con-* + *spurcare* to befoul, f. *spurcus* unclean, dirty, foul.] *trans.* To defile, befoul, pollute. (*lit.* and *fig.*)  
1600 *Asp. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 340 When the Schoolmen had conspurcated and abused true Divinity with their filthiness. 1657 *Tomlinson Renow's Disp.* 610 Its materials... should be securely reposed, that Flyes may not conspurcate

them. 1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. iii. v. 64 A certain vestigium... albeit greatly conspurcated or obliterated.

† **Conspuration**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *conspurcare*: see prec.] Defilement, pollution.

1616 *BULLOKAR, Conspuration*, a defiling, or making foule. 1666 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 For so odious a conspurcation of our holy profession.

† **Conspuator**. *Obs.*— [n. of action in L. form from *conspuare*: see next.] 'He that spits upon others' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Conspuato**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspūt-*, ppl. stem of *conspuere* (see *CONSPUE*), whence the freq. *conspuare*.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Chryst was abgecte, illuded and consputed.

**Constability**. *nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *constabilité* (in the original): cf. *CONSTABLE*.] The office of constable; constableness.

1719 *OZELL tr. Misson's Mem.* 128 The King still creates a Constable for the Ceremony of the Coronation; but his Constability ceases immediately after the Ceremony is over.

**Constable** (kŏnstāb'l, kŏn-). *Forms:* 3 *conne-stable*, 4-6 *conestable*, 4-7 *cunstable*, 5 *conne-stable*, *constabyle*, *-bylle*, *-bill*, *cunstabylle*, *konstabel*, 5-6 *constabulle*, *cunstabulle*, 6 *connestabul*, *connistable*, 7 *constable*, 3-*constable*. [ME., a. OF. *cunestable*, *conestable* (mod. F. *constable* = Pr. *conestable*, Sp. *condestable*, Pg. *condestavel*, It. *constabile*), repr. late L. *comes stabuli* count or officer of the stable, marshal (in the Theodosian Code A.D. 438, Gregory of Tours 575), corresponding to the earlier *tribūnus stabuli* (Ammianus), whence later *comesta*, *conestabulus*: Skeat quotes from a document under date 807, 'comes stabuli quem corrupte conestabulum appellamus'. Other med. L. forms were *comestabilis*, *comestabilis*, etc.: see *Du Cange*. The early development of the sense, whereby the *comes stabuli*, from being the head groom of the stable, became the principal officer of the household of the Frankish kings, and of the great feudatories, and the field-marshal or commander-general of the army, had taken place before the word came into English; the development was parallel to that of *marshal*. The earlier English uses were simply taken over from French.]

1. *gen.* The chief officer of the household, court, administration, or military forces of a ruler.

1240 *Sawles Warde in Coll. Hom.* 247 Wit be husbonde godes cunestable cleopeth warschipe forð ant makið hire durewart. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2169 Now hab ysoude her wille. Tristrem constable is heige. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 207 Ethioeles Bad his constabill with hym to Fyfty weil Armyt, and forouth ga To meit thedeus in the way. 1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 4445 Pe Amyral hadde y-loued hym long Constable he mad him of ys lond. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. iv. 256 Sholde neuere conscience be my constable, Were ich a kyng yconored. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 154, Zisara. Of king Jabin, called the great constable Of his hoost, leader, and gouernoure. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* (1880) 167 And the sayd paynym was conestable of al the londes of thadmyral.

2. *spec. a. Constable of France:* the principal officer of the household of the early French kings, who ultimately rose to be commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of the monarch; he was the supreme judge of military offences and of questions of chivalry, and had the regulation of all matters connected with tilts, tournaments, trials by combat, etc.

The office was abolished in 1627; the title was revived by Napoleon I, but discontinued on his overthrow. An officer bearing the name of constable existed also in the households of the great feudal lords of France.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 12 The erle of Eu, conestable of Fraunce... and others knyghtes and squiers were take prisoner. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* i. vii. 15 Whome we call now in fraunce conestable. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* iii. vii. 135. 1777 *Watson Philip II* (1830) 15 Constable Montmorency, so much celebrated for his heroic valour. 1795 *Southey Joan of Arc* x. 33 One day, Perhaps the Constable of France may learn He wrong'd Du Chastel. 1875 *Maine Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Constables of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne.

b. *Constable of England, Lord High Constable:* one of the chief functionaries in the English royal household, with duties and powers similar to those of the same officer in France.

Together with the Earl Marshal, he was the judge of the Court of Chivalry, and in early times his powers of jurisdiction were extensive. The office, which had been made merely titular a few years before, was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521; since which time the title has been granted only temporarily for particular occasions, esp. the sovereign's coronation. Thus the Duke of Wellington was Lord High Constable at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

1384 *Act 8 Rich. II.* c. 5 Quod diversa placita... trahuntur jam de novo coram Constabulario et Marescallis. 1500 *Chron. Eng.* vii. 156/1 He was arested by the Vycounte Beaumont the Constable of Englande. 1538 *Starkey England* ii. ii. (1871) 182 Our old aunceturys... ordeynyd a Connestabul of Englund, to conturpaysse the authortye of the pryncce. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* ii. l. 102 When I came hither, I was Lord High Constable, and Duke of Buckingham: now, poore Edward Bohun. 1700 *Tyrrill Hist.*

*Eng. II. 892* The Earl of Chester (as Lord High Constable) carried the sword of St. Edward, called Curteine, before the King. 1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlv. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. iv. 642 The Constable—Constabularius Regis or Constabularius Angliæ—seems to have been . . . (next the king) the supreme commander of the army.

**c. Constable of Scotland:** a chief officer in the Scottish royal household, having powers of jurisdiction in respect of all transgressions committed within four miles of the king's person, the parliament or privy council. (The hereditary title is still in existence.)

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. (1885) 127 Quha is . . . our the kingis court to punise offenderis, Constable, we cal. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 2 All heretible constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* ii. 29 This De Morville is therein designed Constable of Scotland. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* (Scotland), Officers of State: Royal Household, Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.

**d. The title of dignitaries in other countries.**

c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 3842 Pan was per a kud kniȝt þe constables sone of spayne, come wel þre daies bi-fore þe king for to help. 1718 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 594 Marino, a pretty clean village, belonging to the Constable Colonna. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1830) 509 Velasco, the constable of Castile and governor of Milan. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 357/2 Vittoria Colonna . . . was the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, Great Constable of the kingdom of Naples.

**3. The governor or warden of a royal fortress or castle.** (Still the official title of the governors of some royal castles in England.)

1125 *Magna Carta* § 29 Nullus constabularius distringat aliquem militem ad dandum denarios pro custodia castri, si, etc.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 565 Of castel of Keningwurpe wardens þer were, Sir William de la Cowe, þat constable was þere. c 1300 *Havelok* 2366 Hwan he hauede of al þe lond þe castles alle in his hond, And constables don þer inne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 507. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccix 191 They token hir way toward Bristowe and ther the kyng . . . made sir Hugh the spencer the fader as constable and keper of the castel. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xv. (1821) 647 The Constable sued for a Protection and rendered the Castle to Captain Flower. 1891 *Whitaker's Almanack* 92 Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. *Ibid.* 234 London—Constable of the Tower.

*fig. c 1320 Cast. Love* 910 Þer þe castel is faste and stable And Charite is constable. 1360 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix.* 16 Þe Constable of the Castel þat kepeþ hem alle Is a wys kniȝt wiþ alle, Sire Inwit he hette. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xxiii. 214.

**4. A military officer.**

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4329 Alisaundre hath, saun faile, Y-clepid to him ten constables. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* ix. (1890) 160/1 Eneas . . . called to hym Menestes and Sauestum, that were constables of his folke, and of the bataylles. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 2/5 A constable, constabularius, *Ethnarca*. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Robt.* vii. My countryman, Whitkind, being a constable of our bands.

**5. An officer of the peace.** (See Sir J. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law*, i. vii. 194-200.) **a. generally.**

1360 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii.* 173 Þe kyng . . . Comaunde þe Constable [w. r. a. Constable, B. ii. 198 a constable, C. iii. 210 a constable] þat Com at þe furste To a-Tache þe Traytours for eny Tresour. 1455 *Sc. Act Jas. II* (1507) § 60 Þat cumounes ar greattumle injured and oppressed be the Kingis Schireffes, Constables, and their ministers in time of Faikes.] 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 4 The Constables haue deliuerd her ouer to mee; and shee shall haue Whipping cheere enough, I warrant her. 1681 *ELSHING Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 143 They went and fetched a constable and searched all her howse. 1707 G. MINGE *State Gt. Brit.* i. 481 The common Officers appointed to seize upon Malefactors are those we call Constables. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 26 Special, petty, and other constables . . . were on duty. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 132 He is dragged away or put out by the constables at the command of the prytanes. 1890 G. J. SYMONS in *Times* 20 Dec. 5/6 Stories of pre-police days and of sleeping constables finding themselves on the pavement imprisoned in their own box.

**b. High Constable:** an officer of a hundred or other large administrative district, appointed to act as conservator of the peace within his district, and to perform various other duties. (Abolished in 1869.)

The office seems to have been originally established for military purposes, to raise the military force of the hundred in case of war or civil commotion; the duties attached to the office became in the course of time more of an administrative character.

1285 *Act 12 Edw. I. Stat. Wynton* c. 6 E en chescun hundred e franchise seyent eleus deus Constables, a fere la veue des armes]. 1543 *Act 34-35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 (Wales) The said Justices of the Peace . . . shall appoint and name in euery hundred . . . two substantial gentlemen, or yeomen to be chiefe Constables of the hundred wherein they inhabite, which two constables of euery hundred shall haue a speciall regard to the conseruation of the Kings peace. 1569 B. RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 197 I. 255 The highe Constable of the saide Cytie and Lyberties taking with hym suche number of petit constables and others as to his discrecion sholde seme mete. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I.* in *London Gaz.* No. 5348/4 High or Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer. 1807 *Act 7 & 8 Geo. IV.* c. 31 § 7 (Schedule) Form of Notice to the High Constable of a Hundred or other like District, or to the Peace Officer of a County of a City or Town. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 33 An Act for . . . relieving High Constables from attendance at Quarter Sessions in certain cases. 1846 *McCulloch Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 233 Papists were . . . prohibited from being high or petty constables. 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 47 An Act to provide for the discharge of the duties heretofore performed by High Constables, and for the abolition of such office. *Ibid.* § 8 This Act may be cited as the High Constables Act, 1869.

**c. Petty or Parish Constable:** an officer of a parish or township appointed to act as conservator of the peace and to perform a number of public administrative duties in his district. (Abolished, exc. as incorporated in the County Police system, in 1872.)

1328 *Act 2 Edw. III.* c. 3 Meire & Baillifs des Citees & Burghs deinz meismes les Citees & Burghs, Burghaldres, constables, & gardeins de la pees deinz lour gardes, eint poair affaire execution de cest acord.] 1478 *Presentmts. of Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 W<sup>th</sup> the constabylle William Baker. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* Camden 66 Grett bonfyeres with grett chere at every constabulles dore in every parich throwe alle London. a 1636 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 8 The Lord of the hundred court is to appoint in every village, a petty constable with a tithing-man to attend in his absence. 1736 *BERKELEY Discourse* Wks. III. 430 From the supreme executor of the law down to a petty constable. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1793) 439 These petty constables have two offices united in them; the one ancient, the other modern. Their ancient office is that of headborough, tithing-man, or borsholder . . . who are as ancient as the time of king Alfred; their more modern office is that of constable merely; which was appointed so lately as the reign of Edward III, in order to assist the high constable. 1857 *TOULM. SMITH Parish* 55 The position of principal Parish Officer, in which character the Constable was summoned, has long been filled by the churchwardens. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 409 The parish constables were necessarily inefficient as a police. 1872 *Act 35 & 36 Vict.* c. 92 An Act to render unnecessary the general Appointment of Parish Constables. Whereas the establishment of an efficient police in the counties of England and Wales has rendered the general appointment of parish constables unnecessary, etc.

**d. Now, esp., a police constable, a member of the constabulary or police force, a policeman.** **Chief Constable:** the officer at the head of the police force of a county or equivalent district.

a 1836 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25 (Irish Constabulary) 10 resident magistrates, 155 chief constables of the first, and 50 of the second class, 1232 constables, 6233 subconstables, and 277 horse of the constabulary force. 1839 *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 93 An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. *Ibid.* § 6 Subject to Approval. the Chief Constable shall appoint the other Constables to be appointed for the County, and a Superintendent to be at the Head of the Constables in each Division of the County. *Ibid.* c. 95 § 5 A Police Force for the whole of the Borough . . . to act as Constables for preserving the Peace. 1885 *Spectator* 3 Oct. Suppl. The very word police . . . did not become common until late in the last century, and 'the Police' as an equivalent for the body of constables, is much more modern.

**e. Special Constable:** a person sworn in by the Justices of the Peace to act as constable on special occasions when it is apprehended that the force of regular constables will prove insufficient to preserve the peace.

1801 *Act 41 Geo. III.* c. 78. 1806 [see a.]. 1831 *Act 1 & 2 Wm. III.* c. 41 An Act for amending the Laws relative to the Appointment of Special Constables, and for the better Preservation of the Peace.

**f. In the Channel Islands, the elected chief officer of a parish; in Jersey he is its representative in the States, a magistrate, etc.; in Guernsey his duties are now more restricted.**

1654 *WARBURTON Guernsey* (1822) 62 The Constables . . . Their office is to keep the peace. 1694 *FALLS Jersey* ii. 65 The Constable of the Parish where the Perambulation is to be, takes with him 12 of the Principal Men of his Parish, and meets the Judge attended by 3 or more of the Jurats on Horseback. 1864 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 (Jersey) Each parish . . . elects one constable who represents his parish in the States. 1873 J. LEWIS *Consts* 1271 203 (Jersey) The constables are the principal magistrates in each parish.

**g. attrih.**

1809 R. LANGFORD *Intr. Trade* 131 Constable hire, a person's wages for attending a ship till unloaded, to prevent theft.

**6. Phr. To outrun the constable:** a. to run away from a constable (or the law and its officers); also to run the constable.

1600 *KEMP Nine Dries Wond.* 15, I far'd like one that had escap'd the stocks, and tride the use of his legs to out-run the Constable. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nany* II. 278 Rich I poor Huntley! . . . why, he was obliged to run the constable two years ago.

**b. To go at too great a pace; to go too far; to overstep all bounds of moderation.**

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 167 If the Gentleman be predominant, his running Nagge will out run the Constable. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* Money, In all times the Princes in England have done something illegal, to get money. But then came a Parliament . . . and so things were quiet for a while; afterwards there was another trick found out to get money, and . . . another Parliament was called to set all right, etc. But now they have so out-run the Constable, that, etc. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 1368 Quoth Hudibras, Friend Ralph, thou hast out-run the Constable at last.

**c. To spend more money than one has; to run into debt; also to overrun the constable.**

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crvru. Out-run the Constable*, to spend more than is Got, or Run out of an Estate. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxiii. 'Harkee, my girl, how far have you overrun the constable?' I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ. 1766 *ANSTEV Bath Guide* vii. Poor man! at th' election he threw t' other day, All his victuals, and liquor, and money away; And some people think with such haste he began, That soon he the constable greatly outran. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxix. 292 'He has outrun the constable' . . . his expenses have outrun his means.

**+ Constabulary.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *conestabularie*, f. *conestable* (cf. med.L. *constabularia*): see -ARY.]

**1. The office of a constable; constableness.**

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4218 Thanne Drede hadde in hir baillie The keyping of the constablers [F. *conestablier*] Toward the north. c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 373 Gawain . . . ye will take the Constablie of myn housolde. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 647 The constablie of Fraunce. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 Holden . . . of the constablie of the same castel.

**2. The district under a constable; a constable-wick.**

1610 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* i. 201 John Harland, living within the constablie of Spaunton. 1690 *Royal Proclam.* in *London Gaz.* No. 2568/2 In Their several Parishes, Hamlets, Constablies, and Divisions respectively. 1760 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 417 East Lothian, or the constablie of Haddington.

**Constableness** (kɒnstəˈbl̩s). [f. CONSTABLE + -SHIP.] The office of constable.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184, I bowete of Roberd Bernard the konstableschepe of Bramborow. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 12 The office of Constablieshippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gully* C. He is not trusted with a iustship of peace or petie constablieship. 1612 Sir R. DUDLEY in *Forster's Papers* 7 note, I have onely reserved the constablieshippe of the castle. 1668 *Perry's Corr.* 283 Prince Rupert invested in the Constablieship of Windsor Castle. 1876 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* i. 57 The constablieship of the Castle of Fernes . . . had been granted on a long lease to Sir Nicholas Heron.

**Constableness** (kɒnstəˈbl̩s). [a. OF. *conestabliesse*, f. *conestable*: see -ESS.] A female constable; the wife of a constable; also a foreign title.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 441 Dame Hermegeyld, the constables of the place. c 1430 *Udger. Lys Manhoite* ii. civ. (1874) 113, I am ladi and conderesse, cheuentayn, and constablesse, of alle stoures in cheuachies ther as baners ben displayed. 1679 *Apol. Maria Manchini* title-p., Madam Maria Manchini, Constables of Colonna. 1832 *Soc. Life Eng. & France* 232 Mary Mancini, the Constables Colonna, the admired of Louis the Fourteenth.

**Constablewick** (kɒnstəˈbl̩wɪk). [f. CONSTABLE + -WICK.]

**1. The office or jurisdiction of a constable (in the earlier sense).** *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 *RALEIGH in Gutch Coll. Cur. I.* 79 G. de la Mare . . . had by inheritance the constablewick of the abbey of Teierborow.

**2. The district under the charge of a (petty) constable.** *arch.*

1678 *HALE Hist. Placit. Cor. I.* (T.), If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his constablewick. 1764 *BURN POOR Laws* 191 The petty constables visit weekly the houses in their respective constablewicks. 1869 *De la Pryme's Diary* Surtees 155 note, The village of Cleethorpe, though a separate constablewick, is a hamlet to the . . . parish of Clee. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 36 The same powers and privileges . . . as a constable . . . has . . . in his constablewick.

**Constabling**, *vbl. sb.* [as if f. a vb. *constable*.] Acting as a constable.

1844 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VII. 61 He seems to do his constabling in a really judicious manner.

**Constabular** (kɒnstəˈbʊləri), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *constabularius* + -AB.] Of or belonging to a constable.

1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Anerley* III. xii. 178 Driven, by the heroic view of circumstances, to rush into constabular embrace.

**Constabulary** (kɒnstəˈbʊləri), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *constabularia*, f. *constabularius*: see -ARY.]

**1. The office of a constable; constableness.**

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) 83 b, Constabularies, and Bailleries of our proper lands and Castelles. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 2 All heretible constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland.

**2. A district under a constable; a constable-wick.**

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 68 One Francis Bridge, being Constable of Walson . . . was present, this being within his constabulary. 1791 *MACKINTOSH Wind. Gall. Wks.* 1846 III. 20 The constituent assemblies of the several provinces, baillies, and constabularies of the (French) kingdom. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II. (Haddington), It continued a Constabulary at the Restoration.

**3. The organized body of constables or peace officers of a country or specified district.**

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxiv, The day-scholars . . . had hooted the beadle, and pelted the constabulary. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/1 To correct the various evils incident to the constitution of the present rural constabulary, the magistrates of Cheshire, in 1829 . . . obtained an Act which authorized them to appoint and direct a paid constabulary. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 38 Those who . . . would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary.

**Constabulary** (kɒnstəˈbʊləri), *a.* [ad. med. L. *constabularius*, f. *constabularius*: see prec.]

**1. Of or pertaining to petty constables or to police officers; belonging to the official organization for the preservation of public peace and order, especially that established in the counties of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the course of the 19th c.**

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 26 The constabulary bill has been found to be a very beneficial measure. 1825 *Ibid.* 44 The establishment of the police and constabulary force. 1837 *Instruct. R. Comm. in Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 336/1 To inquire into the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales. 1857 *TOULM. SMITH Parish* 132 It has been stated that the County Con-



stabulary Acts do not supersede, though they cannot but materially affect, the system of parish constables. 1809 *Spectator* 26 Oct., A delegated constabulary duty he had from the Sheriff of the county.

2. Of the nature or function of constables.

1806 *Kane Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 367 Nor did their constabulary guardians. 1864 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 163 A system of constabulary ethics.

† **Constabulatory**, sb. and a. Obs. [f. med. L. *constabulāt-us* the office of a constable + -ORY.]

A. sb. ? = CONSTABULARY.

a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* II. 518 A great deal was said upon the point of jurisdiction and of the Exemption of a Constabulary.

B. adj. = CONSTABULARY a.

1830 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 539 A strong Constabulary Force will keep the Ring.

† **Constance**, Obs. Also -aunoe. [a. F. *constance* (14th c. in Littré; = Pr., Sp. *constancia*, It. *costanza*), ad. L. *constāntia*, n. of quality f. *constānt-em* CONSTANT: see -ANCE.]

1. Steadfastness, firmness, resolution, faithfulness, fidelity; = CONSTANCY 1, 2.

1340 *Aenb.* 167 *pe vifte stape of bise uirtu* is cyleped constance... bet makep be herte strang. c 1386 *Chaucer Clerk's T.* 612 When this marquys say The constance of his wyf. 1490 *Caxton How to die* 4 The constance and stedfastnesse of the fayth. 1531 *Elyot Gov.* III. xix. heading, Of Constance or Stabilitie... Constance hathe equal prayse with iustyce. 1613-6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i. If what we call constance, Within a heart hath long time residence.

b. Stability.

1509 *Barclay Skyp Folys* (1570) 224 In all things that to men appertayne Is no constance... Nor sure degree or stable permanence.

2. Persistence, perseverance; = CONSTANCY 3 b.

a 1533 *LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cviij b. To perseuer therein, they neuer lacke constance. c 1630 *Jackson Creed* IV. vii. Wks. III. 99 Constance and confidence in prosecuting the means that lead us to it. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 231 Continued the war... with so great constance, prosperity, and glory.

**Constancy** (kɒnstənsi). [ad. L. *constāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being constant.

1. The state or quality of being unmoved in mind; steadfastness, firmness, endurance, fortitude.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Constancy is y<sup>e</sup> vertue wherby man or woman holdeth hole, and is not broken by impacyency. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) 9, I woulde wishe all men to be of such courage and constancy in these affayres. 1603 *Medk in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 291. III. 153 Thank God for the Princes constancy in Religion. 1709 *Pope Lett.* 17 July, I stood resignd with a stoical constancy to endure the worst of evils. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. II. 20 They have maintained constancy and self-equality for many ages.

† b. Determination, resolution (to do a thing).

1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 986 Encreased his constancy to avoid a most certaine death. 1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) II. 80 The constancy of most of them to doe the Queen better service at London.

2. Steadfastness of attachment to a person or cause; faithfulness, fidelity.

1548 *Hall Chron.* 193 b. What for the confidence that he had in her perfyte constancy... he determined... to marye with her. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v. ii. 161 While thou liu'st, deare Kate, take a fellow of plaine and vncoyned Constancy. 1754 *Sherlock Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 The Ground of their Constancy and Adherence to Christ. a 1839 *Prard Poems* (1864) II. 438 And talks right well of constancy and truth. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 335 A constancy of friendship which won him a host of devoted adherents.

3. The quality of being invariable (see CONSTANT a. 4-6); uniformity, unchangingness, regularity.

a 1600 *Hooker* (J.), The laws of God... of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's constancy, and the mutability of the other. a 1619 *Potherby Atheism*. II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 The admirable order and incredible constancy of the Heavens. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. 206 The polar wind blows with equal constancy in both the frigid zones. 1830 *Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil.* 239 The important fact of the constancy of the angles at which their faces meet. 1855 *Brewster Newton* II. xxv. 365 The constancy of temperature in the phenomena of fusion and ebullition.

† b. Persistence, perseverance. Obs.

1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 2 If you will now vnite in your Complaints, And force them with a Constancy.

4. (with a) Something permanent, a permanency. For a constancy: as a permanent arrangement.

1710 *Steele Teller* No. 208 P 2 The Person most agreeable to a Man for a Constancy. 1749 *Chesterf. Lett.* 26 Dec., Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as you or anybody can want. c 1750 W. Stroud *Mem.* 52 A Chariot, which I hired for a Constancy, or at least for the chiefest Part of... seven weeks. 1888 *Scotsman* 8 Feb. 106 *Adv.*, A constancy and liberal wages for a good workman.

† 5. Certainty. Obs.

1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 213, I... knowing the constancy of Death and y<sup>e</sup> vnconstancy of the houre and time. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* v. i. 26 More witnesseth than fancies images, And grows to something of great constancy [But Schmidt understands it as 'consistency': see next].

† 6. Physical firmness, solidity; = CONSISTENCE. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. 212 In passing from its liquid state to its concretion, to its constancy and firmness.

**Constant** (kɒnstənt), a. (sb.). [a. F. *constant* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *constāns*, *constānt-em* standing firm, firm, immovable, stable, etc., pres.

pple. (also used as adj.) of *constāre* to stand together, stand firm, etc., f. *con- + stāre* to stand.]

A. adj.

1. Standing firm in mind or purpose; steadfast, unmoved, resolute. In later use, with a descriptive sb., as *martyr*, *student*, etc., or with *mind*.

c 1386 *Chaucer Clerk's T.* 991 She ay sad and constant as a wal, Continuyng euer hire Innocence oueral. 1483 *Caxton Cato A viij*, He ought to be vertuous constant and stedfast. 1655-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/2 These things... which thus disorder even thee a most constant person. 1671 *Milton Samson* 848 The best-resolved of men, The constantest.

1560 (title), Certain Godly Sermons made upon the Lords Prayer, preached by the Righte Reuerende Father and constant Martyr of Christ, Master Hughe Latimer. 1614 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vowes* III. § 78 The constant sufferings of ancient martyrs. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 902 Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. 1666 *Penn Na Cross* I. v. § 5 Stephen, that bold and constant Martyr of Jesus. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* VIII. xviii, Which might have affected a more constant mind than that of Mr. Partridge. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 726 The most constant enemy of their revolutionary... principles.

† b. Const. to do something. Obs.

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* I. iv. 13 Prudent and constant for to doo weel and proufyt. 1535 *Coverdale Chron.* xxix[xxviii]. 7 Yf he be constant to do after my commaundementes. 1608 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O no, thart too constant to afflict my heart.

2. Steadfast in attachment to a person or cause; faithful, true (to).

c 1425 *Wyntroun Cron.* ix. xxvi. 63 He was a constant Catholike, All Lollard he hatyt and Heretike. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* II. iii. 67 Men were deceiueys euer. To one thing constant neuer. 1606 *Wily Beguilde* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 315 And I as constant as Penelope. c 1665 *Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 29 Faithful and constant to his friends. 1708 *Pope Jan. & May* 41 Tho' fortune change, his constant spouse remains. 1887 *Lowell Democr.* 93 Surely there are no friends so constant as the poets.

† 3. Firm in opinion, certain, confident. b. Of a statement, etc.: Certain. It is constant = L. *constat*.

1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* IV. ii. 53, I am no more madde then you are, make the triall of it in any constant question. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* I. i. 267 The augurs all are constant I am meant. 1606 *Massinger Rom. Actor* v. ii, Predictions! I grow constant they are false. 1667 *Sir W. Temple Let.* 27 May Wks. (1720) II. 35 It is constant, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, etc... would have cost them neither time nor danger.

4. Of things: Remaining ever the same in condition, quality, state, or form; invariable, fixed, unchanging, uniform.

Often used with a noun of quality, where constantly with the corresponding adj. might be used; e.g. *constant fatality*, the quality of being constantly, or in all cases, fatal. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 21 Na thying remanis lang constant in ane prosperus stait. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 2 The constant habit of well-doing. 1607-47 *Feltham Resolves* I. ix. (1677) 12 Time keeps his constant pace. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* III. xxiv. 207 The foundation of all true Ratiocination, is the constancy Signification of words. 1684 *Compt. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 17 Nothing here below is constant, but all is mutable. 1710 *Berkeley Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 150 This is the constant language of Scripture. 1728 *Venerer Sincere Penit. Ded.*, Your constant way both of thinking and living. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 572 The constant fatality of small-pox at that age. 1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* III. 161 The sand is frequently yellow... but this colour is by no means constant. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. i. 1 This direction remained perfectly constant throughout the entire quarry.

† b. Unvaried, not changed; invariably used.

c 1710 C. Fienness *Diary* (1888) 216 This is y<sup>e</sup> Constant way all people goe, and saved several miles ridings. *Ibid.* 239 The kings Constant bed Chamber. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 129 P 1 Did they keep to one constant Dress they would sometimes be in the Fashion. 1830 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* III. vi. 92 The King had his constant hours for writing, and he read much.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Having one unvarying form or type.

1793 W. Curtis in *Bot. Mag.* I. 183 Who ever saw its leaves constant in their form? 1876 *Darwin in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 90 Keeping specific forms constant.

d. Invariable in presence or occurrence.

1817 *Ld. Loughborough in Douglass Rep.* II. 727 A fine to be paid on the change of a tenant is almost a constant incident of a copyhold estate. 1839 *G. Bird Nat. Phil.* 330 The line D [of the spectrum]... appears to be very constant in the planets, and in many... fixed stars. 1875 W. Houghton *Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

† e. Constant age: see CONSISTENT 2 b. Obs.

1600 *Venner Via Recta* (1650) 291 Next is the constant and manly age to the fiftieth year.

5. *Math. and Phys.* Remaining the same in quantity or amount under uniform conditions; retaining the same value throughout an investigation or process. Opposed to *variable*.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The semi-diameter of a circle is a constant quantity; for while the absciss and semi-ordinates increase, it remains the same. 1796 N. Saunderson *Math. Fluxions* 2 The Fluxion of a constant Quantity is nothing. 1803 J. Wood *Princ. Mech.* I. 15 When a force... acts incessantly, it is called a constant force. 1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 113 However constant we believe the relative proportion of sea and land to continue. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* 24 If we imagine the bore of the tube to preserve a constant volume for all temperatures.

6. Of actions, conditions, processes, etc.: Continuing without intermission or cessation, or only

with such intermissions as do not interrupt continuity: continual, incessant, perpetual, persistent.

1653 *Walter Angler* 163 By reason of... the Owners constant being near to them. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 239 Not able to bear y<sup>e</sup> Charge of Constant Attendance. a 1703 *Shenstone Wks.* (1764) I. 66 By constant vigils worn. 1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 117 In a state of constant and universal flux and reflux. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 12 The supply of water to houses may be... intermittent or constant. 1890 *Sir M. Lindley in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 Forms... in constant use in the Chancery Division. *Mod.* The constant ticking of a watch. Disturbed by their constant chatter. The constant repetition of this expression.

† b. Of a thing: Always kept up; permanent.

1600-55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 There were then no publick Roads... no constant Habitations. 1645 *Fuller Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 20 No guest comes unawares to him who keeps a constant table. c 1710 C. Fienness *Diary* (1888) I. A large Cross... and house over it for a Constant Market for fruit, etc. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 152 The appellation of *curia regis* was only applied to that constant and permanent court... held in the king's palace.

c. *transf.* Of a person: Continually engaged in the action denoted by the noun (or by the context).

1639 *Fuller Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 265 The German emperor... was not constant amongst them. 1649 *Milton Eikon* Wks. 1738 I. 368 A constant reader of Saint Paul's Epistles. 1718 *Steele Spect.* No. 430 P 1 Each Beggar that is constant at a particular Place. 1878 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 167 He was her constant adviser. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. i. viii. 159 He was constant in devotional and penitential exercises.

† 7. Settled, firm, steady (physically). Obs.

1506 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 156 Ane oratione sa excellent and elegant, w<sup>t</sup> sa constante a countenance. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* II. ii. 119 'Prethie doe not turne me about, my stomacke is not constant. 1741 *Betterton Hist. Eng. Stage* v. 69 A constant and direct Foot, is the Index, of a steady, certain, constant... Study and Aim.

† 8. Consistent, consonant (to). Obs.

1590 *Baret Adv.* C. 1107 A death constant and agreeable to a life honestly and godly ledde.

† 9. Of firm or solid consistency. Obs. rare.

a 1601 *Boyle Hist. Firmness* (J.), Mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body.

B. sb.

*Math. and Physics.* A quantity which does not vary, or which is assumed not to vary, throughout an investigation: opposed to *variable*.

Often applied to a numerical quantity expressing the fixed relation between two elements, geometrical or physical, the effect of some constant force or motion, or combination of forces or motions, or the value of some particular physical property of a substance, that remains always the same for the same substance in the same conditions, but differs for different substances: thus *circular constant*, *constant of aberration*, *friction*, *gravitation*, *mutation*, *precession*, *constants of colour*, *tidal constants*, etc.

1828 W. Turnbull (title), Treatise on Strength, Flexure, and Stiffness of Cast-Iron Beams and Columns, with Tables of Constants. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 469 The proportion between the circumference and diameter of a circle is a determinate constant. 1869 *Phinson tr. Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 27 A constant quantity of heat, which Pouillet has named the Solar constant, because it expresses the constant heating power of the Sun. 1879 *Rood Chromatics* xiv. 210 Its colour depends, then, on its luminosity, wavelength, and purity; these quantities... are called the constants of colour. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack, Tidal Constants*, The time of High Water at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. 1890 C. A. Young *Elem. Astron.* § 126 The velocity of light being 186,330 miles per second... while that of the earth in its orbit is 18½ miles, we find that a star, situated on a line at right angles to the direction of the earth's motion, is apparently displaced by an angle which equals... 20"5... This is the so-called 'Constant of Aberration'. *Ibid.* § 211 The Solar Constant is the number of heat units which a square unit of the earth's surface, unprotected by any atmosphere, and exposed perpendicularly to the sun's rays, would receive from the sun in a unit of time.

fig. 1896 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 107 A few generalizations... are in the world constants, like the Copernican and Newtonian theories in physics. 1865 J. Martineau in *Theolog. Rev.* 670 What he regards as the constants of religion.

**Constantia** (kɒnstæˈntiə). Wine produced on the Constantia farm near Cape Town, S. Africa.

1799 *Holcroft Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxiv. 321 Red Cape wine... of the best kind, called Constantia. 1869 *Miss Braddon Lady's Mile* II. 15 She sold the lease, and the furniture, and the very curious old ports, and constantias, and Madeiras.

**Constantinian** (kɒnstəntɪˈniən), a. Of or belonging to the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, or his period (A.D. 306-337).

1641 *Milton Animadv.* (1851) 215 As well the gold of those Apostolick Successors that you boast of, as your Constantinian Silver. 1861 *Bressf. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 104 C. 152 The state of society existing in Constantinian, but not in Carolingian Rome. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 2 The columns of the interior octagon are of Constantinian date.

**Constantinopolitan** (kɒnstəntɪˈnɒpəlɪtən), a. [ad. L. *Constantinopolitān-us*, f. *Constantinopolis* = Gr. *Κωνσταντινούπολις* the City of Constantine, formerly called Byzantium.] Of or pertaining to Constantinople, or to the Eastern Empire or Church; Byzantine.

c 1568 *Fulke Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 97 The Constantinopolitan [Council]. 1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke* 25 The Constantinopolitan Creed. 1881 *Stanley Chr. Instit.*

xiv. (ed. 2) 266 Another Creed much resembling [the Nicene] was said to have been made at the Constantinopolitan Council. 1886 *Academy* 31 July 68/2 Any gold circulating in South Italy in the eleventh century would certainly have been Constantinopolitan.

**Constantly** (kɒnstəntli), *adv.* [f. **CONSTANT** a. + -LY 2.] In a constant manner.

1. With mental constancy or steadfastness; steadfastly, steadily, resolutely; with loyal attachment, faithfully. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 115 Preceptes of luyngge constanctlye and honestly. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 11 To bear undeserved reproach constantly is the duty of men professing Christianity. 1681 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 384 She concluded that one woman might love two men lawfully, and constanter then one. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call* 278 He afterwards constantly suffered martyrdom for the sake of Jesus Christ. a 1803 *Ballad 'Young Benjie'* ii. in *Child Ball.* IV. (1886) 282/7 And woe! but they were lovers dear, And loved fu constanctlie.

† b. With assurance or certitude; confidently, firmly, assuredly. *Obs.*

1538 STARKY *England* i. i. 11 The Iue constantly wyl affyrme hys law to be above al other. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. We constantly hold that in this case the Apostles Law is not broken. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 21, I doe constantly beleue you. 1611 *Bible Acts* xii. 15 But she constantly affirmed that it was euen so. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 223 That I constantly beleue can never be proved. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 212 To whom I constantly answered, I did not beleue it.

2. Invariably, uniformly, regularly, in every case, always.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 The same Fact, if it have been constantly punished in other men, etc. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He constantly had prayers said in his own house. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xx. They ought constantly to go to Bed about Nine. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* I. iii. 21 In our American colonies the plantations have constantly followed the sea-coast.

3. Continually, perpetually, incessantly, always.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 2 Constantly intent upon his goodness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 2 Being constantly about him. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 405 Injuries constantly rankling at her heart. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* II. § 8. 55 The quantity of vapour in the atmosphere is constantly varying from day to day.

† b. Continuously, permanently, for a permanence. 1567 TRIALL *Treas.* (1850) 44 Whereas Lust and Treasure in time is come to nought, Just, possessing Trust, remaineth constantly. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 160 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly but a timepleaser.

† **Constantness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being constant, constancy; steadfastness, firmness, fortitude; fidelity.

1530 PALSGR. 208 Constantnesse, constance. 1591 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* III. 5 To encourage all godly folke to the like constanthesse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 280 For constanthesse to be an anchor for leuitie to ride at. 1621 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 138 That requires Validity of Body or Constanthesse of Mind.

|| **Constat** (kɒnstæt), [*L.* *constat* it is certain, it is established, 3rd sing. pr. of *constare* to stand firm: see **CONSTANT**.]

† 1. *Law.* A certificate stating what appears (*constat*) upon record touching a matter, given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the Exchequer at the request of a person who intends to plead or move in that court for the discharge of any matter. Also an exemplification of the enrolment of letters-patent under the Great Seal. *Obs.*

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 6 § 2 An Exemplification or Constat under the Great Seal of England of the Enrolment of the same Letters Patents. 1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 23 As appears by a Constat-Warrant in the Exchequer. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., The effect of a Constat is the certifying what does *constare* upon Record. Also, the Exemplification under the Great Seal of the Enrolment of any Letters Patent is called a Constat.

† 2. *fig.* Certifying evidence, assurance. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCOTTER *Tythes* (1623) 148 There is a Constat from their testimony, that they were [payde]. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs* 58 A very strange practice, of which there is no constat: let but one Father say so and I yeeld the bucklers. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xl. Wks. IX. 475 A constat to all the world that 'the God of Abraham was no respecter of persons'. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 154 There is no Constat (though very much Probability) of his English Nativity.

3. *Clare constat.* *Sc. Law.* [*L.* = 'it is clearly established,' i.e. to the satisfaction of the superior, that the late vassal died infest in the lands, and that the person claiming entry is his nearest and lawful heir.] *Precept of* —: 'a deed executed by a subject-superior for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal, under the grantor of the precept' (Bell).

1594 *Sc. Acts Yass.* VI. § 214 Preceptes of clare constat. 1847 *Act 10 & 11 Vict.* c. 48. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 172 An entry by precept of clare constat can be given only where the last proprietor stood publicly infest.

**Constate** (kɒnstæt), *v. rare.* [*a. F.* *constate-r* to establish as certain, ascertain, certify, verify, state as certain. In the *Dict.* of the Académie only from 1740, and app. of not much earlier origin. According to Littré f. *L. con- + status* STATE; but more prob. f. *L. constāt-*, ppl. stem

of *constare*: in sense, it is a causal derivative of *constare* to be established, be certain, ad. *L. constāre*, whence also the original pr. pple *constant* has the sense 'certain, established'.]

*trans.* To establish, ascertain, state.

a 1773 ALB. BUTLER *Movable Feasts* (1852) II. 17 Its reality was constated to a degree of conviction. 1865 MISS COBBE *Studies New & Old* 9 Having constated the peculiar doctrines of Christ. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 52 We may perhaps best progress by constating a little more lucidly the phenomena he seems to have in view.

† **Constaunch.** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **CON-** + **STANCH** *v.*] *trans.* To stanch completely.

1557 *Kyng Arthur* (Copland) v. x. All the leches of Brytayne shal not constaunche thy blode.

† **Constell.** *v. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. *L. \*constellāre*: see next.] *intr.* = **CONSTELLATE** *v.* 4.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 50 Annibal that admirable souldier, in whom the two seuerall natures of the Foxe and the Lion did constell and accorde.

**Constellate** (kɒnstɛlət, kɒnstɛlət), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. *L. constellāt-us* starred, studded with stars, f. *con-* + *stellātus* starred, pa. pple. of *stellare*, f. *stella* star. Cf. *F. constellé*.]

1. = **CONSTELLATED** 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cclxxiii. Grete Perseus sate Below Boötes, being Constellate. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 274 Thick with great sun-like and constellate thoughts. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croic* 7 Those patent powers Constellate proudly.

2. Studded with stars, starred.

1854 BAILEY *Mystic* 38 The radiant lizard loves And lives in light, himself all constellate.

**Constellate** (kɒnstɛlət, kɒnstɛlət), *v.* [f. *L. constellāt-*: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

† 1. *trans. Astrol.* a. To construct (a charm, etc.) under a particular 'constellation'; to affect with stellar 'influence' (cf. **CONSTELLATED** 1). b. To cast the nativity or horoscope of (a person).

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* III. i. *Brnn.* You know Lefort's cell? *Lec.* Who constellated your fair birth? a 1631 DONNE *Elgy Mrs. Drury*, What Artist now dares boast that he can bring Heaven hither, or constellate any thing, So as the influence of those stars may be Imprison'd in a herb, or charm, or tree, And do by touch all which those stars could do?

c. *pass.* To be predestined (to a fate, condition, disposition, etc.) by the 'stars' one is born under.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 Great constitutions, and such as are constellated unto knowledge. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Interest Eng. in Dutch War* 25 Neither am I by my Stars constellated to be rich. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1860) 87 note, There may be individuals born and constellated so opposite to another individual nature, that the same sphere cannot hold them. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 215 Unless we are constellated into death or life.

2. To cluster together (stars) into a constellation; to make a constellation of, form as a constellation. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1643 HOWELL *Parables on Times* 6 The whole Host of Heaven being constellated thus into one great Body. 1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* 111 To them that know how to Constellate those Lights. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶ 4 He must constellate in himself the scattered graces which shine single in other men. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 149 These works were not always thus constellated; they are the contributions of many ages and many countries. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. viii. § 30 That all shafts... shall... constellate themselves into clusters.

3. To stud or thickenly adorn.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 561 (R.) You will not much wonder, that I place this virtue among those that constellate, if I may so speak, an heroic mind. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 83 Behold a colony, indeed, constellated with many stars of the first magnitude.

4. *intr.* To cluster or congregate together, as stars do in a constellation.

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 41 He breaths a grand Committee; all that were The wonders of their Age, constellate here. a 1683 OLDHAM *On Mortuall Poet. Wks.* (1686) 77 Those parts... Like Stars did all constellate here And met together in one Sphere. 1820 MRS. BROWNING *Man & Nature* 11 Flowers, that constellate on earth. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 268 All other works and designs of Providence constellate around the Cross of Calvary.

**Constellated** (kɒnstɛlətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

† 1. *Astrol.* Fashioned under a particular 'constellation', or conjunction of planets, or bearing the mark of one. [So *F. constellé* (in Molière).]

*Constellated images:* 'images astronomically framed under certain constellations to preserve from several inconveniences: as under the sign of the Sun the figure of a Lion made in gold, against... dropsie, plague, fevers, etc.' (Br. Hall *Cases Cons.* (1649) III. II. 234).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 Why should not the constellated virtue last so long as the substantial matter lasts? *Ibid.* 346 Valens, understanding, by a constellated figure, that one should succeed him, etc. 1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 7 a. These things may be done by an Art, now lost, by means of little constellated images. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 213 Oxford folks... suppose that the constellated image will teach me to surround England with a wall of brass.

2. Formed into, or set in, a constellation; clustered together as stars in a constellation.

1628-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* I. 106 That verse which Tiber cleaves more glorious Than Po, constellated Eridanus. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. vi. 204 The constellated sisters [Hyades]. 1796 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 89 The constellated company of worlds Danced jubilant.

c 1800 SHELLEY *Question* II. Daisies, those pearly Arcetri of the earth. The constellated flower that never sets. 1827 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* II. (1868) 156 These noble groups of constellated schools which I foresee arising in our England.

3. Studded as with stars or constellations.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 A... cerulean darkness had begun to obumbrate the superficies of the constellated regions. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Umb.* IV. 532 Beyond Heaven's constellated wilderness. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cumb.* III. xxi. 267 He is yet a star in the constellated crown of England.

**Constellation** (kɒnstɛləˈʃən), *Also* 4-5 *constellacioun, -acyoun, (-stela-cioun), 4, 6 -stella-cioun, -acyon; 4 -stillacioun(e), -acioun(e), 6 -atioun; 4 -stollacioun, -stollacioun.* [*a. F. constellation* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. *L. constellātiō-em* in sense 1.].

† 1. *Astrol.* The configuration or position of 'stars' (i.e. planets) in regard to one another, as supposed to have 'influence' on terrestrial things; esp. their position at the time of a man's birth; *my constellation* = 'my stars'.

[Cf. *Isidore* VIII. ix. 24 Mathematici... cuius superstitionis genus Constellationes Latini vocant, id est notationes siderum, quomodo se habeant cum quis nascitur.]

c 1300 *Scurn Sag.* 339 (W.) Hout went the maistres serene, And bihelden up toward hevne: Thai seghe the constellacioun. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 745 Born in cored constellacioun (v.r. constolacioun). c 1380- Wif. Prol. 616, I folwed ay myn inclinacioun By vertu of my Constellacioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Some men holde opinion That it is Constellacioun Which causeth al that a man dothe. 1535 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. 183 (11. 137) He cursed his fate or constellation, and wished that he had neuer comen to Athens. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prad.* xi. 49, I am not by my Constellation destined to be rich. 1820 SCOTT *Guy R.* Introd., Which period, the constellations intimate, will be the crisis of his fate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. IV. He was born under the constellation that gives a man skill, riches, and integrity, whatever that constellation may be.

† b. Disposition, propensity, or character, as determined or influenced by one's 'stars'. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 35. I know thy constellation is right apt For this affayre. a 1668 LD. BROOKE *Wks.* VII. (1633) 277 The different constellation betweene your Husbands nature and yours. 1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1836) 9 Be thou of what calling, profession, complexion, constellation and disposition thou wilt. 1651 tr. *Hist. Dom. Fenise* 128 We grew up during our tender age in equalitie of manners, and also of constellations.

† 2. The action of the vb. **CONSTELLATE** 1. *Obs.*

a 1643 JOS. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 180 He might work by constellations, and other Astrological practises.

3. A number of fixed stars grouped together within the outline of an imaginary figure traced on the face of the sky.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The one sorte are called Northerly constellations, the other sorte Southerly constellations, and the third sorte are the twelve signes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiii. 10 The starres of heauen, and the constellations thereof shall not giue their light. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. The constellation which the Greeks called the Argo, was a representation of the sacred ship of Osiris. 1837 EMERSON *Amer. Scholar Wks.* (Bohn) II. 174 The star in the constellation Harp, which now flames in our zenith... shall one day be the pole star. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* I. 14 Orion is... the most striking and splendid constellation in the heavens.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Epithalamium* (R.) Up, up, fair bride, and take Thy rubies, pearls, and diamonds forth and make Thyself a constellation of them all. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. viii. When they first gaze upon a Constellation of fair Ladies. 1739 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 69 A constellation of wax lights burning before them. 1860 PUSBY *Min. Proph.* 1 That brilliant constellation of prophets, whose light gleamed over the fall of Israel and Judah.

† **Constellational**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or relating to a constellation.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 A syderall or constellational fancy.

**Constellatory** (kɒnstɛlətɔri), *a. rare.* [See **CONSTELLATE** and -ORY. Cf. *med. L. constellator* astrologer (Du Cange).]

† 1. Pertaining to constellations (sense 1), or to the casting of nativities, etc., from them. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 149 Hath not the constellatory fatation introduced so many starry gods into the world? 1801 F. BARRETT *The Magus* Title-p., The Constellatory Practice, or, Talismanic Magic.

2. Relating to, or of the nature of, a constellation or group of fixed stars.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 232 [It] rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with constellatory importance. a 1849 POT. E. B. *Browning Wks.* (1864) III. 422 By no individual stars can we present the constellatory radiance of the book. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 9/3 This artist's day-dreams of constellatory spheres.

**Constellize**, *v. rare.* [f. *L. \*constellāre* (see above) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a constellation.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III. 936 Arrived on shore, was Arles constellized.

**Constere**, *obs. form* of **CONISTORY**.

**Conster**: see **CONSTRUE**.

**Constern** (kɒnstəˈn), *v. rare.* [*a. F. constern-er* or ad. *L. consternāre* to consternate.] = next. Hence **Consterned** *ppl. a.* [*F. consterné*.]

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 519 Pushing the consterned Davison aside, [he] plunged down the staircase.

**Consternate** (kɒnstəˈneɪt), *v.* [f. *L. consternāt-* ppl. stem of *consternāre* to affright, dismay, collateral form to *consternāre* to strew over, throw down, prostrate. Cf. *F. consterner-*] *trans.* To fill with amazement and terror; to dismay.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 158 Consternate and perturb the powers. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 44 To Consternate, Affright, Astonish, Amaze all. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* II. 146 'Oh dear, then,' said Miss Georgiana, looking a little consternated. 1815 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 118, I was consternating the Lord Chamberlain by speaking of Washington with respect in a New Year's Ode. 1848 LYTTON *Castles* II. IV. xii, Much consternated by this direct appeal. I hung my head.

Hence **Consternated** *ppl. a.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 109 As consternated Saul did when Christ dismounted him. 1868 R. GARNETT in *Macm. Mag.* V. 388 Agonizing worshippers upraise pale consternated looks.

**Consternation** (kɒnstəˈneɪʃən), [*a. F. consternation* or ad. *L. consternation-em*, *n.* of action or state f. *consternāre*: see *prec.*] Amazement and terror such as to prostrate one's faculties; dismay.

1611 COTGR., *Consternation*, astonishment, dismay. 1666 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 38 It is a question of consternation, a question that should strike him that should answer it dumb. 1547 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 171 The effects of this overthrow... produced... a general consternation over the face of the whole nation. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 303 Such was the public consternation, when the barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 345 They regarded the reforming measures of the parliament with dismay and consternation.

**Constern**, *obs. f. CONSTERNATION.*

† **Constil**, **constille**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. CON-* + *STILL* *v.*; cf. *instil*.] *trans.* To drop, distil. 1540 LYDG. *Min. Poems, Leg. Danc. 900* (Percy Soc.) 62 O Welle of sweetnes replete in every veyne... Som drope of thi grace adowne to me constille.

† **Constipate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *constupat*. [*ad. L. constipāt-us*, *pa. pple* of *constipāre* to press or crowd closely together, *f. con-* + *stipāre* to press, stuff, cram.] = **CONSTIPATED**.

1548 BOORDE *Dietary* xxix. (1870) 292 Necessary it is to be laxative and not in no wise to be constupat. 1697 R. PRICKE *Bath Mem.* II. i. 255 By... much Sweating, the Bowels were heated, and dryd, and rendred constipate. 1733 CHEVENE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Belly... becomes now quite constipate and tumefied.

**Constipate** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪt), *v.* Also 6 *constup-*. [*f. L. constipāt-* ppl. stem of *constipāre*: see *prec.* Cf. *F. constiper* (14th c.), and *COSTIVE*.]

† *trans.* To crowd, pack, or press closely together; to condense, thicken (liquids); to make firm and compact by pressing together. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xiv. 59 b, Mirrbe which is an humour congeled and constipated together with heate. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 102 Cold... does constipate and fix rare and fluid bodies. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 342 Vapours... constipated and condensed into Clouds. 2. *Med. & a.* To contract, bind together, constrict (the tissues); to close (the pores or vessels).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. iv. (R.), Hard and vehement friction doth constipat the body. [*Gloss.*, *Constipate*, to harden and make more fast and compact.] 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The quality of intirely constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 20 Warmth relaxes the animal fibres, and... cold constipates and braces them.

*b. spec.* To confine the bowels, so that the faeces are passed with difficulty; to render costive.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 18 a, Meates harryshe, lyke the taste of wyld frutes, do constipate and restrayne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Omitting... honey, which is of a laxative power it selfe, the powder of some Loadstones in this dose doth rather constipate and binde, then purge and loosen the belly. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 77 The bowels are constipated.

*fig.* 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 24 Visions... suspending the senses, constipating the spirits.

**Constipated** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.*]

† *trans.* Pressed close together, condensed. *Obs.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xxviii, Sense cannot... penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compresse.

2. *Of or in reference to the bowels:* Confined, rendered costive.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 309 Beware that the bely be not constupated or costive. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 165 Digestion improved; no longer constipated.

**Constipating** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That constipates.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz Surg.* IV. iv. 324 Liquor of Vitriol by its constipating vertue draweth things together. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* II. 197 Suspending fogs... Obstructed drench the constipating hill. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 24 If eaten alone [it] is... very constipating.

**Constipation** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪʃən), [*a. F. constipation*, or ad. *L. constipation-em*, *n.* of action or state f. *constipāre* to **CONSTIPATE**.]

† *trans.* The action of packing or pressing closely together; the condition of being so compressed; condensation, compression. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 Condensation, and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downward to the middle. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* VII. 239 A pretty close Constipation and mutual Contact of its Particles. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* I. iii. N a (R.), In spring when

the earth and waters are loosed from the brumal constipations, the vapours arise in great plenty.

2. *Med. & a.* Contraction or constriction of organic tissues, the veins, etc. *Obs.*

1400 Lanfranc's *Cyrrurg.* 119 Euel accidentis... as constipacioun of þe wombe, or ellis þe flix of þe wombe. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 61 a, It dissolveth the constipations or stoppings made of all places, if the places be scarified. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 384 Schirous hardness and constipation of the Veines. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Wks.* 1684 IV. 577 That the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation were the principles and originals of all diseases.

*b. spec.* Confinement of the bowels: a state of the bowels in which the evacuations are obstructed or stopped; costiveness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 67 I sau betis, that is gude contr... constipation. 1700 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 117 When the Pain of the Cholick... is accompany'd with a great Heat, violent Constipation, Vomiting. 1806 WATSON in *Med. Tral.* XV. 325 Case of Constipation of the Bowels, removed by External Friction. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 532 The terms *constipation* and *costiveness* are commonly used as synonyms, denoting insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels.

† **Constipe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. constipāre*: see above. Cf. *F. constiper*.] = **CONSTIPATE** *v.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Sumtyme it laxeth and sumtyme constipe [1495 constipith, 1535 byndeth] and makeþ harde þe wombe.

† **Constipulation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. CON-* + *STIPULATION*.] Joint or mutual stipulation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 4 The first Article of constipulation firmly provides free stable-room... for all kinde of consciences.

**Constir**, *stirrere*, *obs. ff. CONSTRUE*, *-STRUER*.

† **Constitue**, *v. Obs.* [*a. F. constituer*—r (14th c.), ad. *L. constituere* to **CONSTITUTE**.] = **CONSTITUTE**.

1420 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. viii. 106 He constytued and stablyshed certeyne captaynes. c 1525 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* 202 She [Envy] constitueth to devoure and byte everye bodye. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 73 (Jam.) Makand ande constituande thame patronis.

**Constituency** (kɒnstɪˈtʃʊnsi), [*f. CONSTITUENT*: see *-ENCY*, and *cf. regency*, etc.] A body of constituents, the body of voters who elect a representative member of a legislative or other public body; in looser use, the whole body of residents in the district or place represented by such a member, or the place or district itself considered in reference to its representation.

1831 MACAULAY *Lett.* 30 May, I happened... to say that I wished that it had been possible to form a few commercial constituencies, if the word constituency were admissible. 'I am glad you put that in,' said [Lady Holland]. 'It is an odious word.' 1831 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The new constituency being thus formed, the remaining part of the ministerial plan regarded the actual election. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 207 Changes introduced into the local constituencies by the Municipal Reform Act. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Times* 29 Feb., I am familiar with the case of a county where the non-resident voters are one-fourth part of the constituency.

*b. trans.* A body of supporters, customers, subscribers, etc.; = **CLIENTELE** 3. (*colloq.*)

*Mod.* Now that the paper is reduced in price, it appeals to a larger constituency.

**Constituent** (kɒnstɪˈtʃʊnt), *a. and sb.* Also 7 *-ant*. [*ad. L. constituent-em*, *pr. pple* of *constituere* to **CONSTITUTE**: the corresp. *F. constituant* occurs both as *adj.* and *sb.* in Cotgrave 1611, and may have been the immediate model of the Eng. word, which in early use was sometimes so spelt: cf. also sense A. 4.]

† *trans.* That constitutes or makes a thing what it is; formative, essential; characteristic, distinctive. *Obs.* (or not distinguished from 2.) 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* VI. (1700) 42 Like Philosophers, who make Reason the Essential Constituent Form of a Man. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 270 All the constituent and necessary Parts of a Sacrament are found in Baptism. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 54 There is another notion current... that Perfection is the constituent cause of beauty. 1833 WHEWELL *Bridgewater Treatise* (1852) 74 To each degree of pressure in steam there is a constituent temperature corresponding. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 16 Every lawful Parliament consists of three constituent parts,—the King, the Lords, and the Commons.

2. That jointly constitute, compose, or make up. Of a single element: That goes to compose or make up; component.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 11 § 1 The main constituent parts of the evangelical [laws]. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 Distribution... into its integral parts or constituent Members. 1768 BOSWELL *Corica* (ed. 2) 314 One of the constituent members of the court of syndics. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 78 All the ideas that are constituent of real excellence. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* XXI. (1819) 328 The constituent parts of water. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II. (1876) 33 As a constituent member of Society. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 2 The idea must be resolved into its constituent ideas.

3. That constitutes, appoints, or elects a representative. Cf. B. 1.

1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 166 A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 In some of the small western corporations, the constituent bodies were in great part composed of captains and lieutenants of the guards. 1876 SEELEY *Stein* III. 406 The Prussian Estates... the constitu-

ent bodies were not districts or fractions of the population, but corporations.

4. Having the power to frame or alter a (political) constitution, as in *constituent assembly*, *power*, phrases which originated in French in 1789.

1801 W. DUFFRÉ *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 62 Decreed by the constituent assembly, on the 12th of July, 1790. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) II. vii. § 112. 229 Mirabeau represented the Constituent... Vergnaud... the Legislative Assembly. 1873 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/5 He did not deny the constituent power of the Assembly, but... if they were constituent why did they not proceed to 'constitute' it? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 406 Reform bills we have seen without number; a constituent assembly we have never seen.

*B. sb.*

1. One who constitutes or appoints another as his agent, proxy, or representative.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 107 The partie who... is the Procurator, is taken in law as absolute as the Constituant, and many sundrie proceedings may be used against him accordingly. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/2 Both the Constituent and Proxy being Qualified according to Law. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 67 The factor is answerable personally to his constituent. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I.* I. i. 39 Elizabeth, from the influence she possessed over the Protestant party in Scotland, might almost be called his constituent. 1891 (*Mod. Commercial usage*); letter of consignee, My constituent's instructions are not to sell for less than, etc.

2. *spec.* One of those who elect another to a public office, *esp.* as their representative in a legislative assembly; an elector; more widely, any inhabitant of the district or place so represented.

1714 G. LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 220 A hot Debate, whether or not the Parliament without Particular Instructions from their Constituents, could alter the Constitution of the Government. 1747 *Genil. Mag.* XVII. 414 If the deputies... fail in their duty, they are only accountable to their constituents. 1895 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., Twenty-four Members whose constituents are upwards of 200,000 in number.

† *b.* The body of electors belonging to a particular place; now **CONSTITUENCY**. *Obs.*

1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* Ded. 7 Influence of the constituent over the conduct of the representative. a 1797 BURKE *Sp. Short. Parl. Wks.* X. 80 If every corruptible Representative were to find an enlightened and incorruptible Constituent.

† 3. One who constitutes or frames. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 52 A Creature... whose first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler Constituent than Chance.

4. A constituent element or part.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 55 Let it want ever so many of the other constituents, if it wants not this. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 473 The constituents of the neutral carbonate... are, in 100 parts, 49 of acid, 29.85 of alkali, and 20.20 of water. 1860 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. 76 What is the special and necessary constituent of royalty. 1881 BURNSIDE & PAMTON *Th. Equat.* XI. 232 The individual letters a, b, c... etc. of which a determinant is composed are called constituents, and by some writers elements.

† *b.* A constituent member. *Obs.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 163 Mrs. Harcourt and the eleven constituents she chose on the first founding her society.

**Constituentary**, *a. nonce-wd.* [after *parliamentary*.] Pertaining to a constituent (sense 2).

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 658 The girl's father has some parliamentary, or, I ought rather, now-a-days, to say constituentary influence.

**Constituently**, *adv. rare.* [—LY 2.] As regards constituent parts or constitution.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* VI. (1864) 177 They must be constituently injured or deprived.

**Constitute** (kɒnstɪˈtju:t), *v.* [*f. L. constitu-* ppl. stem of *constituere* to set up, post, establish, appoint, ordain, *f. con-* intensive + *statuere* to set up, place; see **STATUTE**. The *pa. pple.* was in early times often *constitut*, *-ute* (from *L. constitutus*), and this is still retained in technical phraseology in Scotland.]

† *trans.* To set, place (in a specified state, situation, condition, etc.) *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. Hij b, The longe sorowe mortalle in welche was constytuted the faire Elyssye or Dydo. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 301 He constytuteth his ende, and blessydnesse in the thyng that he desyreth soueraynly. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 263 The fiery starre of Mars, constituted in the midst of heaven. 1758 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The Turks... releasing... several hundreds of captive Mussulmans and constituting in the Vacancies as many of their new Slaves, returned. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* VI. 152 The Council of Trent, after having weighed long whether to say man was created in grace, finally determined to say that man was constituted in grace.

† *b.* To set up (in an office or position of authority). *Obs.* (cf. 2.)

1616 BULLOCK, *Constitute*, to ordaine, to appoint. 1641 *Disc. Prince Henry in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 261 Princes and men, constituted in high places. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 522 He... constituted Eumachus over the whole nation. 1722 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. II. 52 He hath been constituted by the higher powers in the station of receiver-general.

† 2. To set up, appoint, ordain (an officer). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 14 How therle of thoulouse toke the cyte of albane, and therein constituted a bishop. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 106/2 Those bishops, that you con-

stitute. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 31 When supreme powers... constitute any magistrate. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 522 A King of England... was not constituted to make Laws, but to see those Laws kept, which the People made.

b. To appoint to the office, function, or dignity of; to make, create. (With *obj.* and *compl.*)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 That ye ordeyne and constytute the sayd noble Jason Capytayne of this Roiaume. 1524 W. MALVERNE *Found. Abbey of Gloucester* iii. in R. *Glouc.* (1724) 579 The said noble Osrike... Kingburge his sister did constitute Abbess. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 115 Where one Man... is constituted Representative of the whole number. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 296 We constituted him captain. 1879 R. T. SMITH *St. Basil* 126 Recording how the Lord constituted Peter, after himself, shepherd of the Church.

3. To set up, ordain, establish, appoint, determine (a law, regulation, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1535 STARKY *Let. in England* p. xix. 1559 HULORT, *Constitute decrees or laws, sancte leges.* 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 186 Let this be constituted... as firmly, as this Grant is constituted. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiii. What terms Asturias... Doth constitute to be the law.

† b. with *obj. clause.* *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 100 Martin of Roome constituted that his Clergy should vowe chastitie. 1678 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* III. 18 Whereby God has from all eternitie constituted with himself what he will do. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 107 Pope Leo the Tenth Instituted the Order of St. Peter; constituting those of the Order to wear... the Effigies of that Saint.

† c. *absol.* *Obs.*

1486 [see CONSTITUTE *ppl. a. A.*] 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answer* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 237 The church of Christ hath authority to ordain and constitute... in those things before me rehearsed. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 55 My Lord thought it not worth the while to constitute... in a thing so shortly to be altered and reformed.

4. To set up, establish, found (an institution, etc.).

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. Michael*, Whiche haste ordayne & constituted the seruices of angels and men in a wonderfull ordre. a 1605 STOW *Memo. Antiq.* (R.), This Brutus had three sonnes, who constituted three kingdoms. 1676 I. MATHER *Hist. Philip's War* (1862) 39 Six Churches have been constituted amongst the Indians. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 108 Provincial assemblies are constituted, with the power of making local ordinances. 1848 MACAULAY *Litt. Eng.* II. 90 To constitute a tribunal. 1863 D. ROWLAND *Latv. Nat.* 5 Grotius did not constitute a system... of natural law.

b. To give legal or official form or shape to (an assembly, etc.).

1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 62 Aduyce uhider this assembl[ly] was not lawfully constituted. 1714 G. LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 116 The first two Days being spent in Constituting the House. 1808 JAMIESON, *To constitute*, a term generally used in Scotland, to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. § 53. 491 Intimation was sent to the other orders that they would proceed to constitute themselves. 1871 MONCRIEFF *Pract. Free Ch. Scot.* l. 9. 1886 Act 49-50 Vict. c. 50 § 3 Any lease, tack, or set, whether constituted by writing or verbally.

5. To frame, form, make (by combination of elements); esp. in *pass.* to have a constitution or make of a specified sort. (Very frequent in reference to the bodily or mental constitution.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 188 Many... whose Livers are weakly constituted. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 We are so constituted, that time abundantly abates our sorrows. 1779 HUTTON *Bridges* p. iv. Directions for constituting and adapting to one another, the several... parts of a bridge. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 45 The houses are of wood; but when well constituted... they are warmer than those built of brick or stone. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 163 Faculties constituted like our own.

6. To make a person or thing something; to establish or set up as. (With *obj.* and *compl.*) Cf. 2.

1534 [see CONSTITUTE *ppl. a. A.*] 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 74 That which constituteth him a visible member. 1653 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* l. § 33 (1663) 7 Ever constitute the defect of his morality thy precaution. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 413 The will of a single man... cannot be allowed to constitute itself an irremovable obstacle to a great national good. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 81 He had constituted himself her companion.

7. (with simple *obj.*) To make (a thing) what it is; to give its being to, form, determine.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 9 This theorem... that the demand for labour is constituted by the wages which precede the production. 1866 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 25 All wealth is intrinsic, and is not constituted by the judgment of men.

8. To make up, form, compose; to be the elements or material of which the thing spoken of consists. (Correlative to *CONSTITUT* 7.)

1534 [see CONSTITUTE *ppl. a. A.*] 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 30 It constitutes the isle of Alney. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Wks. 1808 XVII. 33 One body of men, constituted of many individuals. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 14 The happiness of a brute can never constitute the true happiness of a man. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 51 The things which constitute wealth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 156 The rocks which constitute the crest of the mountain. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 100 Poverty, as such, constitutes no title to academical funds. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 70 Reading, writing, and arithmetic... do not in themselves constitute an education.

† *Constitute*, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-6 *constitut.* [ad. L. *constitut-us*, pa.

ppl. of *constituere*; in later use prob. regarded as contracted from *constituted*.]

A. as *pa. ppl.* Constituted, appointed, established, etc.; see the verb.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 71/2 Thenne our lord sente pestylence the tyme constitute. 1486 Lichfield *Gild Register* lf. 8 b. [We] haue ordered and constitute vpon certain articles for the... welfare of the Cominalte. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1283/4 As by the disobedience of one manne, many be constitute and made synners. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Ane sacrament is constitute or maid of twa principal partes. 1613 SALKELD *Angels* 39 As though they [Angels] were... constitute of matter and forme as man is. 1719 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 443 It could not be read till the Assembly was constitute. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. An ecclesiastical court... is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator.

B. as *ppl. a.* = CONSTITUTED.

1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess.* III. xxv. (Arb.) 311 The vertues of a well constitute body and minde. 1741 J. SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 625 The most irregularly constitute Year of any in my Time. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contr.* I. 119 Constitute, or subsequent undertaking of a person, who engages to pay a subsisting debt, or fulfil an existing obligation of [another].

C. as *sb. a.* An ordinance. b. A person instituted to an office.

c 1561 T. PRESTON *Cambises* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 189 A naughty man that will not obey the kings constitute. a 1650 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* 9 They'll say they have their substituents, But I say these are not Christ's constituents.

*Constituted* (kɒn'stitɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSTITUTE v. + -ED.] Appointed, established, etc.: see the verb.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 4 According to... the constituted Lawes. 1880 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 187 The respect due to constituted authorities.

*Constitutor*: see CONSTITUTOR.

*Constituting* (kɒn'stitɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONSTITUTE.

1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 316 Nothing of their own worth the constituting. a 1713 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* V. iii. (R.), More necessary to the constituting of a man. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 7 Three things go to the constituting of a proverb, shortness, sense, and salt.

*Constituting*, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That constitutes; constituent.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 127 Of such a council as this every parochiall Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 56 Reduced to its constituting parts. 1792 J. BARLOW *Const.* 1791, 10 Republican ideas gained no ground... in your constituting assembly. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6/1 In this act the Monarchy is not a constituted, but a constituting power.

*Constitution* (kɒn'stitɪʃən), *n.* Also 4-cion, 4-6-cion, 6-tion, etc. [a. F. *constitution*, -cion (12th c. in Littré), learned ad. L. *constitution-em*, n. of action from *constituere* to CONSTITUTE.]

1. The action of constituting, making, establishing, etc.: see the verb.

1522 N. T. (Rhem.) *Ep.* l. 4 Before the constitution of the world. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* II. Aijj. The constitution or making of an Obligation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 Before constitution of Sovereign Power all men had right to all things. 1760 A. MONRO *Compar. Anal.* (ed. 3) 41 Both ventricles going equally far down to the constitution of the apex. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. Every decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained, is a decree of constitution.

† b. Appointment. *Obs.*

1654 PEVER *Diary* 20 Mar., I received their constitution under all their hands presently, so that I am already confirmed their Treasurer.

† 2. The action of decreeing or ordaining. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 75 The wordes constitution Hath set the name of gentillesse Upon the fortune of riches. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 After be constitution and be ordinaunce of be rewmes where pai dwell. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 173 (*Bull of Alex. VI*) This letter of owre... donation, graunt, assignation, constitution, deputation, decree, commandement. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* v. 88 By the constitution of the Apostles, and by the solemn sentence of the Catholick Church.

3. A decree, ordinance, law, regulation; usually, one made by a superior authority, civil or ecclesiastical; spec. in *Rom. Law*, an enactment made by the emperor. Also fig. (Now only *Hist.*)

*Apostolical Constitutions* in *Ecl. Hist.*: a collection of ecclesiastical regulations, purporting to have been made by the apostles, but known to be of much later date. *Constitutions of Clarendon* (in *Eng. Hist.*): a body of propositions drawn up at the Council of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II (1164), defining the limits of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 89 Pei studien faste & techen here owene constitutions. a 1450 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 444 Constitutions and ordinaunce made withinne the forseide Cite. 1538 STARKY *England* II. ii. 193 The statutus of kyngys, also, be over-many, even as the constytutyons of the emperors were. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 How basely do they deeme of Apostolical Constitutions. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* iv. 59 All this while our Kings and Bishops called Councels... made Ecclesiastical Lawes and constitutions in their Synods and Parliaments. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* *Antiq.* xi. v. § 8 The people... willingly harkened to the constitutions of Nehemiah. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. l. § 53. 175 It was enacted, in 1408, by a constitution of Archbishop Arundel in convocation, that no one should thereafter translate any text of Holy Scripture into English. 1879 FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* II. 110 The Constitutions of Clarendon... forbade the ordination of villains. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Apostolical Constitutions*..

The first Greek printed text was edited by Turrianus, and published in 1563. The spurious character of the book was soon evident to Catholic scholars... Pearson assigns the work, as it stands, to the middle of the fifth century.

b. fig. and gen. An ordinance, settled arrangement, institution.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 295 Wouldst thou overturn the laws of nature, and subvert the most sacred divine constitutions. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* 208 The payment of Tithes was grown to be a Veteran and thorough settled Constitution of this Kingdom. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* II. 41 So jealous is Nature of her constitutions. 1833 S. HOOLE *Disc.* ix. 115 All these wise constitutions and appointments the Psalmist refers... to, etc.

4. The way in which anything is constituted or made up; the arrangement or combination of its parts or elements, as determining its nature and character; make, frame, composition. *Constitution of nature, of the world, of the universe, of things* (the actual existing order); 50 of society, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 529 Vnlesse the constitution of the tract and qualitie of a country require the contrary. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* I. iii. 141 By the excellent constitution of thy legge. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* II. 38 That an inferior being may in opposition to His will break through the constitution of things. 1736 BUTLER (*title*), The Analogy of Religion... to the Constitution and Course of Nature. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 118 That... is the fault of the constitution of society. 1839 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* x. 377 The constitution, functions, and authority of the council. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 292 Philosophy is the account which the human mind gives to itself of the constitution of the world. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 6 Before any further change is made in the constitution of the University.

b. Composition in reference to elements.

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 26 The tenement of clay shall crumble into its primitive constitution. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 1 Heaven, Earth and Hell enter into the Constitution of his [Milton's] Poem. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 This view of the constitution of the solar spectrum. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 19 The exoskeleton is not of the same constitution throughout these regions.

† c. Consistency. *Obs.*

1668 CULPFEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. 3 Of a midling constitution between hardness and softness.

5. spec. a. Physical nature or character of the body in regard to healthiness, strength, vitality, etc.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 63 b. The temperature of the mynde folowes the constitution of the bodie. 1693 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 67 We dare solace our selves in soft beds, too long for our constitutions. 1611 TOURNEUR *Atk. Trag.* v. i. The true state And constitution of their bodies. 1665 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xviii. 49 Men... of sickly constitutions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 3 Imaginary Sick Persons that break their Constitutions by Physick. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 25 A good constitution ought certainly to be our first object in the management of children. 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* IX. 279 The peculiarities of the female constitution. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. (1857) 33 His constitution was far from robust.

b. Nature, character, or condition of mind; mind, disposition, temperament, temper.

1599 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The frowning Constitution of Mars. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 249 Else nothing in the world Could turne so much the constitution Of any constant man. 1618 WITHER *Motto* (1633) 526, I have no Constitution, to accord To ought dishonest, sooner for a Lord Then for his meanest Groome. 1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vi. 100 Impairing himself equally to all Men of several constitutions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 516 His failings were... such as flowed from his constitution, not his will. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. (1857) 39 His temperament and his constitution of mind peculiarly fitted him for the reception of these influences.

6. The mode in which a state is constituted or organized; especially, as to the location of the sovereign power, as a *monarchical, oligarchical, or democratic constitution*.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 21 The Constitution of the Common-wealth of Israel. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31 Who exactly knew the frame and constitution of the kingdom. 1661 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 139 Sweden remains in point of Constitution and Property exactly as it did anciently. 1795 ADDISON *Italy Pref.*, No other Country in the World has such a Variety of Governments that are so different in their Constitutions. 1807 HAL-LAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 17 The original constitution of England was highly aristocratical. 1866 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 38 Whatever may be the constitution of the State.

7. The system or body of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or body politic is constituted and governed.

This may be embodied in successive concessions on the part of the sovereign power, implied in long accepted statutes, or established gradually by precedent, as in the British Constitution; or it may be formally set forth in a document framed and adopted on a particular occasion by the various orders or members of the commonwealth, or their representatives, as in the Constitution of the United States, the various Constitutions of France after 1790, and those of other nations, framed in imitation of these. In the case of a *written Constitution*, the name is sometimes applied to the document embodying it. In either case it is assumed or specifically provided that the constitution is more fundamental than any particular law, and contains the principles with which all legislation must be in harmony.

This sense gradually arose out of the prec. between 1689 and 1789: see the early quotes.

1689 *Declar. Estates of Scot.* 11 Apr., Whereas King James the Seventh... did by the advice of wicked and evil counsellors invade the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, and altered it from a legal limited monarchy, to an



arbitrary despotism power.] 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 108 By Constitution We mean, whenever We speak with Propriety and Exactness, that Assemblage of Laws, Institutions and Customs, derived from certain fix'd Principles of Reason... that compose the general System, according to which the Community hath agreed to be govern'd. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 2 England is now the only monarchy in the world that can properly be said to have a constitution. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Preamb. We... do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. 1789-92 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 124 There is an idea... that this union of the orders is only for the verification of their powers, and for making the constitution, which is a new term they have adopted; and which they use as if a constitution was a pudding to be made by a receipt. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* ed. 4 93 The American constitutions were to liberty, what a grammar is to language; they define its parts of speech, and practically construct them into syntax. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xi. The Twelve eldest are sent solemnly to fetch the Constitution itself, the printed Book of the Law. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. (1857) 10 With all the forms prescribed by the constitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The new constitution of Greece is formed very much upon that of France. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 449/2 By the English constitution we understand a few great traditional principles of government, any fundamental breach of which would involve either tyranny or anarchy. 1872 FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* II. 54 Our English constitution was never made, in the sense in which the constitutions of many other countries have been made.

8. a. *attrib.* as (in sense 5 b) + *constitution evil*, + *sin*; *Constitution Church*, that established in France by the Constituent Assembly on 12 July, 1790; b. *Comb.* as (sense 7) *constitution-builder*, *-building*, *-maker*, *-monger*, *-mongering*; also *constitution-build* vb. *nonce-wd.*

1864 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 92 Your proper sin, or constitution-evil. 1875 BROOKS *Gold Key Wks.* 1867 V. 20 His constitution sins, his most prevalent sins. 1895 *Barrett's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* 62 The two churches were easily distinguished... that of the ancient pastors was called the Catholic, the other the Constitution Church. 1895 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 27 May (1882) I. 270 The Honourable Gentleman is a sort of constitution-monger... he declared... that he would give to France the same constitution as that of America. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 324 Planners and constitution-makers. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. vii. Arrange it, constitution-build it, sift it through ballot-boxes as thou wilt. 1840 — *Heroes* vi. 308 No ballot-box, parliamentary eloquence, voting, constitution-building. *Ibid.* vi. 361 Theoretical constitution-builders. 1875 HELMS *Organic Daily Life*, Ess. 124 The failure of constitution-mongers like the Abbé Sièyes, who are sublimely indifferent to the state of facts around them.

**Constitutional** (kɒnstɪtʃənəl), a. (sb.) [f. prec. + -AL; prob. of English formation; the F. *constitutionnel* appears in Dupré in 1801.]

A. adj.

1. Of, belonging to, or inherent in, a person's constitution (of body or mind).

1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 119 Our constitutional strength is not to be made the measure of our passive fortitude. 1739 SHARP *Surgery* (J.), It is not probable any constitutional illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1854) I. 288 His constitutional malady. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 88 Pope's constitutional irritability kept him constantly on the wing.

2. Affecting the (bodily) constitution; beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the constitution. Cf. B. 1. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 32 The Trade-wind is... constitutional to the inhabitants. 1860 *All Year R.* No. 71. 484 Satisfied with constitutional walks and gymnastic drill. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 376 What may be termed the constitutional action of arsenic.

3. Belonging to the very constitution or composition of anything; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* I. x. Wks. (1811) VIII. 300 The difference... between things natural and things positive, between constitutional and arbitrary. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden Wks.* II. 412 The original incongruity runs through the whole... But when this constitutional absurdity is forgiven, the poem must be confessed to be written with great smoothness of metre, etc. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 332 The sulphates of magnesia, of zinc, etc., contain, besides their water of crystallization, a proportion of constitutional water, which may be replaced by sulphate of potash... This constitutional water... is expelled with more difficulty than the water of crystallization. 1872 MOZLEY *Mirac.* Pref. (ed. 3) 25 Antecedent probability is a constitutional element of evidence.

4. In harmony with, or authorized by, the political constitution.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 191 To trace out the constitutional doctrine of the royal succession. *Ibid.* (T.), The long parliament... while it acted in a constitutional manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. 1777 HURD *Serm. bef. Ho. Lords* (R.), Tending... to improve establishments themselves; but by degrees only, and by constitutional means. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 101 This, though a legal, cannot, with any propriety, be called a constitutional proceeding. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 153 The constitutional restrictions on the royal authority.

b. Of a sovereign: Ruling according to a constitution or constitutional forms which limit his arbitrary power; said also of sovereignty or government so exercised.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 62 *La monarchie constitutionnelle*, the constitutional monarchy. *Un roi constitutionnel*, a constitutional king. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 127 The only powers which recognised the new constitutional government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.*

Vol. II.

*Eng.* IV. xvii. 10 According to the pure idea of constitutional royalty, the prince reigns and does not govern.

c. *French Hist.* Said of ecclesiastics who adopted the civil constitution of the clergy in 1790.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. What endless jarring, of Refractory hated Priests and Constitutional despised ones. 1884 MRS. GARDINER *Fr. Rev.* iv. 76 Here nonjurors were regarded as enemies to the State; there the constitutional clergy as enemies to religion.

d. Adhering to or supporting the existing (or any specified form of) political constitution.

Hence, employed from time to time as a party designation; e.g. since c. 1870 by English Conservatives, whence *Constitutional Party*, *Constitutional Club*, and the like: cf. CONSTITUTIONALIST 2, CONSTITUTIONER 2.

5. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with the political constitution.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 126 The constitutional history of the principal towns in Lombardy. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metropol.* 811/1 In the mind of no constitutional lawyer, can a doubt exist as to the soundness of Mr. Pitt's positions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 456 Best qualified to discuss constitutional questions. 1875 STUBBS (*title*), Constitutional History of England.

B. sb. 1. A constitutional walk; a walk taken for health's sake, or for the benefit of the constitution. (App. this originated at the English Universities.) *collog.*

1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1888) I. 176 An occasional ride with Simcox, and constitutional with Whitley. 1836 [E. CASWALL] *Pluck Exam. Papers* (Oxf.; ed. 3) 41 He taketh a constitutional of forty minutes every day. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 45 The Cantab's constitutional of eight miles in less than two hours. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv. And recognises Holmes and Diggs taking a constitutional.

2. = CONSTITUTIONALIST 2. In the end of the 18th c., an adherent of the French constitution or of political principles in accord with it.

1793 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* VI. 14 Whether the Constitutionals in England will be employed or not. 1881 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 233/1 The one is the ideal of modern Liberalism, and the Constitutionals of 1789 who pursued it were only mistaken in thinking it much nearer, much more easily attainable, than it really was.

**Constitutionalism** (kɒnstɪtʃənəlɪz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A constitutional system of government.

1834 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 276 We all know what constitutionalism has substituted for this admirable organization. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 69 The house of Guelph had no more natural love for constitutionalism than any other reigning house.

2. Adherence to constitutional principles.

1871 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov. They persuaded the King that Constitutionalism was his natural rôle. 1889 *Times* 19 Feb. 9/2 The frigid and negative constitutionalism of M. Carnot.

**Constitutionalist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who studies or writes on the (political) constitution.

1766 L.D. MANSFIELD *Sp. agst. Suspens. Prerog.* (Jod.), If Mr. Locke's whole definition of prerogative is taken together... it will be found he perfectly agrees with what other sound constitutionalists have advanced. 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 252 The most famous constitutionalists, the most skillful casuists. 1881 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teaching* xiii. 390 With Hallam and Creasy and the constitutionalists. *attrib.* 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* II. (1875) 36 The constitutionalist school.

2. An adherent or supporter of constitutional principles, or of a particular constitution. In end of 18th c., an adherent of the constitution of the United States, or of the French Republic; in English politics, about 1870-80, often assumed as = CONSERVATIVE.

1793 BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arbay's Diary* VI. 9 Loyal constitutionalists. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 564 This party was styled republicans; the other, constitutionalists (in Pennsylvania). 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 173 As being royalists or constitutionalists. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 374 The Portuguese and Spanish constitutionalists. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Dec. The party are now trying to get rid of it (the name *Conservative*)... Constitutionalists, tory, and tory democrat, are the names between which their choice wavers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland Mixed* Ess. 213 Falkland was born a constitutionalist, a hater of all that is violent and arbitrary.

**Constitutionality** (kɒnstɪtʃənəlɪti), [f. as prec. + -ITY; perh. orig. after mod.F. *constitutionnalité*.] The quality of being in accordance with the constitution; constitutional character.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800, 60 Solely on the ground of constitutionality. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 235 The constitutionality of the edicts. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 3 2 An effort to impeach the constitutionality of the execution by electricity.

**Constitutionalise**, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. mod.F. *constitutionnaliser* (Littre).]

1. *trans.* [f. the adj.] To make constitutional.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 443 Having endeavoured to constitutionalise Spain. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 254 A wave of democratic revolution... constitutionalizing for a moment absolute governments.

2. *intr.* [f. the sb.] To take a 'constitutional'. *collog.*

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 19 The most usual mode of exercise is walking - constitutionalizing is the Cantab for it. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 310 A walk for the sake of bodily exercise having been called

a 'constitutional', the verb *constitutionalise* was soon formed.

Hence **Constitutionalising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) 302 He could do nothing with his Constitutionalising Parliaments but dissolve them. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 484 The constitutionalising of Rhenish Germany. 1888 W. KNIGHT *Principal Shairp* 41 The daily routine of constitutionalising.

**Constitutionally** (kɒnstɪtʃənəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSTITUTIONAL + -LY 2.]

1. In constitution or composition.

1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. x. 103 His very senses, though remaining constitutionally the same, revolt. 1888 *Standard* 23 Mar. 2/2 It differs toxicologically and constitutionally from pure Aconitine.

2. As to the (bodily) constitution. 1796 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 3 Lowering the system, both constitutionally and locally. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 365 The vaccine virus had acted constitutionally, and was not confined to the local vesicle on the arm.

b. By way of a 'constitutional'. (*humorous*.) 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvi. The regular water-drinkers took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally.

3. By virtue of one's constitution (of mind or body); by constitution, naturally.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1206 His virtue, constitutionally deep, Has habit's firmness, and affection's flame. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. (ed. 3) 25 All you English are constitutionally sullen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 230 The lay peers being constitutionally conservative.

4. In a constitutional manner; in accordance with the (political) constitution.

1796 DODDINGTON in H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. x. 340 Relief could only come constitutionally through justice. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xx. (1804) I. 143 They will firmly and constitutionally assert their rights. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 136 His wish seems to have been to govern constitutionally. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 5 Constitutionally recognized as the territorial division of the country for all purposes of civil government.

+ **Constitutionary**, a. *Obs.* [f. CONSTITUTION + -ARY; cf. F. *constitutionnaire*.]

1. Belonging to or inherent in the constitution; = CONSTITUTIONAL 1.

1660 FULLER *Myst. Contempl.* xl. (1841) 204 Constitutional sins, riveted in our tempers and complexions.

2. Pertaining to a (political) constitution. Of persons: Adhering to the constitution.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 29 Well-meaning Constitutionary Church-Men.

3. *Fr. Eccl. Hist.* Recognizing the Constitution of Innocent X. in 1653, which condemned the Jansenist doctrines.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 451. *Ibid.* II. 456 The Constitutionary Bishops, after the Revolt of the Cardinal, had clearly the Ascendant.

**Constitutioned** (kɒnstɪtʃənəd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having (such and such) a constitution.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 3 Tender-Constitutioned Ladies. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 139 Dull constitutioned animals.

+ **Constitutioner**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. A framer or writer of constitutions.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 382. *Ibid.* 383 Those sham Apostolical Constitutioners.

2. A supporter of a (political) constitution.

At Oxford in 18th c., A member of the Constitution Club, loyal to the principles of the Revolution, and obnoxious to the Tory majority in the University.

1781 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xliii. (1726) 235 There is in the university of Oxford... a dreadful register, call'd the black-book... At present it is made use of to vent party spleen, and is fill'd up with whigs, constitutioners, and bangorians. *Ibid.* L. 282 A formal presentment of the constitutioners, as enemies to monarchy. 1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 452 The Regent... found out this Expedient, viz. to have a Body of Doctrines... drawn up in such a manner, as to please both Constitutioners and Appellants.

**Constitutioning**, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* Making of constitutions.

1820 BYRON in Moore *Life* 442 The Spanish business has set them all a constitutioning.

**Constitutionist**, *rare*. [f. CONSTITUTION + -IST.] An adherent of the constitution of the country; = CONSTITUTIONALIST 2.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xix. (T.), Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of Constitutionists, and Anti-Constitutionists. *Ibid.* (R.) To encourage the constitutionists or country-party. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 15 There is, in the above Speech, a... Turn of Thinking, that denotes the Speaker a thorough Constitutionist.

**Constitutionless**, a. [see -LESS.] Without a (political) constitution.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Jan. 3/1 There would... have been a dissolution, a constitutionless interval.

**Constitutive** (kɒnstɪtʃətɪv), a. [f. L. type \**constitutivus* (perh. in med.L.), f. *constitut-* ppl. stem: see CONSTITUTE and -IVE. F. *constitutif*, -ive is in Cotgrave 1611.]

1. Having the power of constituting, establishing, or giving formal, definite, or organized existence to something; constructive.

In the Kantian Philosophy, *constitutive* ideas or principles of reason are opposed to *regulative*, q. v.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. § 46 An Instrument constitutive is such an Instrument under the proper hand of the party as testifies and describeth some contract of some debt or duty to be paid, or some fact to be done or performed as

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an obligation. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 277 The Churches Constitutive or Governing Head. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 367 Whether ideas are regulative only, according to Aristotle and Kant; or likewise constitutive, and one with the power and life of Nature. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* 317. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 231 (*Kant*) These ideas, if not constitutive principles to extend our knowledge beyond the bounds of experience, are regulative principles to arrange experience. 1870 BALDWIN *Eccl. Truth* 256 The great constitutive ideas which have moulded powerfully the institutions of society. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Philos. Kant* 107 The principle [of the intelligibility of Nature]... under which we subsume real experience is not constitutive but regulative, a mere maxim of reason, and subjective.

b. Having the power of appointing to an office. 1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 37 The Concurrency, Vote and constitutive Consent of a competent number of Free-men.

2. That makes a thing what it is; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1620 BR. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 10 You call for a double separation,—a first separation in the gathering of the Church... But of this constitutive separation anone. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), Government by a single person and a Parliament is a Fundamental; it is the esse; it is Constitutive. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* iv. vi. (R.). The constitutive essences of all individual created beings. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 16 Its constitutive element... is not the utterance on the part of the one, but the acceptance on the part of the many.

3. That makes up or goes to make up; forming a part or element; constituent, component.

a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 637 All the learning which he hath besides... is no constitutive part of the faculty which he professeth. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 13 Subject to corruption and dissolution, through the fragility of constitutive parts. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 428 The constitutive parts of the drama are six. 1861 MANSEL *Aids to Faith* i. 5 note, Constitutive elements of the revelation itself.

4. With of: That constitutes, makes, forms, establishes, or determines.

1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 366 That may be essential to a Parliament that is not constitutive of a Parliament. 1684 2 *Steps of Nonconf. Minister* 11 Constitutive of duty. 1858 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 499 Of the three conceivable functions constitutive of a clerical order,—the Priestly, the Rabbinical, and the Prophetic,—the first is with us extinct.

5. Of a constituted character. *Obs.*

1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 26 My judgment concurs wholly with your vote for two Houses. The question now is, what that House shall be, whether constitutive or restitutive.

† B. as *sb.* A constitutive part or element, a constituent. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *Power of the Keys* iv. 73, I much wonder why... in the number of the constitutives of external communion, public prayer is not mentioned. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 51 According to his compleat Essential Form or Constitutive.

Constitutively, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a constitutive manner.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 48 (Jod.) The great council, or assembly of the people, in whom the result is constitutively. a 1677 MANTON *Wks.* (1870) I. 426 We are now pardoned and justified constitutively by the tenor of the new covenant. 1868 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 231 In order that their unintelligent Brahma should be made out constitutively cognition, they have altered the sense of the word cognition. 1881 J. H. STIRLING *Text-bk. Kant* 286 A principle that holds of objects (as mere phenomena of sense) not constitutively, but only regulatively.

Constitutiveness, *rare.* [*see -NESS*]. The quality or fact of being constitutive.

1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 56 The infiniteness of Gods Goodness... its Headship over the other Attributes... Its Constitutiveness of the very Deity.

Constitutor (*kɒn'stitu:tə*). Also 6-7 -our, 7-9 -or. [*a. L. constitutor, agent-n. from constitutūre to CONSTITUTE. Cf. F. constituteur* (16th c. in Littré).] One who or that which constitutes, makes, frames, establishes, etc.: see the verb.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* vii. Justyce... the chiefe constitutour and maker of a publike weale. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. II. (1631) 327 Constitutors of Societies. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 261 Having one and the Self-same Constitutor. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Njb, The Constitutors of this Oblique and irregular mineral Diagram. 1759 GOLDSM. *The Bee* No. 7 Elocution is only an assistant, but not a constitutor, of eloquence. 1856 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Sāṅkhya Aphorisms* 65 The vital air is not the constitutor of the Body.

b. A framer of a (political) constitution.

1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 473 You are the constitutors. It is yet in your power... to stay settling the constitution. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 540 The definition of the French constitutours has restricted... the meaning of the word liberty.

Constrain (*kɒn'streɪn*), *v.* Forms: 4 *con-strane*, 4-5 *-streign(e)*, *-strayne*, 4-6 *-streyn(e)*, *-strayn(e)*, 4-7 *-strein(e)*, (5 *-stryne*), 5-6 *north-streine*, 6 *Sc. -stranje*, 5-7 *-straine*, 6- *-strain*. *Pa. ppl.* 4-5 *constreint*, 5-6 *-straynte*, 6 *Sc. -strane*. [*ad. OF. constreindre, -aindre, ppl. stem constreign-, -aign- (in mod. F. contraindre, It. costringere, constringere): -L. costringere to tie tightly together, compress by tying, f. con- together + stringere to draw tight.*]

1. *trans.* To force, compel, oblige:

a. a person to do anything. (The usual const.) c 1286 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7914 It constraineth me to do yow grace and mercy. a 1400 *Cursor M.* Insertion p. 990

Bot þai constrained [*MS. -oynd*] him to dwelle, þat he no farrer might. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 11 Þese iiii notable þynges moste nedes constreynne þow to enclayne to oure ententes. 1538 STARKY *England* II. iv. 123 Constreyned to lerne the Latyn tong. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 67a, Power... to constrain them deluyet that by force. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iii. 100 Since that thy sight... Constraines them weep. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 479 He never constrained them to walk in the paths of iniquity. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 145 A writ issues to the sheriff... to constrain the party to appear.

b. a person to (into) a course of action, state, place, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 471 Though I do thing to which I am constreyned. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* VI. 54 Men sholde constreynne no clerke to knaueu werkes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 652 Suppois natuir constranze him thairto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 354 They fled into the Woods, fearing to be constrained to the Plough. 1790 COWPER *Rec. Mother's Picture* 86, I should ill requite thee, to constrain Thy unbound spirit into bonds again. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, And the elements shall boldly All your dust to dust constrain.

c. with simple object.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 10 With þaire fre wil, nocht contraynd. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 41 Women of kynde desiren libertee And nat to been constreyned as a thral. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* II. 17 Neuertheles they constrained him, tyll he was ashamed, and sayde: Let them go. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor. v.* 14 For the loue of Christ constraineth vs.

d. *absol.* (without direct object.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1496 3e ar stif innoghe to constreynne wyth streknke, 3if yow likez. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxi. (1636) 213 Sometimes if hunger constrained, they would double their commons. 1717 POPE *Ep. to Jervas* 67 Led by some rule, that guides, but not constrains. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 279 The necessities of metre would naturally constrain to such forms.

e. *Dynamics.* To restrict the motion of (a body or particle) to a certain course, e.g. along a fixed curve.

1834 WHEWELL (*title*), On the Motion of Points constrained and resisted. 1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 181 A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve, under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve. *Ibid.* 193 If the particle be constrained by a circular tube. *Ibid.* (Contents) 15 String constrained by pulley.

2. To compel or enforce (an action, etc.); to bring about by compulsion or of necessity.

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. vi. Other vovos constraine another course. 1603 *Philotus* (1835) 10 It is vnpossible that loue should be constrained, where affection breeds not liking. 1614 STIRLING *Dooms-day* 8th Houe R., O! what strange things... Could this man tell, amazement to constraine? a 1679 EARL ORRERY *Hen. V.* i. 'Twas a Crime To punish what you did constrain from him. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 22 Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 227 Where there is not sufficient testimony to constrain our assent. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 2 The... constrained presumption, that the child whose death was concealed, was killed by the mother.

† 3. To force out; to produce by effort, 'to produce in opposition to nature' (J.). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 183 They rub their udders with Nettles untill they constrain bloud. a 1687 WALLER (J.), In this northern tract our hoarser throats Utter unripe and ill constrained notes.

† b. To force, assume or produce by straining (any behaviour or expression of feeling). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5316 Which desire is so constreyned That it is but wille feyned. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. ii. 103 This is some Fellow, Who... doth affect A saucy roughnes, and constrains the garb Quite from his Nature. 1700 STEELE *Familiar* I. (1734) 15 Could all those Shrieks, those Swoonings, that rising falling Bosom be constrain'd? 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 490 [He] constrain'd a smile, and thus ambiguous spoke.

† 4. *refl.* To exert or strain oneself. *Obs. rare.*

c 1510 *Gesta Rom.* 430 Welche this yonge damosell seynge, constreyned herself, and ranne so fast, tyll at the last she had hym at a vantage agayne.

† 5. a. To take by force, force to surrender. *Obs.* 1699 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 153 Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone; The rest besieg'd, but we constrain'd the town.

† b. To violate, force. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 178 Her spotlesse Chastity, Inhumaine Traytors, you constrain'd and forst.

† 6. To press hard upon, straiten, reduce to straits; to oppress, afflict, distress. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 65 The grete peyne that he was inne for the love of Ygerne, that so hym constreyned that he myght nother ete ne slepe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXIV. 328 He had dayly great complayntes made to hym... wherwith his hart was sore constreyned for displeasure. c 1532 DRAWE *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 95 To constreynne, opprimer. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1884) 27 That necessitie constreynne thame nocht quha ar within... this Ile hes a pasture... that may feid sum wetheris. 1859 TENNYSON *Ger. & Enid* 716 But since our fortune slipt from sun to shade... cruel need constrain'd us, but a better time has come.

† 7. To compress into small compass; to contract. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Þe stature of hir was of a doutous iugement, for sumtyme sche constreyned and schronk hir seluen lyche to be comune mesure of men.

8. To confine forcibly, keep in bonds, imprison.

1286 WELSH *Ezek.* xxxi. 15 V... forbedde the floodis of hym, and constreinede many watris. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 15 With hundred yron chaines he did him bind, And hundred knots, that did him sore constrain. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly. old.* Notes to Song IX. 145 The South-west wind constrained

betwene two hills on both sides of the lake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 634 He binds in Chains The drowy Prophet, and his Limbs constrains. a 1738 GAY (J.), How the strait stays the slender waste constrain? 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsyck.* 398 The walls are high, the gates are strong, ...but true love never yet Was thus constrained. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 7 And hard men constrain him, wild folk that hold him... sore against his will.

† b. To check, stop, staunch. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 66 If þe blood come fro grete veynes he mai nouȝt so sumtyme be constreyned. *Ibid.* 68 If... þou maist not sowde be arterie ne þe veyne ne þou maist not constreynne þe blood.

c. To press or clasp tightly in one's arms. *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN (J.), When... The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast, And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 27 And all for joy constrain'd him to his breast.

d. *fig.* To restrain within bounds, to limit.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), Overweal to resist the first inclination of evil, or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* III. (1766) 44 Constrain your temper, Sir; be false and meet her With her own sex's arts. 1876 MORLEY *Condorcet* 36 It was impossible... to constrain within prescribed limits the activity.

† 9. = CONSTRINGE, CONSTRICIT. *Obs.*

1398 [*see CONSTRINGING ppl. a. 2*] c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 77 Olde woundis þat ben maad... of to greet cold constreynnyng. *Ibid.* 105. *Ibid.* 263 If þe spasme come... þat wole constreynne þe tunge inward. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxiv. (1636) 115 Services... are... to be eaten after meat, to constrain and close up the stomacke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 335 Vehement heate resolueth the radical moysture of mens bodies, as colde constraineth and preserueth the same. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 430 When Winter Frosts constrain the Field with Cold.

10. To subject to restraint of behaviour. *rare.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Directions to Footman* (Seager), Leave the company to converse more freely, without being constrained by your presence. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343, I... think... old friends who do not constrain me... the most suitable.

Constrainable, *a. rare.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE*]. That can be constrained, liable to constraint.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 73 They are now by vertue of humane law become constrainable, and if they transgresse, punishable. *Ibid.* VI. iv. § 11 Before Novatian's uprising, no man was constrainable to confess publicly any sin.

† Constrainance. *Obs.* [*a. OF. constraignance, f. constraindre, constrignant to CONSTRAIN: see -ANCE*]. Constraint.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7438 For well he knew dame Abstinence, But he ne knew not Constrainance. He knew nat that she was constreyned.

Constrained (*kɒn'streɪnd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. CONSTRAIN v. + -ED*].

1. Of persons: Forced, acting under compulsion. Of actions, etc.: Brought about by compulsion.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. XXXIX. This weake constreyned company. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iv. 13 None sere with him, but constrained things, whose hearts are absent too. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 623 The mind, released from too constrained a nerve. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 577 The breaking of a constrained oath.

2. Forced, as opposed to natural.

1571 GOLDING *Calkin on Ps.* xxxv. 20 Bothe theis seeme unto mee to alledge constreyned senses. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 7 Vnder Gam vt the voice seemed as a kinde of humming, and aboute E la a kinde of constrained skrieking. 1693 DRYDEN *Ess. on Satire* Wks. 1821 XIII. 21 (Milton's) 'Juvenilia', where his rhyme is always constrained and forced, and comes hardly from him. 1763 SCRAPTON *Indostan* III. (1770) 104 The Soubah... received him with a constrained graciousness. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 35 The constrained hospitality with which they are directed to prepare food... for a military man coming as a guest.

3. Of persons: Behaving under constraint, having the spontaneous and natural impulses checked, embarrassed.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 3 Notwithstanding all his efforts to be and to appear at ease, he was constrained and abashed.

4. Forcibly or unnaturally confined (physically), cramped.

1766 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 28 Every constrained posture [should be] avoided. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 128/2 When very weary, we sleep even in the most constrained positions. *Mod.* Tight dresses mean constrained limbs.

5. *Dynamics.* Forced to move in a certain course.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 386 A single particle subject to the action of any forces, and whose motion is either free, constrained, or resisted.

Constrainedly (*kɒn'streɪndli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a constrained manner.

1. Under constraint or compulsion.

1549 CHERE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 52 That yee refuse to doe willingly, think yee must be drawne to doe the same constrainedly. 1676 *Yng. Man's Call* 326 Never having attired her self in regal ornaments, but constrainedly and with tears. 1837 G. REDFORD *Script. Verif.* vii. 459 Facts which they most reluctantly and constrainedly attest.

2. With constrained manner or behaviour; without natural spontaneity or freedom of manner.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 637, I forced myself to divert those two persons... which yet I did so constrainedly, that I gave them more cause of pity, than satisfaction. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 579 'Before I answer your question', said Midwinter a little constrainedly, 'I want to ask you something.'

Constrainedness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality of being constrained; constraint.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 217 Constrainedness under-  
valueth an action.

**Constrainer.** rare. [f. CONSTRAIN v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]  
One who constrains.

1398 WYCLIF *Ex. v.* 10 The maystris of werkis and the  
constrayners [L. *exactors*]. 1711 SHAPTESS. *Charac.* (1737)  
I. 71 The natural free spirits of ingenious men, if im-  
prison'd and controul'd. will be glad at any rate to vent  
themselves, and be reveng'd on their constrainers.

**Constraining** (kɒnstreɪ'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as  
prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONSTRAIN;  
application of constraint.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 ȝoven frely wipouten  
exaccuoun or constraynyng. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Con-  
straynyng, *coaccio*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 74  
The Chirch hath not the power of compelling, nor oughte  
to require it (I speake of civile constraynyng). 1644 MILTON  
*Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 294 A bondage not of Gods constraining.

**Constraining**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]  
1. That constrains.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 a. Not through any constrayn-  
ing necessitie or constraintt vowe. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. &*  
*Soc.* xii. § 4. 178 That the constraining Power [of Government]  
.. should be left wholly to the Lawes themselves. 1764  
COWPER *Tirocin.* 861 Free, too, and under no constraining  
force. 1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871)  
184 To find the point where the particle will leave the con-  
straining curve. *Ibid.* 386 Where there are .. constraining  
forces; such as when two or more of the particles are con-  
nected by inextensible strings, etc.

† 2. Of medicines: Constraining or drawing to-  
gether, astringent. *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 289 The  
leche vsith constraynyng and dryngye medycynes. c. 1400  
*Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 If þou leidist þerto ony constraynyng  
þingis þe akynge wolde be þe more.

**Constrainingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In  
a constraining manner; † in quot. = compulsorily,  
by constraint.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* v. 2 Þurueiynge not constraynyngli  
[Vulg. *coacte*, 1388 as constrayned], but wilfulli.

† **Constraintment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSTRAIN  
v. + -MENT: cf. OF. *constraignement*, later *con-*  
*traignement*.] = CONSTRAINT *sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 71 More shalt thou terrifie  
the seditious by the constraintment of thy quartering, then  
if Iehouah.. should speake to them.

† **Constraint**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 -eint, 6  
-aynt. [a. OF. *constrained*, -aint (pa. pple. of *con-*  
*streindre*): popular L. type \**constrictus* for  
*constrictus*: cf. *cingere*, *cinctus*.] = CONSTRAINED.

1. Used as *pa. pple.* of CONSTRAINT.

c. 1360 E. E. *Psalter* (1891) 194 As we ben constraint þurȝ  
cristen soþenes to knowelich on-lich God and Lord.

2. as *adj.*  
c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 298 How paynfullie hir hert  
brest in hir constraint sorow. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's*  
*Quest. Chirurg.* At all tymes necessarye and constraynte.  
The time constraynte is the tyme when the bledynge ought  
to be made.

**Constraint** (kɒnstreɪnt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5  
constraynt(e), -streint, 5 -strent, 6 -straynt(e),  
6- constraint. [a. OF. *constrained*, fem. sb., f.  
*constrained* pa. pple.: see prec.]

1. The exercise of force to determine or confine  
action; coercion, compulsion.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* i. Wks. 1075 His calling  
is no constrainte of necessity. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* l. 28,  
I did suppose it should be on constraint, But 'heau'n be  
thank'd' it is but voluntary. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. li. 121  
The rauine Lyon when he roard With sharpe constraint  
of hunger. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1372 The Philistian lords  
command: Commands are no constraints. 1769 ROBERT-  
SON *Chas. V.* v. 461 note, They engage in their military  
enterprises, not from constraint but choice. 1867 FREEMAN  
*Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. vi. 405 How far the electors acted  
under constraint we know not.

b. *transf.* Compulsion of circumstances, neces-  
sity of the case.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 216 Use Peats, Turffe, Heath,  
Furse, Broome, and such like fuel for firing. yea, and Neats  
dung, as in some places of Wiltshire. *Margin.* Fewell of  
constraint. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 100 The entrance .. is not  
so proper in the middle as at the end. But if there be a  
constraint, which is most prejudicial to a Building, the en-  
trance must be set as much towards the end as possible.  
1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* l. 9 b, Never used .. unless  
upon absolute Necessity, or the Constraint of the Nature  
and Manner of the Situation. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*  
*Garth*, Nor is it easy to find an expression used by con-  
straint, or a thought imperfectly expressed.

† c. Force of arms. *Obs.*  
1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 105 Onely Brunsbergh,  
a Catholick town, durst make defence, and was taken by  
constraint.

2. Confinement, bound or fettered condition;  
restriction of liberty or of free action.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. x. 2 Through long enprisonment,  
and hard constraint, Which he endured in his late restraint.  
1596 *Edward III.* ii. i. 17 Let the captain talk of boisterous  
war; The prisoner of immured dark constraint. 1712 POPE  
*1st Ep. to Miss Blount* 41 Still in constraint your suffer-  
ing sex remains, Or bound in formal, or in real chains. 1784  
COWPER *Task* i. 612 His hard condition with severe con-  
straint Binds all his faculties, forbids all growth Of wisdom.  
1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 32. 118 By continual constraint  
and contradiction of his impulses. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots*  
*Eng.* iii. (1880) 43 He had shown some symptoms of rebel-  
ling against the constraints to which he was subject.

† 3. Pressure of trouble or misfortune; oppres-  
sion, affliction, distress. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 713 Hire hew whilom bright  
þat þo was pale þar witnesse of hire wo and hire constraynte.  
1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 380 All day men here great complaint  
Of the disese, of the constraint, Whereof the people is sore  
oppressed. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 112, I had on  
petyr and magdaleyne pite For the grete constraint of there  
contricion. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 249 Well heard  
Kiddie al this sore constraint, And lengd to know the  
cause of his complaint.

† b. A cause or occasion of affliction. *Obs.*  
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xiv, How fervent love ..  
My careful herte hath made low and faynte, And you therof  
are the hole constraynt.

4. Compulsion put upon the expression of feelings  
or the behaviour, whether by the restraint of natural  
feelings and impulses, or by assuming such as are  
not spontaneous: hence always implying un-  
naturalness or embarrassment.

1706 WALSH *Let. to Pope* 24 June, You see I write to you  
without any sort of constraint or method, as things come  
into my head. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 A  
smile that betrayed solicitude, timidity, and constraint.  
1761 COWPER *Convers.* 713 The Christian .. Will speak with-  
out disguise. Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal  
.. he does not feel. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* xl, She  
welcomed me with a constraint I had never witnessed be-  
fore. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* v. 32 We shall in  
time .. manifest, not with constraint and effort, but spon-  
taneously and naturally, that we fear Him while we love  
Him. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* i. xiv, There was a sad-  
ness and constraint about all persons that day.

5. a. *Physics.* Anyspecial physical or molecular  
condition into which a body is brought by the  
operation of some force, and lasting during its  
operation, e.g. a state of tension.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 239 An operation during  
which the solids are often broken, in consequence of the  
state of constraint in which the particles are held. 1881  
MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 156 The state of constraint,  
which we call electric polarization.

b. *Dynamics.* See CONSTRAINT v. 1 e.

A body has in the most general case six degrees of free-  
dom, viz. three of translation and three of rotation; if there  
is a hindrance to one or more of these, the motion of the  
body is so far constrained; hence, *degrees of constraint*.  
Thus if one point in the body is fixed, it cannot have motion  
of translation, but has all the degrees of rotation: if two  
points are fixed, its only motion can be that of rotation  
about an axis passing through these two points; it has  
thus one degree of freedom, and five degrees of constraint:  
a sphere moving between two parallel tangent planes has  
only one degree of constraint; a cube under the same con-  
ditions has three. *Kinetic constraint*: the condition that  
a body shall move subject to certain relations: e.g. that  
a body shall roll on a plane. *Principle of least constraint*:  
the theorem enunciated by Gauss in 1829, that when there  
are connexions between parts of a system, the motion is  
such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle Contents* (1871)  
13 Constraint by Tortuous Smooth Curve .. Constraint by  
string attached to a moving Point, etc. 1862 B. PRICE  
*Infinit. Calc.* IV. 116 Gauss' theorem of least constraint. If  
we measure constraint by the square of the distance between  
the actual place of *r* and the place which it would have if  
it were under the action of the same forces and were a  
single unconstrained particle, then the theorem is, that the  
sum of the products of each particle and its constraint is a  
minimum.

† **Constraintive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CON-  
STRAINT + -IVE: etymologically a doublet of  
CONSTRUCTIVE.] Having tendency to constrain.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 Not through any constrayning  
necessitie, or constraintt vowe.

**Constraintless**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]  
Without constraint, unconstrained.

1865 LYRA *Messianica, Salus Aeterna* (1869) 2 'Twas of  
Thy free constraintless grace.

**Constre**, -stri, *obs. ff.* of CONSISTORY.

**Constre**, *obs. form* of CONSTRUE v.

**Constrein**, -eint, *obs. ff.* of CONSTRAIN, -AINT.

**Constrict** (kɒnstrikt), *v.* [f. L. *constrict*-ppl.  
stem of *constringere*; cf. *astrict*, *restricte*.] Other  
forms derived from the same L. verb are CONSTRAIN  
(through Fr.), and CONSTRINGE.]

1. *trans.* To draw together as by tightening an  
encircling string; to make small or narrow (a tube  
or orifice); to contract, compress.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* iii. xii. (1762) 397 More closely  
constricted, and thereby the juice is better strained. 1848  
C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 245 A spasm constricted her  
mouth for an instant. 1871 NAPHREY *Prev. & Cure Dis.*  
123 The neck should not be constricted by a tight collar.

fig. 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1875) 19 The error  
deforms his faith as much as it tends to stiffen and constrict  
his life. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/1 To seize a position  
which would enable them to constrict at pleasure the com-  
merce of the Cape.

2. To cause (organic tissue) to contract or draw  
together; to cause to contract or shrink.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Such things as constrict  
the Fibres. 1791 HAMILTON *Berkhollet's Dyring* I. l. i. 178  
The pores of the stuff, opened by the heat of boiling water,  
and again constricted by cold. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature*  
No. 619. 442 The influence which these [vascular nerves]  
transmit is here relaxing, there constricting.

**Constricted** (kɒnstriktəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]  
1. Drawn together by constriction; narrowed,  
straitened.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* Pref. 12 Those of  
a lax, more than those of a constricted State of Fibres.  
1879 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 36 He .. advises the dilata-  
tion of a constricted cervix by means of a tin tube.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Markedly narrowed at some part,  
as if by mechanical constriction.

1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 14 In the cater-  
pillar of the Goat Moth the first is oblong and constricted  
in the middle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 98 *Ornithopus*  
*perpusillus* .. pod much constricted between the seeds.

**Constricting** (kɒnstriktɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.  
+ -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That constricts; compressing, squeez-  
ing tightly all round.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 20/1 Virgil's Laocöon, and the un-  
rivalled marble group .. owe their origin undoubtedly to the  
stories current of constricting serpents. 1883 L. BRUNTON  
in *Nature* 8 Mar. 438 The constricting fibres which issue  
from the ganglion and pass to the ear.

**Constriction** (kɒnstriktʃən), *Also* 5 con-  
struccion, -tioun. [ad. L. *constrictionem*, n. of  
action f. *constringere*: see CONSTINGE, CON-  
STRICT, CONSTRAIN. (In F. cited by Littré from  
Paré, 16th c.)]

1. Compressing or drawing together as by an  
encircling pressure; the condition of being so com-  
pressed together; compression, contraction.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 Pou schalt knowe it bi con-  
struction [v. r. construction] & dilatation of þe same ar-  
terie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 641 The glottis .. hath a  
double motion, one of dilatation another of constriction.  
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 192 The constriction of the  
pores .. of the body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii.  
§ 37. 161 Evincing the systole of the Heart to be a muscular  
constriction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 By their con-  
striction the fluid is forced out. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 19/2  
[Serpents have] immense muscular power, enabling some of  
the species to kill large animals by constriction.

b. A morbid condition of contractedness or  
tightness, or the feeling of such a condition.

1703 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Taylor* 17 June in *Boswell*,  
An oppressive, constriction of my chest. 1871 W. A.  
HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 49 In both there are head-  
ache, sense of constriction, vertigo, etc. 1882 *Syd. Soc.*  
*Lex.*, *Constriction-band sensation*, a feeling as of a cord  
tied round the waist; a symptom of some diseases of the  
spinal cord.

† c. A spasmodic contraction or shrinking of  
any part of the body. *Obs.*

1771 S. FARR *Anim. Motion* 366 A Fourth effect .. from a  
Stimulus, when it acts upon our bodies, is a Constriction or  
Spasm of the part to which it is applied.

2. *concr.* A constricted part; a part markedly  
narrowed as if by some constricting influence.

1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 11 The  
spinal marrow being formed of knots separated only by  
slight or deep constrictions. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain*  
ix. (1875) 301 A constriction of the vast channel narrows it  
to a mile. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 41 *Raphanus mari-*  
*timus* .. joints separated by a very deep constriction.

3. Something which constricts or confines.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 29  
Those words .. are an expresse, and fully sufficient constrict-  
ion. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. iv. 52 Neither was there  
hedge, or rail, or other mean constriction.

**Constrictive** (kɒnstriktɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *con-*  
*strictivus* (also in 16th c. F. *constrictif*, Paré),  
f. *constrict*-ppl. stem of *constringere* + -IVE.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by con-  
striction; that tends to compress tightly.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 By the constrictive force  
it vseth .. it doth compact the whole. 1655 H. MORE *Antid.*  
*Ath.* (1662) 185 If a Spirit use his Agitative power moder-  
ately and his Constrictive forcibly enough to feel solid  
or palpable to that man or woman. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM  
*Dom. Med.* 277 This [Breast-pang] is an acute constrictive  
pain about the breast-bone. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 7/2  
Neither the boa nor the anaconda is venomous, but their  
constrictive powers render them terrible adversaries.

2. = CONSTRICTING.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 26 b, Medlars ar cold and  
dry, and constrictife or straininge the stomake. 1656 in  
BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Constrictive*, cap-  
able of binding together; styptic; astringent.

**Constrictor** (kɒnstriktɔr), *[a. L. constrictor,*  
*agent-n. from constringere, constrict-: see CON-*  
*STRINGE.]* One who or that which constricts.

1. *Anat.* A muscle which draws together or nar-  
rows a part. (Frequent in the L. names of indi-  
vidual muscles.)

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Constrictor Labiorum*, a Mus-  
cle that encompasses the lips with orbicular or round Fibres].  
a 1735 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scrib.* (J.), He supposed the  
constrictors of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the  
supercilious. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220 b. 1879  
MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 288 The constrictors of the pharynx.  
*attrib.* 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 16 a. A great constrictor  
muscle. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. § 2. 212 The sympathetic  
therefore acts as a constrictor nerve.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for producing constrict-  
ion; a compressor.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Constrictor of Herbiniaux* .. to  
tighten the ligature placed around the neck of a tumour.

3. A large snake which crushes its prey; a BOA-  
CONSTRICTOR.

a 1845 HOOD *Knt. & Dragon* xxxvii, That gorged serpent  
they call the constrictor.

**Constring**, *obs. form* of CONSTRUE *vbl. sb.*

**Constringe** (kɒnstriŋdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *constringere* to tie tightly, draw tightly together, *f.* L. *con-* together + *stringere* to draw tight. This seems to have been introduced to represent the L. verb more closely in form and sense than was done by the historical representative *constrain*, which came through French. In more recent times *constrict* has been used as an equivalent.]

1. *trans.* To draw or squeeze together as by an encircling force; to compress; = **CONSTRIC** 1. ? *Obs.*  
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 173 The dreadful spout Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call, Constring'd in masse by the almighty sun. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iv. 18 The neck (of the Bladder) is constringed with a muscle. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 191 Children... involved and constringed in swathing bands. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 561 God... by His virtue and Power does constringe and contain the whole world. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 331 Immediately she was constringed so tightly by the unseen and spiritual cincture that, etc. c1828 BRODERIP in *Penny Cycl.* v. 24/2 While these serpents are in the act of constringing... their prey.

2. *Phys.* To cause (organic tissue) to shrink or draw together. Also *absol.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 35 Love will have heate, and sadnesse colde, feare constringeth, and pleasure dilateth. 1689 MOYSE *Sea Chyrurg.* ii. xx. 75 These [remedies] will powerfully dry and constringe. 1743-5 R. POCOCKE *Observ. Pal.* in Pinkerton *Coll. Trav.* X. 433 On tasting it [Dead Sea Water] my mouth was constringed as if it had been a strong alum Water. 1785 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (ed. 2) II. 46 Constringing such [parts] as are dilated. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 It acts as an astringent, constringing the vessels and overcoming relaxation.

3. To contract (any substance) as by cold, etc.  
1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 15 The earth being constringed with cold. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 180 The solids will be weakened by every effort they make to contract or constringe themselves.

4. *intr.* To become close or dense.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 58 The plummy drifts (of cloud) contract, condense, constringe, Till she (the moon) is swallowed by the feathery springs.

Hence **Constringed**, **Constringing** *ppl. adjs.*

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 185 Their Bodies being nothing but coagulated or constringed Aire. 1684 — *An Answer* 275. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 896 They have likewise a gently constringing taste. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 322 The constringing littleness of all selfish passion.

**Constringency** (kɒnstriŋdʒənsi). [*f.* next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being constringent.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 61 Constringency, or Violence of Attraction. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of C.* i. xxiii. 299 That Hyperborean crispness, constringency, and charm, as of a well-braced musical instrument.

**Constringent** (kɒnstriŋdʒənt). [*ad.* L. *constringent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *constringere* to **CONSTRINGE**. (Also in *mod.F.* as term of medicine.)] Causing constriction.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 511 The nature of Orion is constringent and tempestuous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 380 In a conservatory of Snow, where the cold may be more constringent. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 174 The constringent or styptick Quality. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 121 That he should on Easter-day impose upon his body's freedom the constringent action of a habit never before assumed. 1876 D. FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 71 The circular or constringent muscle of the Iris.

**Construability**. [*f.* next + -ITY.] Capability of being construed.

1856 J. GROTE in *Camb. Essays* 81 The pupil's business must be to construe, the tutor's to provide, if he can, for construability.

**Construable** (kɒnstrə'bl̩), *a.* [*f.* **CONSTRUE** *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be construed.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 10 If they... but whisper the least *idra* construable in favour of any of those opinions. a1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 56 (1740) 544 To do nothing construable against Law. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 278 We are bidding farewell to all things... construable by sense or reason. 1864 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Apr. 6/4 If you tell a man what your duty [on sugar] is in Dutch numbers, that is construable into the trade terms of every tongue.

**Construct** (kɒnstrɒkt), *ppl. a.* *arch.* [*ad.* L. *construct-us*, *pa. pple.* of *construere*: see next.]

1. *pa. pple.* Constructed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Compacte and constructe throe the heete of the sonne. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 19 In Children the same [Occiput] is construct of many bones. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) iv. 333 For 50 immortal bodies are construct. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Sonnets, Concerning Jesus* xi. To the few construct of harmonies.

2. *adj.* in *Construct state*, *state construct*, in grammar of Hebrew and other Semitic languages: the form of the substantive used when standing before another having an attributive (or genitive) relation to it, which may be translated by the nominative (or other case) followed by *of*, as *bayyith* house, *beyth-Hohi* m house of God.

It is distinctive of the Semitic languages that in expressing such a notion as *house of God*, they do not, like the Aryan languages, put *God* in the genitive, but, retaining this unchanged, put *house* in the 'state construct'. In this form the substantive becomes accentually combined with that which follows, losing its independent stress, and undergoing various consequent changes, as loss or lightening of vowels, of inflexional consonants, etc.

[1737 A. SCHULTENS *Institutiones* 184 Regimen autem, sive statum constructum, dicunt [grammatici] copulationem illam.] 1801 MOSES STUART *Heb. Gram.* (1831) 124 The construct state. 1830 W. T. PHILLIPS *Elem. Heb. Gr.* 81 In regimen or the constructed state. 1836 tr. *Hengstenberg's Christol.* i. 353 The Stat. Constr. is often used where the connexion is intimate, though not made by a genitive, especially before prepositions. 1874 tr. *Lange's Comm. Zech.* 57 The singular occurrence of [such words] after a noun in the construct.

**Construct** (kɒnstrɒkt), *v.* [A late formation from L. *construct-* *ppl. stem* of *construere* to heap together, pile up, build, construct, *f. con-* together + *struere* to lay, pile, build. The present stem of the L. *vb.* has given **CONSTRUE**.]

1. *trans.* To make or form by fitting the parts together; to frame, build, erect.

1663 BOYLE *Useful. Nat. Phil.* (J.). Those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to construct this vast fabric. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Construct*, to build, to frame. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* A sacred ship, the first that was ever constructed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1870) 139 Des Cartes... said, Give me matter and motion and I will construct you the universe. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 37 The Burmas... constructed stockades on either bank of the Surma river. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* i. i. 19 This splendid road has been lately constructed.

b. (immaterial objects, creations of the mind, etc.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Construct*, to form by the mind: as, he constructed a new system. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 283/2 M. Didelot has constructed a fanciful ballet. 1849 ABT. THOMSON *Laws Th. Intro.*, Before an Art of Rhetoric could be constructed. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 10 It is easy to construct a theory of the nature of exchange and value.

*absol.* 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau*, Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to construct.

2. *Gram.* To put together (words) in syntactical arrangement; to combine in grammatical construction. (Used chiefly of the manner.)

1871 *Publ. School Lat. Gram.* 248 Syntax is that division of Grammar which teaches how sentences are constructed. *Ibid.* 257 The Vocative... is attached to the Sentence, but not constructed with it. *Ibid.* 321 Many Adjectives above mentioned [as governing a Genitive] are also constructed with Prepositions.

b. (See *quot.*)

1854 ALFORD *Queen's Eng.* 183 Suppose I... direct one of them to construe the sentence. He knows perfectly well what I mean... But suppose I tell him to construct the sentence. He... ought to know, that I mean that he is to explain the construction of the sentence, to give an account of its concords and governments.

3. *Geom.* The ordinary word for: To draw, delineate, or form geometrically. Also, to make the required construction or figure for (a problem in geometry, astronomy, navigation, etc.).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* i. 357 Some construct this Problem of finding the Parallax of Longitude or Latitude from the given Parallax of Altitude, more expeditiously thus. 1808 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 67 This case is constructed much the same as the last. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 132 A rectangle whose area is equal to that of a given triangle, may be found by constructing one with the same base as the triangle and half its altitude. *Ibid.* 277 A method of constructing or drawing a parabola by a series of points. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 125 Construct round *P* as centre the conic whose equation... is, etc.

b. To represent (an algebraical quantity or equation) by a geometrical construction.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The method of constructing equations is different, according to the diversity of equations. 1739 SAUNDERS *Fluxions* (1756) 44 To construct this Fluent, that is, to find some geometrical Area with which it may be compared.

†4. To put a specified construction or interpretation on; = **CONSTRUE** 4 b. *Obs. Sc.*

c1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 84 Expressions which were constructed by the Queen of England as a Violation of their former Familiarity. 1668 SIR R. MURRAY in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 203, I... construct the design of all to be to express quaintly your kindness in desiring I may be where you are. 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 361 This would be constructed by the King and others a homologating of the Protector's petition.

**Constructed** (kɒnstrɒktɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **CONSTRUCT** *v.* + -ED.] Formed by construction; usually with qualification, as *well-constructed*.

1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 521 A well-constructed brain. 1803 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 212/1 What may be called constructed poetry, or poetry of deliberation.

b. *Constructed state*: = **CONSTRUE** *ppl. a.* 2.

**Constructor**: see **CONSTRUCTOR**.

**Constructible** (kɒnstrɒktɪbl̩), *a.* [*f.* L. *construct-* (see above) + -BLE: also in *mod.F.*] That may be constructed.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 5 These three curves... with all the... curves so constructible... are considered by mathematicians only as one curve.

**Constructing** (kɒnstrɒktɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f.* **CONSTRUCT** *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the *vb.* **CONSTRUCT**; construction.

1788 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 214 For the constructing of proper and convenient wet docks. 1830 *Ibid.* II. 350 The constructing of a tunnel.

**Construction** (kɒnstrɒkʃən). Also 4-5 *constructioun*, 5-6 *-cion*, *-cyon*, 6 *-tyon*, *-tione*, etc. [*ad.* L. *construction-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *construere* to **CONSTRUE**, **CONSTRUE**. The *F. con-*

*struction* is cited by Littré from 12th c., and may have been the immediate source.]

1. The action of constructing.

1. The action of framing, devising, or forming, by the putting together of parts; erection, building. *Arch. of Construction*: an arch built in the body of a wall or other structure, to relieve the part below it from superincumbent weight.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 The construction of the cite of Rome. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 Construccyon or construyng, *construccio*. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1756) 259 The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* II. 186 From whence a [railroad] line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 198 Others have only an arch of construction above the flat lintel.

b. of immaterial objects, systems, organizations, etc.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxv. 202 The Mosaic system was the first construction of a special instrumentality for a special end.

c. The art or science of constructing.

1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Arch. Gloss.*, Construction... amongst architects is more particularly used to denote the art of distributing the different forces and strains of the parts and materials of a building in so scientific a manner as to avoid failure and insure durability. 1864 C. VAUX *Villas & Cottages* 70 To study the capabilities and varieties of wooden construction. 1891 *Graphic* 28 Feb. [The] Assistant-Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Construction, who has designed the new ships.

2. The manner in which a thing is artificially constructed or naturally formed; structure, conformation, disposition.

1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 28 The Order and... Construction of their essential or organical Parts. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 769 To build it [a dry dock] with a timber-floor of a new and peculiar construction. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 461 The bad construction of the hospitals. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* i. 15 The rather unusual rhythmical construction of six bars in the first part, and eight in the second. a1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 331 Beneath the mandibles is situated another pair of jaws, of similar construction.

b. The mental building up of materials; constructive faculty.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. vii. 119 At last he burst forth with an immense deal of science and a great want of construction, a want which scientific men often experience.

3. *Geom.* The action or method of drawing a figure for the purpose of solving a problem or proving a proposition.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. i. 9 Then is set the construction of such things which are necessary either for the doing of the proposition or for the demonstration. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. ii. The construction, and the demonstration, are every where alike. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 133 Of the construction of equal and similar figures. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 57 Graphic construction for Resultant Acceleration.

b. *Naut.* 'The method of ascertaining a ship's course by trigonometrical diagrams' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1808 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 41 By construction.

c. *Construction of equations*: see *quot.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Construction* of equations, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines, and figures; whereby the truth of the rule, canon, or equation, may be demonstrated geometrically.

d. *transf.* 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 123 A generic concept derived from experience, the inner organisation of which can only be represented imperfectly by description, not exactly by construction.

4. A thing constructed; a material structure; a formation of the mind or genius.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 424 The subterraneous constructions of Italy are as stupendous as those above ground. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 71 A number of other constructions were discovered. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 11 The Brehon laws are in no sense a legislative construction.

II. The action of construing, and connected senses.

5. *Gram.* The action of syntactically arranging words in a sentence; 'the putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense' (J.).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E. iij. Construction is the apt joining of words in framing of a sentence. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* 1669/52. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 130 Prolepsis is also a figure of Construction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Construction*... the arranging and connecting the words of a sentence, according to the rules of the language.

b. The syntactical connexion between verbs and their objects or complements, adjectives and their extensions, prepositions and objects, etc.

(In this Dictionary the principal constructions of verbs, adjectives, etc., are given under the various senses, marked *Const.*)

1530 PALSGR. 137 There is nat a more straunger construction in all this tonge. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 20, I cannot tell whither the construction will beare it or no. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 2 That stands in construction with all tenses. 1661 MILTON *Accedence Wks.* 1738 I. 620 Construction consisteth either in the agreement of words together... which is call'd Concord; or the governing of one the other in such Case or Mood as is to follow. 1767 H. WALPOLE *Narr. Rousseau* 133 He changed the construction of the last phrase, though the thought remained exactly the same. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* Pref., Help towards the understanding of the more difficult constructions.



c. *Heb. Gram.* The relation of a sb. in the construction state. See **CONSTRUCT** a. 2.

176a PARKHURST *Heb. Lex.* p. iv. A noun is said to be in *Regimine* or in *Construction* when it is in a particular relation to a noun following it.

† 6. The action of analysing the structure of a sentence and translating it word for word into another language; construing, translation. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 161 John Cornewaile.. changed the lore in grammar scole, and construction, of [i. e. from] Frenche into Engliche. 1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* xv. 57 Whanne rihtful construction is lettid bi relation, I resolue it openli. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. To sewe his style in my translation Worde by worde like the construction After the maner of gramariens. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to conster hir a lesson. Thus walking in the alley, she listened to his construction. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have seene a gramarian. shew more pride in the construction of one Ode [of Horace] than the Author in the composure of the whole booke.

7. The construing, explaining, or interpreting of a text or statement; explanation, interpretation; meaning, sense.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Construction, *construccio, expositio.* c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. (1890) 47 Whan blanchardyn had wel looked and rede the verses. & well vnderstode theire sentence. the prouost axed hym yf he was counseyllor for to fulfill the construction of that texte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 654/1 Al the question for the more part riseth. vpon the construction thereof, that is to say. what was for that scripture the true sense and right vnderstanding. a 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 169 What riddles are in that prophesy, which. undergoes as many constructions, as there are pens that have undertaken it. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. l. 146 Those texts. will admit of some other construction. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 584 My construction of the tenor of the letter. may I hope prove erroneous.

8. Interpretation put upon conduct, action, facts, words, etc.; the way in which these are taken or viewed by onlookers; usually with qualification, as to put a good, bad, favourable, charitable (or other) construction upon.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 28 To admit me favourable and indifferent construction, of what I shall here unfold unto you by writing. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 50 O illegitimate construction! I scorn that with my heeles. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 12 To finde the Mindes construction in the Face. 1609 TOURNEMINE *Poeme* 313 The bitter censures of malignancies In managements so subject to construction. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 A charitable construction of each others acts and intentions. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 38 To put the best Construction might be, on such Irregular actions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 499 Some Good may be done, though at the Expence of Envy and ill Construction. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. Since such is the construction that is put upon my patience. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 126 Locke. guards himself. against any such construction.

b. † To make (a) construction: to give an explanation or meaning to; to explain or interpret in a certain way. *Obs.* To bear a construction: to allow of being explained in a certain way.

c. 1595 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 152 Ye may soone make construction With riht lytell instruction. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 232 There is shrewd construction made of her. 1600 BACON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 259 III. 236, I humblye praye, your Lordships to make a favourable and true construction of my absence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 27 He would have made a less angry Construction, had I less deserv'd that he should do so. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. Facts which would bear two constructions.

9. Law. The explaining or interpreting of the words of a statute, deed, or other legal document. 1593 FITZHERB. *Surv.* B. iij b. To the declaration and construction of this statute, etc. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 By the Resignation of Richard the Second, the Parliament might seem, in strict construction of Law, to be expired. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 226 By an equitable construction of the statute of Gloucester. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 63 The construction or interpretation of a contract. 1890 LD. HALSBURY in *Laws Times Rep.* LXIV. 3/2 The question. turns upon the true construction of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847.

b. A particular explanation or interpretation put upon a law, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1324 The true meaning of which statute, they did impugn and overthrow by divers subtil and sinister constructions of the same. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 452 Judges must beware of Hard Constructions, and Strained Inferences. 1807 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 329 The Master of the Rolls. adopted the latter construction. 1890 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Laws Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 Forcing upon this order a construction which would not be put upon it by those who are in the habit of dealing with orders in this form.

10. attrib. and Comb. in sense 1, as construction timber, material, etc.; construction-way, -railway, a temporary railway laid down for use in the construction of a permanent railway, canal, or similar undertaking.

1796 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* VII. p. civ. A Vessel. loaded with construction-timber. 1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, A construction train backing down to Elwood.

**Constructional** (kɒnstrʊkʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to construction.

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 70 The only evidences are constructional and sculptural. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. v. xii. 157 Mere constructional superintendence was all that he had deputed.

2. Belonging to the original structure or design; structural.

1899 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 80 The chief constructional portions of the church are 'early pointed'. 1861 BERESP. *Howe Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vi. 219 If a gallery were in any case admissible, it must be a constructional one, and not one of those wretched scaffoldings on cast iron pillars or brackets.

3. Of, pertaining to, or dependent upon interpretation of phraseology or intention.

1737 WATERLAND *Encharist* 40 (T.) The nature of symbolical grants, and constructional conveyances. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 455 Nor can this be considered as a quibble, a constructional possession.

**Constructionally**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] As regards construction or structure.

1880 *Athenaeum* 29 May 703/1 Artistically decorated, not constructionally enriched. 1890 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 489/1 Constructionally the arrangement is bad.

**Constructionist** (kɒnstrʊkʃənɪst), [f. CONSTRUCTION + -IST.]

1. One who practises or advocates construction.

2. With *strict, loose*, or other qualification: One who puts a strict, loose, or other construction or interpretation upon a law, etc.; in U. S. chiefly used in reference to the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution as these regard the rights of the individual states.

a 1844 URSHUA cited in Worcester. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 5: There is very little doubt that Johnson will turn out a Democrat, that he will be a free-trader and strict constructionist. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 266 They were strict constructionists and rigorous observers of the Law.

**Constructive** (kɒnstrʊktɪv), a. [ad. med.L. *constructivus*, f. *construct*- ppl. stem: see -IVE. Cf. F. *constructif*, -ive, 15th c. in Godef.]

1. Having the quality of constructing; given to construction.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 139 The constructive intellect produces thoughts, sentences, poems, plans, designs, systems. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. iii. vii. 345 Cyril was a clear-headed, constructive theologian. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 514 We look in vain. for any signs of administrative or constructive talent.

2. Of or pertaining to construction.

1817 *Let. in Coleridge Biog. Lit.* I. xiii. 293, I look forward anxiously to your great book on the constructive philosophy. 1877 S. J. OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxix. There was no hope of any constructive, wise, and political development from such a quarter. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 214 Naval Service. Constructive and Engineering Staff.

3. Belonging to the construction or structure of a building, etc.; structural, constructional.

1805 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 25 Architectural ornament is of two kinds, constructive and decorative. By the former is meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 212 Design should be based upon constructive exigencies.

4. Deduced by construction or interpretation; resulting from a certain interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; inferential, virtual; often applied in legal language to what in the eye of the law amounts to the act or condition specified.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 282 Will an implicit constructive Acknowledgment bind those, whom solemn Oaths and Vows to Almighty God cannot hold? 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 51 A seizing of the King. is a constructive intention of the death of the King; for Kings are never Prisoners, but in order to their death. a 1854 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) IV. 107 The power of control and direction. is derived, by those who maintain it, from the right of removal: that is to say, it is a constructive power: it has an express warrant in the Constitution. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 165 Thus the customs of a tribe may. forbid marriage with one set of constructive sisters or brothers.

b. Hence *constructive blasphemy, contempt, notice, possession, treason, trust*, etc.

*Constructive total loss* (in Marine Insurance): the assumption of the loss of a ship or cargo as total under certain circumstances, as when arrival or recovery seems highly improbable, or the cost of the repairs promises to exceed the value, the owner abandoning to the insurers all claim to the ship and receiving the amount insured.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1682 (T.) It was not possible to make it look even like a constructive treason. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 75 The creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of constructive treasons; that is, to raise, by forced and arbitrary constructions, offences into the crime and punishment of treason, which never were suspected to be such. 1799 DURNFORD & EAST *Reports* III. 466 The necessity of an actual possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a constructive possession by the intervention of an agent. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* x. (1845) 319 It was at most constructive blasphemy. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. l. iv. 170 Cases of constructive total loss.

**Constructively** (kɒnstrʊktɪvli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a constructive way.

1. In the effort to construct; for the purpose of construction; constructionally.

1805 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 171 The Assyrians never seem to have used stone constructively, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. 1874 — in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 758 [They] have lined. the passages of our houses with. brick-work, because it was constructively true.

2. By way of interpretation; inferentially.

1678 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. (T.) Interpretatively and constructively; as, when a war is levied, to throw down

inclosures generally, etc. 1706 DE FOX *Jure Div.* v. 14 This is constructively included in Samuel's Behaviour to them, tho' not literally in the Words. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 142 An actual breach of the peace; or constructively so, by tending to make others break it. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law Contracts* II. ii. § 2 That the goods were either actually or constructively bailed to him or his servants.

**Constructiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Constructive quality or capacity. (Introduced as a Phrenological term for a faculty with its appropriate 'organ'.)

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings. belong the following species. 7. Constructiveness. 1828 COMBE *Const. Man* II. § 5 Constructiveness is given, — and materials for constructing artificial habitations, raiment, ships. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 205/1 The constructiveness of his teaching as opposed to the destructiveness of the school. which has prevailed for 50 many years.

**Constructor** (kɒnstrʊktər), Also 8-9 -er. [n. of action on L. type f. **CONSTRUCT**: = med.L. *construtor*, mod.F. *constructeur*.]

1. One who constructs, makes, or frames; one who designs the construction of a thing; *spec.* an officer charged with the supervision of construction for the navy.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 9 A constructor of dials. 1847 CRAIG, *Constructor*, one who forms or constructs. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* ix. 424 He was aided by constructors. from the fleet in the St. Lawrence. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 The constructors of the maps. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 214 Naval Service. Constructive and Engineering Staff: Director of Naval Construction; Chief Constructors. Constructors. *Ibid.* 230 Portsmouth Dockyard. Chief Constructor. Constructors.

† 2. One who construes or interprets. *Obs. rare.* 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 50 Lest my owne relations of those hard euentis might by some constructors be made doubtful.

Hence **Constructorship**, the office or position of a (naval) constructor.

1870 *Times* 21 Dec., Mr. Childers actually offered the Chief Constructorship to the designer of the Captain.

**Constructure** (kɒnstrʊktʃər), [f. L. stem *construct-* + -URE, on analogy of *structure*. OF. also had *constructure* (rare).]

† 1. Construction, structure. *Obs.*

1600-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 38 The whole Constructure being circular in Form. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Nature's variety in the constructure and conformation of so excellent an Organ (the Eye). 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 92 The Constructure of my Body. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (ed. 4) 19 Ye sons of art, one curious piece devise, From whose constructure motion shall arise. 1840 *Atlas* 32 All the inferences deducible from this constructure will present themselves readily as soon as required.

b. *fig.*

1608 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* i. 1 That excellent constructure of our Saviour, laid down in His Gospel by Mathew: Seeke first the kingdom of God, etc.

2. *Sc. Law.* A mode of industrial accession, whereby if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to their owner. (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*)

**Construe** (kɒnstru, kɒnstru'), v. Forms: a. 4-5 *construen*, -struwe, 5 -stru, -strew, -struyn, 5-6 -struwe, 4- *construe*; β. 5-6 *oonstre*, 6-9 *conster*, (6 *oonstyrre*, 8 *oonster*). [ME. *constru-en*, ad. L. *construere* to pile together, build up, **CONSTRUCT**, also to connect grammatically, construct sentences, whence in med.L. as in sense 3. The corresponding F. *construire* is a late word, but occurs in Palsgr. 1530 in the grammatical use. If our word had been derived through Fr. it would have had the forms *construy*, *construy*: cf. *destroy*. At an early date the stress was put on the first syllable, and the final reduced to -stre, -ster: *conster* continued to be the pronunciation down to the 19th c., even after it had disappeared as a written form. Walker, 1791, called this 'a scandal to seminaries of learning'.]

† 1. *trans.* To form by putting together materials, to **CONSTRUCT**. *Obs.*

[1399 LANGL. *Rick. Redeles* III. 327 They constrewed quarellis to quenche þe peple, And pletid with pollaxis and poyntis of swerdis.] 1490 CAXTON *Encydas* xv. (1890) 59 He had constrewed, edified, and made an hondred temples wythin his royaume. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 71 The braine. is defended and constrewed by Mercurie, the third radical beginning.

2. *Gram.* To combine (words, or parts of speech) grammatically. Now, to combine a verb, adjective, preposition, or other word with the case or relational words with which it is syntactically used.

1530 PALSGR. 495, I constrewe as a grammarian dothe a sentence, when he joyneth the partes of speche in order, *je construis*. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 1 The construing or framing and setting together of the eight parts of speech. *Mod.* The verb *hearken* is construed with the prepositions *to, unto*. In German many prepositions are construed with the dative.

3. *Gram.* To analyse or trace the grammatical construction of a sentence; to take its words in such an order as to show the meaning of the sentence; *spec.* to do this in the study of a foreign

and especially a classical language, adding a word for word translation; hence, loosely, to translate orally a passage in an ancient or foreign author.

1368 LANGE. *P. Pl. A. iv.* 128 For nullum malum de Mon mette with *inimicum*. And bad nullum bonum de *irremuneratum*. Let bi Clerk, sire kyng, Construe bis in Englisch. 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 76. 1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 159 Children in scole beep compelled for . . to construe hir lessouns and here pynges in Frensch [construere Gallice compelluntur]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vii. 34 He coude make and construe euery worde, and pronounce it by example. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to construe hir a lesson. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 30 Construe them. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 113 What they can so construe or reade out of the English into Latine. 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* i. ciii. 285 If I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* v. 293 Have you found any friend that can construe that Latin account, t'other day, of a Monster? 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 142 He cannot construe a Greek author.

b. *absol.*

1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 161 Now . . in alle the grammar scoles of Engeland, children leueh Frensch, and construeh and lerneth on Engliche. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 61, I could my ruler, could conster & pars with the best of them. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 44 Since I have been able not only as we do at schoole, to construe, but understand. 1852 BRISTED *5 Years Eng. Univ.* 18 The lecturer stands, and the lectured sit, even when construing, as the Freshmen are sometimes asked to do. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* i. (1889) 6 If you were to hear the men construe, it would make your hair stand on end.

c. *intr.* (for *pass.*) Of a series of words: To admit of grammatical analysis or interpretation.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 59 Definite dogma, intelligible articles, formularies which would construe, a consistent ritual. *Mod.* This sentence will not construe; I can make nothing of it. His verses did not scan, and would barely construe.

d. *trans.* To give the sense or meaning of; to expound, explain, interpret (language).

1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 Pourre on it preyly. . . And construe ich clause with be colorum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 To Construe, *exponere, construere*. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ix. X vj b, Geve me leave to construe you this last verse. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* ii. xxxix. (1591) 76 Such as had rather construe [*interpretari*] then execute his Generals commaundementes. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* i. 3 June, We can construe the crabbidst buck [=book]. 1796 J. ANSTEE *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 50 Though the Law in modern days Three barbarous Tongues no more displays, Like Pluto's triple headed monster, And Pleaders can their Pleadings construe. 1883 BROWNING *Jocoseria, Sol. & Balkis*, O wisest thou of the wise, world's marvel and well-nigh monster, One crabbed question more to construe or *vulgo* construe!

b. To expound, interpret, or take in a specified way (often apart from the real sense).

1368 LANGE. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 58, I font bere Freres. . . Glosynge be Gospel as hem good likep For Couetyse of Copes Construep hit ille. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 308 Let wyse men that here this Cronycle construew it after theyr discessions. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* iii. (1632) 135 That which the Word of God doth but deliuer historically, we construe without any warrant as if it were legally meant. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1214 If we construe What in th'Apocalyp we find, According to th'Apostles mind. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 312, I am not a man for construing with too much rigour the expressions of men under a sense of ill-usage. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 234 The country was not then inclined to construe the letters of Papists candidly.

c. with various complements and extensions.

1607 TORSILL *Four's Beasts* (1673) 274 Some farrars . . construe the word 'taken' to be 'stricken by some planet or evil spirit'. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T. 1* 4 [This Text] the Jews construe of Christ still to come, and of his temporall Monarchy. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 123 When the word is construed into its idea the double meaning vanishes. 1790 *Lett. from Miss's Wily. Trul.* (1722) II. 55 Any thing that can be construed an obscure or scurrilous Insinuation. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxv. 252 When she speaks anything that some would construe to her disadvantage. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 416 He abstained . . from using any expression which could be construed into a threat. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* v. 221 Not one word which can be construed as having the remotest connection with sacrificial ideas.

d. *Law.* To explain or interpret for legal purposes. (A technical application of 4.)

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xix. (1588) 603 There can be no higher authority of exposition, then to construe one statute by an other. 1598 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 60 B. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 9 Provided also, That this Rule be not construed to extend to the Fair Sex. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 Courts of law have . . leant as much as possible against construing demises, where no certain term is mentioned, to be tenancies at will. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 332 It is a usual manner of construing new acts, according to the old rules. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY *in Law Times Rep.* LII. 560/1 Authority is of very little use in construing an unskillfully drawn will.

e. *transf.* To interpret, give a meaning to, put a construction on (actions, things, or persons).

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 498 II. 175 Theyr disposition woll be construed fether than they wille it were. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iv. lxxxvi. (1591) 236 His brother whose vnlike and farre more curteous nature he construed [*interpretabatur*] contrarily. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Of one od subtil stratagem, most treacherus handling Construe al. a 1656 Br. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 165 O Lord God . . how variously am I construed by men! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ¶ 3 Our Minds are construed by the waving of that little Instrument [the fan]. 1719 D'URFVY *Pills* (1872) IV. 208 Few can tell his Pedigree, Or his subtle Nature construe. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, You construe

me but justly. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 226 So Cicero had construed the situation . . and he had construed it ill.

b. with various complements and extensions.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1901 And be he hat, bat is hولة be-for he heued bowed, I construe patilka kyng sall clyne to my-selfe. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. xcvi. 71 The whiche was construed to be done by vertue of the holy Ghost. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol. ¶ 5 Though . . I have fayled any where . . loue shall constytte all to y<sup>e</sup> best. a 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 189 Thy virtues shall be construed to vice. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. iii. 26 I conster my selfe sawcy. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, 168 All must be consterd Reason in the king and depraved temper in the Parliament. 1700 OZELL *Veriol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 276 Cæsar's Robberies were construed for political Actions. 1831 FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 120 Prudence will be construed pusillanimity. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 25 These gentlemen assure me that silence will be construed as an affront. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 39 The popular conception would construe that consent . . into an act of freewill.

† c. in a bad sense: cf. *misconstrue*. *Obs.*

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* i. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 221 To have your actions consterd, scordd and scoffd at By such malignant soules!

7. To deduce (a meaning, etc.) by interpretation; to judge by inference, infer.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lix, Construe the best, believe no tales newe, For many a lie is told, that semeth ful trewe. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Sholde they when they wake construe any treuth to folowe of this mater. 1591 HORSEY *Trav. App.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 298 Wee will conster the beste of all things. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 183 You may haply conster that meaning out of that place. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 203 By these my signs the wise will easily conster How little thou didst differ from a monster. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. 5 Even from this it cannot be fairly construed that gross drunkenness was common.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* *Const.* † of.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* ii. i. 24 We must not conster hereof as you mean. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxiii, A sinful monster, As by her words the chaster sort may conster. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 16 If we should judge or construe of the store of some excellent jeweller, by that . . which is set out toward the street in his shop.

† 8. To understand (a person, i. e. his meaning).

1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. Wks. (1873) IV. 29, I now conster thee.

† 9. To inform by way of explanation; to explain.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 63 My Lady is within sir. I will conster to them whence you come.

**Construe** (kɒnstruː, sb. [f. the vb.] An act of construing in the grammatical sense, esp. as an exercise in learning a classical language; a verbal translation.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv, These debates interfered sadly with constricts, exercises, and repetitions. 1865 *Etiana* viii. 138 An early construe with his tutor. 1885 W. F. HOSSON *in N. & Q.* 17 Jan. 461 The misapprehension arose, probably, from a wrong construe of another edition, where the word *plebeios* [= *vulgares*], was mistaken for a noun. *Mod.* Give me a construe of the passage.

**Construer** (kɒnstruː, sb. [f. the vb.]) Also 5 construar, -stirrer, -sterer. [f. CONSTRUE v. + -ER.] One who construes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Construar, constructor. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* A construer, expostor, constructor. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 67 Detorted and wrested another way . . as is the humor of the Construer. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 112 Where the construer sticketh, or goeth amisse, to call him backe to the rule. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 200 Which definition . . to a candid construer, is sound.

**Construing** (kɒnstruːɪŋ, kɒnstruːɪŋ, vbl. sb. Also 6-8 const(e)ring. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONSTRUE in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91/1 Construccon or construyne, construccio. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 28 Plane construinge, dilgent parsinge, dailie translatinge. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* ii. (1599) 61 The construing and examination of newe lawes. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* iii. iv, Must I stand Your construing and piercing of your scribblings. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 84 This will . . facilitate his Construing of Latin. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 10 That did not depend much upon . . the construing of particular texts.

attrib. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 450 In the Peoples Construing Booke, the Acts of those above them have alwayes some false Latine in them. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 12 Some lamentable and pitiful construing-master.

**Constry**, obs. form of CONSTRUE.

† **Constult**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *con-* together + *stultus* foolish, fool.] *intr.* To play the fool together.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World's eighth Wonder* Wks. ii. 67/1 Some English Gentlemen with him consulted And he as nat'ally with them constulted. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 91 What do they meet, and sit, and consult (or rather constult) together?

† **Constuprate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *constuprare*, i. *con-* intensive + *stuprare* to ravish, f. *stuprum* violation, defilement.] *trans.* To violate, ravish, deflower.

1590 BALR *Revelation* III. (T.). The good gostlye father that constuprated ii hundred nonnes in his tyme! 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vi. (1651) 165 Their wives and loveliest daughters constuprated by every base culion. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 230 His [David's] wives were constuprated and abused by his son. a 1682 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. § 16 Romulus and Remus, the Sons of a Nun, constuprated, as is probable, by a lusty Soldier.

† **Constupration**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *constuprare*: see prec. So in F. (Cotgrave).] Ravishing, violation of chastity.

1611 COTGR., *Constupration*, a constupration, ravishing, deflowering, defiling of a woman. 1612-5 Br. HALL *Comtempl. O. T.* xvi. iv, Had not that constupration bene partly violent. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 22 Most of his Wisdom consisting in such Constuprations. 1755 JOHNSON, *Ravishment*, violation, forcible constupration.

† **Consubject**, v. *Obs.* To subject together.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xix. § 6 (R.) Rather than they would consubject themselves with those of Juda and Benjamin, under a more honourable . . yoaik.

**Consubst**, v. *intr.* To subsist together, or in combination. Hence **Consubst**ing ppl. a.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Some who hold two consubsting wills, an active and an elective. *Ibid.* I. 555 An elective power consubsting with our power of volition.

**Consubstancy**, *rare*. The quality or state of subsisting together.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 43 Its . . mysterious co-existencies and consubstancies.

**Consubstantial** (kɒnsʊbstəʃnʃəl), a. [ad. L. *consubstantialis* (Tertullian), in F. *consubstantiel* (16th c., Calvin), f. L. *con-* together + *substantia* substance: see -AL and cf. *substance*, *substantial*. Originally a term of Theology, L. *consubstantialis* is representing Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*, f. *ὁμός* one and the same, common + *οὐσία* being, essence, substance.]

1. Of one and the same substance or essence; the same in substance.

1576 NEWTON *in Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 98 Not able . . to attract and digest the nourishment that is moyst, nor to make it like and consubstantial with the body and members. 1605 SYLVESTER *De Baryas* i. vi, As in Spring-time from one sapple twig, There sprouts another consubstantial sprigg. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xviii. (1632) 375 A booke consubstantial to his author. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 59 The Liveliesse Spirits are next Consustantial to Aire; The Vitall Spirits, approach more to the Substance of Flame. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 Grant that an object from without could act upon the conscious self as on a consubstantial object.

b. *Theol.* Said of the three Persons in the Godhead; esp. of the Son as being 'one in substance' with the Father. Sometimes also said of Christ's humanity in relation to man.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 253 Jhesu cryst . . in essence consubstantial by generacion. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, The sone . . is consubstantial with the father. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 30 When the Latines meant to expresse the word *Omnoison*, they called it Consustantial, declaring the substance of the Father and the Son to be one, so vsing the word substance for essence. 1618 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 222 In their conceits . . the humane nature of Christ was not consubstantial to ours, but of another kind. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 559 St. Augustin . . calls the Holy Ghost, The substantial and consubstantial Love of the Father and the Son. a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 281 The Word his consubstantial Beams display'd. 1794 WATERLAND *Atham. Creed* vii. 104 This creed makes no mention of Christ being consubstantial with us, in one nature, as he is consubstantial with the Father in another. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1878) 474 The apostolic writings seem to lay far greater stress on the real distinction in the Persons of the Godhead than on any idea of consubstantial Unity.

2. quasi-sb.

1640 WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. (R. Suppl.), Consustantials are willingly intertained with a kindly embrace, and properly intertate and supple. 1768 STERNE *Tr. Amandy* (1802) V. xl. 259 It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved by consustantials, imprints, and occurrents. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 200 Then . . Did he recite the Creed that told of the Consustantial.

**Consubstantialism**, [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine of consubstantiation.

1860 WORCESTER cites MILMAN.

**Consubstantialist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who believes in the consubstantiality of the three Persons of the Godhead.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 98 The consubstantialists . . reproached their adversaries as Heathens. 1758-60 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 610 Arius . . ill used by the Consustantialists.

2. One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 123 As the Consustantialist, or Lutheran saith. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 443 Errours, such as . . that of the Lutheran Consustantialists, and of the Roman Transubstantiators.

**Consubstantiality**, [ad. L. *consubstantialitas* (Cassiodorus), f. *consubstantialis*: see -ITY.] Used to render Gr. *τὸ ὁμοούσιον, ὁμοουσιότης*.]

Identity of substance.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Consubstantialitie*, agreement in substance, the being of the same substance that another is of. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 13 Over great Affinity or Consustantiality of the Nourishment to the Thing nourished. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iv. (R.), The doctrine of the soul's consubstantiality with the Deity.

b. esp. of the three Persons of the Trinity.

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, Here is no consubstantialite nor personage, whiche is in y<sup>e</sup> deite. 1558 Br. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* viii. 45 The . . Counsel at Nyce . . dyd inuente the worde of Consustantialite, to expresse the olde truth that Christ was . . of one and the same substance with the father. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 7 *Homousion*, which the Orthodox Fathers used, to shew against the Arrians the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His

coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 11 There is also a consensus in the Ante-Nicene Church for the doctrines of our Lord's Consubstantiality and Coeternity with the Father.

**Consubstantialize**, *v.* = CONSUBSTANTIATE *v.* 3.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 486 The consubstantialising Church of the Lutherans.

**Consubstantially**, *adv.* [f. CONSUBSTANTIAL + *LY* 2.] In a consubstantial manner; with identity of substance or essence.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 511 They have not their being consubstantially... because they are two vnconfounded. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 12 Think not when Christ assumed our Nature that it was united Consubstantially. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* (1832) II. 370 The Protestant constitution, consisting consubstantially of church and state.

**Consubstantiate** (kɒnsʊbstəntʃi'eɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *consubstantiāre* to identify in substance, f. *con-* together + *substantia* substance: see CONSUBSTANTIAL.]

1. *trans.* To unite in one common substance. *spec. in Theol.*: see CONSUBSTANTIATION.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. § 67 II. 357 They... are diuened either to Consubstantiate and incorporate Christ with elements sacramentally, or to Transubstantiate and change their substance into his. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. ix. 162 It [Gold] is not easily consubstantiated with us, it cannot be overcome by our heat, nor doth it turne into blood. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Neither Angels nor Saints are in this degree codeified and consubstantiated with the Father. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 483 It is necessary that the priest should call down His very body crucified upon the cross into the bread, which must be transubstantiated therinto, or consubstantiated therewith, so that Christ Himself may be really and corporally present in the elements. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 74 This true rhetoric, in which thought is consubstantiated with things.

2. *intr.* To become united in substance. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 89 To make a vivid thought consubstantiate with the real object, and derive from it an outward perceptibility.

† 3. To hold the doctrine of consubstantiation. 1607 [see *ppl. a.*] 1715 A. A. SYKES *Innoc. Err.* 10 The Lutherans consubstantiate.

Hence **Consubstantiating** *ppl. a.* 1607 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 454 The consubstantiating Church and Priest Refuse communion to the Calvinist.

**Consubstantiate**, *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *consubstantiat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *consubstantiāre*: see *prec.* and *-ATE* 2.] United or made one in substance.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. To Rdr. 11 This Popish leaven of carnal Sacraments... sowed the first reformation with a consubstantiate Christ. a 1678 FELTHAM *Serm.* Luke xiv. 20 (T.) 'Tis no wonder that we must love her [a Luke] that is thus consubstantiate with us. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xxiv. iv. Then did the Man-God re-assume His unity, absorbing into one The consubstantiated shapes.

**Consubstantiation** (kɒnsʊbstəntʃi'eɪʃən), [ad. 16th c. L. *consubstantiatio-nem*, *n.* of action from *consubstantiāre*: see above. Formed after the much earlier term *transubstantiation*.]

1. The doctrine of the real substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ together with the bread and wine in the Eucharist, as distinguished from *transubstantiation* in which the whole substance of these elements is held to be changed into the body and blood of Christ.

A term used controversially to designate the Lutheran doctrine of the Saviour's presence 'in, with, and under the in-substance-unchanged bread and wine' (*in, mit, und unter dem der Substanz nach unveränderten Brode und Weine*); but not used by the Lutheran Church, nor accepted by Lutherans as a correct expression of their view.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 10 So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency... the patrons of transubstantiation... to the change of one substance into another; the followers of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* I. 473 To passe the papist & the Lutheran, Their trans & consubstantiation. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 409 The Lutheran holds Consubstantiation; an error indeed, but not mortal. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 48 Calvin refines the Refiner, as if Luther's Consubstantiation bordered too near upon the Wafer-God Transubstantiation. 1798 J. HEY *Lect. Divinity* IV. 324. 1886 FFOULKES in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 207 In exposing the subtleties of consubstantiation and transubstantiation alike.

† 2. A rendering consubstantial. *Obs.*

1660 STILLINGFEL *Iren.* II. iv. § 12 (1662) 196 Else Christ must have as many bodies as the Church hath particular congregations. Which is a new way of Consubstantiation. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 383 Who took upon Him our nature by an union with the human soul and body of Jesus... Union, which is not a transubstantiation, nor consubstantiation extending throughout the same portion of space. Hence **Consubstantiationist**, one who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 7 The consubstantiationist maintains that the sacramental elements are transubstantiated in the mouth of the faithful communicant, and not previously in the chalice of the priest. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 192.

**Consubstantiative**, *a.* Of the nature of consubstantiation. Hence **Consubstantiatively** *adv.*

1853 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* 73 note, The fourth Council of Lateran... determined that the alleged material change in the elements, is not consubstantiative but transubstantiative.

† **Consubstantiator**. *Obs.* [*n.* of action from CONSUBSTANTIATE: see *-OR*.] One who consubstantiates.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. i. 98 There is no collecting from their Writings whether they were Consubstantiators or Ubiquitaries.

**Consubstantive**, *a. rare.* = CONSUBSTANTIAL. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 128 That He [Christ] being born in union consubstantive with the man Jesus.

† **Consuetate**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *-swet*. [ad. L. *consuet-us* used, accustomed, wonted, *pa. pple.* of *consuetescere* to accustom, use, f. *con-* together + *suēscere* to become used, accustom, inceptive of an *obs. suēre*.] Accustomed, wonted.

1284 *Charter of Lond.* xcii. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 34 Yielding to vs be yere... in termes conswet the ferme thereof diue. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 67 Favorers of their consuetate Idleness. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 458 Brought again into their... consuetate familiaritee. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Consuetately** *adv.*, according to custom. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 4 The mansuet cup, the gods consuetely drunke.

**Consuetude**. Intentional variant of next.

1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 187 By consuetude he follows armies. 1883 — *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 608 There is no meanness, there is just the simple consuetude of the modest establishment.

**Consuetude** (kɒnsʊtʃuːd). Also 4-7 *consue-*. [a. OF. *consuetude*, ad. L. *consuetudo*, short for *consueti-tudo*, f. *consuetus*: see *-TUDE*. (The inherited form of the L. word was OF. *consue* CUSTOM.)]

1. Custom, usage, habit. (Chiefly in Sc. use.)

1380 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xx. 25 Whanne the kyng hadde sitten vpon his chayer after the consuetude. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Late him blood if alle particular pingis accorden as vertu, age, complexioun & consuetude. 1432-50 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* I. 407 The consuetude is of Walche men to jiffe water to their gestes to drynke. 1503 *Hawes Examp. Virt.* iv. 43 To haunte armes was theyr consuetude. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 47 Long consuetude and custome... haue established their authoritie. 1609 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 10 Exercitation and consuetude did the same more sagaciously. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 478 The word was originally not of English but of European consuetude. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* ix. 320 To adjust themselves according to the consuetude and the convenience of time and place.

b. *esp.* Custom recognized as having legal force; the unwritten law of custom; use and wont.

1284 *Charter of Lond.* in Arnolde *Chron.* 35 Notwithstanding... consuetude or dome vpon suche maner charturs yeuen. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. xv. (W. de W.) 301/2 Consuetude or custome in lawe posytywte that is mannes lawe is expositour & termynour of the lawe. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 Be na caus... that he culd knaw Of consuetude or jite be writtin law. c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 42 They sall keip the lawis and consuetudes of the burgh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Ane Earle, or any man allegeand him to haue the liberties or consuetudes of ane Earle. 1853 CUL WISEMAN *Ess.* II. 176 The subjection to, or exemption from, jurisdiction, so completely depended upon consuetude.

2. Familiarity; social intercourse. [So in Latin.]

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 440 Nor would Ariovistus have needed a long consuetude to acquire it [the Belgic language]. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prud.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 101 The sweetness of those affections and consuetudes that grow near us.

**Consuetudinal**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consuetudin-em* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to custom, of use and wont. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consuetudinal*, accustomed. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 263 To uproot and destroy the ancient consuetudinal law of the kingdom.

B. *sb.* = CONSUETUDINARY *sb.* 1817 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* Title-p., The Consuetudinal of Anchorites and Hermits.

**Consuetudinary** (kɒnsʊtʃuːdɪnəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consuetudināri-us* customary, f. *consuetudo* (see above). Cf. F. *droit consuetudinaire* (14th c.)]

A. *adj.* According to consuetude, custom, use and wont, or usage; customary.

1590 *Serpent of Devis* Bija, First he saith it was necessary... Secondly, he saith it was consuetudinary; and lastly he saith it was voluntary. 1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 28 Consuetudinary Apostolical Traditions. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxviii. Laws, whether written or consuetudinary. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Consuetudinary or customary law, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland. 1881 W. ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* x. 299 Ordinary affairs of life are always regulated by consuetudinary law.

B. *sb.* A treatise containing a collection of customs or usages, local or particular to some body; *esp.* a book containing the ritual and ceremonial usages of a monastic house or order, a cathedral, collegiate church, or the like. Sometimes identified with an ORDINARY.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. cccxii. 245 The Ordynare or Consuetudinary... nowe named Salysbury vse. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 40 An ordynary of Popysh ceremonies, the whyche he entytled a Consuetudynary or vsuall boke of the church. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xiv. note, The MS. Ordinale, through the kindness of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is now lying before me... the Consuetudinary of the Church of Exeter... forms the first part of the

book. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 195 Not mentioned in the Consuetudinaries, except that of Wells.

† **Consufter**, *v. Obs. trans.* To suffer together (with another). Hence † **Con-su-fterer**.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2795 The sorowe y<sup>e</sup> oure lady consuffred for hire dere son.

1662 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 70 If I be a sympathiser, I must be a con-sufferer.

**Consul** (kɒnsəl), *sb.* Also 7 *consull*. [a. L. *consul* (in sense 1), f. *con-* together + *sal-* root of *salire* to leap, jump, = Skr. *sar-* to go: cf. *consilium* COUNSEL, and *consultare* to CONSULT.]

I. In the Roman and French Republics.

1. The title of the two annually elected magistrates who exercised conjointly supreme authority in the Roman Republic; the title without the function was retained under the Empire.

The Roman reckoning of time was by the names of the two consuls for the year.

1380 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xv. 15 Lucius, consul [1388 chief gouernour] of Romayns, to Kyng Ptholome, helthe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 Gaius Fabricius, Which whilom was consul of Rome. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 323 L. Quincius Capitolinus, quihilk was five times afore consul. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 277 'Tis thought that Martius shall be Consul. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 449 The title of consul was still the most splendid object of ambition. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. viii, 'Long live the Consul Rienzi' cried several voices. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 481 The last consul after whom the year was denominated was Basilius, junior, in the year 1294 A.U.C. or 541 A.D. in the reign of the Emperor Justinian.

2. Hence given as a title to the three chief magistrates of the French Republic, from 1799 to 1804. The First Consul (who was Napoleon Bonaparte) had all the real power, the Second and Third Consuls having only a consultative voice.

1808 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 460 The late discussion with the First Consul. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 127 The consuls, or rather the first or chief consul (for the other two were appointed by him, and acted only as his advisers and assistants) proposed the laws.

II. Senses chiefly founded upon etymological connexion with L. *consulere* to counsel, consult.

† 3. Used by mediæval Latin writers in England and elsewhere as = *comes*, count, earl. *Obs.*

[10. *Laws of Edw. Conf.* II. (Du Cange). c 1250 BRACTON I. viii. § 2 (Du Cange) Comes... qui etiam dici possunt consules a consulendo; reges enim tales sibi associant ad consulendum.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. cccxiii. 249 In theyr apparell they were lyke vnto consules and nat vnto monkes. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 168 a. The Sherife was deputy of the Consul or Earle, and therefore the Romanes called him Viceconsul, as we at this day call him vicecomes. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genral. Hist. Eng.* 75 Isabell, one of the Daughters and Heirs of William Consul of Gloucester. 1864 FREEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 461/2 One is amused to find the great opponent of King Stephen described as 'Robert, surnamed "the Consul", natural son of King Hen. I.'... Robert was 'surnamed "the Consul"', only in the sense in which every other contemporary Earl was equally surnamed the Consul... Henry of Huntingdon, and others who used the same affected style, thought it fine to say 'Consul' instead of 'Comes'.

† 4. A member of a council: *spec.* of the early English Merchant or Trading Companies. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 800 A noble gentillman, a consul in office. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* 261 To be presented to the Gouernour, Consuls, and Assistants in London. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Making them dictators, that their words should stand, and not consuls to give advice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 3 To the... Gouernor, the Consuls and court of Assistants of the Russia Company.

† 5. Used as the English appellation of various foreign officials. By Shakspeare applied ap. to the *savii* of Venice. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 43 Many of the Consuls, rais'd and met, Are at the Dukes already. 1618 *Barnwell's Apology* Cb, The true hearted Hollander, Consul and Captain Peter Boom. *Ibid.* Diiij, The Consuls, and Gouernours of Rotterdam. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1843) 818/2 The government [of Cologne] is under the senate and consuls. 1756-7 tr. *Koyler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 27 Venice... The third council... consists of the *doge*, his six counsellors, the *capi della quarantia criminale*, the *savii grandi*, the *savii di terra ferma*, and the *savii de gl'ordini*. The *savii* are a kind of public inspectors, or consuls.

III. A municipal or commercial officer.

§ 6. Formerly the name of certain municipal magistrates in Southern France and Catalonia, corresponding to the *échevins* of Northern France.

(Du Cange refers to *Consules municipales* at Barcelona at an early date (cf. 7), and in Provence in 1209.)

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1612) 86 These Constables... bee like to them who are called Consuls in many Townes and Villages in France. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 421 A Consul of Agen, who had been created so at his recommendation. 1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3913/3 There are Letters from Marseilles... which say, the Inhabitants of that Place had... killed their Consul. 1767 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Rom. Real Life* I. 56 The consuls of the district waited on her to offer her a guard.

† 7. The appointed or elected head of the body of merchants of any nation resident in a foreign seaport or town, to settle disputes among them, and be their channel of communication with the local government or authority. *Obs.*

This appears to have arisen in the Mediterranean and to have been an extension of sense 4 or 6; Du Cange quotes a

charter of King Jayme of Arragon of 1268, giving to the merchants of Barcelona, sojourning in parts beyond seas, power to appoint consuls over themselves.

[c. 1320 SYMON SIMEONIS *Itin.* (1778) 21 Communitur quaelibet Christianorum civitas maritima habet fundum in civitate ipsa et consulem.] 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 187 They that doe traffike upon the land, assemble many together, and elect a governour amongst them, whome they terme, Consul. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 A Consul of the Florentine merchants at Alexandria.

8. Hence, by gradual development: An agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign town or port, to protect the interests of its traders and other subjects there, and to assist in all matters pertaining to the commercial relations between the two countries. So *Consul-general*, *Vice-consul*. (The ordinary current sense.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 176 (R.) The Venetians have a consul themselves. But all other nations goe to the French nations consul. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav.* Sir A. Sherley to The English Consuls. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Oct. 1656), We deem'd it necessary to send to your Majesty Thomas Maynard . . . to reside in your Dominions, under the Character and Employment of a Consul, and to take care of the Estates and Interests of our Merchants. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxiii. 333 These proceedings . . . of which the consul general Wolff, was acquainted in 1745. 1806 KENT *Comm.* I. 41 Consuls are commercial agents appointed to reside in the sea-ports of foreign countries with a commission to watch over the commercial rights and privileges of the nation deputing them.

9. *transf.* The local representative officer of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

1882a *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The appointment of Consuls, or representatives, in various towns, to point out the 'lions' of the place . . . and to inform members . . . as to the state of roads and other matters in their local districts.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1560 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 44a, An ordinary Romane armie, which they call a Consul armie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 248 At Rome in the Consul-feasts celebrated for the honour of Neptune.

**Consul**, *v.* *Comm.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To submit to a consul for official examination and approval; to get (an invoice or the like) stamped by a consul.

When Merchandise above the value of £20 is sent to the United States an Invoice must be sworn to before the U. S. Consul at the place of dispatch, who stamps it. A commercial letter of 9 July, 1891, calls this 'to consul the invoice'.

**Consulacy**, *rare*. [f. prec.: see -ACY.] Consular office or establishment; = CONSULATE 4.

1850 *Times* 3 May, The general affairs of the consulacy of Greece.

**Consulage** (kɒnsʊlədʒ). [f. CONSUL + -AGE. Godefroy has OF. *consulaige* in sense of 'consulate' (of Brutus).]

1. Consular charge or dues.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 176 *marg.*, Other smal customs you pay besides . . . for Consulage you pay two in the hundred. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 18 The Company's Revenues . . . rise from Ground-rents and Consulage on all Goods imported and exported by British Subjects. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. i. viii. 41 *note*, The charge of consulage, etc. on the Portugal trade. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* vii. 157 All goods brought in English ships pay a duty and consulage to the East India Company.

† 2. = CONSULATE 4. *Obs. rare*.

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., At Council we debated the businesse of the Consulage of Leghorne. [So *M.S. and ed.* 1810; *edd.* 1850, 1857, *consulate*.]

**Consular** (kɒnsʊləˈrɪ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 -or, 6 -aro. [ad. L. *consulār-is*, *f.* *consul*: see -AR. Cf. F. *consulaire* of 14th c.] *A. adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the Roman consuls, or (in recent history) the French consulate of 1790-1804.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* iv. (1822) 320 They concludit to mak tribunis militare, with power consulare. 1636 E. DACES tr. *Macchiavel's Disc.* I. 75 The Romans . . . made use of them in their Consular assemblies. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Sept. I. 39 He has not many Consular (Coyns). 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* xii. 244 He had twice been invested with the consular dignity. 1870 EMERSON *Plutarch Wks.* (Bohn) III. 340 Having received from Trajan the consular dignity.

b. (See quot.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The consular case took the place of the pair cases in very old watches, and was so named in honour of Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time Consul of France.

2. Of or belonging to a consul in a foreign port.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 271 The consular tribunal was abolished . . . the duties on merchandise . . . were increased. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Tracts* (1872) I. 31 To pay a consular fee. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 53 We have consuls, or inferior consular officers at all the principal ports.

**B. sb.** A man of consular rank; *esp.* under the Roman republic, an ex-consul, and, under the empire, a legate sent as governor of a province.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Pilke dignitee þat men cleip þe emperie of consuls. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan., Brief Suppl.* (R.), Juli Cesar first being consular and eft sone the first emprower of Rome. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) I. iv. 242 That venerable bench of Consuls, who were justly reckoned the first Citizens of the Republic. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 269 To unite her with some noble consular.

**Consularity**. [ad. L. *consulārītās*, *f.* *consulār-is*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. mod. F. *consularité*.] Consular authority or tenure of office, consulship.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* 31:1 The British Consul hadn't had such a marriage in the whole of his Consularity.

**Consulary**, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CONSUL + -ARY, answering in form to late L. *consulārī-us*, *F. consulaire*, but used as repr. of L. *consulārīs*.]

1. = CONSULAR 1.

1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. xii. (1622) 159 Sext. Papinius descended of a Consularie familie. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* II. l. 44 The Consularie regment [*imperium consulare*] was annuall. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xviii. 59 Rufinus, a Consularie nobleman. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 106 Before the next consularie legate came over.

2. = CONSULAR 2.

1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 62 The English consularie house takes up one side of the great khan.

**Consulate** (kɒnsʊləˈtɪ), *f.* [ad. L. *consulāt-us*, *f.* *consul*: see -ATE 1: so F. *consulat*.]

1. The government of Rome by consuls; the office, dignity, or position of the consuls.

1297 TRIVISA *Hieden* (Rolls V. 219 After þat tyme þe consulat of Rome leste in þe Est. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* iv. (1822) 315 Gif the Romane pepill has fre suffrage to gif the consulat quhare they please. 1684 *Contemplet. State Man* I. ii. (1692) 20 Where is now the splendor of the Consul? Where the Lictors and their Fases? 1763 TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 134 And one of those consulates this stone alludes to. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xviii. 332 The battle of Pharsalia was . . . the vindication of the senate and the consulate against rebels and traitors.

2. The consular government in France, and the period during which it existed (1790-1804).

1845 D. F. CAMPBELL (*title*) Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire of Napoleon.

† 3. A body of consuls or officers so styled; a municipal council. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 527 All the officers of the towne, with the consulat or rulers of the same.

4. The office or establishment of a modern commercial consul; also of a Cyclists' Club 'consul'.

1708 W. J. BRUNY'S *Voy. Levant* xxxii. 121 The Vice-Consul . . . under the Consulate of Smyrna. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 257 The tricolour flag floating over the French consulate in Warsaw. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 138 The chancellerie of the Neapolitan consulate-general. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* *Rel.* IV. xxvii. 106 The lamented removal of . . . the English Consul, to a more desirable consulate in European Turkey.

5. *attrib.*

1882a *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The B. T. C. consulate arrangements are composed of twenty-four districts. 1883 *Fall Mail* G. 12 Sept. 8.1 All the consulate flags were hauled down by the Consuls.

**Consuler**, *obs.* form of CONSULAR.

**Consules** (kɒnsʊləs). [see -ESS.] The wife of a consul.

1819 BYRON *Lett. to Hoppner* 6 June, My respects to the Consules. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 347 To the great mirth of the beautiful Consules. 1883 *Fall Mail* G. 21 Apr. 1/2 The First Consules (afterwards Empress) Josephine.

**Consuling**, *vb.* *sb.* [f. CONSUL *sb.* and -ING 1.] Acting as consul; filling a consular office.

1875 HOWELLS *Foreigner* *Concl.* 14, I am a painter by profession and I amuse myself with consuling.

**Consulship** (kɒnsʊlˈʃɪp). [f. CONSUL + -SHIP.] The office of consul, the term of this office:

a. of a Roman consul.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xii. 17 This rumour . . . dydde greatly hyndre Catiline in requeste of the Consulshyppe. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 188 And after his Consulship (the) solemnized the marriage. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 2 How many stand for Consulships? a 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1790) 69 The vanity of Tully was doubly interested in the Greek memoirs of his own consulship. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 5.

fig. 1666 COWLEY *Misc.* xi. To *Bp. Lincoln* 24 The Consulship of Wit and Eloquence.

b. of a modern commercial consul.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 85 The English Consulship of Chios is in his disposing. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2135/8 His Majesty . . . has been Graciously pleased to bestow upon him the Consulship of Rotterdam. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 275/2, I shall . . . strike for . . . some small consulship perhaps.

fig. 1668 E. KEMP *Reasons for Use Ch. Prayers in Public* 7 She cannot trust to the skill and arts of any private Priest to transact by way of agency or consulship for her.

† c. of a consul of Venice. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 103 These two Consulships are . . . conferred upon two of the most indigent of the Nobility, because they are Places of great Profit, and little Expence.

**Consult** (kɒnsʊlt), *v.* [ad. L. *consultā-re*, freq. of *consultēre*, *consult-um* to take counsel, ask counsel of (see COUNSEL), related to *consul*, and *consilium* COUNSEL.]

1. *intr.* To take counsel together, deliberate, confer; also said of a person deliberating with himself. Const. † of (obs.), upon, about.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Consilium summis de rebus habebant*. Virg. They consulted of great matters. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 45 Come Gentlemen, Let vs consult vpon to morrowes Business. 1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 264 In their banquet, they consult of peace and warre. 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 154 He that consulteth wisely, is a sorer enemy than he that assaulteth . . . unadvisedly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P. 1 An assembly of Countrymen and Foreigners consulting together upon the

private Business of Mankind. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* iv. 2 The gods all sat consulting.

2. *Consult with*: To take counsel with; to seek advice from. Also in *indirect pass.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 162 b, [He] came to London . . . where he deliberately consulted with his especial frendes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xx. 21 When he had consulted with the people, he appointed Singers. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 [He desires that] Mr. Ray, may be consulted with for making such alterations. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ii. 18 [He] adopted the opinions of those with whom he consulted.

b. To take counsel with, refer to (a book, author, etc.), for information.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 37 He thinks that if the memories of those in the Synod were consulted with, they would all confirm it. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 236 Consulting with maps. 1645 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 78 A watch . . . to be now and then consulted with concerning the hour of the day. 1663 HEYLIN *Cyprianus Angl.* 320 A man extremely well versed in old records, with which consulting, frequently, in the course of his studies.

c. See also 5 b.

† 3. *trans.* To confer about, deliberate upon, debate, discuss, consider (a matter). *Obs.*

c. 1540 *Life of Fisher* *Introd.* 54 There was this y<sup>e</sup> kings matter debated . . . and consulted the space of many daies. a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), Many things were there consulted for the future. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 138 Which Scantlings were well consulted by able Workmen before they were reduced into an Act.

b. with the matter expressed by a clause.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 Consulting whether the cause be profitable or unprofitable. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 10 The chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 197 If we were rationally to consult whether the Axis of the Earth were better be held steady . . . or left at random. a 1700 DRYDEN *Misc. Wks.* 1760 IV. 25 But when shall be The time to fight, the king consults with me.

† 4. To take counsel to bring about; to meditate, plan, devise, contrive. a. with *simple obj.* *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Micah* vi. 5 Remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted. — *Hab.* ii. 10 Thou hast consulted shame to thy house. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 878 Volageses was supposed to have consulted the invading of Armenia.

b. with *infinitive*. *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 227 They consulted to burne the shyppe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 4. a 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 233 He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into France.

5. To provide for by consultation; to have especial respect or beneficial reference to (a person's good, interest, convenience, etc.) in forming plans; to take into consideration, have an eye to. [*L. consulere alicui*.]

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. vi, [We] see a preternatural cloud arise that neither men nor counsels were prophetic enough to consult. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 396 Every man . . . Consulted soberly his private good, And saved himself as cheap as e'er he could. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 P. 6 Those whose Safety I would principally consult. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. l. 49 The Honour of God and the Salvation of Men shall be at once consulted. 1884 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Law Rep.* 12 Queen's B. 286 We should consult neither the public interest, nor the interests of parliament and the constitution, nor our own dignity.

b. *intr.* † To consult with (obs.), consult for: in the same sense.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 115 He neither consulted with his health nor honour. 1645 — *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 40 High time for men of honour who consult with their credit to desist from such sins. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii, For the general weal Consulting first. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 394 In doing this, I believe I am consulting for the good of my parish.

6. To ask advice of, seek counsel from; to have recourse to for instruction, guidance, or professional advice.

a. (a person).

1635 [see 6]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Consult*, to advise with, or take Advice of. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 27 She has some . . . tartish aunt . . . to consult upon the occasion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 209 The men returned, and I consulted them as to the possibility, etc. 1861 SMILES *Lives Eng.* II. 480 One of the last works on which Mr. Telford was professionally consulted was . . . the improvement of Dover Harbour. 1878 STYRAP *Code Med. Ethics* 35 When a practitioner is consulted by a patient. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 25 When an author consulted him about a work.

b. *fig.* (a thing personified).

To consult one's pillow (F. *consulter son chevet*): to think over a thing at night; to take a night for reflection: see *Pillow*.

1665 PERRY *Diary* 19 May, Not to do anything suddenly, but consult my pillow. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102 P. 1 When she consulted her Looking-glass. 1770 PLACID *Man* II. 198 She determined to consult her pillow upon it. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. v. (1876) 29 He never consulted the weather.

c. *spec.* To refer to (a book or author); to 'look up' for information on some point.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 222 Both these last [ancient authors] I have consulted. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Consult my French Gardiner. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 24 We consult the writings of learned men. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 400 The reader should consult the Treatise on Optics by Sir Isaac Newton.

d. To consult one's feelings: to have respect to or regard for them in forming a determination. (Here there is an admixture of sense 5.)

c. 1832 *Lives Brit. Physicians* 267 However wisely Jenner may have consulted his own feelings on this occasion, the public lost the benefit of his judgement.



**Consult** (kŏnsŭlt, kŏnsŭlt), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *consulte* = It., Sp., med.L. *consulta*, f. pa. pple. *consultus*, -a, -um of L. *consultare* to counsel, consult. But in sense 3 it represents L. *consultum*, It. *consulto*, consultation, decision, etc.; and it may have been often taken as a direct formation from the verb, as in *appeal*, *demand*, *request*, etc. In verse, *consu't* is usual; *consult* occurs in Garth 1699, Tate, Swift 1730.]

1. The action of consulting, consultation.

1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 242 The man of law... sitteth by the inquisitors in their consult. 1642 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* iv. i. The King and Cardinal in consult! 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 201 Upon consult of reason, there will be found no easie assurance. 1700 ROWE *Am. Step-Mother* i. i. 35 As I past The outward rooms, I found 'em in consult. 1715-20 POPE *Ilind* i. 710 Seen in close consult. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 67 Or clustering sit, as if in deep consult.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A consultation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. ii. iv. 35 Whom their Uncles likewise took for their Assistants in that Consult. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. (1843) 694/1 There were many secret consults what to do with him. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 321 Their consults produced resolutions of violence. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 116 What profound consults there were! 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 247 The consult took place at St. James's.

† c. A counsel. *Obs.*

1654 COKE *Diocese* i. 67 If ever the candidness of my thoughts... and the freedom of my Consults have aimed at any thing then the Reputation of your Majesty.

† d. Subject of consultation or deliberation.

1683 CAYE *Ecclesiastici* 278 His next Consult was, in what course of life he should fix himself. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 70 All their consult is how to cheat him.

2. A meeting for consultation; the body of persons so meeting; in 17th c. often *spec.* a secret meeting for purposes of sedition or intrigue, a cabal.

c 1634 EARL STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1890) 154 Take heed of private meetings and consults in your chambers. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 149 Both Parties... Heard only in Consults. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 267 He had been at several consults for the taking of the king. 1700 BROWN *Dufresny's Amusem.* 93 He died of the Doctor. See a Consult of them marching in State to a Patient, attended by a Diminutive Apothecary. 1704 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxviii. 142 Stafford had assisted in a great consult of the catholics held at Tixal. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, You saw him at a consult of the Jesuits in London.

3. *Rom. Hist.* A decree of the senate [*L. senatus consultum*].

1533 BULLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 476 Be consult of the senate, he gaff his lauboris, first, that the templis... sould be reconseuld, renewit, and purifyit. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. xxviii. 52 It has often been inferred from a passage in Tacitus that consults or acts of the senate first acquired this virtue under the reign of Tiberius.

† **Consult**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consult-us* a skilled adviser.] A skilled practitioner.

1704 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 543 (D.) 'Bon,' cries the consult, 'a happy prognostic.' 'It cast her into convulsions,' continued the maid. 'Better yet,' says the consult. 1778 JOHNSON in Boswell (1831) IV. 138 So we have Juris consultus, a consult in law.

|| **Consulta** (kŏnsŭltă). [It. and Sp. *consulta*: cf. CONSULT *sb.*, and CONSULTOR.] An (official) consultation; a meeting of council (Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese); the minutes of such a meeting.

1768 BOSWELL *Corica* ii. (ed. 2) 141 To give an account in the next general consulta, of what passports he had granted. 1851 GALLERCA [MARIOTTI] *Italy* 47 The convocation of a Consulta of laymen. a 1859 PRESCOTT (O.), Matters of real importance... were reserved for a consulta, consisting, beside the regent, of Granville, Count Barlaumont, and the learned jurist Viglius. 1877 GARDINER *Personal Govt. of Chas. I.* I. Pref. 10 The collection of consultas of the Council of State.

**Consultable** (kŏnsŭltăbl), *a.* [f. CONSULT *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *consultable* 16th c.] That may be consulted.

c 1644 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations... are not congregable, nor consultable, nor redeemable from confusion (pardon the hardness of words). 1810 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 293 The more than German exhaustion of consultable authority. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 756 Files of newspapers are consultable in most places.

**Consultant** (kŏnsŭltănt). [ad. L. *consultant-em*, pr. pple. of *consultare* to consult, or a. equivalent F. *consultant*.]

1. One who consults (an oracle).

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xvi. (1715) 335 Fatidical verses, which told the Consultants what Fortune they were to expect. 1865 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* ii. 30 The consultant... sacrificed a ram, and... awaited the revelations made to him in the dreams.

2. A consulting physician.

1876 J. DE STYRAK *Code Med. Ethics* 30 note, In Consultation it is customary for the family doctor to precede the Consultant into the sick-room. 1881 DR. KIDD in *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 Her Majesty wished that the responsibility of so momentous an illness should be shared by a consultant.

**Consultary**, *obs.* form of CONSULTORY.

**Consultation** (kŏnsŭltăshən). [a. F. *consultation*, or ad. L. *consultation-em*, n. of action f. *consultare* to CONSULT.]

1. The action of consulting or taking counsel together; deliberation, conference.

VOL. II.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 246 b, After long consultation had. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 6 If bishops did often use... the help of mutual consultation. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 13. 119 There must be certain set times and places for deliberation and consultation of affaires. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 128 It is plain enough that Brutes are not above consultation but below it. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 342 My advice in consultation given.

b. The matter or plan deliberated on.

1663 PERYS *Diary* 17 Mar., Their design and consultation was... how to proceed with the most solemnity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A conference in which the parties consult and deliberate; a meeting for deliberation or discussion.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. v. 2 Wyth syndry consultancyownys. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 11 To guide and direct them in their consultations of future things. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 120 Every member of the Body may be present at the consultations, if he will. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 2 By frequent consultations with his dancing-master. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ii. 30 They had arranged the time and place for a general consultation.

b. *Law.* 'A meeting for deliberating or advising with counsel' (Wharton).

1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Exper. Barrister's Life* (ed. 3) II. 99 In a consultation that gentleman admitted his guilt to the counsel.

c. *Med.*

1800 DUNCAN *Annals of Med. V.* 493 Mr. Benjamin Bell still persists in his intention of publishing his consultations and observations on various important points in Surgery. 1806 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* II. 12 The next day the patient requested to see me in consulting. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Consultation*, was anciently explained as signifying that office of the physician by which the unlearned are instructed by the learned... The term... is now applied to a consideration of, and deliberation on, by one or more medical practitioners, the condition of a sick person.

3. The action of consulting or referring to (a book).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 12 By the consultation of books... temptations to petulance are avoided.

4. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13. § 14 (Ruffhead) The Party that is... hindered of his... Suit in the Ecclesiastical Court by such Prohibition, shall have a Consultation granted in the same Case by the Court where the said Prohibition was granted. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 79 Consultation is a writ whereby a cause being formerly removed by prohibition, out of the Ecclesiastical Court or Court Christian, to the Kings Court, is returned thither againe. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., This writ is in nature of a *procedendo*; but properly a consultation ought not to be granted, but in case where a man cannot recover at the Common Law.

5. *attrib.* Consultation table, council-table.

1809 *Bengaller* 337 There was a large marble consultation table in the centre of the room. c 1832 *Lives Brit. Physicians* 245 He had retired from all but consultation practice.

**Consultative** (kŏnsŭltătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type \**consultativ-us* (prob. used in med.L.), f. *consultat-*, ppl. stem of *consultare*: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *consultatif*, -ive.] Of or pertaining to consultation; having the right or power to advise or join in consultation; deliberative, advisory: said chiefly of a body whose function is to take part in a consultation, but not to vote upon the decision.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 107 To have a consultative, exhortative, or consensative voice only. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xx. II. 91 The Council is a purely consultative body assembled... solely for his information and guidance. 1876 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 117 In this consultative and executive body, discussion is quite free.

† B. as *sb.* A consultative voice or vote; a right to consult or deliberate. *Obs. rare.*

1658 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 67, I would willingly have another House, and give them a consultative in some things, and in other things a negative. 1699 *Ibid.* IV. 355 To give them a consultative, will impy your wings; but to give them a negative, you will be like a bird in a string.

**Consultatory** (kŏnsŭltătŏri), *a.* [ad. L. *consultatori-us*, f. *consultator-em* a consulter: see -ORY.] Pertaining to or serving for consultation (e.g. of an oracle, etc.); having the character of consultation or deliberation, consultative.

1600 ASP. *Abbot Exp. Jonah* 80 Here the lot is consultatorie... because they could not tell who it was that had done the deeds, they will put it to their Gods. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 168 Formerly they made consultatory staves of this tree. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. viii. 395 Their decision would be only consultatory, and have no more weight than royal instructions.

**Consulted** (kŏnsŭltəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSULT *v.* + -ED.] Planned, devised, etc.: see the verb.

1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotomena* 73 To put their last consulted enterprise in execution.

Hence † **Consultedly** *adv.*, advisedly, of set purpose; = L. *consulto*, *consulte*.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 27, I presume rather casually, then consultedly.

**Consultee** (kŏnsŭlti), *f.* [f. CONSULT *v.* + -EE.] A person consulted.

1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 300 My two consultees reddened with indignation at the personal insolence to myself. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 314/1 It is then handed on to the theological consultees, and submitted to a final and searching process. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 18 A crowd of medical consultees.

**Consultor** (kŏnsŭltŏr), *f.* [f. CONSULT *v.* + -OR.] see also CONSULTOR.

† 1. A member of a council or consultory body; = CONSULTOR. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 185 Diodor saith that the Chaldæes called two and thirty starrs the gods consultants. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 115 One of their Consultants of State. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. III. v. 110 Present the Cardinals and Consultants.

† b. One who takes part in a 'consult' (see CONSULT *sb.* 1 2). *Obs. rare.*

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 18 At which Consult... the Deponent was present to attend the Consultants.

2. One who consults (a person, a book, etc.); one who seeks counsel, advice, or instruction.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 249 The Delphian oracle... a goat is there immolated by the consultants. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 9 The consultant who asks advice which he never takes. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 442 The fair consultant of destiny... had by this time recovered from the shame of her detection. 1881 *Academy* 5 Nov. 343 The consultant of a dictionary.

† b. One who takes counsel with. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Dent.* xviii. 11 A consultant with familiar spirits. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 Consultants with witches ordained to make public repentance. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 184 Witch, Wizard, and Consultant with familiar Spirits.

**Consulting**, *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONSULT; consultation. Also *attrib.*

*Consulting-desk*, a desk with four inclined sides, to bear books of a large size.

1823 SCOTT *Let.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, An old-fashioned consulting desk... one of those which have four faces each forming an inclined plane. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. 1411 The work has been on my consulting table for years.

**Consulting**, *ppl. a.* [see -ING 2.]

1. That consults or asks advice.

1756 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 243 Metastasio... when consulted by authors... treated them with... all... that consulting authors usually want. 1839 MILLIGEN *Curios. Med. Exper.* (ed. 2) 237 This celebrated Physician used... to receive consulting apothecaries at a tavern.

2. Applied to a physician, engineer, etc., who makes a business of giving professional advice, either to the public or to those practically engaged in the profession. [F. *médecin consultant*, 'celui qui donne des consultations' (Littré); from *obs.* sense of *consult* to give (professional) counsel: cf. CONSULTATION 2 c. But as now used *consulting* would be understood as an attrib. use of the *vbl. sb.*]

1801 DUNCAN *Annals of Med. V.* 423 The medical duties are to be discharged gratuitously by two physicians, two consulting surgeons, two surgeons, etc. 1883 R. QUAIN *Dict. Med.* p. xi, Consulting Physician to the City of London Hospital for diseases of the Chest.

† **Consultive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *consult-*, ppl. stem of *consultare* to counsel, advise + -IVE.]

1. Having the function of counselling or consulting; deliberative, consultative.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 371 That they, having a consultive voyce, might, etc. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 122 The Princes voice is decisive, the voice of all the rest at most but consultive. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf.* *Innoc.* II. v. 68, I distinguish betwixt a consultive (ed. 1840, consultative), conclusive, and punitive power in matters of Religion. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 330 To have a consultive voice in all matters relating to the colonies.

2. Active in counsel or consultation.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 158 (R.) He therefore hath been most consultive about the effecting of this.

3. Done of set purpose, advised, intentional.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. ii. 25 Not by any deliberate, consultive, knowing act.

4. *nonce-use.* Skilled or versed in a subject. [L. *consultus*.]

1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE tr. *Manilius* Pref. 11 He (Manilius) was a Poet most consultive in Philosophy.

† **Consultively**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] Advisedly, deliberately, purposely (= L. *consulto*, ex *consulto*).

1699 NASH *Lenten Stufe* 6, I feare it would be a theame displeasing... and therefore consultively I ouerslip it. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 10 My reason consultively cannot agree to that.

† **Consulto**, *Obs.* [ad. Sp. and It. *consulta* (see -ADO) = CONSULT *sb.* 1: cf. mod.It. *consulto*, repr. L. *consultum* or *consultus* consultation.] A consultation; a council, conference; the record or minutes of a consultation.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 105 By the original Papers and Consulto's of the last King, the Juncto found it to be no less then Two Millions. a 1670 HACKRT *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 146 Thereupon I desired that the original papers and consultoes of the last king might be seen. *Ibid.* i. (1692) 169 (D.) Scarce any in all the consulto did vote to my Lord Duke's satisfaction.

**Consultor** (kŏnsŭltŏr, -ŏr). [a. L. *consultor* counsellor, adviser, also consulter, agent-n. from *consultare* to advise, counsel: cf. F. *consulteur*, which may represent either L. *consultor* or L. *consultator*.]

† 1. A member of a consultory body; an official counsellor or adviser. *Obs.*

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 The Prefect and his 12 Consultants. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 44 To chuse next after their Consultants in June, a man that was both a Divine and a Canonist. 1670 WALTON *Life Wotton* 40 He studied the dispositions of those dukes, and the other consultants of state.

## 2. = CONSULTER 2.

1842-3 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* IV. 692 In the night in which the consultor was to be allowed to descend into the cave of Trophonius.

**Consultory** (kɒnsʊltəri), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [f. L. type *\*consultōri-us*, f. *consultōr-em* adviser, counsellor: see -ORY.] Relating to consultation (e.g. of an oracle, etc.); having the function of consulting or advising; consultatory.

1616 GATAKER *Lots* (1619) 269 Diuinatorie Lots; under which head may we well comprehend also those that they call consultorie. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 115 Whether they should continue the House of Lords as a Court Judicatory, or consultory only. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 65 Of these Lots there are three Kinds usually mentioned by Divines, viz. Divisory, Consultory and Divinatory. 1818 C. MILLS *Critiques* (1821) II. 303 He requested the consultory assistance of advocates. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Consultory response, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

**Consultrix**, rare. [a. L. *consultrix*, fem. of *consultor*: see above.] A female consultor.

1665 I. BASIRE *Corr.* (1831) 234 The consultrix, a noble and pious lady, would fain have had it under the counsellor's hand.

**Consumable** (kɒnsʊməbəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONSUME *v.* + -ABLE.]

*A. adj.* Capable of being consumed by fire, etc.; suited for consumption as food, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* (J.). Asbestos... being incombustible, and not consumable by fire. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 207 If a consumable body be not able to endure burning flames for a day. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 116 Consumable and detrimental Commodities. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 332 The prices at which all consumable articles were to be sold. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 263 The palace took fire and was consumed, so far as consumable.

*B. sb. pl.* Articles of consumption.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers Mem.* I. 408 The price of consumables has not augmented. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 59, I presume all these consumables were produced by, and purchased from, other British subjects.

**Consumacion**, -acyon, -mate, obs. ff. CONSUMMATION, -MATE.

**Consumah**, Anglo-Ind. corruption of KHAN-SAMA(N house-steward).

**Consumation**, Obs. [a. OF. *consumacion* (12th c. in Littré), var. of *consummation*, -*somnation*, properly n. of action from *consummer*, but used also as n. of action from *consumer*, owing to the French confusion of the two vbs. In mod.F. *consummation* still includes the sense of consumption of fuel, victuals, etc., which etymologically belongs to *consumption*. See CONSUME *v.* 2.]

1. The action of consuming, destruction.

1286 *Exam. H. Barroue in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 34 The consumation of the man of sin. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome by three miles: such is the consumation of that pestiferous Gulfe.

2. The disease CONSUMPTION.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. P. iv. a. Bitter tares are very fit for them that are in a consumation.

**Consume** (kɒnsiːm), *v.* 1 [ad. (perh. through F.) L. *consum-ere* to take up completely, make away with, eat up, devour, waste, destroy, spend, bestow, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sūm-ere* to take up, lay hold of, etc. For its pa. pple., CONSUMPT (q.v.), from L. *consumptus*, was in early use.

*F. consumer* occurs in this sense in 15th c. (Littré); but in early use *F.* confounded *consumer* and *consummer* (*summer*): see CONSUME *v.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To make away with, use up destructively. Said chiefly of fire: To burn up, reduce to invisible products, or to ashes; also of any similar destructive or 'devouring' agent.

1388 WYCLIF *Let.* vi. 23 Al... sacrifice of preestis with fier shal be consumyd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lix. (1495) 575 Nitrum abatyth fatnesse... consumyth and wastyth gleymy humours. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9531 Fyve hundrith... shippes Consumet full cleane. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. Vnto ashes they will a man consume. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 161 Two hundredth of the houses consumed by flame. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 30 The famine shall consume the land. 1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 214 Oyl of Vitriol... consumeth the teeth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 844 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Fire could scarcely consume the enormous masses of solid brass. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 138 To consume the remains in the forum.

*b.* To do away with by evaporation or the like, cause to disappear or vanish away. *arch.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water & of barly clensid, etc. ... sepe hem to iij parties ben consumed. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. iii. Tyll the moysture consumed be awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Job* vii. 9 As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz Surg.* ii. xxiii. 141 Stir it well about... consume away the water. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 334 Let it simmer over the fire six or seven hours till half the water is consumed. 1880 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iv. § 7. 188 Its light so great as to conceal the sea-horizon, consuming it away in descending rays.

*c.* To destroy (a living being, or more usually, a race or tribe), by disease or any wasting process. Obs. Also *refl.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371/1 He [became] consumed in to

a stone. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 47 The pepul schold be consumyd. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* ix. 33 Consuming them vp either by executions or exactions. 1606 G. W[OOD-COCKE] *Hist. Justine* Gg 5 a, Florianus... by cutting and launching his owne vaines... consumed himselfe. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 35/2 Let them... consume themselves with factions, superstitions, law-suits, wars and contentions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* C. *Warres* 325 The rest were consumed either by Poverty or Diseases. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 97 Tho' they could not entirely subdue those invincible Savages, they tir'd, harass'd, and consum'd them. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. Soc. Propag. Gosp.* Wks. III. 243 This slow poison, jointly operating with the small-pox, and their wars... have consumed the Indians.

*d.* To decompose (organic matter). Obs.

1686 BACON *Sylva* § 330 In Church-yards, where they bury much... the Earth... will consume the Corps, in far shorter time than other earth will. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Mixing it with well-consumed Horse-dung.

*e. fig.* (now chiefly figuring the action of fire.)

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 894 He lefe hen bat laide hir first egg. Hire bodi nowwe with barante is barely consumed. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xi. 36 (Harl. MS.) The felows that comythe to the tauerne... consumythe alle the vertuys that they receiuid in baptisme. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 92 That sorrowe, wherewith... you are most consumed. 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 95 Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Laura Poems* 82 What pains consume me, and what cares infest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 51 It almost consumes me... when I reflect with what stains our good cause is covered by it.

2. To spend (goods or money), esp. wastefully; to waste, squander. (Now only contextually distinguishable from 3.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 200 Causes were alleggid... that he had consumed the kyngis treasure. c. 1530 *Vol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Caste her a-way & consume her goodes. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ii. 198 My husband never ceases in expense Both to consume his credit and his house. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* iv. 3 Ye aske amisse, that yee may consume it vpon your lusts. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 145 Having then consumed all his estate he grew very melancholy. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* (1872) I. viii. 106 Come, naked and breadless as ye are, and learn how that money is consumed.

*b. refl.* To waste one's substance, ruin oneself. Obs.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 476 A merchant, who had consumed himself greatly by his former liberality towards the poor English Exiles.

3. To take up and exhaust as material, usually with the notion of destructive employment; to use up.

1597 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253, 360 degrees of latitude to be consumed in the said four quarters of ninety degrees a quarter. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 181 The Impositions... layd upon those things which men consume. a. 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 27, I trimm'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1773 PRINGLE *Disc. on Air* 22 An ordinary candle consumes, as it is called, about a gallon of air in a minute. 1868 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 87 The nervous force is consumed equally in mental and in bodily exertion. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Umbre* Pref. 7 My friends have consumed the two hundred copies that were struck off.

*b. esp.* To make away with (food), devour, swallow, eat up, drink up.

1597 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 134 The meate was all consumed, the dishes emptie stode. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 170 The Garrison were forced by famine, to consume all their horses. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* I. viii. 141 Whilst his Excellency consumed betel out of a silver box. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* I. 52 Wine and punch had been consumed freely.

*c.* To swallow up in destruction. Obs.

1536 TINDALE *Cor.* xv. 54 Deeth is consumed into victory. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 424 The horses were partly (the ships being broken) consumed in the sea.

*d.* To wear out by use.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 156 The thin slippers universally used by the people are very soon consumed.

4. To take up (time), occupy, spend. Often with the notion of 'spend wastefully, waste'.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Anul.* (1546) D, In what sciences I haue wasted and consumed my time. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 37 Owre men consumed certeyne dayes here very plesantly. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 242 Two years had already been consumed in fruitless negotiations. 1847 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 156 Mary had now consumed the best years of her life in custody. 1848 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 181 There are generally three hours consumed in the drive. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 244 She then proposed that he should... call upon the squire, and thus consume his time.

5. *Rom. Law.* (= *consumere actionem*). To exhaust (a pursuer's) right of action.

1875 POSTE *Gains Contents* 15 Non-statutory actions... have no power at civil law of consuming or novating a right of action. Cf. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. 180 note.

6. *intr. a.* To waste away, decay, rot, perish.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 175 To lye vnoccupied... and so to perysshe, consume and waste. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiii. 28 Hee, as a rotten thing consumeth. — *Ps.* xlix. 14 Their beauty shall consume in the graue. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 256 An Apple... like to the colour of gold, and within was rotten, and would consume to powder. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic. v.* vii, Alas! thou fading flower How fast thy sweets consume!

*b.* To waste away with disease, esp. with 'consumption'; also, with grief, to pine. Obs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxi. (1495) 876 Those persones whyche doo consume and waste. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vi. 7 For your inward greife, I consume awaye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 Fogeda also through the maliciousnes of the veneme consumed and was dried vp by lyttle and

lyttle. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 400 He consumed away of a sudden, dying within a month. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. iv. (1699) 39 The proud Man grieues and consumes for the Felicity of another.

*c.* To burn away, become burned to ashes. Also *fig.* with zeal, fever, etc.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 92 Breake thou in peeces, and consume to ashes. 1708 POPK *Sapho* 12 While I consume with more than Aetna's fires! 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 156 Were this body then to consume by itself, as it does when associated with other burning coals. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Dice Wks.* 1859 XI. 294 A great fire, in the midst of which was consuming the old black book.

*d.* The subjunctive was formerly used in angry imprecations: cf. *confound you! hang you!* and the like. [See CONSUMED 3, CONSUMEDLY.] Obs.

1756 W. TOLDERY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 187 Consume you, cried he; you have been mumping about... more than three weeks; go, take yourself away.

**Consume**, *v.* 2 Obs. [a. F. *consume-r*, variant form of *consumer*, *consummer*, ad. L. *consummare* to CONSUMMATE; cf. CONSUMME.]

The proper F. repr. of L. *consummare* is *consummer* (14th c. in Littré), but this was often spelt after its L. original, *consummer*, and by consonant-simplification *consumer*. It was thus brought into association with L. *consumere*; the senses of the two verbs came also into contact in the notion 'finish, constructively or destructively', and during 15-16th c. both were entirely merged in the forms *consumer*, *consummer*, *consummer*. Subsequently they have been partly differentiated; but *consumer* with its derivatives *consummation*, etc. still retains the sense of 'consume victuals', which belongs etymologically to *consumer*. Cf. CONSUMPTION. In English, the confusion, which we originally received from Fr., was rectified at the Revival of Learning in the 16th c.]

*trans.* To consummate, accomplish, complete.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 423/2 Saynt demetryen... consumed there his marterdom. *Ibid.* 431/4 God that wold beneuently consume his lyf... sente to hym an cōntynuel. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 425 The yerres a thousande... honderd... after the Incarnacion of our lorde this present booke was fyrst consumed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Temp.* Pref. 2 A j b. The one is holpen, made perfyte, and consumed by the other.

**Consumed** (kɒnsiːmd), *pple. a.* [f. CONSUME *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Used up, burnt up, wasted, spent, eaten up.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 38 Not one word more of the consumed time. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 Vestries consumed with gluttony and personal animosities.

2. Wasted with disease; suffering from consumption. Obs.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1890) 17 A man bat is almost al consumed and waastid in al his body. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iv. 27 b, Yong men, leane, consumed... must eschue the bathes. 1655 C. BENNET *Moufet's Health's Improv.* (1746) 259 They recover sick and consumed Persons.

3. = 'Confounded', as an expression of execration or dislike. *b.* as *adv.* = CONSUMEDLY. Obs.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii. The Roads are consumed deep. 1756 W. TOLDERY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 128 Those justices are consumed arbitrary folks. 1779 *Sylph* I. 19 A consumed long string of past transactions, that bore me to death. [I have met with expressions like 'a consumed fool'. F. Hall.]

**Consumedly** (kɒnsiːmdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2: cf. CONSUME *v.* 7; probably sometimes associated with *consummately*.] Excessively, extremely, hugely.

*App.* at first = *confoundedly*, as an expression of execration or dislike; slang of c. 1700, which has been handed down by the dramatists of that day, and become a literary affectation.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i. Sullen. My Head akes consumedly. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* iv. sp. xvi. That Woman... is most consumedly mistaken. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 22 His head (like Sullen's in the play) began to ake consumedly. 1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* xv. The place smells of sulphur consumedly. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* xviii. 254 A small parlour smelling consumedly of gin and coarse tobacco. 1879 MC CARTHY *Own Times* II. 313 Jokes which set the company laughing consumedly.

**Consumeless**, *a. poet.* [see -LESS.] Unconsumable.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiv. (1818) 190 Look, sister... how the purple waves Scall their consumeless bodies.

**Consumer** (kɒnsiːmə), [f. CONSUME *v.* 1]

1. He who or that which consumes, wastes, squanders, or destroys.

1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 11, I shal reprove the consumer for youre sakes. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 24 It is a great Consumer of Time. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 67 Your sleep is not turned... into the very consumer of life.

2. *Pol. Econ.* One who uses up an article produced, thereby exhausting its exchangeable value: opposed to *producer*.

1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Introd. 2 And by the retailer to the last consumer. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 37 All men are in some degree consumers of foreign commodities. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 343 Every man is a consumer, and ought to be a producer.

**Consuming** (kɒnsiːmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONSUME; burning up, using up; wasting, spending; destroying.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 96 The consuming of gold upon postys and wallys. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 52 There is noo ende of consuming of substance. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvi. 140 The remayne of these consumings. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 A consuming of the enemy, not a weakening only. 1846 SWINBURNE

*Atalanta* 1951 My name that was a healing, it is changed. My name is a consuming.

**Consuming**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Burning up, wasting, destroying, etc.  
1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 8 A consuming fyre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* l. lvi. 83 Fretting and consuming sores. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Ded. (Globe) 37 A consuming pestilence, and a more consuming fire. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) l. xvii. 378 The consuming evil of a vast standing army.

2. Enduring consumption, wasting, or combustion.  
1699 CAPT. COWLEY *Voy.* (1729) 14 A very sick ship, no man being free from the scurvy, and in a consuming condition. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 507 Our path... Was beacon'd... By our consuming transports.

Hence **Consumingly** *adv.*, **Consumingness**.  
1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59, I dye, though not incontinent, By process, yet consumingly. 1668 J. SPARROW *tr. Behmen's Rem. Wks.*, *Consid. upon Stiefel* 23 The Soul... giveth forth out of the Consumingness... the High Light. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 118 This Fire-essence... in its Fierceness, Consumingness, and self-elevation. 1875 McCOSH *Scot. Philos.* xvii. 110 He is consumingly earnest in visiting.

**Consummate** (*kɒnsʊmət*, *kɒnsʊmət*), *a.* Also 6-7 -at, 7 -umate. [ad. L. *consummāt-us* brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate, *pa. ppl.* of *consummare* (see next). As to pronunciation, see the vb.]

*A.* as *pa. ppl.*

†1. Completed, perfected, fully accomplished. *Obsolete.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* l. in Ashm. (1652) 133 And also they Bace perfectly consummate. 1530 PALSG. 495/2 This worke that hath ben so longe in hande is nowe at the last consummate. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 284 Till righteous fate Upon the Wooers' wrongs were consummate. 1656 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1661) 9, Consummate it shall be, but not yet. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iii. i, Guilt, begun, must fly To guilt consummate, to be safe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 128 The husband by the birth of the child becomes tenant by the curtesy *initiate*, but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 330 A fraction of a community already consummate or complete.

†2. Of marriage: = CONSUMMATED. *Obs.*  
1530 in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) II. 171 The Matrimony was consummate by that Act. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 2, I doe but stay till your marriage be consummate. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* IV. v. 434 Not ratified only, but consummate by carnal knowledge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 435 Marriages contracted... in the face of the church, and consummate with bodily knowledge.

*B. adj.*

†1. Summed up, finished; having in it finality.  
1430 *tr. T. à Kempis* 107 Holde a short and a consummate worde: Leve all & þou shalt finde all; forsake couetyng and þou shalt finde rest.

2. Complete, perfect: *a.* of things. *arch.*  
1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 There lacke many things that a consummate Carde (= map) should have. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 481 Last the bright consummate floure Spirits odorous breathes. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. i, A perfect or consummate pattern of human excellence. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 191 In Oxford... degrees in arts were not final or consummate degrees, but steps on the road... to the doctor's degree.

*b.* of persons: Complete; accomplished, supremely qualified.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 69 What a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 283 Form'd by the care of that consummate sage. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 126 The dignity and importance of a consummate Minister. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xvi. 304 Those consummate generals, Condé, Turenne, and Luxemburg. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 The consummate hypocrite. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 67 Step thou forth Second consummate songster!

3. Perfect, of the highest degree or quality; supreme; utmost. Usually of qualities, or states, as *consummate bliss, skill, wisdom*, etc.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b, To knowe the god omnipotent is the consummate iustice. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 56 The most consummat act of his fidelity. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 94 The most consummate and absolute Order and Beauty. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 406 A consummate skill in Arithmetic. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 4 Consummate folly. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1889) 259/1 That day consummate happiness was mine. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 271 Conducted with consummate ability. 1880 BRACONFIELD *Endym.* lxxiii. 340 Little dinners, consummate and select. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 371 It was a consummate sermon.

†4. = CONSUMED 2, CONSUMPT. *Obs.*  
1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* VIII. 298 Lixivia (in dropsy) ... are proper... but not... for such as are consummate, and make a red deep coloured urine.

**Consummate** (*kɒnsʊmət*, *kɒnsʊmət*), *v.* [f. prec., or L. *consummāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *consummare* to sum up, make up, complete, finish, *f. con-* al- together + *summa* sum, *summus* highest, utmost, supreme, extreme, etc. The *ppl. adj.* *consummate* was in earlier use than the vb., and after the latter came into use, continued for some time to be used as its *pa. ppl.*, until succeeded in this capacity by *consummated*. The pronunciation *consummate* is given in all the dictionaries until within the last few years, but *consummate* is now prevalent: see CONTEMPLE. In the adj. *consummate* is still usual, though *consummate* is often said.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion or full accomplishment; to accomplish, fulfil, complete, finish.

1530 PALSG. 495/2, I consummate, I make a full ende of a thyng, *je consume*. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 450 [This] brought greater desire to them, to consummate them. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 95 To consummate this business happily. 1610 *Histrio-m.* l. 214 The Sunne heere riseth in the East with us... And so hee consummates his circled course In the Ecliptick line. 1632 *tr. Bruel's Praxis Med.* 399 This disease is consummated and brought to its full ripenes in 24 heures. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 25 God also consummated the Universe in six days. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 18 And let the Peers consummate the disgrace. 1778 SOUTHEY *Wife of Fergus* Poems II. 108 As if I knew not what must consummate My glory! 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 48 This done... to perfect and consummate all... I would supply all chasms with music. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 158 Lysander was eager to consummate his victory.

†b. To make an end of, or put an end to, by doing away with. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 Arbela, where he [Darius] consummated life and monarchy. 1649 CHAS. I *Wks.* 292 What more speedy way was there to consummate those distractions then by a personal treaty. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funn.* 24 God would... consummate this miserable world, put a period to the dark night.

2. To complete marriage by sexual intercourse.  
1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Your maieste... maie... contract and consummat matrimony wyth any woman. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 P. 5 Prince Nassau... consummated on the 26th of the last Month his Marriage with the beauteous Princess of Hesse-Cassel. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Her aunt... had insisted that her nuptials with Mr. Thornhill should be consummated at her house. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 That the marriage between Arthur and Catharine had been consummated.

*b. absol.*  
1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 128 They consummated at her house. 1762 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 17 They are married in their infancy; and consummate at fourteen on the male side, and ten or eleven on the female. 1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 27 Her Highness was obliged to consummate at a lonely... Cottage, to avoid being discovered.

†3. To make perfect; to perfect. *Obs.*  
1535 Goolly *Primer* (1834) 165 After they are consummate in all kind of virtue. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* v. 9 Being consummated, he became, to all that obey him, the cause of eternal salvation. 1678 A. LOVELL *tr. La Fontaine's Mil. Duties* Cavalry 79 Consummated in the experience of War.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fulfil or perfect itself.  
1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) p. xvi, From the first These things were fixed, and are and aye shall be Consummating. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, Room... for new hearts to come Consummating while they consume.

**Consummated** (*kɒnsʊmətəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Perfected; completed; finished.  
1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 347 Intire and consummated felicity. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 175 A true and consummated Philosopher. 1700 *Eng. Theophrastus* 291 A vast ability, and a consummated experience. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxvi, To deluge o'er with no abating flood Our consummated world. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Faust*, II. 39 The pleasure of consummated revenge. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* IV. 34 How... the consummated Saint See God in heaven.

†2. Completely decomposed. Cf. CONSUME v. 1 d. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 66 An equal quantity of Soil or small, old, consummated Dung.

**Consummately**, *adv.* [f. CONSUMMATE *a.* + -LY 2.] Completely, perfectly; in the highest degree.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 122 But this could not be so, that hee was created so consummately perfect. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 65 Her Heav'nly Babe she held in her Embrace, Consummately to bless the Holy Place. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 288 This consummately bad man. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. II. § 68 Consummately impudent. 1880 BRACONFIELD *Endym.* v. 24 Though her mien was in general haughty, she flattered Zenobia and consummately.

**Consummating** (*kɒnsʊmətɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSUMMATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of completing or perfecting; consummation.

1555 J. HARPERFIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 43 To the perfytyng, or consummating of the holy ons. 1618 RALPH *Makomet* (1637) 131 The time... for the consummating of the intended marriage. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 46 That which was the Consummating of all, that Bloody Warant.

**Consummating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That consummates; completing, perfecting.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musaeus* 395 When the consummating hours had crown'd The down-right nuptials. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 12 The Consummating Judgments of its Utter, and Final Destruction. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 182 He committed his last and consummating folly, by appealing to the very tyrant, etc. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* II. 41 The consummating act of national apostasy.

**Consummation** (*kɒnsʊmətʃən*), *Forms:* 5 -sommaoion, -sumaoyon, 5-6 -su(m)maoion, 6 -aoyon, 6 -oconsummation. [a. OF. *consummation* (consumation, -sumation), ad. L. *consummationem*, n. of action f. *consummare* to complete, CONSUMMATE. Finally conformed to the L. spelling.]

1. The action of completing, accomplishing, fulfilling, finishing, or ending.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 34 After purgacion foloweth illumynacion, perfection and consummacion. 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 198 All that hath herd this consummacion Of this pagent. 1490 CAXTON

*Eneydos* v. (1890) 22 For the consummacion of the said sacrifice. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 129 The erection & consumacion of the newe hospitall in Smythfeld for the pore. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 202 Between the beginning and consumacion or finishing of it. 1667 PERVY *Diary* (1879) IV. 467 He did expect to hear from Bredah the consumacion of the peace. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xx. 298 The king... urged the instant consummacion of the treaty.

*b.* The completion of marriage by sexual intercourse.

c 1530 in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) II. 171 Nothing was so muche desyred of bothe there parents, as the Consummacion of the said act. 1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.*, c. 23 § 2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consummation and Tractation as becometh Man and Wife to have. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recr. Officer* I. i, She would have the wedding before consummation. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* 58 The suggestion... is that Milton's young wife refused him the consummation of the marriage.

2. Completion, conclusion, as an event or condition; end; death.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 4 They visyted temples and oracles unto the consummacion of their dayes. 1483 — *Cato* H vi, Deth is consumacyon and ende of al payne and labour. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 280 Quiet consumation have, And renowned be thy graue. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 [They] held that it put a total Consumation unto things in this lower World. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 180 This is his consummation! 1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, Death's consummation crowns completed life.

*c.* esp. in *consummation of the world*, of all things, etc. (Sometimes with the subsidiary notion of accomplishment of a 'dispensation', or of destruction.)

1541 BECON *News out of Heaven Wks.* (1843) 55 He will be with you even to the very consummation and end of the world. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 352 The time... of the general consummation of all things is left uncertain. 1609 SYMMER *Spir. Poet.* I. vi. 23 At the consummation of the world, when the number of the Elect shall be perfected. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 201 At the general consummation of all things. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. i. iii. 45 The decline of our System, and its future consummation by fire. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 262 Anything short of the final consummation.

3. The action of perfecting; the condition of full and perfect development, perfection, acme.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, The consummacyon & perfeccyon of holynes. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Burial*, That we... may have our perfect consummacion and blisse. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 10. 64 It is the Consummation of all Crimes to be impudent. 1827 HARE *Guessez* Ser. II. (1873) 548 The consummation of Heathen virtue. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 93 Such return... is the consummation of the creature.

4. A condition in which desires, aims, and tendencies are fulfilled; crowning or fitting end; goal.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 63 'Tis a consummation Deoutly to be wish'd. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xi, The probability of Miss Nickleby's arriving at this happy consummation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 91 Radicalism... had come to its Consummation, and vanished from him in a tragic manner. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 137 Nothing... was done towards making the desired consummation a certainty.

**Consummative** (*kɒnsʊmətɪv*, *kɒnsʊmətɪv*), *a.* [ad. L. type\**consummātiv-us* (prob. used in med. or mod.L.), f. *consummāt-* *ppl. stem* of *consummare* to CONSUMMATE + -IVE.] Having the faculty of consummating, tending to consummate; completory, final.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Porage's Mystic Div.* 71 Peace and Truth (a Conjunction which I would ever call Copulativ, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummative. 1702 S. PARKER *tr. Tully's de Finibus* 225 The *Amplitudines Bonorum*, or Consummative Goods. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* VI. (1850) I. 98 This mental reconstruction is, therefore, the final, the consummative procedure of philosophy. 1852 — *Discuss.* (1853) 21 note, The consummative union of the two had not been attempted.

Hence **Consummatively** *adv.*, **Consummative-ness** *sb.*

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. 163 If we speak effectually and consummatively. 1633 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 279 There is nothing usefull or commendable in any other way... which is not inclusively, eminently, and consummatively in a well-ordered Episcopacy. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 9 Of the Amplitude, and Consummativeness of it.

**Consummator** (*kɒnsʊmətər*), [n. of agent from L. *consummare* to CONSUMMATE: see -OR.] One who consummates or brings to perfection.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* 142 Christ... crowne of our felicitie... and consummator of our glorie. 1768 *Life of Saph-skull* II. 47 To be the consummator of her nuptials. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 136 She is the consummator of that undefinable species of wit which we should call... the slang of good society.

**Consummatory**, *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] = CONSUMMATIVE.

1648 'T. VERAX' *Relat. & Observ.* I. 147 Secret Examinations... some preparatory only... and some consummatory, laying the Axe to the root at the first blow. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 357 Unless we allow the preparatory and shadowy Levitical Church to be privileged infinitely above the consummatory and substantial Christian Church.

† **Consumpt**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *consumpt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *consumere* to CONSUME.] = CONSUMED: as *ppl.* and *adj.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 60 It is nat zeuen to knowe hem þat ben dede and consumpt. 1388 WYCLIF *Joshua* x. 20 Aduersaries . . vnto the deeth almost consumpt [1388 almost wasted]. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 187 Flesshe, fatnesse, and faynesse is consumpt and spendid. 1430 LYDG. *Chrm. Troy* IV. xxxiv. Men . . longe and lene, Consumpt, sklendre, browne and citren hewed.

**Consumpt** (kɒnsʊmpt), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. L. type *consumptus* (u-stem; cf. *sumptus* cost, expense), f. ppl. stem of *consumere* to CONSUME.] Consumption.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 82 This is but home consumpt. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 151 The consumpt of it [barley] in beer is but small. 1880 J. H. BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. iv. 146 Taxes to be imposed on consumpt at home. 1884 *St. James's Gas* 8 Feb. 6/2 He placed the London consumpt at 86,000 bushels.

† **Consumptibility**, *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being consumable.

1664 J. SPARROW *tr. Behmen's Rem. Wks.*, 1st Apol. B. Tylchen 60 The Light goeth forth out of that very Death, out of the Consumptibility forth. *Ibid.* 22

† **Consumptible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consumere* + -BLE.] Capable of being consumed, consumable.

1579 FULKE HESKINS' *Parl.* 51 Christ gaue unconsumptible meate, the sacramentaries giue consumptible meate. For they giue but bread.

**Consumption** (kɒnsʊmpʃən), [ad. L. *consumption-em*, n. of action f. *consumere* to CONSUME, perh. immediately from F. *consommation* (14th c. Oresme), early var. of *consommation*. To a great extent, the latter has in French been ousted by *consommation*, owing to the confusion in that lang. of *consumer* and *consommer*.]

1. The action or fact of consuming or destroying; destruction.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 56 Christ shall sit . . at the right hand of God, till the consumption of the world. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 109 In the fire they felt no consumption. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xvii. 13 Are we al to be destroyed unto utter consumption? 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 The consumption of 12 millions of men. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 6 No culinary fire being so speedy in its consumptions. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (ed. 4) I. 182 The largest Palace in the World, till its Consumption by Fire.

† 2. The dissipation of moisture by evaporation. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Boile hem to be consumption of be . . . part. c 1530 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Boyle all thiese togethuer . . to the consumption of the waters. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 331 Boile them to the consumption of the one halfe. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij. Boil them in two Quarts of Water, to the Consumption of the Half.

3. Decay, wasting away, or wearing out; waste. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 3509 In her body resolved to naturall consumption. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauiers Leg. Ded.*, The perpetuall vexation of Spirite, and continuall consumption of body, incident to every scholler. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 390 Sometimes the Oliue-tree becommeth all withered, and falling into a consumption. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 148 They will soon bring a consumption on their fortune. 1708 OZELL *Rabelais* (1737) V. 94 A Consumption in the Pocket, or want of Money. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 195 Sleep is an Anodyn by God design'd, To cure each Day's Consumption of the Mind.

4. Wasting of the body by disease; a wasting disease; now applied *spec.* to pulmonary consumption or phthisis. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxv. (1495) 249 When blode is made thynne . . . 500 folowyth consumpcyon and wastynge. 1544 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxiv. (1870) 296 Swete wyne be good for them the whiche be in consumption. 1680 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 129 Commended for those that haue the phthisicke, or consumption of the lungs. 1681 WITTIER *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 88 They doe not distinguish the true consumption from other diseases, but call every wasting of the body, a consumption. a 1806 K. WHITE 'Okl' *thou most fatal*, Consumption! silent cheater of the eye. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 26 That consumption is induced by the foul air of houses. is now certain.

b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* (Now only when qualified, as a rapid consumption.) 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 437 Which languysshid longe in a consumption or he dyed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Lynseeded mengled with hony. is good for such as are fallen into consumptions. 1562-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 239 He died of a consumption March 11th, 1702. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 226 The consumptions which are frequent among the common people. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 257 Cure everything, from a tooth-ache to a galloping consumption.

c. *fig.* a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 105 Christ was sicke of that consumption, even of zeale, to make us an holy house to his father. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 337 Freendly services . . ceasing, freendshippe must needs be in daunger of a consumption. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 30 Discontent . . Incurable consumption of our peace!

5. Wasteful expenditure, waste. 1601 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* xix, How oft they are allayed with the Consumption of a Man's Estate. 1723 LAW *Serious* C. ii. (ed. 2) 21 The careless consumption of our time.

6. The using up of material, the use of anything as food, or for the support of any process. a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 That we daily lese by our inwarde consumption. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The consumption of that inspiring balsamick Nouriture. 1726 CHERWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 64 The Liquor is not mine, but I'll stand by you in the Consump-

tion of it. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 165 The constant and immense consumption of the solar light. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 439 There was not rice in the camp for the consumption of a single day. 1863 LINDALL *Heat* I. § 15 (1870) 14, I wish now to . . show you the consumption of heat in mechanical work.

7. *Pol. Econ.* The destructive employment or utilization of the products of industry.

1666 PETTY *Taxes* 11 Good accounts of our . . manufacture, consumption, and importation. 1719 W. WOOD *Surr. Trade* 306 The Expense of Consumption of our whole People, must amount to 49 Millions per Annum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* Intro. 3 Those funds which . . have supplied their annual consumption. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 143 Increased price will cause a diminished consumption. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 44 Those middle exchanges between production and consumption.

b. The amount of industrial products consumed. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 365 The best taxes are such as are levied upon Consumptions, especially those of luxury. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 621 Exclusive of this immense home consumption, we annually export from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels.

† c. Short for *consumption duty*: excise. *Obs.* 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 93 First, The Customs. Secondly, The Excise, commonly called the Consumption; which is upon Tobacco, Wine, Salt, Grain, etc. and all Eatables and Drinkables brought into any Town.

8. *Rom. Law.* (= *consumptio actionis*). Exhaustion of a right of action.

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 575 The novation or consumption whereby a right of action was extinguished or annihilated. *Ibid.* 579 Extinctive (ipso jure) consumption of a right of action vanished with the formulary system. *Ibid.* A plaintiff who lost his cause . . by consumption of process (duration of suit for eighteen months, or termination of praetorship). Cf. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* 480.

9. *altrid.* 17. LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 16 The consumption cough, so common in London.

† **Consumptional**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to consumption, consumptive.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 221 Physical or consumptional persons.

† **Consumptionary**, *a. Obs.* [-ARY.] = prec.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 18 Poore mortals and consumptionary Christians tear others, and tire out themselves. 1660 — *Brounig* 206 Being consumptionary, and so likely to die without child.

† **Consumptioner**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] = CONSUMER (of commodities).

1666 PETTY *Taxes* 26 The tax doth ultimately light upon the landlord and the consumptioners. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt* 74 They become Consumptioners of our Native Commodities. a 1724 NORTH *Lives* III. 162 Not only of merchants importers but of consumptioners, retailers, etc.

† **Consumptionish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSUMPTION *sb.* + -ISH.] Tending to the disease consumption; consumptive; phthisical.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. iii. § 23 Of their consumptionish, and ever-dying King. a 1661 — *Worthes* II. 66 A whynny voice, pulling spirit, consumptionish body.

† **Consumptionous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = CONSUMPTIVE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 7 Sensible of the consumptionous state of his body.

**Consumptive** (kɒnsʊmptiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consumere* + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *consumptif*.] *A. adj.*

1. Having a tendency to consume; wasteful, destructive.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 If . . he shall esteem it too consumptive of time. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 330 To manage such a thing as this in letters was a thing too tedious and consumptive. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 106 The consumptive energy of the termites, or white ants.

b. Wasteful of money, expensive, costly. 1748 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. clxxxvii. 225 Operas are the only consumptive entertainment.

† 2. Consisting in, or characterized by, being consumed. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 8 Consumptive Offerings to Saints. 1651 — *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 They that make consumptive oblations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 327 The ancient Heathen burnt incense to their Gods, which is a consumptive Sacrifice.

† 3. Liable to be consumed or to decay; perishable. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 According to the nature of all consumptive bodies like ours.

4. Affected by wasting disease; wasted, sickly, reduced.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Ded., The consumptive body of this our Nation, hath lost so much of her best blood and spirits. a 1711 KEN *Anadynas Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 437 The Sun, which . . Faint and consumptive Ardours cast. 1760 BEATTIE *Poems* (1831) 193 Love has not injur'd my consumptive flocks.

5. *spec.* Relating or belonging to pulmonary consumption.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 373 A deep consumptive sickness. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 51 A consumptive Cough. 1807 POLLOCK *Course* T. III. 107 Sin, with cold, consumptive breath.

b. Of persons: Having a tendency to, or affected with, consumption.

1660 PERYS *Diary* 17 July, An old consumptive man. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 418 The consumptive patients have their particular ward. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 He is consumptive and has not many years to live.

† 6. Pecuniarily reduced, spent. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* xiii, Her finances, which he knew to be in a most consumptive condition. 1758 — *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 139 Considering the consumptive state of his finances.

7. *Comm.* Of or for consumption of produce.

*Consumptive demand*: a demand for purposes of consumption, as opposed to a speculative demand.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 5 Nov., A fair consumptive demand for wheat. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 2/2 Indications that the world has overtaken in consumptive power the output of our machinery. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Aug., Indian corn met a fair consumptive sale at late rates.

8. *Comb.*, as *consumptive-looking*.

1876 GFO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxviii. 132 The consumptive-looking Jew.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

† 1. A consumptive or corrosive agent. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 8 The great consumptives that do . . exhaust that time. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 323. I. dressed it . . with the Consumptive, to destroy the fungous Flesh.

2. A consumptive patient or person.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 1672 2 The Spring is bad for Consumptives. 1880 VERN. *Lik. Stud. Italy* III. iii. 126 Where consumptives are sent to revive or to die.

Hence *Consumptively adv.*, *Consumptive-ness*.

1697 T. NEVETT *Consumptions* 61 My advice to the consumptive or consumptively inclined. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consumptiveness*, wasting condition or quality. 1755 JOHNSON, *Consumptiveness*, a tendency to consumption.

**Consumptivity** (kɒnsʊmptiviti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Consumptive tendency; consumptiveness.

1889 GALTON *Natural Inheritance* 181 A condition which we may call 'consumptivity', for want of a better word, may exist without showing any outward sign. 1889 *Nature* 25 Apr. 604 To arrange parents and children in a graduated scale of 'consumptivity'.

† **Consumptuous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *consumptus* (see CONSUMPT) + -OUS.] Consumptive.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* IV. (1858) 94 The weakened body that . . falls away in consumptuous sort. 1659 GAUDEN *Years of Ch.* 262 No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketty and consumptuous.

† **Consumptive**, *a. Obs.* [see CON-] Conjointly supreme.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 53 They did not believe Christ's con-supreme Godhead, no more than the Socinians.

† **Consumption**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consumption-em*, n. of action f. L. *consumere* to arise together.] Rising together or along with (others).

c 1680 *Epitaph in Beckley Church, Oxfordshire*, [Anne Croke] . . . expecting consumption with the just. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consumption*, a rising up of many together for the sake of revenge.

† **Consumtil**, *a. Obs.* — [ad. L. *consumtilis* sewed together, f. *consumere*, *consumit* to sew together.] 'That is sewed together' (Bailey 1730-6).

Hence in JOHNSON, and later Dicts.

† **Consumture**, *Obs.* — [ad. L. type *\*consumtura*, f. *consumit* : see prec.] 'A sewing together' (Bailey 1730-6).

† **Conswade**, humorous (*dial.*) for PERSUADE. [But cf. L. *consumidare*.]

1599 PEELE *Sir Ciyom.* (Rtldg.) 515/2 Chave a cur here, an a were my yallow, cha must him conswade.

† **Conswap**, *v. Obs. rare* — [f. CON- meaning completion + SWAP to strike.] *trans.* ? To knock on the head.

1596 NASHIE *Saffron Walden* 36 Till this Domine Dewse-ace be conswapped, and sent with . . a scrowle in his hand to saint Peter.

**Consuetude**, *obs. f. CONSUETUDE.*

† **Consy**, *Obs. Cookery.* Also *conisy*, *councoye*, *couns*. [Of uncertain form and origin: F. *concis*, L. *concisus* cut up, has been suggested.] An ancient mode of cooking capons cut into small pieces, stewed, seasoned, and coloured with saffron.

1 a 1400 *Forme of Curry* xxii. (Pegge, 1780) 20 Capons in Consey (Ed. says 'Concoys' 22 seems to be a kind of sauce MS. Ed. 6, but the recipe there is different). c 1480 *Liber Cure Coc.* (1862) 24 Capons in Consiaye (printed *consiye*) Take Capons and sethe hom wle, And hew hom smalle ilkadele, etc. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 431 Capons in Consy (printed *Confiy*). Take capons and roste hom . . and choppe hom on gobettes. colour hit wythe saffron. 14. . . Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier, 1882) 116 To mak capons in couns tak a capon, etc. . . colour it with saffron.

**Consyence**, *-ens*, *obs. f. CONSCIENCE.*

† **Consympathite**, *Obs.* [CON- + SYMPATHY + -ITE.] One that has fellow sympathies.

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* x. 292 And thinges of sympathie binn quicklie known, thoughe farr off, to consympathites ythrowne.

† **Cont**, *v. Obs. rare.* [App. f. Gr. *κοντός*, L. *contus*, a barge-pole, punting-pole.] To punt (a boat, or barge) : see QUANT, KENT.

1685 PETTY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. No. 198. 658 The Art of Conting, Rowing and Sailing of all the several sorts of Vessels.

**Cont**, *obs. f. COUNT v.*

**Contabescence** (kɒntəbɛsɛns), [ad. L. type *\*contabescencia*, n. of state f. *contabescere* : see next and -ENCE. So. F. *contabescence* (in Littré).]



+1. A general wasting away, decay, atrophy. *Obs.* in general sense.

1690 *tr. Cassin's Ang. Peace* 44 Such a cruel Warre .. creeping as it were with a slow contabescence .. eats up all things. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 235 All .. odorous bodies, in the tract of a few years, confess a substantiall Contabescence, or decay of Quantity. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contabescence*, same as *Contabescencia* .. an old term for atrophy, consumption, marasmus, or any wasting of the body.

2. Bot. Partial or total suppression of pollen formation in the anthers of flowers. See next.

1869 *MASTERS Veget. Teratology* (Ray Soc.). 1888 *HEN-SLOW Orig. Flor. Struct.* 275 The phenomenon called contabescence by Gärtner.

**Contabescence** (kɒntəˈbɛsənt), *a.* [mod. ad. *L.* *contabescere*, *pr.* pple. of *contabescere* to waste away, be consumed. Introduced as a botanical term by Gärtner, *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Befruchtung* (1844) 116.] Wasting away, atrophied; in Bot. characterized by contabescence.

1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl. under Domest.* (1875) II. 149 In contabescent plants the female organs are seldom affected. 1877 — *Forms of Fl.* 193 Many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as contabescent.

**Contabulation**, *rare.* [*f.* *L.* *contabulatio* (see next) after *tabulatio*.] = CONTABULATION.

1807 *AKKMAN tr. Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 128 By a contabulation of lies a bridge will be erected for bringing back those fugitive Brenn.

+ **Contabulate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *contabulate*. [*ad. L.* *contabulatio* - *ppl.* stem of *contabulare* to cover with boards, to floor, *f. con- + tabula* board, plank.] *trans.* To floor with boards. In quot. 1654 *fig.*

1653 *COCKERAM, Contabulate*, to planch. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 71 Bedboards and boards are the best flesh-firmers, consolidating and contabulating his Body. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Contabulate*, to plank or floor with boards, to joyn together. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

+ **Contabulation**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L.* *contabulatio* - *em* a joining together of boards, a floor or story of boards, *f. contabulatio* - see prec.] 'A joining of boards together; a boarding, a floor' (*Johnson*). In quot. 1615 *fig.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 15 In the admirable contabulation or composition of the whole. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Contabulation*, a joining of Boards together, a boarding or planking; a Floor, a Timber-Fram. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

**Contact** (k, -tak(e), var. of *CONTECK*, *Obs.*, *strife*.

**Contactowre**, var. of *CONTECKER*, *Obs.*

**Contact** (kɒntækt), [*ad. L.* *contactus* (*u*-stem)

touching, contact, *f. contact* - *ppl.* stem of *contingere* to touch (each other): cf. *F. contact* (in *Cotgr.*)]

1. The state or condition of touching; the mutual relation of two bodies whose external surfaces touch each other. Hence to be or come in (into) contact.

1656 *BACON Sylva* (J.). The desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.*, *Basking Shark* (R.). They will permit a boat to follow them .. till it comes almost within contact. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 28 It has been asserted, that the cow-pox cannot be communicated but by contact. 1807-6 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 399 By which means the edges of the wound in the trachea will be kept in contact. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lampy* v. § 10. 145 Bringing it into visual contact with the upright pilasters. 1858 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 75 So as to avoid contact with air. 1885 *Whitaker's Alms, Eclipses*. First contact with the Penumbra, 1 h. 50 m. aft. First contact with the shadow, 2 h. 59 m. aft.

b. with *pl.* 1718 *QUINCEY Compl. Disp.* 6 The Cohesion in all Bodies must be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts. 1833 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. iii. (1865) 260 How he sidled along, keeping clear of all secular contacts.

c. To make or break contact: to complete or interrupt an electric circuit. Cf. *contact-breaker*, -*maker* in 6.

c 1866 *FARADAY Forces Nat.* vi. 168 If I make contact with the battery, they are attracted at once. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 172 If we make contact only for an instant, and then break contact, the two induced currents pass through the galvanometer in .. rapid succession.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To come in contact with: to meet, come across, be brought into practical connexion with.

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxv, Though accident, blind contact, and the strong Necessity of loving, have removed Antipathies. 1868 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* xiii. 103 Never till now had he come into close contact with crime. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 127 A new fervour of study sprang up in the West from its contact with the more civilized East. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Dec. 782/1 A large baboon .. snapping at all it came in contact with.

b. So point of contact.

1868 *LEWIS Astron. Ancients* i. § 1. 2 The history of astronomy has numerous points of contact with the general history of mankind. 1883 *G. LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 192 They had a point of contact where they least expected it.

3. *Math.* The touching of a straight line and a curve, of two curves, or of two surfaces; the meeting of two curves (or surfaces) at a point so as to have a common tangent (or tangent plane) at that point; the coincidence of two or more consecutive points on each of two curves.

If two consecutive points on each curve coincide, the curves are said to have contact of the first order; if three, of the second order; and so on. *Angle of contact*: the angle between a curve and its tangent at any point, or the (infinitesimal) angle between two consecutive tangents at that point; also called *angle of contingence* or *of curvature*.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* III. xii. If two circles .. touch one the other outwardly, the right line AB which joins their centers A, B, shall pass thro' the point of contact C. *Ibid.* III. xvi. Any acute angle, to wit, DAE, is greater than the angle of contact DAI. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 187 If one of the cylinders .. be rolled upon the other, their line of contact will move parallel to itself. 1884 *WILLIAMSON Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 290-1 The circle which passes through three infinitely near points on a curve is said to have contact of the second order with it. *Ibid.* 304 The tangent to a curve has a contact of the first order with the curve at its point of contact, and the osculating circle a contact of the second order. *Ibid.* 306 If the contact be of an even order, the curves cut each other at their point of contact.

4. *Geol.* Hence *contact-bed*, -*deposit*, *vein*.

1881 *RAYMOND Gloss. Mining Terms*, *Contact*, the plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock. A *contact-vein* is a vein, and a *contact-bed* is a bed, lying, the former more or less closely, the latter absolutely, along a contact.

5. *attrib.* a. *Chem.* *Contact action* = CATALYSIS. b. *Electr.* *Contact electricity*, *force*, *potential*: see quot. 1881.

1859 *TODD Cycl. Anat. V.* 138/1 To be referred to the class of 'contact actions'. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 337 It appears that when two different metals are in contact there is in general an electromotive force acting from the one to the other, so as to make the potential of the one exceed that of the other by a certain quantity. *Ibid.* I. 339 This is Volta's theory of Contact Electricity. 1888 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 12 Examples of these contact actions are found both in inorganic and in organic chemistry. 1885 *WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* 225 This difference of potentials is generally called the electromotive contact forces of the two metals .. The metal of higher contact potential.

6. *Comb.* as *contact-breaker*, a contrivance for breaking an electric circuit automatically; *contact-level*, an instrument in which a form of spirit-level is used for the determination of minute differences of length; *contact-lever*, the lever which moves a contact-level; *contact-maker*, a contrivance for completing an electric circuit automatically; *contact-mine*, a mine which explodes by contact; *contact-point*, the metal point which makes contact in a telegraphic apparatus.

1838 *G. BIRD in Phil. Mag.* XII. 18 Description of a magnetic 'contact-breaker'. c 1865 *J. WYLD in Circ. Sc.* I. 252/2 The contact between the electro-magnet and the battery is broken by means of any form of contact-breaker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 14/1 There are in each compartment two incandescent 16-candle power lamps. By the application of a 'contact maker, only one is lit at a time. 1885 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/1 A 'contact mine' explodes when struck by a vessel. 1879 *G. PRESCOTT Sp. Telephone* 11 The position of this 'contact-point' may be adjusted by means of a screw. 1884 *Chamb. Jnl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Iridium has been used .. for .. contact points for telegraphic apparatus.

**Contact**, *v.* *rare, techn.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bring into or place in contact.

1834 *EDEN in Fraser's Mag.* XI. 644 The spark and the gunpowder contacted, and acting together, produce the explosion.

2. *intr.* To come into, or be in, contact.

1876 *J. ROSE Pract. Machinist* 207 So that each side of the drift will have contact with each side of the hole. 1883 *H. GREER Dict. Electr.* 21 To prevent contact with two or more plates at the same time, their contacting portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.

**Contact** (e, var. *CONTECK*, *Obs.*, *strife*, *contention*.

**Contactile** (kɒntæˈkɪl), *a. rare.* [*ad. L.* type *contactilis*, *f. contact* - *ppl.* stem of *contingere* (see above). Cf. *L. tactilis* TACTILE.] Relating to contact and the sensation of contact.

'Contactile discrimination, the capacity to distinguish as two the simultaneous impressions of two somewhat separated points on the surface of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

+ **Contaction**, *Obs.* [*as if ad. L. \*contactiōn-em*, *f. contact* - see *CONTACT sb.* (Very frequent in 17th c.)] The action of touching, contact.

1618-15 *BP. HALL Contempl.*, *N. T.* iv. xxiv, Is his hand so short that he can do nothing but by contact? 1657-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. lxx. 105 We see infection sooner taken by breath than contact. a 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 66 Since .. we cannot be punished unto amendment by proxy or commutation, nor by vicinity but contact.

**Contactiveness**, *rare.* [*f. \*contactive* (*f. CONTACT + -IVZ*) + *-NESS*] Capacity of being in contact.

1889 *F. DE WINTON in Nature* 19 Sept. 496 The discovery of steam as a motive power has brought the world into an extraordinary condition of contactiveness.

**Contactual** (kɒntæˈktʃʊəl), *a. rare.* [*ad. L.* type *\*contactualis*, *f. contactu* - *s* *CONTACT*.] Of or relating to contact.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 483/1 Contagion may therefore be said to be immediate or mediate, contactual or remote.

Hence **Contactually** *adv.*

1857 *W. BOYD Island of Montreal*, Is it not deeply, broadly, and contactually embraced on all sides by the waters of the Ottawa?

|| **Contadina** (kɒntəˈdɪnə). *It. pl. -ine.* [*It.*; *fem.* of next.] An Italian peasant-woman.

1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* II. lvii. 53 A pretty contadina, who announced herself as the gardener's daughter. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xix. 303 Pretty seamstresses and contadinas.

|| **Contadino** (kɒntəˈdɪno). *It. pl. -ini.* [*It.*; *f. contado* a county, the country: - *L. comitatus*: see *COUNTY*.] An Italian peasant or countryman.

1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commu.* 93 In Spaine it is farre worse (than in Italy); the Contadini are .. esteemed almost as the Asses, that bring their Cabbages .. to the Markets. 1696 *J. HARRINGTON Oceana* 110 (Jod.) For put the case you be travelling in Italy, ask your contadino, that is, the next country fellow you meet, some question. 1880 *SHELLEY To Maria Gisborne* 286 Afar the Contadino's song is heard.

**Contagio** (kɒntəˈdʒiə), combining form of *L. contagium* 'contagion', as in *contagio-miasmatica*, propagated both by contagion and by miasma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Contagion** (kɒntəˈdʒən). [*ME. a. F. contagion*, or *ad. L. contagiōn-em* a touching, contact, contagion, *f. con-* together + *tangere* to touch. So *It. contagione*.]

1. The communication of disease from body to body by contact direct or mediate.

(The two earliest quots. perhaps belong to b or to 2.)

a 1535 *MORE De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/1 Yf a manne bee so dayntye stomaked, that goyng where contagion is, he woulde grudge to take a litle tryacle. 1594 *LADY RUSSELL in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 233 III. 40 A comfortable little breckfast agaynst the contagion of this tyme. a 1666 *BACON* (J.). In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is .. repulsed. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydrion.* i. 4 The Jewish Nation .. to avoid contagion or pollution, in time of pestilence, burnt the bodies of their friends. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 146 Dr. Tissot .. observes, that the Small-pox .. does not propagate itself so much by contagion as by an infection of the air. 1850-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* ii. 13 Scarlet fever would be no more ascribed to contagion but to its right cause.

b. Contagious quality or influence.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. vii. 11 Such is the powre of that same fruit, that nought The fell contagion may thereof restraine. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. i. 265 What, is Brutus sick? And will he steal out of his wholesome bed To dare the vile contagion of the Night? 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 561 The most striking contradictions in their belief and assertions on the subject of its contagion.

2. A contagious disease or sickness; a plague or pestilence.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 281 Lepra also comith of fader and moder, and so this contagion passyth in to the chylde as it were by lawe of herytage. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 142 They [the Cannibals] haue spredde their generation .. lyke a pestiferous contagion. 1650 *WELDON Crit. Jas.* I. 28 He was forced by that contagion [a plague] to leave the Metropolis. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I.* (1655) 7 Bulloign, where she was to imbarque for England, (the contagion being then much at Calais). 1722 *DR FOR Plague* (1840) 202 The contagion despised all medicine, death raged in every corner. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 243 In the year 1348 that terrible contagion known as the Black Death .. appeared at Strasburg.

3. The substance or principle by which a contagious disease is transmitted; = CONTAGIUM.

1603 *LODGE Plague Bijb.* Contagion, is an euil qualitie in a bodie, communicated vnto an other by touch, engendering one and the same disposition in him to whom it is communicated. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, In others [diseases] the contagion is transmitted through the air to a great distance, by means of steams, or effluvia, expiring from the sick. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 322 It ought to have been mentioned, whence this contagion came; or how it was generated in the prison. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 84 It may possibly be observed, that the Variolous Contagion, from having extended its influence over the earth's whole surface .. cannot be destroyed either by accident or design. 1849 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iv. xviii. (1876) 194 The food of man seems poisonous, the air is charged with contagion.

b. *concr.* A poison that infects the blood. *poet.* 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 148 Ile touch my point With this contagion [a poisonous ointment], that if I gall him slightly It may be death.

c. *transf.*

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 408 The verie witching time of night, When Churchyards yawne, and Hell it selfe breathes out Contagion to this world.

4. *fig.* Hurtful, defiling, or corrupting contact; infecting influence.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 72 My soule .. That troubled is by the contagion Of my body. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 196/3 Thus Saynt geneuefe delyuerd Saynt celyne fro peryl and fro the contagyon of the world. 1598 *tr. Junius on Rev.* xviii. 4 The contagion of sin. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* II. § 10 It is the corruption that I feare within me, not the contagion of commerce without me. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 591 His mind was tainted by the contagion of fanaticism. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xiii. 190 The contagion of these vices undoubtedly spread through the nation. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 282 Exposed to the contagion of foreign influence.

b. Contagious or spreading moral disease; moral corruption.

a 1533 *FRITH Wks.* 115 (R.) This contagion began to spring euen in St. Paules tyme. 1669 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* I. III. v. 63 An universal Contagion, or Corruption diffused throughout the whole of human Nature. 1796 *MOSSER Amer. Geog.* II. 587 All forsook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans .. the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Persia. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 401 A few eminent men .. were exempt from the general contagion.

5. *fig.* The contagious or 'catching' influence or operation of example, sympathy, and the like.

1638 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evomena* 186 Her grief alone was an universal contagion to the Universe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 Our opinions coming more by Contagion, than on Deliberation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 117 The contagion of loyalty and repentance was communicated from rank to rank. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 14 By the contagion of example he gathered about him other men who thought as he did. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 343 A contagion of goodness, of enthusiasm, of energy... almost impossible to resist. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 259 The contagion of adventure which was spread abroad by the Spanish discoveries.

† 6. *transf.* Taint; tainting or adulterating contact; impure admixture. *Obs.*

1605 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 23 Multitudes of Shells... absolutely free from any such Mineral Contagion. *Ibid.* IV. (1723) 246 Even the most obvious and ordinary Minerals are not free from this Contagion of adventitious Matter.

† 7. Foulness, noisomeness, stench. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 102 The water of the same Well, three dayes before, sent forth the stinking savour of Brimstone, and... its contagion, yellowness, together with the turbulency of the water, did bewray it.

**Contagioned** (kɒntɪˈdʒɪnd), *pp. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.] Affected by, or tainted with, contagion.

1805 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 529 In this case, also, a contagioned cargo is covered with a clean bill.

**Contagionist** (kɒntɪˈdʒɪnɪst). [*f.* as prec. + -IST. Cf. *F. contagioniste.*] One who maintains or believes that certain diseases, such as the plague, cholera, and yellow fever, are contagious.

1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 131 Who... would not believe that he was an anti-contagionist? 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 617 To alter their opinion [about cholera], and enlist under the banner of the contagionists.

*attrib. & adj.* 1831 in GREVILLE *Mem. Geo.* IV (1875) II. xiv. 157 We have appointed a Board of Health, which is contagionist. 1865 *Reader* 11 Nov. 545/3 The ultra-contagionist school.

**Contagiosity** (kɒntɪˈdʒɪsɪti). *rare.* [*prob. ad. F. contagiosité* or *med. L. \*contagiositas*, *f. L. contagiōsus* CONTAGIOUS: see -ITY. Littré has the *F.* only as a neologism, but it may have occurred in OF.] Contagious quality.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* v. xxvii. By the enuyous false contagiosytle, Of the serpent pompouse and ellate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contagiosity*, the quality or amount of contagion in different diseases.

**Contagious** (kɒntɪˈdʒɪəs), *a.* [*ME. a. OF. contagiōsus* (14th c.), *ad. (late) L. contagiōsus*, *f. contagiōn-*: see CONTAGION and -OUS.]

I. Where the notion of mutual contact is present.

1. Of the nature of or characterized by contagion; communicating disease or corruption by contact; infectious. Also *fig.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 101 When I lost my memorie by be contagious coniunccioun of be body wib be soule. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* II. (1664) 23 His Soul must needs be affected with the Contagious Qualities incident unto his Body. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 451 Ere the contagious vices of the court Polluted her, he thought. 1835 *URE Philos. Mannf.* 413 Amid the contagious habits of great cities.

2. Of diseases: Communicable or infectious by contact. See CONTAGION I.

1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 196 *Dis* [leprosy] is oon of the syknessis pat ben contagious. 1547 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Of some contagious sicknesse he died. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 3 The pestilence, great pockes, and such other contagious infirmities. a 1606 BACON in *Resuscitatio* (ed. Rawley) 111 Pestilences, Sweats, and other Contagious Diseases. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. 1803 *Med. Jurnl.* X. 108, I do not think influenza to be contagious. 1879 MACLAGAN in *19th Cent.* 810 When we wish to say that a disease is produced by personal contact with a person suffering from it... we call it contagious.

*Contagious Diseases Acts*, the title of a number of acts of parliament passed in 1866 and following years, to check the propagation of venereal diseases in certain military and naval stations ('*C. D. Acts*'), and to check the spread of rinderpest and other diseases among cattle (*Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts*).

1866 *Resolution Ho. Commons* 24 Apr. That it is expedient to make provision for the payment of any Expenses that may be incurred, under any Act of the present Session for the better prevention of Contagious Diseases at certain Naval and Military Stations. 1883 *Times* 21 Apr. 8/4. 1887 *Ho. Commons* 14 June, The Regulations... in force under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

3. Tainted with and communicating contagion: charged with the germs of an infectious disease.

1506 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxliii. (1636) 201 The clothes especially of woollen... continue contagious by the space of three yeares, and more. 1722 *DE FOR* *Plague* (1840) 179 Their breath, their sweat, their very clothes, were contagious for many dayes before. *Ibid.* (Rtdg.) 251 They might go about seemingly whole, and yet be contagious to all those that came near them. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 350 The absorption of... bile, milk, contagious matters.

4. *fig.* Apt to be communicated from one to another or to others. (Cf. *catching, infectious.*)

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 If our Friends do not allay our Love or Affection by unweelcome Actions, or their contagious Sufferings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1036 Well understood Of Eve, whose Eye darted contagious Fire. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. i, I see this Folly is contagious. 1730

THOMSON *Autumn* 1113 From Look to Look contagious thro' the Croud The Pannic runs. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xv. 68 Ripened to... maturity of corruption, the worst examples cease to be contagious. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture Wks.* (Bohn) III. 235 All vigour is contagious, and when we see creation we also begin to create.

II. In more general sense: Breeding disease, injurious, noxious.

† 5. Apt to breed or infect with disease, fever-breeding, pestilential; 'that corrupteth or infecteth' (*Table Alph.* 1613). *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 618 The stanche and lothsom sauour of deed caraynes and other dangerous and contagious ayres. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Which prison is oon of the most noyous, contagious and detestable places withyn this realme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The place is also contagious... by reason it is compassed aboute with muddy and stynkyng marysshes. 1587 R. SCOT in *Holinshead* III. 1546/1 This summer... was verie hot and contagious. 1633 J. RUSSELL *Batt. Lutcen in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) IV. 184 Contagious and poisonous deserts. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 103 Noisom and contagious Vapours. 1720 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 271 Those tender tints that... in the world's contagious climate die.

† 6. Hurtful or injurious as food. *Obs.*

1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 50 To fyle your teeth or lippes with my blude, Whilke to your stomacke is contagious. 1550 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij. Can kepe him from danger of meate contagious. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxiii. 18 Beware of contagious meates and drynkes, as newe ale... newe hote bread, etc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* II. 1. 8 Unto man the eating of much salt is very contagious, because it maketh the blood salt.

† 7. Foul, noisome, fetid. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 Let him vse odiferous and no contagious ayers. 1590 NASH *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The vnsauore sent of the pitchy slime, that Euphrates cast vp, and the contagious fumes of goats beards burned.

† 8. Injurious to human life or health otherwise than by breeding disease; pernicious, noxious.

1430 *LYDG. Bochas* IX. xxii. (1554) 206 a. Most in murre he was contagious Of Innocent blood to make effusion. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xix. 17 Flies... so noyous and contagious, that they slewe moche people. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 105 Now the Winter coming vpon vs with much contagious weather. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 109 Rid them out of the world... as contagious beasts. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 243 All kind of contagious creatures, as lizards, serpents, and adders.

† 9. Morally or socially injurious, noxious, or dangerous; grievous, 'pestilent'. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contagious or grevous to dele wythe, contagious. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Friss.* I. cxxxiii. 323 So this ordynance of the pope was right contagious to them. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 54 A contagious broode of Scismatiques. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 276 To cast out of their Synagogues, such as they thought in manners, or doctrine, contagious.

**Contagiously** (kɒntɪˈdʒɪəsli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a contagious manner: a. By contagion.

† b. Pestilentially, in a way to breed disease.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 208 A towne... most contagiously seated by reason of the marishes. 1634 DE QUINCY *Cezars Wks.* X. 85 Other armies had revolted, and the rebellion was spreading contagiously. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 37 There is nothing which spreads more contagiously from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment.

**Contagiousness** (kɒntɪˈdʒɪəsnes), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contagious (in the different senses of the word): a. *lit.*

1530 PALSGR. 208 i Contagiousnesse, infection. 1580 BARET *Adv.* 576 The contagiousnesse [is mort] of the disease did spread far abroad. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* II. *Diverse newe Exp.* § 4 Howe to keepe... anie fowle or other peece of flesh sounde and sweete... notwithstanding the contagiousnesse of the weather. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 93 Put a speedy stop, not only to the contagiousness, but to the malignity of the Plague. 1875 ZIESSSEN *Cycl. Med.* I. 468 No intelligent observer has yet doubted the contagiousness of typhus fever, small-pox, etc.

b. *fig.* 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 363/2 Wherefore flye from such contagiousnesse of men and auoid their wordes as a cancer. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* L. (1859) 137 A railing tongue is a pestilence so full of contagiousness. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 177 (T.) An excellent preservative against the contagiousness of sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. 17 There is a contagiousness in every example of energetic conduct.

|| **Contagium** (kɒntɪˈdʒɪəm). Pl. -ia. [*L. contagiū = contagiō*: see CONTAGION.]

† 1. = CONTAGION, corrupting contact. *Obs.*

1644 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 Which without doubt hath a villanous contagium upon the grand magisterium of the Stone.

2. *spec.* 'The supposed solid or gaseous organized or unorganized substance by which infectious or contagious diseases are communicated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *pl.* the germs of disease.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 10 Thoroughly to isolate the sick from intercourse with susceptible persons, and thoroughly to trap and exterminate the contagium which the bodies of the sick evolve. 1883 TYNDALL in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 2 June 1/5 Contagia are living things. Men and women have died by the million that bacteria and bacilli might live. 1891 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 10 July 12/3 He thinks that the contagium of influenza is a microbe, which enters the system through the surface of the eye.

† **Contagi**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. contagi-um*: see prec.] = CONTAGION 7.

1516 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. cxxiii. (1811) 249 And after followed a contagy and a fowle stanche.

**Contain** (kənˈteɪn), *v.* Forms: 3 *conteni*, 4 *contenen*, *contienen*, *kunteyne*, (*pa. pp. y-contyened, y-contynent*), 4-6 *contene* (chiefly *Sc. and north.*), 4-7 *conteyn(e)*, *contein(e)*, 5 *Sc. conten*, 6 *contaigne*, *-teygne*, *Sc. -tean*, 6-7 *containe*, *-tayne*, 6-7 *contain*. [*ME. contein-e-n, contene-e, a. OF. contene-ir* (3rd pers. pres. Norm. *conten-t, conten-ent*, subj. *contene, -teigne*) = *Pr. contener, -ir*, *Sp. contener*, *It. contenere*: *L. continēre*, to hold together, keep together, comprehend, contain, *f. con-* together + *tenēre* to hold.]

I. To have in it, to hold; to comprise, enclose.

1. *trans.* To have in it, to hold. [*Said of a vessel, a space, or the like.*]

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* II. 13 Wastid cisternes, that contenen [1388 holde] watris moun not. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 91 (MS. K.) *Conteynyng*, havyng or keynyng witynnyn. 1556 THYNNE *Ld. Burgheley's Crest in Armado*. App. (1865) 115 In britill glasse is wh-holme wyne conteynde. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 64 The Juices... contained in the Veins of the Earth. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 283 So vast a throng the stage can neer contain. 1860 *FRENCH Serm. Westminster. Ab.* xx. 225 We were not formed to contain God's truth, but to be contained by it.

b. To be capable of containing; to have capacity for: usually expressed by to HOLD.

1526-34 TINDALE *John* II. 6 And ther were stondynge theare sixe waterpottes of stone... contaynyng two or thre fyrkins a peece. And Jesus sayde vnto them: fyll the water pottes with water. 1530 PALSGR. 496 i This pot contayneth eyght quartes. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 1120 In the Wear the best coal is put into tubs, these are waggons without wheels, containing each 53 cwt.

2. To have as part (or the whole) of its contents or substance; to comprise, include.

1340 HAMDRE *Pr. Cons.* 999 *Pe* lower world... Contenes haly be elementes alle. 1340 *Ayeb.* 118 *Pe* zeue benes bet byeb y-contyened ine holi pater noster. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 In his rewme of Surry or many rewmes contende. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxi. 211 He vncloused the lettre and saw what was conteyned therein. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Cress. Richmond Wks.* 1876 I. 295 The crowne of our lady... after the manere of Rome conteyneth lx and thre aues. 1541 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* Tabula sig. D. iij. The table... conteneand the mater of euery buke. 1600 J. HAMILTON (title) *Facile Traicte*, Contenant, first: ane infallible reul... Nixt, a Declaration, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 305 And Grandires Grandsons the long List contains. 1863 A. J. HOKWOOD *Year-bks.* 30-31 *Edw. I.* Pref. 22 The volume... having once contained many more [pages] than it does now. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 18 The Laws... contain a few passages which are very grand and noble.

b. Of a material body or substance: To have in it (as a constituent element, or in combination).

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 84 Such waters as contain most air... are found the lightest and purest. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 273 Some of them contain besides, carbonic acid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 141 The rock... evidently contains a good deal of iron.

† 3. To include, comprise, extend over, measure (so much space, time, or other magnitude). *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 56 As myche space as be see and [the] mares contenen and oueroun. 1391 *Astrol.* I. § 7 The space bytwene conteneith a Mile-wey. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. vii. (1495) 53 Of all the fygyres of the same lengthe the cercle is moost and most contenynt. 1445 WYNTOUN *Crom.* III. iii. 171 *Pe* thryd elde... Contenyis nyne hundry yhere And twa. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* I. 12 Then returned they... from mount-olivete, which is nye to Ierusalem, conteynyng a Saboth dayes iorney. [So 1557 *Geneva.*] 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 72 The Iland of Utopia, conteyneth in breadthe... cc miles. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E. iv. a. Tuscania conteneith in height .6. Diameters. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 42 They were not exact Semicircles, but contain'd the bigger half of the Circle. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 263 That the first Story contain full to Foot in height.

† b. *intr.* with *of* = *prec.* *Obs. rare.* 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B.d. Regula under Astragalus containeth of one part. *Ibid.* Ca. The Pillar with all his ornaments, containeth of 10 Diameters.

c. Of a measure or magnitude: To comprise, be equal to (so much or so many of a smaller measure or magnitude, or a certain fraction of a larger).

1397 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 235 (Mätz.) A cubite of gemetrie conteyneth sixe comoun cubites. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 8 A degre of a signe conteneith 60 Mynutis. 1611 BIRLE *Ezek.* xlv. 11 That the Bath may containe the tenth part of an Homer. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 1123 In Ireland the perch contains 7 yards, and the mile 2240. *Mod.* A pound avoirdupois contains 7000 grains.

† 4. To take up, occupy. (Cf. COMPRISE 4. c.)

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 453 For þer was som Epistel... Pat walde as seith myn autour wele contene Neigh half þis boke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/2 Yf I shold here expresse alle the myracles... It shold conteyne an hole volume. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 150 That matter alone would containe a reasonable volume. 1736 SWIFT *Lett.* 15 May, A complete history of the... absurd proceedings in this kingdom would contain twelve large volumes in folio.

† 5. To enclose (so much space, etc.). Said of a boundary line, or of a person. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. *hending*, How dydo... boughte as moche londe... as she myghte conteyne wythin the space of the hide of an oxe. 1500 *Melusine* 44 The grete compage of the ledder [thong], which conteyned wel the space of two myles of ground.

b. *pass.* Of a space, region, etc.: To be comprehended, included, or intercepted (within a certain space, between certain limits).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 The arch meridian þat is contened or [inter]cept by-twix the ceynth and the equinoxial. 1530 PALSGR. 34 The countreys that be conteyned between the ryver of Seyne & the ryver of Luyre. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 1 That part contained between the French Seas. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 The kingdom... was contained within the bounds of the lesser Asia. *Mod.* The Asteroids revolve in the space contained between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

6. *Math. a. Geom.* To enclose, include, form the boundary of (a figure, an angle); in *pass.* formerly to be contained under.

A rectangle is still said to be contained under the two lines which form its length and breadth; so *transf.* a composite number was formerly said to be contained under its factors.

b. *Arith. and Alg.* To have as a factor or sub-multiple; to be divisible by, without remainder (also, less strictly, with a remainder). In *pass.* (const. *in*): To divide, 'go into' (without, or less strictly with, a remainder).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. ix. If the lines which containe the angle be right lynes, then it is called a right-lined angle. *Ibid.* def. xv. A circle is a plaine figure conteyned under one line, which is called a circumference. *Ibid.* vii. def. xix. 187 A square number is that... which is contayned vnder two equal numbers. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xvi. T i j b, Icosaedron is a solide Figure, vnder twenty equall equiangle triangles conteyned. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* l. v. (ed. 7) 17 Aske how many times 9 is contayned in 29. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. axiom xiv. Two right lines do not contain a space. *Ibid.* i. prop. xvi. note. A Rect-angle contained under two right lines given. *Ibid.* xi. def. ix. Like solid figures are such as are contained under like Planes equal in number. 1823 H. J. BROOKER *Introd. Crystallogr.* 123 The new figures would be contained within 24 isosceles triangular planes. 1875 TOPHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 709 We have to find the highest power of 2 which is contained in 14... thus the required power is 11.

+7. To include, comprehend (in a writing, under a title, division, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 74 Many learned men contayne the red Mynt... under Sisymbrio. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* l. 28 He conteneith both these points in his law. 1652 NEEDHAM *Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 83 The Isles and the Sea it self might be conteneid here, as particular parts of the Government or Province. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 99 The proclamation may also contain, that, if any one fails therein, etc.

II. To hold together; to keep under control, restrain, restrict, confine.

+8. To hold together; to sustain. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xii. 102 Yif þere ne were oon þat contened(e) þat he hap conioyned and ybounde. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 1123 The army was at a maze where to seeke vittells to contene the bodies which the stroke of diseases had yet left on live.

+9. To hold (in a certain estimation). *Obs. rare.* 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. 37 The dull detractions Of leaden souls; who... Contain her worthiest propheys in contempt.

+10. To keep or retain in a certain state or order, under control, in subjection, etc. *Obs.*

1558 STARKEY *England* i. i. 10 By lyke wysdome they must be conteynyd and kept therein. *Ibid.* i. iv. 110 Al such lawys... wych conteyne the pepul in gud order and rule. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* i. (1603) 28 That the sight and horror thereof... might contayne them in modestie. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* l. xxxviii. (1739) 58 A fair opportunity of containing them for ever under their awe. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 409 The Ceremonial Law... was given to contain the Israelites in their Duty. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1792) II. 85 It was almost impossible that he could at once contain in obedience every part of his wide-extended dominions. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 396 To contain his pupils within statutory regulations.

+11. To restrain, hold in, keep in check; to hold back, keep back, hinder (from an action, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* VI. 119 The same shal do grete good for conteyning of the Swicer. 1596 SPENSER *State Tral.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 To contayne the unruly people from a thousand evill occasions. 1605 BACON *Ess.* Anger (Arb.) 567 To contayne Anger from Mischiefe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xviii. Covenants being but words and breath, have no force to oblige, contain, constrain, or protect any man. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 94 The principles and opinions, which have hitherto guided and contained the world.

b. To restrain, put restraint on, repress (one's feelings, passions, etc.).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 198 One that was my brother-in-law, when I contain'd my blood, And was more worthy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 97 Scarce can their Limbs, their mighty Souls contain. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 P 1 To contain the Spirit of Anger.

+12. To restrict, limit, confine. (Also *refl.*) *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 148 Them that have contened themselves, within the bandes of reason. 1608 *Hist. Eng. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 415 My desire to contain the work within some reasonable proportion. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 215 To contain themselves within the limits mark'd out for their Christian Course. 1826 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. I. 336 To excite a fearless spirit of inquiry, and yet to contain it within the boundaries which Nature has prescribed.

+13. To retain, keep, keep in, confine (within limits of space); also *refl.* to confine oneself, remain, 'keep'. *Obs.*

c 1565 LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To pass homeward to Edinburgh, there to contain himself till he was further advised. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 William consulted with Lanfranc how he might

contene that treasure within the Realme. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 50 And others, when the bag-pipe sings i'th nose, Cannot containe their Vrine. 1640 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. § 14 (1663) 2 Wriggle not thyself, as seeming unable to contain thyself within thy skin. a 1674 CLARENDO *Hist. Reb.* xii. (1843) 740/2 [He] ordered his other small troops to contain themselves in those uncouth quarters. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 As the Moderns restrain Water, and contain it.

+b. *intr.* To keep oneself, remain. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1926 That he may, er he hennes pace, Conteyne undir obedience. 1682 TATE *Abel. & Achit.* ii. 42 Accusers' infamy is urged in vain, While in the bounds of sense they did contain.

+c. To retain, keep in one's possession or control. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 50 If you had knowne the vertue of the Ring... Or your owne honour to containe the Ring, You would not then have parted with the Ring. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xlv. 118 It's true the English stuck close to him; but how they were gained or contained, Writers speak not.

+d. To keep, maintain (in a certain state). *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The Water by heat and rarefaction easily assuming the nature of Air, and... containing it self in that consistency.

+14. To refrain from expressing or yielding to feeling, passion, etc.; to restrain oneself; to refrain or keep from (*obs.*); +*spec.* to be continent, keep oneself in chastity (*obs.*). (Cf. 11 b.)

a. *refl.*

c 1390 S. Eng. Leg. l. 108/61 Heo ne coupe no-þing contene hire ne speken no-þe-mo. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* vii. 9 For if the conteynen not hem self, or ben not chast, weddide be thei. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2669 And when fra gretyng sho hir contende. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. 11 b. Such... can very hardly after be reformed and reduced to containe themselves, and live under any discipline. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 100 Feare not my Lord, we can contain our selues, Were he the veriest anticke in the world. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* xlii. 14 Shall I keep silence for ever? Shall I still contain myself? 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/2 Let them contain themselves and quit themselves like men.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1611 BIBLE *1 Cor.* vii. 9 But if they cannot contene, let them marry. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. viii. (1651) 103 He could contain no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* 21 Sept. (Seager), No wonder she married, when she was so ill at containing. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 l. 205 Then Job contain'd no more; but curs'd his fate. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 213 All our care was to contain from laughing, which was a very hard Task. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii. I could hardly contain when I saw the Daures dress their heads with horns. 1803 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 205 He... seemed hardly able to contain.

+15. To bear oneself (well), behave. *Obs.*

a. *refl.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 Sir Simound de Mountford consellede hom vaste, Hou bil ssolde hom conteni, the wule the bataille ilaste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 277 Gif 3e conteyn þou manfully. c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 77 That he sholde contene hym-self myrily. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xvii. 45 The good bishop of Puy... conteyned hym moche wysely and truly. c 1500 *Lancelot* 130 Neuer... was sen No man in feild more knyghtly hym contene.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3301 How that komeli kniȝt kun-tenyed on his stede.

+16. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be situated, remain (in place). *Obs.* (cf. 17 b.)

1558 LYNDESA *Dream* 666 Asia contenis in the Orient. 1563 HULL *Art. Gardem.* (1593) 144 It doth cleanse the places also where the stones containe.

+17. = CONTINUE. [Mostly *Sc.* or *northern*, in the forms *contene*, *-tine*, *-tyne*, but also *conteyne*: there was app. a confusion of *contene* and *continue*: cf. CONTINUE v. 17 in sense of *contain*.] *Obs.*

a. *trans.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Þat no kontek suld rise, Bot contene forth be trow vnto þe Paskes terme. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 68 Thair fayis... conitit the ficht so hardely. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Contrarill be gunne, led, or contened. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. xxxv. 209 Justynȝ þus has bene Contenyth thre Dayis.

b. *intr.* (Cf. 13 b, 16.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Pei... conteynen (v. r. conteynen) in pride, couetise, extorciouns. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 138 In strowbill wer thou sall conteyne full lang. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 8 No Empire... ever conteyned so long.

Containable (kɔntɪˈnəbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contained.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. 85 (R.) The air containable within the cavity of the æolipile, amounted to eleven grains. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 243 This Contest about Primitive Christianity as containable in a Primitive Library.

Containant. *rare* -o. [f. CONTAIN v. + -ANT.] 'One who, or that which, contains; a container' (Worcester 1860).

+Containdure. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTAIN v. : cf. remainder.] Content, extent, area.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hom.* i. ii. 12 The Buckler was ordinarily, in containdure, no more than three foot in circumference, proper for them, termed *Enfans perdus*.

Contained (kɔntɪˈnɪd), ppl. a. [f. CONTAIN.] 1. Enclosed, included, etc.; *spec.* in *Geom.*; see the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynyd (or within holdyn), contentus. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 8 The sky...

compassith immedyatly all the contaynyd meate of the egge. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. v. V iij b. The semidiameter of his conteyned circle. 1606 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 227 The Air, with all its contained Vapours. 1807 HUTTON *Cours. Math.* II. 7 When two sides and the contained angle are given.

2. Restrained; of a person, self-restrained (*obs.*).

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 92 He was not for all that so contained, but that taking him by the Beard he swore. 1882 STVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 239 He, with contained ferocity, was striking for my head.

Container (kɔntɪˈnɪə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] He who or that which contains.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *T. a Kempis' Imit.* xxv. 218 Thy worde forsayd is short & conteyner of great perfeccyon. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 61 Fair Eyes, Containers of my Bliss. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 175 Their Notion of Place is to be a Container. 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. xiv. 339 The relation between the container and the thing contained. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 501 'The kettle boils', is a phrase where the name of the container is substituted for that of the thing contained. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr.* iii. i. 187 The only Being, and the container of all forces to be.

Containing (kɔntɪˈnɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

+1. Behaviour, bearing; see CONTAIN 15. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 284 He wes... Curtas at poynt, and debonar, And of richt sekir conteynyng. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conteynyng, contement.

2. Holding, keeping, including, restraining.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynyng, continencia. 1567 Q. ELIZ. in *Surye Ann. Ref.* I. i. 544 The containing of our subjects in the uniformity of religion. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. x. 225 The containing of the Generations of Mankind in such an equability and proportion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 127 Conteyning belongs to the Material Cause.

+3. That which is contained; contents, tenor.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 116 The conteynyng thereof was this that foloweth. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 430 This Labell... whose containing is so from sense in hardnesse, that I can Make no Collection of it.

Containing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That contains, holds, encloses, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* v. conteynyng and v. sondry [partys]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 9 The two containing sides of the angle. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 19 The nature of the containing vessel.

+b. as sb. Something that contains. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* How many partes of conteynynges, and of conteyned ben there in the brest.

Containment (kɔntɪˈnɪmənt), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *contenement*.] The action or fact of containing; holding; restraint; + deportment, behaviour; CONTENEMENT.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. ix. § 9 A vast sum enough to shatter the containment of a rich mans estate. *Time's Storehouse* (L.), A good means of virtuous containment, as well in the days of peace as of warre. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 40 Revelry in sobriety, containment in exultation.

Containt, *obs.* form of CONTENT sb. 1

Contak(e, -takt, -takkour, etc., var. of CONTECK, etc., *Obs.*

Contakion (kɔntæˈkiɔn), *Gr. Ch.* [med. *Gr.* *κοῦρακιον*, in sense 1 taken to mean 'roll, scroll', being dim. of *κοῦραξ* shaft, itself dim. of *κοῦρος* 'shaft, pole', also 'a wooden roll round which a MS. was rolled' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). In sense 2, identified with the same word by the legend which tells how Romanus was inspired to compose these hymns by the eating of a roll or scroll (*κοῦράκιον*); but some think this merely a popular etymology, and would connect the name with *κοῦρος* short; others have suggested a corruption of *L. canticum* song.]

1. A name given to the volume containing the liturgies of St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, and of the Præsanctified, in distinction from the larger service-book, the *Euchologion*.

1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

2. A short ode or hymn in praise of a saint which occurs in the offices of the Eastern Church. The invention of these is traditionally ascribed to St. Romanus c. A.D. 500.

1866 CAMPION & BEAUMONT *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 315 Christmas-Day: third Antiphon: Contakion. The Virgin to day bears the supernatural.

Contaminable (kɔntæˈmɪnəbəl), a. *rare* -o.

[ad. *L. contaminābilis*, f. *contamināre*: see CONTAMINATE and -BLE. So in mod. F. (*Littre*.)] Capable of being contaminated. 1847 in CRAIG.

Contaminate (kɔntæˈmɪnət), ppl. a. *arch.* [ad. *L. contamināt-us*, pa. pple. of *contamināre*: see next.] Contaminated, defiled, sullied. (Formerly construed as pa. pple.)

1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 329 Shewing that we are all contaminate. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 135 Shouldst thou but heare... that this body consecrate to thee, By Ruffian Lust should be contaminate? 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* i. viii. (1620) 13 Their filthy and contaminate liues. 1788 SIR W. YOUNG in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo.* 111 (1853) I. 391 Declining Lady Tyrconnel's visits, as a Lady whose character is contaminate! 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* x. 375 Filthy rags of speech... Tatters all too contaminate for use.

**Contaminate** (kɒntə'mineɪt), *v.* [f. L. *contamināt*-ppl. stem of *contamināre* to bring into contact, mingle, corrupt, defile, f. *contāmen*, -*tāmin*- (for *contagmen*) contact, infection, pollution, f. *con*- + *tag*- stem of *tangere* to touch.]

*trans.* To render impure by contact or mixture; to corrupt, defile, pollute, sully, taint, infect.

1596 TONSTALL *Proclam.* 23 Oct. In Foxe, Which truly . . . will contaminate and infect the flock . . . with most deadly poyson and heresie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 24 Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? 1672 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 124 Imperfect Metals infected or contaminated with terrestrial feculency. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 131 All evils here contaminate the mind. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 247 Air that is contaminated by respiration. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 383 The foreign substances, with which the indigo is always contaminated. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xv. 141 Physical evil may crush, but moral evil can alone contaminate.

**Contaminated**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] De-filed, sullied, or infected by contact.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 71 Her contaminated carrion weight. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. vii. 107 The course of a contaminated life. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. i. (1872) 3 No chemical science can separate that virus from the contaminated blood.

**Contamination** (kɒntə'mineɪʃən). [ad. L. *contaminātiō*-em, n. of action from *contamināre*: see *prec.* Also in F. in 16th c.]

1. The action of contaminating, or condition of being contaminated; defilement, pollution, infection. *a. lit.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 206/1 If so be anye man hadde anye Contamination in his bodye. 1806 *Med. Jyrl.* XV. 501 The contamination of these glands. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) i. v. 174 No surface contamination can reach the water.

*b. fig.*

1600 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 24 (T.) What was he that accused marriage . . . of contamination with carnal concupiscence? 1798 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlv. 195 Such a mode of warfare was . . . a contamination, a pollution of our national character. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxx. That dreadful man, whose very presence is contamination.

2. *concr.* That in which contamination is embodied; an impurity.

1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 165 Nitrous gas, however, is a much more common contamination [of nitrous oxide].

**Contaminative** (kɒntə'mineɪtɪv), *a.* [f. *contamināt*-ppl. stem (see above) + *-IVE*.] Having a contaminating property; causing contamination.

1866 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 131 It proves that the disease is not a contagious, but a contaminative fever.

**Contaminator** (kɒntə'mineɪtər). [ad. L. *contaminātor*, n. of action from *contamināre*: see above.] One who contaminates.

1880 *Examiner* No. 637. 305/1 Anxiety to keep the throne clear of contaminators.

**+Contaminous**, *a.* *Obs.* [prob. ad. med. L. *\*contaminōsus*, f. *contāmen* infection, etc.: see *-OUS*.] Infectious.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 206/1 The odour thereof is verie contagious, and verie venomouse. *Ibid.* 206/2 When you are to goe into anye contagious ayre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To O. Toole* Wks. ii. 18/2 And nasty beedles with their breath contagious. With, what are you? and, who goes there? examine us.

**Contancrous**, *obs. form of CANTANKEROUS*. [See *CONTECK*.]

1736 PEGGE *Kentisms* (E. D. S.), *Contancrous*, peevish, perverse, prone to quarrelling.

**Contango** (kɒntæŋɡo). *Stock Exchange*. [App. an arbitrary or fortuitous formation from *continue*.] The percentage which a buyer of stock pays to the seller to postpone transfer to the next or any future settling day; continuation; the opposite of *BACKWARDATION*. *Contango-day*: continuation-day, the second day before settling-day.

1853 *N. & Q.* 17 Dec. 586/2 Contango, a technical term in use among the sharebrokers of Liverpool. 1854 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* 109 Contango is the sum paid per Share or per Cent for carrying over such Shares for a longer period than they were originally bought for, which is from one account to another. 1888 *Daily News* 27 July, The settlement was commenced on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and contangoes proved light. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/2 On Russian of 1873 stock the contango charged this morning changed to a slight backwardation. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times* LXXX. 210/1 The distinction between loans and continuations in the books of the bank was very clear. . . the continuations being entered as reports, which, we were told, is the French equivalent to contango.

**Contankerous**: see *CANTANKEROUS*.

**Contas**, *obs. form of COUNTLESS*.

**Contean**, *obs. Sc. f. CONTAIN*.

**+Conteck**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *contek*, 4 *cuntek* (e, -ake, *contao*, 4-5 *conteke*, -tak, 4-6 *contake*, 5 *contack*, (*contakt*, 6 -tacte), 5-6 *contecke*, 6-7 *conteok*. [ME. *contek*, a. AF. *contek*, *contack*, *contec*, of uncertain origin; according to M. Paul Meyer, found only in texts written in England, and, from the sense, not easy to be referred to OF. *contekier*, to touch, feel, concern, etc.: see next.] Strife or debate at law; contention, dissension, quarrelling, discord.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 117/381 Luyte an luyte þat contek sprong. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 470 So that contek sprong bituene hom mani volde. c. 1300 *Seven Sins* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Another wol after þan areri cunteke. c. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 40 Maystres of gyle and of cuntek. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1145 Contek with bloody knyff, and scharp manace. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 35 He lovyd ay cuntek and stryve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxi. 19 Contak and werre aroos bytwene hem two. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. iii. 17 Or how quhat nedis sa gret strif and cuntek? 1575 GASCOIGNE in *Turberv. Venerie* Pref. 11 Care doth cuntecke sew. a. 1618 J. DAVIES *Eclogues* (1772) 109 Is some conteck 'twixt thy love and thee?

*b. with a and pl.*

1340 *Ayeneb.* 63 þe gyles and þe cunteckes þet me dep. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1479 Ther ros a cuntek and a gret enuye. 1548 SIR W. FORRESTER *Pleas. Poersye* MS. Reg. 17 D. iii. ff. 391, Cunteckes and grudgis in peace so too patche. a. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 120 All quarrels cunteks, and all cruell tarres.

*c. Contumely.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 49 [The] token bis kyngis servauntis and punishiden wip cunteke and killiden hem. 1388 — *Matt.* xxii. 6 The other helden his servauntis, and slouwen hem, punishiden with cuntek [v. r. dispisinges; Vulg. *contumelias affectos*]. — *Luke* xx. 11 Betinge this, and ponsyngyne with dispisingis [10 MSS. cuntekis, or wrongis; Vulg. *afficientes contumelia*].

**+Conteck**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 *contecki*, *conteken*, 3-4 *contek*, 4 *cuntek*. [Belongs to *prec.* In form it agrees with ONF. *contekier*, -*tequier* (3rd sing. *contecke*), in Central F. *contechier*, -*tichier*, to touch, feel, with the hands], *fig.* to touch, concern, befit, suit, (f. *con*- + OF. *tiche*, mod. F. *tache*); but contact of meaning is wanting.] *intr.* To contend, strive, quarrel, dispute. Hence *Contecking* *vbl. sb.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 152 Beket 1586 Hit ne hadde i-beo non need þarefore to contecki ne to fyte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 259 Hii . . . ne cunteked namore. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 148 Ther nere stryfe ne cuntekyng. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8372 And had the time mesaventure That he cunteked with king Arthour. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 57 Miszige, reneye God, euele telle, cuntecky.

**+Contecker**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *conteckour*, -*tekour*, -*teour*, -*takkour*, -*tateur*, 5 *contacowre*, 6 *contecker*. [ME. *conteckour*, a. AF. *conteckour* = f. *contekier*, to *CONTECK*. (Hence app. *contackerous*, *CANTANKEROUS*.] One who contends at law, or is at strife or discord; a quarrelsome contentious person, etc.

c. 1300 Beket 196 Azen the proute conteckours that wolde azen him opt do. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 Dise conteckours whidere þei assigned a stede þat es, & þer þei com togidre & mak a sikernes. 1387 TRAVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 209 Iulius was i-slave with swerdes of comoun contakkours [Lat. *gladiatores capulis*; v. r. *contakeurs*, *contekkers* or *brawlers*, ed. 1507 *contekers*]. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 4 Any riotour oþer conteckour. c. 1450 *ABC* 36 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 66 A Coward, And Contacowre, manhod is þe mene.

**+Contection**, *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. L. *contect*-ppl. stem of *contectere* to cover up.]

Covering up.

a. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 15 Firg Leaves. . . were apply formed for such cotection of those parts.

**Contein(e)**, *obs. form of CONTAIN*.

**Contek(e, -our, etc.)**: see *CONTECK*, etc.

**+Contekhede**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CONTECK* + *-hede*, -*HEAD*.] A state of contention or strife.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 161 And ich schal makye contekhede By-tyuce thyne and wyves seide.

**+Contemerate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *contemerāt*-ppl. stem of *contemerāre* to stain, pollute, f. *con*- + *temerāre* to pollute.] To defile, pollute.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Præc.* 40 We may not contemerate things sacred. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemerate*, to violate. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence *Contemerated* *ppl. a.*

1730-6 in BAILEY. Hence in JOHNSON.

**+Contemeration**, *Obs.*—° [n. of action; see *prec.* and *-ATION*.] 'A violating, deflouring' (Coles 1692).

**Contemn** (kɒntem), *v.* Also 6 *contempne*, 6-7 *contemne* (*pa. pple.* 6 *contempt*). [a. OF. *contemner*, *contempner* (cited 1453 in Godef.), ad. L. *contem(p)n-ere*, f. *con*- intensive + *temnere* to slight, scorn, disdain, despise: cf. Gr. *τίπτω* to judge. Now chiefly a literary word.]

1. *trans.* To treat as of small value, treat or view with contempt; to despise, disdain, scorn, slight.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xlviii. They that do contempne me and forgette my charyte they do this to me. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Who so contempneth you contempneth me. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 120, I have done penance for contemning Loue. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 24 Those things which we neither Desire, nor Hate, we are said to Contemne. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achit.* i. 381 Not that your Father's mildness I contemn. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* II. i. I did not start at his addresses as when they came from one whom I contemned. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxiii. It lay in Deronda's nature usually to contemn the feeble.

*b. Const. with inf.* To scorn or disdain to do.

1609 BIBLER (Douay) *Deut.* xxi. 18 A stubborn and forward sonne, that . . . contemneth to be obedient. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 738 Some . . . who do not contemne In his retyred walkes to visit him.

2. To treat (law, orders, etc.) with contemptuous disregard.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 195 His benefites if we forget, or do contemne his lawe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 48 Let not my small demaund be so contempt. c. 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 424 Mr. Cooper contemned my lords' order, and would not obey it. 1768 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlv. 667 This counsel is not to be contemned. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 689 They . . . contemned and violated the engagement of treaties. *absol.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Bel & Dr.* i. 12 They contemned, because they had made under the table a secrete entrance [Vulg. *contemnabant autem, quia*, etc.].

**Contemned** (kɒntemnd, formerly kɒntemnd), *ppl. a.* [f. *CONTEMN* + *-ED*.] Treated with contempt; despised.

1558 HULOET, *Contempned*, *contemptus*, *spretus*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. L. v.* 289 Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 207 If a Rich man haue four Sonnes, the youngest or contemnedst must be the Priest. 1650 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 9 The illiterate and contemn'd Mechanick. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. i. 519 He said it was for contemned loue.

Hence *Contemnedly* *adv.*

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Paradox agst. Lib.*, To live contemnedly With the vile vulgar sort.

**Contemner, -or** (kɒntemnaɪ, -teɪnaɪ). Also 6 *-temnour*, -*nar*, -*tempner*. [Originally *contemnour*, Anglo-Fr. form equivalent to *obs. F. contempneur* (1515 in Godef., 1611 Cotgr.), f. *contemner* to *CONTEMN*: see *-OUR*, *-ER*.]

1. One who contemns; a despiser, scorner.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. xii. 20 Mezentius the king, that in his day Contempnar clepit was of the goddiss ay. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 A Contempnour of the good order of the commonwelthe. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 12 Contemnors of grace in this present world. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 273 Haughty Contemnors of the good and wise. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 567 He was a great contemner of money.

2. One who has committed contempt of court.

1877 *Punch* 3 Feb. 37 The Contemner of the Court of Arches. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 The sequestration was merely a process in contempt, and did not affect the property of the contemner.

**+Contemnible**, *a. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *contemnible* (15-16th c.), f. L. *contemn-ere* to *CONTEMN* + *-BLE*.] Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 239 Succours almost contemnible in so great daungers. *Ibid.* II. (1579) 526 The security of the one would make the other lesse contemnible.

**+Contemnably**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] With contempt, contemptuously.

1708 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 73 How contemnably will they look upon me for not knowing how to make a right judgment of men.

**Contemning** (kɒntemɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CONTEMN* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *CONTEMN*.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.) 54 To be lustie in contemning of others. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contemph.* O. T. xix. i. It is no contemning of a foyled enemy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. i. His contemning of them as common and vulgar.

**Contemning**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That contemns; scornful.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 1. 3/1 And with Contemning Silence pass me by.

**Contemningly** (kɒntemɪŋli), *adv.* In 6 *Sc. contem(p)nandly*. [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] By way of contemning or showing contempt; scornfully, with contempt; despitefully.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 36 That na person nor per-sones contemnanndlie and wilfullie without dispensation . . . eate flesh . . . in the saidis daies and times forbidden. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract. in Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 108 Thaim quhilkis contemnanndlie leanis to thair awin judgement. 1846 WORCESTER, *Contemningly*, with contempt or slight.

**+Contemnement**, *Obs. rare*. Also *contemptement*. [ad. OF. *contemnement*, *contemne-*, f. *contemner*: see *-MENT*.] The action of contemning; despite, contempt.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* iv. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 185 Yf it were not the sayd exces or contemnement. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 135 No marvel that y' prieste is had in great hate and contemnement among hys parishioners.

**Contempcio(u)n, -oyon**: see *CONTEMPTION*.

**Contemper, v.** *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *contemper-are* to temper by mixing, f. *con*- with + *temperare* to temper. Cf. F. *contemperer*. (16th c.)]

1. *trans.* To mingle or blend together (elements of different character).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 105 Wee must know to contemper the perfect manhoode and the perfecte Godhood. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 8 The melancholy and pleasant humor were in him so contempored, that each gave advantage to the other. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 500 That which by it self might prove very pernicious, may by being contempored with others . . . become exceeding beneficial.

2. To temper by mixture with something of different character; to moderate, qualify.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iv. 18 Sulphur. . . doth contemper the sharpness or sowerness of mercurie. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 66 A Stove . . . to contemper the Air in Winter. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* iv. 120 Acids . . . contempored with a volatile Salt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 ¶ 3 The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life . . . have at least allayed its bitterness, and contempored



its malignity. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 307 Our assemblies are all contempered by the heat of God's living sacrifice for transgressors.

3. To adapt or adjust (to) by tempering.

1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 232 He contempereth his phrases to our capacity, and speaketh to us in our own tongue. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 204 He... previously adjusted and contempered the Moral and Natural World to one another. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. iv. 12 Contempered to a life of ease.

Hence **Contempering** *vbl. sb.*

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* i. 97 (R.) The contempering of some inferior virtues with more transcendent vices in our stage plays. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* viii. 308 For the contempering... of lixivial Salts.

† **Contemperament**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**contemperamentum*, f. *contemperare* (see above). Cf. *temperament*.] The action of contempering or condition of being contempered.

1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 237 Now that God hath united unto himselfe Flesh after an unspeakable contemperament. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 44 The equal contemperament of Virtue and Vices, so evenly matched. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. viii. 165 There appears to be a Contemperament of their Motion with these Provisions.

† **Contemperance**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CONTEMPER* v. + *-ANCE* (L. type \**contemperantia*).] Tempering by mixture, well-tempered quality.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. vii. 132 Their universal medicine... by reason of perfect contemperance, adequation, and puritie, can contemperate, conserue, and also increase, the radical humour.

† **Contemperate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemperatus*, pa. *ppl.* of *contemperare*: see above.] Tempered by blending or mixture. (Orig. as *ppl.*)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 147 For now both moist and dry be so contemperate. *Ibid.* That of them thus contemperate may forth go A temperament not so thynk as the Body ys. Nother so thyn as Water. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 40 Such a contemperate way as shall best please him.

† **Contemperate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contemperatus*, *ppl. stem* of *contemperare*: see above.]

1. *trans.* To blend together; to make into a blended whole.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 421/2 Having contempered and distributed the Soul of Man, by the same proportions and powers.

2. = **CONTEMPER** 2.

1605 [see **CONTEMPERANCE**]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 326 The mighty Nile and Niger; which doe... moysten, and contemperate the ayre by their exhalations. 1654 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 504 Contempering the gladness and sadness of each other. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 22 To contemperate the Acrimony of the Blood. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 196 To contemperate and cool the agitated mass.

3. = **CONTEMPER** 3.

1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 474 For charity sake to contemperate and accomodate themselves. 1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* ii. iv. § 3 To contemperate the Government of the Church to that of the State. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* ii. iv. 46 Contempering our own Bodies... so duly to that Distance [from the Sun].

Hence **Contempering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* ii. vii. § 7 The contempering the Ecclesiastical Government to the Civil. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* i. p. cxxvii. I ordered him a contempering cooling diet.

† **Contemperation**. *Obs.* Also 7-*tempora-tion*. [a. F. *contemperation* (15th c., Froissart), ad. L. *contemperationem* proper mixture, n. of action f. *contemperare*: see above.]

1. A blending together or commingling of elements of different character; blended condition.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 417 The contemperaçon of the four elements of the whiche the body humayne is composed. 1610 WILLIAMS *Heraldry* i. iii. (1660) 17 Mixed colours... are raised by the contemperaçon or mixture of the two Simples. 1647-8 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxiv. (1677) 98 The perfection of the body, in his even contemperaçon. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 4. 6 A certain proportionate Contemperaçon and Commixture of Contingency and Necessity.

b. *concr.* The product of such commingling.

1660 INGELG *Bentiv.* ii. 203 What we call by that name [the Soul] is only a Contemperaçon of Corporeal Humors.

2. The action of tempering, moderating, or qualifying by mixture.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 51 By way of contemperaçon of the heate. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 221 The Contemperaçon of it [the Word] with humane mixtures. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* iii. i. 364 Then the Weather will favour of the Contemperaçon of the contrary, and be Placid and Temperate.

b. with *ppl.* A qualifying addition or admixture.

1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vii. 137 We deliver nothing unto the people but the Right wayes of the Lord, without any... contemperaçons of our owne. 1655 FULLER *Antheologia in Cause & Cure* (1867) 313 With a proportionable contemperaçon of red therein. a 1676 HALE *True Relig.* (1684) 24.

3. Adaptation, adjustment, accommodation.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vii. § 6. 202 The contemperaçon... of the Ecclesiastick to the Civil distributions. 1677 HOWE *Reconcl. God's Prescience* Wks. (1834) 126/1 With an apt contemperaçon to the subject. a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* iii. xx. (1683) 41 A certain contemperaçon of the Divine Call and Free-will.

4. Accommodation to opposite courses of action by blending both; compromise.

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1650 B. DISCOLLIM. 45 Allowed the full benefit of all the... tergiversations, excusations, contemperaçons, pernegations... that I. can devise. 1677 HALE *Pomp. Atticus* 205 By these prudent Contemperaçons he made his Liberty safe. 1677 — *Contempl.* ii. 166 They divide their Affections too equally between God and the world, and... endeavour such a Contemperaçon that they may hold both.

**Contemperature**. Now *Obs.* or *rare*. [ad. L. type \**contemperatur-a*, f. *contemperare* (see above); cf. *temperature*.] A blending or mingling together in proportion or harmony; the temperament or quality so produced; harmonious mixture.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 Their smell, which to the learned teacheth their contemperature. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ass. & Char., Worthy Poet*, By a sweet contemperature of Tune and Ditty, hee entices others to goodness. a 1656 BP. HALL *Revelat. Unrev.* § 9 What an unimaginable commixture of subjects! what a contemperature of heaven and earth! a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IX. ix. 270 Whether colour be a quality emergent from the different contemperature of the elements. 1888 S. GILBERT in *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Feb. 65 Particularly fortunate in possessing the happiest combination and contemperature of qualities.

**Contempl** (l. Sc. var. of **CONTEMPL** v. *Obs.*

**Contemplable**, *a. rare*. [ad. L. *contemplabilis*, f. *contemplari*: see below and -BLE.] That may be contemplated.

1611 FLORIO, *Contemplabile*, contemplable, that may be contemplated. 1638 FELTHAM *Lett. to W. Johnson in Lu-soria*, etc. (1670) 83 To them he was not in himself contemplable. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 320 This is the first negative definition of spiritual—whatever having true being is not contemplable in the forms of time and space.

† **Contemplaire**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [perh. for F. *contempler* infinitive, if not a misprint of *contempler*.] To contemplate.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iii. Cij b, Than shold the Juges studye and contempraire moche more than they.

† **Contemplamen**. *rare* [mod. L.; regular deriv. of *contemplari* to contemplate; cf. *certamen*, *foramen*, etc.] Something that is contemplated; an object of contemplation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 37. 160 To call this idea of Nature, *θεωσιμα* and *θεωσιμα*, a Spectacle and Contemplamen. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Jrnl. R. Soc. Lit. Ser.* i. II. 401 Introduce but the least of *Real.* into the scintillar contemplamen or theorem, and it ceases to be Science. a 1834 *Lit. Rem.* II. 355.

**Contemplant** (*kōntēmplānt*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *contemplantem*, pr. *ppl.* of *contemplari* to contemplate. Cf. F. *contemplant*. See -ANT.]

A. *adj.* That contemplates; engaged in contemplation.

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Poet. Wks. 1877 I. 108 Contemplant Spirits. 1797 LAMB *Sabbath Bells* in *Poems* 231 The contemplant, solitary man.

† B. *sb.* One who contemplates; a being having or exercising the faculty of contemplation. *Obs.*

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 230 Spiritual men, and perfect Contemplants.

**Contemplar**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *CON-* + L. *templum* temple, *templār-is* of a temple.] Inhabiting the same temple.

1605 LADY DUFF GORDON in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 362 Another of my contempral gods I sacrilegiously killed last night—a whip snake.

**Contemplet** (*kōntēmplēt*, *kōntēmplēt*), *v.* [f. L. *contemplet*—*ppl. stem* of *contemplare*, -*ārī*: see **CONTEMPL**.]

In a few rare cases (Shaks., *Hudibras*) stressed *contem-plate* in 16-17th c.; also by Kenrick 1773, Webster 1828, among writers on pronunciation. Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson have both modes, but the orthoepists generally have *contem-plate* down to third quarter of 19th c.; since that time *contem-plate* has more and more prevailed, and *contem-plate* begins to have a flavour of age. This is the common tendency with all verbs in -ate. Of these, the antepenult stress is historical in all words in which the penult represents a short Latin syllable, as *accelerate*, *animate*, *ascinate*, *machinate*, *mitigate*, or one prosodically short or long, as in *celebrate*, *consecrate*, *emigrate*; regularly also when the penult has a vowel long in Latin, as *alienate*, *aspirate*, *concentrate*, *de-nudate*, *elaborate*, *indurate*, *personate*, *ruinate* (L. *aliōne*, *aspiro*, etc.). But where the penult has two or three consonants giving positional length, the stress has historically been on the penult, and its shift to the antepenult is recent or still in progress, as in *acervate*, *adumbrate*, *alternate*, *compensate*, *concentrate*, *condensate*, *confiscate*, *conquassate*, *constellate*, *demonstrate*, *decussate*, *desiccate*, *enervate*, *exacerbate*, *exculpate*, *illustrate*, *inculcate*, *objurgate*, etc., all familiar with penult stress to middle-aged men. The influence of the noun of action in -ation is a factor in the change; thus the analogy of *consecration*, *consecrate*, etc., suggests *demonstration*, *demonstrate*. But there being no *remonstrance* in use, *remonstrare*, supported by *remonstrance*, keeps the earlier stress.]

1. *trans.* To look at with continued attention, gaze upon, view, observe; = **BEHOLD** 7 a. (Now usually with mixture of sense 2: To observe or look at thoughtfully.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 5 The day wherein God did rest and contemplate his own works. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 380 To love, at least contemplate and admire What I see excellent in good, or fair. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Pythag.* *Philos.* 350 On the verge of death he stands Contemplating his former feet and hands. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderpint & S. i.* 9 Contemplating her from head to foot.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Transf.* i. The beautiful statue which they were contemplating. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L. v.* 149 Whence Moses contemplated the Promised Land.

2. To view mentally; to consider attentively, meditate upon, ponder, study.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 13 As for the soule... so farre forth as she is able to contemplate herselfe. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 103 The cause... would be better contemplated. 1703 TATE *Her Majesty's Pict.* xiii. O Pow'r, Contemplate here thy own Display! 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 95 In contemplating the use and benefit of such a structure as this. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. x. Such scene his soul no more could contemplate. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* cxviii, Contemplate all this work of Time. 1886 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 202 Her manner of life during these years is pleasant to contemplate.

3. To consider in a certain aspect; to look upon, regard.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. ii. i. 149 [It] must not be contemplated as a barbarisation of the country. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* iii. 84 Is it not necessary to contemplate it in all its aspects? 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 573 The Court could not contemplate the bill with satisfaction.

4. To have in view, look for, expect, take into account as a contingency to be provided for.

1792 A. HAMILTON *Lett. to G. Washington* 19 Nov. Wks. 1851 IV. 329 The decree... contemplated a negotiation between the executive power in France and our minister there. 1807 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 44 Their opinions, however, contemplate the actual employment of force. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxvii. 308 Never did Judaism contemplate the entire consecration of every individual soul to God. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 291 So far as we can judge from his will, he did not contemplate the event which has happened.

b. To have in view as a purpose; to intend, purpose.

1816 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Subst. of Lett.* i. 7 A single evidence that her usurper had ever contemplated to make her beautiful or great. 1839 S. R. MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* (1852) 176 nor does it appear that he held any heresy, or contemplated any schism. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. iv. 289 No further... measures were immediately contemplated against the clergy. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 81, I hope she does not contemplate coming to the morning reading.

c. To regard, respect, have reference to.

1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xvii. (1878) 206 A divine regenerative process... which contemplates the whole humanity, body as well as soul.

5. *intr.* To be occupied in contemplation; to meditate, muse.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxvii. ii. Will ever acts, and wit contemplates still. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 33 So many Houres, must I Contemplate: So many Houres, must I Sport my selfe. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 2 To contemplate in the fresh Air. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 419 Julian was silent then, and sate contemplating.

† 6. **Contemplate on, upon**: a. to look at attentively, gaze thoughtfully upon; = sense 1. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxix. 202 First he contemplated on the Amenity of those Banks, the Clearness of the Water. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 45 They that contemplate on the Starry Sky.

† b. To meditate upon; = sense 2. (Also with *over*). *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Iustine* A iv b. By contemplating on the virtue of good men. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 194 But retired in the Wilderness... to contemplate on the presence of God. a 1650 PEACHAM (J.), Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, contemplating over the same. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 440 Contemplating upon thy Goodness and Excellency. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* iv. 45 I could contemplate on these lines to perpetuity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. i. 8 Too deeply occupied by their own projects to contemplate on those of others.

Hence **Contemplated** *ppl. a.*, **Contemplating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **Contemplatingly** *adv.*, in a contemplating manner, contemplatively.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 188 A mere contemplating man. 1751 MRS. HAYWOOD *Betsy Tho.* III. 29 She was in this contemplating mood, when, etc. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* i. 355 Who thus were ripe for high contemplating. a 1822 SHELLEY *Assassins* iv. *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot ed.) 178 The stranger gazed upon it... thoughtfully and contemplatively. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. ii. Apart from any contemplated gain to himself.

**Contemplation** (*kōntēmplā'fən*). Also 3-6-*cion*, -*cloun*, etc. [a. OF. *contemplation*, -*cion*, -*ciun* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contemplationem*, n. of action from *contemplare* to **CONTEMPL**.]

1. The action of beholding, or looking at with attention and thought.

1480 Robt. Deryll 32 Hys mother gave hym to the feende of hell In the houre of hys fyrst contemplacyon. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The contemplation or beholding of the Serpent lift up. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 4 Aristomachus... in his fifty years contemplation of those Laborious Insects. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* ix. 85, I account a pure, beautiful, intelligent, and wellbred woman, the most attractive object of vision and contemplation in the world.

2. The action of contemplating or mentally viewing; the action of thinking about a thing continuously; attentive consideration, study. *Const. of* (also *† upon*).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 9 Thay may noghte flye to lufe and contemplacyone of God. 1520 *Chron. of Eng.* ii. 13/1 A contemplacyon of spyrytuall thynges. 1600 SHAKS. *A. F. L.* iv. i. 18 The sundrie contemplation of my trauells. 1660 BARROW *Euclid Pref.* The noble Contemplation of the five Regular Bodies. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 14

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The Mind of the reader is carried away from the contemplation of his own Manners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great.

b. Without reference to a particular object: Continued thinking, meditation, musing.

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl. B. xx. 272* Lerne logyk and lawe and eke contemplacioun. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. IV. iii. 321* When would you... In leaden contemplation have found out Such fiery Numbers? 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol. v. lxxviii. § 6* A matter partly of contemplation partly of action. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 17 The very sitting by the Rivers side... will invite the Angler to Contemplation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 35 They [the English] are impatient of genius, or of minds addicted to contemplation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac. I. xi. 72* In a state of deep contemplation beside a crevasse.

c. with *a* and *pl.*; sometimes, a meditation expressed in writing.

1506 (title) Rychard Rolle... in his Contemplacions of the Drede and Love of God. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 Then men first began to fall from those abstruse and transcendental contemplations. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 17 Offering to thee a short contemplation, first of Rivers, and then of Fish. *Ibid.* 19 Out of that holy Poet Mr. George Herbert his Divine Contemplation on Gods providence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 5 [This] threw me into a deep Contemplation. I began to reflect, etc. 1866 (title) Contemplations on the Redeemer's Grace and Glory.

3. *spec.* Religious musing, devout meditation.

(The earliest sense; very common down to 17th c.) a 1555 *Ancr. R.* 142 Mid contemplacioun, þet is, mid heih & mid holi bonen bi nihte toward heouene. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 Lifted fra þe erth in til contemplacioun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 185 Eli... In mount Oreb, er he had any speche, With highe God... He fastid, and was in contemplacioun. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xiv. 98 There he was alle the nyght in contemplacion and prayer. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 94 When holy and deuout Religious men Are at their Beades... So sweet is zealous Contemplation. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 37 They never raise their eyes, and seem devoted to Contemplation. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 63 In days like these [A. D. 260]... the inducements to a life of contemplation are more than ever strong.

b. *personified.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I. x. 46* An aged holy man... His name was heavenly Contemplation. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 54 Him that yon soars on golden wing... The Cherub Contemplation. 1751 GRAY *Ode on Spring* iv, Contemplation's sober eye. a 1806 K. WHITE *Adar. Contempl.* 51 Oh Contemplation! I do love To indulge thy solemn musings.

4. *ellipt.* Matter for contemplation; something to be contemplated or meditated upon.

1795 STRYKE *Ann. Ref. Pref.* [How] these blessed things... were brought to pass, is another contemplation. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv, Everything must supply you with contemplation. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Intro. Ess. (1852) 2 The motion of the heavens is a sublime contemplation.

5. The action of regarding or having respect to (a request, etc.); regard, consideration. *Obs.*

1450 MARGT. OF ANJOU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 By contemplation of this oure praiser. 1466 EDW. IV in *Faston Lett.* II. 282 We desire and pray yow that for our sake and contemplation ye will be friendly... unto him. 1536 in *Strye Eccl. Mem.* I. i. App. lxxvii. 185 Yee shal pray that Christ... at the contemplation of our prayers, may take them to the fruition of his glory.

6. Request, petition. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. Wich is hyghnes hath yeven them at þe contemplacion off þer maisters, and for no reward off any seruice þat that haue done. 1461-83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV in Ord. Roy. Housch.* 19 By his lettres of contemplation to gette such benyfece. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 At the humble suite and contemplacion of his... well beloued wife. 1536 *Petition in Strye Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 256 If at your contemplation we cannot obtain grace of the said pension.

7. The action of taking into account, thinking of, or regarding; consideration, regard; view.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 73 Let fear of Calumny, move you to a little Complaisance to these, as the contemplation of interest to others. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm. I.* 120 Life... begins in contemplation of law as soon as an infant is able to stir in the mother's womb. 1769 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 6 Any given punishment so as it does but come into contemplation, 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 197 A corporation is an artificial being... existing only in contemplation of law.

8. Prospect, expectation; purpose, intention. *In contemplation*: in view (as a contingency looked for, or as an end aimed at). Cf. CONTEMPLATE 4.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. lxxii.* 347 The Seventy Second Psalm was composed in contemplation of Solomon's succeeding David. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug. I dined yesterday with the Corporation, and talked against a workhouse which they have in contemplation—there's the word now. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 202 Daily informed of passing events, projects in contemplation, etc. 1868 F. HALL *Benares* 15 They were never executed in contemplation of circumspet perusal.

Contemplatist. *Obsol.* [f. L. *contemplat-* (see CONTEMPLATE) + -IST.] A person devoted to contemplation or meditation; a contemplator.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) 35 She exhorts the highest Contemplatists. 1762 J. CUNNINGHAM (title), *The Contemplatist*; a Night Piece. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthous.* viii. 202 To reconcile the contemplatist to the want of those enjoyments which are to be obtained only by toil. 1856 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 607 The one individual self-contemplatist. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. 222 The contemplatist regards the kingdom of heaven as internal, and sees in the history of souls a continual day of judgment.

Contemplative (*kɔntemplatīv*), *a. (sb.)* [a. OF. *contemplatif*, -ive (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contemplativus*, f. ppl. stem of *contemplare* to CONTEMPLATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj. (adv.)*

1. Given to or having the habit of contemplation; meditative, reflective, thoughtful.

1340 *Ayenb.* 245 Þe yefþe of wysdom... þet þe holy gost yefþ to be contemplative herte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 21 The which kyng deuoute & contemplatyf wythoute cure. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 59 These deuoute and contemplatyf spyrytes. 1601 SHAKS. *Trul. N.* II. v. 23 This Letter will make a contemplative Ideot of him. 1645 BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 337 The Contemplative Atheist is rare... And yet they seeme to be more then they are. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* How far beyond itself doth it plunge the contemplative mind! 1856 MANSON *Ess. Wordsw.* 375 It is this tendency to relapse into a few favourite, and as it were, constitutional trains of thought, that makes the contemplative character.

2. Speculative, theorizing. *Obs.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 6 Some who have taught this art... have been in it only contemplative men, having little or no experience in it. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air Pref.* (1662) 3 Except by some able mathematicians and very few other contemplative men.

3. Characterized by, of the nature of, or tending to contemplation.

c 1430 LYDG. *Venus-Mass in Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 395 In my contemplatyf medytacions. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 2 A werk wel contemplatyf for to lue wel. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. I. i. 14* Our Court shall be a little Academe, Still and contemplative in liuing Art. 1667 DENHAM *Death of Cowley* 75 Fix'd and contemplative their looks, Still turning over Nature's books. 1787 ANN HILDRICH *Rosa de Montm.* II. 14 To enjoy the delightfully contemplative prospect. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxvi. 1862 317 The same sober, contemplative, deep feeling of the realities of religion. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xlv. 350 Smoking a contemplative cigar under the clear starlight.

4. Opposed to active, esp. in contemplative life, in the Middle Ages, a life given up to religious contemplation and prayer, esp. that of the religious recluse; so contemplative man, etc. In later use not confined to religious meditation.

The theological use appears to come directly from St. Augustine *De Civit. Dei* viii. § 4; the contrast of *actīvus* and *contemplatīvus* is also in Seneca, and corresponds to the Aristotelian contrast of *πρακτικός* and *θεωρητικός* which came down through Philo and the Greek Fathers.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 22 Thou shalt medle the werkis of active life with gostely werkis of live contemplatyf. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 383 It is seid comunli, þat þes two wymmen ben two lyves, actif and contemplatif; þe first is Martha, and þe tober Marie. 1388 — *Ps. Pro.* The lif of actif men, the spiriuel beholding of contemplatif men. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees. 217) Þis lyf contemplatyf þan Cuthbert in a pryue place began. *Ibid.* 304 In *Farne* contemplatyf, þe world fra. 1581 SNEY *Apol. Poetria* (Arb.) 41 The Philosophers... wrangling, whether Virtue bee the chiefe, or the onely good; whether the contemplative, or the active life doe excell. 1670 CLAR-ENSON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 187 Sixtus Quintus... betok himself to a contemplative life, that is, to the contemplation how he might come to be pope. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 112 The active life of Kewleigh is not more remarkable than his contemplative one. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Protestants... accuse contemplative orders of idleness.

5. Theoretical, as opposed to practical. *Obs.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 100 We shall therefore, after our manner, joyn the Contemplative and Active Part together. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 6 Al Arts and Sciences (whether active or contemplative).

6. *Contemplative of*: contemplating: + a. meditating on; b. looking or gazing at; c. having in view, reckoning upon.

14... *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 151 Contemplatif of gyltnesse. 1805 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi. They became contemplative of the mud. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* I. 1 The fisherman, contemplative of that awful horizon. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 113/1 The words... are plainly contemplative of a contingency... at an unknown and future period.

7. Used *adob.* = CONTEMPLATIVELY. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* II. 1453 A monke there dwellyng contemplatyue. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 203 Religion being vsed most what contemplative, and in nature of opinion.

B. *sb.*

1. A person devoted to religious meditation; one who leads the 'contemplative life'.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Pro. 4 Þe lyf of actyf men, þe meditacioun of contemplatifs. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 289 Þis chirche shulde be maad of actyves and contemplatyves. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 8 Henoch... who was the first contemplative and walked with God. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* Pref. 20 The sacred collar of the humble contemplative. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, The lonely contemplative, haunting his solitudes.

b. (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Contemplatives*, certain Fryers of St. Mary Magdalens Order, who wear black upper garments, and white underneath [so in Cotgr. 1611]. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

2. One who contemplates or considers anything. *Obs. rare.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 Silk-worms and Spiders, and a thousand kinds... Work wonders by Contemplatives admir'd.

3. Short for contemplative life. *Obs.*

14... *Purif. Marie in Tyndale's Vis.* (1843) 135 The turtull by contemplatyf for synne soroweth with wayentyng.

+ 4. *pl.* Matters relating to contemplation. *Obs.*

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere Wks.* 1878 I. 175 All his industries (As well in actives as contemplatives).

Contemplatively (*kɔntemplatīvli*), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY.]

1. In a contemplative manner, in contemplation.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (1495) 217 b/2 The abbot Lucius beyng within a grete pytte and depe; where he helde him selfe contemplatyue. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 180 And so contemplatyue heere I with contentment stay. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. 32 [He] nodded contemplatively at the boiled chicken, and said, 'Yes, dear'.

2. Theoretically, as opposed to practically. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Contemplatyue, theorie.* a 1631 DOWNE in *Select.* (1640) 34 And he loves himself... contemplatyue, by knowing as he is known, and practically, by louing, as he is loved. 1656 tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 516 Which perceiv contemplatively and practically.

Contemplativeness (*kɔntemplatīvnes*), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contemplative; meditateness.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contemplativeness*, addictedness to contemplation. 1805 SIR S. E. BRYDGES *Recoll. For. Trav.* I. 242 A grave and rich contemplativeness. 1856 MANSON *Ess. Wordsw.* 375 Contemplativeness... does not so much imply the power of attaining or producing thought, as the power of brooding sentimentally over thought already attained. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II. 172 The contemplativeness of Hamlet, which lets the moment of action pass.

Contemplator (*kɔntemplatɔr*), [a. L. *contemplator*, agent-n. from *contemplāre*. Cf. F. *contemplateur* (15th c. in Littré).] One who contemplates.

1. A beholder, a thoughtful observer.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 33 Severe contemplators observing these lasting reliques. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 352 A contemplator of nature.

2. One who meditates upon, considers, or studies anything. *Const. of* (also + *on*).

1611 COTGR., *Contemplateur*, a contemplator, great thinker, serious beholder of matters. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1684 IV. 642 A contemplator of truth. 1793 BRIDGES *Math. Evid.* 121 This contemplator of beings universal. 1869 J. H. LUTON *Colt's Dionysius* 117 A contemplator of heavenly things.

b. Without reference to a particular object: One given to or engaged in contemplation.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. (1664) 3 Democritus... put out his own eyes, to become a continual Contemplator. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 67 Subtilities of unconceivably profound contemplators. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. 106 The mysticism of Hugo de St Victor withdrew the Contemplator altogether from the outward to the inner world.

3. A speculator, a theorist. (Cf. CONTEMP-PLATIVE I b.) *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 39 There were many... merely projecting, verbal, and idle contemplators. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 332 The Platonick contemplators.

Contemplatory, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *contemplatori-us*, f. *contemplator*: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to contemplation, contemplative.

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* Dii b, In this contemplatorie prate They past away the night.

Contemplatrix, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. fem. of *contemplator*.] A female contemplator.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 163/2 Plato calls Geometry the Contemplatrix of Planes.

Contemplature, *Obs.* [f. L. *contemplat-* ppl. stem + -URE, on L. type \**contemplatura*.] Contemplation.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 [It] may delight the conceites of the head, but it will destroy the contemplature of the heart. a 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 16 Accetes fell into a drowsie kind of contemplature.

Contemple, *v. Obs.* Also 6 Sc. *contempil*.

[a. F. *contemple-r*, ad. L. *contemplare*, orig. deponent *contemplāri*, to survey, observe, behold, consider, contemplate, f. *con-* + *templum* 'an open place for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff' (see TEMPLE).] *trans.* To CONTEMP-PLATE; to observe, consider, meditate upon.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 341 Contemple, and esmaruayll the grete and incomprehenable difference. c 1532 DEWES *Intro. Fr. in Palgr.* 897 The causes... contemplated and considered. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to contempil the vithrid barren feildis. 1605 SYLVESTER *On Bartas* II. ii. iv. (1641) 135/1 So ravished, I may at rest contemple The Starry Arches of thy stately Temple.

Hence + Contempling (in Sc. -ene) *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 The lang studie and contemplane of the sternis.

Contempne, *obs. f. CONTEMPN.*

Contemporane, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporā-is* (Tertullian) contemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor-* time, *temporalis* belonging to time: cf. OF. *contemporēl.*] = CONTEMPORARY.

1637 WOTTON in *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 104 He was contemporall with three Popes. 1681 BURTHOGGE *An Argyment* (1684) 43 The Argument would hold as well against Successive as Contemporane Poligamy. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Contemporane, *-an, a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporā-ne-us* contemporary (see below); cf. F. *contemporain* (16th c., Montaigne).

In 18th c. sometimes erroneously made *contemporan*, after *contemporary*: see CONTEMPORARY.]

**A. adj.** = CONTEMPORANEUS.

c 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. iii. 162 Gad þat tyme and Natan Prophetis were contemporan Tyll Dawie Kyng of Israel. *Ibid.* v. ix. 460 And sex Emperours þan To þai Papis contemporane. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 76 *marg.* Learned men of Irish birth, contemporane with Furscus.

**B. sb.** A contemporary.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 92 (1740) 187 [In] Hopes, that when Times will bear it, some of the Contemporans, faithful Historians, will suffer their Labours to come forth.

† **Contemporanean**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. L. *contemporaneus* contemporary (see below) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** = CONTEMPORANEUS, CONTEMPORARY. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 754 Howbeit they be contemporane. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Zuinglius* 86 Those who were his contemporanean School-fellows.

**B. sb.** A contemporary.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Bucer* 159 The fame of Bucer and hard fortune of his painful contemporaneans came into England.

**Contemporaneity** (kɒntɛmpərəˈniːti). Also *erron. oot.* [f. next + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *contemporanéité*.] = CONTEMPORANEUSNESS.

1774 HURD *Serm.* Wks. 1811 V. 281 *note*, Inserted . . . to show the contemporaneity of the two last and principal parts. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239, I have seen words, dictated by the master, written with military contemporaneity on the 400 slates. 1874 ALFORD *Gen. & Exod.* 289 Its contemporaneity with the events.

**Contemporaneous** (kɒntɛmpərəˈniːəs), *a.* Also *erron. oot.* [f. L. *contemporaneus* contemporary (f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor-* time; cf. late L. *temporaneus* timely) + -OUS.]

1. Belonging to the same time or period; existing or occurring at the same time. *Const. with.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemporaneous*, *Contemporary*, *Contemporal*, that is in one and the same time or age. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contemporaneous*, living both at the same time, or in the same age. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* Pref. 6, I consider the Ratio of the Fluxions as the same as that of the contemporaneous Increments. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 139 Strictly contemporaneous testimony. 1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 121 Instances where the phenomena are contemporaneous. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 114 The high rate of interest, which is generally contemporaneous with a drain of specie.

**b.** Covering the same space of time.

1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 82 The history of English poetry is contemporaneous with that of the language.

2. Originated at the same time or during the same historical or geological period; of the same age.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. p. xliii, Volcanic rocks contemporaneous with the sedimentary strata of three of the above periods. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* 15 Tumuli of the stone period believed to be contemporaneous with the mounds. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 80 Plain groined vaults without ribs, contemporaneous with the barrel vaults.

**Contemporaneously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] At or during the same time.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 548 Their power was broken in the Red Sea contemporaneously with the exodus of Israel. 1874 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 270 A contemporaneously bedded trap.

**Contemporaneousness**. Also *erron. oot.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 109 Cousinship implies contemporaneousness. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 594 It is not any objection to the contemporaneousness of Malachi and Nehemiah, that, etc.

† **Contemporant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *\*contemporant-em*, pr. pp. of *contemporare*: see CONTEMPORATE.] Contemporary.

1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 21 In France . . . King John, who was contemporant with Edward the Third.

† **Contemporany**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *contemporaneus*: see CONTEMPORANE.] = CONTEMPORARY.

1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 303 The contemporanyes of whom [Seynte Patrikke]. 1781 in BAILEY as *adj.*

**Contemporariness**, *rare*. [f. next + -NESS.] The state or fact of being contemporary.

1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The . . . regular succession and contemporariness of Princes.

**Contemporary** (kɒntɛmpərəˈri), *a.* and *sb.* Also *B.* 7-9 co-temporary, coteremporary. [ad. L. type *\*contemporari-us*, f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor-* time, *temporarius* of or belonging to time; the actual formations in L. were *contemporālis* and *contemporāneus* (see above).]

*Contemporary* is the original form, and that approved by Latin analogies; cf. the preceding and following words. But the variant *co-temporary* was used by some in the 17th c., and though characterized by Bentley as 'a downright barbarism', it became so prevalent after c 1725, as almost to expel *contemporary* from use. Towards the end of the 18th c., the latter rapidly recovered its ground, and *contemporary* is now used by comparatively few. It has been defended on the ground that it is a purely English formation, like *co-divine*, *co-glorious* (see *Co-* 2); but this is a mere fancy generated by mechanically dividing the word, without regard either to its history or to its meaning. Historically, *contemporary* is a substitute for *contemporal* and *contemporane* (either of which might well have been retained instead); in signification, *co-temporary* would analogically mean 'unitedly, conjointly, or equally temporary', whereas

*contemporary* has no affinity with the English sense of 'temporary', and no connexion with that word except that both are derivatives of L. *tempus* and its adj. *temporarius*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Belonging to the same time, age, or period; living, existing, or occurring together in time.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 80 After King Oswald his Death, four Christian contemporary Kings flourished in England. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 4 The Passions and Prejudices of a contemporary Author. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* 1. Pref. 7 Immense archives of contemporary documents. 1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (ed. 2) 1. Pref. 14 He . . . who would maintain the cause of contemporary excellence against that of elder time. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 416 There are allusions in plenty to contemporary events.

**b.** *Const. with.*

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fmn. Mon.* 226 An Author contemporary with this Archbishop. 1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Communes, who was contemporary with Machiavil. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* Rom. ii. 16 Either contemporary with that or prior to it. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 1 Writers contemporary with the events they write of.

† **c.** *Const. to, unto.* *Obs.*

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 179 Cumæa was contemporary to the warre of Troy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xii. 251 Galen who was contemporary unto Plutarch. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 39 Clisthenes, Alcmaeon and Eurclous . . . were contemporary to Phidon. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* i. iii. He was not only contemporary to the fact, but, etc.

**B. coteremporary.**

1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sarr.* i. v. § 8 Sesac King of Egypt, co-temporary with Rhehoboom. 1698 BOYLE *Bentley's Dissert. Exam.* 167 Allowing then that Solon and Thespis were Coteremporary. [1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 86, I would rather use . . . these [words] than that single word of the Examiner's *Coteremporary*, which is a downright Barbarism.] 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. (1874) 252 Events coteremporary with the miracles . . . or subsequent to them. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) i. 384 Coteremporary writers. 1764 GENT. *Mag.* 102 We often meet with the word *coteremporary*. The word should always be spelled *contemporary*. a 1780 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 8 *note*, Prudentius a Christian poet, coteremporary with Theodosius. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 534, I prefer coteremporary to contemporary. 1868 WEBSTER, *Contemporary*. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a more agreeable sound, the word is often changed to *contemporary* . . . the preferable word. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang. Ser.* i. (1864) 138 Supported by coteremporary scholars.

2. Having existed or lived from the same date, equal in age, coeval.

a 1667 COWLEY *Claudian's Old Man* of V. 22 A neighbouring Wood born with himself he sees, And loves his old contemporary Trees. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 42 Making Light contemporary with it's Creator. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 315 The water is as ancient as the earth, and contemporary with it.

**B.** 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 3 John Milton was born, 9th Dec., 1608, being thus exactly coteremporary with Lord Clarendon.

3. Occurring at the same moment of time, or during the same period; occupying the same definite period; contemporaneous, simultaneous.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 149 All the parts of them [i. e. lines] which are contemporary, that is, which are described in the same time. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 271 Not that by the Moons motion about its Axis the Earth should be carried by a contemporary Period. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 290 Contemporary Fluxions, or Contemporary Fluxions, are such as flow together, or for the same time. **B.** 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 279 The number of contemporary turns of a wheel and pinion are reciprocally proportional to their number of teeth. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xv. (1810) 125 The coteremporary variations of these angles.

**B. sb.** One who lives at the same time with another or others.

(In this sense Harrison, *Descr. Britain*, 1577, used '*Synchroni* or time fellows'.)

1646 W. PRICE *Mans Deling.* 9 Their spirits, contemporaries to S. Austine. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 319 Their being contemporaries in Cambridge. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 194 From Chaucer I was led to think on Boccace, who was . . . his contemporary. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 11 More acquainted with his contemporaries than with past generations. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) i. 284 Men resemble their contemporaries, even more than their progenitors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 The comic poet Alexis, a younger contemporary of Plato.

**B.** a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 28 My Lord of Leicester and Burleigh, both his Coteremporaries [ed. 1653, Con-] and Familiars. 1657 P. HEYLIN *Ecc. Vind.* i. iv. 168 Now Bel and Serug were Coteremporaries. 1667 SPRAET *Hist. Royal Soc.* 81 (T.) Our coteremporaries, who only follow rude and untaught nature. 1676 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 418 He and I were Coteremporaries. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 247 One of his own Country Princes, and his Coteremporary. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶ 8 The hopes and fears of our coteremporaries. 1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xiii. § 7 As novel as the law of gravitation appeared to the coteremporaries of Newton. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* i. A coteremporary of Milton, John Aubrey.

**b.** Used by a journal or periodical in referring to others published at the same time.

[1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* li. 548 Does our fiendish contemporary wince?] 1869 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1517 We quote from our contemporary the *Vatican* the following remarkable statement.

**c.** A person of the same age as another.

1744 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 152, I shall see Mr. . . . and his Wife, nay, and his Child too. . . Is it not odd to consider one's Contemporaries in the grave light of Husband and Father? 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Daw.* i. ix. 179 Even Alice and Kate must not look upon him quite as though he were a contemporary.

† **Contemporate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *contemporat-* ppl. stem of *contemporare* (Tertullian) to be contemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor-* time.] *intr.* To agree in point of time; to synchronize.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 582 All the Visions contemporating with Babylon's times. — *Wks.* (1672) 599 Ergo, being equal times they must needs begin together, and so contemporate throughout. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 269 Though the Womans travail, and the fight of the Dragon with Michael do contemporate.

† **Contemporation**, *Obs.* [f. prec.] The fact of contemporating; synchronism.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 590 Proof of the Contemporation of the Two Courts.

**Contemporate**, -ation: see CONTEMPER-

† **Contemporianism**, *Obs.*—°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemporianism*, the being at one and the same time; coexistence.

† **Contemporist**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next: see -IST.] = CONTEMPORARY sb.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 This Nicolas of Damasco . . . was contemporist with Herod.

**Contemporize** (kɒntɛmpəˈraɪz), *v.* Rarely in 9 oot. [f. as L. *contempor-are* (see CONTEMPORATE) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make contemporary; to cause to synchronize or agree in time. *Const. with,* + *unto.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 44 The indifference of their existences contemporised unto our actions, admits a farther consideration. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 308 Be sure to Quadrate or Contemporize your observations . . . with the season of the year. 1861 D. H. HAIGH *Anglo-Sax. Sagas* 4 The process is inconceivable by which the great Attila of history could be coterporized with Hermanaric. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 258 Mr. Carlyle has this power of contemporizing himself with bygone times.

2. *intr.* To fall at the same time; to synchronize.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 381 Their fulfilling that contemporizes with the first six trumpets. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 209 Which tidings . . . may very well contemporize with the sixth Vial.

**Contempt** (kɒntɛmpt), *sb.* [ad. L. *contemptus* (u stem) scorn, f. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contemnere* to CONTEMN. Cf. OF. *contemps* 'mépris' (1346 in Godef.), *contempt* (Cotgr.), which was possibly the immediate source.]

1. The action of contemning or despising; the holding or treating as of little account, or as vile and worthless; the mental attitude in which a thing is so considered. (At first applied to the action, in modern use almost exclusively to the mental attitude or feeling.) *Const. of, for;* phrase *in contempt of*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* i. 217 He toke upon him alle thinge Of malice and of tirannie In contempe of regalie. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 83 Contempe of veyn glory. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 16 b, Couetyngye . . . the gooddes of this world, to the contempe and despyssynge of grace. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 249 Contempe consisteth chieffelye in three thinges: for either wee contemne onelie in minde . . . or lastlye when we adde words or deedes. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. iii. 8 The basest . . . shape That euer penury in contempe of man Brought neere to beast. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall there arise too much contempe [COVERDALE despytfulness] and wrath. 1614 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* iii. § 18. 72 Wee are soon cloyed . . . and have contempe bred in us through familiaritie. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* ii. ii. 46 Contempe, is when a man thinks another of little worth in comparison to himself. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶ 1 New Evils arise every Day . . . in contempe of my Reproofs. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 4 An outward contempe of what the public esteemeth sacred. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 21 This flimsy hypocrisy . . . inspired Gregory with a contempe which he could not dissemble. 1874 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 254 Extreme contempe, or, as it is often called, loathing contempe, hardly differs from disgust.

† **b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.* except as in 4 b.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answer* ii. Wks. 1851 i. 284, I beseech God forgive you your outrageous contemps. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 34 All the contemps they could cast at him were their shame not his. 1723 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 486 Our sins are so many contemps of this highest expression of his love.

2. The condition of being contemned or despised; dishonour, disgrace; *esp. in to have, hold in, bring, fall into, contempt*.

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3711 My teching ehir my disesse Sall noyt be had in contempe. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 259 Having his verity in much more contempe than afore. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xxxiii. 9 To bring to contempe [1611 into contempe] all them that be glorious in the earth. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 80 My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempe. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) i. 473 She may be said to have . . . fallen to such a contempe that she dares scarce show her face. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 219, I and my people will share the contempe you are bringing upon yourselves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 He would like to bring military glory into contempe.

† **3.** = Object of contempt. *Obs.* (Cf. similar use of *joy*, *delight*, *aversion*, etc.).

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxviii. 23 And Iudah said, Let her take it to her, lest we be shamed [marg. become a contempe]. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) i. 101 The Companion of every Scoundrel, and the Contempe of every reasonable Creature breathing. c 1832 BEDDOES *Poems, Murderer's Haunted Couch*, Thou shalt not dare to break All men's contempe, thy life, for fear of worse.

4. *Law.* Disobedience or open disrespect to the authority or lawful commands of the sovereign, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament or other legislative body; and, *esp.* action of any kind that interferes with the proper administration of justice by the various courts of law; in this connexion called more fully *Contempt of Court*. [OF. *contemnement de justice*.]

*Contempt of court* includes any disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, whether committed by an inferior court, by the servants of the court or officers of the law, or by strangers, and any disrespect or indignity offered to the judges in their judicial capacity within or without the court.

[1552 HULOET, *Contempte*, properly agaynst the lawe.] 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 Yf he had spoken anything which doth touch the Kinge in his honour... *Arundell*. Difference betwene contempt and treason. 1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 144/1 Such further Paynes, Penalties, and Imprisonments, as... can or may be inflicted upon them for their Contempt and Breach of Our royall Commandment in this Behalfe. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxv, 'Mr. Jinks,' said the magistrate, 'I shall commit that man for contempt.' 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 82 An order restraining bankers from parting with money... must be obeyed at the risk of being committed for contempt of court.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act of such disregard or disobedience.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 The question whether Yelverton be not fytt to be censured of a greate contempt. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 5 Contempts against the crowne, public annoyances against the people. 1728 SKWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1705) I. iv. 352 Imprisoned upon contempts (as the not putting off hats before the magistrates was called). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 287 Not having obeyed the original summons, he had shewn a contempt of the court. 1862 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 256 Both Houses claim to visit with severe punishment what are called contempts or breaches of their privileges.

c. *In contempt*: in the position of having committed contempt, and not having purged himself.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 443 If the defendant, on service of the subpoena, does not appear... he is then said to be in contempt. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 265 It is a general court for debtors, and such as are in contempt of the Courts of Chancery and Common-pleas. 1845 STEPHEN *Law Eng.* II. 177 note, On continuing to make default after having been ordered by the court to pay... he will be in contempt.

† *Contempt*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. contempt*- ppl. stem of *contemnere* to CONTEMN.] By-form of CONTEMN.

c. 1552 Bp. GARDINER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 208, I wylbe ware to geve any man cause to contempe me. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 31 You do not contempe the simple and poore. 1822 SOUTHLEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 356, I regretted that the Swedes and Danes should so much 'contempt' each other.

† *Contempt*, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. contempt*-us.] Contemned. 1579 [see CONTEMN *v.* 2.]

*Contempt*, *obs.* form of CONTEMN *v.*

† *Contemptedly*, *adv.* *Obs.* *are*⁻¹. With contempt, contemptuously.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxv. 97 They contemptedly threw their bones to the ground.

† *Contemptful*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CONTEMPT *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of contempt, contemptuous.

1604 DRAYTON *Ule* 683 Who in this time contemptfull Greatnesse late Scorned and disgrac'd. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 285 One onely... charged him with some contemptfull words uttered against Herod. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 28 Not so much to overawe them by a contemptful expression, as by a convincing reason.

2. Worthy of contempt; contemptible. (Cf. *disgraceful*.)

1613 G. CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Amb.* I. Dram. Wks. (1873) II. 113 The Stage and Actors are not so contemptfull, As euery innouating Puritane... Would haue the world imagine. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. (1677) 36 Nauseous and contemptful.

*Contemptibility* (kɒntɛmptɪbɪlɪti). [ad. *L. contemptibilis*, f. *contemptibilis*: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being contemptible; contemptibility; an instance of this.

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xi. (1632) 668 The contemptibility and vanity of this effeminate argument. 1793 BURNS *Lett. to G. Thomson* July, The old ballad... is silly, to contemptibility. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 140 In the voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag he displays the littleness and moral contemptibility of human nature. 1873 MASSON *Drum. of Harw.* vii. 138 How full of... degradations, shames, contemptibilities, and meannesses.

2. Contemptuousness. *Obs.*

1794 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Cab. Misc.* Ded. 7 The contemptibility and malignancy of the Reviewers can do but a small injury to any author of merit.

*Contemptible* (kɒntɛmptɪbəl), *a.* [ad. (post-cl.) *L. contemptibilis*, f. *contempt*- ppl. stem of *contemnere*: see -BLE. Cf. *F. contemptible* (16th c.).]

1. To be despised or held in contempt; worthy only of contempt; despicable.

1382a WYCLIF *Obad.* I. 2 Thou art ful myche contemptible, or worthi to be dispisid. 1382a — 1 *Cor.* vi. 4 Ordeyne 3e tho contemptible men, or of litil reputacioun... for to deme. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 75 Heauen and our Lady gracious hath it pleas'd To shine on my contemptible estate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 So small and contemptible an Animal [the Flea]. 1718 *Freeholder* No. 59. 29 Let him live, till he grows Contemptible even to Himself. 1775

JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 30 Those not inconsiderable for number, nor contemptible for knowledge. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 75 There are few things in social life more contemptible than a rich man who stands upon his riches.

† 2. Exhibiting or expressing contempt; full of contempt. *Obs.* in educated use.

(Chiefly used to qualify *opinion*, *idea*, and the like; cf. 'to have a poor or low opinion of any one'.)

1594 *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 23 a, The same easie and contemptible opinion he held of all creatures; the like also he did of God himselfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 187 'Tis very possible hee'l scorne it, for the man... hath a contemptible spirit. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 188 To entertain a contemptible Opinion of any Person, cramps his Power. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 226 The contemptible idea I always entertained of Cellarius. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 64 [It] gives one such a thoroughly contemptible idea of the manhood of all the other descendants of Noah.

† 3. *absol.* A contemptible object. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 11 We bestow wonder on Contemptibles, and value Toys. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 222 And the poor contemptible she calls her sister.

*Contemptibleness* (kɒntɛmptɪblɪnəs). [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being contemptible; contemptibility.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunty.* 443 (R.) The contemptibleness of the place, dothe oftentimes bring contempt to the person. 1667 *Pecay Chr. Pity* v. p. 29 The contemptibleness of those baits wherewith he allures us. 1736 HAYVEY *Mem.* I. 52 He did not seem to feel the ridicule or the contemptibleness of his situation. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.* II. 99 The unspeakable contemptibleness of this gentlemanly counterfeits of it [true honour].

*Contemptibly* (kɒntɛmptɪbli), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY.]

1. In a contemptible manner; in a manner deserving contempt; despicably.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Nothing can more open his eyes, then to see his owne actions contemptibly set forth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 374 They also know, And reason not contemptibly. 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 215 A contemptibly little being. 1881 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 45 Looked at so, recent history might well appear quite contemptibly easy.

† 2. With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

c. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 25 Dare you terme it contemptibly a couch for delicate persons ease? 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 215 He was treated contemptibly enough by the young princes of France. 1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 191 You cannot think more contemptibly of these gentry. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 293 The French ambassadors... thought most contemptibly of the king.

† *Contemption*. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also -cyon, -cion, -cioun, -tioun. [ad. *L. contemptionem*, n. of action from *contemnere* to CONTEMN.]

The action of contemning; contempt; an act of contemning or contempt.

1488 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 116 (Jam.) Quibll thai be puinist for their contempcioun. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxx. 347 Of whome comen contempciouns, rancures, hates. 1534 WHITFORD *Tulipes* *Offices* III. (1540) 165 Whiche force is a contempcion of paynes and labours. 1552 ANP. *Hamilton Catech.* (1834) 58 Quibll... hais na trow lufe of God bot rather contempcioun. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 44 Accused secondarily, Of contempcion of the sacraments.

*Contemptious* (Caxton), *obs.* f. CONTENTIOUS.

† *Contemptor*. *Obs.* *are*⁻¹. [a. *L. contemptor*, agent-n. from *contemnere* to CONTEMN. Cf. *F. contempteur* (16th c., Calvin).] A contemner.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 26 The servants contemptors of their masters commandments.

*Contemptuous* (kɒntɛmptʃʊəs), *a.* Also 7 -tious. [f. *L. contemptus* CONTEMPT + -OUS. (There may have been a mod. *L. \*contemptuosus*.)]

1. Showing contempt (said of persons, their conduct and acts); full of contempt; disdainful, scornful, insolent.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 384 The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 583 Satan with contemptuous brow. 1692 W. LOWTH *Ind. Insp. O. & N. Test.* (1699) Cij a, Resolved in a Contemptuous manner to shut their Eyes against the... Light. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 128 Mr. Heyne speaks in the most contemptuous terms of [it]. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 9 An air of contemptuous indifference. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 19 Sometimes she was hard and cold and contemptuous.

b. *Const. of.*

1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 248 We know how contemptuous he is of Brown. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 Men... contemptuous of the principles of English government.

† 2. Setting legal authority at defiance; contemning law and public order. *Obs.*

1529 [see CONTEMPTUOUSLY b]. 1547 *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 20 In the execution of justice and punishment of all such contemptuous offenders. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durk.* (Surtees) 24 Defaced by some lewde and contemptuous wicked persons. 1681 *London Gaz.* No. 1657/3 Your Declaration, dated the eighth of April last; which very observably allayed the contemptuous contagion that began to infect the credulous and unstable.

† 3. Exciting or worthy of contempt; contemptible, despicable. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* K iv a, A kynde of men most miserable, most slavelyke, and most contemptuous. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 86 Contemptuous base borne Callot as she is. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iii. xiii. (1662) 528 Cast them off as contemptuous Swine. 1796 MUS.

PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 169 Fragments like these were to him contemptuous ruins.

*Contemptuously*, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a contemptuous manner; with contempt or scorn; scornfully, disdainfully.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 343 The presents... wear... returned to mee, and very contemptuously cast down beefore mee. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxi. 18 Lying lippes... which speake greivous things... contemptuously against the righteous. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 92 To Check an insolent Humour in others, who behave themselves Contemptuously towards us. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* x. pt. 2. 133 How contemptuously soever they may affect to speak. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 268 Contemptuously indifferent to justice.

† b. With contempt or disregard of law and authority. *Obs.*

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 11 The said Strangers Artificers... cease not contemptuously... to abuse the said Statutes. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & M. c.* 18 § 18 If any... Persons do... maliciously or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church, Chapel, or other Congregation permitted by this Act, and disquiet or disturb the same. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 267 Indicted for... contemptuously tearing down and contemptuously refusing to replace, an advertisement set up by the commissioners.

*Contemptuousness*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being contemptuous; scornfulness, disdainfulness.

1667 G. C. in H. MORE *Dir. Dial. Pref.* (1713) 4 A due and becoming Contemptuousness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 § 12 Sometimes... the insolence of wealth breaks into contemptuousness. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 266 His language is that of asperity and contemptuousness.

*Conten*, *obs.* *Sc.* form of CONTAIN.

*Contenance*, -aunce, *obs.* f. COUTENANCE.

† *Contence*. *Obs.* *are*⁻¹. [corruption of *contents*: cf. ACCIDENCE.] A table of contents.

1633 J. DONE tr. *Aristae's Hist. Septuagint* A vjb, The Elenchus, or Contence of the Following Booke.

*Contend* (kɒntend), *v.* Pa. t. contended; also 6-7 *cont.* [ad. *L. contendere* (or its OF. repr. *contendre* (12th c. and in Cotgr. 1611), f. *con-* + *tendere* to stretch, strain, strive: see TEND *v.*)]

† 1. *intr.* To strive earnestly; to make vigorous efforts; to endeavour, to struggle. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandishm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Eche one contendeth... With fote or with hande the bladder for to smyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Whan it is perfyte it euer contendeth and laboureth to be loue. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* x. (Arb.) 123 There is no heresie which would contende more to spread and multiply. 1628-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1838) IV. 42, I have contended to bring in honest men and, they have not proved as I expected. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* L iii, Contending to excel themselves and their fellows. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy. Moilurie* 55 Children... contend to use The cross-bow of their fathers.

2. To strive in opposition; to engage in conflict or strife; to fight. *Const. with, against* (an opponent), *for, about* (an object).

1529 MORE *Dialogue* I. Wks. 125 1 If thei would w<sup>t</sup> wagers contende & strue therein. 1530 PALSGR. 406/1, I wyl never contende with my superiour nor stryve with my felowe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 119 In Ambitious strength, I did Contend against thy Valour. 1783-6 WATSON *Philip III* (1844) 61 No army... could be able to contend alone with the English forces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 A cause for which they are ready to contend to their life's end.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces, feelings, passions, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. i. 7 Mad as the Seas, and winde, when both contend Which is the Mightier. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 359 Supernal Grace contending With sinfulness of Men. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 82 Strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* vii. Wks. XIII. 80 The impatient sticks in the pit... had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 22 No other feelings to contend with it.

c. *fig.* of struggle with difficulties, feelings, etc.

1703 CHAMBE *Village* p. 11 There may you see the youth of slender frame Contend with weakness, weariness and shame. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* III. (1871) 145 It has... been obliged to contend with the intemperate zeal and precipitation of its friends. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers* *Flor.* v. (1877) 135 The greatest difficulty with which he had to contend after this was a strike of his workmen.

3. To strive in argument or debate; to dispute keenly; to argue. *Const. with, against* (a person), *for, against, about* (a matter).

1530 BARNES *Fayth onely*, Saint Paule... contendeth agaynst workes... and bringeth in grace onely. 1539 BIBLE (Great *Acts* xi. 2 They that were of the circumcision contended agaynst [1611 contended with] him. 1671 J. WEAVER *Metallogr.* I. 11 Chymistry, about which name we do not contend. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 A determination against which the crown commissioners were unable to contend. 1860 TYNDAL *Glac.* II. xxii. 349 This plasticity [of ice] has been contended for by M. Agassiz.

b. with clause specifying the point maintained or asserted; cf. CONTENTION 4.

The clause became at length the object of *contend*, which so construed might have a passive.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 10 b, That person, therefore, is wicked... that contendeth him [Christ] to have been create emonged other creatures. 1624 JEN. TAYLOR *Episc.* xiv. (1647) 79 The madnesse and stupidity of Aenius contending a Bishop and a Presbyter to be all one. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 120 Men... Live to no sober purpose and contend, That their Creator had no serious end. 1791 PAINES *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 76 As... I do not understand the merits of this case, I will not contend it with Mr. Burke. 1818



*Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 137 It was contended on her part that the right to exercise the office belonged to Mr. Burrell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 479. I stoutly contend that by beauty all beautiful things become beautiful.

4. To strive in rivalry with another, for an object; to compete, vie.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* l. xiv. (Arb.) 48 Cicero said Roscius contended with him by variety of lively gestures, to surmount the copie of his speech. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xiv. xii. 214 Whilest Volusius and Africanus contended [ed. 1622 content] for worth and nobilitie. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* l. ii. 84 The several Orders of the City contended... which should give the greatest testimony of joy for his Arrival. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* l. ii. Nature and fortune... seem to have contended which should enrich him most. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 89 The Sirens... contending for the possession of the imagination with the Muses.

b. fig. To vie with.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herreshach's Husb.* (1586) ii. 66 b, The French call it *Passevelours*... because it contendeth in colour with crimson in graine. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 210 In fame it contendeth with Tyrus, but exceedeth it in antiquity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 137 The Rethian Grape divine, Which yet contends not with Falernian Wine! + 5. *trans.* To contest, dispute (an object). *Obs.* 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* vi. 874 Their airy limbs in sport they exercise, And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Ibid.* x. 17 When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.

¶ 6. To urge one's course, proceed with effort. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx. Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore... Our minutes... In sequent toil all forwards do contend. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xi. 208, I answer'd; That a necessary end To this infernal state made me contend.

Contende, obs. pa. t. and ppl. of CONTAIN. Contended (kɒntendəd), ppl. a. [f. CONTEND + -ED.] Striven for, disputed.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 314 All dropt their tears, even the contended maid. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 154 From his grasp Wrench the contended weapon.

† Contendent (kɒntendənt), a. and sb. *Obs.* Also 7-dant. [a. f. *contendant*, L. *contentent-em* pr. ppl. : see CONTEND.]

A. adj. Contending. 1642 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 373 Controversies betwixt parties contentent in points of Fact.

B. sb. A contending party, one who contends. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* ii. xii. 183 Commune to these two Contentants. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 4 Through the whole history of the world... the contentants have been still made a prey to a third party. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 310 'For shame', said he, 'contentants all! This outrage done in royal hall, is for our country foul disgrace.'

Contender (kɒntendə), [f. CONTEND + -ER.] One who contends or is given to contention; a combatant, rival, competitor, disputant, wrangler. Const. for (an object).

1547 *Families* i. *Salutation* iii. C. iv. Contenders wyll euer forge matter of contention. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 243 Yet was I never a hot contender. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 13 The many Contenders for the sacred regards of the singularities in Nature. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 43 The attorney promised to reimburse the expense, the contenders being poor. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 841 The contenders for empire... after the death of Alexander.

Contending (kɒntendɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONTEND; striving, disputing.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. 167 For them that precisely condemn all contentings at lawe. 1866 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 881 The controversies and contentings for his opinions. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *10th Cent.* Aug. 216 Against the natural... course of things there is no contending.

Contending, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That contends; striving, struggling; antagonistic. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 82 Till he take truce with her contending tears. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* i. i. The greatest stake, Which for contending Monarchs she can make. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii. The sound... awoke contending thoughts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 151 Arbitrating between the contending parties.

Hence Contendingly adv. 1655 *Theophania* 139 The remotest Monarchs of the earth... will contendingly submit their Crowns to these Virgins.

Contendress (kɒntendres), rare. [f. CONTENDER + -ESS.] A female contender; in quot., one who urges her way.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Venus* 112 (Venus) Left odoros Cyprus, and for Troy became A swift contendress.

Contens, obs. form of CONTAIN. See esp. CONTAIN v. 17.

† Contenement. *Obs.* [a. OF. *contenement* (med.L. *contenementum*), f. *contenir* to CONTAIN, etc.] A word occurring as a rendering of *contenementum* in Magna Carta, as to the exact meaning of which divers explanations have been offered. The meaning is perhaps simply 'Holding, freehold' (Godefroy has two instances of F. *contenement* in this sense); but some take it in the wider sense 'Property (of any kind) necessary to the freeman for the maintenance of his position'.

[a. 1190 GLANVILLE *De Leg. Anglia* ix. 8 Poterit idem heres [on account of his relief to his lord] rationabilia auxilia de hominibus suis inde exigere; ita tamen moderate secundum quantitatem feodorum suorum et secundum facultates, ne nimis gravari inde videantur vel suum contementum amittere. *Ibid.* ix. 11. 1215 Magna Carta

20 Liber homo non amercietur pro parvo delicto nisi secundum modum delicti et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti salvo contemento suo, et mercator eodem modo salva mercancia sua, et villanus eodem modo amercietur salvo wainagio suo.] 1502 *Great Charter* in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 217 A free man shall not be amerced for a litel trespass but after y<sup>e</sup> maner off the trespass saue his contement. a. 1634 COKE 2 *Inst.* 28 Contement signifieth his countenance which he hath together with and by reason of his freehold. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 216 Our English Gentry... may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our Civil Wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their Contement. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 813 Saving his Contement (or Livelihood). 1738 *Hist. Cr. Exceq.* v. 100 It was according to the Contement of the Party. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 372 No man shall have a larger amercement imposed upon him, than his circumstances or personal estate will bear: saving to the landholder his contement, or land. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) II. 328 The contement (a word expressive of chattels necessary to each man's station).

Contenu, var. of CONTENU sb. *Obs.*

Contenewe, obs. f. CONTINUE.

Content (kɒntent, kɒntent), sb. 1 Also 7 content. [There is no corresponding use of *content*, *contente*, *contento*, *contentia* in the modern Romanic langs., which all express the sense by sbs. derived from their actual pa. ppl., as F. *contenu*, It. *contenuto*, Sp. *contenido*. Apparently, therefore, the Eng. word is a subst. use of CONTENT ppl. a. repr. L. *contentum* that which is contained, plural *contenta*. The singular was formerly in use in senses in which the plural is now alone used; in senses 2, 3, *contents* was in 17th c. often construed as sing.]

The stress *content* is historical, and still common among the educated, but *content* is now used by many, esp. by young people; some make a difference, saying *contents*, but *cubic content*; and printers often use *contents* technically, while saying *contents* generally. See *Academy*, 14 Nov. 1891.

I. That which is contained in anything.

1. A thing contained; now only in pl. (with of or possessive): That which is contained (in a vessel or the like); also fig.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b. All this worlde with the contentes in the same. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 23 Yf in an urine doe appere a content lyke as heares were chopped in it. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. viii. 96 All vrines are not accompanied with contents. 1783 COWPER *Task* iv. 506 Ten thousand casks For ever dribbling out their base contents. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 91 The contents of the kiln are left undisturbed until they are cool. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xii. The old toper swallowed the contents of both glasses without winking.

b. Contrasted with *continent*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1019 The content is alwaies lesse than the continent. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. i. § 3 If there be no fulnesse, then is the Continent greater than the Content. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* i. iv. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent.

2. *spec. (pl.)* The things contained or treated of in a writing or document; the various subdivisions of its subject-matter. Formerly also in sing.

1509 *Palmerston, Ave & Creed* (W. de W.) C vj, Praye for your brother Thomas Betson which... drew and made the contentes of this lytell quayer and exhortacion. 1530 PALSGR. 208/2 Contentes of writyng, *contenue*. 1539 BIBLE (Great) title-p., The Byble in Englyshe, that is to saye the content of all the holy Scripture, bothe of y<sup>e</sup> olde and newe testament. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iv. iii. 21 This is a Letter of your owne device. No, I protest, I know not the contents, Phoebe did write it. 1655 *Mirr. Mercy & Judgm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) X. 33 He did read the scripture, and the 'Practice of Piety', every day, especially that content of the joys off heaven. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Nov., A letter ought not to be estimated by the length of it, but by the contents. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* i. i. 8 An acquaintance with the other contents of 'Percy's Reliques'.

b. Table of contents († content): a summary of the matters contained in a book, in the order in which they occur, usually placed at the beginning of the book. Also simply *contents* († content).

1481 CAXTON *Godefrey*, Here endeth the table of the content and chapytres nombred of this present booke. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1541) A j, The contents of this buke. 1582 Act 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 7 The said chirographer shall deliver to everye shereife of everye countee... a perfyte content of the Table so to be made for that Shire. 1619 L. BAYLY *Pract. Pietie* Table, The chiefe contents of this Booke. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 137 After the body of the volume is completed, the contents sometimes follow next.

† 3. The sum or substance of what is contained in a document; tenor, purport. In this sense, used both in sing. and pl., and also in pl. construed as sing. *Obs.*

1513-4 Act 5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 To require... the person soo bound to performe the contents of every such Writing obligatorie. 1530 PALSGR. 208/2 Content of a mater, *teneur*. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Love Countre* i. 93 b, A Letter... the content whereof was this, etc. 1586 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 222 III. 14 Read me my lettir... and conforme your selfe quollie to the contentis thairof. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpis Counte. Trent* (1676) 80 Briefly repeating a short contents thereof, he said, etc. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 The Count shewed him the answer of Mituro, the contents whereof was, etc. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 581 This ensuing Letter, whose Address was as strange to him, as the Contents was to us. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 622 Terms of weight, Of hard contents.

b. Contents of a bill or cheque: the amount for which it is drawn, as specified therein.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 123 If it be intended further to negotiate it, or to receive the contents at maturity.

4. The sum of qualities, notions, ideal elements given in or composing a conception; the substance or matter (of cognition, of art, etc.) as opposed to the form.

1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 6 The mind... looks at actions to see what may be their ethic content; what instruction for practice they afford. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. iii. § 48 Forces, standing in certain correlations, form the whole content of our idea of Matter. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 76 The inner content or meaning of words. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1882) 295 An indifference arises as to what is called the substance or 'content' of works of art. 1883 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXVII. 397 The great mass of literature... is valued... because of its intellectual content.

II. Containing capacity, space, area, extent.

5. Containing power (of a vessel, etc. in reference to quantity); capacity.

1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 1 If it lacke of the seid gauge... than the Seller to abate someche of the price after the rate of the seid content. 1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Barrels kylderkins and firkins of moche lasse quantitie, contente, rate, and assise than they ought to be. 1594 PLAT *Trevello-ho, Divers Chim. Concl.* 28 A glasse... of some greater content. 1604 BACON *New Atlantis* (1607) 12 This Island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great Content. 1679 GREW *Idea Philo. Hist. Plants* § 24 The Content of these altogether, would scarce be equal to half the Content of that One. 1709 HAUKESS *Phys. Mech. Exper.* i. (1719) 17 A Glass Tube whose Content was about 30 ounces. 1884 *Chamb. Trans.* 26 Jan. 59/1 Gaugers... glancing at a cask... to tell its 'content', as its holding capacity is officially styled.

6. Extent, size, quantity of space contained.

a. Superficial extent, area. Also formerly in pl. Frequent in 17th c.; now rare.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89, I will... shewe you out of Beda... the content and storie of this Ile. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 558 For Gardens... the Contents, ought not well to be vnder Thirty Acres of Ground. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* l. prop. 35 schol., The area or content of the Rectangle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 53 To find the superficial content of the earth. 1829 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 162 Content is also frequently used to denote length, area, and capacity or volume; the length of a line being called its *linear content*; the area of a figure, its *superficial content*.

b. Amount of cubical space taken up, volume. (Often *solid content*.) Now the usual sense.

1612 R. CHURTON (title), An Old Thrift newly Revived, also the use of a small Instrument for Measuring the solid content and height of any Tree. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 429 The general measurement... by acres proves that such an estimate could not relate to anything of solid contents. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 77 The most capacious Gorilla skull yet measured has a content of not more than 349 cubic inches.

c. *Linear content*: length (along a line straight or curved). rare. 1859 [see a.]

d. Size or extent as estimated by the number of individuals contained.

1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Turkish Army... is now equal in all but content to any army of its kind in Europe.

† e. *quasi-concr.* A portion of material, or of space of a certain extent; an 'extent'. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 122 The Kings grace hath at his pleasure the content of cloth for his gowne. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. i Our Native Countrey... hath in all ages afforded as many signall observables as any content of ground of the same proportion. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus Antiq.* v. viii. (1733) 119 The Camp must needs take up a huge Content of Ground.

7. Customs. A paper delivered to the custom-house searcher by the master of a vessel before he can clear outwards, specifying the vessel's destination, the stores shipped, and other particulars.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Contents. 1872 *Stores Content and Master's Declaration*, I... Master of the above-named Vessel, do declare that the particulars set forth above are true and correct, etc.

Content (kɒntent), sb. 2 [Either from CONTENT v. or a., or perh. ad. It. *contento* 'contentment, content' (in Florio 1598): cf. also Sp., Pg. *contento* contentment, liking.]

1. Satisfaction, pleasure; a contented condition. (Now esp. as a habitual frame of mind.)

1570 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 82 That the marriage should immediately be consummated, which wrought such a content in Philautus. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 5 So impregnably fortrest with his own content that no envious thought could ever invade his spirit. 1668 PERYS *Diary* 14 May, 'The Country Captain', a very dull play that did give us no content. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 308 In Concord and Content The Commons live, by no Divisions rent. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. i O Happiness! our Being's end and aim! Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name! 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 79 With meditative grunts of much content.

b. *Heart's content*: now in phrase, to one's heart's content, to one's full inward satisfaction.

(Shaks. has word-plays on CONTENT sb. 1 5.) 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 35 Her grace in Speech, Makes me from Wondring, fall to Weeping ioyes, Such is the Fulnesse of my hearts content. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 42, I wish your Ladiship all hearts content. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 Eromena... lived now at her owne hearts sweet content. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 192 Thus they were all disposed of to their hearts content. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* i. 14 Mr.

Wallace praised the garden..to the heart's content of its owner. 1890 FROUDE *Ld. Beaconsfield* iv. 61 The Protestant Somersetshire yeomen no doubt cheered him to his heart's content.

† c. with *pl. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 38 But heaven hath a hand in these euntes To whose high will we bound our calme contents. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 The author hath continued their servant (to their contents) for full twentie foure years already. 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* i. 1. To see thee match'd, As may become thy choice, and our contents.

† 2. Acceptance of conditions or circumstances, acquiescence. *To take upon content*: to accept without question or examination. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. 1668 CONTRIV. *Blackhead & Young* ii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VIII. 204 Robert, seeing the young come so freely, would have taken it upon content; the servant would not pay it, except he would tell it over. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 165 They often take their Improvement upon Content, without examining how they came by it. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 308 The sense they humbly take upon content. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 1 To the sons of presumption, humility and fear; and to the daughters of sorrow, content and acquiescence.

† 3. A source or material condition of satisfaction, a 'satisfaction'; *pl. pleasures, delights. Obs.*

1593 MARLOWE *Dido* i. 1. 28 Sit on my knee, and call for thy content. 1645 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* xii. 181 To deny himselfe many pleasures and contents in this present life. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 235 It will be a content at death, to thinke one hath not wasted his life for nothing. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 224 The contents and comforts of life, dearer than life itself, are torn from him.

† 4. Satisfaction or compensation for anything done. *Obs.*

1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 42 Tell me what this is, I will give you any content for your pains.

† 5. (See quot. 1700.) *Obs.* [prob. belongs here.]

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Content*, a thick Liquor, made up in Rolls in imitation of Chocolate, sold in some Coffee-houses. c 1720 in J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) i. 201 Hot and Cold liquor, as Sack, Whitewine, Claret, Coffee, Tea, Content, etc.

† **Content**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* [a. OF. *content*, *content* contentation, quarrel, on L. type \**content-us*, from *content*-ppl. stem of *contendere* to **CONTENT**.] A contentation, dispute, quarrel.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 100 Whereof soured a grete content and stryf bytwene these two wyemen. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, Of the content that was betwene Fenenna and Anna [1 Sam. i.].

**Content** (*kɒntɛnt*), a. (*sb.*) [a. F. *content* = Pr. *content*, It. *Sp. contento*:-L. *content-us* contained, limited, restrained, whence self-restrained, satisfied, pa. pple. of *continere* to **CONTAIN**.]

I. 1. Having one's desires bounded by what one has (though that may be less than one could have wished); not disturbed by the desire of anything more, or of anything different; 'satisfied so as not to repine; easy though not highly pleased' (J.).

Const. *with* († of), *that with clause*, *to with inf.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 5631 Contente with his povertie. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1859) 80 Ful dere have I bought yow, and yet I hold me content with my journeye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 105, I haue ben youngeue ayuged by me, and holde me content therof. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 189, I am contente to beare the title of sedicion wyth Esai. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 110 Yet Hermia still loves you; then be content. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 11, I haue learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. 1647 CHAS. I. in *Antiquary* i. 97, I will be content, that ye come...and goe back at night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 180 Here let us live, though in fall'n state, content. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 2 That's the specifick makes them all content. 1775 R. H. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. War* (1853) i. 65 We must be content, however, to take human nature as we find it. 1834 WORDSW. *Even. Voluntaries* v. The wisest, happiest of our kind are they That ever walk content with Nature's way. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 425, 'I am content' he answer'd, 'to be loved A little after Enoch'.

† b. In imper. *Be content*: be satisfied in mind; be calm, quiet, not uneasy. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 82 Peace foolish Woman... Good Mother, be content. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iv. ii. 42 Cassius be content: Speake your greefes softly. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 102 Be content: Your low-laide Sonne our Godhead will vplift.

c. Satisfied (in the sphere of action); confining one's action (assertion, etc.) to the thing spoken of. Usually with negative. (Cf. **CONTENT** v. 3.)

1533 LATIMER in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1309 When men will not be content that she [our Lady] was a creature saund, but as it were a sauioresse. 1577 B. GOODE *Heretick's Husb.* iii. (1586) 151 b, The Swine is not content with drinking, but hee must often coole...his filthy panch in the water. 1611 BIBLE *3 Joh.* 10 Not content therewith, neither doth he himselfe receiue the brethren, and forbiddeth them that would. 1664 FULLER *Two Serm.* 33 Not content to carry downe the Remainder of the Captivity into Egypt, but also they took Ieremiah the Prophet...along with them. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. 32 In all human affairs we must be content to do that which is best on the whole. 1886 MORLEY *Voltaire* 9 Content to live his life, leaving many questions open.

d. Satisfied, contented, not unwilling to do (something unworthy).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Wks.* 302 That worthe em-

perour... Could be content to tire his wearie wife. 1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* viii. (Arb.) 42 Some... would be content to light a candle to the Devill. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 62 Charles and James were content to be the vassals and pensioners of a powerful and ambitious neighbour. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 20 Servile and insincere flatterers... content to submit with smiling face... to the insolence of [the Queen's] waywardness and temper.

2. Pleased, gratified (= F. *content*); now only in phr. *well content. arch.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 368 'Madame', quod he, 'my will is and shall To do your sone pleasure and seruice, As ye shalbe right wele content withall. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Ye have trowbled all my courte wherof I am not contente. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2945 He spak no word, bot he was not content. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 46 But the lord Hastings was in his minde better content, that it was moued by her. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxii. 33 Then were the children of Israel well contente with the thing. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xx, The lads and lasses... Sit round the table, weel content, An' steer about the toddy. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xxv. 55 So sits the while at home the mother well content.

b. So *† Evil content* (*obs.*), *ill content* (*arch.*): displeased, dissatisfied, discontented.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 58 Wherof the ladies damoiselles... were right euill content. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253 Ye knowe it not; wherof I am euill contente. 1580 BARET *Alv. C* 1156 Displeasantie, with ill will, being ill content, *repugnantier*. 1664 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 558 So the three... Dwellt with eternal summer, ill-content.

† 3. Consenting, willing, ready. Const. *to with inf.*, *that with clause*, or *absol.* *Be content*: 'be pleased', 'be so good'. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 Ther is no seruice ne plaisir but that I am content to do for you. 1485 — *Chas. Gl.* 250 The comune vnderstondyng is more contente to retyeue parables and examples for the ymagynacion local. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 220, I am content ye sende for hym. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 92 They [magistrates] that be not of the best, muste be contente to be taught. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas.* Wks., Then tell me what was ment... Good Eccho be content. 1611 BIBLE *2 Kings* vi. 3 And one said, Be content I pray thee and goe with thy seruants. a 1666 BR. HALL *Hard Measure* Rem. Wks. (1660) 64 A Neighbour... was content to void his House for us. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub. Author's Apol.* Since the book seems calculated to live... I am content to convey some apology along with it.

† b. *ellipt.* as an exclamation: = I am content; agreed! all right! *Obs. exc.* as in c.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 146 Content, Ile to the Surgeons. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 70 Content, what's the wager? 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* ii. l. 190 *Purg.* At the approaching feast Of Famine, let the expiation be. *Swine.* Content! content!

c. In the House of Lords, *Content* and *Not content* are the formal expressions of assent and dissent (corresponding to *Aye* and *No* in the House of Commons).

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 17 Such... as are of opinion that the charge shall be sent to the L. Chancellor, say—Content. Such as wyll have his Lordship come hether to heare the charge, saye—Not content. 1707 MUDGE *St. Gl. Brit.* (1718) 270 The manner of voting in the House of Lords is this, They begin at the lowest baron, and so go on seriatim, every one answering apart Content or Not Content [printed content]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 273 The House then divided on the motion for the second reading... Content 84, Not Content 23. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. lviii, I hate... A laureate's ode, or servile peer's 'content'.

II. For *contented* pa. pple.: see **CONTENT** v. 4, 5.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 And that suche payementis be made content without delaie. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 6 Unto the time that the same Duches... of the seid yerely rent... be fully satisfied, content and payed. 1508 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1812) 108 For the some of xl. s... to me y<sup>e</sup> day of making herof content and paid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxiv. 211 Vnto the tyme that the sayd payment of money be full content and payed.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Those who vote 'Content': see 3 c. So *non-contents*: those who vote 'Not content'. (Cf. *Ayes* and *Noes*.)

17... BURKE *Sp. Act Uniformity* (T.), Supposing the number of contents and not contents strictly equal in numbers and consequence. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 465 Contents 105, Non-contents 102. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 184 And when the division was called, went into the lobby with the 'contents'.

**Content** (*kɒntɛnt*), v. [a. F. *contente-r* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *contentar*, It. and med.L. *contentare*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of *contento*, *content* adj.: see **CONTENT** a.] For passive use see also **CONTENTED**.

1. *trans.* 'To satisfy so as to stop complaint' (J.); to be enough for; to give contentment or satisfaction to.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 42 That littil that I haue contenteth me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 All the powers and desyres of mannes soule shall be fully contented and quyeted. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xv. 15 Pilate willinge to content the people, loused Barrabas. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 That large portion of our Isle (which in Cæsars time contented foure severall Kings). 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. ii. 126, I will content you, if what pleases you contents you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. Ded. § 9 Except their condition and endowment be such as may content the ablest man to appropriate his whole labour and continue his whole age in that function. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 It did not fully content the learned. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 246 Seeing that by this new league God had contented his desire. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. x. 223 The Queen said... she never could learn what would content the Puritans. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule*

viii. 127 There was something in the tone of her voice that contented him.

*absol.* 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Disc.* (Arb.) 16 He that questioneth much shall learne much, and content much. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 The favourites of society... contented and contenting.

† b. To please, gratify; to delight. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Content, lyke, or please, *arrideo*. 1598 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 93 A woman sometime scorns what best contents her. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 180 Or is the Adder better than the Eele, Because his painted skin contents the eye? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 90 Whereby... he should more content him then if he should give him the treasures of China. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 380 To content or give content, *placere*.

2. *refl.* (also *to content one's mind*, etc.) To be satisfied or contented. Const. *with* († *inf.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* W. de W. 1506 II. xviii. 138 In clymyng from stayre to stayre wout euer hym to contempit tyll unto y<sup>e</sup> [he] may come unto the vysson of god. 1530 PALSGR. 496 2, I content me with lesse of meate or drinke... than the moste parte do. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 40 So long as he... contentyth his mynd wyth his present state. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 We must content our selues with that which we haue. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* 8 b, Those who content themselves with guilt out-sides of books. 1713 ADDISON *Caro* iv. iv, Content thyself to be obscurely good. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Rome*, Occasional poetry must often content itself with occasional praise.

† b. To please oneself, take pleasure.

c 1600 *Chester Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 1 Who moste worthyly Contented hymselfe to sett out in playe, The devise of one Done Rondall.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be content; to acquiesce.

c 1530 *Debate Summer & Winter* 103 in *Harl. E. P. P.* III. 40 The more he hath wherwith, the lesse he contenteth. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 61 Forced to content, but never to obey, Panting he lies.

3. *refl.* To rest satisfied (in the sphere of action) *with*: to confine oneself, limit one's action.

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. i. 158 Euery man that contentyth not hymselfe wyth hy<sup>e</sup> owne mystere, craft, and faculty. 1586 THYNNE in *Holinhed Chron.* II. 464 2 Therefore contenting myself with this... I commit my self... to thy favorable judgement. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xi. § 1. 73, I shall content my self in taking notice onely of the outward frame of some few kinds. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 2 Most men, when they should labour, content themselves to complain. 1816 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 1, I see... that you will not content yourself with being a mere collector of Insects. 1870 MAX MULLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 398 [He] contents himself with reporting the results of other scholars.

† 4. *trans.* To satisfy (a person) by full payment; to compensate, remunerate. *Obs.*

1418 *Hen. V* in *Ellis Orig.* Lett. III. 27 I. 64 We wol that ye see that thier be taaken dewe accomptes of the said John... and that he be contented and agreed in the best wyse. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 47 b, I haue good will... to rewarde and contente yow of the good and agreeable seruices. 1530 PALSGR. 496 2, I content, I paye or satisfye... I owe hym nothyng but I shall content hym. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. i. 1 Masters, play here, I will content your paines. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 To content the workman for his paynes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, You shall... sign an acknowledgement for these monies, and an obligation to content and repay me.

† b. in making satisfaction for sin; cf. **CONTENTATION** 5 b.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 91 Testabilishe the masse sacrifice to content God.

† 5. To satisfy, pay in full, make good (a claim).

1433 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 94 And thet the seyd dettes be contented & payed. 1508 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folsys* (1874) I. 134 To lene frely to one that is in neede And wyll be glad it to content agayne. 1531-2 *Act 23 Henry VIII.* c. 6 § 12 Whereof the sommes now be not paid or otherwise contented, lafully auoyded or discharged by the lawe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 105 To content and pay to the said John Penrie the sommes of money above specifeit. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lxxi*, A certain sum of sterling money to be presently contented and paid to him.

† **Content**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *content-us*.] Contained.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Pe schip & alle pings content per in. **Content**, *obs. Sc. f. contained*, pa. pple. of **CONTAIN**.

**Contentable**, a. [f. **CONTENT** v. + *-ABLE*.]

† 1. That is fitted to content; satisfactory. *Obs.*

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 37 Besides, heerein you shall doe us contentable pleasure, and courtesie.

2. Able to be contented or satisfied.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 404 If a Christian mans minde may be contentable. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl. V.* xiii. ii. 25 France will be contentable with something in the Netherlands.

**Contentation**. [15th c. ad. med.L. *contentatiō-em* (1409 in Du Cange), n. of action f. med.L. *contentare*, F. *contenter* to **CONTENT**. A much commoner word in Eng. than in any Romanic lang.: Godefroy cites a single instance from a Swiss Burgundian document of 1424, and the word is not in Cotgr., nor is it in It., Sp., or Pg.]

† 1. The action of contenting or satisfying. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Pollard 1890) 101 For the contentacyon of my mynde. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., To the contentation of the ydle. 1603 JAS. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 239 For the contentation of our subjects.

†b. The contenting oneself or one's mind with what one has; acquiescence in or acceptance of the situation. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 40 He vsed contentacion for his remedy. 1570 J. HEYWOOD *Be merry, friends* (1848), Let contentashyn be decree, Make vertue of necessity. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 234 The bridling of the affections and humble contentation of the minde before God. 1631 BR. WEBBE *Quieten.* (1657) 121 With a Christian contentation to bear with their masters infirmities.

†2. The resulting fact of being satisfied; satisfaction. *Obs.*

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxxv. 271 Y<sup>e</sup> which he punysshed . . . to the great contentation of the countrey. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* 111. 1966/1 To atchieue his purpose to his good contentation without anie great danger. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* i. Wks. 1873 111. 138 Your pleasure shall be satisfied to your full contentation. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 94 Before they can settle themselves to their contentation. 1709 STURVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xlvii. 514 To further it, to her contentation and honour.

3. Contented or satisfied condition. *arch.*

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E v. Than holde you sure of my contentacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 100 Their contentation with the benefytes of nature. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus's Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 170 In his company hee spent his idle time with delight and contentation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 The resignation of an Empire, and the contentation with a private life. 1709 STURVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xl. 453 So as nothing wanted to show contentation. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* viii. 700 To profess his contentation at the great *clat* he had attained. 1860 A. MANNING *Ladies Bever Hollow* viii. (1882) 69 He stood . . . surveying him with no small contentation.

†b. as a habitual quality or frame of mind: Contentment. *Obs.*

1553 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* xvii. His contentation [ed. 1553 continence] in pouterie. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* i. Tim. vi. 6 (1867) 11. 279 Such a commander is contentation, that where-soever she setteth foot, an hundred blessings wait upon her. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 14 Religion, Temperance, Patience, and Contentation, are those Vertues that advantage the party himself.

†4. A source of satisfaction or pleasure. *Obs.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 A good fyre, is unto me a singular contentation. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. x. 140 Among all other joyes and contentations, this shall not be the least. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* xxiv. We are faine to take in the reputed contentations of this world. 1688 — *Chr. Mor.* 46 Temperate minds . . . enjoy their contentations contentedly.

†5. Satisfaction of a claim; compensation; payment in satisfaction. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 403 The contentacyon of sommes so forfett. 1474 *Bond of Edu.* IV in Rymer *Fadera* (1710) XI. 702 Whereof he never as yet had any Paiement or Contentacion. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 *title*, An acte for contentacion of debts vpon executions. 1652 Z. BOVO in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 In full contentacione to hir of the lyk soume of hir tocher.

†b. The making of satisfaction for sin. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr., Jesus Christ, the onely sufficient price, satisfaction, reconciliation, full contentation . . . for our synnes. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 89 Yf Christe were to be agayne sacryficed to the full contentacion and cleansing of synne. 1656 O. SEDGWICK *Humbled Sinner* iii. § 1. 16 To . . . fulfill it even to appeasment and contentation.

†6. The satisfying of the conscience, of the moral or rational faculty; the allaying of scruple or doubt.

1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 861/2 Then hathe he neede for hys contentacion to see the matter handeled somewhat more at length. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 13 To their contentacion and quieting of their consciences. 1555 HARRISFIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 46<sup>r</sup> For your better contentacion herein you shal here the authorities of the Aunciente fathers. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 53 For the contentacion of your request.

¶ Sometimes erroneously for CONTENTION.

1633 T. ADAMS *Serm. Dan.* xii. 3 There is no weak contentation between these, and the labour is hard to reconcile them.

**Contented** (kɒntentɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTENT v. + -ED 1.]

1. Satisfied, desiring nothing more or nothing different; limiting one's desires, willing to put up with something; = CONTENT *a.* 1.

1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The sayd Moyses not contented with these visions made supplicacyon to God. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix. With what I most enjoy contented least. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bucks* (1840) I. 200 T. Bickley was rather contented than willing to accept the bishopric of Chichester. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. x. I should have been contented with a very little. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 1 The greatest men . . . are those of whom the world has been contented to know the least.

†b. *Evil contented*: dissatisfied, displeased.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 95 b. He was right evil contented . . . of the said forcyng of the toure.

†2. Willing, ready (to do something); = CONTENT *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1595 ABP. WARHAM in M. BURROWS *Worthies All Soules* iv. (1874) 54, I shall be contented to bere the costs and charges thereof myselfe. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday*, This thy family, for the which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 231 He prayed him to give him leave to ask him something. . . Whereunto the Grepo made answer, that he was very well contented.

3. Satisfied with one's present condition; not disposed to complain; marked by contentment.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 84 By him that rais'd me to this careful height, From that contented hap which I inioy'd. 1607 HAKKILL *Apol.* iii. vi. § 2 Their liberty [is

converted] into contented slavery. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xvii. 85 The foresight of . . . a more contented life thereby. 1795 BERKELEY *Proposal Wks.* 111. 223 A contented, plain, innocent sort of people.

**Contentedly** (kɒntentɪdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a contented manner; with contentment.

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 77, I shall . . . Into your handes, yeelde me contentedly. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 33 He could contentedly be without things beyond his reach. 1795 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 1 Contentedly ignorant of these most momentous concerns. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20 These principles the Professor goes on contentedly to investigate.

**Contentedness** (kɒntentɪdnəs), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]* The state or quality of being contented.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) i. 450 They have . . . given me more Contentedness of mind. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings Wks.* (1851) 353 The Contentedness of those Foreign Pastors, with the Maintenance given them. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 301 Which made them, with so much Patience and contentedness, undergo the Calamities of that . . . War. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ii. Wks. (1889) 438/1 The still contentedness of seventy years.

**Contentful**, *a.* Now rare. [f. CONTENT *sb.* 2 + -FUL.] Full of content; a. Characterized by contentment, contented, satisfied. †b. Causing content or satisfaction, satisfying. †c. Easily contented or appeased, placable.

1541 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 112 b. That he might bee hable with a paciente and contentfull mynde, to endure banyschement. 1554 HUICOT, Contentfull, placabilis, placendus. 1580 SIDNEY *Armadia* (1622) 364 His contentfull mansion. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iv. ii. But all that's known to be contentful to thee Shall in the use prove deadly. 1645 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argens* v. xii. 369 To enjoy the safety of their contentfull poverty within the walls of the Cloyster. 1659 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* i. xi. (1640) 120 Shee was every way contentfull and pleasing unto Abraham. 1654 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commu.* 38 Gentile and contentfull souldiers. 1662-3 PERYS *Diary* 10 Feb., After some contentfull talk with my wife. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* v. ii. 73 The contentfull Peace . . . of an honest Mind. 1863 *Pilgrimage over Prairies* i. 9 The first [journey] for many years that had drawn me from my contentful home.

Hence † **Contentfully** *adv.*, † **Contentfulness**.

1554 HUICOT, Contentfully, placabiliter. 1665 PERYS *Diary* 23 June, We spent two or three hours talking of several matters very soberly and contentfully to me. *Ibid.* 24 July (D.), The contentfulness of our errand, and the nobleness of the company. 1688 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 89 For the more contentfully peracting this Tax.

**Contenting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTENT v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CONTENT; satisfaction, contentment, content. Now rare.

1541 WYATT *Defence Wks.* 1861 p. xxxiii, Thus was he . . . dispatched out of Spain smally to his reputation or contenting. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref., The contentynge of suche men. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* i. 698/1 The contenting of mine owne sensuall affections. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 75 Neither can you giue her that which is fitting to her owne contenting, but by guesse and imagination.

†2. quasi-*concr.* A source of contentment; a satisfaction, delight; = CONTENT *sb.* 2 3. *Obs.*

c 1600 in FARR *S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 102 What if a day, a month, or a year, Croune thy delights with a thousand wisht contentings. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Death Sir A. Trby* i. iv. As if her tears were all her souls contenting.

† **Contenting**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That gives contentment; satisfying.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 96 Vt the masse offredge is not satisfactory or ful contenting. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* iii. vi. 250 Any contenting peace. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. § 5 The knowledge of them is curious, and contenting in itself.

**Contention** (kɒntɪnʃən). Also 4-5 -cloun, 5-6 -clon, 6 -cloun, -tione. [a. F. *contention*, ad. L. *contentiō-em*, n. of action from *contendere* to contend. (OF. had orig. the inherited form *contencun*, *contencon*.)]

1. The action of straining or striving earnestly; earnest exertion, effort, endeavour. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1580 ROGERS (J.), An end which . . . appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* i. (1584) Cij b, Which wordes he pronounced with . . . great contention of voice. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxv. An earnest contention of the minde in the pursuit of that good which should perfect our Natures. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1712) 34 A joint contention of Strength. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* Introd. 8 The contention of mind for which they [these enquiries] call is enormous.

2. The action of contending or striving together in opposition; strife, dispute, verbal controversy.

*Bone of contention*: see BONE *sb.* 7.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 17 Summe of contenciuon, or stryfe, schewen Crist not clenly. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxi. (1495) 576 The stone Onix . . . meueith the herte to contention and debate. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 121/1 A great matter in contention & debate betwene them. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Matt. viii. 23 (1841) 381 The church . . . is by outward persecution and inward contention . . . troubled. 1655 W. F. METEORS 140 Of Amber is great contention, whether it be a mineral, or the Sperme of a Whale. 1773 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 83 Excess frequently gives occasion to quarrelling and contention. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 527 This fortress was frequently the scene of bloody contention. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. i. iv. 176 Religious contention broke out in Bagdad itself, between the rigid and the lax parties.

*transf. & fig.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 92 The great Contention of Sea, and Skies. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 147 One long contention of fraud against robbery.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular act of strife; a quarrel, contest, dispute.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 366 When the kynge Bohors vndirstode the contention of the kynge and his newwes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 6 No Quarrell, but a slight Contention. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 7 Such were the contentions of the Roman and African Bishops. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ii, Jones . . . interposing, a fierce contention arose. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 225 Contentions with the home government were frequent.

C. = TENSION, q.v.

1883 A. H. WODEHOUSE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 585 The tensions, or contentions, were metrical dialogues of lively repartee on some disputed point of gallantry.

3. The action of contending in rivalry or emulation; competition. With *a* and *pl.*: An act or instance of rivalry; a trial of skill or ability.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 These and such like contentions . . . many have attempted, and thereby wonne commendation. 1666 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 69 For contention of valor . . . Alexander granted a combat betwene Diosippus and his aduersary. 1633 DONE tr. *Aristeas's Hist. Septuagint* 180 Betwixt us, I would kindle a kinde contention, and emulation of aymiable Vertue. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* i. iv, Engaging with him at cards, in which contentions . . . the Count was greatly skillful. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, As if there had been a contention among them who should do the honours of the house.

†b. The matter in competition. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 6 One would think . . . that the Contention is, who shall be most disagreeable.

4. That which is contended for in argument; the point or thesis which a person strives to maintain and prove.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) i. 134 In this their contention, they mean nothing else, but that there are two natures in Christ. 1865 *CA. Times* 2 Dec., Their contention is, that the 'Romanizers', etc. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* I. 3 This then is your contention—that a vast number of women, etc. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 697 Mr. Williams' contention is without a shadow of support.

¶ 5. Contrast, comparison. *Obs.* [A Latinism.] 1530 WHITINGTON *Tully's Offices* i. xvii, But if contencion and comparyson be made.

¶ 6. = CONTENTATION. *Obs.*

1516 *Cartulary in Plumpton Corr.* p. ccxv, What overplus may be saved towards the contention of the said debts. 1579-8 NORTH *Plutarch's Lives* 65 R.) Such men as place felicity . . . in the quiet safety, peace, and concord of a commonweal, and in clemency, justice, joyed with contention.

¶ 7. app. = Continuance; cf. *contene*, CONTAIN 17.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 13 Two words [days and years] to express the contention of this state. . . viz. how long this state shall remain.

**Contentional** (kɒntɪnʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature or character of contention.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 4/3 The contentional meeting of last night.

b. quasi-*sb.*

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 103/1 The Iliad itself has nothing in the contentional so interesting.

† **Contentioner**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One given to contention; a contender.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 140 These thorny Contentioners, that choake the Word of God with foolish controversies. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 73 So long as Contentioners rest vnsatisfied, and admit no Reconciliation.

**Contentious** (kɒntɪnʃəs), *a.* Also 5 -temp-cious, -tenclose, 6 -clious(a). [ad. F. *contentieux* :—L. *contentiosus* given to contention, quarrelsome: see CONTENTION and -OUS.]

1. Of persons or their dispositions: Given to contention; prone to strife or dispute; quarrelsome.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 445 That you accept this worke with . . . no contentious hart. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxi. 19 It is better to dwell in the wilderness, then with a contentious and an angry woman. 1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 13 If two or three out of a contentious humour opposed it. 1773 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew. 1853 MACAULAY *Biog. Atterbury* (1867) 14 His despotic and contentious temper.

b. *transf.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. iv. 6 Thou think'st 'tis much that this contentious storme Inuades vs to the skin. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 118. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i. 455 She makes contentious Winds forget their Strife.

†c. Bellicose, warlike. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxi. 20 And there arose yet warre at Gath, where there was a contentious man which had sixe fyngers on his handes. — 2 *Kings* xix. 25 That contentious stronge cities mighte fall in to a waist heap of stones.

2. Characterized by or involving contention.

c 1430 tr. *T. de Kempis* 119 To stryue wip contentious wordes. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 49 To wryte any malicious and contentious pistle agent him. 1647 *Proposals of Army* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 412 The present unequal, and troublesome, and contentious way of ministers' maintenance by Tithes. 1771 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 8 A contentious and spiteful vindication. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. liii. 170 Forbearing to raise contentious issues.

3. *Law.* Of or pertaining to differences between contending parties. *Contentious jurisdiction*: right of jurisdiction in causes between contending parties.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Wel lettered, as it apperyd sythe, as wel in contemptuous judgement as gnyng counceyll to the sowles upon the fayte of theyr consyence. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Lords Chief Justices, judges, etc. have a contentious jurisdiction. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 65 Such ecclesiastical courts, as have

only what is called a voluntary and not a contentious jurisdiction. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 233 In contentious suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.

**Contentiously** (kɒntɛnʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a contentious manner or spirit; with contention; quarrelsomely.

1548 EDW. VI in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. M. 43 Who-soever shall irreverently and contentiously demand of any man, any of the questions before rehearsed. 1564 *Brief Exam. Sign.* iij. We are affrayde to stryve contentiously. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 69 Everyone contentiously would argue thereof.

**Contentiousness** (kɒntɛnʃənəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contentious; disposition to contention; quarrelsomeness.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 16 [He] began in deed to lai contentiousnes to mi charg. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air Pref.* (1682) 1 They that know how indisposed I naturally am to Contentiousness. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 217 Any circumstance which disposes the people to contentiousness and jealousy. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* 246 The contentiousness of human nature.

**Contentive**, *a.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -IVE: cf. *inventive*.] Fitted to content; satisfying.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 80 What a brutish thing it is, howe short lasting, and but a minute contentive. 1599 BRETON *Farewell*, The Company of a Contentive friend. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxvii. 300 They shall find it a more contentive life than idleness. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xiii. § 2. 192 The true contentive Object of the Soule of Man, is God.

**Contentive**, *a.* [a. F. *contentif*, -ive, that contains, retains (in mod. F. only in the surgical use), f. L. type \**contentivus*, f. *continere* to CONTAIN: see -IVE and cf. *retentive*.] Characterized by containing, holding together, maintaining, etc. In *Surg.* see quot. 1882.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 443 His good wil is the effective, contentive and providive Virtue. 1758 J. S. LE DRIN *Obs. Surg.* (1771) 144, I did not yet remove the contentive Compress. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contentive*, the same as *Retentive*, applied to bandages which retain the lips of a wound, or the ends of fractured bones in apposition.

**Contentless**, *a.* [f. CONTENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without content or satisfaction; unsatisfied, dissatisfied, discontented.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 245 Best state, Contentlesse, Hath a distracted and most wretched being. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 12 Some, in midst of Store, contentless, starve. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 95 Let Man contentless mourn his partial share.

**Contentless**, *a.* [f. CONTENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of content or meaning.

1886 *Mind* XI. 429 So far the Idea remains contentless.

**Contently**, *adv.* rare. = CONTENTEDLY.

Prob., as the metre suggests, merely an error for *contentedly*, which mod. edd. substitute.

16... BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Rule a Wife*, etc. v. iii. Wks. (1679) 293/2 Come, we'll away unto your country-house, And there we'll learn to live contently.

**Contentment** (kɒntɛntmənt), [a. F. *contentement* (late 16th c. in Littré), f. *contenter* to CONTENT: see -MENT. In Eng. it has to a great extent exchanged the character of a noun of action for that of a noun of quality derived from an adj., as if = *contentness*, *contentedness*.]

1. The action of satisfying; the process of being satisfied; satisfaction. *arch.*

1474 *Househ. Ord.* 22 For the contentment of his household royal and creditors thereof. 1568 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 377. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 35 The Victor... must doe many things to the expectation and contentment of him, by whose helpe he obtained the victorie. a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 265 Doing the best worke... for the honor of God, contentment of the King. 1801 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, ii. The guests took their leave... to the contentment of mine host. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 156 With no contentment to the appetites of the hungry.

† b. Satisfaction of a claim; payment. *rare.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1116 The lord Swartzenburg... was coming with money to give them contentment.

2. The fact, condition, or quality of being contented; contentedness. (The usual modern sense.) 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 12 The same contentment, tranquillitie, and ioy, that others... have reaped. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* vi. 6 But godlinesse with contentment is great gaine. 1641 HINDR. J. *Bruden* xxxvii. 112 In much contentment and peace, He began to look homewards. 1768 BRATTIE *Minstr.* l. xiii. From health contentment springs. 1886 MORLEY *Comte* (Crit. Misc.) III. 339 After a short experiment of three weeks, Comte returned to neediness and contentment.

b. Const. with, + *in*.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Cowper* (1867) II. 311 He manifested to his friends what great contentment he had in his approaching death. a 1608 TEMPLE (J.), Contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 Squalid contentment with conventions. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 38 To abide in patient contentment with an all but purely critical reserve.

† 3. Pleasure, delight, gratification. *Obs.*

1586 R. SCOT in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1546/1 There was never worke attempted with more desire, nor proceeded in with more contentment. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xi. 164 They caused... great contentment (*letitiam*) after former fear. 1622 WITHER *Mist. Philar.* (1633) 643 Never word of hers I heare But... [it]... much more contentment brings Than the sweetly-touched strings. 1796 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 41 At the reading of this Paper, my

Heart ran over with Contentment. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 311, I... feel joy and contentment in the merciful task For which I am sent forth.

† 4. A source of satisfaction or pleasure; a pleasure, enjoyment, delight; = CONTENT *sb.* 2, 3.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Untill a mans fansye be satisfied, he wantith his most soveraigne contentment. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 177 Many and great contentmentes, many and sound comfortes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1235 Money and apparell, the souldiers greatest contentmentes. 1611 MARKHAM (*title*), Country Contentmentes... as namely Hunting, Hawking, etc. 1698 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxxv. 109 As for reading, I am past that contentment.

**Contents**: see CONTENT *sb.* 1

† **Contentsome**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -SOME.] Full of or yielding content, satisfaction, or delight.

1631 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 122 A demeanour rather irkesome... than any whit contentsome. 1645 DIGHY *Immort. Souls* 140 It is easie for thee, and sweete and contentsome, to heape up treasures for eternitie.

† **Contenty**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTENT *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Full of 'contents'; containing much admixture of foreign matter. (Cf. CONTENT *sb.* 1, 1, quots. 1547, 1625.)

1683 PETTUS *Flota Min.* i. II. xv. (1686) 256 If there are poor contenty coppers... yet you must do with them as before. *Ibid.* i. 273.

† **Contentu**, *continue*. *Obs.* Also 5 *contentu*, 6 -ynue, -ynew (e. [a. F. *contentu*, -ue content, tenor, contents, sb. f. *contentu*, -ue, pa. pple. of *continere* to CONTAIN.] = CONTENT *sb.* 1, 2, 3.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Thenne he behelde the contentu of his bylle. 1481 — *Godfrey* 8 Lettres for themperour to buyntom, And the contentu of the same. 1512 ACT 4 *Hem. VIII.* c. 18 § 1 All the contentu, matter and purpote of the same Commission. 1521 ST. PETERS *Hem. VIII.* l. 34 By the continue off oon your sayde letters. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* l. 23 The sentence and contentu of thyre said cheptours of the bibil. *Ibid.* 115 He hefand suspitione of the continue of ther vrytyngis.

**Contentue**, -we, *obs. ff.* CONTINUE.

**Contentment**, error for CONTENTMENT.

**Conter**, *obs. f.* COUNTER *v.*

**Conter**, *obs. f.* COUNTER-, e. g. in *counterchange*, *counterfalte*, *countermont*, *countermure*, *counterpace* (= counterpoise), *counterpartie*, *counterpoint*, *counterrol*, *countersector*; also of CONTRA-, CONTRE-.

**Conterition**, *obs. var.* of CONTRITION.

**Conterminable**, *a.* rare. [f. L. *contermināre* + -BLE.] Liable to end together.

c 1678 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. 477 Your long, and I daresay your still beloved Consort, for love and life are not conterminable.

**Conterminal** (kɒntɛrminəl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *conterminalis*, f. *conterminus* to see CONTERMINOUS and -AL. So F. *conterminal* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. = CONTERMINOUS 1.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 290 The conterminal rock. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crochet Castle* ix. The neighbouring rocks, his conterminal bandits. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLV. 449 The kingdom of Merops was... conterminal to the dominions of the Sun.

2. *Entom.* Attached end to end.

**Conterminant** (kɒntɛrminənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conterminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *contermināre*: see CONTERMINATE.]

A. + 1. = CONTERMINOUS 1. *Obs.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 43 The great emporiall Tami-sond with her suburban and conterminant fabrickes.

2. Terminating together (in time). *nonce-use.* 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. (1863) 268 If haply your dates of life were conterminant.

B. *sb. pl.* Persons whose lands march together. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Sometimes this Woudfull Boundace implies a mutual propertie or duty partipable to the Conterminants, as banking, balking, dyking, etc.

**Conterminare** (kɒntɛrminəri), *a.* [ad. L. *contermināt-us*, pa. pple. of *contermināre* to CONTERMINATE. So F. *conterminé* (15-16th c.).] = CONTERMINOUS.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The first veyne... being thereto at the posterior part therof conterminare. 1610 B. JONSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers*. A strength of empire fix'd Conterminare with heaven. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. viii. 10 Ethiopia being the conterminare Region with Egypt. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 125 Faith to word, to teaching hearing, Mind to God, conterminare.

† **Conterminare**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *contermināt-* pple. stem of *contermināre* to border upon each other, f. *conterminus* to see CONTERMINOUS.]

1. *intr.* To be conterminous in space, to have a common limit or boundary.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 14 In the towne where he dwelt, and the parishes conterminating thereabouts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conterminare*, to lye near or border on a place. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 14 The... Author, in whom they must all Center, and Conterminare.

2. To be conterminous in time.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. vi. § 18. 377 The Fall of Babylon also conterminates with the sixth trumpet. 1681 — *Exp. Dam.* App. iii. 307 The Laodicean Interval in a manner conterminating with the Conflagration of the World. 1684 — *Answer* 61 A decursion... conterminating to the end of the world.

Hence **Conterminating** *ppl. a.*

1805 G. S. FABER *Dissertation* (1806) I. 211 The end of these two conterminating periods.

† **Contermination**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *contermināre*: see prec. Also in 16th c. F.] Ending together; common ending or limit; coincidence of date.

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6091 Homogeneous light, whose color and refrangibility is not at all changeable either by refraction or by the contermination of a quiet Medium. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dam.* App. ii. 275 That second notable Joynt is in the con-termination of the sixth Trumpets ending and the beginning of the Seventh. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* 30 Near the contermination of the Death of Xerxes and the Succession of his Son Artaxerxes.

† **Contermine**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *conterminer* (Palsgr.), ad. L. *conterminā-re*: see CONTERMINATE. Only intrans. in L., but in 16th c. F. trans. and intrans. as in English: cf. L. *terminare*.]

1. *trans.* To make conterminous; to fix the limits or end of.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunnait.* vi. 296 That hee might contermine his Empire with the Ocean. 1633 J. DONE tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 102 So hath he finished and contermined everything, according with its time and place.

2. *intr.* To be conterminous; to end together.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 10 Two Denshire Rivers near contermining.

**Conterminous** (kɒntɛrminəs), *a.* [f. L. *conterminus* having a common border or boundary, bordering upon (f. *con-* together with + *terminus* boundary, limit) + -OUS.]

1. Having a common boundary, bordering upon (each other).

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 151 The two people mention'd in the Gospell were conterminous. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 27 The Dominion of the whole Earth... and of the conterminous Aer. 1677 HALP *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 102 In the Ports of the Sea conterminous to those Continents. 1846 GROTE *Hist. Greece* i. xv. l. 451 A township conterminous with Ilium. 1878 LECCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 401 Defending the side of Germany conterminous to France. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* i. ii. 18 Allied species, whose ranges are separate but conterminous.

2. Meeting at their ends.

a 1734 NORTH *Life of North* (1826) III. 324 It often falls out that extremes are conterminous, and as contraries illustrate each other. 1862 TOLUBTER *Euclid* (1876) 256 *note*, Let the triangle DEF be applied to the triangle ABC so that the bases may coincide, the equal sides be conterminous and the vertices fall on opposite sides of the base.

3. Coincident in their boundaries; exactly co-extensive.

1817 KNOX & JERR *Corr.* II. 314 Observe, that our Roman Catholic and church of England parishes, are not exactly conterminous. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* II. (ed. 5) 13 Christianity as well as civilization became conterminous with the Roman Empire.

b. Exactly coextensive in time, range, sense, etc. 1855 *Fss. Intuitive Morals* 26 Were the whole law precisely conterminous with our desires. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., The language of Catullus is less conterminous with our own than that of any popular Latin poet. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* XIV. 204 You name a good influence, but one that need not be conterminous with life.

**Conterminously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] So as to have the same boundaries; coextensively.

1859 TENNENT *Crylon* II. i. 15 The policy of extending [his] religion conterminously with his dominions.

† **Conterranean**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *conterrāneus* see next) + -AN: cf. *subterranean*.] = next

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. vii. He said that if women were not conterranean and mingled with men, Angels would descend and dwell among us.

† **Conterraneous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *conterrāneus* of the same country (f. *con-* together with + *terra* land) + -OUS: cf. *subterraneous*.] Of or belonging to the same country, land, or region.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 110 Otherwise we must deny David's title over Aram, and other neighbour conterraneous Kingdomes. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 286 As Paul... Had for his conterraneous Kindred Zeal, That they the like transporting Joys might feel.

**Conteschoun**, *obs. f.* CONTUSION.

**Contesse**, *obs. f.* COUNTESSE.

† **Contesserare**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare.* In quot. -at. [f. L. *contesserat-* pple. stem of *contesserare*: see next.] Leagued together in friendship.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* 118 b, The kings that were his neighbours, and were contesserat with him.

† **Contesseration**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *contesseratiō-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *contesserare* (f. *con* + *tessera*) to contract friendship by means of the *tessera hospitalis*, a square tablet which was divided as a tally or token between two friends in order that they or their descendants might thereby ever afterwards recognize each other.]

1. Contraction of friendship by means of the tessera or other symbol of union.

1600 DONNE *Serm. Gen.* xviii. 25 But certainly, there is a race that have not this contesseration (baptism), nor these Testimonial letters, nor this outward baptism. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 1 The holy symbols of the Eucharist were intended to be a contesseration, and an union of Christian societies to God, and with one another. 1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* II. vii. § 4 To denote their mutual contesseration in the faith, and communion in the same Church.



2. [*L. tessera* a chequer.] A chequered or tessellated combination, a 'mosaic'.

1671 B. OLEY *Life G. Herbert* O v. (T.). To describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a contemplation of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder.

† **Contest**, *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [app. repr. a med.L. \**contestis* joint witness, f. *con-* together + *testis* witness.] A joint witness.

1551 in Foxe *A. & M.* VI. 198 The said deponent, with his contest James Basset, spake with his grace in the gallery. 1563 *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 713 What wordes and sentences they then herd, who was with them there as contests. [1608 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 13 a. When the said evidence is not so manifest, two witnesses at least are required and the same to be contestes, that is, affirming one and the same thing.]

**Contest** (*kɒntest*), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> [app. f. *CONTEST* v. (and originally having the same stress); but cf. mod.F. *conteste*, not in Cotgr. 1611, but quoted by Littré, in phrase *sans conteste*, from Molière 1654.]

1. Strife in argument, keen controversy, dispute, debate, wordy war. † *Without contest*: without dispute, incontestably.

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 69 Though this of old no less contest did move, Than when for Homer's Birth seven Cities strove. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1189 And of this vain contest appear'd no end. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix. He was, without Contest, As grand a Rebel as the best. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 40 ¶ 3 When the contest happens to rise high between men of genius and learning. 1780 COWPER *Rep. Adjudged Case* 1 Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose. 1784 — *Task* III. 161 Great contest follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants.

2. Struggle for victory, for a desired object, or in defence; conflict, strife, contention.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 131/1 He [Buckingham] was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in his contests with particular persons of the greatest reputation. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 215 In the event of this Contest, it is very remarkable, that there was not one considerable Ship lost. 1780 BURKE *Sp. declining Poll* Wks. III. 433 The worthy gentleman, who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 270 A contest commences between the Cuckoos for the possession of the nest. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 55 The assistance they could hope to receive from Athens in their contest with the enemy. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xv. 161 The dogs are carefully trained not to engage in contest with the bear.

3. Amicable conflict, as between competitors for a prize or distinction; competition.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 4 O sweet contest; of woes With loves, of tears with smiles disporting. 1758 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ¶ 6 As the evening approached, the contest [for prizes] grew more earnest. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 421 Many of the late competitors returned to the contest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 87 In musical contests there shall be one set of judges of solo singing or playing.

**Contest** (*kɒntest*), *v.* [a. F. *conteste-r* 'to call or take to witness, make an earnest protestation or complaint vnto; also to brable, argue, debate a matter with; also to denie, gaine say, contest against' (Cotgr. 1611). = It. *contestare* 'to strive, debate' (Florio 1598), Pr. and Sp. *contestare*. The original source is L. *contestāri* to take or call to witness (f. *con-* + *testāri* to be a witness, bear witness, f. *testis* a witness); thence the legal phrase *contestāri litem*, to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action; whence the modern sense. The Fr. vb. appears to have taken its senses partly from the orig. L., and partly from the Italian; and is followed in both by the Eng.]

I. Senses connected with L. *contestāri* to take to witness. *Obs.*

† 1. *trans.* To assert or confirm with the witness of an oath, to swear to (a fact or statement). *Obs.*

1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D iij. Oathes and sworn promises contested at their high altar of their masse. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 174 As we are Oeneus the Ætolians King... So we contest we make her here the prize Of the proud victor.

† 2. To witness to; to attest; to bear corroborative testimony to; to attest along with another. *rare.*

1591 DRAYTON *Moses* 1, For thy faire brow apparently contests The currant stamp of a cleane nuptial bed. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 The Oath of the party suspected, and the concurrent testimony of other men: The first attesting his own innocency, the other contesting their Consciences of the truth of the former testimony.

† 3. To call to witness, take to witness, adjure; to address with a solemn appeal, charge, etc. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. lxxx. 9 Heare o my people: and I wil contest thee. 1611 — *Ex.* xix. 21 And the Lord said vnto Moses, Goe downe, charge [marg. Heb. contest] the people. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 69 Paul used to Contest (or charge) before God and His Angels.

† b. *intr.* To bear witness, 'testify', make a solemn appeal or protest. *Obs.*

1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antickr.* II. v. 35 Ioab displeaseth David, when he contesteth against the numbring of the people. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Amos iii. 13 Heare ye, and contest in the house of Jacob, sayth our Lord.

II. Senses originating in L. *contestāri litem*.

4. *intr.* To contend or strive (with or against) in argument; to dispute or debate keenly, wrangle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To argue and refute him by arguments contending and contesting against that which hath bene said. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 2 Tim. iii. 8 Jannes and Jambres... resisted Moses and contested

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with him in the message he brought from God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 756 Inexplicable Thy Justice seems; yet to say truth, too late I thus contest. a 1715 BURNET (J.), The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 349 He dared not contest obstinately against persons of quality, who would be offended by his discourse.

5. *trans.* To argue or debate (a point, etc.); to argue against, dispute, controvert, call in question.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 107 Can such a one contest the Divine decree? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 A fifth Rule (which one may hope will not be contested). 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecccl. Hist.* (R.), The excellence of Christian morality will not be contested by fair and candid adversaries. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 339 He contested the right of the pope to dispense them. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. 37 With every opportunity for contesting it, it has not been refuted.

6. *intr.* To strive or contend (in a general sense).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Have we not the Kings eares, who dares contest with us? 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 293 Contest no more against what is just, and be not guilty of your owne death. a 1711 KYN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 38 Tell me how we best With Trouble and Temptation may contest. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 203 For Forms of Government let Fools contest. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 134 No form of government... is, as such, to be either condemned or praised, or contested for in anywise, but by fools.

7. *trans.* To contend, struggle, or fight for; to dispute with arms.

a 1606 BACON *Polit. Fables* ix. The matter was contested by single combat. 1818 SOUTHEY *Fun. Song Poes* *Charlottle*, Mournful was that Edward's fame, Won in fields contested well. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 480 Every defensible spot of ground was stoutly contested by the Britons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 4. 77 There was none of the house of Godwine to contest the crown.

b. To oppose with arms, fight against.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 89 Yet these each other's power so strong contest, That either seems destructive of the rest.

c. With cognate object.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xiii. 8 The Warre which before-time they had contested with Gideon. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 533 It was better contested than might have been expected from the unequal skill of the generals.

8. *intr.* To contend in rivalry, vie, compete (with).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. IV. v. 116*, I... do contest As hotly and as nobly with thy Loue, As euer in ambitious strength I did Contend against thy Valour. 1785 POPE *Odys.* (J.), Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove contest.

9. *trans.* To contend for in emulation.

1725 POPE *Odys.* XXI. 144 Accept the tryal, and the prize contest. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. vi. 244 The race was well contested. 1888 MORLEY *Burke* 16 That he contested Adam Smith's chair of moral philosophy at Glasgow along with Hume.

† b. To set in competition or rivalry. *Obs. rare.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 13 A great transparent pillar... such a one as Nature does contest... With all the obelisks of antique Greece.

**Contestable** (*kɒntestəbəl*), *a.* [f. *CONTEST* v. + *-ABLE*; perh. a. mod.F. *contestable* (Cotgr.)] That may be contested; disputable, debatable.

1708 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 97 If it proves so contestable. 1761 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 39/2 The contrary of this proposition is at least extremely contestable. 1839 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 20 Feb., I do not recollect for many years a case in which the House has been called upon to express an opinion on contestable matter in the Address to the Throne.

Hence *Contestableness*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), whence 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Contestant** (*kɒntestənt*), *a.* [a. F. *contestant*, pr. pple. of *contester* to *CONTEST*, used as adj. and sb.: cf. *combatant*, *assailant*. Not in Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828, Worcester 1846; common during Civil War in U. S., and since.] One who contests; one who takes part in a contest.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 329 The Indian Company... being freed both from their Enemy's Arms and all other contestants. 1861 *Times* 8 Nov. (Defeat of Federal Army), A little after six o'clock the remaining contestants withdrew down the precipitous river bank. 1870 *Public Opin.* 6 Aug. 162 The present war... will materially change the position of the contestants. 1887 *Standard* 7 Nov. 3/7 A butter-making competition. There were twenty-two contestants, several of whom were farmers' wives.

† **Contestate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. Sc.* [ad. L. *contestāt-us*, pa. pple. of *contestāri*: see *CONTEST* v.] = Contested.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 92 And quhen the Scheip this stryff had contestait.

† **Contestate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *contestāt-* ppl. stem of *contestāri*: see *CONTEST* v.] = CONTESTED v. (in different senses).

c 1575 T. HACKET *tr. Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneiman) 188 Why will I thus tristate or enter into reason with him that hath none? 1866 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 317 Within six months after the quarell moued, and by the other contested. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Contestate*, to call to witness. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contestate*, to bear or prove by witness, to witness together.

**Contestation** (*kɒntestəʃən*), *n.* [ad. L. *contestātiō-em*, n. of action from *contestāri*: see *CONTEST* v.] The senses are partly from L., ancient and mediæval, partly from F. *contestation* dispute, contest (late 16th c. in Littré). Cotgr., 1611, has

'A contestation; a protestation, taking or calling to witness; also, a contesting, struing, debating, reasoning,

brabbling about a matter: also a contestation against; a gainsaying, denying, or waging, of Law.'

† I. 1. The action of calling or taking to witness, adjuration; solemn appeal or protest. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 4 b. With all kyndes of delusion and iugleyng... of sophistical learning, of holy contestacions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1684. I. 40/1 Again... John spake unto him, and desired him in like manner and contestation as before. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. vi. 6 No intreatie, nor contestation would suffice to hold them together. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts xxiii. 3 Ananias his insolent and injurious injunction, St. Paul's zealous answer and contestation ['God shall smite thee', etc].

† 2. Solemn asseveration, or oath. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 8 Hath he bound himselfe with the spels of diuellish contestacions... not to eat or drinke till he hath killed Paul? 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison, Taylors* 31 Any oath or contestation of the worst Gentleman.

† b. Confirmation by oath or testimony, conjoint attestation. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 78 Let the gentleman subscribe his name, next after the Bishop... in the contestation of any instrument or solemne acte. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* xli. (1647) 291 But this is too known, to need a contestation.

II. 3. See LITISCONTESTATION.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 160 That after the contestation of the suit, there be no matter of any dilatorie exceptions alleged to hinder the proceedings. [1875 POSTE *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 445 Contestation is when both parties exclaim, 'Give your attestation.' It marks the definitive settlement of the issue to be tried.]

4. Disputation or controversy, as between parties at law; verbal contention; keen argumentation.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 974 Being weary with the contestations of certain Pleaders, he [Augustus] went in choler out of his Seat. 1657 EARL MONM. *tr. Paruta's Polit. Disc.* 94 They were still at contestation between themselves. 1688 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 187 That Belief was drawn up after a long contestation with Arius. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. (ed. 3) 214 This counsil prevailed after many warm contestations. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 305 One or two of the witnesses speak of the subject of contestation as certain *Spiegeln* (mirrors) which Gutenberg was desirous of producing.

5. The action of struggling together as adversaries; contention, conflict, contest.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 43 Your Wife and Brother Made warres vpon me, and their contestation Was Theame for you. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Fire and water cannot meet without a hissing contestation. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iv. 82 The fortune of Warre... had been very various, and daily contestations happened. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. II. xv. 716 The few sources of sustenance... became objects of daily contestation.

6. Competition; emulation, rivalry. (Now Sc.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 332 The king of the Aethiopians is entred into contestation and contention with me, as touching wisdomed [*ἐπεὶ ἡ πόλις αὐτὴ σοφίας ἀμύλλαν*]. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 77 Among [men] there is a contestation of honour and preferment... whence hatred and envy. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. vi. 230 Corporations, who [1650-1750] adopted not 'contestations' for determining the merits of candidates. 1885 *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.* s.v., The appointment was made by public contestation.

7. The contesting or disputing (of a point, claim, etc.). *In contestation*: in dispute.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 41 So farre as concerns the points in contestation. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* (1704) 379 No Rule can be so exact, to make provision against all contestations. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.*, *Th. Vision* (1859) II. 84 This apparent paradox was no sooner published than it took its place, almost without contestation, among established opinions. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 2 There are not many of them open to contestation.

8. An assertion contended for; a contention.

1880 *Fortm. Rev.* Apr. 522 The Austrian contestation has never ceased to be that the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not ripe for self government. 1884 Ld. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 76 The appellant's contestation upon this point is untenable.

**Contestational**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of the nature of contestation. (In non-contestational.)

1886 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 488 Judge's non-contestational evidence—elicitative function.

† **Contestative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *contestāt-* (see *CONTESTATE*) + *-IVE*.] Relating to or dealing with contestation.

1616 BRENT *tr. Sarpi's Comm. Trent* (1676) 223 Those [words] were preunuciative and these contestative.

**Contested** (*kɒntestəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *CONTEST* v. + *-ED*.] Disputed, contended for or about, made an object of contention or competition. *Contested election*: one which is disputed at the poll; formerly, and still in U. S., an election of which the validity or legality is challenged, called more recently a *controversial election*.

1672 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada* I. II. i. And from the French contested Milan take. 1797 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 11, I shall be like a contested heir who spends his estate in the pursuit of it. 1777 JUNIUS *Lett.* lix. (1798) II. 183 Contested elections shall... be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case. The event of the suit is of no consequence to the Crown. 1780 BURKE *Sp. prev. to Election* Wks. III. 355 A contested election in such a city as this is no light thing. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 44, I cannot afford the expense of a contested election. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. Pref. 68 The means of deciding contested points in history and science.

**Contester** (*kɒntestər*), *n.* Also -or. [f. as prec. + *-ER*.] One who contests.

1884 *Chr. Commw.* 28 Feb. 465/1 These fierce contestors against Ritualism in the Church of England.

**Contesting** (kɒn'testɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **CONTEST**; contending, disputing.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 75 b, Kings can neither endure comparisons nor contestings, though they are in the wrong themselves. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 Those honest endeavours are no rude contestings with Gods providence.

**Contesting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contests; contending, competing.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 231 The two Contesting Motives. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., In yacht-racing you must be on board the contesting craft to enjoy the pastime.

Hence **Contestingly** *adv.*  
1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xix. § 8. 371 (T.) The more contestingly they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.

† **Contestion**. Bad form for **CONTESTATION**.

1632 LITWOW *Trav.* i. 10 Divers contestations have I had, about the equality of London, and Paris. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Word-book*. *Provid.* 182 Together with the contestation begun in our Native country.

† **Contestless**, *a. obs.* [f. **CONTEST** + -LESS; cf. *resistless*.] Not to be contested, indisputable.  
a 1750 A. HILL (T.), But now 'tis truth contestless [= F. *sans conteste*].

† **Contex**, *v. obs.* [ad. L. *contex-ere* to weave together, interweave, join together, compose, f. *con-* + *tex-ere* to weave. (Cf. It. *contessere* in same senses.)] *trans.* To weave together; to form, construct, or compose as by interweaving of parts.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer Wks.* (1843) 143, I should context and make a work longer than the Iliads of Homer. 1578 BANI-TER *Hist. Man* v. 63 This body is called Pancreas, for that it is made and contexted of Glandulous flesh. 1666 AILESBUURY *Passion Sermon* 7 Essay, who seems to context a history, not write a prophesie. 1684 BOYLE *Porous Anim. Bod.* i. 5 The Corpuscles that are requisite to context such differing parts, as Membranes, Fibres, etc.

† **Context**, *ppl. a. obs.* [ad. L. *context-us*, *pa. pple. of contex-ere* (see prec.), coinciding with native *pa. pple. of contex-ere*.] Woven or knit together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The skyne is composed & context and woven with thredles and waynes. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* iii. iv. (1682) 71 Describe how such a string may be context. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xii. 222 Hollow and thin, for Lightness, but withal context and firm, for Strength.

**Context** (kɒn'tekst), *sb.* In 5-6 -*texts*. [ad. L. *contextus* (u-stem) connexion, f. *ppl. stem of contex-ere* to weave together, connect (see above). Cf. mod.F. *contexte* (in Cotgr.).]

† 1. The weaving together of words and sentences; construction of speech, literary composition. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 In the contexte historiale [contextu historico] the rewle off lyvenge and forme of vertues moralle. 1516 GRETT respelendence thro the diligence of cronicles. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 459 Since these kings there is little difference in the context of [the French] speech, but only in the choice of words, and softness of pronunciation.

† 2. *concr.* The connected structure of a writing or composition; a continuous text or composition with parts duly connected. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 Though the aungell in the contexte of his salutacyon, expressed not this name Maria. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxv, The bokes of the Evangelistes, vulgarly called the gospelles, which be one contexte of an historie. 1633 H. GARTHWAITE (*title*), The Evangelical Harmonie, reducing the Four Evangelists into one Continued Context. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdom is infolded.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. vi, The skillful gloss of her reflection But paints the context of thy coarse complexion.

† 3. The connexion or coherence between the parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Context*, the agreeing of the matter going before, with that which followeth. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 20, I have hindered not the context, and roundness of the speech. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 141 The context, or alliance that the text hath with the pretext, or verse immediately foregoing.

4. *concr.* The whole structure of a connected passage regarded in its bearing upon any of the parts which constitute it; the parts which immediately precede or follow any particular passage or 'text' and determine its meaning. (Formerly *circumstance* q. v. I C. quots. 1549, 1570.)

c 1568 FULKE *Answe. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 When the articles following are spoken in one context and phrase. 1583 — *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 561 The whole context is this: 'Let no man say,' etc. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 24 If it be meant of *thou*, that were abscond from the context. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1720) II. 1 That we may understand these words aright, it will be necessary to take a short view of the context. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 73 A word pronounced with certain circumstances, or in a certain context with other words. a 1714 SHARP *Wks.* VII. xv. (R.), To this I answer plainly according to all the light that the contexts afford in this matter. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 46, I wish honourable gentlemen would have the fairness to give the entire context of what I did say, and not pick out detached words. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 204 A paragraph, unintelligible from want of context.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*  
1843 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 9 We carry on with us from day to day the whole moral context of the day gone by. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, It is literally impossible, without consulting the context of the building, to say whether the cusps have been added for the sake of beauty

or of strength. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. v. 281 The position of facts in the context of experience.

c. In this context: in this connexion.

1873 R. CONGREVE *Ess.* etc. (1874) 480, I should avail myself of the words of one of our number—not used in this context, but suiting my present purpose.

† 5. = **CONTEXTURE**. *Obs.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. xvii, Sooner penetrate a Board, Than by a Cut or Thrust divide The Context of the stubborn Hide. 1766 R. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 274 The Union of Soul and Body... that mystic Context.

† **Context**, *v. obs.* [f. L. *context-* *ppl. stem of contex-ere* to **CONTEXT**.] To weave together; = **CONTEXT**. (Perh. only in *pa. pple.*)

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xvi. 49 Euen to the vngling of the whole world's frame; Contexted onely, by Commerce, and Contracts. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 343 So have I contexted a continued Catalogue and List. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 52 Count the threads whereof they [events] are contexted.

† **Contexted**, *ppl. a. obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Woven together, sewn together, connected.

a 1666 BACON *Exam. E. Peachem Wks.* (Spedding, etc.) XII. 126 Those traitorous passages which are both in his loose and contexted papers. 1668 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxi. 202 If the Subject bee Historie, or contexted Fable, then I hold it better put in Prose.

**Contextive**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *context-* *ppl. stem of contex-ere* (see above) + -IVE.] That weaves or connects together.

1850 BAYNES *Port-Royal Logic* (1851) p. xxx, Analysis and synthesis (termed in it the contextive and retentive methods).

**Contextual** (kɒn'tekstʃuəl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *contextu-s* + -AL, after *textual* which goes back to 17th c.] Of or belonging to the context; depending only on the context.

1812-25 S. T. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 113 To the contempt or neglect of the literal and contextual sense. 1858 GLAISTONE *Homer* III. 229 The word *Trues* is sometimes confined strictly to the inhabitants of the city; but... perhaps always with contextual indications that such is the sense. 1887 *Academy* 5 Mar, I would not use them as a final appeal on the passage in question, for they are not contextual to it. *Mod.* The meaning assigned to the word here is merely contextual.

**Contextually**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In regard to or according to the context.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exp. Sacr.* 121 A sense good and consistent and contextually harmonious. 1861 ELLIOT *Aids to Faith* ix. 432 Develop and enunciate the meaning under the limitations assigned by the context, or, in other words, Interpret contextually.

**Contextural**, *a. rare.* [f. **CONTEXTURE** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the texture or context.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 182 The Contextural expressions are of the self-same nature.

**Contexture** (kɒn'tekstʃər), *a.* [a. F. *contexture* (Montaigne, 1572 80), = It. *contestura* (Florio), prob. repr. a med.L. *\*contextura*, f. *context-* *ppl. stem of contex-ere*: cf. L. *textura* TEXTURE. Very common in 17th c.; now rare.]

1. The action or process of weaving together or interweaving; the fact of being woven together; the manner in which this is done, texture.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. xi. § 5 Christ... will provide one [scurge] of his own contexture. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 46 In the Silk Ribbons, you might plainly see the Contexture. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Berkens's Theos. Philos.* 64 The profitable Contexture of the Silk-worm. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 b, Oziers... strike their Roots into the Rampart, and by the contexture of their Fibres strengthen the whole work. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 78 Then Sella hung the slippers in the porch... and all who passed Admired their fair contexture.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.) Cf. **CONSTRUCTURE** 2.  
1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Contexture* is a mode of industrial accession borrowed from the Roman Law. It takes place where things belonging to one are wrought into another's cloth, and are carried therewith as accessory.

2. *transf.* The linking together of materials or elements, so as to form a connected structure (natural or artificial); the manner in which the parts of a thing are thus united.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vii. § 4 Touching the Contexture or Configuration of things. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 207 A true understanding of things in their coherence and contexture. 1662 STILLINGFEL *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 14 Without this there cannot any such contexture of bodies out of them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell.* Syst. i. iii. § 25-131 Secondary Results from certain fortuitous Concrections and Contextures of Atoms. 1748 tr. *Vegetius's Dispens.* 81 The Joinsings and Contexture of the Belly and Intestines. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. vii. 401 The people... are well shaped and of excellent contexture.

b. *fig.* of things non-material.

1604 DANIEL *Fam. Poem Earl Devonshire*, How that brave mind was built, and in what sort All thy contexture of thy heart hath been. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 29 The Roman Church, having by a regular Contexture of continued Policy... interwoven itself with the Secular Interest. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. viii, Such small... hints have sometimes unravelled... the contexture of the deepest villanies. 1861 BRERKE *Horn Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. v. 168 The services became more lengthy in their recitation, and more artificial in their contexture.

3. The structure, composition, or texture of anything made up by the combination of elements. Now chiefly *fig.* from 1.

a 1639 WOTTON (J.), He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 35 A large Mushroom of a loo-e watrish contexture. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horsem.* vii. (ed. 3) 111 In some Contextures of Body this produces no immediate effect. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 86 Women are of a nice contexture; and our spirits, when disordered, are not to be recomposed in a moment. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 225 Stones apparently hard, are sometimes more subject to decay than those of a softer contexture. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 525 Society's whole contexture.

4. That which is put together or constructed by the intertwining of parts. a. quasi-*concr.* A mass of things interwoven together.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 37 Shall I not change this goodly contexture of things for you? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 The Corpus Callosum is nothing but a Contexture of small Fibres. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxiii. 250 That most ingenious contexture of truth and lies. 1876 ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 229 A great contexture of converging probabilities.

b. An interwoven structure, a fabric.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. liii. (1632) 168 All this our contexture is built of weak and decaying peeces. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 17 How many thousand parts of Matter must go to make up this heterogeneous Contexture? 1715 tr. *Panctrolus's Rerum Mem.* I. i. iv. 12 These kind of Contextures are not made of Vegetables, but of the Stone Amiantus. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 361 We must not pick out single threads but regard the whole contexture as one piece.

5. The weaving together of words, sentences, etc. in connected composition; the construction or composition of a writing as consisting of connected and coherent members.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 19 The contexture of Words. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 2 A perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. iii. 309 The Contexture of sentence with sentence. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* Pref. Aijj, There is one thing I may properly call my own, and that is the Style, and Contexture of the book. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 § 9 The art of dramatick disposition, the contexture of the scenes. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* v. 26 The contexture, peculiarities, and relations of the several books.

b. The connected structure or 'body' of a literary composition; a connected passage or composition.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* Pref. (1626) 1 It is more then the Worke of one man... to compose a passable Contexture of the whole History of England. 1628 HOBBS *Thioid.* Pref., Being of courses inserted, and not of the contexture of the Narration. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 121 § 12 Collateral events are so artfully woven into the contexture of his principal story. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* vi. vi. 452 Any contexture of words which does not make a proposition is neither true nor false.

c. = **CONTEXT** 4.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. to Encounter* 17 Which the contexture may seeme also to import. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurinal* 11 If we view the contexture of the place, we shall find, etc. a 1672 STERRY *Forth.* ii. 11. 360 This Text lying in this Contexture. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* (1884) 44 Is there anything in the intention and contexture of these ten passages to warrant so grave a departure from the common meanings of the words?

**Contexture**, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To give its contexture to; to weave.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. x, Round his mysterious Me, there lies... a Garment of Flesh, contextured in the Loom of Heaven.

**Conteygn**, -*teyne*, -*tiene*, *obs. ff. CONTAIN*.

**Conteygn**, -*ue*, *obs. ff. CONTINENT a.* -*UE*.

**Conticent** (kɒn'tisɪnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *conticent-em*, *pr. pple. of conticere* to be silent or still, f. *con-* intensive + *tacere* to be silent.] Keeping silence, silent.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li. (D.), The servants have left the room, the guests sit conticent.

**Contenance**, *obs. f. COUNTENANCE*.

**Contience**, *obs. bad form of CONSCIENCE*.

† **Contignate**, *v. obs. rare.* [f. *ppl. stem of L. contignare* to join together with beams, timbers, or sticks, f. *con-* + *tignum* building material, piece of timber.] *trans.* To join together with beams.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 70 The whole Bulk is supported besides with most curious Arches, contignated and joynd together by marvellous Art.

**Contignation** (kɒn'tɪɡnəˈʃən), *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *contignation-em*, *n. of action f. contignare*: see prec. Also in mod.F.]

1. The joining or framing together of beams or boards; the condition or manner of being joined together; jointing together.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* Ps. lxxviii. 20 Buildings stand by the benefit of their... contignations that knit and unite them... The contignation and knitting suffer them not to cleave. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct.-1 Nov., There stands an arch... it has some imperceptible contignations, which do not betray themselves easily to the eye. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. 330 The congruity of its contignation to another piece of Timber. 1754 HUDNOR *Misc. Wks.* II. 49 In the contignation (as the learned Doctor calls it) there is no manner of Occasion for Oak.

fig. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 289 To dissolve those Joyns and Contignations which... clasp into one Structure those many little members and parts whereof all humane societies consist. 1796 BURKS *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 Linked by a contignation into the edifice of France.

2. A structure formed by joining timbers together, a piece of joiner's or carpenter's work; hence, any conjoined structure, framework, or 'frame' of things.

1634 Br. HALL *Wks.* (1837) V. 387 In that bright and spacious contiguation of the firmament. 1664 PETTY *Taxes* 23 The next palace will be built from the whole present contiguation of houses at such a distance as, etc. 1676 EVLYN *Sylva* xxiv. § 13 In Crete they employ'd it [the Cypress]... in the largest Contignations and did formerly build Ships of it. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 He [Goethe] venerates the Cross: but thinks it unworthy of a philosopher to refer the whole scheme of Heaven and earth to 'that contignation'.

3. *spec.* A boarding or flooring; a floor, story, or stage.

1598 D. R. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 A marvellous twisted contignation or covering of goldsmiths work, over a four square plain Court. 1644 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 46 A Contignation or Floor born upon the outward wall. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 11 Their private Oratories were appointed in the uppermost Contignations of their Houses. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 60 Each Contignation, or Floor. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 230 A Plan of these Works... with Remarks of every thing that was curious in all three Contignations [stories of a salt mine]. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 131 To pass, without obstruction, through doors, or walls, or contignations.

† **Contigual**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see CONTIGUOUS) + -AL.] = CONTIGUOUS.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* iv. x. (1620) 156 We place Iupiter in the skie (say they) and Iuno in the aire; and these two are contigual. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Boundage is either contigual or Remote. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 18 These mischeifs have followed... by more continuall or contigual succession.

† **Contiguate**, *a. Obs.* Also 7-at. [ad. med. L. *contiguat-us* = *contiguus*; see Du Cange. So F. *contigut* (Cotgr.).] Contiguous to; in immediate contact with.

1632-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 291 Contiguate to Flandres. *Ibid.* I. 427 There is an other yle contiguate to that place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. i. § 7 The earth also... being contiguate and mixt with waters. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 58 This Isle... was antiently contiguate with the continent, but now rent asunder.

† **Contigue**, *a. Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *contigu-gue* (16th c. in Littre), ad. L. *contigu-us* touching together, touching each other, *f. contingere*, stem *contig-* (= *con-* + *tag-*) to touch on all sides, border upon, etc.; see CONTINGENT.] = CONTIGUOUS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 His prochine enemeis that lyeis contigue about his cuntre. 1610 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 514 To exchange the Churches one with another, that all the Dioceses may lie contigue.

**Contiguity** (*kɒntɪɡjuːti*). [ad. L. *contiguītas*, or F. *contiguīte* (17th c. in Littre), f. L. *contigu-us*, F. *contigu*: see prec. and -ITY.]

1. The condition of touching or being in contact. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. iv. (1648) 175 There being not the least contiguity or dependence upon any body. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 66 The heat is increased by the contiguity of many grains lying one upon another. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 110 It might have been contiguous to other Parts of our great Continent... though that Contiguity be since broken off. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* ed. 61 28 Communicating expansion to all bodies in contiguity with it.

b. *fig.* Of non-physical contact.

a. 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 A mere kind of apposition or contiguity of our natures with the divine. 1654 CORDINGTON *Hist. Iustine* 509 A woman, who by the contiguity of blood had near relation to the King. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 305 It related, with a wondrous new contiguity and perpetual closeness, the Past and Distant with the Present in time and place.

c. *Psychol.* Proximity of impressions or ideas in place or time, as a principle of association.

*Law of Contiguity*: the principle that 'Actions, Sensations, and States of Feeling, occurring together, or in close succession, tend to grow together, or cohere, in such a way that when any of them is afterwards presented to the mind, the others are apt to be brought up in idea' Bain *Mental & Moral Sc.* (1863) 85.

1739 HUME *Treatise* i. § 4 The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, Contiguity in time or place, and Cause and Effect. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* iv. iv. According to [Hume's] philosophy... contiguity must include causation. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* I. 79 Contiguity of two sensations in time means the successive order. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 294/2 note, Aristotle's reduction is to the four following heads:—Proximity in time—Contiguity in place—Resemblance—Contrast. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 85 The principle of Contiguity has been described under various names, as Hamilton's law of 'Redintegration'; the 'Association of Ideas', including Order in Time, Order in Place, Cause and Effect.

† 2. *concr.* A thing in contact; a contiguous thing, point, surface, etc. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 It [crystal] hath not its determination from circumscription or as conforming unto contiguities. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 93 Particles of Air that lurk 'twixt the Contiguities of the Glass and Quicksilver. *Ibid.* II. 132 Creeping up 'twixt the Contiguity of the Glass and Quicksilver.

3. *quasi-concr.* A continuous mass, whereof all the parts are in uninterrupted contact.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 2 Some boundless contiguity of shade. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trals.* II. 47 The general picture was a contiguity of red, earthen roofs. a. 1864 — *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 46 Among the contiguity of trees.

4. *loosely.* Close proximity, without actual contact. [1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contiguity*, nearness, the close being of two together.] 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827)

I. II. 334 Called the Faro or strait of Messina from its contiguity to that city. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 690 Its contiguity to the West India islands gives the merchants superior advantages. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. There were two which stood in such close contiguity, that they seemed to have been portions of the same rock, which... now exhibited a chasm of about four feet. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xvi. 248 The contiguity of land may be inferred... from these vegetable productions.

**Contiguous** (*kɒntɪɡjuːs*), *a.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see CONTIGUE) + -OUS.]

1. Touching, in actual contact, next in space; meeting at a common boundary, bordering, adjoining. Const to, formerly also with.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 81 Two severall Castles built on a rocke which are so neare together that they are euen contiguous. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 865 Water, being contiguous with aire, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. 1644 EVLYN *Diary* 21 Apr., This [island] is contiguous to y<sup>e</sup> towne by a stately stone bridge. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 177 London and Westminster... are now by their Buildings become contiguous, and in a manner united. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 3 An heiress whose land lies contiguous to mine. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 49 The hydrogen... unites with the oxygen of the contiguous molecule of water. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 51 Long rows of contiguous houses.

b. *Math.* *Contiguous angles*: = adjacent angles.

1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Contiguous angles*, are such as have one leg common to each angle; otherwise called *adjoining angles*.

2. Next in time or order, immediately successive.

1612-15 Br. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. III. i. The favours of our benificent Saviour were at the least contiguous. No sooner hath hee raised the centurion's servant from his bed, then hee raises the widow's son from his beere. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 402 Two great Events will fall upon two contiguous Moments of Time.

3. Coadjacent in experience or thought.

1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* II. ii. § 3 (R.). The fancy is determined by habit to pass from the idea of fire to that of melted lead, on account of our having always perceived them contiguous and successive.

† 4. Continuous, with its parts in uninterrupted contact. *Obs.*

1715 LEONI tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 Instead of Pilasters, there is a contiguous Wall. 1725 DE FOR VOY. *round World* II. 47 The notion of the Hills being contiguous, like a wall that had no gates.

5. *loosely.* Neighbouring, situated in close proximity (though not in contact). † Of persons: Dwelling near.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* App. 25 Those Parishes, within five miles distance, may be served by a Contiguous Minister. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 149 The island of Goram is said to have thirteen mosques... Contiguous is a small island called Salwak. a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) I. 22 It [the spirit of the world] is found in a different form in contiguous towns.

**Contiguously** (*kɒntɪɡjuːslɪ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a way that is contiguous; in contact.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 24 Behold the Raine-Bow, and admire to see Transparent Shadowes mixt Contiguously. 1679 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 30 The next of kin contiguously embrace. 1702 Sir J. HOLT in *Mod. Reports* XII. 510 If a river run contiguously between the land of two persons. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 296 Forty-four such eggs... laid contiguously in a right line.

**Contiguonsness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contiguous; contiguity.

1622-6a HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 43 This country in regard of its contiguonsness... to the other Libya. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxvii. 276 Infected with more misery than they have already, by contiguonsness to others.

**Contik**, var. of CONTECK, *Obs.*, strife.

**Continaunce**, obs. form of CONTINUANCE.

**Continence** (*kɒntɪnəns*). [a. 14th c. F. *continence*, or ad. L. *continentia*, a holding back, repression (of passions, desires, etc.), also in late L. 'tenor or contents (of a work)', f. *continent-*, pr. pple. of *continere* to CONTAIN: see -ENCE. A doublet of CONTINUANCE, OF. *contenance*, which represents a development of branch II.]

1. Self-restraint.

1. Self-restraint, in regard to impulse, appetite, or desire.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 15 A saule pat... es clede in vertus, as... in continence, in wysdome, in trouthe, hope, and charyte. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 195 Pis Pictagoras usede so grete continence and abstinence pat he ete noþer fische ne flesche. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 179 Continence is a vertue which kepeth the pleasaunt appetite of man under the yoke of reason. 1694 CROWNE *Marr. Beau* II. 12 No woman has much continence in her tongue. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 409 He knows when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 They have as much energy, as much continence of character as they ever had.

2. *spec.* Self-restraint in the matter of sexual appetite, displayed either by due moderation or (as more frequently taken) by entire abstinence. (Sometimes identified with, sometimes distinguished from, CHASTITY.)

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 Vowis of continence. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 106 Virginitie is greet perfeccioun, And continens eek with deuocioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. li, Saint Birget induced hir husbunde to lyfe in continens many yeres. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxi, Continence, which is a meane betwene Chastite and inordinate luste.

a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I. iii, Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vii. 28 Contentment... without the pleasure... of Lawful Venery, Continence: of Unlawful, Chastity. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* 1858 II. xii. 230 To the first of these marriage was always allowed; the latter were bound to a life of the strictest continence. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 48 Not one thought it any part of his duty to observe continence towards his own wife.

† II. 3. Tenor, contents; content, capacity. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 933 Batus is a mesure of fletinge thynges ordeny by the continence of the lawe [secundum legis continentiam deputata].

4. Continuity: cf. CONTINENT a. 6 b. *Obs.*

1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 67 Lest the Continence of the Cause should be divided, or in other Terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the Cause.

**Continency** (*kɒntɪnənsi*). Now rare. [f. as prec. + the later suffix -ENCY.]

I. 1. Self-restraint, temperance; = CONTINENCE 1.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VI. vii, A point of great continencie and integrity. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 378 Continencie of tongue. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Such as liue moderately and with great continencie. 1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1350 A marvellous continencie & clemencie of rough citizens against their enemies, in keeping their hands from the killing of prisoners. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* I. v. (1620) 9 Commended for abstaining from making bootie of their Images... he seasoned his continencie with a conceit. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Continency*, a refraining from all things delightful that hinder perfection.

2. *spec.* in reference to sexual indulgence; = CONTINENCE 2.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 Chastite or continency of soule and body. 1598 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, That such persons as have not the gift of continency might marry. 1598 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 119 b, Gif sho be nocht bund with the voue of continencie. 1692 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 26 All such Married Priests as would not immediately quit their Wives, and take the Oath of Continency. 1850 Mrs. JAMISON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 65 Ethelreda was married to Egfrid... with whom she lived... in a state of continency for twelve years.

† II. 3. Containing quality; inclusion, inclusiveness. *Obs.*

a. 1617 BAYNE *Diocessans Tryall* (1621) 18 By law of this virtual continency, Philadelphia and Thiatira were included in two of the other, viz. Sardis, and Pergamus, which were their mother cities.

**Continent** (*kɒntɪnənt*), *a.* Also 4 conteynent, 4-6 conteynent. [a. OF. *continent* (12th c. in Littre, in our sense 1), ad. L. *continent-em* lit. 'holding together', hence 'contiguous, connected, continuous', also 'holding oneself in, self-restraining, restraining one's passions' (the latter the sense in which the word was first taken into the modern languages', pr. pple. of *continere*: see CONTAIN.]

1. Holding in, restraining.

1. Self-restraining, or marked by self-restraint, esp. in relation to bodily passions, appetites, or indulgences; temperate.

1382 WYCLIF *Tit. i.* 7 It bihoueth a bischop forto be... iust, hooly, continet [continentem, ἐγκρατῆ; LINDALE, etc. temperate]. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 313 His deeth schewed that he was vertuous and contynent. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* I. ii. 182, I pray you have a continent forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* IV. an. 33. 395 Of such continet moderation was he in coveting. 1841 EMERSON *Addr.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. 1875 II. 247 Not... a subject of irregular and interrupted impulses of virtue, but a continent, persisting, immovable person. 1885 Sir A. GRANT *Aristotle's Eth.* I. xiii. note, In the continent and the incontinent man [τὸν ἐγκρατῆ καὶ ἀνκρατῆ] we praise the reason... but there appears also to be something else in them... which fights and strives against the reason.

2. *spec.* Characterized by self-restraint in the matter of sexual indulgence; chaste.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 738 Some beestes ben contynent and chaste alwayes: as bein. 1803 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/4 The chore or quyer signifieth the continente. And the body sygnefyeth thordre of them that ben maryed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 59 Saint Paule foretellet of Antichrists disciples, that they shall beare a great countenance of continent life, & forbid marriage. 1623 COCKERAM, *Continent*, chaste [1626 sober]. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Continent*... practising continence.

*transf.* 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 20 The shameful villanie... was such, as honest eares would be ashamed to heare, and continent tooings to speake thereof.

† 3. Restraining, restrictive. *Obs.*

(Both quot. may be in sense 2; at least there is app. a play on that sense.) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 262 Contrary to thy established proclaymed Edict and Continent Cannon. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. iii. 64 My Desire All continent Impediments would obere. That did oppose my will.

b. Holding in, keeping back, retentive of. *rare.* 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI, I am continent of my thought hitherto.

4. Containing; capable of containing, capacious. *rare.*

[cf. 1580 in CONTINENT sb. 1; 1605 in CONTENT sb. 1 b.] 1856 DOBELL *Hero's Grave*, The round Of the dull continent flesh. 1867 TRENCH *Gospel Stud.* VII, Old vessels... continent of the new life. 1870 *Fall Mall* G. 9 Aug. 12 Fashion... is as continent as the Black-hole in Calcutta.

II. [from L. *continere* (intr.) to hold together, be continuous.]

† 5. Holding or hanging together in space.

a. Cohering, continuous, or uninterrupted in itself. *Continent land*: land extending connectedly or continuously over a large space: see *CONTINENT* *sb.* 3, 4.

a 1470 *Tiptoft Caesar* xiii. (1530) 18 Cesar before entended to ly that winter tyme in continent land. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* 310 Affirmynge that those landes are from thence continent and grete. 1569 *GRAFTON Chron.* iv. (1809) l. 28 The mayne and continent land of the whole worlde. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 55 Being the same continued continent land.

† b. Connected to or with, continuous with. *Obs.* c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* iii. 109 He ioyne the hills that binde the Affricke shore And make that country continent to Spaine. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 88 It is shewed to haue bene continent or firme land with Gallia. 1612 *BRERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 118 Those parts of Asia and America are continent one with the other. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. v. 443 These [bridges] were covered with planks and turfe; that they might seeme continent with the ground. 1632 *RAY Dissol. World* ii. v. (1732) 207 Great Britain was anciently Continent to Gaul.

6. Continuous in duration; not intermittent. (*Old Med. and Phys.*)

† a. *Continent fever*: see *quots. Obs.*

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 158 Galen... cures Continent and Continual fevers onely by bleeding. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Continent Fever*, is that which performs its Course without any Intermission, or Abatement. 1776-83 *CULLEN First Lines* § 28 Wks. I. 488 A Continent Fever.

† b. *Continent cause* [mod.L. *causa continentis*, *F. causa continentis*]: see *quots. 1706, 1753. Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Leam.* ii. x. § 5 In that is the cause continent of many diseases. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 97 The continent cause is evacuated by purging. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Continent Cause of a Distemper*, is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and ceases when the said Cause is remov'd. 1707 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 53 The continent causes of the Pulse are the strength of the Spirits, and the irritation of the Blood. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Cause, Continent, conjunct, or proximate Cause*, that principle in the body which immediately adheres to the disease, and which being present, the disease is also present.

7. as *adv.*

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 145 And yet I love Him continent. My faith in Him is not mispent.

**Continent** (kɒntɪˈnɛnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *continentem* (in senses I and II), subst. use of pr. pple of *continēre*: see *prec.* and *CONTAIN*. It. *continente* mainland is in Florio, 1598; the Fr. is not in Cotgr. 1611.]

I. A containing agent or space.

1. That which contains or holds. Now rare or arch.

1541 *R. COPLAND Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The contenautes that be without, fyrst ben the heares, than the lether or skynne, & than the flesshe. 1580 *NORTH Plur-larch* (1676) 263 A Cylinder... containing a massie sphere, with an inscription, of the proportion, whereof the continent exceedeth the thing contained. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. ii.* i. 92 Fozges... falling in the Land, Hath euerie petty Riuer made so proud, That they haue ouer-borne their Continents. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 40 Heart, once be stronger then thy Continent, Cracke thy fraile Case. 1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 62 The bagge is a continent to money and the world is a continent to the bagge. 1763 *CHURCHILL Duellist* i. Poems II. 7 Earthquakes... Rive their concealing continent. 1868 *G. MACDONALD Seaboard Par.* II. v. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* ii. (ed. 2) 26 Is it the mere radiance of a soul that thus transpires through... its clay continent?

b. *fig.* That which comprises or sums up; summary, sum and substance (sometimes not distinguishable from *content*, that which is contained). Now rare or arch.

1590 *GREENE Neuer too late* (1600) 23 They be women, and therefore the continents of all excellence. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. 121 Here's the scroule, The continent, and summery of my fortune. 1604 — *Ham.* v. ii. (Qo.) You shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see. 1638 *LAUD Conf. with Fisher* § 14, I did not say that the Book of Articles onely was the Continent of the Church of Englands publique Doctrine. She is not so narrow. 1643 *SYMMONS Loyal Subjects Beliefe* 61 Rebellion... is the continent and cause of all sin. 1788 *tr. Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* iii. § 216. 177 The Ultimate is the Complex, Continent and Basis of Things prior. 1869 *W. MITCHELL Truthseeker* s.v. *Change* 184 Nowhere do we find the power itself but only the continent of the power.

† 2. Containing area, space, or bulk; capacity; = *CONTENT* *sb.* 1 5, 6. *Obs.*

a 1608 *SIR F. VERE Comm.* (1631) 124 The whole plot of continent sufficient to receive eight or nine hundred men. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. vii. (1668) 169 The quantity... should ever be answerable to the continent of your Cistern. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 78 There never was in so small a Continent so great a number of people. 1666 *ASHMOLE Diary* (1774) 385 [The goblet] being of so large a continent, past the hands of thirty to pledge.

II. Continuous land, mainland.

† 3. A connected or continuous tract of land. *Obs.* (Cf. *CONTINENT* *a.* 5.)

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 113 Continens... is a portion of th' Earth, which is not parted by the Seas asunder [margin has *Continent*]. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. Ded. 3 That large and fruitful continent of the West Indies. 1609 *P. BRONDELLE* (*little*, Nova Francia: or the Description of that part of New France which is one Continent with Virginia. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. v. § 1.

214 [Kent] contained the Continent that lieth betwixt our East-Ocean and the Riuer Thames. 1657 *S. W. Schism Dispatch't* 541 A Primacy, that is, the highest in that continent [Ireland]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 392 And made one Realm Hell and this World, one Realm, one Continent Of easie thorough-fare. 1677 *EARL ORRERY Art of War* 133 All the continents of Europe.

† b. The land as opposed to the water, etc.; 'terra firma'; the earth. *Obs.*

1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* i. i, He That with the cannon shook Vienna wall, And made it dance upon the continent. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. v. 25 The carcass with the streame was carried downe, But th' head fell backward on the Continent. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 47 Make Mountaines leuell, and the Continent melt it selfe Into the Sea.

† c. The 'solid globe' or orb of the sun or moon. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* v. i. 278 All those sayings, will I... keepe as true in soule, As doth that Orbed Continent, the fire, That seuers day from night. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 422 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale From her moist Continent to higher Orbes.

† 4. *esp.* The main land, as distinguished from islands, islets, or peninsulas; mainland. *Obs.* *exc.* as in b, or when referring to one of the recognized continents of modern Geography: see 5.

1576 *FLEMING Panopol. Epist.* 284 Islanders covet the commodities of the continent, or firme ground. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 111 No more then men will euer carry foxes... out of our continent into the Ile of Wight. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 506 A small fret (known by the peculiar name of Menai) sundereth it from the Welch continent. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round W.* (1840) 110 It is not known whether that country be an island or the continent. 1745 *ELIZA HAYWOOD Female Spect.* (1748) III. 291 She cried out we were on the continent of Summatra. 1786 *GILPIN Mts. & Lakes Cumbrld.* I. 137 The grandeur of each part of the continent is called in... to aid the insignificance of the island [in Windermere]. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iii. xx, Threatening both continent and isle, Bute, Arran, Cunningham, and Kyle. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* ii. xii. (ed. 2) 301 They are also continental,—continental of the continent of France.

b. *spec. The Continent*: the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles. (*Orig.* a specific use of 4; now commonly referred to 5.)

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 27 b, They are in the continent, where euerie kingdom and state doth joyne one to another without anie partition of sea. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 68 In these times the legions of Britanie were transported into the continent. c 1654 *WALLER Panegyrr. Ld. Protector* xxvi, Holland... is content To be our outguard on the Continent. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 291 Men who had travelled much on the continent. 1873 *MRS. ALEXANDER The Wooing of* xviii, She was going back to the Continent with her husband.

5. One of the main continuous bodies of land on the earth's surface.

Formerly two continents were reckoned, the Old and the New; the former comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa, which form one continuous mass of land; the latter, North and South America, forming another. (These two continents are strictly islands, distinguished only by their extent.) Now it is usual to reckon four or five continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, North and South; the great island of Australia is sometimes reckoned as another, and geographers have speculated on the existence of an Antarctic Continent.

1614 *BRERWOOD Enquiries* (1635) 119 Europe, Afrique, and Asia... the south or Antarctique continent, etc. 1622-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* Introd. (1674) 181/2 A Continent is a great quantity of Land, not separated by any Sea from the rest of the World, as the whole Continent of Europe, Asia, Africa. 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* ii. vii. 115 Toward the North are placed the great continents of Europe, Asia, almost all Africa and the greatest part of America. 1727 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The world is ordinarily divided into two grand continents: the old and the new. 1813 *BUTLER Geog.* ii, The left or Western Hemisphere contains the two Continents of North and South America. *Ibid.* iv, New Holland, an immense Island, which some geographers dignify with the appellation of another continent. 1826 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 59 A new continent had risen up beyond the western sea. 1873 *C. ROBINSON N. S. Wales* 79 Sydney—once the capital of the Australian Continent... remains the metropolis of New South Wales.

b. *transf.* A continuous mass or extent of land of any kind, of ice, or the like.

1786 *GILPIN Mts. & Lakes Cumbrld.* I. 187 Detached from this continent of precipice, if I may so speak, stands a rocky hill. 1862 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1880) 173 The forests which now make continents of fruitful land pathless and poisonous.

c. *fig.*

1722 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* iv. 663 From nature's continent, immensely wide, Immensely blest, this little isle of life... Divides us. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 78 Continents of parchment. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* iv. 90 The broad continent of the intellectual and moral life of man.

d. *Comb.*, as *continent-country*, *-island*, one approaching in size to a continent.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan., In none of the great Indian Empires of the ages that are past, had any such union of the diverse peoples of this continent-country been effected.

† 6. *Amer. Hist.* Applied, during and immediately after the War of Independence, as a collective name for the revolting colonies (which ultimately became the United States) Cf. *CONTINENTAL* *a.* 3.

1774 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 27 Uniting the whole continent in one grand legislature. 1781 *T. JEFFERSON Corr.* (1859) I. 304 There are some collections of forage and provisions belonging to the Continent, and

some to the State. c 1784 *S. OSGOOD in Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* V. 465 The plan for settling the accounts of the several states with the Continent.

III. [subst. use of *CONTINENT* *a.* 1.]

7. *Ecl. Hist.* = *ENCRATITE*.

1708 *EDHARD Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian... formed a new sect called by the name of Encratites, or Continentals.

† 8. A continent person; a married person or widow under vow of continency. *Obs.* (Cf. *penitent*.)

1494 *Will of Rogers (Somerset Ho.)*, I Pernell the continent of Criste & late wif of, etc. a 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 72 With other holy Saints, Virgins, Confessors, Continentals, and Ascetes.

**Continental** (kɒntɪˈnɛntəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [*f.* *prec.* + *-AL*: so in mod.F.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a continent or mainland.

1818 *B. O'REILLY Greenland* 17 To the northward, where the continental ice was evidently interminable. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. lx. (1862) V. 279 Greeks continental and insular. 1876 *HUXLEY Physicog.* xviii. 307 Such streams [Volga, Jordan, etc.] are often called continental rivers, since... their basins are contained within the land.

b. *Phys. Geog.* Of climate: see *quot.* 1880.

1865 *PETERMANN in Reader* 1 Apr. 374/2 The climate at the south was marine, and consequently moist; at the north it was continental, and consequently dry. 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* v. 351 A continental climate is one where the summer is hot, the winter cold, and where the rainfall is comparatively slight.

2. *spec.* Of, on, or belonging to 'the Continent', i.e. the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles.

*Continental System* (*Hist.*), the plan of Napoleon Bonaparte for cutting off Great Britain from all connexion, political, commercial, and personal, with the continent of Europe; instituted by the Berlin Decree of 19th November, 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, forbade all commerce with them, ordered the arrest of all British subjects on the continent, etc.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 37, I then ventured upon the continental gentlemen. 1793 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* III. 55 The other continental powers. 1829 *LYTTON Discovered* vi. That continental tour, deemed then so necessary a part of education. 1839-57 *ALISON Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 43. 125 The Continental System, based on the project of totally excluding British goods and manufactures from all the European monarchies. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 86 Other writers, both continental and English.

3. *Amer. Hist.* Of or belonging to the colonies or States collectively (during and immediately after the War of Independence; cf. *CONTINENT* *sb.* 6); as in *Continental Congress* (see *CONGRESS* 7), *continental army*, *debt*, *money*, *soldiers*, etc.

1775 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 48 The colonies are willing to assent to a Continental Congress. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 321 Pennsylvania... assuming her supposed proportion of the continental debt. 1825 *H. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. Pref. 5 The Bills of Credit issued by Congress, usually known as *Continental Money*. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 253 The continental regiments of North Carolina.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of a continent; *spec.* of the continent of Europe.

1828 *LANDOR Wks.* (1868) I. 349 This language is not yours, is not an Italian's, is not a continental's. 1832 *tr. Tour Germ. Prince* III. v. 124 An article in a newspaper after which a Continental would not show himself for three months. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* xviii. (1877) 103 They laid stress upon their common blood as Italians, and their common interests as continentals.

2. *Amer. Hist.* a. A regular soldier of the Continental army in the War of Independence. b. A currency note issued by the Continental Congress during the war; the depreciation of which afterwards gave rise to the phrase *Not worth a continental*. c. *pl.* 'The uniform of the Continental troops during the War of the Revolution' (Farmer *Americanisms*). Cf. *regimentals*.

1847 *L. SABINE Amer. Loyalists* 30 note, The number of regulars, or of continentals, was derived by him from the official returns deposited in the war office. 1872 *MARK TWAIN Innoc. at Home* 20 (Farmer) He didn't give a continental for anybody. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 253 These brave volunteers, who were supported by but nine continentals... fought for their homes. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* (Farmer), The Yankee, who contemplates his grandfather in continentals above the chimney-piece.

Hence *Continental v. nonce-wid.* = *CONTINENTALIZE* *v.*

1865 *G. MEREDITH R. Fleming* xxv. (1889) 218 Mr. Edward was Continentalizing.

**Continentaler**, *Amer. Hist.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-ER*] = *CONTINENTAL* *sb.* 2 a.

1871 *R. G. WHITE Words and their Uses* 396 The troops of the colonies were called Continentalers, or Continentals, during the war, and for many years afterward.

**Continentalism**, [*f.* *CONTINENTAL* *a.* 2 + *-ISM*.] An expression, opinion, procedure, etc., characteristic of the Continent (of Europe). (Cf. *provincialism*.)

1854 *Notes for Biog. W. Law* 684 This original should be followed as at first written... expunging the continentalisms. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3 Police superintendents denouncing as 'pernicious doctrines' opinions held by people of this country. That was continentalism with a vengeance.



**Continentalist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.]1. = CONTINENTAL *sb.* 1.

1834 COLBRIDGE *Tablet* 5 July, I believe that Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No continentalist could have conceived either tale. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 5/3 Sometimes I think... we English... are wrong, and the apathetic Continentalist right.

2. *Amer. Hist.* An advocate of the federation of the revolted colonies after the War of Independence.

**Continentalize, v.** [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]1. *intr.* To make a continental tour; to travel on the Continent. (*nonce-use.*)

1855 *Chamb. Jyral.* IV. 314 During the time they ruralised and continentalised.

2. *trans.* To make continental, impart a continental character to; *spec.* with reference to the continent of Europe.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept. The young American artist goes back to his country 'continentalised' to the finger-tips. 1883 FAXTON HOOD *Scot. Charact.* v. A continentalized Scotchman.

**Continentality** (kɒntɪnəntəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -LY.] In a continental manner; in relation to a continent; also *fig.* with 'wide views' of things (opposed to *insularly*).

1783 A. HAMILTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 22 They are the men who think Continentally. 1883 in *Amer. Home Mission Rep.* May, A time when Christians needed to accustom their minds to larger things, when they needed to think 'continentally'.

**Continented, pa. pple.** *Obs.* [f. CONTINENT *a.* 5, implying a vb. to *continent*.] United as a continuous tract of land.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. 1 The 2 Countries [were] antiently continented; but since severed.

**Continentive, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *continēnt-* containing + -IVE.] Characterized by containing.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ii. 3 Of places there be three diversities. One is a place continentyve, another is a place lymyatyve, and the thyrd is a place operatyve. *Ibid.* A place continentyve is a place that conteyneth with in yt thynges that be corporall.

**Continently** (kɒntɪnəntli), *adv.* [f. CONTINENT *a.* + -LY.] 1. In a continent manner, in continence; chastely, temperately.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. of Priests* x. i. (T.). It was lykely enough that the man would live continently. 1563 FOXE *A. & M., Marr. Priests defended* 159 (R.) He that cannot otherwise live continently, let him marrie. 1691 RAY *Let. to Aubrey in Lett. Emin. Persons* II. 159 You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been *καταβολομενος* for some new-coined words, such as *ignore* and *opine*. I'll name you one or two i.e. in Aubrey's MS. *Hist. of Wills*, to *aprica'e*, *suscepted*, *vesiculate*, *continently* put as opposite to *incontinently*.

2. Continuously, without interruption; cf. CONTINENT *a.* 6 b. *Obs. rare.*

1599 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1180/1 And then continently folowing, to thetent that we should see that it is not with out necessity.

**Continentness, Obs.** -*o* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continent; continence. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in ASH (who says 'not much used'), and some mod. Dicts.**Continge** (kɒntɪndʒ), *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *contingere* to touch together, touch upon, arrive at, befall, happen, f. *con-* together + *tangere* to touch.] 'To touch, to reach, to happen. *Dict.*' (J.).

1748 BAILEY, *Continge*, to happen, to fall out. *Shaks.* Thence 1755 in J.; and subseq. Dicts. App. never used.

**Contingentia** (kɒntɪndʒəns), [f. L. type \**contingentia* (perh. in med.L.), f. *contingere* CONTINGENT: see -ENCE. (In F. app. from c1600: see Littré.)]

I. 1. Touching, contact. *Angle of contingent*: the infinitesimal angle between the circumference of a circle and its tangent, or between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points. *Line of contingent*: = contingent or tangent line.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. xvi. 43b, Call it the line of contingent. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 The angle of contingent is the least of all acute rightlined angles. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 195 An angle of contingent hath its quantity as well as that which is called simply an angle. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xvii. § 219 The total curvature of an arc of a plane curve is measured by the angle through which it is bent between its extremities—that is, by the external angle between the tangents at these points, assuming that the arc in question has no point of inflexion on it. This angle is called the *angle of contingent* of the arc.

*fig.* 1641 R. BROOKER *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 29 As... it is in the point of Contingence, every thing is either True or False.

2. Contiguity; nearness of nature, affinity; = CONTINGENCY 2. *Obs.*

1618 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. Notes 18 Like kindnesse as wee reade of twixt the Troians and the Romanes... which was louing respect through contingentie of blood.

II. 3. The coming to pass of anything without predetermination, freedom from necessity; chance; happening by chance; = CONTINGENCY 3.

c1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 32, I have seene folys leevyng contyngence, accuse them-selfe infortunat, of whom the wyse man seldom complaynith. 1621 BURTON *Anat.*

*Mel.* III. iv. n. 1. (1651) 687 They attribute all to natural causes, contingentie of all things. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. 45 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and choose for a particular Sort of Events. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* He delighted to talk of liberty and necessity, destiny and contingentie. 1883 3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2306 The liberty of indifference or of contingentie which had been charged upon the Arminians.

**Contingency** (kɒntɪndʒənsi), [f. as prec. with later form of suffix: see -ENCE.]

I. 1. = CONTINGENCY 1. *Obs.*  
1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 85 To heap together many rare contingenties and miraculose effects of the holy Sacrament. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 158 A Thousand Contingencies, may take away all my Wealth. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xvii. 97 This is a contingentie, and must be left to time. 1809 1 TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. The common contingenties of physical life.

2. Close connexion or affinity of nature; close relationship.

In *Sc. Law*, connexion between two or more processes, such that the circumstances of one are likely to throw light on the others, in which case that first enrolled is considered as the *leading process*, to which the others may be remitted *ob contingentiam*. 1618 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 73 As well from identitie of countryship... as from contingentie of blood twixt the Engle-Saxon Kings and the Norman Dukes. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 224 If cases having a contingentie are enrolled the same week, that enrolled before the senior Lord Ordinary is deemed the leading process. 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 74 If... the said Lord Ordinary... shall be of opinion that there is contingentie between the said processes.

**II. 3. The quality or condition of being contingent.**

a. The condition of being liable to happen or not in the future; uncertainty of occurrence or incidence.

1635 WENTWORTH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 276 III. 283 Things in contingentie are never more than probable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 9 Considering the Contingency in their Events. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xix. 154 'Twas a matter of contingentie, which might happen or not. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 217 Where an estate in remainder is limited in terms of contingentie, on the happening of certain events. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 325 The contingentie of the results is so great, that definite relations of antecedents and consequents cannot be established.

b. The befalling or occurrence of anything without preordination; chance; fortuitousness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Contingency*, chance. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulit* I. ii. 256 Our Prophet... leaves our Empire to be steerd at random By blind Contingency. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. (ed. 4) 63 This contingentie, this efficient nothing, this effectual No-Cause. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 170 All seems unlinked contingency and chance.

c. The condition of being free from predetermining necessity in regard to existence or action; hence, the being open to the play of chance, or of free will.

1561 *Sc. Confession of Faith* III. Nor is the liberty or contingentie of second causes taken away. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 2 There can be no Contingency in their Actions, because all Volitions are determined by a Necessary antecedent Understanding. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* vi. (1712) 193 The Idea... intimates nothing either of the Necessity or Contingency of the Existence of the Necessity of this Being. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If his omniscience enables him to know them, what think you of the Contingency of human actions? 1847 HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 977/1 Others admitted absolute necessity—no contingentie—no liberty. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 587 Beneath the play of contingentie in the phenomenal world, there is an absolutely necessary Being in the intelligible world.

d. The quality or condition of being subject to chance and change, or of being at the mercy of accidents.

1868 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry Wks.* (Bohn) III. 238 [In the desert] life hangs on the contingentie of a skin of water. 1861 E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 13 The contents of the Scriptures do not depend for their existence, or their obligation, on the contingentie of human belief.

4. A chance occurrence; an event the occurrence of which could not have been, or was not, foreseen; an accident, a casualty. *Future contingentie*: a thing that may or may not happen.

1616 DONNE *Serm. Prov.* xxii. 11 Exposed to the disposition of the tyde, to the rage of the winde, to the wantonness of the eddy, and to innumerable contingenties. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 53 Drawing from the starres the events of future contingenties. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/2 He [King James] knew not how to wrestle with desperate Contingencies. 1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xix. 182 Life, and all the contingenties of life, are subjected to the dominion of providence. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 76 The second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical contingenties. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii. Are we the fools of such contingenties?

b. A conjuncture of events occurring without design; a juncture.

1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 367 One such contingentie indeed certainly happened at Devizes some thirty years ago. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 126 Advantage might be taken of some political contingentie for a private arrange-

ment. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 20 He was far superior to the States at this contingentie.

5. An event conceived or contemplated as of possible occurrence in the future.

a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xx. 71 If the first parties have put it in the power of a third person, or of a contingentie, to give a perfection to their acts. a 1734 NORTH *Life of North* (1826) III. 258 To weigh the contingenties of life, and possibilities of good or evil that may concern them. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 The express contingentie had arisen which was contemplated in the constitution of the canon law. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* II. (1870) 51 Poludamas, speaking of the possible destruction of the Greek army in Troas, thus describes that contingentie.

b. A possible or uncertain event on which other things depend or are conditional; a condition that may be present or absent.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 161 They [worldly hopes] are built upon uncertainities and contingenties. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.*, The Compleat Finishing and Publication of them, will... depend upon many Contingencies. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 474 Where the devisor... gives a future estate of freehold, to arise either upon a contingentie, or at a period certain.

6. A thing or condition of things contingent or dependent upon an uncertain event.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. v. 84 All the princes of Hesse or Saxony had reciprocal contingenties of succession, or what our lawyers call cross-remainders, to each other's dominions. 1868 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* II (ed. 4) 10 They had received their fortunes, with some settled contingenties to be forthcoming on their father's demise.

7. A thing incident to something else; an uncertain incident; an incidental expense, etc.

a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* viii. Any accessory before the fact is subject to all the contingenties pregnant of the fact, if they bee pursuances of the same fact. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 3 Apr. The charge of this year's work of the Mole will be £13,000, besides... the fortifications and contingenties, which puts us to a great stand. 1667 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. Despatched the business of Balty's 1500<sup>l</sup> he received for the contingenties of the fleet. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ. Prolog.* All the effects of strangers... dying in France are seized by virtue of this law... The profit of these contingenties being farmed, there is no redress. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 204 All the other various and ever-varying contingenties of marriage, number of children, etc.

8. = CONTINGENT B. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6130/2 Not having paid a Penny of the several Contingencies they are obliged to.

**Contingent** (kɒntɪndʒənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *contingent* 14th c. (Oresme), or ad. L. *contingere* -em touching together or on all sides, lying near, contiguous, coming into contact or connexion, befalling, happening, coming to pass, pres. pple. of *contingere* to touch together, come into contact, etc., f. *con-* + *tangere* to touch. (The *n* belongs to the present stem, the root being *tag-*, in comp. *fig.*: cf. CONTACT, CONTAMINATE, CONTIGUE.) The subst. use is also in F.]

A. *adj.* I. From literal sense of L. *contingere*.

1. Touching each other, in contact; tangential. *Contingent line* = tangent line; in *Dialling* a line crossing the substyle or substylar line at right angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 It teacheth... which are circles contingent, and which are cutting the one the other. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E ij b. 1593 FAIR *Dialling* A ij, The Contingent or touch line... in all Dials is drawn squierwise to the Substyle. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 123 Portions of Circles unto which the remaining strait part may be a contingent line. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 On the Substylar Line chuse a point as at C, and thro' that point draw a Line as long as you can perpendicular... (which is called the Contingent Line). 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 They strew Sea coal... betwixt all the Rows of Bricks; for they are not laid Contingent in their Vertical Rows. *Ibid.* 162 The corner of the second Tile is contingent with the 1st.

b. *fig.* ? Having contact or connexion. *Obs.*

1721 D'URFAY *New Opera's* 226, I... daily gave my self a Name Contingent with my Father's Fame.

II. From L. *contingere* in sense 'to happen'.

2. Liable to happen or not; of uncertain occurrence or incidence.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. ix. (1561) 303, I wote it is contingent, it maye fal an other. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 50 It were but as contingent and of no necessity, that is to sey, as likely to be not as to be. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logick* 218 Vnto man, all future things are contingent. 1664 *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1690) 73 If Death were only contingent, and not certain, yet, because it might happen, it ought to make us very careful and solicitous. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* VIII. ii. (1733) 202 Deer, Birds, Fishes, and other contingent Curiosities of the Chace. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 121 So much actual crime against so much contingent advantage. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 354 All salaries are reckoned on contingent as well as on actual services. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 23 The results of confession were not contingent, they were certain; whereas betrayal was not certain.

b. Incidental (to).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 464 Contingent expenses with which the generals for fifty years past have filled the books of your office. 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* II. 122 The rights and obligations contingent to the *colonus* were of three kinds.

3. Happening. *Obs.*

1530 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 786/2 The final effect of things here contingent or happening.

4. Happening or coming by chance; not fixed by necessity or fate; accidental, fortuitous.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Contingent*, happening by chance. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iii. (1651) 258 Columbus did not find out America by chance, but God directed him. It was contingent to him, but necessary to God. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 78 The production of mixt Bodies either by spontaneous or contingent coalition of various particles of Matter. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* i. iii. 20 Any thing is said to be contingent or to come to pass by Chance or Accident, in the original meaning of such Words, when its Connection with its Causes or Antecedents, according to the establish'd Course of Things, is not discerned. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 100 By various local and contingent events.

† 5. Not determined by necessity in regard to action or existence; free. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 God. by a foresight or knowledge does often determine necessary effects from contingent causes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 They suppose that Necessity is inwardly essential to all Agents whatsoever, and that Contingent Liberty is *ἡ ἀναγκαῖα ἀντιπαρῳα*, a Thing Impossible or Contradictory. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If human actions are not Contingent, what think you of the morality of actions?

† 6. Subject to or at the mercy of accidents; liable to chance and change. *Obs.*

1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Acts* xiv. 20 The breath of the people (that contingent judge of good and evil, which rather attend) the vain than the virtuous. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 10 Call those things which are liable to change and motion, contingent natures; and those which are not liable, necessary natures. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* i. xiv. 118 The contingent nature of trade renders every tradesman liable to disaster.

7. *Metaph. a.* Not of the nature of necessary truth; true only under existing conditions. *Contingent matter* (in Logic): the subject-matter of a proposition which is not necessarily or universally true.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. ii. 5 Discovering the validity of every reason, bee it necessary, wherof cometh science, or contingent, whence proceedeth opinion. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 157 A true axiom is Contingent. when it is in such sort true, that it may also at sometime be false. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 38 A contingent proposition is that, which at one time may be true, at another time false; as every crow is black. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* ii. xx. 329 The truths attested by our senses. are contingent and limited to time and place. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xxii. § 1. 385 The region of contingent truth—of truth, in regard to cognition, which might conceivably have been other than it is. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 98 Leibnitz draws a wide distinction between contingent and necessary truth, between truths of fact, and truths of reason.

b. That does not exist of itself, but in dependence on something else.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* vi. i. 414 The judgements we form are either of things necessary, or of things contingent. 1788 — *Act. Powers* i. v. Wks. II. 523/1 Contingent existence is that which depended upon the power, and will of its cause. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. iii. 146 The senses only supply what is finite and contingent. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xvi. 573 The contingent, in the sense in which that word is applied to objects of experience, means that which has a cause in something other than itself, something which existed previously.

c. Non-essential.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 60 It floweth therefrom, not as a Contingent motion, but as a naturall emanation. 1667 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1630) 94 As these Impediments are contingent, so they are also removable. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 8 The Concept is the Intuition stripped of its contingent or unessential attributes.

8. Dependent for its occurrence or character on or upon some prior occurrence or condition.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 359 Those things which are altogether contingent and dependent of mans will. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 89 In things contingent upon free and voluntary agents, all the Devils in hell can but blunder. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 51, 1st event; certainly happens, and gives either H or T. 2nd event; does not certainly happen, but is contingent upon the first throw being T. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 567 The continuance of the aid is made contingent on the continuance of the war. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxix. 129 The phenomena. may be simply an accident contingent on the principal cause of disturbance.

9. *Law.* Dependent on a pre-contemplated probability; provisionally liable to exist or take effect; conditional; not absolute.

1770 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4735/4 Then to Trustees to preserve the Contingent Remainders. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Contingent or executory remainders are where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 33 The debt was contingent, and the contingency had not happened. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 101 Still we are not looked upon as actual, but only contingent, inheritors of the title. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 263 The general opinion appears to be in favour of the antiquity of contingent remainders.

10. *Contingent force*: = B. 5 b.

1856 *Calcutta Rev.* XXVI. Mar. 556 In 1777 this Contingent force was entirely transferred to the Company.

B. 5 b.

1. A thing coming by chance, an accident.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Divin.* C. j. b. If God be not the cause of synne, are the contingents or changes to be granted? 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 261 In such purchases or contingents as shall fortune to any one of them. 1637 HAYWOOD *Dialogues* 300 All contingents brooke with patience. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 230 It. keeps the Body safe. against the Putrefaction of hot Airs, Liquids, Earths, or any opposite Contingent. 1788 [see 2].

2. A thing that may or may not happen, a possibility of the future.

1623 SIR E. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 132 The eyes of Humane providence cannot see beyond its horizon; It cannot ascertain future Contingents. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 223 By contingents, I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental concurrence of the causes. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 31 Decreed Contingents they remain, Not link'd in any fatal Chain. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iv. x. There seems to me to be a great analogy between the prescience of future contingents, and the memory of past contingents.

† 3. An accessory which may or may not be present. *Obs.*

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Cato Major* (1879) I. 377/2 He [Cato] considered eloquence as a valuable contingent.

4. A thing contingent or dependent on the existence or occurrence of something else.

1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* I. (1853) 62 Reward and punishment are contingents.

5. The proportion that falls to any person upon a division' (J.). [So in Fr.]

1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Contingent* is also a term of relation for the quota that falls to any person upon a division. Each prince of Germany, in time of war, is to furnish so many men, so much money, and munition for his contingent. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 202 Either. you settle a permanent contingent, which will and must be trifling; and then you have no effectual revenue; or you change the quota at every exigency. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. iii. 123 Officers are appointed. for collecting the contingents for the expense of the state.

b. *esp.* The proportion of troops furnished by each of several contracting powers; a force contributed to form part of an army or navy.

1757 [see prec.]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 225 The states of the empire must furnish their respective quotas of soldiers, called their contingents. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 14 The Nizam's Contingent as this force was denominated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 383 Henry and Francis had been called upon to furnish a contingent against Solyma. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 513 Thirty-two ships, probably a new contingent just come from Denmark.

c. *transf. and fig.* (cf. *Contribution*.)

1817 COLLIERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 219 That my history would add its contingent to the enforcement of one important truth. 1856 DICKENS *Uriah* 22 No cheerful glow came thro' crimson curtains, as a generous contingent from some warm cosy nest to the bleak, bare, outside night. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5 2 The London contingent of the chorus numbers 2,500.

**Contingential, a. rare.** [f. L. *contingent-em* CONTINGENT + AL.] Of contingent nature, non-essential; as *sb.* a non-essential.

1647 M. HUDSON *Dir. Right Govt.* ii. x. 157 They cannot be ranged amongst the Essentials, but only the Contingentials of Politick Government. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* i. 75 The difference between the necessary and the contingent using this latter term of what we know to be fact—to avoid ambiguity, it might be better to call it *contingential*.

Hence **Contingentialness**.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* i. 80 Contingentialness is in substance the notion of a thing existing as fact.

**Contingently** (kɒntɪndʒəntli, aiv. [f. CONTINGENT + LY 2.] In a contingent manner.

1. As a possibility that may or may not befall.

1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 104 Beys careyng of binges bat are contingly to come. 1608 [S. HIERON] *Defence* ii. 210 To prove that the devil could not foretell things contingly to come. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 138 The increase of vice which might contingly follow an attempt to inculcate the duty of moral restraint.

2. In certain contingencies or cases, under certain conditions.

1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady Poems* (1669) 339 *Fal.* Dost thou not think. that man happy Who's free from. bondage of a woman? *Cle.* My Lord, contingly. 1849 RUSKIN *Sm. Lamps* vii. § 8. 193 Feelings which it may be only contingly in our power to recover. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 25 § 25 A liability contingly chargeable, though not actually charged, on the revenues of India.

3. Not of necessity, but as circumstances are.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. x. 46 b. Necessarily in the first, contingly in the second. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 157 Every proposition doth signifie something to be, either necessarily, or contingly. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 153 Its propositions are true, not contingly. but necessarily.

† 4. Not under predetermined necessity; with freedom of will or liberty of action. *Obs.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 283 He sinned voluntarily and contingly. 1653 T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* ix. 39 He determines that some things shal come to passe necessarily, other things freely and contingly. 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* i. xi. (1683) 8 Who can say. that God cannot Foreknow what a Creature, acting freely and contingly, will do? 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* ii. (ed. 4) 57 Those things which have a prior ground and reason of their particular existence. do not happen contingly.

5. As it may happen, as chance will have it; accidentally.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxiii. 68 [These] happen by accident and contingly. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 36 Commodities. whose value depends upon the Fashion; or which are contingly scarce and plentiful. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1702) 218 Out of even the highest mountains, and indeed all other parts of the Earth contingly and indifferently.

6. In dependence upon circumstances; dependently.

1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 But contingly and dependently of another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 33 The operations of the Thinking Faculty are also contingly modified by the coexistence of other powers and affections of the mind.

**Contingentness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contingent; 'accidentalness' (J.). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in subseq. Dicts.

**Continuable** (kɒntɪniəbəl), a. [f. CONTINUE + -ABLE. (This word existed also in OF.)] Capable of being continued or prolonged.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Brit.* (1850) II. 317 Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate, so continuable i. e. capable of re-election, is an office for life. 1825 — *Autob.* (1859) I. 79 The fierce contentions it might excite among ourselves, if continuable for life. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 63 The tone is so sonorous and continuable.

**Continual** (kɒntɪniəl), a. Forms: 4 continual, -ell, -ele, -eel, (continuel, -tinewel, -tynewel), 4-6 continuel, -ell e, -al, -all, 4-7 continual, 6 -alle, 6- continual. [ME., a. OF. *continuel* (12th c.), f. L. *continu-us*: see -AL.]

1. Always going on, incessant, perpetual; i. e. continuing without any intermission, continuous (in time); or less strictly, repeated with brief intermissions, very frequent. (Of actions or states.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Gret exerceyce of body and continual traile of the spirit. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 5 Perof is 3it continual strif between hem of York and of Caunturbury. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 8 For his continuel axyng he schal ryse, and 3yne to hym. 1400 MAUNDREY, *Roxb.* xvii. 79 Grete calde and continue frost. 1549 *lik. Com. Prayer, Collect* 16th Sund. after Trinit., Lord. let thy continual 3itte cense, and defende thy congregacion. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 422 The cure of continual yawning. 1711 BURGHILL *Spec. No.* 150 P. 1 The continual Ridicule which his Habit and Dress afforded to the Beaus of Rome. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 58 Eleven months of disquiet. one almost continual eruption.

b. Regularly recurring; kept up at stated times or intervals without interruption of regularity; recurring every time. *arch.*

1500 WYCLIF'S *Wicket* 16292 [He] shal defyle the sanctuary, and he shal take awaye the continual sacrifice. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandism*, Percy Soc. p. xlviii. One service of them [dishes] continuall Alayeth p.asure. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 585 Continual victory maketh leaders insolent, soldiers mutinous. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 36 The continual payment of the excess of value.

† c. *Law.* **Continual claim**: a claim formally reiterated within statutory intervals in order that it might not be deemed to be abandoned. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 88 a. In case a man be disseised, and the disseys maketh continual claime to the tenement in the life of the disseisor. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 250. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 80 Continual claime is where a man hath right to enter. and hee dare not enter for feare of death or beating, but approacheth as nigh as he dare, and maketh claime thereto within the yeare and day before the death of him that hath the Lands. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Continual claim*, is a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without danger. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Continual claim*, abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 27 § 11.

† 2. *transf.* Of persons and things: That is always in some (specified) position, engaged in some (specified) action, etc.; continually existing or acting; constant, perpetual. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 446 II. 97 Yore contynwel servaunt and bedeman. 1535 E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 115. II. 71 Mr. Pole is continual in writing of his work. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* iv. 7 The continual bread shalbe thereon. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 13 Our continual Pilot mistaking Virginia for Cape Fear. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 585 At the charge to maintaine continuall companies. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* iii. (1879) 74 Beating it down with the pressure of his continual feet.

† 3. Of diseases: Chronic, not intermittent. Cf. CONTINENT a. 6. *Obs.*

1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 Without continuell Diseases. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a. A greete and continual infirmite. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurgery*, put out 25 A Fever either intermitting or continual. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continual Fever*, is that which sometimes remits, or abates, but never perfectly intermits. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 259 Of the Cure of simple, continual Fevers. 1751 R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic.* (1758) II. 317 [Pulse] full, great, quick [denotes] Hot fit of an ague, continual fever.

† 4. Everlasting, permanent. *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xii. xii. Nothing that hath an extreame is continual.

† 5. Continuous in space or substance; unbroken, uninterrupted, having no interstices. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. i. 312 There are three kindes of continuall quantitie, a line, a superficies, and a solide or body. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 188 A deepe masse of continuall sea. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 53, I conceive, that the earth in the beginning, was continuall or holding together, and undivided. 1715 LEONI tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 A continual Embasement round a Temple.

† b. Continuous with something else; forming one connected whole: = CONTINENT a. 5 b. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 The guttes are to this ventricle continuall. 1623 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 178 They [Faith and Reason] are not Continual but they are con-

tiguous. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 86 The Provinces of Asia and Europe became in a civil sens, either continual or contiguous.

† c. Forming a continuous series, i.e. one whose constituents recur at regular intervals. *Continual proportion, proportionals* (Math.). = CONTINUED proportion, proportionals. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cijb, When the first number is referred to the seconde, and that seconde to the thirde [as 5 is to 15, so is 15 to 45]: the proportion is called continuall. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. liiij. § 6 Christ Jesus... being by continuall degrees the finisher of our life. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Continual proportionals*, when... the first is to the second, as the second to the third, etc.

**Continuallity** (kəntɪniˈʊəliːti). *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state or quality of being continual. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 325 The continuallity of the noise in the street makes me wish to remove into the Temple. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxi. 198.

**Continually** (kəntɪniˈʊəli), *adv.* Forms: 4 contynuelli, -eli, -elliohe, -aly, contynuli, -tenualliche, -ally, -tinuelli, 4-5 -tynuelly, -ally, -tinuelli, 4-6 -tynuelly, 5- continually. [f. CONTINUAL + -LY. The Fr. *continuelement* was used in 13th c.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Loke hwam heo lize, and hu, cuntinuelment.]

1. In a continual way; always, incessantly, constantly, perpetually, all the time; i.e. either: Without any intermission, at every moment, continuously (in time); or less strictly: With frequent repetition, very frequently. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1.)

1305 E. E. P. (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er contynuelliche ynou3. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 2 Bot i am in angrys. by day, that is continually whils my lif lastis. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 He reigned perynne continually pritty 3ere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 4 Of an Abbot that continually by three dayes to fore his dethe helde his eyen open. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII.* Too the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Oh, to have a husband with a mouth continually smacking. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* III. II. i. iii. 147 Stir it continually with your Fingers. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The carriages which are continually making their exit or their entrance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 366 Why do people delight in continually conversing with you? 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* II. ix. 58 The sun is continually radiating heat from his glowing mass.

† b. Without cessation or end; ever, for ever. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sann.* vii. 16 Thi troon shalbe stedfast contynuli. 1485 J. Rows *Roll* No. 5 (1859), And soo hys heyr3 here countynuli aftry hym. 1540 *Act 3a Hen. VIII.* c. 45 Which court... continually and for euer shalbe a court of record. 1547 8 *Ordre of Commyn.* 15 That wee maye continually (later edd. evermore) dwell in hym. 1678 BURNAN *Pilgr.* I. 227 There also you shall serve him continually.

6. At every recurring time, regularly, on every occasion. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1 b.)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 Thees Councillours may continually, at such Howres as schall be assigned to them, comewne and deliber. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Heb. x.* 1 Those sacrifices whiche they offer yeere by yeere continually. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 1 What service the other priests did continually in the holy place. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxxii, On (autumn) eves The breath of Winter comes... And the sick west continually bereaves Of some gold tinge.

† 2. Continuously, in continuous succession, successively. *Obs. rare.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4744 Whether any other days sal falle Bytween þa days, or þai sal alle Continually falle, day aftr day... he can noht say.

† b. Math. *Continually proportional*: = in CONTINUAL or CONTINUED proportion. *Obs.*

1597 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xii. 2b, If 7 lines be continually proportional. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 314 Quantities are said to be Continually Proportional, or in Continued Proportion, when the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms.

† 3. Continuously (in space), uninterruptedly. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Postul. 2 To produce a right line finite, strait forth continually. 1756 R. SIMSON *Euclid* I. Axiom 12 These straight lines being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. [So in modern edd.]

**Continualness**. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continual.

1611 COTGR., *Eudecthe*, continualnesse, perennitie. 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 180 Although sleep partake not of our devotion, yet this hinders not the continualness of it.

**Continuance** (kəntɪniˈʊəns). [a. OF. *continuance* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *continuer* to CONTINUE (pr. pple. *continuant*): see -ANCE.]

I. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *trans.*

1. Keeping up, going on with, maintaining, or prolonging (an action, process, state, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 28 Of your lordship eke Continuance I wolde yow byseeke. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. A) 103 With continuance [i.e. contynuaunce] of þe same cure tofore said. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 20 Howe the same from tyme to tyme were enlarged, and had their continuance. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Jan., Imploing the continuance of God's providential care for the year now enterd. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 P 13 His own preservation, or the continuance of his species. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 135 A prorogation... is the continuance of a parliament from one session to another. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 74 The continuance of the unending task of human improvement.

† b. Retention in some position or state. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 90 An Unaccountable Continuance of the sheathing upon the Bodies of these Ships, beyond what the Practice... of the Navy... can justify.

2. Law. The adjournment or deferring of a suit or trial (or sometimes other proceedings) till a future date or for a period. (Sometimes the present cessation, sometimes the virtual continuity, is the prominent notion.) Cf. CONTINUE v. 8.

'In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.' Webster (1828). In England now *Obs.* in civil processes.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 21 John... hath cesed of his sute... takyng continuance of the same matier unto Cristemas next comyng. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 353 Sir Robert Melvil... requested for some eight days continuance of the Execution; whereunto she answered, Not an hour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 80 Continuance in the Common Law is of the same signification with *Prorogatio* in the Civile Law: As continuance until the next Assise. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 64 Continuances are entered for two years more. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 316 The giving of this day is called the continuance, because thereby the proceedings are continued without interruption from one adjournment to another. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., A mandamus directing the justices to enter continuances, and hear an appeal brought by the applicants.

II. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *intr.*

3. a. Continuing in, or going on with, an action or course of conduct; perseverance, persistence. (Said of agents.) *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prolog. 8 God... in vertu send thee continuance. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* iv. xlvj. (1869) 197 Þis awgere... þat bi his good continuance maketh þe heuene a hygh to perce. 1558 Bp. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* v. 27 With patience and continuance keyping our promise. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 7 By patient continuance in well doing. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 38 The want of earnestness, of intense continuance, is fatal to him.

b. The going on (of an action or process), the duration or lasting (of a condition or state). The most usual current sense.

1530 PALSGR. 382 All suche dedes as... had continuance after the same present tyme. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 12 § 1 All Lycences being made and granted as ys abovesaid... shall have Continuance and bee good only for one Yere. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 13 Blessednesse in greatest measure, and endles continuance. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 170 Though they be grieved with the continuance of disorder. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 43 Any Voyage not exceeding five or six years continuance. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 38 P 11 Burnt up by a long continuance of drought. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 78 The sole cause of the continuance of the quarrel.

c. *adj. phr. of long (short, some, any, etc.) continuance.*

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. lii, Their amitie and vnion... cannot be of long continuance. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 133/1 We shall first dispatch those which were of shortest Continuance. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 77 This Year (1719) we had no Frost or Snow of any Continuance in England. 1784 COWPER *Lett. Feb.* Wks. (1876) 160 A frost of nine weeks' continuance. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 147 The strain is of short continuance. *Mod.* Is the rain likely to be of any continuance?

4. The action or fact of continuing or remaining (in some place, position, state, or condition); stay. (Said of persons or things.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Men sain, that frele is youth With leiser and continuance. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 229 Thurghe continuance and haboundance of waters. 1540 *Act 3a Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 2 After long continuances together in matrimonye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The most part of them... haue no houses of continuance, but... cary them from place to place. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 106 Cloy'd With long continuance in a settled place. 1766 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* II. xxxiii, The... Continuance above the Horizon of any Star. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 18 Our Continuance in a State of Justification. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 20 Our continuance in London has... become more uncertain. 1874 *Act 37-38 Vict.* c. 7 § 2 The Assistant Judge, during his continuance in office.

5. Duration or lapse of time, course of time (*obs.*); period, length of time (*obs. or arch.*). In *continuance*: in course of time.

c 1440 York *Myst.* xxvi. 102 He coueres all þat comes... But in a short contynuaunce. 1538 LELAND *Lim.* A very neere kinswoman of the kinges fell in love with him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. 1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The sea exhale by dropes, will in continuance be drie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxxxix. 16 All my members... which in continuance were fashioned. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 13 The strongest and most sumptuous Palaces decay with continuance. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vi. 60 Ideas... don't remain so for any sensible Continuance. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 205 Speed I was nearly unable to exert for any continuance.

† 6. The quality of lasting or enduring; permanence, durability. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Continuance, *continuatō, perennitas*. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* I. iv. 6 You call in question the continuance of his loue. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabins and Cottages... of no great Continuance. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Introd. 1729 188 Fruits... are to be as well consider'd in relation to their Lasting and Continuance, as to their Maturity and Beauty.

† 7. The quality or fact of having lasted a long time; long standing, antiquity. *Obs.*

1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb.) 38 Goddis worde... slewe the masse downe right Of so auient continuance. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xlviii. (1591) 82 Hauing... brought into a house of no great continuance the honor of hauing an Emperor. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 37 They

were accounted the more sacred, by how much they were of more continuance. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 363 The Aristocracy was of some Continuance.

† 8. Continuity, connexion (*lit. and fig.*). *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxi. (1495) 454 Though it be al one see in contynuaunce therof, yet by costes and countrees he takith dyuerse names. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 That continuance of matter ought not to be used in an Epistle. 1604 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Without a perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xxv, The winding surface, the unbroken continuance, the easy gradation of the beautiful.

† b. Succession; sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1604 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Commentaries... set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs.

9. *concr.* = CONTINUATION 9. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Continuance or tenure of a matter, *tenor*. 1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 405 In this my continuance of the Annales of Scotland. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Parents* xxiii. (Arb.) 272 Beholding them [Children], as the contynuaunce not onely of their kind, but of their worke. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 761 To spend the continuance of their liues. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. II. § 40 314 This romance and a continuance of it by Gil Polo. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* i, This novel ['The Virginians']... is a continuance of 'Esmond'.

10. *attrib.* continuance act, a legislative act continuing for a further period a temporary measure; † continuance-money, a payment for renewal of a loan.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 183 Procuration, and Continuance-Mony, these are only... the Dreams of Avarice. 1700 BROWN tr. *De Freney's Amusem.* 29 A Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Continuation for Use and Continuance-Money. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 21 Many statutes of temporary operation are kept in force from time to time by Continuance Acts.

† Erroneously or loosely for CONTINENCE.

a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. i, Zanthia doth enamour me Beyond all continuance.

**Continuancy** (kəntɪniˈʊənsi). *rare.*

† 1. = CONTINUANCE 4. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 20 It signifieth Gods might... with continuance of the same against Egypt.

2. The quality or character of continuing or being continuous.

1850 PIGNE (1875) 352 There was a resolute emphasis in her voice, a kind of determined continuancy in her narrative.

† Continuando. *Obs.* in Eng. [L. *continuando* by continuing.] Law. A word technically used in an indictment for trespass, to describe a continuance or repetition of the act alleged. Hence *transf.* a continuance, a continuation.

1607-78 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., For in one Action of Trespass, you may recover Damages for divers Trespases, laying the first with a Continuando to the whole time, and in this form, *continuando transgressionem predictam*. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Pref. 1 So timely finished as that it might appear to be but a part of the former Trespass, though with a *continuando*, and not a new presumption against the worthy Author. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* 23 Oct., It has rained all day with a continuando. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 5 (1740) 233 Fitzharris, whose Plot was to be only a Continuando of that which he held forth.

b. in *comb.* = continuous, never-ending.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xli, Many of our continuando talkers of Politicks.

**Continuant** (kəntɪniˈʊənt), a. and sb. [a. F. *continuant* or L. *continuant*-pr. pple. of *continuarē*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Continuing, persisting in time, enduring; remaining in force. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* v. xviii. (1620) 213 Romes Empire, so spacious and so continuant. 1624 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 Oct. x. Eij b, Whether this... Order be continuant or expired. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 117 These dispensations are... neither frequent nor continuant.

2. Capable of a continuous sound: applied to certain consonants; see B. 1.

B. *sb.*

1. A consonant of which the sound can be continued or prolonged, as opposed to a *stop* or *check*, in which the sound is produced by the explosion of a stoppage in some part of the oral cavity. Commonly applied to the sounds f, v, þ, ð, s, z, etc. as contrasted with the stops p, b, t, d, etc., but also including liquids and nasals.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 373 When the continuant is a fluid consonant. 1887 *Athenaeum* 13 Aug. 207/1 He retains the incorrect designation of the Teutonic continuants as 'aspirates'. It seems to be implied that the Teutonic surd continuants changed directly into voiced stops, the theoretical intermediate stage of voiced continuants being ignored.

2. Math. In *Theory of Equations*, 'A determinant in which all the constituents vanish except those in the principal diagonal and two bordering minor diagonals'. Salmon *Higher Alg.* (1885) 18.

1873-4 MUIR *Proc. Royal Soc. Edin.* 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equations* xi. § 129 (1885) 285 It appears that the quotient of any determinant by the one next below it in the series can be expressed as a continued fraction in terms of the given constituents. On account of this property determinants of the form here treated are called continuants.

† **Continuantly**, *adv.* A humorous perversion: cf. CONTINUATELY.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 28 (*Mrs. Quickly*) He comes continually to Py-Corner... to buy a saddle.

† **Continuate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *continuatus*, pa. pple. of *continuare* to CONTINUE.]

1. *pa. pple.* CONTINUED, kept on. *Obs.*  
1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 151 The Waters of Noyes flud... which were a hundred dayes contynuate And fifty.

2. *adj.* Continued without break or interstices; continuous in space or substance.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 218 This lande is continuat and one firme lande with the cape of saynte Augustine. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lvi. § 7 As though our very flesh and bones should be made continuat with his. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxiii. (1611) 170 The Hardnes of Scallie fish is not continuat, but Plated, fitting for Motion; but there is another sort of hard covering, which is continuat. Of which... some are shelled. 1636 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 326 If it were divisibile, 'twould be continuat and divisibile without end.

b. Continuous in time or order, uninterrupted in duration.

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 136 There is not any precise Catalogue or continuat history. 1604 SHAKS. *Ofh.* iii. iv. 178, I shall in a more continuat time Strike off this score of absence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* vii. xxvi. (1620) 273 The same hath Eumerus written in a continuat history.

3. Continued, long-continued, lasting, chronic.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 11 A most incomparable man; breath'd as it were, To an vntyreable and continuat goodness. c. 1611 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627), As constant and continuat as is the vse of fire and water. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. l. v. A Chronick or continuat disease, a settled humor. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid. Pcess* 36 The continuat remembrance of our owne integrity.

4. ? Constantly adjourned. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 163 The encamping of an army being a continuat thing, the dislodging or removing of a campe must needs be a consequence.

Hence † **Continuately**, *adv.*, † **Continuateness**.

1601-a FULBECKE *and Pl. Parall.* 59 Esau and Iacob famous twinned were borne so continuately together. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xi. (1707) 47 Writing continually, without any Distinction betwixt the Words. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvi. (1658) 379 That the continuateness of the sent may not lead dogges to their forme.

† **Continuate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *continuatus* - ppl. stem of *continuare* to CONTINUE.]

1. *trans.* To make continuous in space or substance; to give continuity to.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 90 To the inuolucure of the hart... the same coate [the pleura]... is continuat, and tyed. a. 1632 L. HUTTEN *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Elizabethan Oxford* (1887) 85 The Deane and Chapter... damming up the old Channell that ran into Charwell, continuat the two Meadows into one. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. l. Oyled paper, wherein the interstitiall divisions being continuat by the accession of oyle. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 87 All that continuates society, as sense of ancestry and of sex.

2. To make continuous in time; to perpetuate.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. To containe, and continuat the remembrance of her vertuous, pious, and glorious government. 1644 BRIEF *Inform. Affairs Palat.* 57 [They] made a mockerie of the said Truce, and continuat their Hostilities. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Ter.* 17 Devising a new Church Government... and... establishing and continuat the same.

Hence **Continuated**, **Continuating** *ppl. a.*

1632 tr. *Brual's Praxis Med.* 198 The continuat parts... doe appeare loosened. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By a continuat motion upon a continuat body, as all liquors are. 1690 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. (ed. 2), Bodies run into glass when the volatile parts are exhale, and the continuing humour separated.

**Continuation** (kəntɪˈnjuːʃən). [a. F. *continuation* (-action) (13th c.), ad. L. *continuatiōnem*, n. of action f. *continuare* to CONTINUE.]

† 1. The action of continuing in any course of action; perseverance, persistency. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vi. 141 It shal be cause of continuacioun and exercising to good folk. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* i. j. By continuacion and to studie strongly thou shalt move acquyre grete connyng and prudence.

† 2. Continuity in space or of substance. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 202 These parastata do arise from the spirie bodden body... by continuation, and creepe obliquely backward and downward. 1690 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ii. 382 This continuation of the Kings to Gods House, shewed the mutuall intercourse which ought to be betwixt Policy and Piety. 1796 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 4 a, Such Timbers interrupt the continuation of the Wall.

3. Remaining or going on in a state; continuous existence or operation; continuance; prolongation.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas.* iii. § 38 The court of Parliament... or sic like courtis, that has continuacione. 1654 COKAINE *Dianee* i. 21 The comliness of her countenance, the continuation of seeing her, would have subdued the obdurate-ness of any heart. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 l. 89 The continuation of weakness. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 400 They let Water run out of a small Orifice from one Vessel into another, with a continuation till the same Star came again to the same place. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol., Life* 251 The... continuation of a portion of the Niagara life beyond the termination of the [geological] period.

† 4. Abiding or remaining in place, residence, existence, etc. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 162 Comets... whose first

rise, continuation and disappearance may have been made in six moneths time. a. 1673 T. HORTON *Serm. on Ps.* cxxxiii. 1 *To Duell.*... a word of Residence and Abode and Continuation.

5. The causing of anything to continue or go on; the continued maintenance of a condition or repetition of an action; the resumption of any interrupted action or course; the carrying on further of the story or discussion in a book.

1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* ii. 464 2 The historie... half printed before I set pen to paper to enter into the augmentation or continuation of anie of them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1638 292 A decree made for the continuation of the league. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Balcan's Lett.* 196, I am forced to defer the continuation of this discourse till another time. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 39 The English Benedictines... began to bestir themselves, about the continuation of their Order. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxvii. 316 They [Convocation] met sometimes in the Chapter House of S. Paul's... and sometimes by continuation at King Henry VII's Chapel. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Pulse*, Any one may do a casual act of good-nature; but a continuation of them shews it is a part of the temper.

6. *Sc. Law.* = CONTINUANCE 2; adjournment, prorogation.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 225 (heading) Continuation of the Diet. *Ibid.* 285 In a criminal prosecution, the continuation must be to another day certain, for the diet cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*.

† 7. *Math.* A process in Fluxions equivalent to integration by parts. *Obs.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 21 The Law of continuation... is exceedingly hard... this way to be discovered. 1766 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 441 The utility of finding fluents by continuation was manifest to Sir Isaac Newton.

8. *Stock Exchange.* The carrying over of an account till next settling-day: see CONTANGO.

1813 R. HAMILTON *Nation. Debt in Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 72 1 Sometimes, instead of closing the account on the settling day, the stock is carried on to a future day on such terms as the parties agree on. This is called a continuation.

1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 46 At about 4 per cent. 'continuation'. 1887 *Daily News* 13 July 2 1/2 In English railway stocks... the rates of continuation were moderate.

9. *concr.* That by which anything is continued; an addition continuing something already in existence or under notice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong. Teneur, suite, on continuation*, the tenour or continuation. 1638 in Knolles' *Hist. Turks* To Rdr., To joyne vnto my former History a Continuation for some few years. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. vi. § 2 The Pilling is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 181 His whole Course Is but Continuation of the Source. 1841 ELPHINSTONK *Hist. Ind.* i. 443 Where it is crossed by the continuation of Mount Imaus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 18 The Philebus... is supposed to be the continuation of a previous discussion.

b. Hence *continuation of days*; spec. in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1861.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 165 Vpon the first day of the moneth of May... with the continuation of the dayis following. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* iv. ii. § 1 All points of process before them are with continuation of days. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s. v. The summons in a civil process authorizes the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, 'with continuation of days', and the summons may be called in Court, either on the day named, or within year and day of compearance, unless it be forced on by protestation.

10. Gaiters continuous with 'shorts' or knee-breeches, as worn by bishops, deans, etc. Hence in *mod. slang*, trousers, as a continuation of the waistcoat.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 184 The devil [was] in a red vest, red 'continuations'. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Winglebury* (D.). A sleek man, in drab shorts and continuations, black coat, neck-cloth and gloves. 1848 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxviii. 305 Straight good legs, well set off with... kerseymer shorts, and continuations to match. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship in Longm.* Mag. III. 18 For fear of spilling it over what a tailor would call my continuations.

11. *Comb.*, as *continuation bill*; *continuation-day* = contango-day; *continuation-school*, one in which the education of the elementary school is continued to a more advanced age; so *continuation-teaching*.

1850 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. ix. 177 Every year there are more and more continuation bills, which is merely a fine name for work postponed. 1887 MUNDELLA in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 6/1 To make the education of the children thorough they must adopt the Continental system of continuation schools. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 11/2 He held up as models the German 'continuation' schools, and suggested that compulsory evening classes for 'continuation' teaching would delight the working man.

**Continuationist**. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who favours or advocates continuation.

(In quot. applied to one who holds that the Anglican Church is the continuation of the pre-Reformation Catholic Church in England.)

1891 *Catholic News* 20 June 7/1 Those modern continuationists between whom and the birth of the Anglican Church there extends a chasm of more than three centuries.

**Continuative** (kəntɪˈnjuːtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *continuativus*, f. ppl. stem of *continuare* to CONTINUE: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* 1. Tending or serving to continue or impart continuity: † of material substance (*obs.*); of existence, action, etc.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 330 The Cure of the Fissure of the Lips consists in... restoring the continuative moisture. 1805 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeditiana* 52 Now, this is a continuative way of speaking. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 594 Logic... is not originaive and creative; it is only regulative and continuative.

2. Expressing continuance: see B. 1.

*B. sb.* (the *adj.* used *absol.*) Anything that serves to continue or produce continuity: *spec.*

† *a.* A conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause or sentence; a subordinative conjunction. Also a form of the verb expressing continuance of action in some languages.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Some [conjunctions] be continuatives. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 187 The continuatives are 'if', 'because', 'therefore', 'that', &c. The copulative does no more than barely couple sentences. Continuatives... by a more intimate connection, consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Ibid.* ii. (1786) 247 All these continuatives are resolvable into copulatives. 1870 F. HALL *Hind Reader* 146 A few intensives and continuatives are formed.

† *b.* A proposition expressing continuance. *Obs.*

1795 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 6 [Among] the second sort of compound Propositions... may be added continuatives; as, Rome remains to this day; which includes, at least, two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.

Hence **Continuatively**, *adv.*; **Continuative-ness**, the quality of being continuative; persistency in attention or effort.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 2/3 The outward signs of firmness, ambition, and concentration or continuativeness.

**Continuator** (kəntɪˈnjuːtər). [agent-n. in L. form from *continuare* to CONTINUE: see -OR; cf. mod. F. *continueur*.]

1. One who continues, or maintains continuity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. A way of production which should... contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the continuator. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* i. 247 Louis Philippe I... that dubious continuator of the thirty-five Capets. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 35 Continuator of the apostolic succession indeed, but without spiritual authority. 1866 FERRIER *Gk. Philos.* i. xii. 363 Aristotle... was rather fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy... than to be the continuator of an old one.

2. One who continues or carries forward work begun by another; *esp.* one who writes a continuation to a literary work.

1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vapulans* 100 The Continuator of Stowes Chronicle. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* ii. 34 The Author Baker, and his Continuator Phillips. 1766 AMORY *Bunble* 1770 III. 89 Gabriel Cossart, the continuator, published the other seven volumes in 1672. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 153 Heine... is the most important German successor and continuator of Goethe in Goethe's most important line of activity. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxv. 577 In our own Florence, in his southern continuator and his northern interpolator, we read the unvarnished tale.

† **Continue**, (*a.*), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [a. F. *continuer*, -ue, ad. L. *continuuus*: see CONTINUOUS. But in B. c. perh. a vbl. sb. from CONTINUE v.]

*A. adj.* Continuous.

*B. sb.* *a.* A continuous fever; = F. *fièvre continue*.

c. 1500 *Melusine* 299 Madame, I haue be somewhat euyl at ease & haue had axer in manner of a contynue.

*b.* Continued or continuous land, continent.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 575 A contineue almost twelve hundred leagues; yet divided into many kingdomes.

*c.* Continued course, continuance in time.

1596 J. OLDF *Antechrist* 69 In all the continue of our life.

**Continue**, *sb.* 2. var. of CONTENU, *Obs.* contents.

**Continue** (kəntɪˈnjuː), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *contynue*, (*contynu*), -*tynew* (e, -*tinew*, 5 -*tynew*, -*tenue*, -*tenewo*, -*tenwe*, -*teynwe*, 7 -*tinu*, 4 -*continue*. See also CONTAIN v. 17 and CONTUNE. [a. F. *continuer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *continuare* 'to make continuous', more rarely 'to be continuous', f. *continuuus* CONTINUOUS. There seems to have been frequent confusion in M.E. between this word and *contain* in its early form *contene*, due perh. to F. *contenu* and L. *continui*, parts of *contenir*, *continere* to CONTAIN, or to the Eng. sb. CONTENU = F. *contenu* content. Hence sense 17 'to contain' and CONTAIN v. 17 in sense 'continue'; see also CONTUNE.]

*I. transitive.*

1. To carry on, keep up, maintain, go on with, persist in (an action, usage, etc.).

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 525 Þe desire to receyff more & to contynu it. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 235 [Thai] continuit thair mavitte Quhen euir thai met thame on the se. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 91 Þis medycyn þou schalt contynuen til it be hool. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 416 Better to haue peas than for to contynewe the werre. c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* Pref. (1814) 4 Audacity to contynue forth my fyrste purpose. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 27, I am. Glad that you thus contynue your resolute. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x, Negroes transplanted into cold... habitations contynue their hue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. i, The whole, to contynue the same metaphor, consists in the cookery of the author. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* viii. 201 To contynue the struggle. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 194 Continuing the ascent, and bearing a little to the left.



2. To cause to last or endure; to prolong, keep up (something external to the agent).

c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 Crist to contynue deuocoun of his womman, answeride not first a word to hir. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 67 Howe this ordale was contynued in Englande in the tyme of kinge Iohane. 1651 BIBLE Ps. lxxii. 17 His name shalbe contynued as long as the sunne. 1662 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. 28 A good Way to continue their Memories. 1753 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Jan., Almighty God who hast continued my life to this day. 1866 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 5 If the qualities are continued by descent through a generation or two.

3. With extension or complement: To keep on, maintain, retain (in a place, condition, etc.).

c1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1714) 145 God conteneue his grace and persone in long lyffe w<sup>t</sup> increse. 1588 *Let. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 143 We were continued all this year in assured hope of a full victory. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 10 If a child were continued in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age. 1657 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 211 That John Philpott be continued clerk of this parish. 1670 tr. Machiavelli's *Princes* (Rtdg. 1883) 245 Pagolo and the Duke de Gravina were continued alive. 1670 WALTON *Hooker in Lives* III. 159 To continue him at school. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 19 No lady would care to continue me with her. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 160 He was still continued the reluctant general of the army. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 153 It seemed unprofitable to continue the companies longer in a state of hardship. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet xxx.* (1853) 151 He was continued in his office.

† b. *ellipt. Obs.* cf. quot. 1670 above.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 88 But Barnardine must die this afternoon, And how shall we continue Claudio?

† d. To make continuous with, connect or attach to. *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 Paradyis is so hye and in oon place contynued to be erpe. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 147 Pe braunchis of be senewis of be heed in sum place ben conteyned & ioyned with these senewis. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 The use of the Navell is to continue the infant unto the Mother.

5. To carry on, take up, resume (a narrative, etc.) from a point of suspension or interruption.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. i. 17 De thryde [Buke] sall contynwyde be Quille made of Rome we be cite. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV. Epil.*, Our humble Author will continue the Story (with Sir John in it). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 49 Antonius Cicarella, who continueth on the history of Platina. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. Prol. And thus his tale continued ran. 1823 LAMB *Elia xi. Imperf. Symph.*, Hume's History compared with his (Smollett's) Continuation of it. What if the Historian had continued Humphrey Clinker?

6. To carry on in space; to prolong, produce.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1029 A Bridge of wondrous length From Hell continu'd reaching th' utmost Orbe Of this frail World. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 274 Then continue (viz. draw longer) both the lines AB, CD. 1784 *Gent. Mag.* LIV. II. 643 The arch is now continuing under the intended road, for which purpose a hill contiguous is cutting down. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* II. 18 If we continue backwards the rays DE, FE, they will meet at m.

7. To carry on in a line of succession or development; to furnish a sequel or successor to.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 62 The man of genius was continued by the English analysts of the eighteenth century. The man of intelligence was continued by successors like Bernoulli, Euler, and Laplace.

8. *Law.* To adjourn, prorogue, put off. (esp. *Sc.*).

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III.* § 38 The court of Parliament, or sic like courts, that has continuacione, nedis nocht to be continuit fra day to day. c1505 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 188 The Governor... wrote to the Cardinal to continue the accusation of Mr. George, till he spake with him. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 258 (Jam.) But the Regent's death, and the troubles which thereupon issued, made all to be continued for that time. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 44 The cause was continued on a rule for trial at the next term. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Diet.* After the day of appearance has once arrived, the diet may be continued by an act of the Court. The continuation must be to another day certain, for the diet cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*. 1890 *Boston (Mass.) Trnl.* 23 May 1867 He appeared before Judge Sanger of the District court in Cambridge this morning, and has his case continued until June 4.

b. *Stock Exch.* (See quot.)

1886 *Law Times LXXX.* 206/1 'To continue' is a technical term, which means to sell and to rebuy the same amount of stock at a future day at the same price, a further sum being paid for the accommodation.

II. *Intransitive.*

9. To remain in existence or in its present condition; to last, endure, persist in being.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 Pe sike man muste nedis die, namely & be accidentis contynnewen [MS. A. conteynen]. 1525 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14 But now shall not thy kyngdome contynue. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 108 b, Built with rafters and beames of Juniper, to the end it might continue. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 273 My mother grows so much worse, that he fears she cannot long continue. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 106 This habitable globe... could no more continue, than they could create themselves. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 59 Let what now exists continue.

10. To remain, stay, or abide (in a place).

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 19. 1. 55 Of us which are continuinge in a lande of warr. 1506 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 32 Because they have contynued with me now .iii. dayes, and have nought to eate. 1611 BIBLE *John* II. 12 They continued there not many days. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 314 So the popular vote Inclines, here to continue. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 254 Frederica is made wretched by his continuing here. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit.* VOL. II.

Ch. xi. 122 Ireland, where he is supposed to have continued four years.

11. With complement or extension: To remain (in a specified state or capacity).

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 39* Preamb., Sythen whiche tyme your seid Subgiect hath contynued... your feythfull and true liegeman. 1509 FISHER *Fenn. Serm.* *Cleas Richmond Wks.* (1876) 294 Though she alway contynued not in her vyrgynyte. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 29 Your Emperor Continues still a Ioue. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 56 Continues well my Lord? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 321 That thou art happie, owe to God; That thou continu'st such, owe to thy self. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* v. I. § 28 The Deity would continue their friend. 1761 JOHNSON *Let. Baretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, Your English style still continues in its purity and vigour. 1804 MISS BRADDOCK *Ishmael* xli. It is impossible you should continue unhappy if you follow the dictates of honour and conscience.

12. To persist in action, persevere; to go on, keep on. (Now rare of persons.)

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 He continued alle night in prayers alone. 14. — *Circumcision in Tindale's Vis.* (1843) 94 To contynnu in vertu tyll thei dey. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95 To contynue, *perseverare*. 1603 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 24, I have knowne her continue in this (washing her hands) a quarter of an houre. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To continue or hold on in that he began. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxii. The altercation continued until they entered the gates of Antwerp. 1877 LADY BRASSY *Voy. Sunbeam* I. The breeze continued. 1881 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 220 The persecution continued with unabated rigour.

13. To continue doing or to do: to go on doing, not to cease. Sometimes with *on*.

1380 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 23 And thei contynueden axinge with grete voices, that he schulde be crucified. 1506 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 16 Peter contynued knocking. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* I. 12 As she continued praying before the Lord. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 By whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 138 In one day to have marr'd What he, six Nights and Days Contin'd making. 1719 LOCK in *W. Wood Surv. Trade* 39 [It] is likely to continue on to do so. 1788 *London Gas.* No. 604/10 The Pills continue to be sold by him. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/5 Kissen Juan Doss continues reading from the Rosenamnia. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 83 They will continue to circulate as token coins.

14. To proceed in one's discourse; to resume or go on after pause or interruption.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 Of all persons under the Sun (continued he...) be sure to set a Mark upon Confidants. 1796 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. And thus he continued on, while my colour came and went... with indignation. 1883 Sir W. V. FIELD in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 654/2 Lord Erskine continues thus: 'If the court can discover, etc.'

† 15. ? To be or occur as sequel (Schmidt), or ? To remain behind. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 5 He... takes no account How things go from him, nor resumes no care Of what is to continue.

† 16. To be attached or cohere to (so as to form a continuous mass). *Obs.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 293 Such Bodies doe partly follow the Touch of another Body, and partly stickle and continue to themselves... as we see in Pitch, Glue, Birdlime, etc.

† III. 17. = CONTAIN. *Obs.*

[See the etymology, and cf. CONTAIN v. 17.]

1377 *Lan. P. L.* B. ix. 177 And every maner secular bat may nouzt continue [v. r. contene, conteyne], Wysly go wedde. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Suche blasfemyes ben foundun & contynued in bes sectis. a 1450 *Knl. de la Tour* lxxxi. (1868) 105 Y have spake unto you of diuerse women... as it is continued in the bible. 1550 GARDINER in *Fore A. & M.* (1563) 700 a, I receiued a letter... and toke it... to continue no effectual inhibition. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 8 If the style or endyng be best, which continueth the matter.

Continued (k'ntiniud), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Carried on or kept up without cessation; continual, constant.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 Contynuyd, kepte wythe-owte cessynge, *continuuus*. 1532 R. BOWYER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 134 By their constitution in the last and yet continued Convocation. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxix. 65 A continued patience I commend not. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm.* xli. 99 His conversation is a kind of continued complement. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 350 Cold Weather, and continu'd Rain. 1872 E. PRACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. v. 74 This continued astonishment was a part of her life.

b. *Continued fever* (see CONTINUAL a. 3).

1776-83 CULLEN *First Lines* § 27 Wks. 1827 I. 488 When it happens... that the remission is not considerable... the disease is called a Continued Fever. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* II. 301 The second book treats of continued fevers. 1808 J. COPLAND *Dict. Med.* I. 367 Dr. Tweedie has divided continued fever into Simple, Complicated, and Typhus.

2. Extended in space without interruption or breach of connexion; continuous.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 232 That Horse is best which is of one continued colour. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 342 One continued country, passable from one to the other, without helpe of Sea. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 8 A hilly country... in a manner a continued Wood, most of Pine trees. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 3 An Atom, i. e. a continu'd Body, under one immutable Superficies. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 190 The ground is burnt up to that degree, that the surface of it appears like one continued cinder.

3. Carried on in a series or sequence; connected or linked together in succession; continuons.

1608 T. SPENCER *Logic* 123 A Continued similitude, is when the second terme, is to the third, as the first is to the

second. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 63 The space of seven continu'd Nights he rode With darkness. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra. Mulf* II. i. One continu'd Series of Misfortunes. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* I. 8 [They] have each given a continued history of St. Paul's life.

4. a. *Continued proportionals*: a series of quantities such that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms; such quantities are said to be in *Continued proportion*. *Continued fraction*: a fraction whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer plus a fraction, and so on.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Continual Proportionals*, A series of continual or continued proportionals is otherwise called a *progression*. 1807 — *Course Math.* I. 113 But when the difference or ratio of every two succeeding terms is the same quantity, the proportion is said to be Continued, and the numbers themselves make a series of Continued Proportionals, or a progression.

† b. *Continued bass* (in Music) = THOROUGH-BASS. [It. *basso continuo*.]

1797-91 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Continued, or thorough-bass*, in music, is that which continues to play constantly; both during the recitatives, and to sustain the choir or chorus.

Continuedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a continued manner; uninterruptedly, continuously.

1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 19 The catholike church, which hath in it contynuedly the Holye Spirit of God for a ruler and governour. 1680 H. MONK *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 17 A Book of such comprehensive Prophecies, and so continuedly true. 1807 W. P. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 936 Family arms seem not to have been continuedly adopted, till towards the time of Edward I.

Continuedness, *rars.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Continued state or quality, continuity.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 It behooves also that his parts hold a certaine kind of continuednesse, and that they bee not deuided. 1630 T. WILLIAMSON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvi. 4 See we now the continuednesse, *exit*, 'it goeth forth'. 1656 J. SERGRAFT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 120 All quantity whatever must... by continuednesse, conspire into one bulk.

Continuendo: see CONTINUANDO.

Continuer (k'ntiniur), *[f. CONTINUE v. + -ER.]*

1. One who continues, or carries on; *esp.* one who continues a history or other unfinished work.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b, The notice and continuer of warre and hostilitie. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 222 The Continuer of Thuanus his History. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 213 Holding only Fame to be the strongest continuer of a family. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 253 The Continuer of Athenæ Oxon. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 119 The inheritors and continuers of a common civilization.

2. One who continues in a state, etc.; one who persists, remains, keeps on, stays.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. an. I. 11 He now obteynnyng the crowne of the realme, yf he wer therein a long continuer. 1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxxix. (1887) 211 Continuers at home. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 143, I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. 1632 D. LUPTON *Land. & Country carbonadoed, Tenants at will* in *Halliwell Repr. Charac. Bks.* (1857) 309 These are Continuers only upon their Maisters pleasure.

Continuing (k'ntiniinj), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONTINUE; continuation, continuance; abiding.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* III. vii. (1495) 53 He lykenyth the soule rational to a cerle by cause of his perfection and contynnyng. 1633 MILTON *Divorce* vi. (1851) 35 It is not the outward continuing of marriage that keeps whole that cov'nant. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 53 The ceasing or continuing the said Method of Sbeathing.

Continuing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That continues (in various senses of the verb); abiding, lasting; persistent, persevering.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* II. 18 It semeth love is welwillede To hem that ben contynuede With besy herte to pursue Thing that is to love due. 1596 TINDALE *Heb.* xiii. 14 For here haue we no contynuyng cite [So 1611]. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trer.* 152 Desiring to eternize his fame, in a more continuing way. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 100 Stimulated by continuing peril. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. ed. 53 A continuing protest against the validity of Charles's title.

† 2. Formerly used in concord with a substantive absolutely (= Lat. ablative absolute), as an adverbial adjunct of the sentence, like, *during*, *pend-ing*, and so tending to be regarded as a preposi-tion; e.g. *continuing my life* = while my life continues, during my life. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) B iij b, Thy dishes be one continuing the yere. *Ibid.* B v j b, Better were to bide continuing my life. 1882 G. VERNON *Life of Heylyn* 34 Continuing this time, Mr. Heylyn had no very considerable subsistence for himself and his new Companion.

Hence *Continuingly adv.*

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 231 The sayd .vii. sleepers... slept contynnyngly to the laste... yeres of Theodosius.

Continuist. [f. CONTINUE v. + -IST.] One who holds a theory of continuity or continuonsness.

Hence *Continuistic a.* (see quot.)

1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1453 He advocated what is called the continuistic view of the apocalyptic prophecies; i.e., that they are predictive of progressive history, being partly fulfilled, partly unfulfilled.

**Continuity** (kɔntinuiti). [*a. f. continuus* (16th c.), ad. *L. continuus*, *f. continuus*: see -ITY.] The state or quality of being continuous.

1. Of material things: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in extent or substance, of having no interstices or breaks; uninterrupted connexion of parts; connectedness, unbrokenness.

1543 [see 5]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* D. J. Fyre and Ayre will descend, when... their Continuity should be dissolved. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 38 Inflaming the body, losing the continuity of the parts. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 307 Now there is no continuity between the umbilical vein and the hollow veins. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 Continuity of parts is the cause of perspicuity. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Continuity is usually defined, among schoolmen, the immediate cohesion of parts in the same quantum. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* III. 59 The continuity of the frontier. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 52 Sometimes the continuity of rocks and strata is broken. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 17 (1864) 46 The continuity of the cord with the brain is necessary.

2. Of immaterial things, actions, processes, etc.: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in sequence or succession, or in essence or idea; connectedness, coherence, unbrokenness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1356 All that shall be, hath a stint and dependence of that which is, by a certain continuity, which proceedeth from the beginning to the end. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* vii. (1786) 101 We may gain some idea of Time, by considering it under the notion of a transient continuity. 1850 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 10 In travelling by land there is a continuity of scene, a connected succession of incidents that carry on the story of life. 1848 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* Pref. (ed. 6) 16 The continuity of attention necessary for the proper evolution of a train of thought.

b. *Law or principle of continuity*: the principle that all change, sequence, or series in nature is continuous, and that nothing passes from one state to another *per saltum*.

The phrase originated with Leibnitz. In 1687 he laid down as a general principle, that where there is continuity between data, such that one case continually approaches and at length loses itself in another, there will be a corresponding continuity in results or properties. For example, it is a property of the ellipse that all rays from the one focus are reflected from the curve to the other; in the parabola all such rays reflected at the curve are parallel; if there be given a series of ellipses continually approaching the parabola by the continuous increase of distance between the foci, the focal radii of these will continuously approach the relation of parallelism, so as at length to differ from it by less than any assignable amount. This was according to Leibnitz 'a principle of general order', having its origin in the mathematical infinite, absolutely necessary in Geometry, but holding good also in Physics, because the Sovereign Wisdom, the source of all things, acts as a perfect Geometer, and according to a harmony that admits of no addition. In 1702 he referred to this principle as 'the law of continuity', and claimed that it operates in all natural phenomena; and in his *Nouveaux Essais*, he declared it to be part of his 'Law of Continuity' that everything in nature goes by degrees, and nothing *per saltum*.

[1687] LEIBNITZ *Lettre à Mr. Bayle* Wks. Erdm. 104. 1690 — *Lettre à Mr. Arnauld* ibid. 107 Chacune de ces substances contient dans sa nature legem continuationis seriei suarum operationum. 1700 — *Repl. aux Repl. de Bayle* ibid. 189/2 Qu'il ne se rencontre jamais rien, où la loi de la continuité (que j'ai introduite, et dont j'ai fait la première mention dans les *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* de Mr. Bayle), et toutes les autres règles les plus exactes des Mathématiques soient violées. a 1716 — *Nouv. Ess.* iv. xvi, Tout va par degrés dans la nature et rien par saut, et cette règle, à l'égard des changements, est une partie de ma loi de la continuité. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., An eminent mathematician has supposed what he calls a law of continuity to obtain in the universe, by which law every thing that is executed or done in nature, is done by infinitely small degrees. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 271 When bodies, whether solid or fluid, act on one another by impulse or percussion, in such a manner that their action is subject to the law of continuity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 189 It prevents a breach of the law of continuity between transparent and opaque bodies. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* II. 74 That the angle changes at once from 90° to zero, is to admit so palpable a violation of the principle of continuity... that, etc. 1864 MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* (ed. 2). 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* (1880) p. xii, We endeavour to show... that immortality is strictly in accordance with the principle of Continuity (rightly viewed).

c. *Equation of continuity*, in *Hydrodynamics*: the equation connecting the rate of change of density of a fluid within any closed surface constantly full of fluid with the flow of fluid through the surface.

1836 T. WEBSTER *Equilib. & Motion of Fluids*. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 141. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* § 93.

3. The state or quality of being continuous in time; uninterrupted duration. *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii, Wee need not have recourse unto any starre but the Sunne and the continuity of its action. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 27 Their steadfast continuity of gaze. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 146 A painful disease, which had its origin in the severity and continuity of his studies.

4. *quasi-concr.* A continuous or connected whole; a continuous or unbroken course or series. (Of material or immaterial things.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 Running throughout one continuity without interruption. a 1639 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 3 (1622) 296 All magnitudes and continuities are deduced from one original prick. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 When every stone is laid artfully together, it cannot be united into a continuity, it can but be contiguous in this

world. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 219 A chain that ascends in a continuity of links.

b. A part continuous with something else. *rare*. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 248 The New-Netherlands... a continuity of the territory taken possession of... by the Pilgrims, when they landed on Plymouth Rock.

5. *Solution of continuity*: the fact or condition of being or becoming discontinuous; fracture, rupture, breakage, 'break'. Orig. used of wounds, etc. in an animal body; thence also in other senses.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 12 The heart can not suffer solution of continuity without death. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* II. 14 Schisme is an exterior breach, or a solution of continuity in the body Ecclesiastic. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 77 The Solution of Continuity may hinder the Juice from mounting. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 24 With what address this temporary solution of (historical) continuity is kept from the eye. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2 5 We are brought without solution of continuity into the presence of problems, which lie entirely outside the domain of physics.

**Continuous** (kɔntinjuəs), *a.* [*f. L. continuus* hanging together, uninterrupted (*f. continere* in intr. sense 'to hang together,' etc.) + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by continuity; extending in space without interruption of substance; having no interstices or breaks; having its parts in immediate connexion; connected, unbroken.

1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 3 It is Compounded of two Bodies. The one Parenchymous; Continuous throughout; yet somewhat Pliable without a solution of its Continuity. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. II. (1782) IV. 148 The dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 6 Round the city stretch'd Their line continuous, massy as the wall Erst by the fearful Roman... raised. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* XII. (1873) 320 In most cases the area inhabited by a species is continuous. 1879 LOCKYER *Flem. Astron.* VI. 228 If we light a match and observe its spectrum, we find that it is continuous—that is, from red through the whole gamut of colour to the visible limit of the violet. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 Without describing a continuous line in space.

b. In unbroken connexion with; joined continuously to; forming one mass with.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* XI. v. (1732) 207 Anciently continuous with Malacca. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 95 The Superficies whereto it was continuous, etc. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitness* II. 25 The mucous membrane of the eye is continuous with the skin.

† c. *fig. Obs.* 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iii. 252 They were so contiguous and near in kind, they might not be made continuous (one flesh) in marriage.

2. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Uninterrupted in time, sequence, or essence; going on without interruption; connected, unbroken.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. (1841) 187 Continuatives... consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. 1832 NAT. PHIL., *Electro-Magnet.* XI. § 176. 60 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The currents transmitted by perfect conductors are continuous; that is, their intensity is either constant, or varies insensibly during two consecutive instants. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Continuous service men, those seamen who, having entered for a period, on being paid off, are permitted to have leave, and return to the flag-ship at the port for general service. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. (1876) 700 A continuous siege of six months. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 131 The power of abstract study or continuous thought is very rare. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* VII. § 215 Which will explain the continuous life of the universe as well as its continuous energy.

3. *technically*. Continuous brake, a continuous series of carriage brakes controlled from one point, acting upon every carriage or wheel in a train. Continuous consonants, those which are capable of prolonged enunciation (opposed to *explosives*). Continuous function (Math.), a function that varies continuously, and whose differential coefficient therefore never becomes infinite. Continuous impost; see *IMPOST*. Continuous stem (Bot.), one without articulations. Continuous style, in Gothic Architecture, a style in which the mullions of a window are continued in the tracery, as distinguished from the geometrical style of earlier Gothic.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 379 There is also a tendency... throughout the Continuous style, to extend the ornamental stonework. 1850 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 144 Now *b, p, t*, etc. are explosive, *f, v*, etc. continuous. 1866 TRASS *Bot.* 325 A stem is said to be continuous which has no joints. 1883 STUBBS *Mercantile Circ.* 26 Sept. 862/2 The use of continuous brakes on their several lines (of railway).

**Continuously** (kɔntinjuəsli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY.] In a continuous manner; uninterruptedly, without break; continually, constantly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 167 (R.) Which... incorporates the newly received nourishment, and joins it continuously with the preexistent parts of flesh and bone. 1806 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 94 He spoke continuously for a considerable time. 1873 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xxv. 623 These may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole mass. 1879 NATURE 20 Nov. 58 A body which is changing its speed every... hundredth part of a moment or what we call continuously. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 A quantity is said to vary continuously, if, when it passes from one value to another, it assumes all the intermediate values.

**Continuouslyness** (kɔntinjuəsnes), [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continuous; continuity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 224 These two narratives are drawn up with that continuouslyness, that artless wondering honesty... which might be expected. 1851-9 DARWIN in *Adv. Man. Sci. Eng.* 281 The continuouslyness and form of the strata. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 727 Con-

tinuouslyness of influence is as much a factor in education as specific acts of teaching.

**Continue**, *obs. erron. f. CONTINUE* *ppl. a.*

|| **Continuum** (kɔntinjuəm), *Pl. continua* (-ā). [*L.*; neuter of *continuus*, i.e. 'a continuous body or thing'.] A continuous thing, quantity, or substance; a continuous series of elements passing into each other.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 2) 40 The fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 327 The admirable accommodation of the several Parts of the Humane Body to make up one Continuum. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 13 There could be no continuum: each numerical unit was distinct and separated from the rest by a portion of vacant space. a 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 133 To these animals [the wolf and dog] the external world seems a continuum of scents, as to man it is a continuum of sights. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 51/1 *Psychology* All possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative continua.

**Contir-**, *obs. f. COUNTER-*, e.g. in *contirmont*.

**Cont-line**. [Of uncertain derivation: it has been suggested that *cont* is a variant of *CANT* sh.]

1. 'The spiral intervals formed between the strands of a rope, by their being twisted together'.

1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 10. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 612 *Cont-line*... in *worming*... is filled up with spun yarn or small rope, which brings the rope so treated to a nearly cylindrical shape.

2. 'The space between the bilges of two casks stowed side by side'.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

**Conto** (kɔnto). In 6-7 counts. [Pg. *conto* = It. *conto*, OF. *counte*, F. *compte* = *L. computus*: see *COUNT* sh.] In Portuguese, a million; hence, short for a million reis, worth in Portuguese currency about £220, in Brazilian a little more than half that amount.

1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov. World* (1862) 14 He neuer... left off to raise and to augment the yerely rent vnto a conto. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Profr.*, A Portuguese word for million; a conto of reis (1000 milreis) is usually expressed thus 1000\$000. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 15/1 The sum of 5,000 contos (£5,500,000). 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 The money being subscribed in Brazil. The capital is stated to be 200,000 contos of reis, or over 20 millions sterling. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 13 May 6 (Lisbon) 1200 contos of reis of new silver money coined in virtue of last Friday's decree.

**Contoise**, *erron. f. COINTISE, QUANTISE*.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 267.

**Contor**: see *CONDOR*.

**Contorniate** (kɔntɔrniət), *a. and sb.* [*f. It. contorno* circuit, contour: so F. *contorniate* adj. fem.]

*A. adj.* Of a medal or coin: Having a deep furrow round the disc, within the edge.

1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 25 Medals Contorniate, tho of a bad Master, are rare. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* 1877/12 A contorniate coin of the Emperor Nero. 1889 S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s. v., Contorniate medals present this peculiarity, that there is scarcely ever any apparent connexion between the obverse and the reverse.

*B. sb.* A medal (or coin) having such a furrowed circumference: applied by modern numismatists to certain brass pieces of Nero and other Roman emperors, the purpose of which is uncertain.

1823-5 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) 973 Contorniate... are mostly between two and three inches [in] diameter. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 207. 198 The contorniate distributed at public games. 1889 S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s. v., All writers appear... to agree in considering that contorniate were not of the nature and value of money... All contorniate are of brass.

**Contorniated**, *contourniated*, *ppl. a.* = *prec. adj.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., All we have remaining of these contourniated medals, seem to have been struck about the same time. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contourniated*. 1803 in CRABB.

|| **Contorno** (kontorno). [It. *contorno* circuit, CONTOUR, *f. contornare* to turn together, compass about, put a thing round another (cf. med. *L. contornare* to round off well), *f. L. com- + tornare* to turn in a lathe, round off, make round, *f. tornus* a turning-lathe.] Contour, outline of a statue or other work of art.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 76 ¶ 3 His mouth full of... the sublimity and grand contorno of Michael Angelo. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 325 For a background and contorno, who comes up to Mrs. Thrale?

**Contorsion**, *obs. form of CONTORTION*.

**Contorsive** (kɔntɔrsiv), *a.* [*f. L. contorsus*, alleged variant of *contortus* (see *CONTORT*) + -IVE.] Of contorting quality or tendency.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* 1. 500 His eye contorsive bent a thousand ways. 1819 — *Dessert* 711 Or with scored viscera contorsive rue The deleterious trash that vintners brew.

† **Contort**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. contortus* *pa. pple.*: see next.] Twisted, contorted.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 173 Contort, contortus.

**Contort** (kɔntɔrt), *v.* [*f. L. contort-* *ppl. stem* of *contorquere*, *f. com- + torquere* to twist.]

1. *trans.* To twist, twist together or round itself; to draw awry; to distort greatly by twisting.

1622 [see CONTORTED]. 1715 CHEVNE (J.), Spire contorted into small spheres. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 193 These... fleshy fibres are contorted and bound about with spiral ramifications... of the nerves. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. i. 10 The variety of grotesque shapes into which apple-trees contort themselves. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 948/1 The cord is thereby contorted into a spiral. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 121 The features are violently contorted. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. 79 The sedimentary rocks have been... bent, contorted, or twisted to an enormous extent.

fig. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xi. 197 Contorted from their established signification. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 192 Both halves of the reasoning are contorted. † 2. To hurl forth as a missile or argument. *Obs.* c. 1564 ASP. PARKER *Def. Priests Marriages* 165 For it may be well verified of you that ye contort to another: He that is once over his shoes, forceth not afterward how deepe he wade in the myer.

**Contorted** (kɒntɔːtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Twisted, esp. twisted together or round itself; drawn awry or out of shape by a twisting action.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i, I'll hang thee In a contorted chain of icicles. In the frigid zone. 1674 J. WRIGHT tr. *Seneca's Thyestes* to What makes These menace thus with thy contorted Snakes? 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 165 The rocks are contorted. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 368 The legumes are contorted. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* v. 37 All over his contorted visage.

fig. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 70 Whether those derivations... be not contorted, jejune... ridiculous.

2. Bot. 'An arrangement of petals or corolline lobes, when each piece, being oblique in figure, and overlapping its neighbour by one margin, has its other margin in like manner overlapped by that which stands next it' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 934 Contorted flowers, that is... those monopetalous flowers, whose lobes, or sections of the limb of their petals, turn all to the right hand. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xv. Convolvulaceae... corolla... plaited and contorted in bud.

b. *Contorted-convolutive* adj.: convolute with some degree of contortion.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 The æstivation... on account of the lateral and somewhat contorted twisting of the nearly equal segments, contorted-convolutive.

**Contortedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a contorted or twisted manner.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. x. § 2 Not irregularly and contortedly... but straightly.

**Contortion** (kɒntɔːʃən), *n.* Also 7-8-torsion. [ad. L. *contortio*-em, *n.* of action f. *contorquere*: see *CONTORT* v. Cf. F. *contorsion* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of twisting or writhing; the fact of being twisted; distortion by twisting.

1611 COTGR., *Contorsion*, A contorsion; a writhing, etc. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 It giueth a forme... answerable to it owne contorsions. 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 Wherein the Leaf and Roots may shoot right without contorsion or forced circumevolution. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 109 We strive... to alter ourselves by ridiculous contorsions of body. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 96 The contorsions of ten crucified martyrs. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 215 Contortion and dislocation of strata... due to squeezing at the sides.

fig. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 157 The most violent contorsions of grammar.

2. The product of contorting; a contorted condition, state, or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 8 The Probe which you see lies in her mouth in spiral contorsions, wound up like a spring. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xvi. (1865) 199 His face was wrinkled into contorsions too horrible for human eyes to behold. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 105 The curious contorsions of the rocks.

fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 45 The deductions... are only so many contorsions of the original definitions.

**Contortionist** (kɒntɔːʃənɪst), [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes and practises contortion.

a. A gymnast or performer who throws his body into contorted postures. b. An artist whose work exhibits contortions. c. One who contorts or twists the sense of words.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 323 Cremorne Gardens.—Wanted, male and female Equestrians, Tumblers... Acrobatic Performers, Contortionists. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Feb. 5/3 To their extraordinary ability as contortionists they add some musical talent. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Some confirmed jokers,—verbal contortionists. 1889 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Times* 11 Dec. 7/4 He is the most turgid contortionist whose work it has been my fortune to see.

† **Contortious**, *a. Obs.* [f. *CONTORTION*: see -OUS.] Affected by contortions. Hence † **Contortiousness**, 'wretchedness, the state of being contorted' (Ash 1775).

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Contortiousness*, wretchedness. Hence in later Dicts.

**Contortive** (kɒntɔːtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *contort-* ppl. stem of *contorquere* + -IVE.] Tending to or causing contortion; characterized by twisting.

1859 C. DRESSER *Rud. Bot.* 245 The inner margin of each leaf is covered by the outer margin of the next: in this case their arrangement is convolute. Some authors call this form of æstivation contortive.

**Contorto-**, combining form of L. *contortus* twisted together; as in **Contorto-foliaceous** *a.* 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 492 Explanate, contorto-foliaceous... folia clustered into a broad clump.

**Contortuosity** (kɒntɔːtʊˈsɪti), *rare.* [f. L. *contortus* (see *CONTORT*), after *tortuositas* TORTUOSITY.] The condition of being twisted together or round each other; intricate twistedness.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 282 The peculiar contortuosity, twistiness of beech roots.

**Contortuplicate** (kɒntɔːtʊˈplɪkət), *a.* [ad. L. *contortuplicatus*, f. *contortus* twisted together + *plīcatus* folded.] (See quot. 1859.)

1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal, almond fleshy, thick, chrysaloid-contortuplicate. 1859 GRAY *Lessons Bot. Gloss.*, *Contortuplicate*, twisted back upon itself.

† **Contortuplicated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Twisted and entangled.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 30 The snarl'd, and contortuplicated affairs of the State.

**Contour** (kɒntʊːr), *n.* [a. F. *contour*, f. *contourner* (cf. F. *tour*, *tourner*, and *TURN*), in artistic sense = It. *contorno*: see *CONTORNO*.]

1. The outline of any figure: a. introduced as a term of Painting and Sculpture; spec. the line separating the differently coloured parts of a design.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Wks. v. (1805) 315 Penning the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms, The Contours of a Body, are the Lines that environ it, and make the Superficies of it. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 201 A perfect Medal has... its Contours neatly trimm'd, and carefully preserved. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In painting and carving, contours are the outward lines of a picture or figure. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 152 To draw the contour both of the plan and elevation. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. iii.* The whole contour of her form... resembled that of Minerva. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 13. 175 The shadows are employed only to make the contours of the features thoroughly felt. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 312 Contours consisting of several lines of gold and silver, white and black, are often used to separate colours that do not harmonize particularly well together.

b. Perfection or artistic quality of outline.

1760 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 1 May, The exhibition is eminently splendid, There is contour, and keeping, and grace, and expression. 1844 JAMES AGINCOURT I. 27 That sort of full and graceful sweep in all the lines, which painters and statuaries, I believe call *contour*. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 75 (1864) 453 The sculptor must have a keen sense of contour and form.

c. *gen.*; especially frequent as applied to the outline of a coast, mountain mass, or other topographical feature.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 498 The symbols have passed from a contour sufficiently regular, to some lines oddly assembled. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 211 Their streets, or lanes, are crowded and narrow, and their general contour is irregular. 1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 101 Its broken and abrupt contour... determined by the action of the sea. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. ii. 190 In 1848 Arago saw the dark contour of the Moon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The undulating line indicates the general contour of the surface of the country.

† 2. *Conchol.* 'The spiral that forms the shell, and winds round its columella or axis'. *Obs.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31.

† 3. A 'round' (of amusements, or the like). *Obs.* 1784 *Denonement* 36 Fidgeting about from one demure employment to another forms the whole contour of my sprightly amusements.

4. *Comb.* Contour-feathers, -hairs, the feathers or hairs which form the surface and contour of an animal, as distinguished from those which lie closer to the skin and do not appear on the surface. Contour line, a line representing the horizontal contour of the earth's surface at a given elevation. The contour line of a mountain at a given height represents the edge of a horizontal plane cutting the mountain at that height. A series of such lines at successive elevations laid down on a map shows the elevations and depressions of the surface. A map in which this is done is a **Contour map**.

1844 ANSTED *Geol.* II. 238 The laying down on the maps a system of what are called contour-lines; by which is meant lines of equal altitude above a certain standard level. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., An accurate map of his fields... with contour lines of level by which road-making, drain excavation, etc., may be laid out. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 122 Look at the Contour map of Europe in Johnston's Physical Atlas. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 14 Where the ground is very steep the contour-lines run close together.

**Contour** (kɒntʊːr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark or furnish with contour lines.

2. To carry (a road, etc.) round the contour of a hill. Hence **Contouring** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 280 In true contouring regular horizontal lines... are traced over a country. 1879 C. C. KING in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 92 'a For contouring it is simply necessary to keep the plummet vertical through the zero point. 1890 HALLATT *1000 Miles* 431 The cart-road to Maymyo, a place 24 miles to the east of Mandalay, has had to be contoured to 44 miles, and ascends in this distance 3300 feet. 1890 *Catalogue of Scientific Instrum.*, Contouring Glass or Hand Level for direct vision.

**Contourb**, early form of *CONTRUB* v.

**Contoured** (kɒntʊːəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Rounded in outline. *Obs.*

1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lettuce*, The Green [Lettuce] have very large and contour'd Leaves.

2. Furnished with contour lines.

1890 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 359/1 A contoured map of Equatorial Africa.

† **Contourné** (kɒntʊːne), *a. Her.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *contourner* to turn about: cf. *CONTORNO*.] Turned about, i.e. towards the sinister or left.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Contourne*, in heraldry, is used when beasts are represented standing, or running, with their faces to the sinister-side of the escutcheon. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 A lion rampant, contourné. 1868 CUSANS *Her. xx.* 260 All Charges (except those intended to be contourné).

**Contournated**, variant of *CONTORNIATED*.

**Contoxiccate**, humorous perversion of *INTOXICATE*.

1654 GAYTON *Plens. Notes* II. iv. 47 They think him a little contoxicated (as they say).

† **Contra** (kɒntrə), *adv., prep. (sb.)* [L. *contra* adv. and prep.; in its origin the ablative case fem. of an obs. adj. stem \**cont(e)r-* a comparative from *com*, *con*, prep.: cf. *citra*, *extra*, *intra*, *ultra*, and Eng. *after*. For the sense cf. OE. *wið* with, against, *wiðer* against, equivalent to *contra* in composition, as in *wiðer-sægan* = *contra-dicere*. From philosophical and legal language, the L. word has passed into a restricted English use.]

A. *prep.* 1. Against. Chiefly in the phrase *pro and contra* (now generally abbreviated to *com*), 'for and against' (the motion, proposal, etc.).

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Tale of Dog* 73 Contra and pro, strait argumentis thay resolve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 327 A grete altercacion among wryters of this mater pro and contra. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 20 In questionis baith in Contra and Pro. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 15 See the subtilties of Aristotle, to take a matter both wayes, Pro and Contra, etc.

b. In this sense it is often elliptically taken as a *sb.*, and may have a plural.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 210 After much Pro and Contra, they all consented. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 His whole life is spent in Pro and contra. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 351 And Pro's and Contra's, not to be refuted. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 239/2 He weighs carefully the pros and the contras.

† 2. Against. *Sc. Obs.*

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 For doing of executione contra onie persone quhatsumever.

B. *adv.* On the contrary, to the contrary, contrariwise.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 16 'Contra', quod I as a Clerk. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 70 If inserted it did not conclude, but it might be proved *contra*, and the verdict might find it *contra*.

† b. as *adj.* Contrary. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 374 Contra tyde rynnand fra land to land.

C. *sb.*

1. The contrary or opposite; in *Book-keeping*, the opposite side or column of an account; esp. the right-hand or credit side, in which the liabilities of the trader appear. Also *transf.*

*Per contra*, It. 'over against, against, opposite' (Florio), is commonly used in the sense 'on the opposite side of the account, on the other hand, as a set-off'. See *PER*.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 176 He is satisfied and labours the contra. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 82 The European beaver... displays the same manners and building propensities as its transatlantic brethren; and per contra, the thinly scattered beavers, near the settlements in America are solitary animals, dwelling in burrows like the scattered few along the Rhone. 1891 *Mod. Commercial Usage*, We enclose acct. sale of wool, for the nett proceeds of which we credit you £... and, per contra, we debit you with the amount of your draft for £...

2. A thing which is against another; a crossing vein in a mine.

1776 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 105 All veins crossing each other, may be termed Contras in respect of each other.

b. Hence as *vb.*

1776 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 When two Lodes run across, the one, or either of them with respect to the other, is called a Caunter, or Contra, for they run caunting, or contra-ing each other.

**Contra-**, *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *contra* (see prec.) came to be used in composition; this use, rare in cl. L., was much extended in late L. and Romanic. In the modern Romanic langs., the prefix retains the L. form, except in Fr., where it has duly become *contre-*. In words taken into English from OF., this became *COUNTER-*, which is the predominant form of the prefix: *contre-* appears in a few non-naturalized words from modern French. But in words derived directly from L. or It., or formed after these, *contra-* is retained, with the following uses:

1. In L. *contra*, construed adverbially with certain verbs, tended at length to be written in combination, as *contra dicere*, later *contrādicere*, 'to speak on the opposite side', hence 'to speak in opposition (to a statement or person)', and so 'to contradict'; *contra-pōnere* to place on the opposite side, to counterpose; *contra-scribere* to write opposite, to countersign; *contra-venire* to come in the opposite direction, oppose, whence to contravene.

The later tendency has been to treat the prefix prepositionally, so making the compound transitive. Verbs and esp. verbal derivatives of this type are numerous in English: cf. *contra-acting*, *-distinguish*, *-divide*, *-colluctation*, *-rotation*, etc.

2. In late or med. L. *contra-* was used in prepositional combination with an object, as in *contrajuris* = Gr. *παράνομος*, contrary to law. This was much developed in Romanic, and extended to the formation of sbs., e.g. in 16th c. It. *contrabando* that which is against proclamation or statute, *contraband*, *contrapelo* what goes against the hair or grain, *contrastomaco*, etc. Eng. has several adjs. so formed, and some sbs., as *contra-civil*, *-focal*, *-rational*, *-regular*, *-scriptural*, *contraregularity*, etc.

3. *Contra-* is used in Romanic to indicate a thing made or acting against, in opposition to, in reply to, or as a substitute for, another of the same kind. Probably these were orig. akin to class 1, but in course of time some of them tended to the notion of class 2: cf. 16th c. It. *contralettera* reply or opposition-letter, *contramuro* an opposition wall, *contramina* an opposition mine, *contrascarpa* a counterscarp, and many terms belonging to attack and defence; *contramaestro* the master's mate in a ship, *contratossico*, *contraveleno* counterpoison, antidote; cf. *contra-approach*, *-proposal*, *-remonstrance*, etc.; but the ordinary Eng. repr. is *COUNTER*.

4. In It. *contra* is used esp. in musical terms, perh. starting from *contrapunto* counterpoint (which in its general sense belonged to 2 or 3). Thus *contrabasso*, *contralto*, *contratenore*, parts marked on the stave alongside of (above or below) and opposite to the *basso*, *alto*, *tenore*, etc.

In the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops it denotes a pitch of an octave below; as in *CONTRABASS*; *Contrafagotto*, the double bassoon, also an organ reed-stop of similar tone; *Contra-bourdon*, *Contra-gamba*, *Contra-hautboy*, *Contra-positone*, names of organ-stops an octave lower than the ordinary *bourdon*, *gamba*, etc.; so *Contra-octave*, the 16 ft. octave of the organ, or the corresponding octave on other instruments.

1877 STAINER *Organ* iii. Stops. *Contra Hautboy*. *Contra Positone*. *Contra Bourdon*. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 153/2 Beethoven never fails to employ it [the bassoon] largely, reinforcing it in some works by the *contrafagotto*. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 156 [The] *Contra Gamba* is a 16 ft. open metal stop. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 319/3 The part was played on a tuba, but a *contrafagotto* would have more nearly approximated to the effect intended.

(In mod. It., a single consonant following *contra* is doubled, e.g. *contrabando*, *contrabbasso*, *contrappunto*, *contrammina*, etc. In dealing with the words historically, the older 16-17th c. spelling, being that which came into contact with Eng., has been used.)

† *Contra-acting*, ppl. a. Obs. [CONTRA-1.] Acting in opposition: cf. *COUNTERACT*.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 73 These... have no antagonist grinders, nor *contra-acting* millstones.

*Contra-alto*, obs. form of *CONTRALTO*.

*Contraband* (kən'træbænd), sb. and a. Also 6 *contrabanda*, 6-9 *counterband*, 7-8 *cointreband*. [ad. Sp. *contrabanda* smuggling, a. It. *contrabando* (now *contrabb-*) 'unlawful dealing against law or proclamation' (Florio), f. *contra* against + *bando* proclamation, statute:—late L. *bandum*, *bannum*: see *BANDON*, *BAN*. The F. *contrebande* (from Sp. or It.) gave the 16-17th c. Eng. forms *counter-*, *contre-*; but the actual form in *contra-* appears to have come directly from the *contraband* traffic with the Spanish possessions c. 1600.]

A. sb.

1. Illegal or prohibited traffic: smuggling.

1599 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. III. 368 For her within his lande Should be no counterbande. 1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. 224 They that goe for Ormus carrie no Pepper but by *Contrabanda*. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax* Wks. 184a I. 157 This folly has thrown open folding-doors to *contraband*. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 195 To prevent my carrying away piastres, which is a great article of *contraband*. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 54 The whole trade in books was a sort of *contraband*. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. 65 There was little smuggling or *contraband* among them.

2. Anything prohibited to be imported or exported; goods imported or exported contrary to law or proclamation; smuggled goods. (Also humorously for anything stolen.)

1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. 1. 223 All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca, are stolen from thence as *Contrabanda*. 1713 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 121 They deal in Gold, Silver and Brimstone, and all manner of *Contrabands*, viz. Brass, Iron, Marble. a 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi's*, Thy partridge body, always stuff'd With wails, and strays, and *contrabands*!

3. (In full *Contraband of war*.) Anything (esp. arms, stores, or other things available for hostile purposes) forbidden to be supplied by neutrals to

belligerents in time of war, and liable by the law of nations to be captured and confiscated.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 121/1 They are carrying *contraband* to the enemy. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 306 *Contraband* of war will always be seized by the powerful... during a blockade. 1806 KENT *Comm.* (1873) I. vii. 136 It is natural that they should desire to diminish the list of *contraband* as much as possible. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 4 Dec. As to Messrs. Slidell and Mason being or not being *contraband* the General answers for it... that they bore that character. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 129 With the exception of *contraband* of war.

4. U. S. Used during the American Civil War for: A negro slave, esp. a fugitive or captured slave; from a decision of Gen. Butler in 1861 that such slaves were *contraband* of war.

1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar. The first intimation received by the Federal forces... came from a *contraband*, a negro boy. 1862 GILMORE in *Reminisc. Abolitionist* vi. (1877) 189 You will at once send to my quarters the four *contrabands*, John, Abel, George and Dick. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 545 That victory was planned in the brain of that *contraband*. 1890 D. B. FRANKENBURGER in *W. F. Allen's Ess. & Monogr.* 11 The destitution and grotesque humor of *contrabands* in camp and school.

B. adj. [attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Prohibited by law, proclamation, or treaty, to be imported or exported: as *contraband goods*, etc. So *contraband trade*, *trader*: trade, or a trader, in *contraband goods*.

1696 CROMWELL *Lett.* 28 Aug. To prevent the coming of any materials for shipping, or other *contraband* goods into Cadiz. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 350 To what purpose should he declare by Law such Goods to be *contraband*? 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 112/2 If the neutral ships had carried on any *contraband* trade. 1769 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* cxxviii. Plate... is not *counterband* in its metallic capacity, but totally so in its personal. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 17 Men... from beyond seas, with *counterband* merchandise. 1821 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 140 A large sympathy for *contraband* traders. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 345 Spain tried to diminish the vast *contraband* traffic.

2. fig. Forbidden, illegitimate, unauthorized.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 146 A *contraband* Nobility. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 190 The ill Consequences these *counterband* Praises have. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 130 I. 81 All expressions of positiveness were after some time made *contraband*. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo.* II (1847) III. iv. 96 Zeal in propagating *counterband* metaphysics. 1800 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 478 Such an experiment might have cost a *contraband* preacher his life.

Hence (nonce-wds.) *Contrabandage*, *Contrabandery*, *Contrabandism*, system or practice of *contraband* traffic, smuggling. See also next.

1825 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 14 Feb. 812 A regular system of *contrabandage* is kept up, to the loss of the Government. 1843 *Tails Mag.* X. 546 The *gestes et faits* of the heroes of Vraeschoot *contrabandery*. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11 Thanks to thee, thou bold, true son of Massachusetts, author of the new dictionary of *contrabandism*—Major-General Benjamin F. Butler.

*Contraband*, v. 1 Also 7 *counterband*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. 'To import goods prohibited' (J.), to smuggle. Obs.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 87 Christian shippers... are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods *contrabanded*. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 68/4 One Huze... had liberty to Lade home with such Goods as were not *Contrabanded*. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 495 Let them be staved or forfeited, like *counterbanded* goods. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Contraband*, *contrabanded* goods.

2. To declare *contraband*, to prohibit. Obs.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 693 The Law severely *contra-* bands our taking business off Men's hands.

3. intr. To smuggle. nonce-use.

1678 CARLYLE *Frædk. Gl.* (1865) III. viii. iv. 23 Scoundrel, what do you want; *contrabanding* in these seas?

Hence *Contrabanded* ppl. a.

1666 COCKERAM, *Contrabanded*, uncustomed. [See also 1.] † *Contra-band*, v. 2 Obs. rare. [f. CONTRA- + *BAND* v. 2] trans. To drive or bandy back.

1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 484 In a single combat against me... his Fistula [little fist] was *contra-banded* with a fist.

*Contrabandist* (kən'træbændist), [ad. Sp. *contrabandista*: see *CONTRABAND* and -IST.] One who carries on *contraband* traffic; a smuggler.

1818 TODD, *Contrabandist*, he who trafficks illegally. 1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 332/1 Plunderers and *contrabandists*. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 52 It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel.

fig. 1839 MAGNIN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 257 One of the... approved tricks of the plagiary trade... which gives the *contrabandist* all the credit of the appropriated passage.

† *Contrabandista* (kən'træbændist-ā), [Sp.; f. *contrabanda*: see prec.] = prec.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 195 'It is a deserter,' said one; 'A *contrabandista*,' said another. 1880 MULHALL *Progr. World* 424 A large vagrant population of idlers, gypsies, and *contrabandistas*.

attrib. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 19 We travelled in true *contrabandista* style.

*Contrabasso* (kən'træbāsō), Mus. [ad. 16th c. It. *contrabasso* (now *contrabb-*), F. *contrebasse*: see *CONTRA-* 4, and *BASS*. Occasionally used in the It. and F. forms, or adapted as *COUNTERBASS*.]

1. The largest instrument of the violin class, the *DOUBLE-BASS*, used to add the lower octave to the *bass* in the orchestra.

1598-1611 FLORIO, *Contrabasso*, a counterbase, be it voice, string, or instrument. 1813 T. BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 4), *Contra-Basso* (Ital.), the instrument called the Double Bass. *Contra-Bass* (Ital.), the lower Bass. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 28 The cornet is a *contrabasso*, the ophicleide... becomes a tenor, the trombones are sharp violins. 1879 *Scribn. Mag.* XIX. 903/1 This term ['the strings'] is understood to mean... the violins, the violas, the violoncellos and the *contra-basses* or double *basses*.

2. Applied to instruments of other kinds taking a similar part; chiefly attrib. as *contrabass posanne* a kind of trombone, *contrabass tuba* the bombardon. (*Grove Dict. Mus.*)

1834 *Mus. Library Nov. Suppl.* As a *contra-basso* to the trombones, it [the double-bass ophicleide] will not be found less useful.

*Contrabassist* (kən'træbæsist), [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays the *contrabass*.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 4/1 The arrangements and composition played by the great *contra-bassist*. 1887 *Ibid.* 16 June 4/1 The famous duet between the favourite violinist and the phenomenal *contra-bassist*.

† *Contra-civil*, a. Obs. [CONTRA-2.] Contrary to what is civil or pertaining to citizens.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 The tongues of Times tell us of ten Preter-royall Usurpations, to one *contra-civil* Rebellion.

† *Contra-colluctation*, Obs. [CONTRA-1.] Wrestling or struggling against.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 130, I suppose, that... by *Contra-colluctations* they balance each other.

† *Contra-conscient*, a. Obs. [f. CONTRA-2 + L. *conscientia* CONSCIENCE: cf. *conscient*.]

Against conscience.

c 1605 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 249 (D.) The most reprobate wretch doth commit some *contraconscient* iniquities.

† *Contraconscientious*, a. Obs. [f. as prec.: cf. *conscientious*.] = prec. Hence † *Contraconscientiously* adv., against conscience.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 71 You dealt very *contraconscientiously* to say so. 1649 LIGHTFOOT *Bait. Wasps Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 422 He wickedly and, it is to be feared, *contraconscientiously* wreasts and wrings in John xiii.

*Contract* (kən'trækt), sb. 1 Also 4-5 *contrait*, *-trajt*, 4-6 *-tracte*, 6 Sr. *contract*. [a. OF. *contract*, now *contrat* = Pr. *contract*, It. *contratto*, ad. L. *contract-us* (u-stem), f. *contract-* ppl. stem of L. *contrahere* to CONTRACT. Formerly *contract*.]

1. A mutual agreement between two or more parties that something shall be done or forbore by one or both; a compact, covenant, bargain; esp. such as has legal effects (see 2); a convention between states.

c 1306 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 8 In punnyshynge... Of chyrche Reues and of testamentis Of contraytes and eek of lakke of sacramentis. 1583 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/1 In lysteris a *contracte* which he losed and redressid. 1590 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 107 Had we with England kept our *contractis*. Our nobyll men had leuit in peace and rest. 1598 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 P. 9, I make no *contract*, nor incur any obligation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 143 Society is indeed a *contract*. 1872 E. PHACOCK *Madell Heron* I. viii. 123 He... faithfully carried out the terms of his *contract*. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 The stipulation... might find its place in any *contract* between friendly Powers.

b. esp. A business agreement for the supply of certain articles or the performance of specified work at a certain price, rate, or commission.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 422 A new *contract* for the tin. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 P. 6 *Contracts* are entered into with the merchants of Milan, for a great number of mules. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 136 It was completed within two or three weeks of the time allowed by the *contract*. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Cockayne* Wks. (Hohn) II. 67 George of Cappadocia... got a lucrative *contract* to supply the army with bacon. 1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metalurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 479 The *contracts* for the sinking of the shafts, driving levels, etc. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 13 [He] became a master builder, and made great sums of money by taking city *contracts*.

c. Phr. *According to, by contract*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Esra* ix. 14 We haue... let go thy commandementes, to make *contracte* with the people of these abominacions. 1649 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 311 And now was the Austrian forces, (according to *contract*) joyned with the Poles. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. to Painter* I. xii. 28 Falmouth was there, I know not what to act; Some say 'twas to grow Duke too, by *contract*. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 417, I think it must have been built by *contract*. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 Let our future sieges of Sebastopol be done by *contract*.

d. 'A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included' (J.).

1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xiii. 42 Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments, and *contracts*, in the first yeere of Simon the high Priest, etc. 1680 CRESS MANCHESTER in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 219 A paper under his owne hand being found, a *contract* made to the diuell.

2. In a legal sense: An agreement enforceable by law. a. An accepted promise to do or forbear; b. An agreement which effects a transfer of property; a conveyance.

c 1306 [see 1]. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 24 Inhabitantes... whiche had true cause of action for... obligations, *contractis* and other laulful causes. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Preamb., Notaries... to... recorde the Knowledge of all *contractes*, bargayns, conuencions, paces and agreements made... within the said Citie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 82 *Contract* is a bargain or covenant between two parties, where one



thing is given for another. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 442 A contract, is thus defined: 'an agreement, upon sufficient consideration, to do or not to do a particular thing'. 1845 STEPHEN *Lat. Eng.* II. 55 There is in strictness a distinction between a promise and a contract; for the latter involves the idea of mutuality, which the former does not.

c. The department of law relating to such agreements.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1876) 304 The society of our day is mainly distinguished by the largeness of the sphere which is occupied by contract. 1879 SIR W. ANSON (*little*), *Principles of the English Law of Contract*.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. a. The act whereby two persons take each other in marriage.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 62 And 3yf ryst contrait is y-maked Wythoute wytnessynge. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiii. (1495) 107 In the contracte of weddinge a man bythotth and oblygtht hymself to lede his lyfe wyth his wyfe wythout departynge. c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 132 He schal make a contrait, a Matrimonye bitwix be Emperouris sone of Rome and be Emperouris daughter of Tartaryn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 Thei make not lawefulle contraites in matrimony. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 b, The tyme of lawfull contrait of mariage is not yet come. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.*, *Irel.* (1718) 5 Those that dwell in towns seldom make any contrait of marriage with those in the country. 1757 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 432 Our law considers marriage in no other light than as a civil contract.

b. Formal agreement for marriage; betrothal.

1551 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 21 Under colour and pretence of a forme contrait made with another. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 332 [Time] trots hard with a young maid, between the contrait of her marriage, and the day it is solemnized. 1668 BACON *Hen. VII.* 81 Which defect (they said) though it would not euacuate a marriage, yet it was enough to make void a contract. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 218 The contract between the Bride and the Bridegroom was renewed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 390 You have our son, give him your hand: Cleave to your contract.

c. The instrument of agreement for a marriage, the settlement.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxvii, Till at my feet he laid the ring, The ring and spousal contract both. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 232 The father and son are parties to the marriage contract.

4. The action of drawing together, or condition of being drawn together; mutual attraction.

c. 1607 DONNE *Let. Sir H. Goodere, Lett.* (1651) 58 Nearer contrait than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 944 Whereupon followeth that Appetite of Contract, and Coniunction, which is in Louers. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 337 Nothing more de-thrones the mind of man, than the flatteries of a woman: or that contrait of Hearts without which no wedlock.

5. ? Dealing, device. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 39 All unlauchfull . . . vsurping of vthir mens geir be thift . . . vsurie, inust winning, decept, and vther contraitis.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Often in the sense, 'Done, made, or supplied by contract,' with connotation of low price and inferior workmanship, as *contract work*, *contract job*, *contract shoes*, *contract prices*. 1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in *Pepys' Corr.* 280 By what time each contract-shipping building may be ready. 1818 *Art. Preserv.* Feet 195 A contract shoe, which perhaps falls in pieces before his day's march is half over. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 These vessels are to be completed within . . . one to two years from the contract dates.

**Contract** (kŏntrăkt), *ppl.* a. and *sb.* 2 [a. OF. *contract*, var. of *contrait*:—L. *contract-us*, *pa. pple.* of *contrahere*: see next.] = CONTRACTED.

1. A. as *pa. pple.*: a. see CONTRACT v. 3, 5; b. see CONTRACT v. 7-9. Now *Arch.* or *poetic.*

c. 1306 CHAUCER *Para. T.* P. 260 When the soule is put in our body, right anon is contract original synne. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 2 Such marriages beyng contraites and solemnized in the face of the church. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 179 For first was he contract to Lady Lucie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. l. 1. xxii, The . . . prepossession prejudice, that I Perhaps may have contract.

b. c. 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 223 Pe lyme þat it seruede fore schal be contract. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2253 His handes and his fete . . . Were sodenly smytten, made lame, contracte also. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Man-hynde* 71 Bycause the place is contracte together agayne. 1773 J. ROSS *Patricide* III. 37 (MS.) With limbs contract through bitterness of pain. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 172 The painful limbs, contract with pangs.

B. as *adj.* 1. A. Narrowed, limited, abbreviated, condensed, etc.: see CONTRACT v. 9. *Obs.*

1551 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xix. 50 His beames shew them selues contracte, or gathered together & short. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol.* & *Mor.* 16 This contract world of our frayle and humane bodies. 1661 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 10 Something more contract he is then Aquinas. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. IV. vi, What judgeth so but envie, and vain pride, And base contract self-love? 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 3, I might have been more contract perhaps.

2. b. Of the body or limbs: Drawn together, shrunken (with paralysis, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxviii. (1869) 5 Thanne j go speke with the trewaundes, and make hem to seem embosed, or contract, or deff, or down. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 291 He was so contracte, that his body was scarce a cubite of length.

3. c. *Arith.* Of numbers: Restricted to some particular object; concrete. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Aij, That number is contracte from his generall libertie of signification, which is bounde to one denomination, as in sayng lo grotes. 1600 T. HYLLER *Arte Vulgar Arith.* ix. § 107 Number is first diuided. . . In number abstract and number contract.

4. d. *Logic.* Abridged, abbreviated: see *quots.*

1605 A. WOTTON *Answe. Pop. Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract, or explicate. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logic* 261 A contract Syllogisme, is when the argument . . . is so applied to the particular question, that it is the antecedent in both parts; and the assumption affirmed.

5. e. *Gram.* Marked by contraction; = CONTRACTED

5 d. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 112 Most verbs in *us* are formed from Contract Verbs. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 410 In the optative active, contract verbs have generally -*in* in the singular. *Ibid.* § 412 Seven verbs in -*an* take *η* instead of *α* in the contract forms.

C. as *sb.*

1. A person whose limbs are contracted or shrunken (cf. B. b.); a paralytic.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/3, xiii contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same restoryd in good helthe.

2. An abridgement, compendium, epitome.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 259 That there may be room enough for something else, take it thus in contract.

1667 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 476, I am not for making the book bigger. . . [it] being intended for a manual or contract.

3. *Gram.*, etc. A contracted form or word; a contraction, abbreviation.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. iii. 20 Now it is very evident that the name XHNA is but the contract of Canaan. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 41 In contracts of the first and second declensions, a short vowel followed by a . . . is absorbed: *contrā-a, contrā.*

**Contract** (kŏntrăkt), *v.* [f. L. *contract*-*ppl.* stem of *contrahere* to draw together, f. *con-* + *trahere* to draw. The *ppl. adj.* *contract* was much earlier in use, and prob. helped to introduce the vb.; for some time *contract* continued to interchange with *contracted*, not only in the *pa. pple.*, but also in the *pa. t.* F. *contracter* also appeared in the 16th c.]

I. To agree upon, make a contract, engage.

1. *trans.* To agree upon, establish by agreement, to undertake mutually, or enter upon (a) a convention or treaty, (b) a legal or business engagement. Now *rare* exc. as in 3.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 They sent . . . a league indented . . . in the which it was contracted and agreed, etc. c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 143 (R.) We haue contracted an inuoluable amitie, peace and league with the aforesaid queene. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 464 They contracted their owne conditions in despite of that whole Armie. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all, it had contracted under Age. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 411 He steadily persisted in declining to contract any subsidiary alliance.

b. Hence, To contract friendship, acquaintance, etc., which passes into sense 4, q. v.

c. In a bad sense: To conspire, plot. *Obs.* 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 370 Whom rude Injury delights, and acts that misery and tyranny contrait. 1633 J. DONE tr. *Hist. Septuagint* 93 What men do and thinke with themselves, or what they plot and contract with another.

2. *intr.* To enter into an agreement or contract, esp. a business or legal engagement.

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte, I covenant with one upon condicions. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lixv. § 4 That infants may contract and covenant with God, the law is plain. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 124 It was but Reasonable and Just for him (Adam) to contract for all his Posterity. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), But first contracted, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. 1746 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 42 The Supplies contracted to be delivered from this port. 1803 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 70 Two planters . . . have contracted to build a canal. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names.

b. Const. for (a piece of work, an article to be supplied, etc.).

1641 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 The value of all things contracted for, is measured by the Appetite of the Contractors. 1676 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 115 This Dutchman had contracted with the Genoese for all their marble. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Such joiners as wish to contract for the pewing of Aldbrough church. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. l. (1852) 421 When government goes into the money-market and contracts for a loan. 1890 W. BESANT *Demonsiac* III. 29 In the good old days of railway making, when the founder of the family engineered, contracted, and constructed on the largest scale possible.

c. To contract oneself out of: to free oneself from, divest oneself of, by entering into a contract.

1879 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/3 The landlord contracting himself out of the Agricultural Holdings Act. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 43/2 The company had contracted itself out of the right to wind up voluntarily.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. a. *trans.* To constitute marriage by contract; to enter into marriage.

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte matrimonye with one, *Je me fiance.* 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 92 They all concluded to passe into Thessaly, to contract the marriage twixt Pleusidippus and the daughter of the Thessalian King. 1645 HEVLIN *Microcosmos* 95 Charles the eight, who contracts a marriage with the Orphan. 1638 PENIL *Conf.* vii. (1657) 121 The Greek Priests sinned not in contracting marriage. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1745) 361 Banns are always asked before marriage can be contracted. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 403 It were better for the priesthood to contract matrimony than to live with women of ill fame. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14

Q. B. Div. 80 She was of unsound mind and incapable of contracting marriage.

b. *trans.* and *refl.* To betroth, affianc, engage (two persons, or one person to another); pass to be betrothed or 'engaged'. *arch.* 1. (b). To enter into a matrimonial contract with. *Obs.*

1536 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 21 Vpon the xxvj day of November, the kingis grace was contractit on the eldest dochter of the King of France. 1599 THYNNES *Animadv.* (1865) 15 Since the prince was only slenderly contracted, and not married, to her. 1605 *Two Unnat. Murders* in J. P. Collier *Illustr. E. E. Pop. Lit.* I. 29 Maister Browne with his owne handes contracted his onely daughter to Peter. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* LI 3 b, His daughter Margaret, first contracted with the King of France, and then refused, was married to Phillibert. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 401 Contract vs fore these Witnesses. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 84 That no Deaconship or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have contracted a Virgin. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 260 Two of the principal citizens of Sparta contracted themselves to his two daughters. 1757 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, We were contracted before my father's death. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. v, What would Lady Rochford think of her, if she knew she was contracted to this man?

fig. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* i, But thou contracted to thine owne bright eyes.

3. *intr.* To enter into a matrimonial contract.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. 5 (Latham) Although the young folks can contract against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 552 First, they must be willing to contract. . . Secondly, they must be able to contract.

II. To enter into, incur, become involved in, acquire.

4. To contract friendship, acquaintance, etc., was originally said of the two parties entering into such mutual relations (see sense 1); whence, of one party, 'to form, enter into, or become engaged in' such a relation.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 A further frendship by this meanes contracted. 1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* IV. (Arb.) 107 It is the Charitie of Publicanes contracted by mutuall profite and good offices. 1663 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 120 Cleander . . . used Xenophon with all kindnesse, and contracted hospitalitie with him. 1634 W. TIRWITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 205 We ought to contract perfect love with honest men. 1773 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 195 The small acquaintance which I had the pleasure of having contracted with you. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* VII. (1889) 57 To feel that he was contracting his first college friendship.

5. To enter into, bring upon oneself (involuntarily), incur, catch, acquire, become infected with (something noxious, as disease, mischief; bad habits or condition; danger, risk, blame, guilt).

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 627 The common opinion of happiness . . . is contracted by the fall of our first parents. 1607 FORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 She eateth Rue . . . to avoyd all the poyson she contracted in the combat. 1668 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 You must stand the danger you have contracted. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 425 Demetrius . . . contracted as much contempt by his sloth, as his Father had [contracted] hatred by his pride (cf. 221). 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* 82 Under whom they contracted new and worse errors. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 300 And he contract the displeasure of the world. 1691 T. HALE tr. *Acc. New Invent.* p. cviii, Thereby contracting dangerous Colds, Coughs and Catarrhs. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Gd. Parron* 86 Well may the baser brass contract a rust. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 166 The woods seem to contract a sickly aspect. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 91 He had contracted several painful distempers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 21 She had contracted small rigid habits of thinking and acting. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 172 One who has contracted guilt.

b. In a neutral or good sense: To take on, acquire, get for oneself (a habit, quality, condition).

1691 T. HALE tr. *Acc. New Invent.* 94 The wasting . . . of Sheet-Lead by the heat and moisture contracted between it and the plain it lyes on. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P. 11 He had contracted the Seriousness and Gravity of a Privy-Counsellor. 1717 POPE *Ep. Terras* 16 Like friendly colours . . . each from each contract new strength and light. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 283 Contract a habit of correctness and elegance. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vii. 116 Their flesh contracts an agreeable flavour of garlic. 1823 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 273 We cannot help contracting good from such association.

6. To incur (a liability or obligation, esp. a debt).

1690 [see b]. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 67 For the Debt 20 Foreigners, tho' near Thirty Years Contracting, is not . . . more than Five Millions. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy. & Exc.* (1769) 82, I am going to pay a Debt . . . which was contracted at my Birth. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xii. (1831) 104 To defray what he had contracted would nearly exhaust his all. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. II. § 93. 217 The loans contracted had amounted to 530,000,000 francs.

7. To bring on a person (a debt, guilt, etc.). *Obs.*

1690 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. § 31 This is a new debt of later date, contracted on themselves by their infidelity. 1657 BAXTER *Acc. Pres. Tk.* 12 No sinne of a Believer . . . doth so much as contract on the person a guilt of death or any punishment.

III. To draw together, concentrate; to narrow, limit, shorten.

7. To draw or bring (things) together, collect, concentrate, combine in one. *Obs.*

1660 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 179 Much meath doth . . . contract to the stomacke the spirits . . . for the concocting of it. a. 1631 DONNE (J.), Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love contracts them all in one. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 57 As the people were more contracted, so they might

the more easily consult together. 1647 C. HARVEY *School of Heart Wks.* (1874) 110 All that the world contains in this one tree Contracted is. 1650 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 165 The king contracted formidable forces near Sedan. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 176 Theseus contracted those twelve cities into one. 1782a Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. 34 By contracting into one whole what nature has made multifarious.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* l. iv. 30 With a purpose so Contracted to that absence. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 187 He having his Spiritual Senses well disposed... contracts his Affections upon Heaven and Happiness.

8. To draw the parts of (anything) together; to cause to shrink; to knit (the brow).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 4 Our whole Kingdom To be contracted in one brow of woe. 1607 — *Timon* i. i. 257 Aches contract, and sterne your supple loyns. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 (Herons) fly holding their legges backwards and their necks contracted. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) l. 169 By contracting the muscles of the head. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. viii. The companion... whose brow is never contracted by resentment or indignation.

9. To reduce to smaller compass as by drawing together; to diminish in extent; to narrow, shorten.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 266 You contract your eye, when you would see sharply. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 125 The tyde is contracted in a narrow passage between two lands. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. xvi. (1715) 135 The Sails were contracted, dilated, or changed from one side to another. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 104 The jutting shores that swell on either side Contract its mouth. 1786 W. GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 221 The rocks, contracting the road. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 228 This eruption contracted the area of the lake very sensibly.

*refl.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* l. 9 There is a white Film or Bladder, which continually contracts and dilates itself. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 10 A Touch of your Pen will make it contract itself, like the Sensitive Plant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 183 That power they have of lengthening and contracting themselves at pleasure.

b. *fig.* To make smaller, reduce in amount, diminish the extent or scope of; to narrow.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* l. iii. § 7 He that cannot contract the sight of his mind as well as disperse and dilate it, wanteth a great faculty. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 19 It is the nature of grief to contract the heart. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 56 He hopes shortly to contract his expence. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 ¶ 7 Selfishness has contracted their understandings. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The natural discharge at Thames Head is now contracted.

c. *fig.* To restrict, limit, confine.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* vii. Intro. 183 What other thing is in musicke entreated of, then number contracted to sound and voyce? 1639 HEYWOOD *Lon. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 370 Time so contracts us, that we cannot dwell on all. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 The reason also for contracting the Balconies within the upright of a Colum. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 56 The ban which contracted its civilisation within fixed limits that could not be extended.

† d. To abbreviate, abridge, condense; *refl.* to speak or write briefly. *Obs.*

1603 Bp. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt. in Phenix* 1721 I. 130 The Sum and Substance of the Conference... contracted by William Barlow. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 28 My Lords, tyme being spent I will contract myselfe. 1653 CROMWELL in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 372 Seeing you sit here somewhat uneasy... I shall contract myself, with respect to that. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 121 What he writes of the Haggard Falcon is contracted out of Latham. 1766 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 2, I shall endeavour to contract my relation. 1753 TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 104 You may, Sir, contract whatever you may judge proper, and make what Use you please of this my Letter.

e. *Gram.* To shorten (a word, syllable, etc.) by combining or eliding some of its elements.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 74 Contracted from Horonius. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 99 Jehoshua, in process of time contracted to Jesuah. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 9 The syllables might be often contracted or dilated at pleasure. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* i. ix. § 222 U + e and u + i are contracted into u in some cases of substantives with u stems. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 38 A close vowel before an open is seldom contracted. *Ibid.* § 409 note. [In Homer] verbs in -ow are contracted as in Attic.

*intr.* 1884 *Ibid.* § 37 note. The Ionic... has uncontracted forms in very many cases where the Attic contracts.

f. *Pros.* (see quot.)

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 Resolution and Contraction... Many kinds of verse allow... the use of a long syllable in place of two short ones, which are then said to be contracted.

10. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become smaller in extent or volume; to narrow, shorten, shrink.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. v. (1648) 182 Like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (L.), [It] gives room to the fibres to contract. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxxi. 409 In passing from the solid to the liquid state, ice, like bismuth, contracts.

*fig.* 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 184 But calm, and bred in ignorance and toil, Each wish contracting fits him to the soil.

**Contractable** (kŏntrăktăb'l), a. [f. CONTRACT v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be contracted or acquired as a disease or habit.

*Mod.* Diseases contractable by contact.

¶ See also CONTRACTIBLE.

**Contractant** (kŏntrăktănt), rare. [a. F. *contractant* (16th c.), sb. from pr. pple. of *contracter* to CONTRACT: see -ANT.] A contracting party.

1875 T. D. WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* 242 Trading vessels of any of the contractants, under convoy.

† **Contractation**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 *contrat*. [a. F. *contraction* (16th c.), n. of action from *contracter* to CONTRACT, make engagements, etc.]

1. Mutual dealing, bargaining, trading.

1555 [see b]. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 65 An harbour was not sufficient for his Navie and contration. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 144 In this island of Mocha we had communication and contration with the inhabitants. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (16-5) 55 But for Contration it is one of the richest Cities in the World. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Contraction, Contration*.

b. **Contraction-house**: an exchange or treasury in Seville where contracts were made in connexion with the West Indian trade.

1555 EDEM *Decades* 175 Siuile where yowre maiestie have yowre house of contraction for those partes. [*Ibid.* Pref. (Arb. 50, A house in the cite of Siuile cauled the house of the contractes of India.) 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 3, I have in the Contraction house in the cite of Seville, the summe of thirtie thousand Duckets. 1596 RALPHIGH *Discov. Guiana* 99, I doubt not but to see in London a Contration house more receipt for Guiana, than there is now in Ciuill for the West indies. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6409/1 Instances made by the Contraction-House and the Traders of Seville.

2. The action of contracting or acquiring. *rare.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 909 R. The contraction and apprehension of one and the same quality.

**Contracted** (kŏntrăktəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRACT v. + -ED.]

1. Agreed upon, established by contract. ? *Obs.*

1599 GREENE *Arcadia* (Arb.) 30 Our olde contracted amitie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* l. i. 40 Heere are the Articles of contracted peace.

† 2. Betrothed, affianced. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 Her new contracted husband. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 17, I... enquire me out contracted Batchelors, such as had beene ask'd twice on the Banes. 1611 COTGR., *Outslage*, that which a contracted man giues to his affianced or future wife. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* iii. 145 A gentleman of a noble familie riding... with his contracted Lady in a chariot.

3. Incurred, acquired; see CONTRACT v. 5.

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. l. 18 Their long Contracted Honour in their Blood. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scips. Sci.* l. 4 A self-contracted wretchedness.

† 4. Drawn together, collected; combined, united.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 9 Which with contracted cloudes did interpose. 1611 — *Ath. Trag.* l. ii, That we should breathe but one contracted life.

5. Drawn into smaller compass; narrowed, shortened, shrunken, etc.; see CONTRACT v. 8, 9.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 We... do not throw On these, your pastimes, a contracted brow. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 729 When the contracted Limbs were cramped. 1786 W. GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* l. 112 Narrow contracted vallies. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 782 The eldest has a contracted arm. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 274 He sat in a somewhat contracted position.

b. *fig.* Condensed, concise.

1595 W. CLARKE *Polimanteia* Rijb, Daniell, whose sweete refined muse, in contracted shape, were sufficient amongst men, etc. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was a... contracted Adam in the rib, which by the information of a soule, was individuated into Eve. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 150 How do Solomons Proverbs for contracted sense? mist Seneca? 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 134 There is a strange Felicity in his Style... he is Contracted and Fluent, Subtle and Clear. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 26 A very contracted summary of the voluminous records.

c. *fig.* Limited in extent, narrow, restricted; † having narrow sympathies, views, etc. (*obs.*).

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 304 The contracted Genius... the Narrowness of such a Mind. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* l. i. 151 He was of a more catholic spirit... but... grew more contracted. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix. (1813) 209 They were obliged to give up the Lakes and substitute a more contracted tour. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ii. 19 The horizon of a Court is but a contracted sphere. 1864 L. D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 57 The attendant evils of petty, contracted ideas.

d. *Gram.* and *Phonetics.* Shortened by combination or omission of sounds or letters.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 174 This change is nothing more than a contracted preposition prefixed. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* ii. xxii. § 662 Apparently *irritat*, *disturbat*, are used as contracted perfects in Lucretius.

**Contractedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a contracted or shortened manner; concisely; by contraction: see prec. 5.

1611 COTGR., *Serment*, closely... contractedly, restrained. c 1630 RISON *Serv. Devon* § 104 (1810) 97 *Credition*, contractedly *Kerton*. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 78 The same Father... sets downe the Creed more summarily and contractedly. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. v. 315 When they write contractedly. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 258 Named Ullesheim, or more contractedly Uelsen. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* l. 305 A mere variation of Gihon, pronounced contractedly Gawn.

† 2. By contract or agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* Pref. 9 All these things I had contractedly done by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House.

**Contractedness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contracted.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 216 The Contractedness of the Soul in Infancy. a 1697 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* II. 195 Brevity, or Contractedness of Speech in Prayer. 1757 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 The hardness and contractedness of her pulse. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 115 Their religion... had little breadth, but was redeemed from mere ecclesiastical contractedness.

**Contractee** (kŏntrăktē), [f. CONTRACT + -EE.] A person with whom a contract is made.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 432 The cases in which a contractor could bind a principal to his contractee. *Ibid.*, He was suable by the contractee.

**Contractor**: see CONTRACTOR.

**Contractible** (kŏntrăktib'l), a. Also 7-able. [f. L. type \**contractibilis*, f. *contract*- ppl. stem of *contrahere*: see -BLE.] Capable of contracting or drawing together; contractile.

1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 266 A spirituall substance... dilatible and contractible. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 83 Which Outward Extension, is... not to be Accounted Body because Penetrable, Contractable, and Dilatable. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1058/1 Their quick contractible power. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* § 6 The heart is rhythmically contractible.

Hence **Contractibleness**, **Contractibility**.

1730-6 BAILEY (solio), *Contractibleness*, capableness of being contracted. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), By this continual contractibility and dilatibility by different degrees of heat. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* iii. l. 83 The greater expansibility or contractibility of brass than iron.

**Contractile** (kŏntrăktīl, -tīl), a. Chiefly *Phys.* [a. F. *contractile*, f. L. *contract*- ppl. stem of *contrahere* + -ILE: cf. *ductile*.]

1. Having the property of contracting or drawing together; capable of contracting.

1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Contractile*, a Term made use of by some Physicians, to express such Muscles, and other Parts of the Body as are contracted. 1793 BEDDOES *Observ. Calculus*, etc. 171 The irritable or contractile, improperly called the muscular fibre. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 19 The contractile tissues, by which the movements of plants are produced. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 40 The substance of the heart is contractile.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of contraction; producing contraction.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 66 Those Vessels composed of Fibres that have a Contractile and Distractile Power. 1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton* (1742) II. 170 Involving it in the contractile and expansive Forces. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* l. 603/1 The contractile action takes place in every direction. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* iii. l. 82 The enormous contractile force of iron.

**Contractility** (kŏntrăktīlītī), [ad. mod. F. *contractilité*, from *contractile*: see prec. and -ITY.]

The quality or property of being contractile; capability of contracting; chiefly in *Phys.* as the characteristic property of muscular tissue, etc.

1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 535 The contractility of the lymphatic vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* l. 101/2 The contractility of the pupil. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* l. ii. § 30 The contractility possessed by the Muscles.

**Contracting** (kŏntrăktīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRACT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONTRACT (in various senses).

1585 ARB. SANDVY *Serm.* (1841) 50 God cannot be better served, than if by law ye restrain this unlawful contracting. 1637 HEYWOOD *Anna & Ph. Wks.* 1874 VI. 316 Many virgins at their contractings rather consent then speake. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 311 The contracting of a new league with the great King of Portugal. 1668 HALL *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 5 The contracting of the Laws into a narrower compass and method. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 43 The contracting of the Age of the Postdiluvians.

b. *attrib.* Relating to a contract or agreement.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. xv. 37 The present miraculous graces of the holy Spirit were an earnest and in the nature of a contracting penny.

**Contracting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. Entering into a contract or mutual agreement.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5222 2 The Contracting Powers in the said Treaty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 180 In the event of any war between the two contracting parties.

2. That shortens, narrows, etc. (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* l. 158 It is this ascending and contracting proportion that adds stability to any government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* l. 410 The water is accumulated by the opposition of contracting banks. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 482 Our present experience of genuine contracting kidney.

**Contraction** (kŏntrăktŏn), [a. F. *contraction* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *contraction-em*, n. of action from *contrahere* to CONTRACT.]

I. Related to CONTRACT v. I, II.

1. The action of contracting or of establishing by contract; *spec.* the action of contracting marriage; † also, betrothal (*obs.*).

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* l. 180 (R.) The mutual contraction of a perpetual league and confirmation of friendship. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 46 Oh such a deed, As from the body of Contraction pluckes The very soule. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 577 Contraction of peace and friendship. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iii. (1852) 62 After his 'contraction'... unto the daughter of Mr. Wilson, he was married unto that gentlewoman. 1885 N. & Q. 28 Nov. 433 The second marriage... was probably in 1384, though the pardon for its (unlicensed) contraction is not dated until February 18, 1389.

† b. = CONTRACTION. *Obs.*

1582 LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 69 a, The house appointed for the contraction of the Indias. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 74 During the which time, the marchants do leaue their contractions and traffikes.

† c. The action of contracting for (work, or goods to be supplied). *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 316 The city of Palma, where is great contraction for wines, which are laden for the West

India & other places. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 86 Interested in the Manufacture of Mill'd-Lead, and Contraction for the same with the Officers of the Navy.

2. The action of contracting or incurring (a debt). 1805 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* iii. viii. 386 Her subsequent contests... having led to the contraction of an immense public debt. 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 42/2 Anterior to the contraction of the... debt.

3. The action of contracting, acquiring, or becoming infected with (a disease, habit, etc.). 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 72 The Root of all or most Diseases is, first, some inward Contraction of matter, caused by Superfluity.

## II. Related to CONTRACT v. III.

† 4. The action of drawing together or collecting (*trans.* and *intr.*). *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xiii. xxiv. (1620) 468 As we men of the ayre about vs can make a contraction into our owne selues and gie it out againe in a breath. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 714 Tears are caused by a Contraction of the Spirits of the Brain.

5. The action or process of contracting (*trans.* and *intr.*), or state of being contracted; decrease in length, breadth, extent, or volume; shrinking, shortening, narrowing. (The most usual sense.)

1589 NASH *Greene's Arcadia* (1626) Pref. 7 To vaunt the pride of contraction in euery manuarie action: insomuch, that the Pater-noster... is written in the compasse of a penny. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 261 Feare... is also a contraction and closing vp of the heart. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 The act of laughter which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 49 Measuring the Quantity of the Expansion and Contraction of Liquors by Cold. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 89 This Contraction of the Sensitive-Plant. 1749 SMOLLETT *Raguide* i. vii. (R.). The stern contraction of thy sullen brow. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. ii. (1879) 303 The ribs are raised by the contraction of certain muscles.

b. *Path.* 'A term for the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause; also, a morbid shortening of any structure whether accompanied or not by alteration of tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1871 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) v. 589 Useful in cases of contraction of the elbow in children.

## † c. = CONTRACTURE 2. *Obs.*

1644 WORTON *Archit.* (1672) 23 The Contraction aloft shall be one fourth part of its thickness below.

6. *fig.* Restriction, limitation, confinement; diminution of amount, extent, or scope.

a 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is no bondage, slavery or contraction, to be bound up to the eternal Laws of Right and Justice. 1776 JOHNSON *Let.* 3 July in *Boswell*, He... talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xiii. § 3 The contraction of credit, characteristic of a commercial crisis.

## b. Narrowness (of mind).

1775 MISS BURNBY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 94 Perfectly free from any narrowness or contraction. *Ibid.* II. 103 Not from bigotry or contraction; for he is perfectly liberal minded. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 175 Their standard is wholly free from contraction.

† 7. Abbreviation (of a writing, etc.), abridgement; condensation, conciseness. *Obs. or arch.*

1645 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 89 In the next place, I shall with as great contraction, lay down, etc. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Pref. I have... made use of Cowell, Lambert, etc... yet seldom without Contractions, Contractions or Additions. 1795 POPE *Ess. Homer* (J.). The main parts of the poem... no translator can prejudice but by omissions or contractions. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 Shelley never in his life wrote a poem of that exquisite contraction and completeness.

## † b. quasi-concr. A reduction, an epitome.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. A iv b, It is a contraction of a larger Map which I took from several stations in the Bay itself. 1791 STURGE *Eccle. Mem.* I. i. 384 This is but a contraction of the King's mandate to the Archbishop.

8. *Gram., Phonetics,* etc. The action of contracting or shortening (a word, a syllable, etc.) by omitting or combining some elements, or, in writing, by substituting a single symbol for a number of letters.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A Contraction of Syllables. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contraction* (in Grammar), the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 140 The universal tendency to contraction, is not less apparent in the Greek than in other languages. 1877 BLACKIE's *Pop. Encycl.* I. 4/2 Carrying abbreviation and conventional contraction to such an excess as to make their writings unintelligible to all but the initiated.

b. *Pros.* The substitution of a long syllable for two short ones in Greek and Latin verse.

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 An example of contraction is the substitution of a spondee for the dactyl in the dactylic hexameter.

c. *concr.* A contracted or shortened form of a word, etc. in speech or writing; an abbreviation.

1755 JOHNSON s.v., The writing is full of contractions. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Expl. Equat. Africa* App. B. (ed. 2) 475 The Mongwe language... abounds in contractions and compounded words. 1867 SKERT *Pref.* i. to P. Pl. A. p. xvi, All expansions of contractions [have been] marked by the use of italics.

9. *Comb.* † contraction-house = CONTRACTION-HOUSE; contraction-rule, a pattern-maker's rule made slightly longer than the standard one to allow for the contraction of the casting in cooling.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 25 The small Quintall is the weight of the contraction House of the Indies. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 149 Those of the Contraction house were neuer able to subsist by the Mines onely.

**Contractional**, a. [*f.* prec. + -AL.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by contraction.

1877 LE CONTR. *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 165 note, The tidal retardation is in excess of the contractional acceleration. 1885 *Science* V. 388 1 The contractional theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume.

**Contractionist**, [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates contraction, esp. of the paper currency: opposed to inflationist or expansionist.

1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary [of the Treasury]... would be an expansionist or a contractionist.

**Contractive** (kŏntrăktiv), a. [*f.* L. *contract-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVE.] Having the property of contracting; producing, or tending to produce, contraction; of the nature of contraction.

1644 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 27 Wee are all borne with this contractive quality of self-love and interest. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 139 Their Systole or contractive motion. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* i. 38 Violent pains... sometimes pungent, by and by Contractive, or Spasmodick. 1708 J. KILL *Anim. Secretion* 97 This Contractive or Elastic Power... is not equal in all Bodies. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. viii. § 10 The contractive Faculty of the Heart. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 116 But this contractive force... is only half the other separating or differential force.

Hence † **Contractively** *adv.* = next.

1648 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* 15 Some tell us Jeremiah and Zachary, written contractively in the Hebrew, are the same.

† **Contractly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* CONTRACT *ppl.* a. + -LY.] Contractedly, by contraction.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 195 Maidstone, contractly for Medweys Towne. 1581 — *Eiren.* i. i. (1588) 5 Fitzherbert calleth them Justicers (contractly for Justiciars). 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* Ep. Ded. 2 Briefly and contractly... to delineate the inestimable perfections... of Christ. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 76 The Town by the Vallum... contractly Caerleal and Carlisle.

**Contractor** (kŏntrăktŏr). Also 6 -our, 6-7 -er. [*a.* L. *contractor*, n. of action from *contrahere* to CONTRACT.]

† 1. One who enters into a contract or agreement; a contracting party. *Obs. exc.* as in 2.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 212 Although the Princes be named, as chief contractors in everie treatie and amitie concluded. 1570 Act 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Whereupon is not reserved... to the Lender, Contractor... or Deliverer, above the Sum of ten Pound for the Loan. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 334 These contractors with heaven. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. ix. 392 Nor did it appear, that the Contractors had taken the least step to comply with their agreement. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 380 That the deed be taken most strongly against him that is the agent or contractor, and in favour of the other party.

† b. *Party contractor*: contracting party. *Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ix. 102 The resiling of one partie contractor is not sufficient to void the contract. 1671 *True Nonconform.* 208 The party contractor doth expressly thereby engage for himself and his posterity.

2. *spec.* One who contracts or undertakes to supply certain articles, or to perform any work or service (*esp.* for government or other public body), at a certain price or rate; in the building and related trades, one who is prepared to undertake work by contract.

1794 *Land. Gas.* No. 6290/3 The Contractor to begin to Work... 70 Yards Distance from the Shoar. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* 136 Mr. Cole was employed under Mr. Warrington, the contractor for artillery horses. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 65 Immense sums of money have been lavished upon them [Irish canals] to very little purpose, except the enriching of contractors. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 184 The meat is supplied by contractors. *Mod. Messrs.* — and Co., Builders and Contractors.

3. One who or that which contracts, narrows, or shortens; used *esp.* of muscles which contract or draw in some part of the body.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 515, I place the internal intercostals among the contractors of the breast. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 161 The extensor and contractor muscles of the same limb.

† b. Something that restricts or narrows. *Obs.*

1608 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxi. 46 Friendship is... a contractor and taker up of our affections to some few. 1796 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. 50 What a contractor of the heart is wealth!

**Contractual** (kŏntrăktŏwəl), a. [*f.* L. *contractu-*s CONTRACT + -AL: cf. mod. F. *contractuel*.] Of the nature of a contract; pertaining or relating to a contract.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 169 The contractual relation of the servant to his master. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 108 The case... did not decide that contractual obligations disappeared as circumstances changed.

**Contracture** (kŏntrăktŏr), a. [*f.* F. *contracture* (Cotr.), or ad. L. *contractura*, *f.* *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahere* to CONTRACT.]

1. *Path.* A condition of persistent contraction and rigidity in the muscles or the joints.

1648 A. FOX tr. *Wurst's Surg.* i. iii. 9 The healing is often hindered, and contractures and lameness are caused. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 182 The mode of origin of these hemiplegic contractures differs essentially from that of paralytic contractures. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Contracture*... is usually slowly developed in muscles, as a consequence of rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, in paralysis, etc.

2. *Arch.* The narrowing of a column towards its upper part. [So in Fr.]

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 126 A Contracture and comely diminution, by workmen called the breaking of the Pillar. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Contracture*, the making small of Pillars about the top. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

**Contractured**, *ppl.* a. [*f.* prec. + -ED: cf. F. *contractur*.] Affected by contracture.

1890 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect. Med.* CII. 3 Where the joints are bound down by old contracted muscles.

**Contra-dance, -danse**, a corruption of COUNTRY-DANCE: see CONTRÉ-DANSE.

† **Contra-de**, *Obs.* [*ad.* Pr. and It. *contrada* region, district, quarter of a town, thoroughfare, highway, *f.* L. *contra*: see COUNTRY.] ? A thoroughfare or highway.

1645 LITHGOW *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 Besides these there are other two back streets, with five or six contrades and a number of narrow devalling lanes.

**Contradict** (kŏntrădikt), v. [*f.* L. *contradict-*, ppl. stem of *contradictere*, in cl. L. *contrā dicere*, to speak against. Cf. F. *contredire*.] = GAINSAY.

† 1. *trans.* To speak against or in opposition to; to oppose in speech; to forbid: a. a claim, action, purpose, etc. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 The Crosier... (they of Canterbury claymed) ought to lye upon the Altar with them—but was contradicted by them of Rochester. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 280 Stand in his face to contradict his claime. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Contradict*, to gainsay, or speake against. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 7 The said Treaty and Marriage being proposed in Parliament, was so openly contradicted by the Priests in general... that, etc. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 28, I will breakfast with him... to-morrow morning, if he contradicts it not.

† b. a person, in his proposals, proceedings, etc.: To oppose.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotomena* 117 Being not used to contradict me. 1666 BRAMHALL *Replie* v. 191 They... shewed that he had nothing to doe to contradict them, more then they did contradict him when he thrust Novatus out of the Church. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* i. (1683) 52 Whosoever did detract from his Empire, did contradict God that constituted it.

† c. *intr.* To speak in opposition, object to. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Connc. Trent* (1676) 167 Whereunto none of the holy Fathers contradicted.

2. *trans.* To affirm the contrary of; to declare untrue or erroneous; to deny categorically: a. a statement.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 45 The Iewes... contradicted those things which were said of Paul. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 24 Since what I am to say, must be but that Which contradicts my Accusation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 65 An Absurdity, to contradict what one maintained in the Beginning. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 It went current among the seamen that the Spanish doctor was an Englishman. I took care that nobody should contradict it. 1840 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. iii. (1874) 240 They contradict some of the deepest principles of our nature. *Mod.* The statement has been officially contradicted.

b. To deny the words or statement of (a person).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 94 Deare Duff, I prythee contradict thy selfe, And say, it is not so. 1665 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Pref.*, That out of a desire they have to contradict others, they gainsay themselves. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 8 He certainly waits with impatience to be contradicted. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. viii. 1352 They... never failed to contradict themselves, by permitting some expression to escape which belied their assertions. 1876 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 8 No ordinary person of sense ventures to contradict a chemist about chemistry or an astronomer about eclipses.

*absol.* 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 There is... a particular attention required to contradict with good manners. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Contradicting isn't the way to keep friends.

3. *transf.* Of a statement, action, etc.: To be contrary to in effect, character, etc.; to be directly opposed to; to go counter to, go against.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), No truth can contradict any truth. 1630 PLYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 Their lyes... contradict their Doctrine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 301 Yet more there be who doubt his ways not just, As to his own edicts found contradicting. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 72 Take Care that your Hands do not Contradict your Tongue. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1874 II. 135 To disappoint itself, and even contradict its own end. *Ibid.* II. 125 To contradict or go against cool self-love. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 630 These two versions do not formally contradict one another.

† **Contradict**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec. vb., or ad. L. *contradictum*.] Prohibition, refusal; = CONTRADICTION 1.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 40 b, If Phillip (notwithstanding this contradict) should offer to place this Image, etc.

**Contradictable** (kŏntrădiktəbəl), a. [*f.* prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contradicted.

1826 BAGEHOT *Biog. Stud.* (1880) 9 More contradictable by the lower herd.

**Contradicted** (kŏntrădiktəd), *ppl.* a. [*f.* as prec. + -ED.] Spoken against, gainsaid, denied.

1598 FLORIO, *Contradetto*, contradicted, gainsayd. 1611 in *COTGR.* 1828 in *WEBSTER*.

**Contradictedness**, [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contradicted; † inconsistency.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ca. Div.* 236 So selfish as dishonoureth our profession with the brand of contradictedness, and partiality. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 594 The contradictedness and debility of the human faculties.

Contradictor, obs. f. CONTRADICTOR.

**Contradicting** (kəntrādī'ktɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. CONTRADICT v. + -ING.] That contradicts; gainsaying, opposing.

1610 Br. CARLETON *Jurisd. Pref.*, So many are found to write in this contradicting age, one contrary to another. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i. 1346 If contradicting Int'rests could be mixt. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. VI. 139 note, As much a contradicting as an affirming witness.

**Contradiction** (kəntrādī'kʃən). Forms: 4-5 **contradicioun**, 5-**diccion**, 6-**dyctyon**, **dixion**, 6-**dyccyon**, **diccyon**, **dictioun**, **dictione**, 5-**oontradition**. [a. F. *contradiction*, *-diccion*, *-dicion* (12th c. in Littre), ad. L. *contradictionem*, n. of action from *contradictare* to CONTRADICT.]

1. The action of speaking against or in opposition to (an action, proposal, etc.); gainsaying; opposition.

c. 1390 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 10 [lv. 9], I saȝ wickidnesse and contradiction [1398 asenseyn] in the cite. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 204 Al the peple of that contre . without contradycyon came and yielded them. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* I. (1822) 20 Romulus . . come . . on his toun, and take the sammin, with small contradiction. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xii. 3 Thinke diligently vpon him which sustained of sinners such contradiction against himself. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 124. 1661 BRAMWELL *Just. Ind.* iv. 79 The Saxon Kings in all ages bestowed Bishopricks without any contradiction. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P. There are those who pursue their own Way out of a Sourness and Spirit of Contradiction. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 347 This rule should be extended, in contradiction to the particular intention of the testator. 1841 MYERS *Cath. TA.* III. § 32. 118 It could only be by continual constraint and contradiction of his impulses.

2. The action of contradicting or declaring to be untrue or erroneous; affirming the contrary; assertion of the direct opposite; denial.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Ye enuyous & ious persone maketh sore contradiction & replyeth. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Libertie of overthwarting in language and unseemly contradiction. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 40 Without contradiction I haue heard that. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 24 Some are so possess'd with the spirit of contradiction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 167 Impatience at contradiction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 304 He cites Ebel, Hugi, Agassiz . . and places them in open contradiction to each other.

3. A statement that contradicts or denies the truth or correctness of another.

1724 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 vi. Truth is lost in the noise and tumult of reciprocal contradictions. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 179 Almost a contradiction of what is said by Moor. *Mod.* It contains an official contradiction of the recent rumours.

4. A state or condition of opposition in things compared; variance; inconsistency, contrariety.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 418 But the authoritie of Cicero . . is at contradiction with this barbarous opinion. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 One must needs see if there be any contradiction between them. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 65 The manifest contradiction between these two accounts . . hardly needs to be pointed out. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 139 Angry contumelies . . in contradiction with each other. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1878) 319 The contradiction between men's lives and their professed beliefs had pressed upon him.

b. Logical inconsistency or incongruity.

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 235 Such is the omnipotence of God, that . . it can effectuate whatsoever implyeth not contradiction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 22 There appears no Contradiction that there should be such. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 Unless a real Non-relative or Absolute be postulated, the Relative itself becomes absolute; and so brings the argument to a contradiction.

c. *Logic.* One of the four kinds of Opposition (*contradiction*, *contrariety*, *sub-contrariety*, *sub-alternation*): see quot. 1864. *Principle* (or law) of contradiction: the axiom that 'a thing cannot be and not be at the same time' or 'that nothing can have at the same time and at the same place contradictory and inconsistent qualities'.

1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 368 The highest of all logical laws . . is what is called the principle of Contradiction, or more correctly the principle of Non-Contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. 1890 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 278. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* III. 49 Here we have the well-known Law of Contradiction. *Ibid.* vi. 162 There are four sorts of Opposition. The first and most perfect of these is that of Contradiction, which exists between two Judgments which differ from each other both in Quantity and Quality.

5. A statement containing propositions one of which denies or is logically at variance with the other; also a contradictory proposition.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 Understanden well these termes, and look no contradiction thou graunt. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauiers Log.* I. i. 2 b. As though the naturall facultie of reason were an art of reasoning, which is contrarie to all reason, and includeth in it selfe a manifest contradiction. 1648 T. SPENCER *Logic* 175 A Contradiction is when the same Axiome is affirmed, and denied. 1648 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* 186 That man that utters contradictions must Speak one untruth. 1653 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 58 Both parts of a contradiction cannot possibly be true. c. 1795 BERKELEY *Compl. Bk.* in *Fraser Life* 457 Contradictions cannot be both true. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* II. (ed. 4) 39 The conception of the Absolute and Infinite . . appears encompassed with contradictions.

b. A statement or phrase which is self-contradictory on the face of it: more fully a *contradiction in terms*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 799 Can he make deathless Death? That were to make Strange contradiction, which to God himself Impossible is held. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 Contradictions become elegance and propriety of language, for a thing may be excessively moderate, vastly little, monstrous pretty, wonderful common, prodigious natural, or devilish godly. 1795 T. MEEK *Sophistry detected* 11 He grants the possibility of a revelation, but he is not aware that his ideas of language make it absolutely impossible, which is a contradiction in terms. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xvi. 135 Why is a two-sided triangle a contradiction? 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 19 A state later than the last, which is a contradiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 A virtuous tyrant is a contradiction in terms.

6. A contradictory act, fact, or condition; an inconsistency.

1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1617) 468 Alas, how full are you of contradictions to your selfe! how full of contrary purposes! 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 393 The only Contradiction to this is too great Heat and Thirst. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 P. 3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 England subsists by antagonisms and contradictions.

7. A person made up of contradictory qualities.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 270 And yet, believe me, good as well as ill, Woman's at best a contradiction still.

8. Comb., as *contradiction-trap*.

1744 WARBURTON *Rem. ser. Occas. Refl.* 137 He has caught me in his Contradiction-Trap.

**Contradictional**, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of contradiction, contradictory.

1641 MILTON *Reform. Wks.* 1738 I. 27 We have try'd already . . what the boisterous and contradictional hand of a temporal, earthly and corporeal . . Spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy Church.

**Contradictionist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who professes contradiction (e.g. to particular assertions or claims).

1890 GLADSTONE in *Gd. Words* May 303't Designating those who would assert the negative by the name of Contradictionists.

**Contradictious** (kəntrādī'kʃəs), *a.* [f. CONTRADICT v. + -IOUS.]

†1. Characterized by contradiction, contradictory.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 116 This contradictory speech lieth rooted in vaine-glory. 1641 W. TWISS *Pref. Med's Apost. Later Times* 3 This opinion . . seemed very contradictory to diverse plaine passages of holy Scripture. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 132 The Expectation [is] immoral, or contradictory to the Attributes of God.

†2. Contrary, adverse. *Obs.*

1766 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 215 The Town [is] full, and Wind contradiction still.

2. Self-contradictory; involving a contradiction in terms. *arch.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 18. 136 It being impossible and contradictory, that a man should know one thing to be true, and believe the contrary. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 48 Things . . perfectly contradictory and subversive of one another. A 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 424 For a Man to be envious and innocent too, is contradictory and impossible. 1848-9 CALHOUN *Const. U. S.* Wks. 1874 I. 152 What can be more contradictory?

3. Of persons or their dispositions: Inclined or addicted to contradict; given to cavil; disputatious.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 95 Men perversely contradictory. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. xxxvi. An instance of a contradictory spirit. 1809 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 102 The contradictory principle in human nature. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Trav. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 413 In every caravan there is some lazy, loud-lunged, and contradictory fellow.

**Contradictionally**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

In a contradictory manner or spirit; with contradiction; contentiously. †b. With self-contradiction, inconsistently (*obs.*).

c. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vi. Wks. III. 311 Contradictionally to contest with the Spirit by which he uttered these divine oracles. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 16 Contradictionally to what he said and did under the late reign. 1820 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wanderer* VIII. 113 So contradictionally disputatious a spirit was prevalent! 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 242 'Do you think she can have grown that much in four weeks?' asks he, not contradictionally, but a little doubtfully.

**Contradictiousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. The state or quality of being contradictory; self-contradictoriness, inconsistency. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 339 This reading . . generally obtains, notwithstanding its seeming harshness and contradictiousness. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 653 To give an account of that supposed contradictiousness in the idea and attributes of God.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose.

1867 *Spectator* 20 July 798 There was a captiousness and contradictiousness about Lord Cranborne's old parliamentary style. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 228 Such is the natural contradictiousness and vexatious disposition of the British parent.

†**Contradictist**. *Obs.* [f. CONTRADICT v. + -IST.] One who professes contradiction.

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysm. Puritan* A 3 b. He is oppositely set, a Contradictist to the Scriptures deduceable sence in three things.

**Contradictive** (kəntrādī'ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *contradict-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVE.]

1. Of contradictory quality or tendency.

1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxiii. 315 They are not Contradictive to the Canon. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 167 The consecrating of Temples, carpets, and tableclothes, the railing in of a repugnant and contradictive Mount Sinai in the Gospell. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* IV. 72 This Passive Sham . . The Dream of Contradictive Loyalty, Which makes Men suffer first, and then obey. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 280 Greek philosophy . . exhibits a continual contradictory illusion moving before its philosophizing.

†2. Given to contradiction; contradictious. *Obs.*

1643 E. SYMMONS *Loy. Subjects Beliefe* 82 They were of such contradictory spirits, that, etc. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 71 No Nation. (except our late contradictory spirits) that express not their joy and mirth by it [dancing]. *Ibid.* 295 Neither maintain an argument with contradictory persons.

Hence **Contradictively** *adv.*, **Contradictively** *ness*.

1809 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 311 This . . gives a character of contradictiousness to the exhibition. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 123 To write contradictively and unintelligibly. 1851 — *Many Mansions* (1862) 339 The very same claim is contradictively put forth by his Competitor.

†**Contradictless**, *a. Obs.* [see -LESS.] That cannot be contradicted.

1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 83 Words thunderlike, a contradictlesse tongue.

**Contradictor** (kəntrādī'ktɔɪ). Also 7-8 *or.*

[a. L. *contradictor*, agent-n. from *contradictare* to CONTRADICT; the variant in -er is formed on the English verb.] One who contradicts; one who speaks against, opposes, or denies what is asserted, claimed, proposed, etc.; a gainsayer.

1599-1603 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contradensior*, a gainsayer, a contradictor. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 Stubborne and opposite contradictors of the truth. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 207 In hope to find him a contradictor of Moses, and a condemner of Herod. 1797 SWIFT *State Irel. Wks.* 1755 V. II. 161 If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere . . he is sure to have a dozen contradictors. 1805 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 228 It is easy to make almost any hypothesis have an appearance of soundness when there is no contradictor. 1859 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 14 App. Cases 608 Re-trying . . the same issues which have already been conclusively decided against him in a question with his proper contradictor.

†**Contradictorial**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *contradictōri-us* + -AL.] = CONTRADICTORY.

1644 Sir E. DERING *Prop. Sacr. Bij.* Such opposites to them, so contradictorial, so deadly.

**Contradictorily** (kəntrādī'ktɔɪli), *adv.* [f. CONTRADICTORY + -LY.]

1. In a way that contradicts or involves contradiction; in contradictory terms.

1605 T. HUTTON *Reas. Refusal* 88 Contradictorily fight with the expresse oracles of scripture. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xv. 369 As for the story men deliver it variously, divers contradictorily, or contrarily, quite overthrowing the point. 1734 J. ROLLIN *Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. 154 Having acted so contradictorily to the fundamental laws of Sparta. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 356 Warton certainly has hastily and contradictorily censured Heywood. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. II. 57 They are contradictorily described as sour, splenetic, and stubborn—and as mild, sweet, and sensible.

2. *Logic.* With contradictory opposition.

1676 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 Not contradictorily or privatively, but contrarily opposed to it. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 331 The case in which the members of disjunction are contradictorily opposed.

**Contradictoriness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being contradictory.

c. 1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* II. 180 (T.) This objection from the contradictoriness of our dreams sounds big at first. 1791 J. WHITAKER *On Gibbon* IX. (R.) Confounding himself by the contradictoriness of his own ideas. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 158 There is so much . . self-contradictoriness in what Horne Tooke advances on verbs and participles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 590 The apparent contradictoriness to human reason of divine facts.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose whatever is said; contradictiousness.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 102 Contradictoriness . . manifested, in terms of a certain degree of strength, towards some proposition or propositions, that have been advanced by some one else. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. 75 He was not without contradictoriness and rebellion even towards his own resolve. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. I. iv. 89 Tell folks to go one way, and, from sheer contradictoriness, they start gaily off in the other.

†**Contradictoriously**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contradictōri-us* CONTRADICTORY + -OUS.]

1. Opposite; = CONTRARY 5.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 What distaunce is betwene cent of oure hedde and a poynte contradictoriously to hit in heyn.

2. = CONTRADICTORY.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 20 Their Bibles authorized are . . contrarious, and contradictoriously the one vnto the other. 1649 in *St. Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne* (R.) This is therefore a contradictoriously humour in you. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 163 That . . is the true Catholic Church . . which has . . the Laws and Usages of Christ and his Apostles, and nothing contradictoriously thereunto.

Hence **Contradictoriously** *adv.*, **contradictorily**.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xiv. One soul in both doth thus Philosophise, Concludes at once contradictoriously To her own self.



**Contradictory** (kəntrādīktōrī), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contradictōri-us*, *f.* *contradictōr-em* CONTRADICTOR : see -ORY. Cf. F. *contradictoire* (14th c., Oresme).] **A. adj.**

1. **Logic and gen.** Having the quality or character of contradicting; denying that a thing stated is completely true.

**Contradictory Opposition** (in Logic): the opposition between two *Contradictory Propositions*, i. e. such as differ from each other both in quantity and quality (e.g. *All A is B*; *Some A is not B*); both of which cannot, and one of which must, be true. **Contradictory terms**: those of the type 'A and not-A': see quot. 1887 in b.

1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 3 It is almost without instance contradictory, that ever any government was disastrous, that was in the hands of learned Governors. 1668 T. SPENCER *Logic* 297 The assumption in this argument is contradictory to the latter part of the proposition. In the like sort, the Conclusion is contradictory to the first part of the proposition. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 229 To make an objection good, it must not only be a Truth, but a contradictory Truth. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 94 Two answers which were altogether distinct, and contradictory one of the other. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 70 It is a rule of practical Logic that a contradictory should always in disputations be used in preference to a contrary opposition.

b. **Logic and gen.** Mutually opposed or inconsistent; that contradict or are at variance with each other.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk. Wks.* 1109/2 Be these two propositions so sore repugnant and so playn contradictory? 1599 BLUNDEVIL *Arte Logice* iii. iii. 64 Contradictorie Propositions... can neither be true nor false both at once; for if one be true, the other must needs be false. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 43 Deluding us into contradictory and inconsistent falsities. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 1 If we sit down satisfy'd with such contradictory Accounts. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 284 Histories... not contradictory but complementary. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 76 A and O are contradictory propositions, whereas A and E are called *contrary* propositions. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contradictory Terms', such as white and not-white... are terms which admit of no medium, i. e. terms which are not both predicable of the same thing, while one or other of them must be predicable of it.

c. **Inconsistent in itself; containing elements opposed to each other.**

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 213 The character which he left behind him was a singularly contradictory one. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Contradictory attributes of unjust justice and loving vindictiveness.

2. **Of opposite character, tendency, or effect; diametrically opposed, contrary.**

1736 BUTLER *Anat.* i. iii. 78 There is nothing in the human mind contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* A remarkable phenomenon... contradictory to what is generally observed of the fossils of the two kingdoms.

3. **Given to contradiction; contradictions.**

1891 MISS K. S. MACQUOID in *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Sept. 348/1 Von Scheffel had gone downstairs in a ruffled, contradictory mood.

4. **as adv.**

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 286 Many gentlemen... behave so manifestly contradictory to both.

**B. sb.**

1. **A contradictory proposition, assertion, or principle; spec. in Logic; see A. 1.**

c. 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 292/2 The contradictory that is necessary needs must I leve. 1556 CANNON *Wks.* I. 15 You shall never be good logician, that would set together two contradictory; for that, the schoolmen say, God cannot do. 1619 R. JONES in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 481. I lay down three plain Contradictories to the words of the Text, as they lie in order. First, The Disciples came not hither by Night. Secondly, He was not stole away. Thirdly, The Soldiers were not asleep. 1668 T. SPENCER *Logic* 97 Contradictories, are negative Contraries, the one whereof denieth every where, or generally. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 163 Contradictories cannot both be true, and cannot both be false. 1890 H. W. WATKINS *Bampton Lect.* 6 Now contraries may both be wrong, and of contradictories one cannot be right.

2. **The opposite, the contrary.**

1840 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 418 A place the very contradictory... of the hill Difficulty, and of the house Beautiful, and of the Land of Beulah. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 285 Since sloth is a deadly sin, it is a great thing that its contradictory, activity, is nature to us.

**Contradiscriminate**, *v. rare*. [f. CONTRA- + DISCRIMINATE.] **trans.** To discriminate by way of opposition or contrast.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* x. (1870) 179 By this distinction, act, operation, energy, are contradiscriminated from power, faculty, capacity, disposition, and habit.

**Contradistinct** (kəntrādīstīkt), *a.* [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCT.] **Contradistinguished; distinct and in contrast.**

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* n. v. 83 You shall finde these and the Church contradistinct. 1688 NORRIS *Love* i. v. 60 My Division of Benevolence into Self-love and Charity is sufficiently accurate and contra-distinct. 1799 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 634 The latter... also in kind contradistinct.

b. **Const. to (unto), from.**

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 70 When we treat of Ceremonies contradistinct to moralities, etc. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxv. 7 An inarticulate sound, contradistinct from speaking. 1713 NELSON *Life Dr. Bull* 142 The evangelical Law of Christ, as contradistinct to the Moral. 1774 A. GIB *Present Truth* I. 195 The Gospel... strictly taken as contradistinct from the law.

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**Contradistinctly adv.**, in contradistinction.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 99 Taking it as schoolemen contradistinctly to Morall and Ceremoniall, etc. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 437 He speaks of Words... Contradistinctly from the Ideas signify'd by them.

**Contradistinction** (kəntrādīstīktjən), [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCTION.] **The action of contradicting; distinction by contrast or opposition.**

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. 334 Britain... is styled *Another World*, and in this contradistinction... acquits itself well in proportion of famous writers. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. (1870) 222 One of these errors is the contradistinction of perception from consciousness. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 76 The changes... have acquired... a generic contradistinction from other material changes.

b. **esp. in phr. in contradistinction to** (less usually *from*).

1647 SALTMAIR *Spark. Glory* (1847) 173 Called Gospel-Ordinances... in contradistinction to the legal Ordinances. 1769 DURNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 466 The necessity of an actual possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a constructive possession by the intervention of an agent. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxii. 342 You tend to produce a great capitalist in contradistinction to a number of small capitalists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 484 There never was such a person as John the Presbyter in contradistinction from John the Apostle. The two were one.

**Contradistinctive** (kəntrādīstīktīv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCTIVE.]

**A. adj.** Characterized by contradistinction; serving to contradistinguish.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnus* Pref. 11 The name of Bishops hath been ordinarily appropriated (in a contradistinctive sense) to Church-governors in an apparent superiority. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 593 Contradistinctive of the Protestant faith from ours. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 285 The contra-distinctive constituent of humanity.

b. **Expressing or marking contradistinction. rare.** 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. The diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns, and the enclitic, is not unknown even to the English tongue.

**B. sb.** A contradistinctive word or form.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (Jodrell), The Greeks too had in the first person *ἑαυτοῦ*, *ἑαυτῶ*, *ἑαυτῶν* for contradistinctives, and *αὐτοῦ*, *αὐτῶ*, *αὐτῶν* for enclitics.

**Hence Contradistinctively adv.**

1817 G. S. FABER 8 *Dissert.* (1845) I. 132 The two are evidently mentioned contradistinctively. 1853 — *Downf. Turkey* (ed. 2) 210 The name of Jew... used contradistinctively to the name of Israelite.

**Contradistinguish** (kəntrādīstīŋgwɪʃ), *v.* [f. CONTRA- + DISTINGUISH.] **trans.** To distinguish (two things, or one thing from another) by contrasting or opposing their differences.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. § 1. 84 Soon after, the very terms were contra-distinguished, both by the substance of their charge, and by the property of their Titles. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 230 Whosoever those come to be contradistinguished, not man but God is to be obey'd. 1844 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 410 We do not know exactly when the common law and statute law began to be contra-distinguished. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 165 Doctrines... not only essential to the Christian religion, but... which contra-distinguish the religion as Christian.

b. **with from, also to** (now unusual); **† against.**

1622 BR. HALL *Serm. Wks.* 1837 V. 127 The reasonable part of the soul... being contradistinguished to the sensitive. 1640 — *Episc.* III. § 1. 220 He is faine to contradistinguish them from teaching Elders. 1695 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *White's Peripatet.* Inst. 193 Substance, as 'tis contradistinguished against Quantity. 1705 BERKELEY *Compl. Bk. Wks.* IV. 438 In revealed Theology, as contradistinguished from natural. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 187 Instinct, as contradistinguished to the higher faculties of the intellect. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 2 The development which contradistinguishes the Hellene from the barbarian.

**Hence Contradistinguished ppl. a. = CONTRA-DISTINCT; Contradistinguishing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 103 These four contradistinguished Tenets or Positions. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June Div. Two several contradistinguished functions. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 Poetry of the highest kind may exist without metre, and even without the contradistinguishing objects of a poem. 1875 POSTER *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 160 Gaius... wishes us... to make Obligation... and even some forms of Dominion, members of the contra-distinguished branch, res incorporalis.

† **Contradivide**, *v. Obs. rare*. [CONTRA- 1.] To place in the opposite division to (another thing).

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* v. 38 Though the sensitive Appetite in man be of it self unreasonable, and therefore by him [Aristotle] contradivided to the Rational powers of the Soule.

**Contradyceyon**, *obs. f. CONTRADICTION.*

† **Contrafact**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. med.L. *contrafact*, ppl. stem of *contrafacere* to do against.] **trans.** To do the opposite of.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 138 The Turks have no Bells... but they have high round Steeples, for they contrafact, and contradict all the Forms of Christians.

† **Contrafaction**, *Obs. rare*—*o*. [ad. L. *contrafaction-em*, n. of action from *contrafacere*.]

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Contrafaction*, a Counterfeiting.

**Contrafacto** *to*: see CONTRA- 4.

**Contrafait**, *obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT v.*

† **Contraffasure**, *Surg. Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] See quot.: cf. COUNTERPISSURE.

1676 WISEMAN (J.), Contusions, when great, do usually produce a crack of the skull, either in the same part where

the blow was inflicted, and then it is called a fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of contraffasure. 1783 *Port Chirurg. Wks.* (new ed.) I. 172 But all the antient, and many of the modern writers, speak of a particular kind of fracture... and this they call a contra-fissure.

**Contraffusion**, *Med.* [CONTRA- 1.] A congestion of a part, produced by artificial means, for therapeutical purposes.

1822 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Contrafocal** (kəntrāfōkāl), *Math.* [CONTRA- 2.] Having, as two conics or conicoids, the sums of the squares of two corresponding axes equal: opposed to CONFOCAL conics, etc. in which the differences are equal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 760 Contrafocal ellipsoids, the sums of whose squared axes are the same in all three directions. 1868 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal, i. e. have the sum of the squares of any two principal diameters the same in each ellipsoid.

**Hence Contrafocalism**, the property of being contrafocal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771.

† **Contrafront**, *Fortif. Obs.* [ad. It. *contrafronte* 'the spur or inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio): see CONTRA- 3. Cf. COUNTERFRONT.]

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Contrafront, or spur, is the inner part of the wall of a bulwarke.

**Contra-gamba**: see CONTRA- 4.

† **Contra-glance**, *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] A reversed or reflected glance.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 393 The Rainbow is a reflex contra-glance of the Sun.

**Contragredience**, *Math.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] The quality of being contragredient.

1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 358.

**Contragredient**, *a. Math.* [f. L. *contrā-* against (CONTRA- 1) + *gredient*: cf. COGREDIENT.] See quot.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 543 A system of variables is cogredient to another system when it is subject to undergo simultaneously therewith linear substitution of a like kind, and contragredient when it is subject to undergo linear substitution simultaneously therewith but of a contrary kind. 1880 CARR *Synops. Math.* I. § 1813. 1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 120 Similarly the ray coordinates of different lines for the same system of reference are cogredient, but the axial coordinates are transformed by the inverse substitution, that is, are contragredient to the former.

**Contra-harmonical**, *a. Math.* [CONTRA- 2.] Opposed or opposite to *harmonical*.

When three numbers are in harmonical progression, then  $a : c :: a - b : b - c$ . The reverse of this, viz.  $a : c :: b - c : a - b$  is termed contra-harmonical proportion.

1797-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

**Hence Contra-harmonically adv.**

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. Thus, *e. g.*, 3, 5, and 6, are numbers contra-harmonically proportional.

**Contra-hautboy**: see CONTRA- 4.

† **Contrahe**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contrahere* (if not misprints for *contract*).] = CONTRACT *v.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 10 The womb or matrix... contrahyd. *Ibid.* 91 Things whose operation is to contrahe, constraune, and brynge together. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 27 Whilst the cubit is contrahe and drawne in such wise.

**Contrahent** (kəntrāhənt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contrahent-em*, pr. pple. of *contrahere* to CONTRACT.]

**A. adj.** Contracting, entering into a contract.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 26 Treaties concluded... betwixt the Kings Highness, themperour, and the French King, as Princes contrahtents. 1638 MEDE *Disc. Ps.* cxii. 6 Wks. 1673 1. 82 One suiting with the one party contrahent, the other with the other. 1823 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 335 Henry had found that he was not, after all, to be admitted as a party contrahent.

**B. sb.** A contracting party.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii.

27 Themperour, being oon of the principal contrahtents in the said treatie. c. 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 29 Ane contract or obligation... confirmit be the aith or fide media of the contrahtents.

**Contra-incision**, *Surg.* [CONTRA- 3.] An opposite or counter incision.

1753 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 160 To give the Surgeon a better Opportunity of making Contra-incisions. *Ibid.* 179, I might have made a Contra-incision.

**Contra-indicant** (kəntrā'indikānt), *Med.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + INDICANT. Cf. next.] A symptom which makes against a particular diagnosis, or is adverse to the use of a particular remedy or treatment in a disease.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* iv. 103 The contraindicant is the want of vigour and strength, hindering this worke. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* x. 361 When other Remedies have been tried... and when there is no contra-indicant.

b. **transf.** = COUNTER-INDICATION.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 18 The malady was deep; it was complicated, in the causes and in the symptoms. Throughout it was full of contra-indicants. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* 11 His behaviour has many contra-indicants.

**Contra-indicate** (kəntrā'indikēt), *v. Med.* [CONTRA- 1; cf. F. *contre-indiquer*.] **trans.** To give indications contrary to; said *esp.* of symptoms in a disease which make against the usual treatment, or a particular remedy. Hence Contra-

indicating *ppl. a.*

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (R.), Other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be observed. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 445 The Bark, if nothing contraindicates its use, may prove very beneficial. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 657 Aided by a moderate use of mercury, where it is not contraindicated by irritability of the bowels. 1880 DUNCAN in *Ann. Linn. Soc.* XV. 142 Their shape and position contraindicate the possibility of any individual movement of the jaw-joints.

**Contra-indication.** *Med.* [CONTRA- 1; in medical L. *contraindicatio*, F. *contre-indication*.] An indication or symptom which makes against the treatment called for by the main symptoms.

1663 HART *Arraignm. Urines* iv. 103 Contraindication is that which primarily and principally doth hinder that which was suggested by the indicant. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 282 When there are Contra-indications, that is when different Symptoms demand opposite Methods. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 157 In those cases where every other specific has its contraindication. 1873 tr. Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* I. 212 Hemorrhage from the bowels constitutes one of the contra-indications to the use of cold baths.

† **Contrair**, *a.*, *sb.*, (*adv.*), *prep.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *dial.* Forms: 4-5 *contrare*, 4-7 *contrar*, *contraire*, 5 *contrayre*, -*eyre*, -*aler*, -*er*, 6-9 *contrair*. [a. F. *contraire* (11th c.):—L. *contrarius* CONTRARY. (Orig. stressed *contrair*.)]

*A.* *adj.* CONTRARY, opposed, opposite.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 266 [pay] controeued agayn kynde contrare werkez. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5414 Froward Fortune and contraire. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxv. How Troilus was contrayre For to ascende up on loue stayre. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 129 b. Contrar to pryde is humilitie. 1609 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* vi. (1862) I. 50, I fear the Lord be my contrair party. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87½ The contrair Party was too strong for them. 1707 DK. ATHOL in *Vulpone* 21 Which... is contrair to the Fundamental Laws of this Nation. 1801 R. GALL *Tint. Quey* 173 He was as contrair's night's frae day.

*B.* *absol.* or *sb.* The opposite or CONTRARY. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 461 To veng the harme and the contrair, At that fele folk and pautener Dyd till sympill folk. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 267 It is reproch, and contrair of honour, For to be halde a comun hasardour. 1595 LAUDER *Deuotie of Kyngis* 236 Wo be to thame that dois knaw Godds word, syne dois the contrair schaw. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 7 To obey God... rather then man commanding the contrair.

*b.* *phr.* *By or to the contrair*: on the contrary. *In the contrair*: on or to the contrary. *In (the) contrair of or to*: in opposition to, in spite of.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 4 Fayre formez myst he fynde... & in be contrare, kark & combrance huge. c 1565 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (Jam.), Schamfullie hangid... notwithstanding the kingis commandement in the contrair. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 This hound of hell deuored hes my Lambe... in contrair to your cry. a 1587 MARY Q. Scots in Keith *Hist.* 333 (Jam.) In case he permitted thir lords to prevail in our contrare. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 He never concurred in nothing that concerns the publick, bot be the contrair doeth contrall the parochinaries proceedings, etc. 1641 *Act of Oblivion* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 483 His Majesty... promises... never to come in the Contrair of this Statute. 1748 LADY J. DOUGLAS STEWART *Lett. Dk. Douglas* 7 Aug. (1767) 3 But to the contrair have regretted my ill fortune.

*C.* *adv.* Contrariwise.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 20 This kynde is verie rid, with black spotis amang, or contrare.

*D.* *prep.* Against, in opposition to.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 658 That is al contrare our entent. 1570 *Psalm lxxvii.* in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 110 Speikand contrair thy godly Majesty. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 Ane ordinar murmurer... contraire the proceedings of the Estates.

† **Contrair**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *contrare*. [f. *prec.*; or ad. F. *contrairer* (11th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To oppose, thwart.

c 1405 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xiv. 24 Thare wes na man bat wald contrare This Byschope in-til word or deyde. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 328 Saynt Iames onely contrareth that that may be... mistaken in saynt Paule. 1530 PALSGR. 149 Some [conjunctions] betoken contraring, as nevertheless. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 71 Not able to contrair The will of her victorious passion. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. 1, If to contrair the holy tongue should be Absurd.

† **Contrairly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. CONTRAIR *a.* + -LY.] CONTRARILY; contrariwise.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xx. 11 They deale contrarely with vs. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xii. Diiij b. If they bee of contrarie shadow, worke contrarely. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.*, *Confession* 3 To... dispaire in Gode his mercy, as contrairly to think to get beauen without exercise in gude workes.

**Contrajerva**: see CONTRAYERVA.

**Contralateral**, *a.* *Med.* [CONTRA- 2.] That is on the opposite side.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, Hemiplegia is usually contralateral to the affected hemisphere of the brain.

**Contra-lode** (in *Mining*): see COUNTER-LODE.

**Contralto** (*kəntrālto*), *sb.* and *a.* *Mus.* Pl. *ti.*, -*tos*. Also 8 *contralt* (cf. ALT<sup>2</sup>). [It.; 'a counter treble in musicke' (Florio 1598).]

1. *a.* The part next above the alto, sung by the highest male or lowest female voice; *b.* a voice of this pitch or compass; *c.* a singer with a contralto voice. (Now commonly restricted to the female voice.)

1730 OWEN SWINY in Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 23 Mr. Handel desires to have... a woman contralt. *Ibid.* 25 We must provide a Soprano Man and a Contralt Woman.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* V. 120 In 1639, Stefano Landi, a Roman contralto... published the first book of Masses for four and five voices. 1787 *Ann. Reg.* 206 His voice, which may be deemed the finest contralto in this country, entirely filled the abbey. 1817 BYRON *B. Pp.* xxxii, Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vii. 211 Her voice was a mellow contralto. 1880 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 396/1 Even... in flexibility, recent contralti have certainly equalled, perhaps surpassed, vocalists of every other class.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 56 The parts for the first and second voice were written in what the Italians stile the Contralto cleff. 1834 EARL MT. EDGUMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 54 That excellent singer... possessed a contralto voice of fine quality. 1866 T. A. TROLOPE *Marietta* II. xiii. 237 Its full contralto tones. 1880 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 58/1 The contralto part is properly written on the stave which has C on its second line.

**Contralto**: see CONTRALTY.

**Contramand**, *obs.* f. COUNTERMAND *v.*

† **Contramart**, *obs.* = COUNTERMART.

1735 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 149 The aforesaid Risks consisting further of all Perils at Sea... Detentions by Kings and Queens... Letters of Mart and Contra-Mart.

**Contramonstrant**: see CONTRA-REMONSTRANT.

**Contramure**, *obs.* var. of COUNTERMURE *v.*

**Contranatural** (*kəntrənætʃrəl*), *a.* Also 7 *contre-*. [CONTRA- 2.] Opposed to what is natural; contrary to nature.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 9 It is contranatural and execrable for a son to slay his father. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Ep. Ded.*, A contre-natural Dissolution. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 50 Their actions are supernatural, but not unnatural or contranatural. 1872 W. G. WARD *Ess. Theism* (1884) I. 113 His own most narrow and contranatural theory [of morality].

† **Contranience**, *Obs.* -° [f. as next: see -ENCE.] Resistance to force; reaction.

1731 in BAILEY (ed. 5).

† **Contranientency**, *Obs.* rare. [f. as next: see -ENCY.] A 'contranient' quality or principle.

1649 BULWER *Pathomiot.* II. ii. 130 In laughter there are certain contranientencies. 1730-6 in BAILEY *folio*, 1735 in JOHNSON ('reaction, a resistancy against pressure').

† **Contranitent**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *nitent-em* struggling.] Struggling or striving in opposition.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* vii, His trusty cudgel; which by the contranitent force of two so great Powers broke short in his hands.

† **Contranition**, *Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *nixiō-em*, n. of action from *nīti* to strive.] A striving against; exertion of opposing efforts.

1649 BULWER *Pathomiot.* II. ii. 119 In laughter there is made, by reason of the Contranition, a certain corrugation... about the angle of the eye.

**Contrantiscion** (*kəntræntiʃiən*), *Astrol.* [f. CONTRA- 3 + ANTISCION.] (See *quots.*)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 92 So are there contrantiscions, which we find to be of the nature of a ☐ or 8. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Contra Antiscion*, the degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the Antiscion. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol. s.v. Parallels*, The two former are called contra antiscions to the two latter, because, although their declination is the same in number, it is different in name, one being north and the other south declination.

**Contra-octave**: see CONTRA- 4.

† **Contrapart**, *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] *a.* Opposite side; opponent. *Sc.* *b.* *Mus.* = COUNTERPART. 1536 BULLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 479 Gret slaughter of his best capitans: bot mair nowmer war slane of his contrapart. 1660 INGELFO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) Hh j a, Contrapart is taken in a Musical Sense.

† **Contrapleid**, *Sc.* *Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 1 OF 3 + *pleid*, PLEA.] A counter-plea, objection.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 11 But contrapleid, thairto gif his consent. *Ibid.* II. 690 At his plesour, but contrapleid or pley, The baronis all so did him than obey.

**Contraplex** (*kəntræpleks*), *a.* [f. L. *contrā* adv. + *plex*-fold, as in *simplex*, *duplex*, etc.] *Telegr.* Having two currents or messages passing in opposite directions at the same time.

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 346 The terms *contraplex* and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission... is effected.

**Contrapoint**, var. of COUNTERPOINT.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 176 By the second and third, which are Humility and Patience, you will perform Contrapoint; for Humility and Patience are contrary to Man's Will.

**Contrapone** (*kəntrəpōn*), *v.* [ad. L. *contrāpōnere* to place against or opposite.] *Logic.* To convert by contraposition.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 159 Logicians seem to have overlooked the fact that E can be contraposed into I. *Ibid.* vii. 212 The last... example, which is now the *Modus Tollens*, becomes the following, if we contrapone the Sumption.

**Contra-poiseune**: see CONTRA- 4.

**Contrapose**, *v.* [f. L. *contrāpōnere*, with substitution of -*pose* for -*pone*: see COMPOSE, REPOSE.] *trans.* To set in opposition, or over against each other. Hence *Contraposed ppl. a.*

1617 SALKELD *Treat. Paradise* 235 (L.) We may manifestly see contraposed death and life. 1660 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxix. 204 The Equinoctial Line, which divides and cuts the two contraposed Poles in equal Distance.

2. *Logic.* = CONTRAPONE.

† **Contraposite**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *contrāpositum*, repr. Gr. *ἀντίθετον*.] *pl.* - L. *contraposita*: Things set in antithesis to each other.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xi. xviii. (1620) 401 *Antitheta*, called in Latin, *opposites*... some more expressly call them *Contraposites*.

**Contraposition** (*kəntrəpōziʃən*), [ad. L. *contrāpōsitiō-em* (Boethius), n. of action from *contrāpōnere* to CONTRAPONE.]

1. A placing over against; antithesis, opposition, contrast. *Phr.* *In contraposition to* (or *with*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 332 A figure called contraposition betwixt the decrees of God and the Popes. 1642 POTTER *On Numb.* 666, 91 (T.) To shew how exact and exquisite an antithesis and contraposition there is between the apostles and cardinals. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 150 'Tis called the new Covenant, in Contraposition to that which our first Parents violated. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vi. 133 Placed in contraposition with the Spartan on one side, and with the Helot on the other. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. VI. 219 He lauds, in contraposition to this single man, the greatness of Rome.

2. *Logic.* A mode of conversion in which from a given proposition we infer another proposition having the contradictory of the original predicate for its subject; thus 'All S is P' by contraposition gives 'All not-P is not-S' or 'No not-P is S'. (Sometimes also called Conversion by Negation.) Applied also to a similar conversion of the antecedent and consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

The definition varies with logicians according to the form in which they state the contrapositive proposition. The quality of the proposition is changed in the one form, and remains unchanged in the other. With Boethius and the earlier logicians the quality remained unchanged. Cf. Boeth. *De Syl. Cat. Wks.* ed. Miquel 64 Est enim per contrapositionem conversio, ut si dicas omnis homo animal est, omne non animal non homo est.

1551 T. WILSON *Logice* 21 A conversion by contraposition is when the former part of a sentence is turned into the last rehearsed part, and the last rehearsed part turned into the former part of the sentence, both the propositions being universal, and affirmative, saving that in the second proposition there be certain negatives entangled. 1630 BR. W. BEDELL in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 440 A false and absurd Contraposition. 1768 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3 Converting the major by contraposition. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* (1872) 36. 1869 FOWLER *Did. Logic* ed. 3 78 The O proposition, when permuted from 'Some X is not Y' into 'Some X is not-Y', may of course be converted into 'Some not-Y is X'. This combination of permutation and conversion is styled 'Conversion by Contra-Position or Negation'. 1871 T. M. LINDSAY tr. *Überweg's Logic* 319 No conclusion follows by Contraposition from the particular affirmative judgment.

**Contrapositive** (*kəntrəpōzitiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *contrāposit*, ppl. stem of *contrāpōnere* (see *prec.*) + -IVE.]

*A.* *adj.* Of, belonging to, or produced by contraposition.

1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 84 We may also prove the truth of the contrapositive proposition in this way. *Ibid.* 85 Contrapositive conversion cannot be applied to the particular propositions I and O at all.

*B.* *sb.* Anything characterized by contraposition. In *Logic*, a contrapositive proposition.

1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 202 Convert and show that the result is the contrapositive of the original. 1884 - *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 43 The contrapositive of the proposition 'all birds are bipeds' will be 'all that are not bipeds are not birds'. 1876 KENNEDY tr. *Keuleaux's Kinem. Machinery* 181 The hydraulic press forms the contrapositive of... the pulley-tackle, the pressure-organ water in the one being replaced by the tension-organ rope in the other.

† **Contra-proposal**, *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] A counter-; roposal.

1660 INGELFO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) L 117, I perceive also the meliority of my choice above all thy Contra-proposals.

**Contraprove-ctant**, *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTANT.] Applied by Prof. Cayley to a covariant regarded as generated by operating on any covariant with a contraprovector.

1858 CAYLEY *4th Mem. on Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.*

**Contraprovector**, *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTOR.] A term applied by Cayley to the operator obtained by replacing the facients by symbols of partial differentiation in any contravariant. 1858 CAYLEY (as above).

**Contraption** (*kəntrəpʃən*), *dial.* and *colloq.* [A popular formation, app. from *contrive* (or its variant *contreve*): cf. *conceive*, *conception*; some vague association with *trap* may have entered in.] A contrivance, a device (with suggestion of ingenuity rather than effectiveness).

1847 HALLIWELL, *Contraption*, contrivance. *West. 1859 Type of the Times* (Ohio) 1 Feb., If the author had not attempted to supplant the [ordinary] Phonography... by his own quirks and contraptions... he would have made a very useful book. 1863 W. BARNES *Gloss. Dorset Dialect, Contraption*, a contrivance. 1883 in *Hampshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 355 Saltpetre and sulphur, and the contraptions necessary for catherine wheels and rockets.

† **Contrapugnant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CONTRA- + *L. pugnānt-*, pr. pple. of *pugnāre* to fight.] Fighting against; of hostile action.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 379 There being a great Diversity of Venoms, some must be Contrapugnant to others.

**Contrapunct** [*L. punctum* point], var. of COUNTERPOINT (*Mus.*).

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 53 In all Contrapunct chiefly, but indeed in all kinds of Composition.

**Contrapuntal** (*kōntrāpʊntāl*), *a.* [f. It. *contrapunto* (Florio), now *contrappunto* counterpoint (also backstitch in sewing), *f. contra* against + *punto* point; see COUNTERPOINT.]

1. Of the nature of counterpoint; according to the rules of counterpoint.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 6 His style of composition is described as having been contrapuntal and solid. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* i. 2 The Harmonic and Contrapuntal treatment of such melodies.

2. Of or pertaining to counterpoint.

1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Mus.* 243 He had no doubt many equals in contrapuntal skill. 1880 H. H. STATHAM in *Fortn. Rev.* 69 When contrapuntal science was so much valued.

**Contrapuntally** (*kōntrāpʊntālī*), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*]. In a contrapuntal manner.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* v. 39 It will then modulate contrapuntally.

**Contrapuntist** (*kōntrāpʊntist*), [*ad. It. contrapuntista*, *f. contra* (p) *punto*: see prec. and -IST.] One skilled in the theory or practice of counterpoint.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. iii. i. 260 Anselmo da Parma and other contrapuntists. 1865 *Fall. Mall G.* 14 Oct. 10 Beethoven's deficiencies as a contrapuntist prevented his success as a writer of choral music. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* iv. 19 Zarlino, Fux, and other old contrapuntists.

**Contrar** (*e*, variant of CONTRA).

**Contrarational**, *a.* [f. CONTRA- + *L. ratiōn-* reason: cf. *rational*.] Opposed to reason. 1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* ii. 33 The narratives need not be rejected as contrarational.

**Contrareant**, *obs. form* of CONTRARIANT.

**Contra-reflexure**, [*f. CONTRA- + REFLEXURE*] Curvature in an opposite direction. (Perh. an error for *contrary flexure*: see CONTRARY *a.* 5 d.)

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 96 Considering points of contra-reflexure in curves.

**Contra-regularity**, [*CONTRA- + REGULARITY*] Contrariety to rule; a thing directly opposed to rule.

1689 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 301 'Tis not so properly an Irregularity, as a contra-regularity.

**Contra-related**, *pp. a. Dynamics*. [*CONTRA- + RELATED*] (See *quots.*)

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771 Contrarelated solid bodies, whose kinematical exponents are contrafocal ellipsoids. 1868 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal. The bodies themselves are said to be contrarelated.

**Contra-remonstrance**, [*CONTRA- + REMONSTRANCE*] A remonstrance drawn up in reply to a previous one.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 96 Of this Remonstrance... at length a Copy was got, and a Contra-remonstrance made. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 89 The Gomarists opposed to it a Contra-Remonstrance.

Hence **Contra-remonstrance** = next.

1618 BARNEVELL'S *Apol. E.* The dissensions growing between the Remonstrants, and Contra-remonstrants.

**Contra-remonstrant**, [*f. as prec. + REMONSTRANT*] One who remonstrates in answer or opposition to a remonstrance; *spec. in pl.* (as proper name) those who put forth or joined in the contra-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* iii. (1673) 177 They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of contra-remonstrants and remonstrants. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 25 Let the Contra-Remonstrants be accounted as egregious Calumniators, as the Remonstrants are found to be. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 90 This was favourable to the Arminians; but it increased the violence of the Contra-Remonstrants.

*b. attrib. or as adj.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 2 Whether the Remonstrant or Contra-Remonstrant opinions be most agreeable. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Pers.* 334 He declared himself openly for the Contra-remonstrant party.

† **Contra-replicant**, *Obs.* [*CONTRA- + REPLICANT*] One who makes a rejoinder to a reply.

c 1642 (title) The Contra-Replicant his Complaint to His Majesty.

† **Contrariance**, *Obs. rare*. [*a. OF. contrariance*, *f. med. L. contrāriātem* CONTRARIANT; see -ANCE.] Contrary or adverse quality; also = next.

c 1490 *Mirror Saluacionis* 404 There bes frendship and luf with out contrariance. c 1490 HARDING *Chron.* xcvi. xii. 7 Who [wanteth witte] is always desolate Of all good rule. And euer enfect by his contrariance.

† **Contrariancy**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. as prec. : see -ANCY*.] Contrary or adverse quality; contrariety. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 105 It hath no inward positive repugnancy or contrariancy. 1812-29 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* iii. 117 Its contrariancy and enmity to Christ.

**Contrariant** (*kōntrāriānt*), *pple., a. and sb. Also 4-6 contrariaunt, 6-yaunte, 7 contrareant, 7-9 contrariant. [*a. OF. contrariant*, *-ent* (Godef.), *ad. med. L. contrāriātem*, pr. pple. of *contrāriāre* to oppose, *f. L. contrārius* CONTRARY; see -ANT.]*

† *a. pple.* Acting contrary to, opposing. *Obs.* c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 276 b/1 New doings contrariants such olde, often causen diseases. *Ibid.* ii. (R.), Is not eury thing good that is contrariant and distroing yuel?

*b. adj.*

1. Opposed, repugnant, contrary to.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* i. iii. Be all contrariaunte to not beyng. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Lawes. repugnant, or contrariant to the. statutes of this realme. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xx. 252 Doctrines. such as are contrariant to Faith. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 353 A message so contrariant to his views and wishes. 1848 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) i. v. 64 Other lawful affections are not contrariant to this, but contained in it.

2. Mutually opposed or antagonistic.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Serm. Songe Esch.* (1574) iii. These two things are not contrariant. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1649) 17 Being principles it is no wonder that they are so contrareant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parg.* 255 The very Depositions of Witnesses. being false, various, contrariant, etc. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 347 The satisfaction we should otherwise take in contrariant overtures. 1874 SEEBORN *Protest. Revol.* (1887) 21 Classes so contrariant as the feudal lords, the townspeople, and the peasantry.

† 3. Opposed to one's wishes or well-being; unfavourable, prejudicial; adverse; = CONTRARY *a.* 4.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The ayre of Paris, was somewhat contrariant to his pure complexion. *Ibid.* (1809) 287 The wynde so contrariant that she was fain to take land again. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. i. 3 The contrariant designs of malice.

† 4. Opposite in direction. *Obs. rare.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 136 If the gainsaying Hand should have a contrariant motion.

*c. sb.* One who or that which is opposed in purpose or nature; a contrary.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 4 Which did strongly build up the faith of the Contrariants. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 All dark things brightened all contrariants blent. 1880 T. E. WEBB *Goethe's Faust* 64 And with strange recipes compounded contrariants in his crucible.

*b. spec. in Eng. Hist.* 'A name heretofore given to the Barons that took part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against K. Edward II' (Phillips 1706). 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rolulus*. It was not thought fit, in respect of their power, to call them rebels or traitors, but only contrariants. 1867 HALES in *Percy Folio* i. 5 The theory that Robin Hood was. one of the Contrariants (the Lancastrians) of Edward II's time.]

**Contrariantly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a contrariant manner; in direct opposition.

1796 COLERIDGE *Poems. Pref. Fire, Famine, etc.* Differing then so widely, and almost contrariantly.

† **Contrariate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. contrāriat-* ppl. stem of med. *L. contrāriāre*; see CONTRARIANT.]

*trans.* To act in opposition to, perversely oppose.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 53 We should contest against God, and contrariate his providential will.

† **Contrariation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. prec. ; see -ATION*.] Opposition, contradiction.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p 293 Contrariation in their vain and ridiculous Comments.

**Contrarie**, *obs. form* of CONTRARY.

**Contrariende**, *-eng.* *obs. ff. CONTRARYING*.

**Contrariant**, variant of CONTRARIANT.

**Contraries**, plural of CONTRARY *sb.*

**Contrariety** (*kōntrāriēti*). *Forms:* 4 *contrariete*, 4-5 *contrarite*, -yte, 5-6 *contrariete*, 5-7 *-ietie*, 6 *-yete*, 6-7 *contrariety*, 7 *-itie*, 6 *contrariety*. [*a. OF. contrarietē*, *-etē*, *ad. late L. contrāriētiē*, n. of quality *f. contrārius* CONTRARY; see -TY.]

1. Opposition of one thing to another in nature, quality, or action; diametrical difference, repugnancy, contrariness.

c 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 52 Distance of contrarite is betweene fleshy play and the earnestful dedis of Crist. c 1386 CHAUCER *Para. T.* p 1003 Per ioye hab no contrariete of wo. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 455 The lawes conteynen in hem contrarie to the comoun lawe of God. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* i. xiv. (1608) 37 The naturall contrarite of the ash and the snake or adder. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 101 The black and white here kindly do agree Graced by each others contrariety. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 4 Its contrariety to sound reason. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 p 11 A ship dashed by the waves from every quarter, but held upright by the contrariety of the assailants. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 10. 8 Contrariety is necessary for the decay and reproduction of nature. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xliii. 152 With an odd contrariety to her former niceties she liked his rough attire.

*b.* An instance of such opposition; an antagonistic action or fact; *pl.* contraries.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. xvi. 242 In the steris. weren noon contrarietes. 1524 WOLSEY in *Fiddes Life* ii. (1726) 72 After long altercations and sundrie contrarietes. 1621 W. SALTONSTALL *Pictura Loq.* (1635) F viij b. A Country Dame is a contrariety to finesse, for she loves plainnesse. 1699 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 342 If there were no such Contrarieties and fights. among them. 1719 DE FOE *Cruiser* (1840) II. x. 225, I had the particular pleasure, speaking by contrarieties, to see the ship set sail without me.

1852 DISRAELI *Mem. Ld. Bntinck* 2 He had overcome many contrarieties and prejudices.

2. Opposition between things of the same class or parts of the same thing; disagreement, discordance, discrepancy, inconsistency.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 270/3 Seynt Theoderyck sayth that he was flayn and it is redde in many bookes that he was byheded only and this contrariete may be assoyled in this manere. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* ii. 57 The contrariety that euer hath bene in all ages amongst the verie doctors and maisters themselves. 1644 MILTON *Divorce Wks.* 1738 l. 291 That in the words of our Saviour there can be no contrariety. 1762 GOLDSM. *City W.* xv. Strange contrariety of conduct! they pity, and they eat the objects of their compassion! 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxviii. (1879) 445 When there is such contrariety of opinion.

*b.* An instance of this; a discrepancy.

1532 THYNNE *Ded. Chaucer's Wks.*. The contrarieties. founde by the collation of the one [edition] with the other. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 59 He will be here, and yet he is not here: How can these contrarieties agree? 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 30 The little contrarieties, which the practice of many centuries will necessarily create in any human system. 1854-6 C. PATMORE *Angels in Ho.* i. ii. iv. Above All other contrarieties Is labour contrary to love.

3. Opposition to one's purpose or advantage; unfavourable character; hence (with *a* and *pl.*) an adversity, affliction, mishap, disadvantage.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis Imit.* ii. iii. Al our pes. is rapier to be sette in meke suffryng pan in not felling contrarietes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 373 And to this fyll an other contraryte to y<sup>e</sup> Cristen. 1620-55 J. JONES *Stone-Henge* (1725) 3 To shelter them from Contrariety of Seasons. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 38 The tempests and contrarieties of winds. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 139/3 The season has been financially. . . triumphant, despite of many unfortunate contrarieties.

4. Opposite direction or position.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 424 [It] is rather a contrariety of motion. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 72 Contrariety of Motions, which were requisite in the old Hypothesis.

5. Logic. Contrary opposition: see CONTRARY *a.* 6.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, Contrarietie is when our talke standeth by contrarie wordes or sentences together. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 88 Contrarietie is a difference according to the forme. 1708 REID *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 3 The opposition of terms are relative, privative, of contrariety and of contradiction. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) i. 331 A disjunctive syllogism with characters opposed in contrariety.

**Contrarily** (*kōntrārii*), *adv.* [*f. CONTRARY *a.* + -LY* 2. As to pronunciation, see CONTRARIWISE.]

1. In a contrary manner, in direct opposition; to the contrary, contrariwise.

[c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 940 Ho sey contraly, I cast heym In cares cold.] 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 23 And makes of eury Devill God, contrarily to seeme. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 157 He thinks it crept in among other corruptions: I think contrarily. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 218 As if there were two Gods, contrarily minded to one another. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson*. Why the dedications are. . . contrarily to custom, left out. 1875 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* xxi. 339/2 Will any one who recollects his oratory testify contrarily?

2. On the other hand, on the contrary, conversely.

c 1540 BOORDE *Boke for to Lerne A i v a*. And contrarily euill and corrupt ayers doth infecte the blode. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* To Rdr., Illustrated for their Vertues. . . or contrarily branded for their Vices. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. viii. 91 Contrarily such Coasts as are least supplied with Rivers or Lakes have the weakest Tides. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. 293 Whom the Venetians, we saw, despised, whom, contrarily, Turner loved.

3. In the contrary way; *vice versā*.

1696 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 55 A hot Liver, a cold Brain. . . and so contrarily.

¶ *Per contrarily* (nonce-wd.): see PER CONTRA.

1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Yas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 197 You have per contrarily refusd.

**Contrariness** (*kōntrārinēs*; in sense 2 *colloq.* *kōntrē-rinēs*). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.]

1. The state or condition of being contrary; opposed nature, opposition.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 294 Contrariness of the qualitees. 1511 COLET *Serm. Conform.* 4 *Ref.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 7 The contrariness of our own evil life which is contrary both to God and Christ.

2. Self-willed opposition, perverseness, perversity; = CONTRARIOUSNESS.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 Eminently (for alnesse and contrariness) in resisting the worke of conversion. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Paganus P.* xxix. 242 The very sympathy they long for, by a strange contrariness of nature, they throw back on their friends as an injury. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 114/1 Mr. Arnold, indeed, is an Englishman *quand même*, and somebody might very well devise an oxymoron. . . to express his 'contrariness'. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 155 Humouring his contrariness.

† **Contrariosity**, *Obs.* *Forms:* 4-5 *contrariouste*, 4-6 *-tie*, 5 *contrariosetee*, -ite, 6 *-itie*, -itye. [*a. AF. contrariousete* (charter of Edw. III in 1372), *ad. med. L. contrāriōsitiē*, n. of quality *f. contrāriōsus* CONTRARIOUS; see -TY. Subseq. assimilated to *L. form*.] Contrary or antagonistic quality; opposition, antagonism; contrariety.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 42 [ai] are not hurt in þe contrariosite of þe world. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxv. (1483) 71 He fyndeth dyuersite and contrariosite, as hete and cold. a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglin X.* 140 Whosoever in þis manere contrariosetee ouere-comeþ himselfe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 36 § 1 Ambiguitye, doubt or contrariositye

of opinion. [1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 138 For avoiding of which contrariosity, the Law will suffer no more writs to go forth.]

b. in pl. Adversities.

c. 1425 tr. T. & Kempis *Consol.* iii. xiii. Haunted in diuerse temptacions and preued in many contrariouesses.

**Contrarious** (kpntr̄-ri-ous), *a.* Now rare. Forms: 3-contrarious; also 4-5-ious, 4-6-ius, -yus, -iouse, 5-yows, 5-6-yous. [a. OF. *contrarios*, -ous, -us, -eus, ad. med.L. *contrārius*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -OUS.]

† 1. Of opposed character or tendency; contrary or repugnant (*to*, rarely *from*). *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Bodely wykynge . . . contrarious to the spirite in gostely wykynge. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 91 And frely forgoth sentences contrarious to oure feith. 1534 *MORE On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1271/1 It should not haue left any place. for anye contrarious appetite or affection to enter. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 190 a. Contrarious from. 1656 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1689) 313 What can be imagined more contrarious to true Christian liberty.

2. Mutually opposed, antagonistic; self-contradictory, inconsistent. ? *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consol.* 1591 Yhit has be world. . Ma other contrarius maneres. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 64 Moche wyne & sapience may not accorde, for they be in maner contrarius. a. 1542 *WYATT Poems* (title), Description of the contrarious passions in a lover. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. (1682) 479 Nine contrarious Tides: each Tide overthwarting another. 1644 *MILTON Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 200 The righteous and all-wise Judgments and Statutes of God . . . are not variable and contrarious. 1792 *D. LLOYD Voy. Life* 21 Jarring sentiments, contrarious views. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Arctivelle* II. iii. ii. (1849) 186 How diverse, how contrarious is man!

† 3. Of persons and their actions: Opposed in purpose, hostile. *Obs.* (This develops into 4.)

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/181 Laste be pope were Contrarious a-zein is Ordre. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14461 (Cott.) [ai] [the Jews] war ful enwius. And to pain-self contrarius. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Takyng an hoste . . . ageyne the Wandalynges contrarious to hym. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxxvi. I knowe . . . your frendes all Unto me sure wyll be contrarious. 1569 *EARL MURRAY in Harl. Lib.* 37 B. 9 fo. 43 Her highness should not be contrarious to the marriage when it should be proposed to her.

4. Full of opposition; characterized by self-willed or refractory opposition; perverse.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlvii. 11 be pride of contrarius men. c. 1365 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 280 They ben so wicked and so contrarious. They haten that her housbondes loven ay. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 Jiffenge to other contrarious wordes and answers to their betteres. 1576 *Palmer* li. in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 112 Full weill I know my wickednes. And sin contrarious. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 No leasure remained the King for his formall courting of so contrarious a Ladie. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* iii. 155 Phoebe shall proue Contrarious to her Brother. 1854 *F. MILLER Sch. & Sch.* xxii. (1860) 233/1 'Get about your business, ye contrarious rascal!' 1866 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vi. 653 She flew contrarious in the face of God With bat-wings of her vices.

5. Of things: Opposed to one's interests; adverse, prejudicial, untoward, unfavourable, harmful, hurtful; annoying, vexatious.

c. 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1094 Hit mot bothe drink and ete Contrarius drink, contrarius mete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 145 My sowle suffereth paciently wronges and contrarious thynges. a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. li. It is more contrarious and hurtful than the Strangle weed . . . is to the Flax. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* 2 The bad-luck that sent contrarious seasons and the sheep-rot. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 1056 A bar Of adverse and contrarious incident.

b. *esp.* of winds, weather, etc.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 483 The wynde was contrarious that he myght haue noo passage. 1523 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life* ii. (1726) 110 The Wether hath bine to him somewhat Stormy and Contrarious. a. 1712 *W. KING Art of Love* 108 And fill your sheets ev'n with contrarious wind. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* I. 19 May she never send Contrarious blasts dark-lowering, to detain The Argive fleet.

† 6. Opposite in place or position. *rare.*

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 12 Lete him blood of be contrarious arme. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 That ymage . . . hade the face of hit contrarious alleweyes to the body of the sonne.

**Contrariouly**, *adv.* *rare* in mod. use. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a contrarious manner; in opposition or hostility; with self-willed perversity.

c. 1320 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 60 Sib prelati comen in stede of apostlis, hou may bei for schame lyue so contrariouly agens here pore lif. c. 1420 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Fortune is double. Contrariouly she will his change dispose. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 331 He demeynd hym . . . so contrariouly vnto the weale & good ordre of y cytie. 1566 *GUYLFORD Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 The wynde arose eftsones so contrariouly ayenst vs. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 206 Many thyngs hauing full reference To one consent, may worke contrariouly. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE tr. Hist. Justine* 132 b. He was so contrariouly afflicted in many battels. 1867 *HALES Introd. Eger & Grime in Percy Folio* I. 352 Affection often . . . expresses itself contrariouly. It is much given to irony.

**Contrarioussness**, *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Opposition, antagonism, contrariety; self-willed perversity.

1398 *TREVISAN Barth. de P. R.* x. iii. (Tollem. MS.). Betwene be qualites of elementes is contrarioussnesse and stryf. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 Contrarioussnes of the wedyr. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 2 The foresayd contrarioussnes, from which David riddeth himself violently.

1853 *A. H. CLOUGH Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 373 The hardness and roughness and contrarioussness of the world.

**Contrariouste**, -tie, *obs.* f. CONTRARIOSITY.

**Contrarite**, -itie, -ity, *obs.* f. CONTRARIETY.

† **Contrariways**, *adv.* [see -WAYS.] = next. 1500 *A. KING tr. Canisius Catech.* 38 b. And contrariways it requiris meiknes of mynd. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry Gloss.* *Counter* . . . signifies *contrariways*.

**Contrariwise**, *adv.* Also 5-6 **contrarywise**, 6-8 **contrarywise**. [f. CONTRARY a. + -WISE.] The pronunciation has followed that of CONTRARY, but at some distance. Johnson gave

contrary, but *contrariwise*, *contrarily*, *contrari-ness*; Walker, 1791, while altering the last two, retained *kpntr̄-riwiz*; this, and *kpntr̄-riwiz* (Craig 1847) are still frequent (so in Browning), though *kpntr̄-riwiz* is given by current dictionaries, from Smart, 1846, and is prob. the most frequent.]

1. On the other hand, on the contrary.

1340 [see CONTRARY a. 2]. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 325 Al Eng lond should haue ben ther by enriched, but contrarywise fil. a. 1523 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 128 And contrarywise, if thou forgiue him not, then shall not God forgiue thee thy great debt. 1605 *BR. HALL Medit. & Venus* i. § 60 Heaven is compared to an hill . . . Hell contrariwise to a Pit. 1713 *WARNER True Amazons* ed. 2 14 So contrariwise in a very backward Spring, the Flowers blow late. 1874 *F. HALL in N. Y. Nation* XIX. 425/1 Contrariwise, it is very unsafe to assume anything of the kind.

2. In the opposite way or order; *vice versa*.

1590 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* i. iii. 12 The greater may be cut into equal partes, and the lesse into vnequal partes: or contrariwise. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* ccxv. (1636) 230 First exercise, then meat, and thirdly, drinke, and not contrariwise. 1605 *BACON Ess. Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 573 It hath seldome or neuer been scene, that the farre Southern People haue invaded the Northern, but contrariwise. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 11 Of Domestick Spiders there are two sorts; one with longer legs and a little body, and the other contrariwise. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 77 If the mountain . . . stretches from north to south, the river runs from east to west; and so contrariwise. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 42 They . . . have their worth from Him, not contrariwise, He from them.

3. In contrariety or direct opposition; † antagonistically.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 26 But he appeereth contrariwise to the vngodly. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 85 But tis not so with the Soul contrariwise disposed. 1845 *J. H. NEWMAN Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 68 Contrariwise to other empires, Christians conquer by yielding. 1866 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 142 To do contrariwise, or to do less, is sin.

4. In the opposite direction; on opposite sides; in opposite directions.

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 111 A line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 187/2 The outermost Sphære moveth . . . from East to West, the innermost contrariwise . . . from West to East. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 85 The Braces . . . bound contrariwise (that is to say, one in the inner part, and the other in the outer part). 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. The object and the image face each other, or look contrariwise.

5. With self-willed opposition, perversely, contrarily.

[1609 *Z. BOYD Grace & Glory* 22 The wicked . . . go contrariwise.] 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nat. cap* 36 As if, contrariwise to all we want And reasonably look to find. *Ibid.* 121 Something had happened quite contrariwise. 1877 *WRAXELL tr. Hugo's 'Misérables'* v. xviii. Owing to the voracity of the Seine performing its duties contrariwise.

6. quasi-*sb.* = CONTRA *sb.*

1588 *J. MILLIS Briefe Instr.* F. v. And the contrariwise of al that you again receiue, of that accompte make the shoppe of retails Creditor.

**Contrarotation**. [CONTRA- I.] Rotation in the opposite direction.

a. 1799 *CONGREVE Disc. Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 To represent the contrarotation of the *primum mobile*, in respect of the *secunda mobilia*.

† **Contrarotulator**, Latin form of CONTROLLER.

† **Contra-round**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *contrarondo* (Florio 1598), f. *contra* against, counter + *rondo* round.] (See quot.)

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Contra Round* . . . is a certaine number of commanders and officers going, visiting the Corps de guard, watches, Sentinels, and also the Roundes, to see if they performe their duties and be vigilant and carefull. *Ibid.* ii. i. 17 To visite and revise them . . . making his Contraround with great care.

**Contrary** (kpntr̄-ri), *a.*, *sb.*, *adv.* (*prep.*). Also 3-6 **contrarye**, 4-5 **contrayrie**, 4-7 **contrarie**. [app. a. early OF. (retained in Anglo-Fr.)

*contrarie*, ad. L. *contrārius* opposite, hostile, etc., f. *conā* against: cf. *adversary* and see -ARY. The later OF. form *contraire* gave the variant CONTRAIRE, long retained in the north. The original stress, after F. and L., was *contraire*, but the poets, from Chaucer to Spenser and Shakspeare, use both *contrary* and *contrarie* (the latter the more frequent in Shaks.); of *contrary*, many instances occur in 17th c. verse; it is the only pronunciation recognized by Bailey (died 1742), and it is still app. universal in dialect and uneducated speech, *esp.* in

sense 3 b, which is now confined to these forms of speech and to the nursery. *Contrary* was used by Milton and Pope, and is given by Johnson (though he retained *contrariety*, *contrarieness*, *contrariwise*) and in all later dictionaries.

Walker, 1791, says 'The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar': where the words 'placed on' and 'removed to' should change places, but the usage described is that of the present day. Sometimes, however, dialectally, the sb. is made *contrary*, while the adj. remains *contrary*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Opposed in nature or tendency; diametrically different, extremely unlike. *Const. to*; often with sense: Repugnant, antagonistic.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 13 Blendid with na thynghe bat es contrayrie thareto. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 362 [This] is contrarie to love of Crist. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & P.* (1865) 11 Other . . . helde contrarie oppynyon. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxi. 34 Are not youre answers cleane contrary to right and treuth? 1577 *B. GOUGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b. Among all other hearbes, only the Onyon is not subject to the force of the moone, but hath a contrarie power. a. 1608 *PRISTON New Covt.* (1634) 450 Now you know, life is contrary to death. 1722 *SEWELL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 7 Fighting, they have always counted . . . contrary to the doctrine of our Saviour. 1886 *MORLEY France in 18th C.* Crit. Misc. III. 266 M. Taine goes to the contrary extreme.

† 2. Former const. *of*, *from*, *than*, *against*, *with*.

a. 1490 *Knt. de la Tour* 3 The manere contrarie of goodness. c. 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 385 Al suche . . . that be contrary ayenst your mynde. 1531 *TINDALE Exp.* (1849) 182 They . . . disguise themselves . . . to signify ever a contrary thing than that they be. 1556 *J. OLDE Antichrist* 106 A farre contrary penance from this. 1699 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 450 This is a council directly contrary from a council of war. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1669) 273 Architects have, indeed, made themselves a name, but upon a quite contrary account than they intended or expected. 1761 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN S. Bidolph* II. 92 Producing the direct contrary effect from what I intended.

3. Opposite to each other; mutually opposed.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxviii. (1859) 67 Worship and couetyse acordeth not to geders, but they ben euen contrary. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 12 Contrary diseases should always have contrary remedies. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 125 P. 5 Two contrary Characters, as opposite to one another as Light and Darkness.

† 4. in weaker sense: Different, other. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 253 There is also some advantage . . . to write that downe . . . in wordes of a contrarie tongue. 1599 *THYNE Animadv.* (1865) 19 He came of a contrarie howse to the Gowers of Stythenham. 1696 *J. F. Merchant's Ware-ho.* 23 The other sort is under yard wide, and by reason of its contrary bredth is of little use. 2. The opposite, the opposed, the other (of two things).

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 24 On the contrary wise who so hatith gret reward, etc. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 450 b. These Catholikes on the contrary side doe cry out . . . that he is an Heretique. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. i. 47 All ignorant of her contrary sex. 1611 *Bible Titus* ii. 8 That hee that is of the contrarie part, may be ashamed. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 146 The King wears the contrary side of his Tulpant forwards. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1873) 470 As to the absolute 'fewness' . . . this is an invention of the contrary part.

† 5. Opposite to the proper or right one; 'the wrong'. *Obs. rare.*

1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 198 Slippers, which his nimble haste Had falsly thrust vpon contrary feete. 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. ii. 105 Set a deepe glasse of Reinish-wine on the contrary Casket.

† 6. Of persons and their actions: Actively opposed, antagonistic, hostile. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14461 (Trin.) [ei] were ful of enuye To god & . . . myche contrarye. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consol.* 1045 Nauman may serve rightly Twa lordes to-gedir, bat er contrary. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1356 *Dido*, Syn that the goddes been contrarye to me. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cviii. (ix.) 3 For the loue that I had into them, they take now my contrary parte [= they take part against me]. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 137 They be hyered of contrarye prynces for a lytle moneye. 1598 *YONG Diana* 53, I maruell Delia, who hath moued thee to be so contrarie to her. 1663 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 3 The King, as soone as he heard . . . of the Armie that Cyrus had raised, made contrarie preparation. 1666 *J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex.* I'II (1867) 38 In despite of the Spaniards, to whom he was much contrary.

b. Of antagonistic or untoward disposition, perverse, obstinately self-willed; contrarious. (Only in popular use, but prob. in all dialects, and commonly pronounced *contrary*.)

*Nursery Rime.* Mary, Mary, quite contrary, How does your garden grow? 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii. Gals is nat'ly made contrary; and so, if you thinks they've gone one road, it is sartain you'd better go t'other. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Dial.* s.v. 'She'd be just as contrary as ever was a hog.' 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* s.v. 'A turned contraryer an' 'oodn't lend his herse.'

† 7. Of things: Opposed to one's well-being or interests; calculated to thwart or harm; prejudicial, unfavourable, untoward. *Obs. exc.* as in b. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 41 Thynges contrayrie to their helthe and lyf. a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk.* (1546) R v b. The ayre of the lande was contrary to hym. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 179/2 The estimation of mean thyngs is contrary to a Man who intended to contemplate the truth of thyngs. 1696 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 4 By reason of a contrary temper of the bowels. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 210 You should choose a warm, dry



Season, for working Basons of Ciment, the Rain being very contrary to it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* xv. vii. § 7 The remedies . . . did him no good . . . but proved contrary to his case.

b. *esp.* of wind, weather, etc. (Here there is contact with sense 5.)

1308 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 24 The wynd was contrarie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 Repelled with contrarie winds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) 11. i. 14 Contrary winds . . . put us to the northward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 When the vessel is detained by contrary winds.

† c. Distasteful. *Obs. rare.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 a. All swete meates are contrarye to hym.

5. Opposite in position or direction; situated on the other side; moving the other way.

1308 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iv. 12 And sawen hem cummyng of the contrarie part, or *euen azein*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Contrary, *contrarius loco*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr., Antipodes . . . walke wyth theyr fete dyrectelye contrarye agaynst oures. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. ix. N. J. Drawing lines from one angle to the contrarie. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* 1. § 89 Wayes . . . either crosse or contrary. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 16 Give him [the colt] a sound lash . . . over the contrary shoulder. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* iv. 34 The stream of the Air shall be the contrary way. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 297 By a quite contrary way from that in which they then marched. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 178 The hilt has its cross-guard bent with a contrary curvature.

b. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1731 G. KELLER's *Thorow-Bass* in Holder *Treat. Harmony* 161. Sometimes used in contrary Motion. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 11 Contrary motion is when two parts, or voices, move in opposite directions.

c. *Bot.* At right angles.

d. *Math.* Point of contrary flexure: see quot. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* i. 636 Point of Inflection, or of contrary flexure, in a curve, is the point . . . where it begins to bend or turn a contrary way . . . or where the curve changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave.

6. *Logic* (from sense 1). *Contrary propositions*: those most opposed to each other as regards affirmation and negation, each denying every possible case of the other, as *All A is B: No A is B*; both propositions cannot be true, but both may be false. *Contrary terms*: those which are extreme opposites within the same class, as *black* and *white*. *Contrary opposition*: the opposition of contrary propositions and terms.

1739 HUMF. *Treat. Hum. Nat.* i. v. 1874 I. 323 No two ideas are in themselves contrary, except those of existence and non-existence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Contrary propositions* . . . one of which affirms, and the other denies, the same predicate of the same subject. 1808 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 253/1 Two things are called 'Contrary', which, coming under the same class, are the most dissimilar in that class. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laus Th.* (1860) 150 Contrary opposition exists between affirmative and negative judgments which cannot be true together, but which may be false together. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contrary terms', like good and bad, black and white.

7. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *contrary-minded a.*, of the contrary opinion.

a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 183 The most part of gospellers are contrary-minded. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 13 The contrary minded doubt whether with it he be lawfully served.

b. *sb.* [the adj. used absol.]

1. absol. *The contrary*: the exact opposite or reverse of what has previously been mentioned.

(Sometimes used in talking the vote of those in a meeting who are opposed to the motion proposed, the chairman asking for the negative vote by the words *the contrary*, or *the contrary*, or *to the contrary*.)

c. 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 30 þu hest ido þe contrarie. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 396 Ac her werkes . . . was eueþe þe contrarye. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 300 Bid hym proven the contrarye. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9715 What puttes you in plite . . . To encline to þe contrary? 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 80. I thought thus . . . albeit the contrarie chaunced. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N. v.* i. 15 *Clo.* The better for my foes, and the worse for my friends. *Du.* Iust the contrary: the better for thy friends. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 34 Which . . . I had no command to take down; but the contrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before.

b. *phr.* *On the contrary* (formerly *by, for, in, of, to the contrary, in contrary*): on the other hand, in contradistinction.

1303 GOWER *Conf.* I. 360 And in contrarie also recouer A pouer man to grete richesce. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xi. 131 In the contrary, toward the Southe, it is so hoot, that, etc. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 79 And by the contrarye the bodies of them that ben blessed they shall, etc. 1541 R. CORLAND *Galyen's Therapentyke* 2 Eiv. To the contrarye, where they haue esteemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue, etc. c. 1554 *Gracious Menecue* Dvjb. But when on y<sup>e</sup> contrarie they do, etc. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall.* Pr. 71 b/1 And for the contrary, there are other princes, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref. This booke will be so farre from the hinderance of anie, that by the contrarie, it will cause, etc. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 253 Of the contrary, Philos. began, etc. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi. Nothing, on the contrary, could be more natural.

c. *phr.* *To (+ in) the contrary*: to the opposite effect; in opposition to, or reversal of, what is stated.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Any acte . . . heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding. 1560-70 *Bk. Discipl.* (1621) 5 [7] Nothing alledged in the contrarie. 1595 SHAKS.

*Yohn* iii. i. 10, I haue a Kings oath to the contrarie. 1890 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* iv. ii. (1874) 513 Whatever the gloomy and disappointed may say to the contrary.

† 2. Opposite position or side. *In contrary of*: opposite to. *Obs.*

c. 1295 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1532 In contrary of þe candelstik . . . Per apered a paume. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 372 Wafting his eyes to th' contrary.

† b. That which is opposite in position. *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xviii. 180 Men seen another Sterre, the contrarie to him . . . that is clept Antartyk.

3. An object, fact, or quality that is the very opposite of something else; often in *pl.* things the most different of their class.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 323 For good and wikkednesse ben two contraries. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. iii. (1495) 224 We hele contraries wyth contraries. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b. One contrary set nere another contrary is more apparet. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. ii. 93 No contraries hold more antipathy, Than I and such a knave. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes.* To Mr. Hobbs vi. So Contraries on Ætna's top conspire, Here hoary Frosts, and by them breaks out Fire. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13. 56 The second contrary to humility I told you was vain-glory. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 190 Where the two Contraries, the Masculine and Feminine Beauties are oppos'd. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 458 Swifter-fashioned than the fairies, Substance mixed of pure contraries.

b. With possessive pron. *His, its, etc. contrary.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 14 His article yefþ to onderstonde his contrarie. c. 1540 *Pilgrim's T.* 288 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i. (1865) 85 But fyrst or I can bring my purpos, I must his contrary disclos. 1598-9 E. FORBE *Parismus* i. (1661) 24 Who as far excelled all the rest . . . as the sun does the moon or white his contrary. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 88 Mixing it with its contrary. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xii. 248 Changing an attribute into its contrary.

c. *phr.* *By contraries*: by way of opposition, by direct contrast; also, in the way just opposite to what might have been expected. So *by rule* (*reason, argument*) of contraries.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 45 Medicines stande by contraries. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 3 So by argument of contraries, the just and lawfull soveraignete . . . is that which approacheth nearest to . . . the divine rule. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 147 I th' Commonwealth I would (by contraries) Execute all things. a. 1675 LIGHTFOOT in *Rem.* (1700) 141 The first proof of this is by the rule of contraries. 1808 BLACKW. *Mag.* Jan. 115 Thochts gang by the rule o' contraries.

4. Opposition, hostility; an act of hostility. *In their contrary*; in opposition to them. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 314 Pat right as þay han do me a contrarie, right so schold I do hem anoper. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contraries and dyspyghtes. c. 1565 LINDSEY (Pit-scottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 5 Archibald, earl of Douglas would concur with the chancellor in their contrary.

† 5. A denial, an opposing statement. *Obs.*

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 119 Faith without deeds is dead, etc. Here are contraries to the carnal man. c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 80 To perfect and finish our answer . . . we make a direct contrary to them. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 176 I will set No contrary against it.

† 6. An adversary, opponent, enemy. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1001 Whether he or thou May with his hundred. . . Sle his contrary. c. 1430 tr. T. d. *Kempis* 142 þou art manly ynow, all þe wile no contrarie comþ ayenst þe. 1549 HOOPER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 356 A strange nation, thy contraries and thy mortal enemies. 1602 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 105 Our contraries . . . determined . . . to lay us about.

7. *Logic.* A contrary term or proposition; see A. 6.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/2 This kind of Induction by Contraries, serves not for assertion, but confutation. 1808 WHATELY in *Encycl. Metrop.* 253/1 Virtue and vice are called Contraries, as being, both, 'moral habits', and the most dissimilar of moral habits. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 162 Opposition . . . was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries.

† 8. In various elliptical uses, where the sb. may be understood from the context. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 30 If ye lack contraries (= rival loaded dice) to crosbite him withall. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 82 Is't good to sooth him in these contraries?

C. *adv.*

1. In opposition or antagonism; contrarily, contrariwise (*to*).

1263 *Bury Wills* (1850) 40 Remevyd . . . contrarye ageyn my wil. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 57 Preamb. That that he hath doon . . . contrary to the due tie of his allegiance. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 23-4 And if ye will . . . walke contrary vnto me: Then will I also walke contrary vnto you. 1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 71 Contrary with the Prophet, they cry out, My fatnesse, my fatnesse. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Savage* Wks. 1816 X. 282 The crime of writing contrary to what he thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364 Those . . . act contrary to nature.

2. Adversely to one's well-being or wishes.

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C. iij. The deuyll tempted hym sore contrary. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 152 Which thynges hapned all contrary by the destruction of this good man. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 64 What storme is this that blowes so contrary? 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xlvii. And cruel was the fair wind as wouldn't blow contrary. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 63 Things do go so contrary like with me.

3. On the other hand, on the contrary. *arch.*

1549-50 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxxvii. 17 God will it overthrow: Where contrary he doth preserve the humble men

and low. 1599 THYNNER *Animadv.* (1865) 19 But quite contrarye, Chaucer dothe submytte the correctione of his woorkes to Gower, etc. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 276 The seed thereof contrary doth bind the belly. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i. 28 While, contrary, it has chanced, some idle day . . . gives birth at last To truth.

4. In an opposite or very different way; in *Her.* with the reverse effect; = COUNTER. (See 6.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. v. 4 Would'st thou turne our offers contrary? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 215 For contrary to . . . Ivory Turners, they always dip the end of their Hook below the Rest. *Ibid.* 282 You must begin the two sides contrary.

† 5. In the opposite direction (*to*). *Obs.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. To steere his boate contrary to the Sun. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Towards Goa, we steering contrary.

6. *Comb.*, as *contrary-posed* (sense 4).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 341/1 The Crest . . . is . . . two Mill-stones, one contrary-posed to the other.

† D. *prep.* Against, contrary to. *Obs.*

c. 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 76 The world unsure, contrary al stablesse, Whos joy is meynyt ay withe adversite. c. 1536 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. III. 44 Whiche was contrarie my mynde.

† *Contrary, v. Obs. or dial.* Also 4-5 *contrarie* (n, 4-6 *contrarye*). [a. F. *contrari-er* (11th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *contrāriare*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY a. cf. CONTRARIATE.]

I. *trans.* 1. To oppose, strive against, thwart.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 470 He the king contrariyt ay. c. 1430 tr. T. d. *Kempis* 138 þe lawe of synne contrarieng þe lawe of my mynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 98/4 Ye contrarye alloway the holy goost. 1506 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 143/2 The more noble were his good and worthie attempts, the more he was crossed and contrariet. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 103 The winds contrariying his course. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 Whosoever shall contrary me therein I must take him for mine enemy.

b. To impugn.

1506 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 41 Any one thing was never found contrariying, blemishing, or . . . impugning his honour. 1633 J. DONK *Hist. Septuagint* 217 And if they could have contrariet him for any falsity.

2. To contradict, gainsay, to speak, write, or argue against: a. a person.

1386 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 16 Ne contrarye thou me, that y forsake thee. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 100 How þow contrarietdest clerergie with crabbede wordes. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 Redy to breke sylence, & apte to contrary theyr prelates or heddes in euery mater. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 115 Do not you contrary me.

b. what is said, enjoined, etc.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 188 Ne was ther wyf, ne mayde . . . that contrariet that he sayde. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions xxx.* (1887) 110 It is granted by the best though contrariet by some of the soryest Physicians. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1680) 242 The Devilishness of the Doctrine in contrariying the Ordinance of God. 1808 W. B. HEWETSON *Blind Boy* i. i, I see nothing to contrary it.

3. To do what is contrary to or the reverse of.

1501 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 763 They contrariet the Jewes, in that they confessed Jesus to be the sonne of God. 1506 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 65 If I should not owe unto you all honest . . . fidelity, I should much contrary your great curtesie. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) H. Who so contrarieth his sex [as Sardanapalus], ought to die as he did. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 158 She contrariet their proceedings: For, they would have war. and she declares her desire of Peace.

II. *intr.* 4. To act in opposition, be opposed (*to*); to act inconsistently.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 3if þis pope contrarietþ to Cristis lyf. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xl. 244 Kynde folweþ kynde and contrarietþ neuere. c. 1450 *Merlin* vii. 112 He sholde be kynge . . . who-so-euer ther-to wolde contrarye. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 17 He would haue him learne with such a man: some cause contrarieth.

b. To act perversely, be cantankerous; 'to grumble' (Skeat).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 320 Þei han cause to contrarien by kynde of here syknesse.

5. To speak or write in opposition; to maintain an opposite opinion; to argue, debate.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. i. 59 For couetise of copes contrariet som doctors. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 139 To contrarye and argue with a foole. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. II. 93 The very school doctors . . . never contrariet in that.

6. a. To be (self-) contradictory. b. To change to the opposite, be reversed. *rare.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 154 It semeth to repugnen and to contrarien gretly þat god knoweþ byform alle þinges, and þat þer is any freedom of liberte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 271 That fortoun contrariyt fast, And come to purpos at the last.

Contraryete, -etye, obs. ff. CONTRARIETY.

† *Contrarying, vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONTRARY; opposition, contradiction; = CONTRARIANCE, CONTRARIATION.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxvii. 159 Without ane contraryenge. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 240 It is a matter of justification and contrarying.

† *Contrarying, ppl. a. Obs. or dial.* Also 4-5 -iand, -iende. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Opposing; antagonistic, hostile; contradictory; unfavourable, untoward; = CONTRARIANT.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 5 All þat ere contrariand til þe. 1393 GOWER *Conf. Prol.* I. 22 Fortune was contrariande. 1458 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 229 Any contrariand thyngg.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 32 Nor any thing more contrary, then to be touched with discourtesies. 1607-77 FALTHAM *Resolves* I. xiv. 72 Contrary passions.

2. quasi-adv. (cf. ACCORDING adv. 4) *Contrary-ing to*: in opposition to, going against.

1381 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 43 But contrariyng to the heest of the Lord. 3e stieden up. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 157 To chose a Kyngge contraryng the ordinance of God. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 7 If I find... more equitie to charge him, contraryng to that which already hath bene answered by him, he shall, etc.

**Contraryus**, -ywise, obs. ff. CONTRARIOUS, -IWISE.

**Contra-scriptural**, a. [f. CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to Scripture.

1851 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 16 These acts are non-Scriptural, and contra-Scriptural.

† **Contra-sentient**, sb. Obs. [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *sentient-em* having an opinion.] One holding an opposite opinion. Cf. *dissentient*.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 7 Every singular Opinion, hath a singular opinion of itself; and he that holds it... a simple opinion of all contra-sentients.

**Contrast** (kən'trast), v. Also 5 *contraste*, -tryste. [In 15th c., *contraste*, a. OF. *con-*, *cun-*, *traster*, *contraster* (= Pr., Sp. *contrastar*, It. *contrastare*) to resist, oppose:—late L. *contrāstare* to withstand, f. L. *contrā* against + *stare* to stand. Taken by Caxton from French in the etymological sense, in the form *contrast*, but not then retained in English use. Occas. used in 17th c. in form *contrast* from F. or It. Reintroduced as a term of Art in the end of the 17th c. from F. *contrastar*, which was taken in 16th c. from It. *contrastare* to strive, contend, stand out against.]

I. In early use.

† 1. *trans.* To withstand, resist, fight against.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xii. 112 He contrested or gaynstode hym in bataylle. 1490 — *Enyedos* xxvii. 96 He myght not withstande ne contreste the... tribulation of the see.

b. *intr.* To resist; to strive, contend.

1490 CAXTON *Enyedos* xiv. 50 The goode renomme of Elyse myghte notte contryste ayenste her grete desire. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 237 Let us not contrast with the whole World, as if we were universall reformers. 1688 [see CONTRASTING vbl. sb.]

II. In Modern English.

2. *trans. Fine Arts.* To put in contrast, to place in such juxtaposition as to bring strongly out differences of form, colour, etc., and thus to produce a striking effect.

1695 DRYDEN *Art Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 421 Contrasted by contrary motions, the most noble parts foremost in sight. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 The Colours must be also Contrasted... so as to be grateful to the Eye. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 12 The figures of the principal group are very well contrasted.

3. *gen.* To set in opposition (two objects of like nature, or one *with*, rarely *to*, another) in order to show strikingly their different qualities or characteristics, and compare their superiorities or defects. Usually of mental comparison only.

[1755-73 not in JOHNSON.] 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 491 By emetics... fomentations, and above all, by suddenly contrasting the hot and cold bath. 1827 WHATELY *Logic in Encycl. Metrop.* 238/1 Perpetually contrasting it with systems with which it has nothing in common but the name. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 113 Horace artificially contrasts the top to the basement of the mansion. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. He contrasted our hero with the few men with whom he generally lived. 1871 YRATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* (1872) 398 The microscope and telescope are well contrasted by Dr. Chalmers.

4. Of things: a. Of figures, colours, etc.: To set off (each other) by opposition or contrast.

1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* (R.) The figures of the groups... must contrast each other by their several positions. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 124 In a Composition... one thing must Contrast, or be varied from another. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. 1, The foibles and vices... become more glaring objects, from the virtues which contrast them, and shew their deformity. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 In the artificial management of the figures it is directed that they shall contrast each other. 1801-15 FUSKLI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 513 The brown and sun-tinted hermit and the pale decrepit elder contrast each other.

b. To offer or form a contrast to.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 91 The thin, transparent, black veil down the face, contrasts the red and white. 1795 *Cicely* II. 119 Monks whose dark garments contrasted the snow. 1837 LYTON *E. Maltravers* i. 1, Her face singularly contrasted that of the man.

5. *pass.* of 4, in sense of next. Const. by, to.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* vi. vi. Wks. 1811 V. 46 Whose dexterity in the arts of Controversy was so remarkably contrasted by his abilities in reasoning and literature. 1773 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 24 A dome is built in yonder grove; Contrasted by a grand alcove. 1779 — *Columella* II. 168 The pleasure which I have received... will be contrasted by that melancholy which succeeds to all our most exquisite enjoyments. 1823 COOPER *Pioneer* iii. The dark foliage of the evergreens was brilliantly contrasted by the glittering whiteness of the plain. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 220 The smooth slopes... are contrasted by the aspect of the country on the opposite bank. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 415 Those habits of early sleeping and waking in which our ancestors were so contrasted with ourselves.

6. *intr.* a. To form a contrast. b. To exhibit a striking difference on comparison *'with'*.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 To unite the Contrasting Colours. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 Her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 The most conspicuous colours and such as contrast best with the water. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* 1858 I. iv. 359 The language of the House of Commons contrasted favourably with that of the convocation. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 118 The happy tints contrasting glow.

**Contrast** (kən'trast), sb. Also 7 *contrast*, 8 *contrast*. See also CONTRASTO. [a. F. *contraste* (masc.), ad. It. *contrasto* (= Pr. *contrast*, Sp. *contraste*) contention, opposition: see CONTRASTO. Introduced c. 1600, and adversely criticized in 1644 as a new-fangled term, the word soon became obsolete in the literal sense. Reintroduced with the vb. as a term of Art c. 1700.]

† I. 1. Contention, strife; = CONTRASTO. Obs.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. xlix. Nor was it now a time to have contrast With any sovereign, mighty potentate. 1613 — *Coll. Hist. Eng.* II. 91 He [William I] married Matilde... but not without contrast [edd. 1611, 1616 contrast; 1634, 1650 'revised and corrected' contest] and trouble. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous... is the merchandise they [verbal innovators] seek to sell for current. Let me afford you a few examples... read and censure *Adpugne*... *Ebriolate*, *Capricious*, *Contrast*, etc. a 1670 HACKET *Alph. Williams* II. 209 (D.) In all these contrasts the Archbishop prevailed.

II. 2. *Fine Arts.* The juxtaposition of varied forms, colours, etc., so as to heighten by comparison the effect of corresponding parts and of the whole composition.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 368 That regular contrast and nice balance of movement, which painters are apt to admire as the chief grace of figures. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 113 If there be an artful Contrast in the Drama, there will be the same in the Music. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. The Roman poet understands the use of contrast better. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. ed. 2. 35 Contrast increases the splendour of beauty, but it disturbs its influence; it adds to its attractiveness, but diminishes its power.

3. Comparison of objects of like kind whereby the difference of their qualities or characteristics is strikingly brought out; manifest exhibition of opposing qualities; an instance of this.

1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Weekly Jnl.* (1732) II. 257 Contraste of Scenes! Behold a worthless Tool, etc. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ To Accident may indeed sometimes produce a lucky parallel or a striking contrast. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The steep contrasts of condition create the picturesque in society. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 34 The contrast between the two waters was very great. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx. A room... in the utmost contrast with the... half-sombre tints of the library.

4. That which on comparison with another thing shows a striking difference from it; a person or thing of most opposite qualities.

1764 HAY *Deformity* 3 (T.) To make these appear a contrast to my subject. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. 302 What a contrast from such an intention was the event. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 575 An object has but one contrary, but it may have many contrasts. White is the contrary of black; but it contrasts with blue, green, red, and various other colours. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 69 Buckingham offered a provoking contrast to his master. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 190 Pain is the necessary contrast to pleasure.

**Contrastable** (kən'trastə'b'l), a. [f. CONTRAST v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contrasted.

1809 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 1494/2 Things comparable and contrastable.

**Contrasted** (kən'trastəd), ppl. a. [f. CONTRAST v. + -ED.] Set in contrast; opposed so as to heighten each other's effect, or to bring out differences.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 127 Contrasted faults through all his manners reign: Though poor, luxurious; though submissive, vain. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 232 Breadths of silk, of the most contrasted colours. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 506 Contrast has always the effect to make each of the contrasted objects appear in the stronger light. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 404 No labyrinth of tortuous shape, no conflict of contrasted forms.

Hence **Contrastedly** adv., in a contrasted manner, by way of contrast.

1836 G. S. FABER *Election* II. i. 204 Contrastedly introducing that Primitive Scheme of the doctrine of Election, which, etc. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 637 The subsequent passages... became more contrastedly important.

**Contrastful**, a. [f. CONTRAST sb. + -FUL.] Full of contrasts; marked by strong contrast.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 55 One contrastful feature there is.

**Contrastimulant** (kən'trast(ə)'stimilənt), sb.

(a.) *Med.* [ad. It. *contrastimolante*, Rasori.]

1. sb. A medicine that acts in opposition to a stimulant, or that reduces the force of the vital actions. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 359 The Italian physicians consider it as a powerful contrastimulant. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Contrastimulus*, According to the doctrine of Rasori... all really useful remedies are comprised in the classes stimulants and contrastimulants.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 10 They say that bleeding neutralizes... the contrastimulant effects of the emetic.

**Contrastimulus**. *Med.* [f. as prec. + *Stimulus*, after It. *contrastimolo*.] A force opposed to stimulus: the two being, according to the doctrine of Rasori, equally potent and opposite forces, the perfect equilibrium of which is necessary to health. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.

Hence **Contrastimulism**, the doctrine of contrastimulus; **Contrastimulist**, an adherent of this doctrine.

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 10 The partisans of contra-stimulism claim that the simultaneous use of bleeding and of tartar-emetic... should be avoided. *Ibid.* 105 The School of Italian contra-stimulism. 1839 BAYLY tr. *Müller's Elem. Phys.* (ed. 2) I. 64 The contra-stimulists... gave the name of contra-stimulants to those substances which, in place of stimulating have the very opposite effect.

**Contrasting** (kən'trast(ə)'stɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CONTRAST v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONTRAST. In quot. = striving, struggling with opposition or difficulties: cf. CONTRAST v. 1 and sb. 1. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 90 The necessary Mixture and Complication of your Affairs... will afford you Contrasting more than enough. Create as few Troubles to yourself as you can.

**Contrasting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That contrasts; see the verb.

1715 [see CONTRAST v. 6]. a 1773 J. CUNNINGHAM *Prod. to Rule a Wife* (R.), Their merit, by the foil conspicuous made, And they seen brighter by contrasting shade. 1878 T. HARDY *Return Native* I. 243 From, of all contrasting places in the world, Paris. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/3 Personal evidence of the contrasting postal rates.

Hence **Contrastingly** adv., in or by way of contrast.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 94 Her own talent... throwing him contrastingly into the shade. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 From the rest, they stand out contrastingly.

**Contrastive** (kən'trast(ə)'stɪv), a. [f. CONTRAST v. + -IVE.] Forming a contrast; standing in contrast (to something else).

1816 [see CONTRASTIVE]. 1841 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. liv. 97 Something... deeply contrastive to the Heavenly Spirits. 1890 *Pail Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4 Attitudes should be contrastive, and so composed as to balance and set off each other.

Hence **Contrastively** adv.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 189 Royalty must be approached contrastively barefooted.

**Contrastment** (kən'trast(ə)'mɛnt), rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of contrasting.

1833 G. DARLEY in Beddoes *Poems* 227 The contrastment and individualization of characters.

† **Contrasto**. Obs. [It. *contrasto* contention, strife, f. *contrastare* to withstand, strive: see CONTRAST v.] Contention, strife; = CONTRAST sb. 1.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. (1726) 53 (D.) There was a great contrasto in the conclave 'twixt the Spanish and French faction. 1652 — *Masanillo* II. 39. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contrasto*, strife, contention. 1671 GUMBLE *Life of Monk* 4 Upon this Contrasto, he was forced to avoid the fury of this enraged Lawyer, and turn Souldier.

**Contrat**; obs. and F. f. CONTRACT.

**Contratabular**, a. *Rom. Law.* [f. L. *contrā tabulās* against a will: see CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to a will or testament. Hence **Contratabulant**.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 229 Contra-tabular possession was sometimes equivalent to intestacy. *Ibid.* II. 239 The contra-tabular or claimant of contra-tabular possession.

**Contratation**: see CONTRACTION.

**Contrate** (kən'treɪt), a. [f. L. type \**contrāt-us*, f. *contrā* against, opposite: cf. med. L. *contrāta* = It., Sp. *contrada*, F. *contrée* lit. 'region lying opposite', COUNTRY.]

† 1. ? Opposed, contrary, adverse. Obs.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 41 Of ciuill Law volumes full many they reuolue... Contrate, Prostrat arguments, they reuolue.

2. *Contrate wheel*: a wheel having teeth set at right angles to its plane; in watch-making, the wheel of this kind which works in the pinion of the balance or crown-wheel of a vertical watch. Also *contrate teeth*, *contrate pinion*.

1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 5 The Contrate-Wheel is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches which is next to the Crown-Wheel whose Teeth and Hoop lye contrary to those of other Wheels. 1773 T. HATTON *Clock & Watch-work* 13 After the manner of contrate-wheel teeth. 1795 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 These wheels carry contrate teeth on the inside, and a small dial-plate on the back. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 302/2 *Vertical Watch*—The centre-wheel gives motion to the third wheel pinion, to which is attached the third wheel, acting upon the contrate-wheel pinion, on which is placed the contrate-wheel, acting in the pinion of the balance-wheel, which is also called the scape-wheel.

† **Contratenor** (kən'treɪnɔːr), *Mus.* Obs. [ad. It. *contratenore* 'a counter-tenor' (Florio): see CONTRA- 4.] = COUNTERTENOR.

1552 HULOET, Contratenor in musycke, *occensus*. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 542 In sounds, wherein the contra-tenor seemeth to command over the base. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 173 Honour... sings a Contratenor, and glorifies God for his infinite Wisdom. 1782 MASON *Collect. Anthems* p. xxxix, There was a very fine contratenor in the Royal Chapel.

**Contravallation** (kɒntrəˈvæləʃən). *Mil.* Also 7 **contre**, **COUNTER**. [ad. F. *contrevallation*, It. *contravallazione*, f. L. *contra* + *vallation-em* entrenchment (f. *vallare* to surround with a rampart, to entrench): cf. **CIRCUMVALLATION**.]

1. A chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, constructed by besiegers between their camp and the town, as a defence against sorties of the garrison.

1678 tr. *L. de Goya's Art of War* II. 113 *Circumvallation* and *Contravallation*, is a Composition of Redoubts, little Forts, and Angles with Trenches, and Lines of Communication from one to another round a place that is besieged. 1698 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 144 And to Caesar is owing our Fortifications, our Lines, our Contravallations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Gr. Hist.* I. 272 The following night the victors carried on their wall beyond the contravallation of the Athenians.

b. Usually, *Line of contravallation*.

1678 tr. *L. de Goya's Art of War* I. 54 The line of Contravallation, which secures the Besiegers from Sallies. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw.* VII. 556 Unless they can be deprived of their lines of contravallation before Cadiz, nothing can shake them in that part of the Peninsula. 1853 STODOLER *Mil. En cycl.* 69 An army, forming a siege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

2. The construction of such lines.

1795 WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. The rules of circumvallation and contravallation.

**Contravariant** (kɒntrəˈværiənt). *Math.* [CONTRA- 3.] See quot. 1853.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 543 *Contravariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. 1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 121 Besides covariants and contravariants there are also functions involving both sets of variables, which differ, etc.

**Contraveer**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. CONTRA- I + VERB v.] *intr.* To veer in a contrary direction.

1799 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 21 Yet each is confident that he is right, And all besides are wrong who contra-veer From different sentiments, or other views.

**Contravenable** (kɒntrəˈvænəbəl), *a.* [f. CONTRA- + ABLE.] That can be contravened.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Instit. Gaius* iv. § 11 note, There probably was one (*legis actio*) for every law that was contravenable.

† **Contravenary**. *Obs. rare.* Also **contro**. [f. CONTRA- + ARY, after *adversary*.] = CONTRAVENER.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. Wks. II. 228 To terrify all contravenaries of this decree. c. 1630 *Ibid.* v. xix. Wks. IV. 172 He and his followers must be wisdom's children; their contravenaries sons of folly.

**Contravene** (kɒntrəˈvɛn), *v.* Also 6 (*Sc.*) **contro**, 7 **conterveen**. [ad. F. *contrevener* 'to swerve, transgress, decline, go, or depart from; to do contrary to promise, or otherwise than was agreed; also, to cross, thwart, contradict, resist, or be against' (Cotgr.): -L. *contravenire* (Augustine) to come against, oppose.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To go counter to; to transgress, infringe (a law, provision, etc.); to act in defiance or disregard of.

1567 *Sc. Acts* 1. *Jas. VI* (1597) § 31 To be free from all paine, that may be incurred, for contravening of the samin [abrogated statutes]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Caesarius Catech.* Kij, They contravene the use of the Catholik kirk. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 And na man sall break or contraven this constitution. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 120 Which... they have contravened, and contradicted. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 495 By neglecting... or contravening these duties of humanity. 1703 BURKE *E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 31 Either to conform to the tenor of the article, or to contravene it. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 19 The cause is fundamentally righteous, and Zeus... cannot contravene it.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: To run counter to, be contrary to, come in conflict with.

a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. (1693) 137 (L.) This unfortunate accident did both contravene and overmatch the counsels of a hundred wise men. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. X. 427 [Such] Laws... contravene the first principles of the compact of authority. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 30 To... warn them against acts which might contravene this duty. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 11 A belief which in reality contravened the distinct theory of their own sacred books.

3. To go counter to or oppose in argument; to contradict, dispute, deny (a proposition, etc.).

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. prop. 8 Nor can any one do this without contravening the truth contained in prop. vi. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 505/1 Are those conclusions so firmly based that we may not contravene them? 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt. cap* 200 Each inference... This you may test and try, confirm the right Or contravene the wrong that reasons there.

† 4. ? To incur (a charge). *Sc. Obs.*

1597 *Sc. Acts* *Jas. VI* (1814) 124 (Jam.) That the saids thrie erlis... had incurrit and contravenit the charge of treassoun.

**Contravener** (kɒntrəˈvɛnər). Also 7 (*Sc.*) **-veener**, **-viner**, **-veiner**. [f. prec. + -ER.] One who contravenes.

1597 *Sc. Acts* 1. *Jas. VI* (1597) § 21 Executand the paines contained in this present Act, against the contraveners thereof. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Treatise* 141 Quhillk paine the Provost and Baillies sall pay, gif they searcho not, nor seikes the contraveners. 1645 *St. Trials*, *Sir R. Spotswood* (R.), The contravener of any act of parliament. 1860 GZO.

ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. ii. The measures he was bent on taking against that rash contravener. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Ulpian* i. § 1 Nor imposes a penalty on the contravener.

† **Contravenient**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *contravenient*, pr. pple. of *contravenire*: see CONTRA- + VENIRE.] Contravening, opposing.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 79 Then silence for ever unto Positive opponent, or contravenient laws.

**Contravening** (kɒntrəˈvɛnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRA- + VENIRE + -ING.] The action of the verb CONTRA- + VENIRE; contravention.

1645 *St. Trials*, *Sir R. Spotswood* (R.), The contravening of an act of parliament.

**Contravening**, *fpl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contravenes; opposing.

1802 *Med. Juml.* VIII. 156 The class of contravening evidence. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* v. 206 Contravening influences mainly due to alien emissaries.

**Contravention** (kɒntrəˈvɛnʃən). [a. F. *contravention* (also *contre* - in Cotgr.), on L. type *\*contravention-em*, n. of action f. *contravenire* to CONTRA- + VENIRE.]

The action of contravening or going counter to; violation, infringement, transgression.

1579 FENTON *Guiciard.* xvi. (1599) 776 The Pope should be bound to... forgiue him the penaltie of contravention. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 540 Saul did not personallie sweare to the Gibeonites, yet his contravention... plagued his subjects with three years famine. a. 1704 LOCKE *On Rom.* viii. 7 A settled contravention to his precepts cannot be suffered by the... governor of the world. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 91 Contraventions to the laws of the land. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 122/2 Offensive and undutiful, and in direct contravention of the church catechism. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 267 From the contravention of the chronological order.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.) 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Contravention*... is most frequently applied to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed... or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of lawborders.

† **Contraverse**, *a. (sb.)*, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contraversus* turned opposite, f. *contra* opposite + *versus*, pa. pple. of *vertere* to turn.]

A. quasi-sb. The *contraverse*: the opposite, the converse. B. *adv.* ? In the opposite direction.

1280 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. vii. She [Circe] sayd over us the contraverse of the charme that she had sayde when she transformed us. c. 1535 *Compl. too late married* (1862) 7 Folyshie regards... I kest over twarte, and eke contravers.

**Contraversion**, *rare* -1. [ad. L. type *contraversion-em*, n. of action f. *contraversus*: see CONTRA- + VER- + -ION.] A turning in the opposite direction.

a. 1799 CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 The second stanza was called the antistrophe, from the contraversion of the chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right contrary always to their motion in the strophe.

**Contraversy**, *-sle*, *-oy*, *obs. ff.* **CONTRAVERSY**.

**Contravindicate**, *v. Rom. Law.* [L. *contra vindicare* (Gaius).] To make a counter-claim.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* iv. § 16 note, That the respondent contravindicated, or at least made a counter avement of ownership in the same terms as the first vindicant... is denied by some jurists.

So **Contravindication**, a counter-claim.

1875 POSTER *Gaius* iv. (ed. 2) 635 The contention of the defendant was not merely a negation of the plaintiff's claim, but also an affirmation of the defendant's claim, a contravindication.

**Contravolinto**: see CONTRA 4.

**Contravote**, *v. nonce-ud.* [see CONTRA- 1.] To vote against or for the opposite side.

1817 WHEWELL in Todhunter *W's Writings* (1876) II. 15 The... system of electioneering, canvassing, voting, contravoting, and outvoting, which predominates here.

**Contrawen**, *obs. Sc. f.* **CONTRA- + VENIRE**.

**Contrayerva** (kɒntrəˈjɜːvə). Also **-jerva**. [Sp. = 'counter-herb', i. e. one used as an antidote, f. CONTRA- 3 + *yerva* (now *yerba*) **HERB**.] A name given, in general use, to the root-stock and scaly rhizome of species of *Dorstenia* (*D. Contrayerva* and *D. brasiliensis*, N. O. *Urticaceæ*) native to tropical America, used as a stimulant and tonic, and formerly as an antidote to snake-bites.

In Jamaica, the name is given to a species of Birthwort (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), still held in repute as an alexipharmic. a. 1656 BR. HALL in *Select Thoughts* § 51 No Indian is so savage but that he knows the use of his tobacco and contrayerva. 1731 HOUSTOUN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 196 A short Account of that Plant whose Root is called *Contrayerva* here in England. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Contrayerva*, a plant in the West Indies much used with others in counterpoisons, and which distillers with us use in strong waters. 1755 MILLER (in Johnson), A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmic. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xv. (1760) 171. 1768 E. GRAY in *Med. Commn.* I. 30 Stimulating diaphoretics, such as contrayerva. 1814 LUNAN *Hort. Jamaic.* I. 232 (*Aristolochia*) This is called *Contrayerva* in Jamaica, from its great efficacy against poisons, but is in no respect like the Spanish contrayerva. 1896 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 432 *Contrayerva* root. 1897 D. MORRIS in *New Bulletin* No. 12. 7 In Jamaica, this term is invariably applied to a species of *Aristolochia*, while roots of *Dorstenia* are there called Spanish *Contrayerva*.

**Contrayre**, var. of CONTRAIR.

**Contre**, prefix. F. *contre* = L. *contra*, in OF. also *cuntre*, has regularly given in Eng. **COUNTER**, q. v. *Contre* occurs only as an earlier form of *counter*, an occasional obsolete variant of *contra*, and in a few modern French words and phrases adopted since 1600. It is frequent in heraldic terms, as *contre-bandé*, *contre-barillé*, *contre-changé*, *contre-compné*, etc.; but these have also English forms in **COUNTER**, under which they will be found.

**Contre**, *obs. form* of **COUNTER**, **COUNTRY**.

**Contreal**, *obs. var.* of **CONTRALTO**.

**Contre-approach**, **-book**: see **COUNTER**.

**Contre-band**: see **CONTRABAND**.

† **Contre-carre**. *Obs. rare* -1. [F. *contrecarre* 'a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence' (Cotgr.), f. *contre* + *carre* square, square face: see Littre.] An opposing force; a direct resistance or check.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* II. 44 This was a Contrecarre to the Faction of Richmond.

† **Contrecoup** (kɒntrəˈkuː). [F. *contrecoup* a counter-blow, back-blow, rebound, and in *Surg.* as in sense 2; f. *contre* against + *coup* blow.]

1. 'Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object' (Jamieson).

2. *Surg.* The effect of a blow, as an injury, fracture, produced exactly opposite, or at some distance from, the part actually struck.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 607 Sometimes the fracture [occurs] elsewhere, as the effect of what the French call a *contrecoup*. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) II. 316 The one... is a direct contusion, the other a contusion by *contrecoup* of the brain substance. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contrecoup*... is often very severe in the skull, for instance, the bone may be fractured on the opposite side to the seat of injury.

† **Contractant**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contractant-em*, pr. pple. of *contractare*; cf. next.] One who handles or touches.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 715 A mass... which will not inquituate the contractant's hands.

**Contractation** (kɒntrəˈkʃən). [ad. L. *contractation-em*, n. of action f. *contractare*, -tractare to touch, handle, f. *con-* intensive + *tractare* to touch.] Handling, touching, fingering.

[1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Nj b. Never the more forbearing from wyne, nor contraction of women. 1623 COCKERAM, *Contraction*, a handling, a touching.] 1644 GKE *Foot out of Snare* 52 A possessed woman, in whose body they can canuas a diuell by contraction, and certaine inchanting nips, making him ferret vp and downe. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 180 After a long contraction of all the abdomens. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contraction*, examination by the finger; manipulation, as in shampooing.

b. In *Rom. Law.* (See quot.)

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 101 Theft is thus defined in our Law: A fraudulent contraction of another mans corporall moueable goods, which is don against the will of the owner. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* Dig. 613 Any contraction with another man's property without his consent was theft.

† c. Handling; personal dealing with affairs; management. *Obs.*

1766-9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 What is dominion? It is either the power of contraction, or else that of imperation.

† **Contractative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *contractat-stem* of *contractare* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to handling or personally dealing with a thing.

1766-9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 Subject to the contractative or imperative power of that law.

**Contraction**, *erron. form* of **CONTRACTATION**.

**Contred**, *obs. f.* *countered* from **COUNTER** v.

**Contre-dance**, **-danse**, **contra-dance**.

[after F. *contre-danse*, It. and Sp. *contra danza*, all corruptions of the English word **COUNTRY-DANCE**, by the conversion of its first element into the F. *contre*, It., Sp. *contra* against, opposite.] A **COUNTRY-DANCE**; esp. a French country-dance.

The English country-dance was introduced into France during the Regency 1715-23, and thence passed into Italy and Spain; cf. Littre, s. v. *Contre-danse*, and VANUTI, *Scaperte di Ercolano* (Rome 1748) 114 'I canti, i balli, che a noi sono pervenuti con vocabolo Inglese di contraddanze, *Country Dances*, quasi invenzione degli Inglesi contadini'. The arrangement of the partners in a country-dance in two opposite lines of indefinite length easily suggested the perversion of *country* into *contre*, *contra* - opposite. Littre's theory, that there was already in 17th c. a French *contre-danse* with which the English word was confused and ran together, is not tenable; no trace of the name has been found in French before its appearance as an adaptation of the English. But new dances of this type were subsequently brought out in France, and introduced into England with the Frenchified form of the name, which led some Englishmen to the erroneous notion that the French was the original and correct form, and the English a corruption of it. Thus a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1758, p. 174 said, 'As our dances in general come from France, so does the *country-dance*, which is a manifest corruption of the French *contre-danse*, where a number of persons placing themselves *opposite* one to another, begin a figure'. Partly under the influence of this erroneous notion as to the etymology, partly as a mere retention of the French form,

*contra-dance, contre-dance* have been used, and *contre-danse* is still in use, esp. for a French or foreign dance of this type.

1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractor*. 14 So fam'd Aldini, erst in France led dead folks down a contra dance. 1830 'JUAN DE VEGA' [C. COCHRANE] *Jrnl. Tour* xix. (1847) 135 After we had danced two or three quadrilles, a contre dance was proposed. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* (1855) I. 27, I had gone down a contra danse. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nl.-cap* 1421 If Mademoiselle permit the contre-danse. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 All the ricks in the yard were bobbing about, as if amusing themselves with a slow contradance.

2. A piece of music written for such a dance. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 396/2 Beethoven has written twelve contradances for orchestra, from one of which he developed the finale of his 'Eroica' symphony.

*Contree*, obs. or arch. form of COUNTRY.

*Contrefacé, -fait, -fete, Contrefort, Contregarde*: see COUNTER-.

† *Contremart*. Obs. (Also CONTRA-) = COUNTER-MARQUE.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 153 Concerning the danger and adventure of Letters of Mart, or Contremart, *Sine ius Repristiarum*, or Letters of Marque, every one knoweth that men having these Commissions or Letters... are very vigilant... to surprise Merchants Ships and goods.

† *Contre-master*. Obs. [a. F. *contre-maître* 'the Master's mate in a ship' (Cotgr.), in Sp. *contramaestre*: see CONTRA- 3.] A boatswain.

1756 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* 124 The Contre-Mastre, or Boatswain of her had not been aboard of us above two hours. *Ibid.* (1757) 341 There was none killed on board of her, but the Contre-master. 1799 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* iv. 105 Soon after, the boatswain or counter-master (as the word in their language signifies), came up to us.

† *Contremble*, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. CON- + TREMBLE v.: cf. L. *contremere* to quake altogether.] *intr.* To tremble or quake thoroughly.

1573 TYNNE *Enaid* x. D d ij, From the grounds the soyle contrembling shook.

*Contremeur, -mur*, obs. ff. COUNTERMURE.

*Contre-natural*: see CONTRA-NATURAL.

*Contrepalé, -pane, -pese, -peyse, -pointé, -poison*: see COUNTER-.

|| *Contrepied*. Obs. rare. [F., orig. a hunting term, = the opposite track, the wrong way; hence, the contrary; f. *contre-* and *pié* foot, footing, etc.] The contrary course; the opposite.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 549 Gravina idolized the ancients; and, perhaps, Metastasio, taking the contrepied, respects them too little.

*Contrer*, variant of CONTRAIR.

† *Contre-risposte*, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. F. *contre-risposter*, f. *contre-risposte*, now *-risposte*, in Fencing, a thrust or movement of the sword opposed to a RISTOSSE.] To return a smart, sharp retort.

1692 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 226 In complements after this manner... retorted, contrerisposed, backreverted, and now and then graced with a quip or a clinch.

*Contrespallier*: see COUNTER-ESPALIER.

† *Contrast*, ME. form of CONTRAST v., to withstand.

|| *Contretemps* (kôntr'taî). Also 7 counter-temps, 8-9 contretemps. [F. *contre-temps*, -tems, bad or false time, motion out of time, inopportune-ness, unexpected and untoward accident.]

† 1. *Fencing*. A pass or thrust which is made at a wrong or inopportune moment. Obs.

1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 60 *Counter Temps*... is when you Thrust without a good Opportunity, or when you Thrust, at the same time your Adversary does the like. *Ibid.* 67 This preserves your Face from your Adversaries scattering or Counter-Temps Thrusts. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordsmen's Vade M.* 43 It is a fair Thrust, and cannot be called a Contre temps. 1795 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. An inopportune occurrence; an untoward accident; an unexpected mishap or hitch.

1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mananvring* i, I am more grieved than I can express... by a cruel *contre-temps*. 1844 T. MARTIN *My Namesake in Fraser's Mag.* Dec., I am used to these little *contretemps*. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings* 397 He [Charles II] regarded such *contretemps* as inevitable.

Hence † *Contretemps* (-temp) v. *nonce-wd.* *Fencing*. a. *trans.* To make a contretemps at; b. *intr.* To make contretemps.

1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 72 If for all this your Adversary give a home-thrust, then you must Counter-temps him in the Face, and parry... with your left Hand. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordsmen's Vade M.* 42 He can infallibly Contre-temps with the Ignorant as often as he pleaseth. An Ignorant Contre-tempering an Artist... The Artist that contre-tempeh the Ignorant. *Ibid.* 61 An Artist may... be Contre-tempsd or Resposted.

*Contre-vair, -value*: see COUNTER-.

*Contreve, -trevue*, obs. form of CONTRIVE.

† *Contrevure, -ore*. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *contrevure*, *contrevure* Rom. type \**controva-tura*], f. *contrevore* to contrive: see -URE.] = CONTRIVANCE.

c 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Here now a contrevore, borch Roberde's avis, Abouen per armore did serkis & surplis.

*Contrey*, obs. form of COUNTRY.

**Contribual** (kôntri-bi'ual), a. [f. L. *con-* together + *tribu-s* (u-stem) tribe + -AL. Cf. L. *contribulis*.] Of or belonging to the same tribe.

**Contributable** (kôntri-bi'ti'able), a. [f. CONTRIBUTE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Liable to contribute, subject to contribution. [So F. *contribuable*.]

1611 COTGR., *Contribuable*, contribuable; fit, able, or accustomed, to contribute; liable or subject unto contribution. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cxxxii, The Mayor shall catalogue me duly domiciled, Contributable, good-companion of the guild And mystery of marriage.

2. To be contributed; payable as contribution.

1824 SIR C. ABBOTT in *Barnwell & Cr. Reports* II. 811 Not... to part with the possession of the goods until the amount contributable in respect of them shall be... paid.

† **Contributory** (kôntri-bi'ti'ary), a. and sb. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ARY, after *tributary*. Cf. F. *contributaire*. A form parallel to CONTRIBUTORY, which is now in ordinary use.] A. *adj.*

1. That contributes or is liable to contribute; † paying tribute, tributary.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 686 (Harl. MS.) Julius be conquerour That wan al thoccident by land and see... And unto Rome made hem contributarie [6-text tributarie]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 Who so euer be occupere of my hefd place to be contributary thereto what so euef it coste. 1560 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 278 Every man... shall become contributory to an herd yn Port Meade. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 355 The landes contributary to the repaire thereof. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. liv. (1739) 95 Kings having taken occasion to levy War of their own accord... could neither compel the persons of their Subjects or their Estates to be contributory.

2. Contributing anything to a common stock; having part in a common result.

1565 GOLDING *Orvid's Met.* vii. (1593) 158 Penees and Sperchius streames contributary were. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 56 Such things, so far as they may be any way contributory to good. 1775-91 tr. *D'Anville's Anc. Geog.* (Webster), It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributory stream. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 This edition is distinguished... by the curious extent of contributory reading.

B. sb. One who contributes; one who pays tribute.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Pythagoras... and many other (in certain things) will be Contributaries. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. li. 635 Those all they disfranchised, and made Aerarij, or contributaries. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 51 The king of Persia... having called all his contributaries together.

**Contribute** (kôntri-bi'ut), v. [f. L. *contribu-* ppl. stem of *contribuere* to bring together, add, contribute, f. *con-* together + *tribuere* to bestow. (Formerly stressed *contribute*, which is still dial.)]

† 1. *trans.* To make tributary, levy tribute upon. Obs. rare-1.

1550 SKELTON in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Edw. IV.* iii, Graunted not she [Fortune] me to haue victory, In England to rayne and to contribute Fraunce?

† 2. *intr.* To pay tribute (to). Obs.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 148/1 Long to the Turk did Malta contribute; Which tribute, etc. 3. To give or pay jointly with others; to furnish to a common fund or charge. a. *trans.*

1530 PALSGR. 497/2 To se with howe good wyll they do contribute their money. 1535 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiv. 158 That it may please the Kings Majesty... to contribute... with the said Princes, 100,000 crownes. 1707 ANDISON *Pres. State War Wks.* 1746 III. 265 England contributes much more than any other of the Allies. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 p. 7 Every hand is open to contribute something. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. Wks.* 1846 II. 156 The Princess of Orange contributed two hundred pounds to their relief.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give or make contribution.

a 1650 HEALEY *Theophrast.* xvii. (1636) 65 If his friends do contribute to supply his wants. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 11. 200 Whether Subjects ought to contribute to the pblique, according to the rate of what they gain, or of what they spend. 1796 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* II. (1869) II. 414 The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities. 1807 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 188 A fund was raised... to which all parties cheerfully and liberally contributed.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To give or furnish along with others to a collective stock; to furnish an 'article' to a magazine, etc. a. *trans.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6 It can contribute nothing to your knowledge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 155 Yet scarce to contribute Each Orb a glimpse of Light. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 7 Those who never contributed a single benefit to their own age. 1768 COWPER *On Mrs. Moun-tagu's Feather-hangings* 13 All tribes beside of Indian name... What'er they boast of rich and gay Contribute to the gorgeous plan. 1843 MACAULAY (*title*) Critical and Historical Essays, contributed to the Edinburgh Review.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1864 BOHN *Lowndes' Bibliogr. Manual* s.v. *Whewell*, Professor Whewell has contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. 1883 *L. pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/6 The Greeks contributed largely to the literature of the stars.

5. *fig.* To give or furnish along with others towards bringing about a result; to lend (effective agency or assistance) to a common result or purpose. a. *trans.*

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* Aivb, Is it not probable... that he would employ, and contribute a more exact study and solicitude? 1635 MAY *Edw. III.* iii, How many Lands their several shares of woe Must contribute to Philip's overthrow? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 113 We will contribute our best endeavours thereto. 1790 PALEY *Horw Paul.* i. 8 Circumstances... which contributed strength to the conclusion. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 158 This cause may contribute something to the effect observed.

b. More usually *intr.* To contribute to (also † for) or to do (anything): to do a part in bringing (it) about; to have a part or share in producing.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 Both heaven and earth do conspire and contribute to the use and benefit of man. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 301 The same Cause that has rais'd the lower Grounds having contributed to sink... [the] higher. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 358 It might have contributed not a little for draining the Water. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 196 He contributed greatly to improve the national music. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 90 If I thought his presence would in any degree contribute to my comfort. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 16 § 8 Where any burgh has ceased... to return or to contribute to return a member to Parliament.

*Contributer*: see CONTRIBUTOR.

**Contribution** (kôntri-bi'jôn), [a. F. *contribution* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *contributio-em*, n. of action f. *contribuere*, contribut-, to CONTRIBUTE. Cf. F. *contribution*.]

1. The action of contributing or giving as one's part to a common fund or stock; the action of lending aid or agency to bring about a result.

1520 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xv. 26 To make some contribution vpon [1611 to make a certain contribution for] the poore saintes that are in Hierusalem. 1616 BULLOCKE, *Contribution*, a giuing with others, when many giue together. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 56 Who is much in contribution and distribution of that hee possesseth. 1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3753 8 Notice... by the Office of Insurance from Fire by Amicable Contribution. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. Intro.* (1869) I. 4 To be defrayed by the general contribution of the whole society. 1790 PALEY *Horw Paul.* ii. 10 We find a contribution carrying on at Corinth... for the Christians of Jerusalem. 1807 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. vi. 152 The border counties were exempt from contribution, at least till the Union of the Crowns.

b. To lay under contribution: to exact contributions from, make a levy upon; to force to contribute, render tributary. (A military phr., freq. also in gen. sense. Cf. F. *mettre à contribution*.)

1644 MILTON *Edm.* (1738) 137 All the Historical Physiology of Aristotle and Theophrastus are open before them, and as I may say under contribution. 1607 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Did you manage it à la militaire, and lay the country under contribution? 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 77 The... thief who laid the whole English borders under contribution. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 57 Who have hitherto held all the seasons of the year under contribution to their praise. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 166 Many other books... were laid under contribution. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 23 The native authorities which M. de Tassy has laid under contribution for his first volume.

2. Something given to a common stock or fund; a sum or thing (voluntarily) contributed.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* II. R. Hence it was, that the noble Valerius Publicola was buried by a contribution of money gathered for him. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 287 The voluntary contributions of the faithful. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlii. 8 The slaves... have been... redeemed by the charitable contributions of the christians. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. *Village Church*, Near it stands the box for the poor. I will add my little contribution! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 566 To substitute the free contributions of congregations for the payment of tithes. *Mod.* The smallest contribution will be thankfully received.

b. *esp.* A payment or tax imposed upon a body of persons, or the population of a country or district, by the civil, military, or spiritual authority; an impost. App. the earliest sense in Fr. and Eng. use; now, *esp.* An imposition levied upon a district for the support of an army in the field, to secure immunity from plunder, or for similar purposes.

1307 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 301 Po were dymes alwey i-gadred and contribucions i-payde, spirituale and temporale was alwey i-pyled. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 192 For the kyng or queen in swech maner [i.e. for ransom] men schuld be leyed to a certeyn contribution. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 20 Any... Collector of any... Benevolences, Contributions or Subsidies. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 7 (R.) No notable tax or contribution publike is historically mentioned to haue been for the charges leuiyd. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 206. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 116 That Party... hated for the contributions, by which it exhausted Germany. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* I. 5 He had no doubt of the constitutional right vested in Parliament to raise the contribution. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 An infantry regiment, which was quartered at Royston, had levied contributions on the people of that town and of the neighbourhood. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 A third liability, affecting ecclesiastical fees... was that of compulsory contributions for the maintenance of cardinals, foreign bishops, and nuncios during their stay in England.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything given or furnished to a common stock, or towards bringing about a common result.

a 1648 DIGBY (J.), Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual contributions for their mind. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc.*



*Amer.* III. 209 The American nation is made up of contributions from almost all other civilised nations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 44 He makes a distinction... which is a real contribution to the science of logic.

b. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a joint literary work; an article supplied to a magazine or journal.

1714 *Spect.* No. 632 ¶ 5 It were no hard task to continue this Paper a considerable time longer, by the help of large Contributions sent from unknown Hands. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 13 Many of my correspondents, who believe their contributions unjustly neglected. 1830 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Munster Circuit* 408 To enrich the pages of the Dublin University Magazine by his contributions. 1882 *Pebody Eng. Journalism* ix. (1882) 65 A letter... apparently... a contribution from a fresh hand.

4. *Law.* The payment by each of the parties interested of his share in any common loss or liability. *Action for contribution*: a suit brought by one of such parties, who has discharged a liability common to them all, to compel the others to make good their shares.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 83 Contributione facienda is a Writ, and it lyeth where there are divers Parceners, and hee which hath the part of the eldest doth make all the suit to the Lord, the others ought to make contribution to him, and if they will not, hee shall have against them the said Writ. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Insurance* II. § 5 When goods are thrown overboard in a storm to lighten the ship, for the general safety of the ship and cargo, the owners of the ship and of goods saved are to contribute for the relief of those whose goods are ejected; this is called contribution, or general average. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lexicon*, Contribution lies between partners for any excess, which has been paid by one partner beyond his share, against the other partners... It also lies between joint tenants, tenants in common, and part owners of ships and other chattels, for all charges... incurred for the common benefit. 1882 *Sir W. M. James in Law Rep.* 17 Ch. Div. 46 The right of a surety who has paid his creditor is to have contribution from his co-sureties.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *contribution-box*, †-*money*, †-*purse*.

1575-6 *Act 18 Elis.* c. 17 All Contribution Money payable to the use of the same Bridge. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Aug. 421/2 Three horses run for a contribution-purse of 10 guineas. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 119 Milder remedies sometimes serve to disperse a mob. Try sending round the contribution-box.

**Contributional** (kɒn'tribjʊˈʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a contribution.

1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 38 Those contributional levies, which, in a country of so much opulence, must prove very considerable.

† **Contributor**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who makes contribution.

1622-23 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 97 Tributaries, and Contributors to the English.

† **Contributionship**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] A society of contributors to a common stock; a joint-stock company.

1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3753/8. *Ibid.* No. 4322/3 The Directors of the Amicable Contributionship hereby give Notice. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contributionship*, a society of contributors, also the contribution itself.

**Contributive** (kɒn'tribjʊˈtɪv), *a.* [f. CONTRIBUTE + -IVE (L. type \**contribūtivus*): cf. F. *contributif*, -ive (15th c.).] That has the quality or power of contributing; fitted to contribute to.

1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 301 Your Majesty's Favour and Assistance will be more contributive for his Advantage. 1650 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxvi. 4 If it seem contributive to their interests. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker* No. 78 Those which are essential and those which are contributive. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 47 Exercise taken in open air, is much more contributive to health.

Hence **Contributively** *adv.*; **Contributive-** *ness*.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 67 Its contributiveness to the great purpose of universal good.

**Contributor** (kɒn'tribjʊˈtɔːr). Also 6 -*our*, 7-8 -*er*. [a. AF. *contributor* (mod.F. -*eur*) = L. type \**contribūtōr-em*, agent-n. f. *contribūt-*: see CONTRIBUTE and -OR.]

One that contributes or gives to a common fund; one that bears a part in effecting a result.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 They... shall not be contributors nor charged to the payment of the sayed somme. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 215, I promise we would be Contributors. And beare his charge of wooing whatsoever. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 1 A fourth grand contributor to our dissensions is passion. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 By which our Saviour preferred the bounty of the poor Widow above all the rest of the Contributors. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1860) II. 416 Every tax ought to be levied... in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it. *Mod.* Among the contributors to the testimonial are, etc.

† b. One who pays tribute. *Obs.* 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 155 (R.) Certain barbarous or strangers be contributours vnto the Syracusians. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. xii. 91 The people being contributors vnto him kindly. 1630 — *Trav. & Adv.* 35 Himself as rich... as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a Contributor to the Turke.

c. One who contributes literary articles to a journal, magazine, or other joint literary work.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 16 Let therefore the next friendly contributor... observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess. Pref.*, The author has sometimes, like other con-

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tributors to periodical works, been under the necessity of writing at a distance from all books. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 It draws from any number of learned and skilful contributors.

**Contributorial**, *a.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a contributor.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Par.* 268 The journal had always been free from editorial sectarianisms,—and very apt to check the contributorial.

**Contributorship**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position of a contributor.

1881 MASSON *De Quincey* vi. 69 His editorship having been converted into a mere contributorship.

**Contributory** (kɒn'tribjʊˈtɔːrɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type \**contribūtōr-us*, f. *contribūt-* ppl. stem (see CONTRIBUTE) + -ORY. Cf. F. *contributoire* 'relating to contribution' (Littré). See also CONTRIBUTARY.]

**A. adj.** 1. That contributes to a common fund; making contribution.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 Euery crafte that ben contributory. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clx. i. To make confederacy With Kyng Philip of France and aliaunce, Perpetually to be contributorye, Either with other. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 The parishens or people, which by this acte shall be contributorye to suche almes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 98 Every man that hath grounds lying within the Level... to be contributory to the charge. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 112 All the Parceners shall be contributory. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. IX. 525 Without any contributory allies or any foreign support.

† b. *Tributary. Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. (R.) To rule ouer all Christian kynyes and princes, which she hath... made subject and contributorye vnto her. 1566 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. The great commander of the world... Besides fifteen contributory kings. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Ep. L. *Tiberius* (1878) 52 The whole huge circle of the world, Are made contributorye and owe vs homage.

c. Of things: Charged with a contribution.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 11 § 1 The movable goodes, catalles and other thinges usually to suche xviii and xiiii contributory and chargeable. 1575-6 *Act 18 Elis.* c. 17 Landes of ancient tyme contributorye to the Repayre of the same Bridge. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1378/1 Owners of the contributorye lands.

2. *transf. and fig.* That contributes anything to a common stock; bearing a share towards any purpose or result.

*Contributory negligence*: negligence on the part of a person injured, which has contributed or conduced to the injury.

1594 BACON *Gesta Grayorum* Wks. VIII. 335 Wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made contributory to your wisdom. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 527 Accessory and contributory to our own destruction. 1694 tr. *Millon's Lett. State* 29 July 1655, that the Advice or Intention of your Majesty were no way contributory to this prodigious Violence. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 138 The river at the junction of the two tributary streams presents a truly noble appearance. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxv. 27 He would have their gladness contributory to the divine glory. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* II. 45 Modern doctrines on the subject of contributory negligence.

3. *Relating to, or of the nature of, contribution.*

1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 406 Requests for more contributory help to the *Mercury*. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 693 Levying a contributory rate on neighbouring parishes.

**B. sb.** 1. One who, or that which, contributes.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The stewards & the contributoryes ther to belongynge. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Contributors to all manner of Charges. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 33 b, The eldest daughter shall do homage for all, and also y<sup>e</sup> seruyces, and the other daughters shall be contributoryes, and beare euery one of them their porcyon. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 106 The burden to be borne by each contributory (to the wool-tax). 1868 — *Pol. Econ.* xii. (ed. 3) 165 As the rent of land is that which remains over and above the cost of production, it is paid last, i.e. when all the other contributoryes are satisfied.

2. *Eng. Law.* One who is bound, on the winding up of a joint stock company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts, as being, or representing, a present or past member of the company.

1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 45 § 3 The word 'contributory' shall include every member of a company, and also every other person liable to contribute to the payment of any of the debts, liabilities, or losses thereof. 1866 *Companies' Act* (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89) § 74 The term 'contributory' shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company under this act in the event of the same being wound up. 1889 LINDLEY *Companies* 745 One of the first duties of the Court, after making a winding-up order, is to settle the list of contributoryes.

**Contributress**. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONTRIBUTOR + -ESS.] A female (literary) contributor.

1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 290/2 The rejected contributress exists there.

**Contrist**, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* In 5 *pa. ppl.* *contryste*. [ad. F. *contrist-er* (12th c. in Littré) = L. *contristare*: see next.] *trans.* To make sad or sorrowful; to sadden, grieve.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1800) 80 Whiche... contristeth theym wyth a sorrowfull mynde. *Ibid.* xxvii. 105 To thende that he were therof contryste in remembrance pardurable. 1633 UNQUHART *Rabelais* II. iii. Lord God, must I again contrist myself? 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xx, To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 10 As disappointments to contrist him, Arose in life and back'd his system.

Hence **Contristed** *ppl. a.*

1605 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 86 b, That your contristed spirits should be cheerfully revived. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 631 Contristed sects his sullen fury fly.

**Contrist**, *obs.* var. CONTRAST.

† **Contristate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *contristat-* ppl. stem of *contristare* to sadden, f. *con-* intensive + *trist-is* sad.] = prec. vb.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Contristate*, to make sad, or sorrowfull. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 873 Somewhat they [blackness and darkness] doe Contristate, but very little. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* 74 Secular mirth, which contristates the Holy Spirit. 1686 tr. *Bonhours' St. Ignatius* IV. 265 This Letter did very much Surprise and Contristate the Assembly.

† **Contristation**. *Obs.* [a. F. *contristation* (14th c.) or ad. L. *contristation-em*, n. of action f. *contristare*: see prec.] The action of making sad; the state of being saddened.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 2 Salomon giues a Censure... That in spacious knowledge there is much contristation. 1621 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 19 Humiliation of the body, and contristation of spirit. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* vi. 41 The Husband... falleth into pangs of fears and contristation.

**Contrite** (kɒn'troit), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4-5 *contrit*, (-*tritte*, -*tryht*), 4-6 -*tryte*. [a. F. *contrit* (12th c.), ad. L. *contritus* bruised, crushed, pa. ppl. of *conterere*, f. *con-* together + *terere* to rub, triturate, bray, grind.

The pronunciation long varied between the original *contrite* and *contrite*; the former was still recognized by Johnson and used by some 18th c. hymn-writers. J. has also *contriteness*; Browning has *contritely*; on the other hand *contrite* is found in *Piers Ploughman*. Depending on this is the prosodic choice between *hearts contrite* and *contrite hearts*.)

† 1. *lit.* Bruised, crushed; worn or broken by rubbing. *Obs. rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year 1.* xxvii. 345 Though their strengths are no greater than a contrite reed or a strained arme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contrite*, worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds, remorseful. 1755 JOHNSON, *Contrite*, bruised; much worn.

2. *fig.* Crushed or broken in spirit by a sense of sin, and so brought to complete penitence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 3 Pat helis be contryte of hert. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 89 If man be inliche contrit. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 400 To assolve men pat ben contrit. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynlyse* (Roxb.) 102 Ful contrit and cleen shrevyn also. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* 3783 He helyd paine werv contrite in hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Be contrite and sorry for your fall. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 30 b, Create and make in vs newe and contrite heartes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1091 With our sighs, sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. a 1745 SWIFT *Beasts' Conf. to Priest*, The swine with contrite heart allow'd His shape and beauty made him proud. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, 'Prayer' v, Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice Returning from his ways. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 194 No ecclesiastical absolution can help us unless we are contrite for our sin before God.

b. Of actions, etc.: Displaying, or arising from, contrition.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1277 Her contrite sighs unto the clouds bequeathed Her winged sprite. 1599 — *Hen. V.* IV. i. 313, I Richards body haue interred new, And on it haue bestowed... contrite teares. 1809 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VII. He raised this contrite cry. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 257 In very contrite and earnest words.

3. *Comb.*, as *contrite-hearted*.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 422 A penitent and contrite-hearted Christian. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 106 Turned from notorious sinners into contrite-hearted penitents.

† **B. quasi-sb.** A contrite person, a penitent.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. vi. § 13 Such contrites intend and desire absolution, though they have it not.

† **Contrited** (kɒn'troitɪd), *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Crushed, ground to pieces; worn by rubbing. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, *Comm.* I Cor. xi. 24 (1867) 58 All His bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii, So contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs.

2. = CONTRITE 2; reduced to contrition.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/3 With good & contritied herte. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* H iij, A sorrowfull hart and contrited spirite. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1841) 444 Inwardly contrited in heart for the sins he had committed. 1816 W. ALLEN *Life & Corr.* I. 291 At meeting on first-day morning I was very low and contrited. 1821 Mrs. OZIE in *Miss Brightwell Mem.* (1854) 185 The breathings of a supplicating and contrited heart.

**Contritely** (kɒn'troitli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a contrite manner, with contrition.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 99 Weeps bitterly, prays contritely. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 582 Contritely now she brought the case for cure.

**Contriteness**. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contrite; contrition. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 16 Softness of Heart, Contriteness of Spirit. 1755 in JOHNSON (*Contriteness*).

**Contrition** (kɒn'tritʃən). *Forms*: 4 *contritiun*, -*tryoun*, -*tryssoun*, 4-5 -*tricioun*, 4-6 -*tricion*, (-*tryoun*, etc.), 5 -*tritoun*, -*tritione*, 5- *contrition*. [a. OF. *contritiun*, now *contrition*, ad. L. *contritiōnem* (in med.L. *contrici-*), n. of action f. *conterere*: see CONTRITE.]

+1. *lit.* The action of rubbing things together, or against each other; grinding, pounding or bruising (so as to comminute or pulverize). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Divers Chim. Concl.* 17 To discourse of a philosophical contrition of oiles, thereby to defende them from putrifaction. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 53 Triturable, and reducible into powder, by contrition. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* i. vii. 15 After Contrition put it in a Calcining Furnace. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vii. 251 The shivering and great contrition of the bones, which remain here and there in the flesh.

fig. 138a WYCLIF *Hos.* xiii. 13 Forsothe he shal not stonde in contricion of sonys. — 1 *Macc.* ii. 7 To se contricion, or distraying, of my peple, and contricion of the holy citee.

2. *fig.* The condition of being bruised in heart; sorrow or affliction of mind for some fault or injury done; *spec.* penitence for sin. Cf. ATTRITION.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25090 (Cott.) We hope namli to haf pardun thoru baptem and contricion. *Ibid.* 25666 (Cott.) Reuth and contricion al es an. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* p. 55 Contricion is be verray sorwe bat a man receyueþ in his herte for his synnes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 Contricion or sorrow for synne, *contricio*. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. xiii. In the tyme of thy repentaunce and contricion. a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 46 This word, just and full [sorrow], is one of the differences between contrition and attrition. a 1638 MEDR *Disc. Mark* i. 15 Wks. 1672 i. 107 Those pangis of Contrition wherewith Repentance begins. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm.* i. Tim. i. 2 Wks. IV. 6. 5 A peculiar season of contrition and repentance. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 169 The entire moral value of contrition belongs to it as the sign of inner change of character from prior evil to succeeding good.

+ **Contritional**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to contrition. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 78 To melt and to dissolve In tears contritional for their Corruptions.

+ **Contriturate** (*kŋtrɪ'tʃʊrət*), *v. rare*. [f. CON- + TRITURATE.] *trans.* To triturate thoroughly, pulverize. Hence **Contrituration** *fpl. a.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxi. The very *malleus maleficorum*, the contending and contrituring hammer of all witches, sorcerers, magicians, and the like.

+ **Contrivable** (*kŋtrɪ'vəbəl*), *a.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being contrived.

a 1672 WILKINS *Dedalus* xv. (R.) It will hence appear, how a perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii. 58 No machine yet contrived, or hereafter contrivable, will ever equal the human fingers.

+ **Contrivage**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] = CONTRIVANCE.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 With Contrivage both of Plots and Plants.

+ **Contrival**, *Obs.* Also -*vall*. [f. as prec. + -AL; cf. OF. *controuaille*.] = CONTRIVANCE.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 374 Goodwine... proposing a contrivall of the Crowne into his House. 1615 R. CLEAVER *Expt. Prov. Ep. Ded.*, Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious contrivall. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cohler* (1843) 38, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines.

+ **Contrivance** (*kŋtrɪ'vəns*), [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ANCE; cf. OF. *controuance*.]

1. The action of contriving or ingeniously endeavouring the accomplishment of anything; the bringing to pass by planning, scheming, or stratagem; manoeuvring, plotting; deceitful practice.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. iv. 70 The preparations... were and yet are, in contrivance and agitation. 1769 BURKE *Observ. State of Nation* Wks. 1842 i. 121 The original weakness of human nature is still further enfeebled by art and contrivance. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* ii. 11 The effect of contrivance and design. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) i. 346 If there should appear to be any fraud or contrivance in a settlement of this kind. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 185 He escaped being put to death with the rest of his brothers by the contrivance of his mother.

2. The action of inventing or making with thought and skill; invention.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. ix. (1715) 82 Others attribute the first Contrivance of it [the Tyrrhenian Trumpet] to Tyrrhenus. *Ibid.* iii. x. 91 Not easily induc'd to allow the Contrivance of any Art to other Nations.

+ 3. Ingenious adaptation or application. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 45 So was there no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe, but an artificiall contrivance of the signe unto the event. 1667 H. MORRIS *Div. Dial.* i. vi. (1713) 13 The Contrivance of the Earth into Hills and Springs... is not all this for the best?

4. Adaptation of means to an end; design, intention.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 163 Proofs of Contrivance in the Structure of the Globe. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 63 The works of nature, which discover so much harmony and contrivance in their make. 1765 REID *Int. Powers* vi. vi. The marks of good contrivance which appear in the works of God. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 199/1 Marks of intelligent contrivance in this particular creation with which we are acquainted.

5. The faculty or ability of contriving; inventive capacity.

1659 VULGAR *Errors Censured* to This mocking at Red Hair... calleth into question his Contrivance: For such men are his workmanship. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. 184 That the ancient Egyptians should have had the art and contrivance to dig even in the very quarry a canal. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 7 Such an extraordinary uniformity was considered entirely beyond the reach of human contrivance.

+ 6. The way in which a thing has been contrived; the resulting condition, state, or quality. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) i. 121 That which still appears most admirable is, the contrivance of the porticos, vaults, and stairs. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The curious Mechanism and organical Contrivance of those Minute Animals. 1713 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 38 A Parterre of Embroidery of a very new Contrivance. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 19 The contrivance of this rocket is very pretty. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 46 Rods with joints... each with a pin to slide into the ferule, and plugs of wood of similar contrivance, to fit afterwards into them.

7. An arrangement or thing in which the foregoing action or faculty is embodied; something contrived for, or employed in contriving to effect a purpose.

a. A plan or scheme for attaining some end; an ingenious device or expedient; an artifice, a trick.

1627-8 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxviii. (R.) The sage sayings, the rare examples, the noble enterprises, the handsome contrivances, the motives and incitements to virtue, and the like... that must build us up to the gallantry and perfection of man. 1694 *Act. of Sweden* 16 Iron... is grown so cheap, that it is found necessary to lessen the number of Forges; neither has that contrivance had the effect intended. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* ii. xi. 116 The grand Scheme and Contrivance for our Redemption. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 136 The world... regarded the interview as a contrivance to reconcile Francis and the emperor. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 The value which they set upon military stratagems and contrivances.

+ b. A conspiracy, plot. *Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) i. 544 They had discovered a contrivance there, on which 3 lords... with others, are seiz'd. 1725 DE FOK *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 As the contrivance was yet but two days old... they would be some days caballing. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 208 This occasion'd many Plots and Contrivances to regain the flying Fair Ones.

c. A mechanical device or arrangement; sometimes applied contemptuously.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Letting this contrivance fall into the Current, along the Rocks. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 79 Various contrivances have been made both to kill and frighten them away. 1805 [see CONSTRUCTIVE 3] 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* i. vi. 82 Tell Rose... to have an easy lounging-chair in place of that abominable horsehair contrivance. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 190 The ratchet-wheel and click for winding up the weight... would soon be found an indispensable contrivance.

d. *fig.* Applied to natural arrangements, or organs showing special adaptation to the performance of functions.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 8 Nature hath also fitted it [the Butterfly's tongue], with that spiral or cochleary contrivance. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 228 This cyst of liquor [in the cuttle-fish] is certainly a most apt and curious contrivance. 1866 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. i The contrivances by which Orchids are fertilized.

+ **Contrivancy** (*kŋtrɪ'vənsɪ*), *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] Contriving faculty; = prec. 5.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son Phil.* 164 A passionate love for everything that spoke of contrivancy and the mastery of Nature.

+ **Contrive** (*kŋtrɪ'v*), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-6 *contrive*, (4 -oeve, -oue), 4-5 -eove, -eeve, 5-6 -yve, 6- *contrive*, (5-6 *Sc. contruve*). (Sylvestre has analogical pa. pple. *contriven*, after *struven*, etc.) [a. OF. *contruere*, with stem-stress *contruere* = It. *contruare*, f. *con-* together, etc. + *trouare*, OF. *trouar*, mod.F. *trouver* to find;—L. *turbare* to disturb, stir up, wake up, etc. (*Controuere* thus answered formally to L. *conturbare*).] The vowel-mutation according to stress, regular in OF. (cf. *mouvoir*, *meuve*, *pouvoir*, *peut*, etc.), has in mod.F. been levelled under *ou* (from *o*), but some F. dialects have *trouver*, *treuve*. ME. had orig. both *contruere* and *contruere* (from *eue*, -oeve); cf. *move*, *meue*, *prove*, *preue*, *people*; *contruere* and its Sc. repr. *contruve* survived to the 16th c.; but, otherwise than in *move*, *prove*, the finally prevailing form was *contruere*; cf. *retrieve*. From the 15th c. this became *contrive*, a phonetic change still unexplained: cf. *brier*, *frier*, *lire*. The sense 'invent with ingenuity' has passed in F. into that of 'invent fraudulently or falsely'; though this is often present in Eng., it has never superseded the original good or neutral sense.]

1. *trans.* To invent, devise, excogitate with ingenuity and cleverness (any plan or purpose).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 14676 A selkoup... neuere contruend in elde ne joupe. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 241 A man bat oste salle lede, & controues no quayntise, Howe he disceit salle drede, scape vmwhile salle rise. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1561 pam bat new gyses controues. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. viii. All thir foulis that melody contruivis. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 216, I will... sodainely contruie the meanes of meeting betwene him, and my daughter. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5 The prince's going into Spain... was contrived wholly by the duke. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 778 How close-pent man regrets The country, with what ardour he contrives A peep at Nature, when he can no more. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 781 Grossly contriving their dear daughter's good... Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. *esp.* used of the planning or plotting of evil devices, treason, treachery, murder, etc.

c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 266 Thenne founden þay fylþe in fleschlych dedez & controued agayn kynde contrare werkez. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7146 He þoughte on oþer wyse To controuere a fals queyntise. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 19 Who-so can contruere deceytes an conspire wronges... to conselle is clepid. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2484 And to his neigbure nane enell controues. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. i. 8 Incontinent togidder... All Latium assemblit, sone controuit [ed. 1553 contruuit] Ane consuriatioun or haisty conuynye. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 A plot of Treason, which they had contrived together. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 p. 7 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 501 This apostate contrives treachery against Huon.

+ c. Const. with *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 240 þe kyng controued þer ouer a brigge forto make. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 137 þe iewes... casten & controued to kulle hym when þei miȝte. a 1400 *Gov. Myst.* (1841) 241 A treuoure... al countreife his deth to fortyfye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliiii. iv. To make relacian, In bookes many I shal of him contrive. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 63 We charge you, that you have contru'd... to winde Your selfe into a power tyrannicall. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxii. 367 All the foreign papal powers contrived to dethrone or destroy her. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 205 Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God The incumbrance of his own concerns.

+ 2. *intr.* To make use of contrivance or ingenuity; to form devices; to plot, conspire. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 241 Than wolde we knawe why þis knave þus cursidly contrived. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 360 Thou hast contru'd against the very life Of the defendant. 1601 — *2nd C. II.* ii. 16 The Fates with Traitors do contrive. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. ii. (1851) 102 That men should be tampering and contriving in his worship.

3. *trans.* To devise, invent, design (a material structure, literary composition, institution, etc.).

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 177 Of alkinnes craftes I contruere toles. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 161 Was neuere creature... bat knew wel þe bykynnyngþe Bote kynde [i. e. Nature], bat contruere hit furst. 1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* Prolog. (1539) i By experience I contruied, compiled, and made a treatise. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 266 Some hathsome dash the herald will contrive. 1606 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 267 Such a peculiar Bottom... as our great Ships are contrived with. 1736 BERKELEY *Wks.* III. 521 The bank called the general bank of France, contrived by Mr. Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contrived. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 Broad-shouldered Liverpool merchants for whom Stephenson and Brunel are contriving locomotives and a tubular bridge.

*absol.* 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* v. vi. I'll have the music from both houses; Pawlet and Locket shall contrive for our taste.

+ 4. To find out or discover (as the solution of a problem or riddle); to come to understand. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 60 These olde philosophes wise Of all this worldes ethe rounde, How large, how thicke Was the grounde Contrived in texpence. c 1400 *York Myst.* xxx. 434 No cause can I kyndely contruie Pat why he schulde lose þus his liffe. c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 440 God spak in him þe smyth controude [intellexit]. 1600 THYNNE *Epigrams* No. 55 Deepe witted menn b'expence haue contrived, that mariage good and quiet is ech hower, where the mans heringe organs are deprived of their right vse. [1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 156 Some... Contrive creation; travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height, And tell us whence the stars.]

+ 5. To make up, concoct, fabricate, invent. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *controuer* 'to faine, forge, invent, imagine out of his own brain' (Cotgr.).]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4249 Though he nought fond, yet would he [Wicked Tongue] lie... Discordant ever for armonye, And distoned from melodie, Controue he wolde. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 74 Thine argument is false and eke controued. 1468 PASTON *Lett.* No. 52 II. 313 The malycious contrived tals that Frere Brakley... and othys ymagyned ontruly... of me.

6. To succeed in bringing to pass; to 'manage', to effect (a purpose).

1530 PALSGR. 497/2, I contruie, I bringe to passe a mater by sekynge of my wyttes, *Je machine*. *Ibid.*, It was harde to do, but I have contruied it at the laste. a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* v. i. A desperate charge, which neither art nor reason may achieve, Nor I devise by what means to contrive. a 1656 BR. HALL in *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* (1660) 22 It pleased God unexpectedly to contrive the change of my station. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 211 Tho' the Horse was sold for twenty Pistoles, we contriv'd it so, that my Landlord seiz'd the Money for his Reckoning. 1800 SHELLEY *Edipus* i. 135 Prophecies when once they get abroad... Contrive their own fulfillment.

b. Const. with *inf.* Extended ironically to action that has the result of bringing about an unintended or undesired event.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 55 Th' industrious Kind... with their Stores, of gather'd Glue, contrive To stop the Vents, and Crannies of their Hive. 1716-8 PORE in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* i. xxvi. 81 You have contrived to say... most pleasing things. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 Members of the Church of England... contrive to differ among themselves. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. Allan Cunningham*, He has just contrived to keep out of rope's reach, and will come off this time For transportation. 1823 KINGSLEY *Hyphnia* xxvi. The negress put the cup to her lips, and contrived, for her own reasons, to spill the contents unobserved. 1888 SKEAT *Chaucer's Minor P.* Introd. p. xxxvii, An editor should always look at the MSS. for himself, if he can possibly contrive to do so.

+ 7. To bring by ingenuity or skill into a place, position, or form. Also in analogous uses with *to*, *in*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 109 [He] contrived

such things as he had heard of his master, into short compendious notes. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* 163. Sometimes I address my judgement and contrive it to a noble and outworn subject. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *The Lawe* How much-fold sense is in few words contrived! 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. iii. 618 So tough, that being contrived in building, it lasteth for ever. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 332 A few such Closets . . . might be easily enlarged, and contrived into an Hospital. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 The half Bullets of Musquets contrived upon them. 1687 SANCROFT *Lit. in Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. 6, MS. . . consisting of xvi books, contriv'd into 92 quires. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurcl.* (1726) 124 He was afraid his son might make a false step . . . the notions contrived into him miscarry.

† **Contrive**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [app. irreg. f. L. *contrivī*, pret. of *contrēre* to wear away (cf. *contrite*, *contrition*); perh. associated by translators with the prec.] *trans.* To wear down, wear away, consume, spend; to pass, employ (time).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 Whiche allemoste contrived [pertriverunt] the Romanes and victores of this worlde with many batelles. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Coyllus . . . contrived [contrivit] all his yowthe in the service of their wars. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 116 b, You tarie and abide here . . . to contrive your tyme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 48 Nor that sage Pylan syre, which did survive Three ages, such as mortall men contrive. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 276 Please ye we may contrive this afternoone, And quaffe carowes to our Mistresse health. [Taken by some to belong to CONTRIVE *v.* 1.]

**Contrived** (kən'traivd), *pp.* a. [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ED.] Ingeniously or artfully devised or planned. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 333 The firste ward thus thay wonne By this fals contrivede engyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. viii. 73 His dreid and sle contrivit [1553 contruivt] feir. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 171 The guilt of premeditated and contrived Murder. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 203 As insufficiently . . . did they provide by their contrived Liturgies. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. vii. Don't you consider this contrived interview as little better than a downright assignation?

b. With qualification, as *ill-contrived*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. (1682) 135 A loathsome contrived place. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 40 In Mansion prudently contriv'd. 1713 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 2 The Houses are large, but very ill contriv'd. 1760-72 tr. *Yuan & Ullao's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. xii. 130 Most of the houses are of stone, well contrived.

† **Contrivement**. *Obs.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -MENT; cf. F. *contrivement*. Exceedingly common in 17th c.; but superseded before 1700 by CONTRIVANCE.]

1. The action of contriving; = CONTRIVANCE 1. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 127 Their wit and cunning in contrivements. 1656 HEYLIN *Serv. France* 31 The death of Arthur was not without his contrivement. 1682 FLAVELL *Right Mans Ref.* 101 Those acts . . . are the height and top of all rational contrivement.

2. Mode of contriving or planning; ingenious construction; = CONTRIVANCE 6.

c. 1590 *Faustus* in Thoms E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 224 Which for . . . the contrivement of the church, hath not the like in christendom. a. 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Introd., Plays 1873 III. 197 The Design is high, the Contrivement subtle. a. 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 176 The admirable contrivement and artifice of this great Fabrick of the Universe.

3. A device for attaining some end; an expedient, artifice, plot, stratagem; = CONTRIVANCE 7. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1639) 965 Hopefull and costly contrivements. 1660 SHIRLEY *Brothers* v. iii. 'Tis a plot / a base contrivement To make my name ridiculous! 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 59 All the bloody contrivements, barbarous and cruel executions.

**Contriver** (*obs.*), irreg. pa. pple. of CONTRIVE. **Contriver** (kən'traivə). Also 6 *controver*, -or. [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ER: cf. OF. *controveor*, mod.F. *controvreur*.] One who contrives.

1. One who ingeniously or artfully devises the effecting of anything; one who effects by plotting or scheming; a schemer, plotter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. viii. 70 Controvar [1553 contruwar] of mony wickit slycht. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 158 Marke Antony . . . we shall finde . . . A shrew'd Contriver. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. v. 7. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. 6 A principal contriver of this uniformity in religion. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. ii. 82 To return the mischiefs . . . upon the heads of the first contrivers. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 456 A mere cold-headed Contriver. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 210 By the sheer exigencies of his inheritance . . . Prince Louis was driven to be a contriver.

† b. An inventor of falsehoods. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 23 Bakbyters, Contruyers or Reporters of tales. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Contruor*, be that of his own head, devises or invents false bruits, or feigned news.

2. The deviser or inventor of an institution, system, machine, etc.

a. 1653 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* vi. 237 The contriver and orderer of the prophetic stage. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 The learned contriver of those [analytic] tables, Mr. Ray. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 § 8 It would . . . not a little redound to the Glory of the All-wise Contriver. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 238 Man is the contriver of musical instruments. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 604 Machines . . . more or less adapted to accomplish the object of the contriver.

3. A (good or bad) manager.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. She was an excellent contriver in housekeeping. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 49 Accidents which will happen among the best contrivers. 1864 N. & Q. Ser. iii. VI. 61 (*Cornish Proverb*) My wife

Joan is a good contriver, and a good contriver is better than a little eater.

**Contriving** (kən'traivɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4-6 *controving*. [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb CONTRIVE; contrivance; devising.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Of þat fals controueyng gaf þei judgement. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 81 Of his owne controuinge He founde magique and taught it forth. 1583 STURRES *Anat. Abus.* Ep. Ded. (1877) 6, I have taken vpon me the contruying of this book. 1751 LABELYER *Westm. Br.* 107 Methods of my own contriving. 1858 LONGP. *Birds of Passage, Children* ix, What are all our contrivings, And the wisdom of our books?

**Contriving**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That contrives; skillfully or artfully devising, scheming, inventive.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 189 Our contriving Friends in Rome. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* Pref. 15 Revenge is a busie and contriving Vice. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 233 A thousand uses suggest themselves to a contriving mind. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xxxiv, Jobs that require both a nice hand and a contriving head.

Hence **Contrivingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 394 Wickedly and contrivingly, as my friends still think.

**Control** (kən'trɒl), *sb.* Forms: 6 *controlle*, 6-7 *control*, -oule, -ole, 7 *comptrol*, e, 7-9 *controul*, 8- *control*. [perh. a. F. *contrôle*, earlier *contrerolle* 'the copie of a roll (of account, etc.)', a parallel of the same qualitie and content with the original; also, a controlling or overseeing' (Cotgr.), corresp. to med.L. *contrārotulus*, f. *contrā* against, counter (cf. CONTRA- 3) + *rotulus* ROLL. But, as the sb. appears only about 1600 in Eng., and app. not in the original literal sense, but only as a noun of action, it was probably then formed immediately from the verb. A few examples of COUNTER-ROLL (q.v.) directly represent the Fr. Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has as first sense, but without quotation, 'A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other'. This J. retained from Bailey's folio, where it was founded on the statement in Kersey's Phillips, 1766, 'properly, a Book, or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers'. But this is merely an etymological remark, applicable to med.L. *contrārotulus*, and OF. *contrerolle*; there is no evidence that *control* was ever so used in Eng.: see COUNTER-ROLL.]

1. The fact of controlling, or of checking and directing action; the function or power of directing and regulating; domination, command, sway. *Board of Control*: a board of six members established by Pitt in 1784 for the supervision of the East India Company in the government of British India; abolished in 1858. *Control Department*: a former department of the British army, now subdivided into the departments of Commissariat and Transport; the name was abolished in 1875. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 19 The winged fowles Are their males subjects, and at their controules. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. v. 74 Quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of controul. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 498 The only advantage that can accrue from conquering a nation is . . . the controul of its commerce. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 107 Over no nation does the press hold a more absolute control than over the people of America. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains under their control. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 407 Correspondence between the Board of Control and the Crown. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 2 June (1876) 2 The President of the Board of Control.

2. Restraint, check. *Without control*: unrestrainedly, freely.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. l. 84 Where his raging eye . . . Without controul, lusted to make a prey. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* (1652) 122 This . . . bruising of the Stalk doth give a kind of Check or Controule unto the Sappe. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* i. 108 Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. xvi, Lust that defies controul. 1737 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 164 His operations were subject to so little controul, that he was able to insert forgeries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 Calmness . . . and control of the passions.

3. A method or means of restraint; a check. 1753 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 14 The particular checks and controuls provided by the constitution. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* III. i. 19 The essential conditions of civil society may require an universal controul, or veto.

b. In mod. scientific use: A standard of comparison used to check the inferences deduced from an experiment, by application of the 'Method of Difference'. Often *altrib.*, as in *control-experiment*, a test experiment devised with this end in view. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 413 Four bladders were first tried as a control experiment. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 162 Radicles without any attached squares, which served as standards of comparison or controuls. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 122 Control mice died of tetanus within 48 hours.

4. A person who acts as a check; a controller. 1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 137/1 They were always about him, as checks or controuls upon his conduct. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 64 Men formed to be instruments, not controuls. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. V.* ix. vii. 371 He could not be a resident rival and controul upon the Doge. 1884 STUART C. CUMBERLAND in *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 2/2 These 'controuls'—these 'astral bodies', or whatever they are called. 1885 *Academy* 11 July 20/1 He was a rank Spiritualis' a tool in the hands of his Control.

5. *Comb. Control-experiment*: see 3 b.

**Control** (kən'trɒl), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *controlle*, 6 *controulle*, -trowll, 6-7 *trowl* (e, -trole, 7 *control*), 6-8 *controll*, 6-9 *controul*, 6- *control*; also 5-8 *comptrol* l. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* *controlled*; also 6 -trouide, 6-7 *troid* (e. [a. F. *contrôler* (16th c. in Littre), earlier *contreroller* (c. 1300 in Anglo-Fr.) 'to take and keepe a copie of a roll of accounts, to controll, observe, ouerssee, spie faults in' (Cotgr.), f. F. *contrerolle* (now *contrôle*): see CONTROL *sb.* Both in vb. and sb. the spelling *controul* was almost universal in 18th c. and early part of 19th, and is still occasional.]

1. *trans.* To check or verify, and hence to regulate (payments, receipts, or accounts generally): *orig.* by comparison with a 'counter-roll' or duplicate register; now in the wider sense of 4.

[c. 1310 *MS. Cott. Tib.* E viij. ff. 49 (*Househ. Ord. Edw. I*) Un contrerollour qui doit contreroller au tresorere de la garderobe toutz les receitez.] c. 1475 *Househ. Ord.* 59 To controlle the receytes & all the yssues of the Thesaurers office. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) Cij. 4 Or some busy body . . . Comptroll their countes be they neuer so right. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 35 To controule the same [expenditure], geiving noe larger allowance than there ought to be. 1549 [see 5]. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. iii. 24 And to comptroll his books from time to time.

2. *transf.* To check by comparison, and test the accuracy of (statements, stories, or their authors). *arch.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 726/2 He shalbe sure seldome to meete anye manne that hath bee there, by whome hys tale might be controlled. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 41 Which by mine own search and view of the Records heere I can justly controll. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. vi. (1840) 186 Afterwards this report was controlled to be false. 1878 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 1 Anyone who wishes to control my statements will have no difficulty in doing so.

† 3. Hence: a. To take to task, call to account, rebuke, reprove (a person). *Const. off. for. Obs.*

a. 1550 SKELTON *Ware the Hawke* 96 Whereof I hym controlle. 1612 SKELTON *Quix.* I. Pref. 9 To be controuled for the Evil, or rewarded for the Good. 1698 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Prolog. Control these foplings and declare for sense.

† b. To challenge, find fault with, censure, reprehend, object to (a thing). *Obs.*

a. 1550 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* Wks. I. 133 That I would Controlle the cognisance of noble men. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 143 How oft did I controll the sluggish oares. 1590 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 78 note, Maruel not if Heretikes controule the old authentical translation. 1603 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 7, I put not out anything rashly in print. especially in this age so ready to controll. 1713 S. OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 80 The Women . . . never dare Controul or Dispute their Husbands Commands. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* p. xxii, An Argument not to be controlled.

4. To exercise restraint or direction upon the free action of; to hold sway over, exercise power or authority over; to dominate, command.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 6 Any persone assigned to comptroll and oversee theym in their working. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 265 But oh vaine boast! Who can controll his Fate? 1690 E. WALKER *Epictetus* Mor. lxx, But the Philosophers exalted Soul No little outward Trifles can controul. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 456 Thy words like music every breast controul. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 184 Castles . . . built with the evident purpose of controuling . . . the navigation. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 196 Such is the way in which great thinkers control the affairs of men.

*absol.* 1709 PRIOR *Merry Andrew* 27 Henceforth may I obey, and thou control. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 400 A Resident, with power to advise and control.

b. To hold in check, curb, restrain from action; to hinder, prevent (? *obs.*).

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Who comptrolleth the deuyll at home at his parishes, whyle he [the prelate] comptrolleth the mynte? 1593 DRAVTON *Eglogues* iv. 96 Felt the stiffe curbe controule his angrie Jawes. 1604 WALKER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 266 Through God that drifft she chiefly hath controul. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* l. xxxviii. 29 Controul thy more voracious bill. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* i. 16 The superabundance of life is controlled by the law of mutual destruction.

c. *refl.* To hold in check or repress one's passions or emotions; so to control one's feelings, tears, etc.

1818 SHELLEY *Laon* Ded. iv. 8, I then controuled My tears. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 231 He [Thesucy] controlled himself. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 99 Difficulty in controlling his temper. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 Good men are those who are able to control themselves. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xii. 146 [He] could not control his emotion at the loss of his men.

† 5. To overpower, overmaster. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 678 Till with her own white fleece her voice controlled Entombs her outcry. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* xx, A man in hew all Hews in his controuling. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 373 His Art is of such pow'r, It would controll my Dams good Setebos. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.*, He controlled all the evidence of his adversary.

b. *Law.* To overrule (a judgement or sentence).

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 122 Sir John Holt's opinion . . . I doubt in practice . . . hath been frequently controlled. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 372 The super-added words of limitation may be admitted to controul the preceding words. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. iv. 19 Though the preamble may assist in construing ambiguous expressions in a statute, it will not be allowed to controul clear ones.

c. Fencing. *To control the point*: 'to bear or beat it down'. (Gifford *in loco*).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. I will learne you, by the true judgement of the eye, hand, and foot, to controll any enemies point i' the world. *Ibid.* iv. v.

**Controllable** (kɒntrəʊəbəl), a. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being controlled or restrained.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vii. v. § 2 They were all controllable by the Apostles. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 8 It is to suppose custom instantaneously controllable by reason. 1871 *Member for Paris* I. 231 The voice of the speaker...gathered firmness and became controllable. 1883 *Times* 23 Jan. 3/4 The 'controllable' (torpedoes)...capable of being directed by the operator.

† b. Liable to check or stoppage. † o. Open to challenge; cf. **CONTROL** v. 3. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 3 If your friendship be fervent, & your kindness not controulable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 21 Things of falsitie, controulable...by critical and collective reason.

† c. Liable to be overruled. *Obs.*  
1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. iv. 69 Under the Great Seal, which is the king's greatest and highest command, and not controulable, nor to be dispensed with.

**Controlled** (kɒntrəʊəld), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Held in check, restrained, dominated; cf. *uncontrolled*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 65 The limits of a controlled rule. 1763 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 Controlled depravity is not innocence. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Controlled enthusiasm.

**Controller** (kɒntrəʊələ), Forms: 4-5 counter-, conter-, cownteroller, counteroller, countroullor, 5 cowntroller, 6 controwler, 7 (conterollor, -rouler), 6-9 controulor, 6-9 controuler. Also 5- comptroller. [In ME. *counteroller*, -our, a. AF. *contrerollor*, *contreroullor* = OF. *contre-rolleur* (= med.L. *contrā-rotulātor*), agent-n. from OF. *contre-roller*, med.L. type \**contrārotulāre*: see **CONTROL**. (Examples of the agent-noun as name of an official apparently occur earlier than those of the verb.) Already in 14th c. often reduced (as in contemporary Fr. *contrôleur*) to *countrollor*, *countroullor*: the first syllable of this was mistakenly supposed to be *count*, etymologically *compt*, and the word was spelt *comptroller*; this erroneous way of writing the word was especially affected by official scribes, and hence became the established form in connexion with various offices; in these its retention has prob. been partly due to a desire to separate the title from the general modern sense of *control*.]

1. One who keeps a counter-roll so as to check a treasurer or person in charge of accounts.

[1399 BRITTON i. ii. § 16 En presence del viscounte q' nous volums qe soit soen counterroullor en tut soen office.] 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xii. 298 Selde...falleh be seruant so diepe in arerages As doh be reyne ober be conteroller [v. rr. counteroller, counterollers, countroullor] bat rekene mot and accunte. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 550 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 317 Perfore bo countrollor...Wrytes vp bo somme as euery day. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 47 b. Comptroller or any other officer in the common weale. 1780 BURKE *S. Econ. Ref. Wks.* III. 293 There is taken away...the treasurer, the comptroller (for a comptroller is hardly necessary where there is no treasurer), etc.

2. Hence a title of office:

a. A household officer whose duty was primarily to check expenditure, and so to manage in general; a steward. Now chiefly used in the household of the sovereign, and in those of members of the royal family, and spelt **COMPTROLLER**.

1441 HEN. VI. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 35 I. 107 Sir Thomas Stanley, countrollor of oure household. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 411 II. 43 The sewer wyll not tak no men no dyschys till they be comawndy by the Cownteroller. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 2 One Foggie...that was Countrollor to Edward the Fourthe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 69 For I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford This night to be Comptrollers. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxv. 110 Her father...[was] with that honorable Personage Henry Earle of Darby, being Controller of his house. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) 111. 7 Sir John Holland, comptroller of the household. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The archbishop sent his comptroller to the Prior of Christ Church.

b. An officer having similar duties in various public offices. In some of these the spelling is at present *controller*, in others **COMPTROLLER**, q.v.

Occurring in many specific titles: e.g. *Controller (or Comptroller) of the Hanaper, of the Mint, of the Navy, of the Pell, of the Pipe*; see these words.

1486 Act 3 *Hen. VII.* c. 8 The Customer or Comptroller of the same Port. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Should we haue ministers of the church to be comptrollers of the myntes? 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vii. xi. (ed. 7) 664 William Borough controulor of her Maisties Navy. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 277 Controller of all the Excise in England and Wales. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 75 Alonso de Quintanilla, comptroller of the finances in Castile. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* ii. 8 My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, Comptroller of the Navy. 1845 STEPHEN *Lanus Eng.* II. 171 An officer in London, called the comptroller in bankruptcy.

† 3. One who takes to task, calls in question, reproves, or censures; a censorious critic. *Obs.*  
1566 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. i. (1567) G iv, Of dumpshines,

enuye, and ire a sharpe controwler he. 1593 FULKE *De-fence* xviii. 532 These controllers...of the Latin text by the Hebrew. 1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perennall* 21 Pert Controwlers of Magistracy. 1614 BR. HALL *Agst. Brown* § 2 *Recoll. Treat.* 721 My omissions were of ignorance...An easie imputation from so great a controulor.

4. One who controls or keeps under control; one who restrains, directs, or manages.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 312/1 Rulers, and counsellors, and controllers. 1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armin.* 115 It makes the great controwler of the world, a bare spectator. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 258 God [is] the sole controller of the laws. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State stands...as regulator and controller of the family.

b. *transf.* of things inanimate.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 588 The puissance of their neighbours hath bene...a controuler to their famous invasions. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 343 Feare, the controuler onely of those that would be bad. 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* I. v. 250 Catholicism was the great rival and controller of the feudal strength and tyranny.

c. A piece of mechanism that controls or regulates motion; *Naut.* an apparatus for regulating or checking the motion of a chain-cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes.

1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Chain-cable controller, a contrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another while heaving in. 1868 NARES *Seaman-ship* (ed. 4) 129 A link of the cable, which in running out is caught in the controller. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 491 Regulating its motion by an abutting controller. 1886 *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/2 The machine...has...a very effective automatic steering controller.

5. **Controller-general**: an officer entrusted with the supreme direction or control.

1566 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 143 Controller general of all y<sup>r</sup> Cities hospitalles. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3716 3 Comptroller-General of the Revenues of these Countries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 416 Grand financier of confiscation, and comptroller general of sacrilege. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 58 The Controller-General should also submit a carefully prepared estimate of the entire cost of the ship.

Hence **Controller-ship**, the office of controller.  
1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 18 Thoffice of Comptroller-shippe of all ples. 1877 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. v. We saw Turgot cast forth from the Controllership. 1871 *Daily News* 8 Feb. In 1868...the Controllership of the Navy was associated with the office of Third Lord of the Admiralty.

† **Controllery**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **CONTROLLER**: see **ERY**.] = **CONTROL** sb., **CONTROLLERSHIP**.

1595 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1655) 412 Duties pertaining to the Offices of Controllery and Collectory. 1639 *Ibid.* 454 The Office of Controllerie [was] given to Sir David Murray.

**Controlless** (kɒntrəʊləs), a. [f. **CONTROL** sb. + -LESS.] Not under control or restraint.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 8 A rule-less, law-less, controule-less generation of men. 1828 BYRON *Juan* I. cxvi. The controuleless core Of human hearts.

**Controlling** (kɒntrəʊlɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. **CONTROL** v. + -ING.] The action of the verb **CONTROL**; restraint, domination; † calling in question. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1543 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* I. ccxiii. 264 The great lordes...vysited the ladies and damusels without any controllinge. 1551 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1291/1 [To] vse their owne iudgement in thallowing or in the controllinge of any part of hys context. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 Consequently to controule their controullings. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 265 The right of granting and controlling subsidies.

**Controlling**, ppl. a. [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That controls; formerly † censorious, overbearing.

*Controlling experiment*: see **CONTROL** sb. 3 b. *Controlling nozzle*: one by which the volume of the stream issuing from it can be regulated.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 330 Which deserved well lyking, and not controlling contempt. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 103 Controlling Lawes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 689 There was no controlling authority.

Hence **Controllingly adv.**

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 2 Which makes him write with such a Turkey-cocks quill, too controulingly and censoriously. 1886-7 G. O. FAY in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Instruct. Deaf* 224 To mingle socially, controulingly, with the children.

**Controlment** (kɒntrəʊlmənt), arch. Forms as in **CONTROL** sb. and v. [f. **CONTROL** v. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *contrôlement*.]

† 1. The controlling of accounts: see **CONTROL** v. 1.

1500 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 66 Clerc of comptrolment of the Kinges household. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne Animadv.* Intro. 1865 35 The said Clerkes-Comptrollers shall yearly make the Booke of Comptrolment. 1647 HOWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Two deputy Chamberlaines to write the Comptrolment of the Pell. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. xii. (1743) 101 All bills of comptrolment...are allotted & allowed by the Clerks-Comptrollers. *transf.* 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Leau to lay out our owne reckenings, as we thinke best, hauing himselfe the aduantage of controlement, if errorr happen to fall out.

2. = **CONTROL** sb. 1.

1494 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 15 Justices of Peace...appointed...to haue the Oversight and Controlement of the said Sheriffs. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 127 In thy fayth I maye...repose the controlement of my life. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 39 Otherwise the course of destinie were subject to our controlement. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 101 One of the sorting houses, under the comptrolment of the general penny post. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 384 God has...abdicated the controlement of my acts.

3. Restraint, check = **CONTROL** sb. 2. Very common in 16-17th c. in phr. *Without controlement*.

1595 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* II. clxxxiv. (clxxx.) 556 That the Englyshmen shulde go at their pleasure without any controlement. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 20 Heere haue we war for war, & bloud for bloud, Controlement for controlement. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. § 14 *note*, He will enjoy his lust without controlement. 1764 CHURCHILL *Indef. (R.)*, Happy the bard Who 'bove controlement, dares to speak his mind. 1776 *Love Feast* 11 Kick against Controlement and Direction. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 172 Not righteous by controlement, nor by laws, Themselves restraining of their free accord.

† 4. Calling to account, calling in question, censure: cf. **CONTROL** v. 3. *Obs.*

1546 BR. GARDINER *Decl. Art.* 795 95 b, Not dismayed, with your controlements. 1587 TURBEKV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 16 Controlements came from haughtie breast, for that I undertooke With English quill to turne the verse of learned Lucans booke. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vii. xvi. § 4 In controlement of this conceit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 He incurs the controlement of reason.

† **Controm**. *Obs. rare* -1.

1599 PEELE *Sir Ciyom.* Wks. III. 92 She went even cheek by jowl With our head controm's wife.

† **Contropposition**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **CONTRA** + **OPPOSITION**.] Opposition against; counter-opposition.

1661 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 110 In these forlorn times of Contradiction and contropposition.

**Controve**, obs. form of **CONTRIVE** v. 1

**Controvène**, etc., obs. ff. **CONTRAVENTE**, etc.

† **Controversable**, a. *Obs.* -° [f. **CONTRIVERSE** v. + -ABLE: corresp. to It. *controversabile* (in Florio 1611), and mod.F. *controversable*.] Capable of being controverted; controvertible.

1611 FLORIO, *Controuersabile*, controuersabile. *Ibid.* *Controuersuole*, controuersuole.

† **Controversal**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *contrōversus* turned against, controverted, disputed (see **CONTROVERSED**) + -AL.]

1. Turned or looking in opposite directions.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 The Temple of Janus with his two controuersal faces.

2. Subject to controversy; debatable; = **CONTROVERSIAL** 1.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 The judgment of the most controuersall matters was committed by God to the Priests. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 92 Their Countrie, from whence they came, is as controuersall, and incertaine. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. vi. § 6 (1662) 122 Far from inserting any thing controuersal into them.

3. Of or pertaining to controversy; polemical; = **CONTRIVERSIAL** 2.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 32 His polemical and controuersall books. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* II. xliii. 60 Abundance of Controuersial Writings. 1697 D. F. CHAR. *Dr. S. Annesley* Pref. B ij, Some excel in Polemical Divinity, some in Controuersial.

4. Taking part in controversy; = **CONTRIVERSIAL** 3.

1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* 130 Not so common a thing as some controuersal Doctors...take it to be. 1657 - *Pres. Thoughts* 25 A hundred other controuersall men.

Hence **Controvērsally adv.**, controuersially.

1678 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 39 Those who trade either Ministerially or Controuersially with them.

† **Controversary**, -ory, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. L. *contrōversus* (see **CONTRIVERSED**) + -ARY, -ORY; cf. *adversary*.]

a. *adj.* = **CONTRIVERSIAL**.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* § 26 Diuers controuersary discourses. 1668 - *Old Relig.* Ep. Ded. 4 These controuersorie points.

b. *sb.* = **CONTRIVERSY**.

c 1635 SIR W. POLE *Descript. Deuon* I. 164 Which hath sett many controuersaries on.

† **Controverse**, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 *contrauerose*. [a. F. *controverse*, ad. L. *contrōversus* **CONTRIVERSY**.] = **CONTRIVERSY**.

15... FEYDE (W. de W.) *title*, The Contrauerce bytwene a Louer and a Jaye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 2 Now here commeth next in place...The controverse of beauties soveraine grace. a 1631 DODDGE *Progr. Soul* (R.), We see in authors, too stiff to recant An hundred controverses of an ant. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* 15 (T.) He...with his sword the controverse decides. *Ibid.* 106 (T.) The controverse of life and death is arbitrated by his breath.

† **Controverse**, v. *Obs.* [The ppl. *adj.* **CONTRIVERSED** = F. *controversé*, L. *contrōversus*, came at length to be treated as a true pple., implying a verb *to controverse*, which actually occurs in Florio as a rendering of It. *controversare*. In Fr., *controversé* goes back to 16th c., but the verb *controverse* is given only as a useful neologism by Littré. Latin had a deponent *contrōversāri* to enter into controversy, dispute: cf. sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To make (a matter) the subject of controversy; to discuss, debate.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 26 b, The causes [are] so controuersed amongst the learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Controuersare*, to controuerse. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & A.* (1655) 33 It is much controuersed, whether the Assideans were Pharisees or Essenes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. l. 9 The most learned Philosophers have been controuersing this Point for above 2000 Years.



b. To *controverse* in question: to call in question, challenge, dispute, controvert.

1601-2 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 12 If this title bee controverted in question, whether shall the ecclesiastical court or temporal hold jurisdiction.

2. *intr.* To enter into controversy, dispute with.

1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exp.* 60 There never was any Heresie had the Impudence... to wrong all People they controvert'd with.

† **Controversed**, ppl. a. Obs. [In form = prec. vb. + -ED, and at length so regarded: but F. *controversé* and Eng. *controverted* both appeared earlier than the respective verbs, and were app. direct adaptations of L. *controversus*, with the native ppl. endings -i, -ed. L. *controversus* appears to have been a compound of *contrō* (= *contrā*) + *versus* turned, with the sense (1) 'turned against, or in a contrary direction', (2) 'opposed, disputed, controverted'; in the latter sense it was practically the pa. ppl. of an unused verb *controvertēre*: see CONTOVERT.]

Made the subject of controversy; called in question; disputed, controverted.

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 441 That answereth one controuersie with an other, as much controuersed. 1581 N. BURNÉ (title), The Disputation concerning the Controuersit Headdis of Religion. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 416 In upright deciding of controuersed causes. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 Who... thus decides the controuersed case. a 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* vii. (1681) 295 One single Controuersed Conclusion.

† **Controverser**, Obs. Also -or. [f. CONTRVERSE v. + -ER.] One engaged in controversy; a controversialist.

1600 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 29 (T.) Which place, boulded before to the bran by many controuersers, etc. 1605 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar.* ix. 91 *Sine Dei gratia*. saith the controuerser. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 153 This opinion their Cardinal Controuerser disavows.

**Controversial** (kpntrōvō'sjāl), a. Also 6-7-sial, 6-tial. [ad. L. *contrōversialis*, f. *contrōversia*: see CONTOVERT and -AL.]

1. Subject to controversy; open to discussion; debatable, questionable; disputed.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. 111 Although it be controuersiall whether they bee things indifferente or not. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. x. 211 The Priests... had a controuersiall City appointed them... so that they must win it before they could wear it. 1800 MED. *Jrnl.* IV. 157 My opinion on this controuersial point. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 142 As controuersial a point as the authorship of Junius.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of controversy; polemical.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112 The court of Controuersiall Divinity. a 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* vi. I. 150 (R.) Polemical or controuersial divinity is... that part of divinity, which instructs and furnishes a man with necessary weapons to defend the truth against its enemies. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 His controuersial writings. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 240 The general object of his writing was didactic rather than controuersial.

3. Engaging in or given to controversy; disputations.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112, I wish... that Controuersiall Divines would cease to be stinging Satyrists. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 251 But most she fears the controuersial pen. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 210 What a pity it would be if controversy were abandoned to the weak or controuersial only.

4. as sb. A controversial matter or argument.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 In controuersials there is great use of writing, controuersies not being so easily determined by the judgment of the ear as the eye.

**Controversialism**, [f. prec. + -ISM.] A controversial spirit or practice.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* V. 459 It shows a tendency to controuersialism. 1884 BRECHER in *Hemilic Monthly* Mar. 386 There are temptations on the part of many to controuersialism.

**Controversialist** (kpntrōvō'sjālist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or is skilful in controversy; one who treats a subject in a controversial manner; a disputant.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 116 (1740) 503 That I have taken this Author to Task, in the Quality of a Controuersialist... for a Party and not Truth. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. ix. § 7 (R.) This rash and wild controuersialist [Marcon]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 229 Wyclif... the boldest and most indefatigable of controuersialists.

**Controversialize**, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in controversy with.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The easy and vain work of controuersializing with straggling laggards.

**Controversially** (kpntrōvō'sjālī), adv. [f. CONTRVERSIAL + -LY.] In a controversial manner; as regards controversy.

1682 *Plea Nonconf.* Ded. A iij b, Some that are too controuersially disposed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 251 It would have been controuersially futile if he had done so. 1888 Mrs. PITMAN *Mission Life Gr. & Pal.* 344 We allude to the subject, not controuersially, but, etc.

**Controversialness**, rare-°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Controversial quality.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Controversible**, a. Obs. [f. L. *contrōversibilis* CONTRVERSED + -BLE.] Open to controversy; CONTRVERTIBLE.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii. xix. Wks. VII. 159 What place of Scripture is there less controuersible for grammatical signification of the words. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 120 The discussing of things dubious and controuersible.

† **Controversiless**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. CONTOVERT v. + -LESS.] Without or not admitting of controversy.

1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 30 (L.) This matter being controuersiless, that tithes predial and personal belong to churchmen.

**Controversion** (kpntrōvō'sjən), [a. med. L. *controversion-em*, OF. *controversion* controversy, f. L. *contrōversus*: see CONTRVERSED and -ION. In sense 2 treated as n. of action from *controvert*.]

† 1. A controversy, a dispute. Obs.

1677 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (ed. 4) 47 They... did... work them... to remit the decision of the controversion to King Edward [ed. 1, 1655, has *controversie*]. 1768 H. BROOKE *Trial Rom. Cath.* 33 Any Controversion or Doubts that may arise.

2. The action of controverting.

1768 H. BROOKE *Trial Rom. Cath.* 55 Depositions... open to the... Cavil and Contraversion of all People. 1846 WORCESTER, *Contraversion*, act of controverting, dispute, *Hooker*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/3 Allow me space for a few words in controversion of your statement.

3. A turning in the opposite direction. *lit.* and *fig.* (also CONTRAVERSION.)

1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 53 Controversion... in Wheeling is performed by the Front of the Squadron, so that whilst the Rank makes the Motion, the File remains. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 339 A similar fundamental controversion in ethics seems to have taken place in Greece to that which took place in Italy in Macchiavelli's time.

**Controuersial** (kpntrōvō'sjānl), a. rare.

[f. prec. + -AL.] = CONTROVERSIAL.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Herszog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 245 [Be-not] wrote several controuersial tracts.

Hence **Controuersialism**, **Controuersialist**.

1800 *Examiner* No. 660, 778/1 The... writings of controuersialists. 1858 *Tail's Mag.* XIX. 509 A... civility which controuersialists do not invariably display. 1858 SIR A. GRANT in *Oxford Ess.* 86 Such a various controuersialism... could not fail to give rise to manifold inconsistencies.

† **Controuersious**, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *contrōversiosus* much controverted, f. *contrōversia*: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *contraversios* (Godef.) Full of controversy.]

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Pref., Touching matters in religion controuersious. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contraversious*, full of controversy.

† **Controuersist**, Obs. [f. CONTOVERT v. + -IST.] = CONTROVERSIALIST.

1666 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 69 To this accord... Schoolemen and Controuersists. *Ibid.* 150 Greatest Controuersists.

† **Controuersity**, Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *controuersité*, prob. ad. med. L. *\*contrōversitās*, f. *contrōversus*: see CONTRVERSED. Cf. *adversity*, *perversity*.] Controverted condition, controversy. 1558 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* F. Controuersite amonge phisicians touchynge the choyce of fleshes. 1558 HULOET, *Controuersite, controuersia, lit.*

**Controuersor**, -y: see CONTROVERSER, -ARY.

**Controuersy** (kpntrōvō'sjī), sb. Also 5-7 contra-, 5-oye. [ad. L. *contrōversia*, n. of quality f. *contrōversus* turned against, disputed; whence also earlier F. *controuersie* (14th-16th c.), and mod. F. *controverse*, in same sense.]

1. The action of disputing or contending one with another; dispute, debate, contention.

† a. as to rights, claims, and the like. Obs.

1384 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 16 The ende of al her controuersye or debate is an ooth to conformation. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 7 John (R.), Contrauersy and varyaunce began to aryse amonge y<sup>e</sup> personys assyned for the iij estatys. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* i. v. 27 He... made hym a Iudge in causes of controuersie. 1654 NERDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare CL* 75 The Carthaginians enjoying the Dominion of the Sea without controuersie.

transf. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 109 The Torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it... stemming it with hearts of Controuersie.

b. Disputation on a matter of opinion; the contending of opponents one with another on a subject of dispute; discussion in which opposite views are advanced and maintained by opponents. Now chiefly applied to such a discussion conducted in writing.

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 564 It was agreed by both, without Controuersie (not one saying contrary) that, etc. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 3 There is no place left of doubt or controuersy. 1644 MILTON *Edue.* (1738) 136 To be tossed and tormoled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controuersy. 1650 HOBBS *Nat. xiii.* (R.), The signs of two opinions contradictory one to another, namely affirmation and negation of the same thing, is called controuersy. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* Pref. 1 This is the first time I have appeared in Controuersy properly so called. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Might put an end to religious controuersy. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 150 This text has been the subject of endless controuersy.

c. Const. *At, in controversy*: said of persons, or matters in dispute. *Without, beyond, out of controversy* [Lat. *sine controversia*]: without or beyond dispute, question, or doubt.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 218 He without al doubt or controuersy, was very Emperour of al Britayn. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 40 The matter is yet in controuersie. 1594 WAT 2nd Pt. *Symbol.* § 1 The facultie or power of pronouncing sentence betweene persons at controuersie. 1611 BIRLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 S. Hierome... the best linguist without controuersie, of his age. 1644 MILTON *Edue.* (1738) I. 140 That it should be plain, healthful, and moderate, I suppose is out of controuersy. 1777 WATSON *Hist. Philip II* (1830) 279 Vitelli, who was, without controuersy, the ablest and most experienced general. 1807 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 89 This case was considered to have fixed, beyond controuersy, the rule of law upon this subject.

2. (with a and pl.) A dispute, contention.

c 1405 WYNTOUN *Crom.* vii. vi. 92 Be-twene jame cawsyd wes controuersys. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xix. 60 Fyndyng alwayes som controuersies that nede not, but only for to passe tyme. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Variuances and contraversies... bytwene the seid parties. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 109 Husbands, Fathers, and betrothed Louers, That shall be swallowed in this Controuersie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 19. 18 A perpetual War and Controuersie in the World... betwixt these two Parties or sects of men. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 797 In criminal controuersies.

b. esp. A debate or dispute on a matter of opinion; a discussion of contrary opinions.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 It were more frutefull for us... to handle sum sad & witty controuersal. 1611 BIRLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Lest the Authoritie of the Scriptures for deciding of controuersies... should somewhat be shaken. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* iii. Wks. I. 359 The controuersy about Matter... lies altogether between you and the philosophers. 1858 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 100 The great controuersy respecting the 'Origin of Evil'.

† 3. Difference of opinion, disagreement. Obs.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 28 Thys thyng... seemyth to be a controuersy... betwix Arystotyl and Plato. *Ibid.* i. ii. 44 Thus, Master Lypset, the thyng dyuersly consyderyd maykth betwix vs to appere controuersy.

4. Comb., as † *controuersy-logic*, -*writer*.

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 195 For Controuersie Logick I mention nothing. a 1692 BR. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 159 (T.) Their schoolmen, casuists, and controuersy-writers have so mixed Aristotle's philosophy with their divinity.

† **Controuersy**, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] = CONTRVERSE v. Hence **Controuersying** *vbl. sb.*

1593 BILSON *Cont. Christ's Ch.* 108 More controuersied than the other two. 1606 T. WHETENHALL *Discom. Abuses Ch. Christ* 5 These pointes of religion now controuersied among vs. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* vii. x. About which there has been such commentating and controuersying.

**Controvert** (kpntrōvō'st, kpntrōvō'srt), v. Also 7-8 contra-. [Appeared about 1600: f. L. type *\*controvertēre* (f. *contrō* -against + *vertēre* to turn) on the assumed analogy of L. *contrōversus* CONTRVERSED, and of *convert*, *pervert*, etc. So in mod. Sp. *controvertir*. Pg. *controverter*.]

The source of this and the conjunct words was L. *contrōversus* turned against, opposed, controverted; thence, OF. *controuers* adj. (15th c.) opposed, hostile, controverted; also F. *controuersé* (16th c.) controverted, and Eng. *controuersed*; thence the Eng. verb *to controuers*, and mod. F. *controverser*; finally, by analogy, Eng. *controvert*, with its ppl. adj. *controverted*. The stress varies between the first and the third syllable: the latter mode is less usual, but more according to analogy: cf. *animadvert*, *advert*, etc., *contradict*, *contravene*, etc. So with the derivatives.]

† 1. *trans.* To oppose by argument or action; to dispute or contest (a title, possession, etc.).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 60 He may... alledge that na recognition could be taken, anent the lands contraverted. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 31 Whether the possession... was certain and settled, or controverted and unquiet. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 188 Yet the Rights of Guardianship... were never controverted.

2. To make the subject of controversy or verbal contention; to debate, discuss, dispute about.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 A Theame of some matter which may be controverted. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 207 Why melancholy men are witty... is a problem much controverted. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 110 A point which was controverted between Mr. Thwackum and Mr. Square. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amer. Lit.* (1867) 612 He would controvert the matter with eminent divines.

b. Const. with *object clause*.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1.254 The fathers... disputed and controverted, whether paradise was corporeal, or intellectual only. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. 1. (1765) 126 Whether all this deserves the name of Good or not, I do not controvert.

3. To contend against or oppose in argument; to dispute, deny, contradict.

a 1613 OVERBURY *News to Univ.* Wks. (1856) 180 When one truth is granted, it may be... brought to confirm any other controverted. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. iv. 346 The existence hereof men do not controvert. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 The Aristotelian philosophy... which no person had the courage to controvert before Descartes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 316 This doctrine has been controverted; it is, however, very ably defended by Mr. Hargrave. 1830 S. R. MATLAND *The 160 Days* 23 The statement which you have attempted to controvert. 1880 M. CATHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 127 A fact which cannot be controverted.

b. To oppose, stand up against (a person).

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. Thou wilt join thy grey hairs to his green youth to controvert me in this matter?

4. *intr.* To engage in a controversy.  
 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Controvert*, to contend, strive, or be at variance about a matter. 1641 R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy* v. *Mass-bk.*, etc. 48 They do controvert among themselves about the words. 1683 CURTIS in *Mem. J. Story Revived* 32 Thou didst not much controvert with him. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 304 He would not controvert with me at all, unless I subscribed to a doctrine, etc.

**Controverted** (see *prec.*), *pp.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Subjected to controversy.

†1. Made an object of contest; disputed. *Obs.*  
 1632 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 273 III. 276 There is none now living but himselfe that hath any title to that so long controverted Crowne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 478, I have not called for a sword, to divide the controverted child betwixt the two mothers. 1756 JOHNSON *Life King of Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 543 He...dispatched two thousand soldiers into the controverted countries.

2. Made an object of controversial discussion.  
 1605 T. SPARK *Brotherly Perswas.* (1607) 80 To smother the controverted changeable things. a 1619 DONNE *Biadavatus* (1644) 180 The Expositors (of what perswasion soever in controverted points). 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xliii. 331 Texts...of obscure, or controverted Interpretation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 P. 13 A better explication of a controverted line. 1845 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 31 The very atmosphere is full of controverted doctrine.

†3. *Controverted election*: a. contested (quot. 1736); b. disputed, petitioned against. *Obs.*

1756 FIELDING *Pasquin* ii. Wks. 1784 III. 254 Heaven send us a controverted election. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Controverted Election*, the same as contested Election. 1844-7 BARRON & ARNOLD (title) Reports on Controverted elections. 1866 HANSARD Ser. iii. CLXXXI. 879 *Controverted Elections*. Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the Table.

**Controverter** (see the *vb.*). Also 7 -or. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] One who controverts; a disputant, a controversialist.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. (R.), As controverters in vouch'd texts leave out Shrew'd words, which might against them clear the doubt. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Controv. scriptores*, Some controverters in divinity are like swaggers in a tavern, that turn every thing into a weapon. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 375 Dr. Parr...the skilful controverter.

**Controvertible** (*kpntrōv'rtib'l*), a. [f. *CON-* + *TRIVERT* or L. type \**contrōvert-ēre* + -(I)BLE.] Capable of being controverted; disputable.

1614 BP. HALL *Agst. Brownists* § 33 *Recoll. Treat.* 767 If controvertible or doubtful, men ought to beare one with another different judgement. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 Covenants containing smaller and controvertible points.

Hence **Controvertibly** *adv.* In mod. Dicts.

**Controverting** (see the *vb.*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CON-* + *TRIVERT* + -ING.] The action of the verb *CON-* + *TRIVERT*; debating, disputing.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warren* 11 After many delays and controvertings, a Tax was granted by the States. 1852 NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 26 It is not safe controverting with the master of twenty legions.

**Controverting**, *pp.* a. [f. *as prec.* + -ING 2.] That controverts.

1647 CRASHAW *Musie's Duel* Poems 88 In controverting warbles evenly shared With her sweet self she wrangles.

**Controvertist** (*kpntrōv'rtist*), *v.* Also 8 *contra-*. [f. *CON-* + *TRIVERT* + -IST.] One who practises or is engaged in controversy; a CONTROVERSIALIST.

1655 S. W. *Schism Disarmd* 212 He was borne a Controvertist. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* x. § 1. 312 Our controvertists fall from arguments to reproaches. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxii. Their disputations...often continued till neither controvertist remembered upon what question they began. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 262 To crush and pound to dust the audacious controvertist. 1884 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 341 One hint which might advantageously be acted upon by all controvertists.

† **Controvertistical**, a. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -IO + -AL.] Of the nature of a controversy; CONTROVERSIAL.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 350 (D.) Eudoxus told him in controvertistical debates, there was no appeal from reason to the sword. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 40 He...writ...Discourses, Controvertistical Libels, Notes, etc.

**Controvertor**: see *CON-* + *TRIVERT*.

**Controving**, -or, *obs.* ff. of *CON-* + *TRIVING*, -ER.

† **Contrucidate**, *v.* *Obs.*-o [f. *pp.* stem of L. *contrucidāre* to cut to pieces, slay, f. *con-* + *trucidāre* to cut to pieces.] 'To wound, murder, or kill' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Contrude**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *contrūd-ēre* to thrust together, push, crowd in, f. *con-* together + *trūd-ēre* to thrust, push, shove.] *trans.* To thrust or crowd together.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 483 As Fear contrudes, so Choler doth disperse. 1664 HEYWOOD *Gunaik. To Rdr.*, Why I have shut up and contruded within a narrow roome, many large Histories. 1681 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 52 The Air...doth contrude and thrust together the Flame.

**Contrufed**, *obs.* Sc. pa. pple. of *CON-* + *TRIVE*.

† **Contruncate**, *v.* *Obs.*-o [f. *pp.* stem of L. *contruncāre* to cut down, f. *con-* + *truncāre* to cut off.] 'To cut away part' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Contrused**, -sit, error for *CONTRUFED*.

† **Contrusion**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *contrūsion-em*, n. of action f. *contrūd-ēre* to CONTRUDE.] Thrusting or pressing together.

a 1691 BOYLE Wks. (1772) III. 617 (R.) The pressure or contrusion of the particles of the water against one another.  
 † **Contruth**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [see *CON-* + *TRUTH*.] To be true together, agree in truth.

a 1656 Br. HALL *Rev. Unrev.* § 9 All the holy doctrines of Divine Scripture do, as that Father said aright, *οὐκ ἀληθεύειν*, 'contruth with' each other.

**Contubernal** (*kpn'tiū'bānāl*), *sb.* and a. [ad. L. *contubernālis* tent-companion, comrade, *pp.* adj., f. *con-* together with + *taberna* hut, tent: cf. *contubernium* occupation of a tent in common.]

A. *sb.* One who occupies the same tent; a tent-fellow, comrade.

1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* iii. (1681) II. 40 Under the same Captains Contubernales and Comrades. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 681 Mine ancient contubernal, Billy Sheridan.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to occupation of the same tent; pertaining to temporary marriage.

1873 C. C. JONES in *Literature* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 1889, 273 Frequently monogamous—the contubernal relation being dissoluble at the will of the male.

† **Contubernial**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *contubernium* (see *prec.*) + -AL.] Sharing the same tent. Hence **Contubernially** *adv.*

1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 686 Humble folk been cristes frendes; they been contubernial [i. e. -yall, -ial, -iale, *Harl.* 7334 contubernially] with the lord.

**Contubernian** (*kpn'tiū'bāniān*), *nonce-wd.* [f. *as prec.* + -AN.] = *CON-* + *TRUBERNAL*, *sb.*

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1851) I. 138 Dear Froude is pretty well, but is languishing for want of his Oxford contubernians.

† **Contuitive**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *contuitivus* stem of *contuērē* to gaze upon (f. *con-* + *tuērē* to behold) + -IV-] Having a steadfast gaze.

1649 BULWER *Pathomoyt.* II. v. 170 Of a Contuitive... aspect, such as is seen in those who with some Tragical... look would affright and scare others.

† **Contumace**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare. [a. F. *contumace*, ad. L. *contumācia* CONTUMACY.] = CONTUMACY; also, a pronouncing a person to be in contumacy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Contumace...is onwil ine þing þet heo hæuð undernumen uorto donne. a 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* 358 (D.) Except the fault be notorious...and so declared by an assize, excommunication, contumace, and lawful admonition.

† **Contumace**, a. *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *contumace* (in Godef.) stubborn, unyielding, ad. L. *contumācia* -em: see CONTUMACY.] = CONTUMACIOUS.

a 1245 *Land. MS.* of Chaucer, *Par.* T. P. 328 Contumace is he, etc. [other MSS. contumax, contumax: see CONTUMACY.] 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Wulfrige*, ad fin. 3rd Balade i, Renegade and contumace in all obstinacion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 D iij b, Contumace & wayward vices.

† **Contumace**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [a. F. *contumace-r* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *CON-* + *TRUMACIUS*.] *trans.* To pronounce guilty of contumacy.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1792) I. 313 (Jam.) No bishop was called nor contumaced, except the pretended bishop of Ross.

† **Contumaced**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* Become 'contumacious': cf. CONTUMACE a. (for which it may be an error).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 D iij b, [He] wolde often open it [an ulcer] to wit yf it were contumaced.

**Contumacious** (*kpn'tiū'mā'jəs*), a. Also 7 -acious. [f. L. *contumāci-* (*contumāx*); see CONTUMAX and -ACIOUS.]

1. Contemning and obstinately resisting authority; stubbornly perverse, insubordinate, rebellious. (Of persons and their actions.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 997 Their Turcoman nation...were grown verie contumacious. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 81 His contumacious Company-keeping (contrary to his Confessours command) with an Excommunicated Count. 1777 *Hist. Rochester* 127 To reduce the contumacious monks to obedience. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 291 That spirit of contumacious scrupulosity which is the parent of schism.

† b. Of diseases: Not readily yielding to treatment, stubborn. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 152 Contumacious sicknesses. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* VIII. 263 In contumacious Diseases.

2. *Law.* Wilfully disobedient to the summons or order of a court.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vi. iv. § 1 Contumacious persons which refuse to obey their sentence. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 He is in Law said to be a contumacious Person, who, on his Appearance afterwards, departs the Court without leave. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 On her refusal to appear in person or by her attorney, she was pronounced contumacious. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnl.* II. 282 Contumacious prisoners were put to a dreadful torture.

Hence **Contumaciously** *adv.*, **Contumaciouslyness**.

1606 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 333 III. 243 They contumaciously refused to go. 1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 219 Having their contumaciousness punish'd with a Pestilence. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1883) 286 The clients are contumaciously litigious. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* I. xxv. (R.), The difficulty and contumaciousness of cure [of elephantiasis]. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 645 Imposing a fine when that assistance was contumaciously withheld. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 723 Various delays in deciding upon his contumaciousness.

**Contumacity** (*kpn'tiū'mā'siti*), *rare*. [a. F. *contumacitē* (16th c. in Godef.), f. L. type \**contumāciūs*, f. *contumāx*; see CONTUMAX and -ITY.] Contumacious quality, stubborn perverseness.

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 671 To tame her contumacities. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 223 A solemn high-stalking man with such a fund...of contumacity, irrefragability.

**Contumacy** (*kpn'tiū'māsi*). Also 4-7 -acie, 5 -acye. [ad. L. *contumācia*, n. of quality f. *contumāx*: see next and -ACY. Cf. CONTUMACE *sb.*]

1. Perverse and obstinate resistance of or disobedience to authority; rebellious stubbornness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 317 Strif, contumacie, presumption. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* VII. 316 His contumacy agayne y<sup>e</sup> church. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Annu.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 245 If [we offend] through contempt or contumacy, it is to be reprov'd. 1656 BRANMILL *Replie.* 32 If contumacy against one lawful single superior be schismaticall. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 1027 Such acts Of contumacy will provoke the highest. 1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* II. His entertainer took not the contumacy of the young apprentice with so much patience. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 177 Direct contumacy to God's known voice. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 148 They passed sentence of death upon the philosopher for contumacy towards themselves.

† b. rarely in good or neutral sense: Refusal to comply, obstinate resistance. *Obs.*

1628 BOLTON *Florus* I. vii. 18 All other the gods...leaving the place, Juvenat and Terminat only, would not stir. This contumacie of the powers divine pleased the Sooth-sayers well. 1646 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 395 The contumacy which the other motion they have already gives them against the reception of all other motion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 901 With a free contumacy proceeding not from Pride, but the greatness of his Mind.

† 2. Of diseases, etc.: Reluctance to yield to treatment; stubborn or unyielding nature. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Div. Some vices and diseases are contumacy and rebellion to heale. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xviii. (1678) 183 The contumacy of the humour which gives no place to the resolving Medicines. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 366 By reason of...contumacy of the matter, it expelleth nothing out of the mouth, except a thin and waterish humour.

3. *Law.* Wilful disobedience to the summons or order of a court. † *To put in contumacy*: to pronounce (in legal form) contumacious.

c 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 764 For his [Balliol's] wilful contumacy. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij. Holden for a rebel...and put into contumacy. 1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* III. 115, 91 140 To put the Duke of Myllan in contumacie, it were necessary to have interpellation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 200 If any of the King's tenure be called before their Ordinaries...if they be excommunicate for their manifest contumacy. 1825 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. III. iii. 392 They were pronounced guilty of contumacy in not obeying the summons of the council.

4. An act or instance of wilful disobedience.

1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 159 These Certificates...mention the Parties Contumacious. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* VII. 133 He corrected all excesses, and contumacies.

† 5. *To hold the contumacy*: see *quot. Obs.*

1662 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 16 Which they call doing Contumacia, or Quarantine. 1766 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 236 A Lazaretto, in which travellers in the time of a plague must perform quarantine, or as they term it here, hold the contumacy.

6. *attrib.*, as in *contumacy fees*.

1605 CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 322 His contumacy fees being paid.

† **Contumation**, *Obs.* rare. [f. CONTUMACIOUS, by false analogy after *vezatious*, *vezation*, etc.] = CONTUMACY.

1618 NAULTON *To Sir R. Wilson* 16 Sept. (R. Suppl.), If he [Raleigh] should fall in either of these two conditions, he should but augment his fault and contumation both.

† **Contumax**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *contimāx*, -ymāx. [a. L. *contumāx* insolent, obstinate, showing contempt of court (also a technical word of criminal law in Fr.), f. *con-* prefix and -āx suffix (-ACIOUS); the radical part *tum-* is generally referred to *tum-ēre* to swell, but some would connect it with *tem-n-ēre* to despise.] = CONTUMACIOUS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 328 Contimāx is he þat þorugh his indignacioun is agains everich auctorite...of hem þat been his souverayns. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 35 The Court is called, and yee are Contumax. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/1 Brynge hyder a bedde of yron that laurence contumax may lye thereon. 1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 555 In the end...was that worthy Martyr decreed Contumax, that is, sturdily, frowardly, and wilfully absent. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 154 They shall be halden as contumax and censur'd thairfore.

† **Contumelacy**, *Obs.*-1 = CONTUMELY.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* Pref., Neither have the Paracelsian order the least share in these contumelacies.

**Contumelious** (*kpn'tiū'mēliəs*), a. [a. OF. *contumēlieus* (mod.F. -eux), ad. L. *contumēliōs-us*, f. *contumēlia* CONTUMELY + -OUS.]

1. Of words and actions: Of the nature of, or full of contumely; reproachful and tending to convey disgrace and humiliation; despiseful.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/3 He sayd noo wordes tume-lous ne contumelious ne other dysordynate wordes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perp.* (1531) 13 Contumelious and opprobrious blas-phemes of the iews. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xii. Catullus...wrote agayne hym contumelious or reprocheable versis. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. iv. 39 With scoffes and scornes,

and contumelious taunts. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 31 The people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious language. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 'Bonnet'... 'jackal'... 'badger'... are all contumelious terms.

b. Of persons: Dealing in or using contemptuous reproach or abuse; superciliously insolent. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 198 b, Kyng Edward... is a man, contumelious, opprobrious. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divell's Banquet* 229 He is not contumelious against vs, that have been contumacious against him. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xiii. 2 Curving a contumelious lip.

† c. Insolent. *Obs.* 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., A contumelious and stubborn sonne, which will not be ruled by his Father or Mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. 100 In the contumelious despatch of Nature [they] will have ears larger than Hounds. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 438 [Faction] was so universal that I observed the dogs in the streets much more contumelious and quarrelsome than usual.

† 2. Reproachful, shameful, disgraceful. *Obs.* 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. v. 89 a, It was a contumelious thing both among the Romaines and the Lumbardes to be shaven. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* Of Liberty (1669) 82 If anything indeed ought to be called honorable, in so base and contumelious a condition.

**Contumeliously** (kɒntɪmɪˈliːsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a contumelious manner.

a. With insolent contempt; with the infliction of dishonour.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 80 In playenge at any games there the tearynge of goddis name... be contumeliouslye in vayne brought forth. c 1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* § 111 Cutting off his head, [they] contumeliously threw it in a bush. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 93 Derided, despis'd and contumeliously treated. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. viii. 530 The magnificent discoveries of Newton were contumeliously rejected.

† b. Insolently. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* in Arber *Garner* III. 68 Contumeliously against the High Majesty of God. 1577 NORTH-BROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 66 He did it of set purpose, contumeliously, obstinately. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* i. § 32. 51 They... carry themselves contumeliously against the threatenings of Gods Ministers.

† c. With opprobrious language, opprobriously.

1632 LITWICH *Trav.* i. (1682) 3 Let venom-thundering critics, contumeliously carp. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* ii. 13 Contumeliously cavilling, as those epictures at Athens did. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 129 They... Jeer each other as soon as departed, and tattle as contumeliously to their mutual disparagement.

**Contumeliousness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Contumelious character or quality.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* i. Imputing contumeliousness. 1659 HAMMOND *Dispatcher Disp. Wks.* (1684) II. 173 [To] retort on him the charge of contumeliousness.

**Contumely** (kɒntɪmɪˈli), *sb.* [a. OF. *contumelia*, ad. L. *contumelia* abuse, insult, reproach; in origin prob. cognate with *CONTUMAX*, in which the stem part *tum-* is of disputed etymology.]

1. Insolent reproach or abuse; insulting or offensively contemptuous language or treatment; despite; scornful rudeness; now, esp. such contemptuous treatment as tends to inflict dishonour and humiliation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 480 The sinne of contumelie or strif and cheste. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 93 b, Detraction is pruely, contumely is openly done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 159 Those that hearde tearmes of contumely thundred against your grace. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 71 The Oppressors wrong, the poore mans Contumely. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 452 Contumely is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1768 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 183 To join contumely to cruelty. a 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs*, Perishing gloomily, Spurr'd by contumely. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 86 Which Mrs. Pipchin had with contumely and scorn rejected.

2. (with a and pl.) An instance of contumely; an insult, an insolent reproach, a piece of scornful or contemptuous insolence.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3694 In Jerusalem of his contumelies and the place of his passionne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He should have contumelies, and reproches, ringing about his eares. c 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iii. 276 Who, pressing me with contumelies, dare Such things as past the power of utterance are. 1713 STEELE in *Englishm.* No. 15. 97 A Freeman... will vindicate himself from all Contumelies. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 126 The pedlars find satisfaction for all contumelies in making good bargains.

3. Contemptuous insult as it affects the sufferer: disgrace, reproach, humiliation.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 137 The king thynketh it to sounde greatly to his contumely and reproche. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 18 It... casteth a kind of contumely upon the author of it. 1866 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iii. 48 He would outlive humiliation, contumely and hardship.

† **Contumely**, *v. obs.* -1 [a. OF. *contumeliere*, f. *contumelia*: see prec.] *trans.* To treat with contumely; to reproach insolently, insult.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 She... said many Injuries & vylonyes to fyacre contumeliyng & blaspheming hym.

† **Contumulate**, *pl. a. obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contumulat-us*, pa. pp. of *contumula-re* to entomb, bury, f. *con-* + *tumul-us* sepulchral mound, tomb.] Laid in the same tomb, buried together.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be... contumulate both Man and Wyfe.

† **Contumulate**, *v. obs. rare* -0. [see prec.]

1603 COCKERAM II, *Bury*, Inhume, Contumelate. 1656-82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contumulate*, to bury or intomb together. **Contumulation**, *rare* -0. [n. of action from prec.] The action of burying together.

1846 in WORCESTER, and in subseq. Dicts.

**Contund** (kɒntʊnd), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *contundere*, f. *con-* together + *tundere* to beat, thump, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To pound, bruise, beat small (in a mortar). *Obs. or arch.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 49/2 Take Roses, and contunde them with the whyte of an Egge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 236 Medicines made of vegetables, decocted, contunded or mixed, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contund*, to knock or beat in peeces.

2. To bruise (the body), affect with contusions; to pound or thrash (adversaries). *humorous or affected.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. ii. 71 His muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not Corpus mobile. *Ibid.* iii. viii. 117 He would so contund him. 1805 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/1 We drove into Avranches, wearied and contunded (as a friend of mine expresses it). 1885 BURGON in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 19 [Twelve Good Men II. 185] He was, single-handed, contunding a host of unbelievers.

Hence **Contunded** *pl. a.*, **Contunding** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*; **Contunder**, one who 'contunds'.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 136/1 Make of contunded Akornes, and of honye a paest. 1667 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* § 1 Preparations... made with contunding, grinding, or scraping. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 65 A contunding Instrument strikes the Head. 1800 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 63 II. 85 This Contunder of Heresies. 1882 SCOTT *Nigel's* (K. James *loquitur*), Us that are... the contunding and contrituring hammer of all witches.

† **Contune**, *v. obs.* A variant of *CONTINUE* of obscure formation, frequent in 14-15th c.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4354 It is of Love, as of Fortune, That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune. *Ibid.* 5335. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 69 He is cause pat be synnar contunip in his iuel. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas Prol.* 9 Ne none so high in his estate contune Free from thawaying and danger of Fortune. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 299 And whan that she longe in this manere Contunyng had, no word seying. c 1475 *Partenay* 2207, 2881.

† **Contunely**, *adv. obs.* Variant of *CONTINUALLY*: cf. prec.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 134 The rumour of this revelacyoun Wych more and more contunely grew.

† **Conturb**, *v. obs.* Also 4 *contourb*. [a. OF. *contorbe-r*, -*turbe-r*, ad. L. *conturbare* to disturb greatly, throw into confusion, f. *con-* + *turbare* to disturb.] *trans.* To disturb greatly, perturb.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49, I am... so contoured That I ne may my wittes gete. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. (1890) 70, I am sore conturbed wyth a drede merueyllous.

† **Conturbate**, *v. obs.* -1 [f. L. *conturbat-*, ppl. stem of *conturbare*: see prec.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 263 The inveterate is imbecil, and conturbates the bowels.

† **Conturbation**, *obs.* [ad. L. *conturbatiō-em*, n. of action from *conturbare* to *CONTURB.*] Disturbance (physical or mental).

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxlii. vii, Without more warre or conturbation. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 62 (R.) Pretty devised termes of morsures, contractions, or conturbations. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Isa. lxx. 23. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 217 The words of his holiness, which have wrought such a conturbation within me. 1730 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 281 Exciting in the Head... unexplicable Conturbation. 1826 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 225 The conturbation of the heavens.

† **Conturmation**, *obs.* -1 [n. of action from L. *conturmare* to arrange in squadrons, f. *con-* together + *turma* troop, squadron.] A formation of troops or squadrons; a force so drawn up. fig. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 272 Assault, propell, and rout the conturmations of the disease.

**Contuse** (kɒntiːz), *v.* [f. L. *contūs*, ppl. stem of *contundere*: see *CONTUND.*]

1. *trans.* To injure as by a blow with a blunt instrument or heavy body, without breaking the skin; to bruise.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Fijb, Yf the fleshe be contused or cut. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), The ligature contuses the lips in cutting them. 1767 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 231 The forceful onset had contus'd his brain. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. iv. A patient so contused should lose blood.

*transf.* a 1699 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1817) 296 A book which had been contused by a pistoll ball.

† 2. To pound, beat small, bray, crush, bruise.

1552 HULOET, *Anaxarchus*, beyng contused or stamped in a mortar with Iron pestles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 574 Their Roots, Barks, and Seeds, contused together.

Hence **Contused** *pl. a.*, bruised.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Contused or lacerated Wounds. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 19 With no further harm than a contused shoulder.

**Contusion** (kɒntiːʒən), (In 5 -tesohown.)

[a. F. *contusion*, ad. L. *contūsio-em* crushing, bruising, n. of action from *contundere*: see prec.]

1. The action of bruising, or condition of being bruised.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 50 margin, Wondis made with conteshown, bat ben maad wip smytynge of staf or stoon, or fallynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Fijb, Yf that there be contusyon. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 204 One is performed by Contusion, the other by Excision.

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 95 That e'ery stroke did Execution, By deep Incision or Contusion.

b. *transf.* The action of striking as with a blunt heavy body.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 187 The Interior [sound] is rather an Impulsion or Contusion of the Air, than an Elysion or Section of the same.

2. An injury to the body caused by a blow with a blunt or heavy instrument, by collision with a hard surface, etc., without breaking the skin; a bruise.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 3 That Winter Lyon, who in rage forgets Aged contusions. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 4 *Misc.* 113 Used... for contusions and swellings. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4895/4 Major General Sibourg... received a Contusion in the Breast, from a piece of a Bomb Shell. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 294 Contusions of the scalp sometimes occasion abscesses. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 142 A 'contusion' is caused by a blow from a blunt instrument.

† 3. Beating small, pounding, or braying. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 266 Contusion is the beating of grosse bodies into smaller or very subtile parts. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 94 Juices are got out by Contusion and Expression. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xvi. iv. 171 There are other ways... of potting flesh for keeping, besides that of contusion.

**Contusion**, *v.* [ad. F. *contusionner*, f. *contusion*: see prec.] *trans.* To affect with contusion, to bruise. (Only in *pass.*)

1871 *Standard* 7 Feb., In this rush the general was thrown down and contused. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS *Pers. Remin.* Skobeleff 278 When Skobeleff was contused on the night of the 8th November, his father came to see him.

**Contusive** (kɒntiːsɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *contūs*, ppl. stem of *contundere* + -IVE: in mod. F. *contusif*, -ive.] Producing contusion, bruising; of or belonging to a contusion.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 26 Shield from contusive rocks her timber limbs. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 229 The pain is of an obtuse or contusive character.

**Contynanse**, -*aunce*, *obs. f.* COUNTERNANCE.

**Contynew** (e, -ue, -we, *obs. ff.* CONTINUE.

**Co-numerary**, *a. rare* -1. [f. CO- + NUMERARY, f. L. *numerus* number: cf. *supernumerary*.] Corresponding in regard to number.

1850 CLINTON *Fasti Rom.* II. 210 The first year of Antioch was nearly connumerary with the 264th year of the Seleucidae. The 303rd of Antioch was connumerary with the 564th of the Seleucidae.

**Co-numerous**, *a. rare* -1. [f. CO- + NUMEROUS.] Coextensive in number.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 133 Even were our organs or senses to be made co-numerous with the modes of existence, our knowledge would still be only of the phenomenal.

**Conundrum** (kɒnʊndrəm), Also 7 *conimbrum*, *quonundrum*, 8 (*conunorum*), *quadundrum*, *ounundrum*, (*conunander*). [Origin lost: in 1645 (sense 3) referred to as an Oxford term; possibly originating in some university joke, or as a parody of some Latin term of the schools, which would agree with its unfixed form in 17-18th c. It is doubtful whether Nash's use (sense 1) is the original.]

† 1. Applied abusively to a person. (? Pedant, crotchety-monger, or ninny.) *Obs.*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 158 So will I... drive him [Gabriel Harvey] to confesse himselfe a Conundrum, who now thinks he hath learning enough to proue the saluation of Lucifer.

† 2. A whim, crotchet, maggot, conceit. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, I must ha' my crotchets! And my conundrums! 1653 MASSINGER *Bondman* ii. iii, (Topsy man says) I begin To have strange conundrums in my head. 1653 BEDELL *Life Erasmus*, in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 61 These conimbrums, whether Reall or Nominall, went downe with Erasmus like chopt hay. 1687 Mrs. BEHN *Lucky Chance* ii. ii, I hope he'll chain her up, the Gad Bee's in his Quonundrum. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.*, *Conundrums*, Whimses, Maggots, and such like. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* iv. i, You don't know her; she has more Conundrums in her Head than a Fencer. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 140 My Blood she advances, With Twenty Quadundrums, and Fifty Five Fancies.

† 3. A pun or word-play depending on similarity of sound in words of different meaning. *Obs.*

1645 *Kingdom's Weekly Post* 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. For an instance... Now all House is turned into an Alehouse, and a pair of dice is made a Paradise, was it thus in the days of Noah? Ah no! a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. (1730) I. 94 Pun and conundrum pass with them for wit. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. x, Such frothy Quibbles and Conundrums. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 § 2 A Clinch, or a Conundrum. 1736 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxxix. (1741) 204 Plain sense was esteem'd nonsense from the pulpit, which rung with ambiguities and double meanings; the poor sinner was mightily awaken'd to his duty by a pretty pun, and oftentimes owed his salvation to a quibble or a conundrum. 1731 BAILLY (ed. 5), *Conundrum*, a quaint humorous Expression, Word, or Sentence. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Conundrum*, a low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 47 Zounds! sir, do not think to put any of your conundrums upon me.

4. A riddle in the form of a question the answer to which involves a pun or play on words: called in 1769 *conundrumical question*. b. Any puzzling question or problem; an enigmatical statement. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Elvys to Apollo Wks.* (1812) II.

1778 The Riddle and Conundrum-mongers cry Pshaw! 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxviii, Exhausting your faculties... in vain endeavours to guess at a conundrum. 1844 BYRON *Yuan* xv. xxi. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 191 'You speak in conundrums,' said Morley; 'I wish I could guess them.' 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 32 The stars... will be after Adam's race has ceased to perplex itself with metaphysical conundrums.

5. A thing that one is puzzled to name, a 'what-d'ye-call-it', rare.

1817 SCOTT *Let.* 8 June in *Lockhart*, We are attempting no castellated conundrums to rival those Lord Napier used to have executed in sugar. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. xii. 396 In her plain cap, plain kerchief, and plaited conundrums, by which the female Friends are distinguished.

6. *Comb.*, as *conundrum-game*, *-making*, *-monger* (see prec. 4), *-party*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert.* 32 Mr. Wood... makes a Conundrum-Game with poor Cornaro's Daughter Su. 1799 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. No. 20. 271 Conundrum parties. *Ibid.* No. 20. 281 Leger-de-main, conundrum-making, and punning.

Hence, **† Conundrumed**, grown crotchety, slightly crazed; **† Conundrumical** *a.*, whimsical, fantastic, crotchety; also, of the nature of a conundrum (sense 4); **Conundrumise** *v. intr.*, to make conundrums.

1668 FORD *Lover's Mel.* ii. ii. *Mel.* Am I stark mad? *Trol.* No, no, you are but a little staring. There's difference between staring and stark mad. You are but whimsied yet; crotcheted, conundrumed, or so. 1743 *London Mag.* 36 Of all the conundrumical inconsistencies, and incoherent Images that ever arose from a sick Stomach and a weak Head. 1769 *Town & Country Mag.* 1 Sept. 462/2 Answers to Mr. Wags conundrumical questions. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 420 The conundruming of the said Billy... set everybody making conundrums. 1839 L. BLANCHARD *Ibid.* LVI. 519 It was from you that he had the joke first, while you were conundruming for want of thought.

**† Conusable**, *a.* Law. Obs. [a. AF. *conusable*, *conis(s)able*, = OF. *conois(s)able*, in mod.F. *connaissable* capable of being known or taken knowledge of, f. stem of *conus-ant*, *conuis-ant*, mod.F. *connaiss-ant*: see CONUSANT.] An earlier form of COGNIZABLE in the legal sense: Capable of being judicially examined or tried; subject to the jurisdiction of a law-court.

a. 1691 BP. BARLOW *Rem.* 365 (T.) One of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable. 1694 R. COKE *Crt. & State Eng.* I. 391 Causes conusable at Common Law.

**† Conusance** (*kpniz-*, *kpnizans*). Obs. or arch. Also 6 *connu-*. [a. OF. *conus(s)ance*, also *conois(s)ance*, *conis(s)ance*, mod.F. *connaissance* knowledge: see COGNIZANCE.] An early form of COGNIZANCE, retained to recent times in legal use.

1. *gen.* = COGNIZANCE 2: Knowledge, information. 1642-1656 [see COGNIZANCE 2].

2. *Law.* = COGNIZANCE 3.

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 38 The Chancellor... shall have conusance of ples. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 Conusance of ples is a privilege that a Citie or Towne hath of the K[ing's] grant, to hold ples of all contracts, and of lands within the Precinct of the franchise. 1653 CHISENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 265 It being a thing not properly lying within his conusance... or capacity to grant. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 21 The taking conusance of blasphemy. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 202 That may properly fall under your Conusance.

3. = COGNIZANCE 4: Recognition or acknowledgement, *esp.* of a FINE of lands. (Fines were abolished by Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 74 1570-6, 1602 [see COGNIZANCE 4].)

4. = COGNIZANCE 5: Device, heraldic emblem; badge, mark.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Instit.* iv. 100 As soldiers beare the conusance of their capitaine. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 412 The house of Lancaster... [had] a red Rose for their badge or conusance. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 Where discretion the daughter of time is his fairest conusance.

**† Conusant** (*kpniz-*, *kpnizant*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *connu-*. [a. OF. *conusant*, *conis(s)ant*, *conois(s)ant* knowing, pr. pple. of *conuistre*, *conoistre* now *connaître*:-L. *cognōscere* to know.]

**A. adj.** An early form of COGNIZANT, chiefly legal: Having cognizance or knowledge.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vi. 48 By common indentment he is more conusant of things, then Countrey people. 1678 HALL *Hist. Plac. Coronae* I. Suppose the officer should be conusant of the formalities of the law. 1799 CHIFMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 36 Plaintiff is conusant of his own title. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 220 Where the party... was not conusant of the treaty.

**B. sb.** = CONUSOR.

1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 84 Judgment for the Conusant. Indeed the Reporter properly doubts whether the Conusance being for Part of the Rent only was good.

**† Conusee**, *-see*. Law. Obs. or arch. An archaic form of COGNIZEE: He to whom cognizance was made, *esp.* in a FINE of land.

1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 65 [If] the payment of the money should be made at Bristowe, and the conusee received it at another place. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 363 The conusee or recoverer hath a fee-simple vested in himself by the fine or recovery. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 661 An ejectment may be brought by the following persons: Assignee of a bankrupt; Conusee of a statute merchant or staple; copyholder.

**† Conusor, conusor**. Law. Obs. or arch. Also 6 *-our*. [a. AF. *conusor*, *conis(s)our* = OF. *conois(s)or*, f. L. type *cognōscitor-em* (cf. It. *conoscitore*, Pr. *conoisedor*), f. *cognōscere* to know.] Archaic form of COGNIZOR: The party who made cognizance, *esp.* in a FINE of land.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 20 a, Wee... beare you fayth for the landes y<sup>e</sup> we hold of you your conusor. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 77 a, So if the Conusor of a fine executorie of lands holden by Knights service, dyeth. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 82 An affidavit shall be made, stating the time of the death of such conusor or conusors. *Ibid.* V. 544 He is not the issue in tail of the conusor of the fine.

**Co-nutrition** (*kpnūtri-tiōn*). [f. CO- + NUTRI-] Nutrition together, under the same conditions.

1895 F. WARNER *Phys. Express.* 364 Co-nutrition in two subjects produces similar proportions of growth.

**Convaile**, obs. f. CONVEY.

**† Convail, convale, v.** Obs. rare. [ad. OF. *convall-oir*, *convall-ant* to recover health, f. *con-* + *valoir*: cf. L. *convalescere* in same sense.] To grow strong, recover strength.

c. 1500 *Poem on Heraldry* 2 (F. E. T. S. Extra Ser. 1869) So convallit vicis & variance. So that few mycht labour for discrepance. a. 1532 *Remed. Love* 410 (R. Suppl.) Whereby reviled Causeless he is, never to convaile. 1692 COLES, *Convail*, to recover.

**Convainquish**, obs. f. CONVANQUISH.

**† Convaile, sb.** Obs. rare. [ad. L. *convallis* a valley enclosed on all sides, f. *con-* altogether + *vallis* valley, VALE. In OF. *convallée*] See quot. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 37/2 Convailes or Valleys... enclosed all about with hills.

**Convalesce** (*kpnvāle's*), *v.* Also 5 *-valeshe*, 6-7 *-Sc. -vales*, *-ual(1)esse*. [ad. L. *convalescere* to grow strong, recover health, f. *con-* altogether + *valēscere* to grow strong, inceptive of *valere* to be strong or well. Used by Caxton, and common in Sc. writers from 16th c.; but not in English Dicts. nor in ordinary English use till the 19th c.: cf. F. Hall *Mod. English* 287.]

1. *intr.* To recover from sickness, regain health, get better.

1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 As he... that of late convaleshed and yssued out of a greuous seeknesse. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 400 Eitir that the seik man... beginnis to convalesce. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 679 He conuallit within ane littill space. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 422, I recovered my health, and... being better convalesced, I recoured backe in a Flemish Pink. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 438 News came that he was convalesced. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 220 The insane person convalescing. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) II. 137 That illness when one does not convalesce at all. 1876 EWER *Catholicity* iii. 84 The Catholic Church is... under another aspect, the human race convalescing.

**† b. trans.** To grow strong. Obs. Sc.

1533 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 491 Seand their power convales... ay the moir. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. 261 To ceis fra battall, quhill their pissance war convalescit.

2. *Roman Law.* To become valid.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. (ed. 2) 601 The alienation, originally invalid, convalesces.

Hence **Convalescing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1480 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 254 Mr. Andro Foster... after his convalescing, took a great trouble in his mynde. 1864 in *Reader No.* 98. 603/4 Delicacies to the convalescing. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 3/7 Accommodation... for the treatment of convalescing patients.

**Convalescence** (*kpnvāle'sēns*). [a. F. *convalescence* (15th c.), ad. L. *convalescentia* regaining of health, f. *convalescent-em*, CONVALESCENT.]

1. Gradual recovery of health and strength after illness.

c. 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xl. (1890) 149 Seeng his fader broughte vp ayen in good convalescence and helth. c. 1500 *Melusine* 179 In me was none hope of convalescence nor of lyf. a. 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 88 Sicknes had enfeebled my body, but I have a convalescence. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 24 The Physicians hold there is no perfection of corporall health in this life, but a convalescence at best. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Oct., On Thursday... I ventured on my dinner, which I think has a little interrupted my convalescence. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvii. [He] had written to my mother, expressing his entire convalescence. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 180 The slow days of convalescence wore away in the sea-port town.

**b. trans.**

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 278 The convalescence of Virginia agriculture.

2. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1875 POSTE *Gains* II. (ed. 2) 283 The retroactive effect of the removal of an original impediment to the validity of a title is called the Convalescence of the title. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Gaius* II. § 218 If the legacy be to one who is not an heir. Sabinus held it incapable of convalescence under the Neronian senatus-consult.

**Convalescent**, rare. [ad. L. *convalescentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] A convalescent state.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 273 Either in sickness or convalescence. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 180 Prescribed... in low fevers and convalescences.

**Convalescent** (*kpnvāle'sēnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convalescent-em*, pr. pple. of *convalescere* to CONVALESCERE. Also in mod.F.]

**A. adj.** Recovering health and strength after illness; in the way of recovery; still in need of nursing.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Convalescent*, that waxeth strong. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 The French monarchy... with an infant king, and a convalescent royalty. 1806 *Med. Trnl.* XV. 191 The patients become convalescent within the first week of the fever. 1853 C. EXMONT *Villella* xiii, Little Georgetown was now convalescent.

**B. sb.** One who is recovering from sickness.

1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 148 A troublesome and dangerous [journey] for a convalescent. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, To Young Lady*, How glad I am to see you here, A lovely convalescent. 1885 DUNCLEY in *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6 1 There were the Infirmary convalescents taking the air.

**b. attrib.** Of or for convalescents.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 501 The sick... are to be sent on board the convalescent Ship. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 91 Like the convalescent ward of a hospital. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 895/1 A convalescent home... was built.

**Convalescently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigour.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites Q. Rev.*

**† Convalide, v.** Obs. rare-°. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *convallidare* (Du Cange) = *consolidare*, f. *con-* altogether + *validus* strong: see VALID.] 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Convalide*, to strengthen.

**† Convalidation**, Obs. rare. [n. of action from prec.] Strengthening, confirmation.

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 102 That thing which may be to the most convalidation and surety of the Process.

**Convall, convaile**, in *Convall Lily*, *Lily Convaile*, Obs.: see CONVALLY.

**Convallamarin** (*kpnvālāmē-rin*). Chem. [f. L. *convallium* (see next) + *amār-us* bitter + -IN.] A bitter glucoside, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, obtained from the Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria Majalis*).

So **Convallarin**, an acrid purgative glucoside C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>11</sub> obtained from Lily of the Valley. **Convallamaretin**, **Convallaretin**, products of the action of dilute acids on convallamarin and convallarin respectively.

1863-7 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* *Convallamarin*... is obtained by diluting and filtering the mother-liquor from which the convallarin has separated... Nitric acid colours convallamarin yellow; alkalis decompose it, with separation of convallamaretin. 1887 BRUNTON *Text-Bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 1040 Convallamarin acts like Digitalis... Convallarin has only a purgative effect.

**† Convally**, Obs. In *lily convally*, also *lillie convaile*, *convall lily*, adapted forms of L. *Lilium convallium* lily of the valleys (*Vulgate*, Cantic. ii. 1), used by the herbalists.

1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 679 Woodlillie, or Lillie convaile. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 331 The Conuall Lillie, or Lillie of the Vally. 1605 TIMME *Quercit.* iii. 175 With water of peonie, of lillies conuall, or of flowers of the linden tree. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xii, It is called in English, Lilly of the Vally, or the Convall Lilly. *Ibid.* lxiii, White flowers, smelling as sweet as those of Lilly Conuall. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 328.

**Convanesce** (*kpnvāne's*), *v.* Math. [f. L. *convanescere* + *vānēscere* to vanish.] To disappear by the running together of two summits: said of the edge of a polyhedron.

1851 E. P. KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 187 If AB convanesces by the union of its summits, P becomes P', losing the faces A and B.

**Convanesible**, *a.* [f. prec. + -BLE.] Liable to convanesce, as in *convanesible edge* (of a polyhedron).

1851 E. P. KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 186 Theorem. Every Polyhedron P, not a pyramid, has either a *convanesible* or an *evanesible edge*.

**† Convaquish, v.** Obs. Also 5-6 *-vainq-*, *-vaynq-*. [a. OF. *convainquiss-* lengthened stem of *convainquir* by-form of *convaincre*:-L. *convincere* to conquer: see CONVINCER, CONVICT.]

*trans.* a. To vanquish, overcome. b. To convict.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 176/1 Whan they had... conuaynquished the heretykes. a. 1541 WYATT *Wks.* 1815-6 Let. xxx., *To the King* (R.), His other great conspiracies... hath made him convaquished in whole parliament.

**Conveane**, obs. form of CONVEY.

**Convected**, *pa. pple.* [f. L. *convec-tus*, pa. pple. of *convecere*, f. *con-* together + *vehere* to carry + -ED.] Carried by convection.

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 360/1 This is convected heat -i.e., that which is obtained by the transfer of heated air from place to place.

**Convection** (*kpnve'kʃn*). Physics. [ad. L. *convection-em*, n. of action from *convecere*: see prec.] The action of carrying; conveyance; *spec.* the transportation of heat or electricity by the movement of a heated or electrified substance, as in the ascension of heated air or water.

1663 COKERAM, *Connexion*, a bearing. 1834 W. PROUT *Bridgew. Treat.* 256 The process by which heat is communicated through water, we have termed *convection*. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* 177. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 Heat is communicated by radiation, conduction, and convection. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 56 The passage of electricity from one place to another by the



motion of charged particles is called Electrical Convection or Convective Discharge.

b. *attrib.*, as in *convection current*.

1868 B. STEWART in *Macm. Mag.* July 1954 There are... convection currents in constant operation all over the disc.

**Convective** (kɒn'vektɪv), a. [f. L. *convect-*, ppl. stem of *convectere* to carry + -IVE.]

1. Having the property or power of conveying.  
1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 266/2 [The bronchial tubes] are merely convective passages. 1868a *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 353 The convective force of a stream of water in washing away the less valuable minerals.

2. Of the nature of, or relating to convection.  
1868a SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 363 There must be an approximate convective equilibrium of heat throughout the whole. 1876 S. NEWCOMB in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 94 The latter is constantly cooling by radiation, and thus convective movements are established.

**Convectively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a convective manner, by convection.

1864 WEBSTER cites HARE.

**Conveh(e)**, obs. f. CONVEVE; obs. Sc. f. COVIN.

**Convehith**, -yth, obs. 3rd sing. of CONVEY.

† **Conve'll**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *convellere* to wrench up, overthrow, shatter, f. *con-* intensive + *vellere* to tear, pull, pluck. Cf. CONVULSE.]

1. *lit.* To tear, wrench. *rare*.  
1868 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 75 The muscles appointed for respiration, being also convelled. 1857-94 [see CONVULSED, etc. below].

2. *fig.* To overthrow or refute completely.  
1536 *Articles Relig.* p. xvii, Such as neither ought ne can be altered or convelled by any contrary opinion. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is Murder* Pref. To convell, and confute, this pestilent and perilous Libel. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 111 It's impossible to convell the material facts he has set down.

Hence *Convelled*, *Convelling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*  
1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 318 Broken and convelled nerves. 1660 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 187 For convelling... of this vain custom. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 24 Very strong irritations in the Members of the Body, by convelling of their Muscular Fibres.

**Convellent** (kɒn'velənt), a. [ad. L. *convellentem*, pr. ppl. of *convellere* to CONVELL.] Wrenching, pulling up.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 525/2 As long as the ends... are fixed, and will not yield to convellent force.

† **Convenable** (kɒn'venəbəl), a. 1. Obs. [a. F. *convenable*, OF. also *covenable*, f. stem of *conven-ir*, *conven-ant* to meet, to agree (:-L. *convenire* to CONVENIRE): see -ABLE, -BLE. Cf. *Pr. convenable*, *convenhable*. The earlier form was COVENABLE, whence also the early variants *comenable*, *conable*. But *convenable* gradually became the established form in French, and is found in Eng. beside *covenable* down to the 17th c. Johnson (1755) says 'Not now in use'.]

1. Agreeing with circumstances or requirements; suitable, appropriate, proper, meet, becoming.

c1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. p. 243 (Harl. MS. 7334) Whiche [thynges] ben conuenable [4 MSS. conuenable, *Petr.* conable, *Cambr.* 603 nede] to veray confessioun. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxx. 27 That mannys lyvinge be convenable, And redy unto thi servyse.—That is all thi covetyse. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E. j, Let vs then see whether this prince be a convenable marriage in regard of her priuate person. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 230 Where the Lord profereth convenable marriage to his ward. 1659 MACALLO *Canons Physick* 75 By reason of the convenable quality and reasonable quantity. 1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 June, As the superior officer... in active service for Louis XVIII, [he is] forced to innumerable convenable expenses.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent, congruous; in agreement.

c1450 *Mertin* 59 This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-tokeneth the place that Matheu fulfilled; and, sir, thus be these two tables convenable. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 175 With his word his work is convenable.

3. Suitable to the purpose or requirements of any one; convenient.

1421 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 463 In such place, as were most convenable unto the said King of Romans. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamb. The convenable tyme of helpe is comen. c1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Nothing seemed more convenable to the Brittons than to encompass their enemies on their backs. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Brasm. Par. Mark* iv. 31 The playnest manour of teaching and moste convenable. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 278 A convenable aliment for the particular parts. 1641 PRYNNE *Antiq.* 278 The convenable season of the imploying of the good lent was passed.

**Convenable** (kɒn'venəbəl), a. 2. [f. CONVEVE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being convened.

1755 JOHNSON, *Convenable*, that may be convened. 1868a ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. 529 The States of Jersey are not convenable without the consent of the Governor.

† **Convenably**, adv. Obs. [f. CONVENABLE a. 1 + -LY 2; cf. COVENABLY.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; properly, suitably, fitly.

c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) vi. xvi. 9 Matters conveyed by iust convenience Disposed in order convenably to shewe. 1448a HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* iii. 33 l. 77 If it were not convenably resisted. 1508a *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iii. iii. 152 Unto whom it appertyneth mooste convenably for to correcte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 202, Well and convenably arrayed for the warre.

VOL. II.

|| **Convenance** (kɒn'venəns). Also 7 -enoe. [a. F. *convenance*, OF. also *covenance*, convention, agreement, convenience, f. *convenir* to come together, agree, fit, etc. Introduced in 15th c. in sense 1 (in form COVENANCE), and in sense 2 in 17th c., but in neither sense retained in the lang.; in recent use a non-naturalized French word in sense 3.]

† 1. A convention, covenant, agreement. *Obs. rare*. 1483 [see COVENANCE].

† 2. Concurrence, agreement. *Obs. rare*.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 104 Mombarecke... with the lest conveneunce of his Maiestie, would continue his Armes against the Turke. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 17 Neither order nor distinction, nor union, nor conveneunce.

|| 3. Conventional property or usage.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, The Visit* Wks. (Bohn) I. 404 The duration of a glance is the term of conveneunce. 1867 — *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Our foaming ale we drunk from hunters' pans... and if any missed Their wonted conveneunce, cheerily hid the loss With hunters' appetite.

|| b. *pl.* The conventional proprieties of life or social intercourse; the conventionalities.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 140 That it does not shock or revolt my taste or sense of propriety—of decorum—and the conveneunces arising out of place, occasion, or personal circumstances. 1881 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 476 Her utter ignorance of London conveneunces and proprieties.

† **Convenancy**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] Convenience, accommodation.

1769 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends* i. (1886) 5 Holding this week day meeting twice in a Month at Nutfield for the Convenancy of the Nutfield Friends.

**Convenand**, -ant, -aunt, obs. ff. COVENANT.

**Convene** (kɒn'veɪn), v. Also 5 *conwene*, 6 *conven*, 6-7 *convein(e)*, 6-8 *conveen*, 7 *conveane*.

[a. F. *conven-ir* (pr. ppl. *conven-ant*), in OF. also *convenir*, = Pr. *covenir*, *convenir*, Sp. *convenir*, It. *convenire*:-L. *convenire* to come together, assemble, unite, agree, suit, fit, befit, f. *con-* together + *venire* to come.]

1. To come or bring together.

1. *intr.* To come together; to assemble, or meet, esp. for a common purpose. a. of individuals.

Much more used in Scotland and U.S. than in England. 1499 in Rymer *Foedera* X. 430/2 (Scotch Doct.) It is Accorded that Four Persones of either Partie... shall convene and assemble togidder. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Ref. I.* li. 124 At which time we convened in the pope's little chamber. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 15 The Scottis convenit in Argyle; quhair the capitaines war devidit... concerning this battell. 1602 Bacon *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 446 The two princes convened and communed together in the suburbs of Calais. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxiii, I appointit the next Fryday to our elders to convene... I warnit all to convene on Saterdag next to the sermon of preparation at the ordinar tyme. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 48 They convene in a large Hall. 1760 H. BROOKS *Foot of Quality* (1792) v. 110 In the afternoon, all the town's folk and neighbours... convened to the great house. 1787 BURNS *Halloween* ii, Some merry, friendly, countra folks Together did convene. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 380 They convened within the premises of a tavern. 1871 ROSSETTI *Love's Nocturn* i, Master of the murmuring courts Where the shapes of sleep convene!

b. of a collective body: To assemble for united action; to meet in a convention.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlv. 365 The States also convening in a grand Council at Oxford. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 152 That Council did convene in the year 325. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 57 The chief city... where their chief courts of justice convened. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Wk. & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 71 Academies convene to settle the claims of the old schools. 1888a *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* IX. 427 The 'Birrie Court' of the landowner is said to have convened under its shadow.

c. *transf.* of things: To concur, occur together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. iij b, The sygnes of lepro aswel equyuocales as vnyuocales and are the sygnes that conveneth only in this dyssease. a1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water Poems* (1845) 22 The graces That aft convene in gleefu' looks, and bonnie faces. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 310 As events convene, he gradually develops into an unfeeling and selfish man of the world.

† d. To come together; to unite. *Obs.*

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 By guiding the first motions of the small parts of Matter, bring them to convene after the manner requisite to compose the World. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 216 Those dispersed Particles could never of themselves have conven'd into this present or any other like Frame of Heaven and Earth. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 141 If the rays convene before the retina.

2. *refl.* in prec. sense.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. iij b, The equyuocal sygnes conveneth them in dyuers maladies. 1585 *Commend. Verses* in Jas. I *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 10 Conveine your selfs (o sisters). 1638 *Council Records in Inverness Courier* 25 Oct. (1884) 3/4 The counsell... haifing convenit thaimselves. a1674 CLARENDON (J.), The... people would frequently... convene themselves by the sound of a bell.

3. *trans.* To cause to come together; to convoke: a. individuals.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 226 The hail estates he conveniet till Ed. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 156 First he [Chas. I] went to Abergeiny where he conven'd y<sup>e</sup> country gentlemen. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. 114 Mir Vais now convened the chief men of his tribe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 257 With all due speed I will convene The Doctors of Theology. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch. vii.* (1869) 226 Fifty Bishops of the neighbouring dioceses were convened.

b. a collective body, an assembly or meeting.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 53/1 The parliament... was convened by his Majesty's grace and inclination. 1703 PORE *Thebaïs* 274 Th'almighty Father of the Gods Convenes a council in the blest abodes. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 123 They convened the assembly of the people. 1879 FROUD *Cesar* xxii. 367 The Senate was convened by the tribunes. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 5 The Archdeacon... shall... convene a meeting of the benefited clergy.

4. To summon (a person) before a tribunal. In the University of Cambridge: To bring a student before the college court of discipline. (Not a statutable phrase.)

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 78 The Byschape Robert bat gud man, He conwenyd be-fore hym Jan. 1640-2 Kirk-cudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35 Johnne Gourdoun... and George Levingstone... being haithie convenit for committing ane ryot. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 105, I do wonder for what cause you do convene me here before you. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iii. ii, Tom was presently convened before Mr. Allworthy. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii, Foker, whom the Proctor knew... was... summarily convened and sent down from the University. 1865 Hook in *Athenaeum* No. 1945. 154/3 Knapwell was convened before the Archbishop.

II. To agree, harmonize.

† 5. *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement in purpose, opinion, or action; to agree. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 116 His purpos was... to conuen and accord witht the said Kyng of meid contrar the greikia. 1568 Q. MARY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 29 They have convenit and accordit that my sons should be deliverit in hir handis. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* Pref., They all convene in this, that a young man... is an unfit hearer. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 270.

† 6. To agree or accord in size, quality, or character; to be suitable or fitting. *Convening* to: conformable to, according to. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 62 Euerie foul (=fowl) conveniung to the gretines of the schel. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* 141 (Jam.) The halines of the doctrine conveniis not to the conveniencie of the Caluinistes. 1677 Bp. FORBES *Enchiridion* 111 (Jam.) Barking can convene but to living and sensitue creatures.

† 7. *trans.* To bring into agreement; to harmonize, settle. *Obs.*

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 86 To Almygthy Gode, wych hath gevyen yow grace so to ordyr and conven yow afferys, that ye be... the ruler of thys yow Realm.

† 8. *U.S. dial.* To be convenient to; to suit, fit.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U. S.*, *Convene*... is used in some parts of New England in a very strange sense... 'This road will convene the public,' i.e. will be convenient for the public. The word, however, is used only by the illiterate. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 78 Father... never confin'd himself to water neither, when he could get anything convened him better.

9. *intr.* To come together in harmony; to harmonize, fit each other.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 305 There are articles which the marriage-monger cannot make to convene at all, tempers... tastes, etc.

**Convene**, obs. Sc. f. COVIN, compact, company.

**Convenee** (kɒn'veɪn), v. [f. CONVEVE v. + -EE.]

One convened or summoned to a meeting.

1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

† **Convenement**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *convenement* convention, f. *convenir* to see CONVEVE v. and -MENT.] The action of convening; convention.

1603 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. n. (1887) I. 62 We took the best course we could for Securing of the Towne of Corke; holding a convenement for his Majestys Service.

**Convenent**, obs. form of COVENANT.

**Convener** (kɒn'veɪnər). Also 6 -venar, -or, 7-8 -veener. [f. CONVEVE v. + -ER 1.]

† 1. One who assembles along with others. *Obs.*

a1579 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 304 Yf it shall happen in our saidis conventionis any hard place of Scrip-ture to be redd, of the which no profit arysith to the convenaris, that, etc. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 69, I do reverence the Conveners [at the Synod of Dort] for their places, worth, and learning. a1641 — *Acts and Mon.* (1642) 510 Another Epiphanius... one of the Conveners at the second Council of Nice.

† 2. One who enters into a mutual agreement.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 35 A mutual consent among the conveners, that such a thing shall be so or so.

3. One who convokes (a meeting, etc.).

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 35 The greatest Convener of the People to Conventicles, that was in all the Countrey. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbekomingly postponed... without the conveners having assigned any public reasons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 Doubtless its conveners would be glad to make it [the 'Church Congress'] more comprehensive if they could.

b. *spec.* One officially appointed to summon the meetings of a committee or other organized body, etc. Chiefly Sc.

1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1649/3 All Deacons of Trades, and Deacons Conveners in the said Burroughs. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4426/10 The Dean of Guild, Deacon, Convener, and the Community of the City of Glasgow. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 523 Your Committee... cannot conclude this part of the subject better, than by an Extract of a Letter to their Convener. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 43 The convener, who shall preside at such committee, shall be entitled to a casting vote. 1886 *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow*, Committee, — Councillor X, *Convener*, Councillor Y, *Sub-Convener*.

*attrib.* 1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The lord-provost and

magistrates...the members of the town council and convenor court.

**Convenership.** [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of official convenor.

1882-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1900 For many years, under the convenership of Dr. Candlish, the Free Church was very zealous in promoting primary education. 1887 *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow* 10 The good-humoured persistence with which...he urged the claims of the Library upon the citizens during his Convenership.

**Convenery** (kɒnvɛəri). *Sc.* [f. CONVENOR (sense 1): see -ERY.] A body of persons convened together; a convention, assembly, congress.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 988 A Constituent Convenery assembled to decide on the comparative power...of the two 'political literatures'. 1890 *Miss A. H. DUNLOP Aneid Old Edinb.* 119 The Portsmouth Convenery consisted of four delegates from each trade.

† **Conveniable, a. Obs.** A by-form of CONVENABLE, assimilated to convenient.

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 20 (Jam.) At tyme and place conveniable. 1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II ii, God...guideth all things in order conveniable. 1574 *HVL Ord. Bess* (1608) 84. 1633 *J. DOME Hist. Septuagint* 140 That which to you shalbe most agreeable and conveniable.

**Convenience** (kɒnvɛniəns), *sb.* [ad. L. *convenientia* meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, suitability, fitness, n. of quality from *convenient-em* CONVENIENT: see -ENCE. (The word also occurs in Fr. in 15-16th c.: but the actual Fr. equivalent is *convenance*.)]

† 1. Agreement, accordance; congruity of form, quality, or nature. *Obs.*

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 Ther is a maner of convenienc bytwene the thyng that is sene in the myrroure, and that other that is sene withouten. c 1430 — *Bochas* II. xvi. (1554) 55 b, Atwene the Cedre of trees of royal And a sharpe thistle is no convenienc. 1554 *T. SAMSON in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 52 There is no convenienc between Christ and Belial. 1654 *GAUL Magastrom*. 189 Divination...made from the similitude and convenienc betwixt them [inferior creatures] and the stars.

† 2. An agreement, a correspondence. *Obs.*

1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1274/1 Thys kynde of man created God of a merueylous convenienc also, with all other maner of creatures. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 234 For want of these requir'd conveniences.

† 3. Of convenience: in accordance (with the premisses or facts); as a matter of congruity, accordingly. *Obs.*

1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* II. v. Of convenienc it followeth that the soule of man must nedys be immortall. 1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 352 Thus it followeth of convenienc...that the Flesh is not the same in qualities.

† 4. An agreement, a covenant. *Obs. rare.*

1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxix. 243 For the conclusion of such conveniences as were drawn and articulated between the D. of Somerset and the said company.

† 5. Accordance of nature; fitness, aptitude. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Hornys Away* 60 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 In whom alle vertue is, by iust convenienc, Made stable in god by gostly confidence. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 772 The convenienc of both their ages and estates. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. ii. 75 The Duke will lay vpon him all the honor That good convenienc claimes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xix. 95 Convenienc, or Aptitude to produce the Peace. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 348 As its use is very easie, so its convenienc is very great. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 48 Proportion relates almost wholly to convenienc, as every idea of order seems to do.

† 6. Moral or ethical fitness; propriety. *Obs.*

1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. Pref., O! how much did they vainly glorie in this Congruitie and Convenience of their actions.

7. The quality of being convenient, generally: i. e. of being suitable or well-adapted to the performance of some action or to the satisfying of requirements; suitability, commodiousness.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 253 He beate him...if I can meete him with any convenienc. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. iv. (1712) 50 The great convenienc and pleasure of Navigation. 1756 *CHETWOOD Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 260 Vera Cruz...where I should have Convenience of imbarcking for Spain. 1798 *T. SHERIDAN Persius* Prol. (1739) 3 The Ancients, at the erecting of Villages, had a regard to the Convenience of Water. 1801 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* III. 130 The convenienc and the facility of decimal arithmetic for 'calculation'.

8. The quality of being personally convenient; ease or absence of trouble in use or action; material advantage or absence of disadvantage; commodity, personal comfort; saving of trouble. Hence *at one's convenience, to suit or await one's convenience, marriage of convenience*, etc.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 148 The best forming of all Members in a Building for the...Convenience of the intended Inhabitant. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 164 P 3 His intended Son-in-Law, who had all along regarded this Alliance rather as a Marriage of Convenience than of Love. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* II. 125 A building...for the convenience of the drinkers. a 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 4 It is merely for convenience or ease that you are content to take them. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 55 Articles of necessity, convenience, or luxury. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 14 The convenience of borrowing and lending in one generally recognized commodity. 1888 *M. MORRIS Claverhouse* vii. 127 Like Pilate again, he preferred his own convenience, and the prisoner was put to death. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 276 He awaited my convenience in the drawing-room.

7. (with *a* and *pl.*) a. A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 7, I have abandon'd Troy...expos'd my selfe, From certain and poessest conveniences, To doubtfull fortunes. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 17 He would obtain riches...with divers other conveniences. 1799 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 198 Men who want a present convenience must not be over-solicitous about future contingencies. 1846 *MILL Logic* I. v. § 6 There is sometimes a convenience in extending the boundaries of a class.

† b. An opportune occasion, an opportunity.

1679 *Jesuites Ghostly Ways* 7 Having let slip so fair an opportunity and convenience, for him to perform his bloody design. 1718 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 430 That he buy Books the next convenience.

c. *pl.* Material arrangements or appliances conducive to personal comfort, ease of action, or saving of trouble. (Rarely in *sing.*)

1679 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* I. v. (1673) 100 These Demons have no administration of the conveniences of man's life. 1718 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 351 P 4 They were eating their Flesh upon cakes of Bread for want of other Conveniences. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. vii. 20 Having in them all the conveniences of a palace. 1768 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 330 Unfit, from their habitual sloth and ignorance, to raise any convenience of human life. 1830 *BREWSTER Edin. Cycl.* VII. I. 220/1 Labourers, whom he pays with what are called conveniences; these consist in a house, ground for potatoes, grass for sheep and cows, etc. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 569 Necessary conveniences for the homestead.

d. A particular appliance; a utensil; formerly applied commonly to a conveyance; now often used euphemistically.

1671 *SIR C. LYTTLETON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 65 Before they can order their conveniences to London by land. 1700 *GOV. NICHOLSON in W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 120 To find a convenience and provide necessaries for his voyage hither. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 250 A convenience to spit in appeared on one side of her chair. 1779 *T. GRAVES Spir. Quixote* XII. xi. (D.), A man packed up in this leatheren convenience with a wife and children. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 A post-office car, which contains that great convenience a letter box. 1883 *STEVENS in Longm. Mag.* II. 296 An American railroad-car...with a stove and a convenience, one at either end.

e. *transf.* of a person.

1665 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 292 A God, who without maintaining any good of principle, consents to be only the convenience of all. *Mod.* They wanted to make a convenience of me.

† 8. Means of living conveniently, competence.

1666 *J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 44 The best part of his convenience he acknowledgeth to receive from the family of Lancelotti.

**Convenience** (kɒnvɛniəns), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To afford convenience or accommodation to; to suit; to accommodate.

1630 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 365 What way we may be pleasur'd and convenience'd. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* Ep. to Rdr., According as they...do convenience themselves with just and equal Laws and Customs. *Ibid.* 43 In places that are eminently convenience'd for quick getting out. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 38 July 4/2 A general rule that the public are not to be convenience'd unless they pay for it.

**Convenienceer, rare.** One who accommodates or conveniences.

1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 199 P 2 Honest Coupler the Convenienceer. [But some later edd. read *convenienceer*, which suits the sense.]

**Convenience** (kɒnvɛniəns), *sb.* [f. as CONVENIENCE *sb.* with later suffix -ENCY. Formerly more frequent than *convenience*, but now little used.]

† 1. = CONVENIENCE 1. *Obs.*

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* I. xxi. (R.), More to the conveniency of tyme and agreement of other cyncylers. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 That imitation wherof Poetry is, hath the most conveniency to Nature of all other. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 42 The things spoken...have a real likeness and conveniency in nature with one another. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. li. (1743) 329 If this conveniency was not a sufficient testimony, the inscriptions...found...would put it beyond all dispute.

† 2. = CONVENIENCE 3. *Obs.*

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 b, By this...apereth the conveniency how our exercise...may be compared to a buildyng. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 37 Such a palace roial...ought of all conveniency in reason to be ornated and set forth with the name and title of an honour. 1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Answr.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 369 The perpetual equity, reasonableness, and conveniency of this order. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 320 Moved thereunto [his marriage], by the conveniency of her years. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* vii. § 5 (1681) 124 This way is with most convenience to be used when the Stock is too big to be cleft.

† b. *Convenience of*: what is accordant to or in accordance with. *Obs.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* II. xvi. 243 It was against convenience of reason, that he should be fearful for the salvation of his soule. 1644 *LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 301 III. 174 No further to oblige himself...then might well stand with the...convenience of his state.

† 3. = CONVENIENCE 4. *Obs.*

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* vii. (1637) 58 Tricking and trimming our selves above convenience, is a dangerous allurer of lust. 1656 *FINNETT For. Ambass.* 2 His Majesty...desireth to perform all things with convenience.

† 4. = CONVENIENCE 5.

1618 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xi. Notes 181 Convenience of situation. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 309 If convenience will permit, go to Bed and keep your self warm for an hour. 1728

*J. MACRY Journ. thro Eng.* I. 230 What adds to the Beauty as well as Convenience of these Offices, is, that they all open into St. James's Park. 1779 *HUTTON Bridges* 3 The convenience of the passage to and from the bridge. 1826 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 30 It is probable that such convenience originally presenting itself first suggested the idea.

b. with qualifying words expressing the respect in or purpose for which a thing is convenient.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 7 The plaine countrey by reason of the fruitfulness, doth minister...convenience to joyne their forces. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argenis* III. x. 183 They should returne...into the next Towne for the more convenience of lodging. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* xi. § 2 (1681) 232 The Forewheels are lesser in a Waggon...for its convenience in turning. 1721 *PRARY Daggenh. Breach* 122 Water enough for the Convenience of Ships to lie aloft. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 297 The convenience of the scholastic phrase to distinguish the kind from all degrees.

† c. Convenient occasion, opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. xxvi. 51 There will be convenience every week of receiving and sending. 1699 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 61 Their sudden submission, gave the Spaniards convenience to hasten to the relief of the Duke. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 10 If they should want a convenience of communicating the same to their Neighbourhood. a 1834 *LAMB Lett. to Manning in Talfourd Life* ix. 87, I have no convenience of doing it by this.

† 5. = CONVENIENCE 6. *Obs.*

a 1628 *F. GREVILLE Sidney* (1652) 64 To weigh the immortal wisdom in even scales with mortal convenience or inconvenience. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 40 Churches are set apart for the convenience of men to Worship in. 1657 *CROMWELL Sp.* 13 Apr. (1671) V. 19, I cannot, with convenience to myself, speak out. 1798 *MORGAN Algiers* I. vi. 180 Consulting the Convenience of the worst of Infidels. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Narrow causeways...for the convenience of foot passengers.

b. Time or occasion convenient to a person.

1649 *Alcoran* 28 You shall do well to stay their convenience. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 144 The French at their first convenience intend to make a descent on Scotland. 1739 *tr. Duhamel's Huib.* I. ix. (1762) 52 As your best convenience invites you. 1831 *SCOTT Nigel v. [He]* would...wait his royal convenience for payment.

6. A convenient thing; = CONVENIENCE 7.

† a. A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage. *Obs.*

1638 *WILKINS New World* I. (1684) 8 Neither are there Seas, or Rivers, or any other convenience for Habitation. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 17 Wherefore to have the occasion of abounding in Seamen, is a vast Convenience. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 53 Another convenience will be, that you will hinder the Smoak...from being beaten down into your Room. 1779 *J. MOORE View Soc. Fr.* (1780) I. xi. 78 A stranger may fairly avail himself of every convenience arising from their obliging manners.

† b. with defining words connected by *of*. *Obs.*

1660 *BLOUNT Boswell* II. (1680) 24 [To] stay there some days before the convenience of a transportation could be found. 1676 *RAY Corr.* (1845) 123 Wanting the convenience of books to assist me in such an undertaking. 1799 *FIELDING Tom Jones* 1775 194 This room wanted the convenience of a closet. 1798 *PENNAUT Hindostan* I. 8 The Chinese merchants...got the convenience of the river Ilak for part of their journey.

c. *pl.* Material arrangements or appliances advantageous to life, personal comfort, ease of work, saving of trouble, etc.

1718 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 441 P 3 The Blessings and Conveniences of Life. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 177 P 2, I furnished a large room with all conveniences for study. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 202 The ancients were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, which have been invented or improved by the progress of industry.

d. A particular convenient appliance or article; a utensil; formerly, *esp.* a conveyance or vehicle; = CONVENIENCE 7 d. *arch.*

1660 *Trial Regic.* 109 Having a convenience out of my house into a Gallery. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 16 For imitation ships and conveniences to transport horses to Tanger. 1703 *J. SAVAGE Lett. Autients* liv. 138 Thy Helmet I believe thou wear'st...for a convenience to drink out of in a Tavern. 1717 *Mrs. CENTLIVRE Bold Stroke for Wife* v. (D.), I remember thou didst come up in the leatheren convenience with me. 1795 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 6423 3 A large Diamond Ring, with another Convenience set with Diamonds. 1796 *NUCENT Gr. Tour* IV. 36 The next thing is, to get you a convenience to carry you abroad. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 10 This magnificent hotel and convenience we call Nature.

e. *transf.* of a person. *arch.*

1728-9 *MRS. DELANY in Life* (1861) I. iii. 192, I did make a convenience of him, for by his means I found my Lady Carteret. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Ser.* II. viii. (1876) 191 The uninspired man certainly finds persons a convenience in household matters.

† 7. Means of living conveniently, a competence.

a 1628 *PRESTON Effect. Faith* (1631) 155 He will leave a convenience for his posterity if he can.

**Convenient** (kɒnvɛniənt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convenient-em* agreeing, consistent, accordant, fitting, suitable, becoming, pr. pple. of *convenire* to come together, meet, unite, agree, fit, suit, etc.]

(There was also an OF. *convenient* in 15-16th c.)

† 1. Agreeing (in opinion); in accord. *Obs.*

1485 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 178 (Jam.) Sa that...the princez that suld be the partiz, be greable and convenient.

† 2. Accordant, congruous, consonant (*to*). *Obs.*

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 b, Eche of these petitions be convenient and agreeynge to some gyfte of y<sup>e</sup> holy goost. 1558 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 3 To our office main convenient and consonant. 1654 *Burton's Diary*

(18.8) I. 55 It may seem not altogether so equitable and convenient to reason.

† 3. Agreeing with or consonant to the nature or character of; in accordance with; in keeping with; befitting, becoming (to or for a thing or person).

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 230 It is convenient to a god, to etc. no mete. c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 786 Her nose directed straight. With form and shape thereto convenient. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. 8 The best kynd of lyfe and most convenient to the nature of man. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apeph.* 144 Of apparell and of demaure nothing comely ne convenient for one that should bee a manne. 1632 WEEVER *Ans. Fnn. Mon.* 250 Interred in. a place of Saint Maries Church convenient for so worthy a person.

† b. Of befitting size or extent; commensurate, proportionate (to). *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 550 Hise proporcionales convenientz for his equacions in euery thyng. 1576 LYTE *Dodocus* v. xxiv. 581 The roote is long, and of a convenient thickness. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 186 b. The reward of æternal lyf convenient to the merit. 1677 HALE *Princ. Orig. Man.* i. 3 Suitable at least in a convenient degree to the worth of the Faculty.

† 4. Suitable, appropriate; a. to or for a purpose, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xi. 97 Nature yeneeth to euery thing þat þat is convenient to hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 124 A place moste mete and convenient for to abide battail. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 b. Shut them [bees] up with fodee convenient for them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* n. iii. i. 2 Here's a maruailous convenient place for our rehearsal. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 8. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 166 Pieces of Wood, of a Substance convenient to the light or heavy work they intend to Turn. 1790 ANNA M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* i. 186 [A place] convenient to the purpose of holding our secret consultations.

† b. Suitable to the conditions or circumstances; befitting the case; appropriate, proper, due. *Obs.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 4 Where-for me semith convenient. to make of it special declaracioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 20 Sett in trow and conueniente termes, withoutt erreure or darkenes. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 16 To punish. with chaining, beating, or otherwise, as shall seeme to them convenient. 1593 H. SMITH *Term.* (1866) II. 139 It was convenient Christ should visit sinners for their speedy conversion. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 59 Put them into a convenient quantity of the best butter. 1670 Dk. RICHMOND in *Marvell's Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 299, I thought convenient to advise you, that I intend to prosecute this business. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 106 When the piece Q. is set to its convenient height. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 309 Many were destitute of convenient clothing.

† c. Of time: Due, proper. *Obs.*

1415 in *York Myst.* Intro. (1885) 34 And that euery player. be redy in his pagiaunt at conueniant time. 1499 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 So must he at all times convenient preach diligēte. 1554 Abr. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35, I sal gif yow wayne in tyme convenient.

† 5. Morally or ethically suitable or becoming; proper. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 149 It is not convenient a man to be Ther women gon in travalyng. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D iij b. All other of theym lyved in a conuenient chastyete. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 5 It is not convenient nor standing with good and indifferent ordre that the said sir Robert should be Auditour and Juge of hymself. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* v. 4 Neither filthinesse, nor foolish talking, nor iesting, which is not convenient. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 6a She sang and danc'd more exquisitely than was convenient for an honest woman. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. iv. 56 And which is the convenient end, seems. to be left to every man's conscience.

6. Personally suitable or well-adapted to one's easy action or performance of functions; favourable to one's comfort, easy condition, or the saving of trouble; commodious. (The current sense.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 Take therewith greter acquyentance at som other conuenient tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. 2 When I maye get a convenient tyme I shall iudge accordinge vnto righte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 And so by conueniente journeyes came to the towne of Edenborough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 258 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor. 1721 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 120 To come with all convenient speed. 1734 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* II. 277 It would be very ill convenient to his Men, to be out all Night in the Frost, upon a cold Beach. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. A very convenient arrangement for mutual support. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 205 It had once been convenient to forget, it was now equally convenient to remember.

7. *colloq. and dial.* a. Within easy reach; easily accessible; 'handy'.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii. Heretics used to be brought thither convenient for burning hard by.

b. Conveniently near; near in place or time to. (Ireland and U.S.)

1849 POLK cited in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1865 *Dublin Even. Mail* Feb. It was convenient to five o'clock when I got home. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 'Convenient, near.' 'His house is convenient to the church'. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Jan. (*Dublin Conspiracy*), At the College rail, convenient to Clarendon's Riding School.

† Formerly often compared by -er, -est.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 37 If you find it more convenient to use the plumb line then the Index. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 201 Although it is the nearest way, it is not the convenientest way for Seamen. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 233 He will have larger panes of glass, and convenienter casements.

B. sb. † 1. Agreement, accord. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. x. (1495) 37 The joynture and conuenyente of domes of god. *Ibid.* viii. xxviii.

340 A body that is blisful and a nother that is not blisful maye be togeders in the same stede and place withoutt conuenyent.

† 2. pl. ? Proprieties; formalities. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cccxlvii. A Prince is Synwe-Shrunke, And Crampit, betwixt a Title, to keepe warme And Cold Conuenients.

† 3. A mistress, concubine. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. iii. Dorimant's Conuenient, Madam Loveit. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* ii. i. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Concubines, Conuenients, Cracks.

**Conveniently** (kɒn'vɪniəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a convenient manner, in accordance with convenience.

† 1. Congruously, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. x. (1495) 37 Sadde setes ben conuenable and conueniently joynd. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Conjoyne your Elements. With all their Concord conveniently.

2. In accordance, in harmony; in accord with premises or facts, accordingly. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxxii. It shall hym prouffyt yf he wyll apply To doo thereafter ful conveniently. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. xii. The soule conveniently must be infynyte. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 184 [God] acts conveniently with his own nature.

† 3. Fittingly, suitably, appropriately. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Conveniently this virgine glorious May to a margaryte comparyd be. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 39 Revenues to maynteyn honorably and conveniently the estate of a Duke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. viii. 45 Such faire ostents of loue As shall conueniently become you there. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 49 My Hostis. is both cleanly and conveniently handsome. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 9 That the Staires may stand conveniently to the Stories.

† 4. With ethical or moral propriety. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 And they concluded, y<sup>e</sup> the king might conveniently ayde her with Golde and Sylver.

5. In a way that affords ease or comfort, or obviates difficulty; commodiously.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 62 With a Chimney, very properly and conveniently built. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ecol.* i. A carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 4 They could not conveniently be wanting. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26, I have now, more conveniently, divided the whole into six chapters.

b. In a way that fits one's purpose or desire.

1665 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 47 So very conveniently [he] finds him in Britain when St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans.

6. With personal ease, facility, or comfort; readily; without trouble or difficulty.

1509 FISHER *Fnn. Serm. Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Vysytting them as often as she conueniently myght. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 22 An housbande can not conuenientlye plowe his lande, and lode out his dounge bothe vpon a daye, with one draughte of beastes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 11 He sought how he might conueniently betray him. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Drink the Broth as soon as you can conveniently. 1859 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 9 If you could conveniently bring a small bag of meal with you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Some lesser points may be more conveniently noticed in this place.

† **Convenientness.** *Obs.* The quality of being convenient; CONVENIENCE.

1579 J. JONES *Preser. Bodie & Soule* i. iii. 6 Profitable. for commodiousnesse, conuenientnesse, and delighthismesse. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxvi. 1158 Thus much concerning the conuenientnesse of the time.

**Convening** (kɒn'vɪniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVENIE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONVENIE; coming together, assembling, etc.

1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 376 The same practice of convening we find continued in the following years. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xiii. Any delay of their convening might endanger the public. 1795 MACMILLAN *Will & Jean* ii. xx. Aye at first at the convening, Moralized on what was right.

**Convening**, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That convenes.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 6: The poor-law doctor would report to the convening authority.

† **Convenisse.** *Obs.* [L. *convēnisse* 'to have agreed', perf. inf. of *convēnire* to agree.] A document setting forth what certain parties have agreed upon; an agreement, contract.

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 121 At the Dedication of which Oratory there was a Convenisse. between the Foundress and the Bishop.

**Convenor**, var. of CONVENER.

**Convent** (kɒn'vent), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-7 convent, (3 kuenent), 5-6 covente, 5 couvent; ß. 6-covent. [ME. a. AF. *covent*, *cūvent*, *cūvent* = OF. *covent*, mod.F. *covent* = Pr. *covent*, Cat. *covent*, Sp. and It. *convento* :- L. *conventum* (u-stem) assembly, company, f. *convēnire* to come together, CONVENIE. In OF. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *convent*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced c. 1550, and by c. 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Convent Garden*. Cotgr. 1611 has 'convent, a couent'; mod.F. dictionaries have *convent*, a convent.]

† 1. An assemblage or gathering of persons; a

number met together for some common purpose; an assembly, meeting, convention, congregation.

a. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18349 (Cott.) Pan cried dauid wit steuen strang. Pan answerd all þat clene couent. 1380 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxiii. 3 [lxiv. 2] Thou hast defendid me fro the couent of wariaris. 1380 — *Jas.* ii. 2 If ther shal entre in to 30ure couent, or gederid to gydere, a man, etc. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 9 The courte is a couente of peple that vnder fayntise of comyn wele assemble hem to-gydre. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 27 As for your Councell of Trident, God wot, it was a silly Couent. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar.* i. 7 A classical Dictator amongst the Couent.

ß. a. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 47 Throughte the recours and convents of merchants. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 21 The King, fearing some man-slaughter would grow vpon these amorous convents, and that Rosamond like a second Helena would cause the ruine of Thesaly. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 352 In the convent of other witches. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ix. 247 We believe that Couent of Trent to have been. no lawfull Council.

† b. *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* i. 16 As touchyng the couent of Veynes and Arteries, within the inner scope. of the head.

† 2. A company; *spec.* the company of the twelve apostles; cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 21 When he dyd wesche hem, And knelud lowly apon his knen to-fore his bleissid couent. 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 b. The poore vnlearned ffishers, Peter, John, Andrew, and James, and the resydue of y<sup>e</sup> holy couent. *Ibid.* 284 His couent the holy apostles. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 105 b. Neuer one of his couente or fellowship hath perished excepte one.

3. A company of men or women living together in the discipline of a religious order and under one superior; a body of monks, friars, or nuns forming one local community.

Often applied to the brethren or sisters exclusively of the superior.

a. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 71/25 Seint Wolston. was imaked prior of þat hous. his Couent he wuste swybe wel and to alle guodnesse hem droug. c. 1300 St. *Brandan* 267 Tho sege hi come a fair couent, and a croice to-fore hem bere. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prior's T.* 185 Thabbot with his couent hath sped him for to burie him ful fast. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 210 Euery day, when the couent of this Abbaye hath eten. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 1514 Saynt Audry, than abbess, toke her holy couent And mette the sayd kynge. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 19. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 7 The Abbot without the Couent, the Master of the Colledge without the Fellowes. a. 1650 CLEVELAND *Rust. Rampant* Wks. (1687) 466 This. was the answer of the Couent.

ß. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* i. 36 He immediately called the Couent together.

† b. A company of twelve (or, including the superior, thirteen) 'religious' persons, whether constituting a separate community or a section of a larger one. *Obs.*

The number is believed to refer to the company of the Apostles with their Master (see sense 2), and was apparently of later introduction into conventual organization. Thorne (14th c.) says of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 'Anno Domini mxcxvi. iste Hugo reparavit antiquum numerum monachorum istius monasterii, et erant lx monachi professi præter abbatem, hoc est, quinquæ conventus in universo' (*Decem Scriptores* 1652, col. 1807).

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 286/304 A frere prechur of bolognye. hadde a couent of freres. his twelf freres bi-fore him comen, him-self was be þrettepe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 550 (Harl. MS.) And bring me xij freres wit 3e why For þrettepe is a couent as I gesse [so 4 texts: *Elleem. & Lansd.* For twelve is a Couent as I gesse]. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 All. houses of religion. whereof the number in any one house is or of late hath been less than a couent, that is to say, under 13 persons.

4. An institution founded for the living together of a number of 'religious' persons, monks, friars, nuns, etc.

a. a. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 12 Pus hit is i kuent. 1360 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 207 Rist so be religioun it roileth and steruip, þat out of couent and cloistre coueiten to libben. 1531 *Dial. on Lawe Eng.* ii. xxxvii. (1638) 128 Abbies and Priors, and other houses that have colledge and couent. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 95 The Couent of Charity of the Canons regular at Venice. 1679 *Hist. Jettur* 2 He intreated the Fathers. to Receive him into their Couent.

ß. a. 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Go immediately and putt himselfe in a Conventt. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 91 Convents. which are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose. 1805 *Morning Star* 4 Aug. During the present week a second convent of nuns has been established in the suburbs of York. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 196 Voltaire often compared the system of life at Berlin. to that of a convent, half military, half literary.

† b. As a translation of Germ. *kloster*, the name of some Lutheran ecclesiastical corporations, retaining the property and some features of the constitution of pre-Reformation convents.

1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 The convent consists of a Lutheran abbot, a prior, and four conventuals.

5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such a religious community.

a. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 182 Fryers. in coventis whereas they are, Thycke mantels of fryse they wear. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 180 Virgins who neuer past the bounds of their Couents. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 217 The building of Churches, Cloysters, and Convents.

ß. 1686 J. S. (SERGEANT) *Hist. Monast. Conventions* A vja. The places were called Monasteries, Convents, or Cloisters. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 104 The white towers of a convent peeped out from among the thick mountain foliage. 1851 LOWCE *Gold. Leg.* 28 Out of his convent of gray stone. Walked the Monk Felix.

6. In senses 4 and 5 the word is often popularly restricted to a convent of women, a nunnery, a convent of men being distinguished as a *monastery*; but this is not warranted by historical usage.

1795 TRUSLER *Words esteemed Synonymous* II. 66 *Cloister* is a general term. *Convent* is... a religious house for nuns, and *monastery* for monks or friars. 1814 STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE in S. Lane-Poole *Life* (1888) I. 204 Tell me whether I am right in suspecting that San Lucar is a convent, and not a monastery. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 196 No woman could obtain permission to come into the monastery of the men; none of the men to come into the convent of the women.

7. Applied to a Buddhist or other non-Christian monastic institution: cf. *MONASTERY*.

1598 HAKLUIT *Voy.* I. 115 Their Priests... live an hundredth of two hundredth of them together in one cloister or couent. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 534/1 Convents for priests, as well as nunneries, exist in all countries where Buddhism has been introduced.

|| 8. An administrative division of a province. *Obs. rare.* [cf. med.L. *conventus* 'districtus, diocesis episcopi' (Du Cange).]

1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 594 Pontus... being added to Galatia, and divided into eleven Convents, was called by the name of Bithynia.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 3-5), as *convent-cell*, *chanting*, *crowned*, *prayer*, *roof*, *seal*; *convent-bred a.*, educated in a convent or nunnery; *† convent-loaf*, ? same as *chapter-bread*.

1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 529 \*Convent-bred demoiselles. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. vi., The cheerless 'convent-cell. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 55 \*Convent-chanting which the child hears. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. xii, The 'convent-crowned height. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 214 This 'convent-founding, convent-ruling business. 1930 PALSGR. 210/1 \*Convent lofe, *miche* [COTGR. *Miche*... a fine Manchet, or, particularly, that kind of Manchet which is otherwise termed, *Pain de chapitre*]. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* I Deep on the 'convent-roof the snows are sparkling to the moon. *Ibid.* 5 The shadows of the 'convent-towers. 1938-9 *Instruct. Hen. VIII* Visit. *Monast.* (1886) 14 Whether the 'Convent-seal of this House be surely and safely kept.

† *Convent* (kɒnvent), *v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. L. *convent*- ppl. stem of *conveni-re* to come together, *CONVENIRE*: cf. *prevent*.]

1. *intr.* To come together, assemble, meet; = *CONVENE* 1; to enter into a convention.

1544 in Tyler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 402 The lords convented in the fratre of the said graie freers. 1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 48/1 Unneth the Christians could safelie convent in their owne houses. *Ibid.* 144/1 Crescentius with the people and clergie conventing against the said Gregorie, set up John the 18th. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1611) 239 And each one to a divers Sect convents. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxv. (1611) 180 Many Beasts did often convent together at some Riuer to drinke. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 50 The Trees convented to chuse them a King.

2. *trans.* To cause to come together; to assemble (persons or a body); = *CONVENE* 3.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 56 The king... conventyng hys nobles and Clarkes together. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 59. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ham.* II. 8 Command him to convent His whole host arm'd before these towers. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power* Parl. I. (ed. 2) 12 How the Parliament shall be summoned and convented by the Lords, Commons, and great Officers of the Realme themselves.

3. To cause (persons) to come or appear; to call to a meeting or interview, to summon.

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 157 For that cause onely [he] had often times convented him when he repayed into that country. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 5 He convented Q. Catullus before the body of the people to receive their order. 1645 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar.* 24. I must yet convent your honesty somewhat further. a 1659 OSBORN *Est.* i. (1673) 553 The King... upon his arrival convented the Boy.

b. *spec.* To summon before a judge or tribunal, for trial or examination.

1514 FITZGER. *Just. Peas* (1538) 139 b, The... partie greved may convent the partie so offending before his ordinarie or other judge. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. 17 The great daye of the Lorde, when all flesh shall be convented before the tribunall seate of God. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer* 37 A certain English Knight decreed to convent a Jew... before the Judges. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 241 She was convented before Mr. Wotton.

c. With the judge or tribunal understood: To summon, to cite; to summon on a charge of.

1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 13 The Party... may and shall be convented and sued in the King's Ecclesiastical Court. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 295 b, The Emperour is convented of heresie. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 66 The Commons have convented Flood, examed him, and sentenced him. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. I. 275 Meantime, the owner and master of the ship were convented, and forced to promise not to land the tea.

† 4. ? To agree or covenant to give: cf. *convention*, and *covenant*. *Obs.*

1587 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 145 Whereas I convented in marriage with my daughter Mervall the some of 300l., whereof my sonne-in-lawe William Wycliffe, his husband, hath already received 200l.

¶ 5. In the following taken by some to mean 'To be convenient, fit, suit' (= *CONVENE* 6); but sense 3 'To summon, call together', is possible. *Obs.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 391 When that is knowne, and golden time convents A solemne Combination shall be made Of our deere soules.

† *Conventer, coventer.* *Obs.* [f. *convent*, *CONVENT* + *-ER* 1.] One who lives in a convent.

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasmi*. 501 What shall we say then of so many Monasteries of Coventers, who have money, who drink, play at dice, etc.

*Conventical, a. rare.* Also *erron. -ticle*. [f. L. *conventiculus* + *-IC* + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a convent, conventual. 'Conventical prior': the same as an abbot' (Ogilvie).

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vii. xxi, The gardener... had mortgaged a month of his conventical wages in a borachio or leathern cask of wine. 1784 UNFORT. *Sensibility* II. 107 If hereafter I should resolve upon a conventicle life.

2. Of or pertaining to a conventicle.

1871 J. H. NEWMAN *Disc. & Arguments* 257 Sir Robert [Peel] breaks out into almost conventicle eloquence.

Hence *Conventiculary adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 321, 'I was reading my blessed bible'... said Tim, looking conventiculary.

*Conventicle* (kɒnven'tɪkəl). Also 4-5 *-icoule*.

[ad. L. *conventiculus* -um assembly, meeting, association, also place of assembly; in form dim. of *conventus* assembly, meeting, but not having in cl. L. any diminutive or depreciatory sense.

It was applied, app. by the Roman Christians themselves, to their meeting-houses, or places of worship, and is so used in the edict of Galerius, A.D. 311, permitting them to be rebuilt. In med.L. the word began to receive a derivative or contemptuous, and hence bad sense; according to Du Cange 'de hereticis proprie dicitur'. The 4th Council of Carthage has 'conventicula hereticorum non ecclesia sed conciliabula appellatur' (Du Cange), where, however, the word itself is merely 'assembly', or 'little assembly'; but assemblies of separatists, heretics, or reformers, being usually small and private, in comparison with the great public assemblies of the popular church, were naturally designated by the diminutive form, which gradually acquired from this association an unfavourable connotation. In English, the word has been used in the good or neutral sense received from ancient Latin; also, in the opprobrious sense in reference to private or clandestine meetings, first of a civil or political, and afterwards of a religious character. Although the ecclesiastical application arose directly out of the political, and was never thoroughly distinct from it in English Law, it was in common use largely affected also by the medieval association with meetings of sectaries or heretics. Cf. F. *conventicula*, 16th c. in Littré, 'prohibition des conventicules (pour le protestantisme)'. In all the early verse quotations, from Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Daniel, Crowne, Butler, Dryden, etc., it is accented *conventicle* or *conventi-cle* (rime in *Hudibras* III. ii. 1388 with 'stickle'; Bailey's folio, 1730-6, accents *conventicle*; and Cowper, *Task* II. 437, originally wrote 'the nasal twang. At conventicle heard', but altered it in ed. 3 (1787) to 'Heard at conventicle'.]

1. A meeting secular or religious.

† 1. An assembly, a meeting; esp. a regular meeting of any society, corporation, body, or order of men. *Obs.* [L. *conventus* and *conventiculum*.]

1380 WYCLIF *Ps.* xvii. 4, I shal not gadere to gidere the conventiculis [1388 *chir litle conventis*] of hem of blodis [Vulg. *conventicula eorum de sanguinibus*, after LXX *συνοχάς*]. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Jis William... made openliche conventicles and counsailes and gadrynge of men. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 49 Item [The Deane of the Chappell] ought every Friday to kepe a conventicle with them all [chanters, etc.] and there to rehearse the fautes. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasmi. Par. Matt.* x. 63 Will plucke you as yll doers into theyr counsels and conventicles [ver. 17, *in rais συνοχάς*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 He caused a convocation of Bishops to be holden at Westminster... In which conventicle, then being present all the Bishoppes and Abbottes. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 161 He [the Mayor] called a Conventicle of his Brethren. 1611 SPENDE *Theat. Gr. Brit.* II. (1614) 4/1 What could not be there decided, was referred to a societie or conventicle of greater jurisdiction. a 1619 BRAUN. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. iii. To you, and all this famous conventicle, Let me with modesty refuse acceptance Of this high order. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 392 Not by a... Conventicle of bishops and doctors.

† 2. The action of assembling, assembly. *Obs.* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 They had yet no large halles or places of conventicle.

† 2. A little assembly, a meeting of a private character. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Conventicle*, a little assembly. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. P. 34 The societies of Christians growing up from Conventicles to Assemblies... little by little turned the Common-wealth into a Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 4 No disgrace is imported in the notation of the word Conventicle, sounding nothing else but a small Convention... However Custome (the sole mint-master of currant words) hath took of Conventicles from signifying a small number, to denote the meeting of such (how many soever) in a clandestine way, contrary to the commands of the present lawfull Authority. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Conventicle, a little or private Assembly.

† 3. A meeting or assembly of a clandestine, irregular, or illegal character, or considered to have sinister purpose or tendency. *Obs.*

In many of the quotations *conventicle* is associated with other terms, as *congregation*, *gathering*, *assembly*, the unfavourable sense being conveyed by the context; but it is evident that the term came to be considered as specially fitted to express disapprobation. (Cf. sense 2, quot. 1655.) [Cf. *Edict John I. of France* (1316) III. Ordin. p. 63 (Du Cange) *Colligaciones aut conventiculas factas aut initas in castro*.] 1283 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 480 That no man make none congregacions, conventicules, ne assemblies of poeple. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 Foul spechis... or conventiculis purposing iuel, as peft or manslaughter, or swilk oþer. [1428 Act

1 *Hen. VI.* c. 3 Par tant qe diverses homicides mures rapes roberies & autres felonies riotes conventicles & malefaisz jatarde ount estez faitz en diverses countees d'Engleterre par gentz neez en Irlande.] c 1438 *Hen. VI.* in Halli. *Royal Lett.* 118 Not suffering privy gatherings, or conventicles to be had or made by night or by day thereabout. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 350 Dyuers conventiculis and gaderynges were made of the cytezens and other, that robbid in dyuers places of the cytie and dyd moche harme. 1522 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Preamb., Confederacies, riotys, routys, conventicles, unlawfull lyeng in wayte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 The erles of Marche and Warwicke... had knowledge of all these doynges, and secrete conventicles. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 166, I, all of you have lay'd your heads together, My selfe had notice of your Conventicles, And all to make away my guiltlesse Life. 1616 BULLOCKAR, Conventicle, a little assembly, most commonly for an ill purpose. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power* Parl., App. 26 The Commons... drew them to Conventicles and Companies. a 1718 *Penn. Wks.* 1726 I. 465 Conventicle is a diminutive private Assembly, designing and contriving Evil to particular Persons, or the Government in general.

4. A religious meeting or assembly of a private, clandestine, or illegal kind; a meeting for the exercise of religion otherwise than as sanctioned by the law.

In the statutes of Henry IV and V, not distinct from sense 3; the special sense begins under Henry VIII.

[1400-1 Act 2 *Hen. IV.* c. 15 De hujusmodi secta nefandisque doctrinis & opinionibus conventiculis & confederacionibus illicitis faciunt scolas tenet & exercent. 1414 Act 2 *Hen. V.* Stat. 1. c. 7 Denquer de toutz yceux qui teignent aucuns erreurs ou heresies come lollardes... si bien de leur sermons come de leur escolles conventicles congregacions & confederacies.] 1526 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, He sente a fode after her, by the whiche is understood the conventicle of heretikes. 1550 RIDLEY in E. Cardwell *Ann. Reformed Ch. Eng.* (1844) I. 91 Whether any of the Anabaptists' sect, or other, use notoriously any unlawful or private conventicles... separating themselves from the rest of the parish? 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 526 The Nouatians kept conventicules from the Catholics. 1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 When some Men seeke Christ, in the Conventicles of Heretikes, and others, in an Outward Face of a Church. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 27, 401 Yet are not to be sought for in the Conventicle of Papists. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., I went to London to receive the B. Sacrament, the first time the Church of England was reduced to a chamber and conventicle, so sharp was the persecution. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 The Conventicles or meetings of the Arrians. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 9 You... preferred the established Italian assemblies to the English conventicles set up against them by dissenting English ladies. 1781 GIBSON *Dial. & F.* III. 25 The rigorous prohibition of conventicles... in which the [Arian] heretics could assemble with the intention of worshipping. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 316 [Under Cromwell] episcopalian conventicles were openly kept in London. 1874 SURGESSON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 8 One object of persecutors has always been to put an end to all conventicles, as they have called them.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* A meeting of (Protestant) Nonconformists or Dissenters from the Church of England for religious worship, during the period when such meetings were prohibited by the law.

This specific application gradually became distinct after 1593, and may be said to have been recognized by the 'Conventicle Act' of 1664; for although the word there occurs in constant conjunction with *assembly* and *meeting*, and always with qualification, it was entitled 'An Act to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles', by which title it is cited in the Act of Toleration of 1689. The application to Nonconformist worship after its legalization or 'establishment' in 1689, and esp. after the repeal of the Conventicle Act in 1812, comes, according to circumstances, from a historical survival of the idea of illegality or from a living idea of schism or heresy.

1593 Act 35 *Eliz.* c. 1. To... be present at any unlawful Assemblies, Conventicles or Meetings, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 200 Mr. Vicars preacheth at Stamford and blesseth some and curseth others that doe not frequent his conventicles. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 27 May, The first [bill]... is, he [Roger Pepys] says, to devish a severe act against conventicles. 1664 Act 16 *Chas. II.* c. 4 (*Conventicle Act*) Any Assembly Conventicle or Meeting under colour or pretence of any Exercise of Religion in other manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or practise of the Church of England. 1664 *Pepys Diary* 7 Aug., Came by several poor creatures carried by constables, for being at a conventicle. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1388 Take all religions in, and stickle From Conclave down to Conventicle. 1688 DRYDEN *Medal* 284 A Conventicle of gloomy sullen Saints. 1712 Act 10 *Anne* c. 6 (*Occasional Conformity Act*) Present at any Conventicle Assembly or Meeting... for the Exercise of Religion in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England... at which Conventicle Assembly or Meeting there shall be Ten Persons or more assembled together over and besides those of the same Household. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 P. 7, I wish it may not drive many ordinary Women into Meetings and Conventicles. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 When... even those who voluntarily renounced the temporal advantages of the establishment were hunted from their private conventicles. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 39 It was made a capital offence to preach in any conventicle.

c. In *Sc. Hist.* more especially associated with the field preaching (*field-conventicles*) of the Presbyterian ministers during the reigns of Charles II and James II, which was often attended by large numbers of armed men (*armed conventicles*).

1667 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1721) I. II. v. 319 Upon Notice of any numerous Conventicle... you shall do your



utmost endeavour to seize the Minister. 1676 *Let. 6 Aug.* in J. Dodds *Sc. Covenanters* vii. On Sunday last there was a conventicle in the west country in Carrick that the like hath not been seen in Scotland, for there were, as is said, above 600 well-appointed men in arms, and above 7000 common people. 1775 *BURNET Own Time* I. ii. 506 House conventicles, crowded without the doors, or at the windows, were to be reckoned and punished as field conventicles. 1808 *SCOTT Tales Grandif.* Ser. II. (1847) I. 223 The custom of holding field conventicles was adopted. *Ibid.* The number of armed conventicles increased. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 106 News... of an unusually large and well-armed conventicle to be held at Blacklock [in 1684]. (transf.) 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 10 Wizards and Witches have sometimes their field Conventicles.

† 5. Applied controversially or opprobriously, to any assembly of which the public or regular character is denied: a 'hole-and-corner' meeting.

1666 *BERNARD Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 259 Wee have long desired a Free Generall Council, but not a gathering together like the lewd Conventicle of Trent. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 130 Against this assembly Francis the French King protested and helde it but for a private Conventicle. 1688 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Trad.* 216 Things look now with another face than they did before the Conventicle of Trent.

## II. A place of meeting or assembling.

### 6. gen. Also fig. rare.

1596 *Edward III.* II. i. In the summer arbour sit by me, Make it our council-house, or cabinet; Since green our thoughts, green be the conventicle. 1805 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* II. 33 On this ground of Consciousness... as the repository, storehouse, or conventicle of all knowledge.

† 7. Used to render L. *conventiculum* applied to the early Christian places of worship in Rome. *Obs.*

[1311 *Edict of Galerius* in Lactantius *De Morte Persec.* xxxiv. Promptissimam in his quoque indulgentiam nostram credidimus porrigendam, ut denuo sint christiani, et conventicula sua component. See also *ibid.* v. 11. 10. xxxvi. § 3.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 255 In Maximilian and Constantius the Emperors' proclamation the places where Christians resorted to public prayer were called 'Conventicles'.

8. A nonconformist or dissenting meeting-house. Hence put for nonconformity as a system or practice. (Now rhetorical or opprobrious.)

1590 *BALD Apol.* 118 Every where appoynted they howses of prayer... called conventicles or places of assembly for sober honest men and not for prestes and nunnes. 1688 *Dryden Medal Ep.* To Whigs, I hear the conventicle is shut up. 1688-9 *LUCANUS* in *Pepps Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 164 A conventicle set up here since this unhappy Liberty of Conscience. 1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 22 Though five only of the parishes have churches, there are six conventicles, or meeting-houses. 1830 *D'Israeli Chas.* I. III. xi. 229 These new levellers would have converted a cathedral into a conventicle. 1845 *BRIGHT Sp. Presb.* 16 Apr. Not through the portals of the cathedrals and the parish churches but from the conventicles. 1891 *Anti-Jacobin* 21 Mar. 182/2 His intellectual faculties, when not engaged in the mill or the counting-house, have free course in the conventicle.

† 9. A small convent. *Obs.* [Cf. *conventicula monachorum*, A.D. 962 in *Du Cange*.]

1590 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (1891) III. 73 All monasteries and religious houses, and all convents and convents of monks, freeres, nonnes... and other persons called religious. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 406 A gentleman of Venice... came to the town to the conventicles of St. Francis... where the King lay concealed.

10. attrib. and Comb., as *conventicle preacher*, etc. Conventicle Acts, the acts 16 Chas. II, c. 4 and 22 Chas. II, c. 1 'to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles'.

a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* viii. (1839) I. 77 All true purification is in the light: corner purity, clandestine purity, Conventicle Purity is not purity. 1800 *SOUTHEY Life Wesley* II. 536 His friends advised that an application should be made to Parliament for the repeal of the Conventicle Act. 1837 *Hist. Eng.* (Lardner) VII. ii. 39 *footn.* The English protestantism which inspired the conventicle act has little right to reproach French popery with intolerance and persecution. *Ibid.* VII. x. 360 That the conventicle preacher should be hunted down. 1884 *Statutes Index* (ed. 9) 234 Conventicles Act (repealed by 52 Geo. 3. c. 155. s. 21).

**Conventicle, v.** [f. prec. sb. Formerly accented *conventicle*.]

† 1. trans. To form (persons) into a conventicle or irregular assembly, to band together. *Obs.*

1597-1608 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.) 76 Upore of people... raised and conventicled within the saide towne.

† 2. To convert (a place) into a conventicle. *Obs.* 1683 O. U. *Par. Ch. No Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes... will not be of validity to conventicle or disconventicle Parochial Churches.

3. intr. To meet in a conventicle; to hold or frequent conventicles.

1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 343 If factious people should, in peaceable times, against lawful authority, conventicle in a barn or stable. 1670 *MARVELL Corr.* cxxxvii. Wks. 1872-5. II. 307 That one Fox, a teacher of some fanatical people in Wiltshire, did conventicle there. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 69 They [the Scotch] began to Conventicle in... formidable numbers... in the Fields.

† **Conventicleer.** *Obs.* [f. CONVENTICLE sb. + -ER.] A variant of CONVENTICLER.

1647 *New Quæres to Prelates* 6 Whether if the Apostles were now in England... our Lord Prelates would not... fine and imprison them for Conventicleers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 302 The surly Conventicleer. *Ibid.* 303 He would help him to hunt the Conventicleer into his own narrow boundaries.

**Conventicler** (kəvɛntɪklər). [f. CONVENTICLE + -ER.] An attendant or frequenter of conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist, schismatic.

1590 *GREENWOOD Collect. Sclaund. Art. Aij b.* Publishing them... Anabaptists... Donatists, Conventiclers. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 181 Who us'd to shave the Grandees of their Stickers, And crop the Worthies of their Conventiclers. 1681 *Trial S. Collage* 96 He always went to Church, was no Conventicler. 1685 *EVELYN Diary* 10 May, Those late desperate Field-Conventiclers who had done such unheard-of assassinations. 1774 *PENNANT Tours Scot.* (1790) 117 Here I found my good old mother Church become a mere conventicler. 1800 M. NAPIER *Life V'ct. Dundee* II. 212 A glorification of these very Conventiclers.

**Conventicling, vbl. sb.** [f. CONVENTICLE v. + -ING.] The forming of, meeting in, or frequenting conventicles. Also attrib.

1666 *BERNARD Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 17 Ready to send the Hue and Cry... against privie Schismaticall conventicling and unlawful meeting. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xv. lxxx. (R.) The fond schismatick and heretick fry Flatter their conventicling cells in vain. 1717 *Dr. For Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 64 Beside his Sentence for Conventicling, as they called it.

**Conventicling, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.] Forming or frequenting conventicles.

1683 *London Gas.* No. 1856/4 Fanatick Conventicling Traitors. a 1775 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) II. III. 133 Those conventicling people were become very giddy and furious.

**Conventicular, a. rare.** [f. L. *conventiculum* CONVENTICLE + -AR.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a conventicle.

1847 *Eng. Rev.* No. 11. 33 All possible varieties of conventicular meetings. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27/1 You can, by an infallible diagnosis, detect the conventicular Gothic.

† **Conventiculist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTICLER.

1637 *BASTWICK Litany* 1. 8 An enemy of stragglers and sectaries... for which he is hated by the conventiclists.

† **Conventing, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. CONVENT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONVENT; a. Assembling; b. Summoning.

1533 *MORE Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/2 The conventing of hereticks *ex officio*. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. vi. 29 Which is meant either of his judicially conventing him, or, etc. a 1619 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Malta* I. iii. Our next occasion of conventing Are these two gentlemen.

**Convention** (kəvənʃən). [a. F. *convention*, or ad. L. *convention-em* meeting, assembly, covenant, n. of action f. *convenire* to come together.]

1. The action of convening.

† 1. The action of coming together, meeting, or assembling. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Encyclos* xiv. 50 But Iuno... wolde speke to the goddess Venus for to doo conveniency of Eneas with the sayd Dydo. 1578 *FORREST Theophilus* 1129 in *Anglia VII.* We... have at this season cawsed this convention. 1621 *VEEVER Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 543 Duers Princes... have often made their residence in this Towne... but now for want of that general convention, the Castle... is greatly decayed. 1641-2 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 25 In this place of convention of merchants from all parts of the world. 1708 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xlii. 239 An audience whose convention in a church is a proof that they already believe it.

2. The action of summoning an assembly.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 53/1 In this interval, between the sealing the writs and the convention of the parliament, the lord keeper Coventry died. 1861 *STANLEY East. Ch.* v. (1869) 181 The settlement of the general controversies which gave occasion to the Council's convention. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 14 Thenceforth the Convention of Parliament, when the Crown required aids, became frequent.

† 3. The action of summoning before a judge or other person in authority. *Obs.*

a 1600 *HOOKE Eccles. Pol.* VI. iv. § 2 Transgressors were not from the time of their first convention capable of the holy mysteries. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 88 The like proces should be kept, and observed in the brive of convention; quereof this is the forme. 1619 *BRENT tr. Sapp's Hist. Consc. Trent* (1676) 332 Convention before the Ordinary, in criminal and mixt causes. 1706 *AVILIFF Parerg.* 274 They are demanded or sued for by Convention, that is to say by convening, and commencing a suit against the Party.

b. In the University of Cambridge, the 'convening' of a student before the college authorities. (Not an official term.)

1821 *BYRON Hints from Horace* 231 Fines, tutors, tasks, conventions threat in vain.

4. An assembly or gathering of persons for some common object; esp. a formal assembly met for deliberation or legislation on important matters, ecclesiastical, political, or social.

1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 4471 For Christ, in his last conventioun, The day of his Ascension, Tyll his Discipulis gaif command. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183 All these conventiouns may be without any apparent shew of Assembly against the Peace. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. viii. 10 Not in the ear of a popular convention. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. § 9 Conventions for prayer. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* VI. § 17. 103 If that suffice not, they may call a new convention of estates. 1718 *PARNELL Spect.* No. 460 P 10 The Propriety of their [the Mahometans] Demeanour in the Conventions of their erroneous Worship. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 109 The Prince of Orange proposed in the council, that... she should summon a convention of the States. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. 1. 107 Councils were only occasional diets, or general conventions, not a standing representative Senate of Christendom. 1886 *MORLEY Expan.* Eng. Crit. Misc. III. 203 When a colonial convention presses the diplomacy of the mother-country and prompts its foreign policy.

5. spec. a. *Eng. Hist.* Applied to certain extraordinary assemblies of the Houses of Parliament, without the summons of the Sovereign; viz. that of 1660, which restored Charles II, and that of 1688, which declared the throne abdicated by James II. Hence *convention parliament*, a parliament constituted of such a convention.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 52 That none of us do own that Convention, whatsoever it be, to be the Parliament of England. 1688 *EVELYN Diary* 26 Dec. Till a Convention of Lords and Commons should meete in full body. 1689 *Ibid.* 15 Jan. The greates Convention being assembled the day before... resolved that K. James... had by demise abdicated himself. *Ibid.* 19 July, The Convention (or Parliament as some call'd it) sitting. 1807 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 323 Charles now dissolved the convention parliament. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. viii. 675 In 1689, the Convention declared itself a Parliament.

b. In Scotland: *Convention of estates* (Hist.): a meeting of the Estates of the kingdom of Scotland (before the Union), upon any special occasion or emergency, without the formal summons which was required for a regular parliament. *Convention of royal burghs*: a yearly meeting of commissioners from the royal burghs held in Edinburgh.

1578 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 140 Because I hard of ane Conuention Now to be maid for this dissention That is into this land. 1689 *CLAVERHOUSE* in M. MORRIS *Life* ix. (1888) 163 While I attended the Convention at Edinburgh. 1689 *BALCARRES* in M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* ix. (1888) 158 To leave Edinburgh and to call a Convention of Estates at Stirling. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. III. 195 Another convention of estates was held in May. 1808 *SCOTT Song, 'Bonnie Dundee'* i. To the Lords of Convention 'twas Claver'se who spoke. 1873 M. MACARTHUR *Hist. Scot.* vii. 154 A deputation... was sent to him [Will. of Orange], to pray him to call a Convention of the Estates. *Ibid.* The Convention then turned itself into a Parliament. 1876 *Jas. GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 363 The collective wisdom and learning of Scotland, including Parliament, privy council, convention of royal burghs, and the ministry of Edinburgh.

c. U. S. An assembly of delegates or representatives for some special or occasional purpose.

(a.) In a general sense (see 4): applied to several assemblies of historic note, as the *Convention of Congregational Ministers* of Massachusetts organized early in the 18th c.; the *Albany Convention* of 1754, the first movement of the colonies towards concerted action; the *American Convention* of Abolitionists, founded in 1793; the *Hartford Convention* of 1814, with a view to the possible dissolution of the Union; etc. *Joint convention*: the meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.

(b.) In Law, a body constituted by statute to represent the people in their primary relations, and in some sense outside of the constitution, as e.g. for the framing or amending of the constitution itself (*Constitutional Convention*). In this sense, applied to the body of delegates from the several states which framed the federal constitution in 1787; also, to a body meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution for a new state, or convened by a state legislature, in the manner prescribed by law, to revise the constitution of the state.

(c.) In party politics, a meeting of delegates of a political party (*National Convention* of the Republican or the Democratic Party) to nominate candidates for the presidency of the U. S., or for state or local offices.

(d.) The title of the triennial assembly (*General Convention*) of the American Episcopal Church (corresponding in some respects to Convocation in England), and of the annual diocesan assemblies (*Diocesan Conventions*) of the same.

(e.) a 1700 in *Mem. Hist. Boston* II. 223 The 'Convention of Congregational Ministers' was organized. In 1790 they 'Voted', etc. 1754 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1887) II. 355 Plan of Union Adopted by the Convention at Albany. 1793 *Mem. Pennsylv. Soc. for Abol. Slavery* 41 That the Society... will appoint Delegates to the proposed Convention, provided a majority of the Abolition Societies in the United States do agree. 1814 *Niles Register* 12 Nov. 155 Against the resolution proposing a convention of delegates from the New-England States [at Hartford] and the resolutions connected therewith. 1865 *N. Y. Nation* 14 Sept. 330 If the Englishman can initiate no public enterprise without a public dinner, the American is equally helpless until he has called a convention. 1891 *Boston Jrnl.* 13 Nov. 91 The great national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened in Tremont Temple this morning.

(f.) 1703 *Gouv. MORRIS* in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 256 Have a convention of the states to form a better constitution. 1707 *WASHINGTON To Madison* Wks. (ed. Ford) XI. 131 Congress have recommended to the States to appear in the convention proposed to be holden in Philadelphia next May. 1707 *J. BARLOW Oration* 4 July 11 Much is expected from the Foederal Convention now sitting at Philadelphia. 1709 *Constit. U. S.* vii. Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 Within a few days, the convention of New York approved of it. 1808 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* I. App. 539 It is always by a convention (i.e. a representative body called together for some occasional or temporary purpose) that a constitution is framed.

(g.) 1817 *Niles Register* 5 Apr. 96 At a convention of the republican members of the legislature of New York... at Albany on the 25th ult... held for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported for the office of governor of the state. 1831 *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 74 The anti-masonic convention, to nominate a president and vice-president of the United States, met in this city [Baltimore] on Monday last. 1891 *Boston Jrnl.* 25 Nov. 3/1 A National Republican Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party will be held at the city of Minneapolis on... the 7th June, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

(d.) 1705 *Constit. of Oct.* in *Perry Hist. Amer. Episc. Ch. II.* 99 There shall be a general Convention of the Protestant Ep<sup>l</sup> Church in y<sup>e</sup> U<sup>d</sup> States of America; which shall be held

.. once in three years. 1890 M. TOWNSEND 'U.S.' 446 The first Episcopal Convention held in the United States was convened at Philadelphia in 1789.

d. *National Convention*: (a) the sovereign assembly which governed France from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795; (b) the name of an assembly of the English Chartists in 1833.

1792 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 759 The French Nation is invited to form a National Convention. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Feb., The aristocrats hold the Constitutionalists in greater horror than the Convention itself. 1848 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 224 The delegates of the National Convention talked pikes and armed processions and all manner of horrors. 1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 221 [In 1833] a meeting was summoned in Coldbath Fields to pave the way for the formation of a National Convention.

†6. *fig.* Of things: Assemblage, gathering, union. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 Euerie partition and elegant conuention of exquisite Lineaments. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. Within, all virtues have conuention. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 32 Venice is no other than a Conuention of little Islands peeping up above the Waters. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 65 They believ'd all things to have been made by the Atoms, considered as their Conventions and Concretions into the Sun, Stars, Earth, and other Bodies. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* III. 19 'Tis a conuention in his sacred frame Of diuine atoms.

## II. Agreement, conventional usage.

### 7. An agreement or covenant between parties.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 161 (Hart. MS.) For the trespass that I haue made ayenst youre conuencion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166b Theyr eares also hath made a conuencion or conande with reason. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 6 Mar. My wife is come to conuention with me, that, whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 47 Though society had not it's formal beginning from any conuention of individuals. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 50 There were frequently, especially upon ecclesiastical lands, farmers holding land under conuentions or covenants.

### b. An agreement creating legal relations.

1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1. Preamble, Notaries . . . to re- cord the knowledge of all contracts bargayns conuencions factes and agrementes . . . made within the said Citie. 1612-13 *Br. Hall's Contempl. O. T.* viii. v. Fraudulent conuentions oblige not. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) II. 1016 In the language of the English Law 'convention' or 'covenant' is restricted to . . . contracts of a subordinate species: namely to a species of that species of contracts which are evidenced by writing under seal. 1875 *Postle Gatus* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 360 A Contract is a convention or agreement . . . enforceable by appeal to a court of judicature.

### c. = CONVENTIONARY TENURE.

1808 L.D. TENTERDEN in *Concanen Rep.* 322 (*Roue v. Brenton*) The conventional tenant is said to take his tenement in free convention for seven years from Michaelmas. 1808 BARNWELL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 746 (*Roue v. Brenton*) To hold their tenements by the foresaid servile services in native convention, at the will of the lord, during the term aforesaid.

8. *spec. a.* In *Diplomacy*: An agreement between sovereigns or states; formerly = *TREATY*; now applied to an agreement of less formality or importance than a treaty.

Such are international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights; monetary conventions for an international coinage; the *Geneva Conventions* of 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutralization of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of civilians rendering help to the sick and wounded, etc.

a. [c. 1425] WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xvii. 71 Or gyve any Conuention Wes trettid of successyoun . . . Betwene hym and Edmund Iremysde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 159 In the 3ere of Henry 46 was conuencion mad betwix the Kyng of Fraunce and him.] 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 195 In which wing were also placed the Christian soldiers sent by Lazarus out of Servia, according to the late conuention of peace. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Postal conuentions. 1888 *Act 51 & 52 Vict.*, An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the Liquor traffic in the North Sea. 1888 T. E. HOLLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. *Treaties*, In the language of modern diplomacy the term 'treaty' is restricted to the more important international agreements . . . while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term 'convention'.

b. *Mil.* An agreement made between the commanders of opposing armies for the evacuation of some post or country, the suspension of hostilities, or the exchange of prisoners.

b. 1780 T. JEFFERSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 155, I believe the Convention of Saratoga entitles them to keep the horses they then had. 1812 BYRON *Notes to Ch. Har.* I. xxiv, The Convention of Cintra was signed in the palace of the Marchese Marialva. 1814 WELLINGTON 27 May in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 20 The conventions for suspending hostilities agreed upon by me with Marshals Soult and Suchet.

9. General agreement or consent, deliberate or implicit, as constituting the origin and foundation of any custom, institution, opinion, etc., or as embodied in any accepted usage, standard of behaviour, method of artistic treatment, or the like.

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 289 They had invented artificial marks, or signs of convention, for this purpose. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 112 Moral truth is co-essential with universal nature, independent of all authority and convention. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 235 One family, by nature, or by convention. 1872 F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 58 As all

are alike legitimate formations, it is for convention to decide which we are to prefer. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 218 The Greeks contented themselves with discussing whether language had originated by convention or by nature.

b. In a bad sense: Accepted usage become artificial and formal, and felt to be repressive of the natural in conduct or art: conventionalism.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 128 There are thousands now Such women, but convention beats them down. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life Wks.* Bohn III. 55 He who shall bravely . . . subdue this Gorgon of Convention and Fashion.

10. A rule or practice based upon general consent, or accepted and upheld by society at large; an arbitrary rule or practice recognised as valid in any particular art or study; a conventionalism.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 104 Every convention of artificial manners was invented not to cure, but to conceal, deformity. a. 1832 BENTHAM *Deont. Wks.* 1843 II. 146 He who goes one step beyond the line which the world's poor conventions have drawn around moral and political questions. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Introd. 10 The ordinary convention . . . as to the disposal of the plus sign. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 7 My father, who through love had suddenly thrown off the old conventions. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 384 The Germans . . . were bent . . . on throwing off literary conventions, imitations of all sorts, and on being original. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 68 When the charge is positive, that is, according to the usual convention, vitreous.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *convention parliament* (see 5 a); *convention-coin*, *-dollar*, coins struck according to monetary conventions between different German states.

**Conventional** (kŏn'ven'shŏnəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [*ad. L. conventionalis* pertaining to a convention or agreement, *f. convention-* CONVENTION. Cf. *F. conventionnel* (16th c. in *Littre*).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a convention or assembly.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 1810 Pref. 3 The national, conventional, and legislative assemblies of France. 1850 H. S. FOOTE in H. von Holst *J. C. Calhoun* (1884) 324 Intimating . . . that this Conventional movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina.

2. Relating to, or of the nature of, a convention, compact, or agreement; settled by a convention or compact between parties. In *Law*: Founded on actual contract (opposed to *legal* or *judicial*).

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 52, Rights, Customes, Priuiledges . . . aswell Legale, Conuentionale, Customary, as Locale. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Synbol.* § 19 C. A pledge voluntary or conuentional, is a pledge delivered by the covenant of both parties. a. 1676 HALL *Anal. Law* (1739) 49 Conventional Services; as, Homage, Knights Service, Grand or petit Serjeanty. 1847 ANDERSON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 1 (1883) 593 A conventional hypothecation is that which is founded purely upon contract. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Conventional Estates*, those freeholds not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal and arise from the operation and construction of law. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Conventional Obligations*, are obligations resulting from the special agreement of parties . . . in contradistinction to *natural* or *legal* obligations.

### b. = CONVENTIONARY.

1804 MARSHALL *Landel Property of England* 3 Conventional Rents are acknowledgments reserved, by a proprietor of lands which he has thus temporarily sold—that he may have the right of conveying the tenants, annually or otherwise, to his court or audit; to acknowledge him as . . . the reversionary proprietor, etc.

c. Of the nature of an international convention. 1883 PRES. ARTHUR in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 8/1 In the absence of conventional engagements, owing to the termination of the treaty of 1848. 1885 *Monch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/1 Delegates of the Powers to meet in Paris to draw up a conventional Act . . . guaranteeing the freedom of the Suez Canal.

3. Relating to convention or general agreement; established by social convention; having its origin or sanction merely in an artificial convention of any kind; arbitrarily or artificially determined.

1761 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 211 In matters merely conventional, examples are more powerful than principles. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* vi. (Seager), The connexion between words and ideas may in general be considered as arbitrary and conventional. 1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) V. 322 Proceedings of this kind were carried on by a species of conventional fraud, between the religious house and the tenant of the land. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 120 There is known to some systems of law a sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

4. Characterized by convention; in accordance with accepted artificial standards of conduct or taste; not natural, original, or spontaneous.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vi. A tone of levity, approaching to conventional satire. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. ii. 52 Breaking through the conventional phraseology with which English preaching had been so long encumbered. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 384 What they saw was a conventional imitation of philosophy.

b. *Art.* Consisting in, or resulting from, an artificial treatment of natural objects; following accepted models or traditions instead of directly imitating nature or working out original ideas.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 Representation is said to be conventional either when a confessedly inadequate imitation is accepted in default of a better, or when

imitation is not attempted at all, and it is agreed that other modes of representation, those by figures or by symbols, shall be its substitute and equivalent. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 34 Some conventional costume, never actual but always graceful and noble. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 25 In their works you find the finest specimens of conventional or imaginary foliage. 1888 *The Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 Some palm-trees and star-fish kind of flowers, which, I was told, were conventional lilies—classical, too, I suppose—for they were not like anything growing now.

### B. as *sb.*

1. *The c.*: That which is conventional.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 Happy the youth, who . . . lets go only the conventional and the accidental (in religion), but binds closer about him the valuable and the essential! 1837 EMERSON *Nat., Amer. Sci. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 177 Neither can any artist entirely exclude the conventional, the local, the perishable from his book.

### 2. = CONVENTIONALIST 1.

1876 MORLEY *Robespierre* Crit. Misc. Ser. II. (1877) 128 The Conventionalists . . . were unconscious apparently that the great crisis of the drama was still to come.

**Conventionalism** (kŏn'ven'shŏnəl'iz'm). [*f. prec. + -ISM.*]

1. Adherence to or regard for what is conventional (in conduct, thought, or art); tendency to obey conventional usages or regulations.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* (1839) III. 178 The incubus of conventionalism, 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 129 The opposite of conventionalism is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) Anything characterized by adherence to mere convention; a conventional principle, idea, usage, or practice.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 560 His style . . . is . . . defaced by conventionalisms the Academy would hardly sanction. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* I. 12 A man . . . had better defraud his creditors, than . . . violate a single conventionalism of respectable society.

**Conventionalist** (kŏn'ven'shŏnəl'ist). [*f. as prec. + -IST.*]

1. A member or supporter of the French Convention of 1792.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800 39 The five hundred, animated by the old conventionalists. 1857 O. BROWNSON *Convent Wks.* V. 94 The daughter of Joubert the Conventionalist.

### 2. One who follows conventional usage.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 562/1 Conventionalists . . . finding the school of painting too free from convention for their taste.

**Conventionality** (kŏn'ven'shŏnəl'itē). [*f. as prec. + -ITY.*]

1. The quality or state of being conventional; conventional character or style; obedience to mere convention (in conduct or art).

1842 G. S. FABER *Provins. Lett.* (1844) II. 341 Its plain sense in the familiar conventionality of language. 1846 FOX *A. C. Mowatt Wks.* 1864 III. 43 The hack conventionality of the stage. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. 269 The conventionality of modern life.

### 2. A conventional thing or practice.

a. 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of conventionalities. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. 9 He hated those trivial conventionalities of society in which other people delight.

b. *The conventionalities*: all that is conventionally regarded by society as fit and proper. (Cf. *the proprieties*.)

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1860) 199/1 A man who sacrificed scarce anything to the conventionalities. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3 2 Dwellers in great capitals are abject slaves of the conventionalities.

**Conventionalisation** (kŏn'ven'shŏnəl'iz-ŏn). [*f. next + -ATION.*] The action of conventionalizing.

1880 *Academy* 12 June 446 Bold conventionalisation of trees and flowers. 1890 *Athenaeum* 6 Sept. 328/1 The happy medium between conventionalization to excess and raw naturalism.

**Conventionalize** (kŏn'ven'shŏnəl'iz), *v.* Also *-ise*. [*f. CONVENTIONAL + -IZE.*]

*trans.* To make conventional; to bring under conventional rules; in *Art*, to treat conventionally, represent in a conventional manner.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* 154 You will often hear . . . that architectural ornament ought to be conventionalized. 1863 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* III. 43 Natural gestures were very commonly conventionalized and abridged to save time.

Hence *Conventionalized ppl. a.*, *Conventionalising ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 528 We miss a little of the needful conventionalizing suitable to architecture. 1879 *Academy* 39 Decoration with slightly conventionalized irises and lilies.

**Conventionally** (kŏn'ven'shŏnəl'ly), *adv.* [*f. CONVENTIONAL + -LY.*]

1. In a conventional manner; according to conventional rule or usage.

1791-1803 D'ISRAËLI *Cnr. Lit.* (1859) II. 121 A series of pantomimists, who taught action conventionally to represent words. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* I. 8 The purpose for which they are conventionally introduced into algebraic notation. 1863 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 246/2 She . . . would not talk of him now, save conventionally.

2. *nonc-use.* In a way that belongs to a political convention or assembly.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived . . . with the revolution, revolutionally; with the convention, conventionally; with the directory, directorially.

**Conventionary** (kəvənʃənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *conventionarius*: see CONVENTION + -ARY.] Applied to tenants and tenure on terms originally fixed by convention as distinguished from custom, or presumed to have been so.

But the terms had themselves in fact become customary when the word is met with in Eng., as applied to a peculiar form of tenure existing in Cornwall and parts of Devonshire: see *quots.*

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 38/a The ordinary covenants of most conventionary tenants are to pay due Capons, etc. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 48 They are helde only a kinde of conventionary Tenants, whome the custome of the Mannor doth onely call to do their services at the Court. 1807 *Complete Farmer* (ed. 5) I. s.v., Conventionary rents, a term applied to the reserved rents of life leases. 1808 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 738 (*Roue v. Brenton*) That the plaintiff's land is a conventionary tenement of the manor of Tewington, and that... such tenements were held to the tenants, their heirs, and assigns from 7 years to 7 years renewable for ever. 1803 POLLOCK *Land Law* App. 204 The peculiar conventionary holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 2/6 Two heriots and the conventionary rent were demanded, equal to the ground rent being paid to the landlord five times over for that year.

**B. sb. a.** A conventionary tenant. **b.** A conventionary tenure.

1808 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. (as above) VIII. 762 A class of tenants called free conventionary tenants, distinguished from free tenants, and from native conventionaries. — *ibid.* 745 One message... to hold in conventionary from the feast of St. Michael in the 7 Ed. I., to the end of 7 years next following not completed.

**Conventioner.** [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] A member of a convention.

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. conc. Unreas. of New Separ.* 11 A proud pragmatical Conventioner. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Conventioner*, a Member of a Convention. 1781 in BAILLY. [See -IST.]

**Conventionist** (kəvənʃənɪst). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

1. A member of a convention or assembly.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 550 Such politicians as the Dublin Conventionists. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 506. 916/1 The Philadelphia Convention... The Conventionists.

2. One who enters into a convention or contract.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 17 The buyer cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street to terminate the difference betwixt them, but he instantly... views his conventionist with the same sort of eye, as if he was going... to fight a duel.

**Conventionment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* CONVENT + -MENT.] A convention or agreement.

1547 HEN. VIII in *Wyatt's Wks.* (1816) II. 405 They shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to our ancient amities and conventions already concluded.

**Conventual** (kəvənʃənʃəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *conventualis*, *f.* *convent-us* CONVENT: in *F. conventuel* 13th c.]

1. Of or belonging to a religious convent.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xiv. 10 In Saynet Andrewys Cathedralre Kyrk the Conventuale Chanownys togyddyr gaddryd all. c. 1475 *Parliamentary* 3412 The Abbot And monkes conventuall... scorched and brend were to Askes small. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The Priorie at Leedes was a conventuall house of regular Chanons. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 57 Some Religious or Conventuall men dwelling in the town. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* vi. He turned with conventual reverence to the Lord Abbot. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. xii. 277 Neither monk nor nun ventured to go abroad in the conventual garb.

**b. Conventual church, prior, priory: see *quots.***

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 25 Conventuall churches, parochiall churches, chappels. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 3/a Abbacies, priories conventuall, and other benefices elective. 1603 in *Stow Surv.* (1845) 181/2 There were in this city... thirteen great conventual churches, besides the lesser sort called parish churches, to the number of one hundred and twenty-six. 1726 AVULFEY *Parr.* 6 Conventual Priors that have the chief ruling Power over a Monastery, and wherein no Abbot or other Person is of greater Dignity than they themselves are. *Ibid.* 167 A Conventual Church is that which is appropriated to some Religious House. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xiv. 152 To be daily said in all churches instead of in only the conventual ones.

**c.** Belonging to the Franciscan order of the Conventuals: see *B. 2.*

1706 in *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi. 449 The Franciscans were divided into Conventual Friars, and Friars of the Strict Observance. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. i. 63 The Franciscan orders... observant or conventual.

**d. transf.** Characteristic of a convent.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 153 [He] compels his clipped fancy to the conventual discipline of prose. 1880 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 144 The garden was conventual, the house had the air of a prison.

2. Pertaining to an assembly. *Obs. rare*—1.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Or els Conventual, or belonging to companie.

3. (See *quots.*) *Obs.* (Cf. CONVENTIONARY.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. i. 80 These Reuenues may be said to be Conventuall and Incident. Conventuall Reuenues comprize al Rents both in Esse and in Posse.

**B. sb.**

1. A member or inmate of a convent.

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 53 In this time of Interdict, both Conventuals and Seculars might in their Churches celebrate diuine service. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 It [a Lutheran convent] consists of an abbot, a prior, and four conventuals. 1849 *Sidonius* II. 132 Sidonia von Bork, Conventual (and not Prioress) of the

noble convent of Marienfliess. 1889 JESSOFF *Coming of Friars* iii. 132 That large class of conventuals which comprehended the mendicant order.

2. A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars who live in large convents and follow a mitigated rule; the other branch being the Observants.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xv. Wks. 875/2 And some question hath arisen in the order of saint Francis, between the obseruantes and y<sup>e</sup> conuentualles. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 995 Sixe religious Houses for Franciscan Friars, three of them for Observants, and the other three for Conuentuals. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 9 An Observant Friar, that is a strict Franciscan, who observed his rule, as distinguished from the Conuentuals, who lived in great luxury and managed to secure great estates.

**Conventualist.** *Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTUAL B. 1.

1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 749 The convent of New St. Johann, the conventualists of which are elected by the abbey of St. Gall. *Ibid.* VI. 234 An abbes and twelve conventualists.

**Conventually** (kəvənʃənʃəli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.] In a conventual manner.

1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mod. Ages* III. (1846) 133 This place... as yet was not conventually regulated. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct. A conventually-trained 'French demoiselle'.

**Conventualship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* as prec. + -SHIP.] Conventual function or status.

1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 59 We for ever... abolish the said Order, with all it's Dignities, Offices, and Ministries, and all it's Conventualship, Title, Essence and Denomination.

**Converge** (kəvənʃədʒ), *v.* [ad. late L. *converg-ere* (Isidore) to incline together (*intr.*), *f.* L. *con-* together + *verg-ere* to bend, turn, incline.]

1. *intr.* 'To tend to one point from different places' (J.); to tend to meet in a point; to approach nearer together, as lines do, which meet if produced far enough. The opposite of *diverge*.

1621 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 The sides of the Ship converge into an Angle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Rays coming converging out of a rarer into a denser medium, converge less, than if they had continued their motion through the first medium. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 609 To the south-west... the mountains converge into a single ridge. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 144 Forces from these four points were to converge on London. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 145 In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all diverge from the trunk channel.

**b. fig.** 'To tend to meet in a common result or point of operation.'

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) 377 Every circumstance converges to the same effect on the mind. 1858 GLADSTONE *Home* III. 341 We find much and varied evidence converging to support the hypothesis.

**c. Math.** To approximate in the sum of its terms toward a definite limit: see CONVERGING 2.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 436 The first series is called a converging one, because that by collecting its terms successively, taking in always one term more, the successive terms approximate or converge to the value or sum of the whole infinite series. 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* § 226 *note*. This series converges very rapidly.

2. *trans.* To cause (lines or rays) to approach each other; to cause to come together.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 537 The object-glass... and the eye-glass... one to converge the rays collected by the other. c. 1790 IMISON *Sci. Art* I. 243 By converging the sun-beams into a narrow compass. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* IV. 304 A central rendezvous for converging them. 1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 102 Power of converging the optic axes.

**Convergence** (kəvənʃədʒmənt), [*f.* prec. vb. + -MENT.] The action or fact of converging; drawing together.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casimistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 265 In this convergence of the several frontiers, and the confusion that ensued. 1841 — *Home* Wks. VI. 393 From the close convergence of the separate parts.

**Convergence** (kəvənʃədʒəns), [*f.* CONVERGENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of converging; movement directed toward or terminating in the same point (called the *point of convergence*).

1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. (Seager) The convergences and divergences of the rays. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 75 We have here two focal centers... viz. the center of radiation or emission, and that of convergence or reception. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 In the metropolis of commerce the point of convergence was the Exchange. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 29 The convergence in both cases is to a point.

**b. ellipt.** for *degree or point of convergence*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. viii. 357 An adjustment of their axes to the requisite convergence. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 Krakatao is situated at the convergence of three great earth fractures.

2. *fig. and transf.* Coming or drawing together; concurrence of operations, effects, etc.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. iii. 3 From the convergence of such various and unsuspected testimony. 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 640 Convergence of effort, not conflict. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Intro. § 90 A convergence of phenomena points to some lost reading.

3. *Math.* Of convergent series or fractions.

1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. *heading*. Convergence and Divergence of Series. *Ibid.* xl. § 558 Some writers prefer another definition of convergence; namely, they consider a

series convergent only when the sum of an indefinitely large number of terms can be made to differ from one fixed value by less than any assigned quantity.

4. Convergent quality, CONVERGENCY. *rare.* 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 208 A lens weaker still might only destroy the divergence of the rays, without being able to give them any convergence.

**Convergency** (kəvənʃədʒənsi), [*f.* as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being convergent.

1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 35 The convergency or divergence of the rays. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 41 Rays of different degrees of divergence and convergence. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xvii. 312 To collect the light, or to bring it to a proper degree of convergency.

**b. transf. and fig.** of things immaterial.

1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 140 A kind of convergency in my feelings.

2. *Math.*; cf. CONVERGENCE 3.

1791 E. WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 151 Many more propositions concerning infinite series and their convergency are given in the *Medit. Analyt.* 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* xxi. *heading*. Convergence and Divergency of Series. *Ibid.* § 279, 230 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergence of a given series without effecting its summation.

3. = CONVERGENCE 1, 2.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 162 The point of convergency. 1836 LANDOR *Per. & Asp.* cccxv. Humours, the idioms of life... are generalised in the course and convergency of innumerable races.

**Convergent** (kəvənʃədʒənt), *a.* [ad. L. *convergent-em*, pr. pple. of *convergere* to CONVERGE: so in mod. F.]

1. Inclining toward each other, or toward a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point or focus; = CONVERGING *ppl.* a. 1.

1787-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Converging, or Convergent lines* in geometry are those which continually approximate, or whose distance becomes continually less and less. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's* *Bot.* xvi. 198 The filaments and anthers are convergent or bend towards each other. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 145 Some point where all those scattered rays should meet Convergent in the faculties of man. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 79 Light moves in straight lines, which receive the name of rays. Such rays may be either divergent, parallel, or convergent.

**b.** of things immaterial, operations, etc.

*Convergent breeding*: 'similarity in external characters concealing fundamental differences of structure in different animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**c.** Composed of or formed by converging lines.

(*Convergent squint*: strabismus in which the axes of the eyes converge.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 39. 34 The convergent point of converging rays. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 140 If General McClellan... meditates a convergent attack on all parts of the South. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent.

2. *Math.* = CONVERGING 2, as in *convergent series*. *Convergent fractions*: see *B.*

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 208 A crystal is said to be convergent, when... the series converges rapidly as 15, 9, 3. 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. § 554 An infinite series is said to be convergent when the sum of the first *n* terms cannot numerically exceed some finite quantity, however great *n* may be. 1867 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Problems* 53 *heading*. Convergent Fractions. 1883 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 32 Hence the series  $P_1 + P_2 + \dots$  is a convergent series.

3. *Convergent-nerved* (Bot.), (of leaves) having convergent nerves, ribs, or veins.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**B. sb.** = *convergent or converging fraction*.

1858 TODHUNTER *Alg.* xlv. (1875) 369 The fractions formed by taking one, two, three... of the quotients of the continued fraction  $a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c + \dots}}$  are called *converging fractions* or *convergents*. The convergents taken in order are alternately less and greater than the continued fraction. *Ibid.* 371 Every convergent is nearer to the continued fraction than any of the preceding convergents. *Mod.* The first four convergents of  $\pi$  (3.14159...) are  $\frac{1}{1}$ ,  $\frac{22}{7}$ ,  $\frac{333}{70}$ ,  $\frac{355}{113}$ .

**Convergent-nerved**, *a. Bot.* [*f.* comb. form of L. *convergent-em*.] 'When simple veins diverge from the midrib of a leaf, and converge towards the margin' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Convergence** (kəvənʃədʒəns), [*f.* 1. type \**converesc-ere* to begin to converge, inceptive of *convergere*: see -ENCE.] Tendency to converge.

1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 6 Dec. A wonderful convergence of moral probabilities.

**Converginerved**, *a. Bot.* [*irreg. f. convergenti*: see above.] Convergent-nerved; 'when the ribs of a leaf describe a curve and meet at the point, as in *Plantago lanceolata*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Converging** (kəvənʃədʒɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* CONVERGE v. + -ING 2.] That converges.

1. Inclining towards each other or towards a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point. In *Optics*, applied to rays of light which meet or tend to meet in a focus; in *Bot.*, etc., to pairs of organs that bend towards each other.

*Converging fibres* (Phys.): 'fibres which connect different centres of the brain with each other, as the cortical substance with the centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 219 Calyx tubular

...with 5 converging scales at the mouth. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 75 More of the converging light will be absorbed. 1811 J. WOOD *Optics* ii. 15 Converging rays... approach to each other in their progress, and, if not intercepted, at length meet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 Approaching the fated city by many converging routes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 244 They curve in a converging manner at the next node.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial that tend to concur or meet.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. xlviii. 185 Where all the converging lines of Scripture meet. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 73 The ethical sanctions have a converging tendency towards the happiness of society as their end.

c. Consisting or formed of converging elements or parts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 86 Under a converging fire of artillery.

2. *Math.* Applied to an infinite series of terms or numbers, the sum of which, beginning with the first, continually approximates towards a definite limit as more and more terms are taken.

A simple converging series is exemplified by the series  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$ , etc., the limit of which is 2. *Converging fractions* = CONVERGENT B.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, Converging series, in mathematics. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 300 So arranged... that the series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging; and this is effected by placing the greater terms foremost in the given fluxion. 1805 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* 35 Expanded in a converging series of ascending powers of  $\mu$ .

3. Causing convergence.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 202 The gathering or converging power of any glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 354, I placed a large converging lens in the sunbeams.

**Convergingly**, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.] In a converging way; with convergence.

1834 N. *Philos.*, *Thermom.* & *Pyrom.* ii. 27 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Two brass rods... fixed on a brass plate convergingly. 1890 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 139 He had always read with a purpose; carefully, thoughtfully, in certain fixed lines, convergingly.

† **Convers**, *s. v.* In the following passage 'in convers' is perh. a scribal error for 'in conuex', the Ital. original having *i conuessi* 'the convexes'; if Chaucer wrote 'in convers', he must have read the It. as *i conuersi*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1810 His gost... is went vp to [be] houghness of be seuenbe spere. In convers letynge eueryche element. [BOCCACCIO *Tes.* xl. i. L'anima... volando Ver la concauità del cielo ottava Degli element i conuessi lasciando.]

**Convers**, var. of CONVERSE a.1 and sb.2 *Obs.*

**Conversable** (*kɒnvə'səbl̩*), a. (*erron.* -ible.)

[a. *F. conversable* (16th c. in Littre), ad. med.L. *conuersabilis* to be conversed with, *f. conuersari* to CONVERSE. In 17th c. stressed *conversable*.]

1. That may be conversed with. † a. That may be frequented, associated with, etc.: see CONVERSE v. 1-3. † b. Open to intercourse, sociable (*obs.*). c. With whom one can converse easily and agreeably; easy and pleasant in conversation. d. Able or disposed to converse, fond of talking.

1598 FLORIO, *Praticabile*, conversable, that may be frequented or practised. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 21 May, The ladys here are very conversable, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 134 The conversable Fop is such a one who can indifferently discourse of what he has heard or seen. 1680 MRS. BEHN *Novels* (1871) II. 143 That conversable thing I hate... That prides himself upon his prate. 1713 *Guardian* No. 137 An empty man of a great family is a creature that is scarce conversable. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 324 The mild, courteous, conversable Heathens who border on Georgia and Carolina. 1845 BACHEL *Albany* (1848) 228 Mrs. Lilly was so conversable a woman, that she was in the habit of talking to herself. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1882) II. 143 He was cheerful, musical, politely conversable.

2. Of, pertaining or proper to social intercourse, or converse.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 37 Which are names of... sociable relations, conversable notions. 1678-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 269 The three Homiletticall conversable Virtues, Veritas, Comitas and Urbanitas. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 5 A Sacrifice of more than the Four hundred thousandth Part of his Conversable Life. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 84 The evening was quiet and conversable. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 138 Cleveland, having won 14 points, was in a very gay, conversable humour.

**Conversableness** (*kɒnvə'səbl̩nəs*), [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being conversable.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 9 b, The existence of God and his conversableness with men. 1774 MRS. PENDERVES in *Mrs. Delany Corr.* 478 The good-humour and conversableness of the people. 1860 *Brit. Q. Rev.* No. 143. 90 Reason in its comprehensive form of conversableness with God and with His rational universe.

**Conversably** (*kɒnvə'səbl̩li*), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY.] In a conversable manner; † conversationally.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 44. Nor is there any people, either in the island, or on the continent, that speaks it [the old Greek] conversably. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1753 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Conversance** (*kɒnvə'səns*), [*f. CONVERSANT*: see -ANCE.] The practice, state, or quality of being conversant (in its various senses).

1609 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucretia* Wks. 1874 V. 194 Any thing according to my poore acquaintance and little conversance.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 205 By conversance with the consummate refinement of life at Paris. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 339 2 The mode... would seem to require more than ordinary skill and conversance with the law.

**Conversancy** (*kɒnvə'sənsi*), [*f. as prec.*: see -ANCY.] The state or quality of being conversant.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 553 This discipline does not... appear to have excluded him from conversancy with his nation. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* Pref. 12 An extensive and diversified conversancy with business. 1841 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* VI. 884 Our native literati... have great injustice done them, on the score of their conversancy with languages. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 30/2 A select commission, chosen for their conversancy with the subject.

**Conversant** (*kɒnvə'sánt*), a. (and sb.). Also 4-5 (north.) -and, 4-6 -aunt. [ME., a. OF. *conversant*, pr. pple. of *converser* = L. *conversant-em*, pr. pple. of *conversari* to CONVERSE. Originally *conversant*, whence later *conversant*; *conversant*, given by J. and various orthoepists, is not recognized by the poets, nor by current use.]

A. *adj.* (usually predicative).

† 1. Dwelling habitually or frequently, accustomed to live or abide, passing much of one's time, in a place. (With various preps. and advs.)

1529 BRITTON I. xxx. § 9 Et hors prius aui ceux q' ne sont mie conversantz et continuellement demourantz en les hundert. 1540 HANFORD *Pr. Cons.* 418 He [Anticrist] sal be lered. And nurst and most conversant in þe cite of Bethsaida. 1618 WYCLIF I. Sam. xii. 2 My sones ben with 30w; also conversant before 30u. 1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. ii. (1483) 59 In his... fayre branches the birdes ben alwey conversant. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 125 My selfe there wonned, and there was conversant.

1555 EDEEN *Decades* 31 They are whyte... saynyng suche as are much conversant in the sonne. 1610 BAKROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. vi. (1639) 80 It is good to have the sick conversant in a hot house. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., They who have been conversant abroad. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 170 On marshy and muddy grounds, where they are conversant. c 1800 G. S. FARRER *Dissert.* (1845) II. 8 By reason of Christ's being visibly and personally conversant within its precincts.

2. a. Living or associating with in familiar intercourse; having regular or frequent intercourse with (together); on terms of familiarity with.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) x. 113 Oure lady... was conversant with hire sone xxxiiij yeer and iij monethes. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 20 All men that hem knew or be with hem conversant or famylier. 1523 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 43 They lived and were conversant in company of the principal Rebels. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 120 They were much conversant together. 1611 BIBLE I. Sam. xxv. 15 Neither missed we any thing as long as we were conversant with them. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 1, I am afraid you have been very little conversant with Women. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 815 Much conversant with Heaven. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Each & All* i. 3 She had been conversant with many ranks of society.

† b. Having familiar intercourse in (a family, etc.), among (people, etc.), about (a place). *Obs.*

a. in — a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* 379 Tho whiche... Han be conversant here longe before In oure Company. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 72, I haue my self ben conversant in a religious hows of whyt freeres. 1580 BARET *Adv.* C. 1241 Conversant in princes courtes. 1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. iii. (1675) 137 When I had occasion to be conversant in great Mens Families. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. viii. viii. 152, I had been much more conversant in a college library than in a circulating one.

b. among — a 1340 HAMPOLDE *Psal.* xxv. 6 Conversant among innocents bodely & gostly. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 Hyt behoueth a kyng to... be conversant amongis them [his people] without ouermoche famylyarite. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 35 Pliny the younger was... conversant among them in Asia. a 1805 PALEY *Serm.* xx. (1825) VI. 198 The beings with whom we converse, or amongst whom we are conversant.

c. about — a 1704 LOCKE (J.), A man conversant about Whitehall and the court.

† 3. a. Occupied, busied, or engaged in; having one's activity or attention engaged in or among (affairs, objects of study or inquiry, etc.) *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxix. 3 He schal be conversant in the hid thingis of parabis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 56 Much matter wherein to be conversant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxiv. 398 He was a meer Fisherman, or man conversant in water. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 1 It is, methinks, the Mark of a little Genius to be wholly conversant among Insects, Reptiles, Animalcules. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* II. 211 As she had been long conversant in this horrid practice. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xxv. 246 A Jew, skilled in mineralogy... has been conversant among these mountains. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 64 Men too much conversant in office are rarely minds of remarkable enlargement.

b. Concerned, occupied, or having to do with (things).

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 70 Neuer to be infected with delight, Nor conversant with Ease and Idleness Till, etc. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 130 Thou and all angels conversant on earth With man or men's affairs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 1 The Scholar has been very conversant with Books, and the other with Men only.

† c. Occupied or employed about; having one's activity or attention exercised about, upon. *Obs.*

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. vi. (1651) 85 Such as are conversant or employed about any office or business. 1682 DONNE *Serm.* (1624) 8 He [Bp. of Rome] is euermore too

conuersant vpon the contemplation of temporall kingdomes. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angelis* 4 To shewe what the Diuine is conversant about. 1806 K. WHITE *Lett.* 25 June, God... is as intently conversant about the smallest as about the greatest things. 1808 WHATLEY *Rhet.* II. § 7 He had been... long conversant about corn.

4. *fig.* of things: Exercised in, concerned about (touching); dealing or having to do with; having for its object or sphere.

a. in — a 1600 HOOKER (J.), The matters wherein church policy is conversant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 8 The controversies wherein moral philosophy is conversant. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 47 Is not Justice conversant in Rewards and Punishments? 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col. & Philom.* (1876) 273 Physical science is conversant in experiment; logical science in argumentation.

b. about — 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 6 The object whereabout the contemplations and actions of the Church are properly conversant. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 12 There are three things, touching which the Law is conversant... Persons, Things, and Actions. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 329 Public virtue being... conversant about great concerns. 1807 WHATLEY *Logic* II. ii. § 2 note, Logic is entirely conversant about language.

c. with — 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier Wks.* 1846 III. 249 That philosophy which is conversant with human affairs. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* II. (ed. 2) 58 Chemistry... had... been conversant merely with the qualities of matter.

5. Versed or experienced in; 'well up' in.

1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 424 Some whom he judgeth to be conversant in histories. a 1606 BACON *Q. Eliz. Wks.* (Bohn) 487 She was very conversant in the Scriptures and writings of the fathers. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 341 One well versed or conversant in these things. 1706 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 76 A great master who is thoroughly conversant in the nature of man. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 45 All the languages in which Milton was conversant.

b. Familiar or intimately acquainted with (anything), as a result of having been occupied with it.

1706 DE FOR. *Hist. Devil* i. vii. (1840) 82 They are conversant with other parts of God's creation. 1771 JANINUS *Lett.* liv. 282, I speak to facts with which all of us are conversant. 1863 BRIGHT *S. Amer.* 16 June, Those men who are most conversant with American affairs. 1878 LECKEY *Eng.* in 18th C. I. iii. 412 Like Walpole... he was thoroughly conversant with questions of finance.

c. with on.

1776 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xvii, The young man... seemed to be very conversant on the subject.

† 6. Of things: Frequently occurring and hence familiarly known, familiar. *Obs.*

1430 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, The vile serpent the Leuiathan... Whych of kynde is neuer conversant. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 609 These thynges be now so conversant, we seme it no shame. 1601 CORNWALLYSS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 13 The most pleasing and most conversant thoughts of the best contented minds are descended from hope. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Bullinger* 334 To imbrace a pure worship of the Lord, which had not yet been conversant amongst them.

† 7. ? Familiarly known, frequented. *rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 26 She thynketh the place is right conversant of pupylr for hyr to abyed in, for she kepeth hyr as close as she may for spyng.

8. Having the quality of conversing, ready to converse; conversable. *rare.*

1804 *Man in Moon* 92 He... was polite and attentive to the women, and friendly and conversant with the men. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 408 Fluent without volubility, and conversant without loquaciousness.

B. sb. † 1. A person who 'converses' or is intimate with another; a familiar acquaintance. *Obs.*

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 Some such... secret disease, as the common conversant can hardly discover. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 221 Not thy familiar acquaintance, nor thy intimate conversants. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 114 While Fools their Conversants possess As unawares with Sottishness.

† 2. One who leads a 'religious' or monastic life: see *conversare* in Du Cange.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 149 Some women of that Colledge... whom they call Conversants, encouraging me, with their exhortations, to persevere in my holy purpose.

**Conversation** (*kɒnvə'seɪʃən*), In 4-6 -ation, -acioun, etc., (5 -varasayon). [ME., a. OF. *conversation*, -ation (12th c. in Littre), ad. L. *conversatiō-em* frequent abode, intercourse, n. of action *f. conuersari* to CONVERSE.]

† 1. The action of living or having one's being in a place or among persons. Also *fig.* of one's spiritual being. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLDE *Psalter* xviii. 1 Haly men bat has haire conuersacioun in heuen. 1340 *Armb.* 241 'Oure conuersacioun', he 2ayp, 'is ine heuene', uor þet body is ine þe erþe, þe herte is ine heuen. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 229 (Harl. MS.) Where is his conuersacion but in the Empire of heuene? 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* II. (Arb.) 148 This same belefe of the present conuersation of their forefathers and auncetours among them. 1611 BIBLE *Philom.* III. 20 For our conuersation [1882 *R.V.* citizenship] is in heuen. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. 322 They [fish] were improper for offerings, living in an element wherein men had no conuersation. 1705 STAMFORD *Paraphr.* III. 409 Their Pronepess to Idolatry, which a long Conversation in Egypt had disposed them to.

† 2. The action of consorting or having dealings with others; living together; commerce, intercourse, society, intimacy. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLDE *Prose Tr.* 25 And an othir tym he lefte þe conuersacion of alle worldly men... and went into diserte



upon the hills. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 41 Dydo toke grete playis in his conuersacyon. 1594 PARSONS *Comfer. Success.* i. i. 6 That natural instinct which man hath to live in conversation. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 354 Unfitness and contrariety frustrates... all the good and peace of wedded conversation. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxv. 320, I shunn'd their Conversation for the little Time I staid at Calcutt. 1790 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) i. 152/1 In the course of long sieges there is usually some conversation with the enemy.

### 3. Sexual intercourse or intimacy.

*Criminal conversation* (abbrev. to *crim. con.*): adultery. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) p. xxvii, The men hath conuersacyon with the wmen, who that they ben or who they fyrst mete. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 31 His Conuersation with Shores Wife. 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. v. 445 After a conjugal conversation. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xii. (1715) 298. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The usual mode of punishing adulterers at present is by action of *crim. con.* (as it is commonly expressed), to recover damages.

### 4. fig. Occupation or engagement with things, in the way of business or study; the resulting condition of acquaintance or intimacy with a matter.

a 1606 BACON (J.), Out of long experience in business and much conversation in books. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr. Ep. Ded.*, There is requir'd... a Conversation with those Authors... who have written with the fewest Faults in Prose and Verse. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 194 By Experience and Conversation with these Bodies, in any Place or Mine. 1708 Eng. *Theophrast.* 13 Some scholars, by their constant conversation with Antiquity... know perfectly the sense of the Learned dead. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 59 Nor have I had Conversation enough as yet with the Sea to give so ample an Account as I hope to do.

### 5. Circle of acquaintance, company, society.

1680 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xxvii. 210 You may know the Man by the Conversation he keeps. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) i. i. 40 His Domestic Conversation and dependents... were all known Papists. 1673 DAVDEN *Marr. & La Mode* i. i, A Gentleman, Sir, that understands the Grand mond so well, who has haunted the best Conversations. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 That all Conversations in the World have indulged Human Infirmity in this Case.

### 6. Manner of conducting oneself in the world or in society; behaviour, mode or course of life.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 12 Haldis goed lyf & fayre conuersacioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 In al hyr conuersacyoun bothe pure and clement. 1554 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Ordin.* Pref., A man of virtuous conuersacion, and wythoute cyme. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 307 True pietie doth not consist in knowledge & talking, but in the action and conversation. 1611 BIBLE *Pr.* i. 23 To him that ordereth his conversation aright. 1676 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 117 Your Conversation gives this your Mouth profession, the lye. a 1761 LAW *Comf. weary Pilgr.* (1809) 25 The outward behaviour and visible conversation of Christ while dwelling among men. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. 193 The walk and conversation of any commonest person.

### 7. Interchange of thoughts and words; familiar discourse or talk.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet conversation of her sister. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 47 In little time he made such benefit of Conversation (the commerce of minds). 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 15/1 Calling the earl of Bristol... to assist them in their conversation, the prince then not speaking any Spanish. 1713 *Guardian* No. 24 The faculty of interchanging our thoughts with one another, or what we express by the word Conversation. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 104 ¶ 8 Eagerness to lead the conversation. 1783 — in *Boswell Mar.*, No, Sir... we had talk enough, but no conversation; there was nothing discussed. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20, I used to sit silently listening to the conversation.

fig. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) i. ii. 36 There are some (buildings) which are only for covert or defence, and from which we require no conversation [cf. pp. 35 and 208].

### b. 'A particular act of discoursing upon any subject' (J.); a talk, colloquy.

1694 J. WRIGHT (*title*) Country Conversations; chiefly of the modern Comedies, of Drinking, etc. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xviii. 57, I had the honour of a long conversation with him last night. 1804 LANDOR (*title*) Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iv. 224 The conversation is said to have taken place when Theætetus was a youth.

### 8. A public conference, discussion, or debate.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded., Publick Conversations... where there is hardly such a thing as being merry, but at another's Expence. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 9 ¶ 18 At a publick conversation of some of the defenders of this Discourse of Freethinking, and others that differed from them.

### 9. An 'At Home'; = CONVERSATION 2. Obs.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) i. 71 Lady Pomfret has a charming conversation once a week. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Oct., I have been invited twice to Mrs. Vesey's conversation. 1783 — *Ibid.* 31 Dec., I never saw her, unless perhaps, without knowing her, at a conversation. 1797 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 389 It being at a tea-conversation he... went on rhyming thus.

### 10. (In full *conversation piece*): A kind of *genre* painting representing a group of figures: see quot. 1854. So *conversation painting*.

1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 3 None should be admitted into this green Conversation-Piece, except he had broke his Collar-bone thrice. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 He imitated the manner of Terburgh, a Dutch painter of conversations. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 2/2 Small portraits in oil, at one guinea... Conversation Pieces in proportion. 1854 SIR E. HEAD *Kugler's Hdbk. Painting* i. 289 note, Waagen calls Terburgh 'the creator of conversation-painting,' meaning that particular branch of *genre*, which bears the same relation to historical painting on the one side, and to the buffooneries of Jan Steen on the other, that 'gentle comedy' bears respectively to

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tragedy and to farce. 1891 *Bookman* Oct. 29/5 'The Finances of the gods' is a masterpiece... such an interior— one almost fancies Metzu painting a conversation-piece.

### 11. attrib. and Comb. Conversation tube, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf persons; a speaking-tube for communicating between different parts of a building; conversation painting, piece (see 10).

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 167 To furnish them with chat in their conversation hours. 1804 MISS HAWKINS *Mem.* i. 270 A man with great conversation-talents. 1890 *Catal. Army & Navy Stores* Mar. 580 Conversation Tubes... each 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

### 12. = CONVERSION. [so also in OF. (see Godefroy).]

1386 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxviii. 22 Ne forsothe ther is conuersacioun [1388 turning]. 1388 — *Acts* xv. 3 Thei telden the conuersacioun of hethene men [Vulg. *conversionem Gentium*]. 1405 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 12 Hys merueylous conuersacyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xv. 3 They... declared the Conuersacion of the Heythen. a 1570 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* (1844) 357 In the conuersacion of the bread.

### Conversation, v. nonce-wd. [f. the sb.] intr. To converse, talk, engage in conversation. Hence Conversationist nbl. sb.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 366 The sailor... answered... that in general he conversated well enough. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Three years of friendly conferencing and conversating in Downing Street.

### Conversationable, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = CONVERSABLE; open to conversation.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 653 She, having the superintendence of her domestic concerns... was merely conversationable at breakfast-time. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 331 You're a conversational individual.

### Conversational (kɒnvə'siʃənəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of persons: Ready to converse; addicted to conversation; gifted with powers of conversation.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) i. 78 Without being talkative I am conversational. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* i, Although Tom and his sister were extremely conversational, they were less lively.

### 2. Of, belonging to, or proper to conversation.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) i. 293 His conversational powers. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 286 That tone... which confers on the women of England a high conversational rank. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xxii. 221 Provençal was degraded to be the mere conversational dialect of the vulgar. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 337 The conversational manner, the seeming want of arrangement... are found to result in a perfect work of art.

### Conversationalist (kɒnvə'siʃənəlɪst), [f. prec. + -IST. Cf. nationalist, agriculturalist.] One who is conversational; one who excels in conversation. Cf. CONVERSATIONIST.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 105 English Women are in general better conversationalists than the men. 1884 J. PAIN *Canon's Ward* II. 265 An eminent conversationalist living by himself is a deplorable spectacle.

### Conversationally (kɒnvə'siʃənəlɪ), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a conversational manner, in the way of conversation.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) i. 167 That I might conversationally learn the [Welsh] language. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 333 The Lord was questioned, perhaps conversationally, about His followers and His teaching.

### + Conversationed, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. CONVERSATION sb. + -ED.] Of a specified 'conversation' or behaviour, conducted, behaved.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* i. i, Till she be better conversation'd... I'll keep As far from her as the gallows.

### Conversationism, rare-0. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A conversational expression; colloquialism. 1864 in WEBSTER.

### Conversationist (kɒnvə'siʃənɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who converses much, or is addicted to conversation; one who practises the art of conversation; = CONVERSATIONALIST.

\*1806 SOUTHEY in *Robbards Mem.* II. 131 A little too much of the conversationist. 1804 MISS HAWKINS *Mem.* i. 282 Agreeable conversationists were met in great frequency. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 24 Mr. Taylor is reckoned a brilliant conversationist.

### Conversationize (kɒnvə'siʃənɪz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] intr. To hold a conversation.

1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. vii. 16 They would have retired to a corner... and conversationized with any stray four-year-old not yet sent to bed. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 308 After some little time spent in arranging his papers... and conversationizing with a native clerk.

### Conversative (kɒnvə'siʃətɪv), a. rare. [f. L. *conversat-* ppl. stem of *conversari* to CONVERSE + -IVE.] + a. Belonging to, or fitted for, social intercourse; sociable. Obs. b. Ready to converse or talk, given to conversation, talkative.

1621 Bp. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 179 Actions conversative doe consist in the ordering of our conversation. 1661 *Reliq. Wotton.* 76 To endue him with conversative qualities and ornaments of youth. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ii. 45 Of a free and conversative, not of a sullen and morose disposition. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* II. 108 He was very entertaining and conversative.

### Conversazione (kɒnvə'siʃiə'ne), Pl. -oni (-oni), now usually -ones. Also in 8-atione. [a. It. *conversazione* (in 16th c. -atione) conversation, assembly for conversation or social recreation.]

¶ 1. In Italy, the name for an evening assembly for conversation, social recreation, and amusement (often described by travellers in the 18th c.).

1740 GRAY *Lett. to his Mother* (T.), The diversions of a Florentine Lent are... in the evening, what is called a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what. 1753 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1887) II. 243, I have often smiled to myself in viewing our assemblies (which they call *conversazioni*) at *Lovere*. 1754 DRUMMOND *Trav.* 41 (T.) These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies:—some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation, others walked from place to place. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 283 In most little towns in Italy good music; and *conversaciones* in all. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xx. 331 The *conversazioni* of the *demi-monde* where they say every thing.

### + 2. Introduced into England, and applied to the private assembly now known as an 'At Home'. (Occasionally anglicized as CONVERSATION, q.v.)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i, The charade you made last night at Mrs. Drowzie's *conversazione*. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Nov., She is... foremost in collecting all extraordinary... people to her London *conversaciones*. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 206 She held a sort of *conversazione* at her house... frequented by all foreigners. 1803 BYRON *Juan* XIII. cvii, With evening came the banquet and the wine: The *conversazione*; the duet.

### 3. From about the close of the 18th c. chiefly applied to assemblies of an intellectual character, in connexion with literature, art, or science.

1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 238 In the evening to the *conversations* of Signore Fabbioni, where I met Signore Pella, director of the gallery, etc... the company did not assemble in order to converse on the trivial nonsense of common topics, like so many coteries in all countries. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 200 In the balls, concerts, and *conversations* of polite literature. a 1845 HOOD *Odes & Addr.*, To *Kitchener* v, Oh, hast thou still those *Conversations*, Where learned visitors discoursed—and fed?

### 4. Now chiefly used for a *soirée* given by a learned body or society of arts, at which the society's work is illustrated by the exhibition of specimens, experiments, and demonstrations.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 208 (*Architectural Society*) Jan. 21, the members of this institution held their first *Conversations* for the season at Exeter Hall, which was attended by 200 professors and amateurs of architecture. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 276 The organizing of *conversations* for more familiar and popular addresses on scientific subjects.

### Converse (kɒnvɜːs), v. [a. F. *converser* (12th c. in Littre) to pass one's life, live, dwell in or with, in mod. Fr. also to exchange words with; = Pr. and Sp. *conversar*, It. and late L. *conversare*; = L. *conversari* lit. to turn oneself about, to move to and fro, pass one's life, dwell, abide, live somewhere, keep company with; middle voice of rare *conversare* to turn to and fro, freq. of *convertere* to turn about. As with other deponent vbs. the active form was in late L. substituted for the middle, whence the Romanic forms. The transference of sense from 'live with' to 'talk with' is recent in Fr. and English, and most complete in the latter.]

### + 1. intr. To move about, have one's being, live, dwell in (on, upon) a place, among (with) people, etc. Obs.

1340 [see CONVERSANT a. 1]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. iii. 10 In whos houses I hadde conuersed and haunted for my soules. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bv, Before them emonge the whyche we conuerse and go dayly. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 405/4 How many yere arte thou olde and where conuerstest thou. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 116 Birds... which do most converse upon the Earth... as a Pheasant, Partridge, etc. 1663-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. ix. (1675) 224 Impurities... contracted by conversing to and fro in a defiling World. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 26 Cetaceous Fishes which converse chiefly in the northern Sea. *Ibid.* ii. (1704) 420 Birds have been taught to pronounce Words,—yet Quadrupeds never, though Dogs and Horses converse almost perpetually with Men. 1797 Dr. FOX *Hist. Appar.* Introd. (1840) 3 It converses here, is with us, and among us.

### + 2. To associate familiarly, consort, keep company; to hold intercourse, be familiar with. Obs.

1508 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 861 You shall... Visite the spechesle sickle, and still conuerse With groaning wretches. 1622-64 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 134 So rude a Country, as hath not hitherto conversed with more civil Nations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 184 For ever, sunk Under yon boyling Ocean, wrapt in Chains; There to converse with everlasting groans. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 131 Too blessed a creature to converse with mortals. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P., Congress*, Having long conversed familiarly with the great, he wished to be considered... as a man of fashion. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) i. 322 The old pagans believed that a mighty god... openly conversed with mortals.

### + b. To hold sexual intercourse. Obs.

1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) i. p. xix, This Alayne, with her fiftie sisteris... conversit with devillis in forme of men, and consavit childrin. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Riffarde*. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 45 They may lawfully converse together as man and wife. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 165 ¶ 7. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. x, That wench with whom I know he yet converses. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 31 Liberty... to converse with as many females as he pleased.

### + c. To have commercial intercourse, to deal, trade, traffic. Obs.

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1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (R.). They friendly converse and exercise mutual traffic together. 1633 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 9 The Turke having given certain scales to trade in, out of which... it was unlawful for any to converse. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 141 This Law will not at all incommode Gentlemen as to what they buy in shops, neither those that converse in Fairs and Markets. 1725 DE FOR *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 These Indians had canoes... by which, perhaps, they conversed with the islands near them.

† 3. To be engaged in; to have to do with (a thing); to deal with, be familiar or conversant with. *Obs.* exc. as fig. of 4 or 5, in to converse with books.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) go You that converse in these and such like actions. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. O world, thou art too subtle For honest natures to converse withall. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Nat. Men* (Arb.) 364 When they converse in those things they do not affect. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 5 Since he hath conversed more with the Oriental traditions. 1688 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* XII. 22 Wheresoever he treads, he sinks, and converses with a bottomless Pit. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 354 That ministers should converse in this catechism, and learn true divinity from it. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 204 By conversing with the Works of the Best Masters. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. viii. He had indeed conversed so much with money. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 409 A man... who has conversed, not only with books, but with lawyers and merchants... statesmen and princes.

† 4. To communicate or interchange ideas (with any one) by speech or writing or otherwise. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 162 Did you converse sir with this gentlewoman?... I never spake with her in all my life. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 177. [As] I have att noe tyme soe much ease and content as when I converse with you, I hope I shall gaine pardon for this tedious letter. 1712 POPE *Lett.* 28 May. It is not only the disposition I always have of conversing with you, that makes me so speedily answer your obliging letter. 1727 DE FOR *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 151 Like ships at sea, they must converse by signals. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) II. 137 He conversed little with the painters... except Velasquez, with whom he continued a correspondence of letters.

b. To hold inward communion, commune with. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 26 Well let them practise and converse with spirits. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* IX. ii. (1821) 415 He knows how to converse with himself, and truly to love and value himself. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* IV. 66 Before he eats, converses with himself, while he is eating converses with God, and after he hath eaten, converses with the holy angels. 1747 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* (R.). Remote from man, conversing with the spheres. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 233 So you... have time to converse with your sensations.

5. *spec.* To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk' (J.); to engage in conversation, to talk with (a person), *on, upon* (a subject), *in* (a language, voice). The ordinary current sense.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 249 If... you desire to converse with him, you must tarry till he be awake. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 32, I have conversed with those which have conversed with him. 1727 DE FOR *Syst. Magic* I. i. 6 Adam's posterity learnt to speak immediately from him, and so to converse with one another. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 7 My Heart clave to him as soon as he spoke. And the more we convers'd, so much the more did I esteem... him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Old Man's Comforts*. You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death. 1805 LYTTON *Falkland* 41 We had been conversing with Lady Margaret on indifferent subjects. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. xi. 136 Wishing to converse... in a language unknown to the Spaniards. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXI. Talk for you is good discipline. You converse imperfectly.

6. *trans.* † a. To keep company with; b. To render familiar or well acquainted; c. To communicate with, talk with. *Obs.* d. To talk (any one) out of, etc.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Exhort. § 9 Such a life without which human society cannot be conversed. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Surre-footing* 84 Not conversing him daily or very often. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* Pref., Whether we converse our Superiors, Inferiours, or Equals. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1768 I. 176 This Temple having been Educated and long conversed among the Ancients. 1718 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 354 After I have conversed himself, and read his theses. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* LXVII. She called her daughter to her, and contrived to converse her out of the room.

**Converse** (kɒnˈvɜːs), *sb.* 1 [f. CONVERSE *v.*, c. 1600; orig., like the vb., stressed *converse*.]

† 1. Intercourse; = CONVERSATION 2, 3. *Obs.* exc. in certain expressions now referred to 3.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1611) 103 The mutuall converse of humane Society. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 50 Enfeebled with the continual converse of women. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 By converse or copulation. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. (1712) 51 Sociableness or love of Converse. 1729 DE FOR *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 202 Free converse, traffic, and commerce. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 16 Thus numerous are the dangers to which the converse of mankind exposes us. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii. 205 Converse with the world will do more for you. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v. I have returned from the converse of the streets as from a forgotten dream.

† b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* *Obs.*

1660 INGULO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 113 God... nourish'd it by a Converse with the first Man whom he made. 1876 GLANVILLE *Seas. Refl.* 176 Thus we dress ourselves for public converse.

† 2. Familiar engagement or occupation (with things); = CONVERSATION 4. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* VII. 347 Dwelling... in a carnal converse with these sacramental symbols. 1665 MANLEY

*Gratius Low C. Warren* 199 Long Experience, and continual Converse among Troubles. 1665-6 Phil. Trans. I. 114 A strange Diver, by his continual converse in water, degenerated. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 2 T' abandon all that's dear... My friends and studies too, And all my known converses here.

3. Familiar interchange of thoughts; discourse, talk; = CONVERSATION 7. Now *poetic or rhet.*

(Quot. 1604 may belong to 1) 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 40 A meane to draw the Moore Out of the way, that your converse and business May be more free.] 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog lost Pearl* I. i. It [Latin] is so much my often converse, that if there be none but women in my company, yet cannot I forbear it. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccle. Hist.* I. (1654) 171 Upon converse, finding his sufficiency, he inquired the cause of his voyage. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XV. 355 Sweet is thy converse to each Social ear. 1859 TENNYSON *Grainth & Enid* 520 And told her all their converse in the hall. 1888 BURTON *12 Gd. Min* II. xii. 416 His converse at such seasons was always elevating.

† b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 113 In this manner ended the first converse between Z. and A. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 61 It will be difficult in these converses not to talk of secular matters. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 37 By daily converses, build them up and make them better. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 99 Still prompt to charm with many a converse sweet.

c. Interchange of thoughts otherwise than by speech.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* p. xi. The leading topics of our epistolary converse. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* III. 35 The same signs [i.e. gestures] serve as a medium of converse.

4. Spiritual or mental intercourse; communion.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 87 In the wonted course of our converses with God. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 7. 32 Gods Converse with Man... was by the immediate manifestation of his Spirit. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 217 With Nature here high converse hold. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 74 A person who is much occupied in inward converse with God. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 10 In converse with the thoughts of manlier men.

† 5. Manner of life, 'conversation'. *Obs.* c 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *Kings* XIII. 33 The true Worship of God, and the Converse of those that use it. 1702 ECHARD *Eccle. Hist.* (1710) 28 To be avoided in all affairs of civil society and converse, as... persons of infectious converse.

† **Converse**, *a.* 1 and *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 3-6 convers. [a. F. *convers*, -se, ad. L. *conversus* turned, pa. pple. of *convertere* to CONVERT.]

a. *adj.* Converted in mind or feeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1976 Cott. Fra bat time men cald him ai Conuers paule in goddis lai. 1436 Pol. Poems (1850) II. 203 That our very too Mow be to us convers and torned.

b. *sb.* 1. A convert.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* XXII. 9 Conuersis fro hethenesse to the lawe of Israel. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 172 3 Somme converses of the Jewes wold mynysshe the bounte of the grace of god.

2. *Eccle.* A lay member of a convent; a lay brother or sister.

Orig. applied to those who were converted from a secular to 'religious' life in adult age, as opposed to the *nunriti* who had been brought up in the monastic life from childhood: see Du Cange.

14... *Prose Leg. in Anglia* VIII. 135 In be steppes of be converses or monkes. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 240 2 A freere converse began to be tormented of the deuyll. c 1500 *Melusine* 100 Thabbot and an hundred monkkis, beside the convers. 1512 CRESS RICHMOND in Nichols *Royal Wills* (1780) 368 On perpetuall brother, called a converse. specially to serve the same monks at their masses. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Observ.* *Journ. Naples* 178 The Fifth Monastery... contains the Brothers Converses.

† b. Often in the L. form *conversus*, *pl.* -i.

1777 *Archaeol.* IV. 38 He was *conversus*, a lay-brother. 1803 J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 71 It [South Park Abbey] contained not less than sixty-six monks and one hundred and fifty conversi.

**Converse** (kɒnˈvɜːs), *a.* 2 and *sb.* 3 [ad. L. *conversus* turned about, transformed, pa. pple. of *convertere*: see CONVERT. *La converse* occurs in F. from 13th c., = Pr. and med. L. *conversa*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Turned round; opposite or contrary in direction or action; acting in reverse manner.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 355 The transformation of vapour into air [and] the converse change. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 As in this case... so in the converse case. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 The converse arts of destruction and defence. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 227 Now of Zephuros Euros is the converse wind from the opposite point of heaven.

† 2. *Math.* Converse ratio, proportion: see QUOTS.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. XIII. 134 Converse proportion, or proportion by conversion is, when the consequent is taken as the antecedent, and so is compared to the antecedent as to the consequent. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. XVI. Converse ratio is when the antecedent is compared to the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 Converse Reason or proportion is the comparing the Antecedent to the excess, wherein the Antecedent exceeds the Consequent.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* A statement or form of words derived from another by the turning about or transposition of two important antithetical members; e.g. 'the possession of wealth without learning', 'the possession of learning without wealth'; 'a quiet

day and a noisy night', 'a noisy day and a quiet night'. [This use occurs in OF. in 13th c.]

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 240 The converse of this will be also true. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn. I. 41) The theory of the mechanic forces is another example. What we gain in power is lost in time; and the converse. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea IX. § 446 A series of observations the converse of this, viz. winter in the North Atlantic, summer in the South. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Polit.* II. 278 'All wickedness is weakness'. The converse he seems to have believed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 23 The thesis... is the converse of that of Thrasymachus... not right is the interest of the stronger, but right is the necessity of the weaker.

b. A thing or action which is the exact opposite of another. [Occurs in OF. in 14th c.]

1766 TOOKE *Purley* 11 They travelled backwards... adopting the converse of the principle. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXI. 330 By evaporation water is carried up into the air; by the converse of evaporation, it falls down upon the earth. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XIII. (1850) 295 She was the very converse of our old ship, she never missed stays although I did cruelly. a 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 453 The natural converse of accession is secession; and therefore when it is stated that the people of the States acceded to the Union, it may be more plausibly argued that they may secede from it. 1869 T. GRAHAM in *Sci. Opinion* 10 Feb. 270 2 This contraction of the wire is in length only. The result is the converse of extension by wire-drawing. 1879 MALLOCK *Life worth Living* 135 The positions of the two moralists are in fact the exact converses of each other.

2. *Math.* (One proposition is the converse of another, when the datum and conclusion of the one are respectively taken as the conclusion and datum of the other.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vi. 16 The 8 proposition being the converse of the fourth. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. axiom VIII. note. Things which agree together are equal one to the other. The converse of this Axiome is true in right lines and angles, but not in figures, unless they be like. 1796 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 53 The Converses of these are evident. *Mod.* This proposition is the converse of the preceding.

3. *Logic.* A converted proposition: formerly applied to the original proposition upon which conversion is performed (called by Hamilton the CONVERTEND), but now usually to that which results from converting the original.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. § 4 Conversion can then only be illative when no term is distributed in the Converse, which was not distributed in the Exposita. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the Converse or Converted... It would be better to call [it] the Convertend... This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257 The Quantity of the Proposition in conversion remains always the same; that is, the absolute quantity of the Converse must be exactly equal to that of the Convertend. 1864 JEVONS *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 32 It must be observed that the converse, obverse, and contrapositive are all true if the original proposition is true.

† **Conversed**, *ppl.* a. 1 *Obs.* = CONVERSE a. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij b, Of Proportion conuersed or indirecte.

† **Conversed**, *-verst*, *ppl.* a. 2 *Obs.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] With whom intimate intercourse has been held; familiar.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 116 Never giving over, till Death, such a conversed Friend, except on a capital Discontent.

**Conversely** (kɒnˈvɜːsli, kɒnˈvɜːsli), *adv.* [f. CONVERSE a. 2 + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In the converse manner or order; as the converse; by conversion.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 278 Conversely, if the two angles ABC, ABD, on both sides of the line AB, make up together two right angles, then CB and AD form one continued right line CD. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 15 The greater the expenses of governments, the deeper must they encroach on the incomes or capitals of those who pay taxes, and conversely. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 325 A thing is not seen because it is visible, but conversely, visible because it is seen. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 491 Succeeding one another from above downwards or conversely.

† **Conversement**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *conversement* business, relation, connexion, f. *converser*: see -MENT.] Business, relation, occupation, affair.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 249 I. 340 He hadde no lyvelode in the shire, nor conversement. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 241 Assiduitie... in prayer, not interrupted... by secular conversements.

**Converter** (kɒnˈvɜːtə), [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who converses; a talker; *spec.* = CONVERSATIONALIST.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 217 Of much eloquence in words and discourse, great conversers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 A familiar converser with learned professors. 1766 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd. Johnson* in *Ann. Reg.* 1/1 Mr. Johnson was not intentionally a pompous converser. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* IV. 88 He seeks too early the repute of a converser. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 43 The best converser I ever listened to.

**Convertibility** (kɒnˈvɜːtəbɪlɪti), [f. as next + -ITY.] = CONVERTIBILITY.

1784 T. A. MANN in *Orig. Lett. Emin. Men* (Camden) 427 Mr. Cavendish's discovery of the convertibility of Air into Water.

**Convertible** (kɒnˈvɜːtəbəl), *a.* [ad. late L. *convertibilis*, f. *convers-* ppl. stem of *convertere* to CONVERT: see -BLE. Also in mod. F.] Capable of being converted or transposed.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* VII. Wks. 1684 IV. 603 So that this convertible retrogradat Sorites may shut up all.

See also CONVERSABLE.

**Conversing** (kɒnˈvɜːsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the *vb.* CONVERSE: having intercourse; discoursing, talking.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* xx. (1636) 71 Tedioussnes... is a troublesome kinde of conversing, without any other damage or prejudice. a 1640 J. BALL *Answer to Can.* i. (1649) 138 Much more guilt was contracted by civill conversing with him who was not her Husband. 1790 DE FOG *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 146 We did not seek the conversing, or acquainting ourselves with the natives. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4/1 Conversings as to the low price of corn.

**Conversing**, *ppl. a.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] 1. That converses: † that affords intercourse, companionable.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 29 A fit conversing soule... is stronger than death. 1645 — *Colast.* (1851) 361 A conversing solace, and peacefull society is the prime end of marriage.

† 2. Conversant. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 99, I had been long conversing with the writings of your lordship, Mr. Locke, Mr. Molineux, etc.

**Conversion** (kɒnˈvɜːʃən). [a. F. *conversion*, ad. L. *conversion-em* turning round, n. of action from *convertere* to turn round: see CONVERT.]

1. Turning in position, direction, destination.

† 1. The action of turning round or revolving; revolution, rotation. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 68 Conversions of sterres, motions, and reuolutions of planettes. 1587 GOLDING *De Morray* ix. 126 Were the World eternal, the Conversions or turnings about thereof should be eternal too. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 143 The conversion of Jupiter about his own axis. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 307 That strait line... which touches asprinal at the end of its first conversion. 1706 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* i. 139 In the conversion of the Body of the Sun, this Virtue thereof... is also turned about.

b. Centre of conversion: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

† 2. The action of turning to a particular direction; turning. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. 1. xx. (ed. 7) This Greeke word Tropos, which is... a conversion or turning. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 50 Divers Conversions of those sides towards our Eyes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 111 The conversion of the needle to the North. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 A Conversion to that Magnetic Posture.

† b. *fig.* The action of turning or directing (one's mind, attention, actions, etc.) to some object. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 513 b. With such an unremovable conversion of mynde to Godward. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Daily sin... is an aversion from God and his daily repentance a conversion to God. 1718 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 5 An habitual inclination and conversion of his sight towards it.

† 3. The action of turning back or returning; *spec.* the turning back of the sun in its apparent course on reaching the tropic; the solstice. *Obs.*

1543 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 The sommer conversion of the sunne. 1618 CHAPMAN *Heiod* ii. 162 If at the sun's conversion thou shalt sow The sacred earth. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 3 The tropical conversion of the Sun.

† b. In versions of the O.T., rendering L. *conversionis*. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxiii. 7 And y schal conuerter the conuersion of Juda [1388 Turne the turning of Juda]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xxxiii. 26, I will bring backe their conversion, and will have merice on them.

4. Transposition, inversion (of the terms of a statement; cf. CONVERSE *sb.* 3 1); *spec.* in *Logic*, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition according to certain rules to form a new proposition by immediate inference.

Conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is unchanged is called *simple conversion* (e.g. 'No A is B'; 'No B is A'); when there is a change of quantity, *c. per accidens* (e.g. 'All A is B'; 'Some B is A'). Cf. CONTRAPOSITION 2.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 30 b. Conuersion is the chaunging or altring of wordes in a proposition, when the former parte (whereof any thing is rehearsed) and the hinder parte (whiche is rehearsed of the former) are chaunged, thone into thothers place. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. vi. 16 In Geometrie is oftentimes vsed conuersion of propositions. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iv. § 14. 69 As the law of nature is all of it Divine, so the Law of Christ by conversion... is all of it also... the doctrine of Nature. 1708 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 1. 68. 1807 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A Conversion may be defined as an immediate inference in which from one proposition we infer another having the same terms as the original proposition, but their order reversed.

† 5. *Rhet.* Used by 16th and 17th c. writers as the equivalent of ANTISTROPHE 3, and sometimes of APOSTROPHE 1 i. *Obs.*

1552 HULOT, Conuersion, or speakynge one to another. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b. Conuersion is an ofte repeatynge of the last worde, and is contrarie to that which went before. [1559 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure Antistrophe, the Latines, conuersio, I following the originall call him the counterturne.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conversion*... a Rhetorical Figure, the same as Apostrophe. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

6. *Math.* The substitution of the difference of antecedent and consequent for the consequent in each of the ratios forming a proportion: see QUOTA. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (whiche of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 130 So that here is now four Propositionals, and by any three given, you may

strike out the fourth, by Conversion, Transposition, and Division of them. 1665 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A : B :: C : D then by Conversion 'twill be as A : A - B :: C : C - D. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Conversion*, or *Conuertendo*, is when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred, that the first is to its excess above the 2d, as the third is to its excess above the 4th.

7. *Law.* The action of (illegally) converting or applying something to one's own use. Usually in *phr. trover and conversion*.

1615 COKE in *Bulstrode Rep.* ii. (1657) 311-2 There may be a trover and no conversion, if he keep and lay up the goods, by him found, for the Owner. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiii. (1739) 121 Fraudulent conversion of Treasure-trove. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 9 He talks of nothing but... writs of error, actions of trover and conversion. 1755 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 151-2 This action, of trover and conversion, was in its original an action... against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) ii. 1267 A person is guilty of a conversion who takes the property of one person by assignment from another, who has not any authority to dispose of it.

II. Change in character, nature, form, or function.

8. The bringing of any one over to a specified religious faith, profession, or party, esp. to one regarded as true, from what is regarded as falsehood or error. (Without qualification, usually = conversion to Christianity.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19477 heading (Fairf.), Of the Conuersion of saint Paule. 1413 LYUG. *Pilgr. Soule* iii. x. (1483) 56 Paynyms and heretikes that ben dede withouten conuersion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 marg. The conuersion of the gentyles. 1684 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* i. i. 2 The Conversion of the British Nation, to the Christian Faith. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* 1760 IV. 427 At the conversion of the late count Ernest Metternich to the catholic religion. 1890 BR. STUBBS *Primary Charge* (Oxford) 31 She is the Church of the National History, of the Conversion, the Constitution, the Reformation.

b. The festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, observed on Jan. 25.

1380-8 WYCLIF *N. T.*, *Table of Lessons* 691 (*Propre Sanctorum*) Jan., Seynt Vincent, martir, Conuersion of Seynt Paul. 1501 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Rolls) ii. 184 On Sent Powlles evyn the Conuersion.

† c. *spec.* In the mediæval church: Change from the secular to the 'religious' life; entry into monastic life. *Obs.* (See Du Cange, *conversio*.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 5 When I had taken my synnglere purpos and lefte be seculere habyte... it fell one a nyghte... in the begynnynge of my conuersynge, etc. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 There was a certen yong man, turnyd... fro thys worldys vanyte to the lyfe of a Monke, the whiche abowte the begynnynge of his conuersion fyll yn to a grete and a greuous sekene.

d. *transf.* The action of converting or fact of being converted, to some opinion, belief, party, etc. *Mod.* Conversion to Free Trade principles, to Darwinism, etc.

9. *Theol.* The turning of sinners to God; a spiritual change from sinfulness, ungodliness, or worldliness to love of God and pursuit of holiness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 53 In conuersion of synful men. c 1430 tr. *Th. & Kempis' Imit.* i. xiii. Somme men haue most greuous temptacions in þe begynnynge of her conuersion, somme in þe ende. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 38 How God wrought for my conuersion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 724 And to them preachd Conversion and Repentance. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) i. 279 The very beginning of your conversion to God. 1798 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Intro. 15 Labours in the conversion of souls. 1834 J. ANGELL *JAMES ARTHUR'S Inquirer* vi. The first error... is to mistake knowledge, impression, and partial reformation, for genuine conversion. *Mod.* Few conversions occurred under his ministry.

† 10. A change in the constitution of a state; a revolution. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. v. iii. § 12. 416 In such Cases, especially where God intendeth a great conversion of Empire. a 1618 — *Maxims* St. (1651) 49 The ruin of many Tyrants, and conversion of their States.

11. The action of turning, or process of being turned, into or to something else; change of form or properties, alteration.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, Not by conuersion of the Godhead into flesh. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 The conuersion or turnynge of ayer into water. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Artificiall Conuersion of Water into Ice, is the worke of a few Hores. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 354 The conversion of sedimentary Silurian Strata into crystalline rocks.

b. Change of condition or function. (*Const. into.*)

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 36 If cut through from Sea to Sea... This Isthmus would lose it's name in an Island; And the conversion conduce much to its security. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* iii. 128 A conversion of a large tract of sea into land. 1890 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 14 The conversion of the thorny wilderness into the fertile meadow.

12. Hence, many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* The process of changing iron into steel. Cf. CONVERT *v.* 12 a, CONVERTER 3 b.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files requires to be very hard, and in consequence undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. 1875 UAR *Dict. Arts* iii. 899 The carbonisation or conversion is effected, as it were, in layers.

b. *Ship-building.* (a) Reduction of timber from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required

shape and size. (b) Change of a vessel from one class to another.

c 1820 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 111 *Conversion*, the art of lining and moulding timber, plank, etc. with the least possible waste. 1839 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andri All.* ii. xcii. 72 Expenditure in the construction and conversion of Her Majesty's ships. 1865 *Dockyard Accts.* (*Blue Bk.* 8. 465-1). The cost of rough timber is proportionately less than that of sided timber, and compensates for the greater loss to which it is subject in conversion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Conversion*, reducing a vessel by a deck, thereby converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker.

c. *Fire-arms.* The process of changing a muzzle-loader into a breech-loader, or the like.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Converting*, The cost of conversion is about 15s. for each rifle.

d. *Watch-making.* (See CONVERT *v.* 12 d.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The operation of converting [a watch] is spoken of as making a conversion.

† 13. *Mil.* An evolution by which files were converted into ranks, or smaller ranks into larger; a change of front to a flank. *Obs.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xxxi. (1661) 38 Inversion doth alwayes produce file or files; and Conversion, rank or ranks. 1650 R. ELTON *Mil. Art* (1668) 32 My subject in this Chapter shall be of Ranks filing, and Files filing, and Ranks ranking, and Files ranking, which are by some called Inversion and Conversion. 1676 A. LOVELL tr. *Fontaine's Mil. Duties Cavalry* 9 Wheeling by conversion is performed by the front of the squadron, so that it is the rank and not the file which makes the motion. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conversion*, in war, is when the soldiers are ordered to present their arms to the enemy who attack them in flank, whereas they were before supposed to be in front: the evolution necessary thereto is called *conversion*, or *quarter-wheeling*. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1871) i. xiv. 279 By a movement in the nature of that which tacticians describe as 'conversion', a column of men facing eastward... was suddenly formed into an order of battle fronting southward.

III. Change by substitution of an equivalent in purport or value.

† 14. Translation into another language (or into a different literary form); usually *concr.*, a translation, version. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Abraham Flemming in his conuersion of the Eglogues, promised to translate and publishe [the Georgics]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 117 And see that my conuersion much abates The license they take. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 7 This Epigram... I have taken a little pleasant pains to make such a conversion of it as, etc.

15. *Math.* Change of a number or quantity into another denomination; reduction. † *Conversion of equations*: reduction of fractional equations to integral by multiplication (*obs.*).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* 23, Any of them maie be diuided by conuersion into a fraction. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conversion of Equations* (in Algebra). *Mod.* The conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals, and *vice versa*.

16. Substitution of or exchange for something else; esp. of one kind of property for another. *spec.* The change of an issue of public securities, of bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, etc., into another of different character, or with an altered (generally reduced) rate of interest. Also *attrib.*, as in *conversion scheme*, *operation*, etc.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 35 Neyther theyr infranchise-ments, nor the conversion of works into rents doe so farre free them, but that they still owe services. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* i. xi. 192 The price at which payment in kind was exchanged for a certain sum of money, is in Scotland called the conversion price. 1806 T. TOOLE *State of Currency* 69 The conversion of the four per cents into three and a half per cents was facilitated. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 12/1 A Five per Cent. Portuguese Conversion Loan for over a million sterling.

b. *spec. in Law.* The operation of changing the nature of property:

(a) from real to personal or *vice versa*.

*Actual conversion* is the act of converting land or other property into money by selling it, or of converting money into land by buying land with it. *Constructive conversion* is a fictitious conversion, which is assumed in certain cases to have taken place in order to carry out the intention of the parties' (Sweet *Law Dict.* 1882).

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) ii. 60 Money considered as land, and *vice versa*. What amounts to such a conversion. 1849 G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd. Cr. Chanc.* li. 235 The conversion will operate only so far as the will disposes of the land into which it is to be converted. 1890 *Partnership Act* § 22 (*marg. note*) Conversion into personal estate of land held as partnership property. *Mod.* The will contains usual trusts for sale and conversion.

(b) as between partners, from partnership to separate property or *vice versa*. Cf. CONVERT 15.

1829 SIR T. PLUMER in *Swanston Rep.* ii. 584 Where there is a conversion of joint property by a valid act, it is a fallacy to consider it still joint. 1888 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 5) 335 A conversion of joint into separate property, or *vice versa*, most frequently takes place when a firm and one of its partners carry on distinct trades.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 8, 9).

1678 Yng. *Man's Call.* 109 He takes up his bible, and often reads the father's conversion-scripture, praying the Lord that it may prove his also. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 389 [They] convert their halls into conventicles and conversion-shops.

Hence *Conversional*, *Conversionary* *adjs.*, of or relating to conversion (senses 8, 9); † *Conversionist*, a writer on conversion; *Conversionist*,

one who advocates or devotes himself to the religious conversion of others; so **Conversionism**. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* II. vii. (1861) 382 This rough sea of conversional tossings. 1867 BR. JENN *Life & Lett.* lxxxvi. 672 Wholly unconnected with societies, or with conversionary movements. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 7 The Conversioner mainly stickleth for the Apostle Peter to have first preached the Gospel here. 1807 H. ADLER in *Papers Anglo-Jewish Hist. Exhibit.* 278 The aged R. Aaron Hart, with whom Mr. Goldney, the zealous conversionist, held several disputations. 1809 *Fall Mail G.* 6 June 3 The class from whom the professional conversionist draws his candidates for salvation.

**Conversive** (kɒnvɜːsɪv), *a.* 1. [a. F. *conversif*, -ive, in med.L. *conversivus*, f. *convers*- ppl. stem of *convertere* to **CONVERT**: see -IVE.]

†1. = **CONVERSE** *a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*  
1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lvi. 774 In the conversive proposition... I admit, etc.

2. Having the power or function of conversion.

a. 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 90 Those operative and conversive words. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 14 Implicative of althings and conversive of althings into itself.

b. *Heb. Gram.* In *Vau conversive*, a term applied to the conjunction *vav* (ו) 'and', when employed to give to the future (or imperfect) tense, following a past (or perfect) expressed or understood, the force of the latter tense.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 154 The conversive particle *vav*, with a *Patha*, turns the Future into a Perfect. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 88 Neither of the verbs has the conversive *Vau* prefixed. 1844 Gesenius *Heb. Lex.* 274 When whole sections or books begin with *Vau* conversive... this denotes that they are connected with an earlier narrative.

3. 'Capable of being converted or changed' (Webster 1864).

Hence + **Conversively** *adv.* = **CONVERSELY**.

1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 33 We may say, conversively... that the wisdom of Salomon, etc. 1634 'E. KNOTT' in Chillingw. *Relig. Prof.* I. v. Wks. (1742) 236 Every Heretique is a Schismaticque, but not conversively every Schismaticque is an Heretique.

†**Conversive**, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. **CONVERSE** *v.* + -IVE.] = **CONVERSATIVE**.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxx. 318 Deficient in the conversive quality of Man. 1696 Yng. *Man's Call.* 57 Conversive with others, useful to many.

**Convert** (kɒnvɜːt), *v.* Also 6 *conuert* (e. [a. OF. *convert-ir* = Pr. *co'n vertir*, Sp. *convertir*, It. *convertire*: -pop. L. \**convertire*, for cl. L. *convertere* to turn about, turn in character or nature, transform, translate, etc., f. *con-* together, altogether + *vertire* to turn.]

I. To turn in position or direction.

†1. *trans.* To turn (a thing or oneself) about, to give a different (or specific) direction to. *refl.* = To turn (*intr.*). *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *John* I. 38 Sothli Ihesu conuertid [v.r. turned; Vulg. *conversus autem Iesus*] and seyng he him suwnghe him, seith to hem, What seken 3e? 1578 FORREST *Theophilus* 530 in *Anglia VII.* Which waye to converte hym, standinge in dowte. 1622-66 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* Intro. (1682) 18, Priests... who usually in their Sacrifices... Convert themselves unto the East. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Electricity, that is a power to attract straws or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 29 By the volitive Power of the Soul... the Eye is converted to this or that object.

†b. In *convert the visage, eyes*, etc., the sense passes from *literal* to *fig.*: cf. 2. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 76/3 Unto the lord I conuerte my visage. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii. The eyes... now conuerted are from his low tract and looke an other way. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities*, *Kirchner's Orat.*, Upon thee I convert the minds and eyes of all my Auditors. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 41 The mind that converts its eyes to that so great amplitude of the first Beautie. 1730-8 THOMSON *Winter* 39 These, the publick Hope And Eye to thee converting.

†2. *fig.* To turn, direct; *refl.* to turn one's attention. *Const. to, against, upon, from.*

c. 1430 tr. *Th. & Kempis' Imit.* II. i. Lerne to despice outward pynge & to conuerte þe to inward pynge. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 331 Quincius Cincinnatus began to convert his prayaris to the goddis. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 If I onc convert mi studdi to diuinit. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. iv. 38 After this he converted his mind to the affaires of the cittie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 523 Hee now... converts his forces against the King of Fez. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 203 He converted his fury upon himself, and... fell upon his own sword. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 66/1 Euripides... lastly converted himself to Tragic Poesie. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 268 The two kings... agreed to convert their whole attention to the rescuing Jerusalem.

†b. *intr.* To turn, direct one's attention (*to*). *Obs.*  
1413 LVGD. *Pilgr.* *Soule* I. xxii. (1850) 25 Take hede now, and to thy selfe conuerte. And see what wretchednesse is the withynne. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 That we may turne or conuert, toward heauenly thinges. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 Now conuert we to the Person and Court of this Sultan.

†3. *trans.* To turn back, cause to return; sometimes, to bring back, restore. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 6 To conuertre the drastis of Israel. — *Jer.* xxxiii. 6 Y schal conuert the conuersion [1388a turne the turning] of Jerusalem. c. 1477 CAXTON *Pilgrims* 64 She was so angry that she might not conuerte Jason. 1633 G.

HERBERT *Temple Ps.* xxiii. iii. Or if I stray, he doth conuert. And bring my minde in frame.

†4. To reverse the relative position of, to invert, transpose; to exchange the data and conclusion of (a proposition in mathematics). *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)  
1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 82 b, A woman, the syllables converted is a man in wo. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lxxvii. This Theoreme is nothing els but the sentence of the last Theoreme before conuerted.

b. *Logic.* To transpose the subject and predicate of (a proposition) by **CONVERSION** (sense 4).

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I. iv. § 23. 204 Pories in Logick, know that universall affirmatives, are not simply converted. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 3 'No spirit is an animal' may be converted, 'no animal is a spirit'. 1807 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A proposition is said to be converted when its terms are transposed, so that the subject becomes the predicate, and the predicate the subject.

†5. *fig.* To reverse the course of, turn in the opposite direction; *pa. pple.* = opposite, contrary.

1612 DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* viii. Notes 124 Fortune conuerted by martiall opportunity, they were at last by Camillus... put to the sword. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 188 Soft Wood, because its being loose, will not endure scraping without leaving a roughness upon the Work; but hard Wood, or Ivory (for the Reason converted) will.

†6. To turn, twist; *pa. pple.* = twisted. *Obs.*

1780 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 41 The cornua *nerf.* are... converted in form of a snail.

7. To turn or apply to (another or a specific use or purpose), to divert; *spec. in Law*, wrongfully or illegally to appropriate and apply to (one's own private use). (Cf. **CONVERSION** 7.)

1480 BURY *Wills* (1850) 57 That alle the issues... be houly conuertyd and applyd to thuse and profytis of thynhabytauntys. 1542-3 Act 34-35 Hen. VIII. c. 2 § 1 Receiours of his reuenues... conuerted the same to their owne singular profit. 1547 in *Eng. Gilds* 248 Landes and possessions... wher are nowe... conuerted... to dedes of charyte. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 76 The great and wastfull expences bestowed at Rome might... have bene converted to their... flocks committed unto them. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 53 Much Lead, which they converted to the vse of slings. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 215 Converting all their goods and moveables into his own coffers. 1771 *Hist. Rochester* 190 He rarely converted his... knowledge to an improper use. 1798 WARRIE in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 10 Large supplies of dollars... intended for the China investment, were converted to the purposes of the war. 1890 L.D. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 613/2 One Bates converted to his own use this deed more than six years ago.

II. To turn or change in character, nature, form, or function.

†8. *trans.* To turn in mind, feeling, or conduct; to bring into another state (of mind, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 301 Blesid be Love, that can thus folk convert. 1380 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 20 If the rystwis man shal be conuertid fro his rystwisnes, and shal doo wickidnes. c. 1534 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 921 A man doubtful and suspect of jelous is sone converted and tourned in smerte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 50 Conuertynge them to a better mynde. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* I. 180 Bot at that time, I traist he was conuart. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 88 Least the custome of pleasure shoulde... conuert vs... from God and good workes.

†b. *intr.* To turn from a course of conduct, purpose, disposition, etc.; to turn aside. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1412 But I make hym soone to conuert And don my red with-Inne a day or tweye. c. 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 212 Al wolde he turne fro his purpos not conuert. 1596 EDWARD III. II. i. When thou conuertest from honours golden name. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. When thou from youth conuertest.

9. *trans.* To cause to turn to and embrace a (specified) religious faith, usually implying that the turning is to truth from error or ignorance. (Without qualification, usually = 'to convert to Christianity'.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19124 (Cott.) Par was conuerted thusand fue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4502 Pai sal drawe And conuert þe Jewes til cristen lawe. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Cristend and conuerted to Cristen faith. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 37 In conuerting Jewes to Christians, you raise the price of Porke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 448 Repent thee of thy wickedness, and be converted to the Holy Mother Church. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 9 Except it be granted that Naaman was converted, the whole scope of our Saviours speech is overthrowen. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fastis* II. vii. (1730) 540 When Philip the Deacon had converted... the Men of Samaria. 1849 PARKER *Goth. Archil.* I. I. (1874) 9 When the Saxons were converted to Christianity.

b. *transf.* To cause to turn to and adopt (what is implied to be) a better opinion, belief, party, etc.  
1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 305 On speculative points any man may be suddenly converted. 1832 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* II. Convert the men who waver now, and pause Between their love of self and human kind. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 48 Do you care for Venetian glass? Ah, not so very much, I see; but you would be converted, I am sure you would, by my chandelier.

†c. *refl.* *Obs.*

c. 1400 Rowland & O. 1153, I rede þ þou converte the in hyc, And then sall saughtyll with thyn Eme sir Garcy. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Mankode* II. xxiv. (1869) 85 Ne were it, þe Jewes wolden come to hire, and conuert hem.

†d. *intr.* *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22367 (Cott.) Þe ious sal conuert, als it sais. c. 1440 *Partonape* 3994 Yf thou wyll conuertre and crystened be. 1550 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jonah* Arg't. That they which were of the heathen, shoulde conuert. 1645 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1292 If a Christian haue deserued death... if hee will conuert,

they will... remit his punishment. 1649 *Alcoran* 171 Your Lord shall pardon you, if you convert.

†(b) with complement: To become, 'turn'. *Obs.*  
1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 383 But the doctors of your law, perceiving that many Jewes did convert Christians, and that... they gathered that Christ was the true Messias.

10. *Theol. (trans.)* To cause to turn from a sinful or irreligious life to one marked by love of God and pursuit of holiness; to turn to godliness.

c. 1340 E. E. *Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) l[i]. 14 þe wicked shul ben conuerted to þe. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 110 Comune wommen conuerted and to good turned. 1380 WYCLIF *John* xii. 40 That thei be conuertid, or al turned, and I heele hem. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7189 The Grace... That doth the synfulle folk converte, And hem to Jhesu Crist reverte. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 139 Thow have... conuerted her with thine longe preaching and good ensamples. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday*, Rather that he should be conuerted and lue. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* v. 20 Hee which conuerteth the sinner from the error of his way. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 35 That none but those who are converted... ought to communicate. 1832 M'CHEYNE in Bonar *Life* I. 27 If worldly motives go with me I shall never convert a soul. 1875 W. P. MACKEY *Grace & Truth* v, When a wicked companion gets converted, his old associates wonder at his boldness in preaching.

†b. *refl.* *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 924 Wald thow conuert the in hy, and couer the of sin Thow shuld haue... mekle pardoun.

†c. *intr.* *Obs.*

1 a. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 169 Conuerted to me moste mighte I shall save you. 1460 in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1870) 454 The synnefulle schulle to þee conuert. 1530 KASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. i. Many of them do never converte from those vyces. 1554 KNOX *Godly Lett.* B. j. They haue hardened their faces harder then stones, they will not conuert. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 7 Likewise ioye shal be in heauen ouer one sinner that conuerteth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 10 Lest they... understand with their heart, and conuert and be healed. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 113 By which they may conuert, repent, beleue, and be saved. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* iii. 2 Arguments to move a sinner to repent, and to convert to God. 1866 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 91 The infatuated world! It will not conuert! it must be destroyed.

11. *trans.* To turn or change into something of different form or properties; to transform: a. something material.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 228 b, The same ashes or dust in to the which mannes body is conuerted. 1614 DAY *Festivals* 1615 220 Even as the Wind... is sometimes converted to be a Plague. 1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 273 III. 274 Some reid spottes appeared on his face and breast, which... were converted into the Small Poxe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 171 As if the poyson endeavoured to convert him into a Dogge. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 293 Take any animal matters... and convert them into a black coal, by heating them. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 170 One cubic foot of water must be converted into steam per hour. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* III. 70 The trunk is often converted into canoes.

b. something immaterial.

1380 WYCLIF *Amos* vi. 13 3e conuerted dom in to bitternesse. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 190 Crist hap conuerted þe kynde of ryghtwisnesse in to pees and pyte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 216 b, Not knowyng that or night, his triumphynge shoulde be torned to tryblyng, and hys solemnitye converted into mourning. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 60. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1564 That still lessens The sorrow, and converts it nigh to joy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 264 Did they convert a legal claim into a vexatious extortion? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 286 He was obliged to convert the siege into a blockade.

c. To change in character or function; to turn (*into*, *to*).

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 155 a/1 Since they [men] are converted vnto adulterers, tyrannous, etc. 1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 107 Lately converted by the Townesmen into a Free schoole. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 142 Whose skul he did convert into a pot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlvii. (1647) 106 Solomons temple he converted to a Mosque. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxxii. 'Tis yours to... convert Hymen to a broker. 1789 GRANT. *Mag.* 1115/2 Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Hohn) II. 150 Nouns or names of things, which they convert into verbs.

†d. *spec.* To turn into one's own bodily substance; to assimilate, digest. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 73 Wyyn... is soone converted of kyndely heete & for he is so sotil... he assendip scone into þe heed. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 56 Angels have somtimes bene knowne to eat... although they did not convert the meate... into their owne substance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 492 Wonder not then, what God for you saw good If I refuse not, but convert, as you, to proper substance.

†e. *intr.* To turn, change, undergo a change of form or nature (*into* or *to* something else). *Obs.*

1549-60 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxii. 4 All my blood and humors moyst to drines did convert. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 17 His reuenues wold conuert to nothing in a moment. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 229 Let grieve Conuert to anger. 1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 196 The drops distill'd from Clinos convert to blood. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & M.* 342 Her solid bones convert to solid wood.

12. *trans.* Hence, in many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* To turn (iron) into steel. Cf. **CONVERTER** 3 b.

1827 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files... undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. 1875 URK *Dict. Arts* III. 899 Thin bars of iron are much sooner converted than thick ones.



b. *Skip-building*. (a) To reduce (timber) from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required shape and size. (b) To change (a vessel) from one class to another by alteration of size or rig.

1868 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 393 Most of the steam-vessels... could be converted easily into men-of-war. 1865 *Dockyard Accts.* (Blue Bk. 8. 465-1) There is a great excess of offal timber... resulting from a larger quantity of rough timber having been converted.

c. *Fire-arms*. To change (e.g. a muzzle-loader) into (a breech-loader).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, From among the various competing plans for converting the Enfield rifle of the English service into a breech-loader, that of Snider was adopted.

d. *Watch-making*. (See *quots.*)

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 67 A converted watch is one in which an escapement of a different kind has been substituted for the original one. *Ibid.*, In converting a watch from a verge to a lever.

III. To change by substituting something of equivalent purport or value.

† 13. To turn into (another language), translate, render. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* l. iv. 136 Hyt ys necessary... to haue hyt conuerted into our tong. 1573 (*title*) *Eneid* of Virgill... conuerted into English Meeter by T. Phaer. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 204 The seventy Interpreters that conuerted the Bible into Greek.

14. *Arith.* To reduce to a different denomination; to 'turn into'. ? *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. ii. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The difference of the Longitudes converted into miles. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 27 The common rule of Three... by which means any one thing may be converted into the species of another, in respect of value or quantity.

15. To change by substitution of something of equivalent value; *spec.* in *Law*, to change (actually or constructively) the quality of property (see *CONVERSION* 16 b), a. from real to personal or *vice versa*, b. as between partners.

1793 S. C. COX in W. P. WILLIAMS *Rep.* III. 22 The court was of opinion that upon the construction of the will the real estate was converted into personality for all the purposes of the will. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 67 Until the trustees should think proper to convert the property. 1849 G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd. Cr. Chanc.* II. 235 Where money is devised to be laid out in land, the same principle applies as where land is directed to be converted into money. 1860 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (1888) 334 It is competent for partners by agreement amongst themselves to convert that which was partnership property into the separate property of an individual partner. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 161 Those who possessed goods and movables, made haste to convert them into money.

**Convert** (kɒnˈvɜːt), a. and sb. Also 6 con-uart. [app. f. *CONVERT* v.; perh. by abbreviation for *converted*, but possibly partly due to *CONVERSE* sb. 2, a. f. *convers*: cf. sense 2.]

A. *adj.*

1. = *CONVERTED* 2. Now *rare*.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 387 John Osbeck, a convert Jew. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 78 By means of a convert emperor, the heathen church-lands... became transfer'd to the Christian clergy. 1822 J. & H. SMITH *Rejected Addr.*, *Archit. Atoms* (Rldg.) 128 When convert Christians read No sacred writings but the Pagan creed.

† 2. *Convert brother, sister*: = *CONVERT* sb. 2, *CONVERSE* sb. 2. *Obs.*

1639 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Const.*, More money... Than would for convert-sisters build ten almshouses. 1693 tr. *Emilienne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 179 The Convert Brothers shall recite... seventy seven times the Lord's Prayer.

B. *sb.*

1. A person converted to, or brought to embrace and profess, any religious faith or doctrine.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 191 [They] appoint certain days to their new converts, during the which they must exercise themselves in penance. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 27 Zion shall be redeemed with judgement, and her converts with righteousness. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 265 A Convert's but a Fly, that turns about After his Head's pull'd off, to find it out. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* i. (1739) 17 An early Convert to Christianity. 1794 PALFREY *Evid.* ii. ix. § 2 Converts properly so called, that is... adults voluntarily embracing Christianity. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 87 In Sogdiana and Khorasan they had become converts to the Mahometan faith.

b. *transf.* A person brought over to any opinion, belief, or party.

1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 3, I did forsake my former opinion as erroneous, and do now embrace the contrary... and so am now become a convert. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. xv. (1675) 144 If... our new Convert shall consider things of this Nature. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 287 A convert to triennial parliaments. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 87 For some time, he did not make a single convert, and gained nothing but... abuse.

† 2. = *CONVERSE* sb. 2. *Obs.*

1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 336 One of his owne seruants did conspire with a conuert of that abbeie.

† 3. That which has undergone conversion; that into which anything is turned. *Obs. rare.*

1529 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 157 When his sudden eyes admir'd the boan-flesht faire Conuart Deriued from his Side. [Adam's rib 'converted' into Eve.]

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1).

1738 *Lond. Mag.* 300 A Missioner in Ireland, and a very busy Convert-Monger.

**Converted** (kɒnˈvɜːtəd), ppl. a. [f. *CONVERT* v. + -ED 1.]

† 1. Turned, turned back; cf. *CONVERSION* 3.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 434 Fifty days after heaven's converted heat... Then grows the navigable season fit.

2. That has turned or been brought over to a religious faith or profession, whether from a different religion or from irreligious life.

1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* l. v. 21 Countenancing and encouraging the converted Governours of the Church. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 74 One Converted Indian that revealed the Plot. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 198 Of all his works, Sir Godfrey was most proud of the converted Chinese at Windsor. 1851 *Missionary* I. 207 A brother and a sister... the former a converted, the latter a heathen, native. *Mod.* A converted prize-fighter. The preacher was a converted Jew.

3. Changed into something else; see *CONVERT* v. 12. † b. Reduced: see 14.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The summe of the two converted longitudes added together is 1247. 1865 *Dockyard Accts.* (Blue Bk. 8. 465-1) The curvature and bevelling required in a large portion of the converted timber. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 895 Cemented or converted steel... is produced by the carbonisation of wrought iron. 1884 [see *CONVERT* v. 12 d].

**Convertend** (kɒnˈvɜːtənd), *Logic*. [ad. L. *convertend-us*, -um to be converted, gerundive pple. of *convertere* to *CONVERT*.] The name given by Hamilton to the proposition to be converted, or as it stands before conversion; see *CONVERT* v. 4 b.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the *Converse* or *Converted*. It would be better to call [it] the *Convertend*. This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* x. (1880) 82 In order that the *converse* or *converted* proposition shall be inferred from the *convertend*.

**Converter** (kɒnˈvɜːtə), *Also error. -tor*. [f. *CONVERT* v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who converts (another) to any faith, opinion, or party; one who makes converts.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 2 The messengers of Pope Gregory (that were converters of the people). 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 510 He became a converter of the gentiles. 1766 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 3 These unmerciful Converters began with ravaging and destroying all that the Protestants had in their Houses. 1838 PUSKY (*title*) The Church the Converter of the Heathen.

2. One who converts or changes one thing into another; one who turns a thing to another purpose or to his own use.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord Wks.* III. 261 Let our covetous converters chop and change bread and wine, till we there feel, see, and taste neither bread nor wine. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 26 A converter of Ecclesiastical Money to his own use. 1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 510 Modern converters of field-sports into butcheries.

b. *spec.* (a) One whose business it is to 'convert' rough timber: see *CONVERT* v. 12 b. (b) One whose business it is to convert iron into steel.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 88 One of the timber-convertors of the dock-yard. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 898 Réaumur... first [brought] the process of conversion to any degree of perfection... The first principles laid down by him are now the guide of the converter. 1881 *Mechanic* § 198 Buyers and converters of all kinds of English timber.

3. An apparatus for converting one thing into another.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 631 A vessel, called a converter... whose use is to permit the water to resolve itself into steam.

b. *Steel Manuf.* A large vessel or retort, made of iron and lined with some refractory material (usually a kind of siliceous stone called *ganister*), in which molten pig-iron is converted into steel by the Bessemer and other processes: see *BESSEMER*.

1867 *Morn. Star* 20 Sept. 7 The converters can thus be worked with liquid iron direct from the blast furnaces, the iron remaining perfectly liquid during the short time of transit. 1863 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 334/2 The Bessemer (process)... decarbonizes melted iron in huge converters by forcing an air stream through it.

c. *Electric Lighting*. An apparatus for converting high-tension into low-tension electricity.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 6/1 The mains are underground, and... the current generated is of high tension. At each house lighted, the current is changed into low tension by means of converters. 1890 C. W. VINCENT in *19th Cent.* Jan. 147 In electric lighting, induction coils of converse construction are employed, the primary coil being of fine wire, and the secondary or induction coil of the thicker wire. These coils convert high-tension into low-tension electricity, and under the name of 'converters' are already in use in several electric lighting systems.

**Convertibility** (kɒnˈvɜːtəbɪlɪtɪ), [f. L. *convertibilis* CONVERTIBLE + -ITY: cf. F. *convertibilité* (13th c.).] The quality of being convertible (in different applications of the adj.).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 57 The general characteristics of oracles were ambiguity, obscurity and convertibility, so that one answer would agree with several... events. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 163 The mutual convertibility of land into money, and of money into land. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 213 Proofs of the convertibility of the Hindoos. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. n. xxxii. 213 The discoveries recently made of the convertibility of one kind of force into another. 1879 LUSBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* II. 42 The Bank Act certainly has secured the convertibility of the note.

**Convertible** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪbəl), a. (sb.) [a. F. *convertible* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *convertibilis*, f. *convertere* to *CONVERT*: see -BLE.]

1. That may be 'converted' or transposed each into the place of the other; interchangeable. Usually of terms: Equivalent, synonymous.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 31 For theft and Riot they been Conuertible. a 1400 HOCCEVER *De Reg. Princ.* 57 Thou demest luste and love conuertible. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 21 The definition is not of any special testament... nor is conuertible with any special kinde of testament, mentioned in any part of the Ciuill lawe. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 109 To be carnall and to be weake are conuertible termes. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test Wks.* 1755 II. i. 133 [Those who] put prelacy and popery together as terms conuertible. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. As the names of Roman and Christian had been once conuertible, so long afterwards were those of Roman and Catholic.

b. *Logic*. That may be transposed by *CONVERSION* (sense 4).

1609 Bp. HALL *Passion Serm.* Recoll. Treat. 646 It is a sure and conuertible rule; nothing was done by Christ, which was not foretold; nothing was ever foretold by the Prophets of Christ, which was not done. 1765 *Rolliad* 74 The position, therefore, is what logicians call conuertible. Nothing can equal his falshood but his fairness; nothing his fairness but his falshood. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 109 But the two Terms of a Judgment are not always conuertible or equivalent.

† 2. Capable of being turned, or made to take a particular direction. Also *fig. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 b. A wyll that was conuertible to thy grace. 1600 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 300 It is conuertible (like a Wind-Mill) to all quarters at pleasure. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 77 The Axis of the Earth is supposed to haue a conuertible nature.

3. Capable of being turned or applied to a particular use or purpose.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 98 The hide is conuertible to many useful purposes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 80 Some few universal principles conuertible with due modification to other instances.

4. Capable of being converted to a religion, belief, or opinion; *spec.* to Christianity or to a religious life.

1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 The Hindoos are difficultly conuertible. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims.* *The Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 206 A rogue alive to the ludicrous is still conuertible.

5. Capable of being turned into something else; capable of being changed in form, condition, or properties.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. (R.). It is conuertible into bloude and flesh. 1694 *Acc. of Sweden* 11 These [trees] being generally very straight and tall, are easily conuertible into timber. 1799 *Med. Jur.* I. 46 The collected mass of nuisance... is conuertible, by the powers of vegetation, from poison to wholesome articles of food. 1866 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 16 The researches... have shown that heat is conuertible into electricity, that electricity is conuertible into magnetism, magnetism into mechanical or chemical force. 1884 *Times* 30 Oct. 13/5 A Waggonette conuertible to Stanhope phaeton.

† b. *spec.* Capable of assimilation; easily digestible. (Cf. *CONVERT* v. 11 d.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75 No manere conuertible mete.

6. Capable of being converted by exchange into property of another kind; *spec.* of paper money, capable of being converted into specie.

1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 92 By rendering paper money conuertible into metallic money. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 461 Produce, conuertible into money, according to the prices at the time. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. iii. 241 A kind of paper-currency of the mind, conuertible, in due time, into the gold of truth.

7. *Convertible husbandry*: that which consists in a rotation of crops, whereby the pasture of one year is converted into the corn-land of another, and so on. *Convertible land* (dial.): see *quot.* (Cf. *Penny Cycl.* II. 228.)

1810 J. T. in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* p. vi. Admirably adapted to the convertible husbandry, as it is called. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooks Farm* viii. 97 Convertible husbandry was quite out of the question. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 43 The greatest benefit he derived from guano, and... a regular plan for bringing all his more sterile upland into the system of Convertible husbandry by its aid. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Convertible land*, loamy soils.

B. *sb. pl.* = *Convertible things* or terms: see 1.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 368 To make truths and tales conuertibles. 1634 H. R. SALERNES *Regim. Pref.* 2 Those in whom Folly and Ignorance are conuertibles. 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 539 Publicans and most hated persons, were grown conuertibles.

Hence **Conuertibleness** = *CONVERTIBILITY*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence in *mod. Dicts.*

**Conuertibly** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Interchangeably, as equivalents, synonymously.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 142, I will not say that the terms *idea* and *notion* may not be used conuertibly.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 164 These terms are used conuertibly throughout the New Testament.

† 2. By conversion, conversely. *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. ii. (R.). There neither is, nor ever was any person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also unsufferably proud; nor conuertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful.

[*Conuertile*, mispr. for *CONVERTIBLE*.]

† **Conuertine**. *Obs. rare*—1. Inclined to be converted.

1608 DAY *Law Triches* i. ii. Did not true learning make the soule diuine, She hath spoke enough to make me conuertine.

**Converting** (kɔnvɔːtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb **CONVERT**; conversion.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 279 The converting of Irish moneys into sterling. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 2 Several Breves having been granted for the converting of Subalterns into Scarf-Officers. *attrib.* 1819 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXIX. i. 324 The Jews Converting Society.

**Converting**, *ppl. a.* [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That converts (*trans.*): see the verb.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 203 A converting commandment. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. iii. (1851) 67 A wholesome and perhaps a converting parable to many an Israelite. 1873 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 903 The form of converting vessel which has been found most convenient.

† 2. Undergoing conversion; see **CONVERT** v. 10 c.

1466 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* iv. 310 The converting sinner. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 89 The Divine Arms are ever open to the Penitent and Converting. 1846 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) 11. 32 The zeal, fervour, activity, which converted or converting men exhibit.

Hence **Convertingness**.

1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 102 Confident. of the. Convertingness of their method.

† **Convertise**, *-ise*, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. F. *convertiss-* lengthened stem of *convertir* to **CONVERT**.] By-form of **CONVERT** v.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 Some after he... converted and baptised hym. *Ibid.* 430/4 He converted many paynims to the feythe.

**Conversionism** (kɔnvɔːtɪz'm), [f. **CONVERT** sb. + -ISM.] The system or practice of making converts.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dis. Drama* 23 [They] wanted encouragement as well as conversionism to the Church of England. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 57 The work of detraction on the one hand and conversionism on the other. 1884 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 102/2 Their conversionism is done within a small area of the upper class.

† **Convertist**, *Obs.* [f. **CONVERT** + -IST.]

1. A professed convert to religion.

1611 COTGR., *Filles repenties*, an order of Nunnes which have bene profest whores; Convertists. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 127 A statist may looke upon Moses... and a convertist, Timothy.

2. A professed or professional converter.

1711 J. GALE *Ref. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 8 And urg'd the words of the Parable 'Compel 'em to come in', as strongly as the hottest convertist in France. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Ded. to Jews 19 Teach you to reply to such Convertists.

**Convertite** (kɔnvɔːtɪt), *arch.* [f. **CONVERT** v. or sb. + -ITE. Common in 17th c., and revived in 19th, esp. in sense 1.]

1. A professed convert to a religious faith.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. ii. *Fern.* Why, Barabas, wilt thou be christened? Bara. No, governor, I will be no convertite. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* ii. iii. *Tho.* A much converted man. *Hyl.* A sound Convertite. 1604 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* vi. 271 Exhort him to leave his Judaisme and be a convertite, and turne to the Christian religion. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 718 With all the zeal of a new convertite. 1890 *Ch. Times* 23 May 509/2 The devotion of so many Roman clergy... among these convertites, to the service of the poor.

b. *transf.* One converted to an opinion, party, etc.

1598 TOTTRE *Alba* (1880) 119 A Convertite, from Vaine Love now I part. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iii. iii. in *Bullen O. P.* I. 215 The happy day in which Bellina prov'd to love a Convertite. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 5 June 763/1 The late convertites to Home Rule.

2. A person converted to a religious life, or to an approved course of action. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *Johm* v. i. 19 But since you are a gentle convertite, My tongue shall hush againe this storme of warre. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 190 Out of these convertites, There is much matter to be heard, and learn'd. 1605 *Narr. Murders Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 7 Yet can I not excuse him in this his exile for a penitent convertite. 1607 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1647) 355 How many vile men seeking these, have found themselves convertites. 1868 DIXON *Spir. Wines* II. 54 Who and what this man is... theologian, preacher, sinner, convertite and saint.

3. *spec.* A reformed Magdalen. *arch.*

1595 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 If they turne and repent, there are houses called Monasteries of the Convertites, and special prouision and discipline for them, where they are taught how to bewaile their vnchaste life so sinfully past ouer. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 646 This Church was built by a female convertite, to expiate and make satisfaction for her former sinnes; and... was called Hore-Church at the first. a. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasmus* (1711) 134 Several of the Convent (which they call Convertites) were constantly with me. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ii. 1198 Herself along with those good Convertites, Those sinners saved, those Magdalens remade.

**Convertive**, *a. rare.* [f. **CONVERT** v. + -IVE. (Cf. *conversive*, *divertive*.)]

† 1. Characterized by turning. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *ty. Primand. Fr. Acad.* (1618) 686 These circles are nominated Tropickes, that is, turning or conuertieue.

2. Having the property of converting.

1816 I. TAYLOR in *Pamphlet* VIII. 478 Intellect is of a reductorial or conuertieue nature. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 177 The conuertieue act of respiscence on the part of the individual must necessarily intervene.

**Convertor**, *erron.* form of **CONVERTER**.

|| **Convetth**, *Ancient Celtic Law.* Also *coneveth* (e), *conevet*. [a. Irish *coinnmedh*, in Tigernach 1163 *coinnmedh* :—*coinnmed* billeting, inf. or vbl. sb. of vb. *coinnmim* I billet; cf.

*coinnemh* billeting, COYNIR. (See Stokes *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1890.)] One of the burdens upon land in Scotland under the Celtic kings: see quot. 1880.

1197 *Charter of Robert Bp. of St. Andrews*, in *Chart. Coldingh.* 41 Concessimus et confirmavimus ecclesiam de Coldingham liberam et quietam... ab omni consuetudine et cana et cuneveth, aque ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet. c. 1190, 1251 [see CAIN. Also various examples in SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* III. 227-32]. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scotland in Middle Ages* iv. 121 Kain and conveth, imposts not altogether abolished till a later period. 1873 — *Sc. Legal Antiq.* II. 205 Conveth seems to have been a due collected by a lord from his vassals, perhaps on the occasion of journeys. Malcolm the Fourth granted to the canons of Scone... this privilege, that no one should take conveth from their men and lands except with their consent. 1880 SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* III. 232 Conveth... came to signify a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory, which was exigible four times in the year; and when the tribe territory came to be recognized as crown land, it became a fixed food contribution charged upon each ploughgate of land.

**Convex** (kɔnvɛks), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, rounded, app. an old pa. pple. (= *convectus*) of *convectre* to carry or bring together, because in forming an arch the extremities of the surface are brought together]: in Lat. *convexus* was sometimes used to include *concavus*: see B. 1 c. By Milton stressed *convex*, which is not infrequent with later poets.]

For a possible early use see **CONVERS**.

**A. adj.**

1. Curved like the outside of a circle or sphere; having a curvature that bulges toward the point of observation; the reverse of *concave*.

1571 DICKES *Pantom.* Pref. Aij. Manyfolde superficies, playne Convex and Concaue. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. l. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concaue. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 605 The convexe or out-bowed side of a vessell. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters-Patents for the Convex-Lamps. 1794 SULLIVAN *Fiew Nat.* I. 459 Flint breaks with smooth surfaces, one of which is convex, the other concave. 1833 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc. v.* § 13 (1873) 191 The earth's surface is... less convex—that is, flatter—as we approach its poles on all sides from the equator. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Austral.* ix. 195 Its coast being concave instead of convex, and, therefore less open to the cool sea.

b. *esp.* of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc. of this shape used for optical purposes.

1571, 1666 [see **CONCAVE** a. b]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A convex mirror represents its images smaller than the objects. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 237 When parallel rays fall upon a double convex lens, they will be refracted. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) III. i. 130 The light is made by a convex glass or lens to converge to one point or focus. 1865 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 104, 16 All the foci, and all the images of a convex mirror are virtual.

2. *Comb.*, as *convex-concave*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities.

**B. sb.** [elliptical use of the adj.]

† 1. A convex surface or body; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc. as viewed from without. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Flat against Flat, and Convex against Convex. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 160 The sublime convex of the Quirine Hills. 1707 DE FOK *Hist. Appar.* (1840) 56 He has apparently posted an army of ministering Spirits... round this convex, this globe the earth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 A spherical convex nearly as round as the globe itself.

b. The convex part of anything.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 The middle of the Convex of the Hook. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 262 Placed on the convex of a piece of timber.

c. By the poets often applied to the vault of the sky or heavens, hell, etc. Cf. L. *convexum*, -a.

1607 MAY *Lucan* ix. (1631) 1 And takes Up to the convexe of the sky his flight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 434 This huge convex of Fire... immures us round Ninefold. *Ibid.* vii. 266 In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great Round. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514 Through the large Convex of the Azure Sky. a. 1740 TICKELL (J.), Half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame.

2. A convex glass or lens.

1705 BERKELEY *Commun. Pl. Bk. Wks.* IV. 480 Qu. if blind would think things diminish'd by convexes. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (R.). The polish'd glass, whose small convex Enlarges to ten millions of degrees The mite.

3. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly convex along two edges.

1873 [see **CONCAVE** sb. 4].

**Convex**, *v. rare.* [f. prec. The stress varies.]

1. *intr.* To bow or bend convexly; to present a convex side to or toward.

1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 263 It formed a crescent, convexing to leeward. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 148 The island... convexing, towards Entersdorf and Essling, in a large, regular curve.

2. *trans.* To make convex; to bow or bend (anything) outward.

1805 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. ix, Must be imperceptibly convexed a little.

**Convexed** (kɔnvɛkst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *convexus* + -ED: cf. prec. The stress varies.] Made or fashioned in a convex form.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. to Inwardly hollow, but outwardly convexed, or imbossed. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 They [dolphins] are straight, nor have

they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed, then Sharks, etc. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 291 Shaped into a convexed oval.

† **Convexedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] = **CONVEXLY**.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 Drawne repandous, or convexedly crooked.

**Convexedness**, *rare*°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = **CONVEXITY**. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Convexity** (kɔnvɛksiti), [ad. L. *convexitas*, f. *convexus* **CONVEX**: cf. mod. F. *convexité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being convex; outward bulging.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 10 The finiteness or convexity of heaven. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 292 By reason of the convexity of the Earth, the eye of man under the Equator cannot discover both the poles. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 186 If the radius of convexity be less than the radius of concavity, the meniscus will have all the properties of a convex lens. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. in Relig.* 70 The cornea... is often untrue in its convexity.

2. A convex curve, surface, side, or part.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. ii. 1348 note, Much like a bow full bent: the convexite or outward compass whereof containeth a mile. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. 1807 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Rickler* (1869) 2 This mirror is so twisted with convexities and concavities. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 54 A double convex lens with equal convexities. 1878 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 207, I had taken so steady an aim at the convexity at the root of the tree.

**Convexly** (kɔnvɛksli), *adv.* [f. **CONVEX** a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>. The stress varies.] In a convex form or manner; with a convex outline or surface.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.*, *The Slug* (R.), Buckler fleshy above, formed convexly: flat beneath. 1831 CARLYLE *Nibelungen Lied* *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 114 Each mirror reflects concavely or convexly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 392 A rocky barrier which curves convexly upwards.

**Convexness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS. The stress varies.] Convex quality, convexity.

1778 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 134 Were not the Cornea of a Convexness answerable to the Flatness of their Eyes. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 44 Convexness and concavness usually meet in the same object.

**CONVEXO-** (kɔnvɛksɔ-). In combination = **CONVEXLY**, convex and —, as in **CONVEXO-CONCAVE**, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thickest in the centre (cf. **CONCAVO-CONVEX**); of the form of a meniscus; **CONVEXO-CONVEX**, convex on both sides; **CONVEXO-PLANE**, convex on one side, and flat on the other = *plano-convex*.

1693 E. HALLIV in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 661 Whether the Lens be... Plano-Convex or Plano-Concave, or Convexo-Concave. a. 1727 NEWTON (J.), Thick convexo-concave plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 468 The use of a convexo-concave lens, instead of the double convex.

**CONVEY** (kɔnveɪ), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *convei* (e), -vey, e, 4-8 -vay (e), (5) *conway*, *conway*, *cunway*, *6convey*, 6-8 *conveigh* (e), 4- *convey*. Also 6 (3rd sing.) *conveys*, -veyth. [a. OF. *con-*, *con-*, *con-*, retained in ONF., while in Central F. it passed into *convoier*, now *convoyer*, f. L. *con-* + OF. *veie*, *voie* :—L. *via* way : cf. the cognate ONF. *avoyer* to set on the way, *desvoyer* to turn out of the way, *envoyer* to send on one's way, *forvoyer* to put out of the way; also *lt. conviare*. At a later date the usual F. form *convoier*, was adopted as **CONVOY**. The Renaissance spellings *conveigh*, *convehith*, imply a mistaken notion of derivation from L. *convectre*, to which *convey* is not related: cf. **INVEIGH**.]

† 1. *trans.* To go along with (any one) on his way for the sake of company; to accompany in token of courtesy or honour, or as an escort; to set forward or bring (one) on his way; to **CONVOY**. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12379 (Cott.) Quen bai him had couaid [v. r. *connaid*] sua, Forth in pes he bad ham ga. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5111 Semli purple Went wip him on gate wel an five myle, To conveie him curtesly as kindness it wold. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2687 Sho cunvayd him forth on his way. 1506 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 11 Conveye hym forthe in peace. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, Aldermen were appointed to mete them at Barnet, and to convey them to London. 1710 HARRIS *Collect.* 4 Mar., He was convey'd... to Westminster Hall by a prodigious Conflux of y<sup>e</sup> Mob.

† 2. To go with as a guide; to lead, conduct, guide, by going with or otherwise. *Obs.*

c. 1395 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 768 Godde glydder his gate by bose grene wayez & he conueyen hym con with cast of his yce. 14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Via.* 105 They entred in to Jerusalem... Conveyed ever with the bright beam of the sterre. c. 1490 *Merlin* 538 Toke a yoman with hym to conveye hym the way. 1530 PALSGR. 498/1, I conveye one, or lede him on the way, *je conduys*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 181 (R.) They wold send their shippes emptie with souldiers to convey them, either to Siuill or Lisbon. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 53 The King is in his earnest desire... conveyed to New-market House. 1773 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 7 The lackey conveyed her... to his master's lodging.

† b. *fig.* Said of a way or gate: To lead, conduct.

1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1336 Her open dores Conveigh to private lust. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 65 These brackish waters of Urine, convey to none, or few faithful

Discoveries. 1666 GERBIER *Princ.* 7 A Doore to be so set as it may not convey the Wind toward the Chimney.

†3. To lead, take, or carry forcibly. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 The duke was wrothe... and made her to be conveyed in a castle. c 1450 *Merlin* 695 The kynge comanded hem to... conveye the prisoners till they were in saf warde.

4. To transport, carry, take from one place to another. It formerly included the carrying of small or individual objects, where *carry*, *take*, or *bring*, is now used; but it is now used chiefly in reference to things in mass, or persons, forming the load of a 'conveyance' or vehicle.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 8 This letter was conveyed. 1516 *Myrr.* our Ladye p. xlix. He and his suster... conveyed the relics & the bones of... their modor to the sayd Monastery. 1544 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1. Pream. Marchaunt straungers... do dayly convey, transporte and carie out of this realme... wollen clothes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 27 He prively provided a Ship... to convey the prince into y<sup>e</sup> realme of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 28 All men conveying letters from the one of us to the other. 1659 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1140 All... wonder how such a slender Glass could be safely conveyed hither. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 372 While the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure. 1718 *Addison Spect.* No. 499 p. 2 They could not convey away many of their effects. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 638 He... sunk senseless, by his followers from the field Convey'd with timely speed. 1830 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* I. xxviii. 511 If the reader will convey his eye over the whole of the region coloured in the map. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. 663 The charge for conveying passengers is also very modest. 1873 *Jevons Money* (1878) 21 Cattle... convey themselves about. 1891 *G. W. R. Railway Time Table*, Horses and carriages are not conveyed by the under-mentioned trains. Luggage conveyed by these coaches will be charged for.

†b. To project to a distance, to 'carry' (a shot, etc.). *Obs.*

1674 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balsac's Lett.* 79 The Sunne conveyes its light thither, but never its heat. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* II. III. 171 The Gun discharged shall convey the bullet wide from the mark... A piece of great Artillery mounted at 18 or 20 degrees... shall convey a shot the farthest.

c. In reference to things immaterial.

1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* IV. c. Convey thy love to thy Friend.

†5. To take away, to remove. *Obs.* (exc. with away expressed.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 497/1. I conveye, I take a thyng away out of place. *Je suis.* Who hath conveyed my cappe away? 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Dodol.* IV. 94 And with a trice thy head from thy shoulders I will convey. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* I. 4. I rather think his ear was cut off, and the Pearl conveyed away. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 285 He had stolen the horse, and tied it up in the mountains till he should be able to convey it away secretly.

†6. Often with a connotation of secrecy, mystery, or concealment; esp. to carry off clandestinely, to make away with. *Obs.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 In the meane tyme conveyenge and hyding the body of the deed shepe. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 163 One pixe and one hallywater fatte gone and conveyed awaie we know not howe. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Whose Science, like a Jugler's Box and Balls, Conveys, and counterchanges true and false. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 745 The Mother Nightingale... Whose Nest some prying Churl had found, and thence, By Stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd Innocence.

b. Hence, a euphemism for: To steal

1460 *Bk. Nurture* 212 in *Babes Bk.* 77 Take heede who takes thy spoon up For feare it be conveyde. 1548 *CRANMER Catech.* 99 b, I may convey from hym an Oxe, Ass, or an Horse. For he hath grete plentye of all these thynges, and may spare one or two of them. 1576 *WAPULL Tyde taryeth no Man*, I by that meane Will convey very cleane And not be understood. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. iii. 31 Ni. The good humor is to steale at a minutes rest. *Pist.* Conuay, the wise it call: Steale? foh: a fico for the phrase. 1607 *MARSTON What you will Wks.* II. 260 (Farmer), I will convey, crossebite and cheat upon Simplicius. 1753 *SMOLLETT Cnt. Fathom* (1813) II. 119 Teresa... was... detected in the very act of conveying a piece of plate, which was actually found concealed among her cloaths. 1883 A. DORSON *Old World Idylls* 237 (Farmer) If they hint... That the ballad you sing is but merely conveyed From the stock of the Arnes and the Purcells of yore.

†7. *refl.* To take oneself away, etc., remove; often furtively, to steal or slip away, *in*, etc. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxx. 11 They y<sup>e</sup> se me in the strete, conveye them selues from me. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 56 b, The citizens... would prively steale and convey them selves away. 1611 *BIBLE John* v. 13 Iesus had conveyed himselfe away, a multitude being in that place. 1641 *Bp. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 89 Then his Spirit offers, and conveys itself into the heart. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 362 One... that had surreptitiously conveyed herself in amongst the rest.

8. To lead or conduct as a channel or medium; to transmit, be the medium of.

a. To lead or conduct (running water or the like), as a channel, pipe, or other passage; also to lead or conduct by or through such a channel.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* xxxii. 30 Ezechias... covered the hye water coudyte in Gihon, and conveyed it vnder on the west syde of y<sup>e</sup> cite of David. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 110 A fontaine... out of which fresh water is drawne and conveyed... through pipes made of leather. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low C. Warres* 229 Hesdin formerly was contained in the Maes, before the waters were conveyed away by a new Channel. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 385 Thro' redden Pipes convey the Golden Flood. 1700 — *Sigism.* 4

*Guic.* 116 A rift there was, which from the mountain's height Conveyed a glimmering and malignant light. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 134 What methods are most proper for conveying away water? 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The small tube that conveys the fire from that to the other end.

b. To conduct or transmit (sounds and other sensuous impressions).

1606 *BACON Sylva* § 122 Impression of the Air with Sounds, asketh a Time to be conveyed to the Sense. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1704) 265 To receive and convey to the Soul the impressions of external Objects. 1749 *SHENSTONE An Irregular Ode*, Come, gentle air... Convey the jasmyn's breath divine, Convey the woodbine's rich perfume. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 21 The auditory nerves convey impressions of sound. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* II. 19 The optic nerve can convey no other impression than that of light.

†9. To transmit, transfer, or cause to pass; sometimes to transmit or transfer secretly or furtively. *Obs.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 6 b, The issue of the daughter maye not conveye to him the dyscente of heire male. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 14 Such as... haue the charge of the Peace conveyed vnder their other Offices. 1613 R. TAILOR *Hog lost Pearl v. Stage Direct.*, Rebecca... seem- ing to put the keys under his bolster, conveyeth them into her pocket. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 8 She used deceit and fraud to convey the blessing to Isaac. 1683 *ROBINSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 [A boring insect] conveying its eggs into the ilex, together with a venomous vehicle. 1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 51 The old Gentleman... got an Opportunity of conveying some of the Drops into a Glass of Wine.

†b. To transmit to posterity, to hand down. *Obs.*

1590 *tr. Ynnius on Rev.* ix. 4 He miserably set all christen- dome on fire, and conveyed over unto his successors the burning brand of the same. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 What Customs were used by them, for conveying to Posterity, the Actions performed by their Ancestors. 1667 *FOOLE Dial. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 204 What hath been, by constant Tradition, convey'd to them from the Apostles Times. a 1704 *LOCKE (J.)*, A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. 1741 *BETTERTON Eng. Stage* Introd. 2 To convey the Names of some of our most eminent Players, to a little longer Date, than Nature has given their Bodies.

c. *esp.* To communicate, impart (a conception, sentiment, influence, benefit, etc.)

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's Prol.* 55 He wold conveyen his matiere. c 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 2916 Whanne thyne eyen were thus in blisse... Allonge they can not have hir joye, But to the herte they conveye Part of her blisse. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 He hadde good reason suche thynges to conveye. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5 This Tongue was very fit to convey the Law and the Gospel by. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 Any influence... but such as is conveyed... from the Sovereign Authority. 1728 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettellwell* I. xxi. 55 The Blessing which it was a Means of Conveying to a great many Souls. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* (1777) I. ii. 58, I am sure they convey a loud lesson. 1899 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* II. 56 These... exceptions serve but to convey a deeper impression of the complete wreck. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* Pref. 7 The attempt to convey scientific conceptions without the appeal to observation.

d. To communicate (ideas) by language or its equivalent; hence, to express in words (*obs.*); words are also said to convey an idea or meaning.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 443 A cunningly compiled and a learnedly conveyed history. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. (R.), One hearte of two, two soules to one By wedlock is conuaid. 1599 *GREENE Art Conny Catch.* II. 5 There is no act, statute, nor law, so strict conueid, but there be straight found starting-holes to avoid it. 1699 *SOUTH Sermon.* (1697) I. 530 Means, or Signs, whereby they would Express, or Convey their Thoughts one to another. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 242 Something more is meant than what the words literally convey. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 213 What I say may fail utterly to convey what I mean. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 93 A tone which conveyed at once surprise and intense satisfaction. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 Such words... suggest, if they do not convey, the impression that the efforts... spring from motives which are open to censure. 1888 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 13/2 Do you mean to convey it that it was known that you...?

†e. *refl.* To express oneself. *Obs.*

1641 W. HAKWILL *Lib. Subject* 4 That I may the better convey my selfe through my Argument, and be the better conceived of you.

10. To transfer or make over (as property) to another; now only in *Law*, to transfer or make over by deed or legal process. *absol.* To make conveyance.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 60 § 1 The said Hugh [shall] also be enabled... the same londres... to convey as heire to the said John Mayne. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 1 To deprive them of their goods, and to convey the same unto men of secular calling. a 1606 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 50 Lands may be conveyed sixe maner of wayes 1. By feoffment. 2. By fine. 3. By recovery. 4. By use. 5. By covenant. 6. By will. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* II. § 4. 21 He is said to part with his right, who either absolutely renounceth it, or conveys it to another. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 103 If a tenant in tail agrees to convey, he is bound by that agreement. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 209 The cost of conveying a small estate is... in proportion to its value, much greater than the cost of conveying a large one. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* II. 30 By this charter, De Morville conveys to the blessed Mary and St. Leonard... that land where the Hospital is situated.

†11. To bring down by succession, to derive. *Obs.* c 1430 *LYDG. Hors, Shepe, & G.* q Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abraham. 1447 *BOKENHAM*

*Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Hyr nobyl and royal Kynrede Conveyde from david down lynally. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 387 The same also did convey theyr Succession from the priesthood of Aaron. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 74 [Hugh Capet] convey'd himselfe as th' Heire to th' Lady Lingare. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 56a, The house of Aecus, from whence by auncient descent... she was lineally conveyed.

†12. To conduct (an affair); to carry on, manage; to conduct or carry out to a conclusion.

b. To manage with secrecy, privacy, or craft. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 498/1 He conveyeth his maters as wisely as any man that I knowe. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* xlii. 138 She saw well that her dede shold the surelyer be conveyed. 1548 *UNALL Erasmus. Apoph.* (1564) 11 That we maie gouverne & conueigh, aswel our own priuate matters, as also the publique affaires of the common weale. 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* Pref. iii, When and betwene whom warres haue befall... Howe the same haue been conveyed & wrought. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. ii. 109, I will... convey the businesse as I shall find meanes. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1841) III. 404 He had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his exceeding above his monastical pittance.

†c. *refl.* To conduct oneself; to behave (F. *se porter*). *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 498/1 He hath conveyed him selfe in his office as wysely as any man I sawe these seven yeres.

†13. = CARRY (Branch II): To bear, support, sustain; *refl.* to support oneself, keep or maintain oneself. *Obs.*

1514 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iv. 7 What time they have paid al their duty, many a one have not a peny left to convey himself for the three months to come... What time any of the said garrison hath not money to convey themselves and their households. 1587 *GOLDING De Morray* xi. 156 The pleasant dwellings which they [the Mountains] convey in them. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 307 When Sleep conveys our Dreams.

†Convey, v. 2. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *convi-e-r* (= Pr., Sp. *convidar*, It. *convilare*) = L. *convilare*.] To invite.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 193/4 The prynce... conveyed and sommoned al the peple poure and riche to come to the dedycacion of this chyrche.

†Convey, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 conveie, (-veighe, -veyghe). [f. prec.: cf. CONVOY.]

1. The act of conveying in various senses.

a. Conveyance from place to place, transport.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 30/1 He appointed to transport his armie over into Gallia at two conveies. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 69 b, Ships, for safe convey of his armye over.

b. Conveyance of property; transference.

1599 *GREENE Upt. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Math.) II. 226 Though... [he] make a convey of all his lands to the usurer.

2. Conduct of life; = CONVOY sb. 1.

1607 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* A. iv. Her honest conveyghe and integretye of lyfe seemed to deserve no lesse than the vertue of Lucretia. *Ibid.* A. viii b, For the better conveyghe of their abhominable lyfe.

3. The act of conveying or escorting, escort; = CONVOY 3.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. 38 Hee found the Lord Hastings his Chamberlaine, well-accompanied for his Convey.

4. An accompanying and protecting force either by sea or land; an escort; = CONVOY 7.

1579 *DIGGES Stratitol.* 109 A reasonable convey of Horsemen for the safetie of such as bring victuals to the Campe. 1583 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. 1. 78 b, That Duke Lodwyke should be sent with a safe conuay vnto the borders of the empire. 16... *EVELYN Mem.* 29 Jan. 1645 (R.), We were faine to hire a strong convey of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods. *Ibid.* (1857) III. 32 (an. 1648) If I desired a safe convey thither, he would readily procure it. 1675 *HOBBS Odysse.* VII. 295 But 'gainst your will I will not make you stay... To morrow shall be ready your convey.

5. A train of provisions and ammunition under the protection of an escort; = CONVOY 12.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 821/2 The Frenchmen were coming with their conveie of vittels to refresh the Town. *Scot. Chron.* II. 256 The same armie passing forth with a conveie of vittles into Haddington.

Conveyable (kənvɪə'əb'l), a. [f. CONVEY v. 1 + -ABLE.]

†1. Having the quality of leading or conducting. 1567 *DRANT Horace* To Rdr. sig. iv, It is a more conveyghe waye to the top of the hill.

2. That may be carried or transported.

1665 *RAY Flora* 50 Transferable favours from one florist to another, aptly conveyable many miles distant. 1853 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLVII. 75 Cholera not contagious, but conveyable in atmosphere.

†3. Transferable, transmissible. *Obs.*

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 663 An everlasting priesthood and not conveyable.

4. Communicable.

1728 *ANDERSON in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 320 Our thoughts are conveyable in writing. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* v. vii, Opinions... conveyable for the most part by words only.

5. That may be legally conveyed.

1875 *POSTE Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 177 Corporeal hereditaments were conveyable by feoffment.

Conveyal. [f. CONVEY v. 1 + -AL.] The act of conveying; = CONVEYANCE 1.

1886 *Chamb. Jrm.* 379 For the conveyal of unimportant messages.

**Conveyance** (kōnvē'āns). [*f.* CONVEY v. 1 + -ANCE.] 1. The action or process of conveying.

†1. Conveying, escorting, or conducting; conduct. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 27* Preamble. For sure conveyance of the Marchaundises to the said Staple at Calais. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 286 To his conveyance I assigne my wife.

2. The action of carrying or transporting; the carriage of persons or goods from one place to another. (Formerly used more widely.)

c. 1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Pro vj<sup>th</sup> fawdom long lyne for the conveyance of the schryne. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 93 For ther ys conveyance of many thyngys necessary to the use of our pepul. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 302 For the conveyance and bringing over of the French king, and his other Prisoners into England. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1770) IV. cv. 350 Peregrine was forcibly separated from his charmer during the conveyance. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* VIII. 190 Desirous only of conveyance home. 1870 in *Anderson Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlv. 462 Postal arrangements for the conveyance of money, as well as letters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 673 In sailing or any other mode of conveyance which is not fatiguing.

†b. with subjective genitive. *Obs.*

1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxx. 427 When . . Huon was in his bedde he lay and studied of the conveyance of the Gryffon [*i.e.* the gryffon's carrying of men].

†c. The carrying of a communication. *Obs.*

1608 Bp. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 117 Even in absence hee extolth his patron, where hee may presume of safe conveyance to his eares. 1614 — *Epist.* i. ix. *Recoll. Treat.* 413 Gods strange conveyance of this offer to mee.

†3. Carrying away, removal, riddance. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 The best riddance or conveyance that they haue of such commodities. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 83 Thou . . Mad'st quicke conveyance with her good Aunt Anne. 1665 Sir T. Roe's *Voy. E. India* 304 A very cleanly conveyance for Parents to be rid of their unruly Children. [With word-play on sense 11 b.]

4. Furtive or light-fingered carrying off; stealing. (Sometimes associated with sleight of hand or jugglery: see sense 11 b.)

1506 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 500 Cr. Con. What, Counterfet Countenance! C. Count. What, Crafty Conveyance! 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 63 A certain gentleman . . stole a piece of plate . . at a banquet; the conveyance was not so cleanly but one had spied it. c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birch Merit* iv. i. Ha, cleanly conveyance again! ye have no invisible fingers, have ye? 'Tis gone certainly. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. *Smith Wks.* II. 405 The simile . . is stolen from Cowley, however little worth the labour of conveyance.

5. The communicating or imparting (of a thing to any one).

1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. i. § 1 The matter to be believed should have a certain uniform conveyance to mens minds. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 367 If the putting on Christ carries with it a Conveyance of the Holy Spirit. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 561 Ghostly counsel, if it . . be dishonour'd in th'exterior form and mode of its conveyance. a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. v. (1876) 69 Absolution is the conveyance to the conscience of the conviction of forgiveness.

6. Transmission, transference, handing from one to another.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1652) 121 This body of Adam was embalmed and transmitted from Father to Son by a Reverend and Religious way of conveyance. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. vi. § 5 In those things which had no certain conveyance to posterity. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xlviii. 202 It is expressly affirmed . . to be valid in very deed as to the conveyance of the episcopal character.

7. Law. The transference of property (esp. real property) from one person to another by any lawful act (in modern use only by deed or writing between living persons).

1523 FITZGER. *Serv. Prol.* If the owner make a true pee degree or conveyance by discente or by purchase vnto the said landes or lordshippes. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz. c. 5* Covenous and fraudulent . . conveyances . . as well of landes and tenementes as of goodes and catals. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man.* in *Hum.* v. iii. Master Wellbred might make a conveyance of mistris Bridget to my young master. 1608 DICKE *Voy. Medit.* Pref. (1868) 9 The law upheld the conveyance to uses which he had made. 1653 MILTON *Hirings* (1659) 66 Where did he assigne it [tithe] or by what evident conveyance to ministers? 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 48 He has the original deed of conveyance to the fortunate islands. 1818 *Cruiser Digest* (ed. 2) V. 130 A fine being considered as a common assurance or conveyance of real property. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. xi. 209 The conveyance of land in England is most cumbersome and costly.

b. The written instrument or document by which this transference is effected.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 240 Your father left you nothing either by deede of gift, testament, or any other conveyance. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* 31 These Martins make the Scriptures a Scriuener-shop to draw conveyances. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 119 The very conveyances of his Lands will hardly lye in this Boxe. 1606 Sir S. D'EWEES *Trin.* (1783) 35 All particulars to be inserted into the marriage-conveyance. 1679-88 *Serv. Money Chas. & Yas.* (Camden) 65 To Daniel Storer, for copying and ingrossing the conveyances made by Sir Wm Poultney and others of the ground and houses bought by his said late Majesty to enlarge St. James Parke. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 309 (Deeds) used in the alienation of real estates . . are commonly denominated conveyances. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* II. 26 His brother Gilbert received the conveyance for him. *Mod. (Underment of purchase-deed or draft)* Conveyance of message and hereditaments at Stoke in the county of X.

8. The conveying or conducting of running water, air, heat, electricity, or the like, by a suitable channel or medium.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 49 b, Conveyance by Condit or pumpe, or running streame. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 125 Disposing Veines and Arteries throughout the bodie, for their apt conveyance of the blood and spirit. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Intro. If it be upon its decay, it is the better . . for Conveyance of sound. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 176 An aperture . . at the top, for the conveyance of smoke. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 144 Pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, or other fluid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 403 There will be a conveyance of heat from the first to the second.

attrib. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* i. 9 By suddenly stopping a cock from which water flows you may burst the conveyance pipe.

†9. The conveying of meaning by words; expression, or clothing of thought in language; disposition of material in a poem, etc. Hence, b. Manner of expressing thought, form of expression or utterance, style. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) c. iv. 2 Mercury geueth to Poetes laureate Goodly conveyance, speche pleasant and ornate. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 510 Howbeit concerning that opinion menne may see the conueighance therof in the type of . . Henry the Seuenth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 14 Y<sup>e</sup> wittie inuencion and fine conueiaunce or disposition of ye matter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 312 The conveyance of his matter is manifest and perceivable. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 52 This Inuective . . howbeit both termes and conueiaunce are somewhat hard, yet is it in such cases very tolerable. 1590 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. Pref. 3, I shewed no elegant phrases, nor fine figurative conveyance in my first booke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, The imperfections in the harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius's Sp. Inquis.* 107 The profound learning that was in him, as also his singular art for conueiaunce. 1703 KIRKTON *Hist. J. Weisk* (1845) 7 No man could forbear weeping, his conveyance was so affecting. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79 The soft conveyance of a female patriot bewailing the miseries of her fellow-citizens.

†c. with pl. An expression. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 12 By divers Epithets, and fine conueiaunces.

†10. Carrying on, conduct, management (of an affair); carrying out, execution. Also in *Mus.*, Execution. *Obs.*

1570 R. H. tr. *Lanternus's Ghostes* (1596) 27 [She] declared the slye conveyance of this horrible deed unto her husband. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 150 By the orderly conveyance of things which he seeth both above and beneath; by the order which they keepe without fayling. 1597 MORLEY *Intro. Mus.* 150 One with a quicke hand, playing vpon an instrument . . will by the hast of his conueiaunce cloke manie fautes. 1607 DEKKER *Northw.* Hoe v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 63 My reuenge will haue a more neat and vnexpected conveyance. a. 1652 BROOME *Mad Couple* IV. II. Wks. 1873 I. 65 Full directions for the conveyance of our designe.

†11. Manner of managing or conducting; skilful management, skill; generalship. *Obs.*

1556 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 173 Since such a patron, so greatly recommended for his conveyance and wisdom, handleth this matter. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., In the world, there is most excellent conveyance without confusion. 1600 Dr. DODDOLL II. I. in *Bullen O. PL* III. 110 Marke the conveyance of this lovely hand. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 53 Neither is a Commaunder the lesse valued for fine conveyance in militarie projects.

†b. esp. Cunning management or contrivance; underhand dealing, jugglery, sleight of hand. *Obs.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xxvi. If they be taken with any crafty conueiaunce. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 211 In an euill cause, muche arte and conueiaunce must be vsed, afore it can appere good. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 281 Miracles be wrought . . sometime by the conueiaunce of the Diuell. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 2, I am come to suruey the Tower this day; Since Henries death, I feare there is Conueiaunce. 1608 DAY *Law Tricker* iv. iii. The deepest wit could not haue bettered Our smooth conueiaunce. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 278 He hath a sleight of hand, or cleanly conueiaunce, which threaten silver spoones. 1665 W. PEMBLER *Justification* (1693) 34 Arminius . . used much closenesse & cunning conveyance. 1692 MILTON *Apol. Smecl.* (1851) 289 The dexterity and conueiaunce of his nonsense. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdemain must be clean and the conveyance impene-trable to the eye of the people.

†c. (with a and pl.) A secret or cunning device, an artifice, a trick of jugglery. *Obs.*

1534 Mrs. M. BASSET tr. *Moré's Treat. on Passion* Wks. 13071 Your subtile conueighances. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 43 That . . is another conueiaunce, to blinde thy sight. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, Pilarius. A juggler that playeth his conueighances with little round balles. 1590 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 302, All Italianate conueiaunces, as to kill a man, and then mourne for him. 1609-77 FELTHAM *Revolves* II. lxviii. They are deterr'd from poor and skulking conueiaunces. 1643 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 205 A pretty slip-skin conveyance!

†d. *concr.* An ingenious device, a contrivance.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax*. The deviser of this rare conveyance. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 207 Sundry little pieces of . . marble in checker-work, and other most exquisite conueiaunces. *Ibid.* 455 A very large sphere beautified with many cunning conueiaunces and withe inuentions.

II. A way or means of conveying.

12. A conducting way, passage, or channel.

†a. A way of communication, a passage. Sometimes, a private or secret passage. Also *fig.*

1544 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 237 Our enemye, knowynge the places and conueighances of the countrees. 1600 SURFLET *Contrite Farme* VII. xxxix. 867 [Badgers] holes are deepe and narrow . . consisting of many conueiaunces and passages. a. 1639 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640)

156 To keepe . . this window as it were of the soule, to be master of this conveyance, by which so much comes in and goes out of the soule. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iv. p. vii, Scarce a House . . which they have not fitted with private doores and conveyances. 1691 tr. *Emilianus's Obs. Journ. Naples* 173 Stopping up the Conveyance they had made under their Walls.

†b. A channel for conveying water, steam, smoke, electricity, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 For conueighances of water, the Alder . . and the Pitche Tree, are best made in Pipes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 54 These Pipes and these Conueiaunces of our blood. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 125 Vnder the mouthes of the vpper ouens are conueiaunces for smoke. 1699 LEAK *Waterworks* 26 There must be 3 conueiaunces for the wind. 1730 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 300 A free circulation through the minutist Conueiaunces of the Humane Machine. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 308 If struck with lightning, it would thus far be a sufficient conveyance; then joining the kitchen grate to the leaden sink by a metal conveyance.

c. A conducting pipe in an organ; see *quots.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492 One of the front pipes, to which the wind is conveyed by metal tubes called conveyances. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 The pipes in the front of the case [of an organ] . . are supplied with wind from the wind-chest by means of pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance.

13. A means of transport from place to place, a carriage, a vehicle: now, esp. applied to anything used to convey persons as passengers, *e.g.* any kind of private or public vehicle, a railway carriage, a boat, ship, etc. Formerly applicable also to a beast of burden: cf. CARRIAGE.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 135 Your husband's beere at hand, bethinke you of some conveyance: in the house you cannot hide him. 1609 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 126 The last letters you sent were by Mr. Hardings conveyance. 1700 R. NELSON in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 256 The conveyance of public conveyances. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. IV. i. (1869) II. 312 Mules are the only conveyance which can safely be trusted. 1805 C. WORDSWORTH *Let. in Overton Life* (1888) 31 We start by the first conveyance, the night coach, for London. 1830 DISRAELI *Home Lett.* I. 2 The steam packet is a beastly conveyance. 1890 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 320 It must have been transferred to three distinct conveyances, including two railways.

†14. *fig.* A means or medium for communicating; an organ or channel of communication; a 'vehicle' (of thought, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 11 There lacked only an orgaine and conueighance bothe how secretly to serche and knowe the myndes of the nobilitie. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. 4 Should serve as . . conveyances of his body and blood unto them. a. 1712 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 318 Thou . . art the Author and Fountain of grace, and thou only hast the right of instituting the conveyances of thy own grace. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 And the Apostles to speak more authentically than conveyance [Latin] than in their own Words. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 21 Our Lord did not use His Apostles as mere mechanical conveyances of Truth.

III. attrib., as conveyance-stamp, -pipe (7 b, 8).

1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 The conveyance stamp on a sale is fixed at 10s. per cent.

Conveyance, v. Usually in *pa. pple.* Conveyanced: see *quots.*, and cf. CONVEYANCE sb. 12 c.

1574 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Parish Ch.* 73 The larger pipes do not suffer . . from being brought forward, or conveyanced off, as the organ-builder terms it. 1596 HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 Pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance; and which are thus said to be 'conveyanced off'.

Conveyancer (kōnvē'ānsɪ). [*f.* CONVEYANCE sb. : see -ER 1.]

1. That which conveys or accomplishes the conveyance of anything. (In *quot.* 1791 said of a person.)

1603 Bp. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 165 The moon . . the receptacle of all the influences of the heavenly bodies, and the conveyancer of them to this inferior world. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 248 b, The vehicula, the conveyancers of the divine nature. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 July. Her Majesty made me also the happy conveyancer of various presents to them both. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 387 Nature is nothing more than a conveyancer . . conducting activity from one substance to another.

2. A lawyer who prepares documents for the conveyance of property, and investigates titles to property.

1650 E. HENDON, etc. (*title*), The Perfect Conveyancer; or Select Precedents. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 P. 1, I have a young Kinsman who is Clerk to a great Conveyancer. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i, The mother has actually sent for the conveyancer to draw articles for his marriage with Lucinda. 1823 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Walpole's Lett.* (1854) I. 264 1/2 He . . tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. 1876 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. 101 Who is also . . a notary public, a conveyancer and real estate agent. 1891 *Law List* 291 [List of]. Conveyancers not at the Bar.

†3. A dexterous thief. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cent. Fathom* (1813) I. 99 He had therefore concerted his measures with the dexterity of an experienced conveyancer.

Conveyancing (kōnvē'ānsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CONVEYANCE sb. : cf. *gardening, banking*, etc. and see -ING 1.]

†1. The use of 'conveyance' or underhand practices; deceitful contrivance. *Obs.*



1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 27 Sufficient for Salvation, without the Chicanery and Conveyancing of humane Extentions. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i. He's damnably used to false conveyancing.

2. The drawing of deeds and other instruments, for the transference of property from one person to another; the branch of the law which deals with titles and their transference; the art or profession of the conveyancer.

1714 G. JACOBS (*title*), The Accomplished Conveyancer; of the nature and kinds of all Deeds and Instruments used in Conveyancing. 1808 SCOTT *Mem. in Lockhart*, The abstruse feudal doctrines connected with conveyancing. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 For the most part, the natural science in England is... as void of imagination and free play of thought, as conveyancing. 1881 Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41 (*title*) An act for simplifying and improving the practice of Conveyancing.

D. attrib. or ppl. a.

1866 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Imperfection... in conveyancing instruments. 1898 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 175 Investments under the opinion of one of the Conveyancing Counsel will render the trustee, &c. safe. 1864 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. viii. Common-law clerk, conveyancing clerk.

3. Fraudulent transfer of property, swindling.

1754 'GYLES SMITH' *Dang. Tendency Card-playing* 9. I have always look'd upon a Gaming-House in no other Light than as an Office of Conveyancing.

Conveyed, ppl. a. See CONVEY v. 1

1808 ATKINSON tr. A. Kempis *Imit.* 156 The royal poets with their craftie conveyed poems, & elegant orations with their orations garnished with elegance. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 84 b. Their craftie conveyed purpose. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 1369 A case in which a man was called upon to return conveyed property the day after his vote.

Conveyer (kŏn'vĕi-er). Also -or (in senses 3, 4 b). [f. CONVEY v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One that conveys, carries, or transmits.

1513-4 Act 5 Hen. VIII. c. 3. Preamb. The utter undoing of... merchant conveyers of the said Clothes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 132 b. The conveyers of the hulkes knewe not the very channell. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 141 The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves even with one inch [of descent] in 600 foot. 1664 H. MORE *Myth. Iniq.* 100 The Church may be unfailing conveyers [of Scripture] down to posterity without being infallible interpreters thereof. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 201 Being but the humble Conveyer of her Bounty to them! 1829 *The Bengallee* 344 The messenger and conveyer of these... writings and their replies.

2. A nimble or light-fingered thief: see CONVEY v. 6 b. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 317 Oh good: conuey: Conueyers are you all, That rise thus nimble by a true Kings fall.

3. One who transfers property.

1649 N. BACON *Disc. Cont. Eng.* i. xli. (1739) 66 Where Lands were conveyed by writing, or act of the party... the Will of the Conuey should be strictly observed. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 61 Contrary to the intent of the Conuey.

4. A thing that conveys, or transmits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. (1651) 378 Whey, which is the common conveyer of all such things as purge black choler. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 14 Making the senses the only certain conveyers of the truth of things to the mind. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 123 The dense matter is... the conveyer of the undulations.

b. spec. Applied to various mechanical contrivances, e.g. for conveying grain, chaff, flour, etc. in a mill, timber to the wheel in a saw-mill, hay or straw to another part of a barn, etc. Also conveyer. 1880 *Chamber's Encycl.* s.v. *Barrel-Making*. [The staves] are then laid upon an endless conveyer, which carries them against two circular saws. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 75/2 (*Amer. Flour-mills*) It empties itself into conveyers, consisting of small buckets travelling upon an endless belt. 1887 *Engineering* 29 July 131 The anti-friction grain conveyer... bids fair to come into extensive use.

Conveying (kŏn'vĕi-ing), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] = CONVEYANCE, in various senses.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/4 By the conueyeng of one of them of Amalech. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Esloignement*, a conveying away. 1586 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The fine repetitions: the clarklie conveying of contraries. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 335 (an. 11 Eliz.) As well by stealing, as by open conveying of the same. a 1654 SKELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 41 We agree upon the conveying of this House.

Conveying, a. [-ING 2]. That conveys, in various senses of the vb.

1592 West 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 46 E. Instruments constitutive conveying, are those by which estates, properties or powers... are transferred and conueied to others. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. I.* vi. 5 By interims, and conveying gusts, we have heard The charges of our friends. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/7 The conveying steamers were seven in number.

Conveyor: see CONVEYER 3, 4 b.

+ Con-vicar. Obs. [cf. OF. *convicaire*]. A co-vicar. (cf. Co- 3 b.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 502 A perpetual Vicar of this kind... may have a Temporal Con-Vicar to aid and assist him.

+ Convi-ci-ate, v. Obs. Also -ti-ate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *conviciā-rī* (*vitiārī*) to revile, rail at, f. *convicium* or *-vitium* outcry, wrangling, loud reproach.]

trans. To revile, reproach, slander, rail at.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 281 Injured... calumniating, convitiating, or any way dishonoring vs. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 61 Convitiating her [the blessed Virgin], with one infamous nick-name or other.

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Hence + Convi-ci-ating, ppl. a.

1608 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* 23 Amidst the noise of such convitiating iarrs, the truth is scarcely heard.

+ Convi-ciatory, a. Obs. Also -tiatory. [f. L. type \**conviciātorī-us*, f. *conviciātor-em* railer, agent-n. f. *conviciārī*: see prec. and -OBY.] Wrangling, railing; reproachful.

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* To Rdr. (1612) 14 Avoiding... convitiatorie Arguments, which doe but ingender strife. 1813 J. C. HOSHOUS *Journey* 585 The favourite term of reproach with the Greeks, whose convitiatory language is most violent and abusive.

+ Convi-cinity, Obs. nonce-wd. [After med. L. *convici-nium* neighbourhood, *convici-nālis* neighbouring, f. L. *con-* together + *vicin-us* neighbouring: cf. *vicinity*.] Vicinity to each other.

1726 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1815) 24 Having first stated the vicinity and contiguity of the two parishes.

+ Convi-cious, a. Obs. Also 6-7-tious. [f. L. *convici-um*, or *-vitium* (see CONVICIATE) + -OUS.] Railing, reproachful, abusive.

1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 109 Many more... convicious words were spoken to me. 1533 *Letit. Suppression Monast.* (Camden) 6 A convicious dyalog... inveigling specially agaynst Saynt Thomas of Canterbury. 1559 *Injunct. Q. Eliz.* (R.), These convicious words—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismaticke. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 312 Convicious speeches and reproach.

Convict (kŏn'vikt), ppl. a. [ad. L. *convict-us* proved, convicted, confuted, pa. ppl. of *convincere*: see CONVINCER. It occurs in Afr. in Act. 38 Edw. III, 1364-5.] + A. as pa. ppl. Obs.

1. Proved or pronounced guilty of an offence by a tribunal. Const. of.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plailier* vi. 1 Lord in thi dome... sett noght swilk skilles agayns me pat i be conuycete. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxi.* 17 Who stelieth a man, and sellith hym, conuycete [1388 conuyt] of the trespass, with deeth dye he. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 411/3 Wherof he was conuycete and wes shorne a monke. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 47 Him that is conuicte of manslaughter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 192. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* III. xii. 636 He had been Convict of having four Wives at one and the same time. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheg.* v. 96 He shall be held as convict. 1800 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 481 Convict by many witnesses... of the guilt of treachery and treason.

b. with other const.

1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 459 They that were convict in conspiracie agaynst hym. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 24 Mysdoaris for pure trespass conuycet. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 154 The Jewys of Norwyche were convicted before the Kyng, that he had stole a child. 1525 TINDALE *N. T. Prol.* We... are... conuicte to eternal damnacioun. 1534 WHITINTON *Tulney Offices* i. (1540) 20 Suche... be as conuycet in the same iniury. a 1619 DONNE *Badenay* (1644) 94 A witch, which is convict to have eaten a man. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* *Chronol.* 24 May 1681, Welmore convict for kidnapping.

2. Proved guilty of error or reprehensible action.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiv. 24 If alle men prophecien, forsoth if ony vnfeithful man or ydiot entre, he is convict of alle, he is wysely demed of alle. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) clij/1 He shalbe convict of liuing prepuable. 1626 B. JONSON *Epigrammes* i. lxxviii. Playwright convict of publick wrongs to men. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Cinyras & M.* 228 For Myrrha stood convict of ill, Her reason vanquish'd but unchang'd her will. a 1845 HOOD *Ghost* xiii. And you, Sir... Of perjured faith convict.

3. Proved, demonstrated, made evident.

c 1400 APOL. *Loll.* 3 He is convict not to be His vicar.

4. Brought to internal conviction.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 36 Cain no doubte was convict in conscience. 1613 JACKSON *Cred.* i. cxvi. Wks. I. 115 The later Grecians having their consciences convict with thievidence.

5. Overcome, vanquished, subdued.

c 1430 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 147 Oure faderis here-beforn... were neuere in bataill, neyther conuycete ne lorn. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 129 Which [food] for the cōpye and superfluite therof can not be conuicte ne ouer-cume of nature.

¶ Accused.

1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 No fault could be found against any of the Personnes that were convict before the king. By reason wherof, diverse... were restored to their offices.

B. as adj. 1. = CONVICTED.

1549 COVERDALE in *Udall's Erasme. Par.*, James 30 A convict transgressor of the lawe. a 1605 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1609) I. 343 His wife being a convict popish Recusant, a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 313 note. A convict libeller. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 528 P. 1 By fining Batchelors as Papists convict. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 2 Unless he died as a felon convict.

+ 2. Proved, manifest. Obs.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 481 To argue against convict impertinencies.

Convict (kŏn'vikt), sb. 1 [f. prec., with subseq. shift of the stress.]

1. One convicted in a judicial investigation of a punishable offence. arch.

1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 15 All wilfull escapes, as well of convictees as of other persones. 1900 GREENWOOD *Collect. Seland.* *Ar.* A iij b. Who... might deluyter them, as convictees of heresie vnto the secular powers. 1790 *Protest. Prov.* Poor 13 Convicts of Theft and Robberies... may be committed. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 44 The following convicts were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 83 That this Galilean convict shall be the world's confessed deliverer.

2. spec. A condemned criminal serving a sentence of penal servitude.

1786 *Trials, etc.*, of J. Shepherd 49 The intended transportation of convicts to the new settlements at Botany Bay. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 151/1 Under the infamous term convict, are comprehended crimes of the most different degrees and species of guilt. One man is transported for, etc. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 The children of the convicts at Botany Bay. *Mod. Escape* of a convict from Dartmoor.

+ 3. A person proved to be wrong. Obs.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xiv. (1588) 562 Even so were these convicts ridiculously purged by them.

4. attrib. and Comb. (chiefly in sense 2). a. of or pertaining to convicts or to the system of keeping convicted criminals in penal establishments or settlements; b. used for convicts, as convict-barge, -colony, -dress, -hulk, -prison, -ship, etc.

a. 1811 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 152 The convict population of the country. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 138/1 The importation of negro slaves... soon lowered the value of convict labour. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 145 The unwieldy convict gangs. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Of convict life in the Australian colonies.

b. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 158 The Bishop sent him to the convict Prison. 1798 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 50 The infection which a few hands taken out of a... convict-ship spread amongst the... seamen. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 146/2 On board the different convict-hulks a book is kept by an overseer, in which are entered the names of all convicts. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. p. xviii. Giving the Mother Country the right to make the Cape a Convict Colony. 1885 *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxii. 18 It shall be their convict dress to all eternity. 1890 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 743/2 He was... incarcerated in the central convict-prison at Kharkoff.

+ Convict, sb. 2 Obs. Sc. [f. CONVICT v.] = CONVICTION, verdict of guilty.

1567 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 566 (Jam.) The pretendit convict, decreit, and dome gevin in the Justice court. *Ibid.* 577 Divers pointes and articles content in the convict foirsaid.

Convict (kŏn'vikt), v. [f. L. *convict-* ppl. stem of *convincere* (see CONVINCER). Cf. CONVICT ppl. a., which was in use before the other parts of the vb.; the pa. t. was also formerly sometimes *convict(e)*.]

1. trans. To prove (a person) guilty of an offence which makes him liable to legal punishment; spec. to find or declare guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge. Const. of. (= CONVINCER 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 75 God techip... pat o trewe man, as danyel dede, schal conuycete two false prestis. 1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lix. To have conuycetd hym of heresye. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 38 No englishman should be conuicet except by English Judges. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 25 Being convicted of theft, he shall be drawn and halled by head and shoulders. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 332 If we believe some historians, they were convicted by sufficient evidence. 1812 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 196 Lawrence Earl Ferrers... was convicted and executed for murder, in the year 1760. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 323 The attempts... made by the accusers of Socrates to convict him of treason against the Athenian commonwealth.

2. b. with other const. Obs.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xviii. iii. 108 His wife... by good proove was convicted to have written the same. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 468 The Spaniard... was afterwards convicted, that he would by treachery have invaded his Castles upon the Sound.

3. absol.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compens.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 If you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury.

2. To prove or declare guilty of reprehensible conduct, error, etc.; now taken as *transf.* from prec. Const. of (+ for). (= CONVINCER 4.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *A BC* 86 That he hath in hise lytes of mischaunce Conuict bat ye bope haue bought so deere. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 61 Danyel hadde conuict [1388 conuictid] hem of her mouth, for to haue saide fals witnessyng. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 82 Augustin... mad many bokes; conuicte many heresies. 1654 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. § 32 (1663) 7 That will... convict thee of a desire to have executed it thyself. 1708 J. PARTRIDGE (*title*) 'Squire Bickerstaff detected; or the astrological impostor convicted. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems (1850) I. 21. I... look away from Earth which doth convict me. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 136 One could hardly be convicted now of want of sensibility, if, etc.

b. transf.

1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 That boundless plain of Languedoc, convicted of all guide-books of being arid, brown, and wholly uninteresting. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 7. 99. I have just convicted the Greek fret of ugliness.

+ 3. To prove, establish by proof, as against assertions to the contrary. (= CONVINCER 5.) (Orig. of things blamable.) Obs.

c 1400 APOL. *Loll.* 3 If he be convicted not to luf, ne to do þe office of Crist. 1558 KENNEDY *Tractate in Wodr. Sac. Misc.* (1844) 119 Thir twa argumentis... convicts the generale Counsails to be the membr of the Congregation representing the universale Kirk. 1863 *Homilies II. Rebellion* II. (1859) 565 Convicting such subjects... to be neither good subjects nor good men. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* (J.), Imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. 1856 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 137 Cold water may be allowed to those are used to it, on the state and the matter being convicted.

4. To bring conviction or acknowledgement of error home to (a person); to impress with the sense of sinfulness. Cf. CONVICTION 8.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b. Notwithstandinge that they owne reason convicted them. 1611 *Bible John* viii. 9 They . . . being convicted by their owne conscience, went out one by one. 1624 *Fletcher Wife for Month* iv. i. You are too late convicted to be good yet. 1664 *FURNIVALL Pref. R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 18 You yet speak to us, and convict us of sin as we read your words. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 He is supposed to have a mission to convict men of self-conceit.

† 5. To compel (a person) by proof, argument, etc. to acknowledge an assertion, confess an opinion, etc.; = CONVINCE 3. *Obs.*

1593 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The people were convicted of Gods mighty working in their behalfe. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* i. iv. (1622) 7 He would . . . by his owne confession convict him, that the Common-wealth was but one body. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 3 He did not indubitably believe, untill he was after convicted in the visible example of Abel. 1699 *M. Casaubon Pref. Dees Relat. Spir.* Djb. If by that time he be not convicted he shall have my good will to give it over.

6. To prove (a doctrine (*obs.*) or its holders) to be wrong, erroneous, or false; = CONVINCE 6. *arch.*

1594 [see CONVICTION 3]. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. viii. 122 Which conceit being already convicted, not only by Scalliger, Riolanus and others, but daily confutable almost every where out of England. 1681 *W. Robertson Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 387 To convict, or prove the contrary, *refutare*. 1705 *E. Howard (title)* Copernicans of all Sorts Convicted. 1805 *GROTE Plato* i. xi. 371 No man shall be able to convict you in dialogue.

† b. To detect and expose (an error, etc.). *Obs.*

1717 *J. Fox Wanderer* (1718) 139 Arguments . . . sufficient to convict the Fallacy of a desponding Principle.

† 7. To overcome, vanquish, conquer; = CONVINCE 1. *Obs.* (Cf. CONVICT *pa. ppl.* 5.)

1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 2 A whole Armado of convicted saile Is scattered and dis-ioyn'd from fellowship. 1607 *Pilgr. Princes* 11 [Hippolita] being convicted by Theseus, for her singular stoutness and courage, was married to him.

Hence *Convicting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 *COTGR.* *Eviction*, an eviction, conviction, or convicting. 1865 *C. J. Vaughan Plain Words* xi. (1866) 211 These accusing and convicting consciences. 1868 *Daily News* 13 Aug., The belief of the convicting magistrates.

**Convictable, -ible, a. rare.** [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable or deserving of being convicted.

1775 in *ASH (Suppl.)*, *Convictable, convictible*. 1846 *Worcester, Convictible*.

**Convicted** (kɒn'vɪktəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ED.] As *ppl.* found already in Wyclif, but as *adj.* not till CONVICT *ppl. a.* began to go out of use in this sense.]

1. Proved or found guilty; condemned.

1611 *COTGR.* *Convaincu*, convicted, convinced. 1641 *MILTON Animadv. Pref.* To justify a . . . convicted pseudopis copy of prelates. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 140/1 The proportion of convicted offenders to population . . . is as 1 to 850. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 318 [Henry] was never known to pardon a convicted traitor of noble blood.

† 2. Overcome, vanquished. *Obs.*

1595 [see CONVICT *v.* 7].

**Conviction** (kɒn'vɪkʃən). Also 5 -vicioon. [ad. L. *conviction-em*, n. of action from *convincere*: see CONVINCE. Cf. mod.F. *conviction* (not in *Cotgr.*)] The action of convicting or convincing.

1. The proving or finding a person guilty of an offence with which he is charged before a legal tribunal; legal proof or declaration of guilt; the fact or condition of being convicted: sometimes including the passing of sentence. *Summary conviction*: conviction by a judge or a bench of magistrates without a jury.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 21 As though none attayndour nor conviction had ben hadde ageynst the said William. 1628 *Disc. Jesuits' Coll.* (Camd. Soc.) 22 They . . . ministered matter sufficient for their legal conviction. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 69 For the conviction of a Bishop, there was seventy-two witnesses requir'd. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 421 This forfeiture commences from the time of conviction. 1835 *URZ Philos. Manuf.* 360 The perjury of the witnesses placed an effectual barrier against conviction.

b. with a and *pl.*

1789 *T. DOHERTY (title)* Crown Circuit Assistant; being a collection of precedents of Indictments, Informations, Convictions by Justices. 1827 *BENTHAM Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 314 Convictions pronounced by justices of the peace acting out of sessions. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 229/1 Convictions generally proceed on the verdict of a jury; but our law also admits of summary convictions, without the intervention of a jury, in certain circumstances.

† 2. Demonstration, proof. *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 144 We . . . rest sufficiently confirmed in the experiments of worthy enquirers: Wherein to omit the ancient conviction of Apollonius, we shall set downe some few of moderne Writers. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* i. § 5 The words of Saint Austin may suffice, as being an evident conviction, what was the doctrine of the primitive church in this question.

† 3. The proving a person to be in error; confutation. *Obs.*

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iii. § 8 (T.) To convict hereticks . . . to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Vind.* v. 99 Although their silence . . . be a sufficient conviction of them, and a sufficient vindication of us.

† 4. The proving (of error, etc.) to be such; detection and exposure. *Obs.*

a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 Nothing was contained in those books which did make to the conviction of their heresies. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* ii. title-p. Further reproof and conviction of the Roman errors. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* iii. 17 It is a sleepy zeal that letteth errors go away quietly without conviction. 1724 *A. COLLINS Gr. Chr. Relig.* 279 [It] makes his conviction of mistakes in some cases difficult.

5. The bringing any one to recognize the truth of what he has not before accepted; convincing.

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 557 This Conviction to what is false, or Inconviction to what is true, arises not from any fault of his, but is invincible Ignorance. 1692 *LOCKE Toleration Wks.* 1727 II. ii. 264 [They] seek only the Compliance, but concern themselves not for the Conviction of those they punish. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 299 To require something more for the conviction of the experimentalist. 1808 *WHATELY Rhet.* i. Introd., The Conviction of those who are either of a contrary opinion to the one maintained, or who are in doubt whether to admit or deny it.

6. The mental state or condition of being convinced; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; settled persuasion.

1699 *Perrys Diary* VI. 197, I little expected to have been ever brought so near to a conviction of the reality of it. 1719 *J. RICHARDSON Sc. Connoisseur* 40, I am serious, and speak from Conviction, and Experience. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 6 A painful conviction of his defects. 1808 *CARLYLE Life Werner* Misc. I. 109 His belief is likely to have been persuasion rather than conviction. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* 20 The quiet depth of conviction with which she spoke.

b. Phrase. To carry conviction (CARRY 28 d).

1817 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 168 In order to carry conviction home on the subject, our Palinurus now ran us ashore for the second time. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 27 Reasons . . . such as carry with them a conviction of their truth. 1864 *D. MITCHELL Ser. Stor.* 60 An earnestness and directness . . . that carried conviction to the neighbors.

7. An opinion or belief held as well proved or established; a firm or settled persuasion.

1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* III. 209 Consistent with the conviction that Manzoni is a man of high and original genius. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. ii. 168 In the masses of the people the convictions which they had inherited were still present.

8. Theol. The fact or condition of being convicted or convinced of sin. *Under conviction*(s): in the state of awakened consciousness of sin. Cf. CONVINCEMENT 4.

1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 294 Oh, how many men and women have fallen under such deep convictions, that they have day and night cried out of their sins, and of their lost and undone estates. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 114 A work of grace in the soul discovereth itself. . . It gives him conviction of sin. 1801 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 279 My soul was at that very time groaning under deep convictions.

† 9. Overthrow, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey* v. i. Would Caesar knew, Sir, how you conquer him In your conviction.

10. Comb.

1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 139 Certain myrmidons . . . in the expectation of conviction-money, are so extremely unwilling that a highwayman or house-breaker should escape punishment, etc. 1869 *W. P. MACKAY Grace & Truth* (1875) 13 Your name may have been written in the sheets of the Newgate conviction-book for murderers.

**Convictional, a. rare.** [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conviction or assured belief.

1839 *J. L. STERLING Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 355 Persons . . . to whom a limited, conventional, rather than convictional, standard will make the whole distasteful.

**Convictionless, a.** [f. *as prec.* + -LESS.]

Void of conviction.

1882 *F. A. THAYER in Chicago Advance* 27 July, To enter the field of doctrine with convictionless phrases or borrowed thought.

**Convictism** (kɒn'vɪktɪz'm). [f. CONVICT *sb.* 1 + -ISM.] The convict system; the system of penal settlements for convicted criminals.

a 1864 *W. HOWITT* (cited in Webster). 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 4 No one who has not lived in Australia can appreciate the profound hatred of convictism that obtains there. 1889 *Pail Mall G.* 13 June 1 To bring the reign of convictism to a close in New Caledonia.

b. This system as embodied in its subjects; the convict class or body.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 1 Sept. All the Australian colonies shut their gates against the invasion of convictism from Swan River. 1875 *M. CLARKE His Natural Life* i. v. 68 Convictism had established a tacit right to converse in whispers.

**Convictive** (kɒn'vɪktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *convict-* *ppl. stem* of *convincere* (see CONVINCE) + -IVK.]

Having the power of producing conviction.

1612-13 *Br. Hall Contempl. N. T.* iv. xvi, The convictive answer of Christ is by way of parable. 1666 *TILLOTSON Rule of Faith* n. v. To show that the scripture is not conviction of the most obstinate and acute adversaries. 1708 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* vi. vii. (1852) 456 Her confession was attended with such convictive circumstances, that it could not be slighted. 1737 *L. CLARKE Hist. Bible* (1740) II. iv. 70 Convictive of their malicious design upon him. 1826 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vii. 306 Convictive as a marriage ring Before adulterous eyes.

Hence *Convictively adv.*, *Convictiveness*.

1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. v. (1712) 98 The Convictiveness of these Narrations. 1664 — *Exp. Seven Epistles* 141 The truth of the Gospel had clearly shined . . . so convictively. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* III. 123 Rationally, solidly,

and convictively solved by Bradwardine. 1708 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* The public judgments have sometimes very convictively intimated the sins and faults for which, etc.

**Convictment** (kɒn'vɪktmənt). *rare.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -MENT.] = CONVICTION.

1593 *NASHB Christ's T.* (1613) 73 That the greater may be your conviction. 1807 *Chicago Advance* 26 May 321/2 A reduction in crime and in the number of convictions.

**Convictor** <sup>1</sup> (kɒn'vɪktər, -pɪ). [a. L. *convictor*, -ōrem, one who lives with another, table companion, f. *convivere* to live or dine together.] A table companion; a boarder, commoner.

In Academical Latin, e.g. in the Laudian Statutes of the Univ. of Oxford, 1636, one of the equivalents of *commensalis* COMMONER: e.g. p. 265 'Nullus convictor sive commensalis'. In Eng. use, in Roman Catholic seminaries and colleges.

1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 195 Lift our lean souls, and set us up Convictors of Thine own full cup. 1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Convictor*, a daily companion at a Table, a Sojourner. One that lives and diets in a Religious House, but is not tied to the Rules of it. 1708 *COLES, Convictor*, a boarder. 1845 *G. OLIVER Collect. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 84 The second . . . became convictor of the English College at Rome in 1667. 1889 *HADFIELD Hist. St. Marie's Mission Ch., Sheffield*, He took up his residence at Ushaw College as a convictor.

† **Convictor** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs. rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *convincere* to CONVINCE: cf. L. *vicitor* from *vincere*.] One who convicts.

1590 *T. BAVLY Herba Parietis* To Rdr. 4. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 23/2 If any Man shall be convicted privately of theft . . . it shall be . . . at the pleasure of the Convictor . . . to put him in chains five days.

† **Convictory, a.** *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ORY: cf. *prec.*] Convictive, condemnatory.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* P v b. For of letters there be sundrie sortes. . . Laudatorie, Convictorie, Objurgatorie.

† **Convicy, Obs. rare** <sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *convicium* or *-vitiū* outcry, wrangling, loud reviling or insult. Cf. OF. *convicie*.] Reviling, reproach.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b. Convicyes is whan the defeate in nature, whether it be in body or soule, or any other misfortune in our neyghbour, is recited to his rebuke.

**Convince** (kɒn'vɪns), *v.* [ad. L. *convincere* to overcome, conquer, convict, demonstrate, f. *convincere* together, wholly + *vincere* to conquer.]

1. To overcome.

† 1. To overcome, conquer, vanquish; *fig.* to overpower. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* 161 b. Thenglishmen . . . with al their wittes studied bothe how to repulse & convince their enemies. 1570 *PRESTON Cambyyses* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 174, I mean to go into the Egypt land, Them to convince by force of arms. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 64 His two Chamberlaines Will I with Wine, and Wassal so convince, That Memorie, the Warden of the Braine, Shall be a Fume. a 1633 *MUNDAY Pal. of Eng.* i. i. At length convinced with the heaviness of sleep, he turned him to the wall.

† 2. To overcome (a person) in argument; to prove to be wrong, confute. *Obs.* (Cf. also 6.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 498/2 There have ben twenty doctours to dispute with hym and above, but they all can nat convince hym. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Acts* xviii. 28 For he with vehemencie convinced [so 1611; 1881 confuted] the Jewes openly, shewing by the scriptures, that Iesus is Christ. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxxii. 12 There was none of you that convinced [so 1881] Iob, or that answered his words. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 3 Satan stood . . . confuted and convinced OF his weak arguing and fallacious drift. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. vii. (1743) 69 Their office is to confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate.

† Johnson's explanation 'to force any one to acknowledge a contested position', is intermediate between 2 and 3; he has not the fully developed current sense.

3. To cause (a person) to admit, as established to his satisfaction, that which is advanced in argument; to bring to acknowledge the truth of; to satisfy or persuade by argument or evidence. In *passive*, To be brought to, or to have, a full conviction; to be firmly persuaded. (= CONVICT 5.)

1632 *J. HAYWARD It. Biondi's Eromena* 65 The reverence I owe you obligeth mee to receive them [your reasons] as if they had already convinced mee. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xi. (1695) 363 He that sees a Fire, may, if he doubt . . . feel it too; and be convinced, by putting his Hand in it. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Elegies* vi, Translate the song, convince my doubting maid. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced' is an apology sometimes offered. 1808 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 202 Let him who would move and convince others, be first moved and convinced himself. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 488 I am convinced . . . and have nothing more to object.

b. of a fact.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 640 Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1797-1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 63 But having since seen several . . . the author is convinced of the mistake. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* vi. 171 It is never very difficult to convince one's self of what one wishes to believe.

c. with *subord. cl.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 171 That perswasion could but thus convince me, That my integrity and truth to you, Might be affronted, etc. 1666 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 2 Those who would not be convinced by them that there was a God. 1791 *COWPER Lett.* 27 May, No man shall convince me that I am improperly governed, while I feel the contrary. 1862 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1880) 83 My neighbour cannot be convinced that I am wiser than he is.

d. To produce a moral conviction of sinfulness. Here there is a mixture of 4 (where see quot. 1611 'convincence of sin') with the modern notion of 3. Cf. CONVICT 4.

1648 *Shorter Catech.* Q. 31 Convincing us of our sin and misery. a 1803 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1879) 59 By convincing of sin, by humbling the man. 1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* II. 25 A man of fervid temperament suddenly convinced of sin.

† 6. Phrase. To convince any one's belief. *Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 456 After I had convinced his belief of that Truth by many protestations. *Ibid.* 360.

II. To convict, prove, demonstrate.

† 4. To prove (a person) to be guilty, or in the wrong, esp. by judicial procedure; to prove or find guilty; to convict of, rarely for, in (an offence or error); = CONVICT v. 1, 2. *Obs.*

a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 435 Who that hath broken the laws of Moyses, if he were convicted by two or three witnesses, he with out any mercy shulde dye. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 443 Thou art convicted... of many other heinous crimes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 198/1 If they be convicted thereby in the latter day for abusing this ceremony. 1580 BARET *Adv.* C. 359 To be charged or convicted in many crimes. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 46 Which of you convinceth mee of sinne? 1698 RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 398 Convinces him of a gross Mistake. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. 87 Instead of clearing, this paper only serves to convince her.

† b. transf. of things. *Obs.*

1644 A. WOTTON *Runne fr. Rome* 58 The assumption... will convince the proposition of falsehood. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. II. 361 All of them convinc'd... Arianism of Heresy and Blasphemy.

† 5. To demonstrate or prove (orig. something reprehensible, but subsequently also in a neutral or good sense). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 3.)

† a. a person to be or to have done something.

1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 320 Except any man... can bring any other cause to convince them [the judges] not to have judged a righte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Thereby to convince vs to be sinners. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Germania* vi. (1622) 270 The Gallican tongue doth convince the Gothinos... not to be Germanes. 1660 T. M. C. Walker's *Hist. Indep.* IV. 54 It were sufficient to convince the Speaker to be a Son of Beliall. 1698 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 64 Whoso was convicted to have ploughed them [the Termini] up, both his Oxen and himself were accursed.

† b. a thing to be or as something. *Obs.*

1570 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 409 The false Latine that is in many, is sufficient to convince them for counterfets. 1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 203 This may easily be convinced as false. 1658 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 53 Other Arguments, whereby they convinced their doctrine to be true. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 58 So much of the Morall Law... as may convince their practice to be contrary therunto.

† c. that a thing is something. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 113 Those two proverbs of holy Scripture... convince, that they [dogs] are emblems of vile, cursed, raving, and filthy men. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 108 Sufficient to convince, that without doubt Herod's Amphitheatres were of Wood.

† d. with simple object (representing a proposition). *Obs.*

1654 JRR. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* vii. § 1 The first proposition is beyond all dispute... Hoc facit convinces it. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.*, *Disc. Occas. Med.*, If Experience did not convince the contrary.

† 6. To demonstrate or prove (a thing, argument, etc.) to be erroneous; to disprove, refute.

(This sense has relations also with sense 2: cf. CONVICT 6.) a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 146 Whatsoever is not answered in this part, shall be touched and fully convinced in the third. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, *Luke* III. (R.). With a texte of Holy Scripture rightly alleged, he convinced the texte of Scripture whiche Satan had falsely cyted. 1601 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 398 It convinceth not my assertion. 1605 BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 331 God neuer wrought Miracle to convince Atheisme, because his Ordinary Works convince it.

† 7. To demonstrate or prove (absurdity, error, vanity, etc.) to be such; to expose (in its real character). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 6 b.)

1593 FULKE *Defence* x. 391 The text itself, you say, is sufficient to convince this absurdity. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 42 A very great argument... to convince that grosse and blockish conceit of them who, etc. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 46/2 The other... would not discover or convince their Vanity. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 7 I shall convince hereafter an important and a popular error.

† b. To expose and reprehend (faults). *Obs.*

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Recoll. *Treat.* (1614) 740 The faults... of a Church may be severely reproved and convinced according to the quality thereof, and yet the Church not be condemned.

† 8. To demonstrate or prove any quality, property, or predicate, of a person or thing; i. e. that the person or thing is possessed of such quality, etc. *Obs.*

1549 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 124 Yet shal I now agayne convince more amply the vntruth therof. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xxi. vi. (1620) 789 To convince the possibility of what we intend against those Infidels. 1678 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* (1675) 91 An Evidence... sufficient to convince the existence of a Deity. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 6 The ancient Champions of Christianity most rationally convinced the Vanity of Heathenish Superstition.

**Convinced** (kɒn'vɪnst), *pp. a.* [f. CONVINCE v. + -ED.] Brought to a state of conviction; firmly persuaded.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 345 The slain with the Sword are the convinced and converted by the powerful preaching of the word. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* VII. Soon... thou wilt have cause To give that sentence they convinced assent.

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* I. iv. 52, I am a convinced authoritarian. I share none of those... Utopian fancies.

Hence **Convincedly** *adv.*, **Convinciveness**.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 My observation has not been sufficiently lasting to speak convincingly on this topic. 1882 *Athenaeum* 12 Aug. 220/1 The hero of the piece, played... with a resoluteness, coolness, and convincenced altogether admirable. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Serier* xv. The students nodded convincingly to the speaker.

**Convincement** (kɒn'vɪnsmənt), [f. CONVINCE v. + -MENT.]

† 1. The action of convicting or proving guilty or in the wrong. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 6 Of which the Lord will make great use to their shame and convincement. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iv. (1851) 365 The convincement of his own violent courses. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 257 Is an accusation then a sufficient convincement?

† 2. The action of proving; demonstration. *Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 684 Having received from him a full convincement of the certainty thereof. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. P. 24 If that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other also. 1689 *Trial Bps.* Pref. 2 A clear convincement, that it was not Ambition... which rowed your Courage.

3. The action or fact of convincing, mental conviction.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* II. 66 A special convincement of the understanding. 1644 MILTON *Arrop.* (Arb.) 69 Others... assenting to the force of reason and convincement.

1678 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxv. 3 The convincement of those who... shut their eyes to the... evidences of his divine power. 1888 *Athenaeum* 1 Dec. 731 [It] aided in giving Trollope his power of convincement.

b. The mental condition of being convinced.

1853 LAMB *Elia* 313 But with the deepest convincement of this gentleman's own veracity, we think, etc.

4. Conscientious or religious conviction; conviction of sin; esp. used by Quakers in the sense of religious conversion.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 116 If, by the mercy of God, our conscience shall meete vs againe and againe at euery turne; and... hedge vs in with vnauoidable convincements. 1656 G. FOX *Jrnl.* I. 269 A great convincement there was through all that country, many meetings... we had, and the Lord's power was over all. a 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 149 In the early Days of my Convincement. 1777 (*title*) Account of the Convincement and Call to the Ministry of M. Lucas. 1805 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/3 The number of Members of the Society of Friends was 15,381... in the Western quarterly meeting... 57 had been admitted by convincement.

† **Convincent**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *convincens*-em, *pr. pple.* of *convincere* to CONVINCE.] Convincing.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 215 I add another [reason] more convincent, taken out of Aquinas. a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* VII. 110, I see no convincent argument to persuade me.

**Convincer** (kɒn'vɪnsɪ), *rare.* [f. CONVINCE + -ER.] One who or that which convinces.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* III. (1662) 172 The divine Light now was only a convincer of his miscarriages.

**Convincible** (kɒn'vɪnsɪb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *convincibilis* (Isidore), f. *convincere*: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being convinced, in various senses:

† a. Capable of being convicted, proved false, etc.; convictable. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 107 [This] is not onely convincible and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 125 What uncertainties, and also convincible falsities. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 194 Whatsoever... crime is punishable before men, is also convincible by men.

b. Capable of being convinced; open to conviction.

a 1687 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 337 Even the mere Natural and Unregenerate Man is Convincible from hence, that Jesus is a... safe Guide to follow. 1860 BAGENOT *Mem. Jas. Wilson in Lit. Stud.* I. 376 A peculiar power of bringing home his opinions by convincing reasonings to convincible persons.

† 2. Of convincing power. *Obs.*

1647 *Queres to be presented to his Majesty* 14 The Arbitration in Government of a Prince... more convincible to the reason of obeyers, than these laws?

**Convincing**, *vb. sb.* [f. CONVINCE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONVINCE; conviction.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 600 Able to write and preach for the convincing of gainesayers. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., The detecting and convincing of any notorious enemy to truth and his countries peace. 1648 O. SEDGWICK *England's Preserv.* 6 God... enters into the heart or soule of a sinner by irresistable convincings.

**Convincing** (kɒn'vɪnsɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That convinces; † a. that convicts, proves guilty, etc. (*obs.*); b. that brings conviction to the mind.

1644 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gage* x. 75 Your texts are not expresse, they are not evictive, nor convincing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv. This convincing experience. 1805 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & Sc. III. 83 Convincing proof that men possess a common nature.

**Convincingly** (kɒn'vɪnsɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a convincing manner; † a. so as to overcome, refute, prove, or demonstrate (*obs.*); b. so as to convince or produce internal conviction.

1641 'ΣΕΒΕΤΙΜΝΟΥΣ' *Ausw.* § 16 (1653) 66 That... which others have convincingly and meritoriously opposed. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 110 When a Minister shall deal with them for their sins convincingly. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 117 He felt it convincingly. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xi. He reasoned, convincingly enough.

**Convincingness** (kɒn'vɪnsɪŋnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Convincing quality or character.

1647 *Power of Keys* IV. 45 The force, or convincingness of this interpretation. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 556 The directness and convincingness of his style. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* IV. 83 Buckingham proved, with tolerable convincingness, how small had been his own share in the *Rehearsal*.

† **Convincive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CONVINCE + -IVE.] Having the power of convincing. Hence

**Convincively** *adv.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 Considerations... such as rightly understood, convincively declare the wisdom of the Creator. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. cclxxvii. If all These May be Convincive, wee haue Miracles.

**Convine**, *obs.* Sc. form of COVIN.

† **Convite**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *convitare* or It. *convitare* (Pr., Sp., Pg. *convitar*, F. *convier*). Diez supposes *convitare* 'to invite to a feast' to be formed after *invitare* to INVITE, by sense-association with *convivium* (see CONVIVIAL);] *trans.* To invite. (Chiefly in transl. from Spanish, etc.)

1568 NORTH *Gucuan's Diall.* Pr. IV. vii. (1582) 386. 1576 T. N. *Comp. W. India* (1596) 327 Other times they would convite them to supper. *Ibid.* 360 In the which letter hee convited him earnestly to come. 1608 SEGAR *Hon. Nil.* & *Civ.* III. xxxv. 161 The Constable... consulted Clifford with his company to dinner.

**Convitate**, *convitious*: see CONVICT.

† **Convivial**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *convivialis* pertaining to a feast, f. *conviva* one who feasts with others, f. *convivere* to live together.]

**A.** *adj.* Belonging to a feast; = CONVIVIAL.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. Yet as Herodotus tells us... the same [horse flesh] was a convivial dish, and solemnly eaten at the feasts of their natives. 1668 PEARSON *Cred.* art. xii. 431 *note*, It is an old inscription, 'Amici, dum vivimus vivamus'; as in the convivial wish, *Zivias*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Convivial*, *Convivial*. 1755 T. H. CROKER tr. *Aristotle's Orl.* Fur. XIV. cix, Dulcet relics of convivial treat.

**B.** *sb.* One who partakes of a feast; a guest.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 78 The number of the convivals at private entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.

† **Convivator**, *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *convivator*, agent-sb. from *convivari* to feast or carouse together, f. *conviva* CONVINCE sb.2] A companion in feasting, a fellow-carouser.

a 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.*, *Four Serm.* (1673) 29 In a youthful meeting, one of his petulant Convivators poured a cup of cold water on his head.

† **Convive**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *convive*, ad. L. *convivium* feast.] A feast, banquet.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 O precious feste and convive! 1512 *Helyas* xxiii. in Thoms E. Pr. Rom. (1827) II. 77 Convives, daunces and sports were... reysed in the palays.

|| **Convive** (kɒn'vɪ, kɒn'vɪv), *sb.*2 [a. mod.F. *convive* (not in Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *conviva* fellow-feaster, f. *convivere* to live together with. The 17th c. use was perh. directly from L.; there is app. a break between this and modern use, in which it is usually printed in italics as French.]

1. One who feasts with others; a fellow-banqueter, table-companion, mess-mate.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. 211 (R.) A feast, which though with pleasures complement The ravish'd convives tongues it courted; yet, etc. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 114 But idiots also his convives, had their share. 1668 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 367 The Christians in these times, much after the manner of the Lacedaemonian Convives, us'd to eat in public and together. 1800-1 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Georgia in Repository* No. 80. 111 Preserves, fruits, dried sweetsmeats... engage the fair convives for some time. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 148 'What now?' said he, 'my old convive and boon companion'.

2. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 218 We next come to the consideration of convives, or those [women] who live in the same house with a number of others.

† **Convive**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb. (or L. *convivere*, -vivari)] *intr.* To feast together.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 272 All you Peeres of Greece go to my Tent, There in the full convive we [Fol. you].

**Convivial** (kɒn'vɪviəl), *a.* [ad. L. *convivialis* pertaining to a feast, f. *convivium* feast; cf. mod. F. *convivial*. (The commoner word in L. was *convivialis*: see CONVIVIAL.)]

1. Of or belonging to a feast or banquet; characterized by feasting or jovial companionship; such as befits a feast, festive.

a 1668 DENHAM *Old Age* III. (R.). Which feasts convivial meetings we did name. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1851) III. 205 In their convivial garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 P. 4 To shorten the way to convivial happiness, by eating without cost. a 1770 AKENSIDE *Odes* I. xiii. (R.) Kind laughter and convivial joy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 19 The idea... that the characters of men are best seen in convivial intercourse. 1881 BESANT & RICH *Chapl. Fleet* I. 284 Those convivial evenings... will still continue.

2. Fond of feasting and good company, disposed to enjoy festive society; festive, jovial.

17... DR. NEWTON (J.), Your social and convivial spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. 1764 COWPER *Task* IV. 595 The plump convivial parson. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. II. xlvii. 108 A man of convivial and amorous habits. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* 159 Mr. Micawber was uncommonly convivial.

**Convivialist** (kɒnviˈvɪəlɪst). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who lives convivially or practises conviviality; a person of convivial habits.

1830 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 204 She prepared a late supper for the return of these convivialists. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 43 A stout soldier-like convivialist.

**Conviviality** (kɒnviˈvɪəlɪti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being convivial; the enjoyment of festive society, festivity; (of persons) convivial spirit or disposition.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1779 Sept. A man of sterling good sense, information, discernment, and conviviality. 1794 MALONE *Life Sir J. Reynolds* 51 (R.) These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater conviviality. 1817 SIR D. WILKIE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 472 The dinner was given quite in the ancient style of Border conviviality. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 84 His disqualifications for the coarsest forms of conviviality.

b. *pl.* Convivial practices, festivities.  
1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 263 In the course of his convivialities he was attacked with a serious illness.

**Convivialize** (kɒnviˈvɪəlaɪz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise conviviality.  
1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 285 So late and so loudly did they convivialize.

**Convivially** (kɒnviˈvɪəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a convivial manner.

1808 SCOTT *Autobio. in Lockhart* i. To complain of occasional headaches... when I have... lived too convivially.

**Convocant** (kɒnˈvɒkənt), *rare.* [ad. L. *convocant*, *pr. ppl.* of *convocare*: see below.] One who calls together or convokes.

1850 NEALE *East. Church* Intro. 60 On the 14 July, 1833, a national Synod met at Nauplia... owning no higher convocant than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education.

**Convocate**, *ppl. a. and sb.* [ad. L. *convocat* -us, *pa. ppl.* of *convocare*: see below.]

a. *pa. ppl.* and *adj.* Convocated. *arch. or poet*  
1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 12. § 9 The spirituall prelates... assembled and convocate by the kynges writte. 1537 STARKY *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. App. lxxxii. 193 At such time as a council general of al Christian nations was first convocate and assembled. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* (1748) 61 For the Cinque-Ports the Barons convocate. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 439 The innumerable throng of Hebrews, convocate around their chief.

b. *sb.* A person called to an assembly. *Obs.*  
1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 401/1 In the presence of us, and our fellowe brethren and other convocates.

**Convocate** (kɒnˈvɒkeɪt), *v.* Also 7-*at.* [f. L. *convocat* -ppl. stem of *convocare*: see CONVOKE.]

1. *trans.* To call or summon together; to assemble or bring together by summons. *arch.*

c. 1540 *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. Intro. 47 He would convocate the clergy of this Realme at his pleasure. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecc. Hist.* i. (1654) 136 In the meantime the Emperour convocate a Synod. 1679 RICAUT *Grk. Ch.* 392 (T.) Smyrna or Angora, where trade hath convocate great numbers of the Armenian nation. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. ix. 172 Until a council... could be convocate. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vii. Where is the royal commission, under which the lieges are to be convocate in arms?

2. To call or summon (a person). *Obs. rare.*  
1549 BOONDER *Dietary* Pref. (1870) 226 Convocated thorow the kynges goodnes to wayte on his prepotent mageste.

3. *intr.* To meet in convocation; to congregate. *Obs. rare.*

1685 *Scotch Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 We hereby Require and Command all our Liedges on the Sea-coasts... forthwith to Convocat, and rise in their best Arms.

**Convocated**, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Called or summoned together.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 79. 316 A convocated Assembly. 1814 MRS. WEST *A. de Lacy* I. 301 The Earl of Lincoln... took his seat among the convocated barons.

**Convocating**, *vb. sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of calling together.

a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1712) 100 He would concur with the emperor for the convocating a general council.

**Convocation** (kɒnˈvɒkəʃən). [ad. L. *convocatio* -em, *n.* of action f. *convocare* (see above). Cf. F. *convocation* (14th c. in Littre).]

1. The action of calling together or assembling by summons; the state or fact of being called together.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* i. xxxvii. (1859) 41 The Prouoste lete make a grete convocation. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 93 Quhen kyng edward maid aue convocatione of al the nobillis of scotland at the tounce of ayre. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 9 The convocation of the Army is to be on Monday next. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 43 To procure the convocation of a general council, for suppressing heresy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 7/1 They shall meet, on convocation by their senior member, in order to make the necessary inquiries.

2. An assembly of persons called together or met in answer to a summons.

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Pere was i-made a seyne and a convocation aboute be chesing of be bisschop. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b. In a generall convocation or counseyle of any congregacion or couent. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 21 A certaine convocation of politick wormes are cne at him. Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet. 1611 *Bible Ex.* xii. 16 And in the first day there shalbe an holy convocation. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 588 We may hope a happy issue from the approaching

convocation. 1866 C. WORDSWORTH *Hymn*, 'O day of Rest', To holy convocations The silver trumpet calls.

3. *spec.* In the Church of England: A provincial synod or assembly of the clergy, constituted by statute and called together to deliberate on ecclesiastical matters.

There is a convocation of each of the provinces, Canterbury and York. The former is the more important, and is often referred to as 'Convocation' simply; it consists of two Houses, an Upper and a Lower (on the model of the Houses of Parliament). It was convoked originally in the time of Edward I, at the same time as the lay Parliament, for the purpose of self-taxation, but it gradually assumed synodical powers. In Ireland a convocation, supposed to be the first, formed by a union of the four provincial synods, met in Dublin in 1615; after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was superseded by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, composed of both clergy and laity.

a. 1400 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 261 The counsel-hous before-seyd xal sodeynly onclose schewing the buschopys, prestys, and jewgys sytting in here astat lyche as it were a convocation. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 687 III. 33 Also the[r] schalle be a convocation off the Clergye in all haste. 1534 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 19 The Clergie of the Realme of England have knowledged... that the Convocations of the same Clergie is, alwaies hath bene, and ought to be assembled only by the Kings writ. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 52 We have in our spirituall convocation graunted to your highnes suche a some of money as, etc. a. 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 They [the Thirty-nine Articles] were made at three several Convocations. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 2 My duty to the bishop of Clogher... I take it ill he was not at convocation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 380 As arch-bishop, he, upon receipt of the king's writ, calls the bishops and clergy of his province to meet in convocation; but without the king's writ he cannot assemble them. 1876 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 319 The convocations of the two provinces... have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I down to the present day.

b. In the American Episcopal Church: A voluntary organization of the clergy of a subdivision of some of the dioceses, for mutual conference, promotion of missionary work, etc., but having no legislative function. Its president is called the *Dean of Convocation*. The name is also applied to the division of the diocese in question, e.g. 'Convocation of East Tennessee'.

The analogue in England is a conference of the clergy of an archdeaconry or rural deanery.

4. In the English Universities: a. At Oxford and Durham: The great legislative assembly of the University, consisting of all qualified members of the degree of M.A.; also, a meeting of this body (the earlier sense). In the University of London, and the Royal University of Ireland, a body consisting of all registered graduates, having the power of discussing and expressing an opinion on any matter connected with the interests of the University, and of electing certain members of the Senate. b. At Cambridge, formerly: An assembly of the Senate out of term. *Obs.*

[1439 *Oxford Statute* in *Anstey Mun. Acad.* 312 In Convocatione seu Congregatione magistrorum ubilibet celebratura. 1477 *Junior Proctor's Bk.* (Anstey 481), Ante magnum Convocationem Regentium et Non-regentium.] 1511 [see CONGREGATION 3 b]. 1577 EARL LEICESTER *Letter* 8 Apr. (in *Oxf. Archives*), I... have thought good thus farre to open the whole matter to you in Convocation. a. 1644 LAUD *Hist. his Chanc. of Oxf.* 7 (T.), I was named in convocation one of the delegates myself. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 67 Your letter having passed the Convocation this afternoon. 1755 LD. ARRAN in *Genl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 805 That I shall act agreeably to the sentiments of the whole University in desiring that it may be proposed in convocation to confer on him [Johnson] the degree of Master of Arts. 1825 *Stat. in Durham Univ. Cal.* (1837) 75 That the number of Terms [etc.] shall, until settled by Statute, be determined by the Senate and Convocation. 1879 *Oxford Statutes* xx. iv. 3 The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to hold Congregations and Convocations in the Theatre, when he shall think fit. 1882 *Ibid.* v. v. § 1. 1 No person shall be eligible [to sit on a Board of Faculty] who is not a member of Convocation.

b. 1688 in *Wall Cerem. Univ. Camb.* (ed. Gunning) 429 May it please you that this Convocation be turned into a Congregation, and that this day [28 June] and tomorrow be Term, and that the 15th and 16th of November next be Non-Term for the death of Dr. Cudworth. 1808 *Ibid.* 230 [For the election of] Members of Parlt... the Vice-Chancellor gives four days notice, at least, of the Election, at a Congregation or Convocation. *Ibid.* 239 If the notice, etc. be at a Convocation, the forms of the Notice, Nomination, and Voting, are in English [not in Latin as in Congregation].

5. The parliament of tinnors in Cornwall: see CONVOCATOR and STANNARY. *Obs.*

1793 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 342 The convocation of tinnors met the 16th instant at Truro in Cornwall. 1776 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 Convocation and Convocators, or Parliament of Tinnors. All stannary laws are enacted by the several convocations.

6. *Comb.* Convocation-house, the place where a convocation meets; the assembly itself, the 'House' of Convocation; † Convocation-man, a member of a convocation.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 6 Beeing desired to sitte down... by the Usher of the 'Convocation house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77 The higher Convocation house, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves; the other, the lower Convocation house, where all the rest

of the Clergie are bestowed. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 716 The senior Proctor having sprain'd his leg... and therefore not able to come to the convocation house to be admitted. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 354 The Apodyterium of the Convocation-House. 1870 *Oxford Statutes* x. iii. § 2. 14 All notices hereinbefore required to be issued shall be given by affixing a paper to the door of the Convocation House. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 42 To consider whether any man Complained of here, being a 'Convocation-man, may not by Authority of this House be sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 245 Mr. Giffard was three times Convocation-Man for the Church of Peterborough.

**Convocational** (kɒnˈvɒkəʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a convocation; of the nature of a convocation.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sa. conc. Laud* iii. 11 They were a Convocational, Synodical Assembly of Commissioners. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 274 Himself and his Brethren of both the Convocational and the Congregational way. 1886 J. W. JOYCE (in *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 1893) Referred, not to any ecclesiastical or civil court in the realm, but in every case to convocation jurisdiction.

Hence **Convocationally** *adv.*  
1701 ATTERBURY *Addit. to 1st ed. Rights Convoc.* Pref. 9 The Present Members... sat and acted Convocationally.

**Convocationist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of Convocation.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 332/4 Convocationists who desire to amalgamate the lay and clerical elements of the Church.

**Convocator** (kɒnˈvɒkətɔr), *a.* [L. *convocator* (in Du Cange), agent-n. f. *convocare* (see above).]

1. One who convokes an assembly.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 312 The convocation of their meetings... is rather capricious. Any individual may notify one, but... it will be attended... according to the respect entertained for the convocator.

2. *spec.* A member of the convocation of tinnors in Cornwall: also called STANNATOR. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 393 Pursuant to the returns, the Convocators all met. 1739 JONKIN *Note* Ibid. i. (1811) 60 A list of the convocators and assistants, and a complete journal of the last convocation under Queen Anne. 1790 R. FORKKE *Trav.* 135 The Stannary Courts and the Convocation... each [town] sending six convocators. 1776 [see CONVOCACTION 5].

**Convocatory**, *a. ? Obs.* [f. prec. : see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to a convocation; to convoking.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 28 The Elector-palatine... is joint convocatory Prince of the Circle of the Upper Rhine. *Ibid.* V. 312 The convocatory office being likewise held jointly by them.

† **Convoce**, *v. Obs.* ? To make of one voice.

1486 *Hen. VII at York. Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 The His knyght He haith callid victoriously To convoce and concord His contrie condigne.

**Convoke** (kɒnˈvɒk), *v.* [ad. F. *convocuer* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *convocare* to call together; f. *con-* together + *vocare* to call.]

*trans.* To call together, summon to assemble; to assemble or bring together by summons.

1598 FLORIO, *Convocare*, to convooke or call together. 1606 tr. *Boccalini's Newf. Polit.* 84 (T.) The queen of Italy... having convoked all her princes. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. vi. 85 The pope continued his negotiations for convoking a general council. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 210 For five years afterwards the queen did not convoke parliament. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 207 In order to carry on the war, he was obliged to convoke the States anew.

fig. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xi. 153, I thus convoked From every object pleasant circumstance To suit my ends.

Hence **Convo'ker**, **Convo'king** *vb. sb. and ppl. a.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 153 Such of our monarchs as were inclined to govern without parliaments, neglected the convoking them... under pretence that there was no need of them. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 284 Through the land Meantime the King's convoking voice went forth. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 270 The law was that not more than three years should pass between the dissolving of one parliament and the convoking of another.

† **Convoolancy**, *Obs.* [f. L. *convolant* - (see next) + -ANCY.] The action of flying together.

1655 J. S. ORNITH. in *Fuller Cause & Cure* (1867) 247 They all met together; and birds of all feathers had a general convoolancy.

**Convoolant**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *convolant* -em, *pr. ppl.* of *convolare* to fly together, f. *con-* + *volare* to fly.] Flying in company.

1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 93 Bearing my words convoolant with the sound.

† **Convolution**, *Obs.* [*n.* of action f. L. *convolare*: see prec. and -ATION.] = CONCOURSE.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 14 A fortuitous convolution of blind Atoms could not do this.

**Convolute** (kɒnˈvɒluɪt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *convolutus*, *pa. ppl.* of *convolvere*: see CONVOLVE.] Rolled up together.

1. *Bot.* Of a leaf in the bud: Coiled laterally upon itself so that one margin is within the coil and the other without. Of petals in the bud: Coiled upon each other so that one margin of each is within the coil and the other without.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 423 Four petals... often convolute. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 Cotyledons leafy, usually convolute, occasionally plaited. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 113 If the leaf is rolled up from side to side like a plan, with only one edge free... it is convolute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 106 Leaves convolute in bud.



2. *Conchol.* Of a shell: Having the whorls flattened out in the direction of the axis and wound on each other, so as nearly or entirely to conceal the spire, the aperture being then as long as the shell, as in the cowries, *Bulla*, etc.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The shell of the gastropods is usually spiral... the following are its principal modifications... elongated or turreted... cylindrical... convolute. 1878 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 249 *Volutidae*.—Shell turreted or convolute.

3. *gen.* Rolled or folded together; having convolutions.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 24 The form is lobed, folded, convolute, often resembling the brain of some animal. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 In the Tetrabranchiata the funnel is formed by a convolute muscular plate.

B. *sb.* 1. Something of a convoluted form; a convolution, a coil.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 181 The lower lip... is drawn inwards with the curve of a marine shell—oh, what a convolute of cruelty and revenge is there!

2. *Convolute to a circle*: see quot.

1869 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* II. 137 My attention having been drawn... to Captain Moncrieff's self-reversing gun-carriage, the rack in which for steadying and regulating the motion is the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail... (which I call a *Convolute* to the circle).

Hence *Convolutely* adv.

**Convolute**, *v. rare*. [*f. L. convolut-*, ppl. stem of *convolvere*: see CONVOLVE.]

† 1. *trans.* To twist or coil round (something); to embrace. *Obs.*

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 404 These Leaves... stand cross-wise, or alternately opposite, convoluting the Stalk. 1708 *Ibid.* XXIII. 1256 Its Leaves are narrow, long and apt to convolute, or close round the Panicle.

2. To coil up, form into a coiled or twisted shape (*fig.* in quot.). See also CONVOLUTED.

1867 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* II. 42 The special Elizabethan sin of convoluting and entangling his phrases.

3. *intr.* To twist or wind about. *nonce-use.*

1847 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Orlando* 29 Rolling and winding, convoluting and evolving.

Hence *Convoluting* ppl. *a.*

1818 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 176 The fervid choir that lifted up a noise of harmony, to where it aye will poise its mighty self of convoluting sound.

**Convolute** (*kɒnˈvɒlʊtəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*: cf. *F. convoluté* (found without the implied verb), and CONVOLUTE *a.*] Of a coiled, twisted, or sinuous form; exhibiting convolutions. (Chiefly *Zool.* and *Anat.*)

1821 J. PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 212 This... is found contorted, or convolute, in fantastic forms. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 112/1 A short wide convoluted intestine. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 392 The convoluted and broken rocks. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 370 The inner surface of the cerebral hemisphere... is very much convoluted.

**Convolution** (*kɒnˈvɒlʊʃən*). [*n.* of action *f. L. convolut-*, ppl. stem of *convolvere* to roll together: see CONVOLVE.]

1. The action of folding (*obs.*), coiling, twisting, or winding together; the condition of being coiled or convoluted.

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 375 A convolution or folding vp together. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vi. (1682) 137 The Claspers of a Vine... have also a Motion of Convolution. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 152 Where, after many convolutions and evolutions... they chanced... to settle. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 837 Toss'd wide around, O'er the calm sky, in convolution swift. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 393 If the convolution is imperfect... the ovules are partially naked.

2. A fold, twist, turn, winding, sinuosity (of anything rolled or coiled up, or of a coiled form).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 26 It hath many convolutions, as wormes lyng together haue. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, To cast it self into such grand... convolutions as the Cartesians call Vortices. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 375 Full of windings, like the convolutions of the guts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 5 The center round which every succeeding convolution of the shell is formed. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 439 Each additional convolution... adds its electro-motive force to that of all the others. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 The curious convolutions of this rugged coast.

3. *Anat.* Each of the sinuous folds or windings of the surface of the cerebral hemispheres in man and the higher animals.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 449 The convolutions of the Brain. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 203 Upon the surface of the convolutions of the cerebrum. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 279 In the lowest Quadrupeds there are no convolutions.

**Convolute**, *a. Bot.* [*f. L. convolut-* (see CONVOLUTE) + *-IVE*] = CONVOLUTE *a.* 1.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

**Convolute**, combining form of *L. convolut-us*; = CONVOLUTELY, as in *convolute-porous a.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 180 The cells at bottom are finely convolute-porous.

**Convolve** (*kɒnˈvɒlv*), *v.* [*ad. L. convolvere* to roll together, roll up, roll round, *f. con-* together + *volvere* to roll.]

† 1. *trans.* To enclose in folds, enwrap, enfold. *Obs.* (Cf. *involve*.)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii. Nor can my weak imperfect memorie Now render halfe the formes unto my tongue, That were convolv'd within this thirlye roome. 1618 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 28 That dreadfull whirlwind... which shall conuolue and wrap him vp with his consorts... into the whirlpoole of Eternal damnation. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 53 When Eurys' blasts This way and that convolve the labouring woods. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III. 257 She [Ceres] stably convolves, too, and contains all secondary fountains.

2. To roll together, roll up, coil, twist. (Usually in *pa. ppl.*)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 144 The tongue would be convolv'd as it were into a globe. 1700 ADDISON *Poems, Æneid* III. Wks. 1726 I. 58 Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolved. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 440 When he sleeps, he convolves himself into a circle, with his head in the centre. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 552 He beheld... a huge black snake, convolved about the body of his child. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 140 Wreathed trumpets, curiously convolved.

*fig.* 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 387 The human mind was convolved into completed being.

† 3. *pass.* To be contorted or twisted about. *Obs.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 329 Then Satan first knew pain, And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 781 His sportive lambs, This way and that convolved in friskful glee, Their frolics play. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 752 Convolv'd with pain he lay.

4. *intr.* To roll over each other; to revolve together or in one system.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 278 The whirlwinds wheel about, the floods convolve below. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie's xxxix.* (1875) 299 The circle wherein Mrs. Lancaster and her set convolved.

Hence *Convolved* *ppl. a.*, *Convolve* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Convolve* *ment* (*nonce-ud.*).

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xi. 193 Made of convolved skins hardened. *Ibid.* x. i. 458 Vegetables... by their odd Convolving Faculty, by twisting themselves like a screw about others. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* iv. Having disengaged herself from this involvement or convolve, she dropped a curtsey to her guest. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 504 The convolved and anaky roots. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Domest. T.* 227 The unmoved centre of so many convolving fates.

† **Convolve**, *a. Obs.*—1 In *Convolve* *vine* potato, the Sweet Potato or BATATA (*Batatas edulis*, *N.O. Convolvulaceæ*).

1795 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 Nor does the vanilla, the mace, or the convolve potato... grow any where in greater perfection.

† **Convolve**, *Obs.* [*mod.L.*, fem. of *convolvere* (*sc. herba, plantula*)] A winding plant.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vi. (1682) 136 The Wood of all Convolvula's or Winders, stands more close and round together in or near the Center. *Ibid.* 137 Convolvula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature... which other Trunks have not.

**Convolvulaceous** (*kɒnˈvɒlvʊleɪʃəs*), *Bot.* [*f. mod.L. Convolvulace-* + *-OUS*] Of or belonging to the natural order of plants *Convolvulaceæ*, of which *Convolvulus* is the typical genus.

1847 *Nat. Cycl.* II. 984 *Batatas*, the Malayan name of a convolvulaceous plant.

**Convolve**, *a. Chem.* [*f. CONVULVULUS* + *-IC*] = CONVULVULINIC (acid).

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 14 Convolvulic acid is a white, very hygroscopic substance, resembling convulin in appearance.

**Convulvin**, *Chem.* [*f. CONVULVULUS* + *-IN*] A glucoside, a colourless transparent resin,  $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$ , obtained from the rhizome of *Convolvulus Schiedanus*, the official jalap-root.

Hence *Convulvinic* acid,  $C_{31}H_{48}O_{16}$ , a product of the action of fixed alkalis upon convulvin. **Convulvinol**, a crystallizable substance, obtained from convulvinic acid. **Convulvinollic** acid, an acid formed by the action of alkaline solutions on convulvinol.

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1455 *Convulvin*, a substance supposed by Maquart to be a vegetable alkali. 1877 WATTS *Formes Chem.* II. 605 Convulvin... is a gummy mass having a strong purgative action; resolved by acids and by emulsion into dextrose and convulvinol, which is converted by alkalis into convulvinollic acid.

**Convolvulus** (*kɒnˈvɒlvʊləs*). *Pl. -luses*, rarely *-li*. [*a. L. Convolvulus* the bindweed (also a caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf), Pliny, *f. convolvere* (see CONVOLVE), with dim. suffix.]

1. A genus of plants, containing many species, found in temperate and sub-tropical climates, having slender twining stems and trumpet-shaped flowers. The English wild species are known as BINDWEEDS. *Convolvulus minor* and *major* are florist's names of well-known garden annuals.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. L.vj. Mesue describeth diverse kindes of Convolvulus. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1636) 865 Convolvulus or Bindweed. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 170 This and other Convolvuli (being) herbaceous and annual. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 107 Set Leucoum... Lupines, Convolvulus's. 1790 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 73 Her clothes were embroidered upon white satin, with vine-leaves and convolvulus's and rose-buds. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* iii. Bird of paradise, nestling in a wreath of convolvuli and rosebuds. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 577 The lustre of the long convolvuluses That coil'd around the stately stems. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 211 The blue Convolvulus minor of gardens (correctly *C. tricolor*) is a native of the South of Europe. The Major Convolvulus

(*Pharbitis purpurea*), common in the Tropics, is probably an American species.

b. *attrib.*, as *convolvulus moth*, a species of Hawkmoth (*Sphinx convolvuli*).

1854 MEDLOCK tr. *Schoedler's Bk. Nat.* (ed. 2) 566 The convolvulus moth (*Sphinx convolvuli*), the death's head moth, etc. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 6 The Convolvulus Hawk Moth... The caterpillar... is said to feed on the bindweed.

† 2. A caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf.

1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 547 To prevent... that worme convolvulus bred not in a vine, hee appointed, etc.

**Convoy** (*kɒnˈvɔɪ*), *v. trans.* [*a. F. convoy-er* (12th c. in Littré) = *It. conviare*: see CONVEY.]

1. To accompany, escort.

1. In general sense. Chiefly *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 269 Quhen he convoyit had to these His brothir Edward and his menzhe. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 61 [He] conyoit jame wpar be gate And went be-for jame to be yathe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 149 The comont pepil met them... with grit solemnitie, and syne conyoit them to the plane mercat befor the capitol. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 19 The king... conveyed in form foresaid, came frae the Abbey and sat with the lords of the articles. 1774 PENNANT *Four Scot.* in 1772, 303 Several gentlemen, who... conveyed us from place to place. *fig.* 1879 LOWELL *Poet.* Wks. 388 May sunniest hours Convey you from this land of ours.

b. *esp.* To escort (a lady), conduct (guests). *arch.*

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I.* Gad's so, you will permit me to convey her in 1765 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* VI. vii. Jenny... Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor To do some errands, and convey her home. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iii. May I be permitted to convey your ladyship and Miss Bellenden home? 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi. Caroline, having been conveyed home by Robert. 1889 CORNH. *Mag.* Feb., *The County* v. We are conveyed through the hall by Sir Joseph.

2. To accompany as guide or conductor; to conduct, guide. *arch.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 101 Vespasian... was conyoit be certane treasonabill Britonis, quhare the Albi-anis war. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Ther come pipis, calland and conuoyand mony fat floc to be fed on the feildis. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 295 And change as many Horses as he listeth, having the masters which owe them to convey them for less or longer way. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. iii. 67 Many of the company had bespoken a will-o'-the-wisp to convey them home. *fig.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 34 O thou sueit goddess... Convey and teche thi poet to say richt. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 42 That old blind Dame... which dois conyoit Her quheill by gess.

† 3. To conduct or lead (a band of men); to conduct or drive (a vehicle). *Obs.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 51 And all the 30nkeris meyt for swerdis dynt Of thar tentis conyoit in array. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 753 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie... conveyed By four Cherubic shapes.

4. To escort with, or as, an armed force for protection. 1550-66 *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 57 John Knox, being conveyed to Dundie, preached the Word. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 The King... sent the Governour of the Citie and about fiftie horsemen to convey him to his lodging. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 976/5 Yesterday... 2500 French Foot, Convojd by several Squadrons of Horse, approach'd the Suburb of this City. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 297 A fresh Guard was to convey me to Dijon in Burgundy. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 294 For honour as well as protection, Tio Jorge, with an escort of musqueteers, conveyed him the first stage.

b. *esp.* said of ships of war accompanying merchant or passenger vessels. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 18 Embarked in a Dutch frigate, bound for Flushing, conveyed and accompanied by five other stout vessels. 1665 PERSY *Diary* 9 May. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 342 The fleet without delay conveyed the Queen into France. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 182 To prevent Admiral de Torres from conveying the galleons from the Havannah to Old Spain. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 288 In the present situation of belligerent rights, numbers of English men-of-war must... be employed in conveying merchantmen. 1885 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IV. 332 The squadron... which conveyed the homeward trade in the next autumn.

II. To convey, carry, carry on.

† 5. To convey, carry. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.* c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* III. xxxi. (1869) 152 Pere j see gretest winnyng, thider j conuoye my tunge... as j see per ben most pens. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xiii. To fitter place their noisome load conveying. 1641 MILTON *CA. Govt.* II. iii. 47/1 With what loyalty they will use me in conveying this Truth to my understanding. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 72 Alexander Keith... was conveyed out of the tolbooth of Aberdeen in a trunk to a boat ready lying at the shore. 1673 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 1 To lay hold on the first opportunity that might convey me to any other part of the World. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3888/4 Boast to convey Letters and Pacquets between England and the Islands of Barbadoes, Antego, etc.

† b. *refl.* To transport or betake oneself. *rare.*

1706 MAULE *Hist. Pict.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 13 Those Britons conveyed themselves into the western parts of the Island.

† 6. To conduct or carry through (an affair); to manage. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy Frol.*, To convey it with thine influence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems*, 'Thir ladyis fair', With littill noy, They can convey Ane mater fynaly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 15 Not onexpert to convey sik a thing. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 His... entrepryse vas conyoit and succurit be ane diuyn miracle. 1666 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 382 (Jam.) A thorny business... which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily conveyed.

Hence **Convoying** *vbl. sb.*

1623 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 His daughter was a convoying homeward by the Prince of Mauritania. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton* 453 (R.), I aim at the convoying of you up to your Eton.

**Convoy** (kɒn'voi), *sb.* [a. F. *convoy* (in Froissart, 15th c.), f. *convoyer* to CONVOY.]

I. Conduct of oneself or of affairs.

† 1. Carriage (of oneself), deportment, demeanour, conduct. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance in O's Chalmer*, Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance, Hir guid convoy and countenance. † 2. Conduct, management; artful management, art, trick. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1523 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis in Sempill Ball* 202 Bot how, alace, as ye shall heir Betrayed thame bayth with a tryme convoy. 1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 62 Think not that thou by thy industrie, convoy, or diligence, art able to accomplishe onye gude thing.

II. The act of convoying.

3. The act of convoying or escorting; escort for honour, guidance, or protection.

1557 in *Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 283 The French wold not suffer the same to depart without the convoye of some great man. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 81 Through this adventurous glade... to give him safe convoy. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* 1. § 8 It is... hard to believe that there have been ocular witnesses of these happy convoys. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. 1, Your Convoy makes the dangerous Way secure. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xviii, They deemed it hopeless to avoid The convoy of their dangerous guide. 1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-cap* 234 No dream warned, and no need of convoy was.

b. In *mod. Sc.* The accompanying of a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx, 'It's just a Kelso convoy, a step and a half o'er the door-stane.' 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., *A Scots Convoy*, accompanying one to the door, or 'o'er the doore-stane'. In Aberdeen... signifying more than half way home. *Ibid.*, *Kelso Convoy*. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 333.

4. *spec.* The protection of an escorting force; *esp.* of ships of war.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 4 To sail always in fleets, to which in all time of danger they allow Convoy. 1697 *Land. Gas.* No. 3280/2 His Majesty's Ship the Chester, with several Vessels under her Convoy. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xii. 372 He set sail... under convoy of a large fleet. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 237 The frigate Phoebe, and the two sloops of war Cherub and Racoon, had sailed in convoy of the Isaac Todd from Rio Janeiro. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 435 So difficult was it to obtain the convoy of a man of war, except by giving immense bribes. † 5. Conveyance, transport (of supplies). *rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. lvi. 426 Whereby all convoy [L. *convectus*] of victuals from everie part was stopped, but only that which came by the Po, in Keeles.

III. An escort.

6. An honorable escort. *a. gen.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. (1682) 237 With this shouting Convoy of six thousand Oriental Christians. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* 18 Your Peake-bred Convoy of rude Men and Boys, All the way whooting. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. x. 254 A convoy of honour to Mahamad.

b. *spec.* A funeral train or cortège.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxiii. 781 Of the burying of therle of Flaunders and of the comtesse his wyfe, whose bodyes were brought to an abbey besyde Lysle... ther foloweth such as were ordayne for the convoy. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 1363 Heavie funerals and convoies of the dead. 1631 WEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 17 The convoys of his fathers obsequies. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 The grey convoy of chief-mourner waves.

c. 'The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, *North of Scotl.*' (Jam.). [So F. *convoy* in Cotgr. 'a following, waiting, or attending on, *esp.* in marriage and buriall matters'.]

7. An armed force accompanying or escorting any person or persons, goods, provisions, or munitions of war; a protecting escort.

1596 DRYDEN *Legends* III. 613 A chosen Convoy of His chiefest Friends, To guard me safe to Yorke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 285 Scanderbeg... sent them with a sufficient convoy of horsemen in safety out of Epirus. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 259 The said Convoy consisted of about fifteen hundred horsemen. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. III. i, And with a convoy send him safe away. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxv. I. 80, I desired him to appoint where he would be met by the Turkish convoy. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 187 This Corps is to move to the redoubt, at which place I shall have occasion for it as a convoy for provisions. 1845 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlv, To Paris, whither she could easily have met with a convoy.

b. *esp.* A party of ships of war escorting unarmed vessels.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 27 Rhodian Gallies... to be our Convoy against Pyrracy. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 7 A Dutch Man of War of Forty Guns, which was Convoy to the said Fleet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 Cloudesley Shovel and George Rooke, commanded the men of war which formed the convoy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 232 A convoy now accompanied the herring fleet for its protection.

† 8. One who (or that which) guides; a guide, conductor. *Obs.*

1628 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* III. v, Sir, if an angel were to be my convoy, He should not be more welcome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 If God hide his path, Satan is at hand to turne Convoy. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 470 Charity is not only our Convoy to Heaven, but engaged to stay with us there for ever. 1725-6 POPE *Odyss.* xvii. 289 Oh be some god his convoy to our shore!

† 9. A thing that conducts, a conducting medium, channel, way, or path. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 203 Cords made like a tackled staire, Which to the high top gallant of my ioy, Must be my convoy. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 103 The Nose being the proper Organ and convooy of the sense of smelling to the braines. 1607 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* (1651) 41 The Drink, which is the Convoy of the Meate. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 93 The Religion of a Christian is immortal, and certain... and therefore needs not be received by humane and weak Convoys.

10. An appliance for conducting or guiding a vehicle; a clog or brake used to check the speed of a coal-wagon descending an incline on rails.

1764 *Land. Mag.* 144 F is a convoy... it is by this that the wagon is guided when it comes down what the wagon-men call runs. 1825 TREIDGOLD *Railroads* 106 The waggon is regulated by friction on the surfaces of the wheels, which is produced by the attendant pressing on the end of a bent wooden lever called a convoy, which has its centre of motion fixed to the side of the wagon. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 11 The wagoner standing behind to check the speed by means of a convoy or wooden brake bearing upon the rims of the wheels.

IV. A company or individual convoyed.

11. A company under escort.

a. A train of carriages or beasts carrying provisions or ammunition to a town or army, under the protection of an escort; a supply of ammunition or provisions under escort.

1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* 479.1 The same army vnder the conduct of the sayde Erle passing forth with a convoy of vittles unto Haddington. 1675 *Land. Gas.* No. 1482 3 A great Convoy is lately arrived at Audenard, with vast quantities of all sorts of Military Provision, and a Train of Artillery. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *1stures* 7 To cut off all unnecessary Convoys of Meats and Drinks, and the Seige cannot last long. 1710 *Land. Gas.* No. 4714/1 A great Convoy of Bread... came yesterday to the Camp. 1807 O. W. ROBERTS *Adv. Cent. Amer.* 289 They often met convoys of mules laden with merchandise. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 341 The cavalry... surprised a convoy of provisions with 500 beasts of burden. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 351 Never ceasing his charge... until he had seen the precious convoy safe on the road to Allahabad.

b. A fleet or number of merchant ships under the protection of ships of war, or powerful enough to defend themselves.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphes* 38 The sinking of the great galiasse, the taking of their Convoie, which in the East parts is called a Caruana. 1743 BURKELEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 2 Joind Company with us his Majesty's Ships... with a large convoy of Merchant-Ships. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Convoy*, a fleet of merchant-ships bound on a voyage to some particular part. 1793 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 314 A Convoy was expected from Tunis of twenty-five Sail, with two Sail of the Line, three Frigates and two Corvettes. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 111, I once fell in with a convoy of merchant ships, bound for the West Indies.

† c. A company marching together for companionship and mutual protection, a caravan. *Obs.*

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1369 Through these... Countries there is no passage, but with the Caravans or Convoys.

d. A consignment of stores under escort; a conducted party.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonnerille* I. 31 To this rendezvous the company sends annually a convoy of supplies from its establishment on the Atlantic frontier. *Ibid.* II. 27 A party of trappers... on a journey with a convoy of goods or peltries. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 152 M. had brought back his convoy without even seeing a moose.

V. *attrib. and Comb.* as *convoy-bond*, *-duty*, *-ship*; † *convoy-carriage*, a tender.

1695 DRYDEN *Poetry & Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 296 As convoy-ships... accompany their merchants. 1803 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 8 The repeal of the Convoy Duty. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 892 The convoy bond mentioning the port of destination. 1825 WOOD *Rail-roads* 150 The water and coals required for the regular wants of the engine are carried in the convoy carriage X, attached to the engine.

† **Convoyance**. *Obs.* [f. CONVOY v. + -ANCE.]

1. Artful management; cunning device; = CONVEYANCE II.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 499 Their wiles, sleights, close conveyances. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Bivb, The cunning conveyance of that old Serpent. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1841) II. 108 It was the canny conveyance of those who guides most matters to their own interest.

2. = CONVEYANCE.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 53 The adoration... must first be carried to the Signe as a meanes of conveyance vnto Christ.

3. The channel by which anything is conveyed.

1603 DANIEL *Commend. Verses in Florio's Montaigne*, As a guest in gratefulnesse... [he] Might spare to tax th' unapt conveyances.

**Convoyer**. In 5-6 Sc. -ar. [f. CONVOY v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>, -AR<sup>2</sup>.] One that convoys, a conductor: a. a guide; † b. a manager; c. a convoy-ship.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 1253 Convooyer oft scho was to gud Wallace. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 87 Bellona... sall stand by, To be convooyer of the marriage. 1666 *Land. Gas.* No. 72/3 Four Fireships... formerly Convoyers to the Herring Busses.

† **Convulnere**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *convulnere*, f. *con-* intensive + *vulnere* to wound.] *trans.* To wound all round, or severely.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* 13 (D.) As thornes did His head convulnere, So rods all round Him did exortate.

**Convulsant** (kɒn'vʌlsənt), a. and sb. [a. F. *convulsant*, pr. pple. of *convulser* to CONVULSE.]

A. *adj.* Producing convulsions. B. *sb.* A drug that produces convulsions.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 234 Porphyroxia... the most powerful of all the convulsant opium alkaloids. *Ibid.* 232 Claude Bernard ranks narcotina above morphia... as a convulsant in the lower animals.

**Convulse** (kɒn'vʌls), v. [f. L. *convuls-* ppl. stem of *convellere* to pull violently hither and thither, to wrest, wrench, shatter, etc., f. *con-* together + *vellere* to pluck, pull, tear.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate or disturb physically (as in an earthquake), politically, or socially.

1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 38 To tote on life, or be convulsed and tremble at the name of death. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 652 The late war, by which North Carolina was greatly convulsed. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 349 The bursting mass That fell, convulsing ocean. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. i. 6 A revolution... was to convulse England for many years. 1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 131 Our watering place has been convulsed by the agitation, Gas or No Gas. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxviii. 94 The plain of Bogota... was convulsed by an earthquake.

2. *Path.* To affect with a succession of violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, so as to produce agitation of the limbs or whole body; to throw into convulsions. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 78 (T.) A young man, who was strangely convulsed in his body, having sometimes one member and sometimes another, violently agitated. 1695 tr. Colbatch's *Lt. Chirurg.* Put out 53 Which did not fail... in convulsing the Patient. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 273 The left side of the body was more convulsed than the right. 1822 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Convulsed*, affected with a Convulsion.

† b. To affect with involuntary contraction or stiffening; to 'draw up'. Cf. CONVULSION 2 a.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 The parts... are, by and by, convulsed and shortly relaxed.

c. To throw into a violent fit of laughter. (Associated with 1 and 2.)

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 1 Convulsing them with irresistible laughter. 1799 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. falling Minia.* Wks. 1812 II. 124 A thought that now convulseth us with laughter. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 112 Explanatory comments, after the showman's manner, in which he would convulse his friends at the expense of his enemies. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 213 He kept us all convulsed with laughter for miles.

3. *intr.* To become convulsed; *esp.* to be affected with convulsion, go into convulsions, be convulsed.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* III. 76 The Child cried a little, did not faint, nor convulse. 1814 BYRON *Corair* I. x. Feelings... That rise—convulse—content—that freeze or glow, Flush in the cheek or damp upon the brow. 1888 B. WAUGH in *Daily News* 7 June 5/2 He... fell down... shivered a little, and convulsed at the mouth.

† **Convulse**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *convulsus* -us, pa. pple. of *convellere*: see *prec.*] Convulsed.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* III. 110 They that are convulse by wounds, are put up.

**Convulse**, sb. *rare.* [f. the vb., or after a L. type *\*convulsus* (u stem).] = CONVULSION.

1800 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 129 Liker still to one who should take leave Of pale immortal death, and... fierce convulse Die into life. a 1845 HOOD *Jack Hall xxxiv*, Nor vultures sniff'd so far away A last convulse.

**Convulsed** (kɒn'vʌlst), ppl. a. [f. *prec. vb.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>; or perh. f. L. *convulsus* -us + -ED<sup>1</sup>, before the vb. was in use.] Affected with convulsion; violently agitated or disturbed.

1632 tr. Brunet's *Praxis M.* 228 Good for the convulsed parts. 1796 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 211 In the present convulsed situation of Europe. 1865 F. D. STOREY in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 475/1 Convulsed torrents of matter in igneous fusion... rolling in all directions.

**Convulsible** (kɒn'vʌlsɪbəl), a. *rare.* [f. CONVULSE v. or L. *convulsus* -us + -IBILE.] Capable of being convulsed or violently agitated.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 134 The great man is not convulsible or tormentable.

† **Convulsific**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *convulsus* convulsed + *-ficus* making: see *-FIC*.] Producing convulsion.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. xi. (1678) 222 The conceived convulsifick cause.

**Convulsing**, ppl. a. That convulses. Hence **Convulsingly** *adv.*

1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) I. 306 Convulsingly ridiculous in awkwardness. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Gander, in a convulsing speech, gives them the health of Bailey junior.

**Convulsion** (kɒn'vʌlsjən), [ad. L. *convulsio* -em, n. of action f. *convellere* (see CONVULSE), or perh. immed. a. F. *convulsion* (Amyot, 16th c.).] The medical sense was already used in L. by Pliny and the medical writers.]

† 1. The action of wrenching, or condition of being wrenched. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 The poore fellow so tyrannously handled [on the rack], would rather in that extremitie of convulsion confesse hee crucified Iesus Christ. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 The cringing of the

haire is as it were a kinde of convulsion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1649 Those two massy pillars With horrible convulsion to and fro He tugged, he shook. 1805 SOUTHEY *T. Paragony* 11. 37 The lofty Tree . . . Uptorn with horrible convulsion dread.

† b. fig. A 'wrench'. *Obs.*  
1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 90 The convulsion was soe sensible to them both that she was forced to give way to her importunities. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alastia* v. iii. Wks. (1700) 102 It is with some convulsions I am torn from you.

2. Path. † a. An involuntary contraction, stiffening, or 'drawing up' of a muscle, limb, etc.; cramp; tetanus. *Obs.*

1595 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* v. viii. A convulsion after the drinking of hellebore is deadly. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 260 Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their toynts With dry Convulsions, shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* l. v. 24 Spasmus, Cramp, or Convulsion, is an involuntary and continued retraction of the Nerves and Muscles. 1709 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 101, I am now so bad of a constant convulsion in my heart. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulton's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. vii. go The common or partial, and the malignant or arched convulsions . . . those . . . attacked by the latter sink under it in two or three days.

b. In modern use (usually *pl.*): An affection marked by involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, alternating with relaxation, and producing violent irregular motion and agitation of a limb or of the whole body.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 Who . . . fell straight way into a Convulsion and Epileptical fits. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 46 It shall not . . . put you into a fit of a convulsion. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 36 One every hour till the Convulsions cease. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 532 Convulsion, as an idiopathic disease, has been considered as one of the most frequent to which children are subject. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 89, I knew a mother whose baby was in great danger one day from convulsions.

c. *transf.* Violent agitation of the animal frame.  
1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 16 A twitching motion in one of it's hind legs . . . the convulsion of death. 1865 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. 153 Her voice was choked with the convulsions of her passion. 1897 S. OSBORN *Que-dah* v. 63 The water . . . muddy, rendered more so by the splashing and convulsions of the animal.

d. *esp. (pl.)* A violent fit of laughter.  
1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurld. 1828 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, This . . . set every one present into convulsions of laughter. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 201 When the orator shakes him into convulsions of laughter.

3. Violent social or political agitation.  
1643 PAYNE *Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 20 Councells . . . most meet for the convulsion of the Ecclesiastick, and politick estate of both Kingdoms. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 310 Great convulsions were feared in that state. 1709 JUNIUS *Lett.* xi. 47 Wide is the distance between a riot of the populace and a convulsion of the whole kingdom. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 189 The Exclusion Bill had thrown the nation into convulsions. 1866 MORLEY *France* 184 c. Crit. Misc. III. 188 If the convulsions of 1789-1794 were due to the revolutionary doctrine.

4. Violent physical disturbance; *esp.* said of an earthquake or similar phenomenon.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Terra.* (1732) 79 As if the Earth had here suffer'd some great convulsion. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, Earthquakes, volcanos, and convulsions. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxviii. 456 The geological convulsions of our planet. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 If a single convulsion of this kind can thus raise such an amount of solid land.

5. Comb., as *convulsion fit*.  
1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 118 S. Peter's Authority . . . begins suddenly to feel the cramp and convulsion-fits. 1748 HARTLEY *Obser.* Man 1. ii. 174 The Convulsion-Fits which happen to young children. 1800 *Spectator* 7 June, The convulsion fits and triumphs of selfish self-will.

**Convulsional**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of convulsion.

a 1834 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xiv. 133, I acknowledge life at all, only by an occasional convulsion cough.

**Convulsionary** (kɒnvʊl'sjənəri), *a. and sb.* [f. CONVULSION + -ARY: cf. *F. convulsionnaire.*]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, affected with, or marked by, convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 515 The Abbé Winckelmann . . . has formed a school of declamatory connoisseurs, who ape his convulsionary extasies. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* liv. After one or two desperate and almost convulsionary struggles. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 140 This . . . gives it also much more of a sudden and convulsionary character. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 210 Whatever was convulsionary and destructive in politics.

b. Pertaining to the Convulsionaries: see B.  
1814 tr. *Voltaire's Candide* l. xxi. 107, I have been acquainted with the scribbling mob, the caballing mob, and the convulsionary mob. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 28. 32 The Revivals in Ireland seem to be nowise different to the Convulsionary movement. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., The hold which the Convulsionary delusion had on the popular mind was considerable.

B. *sb.* One of a number of fanatics in France in the 18th century, who fell into convulsions and extravagances, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, at the tomb of a Jansenist named François de Paris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris. (Also in Fr. form *convulsionnaire.*)

1742 tr. *D'Argen's Chinese Lett.* x. 59 The Convulsionaries have Fits of Madness; some leap and dance, without Rule and Cadence; others throw themselves flat along, and tumble upon the Floor. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 31

The Convulsionnaires, who . . . flung themselves into cataleptic fits before the tomb of the Archdeacon Paris. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 86 The paroxysms of Jansenist convulsionaries, or the hysterics of Methodist negroes.

**Convulsionism**, [f. as next + -ISM.]

1. The practice of the Convulsionaries of the 18th century: see prec.

1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July, Convulsionism.—The scenes in the St. Médard churchyard remind one of certain epidemics of the Middle Ages.

2. The doctrine of geological convulsionists; catastrophism.

**Convulsionist** (kɒnvʊl'sjənɪst), [f. CONVULSION + -IST.]

1. = CONVULSIONARY B; also used of other religious enthusiasts.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* iv. 40 As insensible to pain as the Jansenist convulsionists of St. Médard. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Reign Geo. II.* II. 59 Wesley and his brethren threw themselves on their knees round the Convulsionist.

2. *Geol.* One who holds that the great geological changes were produced by violent convulsions or upheavals; = CATASTROPHIST.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 216 Upholding the soundness of the views of the 'Uniformitarians' as opposed to the 'Convulsionists'. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* July 229/2. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVI. 113.

**Convulsive** (kɒnvʊl'sɪv), *a. (sb.).* [ad. L. type \*convulsiv-us (prob. in med. or mod. L. of medicine), f. convuls- ppl. stem + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. convulsif, -ive (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Of the nature of convulsion; characterized or accompanied by convulsion.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 There is a threefold motion of the wombe, one altogether naturall, another altogether Symptomical and Convulsive. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step. Moth.* v. i, I cannot bear These fierce convulsive Starts. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 277 Spasmodic or convulsive affections. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 307 The hand that trembled in his grasp Was crushed by his convulsive clasp. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1863, 94 On the Therapeutic value of Cod-liver Oil in Chronic Convulsive Diseases.

b. *fig.*: cf. CONVULSION 3.

a 1797 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 18 England has continued . . . to oppose the ambitious views of France; except during two short, critical, and convulsive intervals. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* x. 421 To prevent convulsive and perilous reforms. 1869 PHILLIPS *Venn.* viii. 243 Earth-movements of the convulsive kind we call earthquakes.

2. Affected with convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 249 Subterraneous Streams issuing from an Hiatus of a convulsive Mountain. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 952 Rolling convulsive on the floor. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xviii. 142 Suddenly becoming convulsive and making an effort to tear her front off.

3. Productive of convulsion; tending to convulse.  
a 1708 DRYDEN (J.), Convulsive rage possess'd Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xiv. 760 His whole frame was agitated with convulsive passion. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 233 Nothing so . . . convulsive to society, as the strain to keep things fixed.

† B. *sb.* A drug that causes 'convulsion' or contraction (see CONVULSION 2 a). *Obs.*

1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Tumour*, You must neither use Convulsives nor Repersives.

**Convulsively** (kɒnvʊl'sɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a convulsive manner; spasmodically.

1796 SOUTHEY *Mary, Maid of Inn* 20 Her eyes from that object convulsively start. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 251 The larynx heaved up and down convulsively. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moad* xv. 291 You clutch convulsively at the excrescences of an overhanging rock. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 Most political changes are made blindly and convulsively.

**Convulsiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being convulsive.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 298 The extraordinary convulsiveness of his expressions. 1880 *Chicago Advance* 18 May 314 With a sort of convulsiveness of anxiety.

**Convyne**, *obs. Sc. f. COVIN.*

**Convoy**, *obs. Sc. f. CONVOY.*

**Cony**, **coney** (kɒni, kɒni), *sb.* Pl. conies (conies). Forms: a. 2 cunin, 3 konyng, 4-5 conyng(e), 5 conninge, -yng(e), konyne, 5-6 conning, conyng, -ing; β. 2 cunig, 4 conig, 5 connyg; γ. 6-7 conie, conye, connie, -ye, conny, conney, cunnie, cunney, 6-8 cunny, 4- cony, 6- coney.

[The current form represents OF. *conil*, *connil*, cogn. w. Pr. *conil*, Sp. *conejo*, Pg. *coelho*, It. *coniglio*; —L. *cunicul-us* rabbit (also burrow, underground passage, military mine), according to ancient authors a word of Spanish origin. The OF. pl. (with *l* suppressed) *conis*, later *conis*, gave an Eng. pl. *conys*, *conies*, and this a singular *cony*, *conic*. The ME. *cunin*, *konyne*, *conyng* was a. OF. *conin*, *connin*, Anglo-Fr. *coning*, a parallel form to *conil*, which gave also MDu. *conijn*, Du. *konijn*, and, with a for o, LG. *kantn*, whence mod. G. dim. *kamrinchen*. In Eng. the form *cunying*, *cunning* came down to the 16th c.; but from the 12th c. onward it varied also with *cunig*, *conig*, *connyg*. The historical pronunciation is with (v); common spellings from 16th to 18th c. were *cunnie*, *cunney*, *cunny*, and the word regularly rimed with *honey*,

*money*, as indicated also by the spelling *coney*; but during the 19th c. the pronunciation with long *o* has gradually crept in.

This pronunciation is largely due to the obsolescence of the word in general use, while it occurred in the Bible, and esp. in the Psalms, as the name of a foreign animal (sense 3); the oral tradition being broken, readers guessed at the word from the spelling. It is possible, however, that the desire to avoid certain vulgar associations with the word in the *cunny* form, may have contributed to the preference for a different pronunciation in reading the Scriptures. Walker knew only the *cunny* pronunciation; Smart (1836) says 'it is familiarly pronounced *cunny*', but *cony* is 'proper for solemn reading'. The obsolescence of the word is also a cause of the unfixed spelling; the Bible of 1611 has *conic*, *cony*, *conies*, modern editions *coney*, *conies* (cf. *money*, *monies*), an irregularity retained in the Revision of 1885.

The rabbit is evidently of late introduction into Britain and Northern Europe: it has no native name in Celtic or Teutonic, and there is no mention of it in England before the Norman period; in the quotations the fur, perhaps imported, appears before the animal. The Welsh *cuning*, *cuningen*, is from ME.; the Irish *coinnín*, and Gaelic *coineán*, *coinnín* from ME. or Afr.]

1. A rabbit: formerly the proper and ordinary name, but now superseded in general use by *rabbit*, which was originally a name for the young only.

b. Still retained in the Statutes, and in more or less familiar use with game-keepers, poachers, game-dealers, and cooks: in market reports, now usually meaning a wild rabbit. c. It is also the name in *Heraldry*. d. *dial.* In some districts applied to a young rabbit, but elsewhere more properly to an old one.

a. β. [1590 BRITTON l. xxii. § 1 De veneyson et de pessoun et des conys (v.r. conys, coninz, conyns).] c 1300 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make rose is loyne. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 182 Y-charged wip conyng & hares. 1355 MINOT *Poems* viii. 75 Hare we nowher conig ne cat. 14200 *Morte Arth.* 107 Conyngez in cretoyne colourde fulle faire. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7046 With conynges, or with fyne vitaille [Fr. *conis* *lards* *en paste*]. c 1475 *Rauf Coils* 209 Of Capounis and Cunynis they had plentie. 1507 *Se. Acts* 2as. VI. § 50 The slayers and schutters of Hart, Hinde, De, Rae, Haires, Cunnings, & vthers beasts. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 18, I saw the cunning and the cat, Quahais downis with the dew was wat.

γ. 1590 [see a, β]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15750 Flond pey neuere hert ne hynde. Ne hare, cony (v.r. conyng), flower, no ro. c 1381 CHAUCER *Park. Foules* 193 The litel conyes to her play gunne bye. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. l. (1495) 742 Conees and hares and other suche. c 1440 *Prempr. Paro.* 421 Rabet, yonge conye, cunicellus. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxiii. 178 The Conie beareth her Rabettes xxx dayes. 1611 COTGR., *Conilleau*, a young Rabbet, little young Conie. 1655 MOUPET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 157 The Romans, who fattened young Hares in Clappers, as we do Cunnies. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 173 Besides the wilde, which are very profitable in Warrens, tame Conies may be kept . . . either in Hutches, or in Pits. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Drake* Wks. IV. 432 Holes like those of conies. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xii. i, You might see . . . the hares and conies stealing forth to sport or to feed. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* viii, Conies, like elfin things, gambolled in the grass before her.

b. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 447 Pe cony, ley hym on pe bak in pe disch, if he haue grece. 1460 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 435 Item, for a shulder of motone, a brest, and a cony, viij*d.* 1508 *Stow Surv.* xxx. (1603) 265 A signe of three Conies hanging ouer a Poulterers stall. 1705 *South Cave Incls.* Act 33 No person shall turn out or stock with conies or rabbits any part of the lands. 1789 *Bath Jnrl.* 22 June, Mr. Welbore Ellis brought in a Bill for the better preservation of Conies. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 133 And filled her kitchen every day With leversets and conies. 1867 *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb., On Monday, at Southport . . . two young men . . . were charged with trespassing in search of conies. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 6/7 Leverets 2*d.* to 3/6*d.*, conies 8*d.* to 1*d.* 1890 *Saleman in Oxford Market*, 'Wild rabbits we call conies.'

c. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 148 He beareth Argent, three Conies, Sable. 1641 *YORK Union Hon.* Suppl. 18, 3 Conies currant argent. 1880 CUSSENS *Heraldry* 89 A Hare or Rabbit (heraldically termed *Coney*).

d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 132 A conie, 1 a Rabett, and after an old Cony. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Old-Cony*, after the first Year. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coney*, usually applied to a young rabbit.

e. (without *pl.*) The flesh of the rabbit.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 487 They wyl dirty puddynge-eate, For wante of befe and conye [*rimed* *conye*, *monyne*, *honyne*, *sunny*]. 1596 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxv. (1636) 136 Conie . . . so plentiful a meate in this land.

2. The skin or fur of the rabbit. (The earliest recorded use in Eng.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 361 Ne scal ber beo fou ne greine cunig [v.r. cunin, konyng] ne ermine. 1413 *Will. of Morys* (Somerset Ho.), j pylche de conyng(e). 1534 FITZGER. *Just. Feas* (1538) 122 None of the clergie . . . weare any maner furs, other than the blacke cony, boggy, gray cony, etc. c 1534 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 124 A roset old gowne with old blak coney. a 1665 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i, A quiver of your grace's lince with Cunney. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lines Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 All of them of cloth, and furred with Coney. 1877 PHACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Conies*, rabbit-skins.

3. In O.T. used to translate Hebrew *יִשְׁפָּחַן* *shaphān*, a small pachyderm (*Hyrax Syriacus*), living in caves and clefts of the rocks in Palestine.

14. WYCLIF *Lett.* xi. 5 (MS. N. c 1420) A cirogelle, ether a conyng [v.r. or a cony]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. [civ.] 18 The hilles are a refuge for the wyde goates, and so are the stony rockes for y<sup>e</sup> conyes. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Prov.* xxx. 26 The conies are but a feeble folke, yet make their

boroughs among the rocks. 1611 — *Deut.* xiv. 7 The camel, and the hare, and the cony [*mod. edd. coney*]. 1663 KINGSLAY *Water-bab.* ii. (1886) 81 The beast... is first cousin to the little hairy coney of Scripture. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* 248 The Modern Damans or Conies. 1885 BIBLE (Revised) *Lev.* xi. 7 The Coney [*marg.* The Hyrax Syriacus or rock-badger].

4. Applied also locally to the Cape Hyrax or Das (*Hyrax Capensis*), and to the Pika or Calling Hare (*Lagomys princeps*) of the Rocky Mountains; also with qualifications to other small quadrupeds.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 In the cite of Dominica... conies (whiche they caule *Vias* beyng no bygger then myse). *Ibid.* 135 This messenger deuoured three of the conies. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 A Guinea Pig... in Johnston's Natural History goes by the Name of a Spanish Coney. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xiii. 153 The long-nosed Cavy... or Indian Coney. In Surinam, there is still another species of the Agouti, called the Indian Rat-Coney, on account of its having a long tail. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 Rocky ravines inhabited by... the das or coney. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 162 Afterwards brought us... a roasted coney. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/5 Among the novelties lately added to the collection of living animals in the Regent's Park is a coney or hyrax belonging to a different species.

†5. A term of endearment for a woman. *Obs.* a 1598 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 225 He calleth me his whytyng, His nobbes and his conny. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 27 Ah sweete lambe and coney. 1562 J. HRYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 Iane thou seldest sweete conies in this pultry shoppe: But none so sweete as thy selfe, sweete conye moppe. 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle Induct.* Wife... Husband, Husband. *Cit.* What sayst thou Conie?

b. Also indecently. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 Now for your ran-some my cloyster-bred conney. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* ii. i. A pox on your Christian cockatrices! They cry, like poulterers' wives, 'No money, no coney'. 1631 DEKKER *Match me* i. Wks. 1873 IV. 137. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 198.

†6. A dupe, a gull; the victim of the 'cony-catcher'. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-Catch.* 13 In Coni-catching law He that is cooned [is called] the Connie. 1592 — *Def. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 18 An old Cony catcher... that could lurch a poor Conny of so many thousands at one time. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cony*, a silly Fellow. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Cony*, *Tom-Cony* (with the Vulgar), a very silly fellow.

7. a. Some kind of shell-fish; ? a cone. b. A name for the Nigger-fish (*Epinephelus punctatus*) of the West Indies.

1702 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* xii. 424 Their shell-fish are conques, perriwinkles, conies, etc.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cony-coop*, *-fur*, *-kind*, *-skin*, *-stealer*, *-white*; † *cony-cheaping*, a rabbit-market; † *cony-clapper* (see CLAPPER sb. 2); † *cony-close*, a cony-warren; † *cony-dog* (*slang*), a person who assists in 'cony-catching'; † *cony-gat*, a rabbit burrow; † *cony-ground*, a cony-warren; † *cony-man*, ? a rabbit-catcher; † *cony-pear* (see quot.); † *cony-vaulted a.*, having a winding cavity, like a cony-burrow; † *cony-yard* = CONY-GARTH.

1481 in *Liber Cust.* (Rolls) 344 De Paternosterlane usque \*Conichepyng [in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's]. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Cony hole or clapper, *tainiere*. 1572 T. WILSON *Unwry*, The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. a 1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 8. l. 71 Ye happyd hym... in the \*Conyenclose. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. ii. We must carry... Bird cages... And \*Cony-coopes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tumbler*... a \*Cony Dog. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. l. iv. (1743) 32 England produeth... wax, tallow, \*coney-furs, etc. 1591 PEELE *Sp. Q. Elis.* *Gardener's Sp.*, This weasel-monger, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a \*cony-gat. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct.*, *Conie-catcher*... taken from those that vse to robbe Warrens and \*Conie grounds. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croic* 42 Classed Once more among the \*cony-kind. 1590 *Parish Reg. H. Trin.*, Hull, John Blagbrowgh, \*Conneyman. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 417 Tender or delicate pear, such as the little \*Conie pear. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 61, I find that a \*coney skin in my breeches preserves me perfectly from galling. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 209 The very \*Cony-stealers that were abroad that night... for hast... left their Ferret in the Cony-boroughs behind them. 1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* iii. (1585) 493 Deepe \*cunniuaunted, or cavernous ulcers... make many turnings and foundinges, out of sight. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii, Oh! this same \*coney-white takes an excellent black. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 41 For keeping the \*Cony-Yard, Fee: 18l. 5s. od.

† *Cony, coney*, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. the sb.] *intr.* To act the rabbit.

1611 FLORIO, *Coniglieggiare*, to cunnie, to play the cunnie, to bee fearefull and lurke in holes.

*Conyack*, obs. f. COGNAC.

*Cony-burrow*. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also -borough, -berry, -bury. [See BURROW sb. 1 and BERRY sb. 3] A rabbit-burrow.

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi, A Berry of Conyis.] 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 277 Swearing... that... he would fetch him out of his cunny-berry. 1600 *Dist. Emperor* iii. i. in Bullen O. *Pl.* III. 208 A crannye as bygg as a conye borowe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. (R.), Calling... the places made for conies to hide and shroud themselves in *cony-veries*, or *cony-buries*, and in other parts of England *cony-burrowes*. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv.* Impr. xvi. (1653) 110 About the heads of Conney-Berries. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 158 The place [Old Sarum] looketh so like a long cony-borough.

b. *transf.*

a 1622 BROME *City Wit* v. Wks. 1873 I. 371 Can he not... read Cupids Conybery, the Park of Pleasure, Christian Love-Letters, or some other Pamphlet? 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.*, P. *Martyr*, The R. Catholics... usually stiled them Concubines, and the Lodgings that entertained them and their children Stews and cony-buries.

† *Cony-catch*, v. *Obs.* For forms see CONY.

[A back-formation from CONY-CATCHER.]

*trans.* To cheat, trick, dupe, gull. (See next.)

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 29 The Alewife unless she... Connycatch her guesstes with stone Pottes and petty cannes can hardly paye her Brewer. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 102 Take heede signior Baptista, least you be cony-catcht in this bu-inesse. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 89 There is no doubt but you are Conny-catch't.

b. *absol.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* l. iii. 36 There is no remedy: I must cony-catch, I must shift. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bedwell Gr.* iv. i, I'll teach thee to cony-catch too when I come into Norfolk.

† *Cony-catcher*. *Obs.* For forms see CONY.

[f. CONY + CATCHER.]

1. One who catches rabbits.

1617 in MINSHEU *Ductor*.

2. One who catches 'conies' or dupes; a cheat, sharper, swindler. (A term made famous by Greene in 1591, and in great vogue for 60 years after.)

1591 GREENE (title) A Notable Discovery of Coosnage. Now daily practised by sundry lewd persons, called Connycatchers, and Crosse-biters. — *Art Conny-Catch.* (1592) 1 The cony-catchers appparelled like honest ciuel Gentlemen... attend onely to spie out a pray. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 3 The name of Conicatchers is so odious, that now a dayes it is had up, and used for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deceit. 1621 *Conny Anat.* Mel. ii. iii. viii. (1651) 361 No sharkers, no cunnicatchers, no prolers. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 329 In this order are Cunnycatchers, who like the Devil are... still going up and downe seeking whom they may deuoure. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiii, 'Marry, thou hast me on the hip there, thou old miserly cony-catcher!']

fig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 15 Whereof that old english prophet of famous memory (whome one fondly teard'm Albion's ballade maker, the Cunnicatcher of time)... G. Chaucer took notice.

† *Cony-catching*, vbl. sb. *Obs.* [f. CONY + CATCHING.] Cheating, duping, knavery.

1591 GREENE (title) The Second and last part of Conny-Catching. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 45 Come, you are so full of cony-catching. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. Subtly, cunnycatching, knavery... carries all away. c 1650 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees* *frat.* iii, Cheats who liue by cony-catching. 1703 E. WARD *London Spy* xi. 260 (Farmer) Being almost Drunk, their Brains ran on Coney-catching.

† *Cony-catching*, ppl. a. *Obs.* That cheats or tricks; gulling, swindling.

1592 Nobody & Someb. (1838) 338 These Cunnicatching knaves would have made lesse than Nobody of him. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* l. i. 128 Your cony-catching Rascals, Bardolf, Nym, and Pistol. 1620 MELTON *Astrol.* 21 The most... Cony-catching Art of Astrologie. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist.* Times II. 115 A Brace of Cony-Catching Impostors.

*Conydria, conydria*, var. CONHYDRIA, -INE.

*Conye, conse*, var. of CUNYE, *Sc. Obs.* coin.

*Cony earth*, early form of CONY-GARTH, q.v.

*Cony-fish*. A name for the Burbot.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 65 They frequently take at the Buoy of the Nore, about Christmas, a Fish which they call a Coney-Fish, somewhat like an Eel. 1820-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Britain* I. 309 *Cony-fish* appears to be derived from its habit of lurking in holes of river banks, as a coney, or rabbit, does on land.

*Cony-garth*. Forms: 5 *connyngre erthe*, *connyngherth*, *connyngherthe*, *Sc. connynggarth*, 6 *cony earth*, 6-9 *cony* (oomie, etc.) -garth. [A corruption of ME. *conyng-erthe*, *conig-erthe* 'cony earth', in which the final g has been transferred to the second element, which has thus come to be identified with GARTH 'yard, enclosure'.] A rabbit-warren.

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 With hem that fyrttyth, robbe connyngherthys [v.r. connyngers]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Connyngere, or connyngre erthe, *cunicularium*. 1493 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* *ibid.* 90 For making of the connyngere pale. 1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 107 (Jam.) That na man... tak connyngis out of wtheris connynggarthis. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Cony garthe, *garenne*. 1552 HULOET, *Conigare*, or cony earth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 352 The North downs towards the Tamis for the Conny-garthe. 1806 J. K. JOHNSTONE *Isle of Axholme* 31 The Cony Garth at Haxey, and Koning's Garth at Wroot. 1890 E. PEACOCK (in letter), There is a field in this parish [Bottesford] called the Cony Garth.

† *Conyger, conynger*. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4-5 *connyger*, 5-6 *connynger* (e, *Sc. cunnigaire*, *cuninghare*, *kunynare*, 6 *connyngar*, *conigare*, *conyger*, 7 *conieger*, 7-9 *Sc. (Hist.) cunnigar*; b. 6 *connyngry*, *connyngarye*, 6-7 *cony*, *conni* (e, *conny-gree*, *conni*, *connie-gree*, (6 *cunnie-greene*), 7 *conigrie*, *conni*, *conie-grey*; c. 6 *cunnyere*, *conyrie*, 7 *conery*. [ME. *conynger* (c, 15th c. *Sc. kunynare*, a. OF. *co'ninrière*, -yrie, a parallel form of *conilière*, *conillièr* (= It. *conigliera* 'a cunnie-gree, a warren', Florio):—L. type *cuniculāria*: cf. *cuniculāris* adj., neut. pl. -*aria*, pertaining to the rabbit;

also *cuniculārius* a (military) miner, f. *cuniculus* a rabbit, (-us, -um) a burrow, a military mine, underground passage: see CONY. The animal being in OF. both *conil* and *conin*, its warren was *conilière* and *coninière*; the latter alone passed into Eng., where *conin*, *coninière* became *conyng*, *connyngere* and *conig*, *conyger*, with variants in -aire, -are, -ar, etc. The B forms are more obscure, but appear to start from *conyng-rye*, -arye, *conig-rie*, where the suffix (-aria, -ière) takes the form -ary, -ery, -ry, as in *rookery*, *sewery*; but in the 16th c., when *conyng*, *conyng* were obs., and only *cony*, *coney* remained as the primary word, the derivative was analysed as *cony-gry*, and the second element variously transformed by popular etymology into -gree, -grey, and even -greave, -grave, -green, with obvious striving after a meaning. Only rarely was the true composition asserted, as in the *cony-rie*, *cunne-rye* of Levins. Many forms of the word survive as local farm- or field-names, e.g. *Coney Grees* (*Greaves*, *Graves*), *Conery*. Hence also Welsh *cuning-gar* (Pughe), adapted in form to *caer* castle.]

A rabbit-warren.

a. 1592 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 Fraunchises, marchez, garranes, conigars. *Ibid.* l. xxii. (MS. C), De peussou e des coniers [v.r. coningers]. 1592 Act 13 *Rich. II.* c. 13 § 1 Vont chacoantz es parkes, garranes & coningers. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 33 The... destroyers of Cunnigaires [v.r. cuninghairs] and Dowcattis. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 With them that ferret connyngers. 1474 *Rental Bk. of Cuper Abbey*, Warrandar of Kunynare. 1552 HORHAM *Vulgaria*, Warrens & conygers & parkis palyde. 1552 HULOET, *Conigare*, or cony earth, or clapper for conies, *varium*. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Conieger*, *Conie-gree*, or Warren for Conies. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 13 There are rich cuningars almost in every Isle, well stored with Rabbits. 1701 BRAND *Orkney* 37 (Jam.) The whole Isle is but as one rich cuningar [H.S. cuninggarth] or cony-warren. [1804 C. ROGERS *Scot. Life Scot.* II. xiii. 271 Denizens of the Cuninggar or rabbit-warren.]

b. c 1521 in *Archaeol.* XXV. 313 (D.) A conyngry called Milborowe heth granted by the King to John Honteyre. 1544 *Will of T. Kempe* (Somerset Ho.), The lile conyngarye with all the profecte of the Connynges in the great. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 Warreyne and Connyngres. full of little rabbits. 1598 FLORIO, *Conigliera*, a conigra [1611 conie-grea] or warren for conies. 1611 COTGR., *Coninière*, a conigrye, or warren of conies. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 55 Here they have a spacious coney-gree.

γ. 1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 104 A cunnerye, *leporarium*. *Ibid.* 107 Conyrie. 1637 J. HARRISON *Surrey. Sheffeld in Sheff. Gloss.*, A close of arable called the Conery.

b. *transf.* 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Horti di Veneri*, the womans secrete connyngers.

† *Conygrate*, corruption of CONY-GARTH. *Obs.* c 1520 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 147 note, To Leonarde Trollope... the cony grate there, paying yerely therfore to my heires xxx couple of conyes.

† *Cony-gree, -grey*. *Obs.* Later spellings of *conigrie*, *connyngrye*: see CONYGER.

† *Cony-green*. *Obs.* = CONYGER, q.v.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* vii. (1841) 81 At the back side there is a cunnie-greene [ed. 1874, 336, coney-green]; Stay there for me.

† *Conyhold*. *Obs.* Perhaps a variant of next, assimilated to hold: cf. *stronghold*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 3 c. *Hen. VI.* 91 To bring to obeisance Charles the Dolphin or els to drive hym out of his little Cony holdes and small countries.

† *Cony-hole*. *Obs.* A rabbit hole or burrow.

Also *transf.* in quotes. 1440-83, 1668. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Connyys hole, *cunus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 A Connyngre-hale [v.r. Cunyng holle], *cuna*. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Cony hole or clapper, *tainiere*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Clapier*... a Cunny hole. 1643 AYSOGHE 29 July in *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle) App. 4 By reason of the conyholes, and the difficult ascent up the hill. 1668 CULPFEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. vii. 110 Gassendus saw... the Septum of the Heart to have through-fares, by reason of sundry windings and crooked Cony-holes as it were.

† *Conyhood*. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [see -HOOD.] The state of a cony (or dupe).

1595 *Stationer's Reg.* (in N. & Q. Ser. III. III. 146) Questions concerning Connyhood, and the qualitie of the Conny.

*Conylene* (kōnīlān). *Chem.* [f. CONIA (cōnium, conine) + -YL + -ENE.] A liquid non-poisonous hydrocarbon, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, separated by Wertheim from conine and conhydrine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 587 Conia contains the hydrocarbon, conylene. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 964 Conylene is a yellowish oil, having a pungent... odour.

*Cony-ilia*. *Chem.* A synonym of CONYLENE. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.

[Conyne, a frequent misprint for *conyne*, COVIN.] *Conyng* (e, obs. f. CONY.

*Conyngarye*, *conyngry*, *conyrie*, var. of CONYGER.

*Conysaunce*, obs. f. COGNIZANCE.

*Conyschant*, var. of COGNIZANT sb. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 Alexander 103 With corone and with cony-schantis as it a kynge were.

*Cony-warren*. [See CONY.] A rabbit-warren. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 71, I observed a coney-warren walled about with stone. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 17



The multiplying of Cuny-warrent. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 2/2 The Manor and Soke of Caistor, with the Royalty, Coney Warren, and encroachment Rents.

**Coney-wool.** [See CONY.] The fur of the rabbit, used in hat-making, etc. Hence **Coney-wool-cutter.**

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 224 Coney-Wool or Hair, which the Hatters and other Dealers bring from Foreign Parts. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/7 Ruth Pritchard... Coneywool Cutter. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 10/2 'Coney wool' is now worth 7s. a pound. Many of the dyed articles of fur, as well as many hats, are made of rabbit fur.

**Conyza** (kon'izā). Bot. Also 5-6 **coniza**, 6 **oonisa**; and (in 6) in anglicized form **conyze**. [L., a. Gr. *konúza*, applied (according to Fraas) to the two plants *Inula viscosa* and *I. graveolens*.] A genus of strong-smelling herbaceous or shrubby plants of the Composite order. The Flea-banes, to which the name was originally applied, are now placed in the genus *Inula*; the 'Ploughman's Spikenard' or 'Fleawort' is variously classed as *Inula Conyza*, DC., or *Conyza squarrosa*, L.

c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 487 Coniza is an herbe. That drie is good to kest under the grayne. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. Liv b, Coniza is of two sortes. It may be called in Englyshe Conyze. strowed upon the ground, or in a perfume wyth the smoke of it, [it] dryeth away serpentes and gnattes and killeth [the] flees. 1576 *LYTE Dodons* 1. xxiii. 34 Of Conyza or Flebane. *Ibid.* 35 Theophrast calleth the great Conyza the male, and the smaller Conyza the female. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 326.

**Coo** (kū), v. [Imitative of the sound.]

1. *intr.* To make the soft murmuring sound or note characteristic of doves and pigeons.

1570 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* 11. i. ii. So, two kind turtles sit alone, And coo, and harken to each other's moan. 1724 *GAY Sheph. Week* v. 29 As the Wood Pigeon cooes without his Mate. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* 11. xlii. (1853) 275 Doves coo in an amorous and mournful manner. 1815 *WORDSW. Wks.* 1. Pref. 25 The stock-dove is said to coo, a sound well imitating the note of the bird. 1887 *BESANT The World went* 11. 14 The doves cooed sleepily from the dovecot.

b. reduplicated.

1879 *R. JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. County* 213 The dove may be heard... coo-cooing still more softly... to her mate.

2. *transf.* To utter a sound like that of a dove; esp. said of an infant.

1736 *ELIZA STANLEY tr. Hist. Prince Titi* 11 He was perpetually smiling or cooing. He never cried, nay did not so much as whimper. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) 111. 42 Between his three or four sleeps, he [the Baby] coos like a pigeon-house. 1885 *H. C. McCook Tenants of Old Farm* 233 As he cooed on in this way he applied the web like a plaster to the torn flesh.

3. To converse caressingly or amorously; usually in phr. *to bill and coo*: see *BILL* v. 2. 3.

1816-7 *BYRON To T. Moore*, What are you doing now, Oh Thomas Moore?... Billing or cooing now, Which, Thomas Moore? 1845 *THACKERAY Newcomes* 1. 295 Jenny and Jessamy... billing and cooing in an arbour.

4. *trans.* a. To utter or express by cooing. b. To send to rest, etc. by cooing.

1798 *B. JOHNSON Orig. Poems* 73 No longer now he... cooes the praise of every fair. 1814 *S. ROGERS Jacquet* 11. 3 The doves had cooed themselves to rest. 1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 444 A pair of turtle-doves lived in one nest, and cooed their love on the same branch. 1891 *WINGFIELD Maid of Hon.* 11. xviii. 262 'The good Marquise', she cooed. 'The dear excellent Marquise.'

**Coo** (kū), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. prec.] The sound uttered by doves and pigeons; a sound resembling this.

1799 *Savage Wanderer* 1. (R.), Soft coos of distant doves. 1851 *D. M. MOIR Poems, Bloom and Blight* v. The cushat's coo of love. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 101 The wood-pigeon had uttered his last coo.

b. reduplicated.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The perpetual, never-ceasing song of the wind... and the coo-coo of the wood-pigeon.

**Coo**, sb.<sup>2</sup> var. of *CO*, jackdaw.

c1400 *Raul.* 4. O. 286 Coo ne pye that there come none.

**Coob**, var. of *COB*.

**Co-obligant.** [Co- 3 c.] One under joint-obligation. So **Co-obligor**, one who obliges or binds himself together with others.

1818 *COLEBROOKE Oblig. & Contracts* 1. 159 The debtor... is thereby... entitled to sue any one of the co-obligants. 1860 *R. MACKENZIE 19th Cent.* 111. vi. 385 The industrious villager is the co-obligant of the idle and vicious. 1786 *Term Reports* 1. 163 *marg.* A co-obligor in a bond to the ordinary. 1847 *C. G. ADDISON Contracts* 11. iv. § 1 (1883) 663 From the relation of the co-obligors or co-promisors *inter se*.

**Co-oblige, Co-occupant**: see *Co-*.

**Cooch**, -grass, obs. ff. *COUCH*, -GRASS.

**Coochele**, var. of *COCHLE*, Obs., a snail.

c1590 *L. ANDREW Noble Life in Babes Bk.* (1868) 232 Coochele is a snayle dwelling in the water & also on the londe. they thruste out .ij. longe hornes wherwith they fele wether they go.

**Coochold**, etc., obs. ff. *CUCKOLD*.

**Cooekow, coocoo**, obs. ff. *CUCKOO*.

**Cood**, obs. f. *COB* sb.<sup>1</sup> bag, CUD.

**Cood**, obs. f. *CODE* sb.<sup>1</sup> & 2.

**Coodoo**, var. of *KOODOO*.

**Coose, cooey** (kū'i, kū'i), sb. Also **coow-ee**, **koo-eh**, **coo-ee**, **coo-ee**. The call or Vol. II.

cry (kū'ūū'i) used as a signal by the Australian aborigines, and adopted by the colonists in the bush.

('If the prolonged stress laid upon the syllable *coo* were expressed in letters, there ought to be six or eight *oo's* to the one short sharp shrill *ee*.' E. A. Petherick.)

1790 *Vocab.* in Gov. Hunter's *Jrnl.* 408 *Cow-ee* to come. 1827 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* 11. 23 In calling to each other at a distance, the natives make use of the word *Coo-ee*, as we do the word *Hollo*, prolonging the sound of the *coo*, and closing that of the *ee* with a shrill jerk. [It has] become of general use throughout the colony; and a new-comer, in desiring an individual to call another back, soon learns to say 'Coo-ee to him' instead of *Hollo* to him. 1849 *CORNWALLIS New World* 1. 315 The ringing *koo-eh* of the aborigine. 1871 *Athenaeum* 27 May 651 In a narrow and rocky gorge... Mr. Cooper gave the Australian cry of 'coohee', which was answered by a thousand echoes. 1887 *G. L. APPERSON in All Year Round* 30 July 67/1 A common mode of expression is to be 'within cooey' of a place. Now to be 'within cooey' of Sydney is to be at the distance of an easy journey therefrom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 1/3 Two well-known and wealthy Australian squatters on a visit to the mother country lost themselves in a London fog, and were only reunited after a series of shrill and vigorous 'coo-ee's'.

Hence **Co-ee**, **ooo-ey** v. *intr.*, to utter this call. 1887 [see above]. 1899 *All Year Round* No. 4. 80 When I cooeyed, like a 'black fellow', from Queen Anne's tower. 1888 *M'CARTHY & PRAED Ladies' Gallery* 1. 1 To A black fellow would not coo-ee in that way.

**Cooser** (kū'zi). [f. *Coo* v.] One that coos.

1861 *JOHNS Brit. Birds* 331 So close an imitation may be produced, that a genuine cooser may be beguiled into giving an answer. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., No hawk could swoop on such billers and coosers as these.

**Coof** (kūf). Sc. [Only modern Sc.: the form corresponds to an earlier *cōf*, which might be identical with ME. *cofe*, now *Cove*, slang for 'a fellow'; but the words show little agreement in sense. Identity with Sc. *coffe*, also *coif*, 'merchant, hawker', has also been suggested, but here the phonology presents difficulty.]

A dull spiritless fellow; one somewhat obtuse in sense and sensibility.

1724 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) 1. 27 Let coofs their cash be clinking. 1795 *BURNS For a' that* 111, Tho' hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof for a' that. 1898 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* 11. 18 Do you think I'm heeding what a coof's ancestors were, when I ken I'm worth twa o' him?

**Coofer, Coogell**, obs. ff. *COFFER*, *CUDGEL*.

**Cooing** (kū'ing), vbl. sb. [f. *Coo* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *Coo*.

1. *lit.*; see *Coo* v. 1.

1865 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* 1. 701 The Dove Ceases her Cooing. 1865 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 257 The... doves... still fill with their cooings the luxuriant gardens.

2. *transf.*; see *Coo* v. 2, 3.

1745 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* viii. 1272 Let not the Cooings of the World allure thee. 1821 *BYRON Juan* 111. viii. No one cares for matrimonial cooings. 1857 *TROLLOPE Three Clerks* 11. You may as well give over your billing and cooing.

**Cooing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That coos.

1865 *HOWARD & DRYDEN Ind. Queen* 111. 1, That murm'ring Noise that cooing Doves Use. 1832 *TENNISON Miller's Dam* vi. I often heard the cooing dove In firry woodlands mourn alone.

Hence **Coo-ingly** adv.

1818 *KEATS Endymion* 1. 248 Turtles Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 735 Her mother kissed her cooingly as she would have kissed a baby.

**Coo-in-new.** Australian name of a timber-tree of New South Wales, also called White Beech (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*).

1861 *Catal. Nat. Prod. N.S. Wales in Internat. Exhib.* 25.

**Cook** (kuk), sb. Forms: 1 **oōo**, 3 **ooo**, **ook**, **kok**, 4-7 **ooke**, **ooke**, (4-5 **Sc. ooke**), 5 **koke**, **kowke**, **kuke**, pl. **coocus**, 5-**cook**. [OE. *cōc*, ad. L. *coquus*, late L. *cocus* cook. Cf. OHG. *kok*, MDu. *coc*, pl. *cōke*, Du. *kok*, LG. *kokk*; OHG. *chōh* (*hō*), MHG., mod.G. *koch*; Icel. *kokkr*, Da. *kok*, Sw. *kock*. In continental Teutonic, as shown by the short *o*, and the High Germ. form, older than the 7th c.; in Eng. the long *o* speaks to an independent later adoption from Latin, after the lengthening of original short vowels in open syllables (*cōcus* for *cocus*).]

1. One whose occupation is the preparation of food for the table: see *COOK* v. 2. a. *orig.* always masculine; applied to (a) the domestic officer charged with the preparation of food for a great household, monastery, college, ship, etc., (b) a tradesman who prepares and sells cooked food, the keeper of an eating-house or restaurant.

In sense (a) now chiefly used in colleges and ships; in large households, hotels, etc. the *head-cook* is usually called *CHEF* (*chef de cuisine*); in other cases distinguished from b. as *man-cook*. In (b) it survives in the *Cooks' Company*, one of the London City Companies, and in *pastry-cook*, and *cook's shop*, now commonly *cook-shop*, but is obs. as a simple trade-name.

(a) c1000 *Ag. Ps.* ci. 3 Swylce hi on coker-pannan cocas gehyrst. c1000 *ELFRIC Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 176 *cocus* cōc. c1205 *LAV.* 8101 Weoren in þeos kinges cucene twa hundred cokes. *Ibid.* 19948 Nefde he [Arthur] neure nænne coc [c1275 cōk]. c1300 *Havelok* 2898 Bertram þat was þe erles kok. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 540 A cuke and a portere.

c1400 *Arth.* xlv. Cocus in the kechine. c1450 *Nominal* in Wt. Wülcker 684/24 *Hic archemurus*, a master cuke. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* ix. 23 Then the cuke toke vp a shulder... and set it before Saul. 1553 *S. CABOT Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Foy* (1589) 260 The steward and cuke of euery ship. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 35 This yere was a cuke boylyd in a caudene in Smythfeld for he wolde a powsynd the byshoppe of Rochester. 1665 *BOVUS Orcas. Keft.* Intro. Pref. (1675) 33 He had rather his Entertainments should please the Guests, than the Cooks. 1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* 1. vi. 73 I had three hundred cooks to dress my victuals. 1890 *Balliol College (Oxf.) Rules* 4 The dinner at the Strangers' Table is not to cost more than half-a-crown per head, and is to be arranged by the Cook.

(b) 1361 *LANGL P. Pl. A. Prol.* 104 Cookes [B. cokes] and heore knaues Cryen hote pies, hote! *Ibid.* 111. 70 Brewsters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. c1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 379 A Cook [v. r. cok, cooke] they hadde with hem for the nones To boille the chicknes with the marybones. 1435 *York Myst.* Intro. 24 *Ordo paginarum ludi* No. 35 Cukes, Waterleders [c. 1440 title of xxxii in text, The Cokis and Watir-leders]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 405 That non Bochour... occupie cokes crafte wtyyn the liberte of the seid cite. 1530 *PALSGR.* 206/2 Coke that sellethe meate, *cuisinier*. 1722 *DE FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 14 We went to a boiling cook's in Rosemary-lane. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 200 The Cooks of London, who were incorporated by King Edw. IV. bargained and sold a part of their lands in fee.

b. Applied to a woman, esp. one employed to cook or manage the cooking in a private family. Also *woman-cook*; cf. *COOKERS*, *COOK-MAID*.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* viii. 13 As for youre daughters, he shall take them to be Apotecaries, cokes [Wyclif fier makers], and bakers. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* 1. ii. 4 Mistress Quickly; which is in the manner of his Nurse; or his Nurse; or his Cooke; or his Laundry. 1611 - *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 56 She was both Pantler, Butler, Cooke, Both Dame and Seruant. 1898 *MISS MULLOCK Th. ab. Wom.* 95, I am truly thankful, and sincerely indebted to her too; for a good cook is a household blessing. 1881 *Standard* 18 Dec., 8/3 Wanted, a Good Plain Cook.

c. *fig.* One who 'cooks' literature, accounts, etc. See *COOK* v. 3.

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 113 Thy scrows obscure are borrowed fra some buike; Fra Lindesay thou tooke; thour Chaucers cuke. 1830 *BABBAGE Decline of Science* 178 If a hundred observations are made, the Cook must be very unlucky if he cannot pick out fifteen or twenty which will do for serving up.

2. *Proverbs*.

1539 *TAVERNER Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 19 He is an evyle cuke, that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Life Sir P. Carew* 33 There is the proverb, the more cooks the worse potage. 1577 *VAUTROUILIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 163 There is a common prouerbe, that hunger is the best Cooke. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. ii. 6. 1601 *FULBECK Pandectis* 78 The Italian by-word, the woman is the fire, the man is the roast meate, in commeth the deuile, and he playeth the cooke. 1661 *GERBIER Princ.* (1665) 24 Too many Cooks spoils the Broth. 1663 - *Counsel* (1664) 104 As every Cook commends his own Sauce; more then one Cook to a dish will spoil it. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 387 He is a Master of Cook's Latin. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. A bad Cook is call'd the Cook of Hesdin, who poison'd the Devil. 1774 *GARRICK On Goldsmith's Character. Cookery*, Heaven sends us good meat, but the Devil sends cooks.

3. *Comb.*, as *cook-director*, *cook-like* adv., *cook-serving* ppl. a.; *cook-book*, a cookery-book (*U.S.*); *cook-boy*, a boy engaged in cooking, or as assistant to a cook; *cook-conner*, -*conner*, *cook-fish*, *cook-wrasse*, the male of a species of Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*); *cook-housemaid*, a female servant who does the work both of cook and housemaid; *cook-pot*, a pot used for cooking; *cook's mate*, *cook-mate*, the deputy or assistant of a ship's cook. See also *COOK-HOUSE*, -*MAID*, -*ROOM*, -*SHOP*, -*WENCH*.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July (*Rept. of American Library*) We cannot supply the demand for 'cook books and elementary works on domestic economy. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 104 Bob, the 'cook-boy, comported himself rudely. 1709 *E. WARD in Wks. Cervantes* vi. To be chosen 'Cook-Director of the whole Feast. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 240 The 'Cook-fish is so called of the Seamen, because he so pleasantly tasteth when he is well sodden. 1881 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Wanted, a 'cook-housemaid and nurse. 1823 *HICKIE tr. Aristophanes* (1887) 1. 41 Did you hear how 'cook-like... he serves up to himself. 1824 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 23/2 A new patent colander saucapan and 'cook-pot. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 91 Lascaris disguised himself as a 'cook-serving man. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4649 4 [He] has been at Sea some time in the Queen's Service as 'Cook's Mate. 1763 *MACKENZIE in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 80 Cooks and cooks mates, who are always near the fire, suffer more by the plague, than any other set of people. 1865 *Calcutta Rev.* XLI. 327 A cook-mate on board a Dutch man-of-war. 1859 *YARRELL Brit. Fries* (ed. 3) 1. 495 The Red Wrasse... was ascertained by Fries to be the female of the 'Cook Wrasse.

**Cook** (kuk), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 4 **ooke**. [f. *COOK* sb. Cf. OHG. *kochōn*, *chochen*, MHG. and mod. G. *kochen*, MLG. *kōken*, Du. *koken*, Da. *koge*, which are however only parallel forms.]

1. *intr.* To act as cook, to prepare food by the action of heat (for a household, etc.). (Now regarded as the *absol.* use of 2.)

c1300 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 150 Þei [prestitis] schulden travel night and day to coke for mennis gostly fode. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xvi. 60 Thenne cam contritioun þat hadde coked for hem alle. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* 11. 150 They did not venture to make a fire and cook, it is true. 1881 *Queen's Regul. for Army* xvii. ¶ 86 The most

competent man is to be selected to cook for the whole of the troops on board.

**2. trans.** To prepare or make ready (food); to make fit for eating by due application of heat, as by boiling, baking, roasting, broiling, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. vi. 39 There is cold meat 't' th' Cause, we'll brouz on that Whil'st what we haue kill'd, be Cook'd. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 156 Hanging is the word, Sir, if you bee ready for that, you are well Cook'd. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 52 I will tell you... how to cook him. 1779-80 Cook *Voy.* I. i. xvii. (R.) Bread-fruit is sometimes cooked in an oven of the same kind. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 193 Well, is the dinner fitly cooked and laid? 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 Cook the fish thyself here before me. *Mod.* (title) A hundred ways of cooking potatoes.

b. with *up* (implying manipulation).

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 468, I know no other animal wherein the rectum is cooked up.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of food: To undergo cooking, to be cooked.

In the construction 'to be cooking', 'cooking' is historically the *vbl. sb.* (to be *a-cooking*, i.e. in process of cooking); but this runs together with 'to cook', = 'cook itself' or 'be cooked'; = *F. se cuire*. Cf. similar construction of *bake*, *boil*, *cut*, *eat*, *taste*, etc.

1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xx. 274 Whilst the rice was cooking, I thought I might as well run up and see the town. 1891 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 144/1 Stew, stirring well, till the pulp cooks to a marmalade. *Mod.* These pears do not cook well: they are not good cookers.

3. *fig.* Also with *up* (*esp.* in a and b, rare in c).

1580 T. L. To *Ch. Rome* (1651) 19 How may he cook or spice his Commandments, to have them approved of your mouths? 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 188 When the countenance is thus cook'd up, and set in form, out comes two or three If you'll give me leave. 1799 SHERIDAN *tr. Persius* iii. 51 He is cooked up in all the State and Formalities of a dead Person. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. 194, I got that job cookit. 1899 M. NAPIER *Mem. Claverhouse* I. ii. 353 Lauderdale... was cooked into such a loyalist... by eleven years of durance in the Tower.

b. To 'get up', concoct.

1644 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Job* (1717) 155 The toiling Swain, that hath with pleasing trouble Cookt a small Fortune. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxvii. 133 We cooked up a bill for that purpose. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar *Lousiad* II, I've cooked up a Petition. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 84 [They] cook up a doctrine of fatality. They say, it is the fate of nations, etc. 1889 GRANT ALLEN *Tents of Shem* I. 145 To inspect the sketch he was busily cooking.

c. To present in a surreptitiously altered form, for some purpose; to manipulate, 'doctor', falsify, tamper with. *collog.*

1636 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett.* (1739) II. 16 The Proof was once clear, however they have cook'd it since. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcvi. Some falsified printed accounts, artfully cooked up, on purpose to mislead and deceive. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 2 These accounts, even if cooked, still exercise some check. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Introd. Compl. Scot.* 117 The editor was attacked by... Pinkerton, for not printing the text 'as a classic', i.e. cooking the spelling, etc., as he himself would have done. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 410 Occasionally the sealers may have quietly 'cooked' the return.

4. To ruin, spoil, 'do for'. *slang.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 360 (Farmer) When... the cabs that carry four come in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. 1889 *Field* 14 Dec. 854 [Chess] If there are two key-moves, a problem is cooked.

b. To cook any one's goose: to 'do for' a person or thing; to ruin or kill. *slang.* See GOOSE.

a. 1851 *Street Ballad* in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 243 (Hoppe) If they come here we'll cook their goose, The Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xlii, Chalcidotes, Gagebee, is a cooked goose, as far as Sowerby is concerned. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xiv, If you worry or excite your brain... you will cook your own goose—by a quick fire. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* iii. v, It... will be quite enough to cook your goose as it is.

† **Cock**, *v. 2 Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. ook.* [From the sound.] *intr.* To utter the note of the cuckoo.

1599 T. MOUTET *Silkwormes* 50 Let constant Cuckoes cooke on euery side. 1794 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (Cherrie & Stae II), The Corbie crys, The Coukow couks.

**Cook** (*kuk*), *v. 3 Sc.* [Origin uncertain]. To disappear suddenly.

1787 BURNS *Halloween* xxv Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays, Wi' bickering, dancing dazzle; Whyles cookit underneath the braes, Below the spreading hazel.

**Cook**, var. of **CUCK**.

**Cookable** (*ku'kəb'l*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **COOK** *v. 1* + **-ABLE**.] *A. adj.* That can be cooked. *B. sb.* Anything that may be cooked for food (cf. *eatable*).

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Ali.* II. lxxii. 18 Canada will doubtless furnish some equally savoury cookable. 1884 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. No. 6. 773 All the cookable and eatable fats fall into the class 'fixed oils.'

**Cookdom** (*ku'kdəm*), *nonce-nd.* [f. **COOK** *sb.* + **-DOM**.] *a.* The office or position of cook. *b.* The domain of a cook or of cooks.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 729 All old quartermasters... look forward to the cookdom, as the cardinals look to the popedom. 1874 T. JACKSON *Stories ab. Animals* xiv. 180 Cook is fond of the animal, because he has cleared her cookdom of this insect pest.

**Cooked** (*kukt*), *pp. a.* [f. **COOK** *v. 1* + **-ED**.]

1. Of articles of food: Prepared by heat for eating. Often with qualification as *half-cooked*, *ill-cooked*, *well-cooked*, etc.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 115 Whether the flesh is raw or cooked. 1855 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Chem. Common*

*Life* vi. (1879) 108 A well-cooked piece of meat. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 371 Cooked and tinned Salmon.

2. *fig.* Altered to suit a purpose, 'doctored'.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 266 Cooked statistics and unsound theories. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Mar. 285/3 A placard headed 'Cooked statement of income and expenditure.'

**Cooke**: see **COOKY**.

**Cookeite** (*ku'kəit*), *Min.* [Named 1866, after Prof. J. P. Cooke of Harvard: see **-ITE**.] A variety of lithium mica, in colour white to yellowish green, occurring in minute scales, and in slender six-sided prisms.

1866 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. II.* XLI. 246 On cookeite, a new mineral species. 1868 *DANA Min.* 489 Cookeite. Occurs with tourmaline and lepidolite at Hebron and Paris, Maine.

**Cooker** (*ku'kar*), [f. **COOK** *v. 1* + **-ER**.]

1. A stove or other apparatus designed for cooking. b. A vessel in which food is cooked.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 68/1 Gas Cookers in Work. 1887 *Manch. City News* 26 Feb. 4 The soup is prepared in a thirty-gallon 'Cooker.'

2. A fruit, etc., that cooks well.

1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/8 They are a large, juicy apple, agreeable to eat and splendid cookers. 1888 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 4/5 The best cropping apple... unequalled as a cooker.

3. *fig.* One who 'cooks up', or dresses up (literature), manipulates accounts, etc.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 53 Homer is called a 'cooker' of early ballads. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Dec. 702/1 He sometimes called their composer or compiler a 'cooker', who made a dish of floating poetic figments.

4. That which 'cooks' or 'does for' any one (see **COOK** *v. 1* 4); a 'finisher'. *slang.*

1869 *Daily News* 12 May, James (writes) 'I expect this will be a cooker for me.'

**Cookering**, *obs. var.* of **COOKERING**.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cookerynge mete, *carificio*.

**Cookery** (*ku'kəri*). Forms: 4 *cookerie*, (5 *kokery*), 6 *cookery* (e. *coquerie*, -*rye*, (kouch-ery), 6-7 *cookerie*. [f. **COOK** *sb.* or *v. 1* + **-ERY** 2.]

1. The art or practice of cooking, the preparation of food by means of fire.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-Books*. 69 Here Beginne the A Boke of Kokery. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 258 Theyr maner of coquerie is in manye thynges differynge from owres. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees)* 327 A booke of kouchery in prent. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 64 Fine Egyptian cookerie. 1775 *DE FOR V. Voy. round World* (1840) 265 A house, or a place at least, for our cookery. 1818 *COLUMBROOK Import Colon. Com.* 44 Animal matters which have undergone cookery, etc. 1864 *Lpool Daily Post* 24 July 5 A new department will be opened for the neighbouring School of Cookery.

b. with *pl.*

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) II. i. 31 The most common Sorts of Cookeries... is to dress little bits of Pork. 1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside F.* II. 86 Wait till I get a school of my own, and see what cookeries I'll have.

† 2. *concr.* Cooking apparatus and material. *Obs.* 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 588 [In Cairo] there are esteemed to bee 15000 Cookes which carry their Cookerie and boile it as they goe, on their heads.

† 3. A product of the cook's art. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1808) II. 205 (D.) His appetite was gone, and cookeries were provided in order to tempt his palate, but all was chipp.

† 4. A cooking establishment; a kitchen; a cook-shop. *Obs.*

1598 *Stow Surv.* x. (1603) 80 A common cookerie or cookes row. 1611 *COTGR. Rotisserie*. a kitchen, cookerie, or cookes shop, wherein meat is usually roasted. a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 310 The Roast-meat Cookery of the Petit Chastelet, before the Cook-Shop. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiv, The pie made and baked at the prison cookery hard by.

5. *fig.* The action or method of 'cooking' or 'dressing up' (e.g. a literary work); the practice of 'cooking' or falsifying: see **COOK** *v. 1* 3.

1709 *Tatler* No. 11 p. 6 We... have no Occasion for that Art of Cookery, which our Brother Newsmongers so much excel in;... dressing up a second Time for your Tast the same Dish which they gauge you the Day before. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 62 The legends might have been 'cooked' over and over again, but the cookery came at last to nought.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cookery competition*, *-lesson*, *-school*, etc.; *cookery-book*, a book of receipts and instructions in cookery.

1810 *ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE* (title) Domestic Management; or, The Healthy Cookery-Book. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 131 A recipe in the cookery-book. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 2/1 A cookery competition for the women was carried on during the three days.

† **Cookess**, *Obs. rare.* In *ME. ookyase*. [f. **COOK** *sb.* + **-ESS**.] A female cook.

1459 *Laund MS.* 416 lf. 74 (Halliiv.) Hyt is now hard to derne and know, A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow. 1552 in *Reg. Univ. Oxon.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc. 1887) II. i. 287 Mawde, Cookesse of Hart Hall.

**Cooky**: see **COOKIE**, **COOKY**.

**Cook-house**. [f. **COOK** *v. 1* + **HOUSE**: cf. *bake-house*.] A building or room in which cooking is done; a detached out-door kitchen in warm countries; the **COOK-ROOM** on board a ship.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 3/2 Fire broke out in the cook house, on board the Nelly. 1873 *MISS BRID SANDWICH Isl.* (1880) 58 A small eating-room with a grass cookhouse

beyond. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 7/1 'The Rookery' at Wellington Barracks is perfectly unsanitary, a portion of it being over the cook-house.

**Cookice**, *humorous nonce-nd.* [cf. *ethics*, etc.] 1845 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXXIII. 80 The grand and broad principles of cookery or cookics.

**Cookie** (*ku'ki*). *Sc.* and *U.S.* Also *cooky*, *cookey*. [prob. a. Du. *koekje* (*ku'kye*) dim. of *koek* cake: this is app. certain for U.S.; but for Scotland historical evidence has not been found.] In Scotland the usual name for a baker's plain bun; in U.S. usually a small flat sweet cake, but locally a name for small cakes of various form with or without sweetening.

c. 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scot.* (1760) II. xxiv. 272 In the Low-Country the Cakes are called Cookies. 1808 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 368 Those notable cakes, high new-year cookies. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xv, Muckle obliged to ye for your cookies, Mrs. Shortcake. 1852 D. C. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 97 Very dry cookies, spiced with caraway seeds. 1870 B. HARTE *Luck Roar. Camp* 227 (Farmer) He lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a cookie!

b. *Comb.*, as *cookie-shine* (*humorous*), a tea-party (cf. *tea-fight*).

1863 *READE Hard Cash* v, Conversaciones, cooky-shines, etcetera. 1867 *N. & Q. Ser. III.* XII. 195/2 From the frequent appearance of these [cookies] at tea-parties, the latter are irreverently spoken of as Cookie Shines.

**Cooking** (*ku'kin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **COOK** *v. 1* + **-ING**.]

1. The action of the verb **COOK** (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1645 *MILTON Tetrach. Wks.* 1738 I. 221 It is man's perverse cooking who hath turn'd this bounty of God into a Scorpion. 1815 *HUNT Feast of Poets* 6 And will find ye all out with your cookings and cares. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study of Social* vi. (1877) 121 'Cooking' of railway accounts and financial prospectuses.

2. *concr.* That which is cooked at one time; a meal. (Cf. **BAKING** *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 635 The rustic greediness of swallowing two cookings in a day.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Cooking-range**, a cooking-stove containing several openings for carrying on different operations at once; **cooking-stove**, a stove adapted for cooking.

c. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* ix. 59 He was carried under the cooking-boat, and seen no more. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 305 Then peeled his flesh with a great cooking knife. 1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* (1851) 412 Who wants to know about the cooking-range. 1852 MRS. STOW *Uncle Tom* xiii, A neat, well-blackened and shining cooking-stove. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 172 Our cooking-gear. 1875 *JAYNES Money* (1878) 9 Needful for cooking and drinking purposes. *Mod.* Gas cooking-stoves in great variety.

**Cooking**, *pp. a.* That cooks.

1874 *RHIND Hist. Vegetable Kingd.* 186 Man who has been humorously defined to be a cooking animal.

**Cookish** (*ku'kij*), *a. rare.* [f. **COOK** *sb.* + **-ISH**.]

Like a cook. Hence **coo-triality** *adv.*

1611 *DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 177 I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me, so cookish. 1836-38 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* iv. iv, How cookishly, how dinnery He manages his duties.

† **Cookly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **COOK** *sb.* + **-LY**.] Like or after the manner of a (skilful) cook.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiv. 556 And cookly spitted it, Roasted, and drew it artfully.

**Cook-maid**. A maid or female servant employed in cooking, or as assistant to a cook.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. ii. 179. 1664 *PERRY Diary* (1879) III. 75 Neither I nor anyone in my house but Jane the cook-mayde could do it. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 12 note, Gloucester... discovered the Lady Anne in the dress of a cookmaid in London. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 167 Those who think that the development of society can be arrested because a farmer's wife finds it hard to get a cookmaid.

[**Cook-mate**, erroneous form of **COOK-MATE**.]

**Cookoo**: see **CUCKOO**.

**Cookequan**, var. of **CUCKQUEAN**. *Obs.*

**Cook-room**. A room in which cooking is done, a kitchen; a. on board a ship, the galley; b. a separate building or outhouse, **COOK-BOUSE**.

1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 260 The cooke roome and all other places to be kept cleane. 1697 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Cooke-roome... commonly in Merchantmen it is in the Fore-Castle. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. xvii, There are no chimneys or fire-places... but in the Cook-room. This word is used to signify their kitchen. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) *Coyne-rom*, the cook-room, or cuddy, of a lighter or boy. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. 6 All the vessels of his table silver, and many of those of his cook-room.

*fig.* 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 95 Passe along vnto the stomacke, the Cooke-roome, where Diet is the Steward, Appetite the Clark, and Concoction the maister Cooke.

**Cookship** (*ku'kʃip*). [f. **COOK** *sb.* + **-SHIP**.]

The position or function of a cook.

1866 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 6 T would be cook-ship versus Quaker-ship.

**Cook-shop**. Originally cook's shop. A shop where cooked food is sold; an eating-house.

a. 1552 *HULORT, Cokes shope, popina.* 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood iii. 9 Such vulgar diet with Cookies shope agree. 1665 *MASSINGER New Way* II. ii, The cooks shop in Ram Alley. 1770 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 249. ¶ 8 [He] carried me to a Cook's-Shop. 1796 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xlvii. (1741) 252 Frequenting... inns, cooks-shops, taverns. b. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry Combe for a Case-Combe* 10 It seemes he hath... been brought vp... rather in a cooke-shop. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 7. § 3 In inns, cooke-

shops, or victualling houses. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* viii. 71 He dined and supped in an eastern cook-shop. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 33 Running to and fro of boys from cook-shops.

**Cook-stool**, corrupt var. of **CUCK-STOOL**. *Obs.*  
**+Cook-wench**. *Obs.* A servant-girl employed in cooking; = **COOK-MAID**.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl. The cook-wench and dairy-maid. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 IV. 199 Thy Cook-wench soon becomes thy proper mate. 1811 OKME *Govt. Indostan* 413 An Indian cook-wench.

**Cook-wrasse**: see **COOK sb.** 3.

**Cooky** (ku'ki). *colloq.* Also **cookee**, -ie. [*f.* **COOK sb.** with -y hypocoristic: cf. *Nelly, Betty*, etc.] A name for a (female) cook.

1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* l. 259 The valet in his tarnish'd lace, And cooky with her shining face. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/2 Cooky, with whom the metropolitan bobby is supposed to be on affectionate terms.

**Cooky**, var. of **COOKIE**, bun, small cake.

**Cool** (kūl), *a.* Forms: 1 **ool**, 3-5 **oole**, 4 **cool**, 6 **Sc. cuill**, 4-7 **coole**, 3, 7-**cool**. [*OE. cōl*:—*OTeut. \*kōlu-z*, *f.* ablaut stem of *kal* = *L. gel-*: cold: see note under etymology of **COLD**. Passage from the -u into the -jo declension (*\*kōljo-z*) gave OHG. *kuoli*, MHG. *küele*, G. *kühl* cool.]

1. Moderately cold; said of a temperature which, in contrast with heat, is cold enough to be agreeable and refreshing, or, in contrast with cold, is not so low as to be positively disagreeable or painful.

In earlier use sometimes app. not distinguished from *cold*.  
 a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 26 Swa oft esprinze utawaelled of clife harum col and hlutor. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 324 Hrer mid sticcan of þæt hit col sie. c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 82 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 Pat fulle pool þat euer is hot and neuer cool. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 452 Al schet in a schaze þat schaded ful cole. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K.) Cole or sumwhat colde. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scol.* II. 202 In mid winter quhen that the wedder is cuill. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 89 Vnder the coole shade of a Siccamore. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xix, Along the cool sequester'd vale of life. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 32/2 He was then in a cool sweat, with a low pulse. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. xxv. 177 We were in the cool shadow of the mountain. 1881 *ROSSETTI Song & Music.* O leave your hand where it lies cool Upon the eyes whose lids are hot.

b. *fig.*  
 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. 30 The coole and temperate Wind of Grace. 1608 — *Ham.* iii. iv. 124 Vpon the heate and flame of thy distemper Sprinkle coole patience. 1738 *WESLEY Come Holy Spirit* ii, Come, Thou our Passion's cool Allay. 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* x08 The country, seeing the cool water thrown on it [a scheme].

c. Producing a sensation of coolness; not admitting or retaining heat; as 'a cool dress'.

d. *Med.* Said of a medicine, treatment, etc. that lowers the temperature of the blood; cooling.

1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 100 You must... coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Assist them with Emulsions of the cooler seeds... as Melons, Cucumbers. 1793 *BEDDOES Cataract* 151 The cool treatment of small pox.

2. *transf. a.* Applied to a sensation of the organs of taste analogous to that of actual coolness; or to anything which produces this sensation. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 252 Nitrites have properties common to nitrates; such as a cool taste.

b. *Hunting.* Of a scent: faint, weak. Cf. **COLD a.** 12.

1647 N. BACON *Lawes Eng.* l. lxvii. (1739) 158 Though... they lost ground, and hunted upon a cool scent.

c. Of colours: Between 'warm' and 'cold'; containing low-toned red or yellow; as, 'a cool green'.

d. ? Having little vitality or force. *Obs.*  
 1665 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 282 I reckon they have but a coole patent of it, and I suppose should they bring it into Parliament it will prove not only impossible there but ridiculous.

† 3. *fig.* Chilled, depressed. *Obs.* Cf. **COLD a.** 9.  
 c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 925 Pen comford he caght in his cole hert.

† b. Chilling, comfortless. *Obs.* Cf. **COLD a.** 10.  
 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 'Wat segge 3e maistres', quod Merlyn, 'þat zeue þat cole red To bi nyme blod and my lyf. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 105 Hys red was to coul, That let man to such meschyf.

4. Of persons (and their actions): Not heated by passion or emotion; unexcited, dispassionate; deliberate, not hasty; undisturbed, calm.

*Brownwulf* 282 And þa ceor wylmas colran wurdæ. c 1440 *Chaucer's L. G. W.* (MS. Gg. 4. 27) 258 Thow... thyntist in thyn wit that is ful cole That he nys but a verray propre sole That louth paramouris to harde and hote. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 161 Coole, quietus. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw. N. v. i.* 6 Such seething braines... that apprehend More than coole reason euer comprehends. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xvii. 27 A man of understanding is of an excellent [marg. coole] spirit. 1716-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* xxii. 69 Upon cooler reflexion, I think I had done better to have left it alone. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vii. 376 Some of them were men of the coolest tempers. 1798 *MILLER in Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. clviii, I caused a cool and steady fire to be opened on them. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 491 The energy of the young prince had not then been found a match for the cool science of the veteran. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* II. i, While she wept, and I strove to be cool.

b. *transf.* of things.

1886 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1695) 93 In coole matters thou art hot: in the hottest causes, cold. 1889 *Tryal Bps.* 28 The real of one time may bring in that by surprize... which when things are coole... will appear to be plain injustice. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 117 Who now, from dread of the Pope, cannot take a cool bottle of claret... with any tolerable quiet.

6. (*In*) cool blood: cf. **COLD BLOOD**.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 77 We should not, when the blood was cool, have threatend Our Prisoners with the Sword. 1626 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* IV. ii, Be that her prison, till in cooler blood I shall determine of her. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 22 (1684) 86 That without any provocation at all, in cool blood, as they say, they can thus wrong their poor brethren. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* II. 249 He... massacred all the inhabitants in cool blood. 1881 *Mrs. P. O'DONOGHUE Ladies on Horseback* II. v. 72 No horse that ever was soled could do it [a big leap] in cool blood.

5. Deficient in ardour, zeal, or enthusiasm; lacking warmth of interest, or heartiness; lukewarm.

(In first quot. possibly a verb).  
 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. 177 'Twill make them coole in zeale vnto your Grace. a 1656 *Bp. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 151 Oh, give me a true sense of my wants: and then, I cannot be cool in asking. 1815 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. X.* 169 The people are a little cool both at Vienna and in England in respect to the Bourbons. 1874 *BLACKIE Self Cult.* 70 An honest hater is often a better fellow than a cool friend.

b. Wanting in cordiality.  
 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 319, I found him at first cooler in his reception then when I left him. a 1706 *VANBRUGH Mistake* I. Wks. (Ritgd.) 442/1 Were I to meet a cool reception. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* III. 77, I am rather upon cool terms with him.

6. Assured and unabashed in demeanour, where the circumstances would call for diffidence and hesitation; calmly and deliberately audacious or impudent in making a proposal or demand: said of persons and their actions.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 80 A right cool fish. a 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Black Mousquet.*, A fact which has stamp'd him a rather 'Cool hand'. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xxiv. 394 He certainly knew that such a request was a trifle cool. 1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* viii. 256 The cool way in which Plato in his Republic speaks of exposing children.

7. *colloq.* Applied to a large sum of money.  
 [Of doubtful origin: perhaps originally 'deliberately or calmly counted, reckoned, or told', and hence 'all told', 'entire', 'whole'; but it became a mere phrase, helping to contribute emphasis or reality to the amount.]

1798 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* II. i, I just made a couple of Betts with him, took up a cool hundred, and so went to the King's Arms. 1799 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xli, He had lost a cool hundred, and would no longer play. 1773 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 201 My table alone stands me in a cool thousand a quarter. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* IV. v. 132 Lord Monmouth had the satisfaction of drawing the Whig minister into a cool thousand on the event. 1863 *DICKENS G. Expect.* lvii. 1870 *BRADWOOD The O. V. H.* 264 To save me a cool seven hundred a year.

8. *Comb.*, as *cool-rooted*, -sheltered adjs.; † *cool-orape* (see quot.); *cool cup*, a cooling drink (see quot.); *cool-drawn a.*, drawn or expressed without the aid of heat (cf. *cold-drawn*); *cool-trough*, a trough in which anything is cooled. Also **COOL-HEADED**, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \*Cool-crape, a slight Chequer'd Stuff made in imitation of Scotch Plaid. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, When a Person dies, he is said to be put into his Cool-crape. 1818 *TODD, "Cool-cup"*, a beverage, so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 2/1 Whale Oil of this and last year. 'Cool Drawn. 1800 *KEATS Ode to Psyche* 13 'Cool-rooted flowers. 1767 *Mrs. S. PENNINGTON Lett.* III. 171 And here, 'cool shelter'd from the mid-day sun. 1777 *HOOLE Comenius's Vis. World* (ed. 12) 88 He quencheth hot irons in the 'cool-trough.

**Cool** (kūl), *sb.* 1 For forms see prec. [*f.* **COOL a.** Cf. OHG. *kuoli*, MHG. *küele*, mod. G. *kühle*.]

1. That which is cool: the cool part, place, time, thing, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5534 To see quat selcuthe is seet in þe salt watir, How many kind of creatours þat in þe cole duellis. c 1450 *Merlin* 191 As they that wolde ride in the cole of the mornynge. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* lxvi. 227 It were good for us to arysse... it is good to ryde in the coole. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* iii. 8 In the coole of the daye [so 1611]. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* III, But see where Lucia... Amid the cool of yon high marble arch, Enjoys the noon-day breeze! 1863 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 171 He... goes for his ride in the cool of the evening. 1879 *BROWNING Pheidippides* 64 There in the cool of a cleft, sat he—majestical Pan!

† 2. A cool breeze, a light and refreshing wind.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 231 The wind stood thanne nought amis, But every tosaile cole it blew. a 1470 *TITMOT Caesar* iii. (1530) 4 That he had a good and convenable time and also a good cole. 1506 *GUYFORD Pilgr.* 72 The wynde began to blow a ryght good coole in oure waye. 1558 *PHARR Aeneid* III, A mery coole of wynde them fast persweth. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Aura*, a softe coole of wynde. *Aprica Zephyri aura*, a warme coole of [wynde].

3. Coolness.

14... *Songs & Carols* (1847) 35 A pilion or taberd to wer in hete or cole. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxv. 13 Like as the wynter coole in the harvest. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 1109 There oft the Indian Herdsman shunning heate Shelters in coole. 1860 *SIR T. MARTIN Horace* 133 Thou a grateful cool dost yield To the flocks that range afield.

4. *fig.*  
 1617 *Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 1112 God loves to give us cools and heats in our desires. 1699 W. BROUGH *Sacr.*

*Princ.* 291 Men of intemperate heates and cooles in religion. 1714 *ARBUTHNOT, etc. Mart. Scriblerus* II. ix, To treat... of the emollients and opiates of poesy, of the cool, and the manner of producing it.

**Cool** (kūl), *sb.* 2 *Comm.* [Another form of **COWL sb.** 2] A tub of butter, usually of 28 lb., but sometimes of other size.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade Products* 104 Cool, a tub cut in two, in which butter is sometimes sent to market... it weighs from 1 cwt. to 1 cwt. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/8 (*Trade Report*) Butter.—Cork. Prices show another advance... Fine mild-cured and fine cools advanced 12.

**Cool** (kūl), *v.* Forms: 1 **oolian**, 3-7 **oole**, (3-5 **oolen**), 4-5 **kole**, **koole**, 5-6 **Sc. oule**, **cuill**, 4-7 **oole**, 7-**cool**. [*OE. cōlian (cōlade)* = *OS. cōlōn*:—*OTeut. \*kōlōjan* to be cold or cool, *f. kōlu-z* adj. cool, *f. stem kal*: cold: see note to **COLD a.** The trans. use is not original, and appeared in ME. with the obsolescence of the original trans. *kele*, *KEEL*, *OE. cēlan, cēlan*:—*OTeut. \*kōlōjan* to make cool.]

1. *intr.* To become cool; to become less hot or warm. Often with *down*, rarely *off*.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1281 (Gr.) Lic colode. a 1000 *Andreas* 1258 (Gr.) Weder coledon. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 204 Seod on weallendon wætere, let þonne colian. a 1225 *Juliana* 70 Hit [boiling pitch] coledre anan. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 In boylande water þou kast hom may. To harden þen take hom oute to cole. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNTSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* Bij b, Whan it is baken... let it cole by hymselfe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 396 A while discourse they hold; No fear lest Dinner coole. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 308 The eggs... of small birds... being liable to cool more quickly. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 81 What form the melted matter may assume at great depths on cooling down. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 175 It cools with extreme slowness. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 487 Jupiter and Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, do not seem yet to have cooled off to anything like the earth's condition.

2. *fig. a.* To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to lose fervour, to become less zealous or ardent.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 9 (Gr.) Colap Cristes lufu. 1283 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 250/2 He made to cole the cruelte of the persecutours. 1508 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Their good opinion therein... cooles. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. ii. 19 Thou hast describ'd A hot Friend cooling. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 154 This deed Ile do, before this purpose coole. 1663 *Br. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* xix. (1668) 193 After the first onset... they are wont to cool and make a retreat. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 261 She, who ne'er answers till a Husband cools. 1842 *MACAULAY Ess. Fredk. Gt.* (1854) 699/2 This eccentric friendship was fast cooling. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* v. (1883) 114 To give this feeling time to cool down.

† b. To become 'cold' with fear. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 10 The time has beene, my sences would have cool'd To heare a Night-shrike.

† c. Of things: To lose their opportuneness.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 240 Come, to the Forge with it then, shape it: I would not have things coole. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. i. 43 Advantage, which doth euer coole th' absence of the needer.

3. *trans.* To make cool; to cause to lose heat or become less hot. (Formerly expressed by *KEEL*.) c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K.) Colyn or kelyn, *frige-facio*. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. v. 122 To be thrown into the Thames, and cooled... like a Horse-shoe. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 42 You may... keepe your winde to coole your pottage. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (J.) Snow they use... because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. 1862 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing.* III. iii. 74 A thunderstorm... had cooled the atmosphere.

b. To impart the sensation of coolness to, esp. to refresh by allaying excessive or painful heat.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2814 A dede of is helm of stel And coled him þer in fraiche wel. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus, that he dippe the laste part of his synour in water, and kele [MS. X. c 1420 koole] my tunge. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE x.* 428 The cler watter culyt the hors sumdeill. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. i. 65 Warm'd and cooled by the same Winter and Sommer as a Christian is. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 699 The ready Cure to cool the raging Pain. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's Field* 289 Cooling her false cheek with a featherfan.

c. To reduce the temperature of the blood or of the 'humours' of the body. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 (MS. B) Whanne þat a mete opere a medycine... hetyth hym noat & colyth hym nau3t. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. 24 As if I had swallow'd snow-balls, for pilles to coole the reines. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 100 You must... coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. 1700 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 161 Steel... given in this manner (which for the most part rather Cools than Heats).

d. *Painting.* To make less 'warm' in colour; to tone down the reds or yellows in a picture.

4. *fig.* To cause (a person) to lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to make less ardent or zealous; to diminish the intensity of (strong feeling, emotion, resolve).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxviii. 18 That i ware kolid in þi mercy fra bete of vices and temptaciouns. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* IV. xii. 265 To repente hymself of the castynge of his gage and to be so kolid of the bataylle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 260 The king then being somewhat cooled of his great furie, granted their desire. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. i. 59 He hath... thwarted my bargaines, cooled my friends, heated mine enemies. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. l. 136 Which cools the resolutions of the zealous Prince. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 198 P 13 I found my friends... cooled in their affection. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The lapse of time which cools the ardour of the friends whom he has left behind.

b. *fig.* To deprive (a thing) of its opportuneness or freshness of interest; to make stale.

1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xl. 164 The great gulf between you and me cools all news that come hither.

1738 THYER *Byron's Rem.* (1856) II. i. 198 You are come too late, the thing is cooled.

5. Phrases. † To cool cares: to assuage them: see also KEEL v. To cool one's coppers: see COPPER sb. 7 To cool one's heels († *hoofs*): i. e. by rest, after the feet have become hot with walking; hence, *ironically*, to be kept standing or waiting.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1253 Keuer hem comfort, & colen her carez. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 340 The soldiers all sat down enrunk'd, each by his arms and horse That then lay down and cool'd their hoofs. 1633 W. R. *Match at Mid.* night III. in Hazl. *Dodley XIII.* 52 To let him cool his heels there till morning. 1641 *Barthol. Faure* (N. s. v. *Heels*), Who forthwith committed my little hot furie to the stocks, where we will leave him to coole his heeles. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VI. ix. In this parlour Amelia cooled her heels, as the phrase is, near a quarter of an hour. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn x.* Whilst Philip was cooling his heels in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a rather curious scene was in progress.

† **Cool**, v. 2. Obs. rare. Also *cole*. [? a. F. *couler* to flow, run as a liquid:—L. *cōlāre* to pass through a filter, f. *cōlum* a strainer.] *intr.* To run, flow.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 23 The vessels through which it colith or runnith. *Ibid.* Hhij, It droppeth and colyth out of the waynes.

**Cool**, *cole*, obs. ff. *COLL*, *COWL* sb. 1

† **Cool-back**. [app. a. Du. *koelbak*, f. *koel* cool + *bak* BACK sb. 2] = COOLER 2: esp. in a brewery. Obs.

1707 J. MORTIMER *Hush* (J.) Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, Let it run from your cool-backs into your Tun very cool.

**Cool'd**, obs. f. *COLD*, and *cool'd*, pa. t. of *CAN*.

**Coolle**, obs. f. *COAL*, *COWL*.

**Cooled** (*kūld*), *pp. a.* [f. *COOL* v. 1 + -ED.]

Made cool († or cold); lowered in temperature. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coolyd of heete. *frige factus*. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physike* 356/2 Anyoynte the cooled ioyntes. 1688 FLAVEL *Fear* 88 Mortified and cooled hearts. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 55 The surface of the double lake [of lava] was continually skinning over with a cooled crust, like frosted silver.

**Coollee**, var. of *COOLIE*.

**Cooler** (*kū'lar*). [f. as prec. + -ER. Cf. KEELER.]

1. Anything that cools or makes cool. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 53 But whoo so was found so hot in desyre, with the weast of a Cok was sure of a cooler. 1686 Goad *Celest. Botles* I. it. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xcii. 235 They do not use ice as a cooler, but snow.

2. A vessel in which anything is cooled or set to cool; esp. one used for cooling the wort in brewing, or for similar purposes in other manufacturing processes.

1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 589 Boile it very well the second time with the hops, then put it into the coolers and coole it. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 34 A great Alembick, with its cooler or Copper Still. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 279 Shift your first Wort out of the Coolers into a Working-Tun. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Spring 217 Streams of new milk thro' flowing coolers stray. 1800 W. SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* II. 398 On a little lower level than the copper, is fixed a square or oblong back or cooler, capable of containing from 10 to 20 tons of oil. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 211 The boiling beer is now pumped up to the coolers.

3. A cooling medicine or agent; a refrigerant. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 12. (1651) That the liver be outwardly anointed with some coolers that it be not overheated. 1671 SALMON *Sign. Med.* III. xxii. Citruls, the seeds are great coolers in Feavers. 1744 BERKELEY *Sirius* 7 An admirable febrifuge, at once the safest cooler and cordial. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.*, *Goat* (1812) I. 46 In cases, where coolers and restoratives are necessary.

4. *fig.* Anything that cools emotion, excitement, or ardour, or damps the spirits.

1590 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 527 The Law, we know, is a great cooler to presumption. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 27 This is a cooler both to the Pharisees and Novatians, who were wont to despise sinners. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 718 What coolers of zeale, what clogges in the way that leadeth vnto life. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 58 See coolers here, that damp the fire of rage. 1824 'P. Quiz' (title) Fashionable Bored, or Coolers in High Life.

5. U.S. (*Thieves' slang*.) A prison or gaol.

1884 MILNOR (Dakota) *Teller* 8 Aug., Arrested on the charge of drunkenness, lodged in the cooler over night and then fined \$5 in the morning. 1885 *Ibid.* 25 Apr., Now, then, I'll give you a chance to keep out of the cooler!

**Cooler**, obs. f. *COLOUR*.

**Coolle-staff**, var. of *COWL-STAFF*.

**Cooley**, rare. [Phonetic spelling of F. *coulis*, CULLIS.] Broth of boiled meat.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 41 Make a rich cooley.

**Cool-headed**, a. [Parasynthetic deriv. of *cool* head: see COOL a. 8.] Having a cool head; free from excitement, not easily excited in mind.

1777 BURKE *Lt. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III. 140 The old, cool headed, general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 644 Soon, however, some cool-headed people ventured to remark that the fact... was not quite so certain as might be wished.

1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 850 Among the cooler-headed members of his own party.

Hence **Cool-head'dness**.

1891 *Athenaeum* 9 May 598/2 No better illustration of his cool-headedness can be given.

**Coolie**, *cooly* (*kū'li*). Forms: 6 *pl. coolies*, 7 *coolie*, (cowler), 7-8 *coulee*, -ie, *cooly*, 7-9 *coolee*, 8 *couley*, 8-9 *cooley*, 7- coolie, *cooly*. [Now found (in sense 2) in the Indian vernaculars generally: Urdu قولي قولي, *quli, qūli*, Bengali *kūli*, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, *kūli*; of disputed origin.]

By some considered to be originally Tamil, and identical with the word *kūli* 'hire, payment for occasional manual work', whence (either by metonymy, or as short for *kūli-kāram* 'hire-man', *kūliyāl* 'hire-person') *kūli* 'hiring, labourer, man who does odd jobs'. The objection to this is that the first known mention of Coolies early in the 17th c. refers not to the Tamil country, in the south, but to the region of Guzerat, in the west of India. On this account there is reason to think the word identical with *Kūli* or *Kōli*, the name of an aboriginal tribe of Guzerat (see sense 1), which is actually found spelt *Koulli*, *Coolie* in the middle of the 17th c.

(The *Kulis* of Guzerat were well known to the Portuguese in the 16th c.; and these probably carried the name both to Southern India and to China, cf. 1745 in 2.) It is probable that the similarity between *Kūli* and the Tamil word *kūli* 'hire' may have led to the use of *coolie* in Southern India in the sense of *kūli-kāram* or *kūliyāl*.)

† 1. A variant of *Kūli* or *Kōli*, name of a numerous aboriginal tribe of Guzerat, formerly noted as robbers, but now settling down as respectable labourers and cultivators. Obs.

1554 BOTELHO *Estado da India in Subsídios* (Lisb. 1873) V. 155 E a Renda dos coolies que são pescadores e estáquados ao mar, e per este Rio de Bagaim. *transl.* And the rent from the *coolis* who are fishers at the stakes at the sea, and along this river of Bagaim. 1563 GARCIA DE ORTA *Coloquios* (Lisb. 1871) 34 *Colles*. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voyages* xxvii. (Y.) Others that yet dwell within the countrie called *Colles*: which *Colles* doe yet live by robbing and stealing. 1609 W. FINCH *Trav.* in *Punjab Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. 14. § 436 A certain Rajaw [of], the people called *Colles* or *Quillees*, keeping in a Desert Wilderness, which secures him from Conquest. 1616-22 TERRY *Trav.* E. Ind. (1655) 192 Those who inhabit the Country Villages are called *Coolies*; these till the ground and breed up Cattel, and other things for provision as Hennes, etc. 1630 LORD *Banians* 85 The husbandmen or inferior sort of people, called the *Coolies*. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 75 To live a while in Gussurat, to extirpate that rascal-race of *Coolies* and *Bielgrates*. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 164 (Y.) The inhabitants of Rannagur are the *Salvages* called *Coolies*. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 143 The *Rasspouts* and *Coolies* make Inroads into this Province [Cambay], and plunder even to the Gates of the City. 1800 *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* III. 355 (Y.) In the profession of thieving the *Koolies* may be said to act *con amore*. 1825 HEBER *Journey* (1828) II. 556 A *Kholee*, the name of a degenerate race of *Rajpoots* in Guzerat, who, from the low occupations in which they are generally employed, have (under the corrupt name of *Coolie*) given a name... to bearers of burthens all over India. 1856 A. K. FORBES tr. *Ras Mādā* I. 103 The *Koolies* lived for a long time on the sea-shore, in the neighbourhood of the Indus. *Ibid.* 104 The *Bheels* and *Koolies* lived in security. 1885 *Imp. Gaz. India* III. 51 s. v. *Bombay*, The aboriginal race of *Kulis* is rapidly rising in the scale of civilization.

2. The name given by Europeans in India and China to a native hired labourer or burden-carrier; also used in other countries where these men are employed as cheap labourers.

1628 W. BRUTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1807) V. 49 (Y.) He lent us horses to ride on, and *Coolers* (which are Porters) to carry our goods. 1680 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras* (1861) I. 129 (Y.) That the drum be beat to call all *coolies*, carpenters, etc. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 344 At which his *Coolies* were affrighted. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 740/1, 500 *Colys* or *Labourers*. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trav. Anson's Voy.* 271 We employ'd many Chinese Labourers, whom they call *Cooly's*, to make the Chinam. 1763 ORME *Milit. Trans. Indostan* (1861) I. 1. 79 *Coolies* a cast of Indians whose sole occupation is to carry burthens. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 132 Made use of by the natives of Golconda as *coolys* or slaves in the mines. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 55 An order... stating the number of *Coolies* which an officer may call for from a village. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *The Num. 100 note*, *Coolie* means a porter, but is often used reproachfully to other servants of superior rank. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 235 The number of Malabar *coolies* employed. 1873 MORLEY *Roussseau* II. 55 A kidnapper of *coolies* or the captain of a slaver.

3. *slang*. (See quot.)

1803 R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 31 A *Cooly*, or common fellow of the lowest class. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Coolie*, a soldier, in allusion to the Hindoo *coolies*, or day labourers.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *coolie boy*, *emigrant*; *coolie labour*, *system*, *traffic*; *coolie-catcher*.

c 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxi. 200 Shall I tell the *coolie* boy to run after him? 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. (1876) 92 *Coolie*-traffic can never be carried on by private enterprise. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 4/6 A ship... started from Calcutta with four hundred *coolie* emigrants. 1879 *Constit. California* in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) II. App. 678 Asiatic *coolieism* is a form of human slavery, and is for ever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for *coolie* labour shall be void. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Feb. 10/4 The Chinese agents employed to collect the *coolies*, and known as 'coolie-catchers'.

**Coolieism**. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The *coolie* system, the importation of *coolies* as labourers into foreign countries.

1879 [see *COOLIE* 4].

**Coolie**, var. of *COLLIE*, *COULÉE* (U.S.).

**Cooling** (*kū'ling*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *COOL* v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb *COOL*.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvi. 2 In shadow of bi wengis... Pat is, in hilyng and kolyng of bi goednes and bi pite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 *Coolyng*, *frige factio*. c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1868) App. 227 In the *coolying*, putt in these things following. 1886 *Athenaeum* 4 Sept. 298/2 Shrinkage consequent on the earth's secular cooling.

b. *fig.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 39 The disdain of thy parentage... is a sufficient cooling to thee. 1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsell* 69 Take heed of the first coolings.

2. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *cooling-place*; *cooling-cup*, a contrivance for cooling liquids, consisting of a cup into which is plunged another containing a heat-absorbing substance, as a solution of ammonium nitrate; *cooling-floor*, a large shallow tank or cooler in which wort is cooled.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enfriadera*, a cooling-place.

**Cool'ing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That cools or makes cool. *spec. a.* Of medicines, etc.: lowering the temperature of the blood, refrigerant. b. *Painting*. Making less warm in colour; toning down warm colour.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 14 The greene leaues quier with the cooling winde. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 626 Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage. 1732 ARBUHNOT *Rules of Diet* 244 Pomegranates contain a Juice stypticke, and extremely cooling. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 422 The stream that spreads its cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads. c 1790 LEMON *Sch. Art* II. 61 Cooling crayons, composed of black and white, should succeed these, and melt into the hair. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* viii. 69, [1] left the... cooling drink beside the sick woman.

† 2. *Cooling card*: see CARD sb. 2 a. Obs.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 188 A cooling card it was unto them, still to see ships arrived in the haven out of England, openlie before their faces. 1664 MAR. WORCESTER in *Dirks Life* viii. 185 137 It would... prove a cooling card to many, whose zeal otherwise would transport them. 1678 DRYDEN *Limerham* I. i. Wood. [Aside.] That, besides her self, is a cooling Card.

3. That is becoming cooler.

1877 J. COOK *Boston Monday Lect.*, *Concessions of Evolutionists*, In the complex conditions of a cooling planet.

Hence **Coolingly** *adv.*, **Coolingness**.

1855 G. MEREDITH *Shar. Skagpat* 352 None of earth were like to them in silveriness, sweet coolingness. 1880 LADY FL. DIXIE *Across Patagonia* I. 11 We are off again, with a slight breeze stealing coolingly over us.

**Coolish** (*kū'lish*), a. [f. *COOL* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat cool.

1759 GOLDSM. *Ess. i. Wks.* (Globe) 286/1 The nights began to grow a little coolish. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 495 This salt tastes coolish on the tongue. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 423 I My zeal is getting coolish. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* I. 8 It was a coolish day.

**Coolisse**, *cooliss*, obs. ff. CULLIS.

**Coolly** (*kū'li*), *adv.* [f. *COOL* a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a cool condition, with coolness.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 155 They may walke there very coolly even at noon. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. 2, The aire... did coolly glide through every part. 1797-30 THOMSON *Summer* 463 I have happy he! who... in the gield caverns, woodland-wrought... Sits coolly calm.

2. *fig.* Without the heat of passion or emotion; without haste or excitement; calmly, collectedly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong. Attempment*... temperately, coolly, moderately. 1640 H. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 92 This safe liquor will send the guests home coolly tempered. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden Wks.* II. 418 When admiration had subsided, the translation was more coolly examined. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vii. 161 The cab-driver meanwhile was taking it very coolly.

3. Without fervour, enthusiasm, or friendly warmth; with an air of indifference.

1626 W. SELATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 7. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr., He promis'd me but coolly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 206 Lewis at first affected to receive these propositions coolly.

4. With calm and unabashed assurance.

1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 301 Agricultural chemistry coolly... offering... to turn a sandbank into corn. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/1 This essential point was coolly taken for granted.

**Coolness** (*kū'lines*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* The condition of being or feeling cool; cool quality or sensation.

c 1000 *Ag. Pr.* lxx. 11 And du us on colnesse clene zeldest. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 *Colnesse*, *freshness*. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 53 The... delectable coolnes of the fountaine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virs. Georg.* I. 386 The Coolness of the Night. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 523 The thunder-shower Fell with refreshing coolness on my head. 1859 TENNYSON *Mert. & Viv.* 755 Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.

2. *fig.* Freedom from excitement; calmness.

1651 H. MORE *2nd Lash of Alazonom.* 79 Eugenius, will you venture, in Philosophic Coolness, to say, etc. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 5, I wish... my readers may attend me with... coolness. 1805 CAPT. BLACKWOOD in Nicolas *Desp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 224 After performing wonders by his example and coolness, Lord Nelson was wounded by a French Sharp-shooter. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 3 Old house! there is a charm in thy quiet!—a cessation—a coolness from business... which is delightful. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 526 Only Hampden's coolness and tact averted a conflict.

3. Want of fervour or enthusiasm; absence of friendly warmth.



a 1674 CLARENDON (J.). They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero's Lett.* i. iv. (R.). As being unwilling it should appear... that any coolness had arisen between us. 1767 J. PENN *Sleepy Sermon*. 24 Inattention in hearing the Word of God, generally produces a Coolness for sacred Worship. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 55 A coolness had sprung up between Pope and Addison.

4. Calm and unabashed assurance.

1751 JOHNSON *Life of Chayne* Wks. IV. 516 Who with his usual coolness and modesty, took possession of the lodgings soon after by breaking open the doors. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xi. 285 He comes there, and takes possession of the territory with all the coolness of a usurper.

**Coolooly**, var. of **Koolooly**, an Algerine of mixed descent.

**Coolor**(e, -our, obs. ff. **COLOUR**).

**Coolrife**, a. Sc. Also -riff. [f. **COOL** + **RIFE**: after **CAULDRIFE**.] Having a tendency to cool or be cold; 'also fig. Indifferent' (Jam.).

1768 ROSS *Helene* 27 (Jam.) And fain, fain was she of the coolrife shade.

**Cool tankard**. A cooling drink, usually made of wine and water, with lemon-juice, spices, and borage; also, a local name of borage, from its use in this beverage (Britten and Holland).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cool Tankard*, Wine and Water, with a Lemon Sugar and Nutmeg. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/1 This day... the Lord Mayor... partook of a cool tankard at Newgate with Mr. Akerman. 1847 WILLIAMSON *Mem. C. Simcox* i. 12 The day was hot... I drank a great deal of cool tankard. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 541 The fresh tops [of borage] were formerly used in cool tankards.

**Coolth** (külp), rare, exc. dial. In 6 coulthe, 7 cooth. [f. **COOL** a. + **-TH**: cf. *warmth*.]

1. Coolness.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Oerfel*, coulthe. 1611 COTGR., *Froid*, cold, cooth; coldnesse. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 379 My father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors... for cooth and chat. 1863 T. TAYLOR *Pictures in Words* xiii. In pleasant dreams Of English cooth and greenery. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dialect*, *Coolthe*, coolness. 'I set the window open for cooth'.

2. A cold (i.e. the malady so named).

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Cooth*. 'That child's ketch a cooth'. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cooth*, cold (malady)... 'I'm so full of cooth and cold'.

**Coolume**, obs. f. **COLUMN**.

**Coolweed**. *Herb.* One of the names of *Pilea pumila* (N. O. *Urticaceae*), a North American plant with succulent pellucid stem, called also Clearweed, Rushweed, and Stinging Nettle.

**Coolwort** (külwort). *Herb.* [See **WORT**.] A North American herb (N. O. *Saxifragaceae*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Coolwort* (*Tiarella cordifolia*), the popular name of an herb, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic... prepared for sale by the Shakers.

**Coolwort**, obs. f. **COLEWORT**.

† **Cooly**, a. Obs. rare. [f. **COOL** sb. + **-Y**.] Of cool refreshing quality.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 16 Some cooly easefull place he sought to geat. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 58 Keeping my sheepe amongst the cooly shade Of the greene alders. 1610 TOFTE *Honours Acad.* 1 Greene coolie graspe with faire coloured flowers to delight the senses. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* i. 86 E'er the warm Sun drinks up the cool Dew.

**Cooly**, var. of **COLLIE**, **COOLIE**.

**Coom** (kümm), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 6-7 coame, 7 coome, coome, koom, coomb, 8 coomb, 7- coom. [In senses 1-2 app. another form of **CULM**, pointing to a ME. *colm*, whence also ME. *colmy* adj. sooty, grimy, *bicolmen* vb. = *bicollet* to begrime with soot. In Sc. and north Eng., *ul* may become *ū*, as in *bulk*, Sc. *bouk* (būk), *Bulmer* in Northumberland, locally *Boomer*; cf. also *shoulder*, *coulter*, Sc. *shooder*, *cooter*. But the form *coame* in 1 may correspond to ON. *kdm* 'grime, film of dirt'; and sense 3 may be related to Ger. *kahm*, mould, 'the white film on fermented liquids'; cf. *KEEM*. (For *coom* from WGer. *kāma*, OTeut. *kāmo*-z, cf. *BROOM*, *MOON*.) The relationship of sense 4 is quite uncertain. Thus there are here possibly two or even three words.]

1. Soot, esp. that which forms about a fireplace, or settles as smuts from a smoky atmosphere. *Smithy coom*: the hard granular soot that forms over a blacksmith's fire. (But see also 2.) Now Sc. or north Eng.

1597 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 126 The coame about the Smithes forge. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xxxvi. 273 The coame about the Smithes forge. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 137 *Smidy*, a Smiths Shop, whence *Smidy-koom*. Var. Dial. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Coom*, the Soot that gathereth over an Ovens Mouth. 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., If coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretelling the arrival of strangers.

b. fig.

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxvii. 251 'How ye'll clear your character o' the coom ye hae brought on't.' 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 152 The thin black coom o' annihilation and oblivion.

2. Coal dust or refuse, small coal, slack: cf. **CULM**.

1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 Paide for beringe sand and smethie come to the same lyme, xij*d.* 1652 BOATE *Nat.*

*Hist. Irel.* xx. § 4. 158 Upon this they lay a lay of... a certain sort of Sea-coal, the which, being wonderful small, and peculiarly called Comb, is hardly used for any other purpose [than burning lime]. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Coom*... is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Coom*... small coal, Sc.; *Culm* Eng. 1879 DICKINSON *Cumblid. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Coom*, the debris of coal; *culm*.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) Oij, This kinde of honey... after a while it corrupteth and... becometh the sowrest, and the most unsauory of all things... which, then they commonly call Stopping or Coome.

† 4. The black stuff, composed of grease and dust, which works out from axles or bearings. *Obs.*

In quot. 1758 *coom* perhaps means grease for the wheels.

1784 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6264/2 By marking of Sheep with large Quantities of Pitch, Tar, or Coomb. 1790-6 BAILEY (folio), *Coom*... that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 298 To do this, it's only rubbing the Coomb of a Cart-wheel over the Breast of the Ram, or if Coomb cannot conveniently be had, you may rub his breast over with Redding, and the Colour of it... will be left behind on the Ewe. 1750 - *Country Housew.* 287 To cure Shingles, take the black Coom that is made by oiling or greasing Bells in a Steeple and anoint with it. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 107 A remarkable carriage set out... without coomb, or any oily, unctuous, or other liquid matter whatever to the wheels or axles. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* I. 117 A box for the coom.

5. Dust from a corn mill, saw-dust, etc. *dial.*

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coom*, dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing. 1887 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Coom*, dust from a mill, or from riddled seeds, i.e. from corn. Orkn.

**Coom**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also 8 cumb. [Of uncertain origin: the general sense appears to be that of an arched or rounded top, dome. Connexion has been suggested with med.L. *cumba* hold or bottom of a ship or boat, 'locus imus navis' (Isidore Orig. XIX. ii. § 1), and with Sp. *combo*, Pr. *comb*, bent, curved: cf. **COOMB**.]

1. The wooden centre of centering on which an arch is built.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/1 A new-finished arch, from which the cumb or timber frame had been taken away. 1796 in Sinclair *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 8 (Jam.) As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame, or coom, on which it was raised, must have sunk while it was building. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I. 335 The coomb of the most westerly arch appears to have sunk before the arch was thrown over. 1808-25 in JAMIESON.

2. 'The lid of a coffin, from its being arched' (Jam.).

In quot. 1537, it seems to be used for the coffin as a whole. 1537 *Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 288 Twa pund sex unce blak sewin silk to be Frenzeis to the Quenis Coyme. 1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 824 Some surgeon apprentices rudely stopped the cart, and broke down part of the cooms, or sloping roof of the coffin.

3. Here may belong *coom* or *coomb* applied locally to dome-like hills in the North.

Examples are *White Coom* or *Poilmood Coom*, a hill 2605 ft. high near Loch Skene, above Moffat, the *Coom* or *Coomb* at Teviothead, *Coom Cairn*, *Coom Dod*, *Coom Law*, *Coom Hill*, all in the south of Scotland; also *Coom Fell*, south of Cheviot, and *Combill* in Northumberland, *Black Coombe*, *White Coombe*, *Green Coomb*, *Hen Coomb* in Cumberland, etc. [In some of these the word may be *Coomb sb.* in sense 6c, d, 'crest, ridge', but the local form of this is *kame*, *kaim*, which is actually in use. Attempts have been made to identify the word with **COOMB**, esp. in sense c, but on no valid grounds.]

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Comb, in some places it is said to be... a Hill or Plain between Valleys. 1887 *Brighouse News* 26 Mar., *Coom*... in Yorkshire... is applied not to a valley or depression of any kind, but to a conical sandy hill, or large hillock, rising out of the level plain... such is Terrington Coom, north-east of York.

4. *Comb*, *coom*-ceiled a., covered with an arched or vaulted ceiling of plaster: said of a room, in whole or part directly under the roof, as a garret, attic, etc.; cf. **CAMP-CEILING**. Hence *Coom-ceil* v.

1795 in *Sc. Leader* (1887) 16 Aug. 8 For upwards of ten years... it had nothing but the bare rafters above, but in 1795, it was agreed to have it 'coomceiled'... not for ornament, but for the health of the hearers of the gospel'. 1825 in JAMIESON. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 309 It was a little room... what is called in these regions 'coomceiled', which is to say, the roof sloped on one side, being close under the leads. 1879 SHAIRP *Burns* 102 A garret, coomceiled, for the female servants. 1880 J. F. S. GORDON *Chron. Keith* 422 The last Duchess of Gordon renewed and coomceiled the primitive tabernacle.

**Coom**, sb.<sup>3</sup> A dialectal pronunciation or variant form of **COMB** sb.<sup>1</sup> in various senses.

**Coom**, v.<sup>1</sup> rare. Also 7 cowm. [f. **COOM** sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. *becoom*, ME. *bicolmen* (s.v. **BE-6a**).]

1. *trans.* To begrime or smut as with soot.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1831) 35 The colgar, by coom-ing the walkers whyte webs, did weary him away. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. iii. 40 'I'll no coom my fingers wi' meddling in ony sic project.'

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 103 Small-coals are made of the spray and brush-wood... which is sometimes bound up into Ravins for this use; though also it be as frequently charked without binding, and then they call it *cooming* it together.

**Coom**, var. of **COOMB**, valley; obs. form of **COME** sb.<sup>2</sup>, radicle of barley; obs. pa. t. of **COME** v.

**Coomb**, var. of **COOMB**, valley; obs. pa. t. of **COME** v. **Coomb**, var. of **COOMB**, valley; obs. pa. t. of **COME** v. **Coomb**, var. of **COOMB**, valley; obs. pa. t. of **COME** v.

to belong to the same original word, though this, from want of early evidence, is not quite proved. Sense 1 is found only in OE. as *cumb*; sense 2 is found from 14th to 17th c., in form *comb*, *combe*; its pronunciation is unfortunately unknown; sense 3 begins a 1500, and has the forms *comb*, *combe*, *coomb*, pronounced (kümm). OE. *cumb* was prob. identical with older LG. *kumb*, HG. *kump*; cf. mod.LG. and HG. *kumm* a vessel, in various dialects, a round deep vessel, basin, cistern, trough, etc. (also mod.G. *kumme*, older prob. *kumbe*). Besides this mod.G. has *kumpf*, LG. *kump*, a vessel (in many senses), a measure of corn and fruit, 1/4 of a malter, i.e. an English peck nearly. The Bremen Wörterbuch identifies the two LG. forms: 'kumm oder besser kump, tiefe schüssel': so that we have app. an OTeut. type \**kumbo-*, \**kummo-*, with by-form \**kumpo-* (as in *clam*, *clump*), with general sense of vessel, or hollowed-out receptacle.

As to the phonetic history, the vowel of OE. *cumb* was app. lengthened before *mb* as in *comb*, *climb*, *clomb*, with similar loss of *b*, and the *u* sound preserved in modern Eng. instead of being diphthongized, as in OE. *rūm*, ME. *roum*, mod. Room. Cf. also **COOP**.]

† 1. (OE. *cumb*). A vessel, a cup; or perhaps a small measure. *Obs.*

792-6 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 380 (No. 273) *Cumb fulne lides alop*, and *cumb fulne Welices alop*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 28 Gebreow mid gryt *cumb fulne ealad* mid ðy wætere.

† 2. (5-7 *combe*, 6-7 *comb*.) A brewing tub or vat. *Obs.*

† a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 For casting maulte besydes the combe. 1559 *Lanc. Wills* I. 151 The greatest mashe fatt... and the great yealyng combe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 157 To let it be too long in the Comb... will make it both corrupt, and breed Weevels... the greatest destroyers of malt. 1635 BREKTON *Trav.* (1844) 104, I took notice of that common brew-house... the greatest, vastest leads, boiling keeves, cisterns and combs, that ever I saw. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 319/2 A Comb, or a Brewers Working Comb, or... Yelling Comb or Tub is that Vessel into the which the Wort is put to Work with the Yeast. [1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Comb*, a brewing-vat. *Chesh.*]

3. (5-6 *combe*, 5-9 *comb*, 6 *come*, *coome*, *koome*, 6-7 *coome*, 7 *coumb*, 6- *coomb*.) A dry measure of capacity, equal to four bushels, or half a quarter.

1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 5, j *comb brasij*. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 179 Ffor a combe whete, iij*s.* iij*d.* 1560 *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 155 Of dyuers cornes I haue many a come At home in my barne for to sell. 1573 TUSSEY *Hub.* (1878) 36 Ten sacks whereof euerie one holdeth a coome [margin, A Coome is halfe a quarter]. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 63 To whom his Majesty measured out his accumulated gifts, not by the bushel, or by the coome, but by the barn-full. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 A *Coomb* or *Coomb* of Corn: Half a Quarter. 1723 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6224/5 Loaded with 11 Last 18 Combs of Malt. 1760 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* V. 408 They also cultivate yearly... 44,000 combs of potatoes. 1802 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 106 Wheat has fallen... from 92s. to 30s. the coomb. 1823 *Times* 9 Mar., Out of 65 towns selling by measure, only 35 used the Imperial quarter, the others selling by coombs, sacks, loads, etc.

4. (*cum*, *cumb*, *coom*, *kim*.) A tub, cistern, as 'a milk-cum or kim'; also a large ladle for baling out a boat; *West and South of Sc.* (*Suppl.* to Jamieson, 1887.)

5. *Comb*, as *coomb-sack*, a sack containing a coomb.

1573-80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 Brought... to your mill in a kooome or quarter sack. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* v. (1881) 111 They are all our own, and there were a combeck full on 'em. 1891 'Coomb-sack I know well here in Suffolk.' F. Hall.

**Coomb**, *combe*, *comb* (kümm). Forms: 1 *cumb*, (? 3 *comb*), 6 *coome*, 6- *combe*, *oombe*, 7- *comb*, 8- *coomb*, (9 *coom*). [In OE., *cumb* masc. 'small valley, hollow' occurs in the charters, in the descriptions of local boundaries in the south of England; also in numerous place-names which still exist, as *Batancumb* Batcombe, *Brancescumb* Branscombe, *Eastcumb* Eastcomb, *Sealcumb* Salcombe, *Winclcumb* Winchcombe, etc. As a separate word it is not known in ME. literature, but has survived in local use, in which it is quite common in the south of England: see sense b. In literature *coomb* appears in the second half of the 16th c., probably introduced from local use; a century later, it was still treated by Ray as a local southern word. OE. *cumb* is usually supposed to be of British origin: modern Welsh has *cwm* (kümm) in the same sense, also in composition in place-names as *-cwm*, *-gwm*, and in syntactic combination as *Cwm Bochtuyd*. A large number of place-names beginning with *Cum-*, especially frequent in Cumberland, Dumfriesshire, and Strathclyde, as *Cumwhilton*, *Cumdiuock*, *Cumlongan*, *Cumloden*, appear to be thus formed. Welsh *cwm* represents an earlier *cumb*, OCellic \**kumbos*.

The OE. word might however be an obvious application of *cumb*, COOMB<sup>1</sup>, to a physical feature, though there is no trace of any such application of the cognate German words on the continent; in any case, if the Saxons and Angles found a British *cumb* applied to a hollow in the ground, its coincidence with their own word for 'basin, bowl, deep vessel' would evidently favour its acceptance and common use. This might further be strengthened, after the Norman Conquest, by the existence of a F. *combe* 'petite vallée, pli de terrain, lieu bas entouré de collines' (Littre, 12th c.), cognate with Pr., Sp. and north It. *comba*, for which also a Celtic origin has been claimed. See Diez, Thurneysen, Littre. The phonetic history is the same as in COOMB<sup>1</sup>; in composition (in names of old formation) -*kūm* has sunk to -*kōm*.]

a. A deep hollow or valley; in OE. charters; not known in ME.; but occurring from the 16th c. in the general sense of valley, and more especially of a deep narrow valley, clough, or cleugh.

1770 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 290 (No. 204) Of here brigge in cumb; of bam cumb in ale beades ac. 1847 *Ibid.* II. 34 (No. 451) From smalan cumbes heafde to græwath stane. 1856 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xiv. 175 Foxglove. growth . . . in darke shadowie valleys or coombes where there has been mynyng for iron and smithes cole. *Ibid.* III. xii. 322 Gentian growth. . . in certayne coombes or valleys. 1863 J. HOOKER *Girald. Itel. in Holinshed* II. 169/2 A valle or a combe . . . of a great length, betwene two hills. 1863 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. The walks and arbours in these fruitful coombes. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 79 Imagine a vale, almost narrow enough to be called a combe, running between two ranges of hills. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 162 Anon they past a narrow comb wherein Were slabs of rock with figures.

b. *spec.* In the south of England, a hollow or valley on the flank of a hill; *esp.* one of the characteristic hollows or small valleys closed in at the head, on the sides of and under the chalk downs; also, a steep short valley running up from the sea coast.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words, Combe*: Devon. Corn. . . Vallis utrinque collibus obsita, *Skinner*. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 21 The banks of the rivers Taw and Mole, as well as the combs or hollows branching in. . . from them. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Youth of Nature*, Far to the South the heath still blows in the Quantock combs. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 103 There is here a pretty comb, or semicircular depression of the surface. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* III. 64 Roaming among the vales and woods, the coombes and cliffs of Devon. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xii. Where the sea mists sweep up the narrow combe.

c. In the south of Scotland and in the English Lake district, '[in] such hills as are scooped out on one side in form of a crescent, the bosom of the hill, or that portion which lies within the lunated verge, is always denominated the coomb' (Hogg *Queen's Wake* 1813 *Notes* xxiv.)

That the word is native in Scotland is doubtful: Jamieson's Dictionary knows nothing of it beyond Hogg's assertion, and it is not in common use. But in Cumberland it appears in some local names, as *Gillercumbe*, the great hollow above Sour Milk Gill in Borrowdale, and as a separate word in *Glamara Combe*, *Langdale Combe*.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 223 The dark cock bayed above the coomb Throned mid the wavy fringe of gold. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 219 A small stream which flows from the Comb—the large opening scooped out of Glamara.

Coomb, obs. f. COMB; var. COME sb.<sup>2</sup>

Coombing, Cooming, var. of COAMING.

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 32 The sentry standing . . . over the coombings of the hatchway.

+ Coomby, a. rare. [f. COOMB<sup>2</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the coombs under the chalk downs.

1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 78 The coomby soil of West Kent is an extreme stiff moist clay mixed with stones and flints of different sorts.

Coomb-celled: see COOM sb.<sup>2</sup> 4.

Coome, obs. f. COOMB, COME.

Coomfort, obs. f. COMFORT.

Co-omnipotent, a. [Co- 2.] Jointly omnipotent.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 896 Auouching the whole Godhead. . . to be coessential, & consubstantial, and coeternal, & coomnipotent. a 1666 Bp. HALL *Myrt. Godliness* § 7 Thy Co-omnipotent Spirit. 1865 T. F. KNOX *Life H. Suso* 304 The co-eternal, co-omnipotent indwelling and outflowing of Persons.

Co-omniscient: see Co-.

Coompanion, Coompass, obs. ff. COMP.

Coomy (kū'mi), a. [f. COOM sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Begrimed with soot or coal-dust.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. iii. 22 Ye see my fingers are coomy. 1829 — *Laurie T.* I. iv. (1849) 11 A wee coomy thing of a naller like me. 1853 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 88 Ilk coomy collier.

Coon (kūn). U.S. [A familiar abbreviation of RACON.]

1. The RACON (Procyon lotor), a carnivorous animal of North America.

1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 232 In the Western States, where the racoon is plentiful, they use the abbreviation 'coon' when speaking of people. 1850 LYLE *and Vis.*

U.S. II. 279 Cash paid for coon, mink, wild-cat. . . and deer-skins. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 98, I had never killed a coon.

2. Applied to persons: a. A nickname for a member of the old Whig party of the United States, which at one time had the racoon as an emblem. (The nickname came up in 1839.)

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ser. I. IX, A gethrin' public sentiment, amongst Demmercrats and Coons. a 1860 *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Democrats. . . rout the coons, beat them, overwhelm them.

b. A sly, knowing fellow; a 'fellow'.

1860 *Punch* XXXIX. 227 (Farmer) Then baby kicked up such a row As terrified that reverend coon. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* II. xiv. 26 Dicky Blake's a 'cute little coon. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, Jack they called him—a sort of half-wild little coon, that nobody knowd much about.

3. Phrases (chiefly U. S. slang). A gone coon: a person or thing that is 'done for' or in a hopeless case; hence gone-cooniness, -coonishness. A coon's age: emphatic for 'a long time'. To hunt the same old coon: to keep doing the same thing. To go the whole coon: 'to go the whole hog'; to 'go in for' a thing thoroughly.

1845 MR. GIDDINGS in Congress (Farmer), Besides the acquisition of Canada, which is put down on all sides as a gone coon. 1857 DICKENS *Lying Awake* in *Repr. Pieces* 192 (*Ibid.*) Or, like that sagacious animal in the United States who recognized the colonel who was such a dead shot, I am a gone coon. a 1860 *Southern Sketches* (Bartlett), This child haint had much money in a coon's age. 1879 LOWELL *Port. Wks.* (1879) 384 Meanwhile I only curse the bore Of hunting still the same old coon. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 304 Before the performance was over he was a gone coon. 1884 H. R. HAWES *My Musical Memories* N. Y. 1824 i. 7 For downright fanaticism and 'gone-cooniness', if I may invent the word, commend me to your violin-maniac. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 53 When the former forgot the 'gone coonishness' of his earlier days.

4. attrib. and Comb., as coon-hunting sb. & a., story; coon-heel, coon-oyster, varieties of North American oysters; coon-skin, the skin of the racoon, used as a fur (usually attrib.).

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 144 There is a jauntiness in the set of that coon-skin cap. 1860 T. HUGHES in J. M. LULLO *Hist. U. S.* 329 The usual coon-hunting, whisky-drinking pioneers of the West. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs Wks.* (Bohn) III. 100 He liked, in a bar-room, to tell a few coon stories. 1890 *Opelousas* (L.A.) *Democrat* 8 Feb. 3/4 Coon-hunting still gives great enjoyment to hunters in the mountainous districts of Massachusetts.

Hence Coon v. intr., to creep (along a branch, etc.), clinging close like a racoon. Coonery, the practice of the Whig 'coons' of U. S. (see 2 a above). Coony a., 1 bald like a racoon.

1866 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 16 note, In trying to 'coon' across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. a 1860 *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Democrats. . . we must achieve a victory. . . coonery must fall with all its corruptions and abominations. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 71 Hat-wearing man becomes Alopecia, or 'coony'.

Coonda-oil (kūndā). Also coondi-, kunda-, kundah-, kundoo-oil. [From the native name.] An oil resembling carap-oil, obtained from the seeds of a tree (*Carapa guineensis*), in Senegal. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* 221 i Coondi oil. . . is employed as a purgative and anesthetic.

Coone, obs. form of CONE (14 b).

Coonly: see CONELY adv.

Coontah, coontie (kūntā, -ti). Also coonta, -ti. The name in U. S. of a species of cycad (*Zamia integrifolia*), found in the West Indies, Florida, etc.; also of the variety of arrowroot obtained from its stem.

1824 F. R. GOULDING *Young Marooners* xxvi. 173 Harold discovered a fine patch of Coontah or arrowroot from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured. 1879 PICKERING *Chron. Hist. Plants* 761 The coontie is a low palmetto-like plant, its trunk yielding the . . . white bread. 1883 CHAPMAN *Flora South. U. S.* (ed. 2) 437.

Coop (kūp), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-5 coupe, 4-7 coupe, 5-6 coope, 5-7 coowpe, 7 coup, 7- coop. [mod. E. coop, in 15-17th c. coupe, coope, is app. identical with ME. coupe, coope basket, pointing to an OE. \**cūpe* fem., an unrecorded collateral form of *cūpe* cask, bushel, basket; app. = Du. *kuij*, MDu. *cūpe*, Efris. *kūpe*, MLG. *kūpe*:-OLG. \**kūpa* f. 'cask', for which OS. had *cōpa*, MLG. *kōpe*, OHG. *chōfa*, *chuofa*, MHG. *kuofe*, mod. G. *kufe* f. 'cask'. The German words are generally considered to be a. L. *cūpa*, in med. L. also *cōpa* 'cask'; but if this be their origin, it is difficult to account for the unlaut in OE. *cūpe*, KIPPE.

When *cūpe*, *coope* appears in ME., it is as a synonym of *kype*, *kipe*, 'basket'; in sense 3 also *coop* and *kipe* are still synonymous. Sense 2 is not found in *kipe*, though a natural enough development of the sense 'basket'.

The phonetic development *cūpe*, *coope*, *coop*, is paralleled by *stūpian*, *stūpe*, *stūp*, and ON. *drūpa*, *drūpe*, *drūp*, where also the sound (w) is retained, instead of being, as usual, diphthongized to (au) in mod. Eng., and the spelling is assimilated to that of words in *oo* from OE. *ū*, ME. *ū*.

+1. (ME. *cūpe*, *coope*, pl. -en.) A basket. Obs. [From the ambiguity of ME. *u*, it is possible that in some of these *u* means *ū*=y, and that they are examples of *kype*,

KIPP; but the spelling *coupe* of the later text of *Floriz* must belong here.]

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 435 Cupen he let fulle of flures To strawen in þe maidenes bures. . . He let Floriz on þat on coupe go [*Abbott's Club ed.* c 1350, coupon, coupe]. c 1350 *Cast. Love* 1275 Of þe relief þat hem leude bi-foure, Twelf coupe-ful weoren vp i-bore. 1387 *Tavisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 (Mätz) Þe relief of þe twelf cupes [*v. r.* kipes or lepes]. *Ibid.* IV. 359 Paule was i-lete a down in a coupe [*sportid*] over þe wal.

2. A kind of basket placed over fowls when sitting or being fattened; a cage or pen of basket-work or the like for confining poultry, etc. See also HEN-COOP.

14. . . False Fox in *Rel. Antig.* I. 4 The fals fox camme unto oure cowpe, And there he made our gese to stowpe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 210/1 Coupe for capons, caige a chappons. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Take iij Chelyns or .iiij. . . & put them in a coupe to feede. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xiv. (1877) I. 265 To be caged up as in a coupe. 1616 *SURFEL & MARKH. Country Farme* 72 They must be kept vnder a Cowpe with the Henne or Capon. 1697 *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 258 A great Coup, in which they feed poultry. 1740 *STACK in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 302, I took Four strong Pullets, which I shut up in Coops. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 193 He has known it [the shriek] draw the weak young pheasants through the bars of the breeding coops. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xvi. 339 Geese were either turned into stubble or fattened in coops.

3. A wickerwork basket used in catching fish: also called KIPP.

1469 *Sc. Act Jas. III* (1507) § 37 Salmond, Girsilles and troutes, quhillk ar destroyed be cowpes . . . nettes, pryntes set in rivers, that hes course to the Sea. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 17 A Fish-coop is . . . a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon Humber. 1786 *GILPIN Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 133 At this place salmon coops are placed; where all the fish, which enter the Esk, are taken. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Corp.* a hollow vessel made of twigs for taking eels. 1873 *Act 36-37 Vict.* c. 71 § 17 Any fishing box, coop, apparatus, net, or mode of fishing. . . forming part of such weir.

4. A protecting grating about a tree, etc.

1790 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 76 If a fence or coop was set about each pole.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* from 2). A narrow place of confinement; a cage or prison.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 72 Sunnebright honour pend in shamefull coupe. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 118 Armide appeared likewise with her troupe, Where a burgrave had bene their lodging coupe. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 834 Such herds Of vagrants, as make London. . . a crowded coupe. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 339 Why think to shut up all things in your narrow coop?

6. a. *slang*. A prison. b. In U. S. *polit. slang*: The place where electors were 'cooped'.

1866 *Lond. Misc.* 3 Mar. 58/3 (Farmer) A cove as has . . . smelt the insides of all the coops in the three kingdoms. 1877 J. GREENWOOD *Dick Temple* (Farmer), You say that you have been in the coop as many times as I have. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 They were made to vote the ticket of the party that controlled the 'coop'. Our coop was in the rear of an engine-house on Calvert-street.

Coop, sb.<sup>2</sup>, var. of COUP, a dung-cart.

Coop, sb.<sup>3</sup> [Etymol. obscure: cf. *COP sb.* 2.]

A small heap, as of manure. 1865-79 *JAMIESON Coop*, a small heap, as a 'coop of muck'. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 411. 6/6 The raking of an adequate quantity of Oak and Chestnut leaves and carting them to the leaf-coop, with which to make up hotbeds, etc.

Coop (kūp), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 6-7 coope, 7 coope, coop/e. [f. *COP sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To put or confine (poultry, etc.) in a coop, pen, or narrow enclosure. Also with *up*.

1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* xv. 20 Nor will with Crows be coup'd within a Grove. 1792 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1798, The flesh of animals who feed exclusively, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are coop'd up. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 223 As soon as it is perceived that the geese are desirous of laying, coop them up under their roof. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/6 The . . . pigs and poultry were coop'd or tethered on the outskirts of the camp.

2. *transf.* To confine (persons) within small space; to shut up within irksomely narrow limits; to cage, cabin.

In the Shaks. quots. the meaning is app. 'To enclose for protection or defence', in reference to one of the uses of a coop for poultry. This sense may also occur in other quotations.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1566) 46 i Their armie. . . was coop'd and shut in within the streets. 1583 *STANFURD Ennis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee foster almighty. . . Mew'd vp these reuelers coupt in strong dungeon hillish. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hern. VI.* v. i. 109. 1595 — *John* II. i. 25 That white-fac'd shore, Whose foot spurges backe the Oceans roaring tides, And coopes from other lands her flanders. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. xvi. 73 They had coped him in a corner of his kingdom. 1728 *Pope's Iliad* XVII. 334 What! coop whole armies in our walls again? 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xxviii, Sailors. . . Coop'd in their wing'd sea-girt citadel. *Ag.* 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iv. 136 He is hard to get fairly coop'd in a corner.

b. with *up*; also *in*, *together*.

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low-C.* n. 49 b, The Prince of Parma besieged the Citie of Mastricht, and with suche force so straightly coup'd it vp. 1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I. . . being coped up and kept close as a prisoner. 1604 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Eng. in Harl. Mus.* (Malh.) II. 435 When he considered how he was coop'd in. 1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* v. i, A strait place, where they are all coupt up. 1760 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) III. 12, I was obliged once more to coop myself up in the Room. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xx. 155 Suddenly facing about,

to coop him in, and capture the whole squadron. 1864 SKRAT tr. *Ukland's Poems* 374 I've caught you cooped together, much honoured brotherhood! 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Wks. (Bohn) III. 4 Coop up most men, and you undo them.

o. U.S. polit. slang. (See quotes.)

1848-60 BARTLETT Dict. Amer. *Cooping of Voters*, collecting and confining them, several days previous to an election, in a house or on a vessel hired for the purpose. Here they are treated with good living and liquors, and at a proper day are taken to the polls, and voted, as it is called, for the party. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 Four of us, including (E. A.) Poe... were nabbed by a gang of men who were on the look out for voters to 'coop'.

† 3. fig. Of persons. Obs.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 235 The one is ever cooped up at his empty speculations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xx. § 4 They are cooped in close, by the Laws of their Countries. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 270 They feel themselves in a state of thralldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and caged in.

b. Of action, feeling, etc.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 198 That we cope all our Sabbath devotion, yea all our religion within the Church walls. 1643 *Case of Affairs* 5 Which yet did not so much coop up or curbe the regal power from any due worke or office. 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 25 What is his verse, but cooping sense within an arbitrary fence. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 165 The papal line of demarcation cooped up their enterprises within too narrow limits.

† 4. To confine (a thing) within a containing vessel or narrow limits. Usually with *up*. Obs.

1646 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 677 The water is easily cooped up in a glass or bucket. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xi. 255 The place is so cooped up with mountains, that it is scarcely possible to escape out of it. 1780 GILPIN *Wye* (1798) 143 The river is cooped between two high hills.

5. To surround with a protecting grating or coop. 1631 WEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 Grated, or cooped about with iron. *Ibid.* 388 One Tombe in the body of the Church cooped with iron. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 74 The great expence of cooping and fencing each tree.

† **Coop**, *v.* 2. Obs. or dial. rare. [A back-formation on COOPER sb.] *trans.* 'To hoop, to bind with hoops' (Jamieson); = COOPER *v.*

HOLLAND (in Webster 1864), Shaken tubs... be new cooped. 17... in *Jacobite Relics* (1821) II. 54 There was a cooper... He coopt a coggie for our gudwife, And heigho! but he coopt it brow.

**Coop** (kup), *int.* Also *coop*, *oup*. [app. contraction of *co up* = *come up*; cf. *dup* = *do up*.]

1. A call for domestic animals.

1825 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia*, *Coop*, a common word of invitation to domestic poultry... to come... to peck up the food thrown down for them. It is, perhaps, an abbreviation of the words *come up*. 1873 HALE *Level Best*, In front of the barn, from which we had already heard shouts of 'Coop! Coop!' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Coop*, a word used in calling horses; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Coop*, a call for cows.

2. *Coop* or *coop* and *seek* (U. S.): the game of 'hide and seek'.

*Coop* is the call of the hider when he is ready.

1884 J. N. TARBOX in *Chicago Advance*, And then we play at *coop* and *seek*.

**Coop**, *coope*, obs. ff. CUP, COPE.

**Cooparener**, -ery, obs. ff. COPARCENER, -ERY. **Cooped** (küpt), *ppl.* a. In 6-7 coupt. [f. COOP *v.* 1 + -ED.] Confined in or as in a coop; caged, shut up.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Coupt*, kept within certain limits. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 106 The cooped lion has broke through. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* III. A Spanish wife has a worse life than a coop'd chicken.

**Cooped** (*Her.*), obs. form of COUPED.

**Coopee**, obs. f. COUPER.

**Cooper** (kü'pəi), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5-6 couper, 5-8 cowper, (5 coupare, 6 coupar), 6- coooper. [Occurs in 15th c. as *couper*, *cowper*, *coupar*; app. of LG. origin: cf. MDu. *cupe*, 15th c. Nieder-rheinisch *kuper*, E.Fris. *kuper*, mod.LG. (Bremen, Hamb.) *küper*, dial. MHG. *küfer*, mod.G. *küfer*, also dial. *kuser*; from MDu. *cupe*, LG. *kupe*, mod. G. *kufe*, cask; in med.L. *cūpārius*, *cūperius*, f. *cūpa* cask: see COOP. (It is not an Eng. derivative of *coop*, which, so far as appears, has never had the sense 'cask'.)]

An old spelling remains in the surname *Cowper*, pronounced *Cooper* by those who bear it.]

1. A craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs.

A dry cooper makes casks, etc., to hold dry goods, a wet cooper those to contain liquids, a white cooper pails, tubs, and the like for domestic or dairy use. See also BUTL-cooper, etc.

1415 *York Myst.* Intro. 20 Coupers. 1445 *Voc.* in W. Willcker 650 *Hic cuparius*, coupare. 1450 *Nom.* *Ibid.* 686 *Hic cuparius*, a cooper. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 The other ben coupers. 1500 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Paed to the cooper for new bottomyng of a bucket. 1523 Act 14-15 Hen. VIII, c. 2 The misteries... of smithes, joiners, or coupers. 1589 *Papye w. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Now you take of a cooper, He tell you a tale of a tubb. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 221 He had in his hand an Hatchet in the form of a Coopers Addis. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 Nailed with Coopers Nails. 1700 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5874/4 Michael Morgatroid, of Ripon, Cowper. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6249/10 John Higgs... Turner and

Wet-Cooper. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 The 'Dry-cooper' is employed in making sugar hogsheds and other casks. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 The coopers... now tightening hoops, and now slackening them.

b. On board ship: One who looks to the repair of casks and other vessels. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Cooper is to looke to the caske, hoops and twigs, to staue or repaire the buckets, baricos, cans, steepe tubs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cooper*, a rating for a first-class petty officer, who repairs casks, etc.

c. From the practices of the journeymen coopers employed on vessels in the Thames, the word acquired in the end of the 18th c. an evil connotation.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 65 No inconsiderable portion of the pillage fell to the share of Journeymen Coopers... necessary to repair casks and packages, which have suffered injury in the stowage. They have even been known to break hogsheds wilfully to obtain plunder. *Ibid.* 64 Coopers, Revenue Officers, and the Ship's Crew all participated in the spoil. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xviii. Then we've the Coopers and Bumboat-men and the Rat-catchers and the Scaffie Hunters and the River Pirates... all living by their wits.

2. One engaged in the trade of sampling, bottling, or retailing wine; a wine-cooper.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 285 Paid for caryage of a hogghshed of wyne into his place at London, viij. d. Item to the cowper the same tyme, iiii. d. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1812) 88 Wher as the coopers of this cite haue used and dayly vse to colour straungers goodis as in taking vpon them malmeis and other wyne belonging to strangers to bee their owne. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Canister*, A certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking of the Wine. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 162 The Wine-Cooper is employed in drawing off, bottling and packing wine, etc.

3. A six- (or twelve-) bottle basket, used in wine-cellars.

[Prob. from its use by wine-coopers.]

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. xx. 80 Give me a roaring fire and a six bottle cooper of claret. 1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo*, F. Kennedy, He and the ambassador having discussed a cooper of port within a marvellous short period. 1876 GRANT *One of the '600'* lii. 436 And a rare cooper of old port Davie Binns shall set abroach.

4. A mixture composed half of stout and half of porter. (So called in London, and some other places: see quot. 1873.)

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 252 Vast hunches of bread and meat and stone jars of 'cooper', being the favourite form of refreshment. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cooper*, 'stout half and half', i. e. half stout and half porter. Derived from the coopers at breweries being allowed so much stout and so much porter a day, which they take mixed.

5. *Comb.*, as *cooper-shop*, cooper's shop.

1632 LITGHOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 444 All the Cooper-shops and dwelling-Houses... adjoining to the Town's Wall.

**Cooper**, *sb.* 2. [f. COOP *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who coops or confines. (With quot. cf. COOP *v.* 1 2 c.)

1809 FARMER *Americanisms* 168/2 To coop voters is to collect them as it were in a coop or cage, so as to be sure of their services on election day. Liquor dealers are the usual 'coopers' for obvious reasons.

**Cooper** *sb.* 3, var. of COPER.

**Cooper** (kü'pəi), *v.* [f. COOPER *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To make or repair (casks, etc.); to furnish or secure with hoops.

1746 in W. Thompson R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 8 One, two, or three Months... expiring before they are cooper'd and made tight. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 32 Coopered with brass hoops weather-tight. 1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* (1856) 177 'I'll cooper it up'... And he began to repair the cask.

2. To put or stow in casks.

1746 in W. Thompson R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 42 Many a Cart-Load... brought into the... Victualling Office, and Slaughtered, Salted, Pack'd, Cooper'd, etc. 1866 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 210 The whalers... resort thither to 'cooper their oil'.

3. *intr.* To work as a cooper, do cooper's work.

In mod. Dialects.

4. *trans.* To 'rig up', furnish up, put into a presentable form. *colloq.*

1809 SCOTT *Yrnl.* II. 109, I employed my leisure... to peruse Mure of Auchendrane's trial, out of which something might be coopered up for the public. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 174 When I was washed and cleansed, and fairly coopered up.

5. To 'do for', spoil. *slang.* (Cf. COOPER *sb.* 1 c.) 1841 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 351 The ring-dropping 'lurk' is now carried on this way, for the old style is 'coopered'. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 31 *Cooper'd* (spoilt) by too many tramps calling there. [Said of a house.] 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* i. ix. 99 'The cove wasn't at home, and the slavey'd been changed, and the ken was coopered.'

**Coopage** (kü'pəridʒ). [f. COOPER *sb.* 1 + -AGE.]

1. A place where a cooper's trade is carried on.

1714 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5246/2 A parcel of... unserviceable Staves... lying in the Coopage. 1744 DE FOR TOUR *Gl. Brit.* (1748) I. 26 (D.) Room for erecting... warehouses, rop-walks, coopages, &c. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii. 63 That the meeting should take place behind the coopage. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 9/1 To place a coopage... at each fishery station along the south coast.

2. The cooping of casks; cooper's work; the business or trade of a cooper; coopery.

1740-1 A. HILL *Lett.* in Wks. (1753) II. 172 The prime cost of caslake... with the care of their coopage and ordering. 1746 in W. Thompson R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 47 Good Coopage will be found productive of good Package. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 376 The Coopage,

Hoops, and Nails, which such Cargo may require. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 490 The coopage of the French hogsheds is also a subject of complaint. 1873 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 140 In the latter part of the Middle Ages, the articles of coopage were very numerous.

3. Money payable to a cooper for his services.

1755 JOHNSON, *Coopage*, the price paid for cooper's work. 1809 K. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 131 Coopage, money paid to a cooper who attends on the quays to mend casks, also to open them for samples.

4. *attrib.*

1871 *Daily News* 5 Sept., They were compelled to pay heavy coopage charges, though there was not a loose hoop nor a broken stave in the hold. *Mod. Adv.*, A Plant of Coopage Machines can be seen in daily operation.

**Co-operancy** (koi'pərənsi). [f. CO-OPERANT: see -ANCY.] a. The state or condition of being co-operant or working together. † b. The action of working together, co-operation (*obs.*).

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 231 Will not he make us the sheep of his pasture, without our active co-operancy? 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 307 A perfect co-operancy of the emotions, the conscience, the reason, and the imagination. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 99 The co-operancy of the energies of humanity with... light, and motion.

**Co-operant** (koi'pərənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *cooperant-em* (Vulgate), pr. ppl. of *cooperari* to CO-OPERATE.] A. *adj.* Working together or to the same end; co-operating.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 111 Haue not Planets their coniunctions, the elements their mixtures, both their co-operant motions? 1678 Bp. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace preuenient, subsequent, excitant, adiuuant, or co-operant. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 309 Co-operant factors of human progress and happiness.

B. *sb.* A co-operating agent or factor.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 383/2 Ye sacrament doth nothing worke, nor is no cause thereof nor co-operant thereto. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & M.* I. 127 A necessary co-operant.

**Co-operate** (koi'pə'reit), v. [f. L. *cooperat-* ppl. stem of *cooperari* to work together, f. *co(m)-* (see Co-) + *operari* to work.]

1. *intr.* To work together, act in conjunction (with another person or thing, to an end or purpose, or in a work): a. of persons.

1616 BULLOKAN, *Cooperate*, to worke together, to helpe. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 128 Man... cooperateth with man unto repentance. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Conc.* II. iv. 136 Though he doe not cooperate to his owne destruction. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxxi. It is... difficult to induce a number of free beings to co-operate for their mutual benefit. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 402 That the British army should cross the Tagus... and co-operate... in an attack upon Victor. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* I. ii. 54 The Turk began his career in Christian history by cooperating with a Christian Emperor. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 Living in communities and co-operating in labour.

b. Of things: To concur in producing an effect. 1604 N. D. 3rd Pt. *Three Conversions* Eng. 121 Free will... can cooperat nothing at all. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xv. (1718) 307 All things co-operate for the best. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. vi. (1765) 98 Here a double Force is made co-operate to one End. 1808 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prim. Ess.* 9 Vanity cooperated with taste. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 707 If sunlight and chlorophyll do not cooperate to produce new formative material by assimilation.

2. *intr.* To practise economic co-operation.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 217 If the rats were to be advised to economize or to 'co-operate'. 1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. 175 Why should they not also co-operate for the purpose of supplying each other with good and cheap food and clothing?

Hence Co-operating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Perud. Ep. Pref.*, Some cooperating advancers. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Tyrre Regni* (1680) 8 There must be a mutual Cooperating for the good of the whole. 1821 SHELLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 508 Various, yet co-operating reasons.

**Co-operate** (koi'pə'reit), a. [ad. L. *cooperātus*, pa. ppl. of *cooperari* to work together; the suffix is app. used as in *corporate*.] Caused to co-operate; brought into co-operation.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 175 The system of co-operation or co-operate industry. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 12/2 You want the co-operate knowledge of political economy and sound critical ability of Mr. A.

**Co-operation** (koi'pə-rā'shən). [ad. L. *cooperātio-nem*, n. of action from *cooperari* to CO-OPERATE. Cf. F. *coopération* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of co-operating, i. e. of working together towards the same end, purpose, or effect; joint operation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 7 By the cooperacyon of the holy ghost. 1606 BACON *Sylva Cent.* x. Intro. Not Holpen by the Cooperation of Angels or Spirits. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 61 As there may be an estate taile by custome with the co-operation of the Statute of W. 2 cap. 1. 1754 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 137 P. 11 The business of life is carried on by a general co-operation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 408 His temporary cooperation with Swegen. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. iii. (1881) 417 Civilization is co-operation.

2. *Pol. Econ.* The combination of a number of persons, or of a community, for purposes of economic production or distribution, so as to save, for the benefit of the whole body of producers or customers, that which otherwise becomes the profit of the individual capitalist.

For the history of the term see the quotations. As origia-

ally used by Owen the name contemplated the co-operation of the whole community for all economic purposes, i.e. communism. In practice, the principle has been carried out in *production*, when a body of workmen corporately own the capital by which their concern is carried on, and thus unite within themselves the interests of capital and labour, of employer and employed; and in *distribution*, when an association of purchasers contribute the capital of a store by which they are supplied with goods, and thus combine in themselves the interests of trader and customers. See CO-OPERATIVE.

1817 OWEN *Letter in Lond. Newspaper* 9 Aug. Advantages to be derived from the Arrangement of the Unemployed Working Classes into 'Agricultural and Manufacturing Villages of Unity and Mutual Co-operation'. 1821 — *Economist* 3 Mar., Monastic institutions... nevertheless exhibit striking proofs of what is to be effected by the principle of Co-operation. *Ibid.* in Holyoake *Hist. Coop.* I. 67 The Secret is out; it is unrestrained Co-operation on the part of all the members, for every purpose of social life. 1824 W. THOMPSON *Distrib. Wealth* vi. Labor by co-operation opposed to labor by individual competition. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 126 The colony must be so organized as to secure the due co-operation of labour and capital. 1844 M. HENNEL (title), Outline of the various social systems and communities which have been founded on the principle of co-operation. 1853 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 418 Most of these thinkers had a glimpse, more or less clear, of the principle of co-operation... but unfortunately they were unable to distinguish this principle from that of community of goods. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. (1876) 105 The essential characteristic of co-operation is a union of capital and labour. 1875 HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop.* I. 68 The term Co-operation was at first... and for several years afterwards, used in the sense of communism, as denoting a general arrangement of society for the mutual benefit of all concerned in sustaining it. Later, the term Co-operation came to be restricted to the humbler operations of buying and selling provisions. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 180:1 The workman... uniting in a trade partnership with other workmen, with the distinct purpose of using his own capital as well as his own labour under such an association. The latter form is called co-operation.

Hence **Co-operationist**, one who practises or advocates co-operation.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* v. (1887) 61 Next to him is Mr. Toogood, the co-operationist, who... wants to parcel out the world into squares like a chess-board, with a community on each, raising everything for one another. 1881 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXIII. 182/2 Long and honourably distinguished for his labours and writings as a co-operationist.

**Co-operative** (kō'pēr'atīv), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* L. *cooperāt-* ppl. stem of *cooperāri* + *-IVE*: on analogy of *operative*.]

1. Having the quality or function of co-operating; working together or with others to the same end; or of pertaining to co-operation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 Some other kinde of persuasive power cooperative with it. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. 38 Al other causes were but... concauses, and cooperative under God. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* IV. 2 Not as an immediate, but as a co-operative cause. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. 3: 342 Four great principles... mutually cooperative. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 1 With regard to a young English statesman, we want to know two things mainly—his intrinsic value, and his co-operative capacity.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Pertaining to industrial co-operation. *Co-operative society*: a society or union of persons for the production or distribution of goods, in which the profits are shared by all the contributing members.

*Co-operative store*: a store or shop belonging to and supported by a co-operative society, with the purpose of supplying themselves with goods at a moderate price, and of distributing the profits, if any, among the members and regular purchasers.

(The earliest co-operative societies and stores were established as a first step towards the contemplated communistic organization of society, mentioned under CO-OPERATION. But the primary aim was gradually lost sight of, and in 1844 the principle was introduced of giving the profits not to the owners of the business, but, partly at least, to the customers.)

1808 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 135 If co-operative labour were as practicable as it is desirable, what a history of English literature might he and you and I set forth! 1821 *Economist* No. 1. 15 (*Resolution at meeting of Printers*, etc., 22 Jan.) That a Society, to be denominated 'The Co-operative and Economical Society', be now formed. 1826 *Revolt of Bees* 175 The power which the first Co-operative Societies will possess... of underselling, in the disposal of their surplus produce, whatever is brought to market from the establishments of private individuals. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 244 That a country of any large extent could be formed into a single 'Co-operative Society', is indeed not easily conceivable. 1852 Ld. GODRIC in Ld. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 85 In the end of 1850, the London Central Co-operative Store, as it was then called, was opened. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 79/2 The first development of the principle which obtained considerable results was the Co-operative Store. 1872 HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop. Rochdale* (ed. 7) 56 At the third London Co-operative Congress, 1832, there was reported the existence of a Rochdale Friendly Co-operative Society... It manufactured flannel. 1891 MISS POTTER (title), The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain.

*B. sb.*

1. One who practises or advocates co-operation; a member of a co-operative society.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 148 The scheme of the other co-operatives... tends to secure employment for all its members, and equitable wages.

2. Short for *co-operative store*. (*colloq.*)

1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 126 As we are so close to the Co-operative we might order those things

Hence **Co-operatively** *adv.*, by means of or in relation to co-operation; **Co-operativeness**, the state or quality of being co-operative.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Cicero Wks.* VII. 208 Passively, how far co-operatively it is hard to say, Pompey owed his triumph to mere acts of decoy. 1889 *Co-operative News* 3 Aug. 824 The society would be placed in a much better position both co-operatively, and commercially. 1655 SIR H. VANE *Retired Man's Medit.*, Bringing his fleshly principles into... useful co-operativeness with his heavenly and spiritual.

**Co-operator** (kō'pēr'etār), [*a.* L. *cooperātor* fellow-worker (Vulgate), agent-n. from *cooperāri* to COOPERATE. So *F. coopérateur* (16th c.).]

1. One who co-operates with another or others; a fellow-worker.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vi. § 11 God the author... and man a cooperator by him assigned to work for, with, and under him. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) I. xii. 169 They are... Co-operators with God. 1789 *Trist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 8 They were styled the adjutants, co-operators, and administrators of the public weal. 1835 ARNOLD *Lett.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 16 The co-operators with whom I may possibly have to work. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. § 507 The plan which is followed by Captain Ginn... one of our co-operators.

2. A member of a co-operative society; one who practises industrial co-operation.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 438 The opinion is growing among the London co-operators that the system, etc. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 134 The Co-operators, who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.

**Co-operatress**, *rare*. [*f.* *prec.* + *-ESS*.] A female co-operator or fellow-worker.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 158 Salazar writes, 'In another way she may be called co-operatress and helper of Christ'.

|| **Co-operatrix**, *Obs. rare*. [*item* in L. form of *cooperātor*: see *-TRIX*.] = *prec.*

1674 BREVINT *Saulat Endor* 109 She was saies Salmeron... cooperatrix, that is, Christs fellow-laborer in the very Passion to the end. a 1804 W. GAHAN *Serm.* (1882) 583 She was the principal co-operatrix of human redemption.

† **Co-opere**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*a.* F. *coopérer* (16th c. in Littre), ad. L. *cooperāri*.] *intr.* To co-operate.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 6 This innate instinct did not co-operate with these impostures.

**Coopering** (kū'pōrīng), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* COOPER *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The occupation of a cooper.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 46 The next Article in Coopering, may be considered of the Journeyman Coopers. [1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxxvii. He was not brought up to the Law, but to Wine-Coopering.] 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 616/1 Dry coopering consists of making barrels for flour, etc.

**Coopering**: see COOPERING.

† **Cooperison, -izon**, *Obs.* [Alteration of *co-parison* after L. *coopere* to cover.] = CAPARISON. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 102 Their armour and cooperisons of their horses. — 336 A saddle... chaperon, cooperison, or other instrument. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 67 A noble Horse... clad in Armour and Cooperizons.

Hence † **Cooperisse** *v.*, to equip (a war horse). 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 67 The cooperizing or furnishing of a horse of warre.

**Cooper's-wood**. A name given in Australia to the wood of two rhamnaceous trees, Red Ash *Alphitonia excelsa*, and Victorian Hazel *Pomaderris apetala*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 918 *P. apetala* forms a small tree in New South Wales, and yields a hard close-grained wood there called Cooper's wood. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.* (in both senses).

**Coopery** (kū'pəri), [*f.* COOPER *sb.* 1 + *-Y* 3: see *-ERY*.] Cooper's work; a cooper's workshop; cooper's ware. Also *attrib.*

1558 *Inventory of W. Pultney, Lichfield Registry*, Item, in coopery ware, *xx.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 562 To steep the wheel within certayne coopery vessels, made of wood. 1665 *Leand. Gaz.* No. 3116/4 To be Sold... all sorts of Basket, Coopery, and Turnery Wares. 1852 P. NICHOLSON *Encycl. Archit.* I. 199 The art of coopery is a curious branch of mechanism. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 89 It is much used... in mill work, turnery, and coopery.

**Coopie, -y**, *obs. ff. COPY*.

**Cooping** (kū'pīng), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* COOP *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb COOP.

1813-4 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XLIV. 373 From fifteen to twenty [ewes] were put into the hurdles (*hobbling or cooping*) daily. 1879 BEKERBOHM *Patagonia* 11 After our long cooping-up on shipboard we were not equal to any exertion.

**Coople**, *obs. ff. COUPLE*.

**Coopsman**, *var. of COPEMAN, Obs.*, trader.

**Co-opt** (kō'opt), *v.* [*ad.* L. *coopāre*, *f. co(m)* together + *optāre* to choose. In L. strictly 'to choose as a colleague, friend, or member of one's tribe or family'; sometimes also 'to elect into a body', otherwise than by its members. Cf. the earlier uses of CO-OPATE, CO-OPATION.]

*trans.* To elect into a body by the votes of its existing members.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 158 The favour they did him to co-opt him into the body of their Nobility. *Ibid.* 183 He suffered himself to be coopted into the Colleged of Cardinals. 1724 *Reg. Trin. Coll.*, Dublin in Fraser *Life Berkeley* iv. (1871) 101 Dr. Clayton was admitted and co-opted Senior Fellow. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 17 A body of bravoes... who co-opt into their body those who, by strength of arm and skill in the use of the stiletto, may have shown them-

selves worthy of the distinction. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 217/1 The claim of the existing Residentaries to coopt to a vacancy. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 418 These eight co-opted two more, and these ten two more. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 2/2 He was co-opted a Senior Fellow... [and] made Vice-Provost.

Hence **Co-opted, Co-opting** *ppl. adjs.*

1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* I. iii. 149 The Grand Council... as a co-opting body, tended to become a close aristocracy. 1881 *Times* 17 May 4/1 The Convocation of Canterbury... by means of members of their own body and co-opted scholars and divines... have completed one portion of the work. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 176 Coopted trustees.

**Co-optate** (kō'optēt), *v. arch.* [*f.* L. *coopāt-* ppl. stem of L. *coopāre* to choose or elect to an office, etc.] = CO-OPT; but formerly less definitely = To choose or elect to an office, into a body, etc.

Hence **Co-optated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cooptate*, to chuse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cooptate*, to elect or chuse. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Lips.* xi. 228 These are they whom we purpose... this day to admit (cooptate) into the holy office of Priesthood. 1828 TODD, *Cooptate*, to choose. 1882 JEVONS *Meth. Soc. Reform* 75 The co-optated trustees.

**Co-optation** (kō'optā'ṣhən), [*ad.* L. *coopāt-* *tion-em* election, n. of action *f. coopāre* to CO-OPT.] Election to vacancies in a body by the votes of the existing members; formerly, also less definitely, = Election, choice, adoption.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* III. (1822) 299 Thir new tribunis in cooptation, and chesing of thore collegis, usit the counsel of the Fagiris. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* IV. iv. 142 By cooptation and election into the number of the Nobles, as being chosen either by the favour and grace of the Kings, or els by the peoples voices after the Kings were expelled. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. 25 This is true in the first election and co-optation of a friend. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. ii. 253. 1818 HALLAM *Midd. Ages* (1822) I. 217 The first six kings of this dynasty procured the co-optation of their sons, by having them crowned during their own lives. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 327 The six ecclesiastical added by cooptation fifteen others. 1883 M. PATTERSON *Mem.* (1885) 74 The co-optation of fellows into the society, or corporation, of a college. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cii. 435 Boards... allowed to renew themselves by co-optation.

**Co-optative** (kō'optātīv), *a.* [*f.* L. *coopāt-* ppl. stem (see CO-OPT) + *-IVE*.] Of, pertaining to, or chosen by co-optation.

1874 *Scheme of Wilton Grammar School*, The governing body shall consist of twelve persons, of whom five shall be representative Governors, and seven shall be co-optative Governors. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 The governing body... consists of 12 representative governors and 12 co-optative governors.

**Co-option** (kō'optʃən), [*f.* CO-OPT; cf. *option*, *adoption*] = CO-OPTION.

1885 M. PATTERSON *Mem.* 89 The eccentricities of this casual cooption were exhibited... at the Oriel election of 1846.

**Coopy**, *obs. ff. COPY*.

**Coorbash, -batch**: see KOORBASH.

**Coorbed, -yd**, *var. COURBED Obs.*, curved, bent.

**Co-ordain** (kō'ordān), *v. rare*. [*f.* CO- + ORDAIN.] *trans.* To ordain together.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. ii. 114 (R.) So must Christ be [the end] of all the creatures appointed and co-ordained with him. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 40 The Saint-Simonian term is 'co-ordain'; men have not discovered aright, because nobody would 'co-ordain' for them beforehand. And 'co-ordain' means to command.

So **Co-ordainer**, one who takes part in ordaining. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 52 Those which were Co-ordiners with the Bishop.

**Coord(e)**, *obs. ff. CORD*.

**Co-order**, *v. rare*. [*f.* CO- + ORDER *v.*] *trans.* To arrange or dispose co-ordinately.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 411 All things are plainly Coordinated to One, the whole world conspiring into one agreeing harmony. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Address at L'pool*, The difficulty of duly proportioning and co-ordering the supply of schools according to the need.

Hence **Co-orderer**.

1637 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* 449 The Allwise orderer and coorderer of nature and grace.

† **Co-ordinacy**, *Obs.* [*f.* CO-ORDINATE: see *-ACY*.] Co-ordinate condition; co-ordination.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 7, I assert the Sovereignty of our Lord the King... in opposition to the pernicious Doctrine of Co-ordinacy. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 371/1 They... provided for their own co-ordinacy.

**Co-ordinal, a. Geom.** [*f.* CO- + ORDINAL, with reference to *co-ordinate*.] Having (so many) co-ordinates.

1875 A. CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 678 We require... the prepotential of a uniform (s-coordinal) circular disk. (Note: The adjective *coordinal* refers to the number of co-ordinates which enter into the equation.)

**Co-ordinance**, *rare* = Joint ordinance.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Co-ordinancy**, *rare*. [*f.* med. L. *co-ordināre* to co-ordain: see *-ANCY*.] = CO-ORDINACY.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 157 They [elders] are supposed to act in a kind of co-ordinancy with the minister.

**Co-ordinate** (kō'ōrdināt), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. *co- + ordināt-us* ordered, arranged, pa. pple. of *ordināre* to order; prob. formed as a parallel to *subordinate*. Cf. mod. F. *coordonné*.] But in some senses it is analysed as CO- + ORDINATE.]

1. Of the same order; equal in rank, degree, or



importance (*with*); opposed to *subordinate*. In *Gram.* used *esp.* of the clauses of a compound sentence.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epic.* II. vii. 106 All these Churches are but Coordinate, not among themselves Subordinate. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 23 He is placed beneath God, coordinate with intellectual creatures, but above corporeal creatures. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. § 23 Annas . . . possessed an authority co-ordinate with or next to that of the high-priest properly so called. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* I. 648 The formal laws of our understanding are not coordinate to the infinite variety of nature. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 250 Instead of three being thus subordinated to one, all four are coordinate with one another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 Two or more Species are thus said to be Coordinate when each excludes the other from its own Extension, but both or all are included under the Extension of the same nearest higher Concept. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 151 A Coordinate Clause is not governed in its construction by the Principal Sentence. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 163 A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more co-ordinate principal sentences, joined together by co-ordinative conjunctions.

2. Proceeding in a corresponding order.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 414 The phases of the moon are co-ordinate with the course of the sun.

3. Involving co-ordination; consisting of a number of things of equal rank, or of a number of actions or processes properly combined for the production of one result.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas.* V. III. viii. 91 All the inconveniences arising from a divided and co-ordinate jurisdiction. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. (1879) 605 So complex and co-ordinate a movement.

B. sb.

1. One who or that which is co-ordinate, or of the same rank; an equal; a co-ordinate element.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 397 The great fundamental division of the powers of the system, between this government and its independent coordinates, the separate governments of the states. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xiv. 343 Can the African slave . . . develop into the self-governing citizen, the co-ordinate of his white brother in power.

2. *Math.* Each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

In the original (and most often used) system, invented by Descartes, and hence known as that of *Cartesian co-ordinates*, the co-ordinates of a point (in a plane) are its distances from two fixed intersecting straight lines (the *axes of co-ordinates*), the distance from each axis being measured in a direction parallel to the other axis. (The determination of the position of a place by *latitude and longitude* is a similar case.) The co-ordinates are *rectangular* when the axes are at right angles; otherwise *oblique*. The name *Cartesian co-ordinates* is also extended to the case of points in *space* (not in a particular plane) referred to three axes not in one plane intersecting in a point (like three edges of a box meeting at one corner).

Hence applied to various other systems, mostly named from the nature of the fixed figure, etc., to which the points are referred; as *Bipunctal co-ordinates*, co-ordinates defining a line or point by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction. *Polar co-ordinates*, co-ordinates defining a point (in a plane) by reference to a fixed line (*initial line* or *axis*) and a fixed point (*origin* or *pole*) in that line; the co-ordinates of any point being the length of the straight line (*radius vector*) drawn to it from the pole, and the angle which this line makes with the axis: as in defining the position of a place by its *distance* and *bearing* from a given place). The name *polar co-ordinates* is also applied to an extension of this system to points in *space*. So *bicircular co-ordinates*, *bilinear* c., *trilinear* c., etc.

1853 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Co-ordinates* (Geom.), a term applied to the absciss and ordinates when taken in connexion. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* iv. 60 He can in thought shift his centre of co-ordinates and the position of his axes. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 202 The most general system of co-ordinates of a point consists of three sets of surfaces, on one of each of which it lies.

b. *attrib.* Pertaining to or involving the use of co-ordinates.

1855 TODDUNTER (*title*) Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.

**Co-ordinate** (ko'pɔːdɪnət), *v.* [med.L. has *coordinare* to ordain together; mod.F. has *co-ordonner*; but the Eng. word was prob. formed independently, from Co- and L. *ordinare*, as a parallel form to *subordinate*.]

1. *trans.* To make co-ordinate; to place or class in the same order, rank, or division.

1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 26 These two . . . are not opposed, but co-ordinated. 1875 POSTE *Gain* iv. § 1 Those who count four classes . . . commit the error of co-ordinating sub-classes and classes. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 36 The marks of a concept are not coordinated as all of equal value.

2. To place or arrange (things) in proper position relatively to each other and to the system of which they form parts; to bring into proper combined order as parts of a whole.

1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xviii. viii. 516 The different parts of each being must be co-ordinated in such a manner as to render the total being possible. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 An omnipresent humanity co-ordinates all his faculties. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. xviii. It systematises their results, co-ordinating their truths into a body of Doctrine. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 439 How are the motions of our bodies co-ordinated or regulated?

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in combined order for the production of a particular result.

Vol. II.

1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 413 When we remember the number of muscles which must co-ordinate to enable a man to articulate.

Hence **Co-ordinated**, **Co-ordinating** *ppl. a.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 674/1 To bring such an organ into co-ordinated action. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bess* 486 Let us grant that there is some co-ordinating power—some executive presiding over the just association of our ideas. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 196 The several coordinated movements by which radicles are enabled to perform their proper functions. 1887 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar. 414/2 The co-ordinating intelligence.

**Co-ordinately** (ko'pɔːdɪnətli), *adv.* [f. Co-ORDINATE *a.* + -LY.] In a co-ordinate way; in equality of order or rank.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* iv. v. 331 The Formation . . . was neither coordinately nor instrumentally the Work of Angels. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. ciii. 2 The plan . . . of having several judges sitting there co-ordinately.

**Co-ordinateness**, *rare*—*o.* 'Equality of order, rank, or degree' (Bailey (*folia*) 1730-6).

**Co-ordination** (ko'pɔːdɪnəˈʃən), [*n.* of action from Co-ORDINATE *v.*; it occurs in F. in Oresme, 14th c., and prob. in med.L.] The action of co-ordinating; the condition or state of being co-ordinated or co-ordinate.

† 1. *gen.* Orderly combination. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 6. 28 The simple forms or differences of things, which are few in number, and the degrees or coordinations whereof make all this variety. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyren* 52 What consent and coordination there is in the leaves and parts of flowers.

2. The action of arranging or placing in the same order, rank, or degree; the condition of being so placed; the relation between things so placed; co-ordinate condition or relation: opposed to *subordination*.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 4 Co-workers together for common good, not . . . by subordination, but co-ordination of principall causes. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. I cannot do anything but in coordination with the council. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1850 VIII. 287 That brotherly co-ordination and equality, which our Lord did appoint. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 Apr. There are two possible modes of unity in a State; one by absolute co-ordination of each to all, and of all to each: the other by subordination of classes and offices. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 The Relation of Co-ordination exists between different Species which have the same Proximate Genus.

3. The action of arranging, or condition of being arranged or combined, in due order or proper relation.

1824 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 1 The theory consequent upon new facts, whether it be a co-ordination of them with known ones, or, etc. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 57 To arrange the primary materials in a regular co-ordination, which constitutes Science. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 794, I have recently put the materials in the hands of Lieutenant West for co-ordination.

4. Harmonious combination of agents or functions towards the production of a result; said *esp.* in *Phys.* in reference to the simultaneous and orderly action of a number of muscles in the production of certain complex movements.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1879) I. i. iii. 61 These two highest nervous centres . . . perform the general function of doubly-compound co-ordination. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20 (1879) 20 In each of these acts, the co-ordination of a large number of muscular movements is required. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vi. (1879) 562 Let us . . . examine the coordination of the movements of our own bodies.

**Co-ordinative** (ko'pɔːdɪnətɪv), *a.* [f. as Co-ORDINATE *v.* + -IVE.]

† 1. Involving co-ordination; co-ordinate. *Obs.*

1645 C. HERLE *Answ. Dr. Ferne* 3 England is not a simply subordinative, and absolute, but a Coordinative, and mixt Monarchy. 1869 *Treat. Monarchy* II. iii. 42 The Lords stile, Comites, or Peers, implies . . . a co-ordinative society with his Majesty.

2. Having the property or function of co-ordinating.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 The summation of the lives of a cell aggregate, brought into harmonious action by a co-ordinative machinery. 1884 W. FRASER *Nat. Co-ordination in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 773 A supplementary principle of co-ordinative supervision.

b. *Gram.* (See *quots.*)

1848 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 25 The co-ordinative compound proposition, where the two propositions are co-ordinate or independent of each other. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 113 Co-ordinative conjunctions are those which unite either co-ordinate clauses, or words which stand in the same relation to some other word in the sentence.

**Co-ordinator**, [f. Co-ORDINATE *v.* + -OR: cf. L. *ordinātor*.] A person or thing that co-ordinates.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 422 This great cephalic ganglion becoming the co-ordinator of all the creature's movements, there no longer exists much local independence.

So **Co-ordinatory** *a.* = Co-ORDINATIVE 2.

**Coors**, *obs.* f. **CORE**.

**Co-organize**, *v. rare*. [see Co-] *trans.* To organize together.

1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 120 The doctrines . . . taken as co-organised parts of a great organic whole.

**Co-original**, *a. rare*. [see Co-] Conjointly original: equally original each with the other.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 297 Co-ordinate and co-original elements.

Hence **Co-originality**.

1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 54 The co-originality and reciprocal independence of the subject and object.

**Coorne**, **coornel** (l, *obs.* ff. CORN, KERNEL.

**Coors** (e, *obs.* f. COARSE, CORSE.

**Co-orthogonal**, *a. Geom.* [f. Co- + ORTHOGONAL.] = next.

**Co-orthotomic** (ko'pɔːθɒtɒmɪk), *a. Geom.* [f. Co- + ORTHOTOMIC.] Cutting one another at right angles at each point of intersection: said of a system of curves, every pair of which intersect orthogonally.

1884 JEFFERY *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XVI. 114 Coorthotomic conditions. *Ibid.* 116 Four fixed coorthotomic circles. *Ibid.* 125 Coorthotomic circles of inversion.

**Coortyowre**, *obs.* f. COURTIER.

**Cooscooscoo**: see COUSCOUSOU.

**Cooscot**, dial. form of CUSHAT, wood-pigeon.

**Coosen**, -in, *obs.* ff. COUBIN, COZEN.

**Coosherer**: see COSHERER.

**Co-ossify** (ko'ɒsɪfaɪ), *v. intr. and trans.* To ossify together; to unite into one bone.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 203 All the bones of the skull finally coossify, excepting, of course, the mandible. 1882 O. C. MARSH in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 314 The fibula . . . may be co-ossified with the side of the tibia.

Hence **Co-ossification**, union (of two or more bones) into one bone.

1885 C. A. BUCKMASTER in *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 193 The co-ossification of the pelvic bones is peculiar.

**Coost**, *obs.* f. COAST, COST; Sc. pa. t. of CAST *v.*

**Coostie**, **Coostos**, *obs.* ff. COAST *v.*, CUSTOS.

**Coosyn**, *obs.* f. COUBIN.

**Coot** (kūt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *cote*, *coote*, (5 *oute*, *cuytt*, 6-7 *cout* (e), 7- *coot*. [ME. *cote*, *coote*, corresp. to Du. *koet* (recorded c 1600): a Low German word, the earlier history of which is unknown.

The long *o* of ME. *cōte*, evidenced also by the Du. form, which implies MDu. *\*cōte*, *cōte*, makes impossible the conjecture that the word is connected with Welsh *cwt* short, which is on other grounds inadmissible. Prof. Newton thinks that there is a connexion between *coot* and *scout* or *scout*, another name of the guillemot, and allied sea-fowl; but the early history of the latter is obscure.]

1. A name originally given vaguely or generically to various swimming and diving birds. In many cases it seems to have been applied to the Guillemot (*Uria troile*), the Zee-koet or Sea-coot of the Dutch.

1386 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 16 An ostriche, and a nytt crowe, and a coote, and an hawke. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvi. (1495) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of ofte doppinge and plungynge. *Ibid.* It tokenyth moost certaynly full stronge tempeste in the see yf Cotes fle cryenge to the cytytes. 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. Scot.*, *Slanes Castle*. One of the birds that frequent this rock [Buchan Ness] has . . . its body not larger than a duck's, and yet lays eggs as large as those of a goose. This bird is by the inhabitants named a *Coot*. That which is called *Coot* in England is here a *Cooter*. [This is some error: no such name is known.] 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Guillemot. Quet (Aberdeen). [Cf. Queit (Aberd.) = Coot in Jamieson.]

2. Afterwards restricted in literary use to the Bald Coot (*Fulica atra*, fam. *Rallidae*), *Meer-koet* of the Dutch, a web-footed bird inhabiting the margins of lakes and still rivers, having the base of the bill extended so as to form a broad white plate on the forehead (whence the epithet *bald*); in U.S. applied to the allied *F. Americana*; and generically extended to all the species of *Fulica*.

[a 1300 *Gloss. W. de Biblerw.* in Wright *Voc.* 165 *Une blarge*, a balled cote.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 95 Coote, byrde [MS. K. cote byrddel, *mergus, fulica*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 A Cote (MS. A, Cuytt), *fulica, mergus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v b, A Couert of cootis. a 1559 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 408 The dotterell, that folyshe pek, And also the mad coote, With a balde face to toote. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Foulque*, a bird called a Coot. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 941 The Brain-bald Coot. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 154 Where coots in rushy dingles hide. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern. 1891 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Mar. 4/1 Twelve redheads, one bald pate and a coot were secured during the day.

b. Proverbial phrases. *As bald (bare, black) as a coot*; *as stupid as a coot* (this and the epithet 'mad coot' may have originally applied to the Foolish Guillemot).

1430 LYDGE *Chron. Troy.* II. xv. And yet he was as balde as is a coote. a 1536 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 224 The body . . . is made as bare as Job, and as bald as a coot. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. l. ii. (1651) 599 I have an old grim sire to my husband, as bald as a coot. 1807 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* v. 9 They poled him as bare as a Coot, by shaving off his Hair. 1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 272/1 The Proverb, as black as the Coot.

3. Locally applied (with distinctive additions) to the Water-rail and Water-hen or Gallinule.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Mwynalch y dwr* [lit. 'ouzel of the water': cf. 'Brook ouzel' = Water-rail (Swainson, 1766)], A cote. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Coot*, the Water-hen. 1865 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Coot*, the water-hen. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 176 Water-rail. Skitty coot (Devon, Cornwall). *Ibid.* 178 Moor Hen. Cuddy. Moor coot. Kitty coot (Dorset).

4. *fig.* [Cf. 2b.] A silly person, simpleton. (*collog.*, *dial.*, and *U.S.*)

[1824 *Hist. Gaming* 44 The poor plucked pigeon (now become a Bald Coot) lost his reason.] 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Coot, is often applied by us to a stupid person; as, 'He is a poor coot'. a 1860 *Margaret* 134 (Bartlett) Little coot! don't you know the Bible is the best book in the world?

5. *Comb.*, as † *coot-foot*, a name given by some to the Phalarope; *coot-footed a.*, having feet like a coot's; hence † *Coot-footed Tringa*, a name given by Edwards to the red or grey Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*; *coot-grebe*, a name given by some to the Fin-foot or Sun-grebe *Heliornis*.

1757 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 255, I chuse, by way of distinction, to name it the coot-footed tringa. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 126 *Red Phalarope*. This is the red coot footed tringa of Edwards.

**Coot**, *sb.* *Sc.* Also *cuil*, *cute* (*köt*). [A com. Low German word, found in *Sc.* since c 1500: cf. MDu. *cöte*, *cöte*, Flem. *keute*, Du. *koot* fem., knuckle-bone; East Fris. *kote*, *köt* ankle-joint, ankle; OFris. *kôte* joint, knuckle; MLG. *kote*, LG. *kote*, *köte*, also in mod.G. in sense 'pastern-joint, fetlock': see Grimm.]

1. The ankle-joint.  
1508 DUNBAR in *Flying* 232 For rerd of the, and rattling of thy butis. Sum clachis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis.  
1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 17 Some had hoggars, some straw boots. Some uncover'd legs and coots. a 1810 TANNABILL *Poems* (1846) 81 Whyles o'er the coots in holes he plumped. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 With feet, with cuits, unshod—but clean.

2. The fetlock of a horse.  
1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 81 Rub my horse-belly and his coots, And when I get them, dight my boots.

3. A thing of small value; a trifle.  
Perhaps, *orig.*, a knuckle-bone used by children in playing, as in MDu. *cote* 'osselet du bout des piedz de bestes, de quoy jouent les enfans, astragalus, talus' (Plantijn); see also Grimm, *Köte* 3.

1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 294 Your crackis I count thame not ane cute. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlv. (1886), I count your cunning is not worth a cute. — *Misc. Poems* xlv. I count not of my lyf a cute. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgr. & Hermit* 9, I care not a cuit for her sake to bee slayne.

4. *Comb.*, as *coot-bone*, ankle-bone, knuckle-bone, *esp.* as used to play with.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Pickelen*, to play at Coot-bone as boyes doe.

**Coot**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* *intr.* Of tortoises: To copulate. Hence *Cooting* *vbl. sb.*

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 500 The Tortoises... coot for fourteen daies together. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. Index s. v. *Turtle*, When they Coot or Couple. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 309 In cooting-time.

**Coot** (*küt*), *v.* 2 *local.* [Deriv. obscure: some associate it with *cote* in *dove-cote*, *bell-cote*.] To slope back the upper part of the gable of a house, the end of a hay-rick, etc., so as to form a 'pavilion' or 'tabernacle' roof. Hence *Cooted*, *ppl. a.*, *Cooting*, *vbl. sb.*

1813 DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 258-268 (in *Archæol. Rev.* Mch. 1888) Hay-ricks are... sometimes oblong with cooted ends, not gable ends. 1890 *Corresp. at Mere, Wills*. A rick or cottage has its ends 'cooted' or 'cooted in', when instead of being carried up perpendicularly to the ridge, they are so carried up only to the same height as the side-walls, and then sloped back. Sometimes the ends are carried perpendicularly to a greater height than the sides, and then sloped back: this is called *half-cooting*. Gable-end ricks are rarely seen here, the general practice being to coot them in.

**Coot**(e), *obs.* f. COAT, COT.

**Cooter** (*kūtar*). [Cf. *Coot* v. 1] A popular name in the Southern United States of two tortoises, the Common or Carolina Box-turtle (*Cistudo caroliniana*), and the 'Florida Cooter' (*Chrysemys concinna*), family *Testudinidae*.

1884 G. BROWN GOODE *Fisheries of U.S.* 155 *Pseudemys concinna*, the 'Florida Cooter', is found in all the Southern States. *Ibid.* 158 The Carolina Box Turtle. In the southern States it is known as the 'Pine-barren Terrapin', and is also called 'Cooter' by the negroes.

**Cooter**, *dial. f.* COULTER.

**Cooth** (*kūp*). Also *outh*, *cuith*. The local name in Shetland and Orkney of the Coal-fish, before it is full-grown. (Jamieson.)

1793 *Statist. Acc. Orkney* VII. 453 (Jam.) But the fish most generally caught... is a grey fish here called *cuiths*, of the size of small haddock. 1795 *Ibid.* XVI. 261 These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cod, cooths, and tibrics, which are the small or young cooths. 1841 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 251. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xv. (1855) 137 (Shetland) The *Gadus Carbonarius*... known by the varying term of *silloch*, *cuith*, and *seath*, according to age and size.

**Cooth**, *dial. f.* COTHE, disease; *obs. f.* COOLTH.

**Coothie**, *Coothly*: see COUTHY, COUTHLY.

**Cootie**, *sb.* *Sc.* Also *coodie*, *coodie*. A wooden kitchen dish, a small wooden bowl or basin.

1765 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie Wha in yon cavern grim an' sootie. Spairges about the brunstone cootie, To scaud poor wretches.

**Cootie**, *cooty*, *a. Sc.* [f. *Coot* *sb.* 2 ankle + -y.] Having legs clad with feathers.

1767 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye cootie moor-cocks, crousely craw. 1814 TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 49 The cooty cock ahint the door Did clap his wings and craw.

**Co-owner**. [See *Co-*.] A joint owner.

1828 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 210/2 The King's rights being protected against those of his co-owners. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 4, 241. 1884 R. RINGWOOD in *Law Times* 27 Dec. 1862 Certain lands... were vested in several co-owners in undivided shares.

Hence **Co-ownership**.  
1875 POSTER *Gains* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 205 An inseparable union sometimes produces co-ownership in the whole. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 116/1 In a co-ownership action.

**Cooze**, *coozen*: see COZ, COZEN.

† **Cop**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [Old Northumbrian *copp* † masc., cup, vessel, corresp. to ON. *kopp-r* cup, small vessel, MDu. *cop* *p.*, MLG. and Du. *kop* drinking-cup, OHG. *choff*, MHG. *kopf* beaker, bowl, generally thought to be akin in origin to OE. *cuppe* fem., CUP. Med.L. had both *coppa* and *cuppa*; cf. It. *coppa*, Pr. *copa*, F. *coupe*: the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words are difficult to determine.

*Cop* and *cuppe* apparently came down into ME. as distinct words; but ME. had also *coppe*, app. a mixture of the two, or a northern form of *cuppe*, CUP, assimilated to *coppe*. It is not possible to separate the plural of *copp* from that of *coppe*, and the examples of *coppes* have consequently been all considered under CUP; but it is possible that some of them belong here.]

1. A drinking-vessel, a cup.  
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 41 Sua hua... drinca 7eseled iuh calic vel copp wætres on noma minum. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Bulla full vel copp full of æcced. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 91 1st Pastor. I drynk for my parte. 2nd P. Abyde, lett cop reyle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *The Dance* 96 Him followit mony fowll drunkart, With can and collep, cop and quart.

2. To drink or play *cop-out*: to drain the cup.  
1508 DUNBAR *Testament* 101 Drynkand and playand cop-out. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 631 At eurirk draucht the playit ay cop out. 1818 [see CAP 563 1 b].

2. A measure of quantity: the fourth of a Scotch peck; now also CAP. [Perhaps a different word.] 1497 *Haliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 245, 4 copis of fegis, cost 20g. the cop. *Ibid.*, 2 copis of raysins cost 5s. the cop.

3. *Comb.* *cop-ambray*, a chest or closet for cups and vessels; *cop-house*, a house or room for the same purpose. See also the combinations of CUP.  
15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) A langesald bed, a copamry, & ane schuring. 1542 *Inventories* (Jam.) Memorandum, thir veschell underwritten. In the copous, etc. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. 1. 157 (Jam.) They brake down beds, boards, cop-ambrises, glass windows, etc.

**Cop** (*kpp*), *sb.* 2 *Forms*: 1- *cop*, 3-7 *coope*, (7 *coops*). [OE. *cop*, *copp* top, summit; generally thought to be identical with prec., since in MDu. *cop* developed (after 12th c.) the sense 'skull' and then 'head', and *kopp* was in MHG. 'cup', in mod.Ger. 'head'. Cf. also the analogy of L. *testa* pot, shell, skull, It. *testa*, F. *tête* head. But in OE. the sense 'skull' or even 'head' is not known, only that of 'top, summit', which hardly runs parallel with the words in the other langs., besides being so much earlier. It is possible that the two words are distinct or only related farther back.

(One might suppose that *kop* *p.* top, was the native OE. word, and *copp* of the Northumbrian Gospels a. ON. *kopp-r*: but the whole subject of the history and origin of these words in Teut. is very obscure: see Kluge, and Franck, also CUP.) There was also an OF. *coppe*, summit (cf. COPEPOND), by which our word may have been influenced.]

I. 1. The top or summit of anything. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1000 *Aldhelm GL* (Mone) 1576 (Bosw.) Coppe, *summitate*. c 1205 LAV. 7781 And þa turren cop [c 1275 toppel] mihte weoren a cnicht mid his capen. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 59/185 A gret treo, So heiz þat he was a-drad toward þe coppe i-seo. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 738 *Tisbe*, This wall... Was clove a two ryght from the cop a-doun. c 1386 — *Procl. C. T.* 554 Upon the cop right of his nose he hade A werte, and theron stood a tuft of heres. c 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 In Ynde beep trees, þat haueþ coppis as hize as me schal schete wiþ an arwe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 16 [The] han defouled thee, til to the cop of the heed. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 Coppe or copper of a oter thyng [MS. K, top of an hey thyng; Pynson 1499 coppe of an hie thyng], *cacumen*. 1576 LYTE *Dolens* II. lix. 225 Y<sup>e</sup> floures... lacke suche a come or coppe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 271 The wals... want their battlements, curtain, and coppe. 1611 COCKER, *Pignon*, a Finiall, Cop, or small Pinacle on the ridge or top of a house. [1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 255 A venerable gentleman for whom a white hair grew on the cop of his nose].

b. *esp.* of a hill.  
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 44 On þe cop of þe mound-tayngne. 1385 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 29 And ledde him to the cop of the hill on which the cite of hem is found. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1830) iii. 17 Aboven at the Cop of the Hille is the Eir so cleer. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 63 In þe coppe of the hille plente of oyle welthe oute largely. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 107 This cape is a high hill, and on the East corner it hath a high cop. [1668 COKE *On Litt.* I. i. § 1 note, Coppe signifieth a Hill, and so doth *Lawe*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cop*, *coppe* at the beginning of a name, signifies a top of an hill, as Copeland.]

Hence, in many names of hills, as *Couiderdon Cop*, *Kinniside Cop* in Cumberland, *Meltham Cop* near Huddersfield, *Moul Cop* in Cheshire, *Fin Cop* in Derbyshire, etc.

† c. The head. *Obs.*

c 1264 *Song agst. K. of Almaine* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 70 Sire Simond de Montfort hath suore by ys cop. c 1275

LAV. 684 Bi þe coppe [c 1205 bone toppel] he him nam, also he hine wolde slean. c 1326 *Poem on Times Edu.* II in *Pol. Songs* 326 And there shal symonye ben taken bi the cop. 1a 1600 *Robin Hood* 28 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 27 A payre of blacke breeches the yeoman had on, his coppe all shone of steele.

† d. A crest on the head of a bird. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Cop, *cirrus, crista est animum*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 The cop on a birdes head, *crista*. 1606 HOLLAND *Suton.* 23 The blacke cop, or hair-like fethers that it carrieth upon the head. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 995 The one has a tufted Cop on the Head, the other is smooth feather'd. 1767 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 89 The top, or cop, of a pevit, plover or lap-wing.

† e. A tall or towering head-dress. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 395/1 The Jews cover for the head I have seen termed a Cop.

† 2. A round piece of wood within the top of a bee-hive. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 37 The Cop is a round piece of wood an inch or two thick... convex, turned or hewed fit to the concavity of the top of the Hive.

3. *Spinning*. The conical ball of thread wound upon a spindle or tube in a spinning machine; see also quot. 1874.

1795 AIKIN *Country Round Manchester* 167 The custom of giving out welf in the Cops... grew into disuse. 1803 *Specif. Wood's Patent* No. 2711. 2 These methods of forming the cop improves reeling much. 1807 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 96 1 While returning to the roller, the thread which has been spun is wound or built on the spindle in a conical form, and is called a cop. 1840 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 302 Never mind whether the man... ever made a 'cop' of cotton or not. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 33 Spinners... have, in technical language... to 'doff' the cops; in other words... to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cop*, a tube, also known as a *quill*, for winding silk upon in given lengths for market; a substitute for skeins. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 998 At the commencement of the formation of a set of cops, when the yarn is being wound on the bare spindles, the spindles require to have a greater number of turns given to them than they do when the cop bottom is formed. 1880 SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 507 It is necessary... to wind the nose of the cop in all its stages equally close and firm.

b. *transf.* Applied to the form in which the line of a rocket-apparatus is wound.

1887 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 The line is wound up in the form of a cop with a hollow extending throughout its whole length. The cop is placed in a canister, which has a hole in the rear end.

II [Here are placed provisionally several senses, *obs.* or *dialectal*, possibly related to the preceding; though their history is uncertain.]

4. ? A heap, mound, tumulus: cf. COP v. 1, COOP *sb.* 3

1666 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 315 That the said Roger... throw the coppe hee made upon the highway... into the castle trench. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 161 Silver coins... found... in an old cop upon Cockey Moor, near Bolton. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Cop* (i.)... a heap of anything. North.

5. A conical heap of unbound barley, oats, or pease, or of straw or hay. (Chiefly in Kent.)

1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for viij coppers off strawe xiiiiij. ob. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush* (1586 4) Corne... is presently to be bounde in sheaves; although Barly, Oates, and other Corne and Pulse is made up in Coppes and Ryckes, but not without hurt and hazard. 1648 EARL WESTMORL. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 175 With crooked Sickle reaps and bindes-Up into Sheaves to help the hinds; Whose arguing alon's in this, Which Cop lies well, and which amiss. 1695 KENNETH *Par. Antiq.* s. v. *Coppire*, A cop of hay, a cop of pease, a cop of straw, etc. are used in Kent for a high rising heap. 1736 LEWIS *Tenet* (= *Thane*) 96 *Cop* of pease... 15 sheaves in the field, and 16 in the barn. [Hence in *Pegge*, Halliwell, etc.] 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 (in *O. C. & F. Wds.* 139 *Cop* of straw (Kent), the straw from sixteen sheaves. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.*, *Cop*, a shock of corn; a stack of hay or straw.

6. An enclosing mound or bank; a hedge-bank. Chiefly in *Cheshire*.

In the first quot. the word is perhaps *copse*.

[1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 128, I do come about the coppes Leaping upon flowers toppes.] 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 101 On the right bank of the river [Dee] runs an artificial mound, called the Cop. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Hume Tour* 60 Walking by the side of the river, upon the Dee Cop as it is called the large embankment by which some thousands of acres of reclaimed land were formerly enclosed. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 99-103. 1864 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 97 And straightway at a hedgerow cop he drove his gallant steed. 1865 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cop*, a mound or bank. The raised earthen part of a fence in which the thorns are planted. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cop*, a hedge bank. Also commonly called hedge-cop.

7. The central ridge of a butt of ploughed land (Burr *sb.* 6), lying midway between the 'reens' or gutters on each side.

1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 221 The fashion was to plough in 'five-bolt butts', that is, small lands or stretches of ten furrows each; and the work being thus all 'cops' and 'reanes', not only was there a waste of ground from such a redundancy of water-furrows, but there was a great loss of time in ploughing. 1876 W. WORCESTER *Gloss.*, *Cop*, in ploughing, the first 'bout' of a 'veering'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Work-bk.*, *Cop*, the highest part of a 'but' in ploughed land. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s. v., To 'set the cops' in ploughing is to mark out the first furrows on each side of the spaces or 'lands' into which the field is divided... The cops of a field in med. Latin are *capita*.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *cop-crowned* adj.;

**oop-bone**, the knee-cap (*dial.*); † **oop-castle** (see quot.); † **oop-height**, a great height; **oop-horse** = **COCK-HORSE** (*dial.*); **oop-spinner**, a spinning machine combining in one frame the advantages of the throstle and mule; **oop-tube** (see quot.); **oop-twist**, 'twist' or warping yarn in 'cops', as taken off the spindles; **oop-waste**, the waste cotton from the cops; **oop-yarn**, cotton yarn in 'cops'.

1847-78 HALLIWELL. \***Cop-bone**, the knee-pan. *Somerset.* 1868 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* **Cop-bone**, the knee-cap. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v. Cop*. A cob-castle, properly \*cop-castle, a small castle or house on a hill. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 3 The Genuensians for the most part have high and 'coppe-crown'd' heads. 1591 in Nichols *Progr. O. Elis.* III. 93 That Envie, though she shoote on 'cop-height, cannot reach her. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* \***Cop-horse**. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 619 \***Cop-tube**, the tube in a spinning-machine on which the conical ball, or cop, of thread or yarn is formed. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/5 Some spinings of 32's and 40's \*cop twist... an advance was quoted upon them of 1-16d. per lb. 1849 *Amer. Railroad Jnl.* 3 Nov. 696 Advt., Clean \*cop-waste suitable for cleaning... engines. 1821 *Art Jnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vi \*1/2 A conical-shaped coil of yarn, which... is slid off the spindle, in which state the article is ready for the market, under the denomination of \*Cop yarn. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 6/8 For cop yarns spinners are willing to accept the lowest prices they have taken.

† **Cop** (*kpp*), *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Forms: 1 -**coppe**, 3-6 **coppe**; 7 **COB**, *q.v.* [OE. -**coppa** masc., prob. identical in stem with *cop* (*p*) top, head, or *copp* cup; occurring in the compound *attorcoppa* (*attor*, *dtor* poison), *Da. edderkop*, *Sc. eddercap*, *ethercap*, see *ATTERCAP*, *ETTERCAP*; the simple form appears also in MDu. (and mod. Flem.) *coppe*, *cobbe*, Westph. *cobbe*, spider; mod. Du. has *spinnecop*. Cf. also *COB sb.* 4; *COBWEB*, ME. *coppeweb*, *copweb*.] A spider.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3300 Like to the werke, pat his coppis opon kell-wis knytt in be woces. c 1450 MYRC 1937 3ef any flye, gnat, or coppe Down in to the chalyd droppes.

**Cop**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *coppe*. [Derivation unknown: *coppe* is app. for the plural *cops*, the plural being common in local names of this apparatus, e.g. *lead-trees*, *ripples*, etc.; but it is also possible that *coppe* was really a singular, and *cop* mistakenly formed from it under the notion that it was a plural: cf. the history of *COPE sb.*]. The moveable frame attached to the front of a wagon or farm cart, or projecting all round its sides, so as to extend its surface when carrying a bulky load, as of hay, corn, copsewood, or the like.

1679 P. HENRY *Diaries, etc.* (1882) 279 A child... fell off y<sup>e</sup> cop of y<sup>e</sup> cart near Oxford, his father driving the cart. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 154 [Taken to execution with] her coffin on the copse of the cart. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 76 The outrigger, or 'copse' supported over the horse by an iron upright from the shafts. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cop*, that part of a wagon which hangs over the thriller-horse [no source or locality given].

**Cop** (*kpp*), *sb.* 5 *slang*. [Cf. *COP v.* 3 and *COPPER 4*.] A policeman.

1859 MATTSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 124 (Farmer) Oh! where will be... all the cops and beaks so knowin' A hundred stretches hence? 1867 F. H. LUNLOW *Brace of Boys* 262 What's a cop? That's what the boys call a policeman. 1884 *Bread-winners* 212 'Who's afraid of half-a-dozen cops', said a burly ruffian.

**Cop**, *sb.* 6 *dial.* = *COB sb.* 8, a blow.

1884 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

**Cop**, var. of *COPE sb.* 4; erroneous singular of *COPE*, *COPESE*.

**Cop** (*kpp*), *v.* 1 Now *dial.* [from *COP sb.* 2 II.]. 1. *trans.* To pile up in a tumulus, heap, or mound; to bank up.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 521 A great Hepe of Stones layed coppid up where he was buried. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 101 A great heape of stones was laide copped vp where Hubba was buried. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.* To *cop* up a fence, to set up a fence. 1873 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Cop*, to heap anything up. 1887 in *Kentish Dial.*

2. To put up unbound corn or hay in 'cops'. (Now in Kent and Sussex.)

1581 *Act 23 Elis.* c. 20 § 4 Before... such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 444 In any ground where any corne or graine did then grow, or before it was shocked or copped. 1891 J. M. COWPER (in *letter*), [In Kent] when rain threatened, the barley or oats were hurriedly copped, as hay is now, to save as much as possible from being wetted.

3. 'To plough in ridges for planting' (*Radnor Gloss.*).

**Cop** (*kpp*), *v.* 2 *dial. trans.* To throw, toss, 'chuck' (*East Anglia, Kent, Sussex*).

1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 36, I could have cop't them at their pates. a 1845 FORBY *Vocab. E. Anglia, Cop*, to throw something upwards, in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance. 1845 P. Parley's *Ann.* VI. 38 A pancake nicely cop't, as the Suffolk people have it, who are reported... to throw a pancake up the chimney, then go to the street door, and catch it without smutting it. 1873 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Cop*, to throw. 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

Hence *Cop-halfpenny sb.*

a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cop-Halfpenny*, the game more generally called chuck-farthing.

**Cop** (*kpp*), *v.* 3 *north. dial. and slang*. [Perh. a

broad pronunciation of *CAP v.* 2 (OF. *caper* to seize); in nearly all North Eng. glossaries; and now of general diffusion in the slang of school-boys, criminals, policemen, etc.]

*trans.* To capture, catch, lay hold of, 'nab'.

1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hyp.* 30 If the Cruel Stork should come, He'd Tyrannize and Cop up some [Frogs]. 1844 tr. *Eugene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. xi, Waiting until the patrol should pass to commence my robbery... in order to be copped. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. The privileged driver, on dropping his fare... almost invariably 'cops' a job on his way back. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., A cricket ball is cop't; so is a bird if hit with a stone. 1886 T. Frost *Remin. Country Journalist* II. (1888) 26 He copped Joe as he was coming out of the granary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 8/4 Prisoner said, 'Yes, I am the man. I am glad you have copped me.'

**Cop** (*kpp*), *v.* 4 *dial.* [app. f. *COP sb.* 2; but cf. *CAP v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To top, surpass; to excel, out-do.

1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.*

2. *intr.* To be saucy. Cf. *COPPED 4 b.*

1889 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

**Cop**, var. of *COOP*, a call to animals.

† **Copable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *COPE v.*] That can be copped with.

1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 69 Not copable with by those Gyants.

† **Copahu**. [F. *copahu* *copaiba*.] = *COPAIBA*.

1776 *Bailey Household Dict.* 68 Balsam of Capivy, Balsam of Copahu.

Hence **Copahene**, **Copahuvene**, synonyms of *COPAIVENE*. **Copahuvie a.** = *COPAIVIC*.

**Copaiba**, *-alva* (*kopai-bā*, -ā-bā, -ā-vā). Also *-ayba*, *-ayva*. [a. Sp. and Pg. *copaiba*, ad. Braz. *cupauba*.] A balsam or resinous juice of aromatic odour and acrid taste, obtained from various S. American trees or shrubs of the genus *Copaifera*; used in medicine and the arts.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 255 Copayba, a Balsam. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 A gum. of the smell and taste of balsam capavia. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 202 Essential Oil of Copaiba, is obtained by distillation. 1863-82 *Watts Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Balsam*, Brazilian copaiba is light yellow... of various degrees of consistence, from mobile to syrupy. It has a peculiar, aromatic, disagreeable odour, and a persistently bitter and irritating taste. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 503.

b. *attrib.*, as *copaiba resin*, *tree*; **copaiba balsam** (see above); **copaiba oil**, a volatile, mobile oil obtained by the distillation of copaiba balsam with water.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 136 The copaiba tree is a native of South America and the Spanish West India Islands. *Ibid.*, The copaiba balsam of the shops is procured by wounding the tree. 1863-78 *Watts Dict. Chem.*, *Copaiba balsam* consists of several resins dissolved in a volatile oil... Copaiba balsam is used in the preparation of lac-varnishes and tracing paper; but its chief application is in medicine, as a remedy in diseases of the urinary passages.

**Copaibal** (*kopai-bāl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to copaiba.

1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 67 Copaibal Erythema consists in the appearance... of small red blotches... causing a tingling, hot, itchy, sensation.

**Copaiya**, variant of *COPAIBA*. **Copai-vate**, a salt of **Copai-vic acid**, a crystallizable acid resin (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained from copaiba balsam. **Copai-vene**, 'the camphene contained in the crystallized hydrochlorate of copaiba oil' (Watts).

1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year Bk.* 194 The next step was... to experiment with copai-vic acid or with the copai-vate of soda. 1863-82 *Watts Dict. Chem.*, s.v. *Copaiba oil*, Hydrochlorate of Copahene or Copai-vene.

|| **Copaiye** (*kopai-ye*). [Native name.] In *Copai-ye-wood*, a kind of timber used in Guiana.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 122 The Copai-ye-wood of Guiana is derived from *Vochysia guianensis*.

**Copal** (*kō-pāl*). [a. Sp. *copal* (F. *copal*, *copale*), ad. Mexican *copalli* incense (Molina, 1571), a fragrant translucent white resin which distills from a tree, thence called *copalquahuil*, also by extension applied to any similar resin (Hernandez, 1651, III. i.).]

1. A hard translucent odoriferous resin obtained from various tropical trees, and from which a fine transparent varnish is prepared.

The name was first applied to that obtained from Mexico; but copal is now procured also from Brazil, the West Indies, W. Africa, Mozambique and Zanzibar, Madagascar, India, Manila, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. That from East Africa is most highly valued, and is often dug from the ground in a semi-fossilized condition. For list of Copals, see R. Ingham Clark *Varnishes and Fossil Resins*, 1891.

1577 FRAMTON *Joyful News* 2 They doe bryng from the Newe Spaine (Mexico) twoo kindes of Rosine, the one is called Copall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiii. 678 They brought also Copalli, a sweete gumme, to incense the Gods. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Copal*, white rosin, very bright. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 390 Liquid Amber, Anime, Copal, Suchicopal, and other Gums. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 61 Offering up no other sacrifice than the sweet incense of copal. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paints*, 211 Copal forms the efficient substitute for amber in the modern vehicle of painting.

b. *Fossil copal*: = *COPALITE*; also the semi-fossilized copal of Zanzibar.

1815 ALKIN *Manual of Min.* (ed. 2) 64. 1839 J. F. W.

JOHNSTON in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XIV. 87. 1863-82 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 21 Copalin, Fossil copal, Highgate resin. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 118 Collection of Anime Fossil Copal, from the beach of the east coast of Africa.

2. *attrib.*, as *copal amber*, *resin*, *tree*, *varnish*.

**Copal balsam** = *COPALM* balsam.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 392 The amber itself... may have had a similar origin with the copal amber which exudes from the *Vateria Indica* of Linnæus when cut. 1808 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xiii. 125 Burning branches of the copal tree. 1813 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 64 Rods... stained and varnished... with copal varnish. 1863-82 *Watts Dict. Chem.*, *Copalin*... resembles copal resin in hardness, colour, lustre, and transparency.

|| **Copaloche**, *-chi* (*kopāl-tʃi*). [The native Mexican name.] A shrub of Mexico and Central America, *Croton pseudo-China* or *niveus*, N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, yielding the *Copalchi-bark*, used as a febrifuge, as a substitute for quinine; also a Brazilian tree *Strychnos pseudo-China*, to the bark of which the same properties have been ascribed.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 351 *Croton pseudo-China*, called in Mexico *Copalche* yields a bark... used in Mexico in place of cinchona. *Ibid.* 1106 *Strychnos pseudo-China*, a native of Brazil, yields *Copalche-bark*, which is largely used in that country in cases of fever. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Copalchi bark*.

Hence **Copa-lochine**, the bitter alkaloid of *Copalchi bark*. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

**Copaline** (*kō-pā-līn*). [f. *COPAL* + -INE.]

1. *Min.* The same as *COPALITE*.

[So-called in German by Hausmann 1847; in *DANA* (1850) 556; *Watts Dict. Chem.* 1863-82 *Copalin*.]

2. Another name of *Copalum Balsam*.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Chem.* A hard colourless friable substance found in copal.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Copalite** (*kō-pā-līt*). *Min.* [f. *COPAL* + -ITE, *DANA* 1868.] *Dana's* name for the fossil *Highgate resin*, found in the blue clay of Highgate Hill; also called *Fossil copal*, and *Copaline*.

1868 *DANA Min.* 739 *Copalite*, Fossil Copal, Highgate Resin.

**Copalum**. In *copalm balsam*, a yellowish thickish fluid, exuding from the Sweet Gum-tree of N. America, which has been used instead of storax.

1848 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 702 Liquidamber styraciflua... yields by incision of the bark a liquid balsam, called liquid-amber, or copalm balsam... Another product is obtained from the tree... of a dark colour... called black copalm. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, Copalm Balsam-tree, Sweet Gumtree.

**Cop-ambr**: see *COP sb.* 1 3.

**Coparace**, *obs. var.* of *COPORACE*.

**Co-parallel**: see *Co-pref.* 3 b.

**Coparcenary**, *-ery* (*kō-pā-rs'nerī*), *sb. Law*. Forms as in *COPARCENER*, with -ere, -erie, -ery, -arie, -ary, -ory. [f. *CO* + *PARCENARY* (a. OF. *parconerie* partnership). The spelling in -ERY is more etymological.]

1. Joint share in an inheritance; joint heirship.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 1 All the odre forsaide Castelles... to holde in coparcenerie as coparceners. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Pream., [They] wer seased in their demean as of Fee in Coparcenary. c 1630 RISSON *Serv. Devon* § 75 (1810) 76 Cadleigh... at the conquest, was held by Thanet in Coparcenary. a 1635 SIR W. POLE *Descr. Devon* III. (1791) 166 These lands... descended in coparcinary unto... his twoe eldest daughters. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 188 The notion of a great Frankish realm held in a sort of co-parcenary long survived. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 4, 242 note, An estate in coparcenary arises by devolution *ab intestato* to daughters, sisters, etc., or sons in gavelkind tenure.

2. Co-partnership; joint ownership. Also *fig.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 Pastours then which feede the flocke, have coparcinerie with the Apostles. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 10 God vwill haue all resuered to Himselfe, and vwill admit no coparcinary. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 132 This Idol was held in Coparcenary betwixt them, and the Ammonites. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 A thousand workmen... associating themselves in a legal coparcenary.

**Coparcenary**, *a. Law*. [f. prec. by association with adjs. in -ARY: cf. *mercenary*.] Of or pertaining to coparceners.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* XVI. iii. 332 They rule and govern in a kind of coparcenary way. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 190 Members of coparcenary communities. 1880 PHEAR *Aryan Village* III. 87 All the adult... members... have their own joint coparcenary interest in the property.

**Coparcener** (*kō-pā-rs'ner*). *Law*. Forms: 6 **coparsener**, **-parsoner**, **copartioner**, **-perdoner**, 6-7 **coperoener**, **-pardoner**, 6- **coparcener**. [f. *CO* + *PARCENER*, a. OF. *parconier* sharer, f. *parcon* = *L. partitio-em* parting, division, *PARTITION*.]

One who shares equally with others in inheritance of the estate of a common ancestor; a co-heir or co-heiress.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 1 His hole parte... as on of the heires and coparceners of the same Lyon late Lord Wellis. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxx. (1638) 116 Coparceners of an adwoson. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 46 Then it cam by Heires General to diverse Copartioners. 1594 WEST and Pt. *Symbol.*, *Chancerie* § 37 If they were join-

tenants in common, or coparcioners of other things. 1616 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 14 There is no coparcener with God, the grantor, here. 1648 J. PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* i. § 73 If three coparceners be of a Seignorie in grosse and one grant his part. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 By common law: as where a person seised in fee-simple or in fee-tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives... these co-heirs are then called coparceners. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 516 An estate in coparcenary also frequently arises in consequence of gavelkind and other customary descents to all the male children, in which case they are coparceners.

**Coparceny** (kop-pā'sēni). *Law.* Also 6-7 coparcynce, 7 co-parcencie. [f. as COPARCENARY, with change of ending.] = COPARCENARY *sb.*  
1556 *Will of M. Myller* (Somerset Ho.), Coparcynce. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 134 But God will... hold nothing in coparceny. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 43 They were to hold the same in co-parcencie with the French Protestants. 1807 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. ii. 5 The co-parceny of Dodsworth and Dugdale in the Monasticon. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 412 Connexion with some paper-mill... either by direct coparceny or by making advances.

**Coparcioner**: see COPARCENER.

**Co-parent**: see Co-pref. 3 b.

**† Copart, v. Obs.** [f. Co- + PART *v.*]  
1. *trans.* To share.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* ii. i, You that have been copartners in our wars Shall now co-part our welcome. 1661 WEBSTER *Cure for Cuckold* v. i, Wretched to be when none coparts our grief.

2. *intr.* To share.

1637 HEYWOOD *R. King* i. i, Will you copart with me in this my dejectedness? 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* II. 127 How few there be that will co-part with any in their ruined fortunes! [1847 in HALLIWELL.]

**Co-part, sb.** [see Co-pref. 3.] One of two or more conjoint parts of a whole.

1668 CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 181 Yet it [Ireland] was seen to be in a different relation to its co-parts from that in which other portions of the same whole stand to one another.

**† Copartial, a. Obs.** [f. Co- + PARTIAL, after *copart v.*] Taking part or sharing with another.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417 We allow the second cause to co-operate with God in a way of subordination, but not to be a coordinate, social, or copartial cause with God.

**† Copartiality, Obs.** [f. prec.: cf. *partiality*.] The quality of taking part or sharing with another.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417 The Coordination or Copartiality of the second cause.

**Copartiment, copartment, obs. variants of COMPARTMENT, esp. in senses pertaining to Heraldry, Art, Architecture, and Gardening.**

1590 R. W. *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* i. in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 461 Their shields impress'd with gilt copartiments. 1663 WEBSTER *Devil's Law* Case i. ii, As black copartiments (*orig. ed.* copartaments) show gold more bright. 1699 CADE *Serm. for these Times* Ded. 1 The cloisters... beautified with comely copartments and inscriptions of wise counsels. 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 121 Mosaics of different coloured marbles, inlaid in copartments. 1814 SCOTT *War. lxiii*, In one copartment of this old-fashioned garden.

**Copartioner**: see COPARCENER.

**Copartitive, a. nonce-wd.** [f. Co + PARTITIVE: cf. L. *compartiri* to share together.] Of or pertaining to co-partnership.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 113 The Slavo-Russian people; in many co-operative and (so to say) co-partitive associations, apart from land... show themselves to possess certain communistic instincts.

**Copartner** (kop-pā'tnər). Also 6 copertynner, -portener, -partener. [f. Co- + PARTNER: cf. COPARCENER.]

1. One who shares or takes part with others in any business, office, enterprise, or common interest; a fellow-partner, associate, accomplice. (Formerly = COPARCENER.)

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 148 And you of hym shall be copertynners. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 804/2 Fellowes and copartners with the holie aungels in the euerlasting inheritance. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 34 He was led prisoner, for being a copartner in the conspiracie of Caius Gracchus. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 74 Joying little to be copartners with Infidels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 265 Th' associates and copartners of our loss. 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet* Wks. 1721 III. 127 Their co-partner in Delight. 1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* iv. 18, I do not find, that, in this particular deprecation he had any co-partners or accomplices. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* 66 A copartner in that sovereignty of the people.

2. *transf.* of things.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 The soule and bodie being copartners in good and ill. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 145 Hills, Dales, and Caves, Copartners of their Woe. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's Chirurg.* vi. xii. (1678) 128 The first [muscle]... together with its Co-partner draws it [the tongue] upwards.

† 3. A fellow; an equal; a match. *Obs.*

1591 LVLV *Sappho* i. 12 Sappho for vertue hath no co-partner. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 37 Without a Co-partner, or any Parallel in any other Settlements.

**Copartnership.** [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The relation of copartners: the possession of a joint share in any business, office, or interest.

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 12 He...hathe taken vs intoo copartnership of hys office. 1662 MALYNES *Ans. Low-*

*Merck*, 128 In all Contracts, made for a copartnership in providing of a ioynt Stocke. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 19 Whose worship is incapable of any Corivalry or Copartnership. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State* (R. Cromwell to C. Gustavus 1658), The other... in Copartnership with one Peter Heinbergh, sail'd away for Stettin in Pomerania. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* x. 136 Hell or Hades, in grim copartnership, tracking his desolating path.

† 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. ii. (1853) 19 During this thy short Co-partnership with Flesh and Blood.

2. A company or association of copartners.

1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 12 To hold mankind together in little fraternities and copartnerships. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 46 A special clause which all banking copartners take care to include in their regulations.

† 3. = COPARCENARY, *sb.* *Obs.*

1676 HALE (J.), [If he] left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in co-partnership.

**Copartnership** (kop-pā'tnər-ship). [f. COPARTNER + -Y: cf. *copartnership*.]

1. = COPARTNERSHIP 1.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* i. II. 159 Rodrigo de Bastidas fitted out two ships in co-partnership with John de la Cosa. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlii, Having been of late taken into copartnership... by Mr. Gilbert Greenhorn. 1858 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 519 That more important and durable co-partnership—marriage. 1866 *Act* 25-26 *Vict.* c. 89 § 183 Any... contract of copartnership... or other instrument constituting or regulating the company.

2. = COPARTNERSHIP 2.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 191 The Copartnership were obliged to break up, and give it over. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Apr. 3/1 One copartnership salted about 7000 [herrings]. 1800 MURHEAD *Garus* iii. § 151 A co-partnership continues as long as the partners are of the same mind. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., The best thing he can do is to form his own little copartnership against all the ills of the world.

† **Copartnering, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. COPARTNER + -ING, as if there were a verb *copartner*.] Being or acting as co-partners; associated in any business or transaction.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1646) 128 They teach, that grace and free-will are co-partnership causes jointly concurring to the beginning of conversion. 1648 MILTON *Obserr. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 353 The Sympathy... and joint pace which they go in the North of Ireland, with their Copartnering Rebels in the South.

† **Co-passionate, a. Obs. rare.** [f. Co- + PASSIONATE: cf. COMPASSIONATE 1.] Used as an equivalent of Sympathetic.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 332 Called magnetical and sympathetical, or attractive and co-passionate.

**Co-pastor** (kop-pā'stər). [f. Co- + PASTOR.] A joint pastor; a colleague in the pastoral office.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 510 Dr. Priestley... was elected in 1755 copastor to Mr. John Meadows. 1871 FEARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 580 In the saying of Rowland Hill to his co-pastor Theophilus Jones.

Hence **Co-pastorate**, joint pastorate of a church.

1881 *National Baptist* XVII. 740 With us, co-pastorates or assistant-ministries do not work well. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/6 The invitation... to occupy the chair of Hebrew at the Regent's Park College, London, with the co-pastorate at Bloomsbury Chapel.

† **Copataine, Obs. rare.** App. the same as COPINTANK, a high-crowned hat in the form of a sugar-loaf.

(Fairholt spells it *copotain*: Scott has CAPOTAINE q.v., perh. only after Shak.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 69 Oh fine villaine, a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloake, and a copataine hat.

**Co-patentee**: see Co-pref. 3 b.

**Co-patriot, variant of COMPATRIOT.**

**Co-patron, Co-patroness**: see Co- 3 b.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 540 S. Teresa de Jesus, Co-patroness of the Spains. *Ibid.* III. 541 The intercessions of their great Co-patronesses.

**Copayba**: see COPAIBA.

**Copope, obs. f. COPSE.**

**Cope** (kōp), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-4 *cape*, 3- *coope*; 4- *northern cape*, (*oap*, *kape*, *kaip*); also 3 *kope*, 4 *coope*, 4-6 *coope*, 5-7 *coope*, 6-7 *coope*. [In 12th c. *cape* (pl. *capen*), ME. *cāpe*, repr. an OE. \**cāpe* wk. fem., not exemplified (cf. ON. *kāpa*, Dan. *kaabe*), a. med.L. *cāpa* cope, as to which see CAP.]

*Cāpe*, if in OE., must have been a late word, introduced after *cāpa* 'cope' became the prevalent form and sense in med.L. (see Du Cange), long after *cāpa* in its earlier form and sense gave *cappe* CAP. Cf. *cantelcupas* in O. F. Chron. an. 1070: see CANTEL-CAPE. The ME. forms might be from ON. *kāpa*, but this is an unlikely source. The phonetic series L. *cāpa*, OE. *cāpe*, ME. *cape*, *cope*, mod. *cape*, Sc. *cape*, *caip*, is parallel to L. *pāpa*, OE. *pāpa*, ME. *pape*, *pope*, mod. *pope*, Sc. *pape*, *paip*.]

† 1. A long cloak or cape worn as an outer garment, chiefly out of doors. *Obs.* Cf. CAPE. (By the 16th c. translators used to render *χαλμας* and *τογα*.)

1205 LAV. 7782 A cniht mid his capen. 1275 — On cniht mid his cope. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 A route Of ladies... In kirtles and in copes riche They weren clothed alle aliche. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 Cloth for a riding cope for himself. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. 22 Yf ye destroye the syluer workes of youre Idols, and cast awaye the golden copes that ye deckt them withall. 1549 UNAL *Eram. Apoph.* (1877) 27 (D. Xantippe had pulled awaie her housebandes cope from his backe, even in the open strete. *Ibid.* 47 The side robe or cope of homely and course clothe soche as the beggerie philosophers, and none els vsen to weare. 1575 *Brissf. Disc. Troubl.* *Frankford*

(1846: 203 Copes and garments as well for the common use as for the ministerie. 1745 BAKER *Don Quix.* I. l. v. 31 This curious Cap and his fine broadc Cope will make him outshine the Sun-Dial.

† 2. As the special dress of a monk or friar. *Obs.* (*Quire cope* = *capa choralis*.)

1205 *Ancr. R.* 56 3if he haueð enne widne hod & one iloken cope. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227/274 Monokes it weren ech-on, And yreuested faire and in queor-cope. 1315 SHOREHAM 110 Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 262 Ffor there he [the Frere] was nat lyk a Cloyster With a thredbare cope as is a poure scolere. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 292 Seyn bat jey folwen fully Fraunceses rewle, Pat in cotynge of his cope is more clop y-folden Pan was in Fraunces froc. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7412 Doen on the cope of a frere.

3. In the University of Cambridge, a cape or tippet of ermine worn by doctors of divinity on certain special occasions.

1798 A. WALL *Ceremonies Univ. Camh.* (1828) 39 The Vice-Chancellor is in his cope. *Ibid.* 80 After the Service, they return to the Vestry, where the Doctors in Divinity change their copes for their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors their Congregation habit for their hoods squared.

2. *Ecc.* A vestment of silk or other material resembling a long cloak made of a semicircular piece of cloth, worn by ecclesiastics in processions, also at Vespers, and on some other occasions.

[1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 167 The name *pluviale*, and... *capa*, and our own cope point to the origin of the vestment as originally worn out of doors as a protection from the weather.]

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 134/954 Po saint thomas hadde is masse i-songue his chesible he gan of weue; All is oþur uestiment, on him he let bi-leue... A-boue he caste is cope. 1386 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xviii. 24 In the clothing of the preest cope, that he hadde, was all the roundesse of erthis. 1460 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Andrew's, East Cheap (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 397), For amending of Coois & vestiments xvjd. 1527 in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxvi. 54 Four of the doctors prebendaries of the said Paules in coppes and grey amys. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, The Priest... shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministration, that is to say, a white Albe plain, with a vestment or Cope. 1566 *Paper prepared for Synod in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 318 That the vse of vestments, copes and surplices, be from henceforth taken away. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 1826 300 A most solemne marche, and pompous procession: wherein... there wanted neither Cope nor Canapie. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trar.* 84 Copes and costly vestments decke the hoarsest and beggerlyest singing-man. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccles.* No. 24 Copes to be worn in cathedral churches by those that administer the Communion. 1605 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1409 After them came... Friars in their rich Copes singing, carrying many Pictures and Lights. 1609 P. SMART *Treat. Altars* 8 If we doe, then may we also admit to the administration of the holy Communion, instead of decent Copes, ridiculous pebbled vestments. 1828 *Coronation Service* in MASKELL *Mem. Rit.* (1847) III. 88 The Archbishop goeth to the Altar and puts on his Cope. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., The cope is used in processions by those who assist the celebrant, by cantors at vespers, etc., so that it is by no means a distinctively sacerdotal vestment.

† Often erroneously used as a historical term, where *chasuble* or *pallium* would be correct as a matter of fact.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Casulla*, a cope for a priest, *lana*. 1806 MILMAN *A. Boletyn* (1827) 13, I saw the Archheretic, enrobed in the cope and pall of mitred Canterbury, Lift the dread Host with misbelieving hands. 1866 H. MARBYAT *Jour. in Sweden* I. 311 He arranged... that the Swedish prime should receive the cope, sent by the pontiff, from the hands of her archbishop.

† 3. A cover for a table, a table-cloth. *Obs. rare.* 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 690 in *Babers Bk.* 322 At aper ende he [the pantere] castes a cope Layde downe on borde, the endys plyed up.

4. *fig.* (In *cope of night*, the primary notion was app. 'cloak'; but in later use, that of 'canopy' or 'vault' appears to be sometimes present; cf. sense 7.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 101 This Yris... Her reiny cope did upon. 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 275 b/v The cope of tene is wound about all my body. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxiii, Night aprocheth with his coppes dunne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 45 Whom though you... enrich with a great dower of wordes, and decke with gay copes of sentences. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign Misc.* Wks. 1726 I. 74 Till the dark cope of night with kind embrace, Befriends the rout and covers their disgrace. 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xxv, The second night drew over them its sheltering cope. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 282 Under the cope of midnight.

† 5. *Cope of lead*: a leaden coffin. *Obs.*

Only Sc.: usually in form *cape*, *caip*. 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* 135 And to the deid, to lurk vnder thy caip, I offer me with hairt richt humily. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* xvi. xix, He miserablyly decaist, and wes brocht in ane caip of leid (=into) Ingland. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 179 It was thought best, to keep him frome styneking, to geve him great salt ynewcht, [and] a cope of lead.

† 6. A covering of vaulted form; a vault. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* l. v b, They [two queens] were take and putte under a grete and heuy cope of lede, and there they deyd of an euylle dethe. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 62 The vi [muscle]... runneth vnder the coope, or vaulte of the wrest of the hand.

7. *Cope of heaven*: the over-arching canopy or vault of heaven. Cf. CANOPY 2 b, VAULT.

Under the cope of heaven = 'under heaven, in all the world': an exceedingly common phrase from 14th to 18th c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Oþer housis hadde he



noon but his wilderness and cope [*v. r. cope*] of heven. *c. 1385* CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 157 (*Hypp. & Medea*) Undyr the cope of heven that is above. *1460* *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 97 The grettest Clerke . . . vnder heuen cope. *c. 1489* CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvii. 574 Ther is not your leke vnder the cope of heven. *1549* *Compl. Scot. Ded.* 3 The maist vailgant princis that ar vndir the cape of haunyn. *1571* CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ii. ix. (1633) 115, I serve under the cope of heaven, when you are served under a Canopy. *1591* SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1228 Whatso the heauen in his cope contains. *1609* HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. vi. 10 From all parts of the wide world . . . within the cope and curtaine of heaven. *c. 1611* CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 773 Betwixt the cope of stars and earth. *1666* BUNYAN *Grace Abounding* (1879) 389 Whether there be . . . a Woman breathing under the Copes of the whole Heaven. *1771* T. SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 106 Without any other cover than the cope of heaven. *1809* H. NEELER *Lit. Rem.* 314 The arch of Heaven's wide cope. *1880* SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 38 Darkening the sky To the extreme azure of all its cloudless cope.

b. Also simply the cope. *1596* SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Love* 95 All these things that are contained Within this goodly cope. *1608* SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 132 The cheapest country under the cope. *1657* COKEIN *Obst. Lady* ii. 1, The most insatiable gluttons under the cope. *1735* THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 1177 Exalted as the cope That swells immense o'er many-peopled earth. *1807* POLLOCK *Course of T. x.* The cope, above and round about, was calm. *1867* G. MACDONALD *Songs of Summer Days* iv. ii, Slow clouds from north and south appear . . . And climb the vaulted cope.

c. In later usage, apparently, vaguely used for (a) vertex, height (as if confused with *cop*); (b) firmament, expanse.

*1603* BRETTON *Post w. Packet Lett., Of Love, Sweete Ladie*, If the reach of my capacite could clime the Cope of your favoure. *1610* HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 68 Not from the temporall skie and firmament, but even from the highest Cope of heaven. *1730* THOMSON *Autumn* 25 From heaven's high cope the fierce effluence shook.

*1816* COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 343 He . . . can as little appropriate it, as he can claim ownership in the breathing air, or make an inclosure in the cope of heaven. *1830* TENNYSON *Poems* 81 Larks in heaven's cope Sing.

d. A vault or canopy like that of the sky. *1658* MARVELL *Poems, Appleton House*, Under this Attic cope I move. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* l. 345 Bad Angels seen Hovering on wing under the Cope of Hell. *Ibid.* vi. 215 So under ferie Cope together rush'd Both Battels maine. *1847* LONGF. *Ev.* ii. ii. 79 Over them, vast and high, extended the cope of a cedar.

8. *Founding*. The outer portion or case of a mould; the outer mould in bell-founding.

*1866* PENNY *Post Nov.* (Ellacombe), In the case of the large Westminster bell, the cope was of iron, with the interior covered with a composition of clay and sand, etc. *1857* W. C. LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The outer mould or cope is formed. *1870* ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 200 The cope fitted over the core, like an extinguisher over a candle, with a vacuum left between them to receive the fused metal. *1881* RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Drag*, The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the drag before casting. After casting, the flask is opened by removing the cope. *1889* *Notes Building Constr.* 111. 209 The outer brick cope . . . is . . . lifted away.

9. A superficial deposit considered as a covering or coating of the stratum beneath: cf. *COPING*.

*1621* MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* ii. i. 7 Some of them [marls] have over them a cover of ground, which we call Cope. *Ibid.*, A cold stiff and wet clay, which is either the Cope of the Marl or lieth near unto it . . . commonly called The Marl Cope ground.

10. The *COPING* of a wall, etc. (dial. *cape*).

*1847-76* HALLIWELL, *Cape*, the coping of a wall. *1877* E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cape*, *Capeing*, the coping-stones of a wall or other building. *1880* L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 351 Solid wall . . . with a balustrade on its cope.

11. *Comb.* (sense 2), as *cope-chest*, *-maker*, *-work*. *1551-60* *Invent. Sir H. Parkers in Hall Elizabeth. Soc.* (1887) 151 A Tester of blew and white velvett, panyd & embroderid with Cope worcke of gould. *1608* *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Salter of Canterbury cope-maker. *1865* *Athenaeum* No. 1941. 24/2 Armoire, cope-chest, stalls. *1874* MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 163 The mediaeval quadrant-shaped cope-chests.

12. *Cope*, sb. 2. *Obs.* [Either f. *COPE* v. 2, or immediately a. F. *coup*, OF. also *colp*, *cop*, blow, stroke, shock, etc.] The shock of combat; encounter. Also *fig.*

*1505* LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. (clxiv.) 469 They ran togyder and met so rudely y<sup>e</sup> their horses stayed with y<sup>e</sup> cope. *Ibid.* 475 The seconde cope their attaynted eche other on the helmes that the fyre flew oute. *1594* *Sec. Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 408 In the cope all the four Janisaries were run quite thorow and thorow. *1653* URQUHART *Rabelais Prol.*, Books . . . in the cope and encounter somewhat difficult. *Ibid.* (1859) I. 181 He fought at barriers . . . and when it came to the cope, he stood so sturdily on his feet. *1773* J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 310 (MS.) Bent on the signal cope and steel'd with guilt.

13. *To gain cope of*: to gain the advantage over. *c. 1610* T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 350 (D.) We should gain cope of them, and outrun them.

*Cope*, sb. 3. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. *COPE* v. 3: cf. *CHEAP* sb.]

14. A bargain. *Good cope*: cf. *good cheap*, F. *bon marché*. *Obs.*

*1560* J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 77 The Ducheman saith, that segging is good cope. *c. 1590* GREENE *Fr. Bacon Wks.* (Ritdg.) 157/1 Maids, when they come to see the fair, Count not to make a cope for dearth of hay.

15. *God's cope*: a proverbial expression for a very large sum. *Obs.* [App. belongs here.]

*1500* WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He wolde spende goddess

cope [*Tantalus opes*] yf he had it. *1520* *Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dodkin at the dice, per chance at cardes will spend God's cope. *1553* T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 He will spende Goddess cope if he had it.

16. *Derbyshire Mines*. A duty paid by the miner for permission to raise lead-ore. [See quot. 1747, and *COPE* v. 3. 4.]

*1631* *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 91 The said M<sup>r</sup> Carrier . . . had likewise taken a ferme or lease of the tythe oare, called the loit and cope, from his Majesty, under the seale of the Dutchy of Lancaster. *a. 1661* FULLER *Worthies* i. 229 The Lord for Lot, hath the thirteenth dish of Oar, within their Mine, and six pence a load for Cope. *1747* HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* F. J., Any Miner is said to have a Groove [=digging, mine] or Cope, when he takes the said Groove or Bargain to get or raise the Ore, at a certain Price per Load, for some certain time. *1815* FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* i. 365 In the measuring of [Lead] Ore at present, every 25th Dish . . . is taken . . . as the King's Lot, Cope, or Duty. *1851* *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94. § 9 (*High Peak Customs Act*) The Lessee for the Time being of the Duties of Lot and Cope.

17. *Comb.*, as *cope-money*.

*1815* FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* i. 366 It is not customary for the owners to advance any of the Cope-money on account.

18. *Cope*, *cop*, sb. 4. *Obs.* [Derivation and proper form unknown.] (See quot.)

In quot. 1577 *cope* is app. the plural of this word; but this is uncertain, as it translates a Latin singular *temonem*.

*1577* HOLINSHED *Chron.* i. 26/2 They [Britons] would run up and downe verie nimble upon the Cops, and stand upon the beame [CÆsar *per temonem percurrere et in iugo instare*], and convey themselves quickly again into the charet. *1688* R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. 335 The Waine Cope, is the long peece that cometh out from the Cart body to which the Oxen are fastned. *1704* WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Cart*, 2. The Wain Cope, that part which the hinder Oxen are yoked unto to draw the Wain . . . 16. The Cope Sale and Pin, are Irons that fasten the Chain with other Oxen thereat, to the end of the Cope. Hence *1797* in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, 1730-6 BAILEY *fol.*, 1803 *Univ. Techn. Dict.*, etc., etc., s.v. *Cope-sale*. *1847* HALLIWELL, *Cop*, the beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen. [No source or locality given.]

*Cope* (kōp), v. 1 [f. *COPE* sb. 1, in various unconnected senses.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with or dress in a cope.

2. *To cope it*: to put on a cope (*obs.*).

*1360* LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 36 Penne com per a Confessour i-cope as a Frere. *Ibid.* 138 For heo copeth be Commissarie and coteþ be Clerkes. *1575* *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1642) 167 Such as are turne-coates, and can change with all Seasons . . . can cap it, can cope it, and curry for advantage. [See also *COPE*.]

3. *Arch.* To cover (a wall, etc.) with a *COPING*.

*1665* in 10th *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* v. App. 4 That upper part of the said wall which hath bine since made and coped by other men at day-work. *1795* BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Brick-Walls . . . are sometimes coped with Stone, and sometimes with Brick. *1788* *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. 5 Stone fences, of a proper height coped with two turfs. *1853* KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 The mounds . . . were . . . coped and defended with limestone slabs. *1884* *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A. B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall by Christmas next.

*fig.* *a. 1605* Boys *Wks.* (1630) 843 For though he may . . . fight the Bishop and cope [? hoodwink] the Commissarie, yet Gods all-seeing eye . . . findeth out his foule follie.

b. To cover a ridge or 'hip' on a roof with a metal or other coping to carry off rain, etc.

*1790* *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 358 There are eight hips, all of which are covered or coped with lead.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover as, or as with, a coping; to form a coping to.

*1820* *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 402 Behold, where olive-thickets cope The soft and emerald-tinted slope Of sacred Scilus. *1879* BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 222 With stones dragged thither had he builded it and coped it with a fence of white thorn. *1890* H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxx. 292 Tufted clumps of trees . . . coping some turret-like crag.

4. To cover as with a vault or canopy.

*1704* ADDISON *Italy* 485 A very large Bridge, that is all made of Wood, and coped over Head, like the rest in Switzerland. *1801* JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, *Colum* xii, Midnight coped the ocean wave. *1866* T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 240 The sympathetic heavens Coping this isle of mischief.

5. *Gardening*. To protect (wall-fruit) by an overhanging coping, or sloping shelf-like projection.

*1880* *The Garden* 11 Feb. 105/3 Apricots . . . may be coped and poled. *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 187/1 Well coped, but otherwise exposed trees.

6. *intr.* To slope downwards or hang over like a coping.

*1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. xiii. (R.), Some bending downe and coping toward the earth, others standing upright. *1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 Coping over, is a sort of hanging over, but not square to its upright. *1876* GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Coping*, The sofitte of a projection is said to cope over when it slants downwards from the wall.

*Cope* (kōp), v. 2 Forms: 4-6 *coupe* (e), 5 (*Destr. Troy*) *caup*, *cawp*, 6-7 *coap* (e), 5- *coope*. [a. F. *couper*, in OF. *colper*, *cooper*, *cousper* to strike (now to cut), f. OF. *colp*, *cop*, *coup* blow:—med. L. *colpus*, *colapus*:—L. *colaphus* blow with the fist: see *COUP*.]

1. *intr.* (without *with*).

2. *To strike*; to come to blows, encounter, join battle, engage, meet in the shock of battle or tournament. (Often with *together*.) *Obs.*

*c. 1350* [see *COPING* vbl. sb. 1] *c. 1400* *Destr. Troy* 7231 [They] coup'd to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6486 They caup't at the knight, kene

men of army. *Ibid.* 7775 Jai caupit togedur That bothe were backward bere borne of bere horses. *a. 1471* *Chron. Rich. II.*, etc. (Camden 1856) 8 The ert of Pendroke was slayn with that other knyghtis speer, as he cast it from him whanne thay hadde coup'd. *1485* CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 18 And coped togyder so fyrenly they breke theyr speres. *1519* HORMAN *Vulg.* 261 Both the hostis wolde fayne haue . . . cop't together [*properabat comittere*]. *1505* LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxiv. (clxiv.) 468 The thyrd course their horses refused and wolde nat cope. *1598* GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* II. iii. (1622) 36 They had coped, if Stertinus had not runne in, and held backe Flavius. *1611* SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. vii. (1632) 424 Foot to foot, and man to man, coped together in a most cruell fight. *1795* POPE *Odys.* xviii. 65 Swear to stand neutral, while we cope in fight.

*fig.* *1530* MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 616/1 Euerye chylde may see howe lothe he is to come nere and cope. *1755* GARRICK *On Johnson's Dict.* in *Boswell* an. 1755 In satires, epistles, and odes would they cope.

II. *Cope with*.

1. *To come to blows with*, engage, encounter, contend, fight with. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3).

*c. 1400* *Destr. Troy* 1262 One caup't with hym kene. . . And set hym a sad dynt. *a. 1467* GREGORY *Chron.* (1876) 219 He wolde nevyr cope whitho no man. *1548* HALL *Chron.* 175 b, He neither would nor durst once medle or coupe with the Erls navie. *1598* GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* xiii. vi. (1622) 186 One Iulius Montanus . . . by chance coping with the Prince in the darke, and rudely thrusting him backe. *1640* YORKE *Union Hon.* 45 Hee also unhorsed . . . a Valiant Knight, and at last coped with Earle Henry himselfe. *1660* E. HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 42 The Spaniards never durst cope with our men in the plain field. *1774* J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 47 He slew every person who ventured to cope with him. *a. 1839* PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 15 Woe to the wretch whose single might Copes with dark Allan in the fight!

2. *To contend with in a well-matched fight*, to contest the field with, to be or prove oneself a match for. (Usually with *can*, *able to*, or the like.)

a. in a *lit.* contest or battle.

*1583* STANYHURST *Aeneis* l. (Arb.) 33 A lucklesse stripling, not a matche too coape with Achilles. *1710* ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 3 74 They have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens. *1777* J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 63 If your Excellency thinks your force sufficient to cope with his. *1868* FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 501 It would be impossible to gather an army able to cope with the insurgents.

b. in a *fig.* contest.

*1651* N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 117 None must cope with him, he must run and out-run all. *1684* tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* x. 347 The onely [remedy] . . . able to cope with so stout an Enemy. *1711* C. DAVENANT *Acc. Trade Gt. Brit.* 67 To be in a lasting Condition to Cope with the Dutch in Trade. *1760* MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Nov.*, His being too unwell to cope with Dr. Johnson. *1812* BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxiv, Brisk Confidence still best with woman copes. *1875* EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 270 Let the scholar measure his valour by his power to cope with intellectual giants.

3. *fig.* To contend with, face, encounter (dangers, difficulties, etc.). Often implying successful encounter.

*1641* MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, Two heads of evil he has to cope with, ignorance and malice. *1706* SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 327 The difficulties and hazards we had to cope with. *1835* URN *Philos. Manuf.* 16 He was . . . little qualified to cope with the hardships of a new manufacturing enterprise. *1850* PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 83 His nature was too gentle to cope with the bold and fiercer temper of his brother. *1850* ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 8 The work of coping with evil. *a. 1860* BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 293 Unfit to cope with the problems.

4. *To meet with*; to come into contact, touch, or relation with; to have to do with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

*1593* SHAKS. *Lucr.* 99 But she, that never coped with stranger eyes, Could pick no meaning from their parling looks. *1600* — *Ham.* III. ii. 60 As just a man As ere my Conversation coap'd withall. *1611* — *Wint.* Tr. iv. 435 Thou, fresh peece Of excellent Witchcraft, who of force must know The royall Foole thou coap'st with. *1640* BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. v, His malice works upon me, Past all the drugs and all the Doctors Counsells, That ere I cop'd with. *1674* N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 84 If we our selves were not body as well as soul, our understandings would never have coped with such a thing as placeness or stowage at all. *1800* HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 75 A heartier friend or honest critic I never cop'd withall. *1865* SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, At *Eleusis* 101 How as mate He coped with Hades, yokefellow in sin.

III. *trans.*

5. *To cope blows*: see quot. *Obs.*

*1569* J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, This Arte [War] . . . dothe trimly teache to cope blows, to auoyde them that be geen, or to warde them with the buckler.

6. *To meet, meet with, come into contact* (hostile or friendly) with. *Obs.*

*1590* SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 888 Finding their enemy to be so curst, They all straine cur'sie who shall cope him first. *1600* — *A. Y. L.* II. i. 67. *1604* — *Oth.* IV. i. 87 Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when He hath, and is againe to cope your wife. *1606* — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 34 They say he yesterday cop'd Hector in the battell and stroke him downe. *1603* FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 489 His [Cupid's] power checketh and copes all other might.

7. *To meet or match* (a thing) with (an equivalent). *Obs.* *rare*. Cf. *RECOUP*.

*1596* SHAKS. *Merch.* V. IV. i. 412 Most worthy gentleman . . . Three thousand Ducats due vnto the few We freely cope your courteous paines withall.

8. *To be a match for, face, encounter* (cf. 4). *rare*. *1870* TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1144 Saving that you mistrusted our good King Would . . . yield you, asking, one Not fit to cope your quest.

**Cope** (kōp), *v.3* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5-6 **open**, 6-9 **cope**, 7 dial. **oop**. [Of LG. origin; used by Lydgate as Flemish: cf. MDu. *open*, Du. *koop*, LG. *kōpen* to buy, to traffic, buy and sell, exchange, barter; for the ulterior etymology, see **CHEAP** *v.*, which is the native Eng. form. Cf. also **COUP** *v.* from Norse *kaupa*, the senses of which run parallel to those of *cope*, so that it is often treated as merely a northern dialect form of this verb.]

†1. *trans.* To buy. Obs.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems*, London *Lyckpeny* vii, Flemynges began on me for to cry, 'Master, what will you open or by?' 1570 *LEVINS Manly*, 170/1 To cope, *cambire*, *emere*. 1599 *title* Key to vnkowne knowledge, or a shop of five Windowes. Which if you doe open To cheape and copen.

2. To exchange, barter. *Cope away*: to give away in exchange, to barter away. *dial.*

1570 [see 1]. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 331 Have you any olde bootes Or any olde shoone. To cope with new broome? 1638 *Heywood Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 314 If a man might change away his Wife. and cope her away like a bad commoditie. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 62 *Cope*, to chop or exchange, used by the Coasters of Norfolk. Suffol. &c. [ed. 1691 as also in Yorkshire]. 1887 E. J. *MATHER Norward of Dogger* III. 37 I've seen scores of nets coped away for brandy.

†3. *intr.* To make an exchange, make a bargain.

1575 *FULKE Conf. Purg.* (1577) 371 You say we might... haue coped for one of those Lyturgies, if we liked not Gregories Masse, rather then to haue forged a new. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 527 [The Patron] Will cope with thee in reasonable wise; That if the living yerely doo arise To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne. 1614 T. *GENTLEMAN Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Arb. Garner* IV. 345 And bringeth them Gold and fresh supplies, and copeth with them.

4. *Derbyshire* *Mines*. 'To agree to get ore at a fixed sum per dish or measure.'

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss.

**Cope** (kōp), *v.4* *Falconry*. [app. a. F. *coper*, *couper* in its later sense 'to cut'. Cf. **COPE** *v.2*.] *trans.* To cut, pare, the beak or talons of a hawk.

1575 *TURBERV. Falconrie* 78 Copping yrons to cope his hawkes beake if it be overgrown, and to cope hir pownces and talons, if it neede be. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* VIII. viii. (1668) 130 If you break or rive her pounce, or but coape it so short that she bleed. yet it will indanger her life. 1619 *BERT Treat. Hawkes* 67 Let her be short-coped, so I would advise all short-winged hawks to be used. 1674 N. *COX Gent. Recreat.* II. (1706) 77. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 244 The beak and talons should be closely coped.

**Cope**, *v.5* Obs. or dial. Also 7 *coop*, *coupe*. [Derivation uncertain; sometimes referred to **COOP** *v.1*.] *trans.* To tie or sew up the mouth of (a ferret); also *fig.* of a person. *Const. up.*

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 214 It shall not be amisse to cope vp your lips a little. 1612 T. *TAYLOR Comm. Titus* II. 9 Neither are they here coped from all manner of speech, when iust occasion of speech is offered. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquit.* 105 By this their so strait enjoyning them silence... they cope them with needle and thread and so keep in all their knauary and tyranny. 1631 *DEKKER Match mee* IV. Wks. 1873. IV. 193 Your lips coap'd like a ferret. 1631 *BRAHWAIT Whimsies* 99 His nimble ferrets must now become pioneers for their master who couples them. 1672 *EACHARD Hobbs' State Nat.* 86 Roger has a vocal organ... called a mouth, and being not muzzled, gagg'd, or cop'd... may stretch it as wide as he pleases. 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia. Cope*. The use of this word is confined to warreners, who are said to 'cope' their ferrets, when they sew or tie up their mouths, to prevent them from biting rabbits, when they... drive them from their holes.

†**Cope**, *v.6* Obs. *trans.* [cf. **COPE** *v.2*: but perh. an error for *wipe*; the Fr. original has *assuier les larmes*.]

1647 W. *BROWNE Polixander* I. 166 The Old Narcissus... lifted his hands to his eies to cope thence his teares.

†**Copeage**. Obs.—? The action of coping.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* IV. vi-vii. 213 He that by such rare copeage mounts, is sure To break his neck, or live for e'r secure.

**Copeck** (kō'pek). Also 7-8 **coepo**, 8 **copeik**, **copeique**, **capeck**, **kapeke**, 8-9 **copeek**, 9 **kopek**. [ad. Russ. *копейка* *копейка* *копѣйка*, *kopeika*, deriv. (dim. form) of *копѣ* *kopye* lance, pike.

So called from the substitution in 1535 of the figure of Ivan IV. on horseback with a lance, for that of his predecessor with a sword. Cf. *Bestuzhev-Riumin, Russkaya Istoriya*, 1885, II. 206, and *Karamzin VIII. i.* (citing the contemporary Chronicle of Rostov.).]

A Russian copper coin, the  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of a rouble, now worth from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a penny English.

1608 *CRULL Muscovy* 144 To spend every Copeck (or Penny) they have, in a Tippling-House, is a common thing here. 1716 J. *PERRY State of Russia* 7 note, Each Copeck [was] full an English Penny Value; but since the Czar has recoined his Money, it is little more than half the former Value. 1775 *WRAXALL Tour N. Europe* 164 Every one pays a few copeiques for admittance. 1839 E. D. *CLARKE Trav.* 46/1 A pound of beef sold in Woronetz for twenty-six copecks. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/1 A tax of half a copeck per pood should be levied on exported corn.

**Coped** (kō'pēt), *pp. a.* Also 7 **copped**. [f. **COPE** *sb.* or *v.1* + -ED.]

1. Wearing a cope.

1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 34 And the Abot copyd wyth his munkys alle. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 68 His Croser kneling behinde him, coped. 1637 N. *WHITING Albino*

& *Bellama* 140 During the time that you were cowl'd and coped. 1852 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 371 Headed by coped and surplised choristers.

2. Having the top or upper surface sloping down on each side like a coping.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. viii. 235 Whose body was intomb'd in a Coffin of Gray Marble, the couer coped. *Ibid.* VII. xlii. 366 His bones as yet remaine. in a Chest of Grey-Marble, reared upon foure small pillars, covered with a coped stone of the same. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 275 The rest are coped stones, all of grey marble. 1845 *Eccl. siologist* IV. 21 There is an unusual but very becoming kind of monument, which may be called the coped high tomb. 1870 F. R. *WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A large stone coffin with a coped lid was uncovered.

**Coped**, obs. f. **COPEED**.

**Co-peer**, *nonce-wd.* [f. **Co-** + **PEER**: cf. *compeer*.] A fellow-peer.

1811 *CRESS BERKELEY Addr. to Peers* 3 The Co-Peers of a beloved husband.

**Copel**, obs. form of **CUPEL**.

**Copeman**, †**copecman**. *arch.* [orig. *copeman*, f. **COPE** *sb.* 'in possess. cope's') + **MAN**: cf. *craftsman*, *tradesman*, etc. The later *copeman* may have been influenced by Du. *koopman* in same sense: but cf. also *copecmate*, **COPEMATE**.]

1. A chapman, merchant, dealer. Obs.

c. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 68 b, And having found a copeman for his great barque, with the money thereof and with other... he bought a small pinnas. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Marchand*, a merchant, a chapman, a copeman. 1580 *Apol. Prince Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 520 There is... no Country, wherein they are not counted for inconstant People, and great Coops-men.

β. 1603 B. *JONSON Volpone* III. v. Wks. (Ritldg.) 191/1 He would have sold his part of Paradise For ready money, had he met a copeman. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 86 When the Copemen arrive in the harbours to sell their goods from the Vessel.

2. (See quot.)

1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* III. 120 The Copemen or the Receivers of stolen goods on the shores of the river. *Ibid.* 172 The Copemen provide Bags, Jiggers, Bladders... the Plunder goes on to a great extent in the night.

**Cope-man** 2. A person wearing a cope.

1843 J. H. *DALE tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 65 If there be Cope-men, the master of the ceremonies appoints the first of them to assist at the incensation.

†**Copemaster**, **copec-**. Obs. = **COPE-MAN** 1. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 572/1 They play the copemaisters, and make merchandise of the doctrine of the Gospel. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 204 What faith is to be given to the most formal bargain made with such Cope-masters of testimonies?

†**Copemate**, **copecmate**. Obs. [orig. *copemate*, f. **COPE** *v.2* + **MATE**; the change to *copecmate* was prob. through association with *copeman*, or with other words in which the first element is a sb. in the genitive, as *craftsman*, *tradesman*, etc.]

1. A person with whom one copes or contends; an adversary, antagonist.

α. 1565 *GOLDING Orind's Met.* XII. (1593) 279 Against my toother copemate will I use the same. β. 1605 *CHAPMAN All Fools Plays* 1873 I. 138 *Rin.* Walke not too boldly, if the Sergeants meete you; You may have swaggering worke your bellie full. *Val.* No better Copemates. 1612 W. *PARKES Cartaine-Dr.* (1876) 39 He... needs not care... what Copemate encounters him next. 1644 *BP. MOUNTAGU Gagg* To Rdr. 1 Being put upon such a copemate. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* (1851) 372 This ponderous confuter, elected... to be my copemate.

2. A partner or colleague in power, office, etc.; an associate, companion, comrade.

α. 1581 J. *BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 392 They will not leave [it] to Christ, but will herein also joyne a copemate with him, that Romish vicar. 1606 *BERNARD Isle of Man* (1627) 12 This lewd companion Sinne, and his Cope-mates.

β. 1577 G. *HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 In soothe their odd copemate thou werte. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Cour-tier* (1871) 4 They vanished away like Cadmus' copemates that sprung up of vipers teeth. 1637 R. *HUMPHREY tr. St. Ambrose* I. 137 O ye my noble copemates, drinke your fill. 1656 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xvi. 24 That he might not be... made collateral, a very copemate, to Christ himself. 1807 W. *IRVING Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 324 My copemates, for what wait we here?

γ. *fig.* of things.

1581 J. *BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 b, Freewill must of necessitie be copemate with Grace. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 925 Mis-shapen Time, copemate of ugly Night. 1606 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 191 Then let him say, whether q looks not... as Potent as her Lower and less Copemate.

3. *spec.* a. An accomplice in cheating; a confederate at cards, dice, or the like.

1570 T. *WILSON Demosthenes* 73 These Copemates, and corrupt bribe takers. 1586 A. *DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was no... privy pilferer but... he was a copemate for him. 1602 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* 246 How often had I a Copemate that stood by... who would tell me what cards they went upon, and what their game was?

b. A paramour.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* 17 Were taken by their husbands with other of their copemates. 1598 B. *JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii. Wks. (Ritldg.) 24/2 O, this is the female copemate of my sonne. 1613 *CROOKE Body of Man* 309 Iulia the daughter of Augustus Caesar... played false and had many copemates. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xlv. 373 Who is to be the Copemate of your Wife.

c. A partner in marriage; a husband or wife.

1621 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 17 *Husbands*... and wiues... contracting second marriages, before... their copemates be cold in their graues. 1639 *FORD Lady's Trial* v. i, Was

ever such a tatter'd rag of man's flesh, Patch'd up for copemate to my niece's daughter!

4. = **FELLOW**, in the vague and often contemptuous sense. Cf. **COMPANION** *sb.* 1 4.)

1592 G. *HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 74 For a time I was vainly suspected by such madd copemates that can surmise any thing for their purpose. 1598 R. *BERNARD tr. Terence* 1607 127 Oh wise fellow, without doubt! This copemate will bring men... quite beside themselves. 1602 *LISLE Du barbas* 41 Fools, idiots, jesters, anticks, and such copemates as of naught-worth are suddenly start up. 1633 W. R. *Match at Midn.* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIII. 30 What cope's-mate's this, trowl who let him in? 1744 *OZELL tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* (ed. 2) 151 An odious, filthy ill-favoured Cope-mate.

†**Copen**, *v.* Obs. In early ME. *copnien*. [Implies an OE. *copnian* or *copemian*: cf. **COPENEB**.] *trans.* To desire eagerly, long for.

a 1225 *St. Mark.* (1862) 20 Cum nu leof to thi lif for ich copni thi cume. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2378 Ich iseo Iesu Crist be cleopd me & copned. *Ibid.* 2457 Pe wununge of each wunne keped & copned bi cume.

**Copen**, to buy: see **COPE** *v.3*

†**Copenere**, *-ere*. Obs. Also *-iner*, *-yner*. [OE. *copenere*, agent-n. from \**copemian*, ME. *cop-nien*: see above.] A paramour.

c 897 K. *ELFRIC Gregory's Past.* lii, Hwæt þu ðonne eart forlezen wið manigne copenere. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1340 Bet luvien hire copene were, Thane awet hire copenere. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 324 58 Is i-go with hire copiner. c 1320 *Scrym Sag.* (W.) 2258 The pie saide, 'Bi God Al-might! The copiner was her to-night, And hath i-don the mochel sschame'. 1397 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 190 pat woman þat bare tweie children oon liche to hire housbonde, and þe opere to þe copenere [adultero].

**Co-penetrating**: see **Co-** *pref.* 2.

**Copentank**, var. **COPINTANK**. Obs.

**Copepod** (kō'pōp), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κόπη* handle, oar-handle, and hence oar + *-pod* -footed, f. *πους*, *pod* -foot.]

**A.** *adj.* Belonging to the order *Copepoda* of minute entomostracous Crustaceans, having four or five pairs of feet chiefly used for swimming.

**B.** *sb.* A member of this order: *pl.* *copepods*; collectively, as name of the order, (in L. form) *copepoda* (kō'pōdā).

1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/1 The copepoda supply no such instances of thoracic extremities. destined for swimming. 1876 *BENEDEN Anim. Parasites* 45 It attaches itself to a copepod crustacean. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 348 The resemblance to an adult Copepod is so striking that it may be termed the Copepod stage. 1885 *ATHENARUM* 11 Apr. 474/2 The phyllopods and copepods.

Hence **Copepodan**, **Copepodous** *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Copepoda*.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 358 The fore part of the head has remained Copepodous. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. L.* 536 The three parasitic Copepodan genera.

**Coper** 1 (kō'pā). [f. **COPE** *v.3* + -ER 1.]

1. One who 'copes'; a dealer, chapman.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 152 Forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, copers, sellers, and turners thereof in merchandises. 1832 L. *HUNT Sir R. Esher* (1850) 118 There is not a better caterer or coper of his birds, 'twixt this and the Land's End.

b. Often in *comb.*, as *horse-, herring, salmon-, silver-coper* (*-cooper*, *-couper*). See these words.

a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* I. 287 There were horsecopers amongst them. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xvii. 28 One Cordus... had been trepanned into the West India Company's Service by the crimps or silver-coopers as a common soldier. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Berwicksh.* 160 The fisheries are chiefly rented by Salmon Copers in Berwick. 1891 C. *BRADLEY in Outdoor Games & Recr.* xxiii. 357 That old rascal Screwdriver, the pony coper.

c. *spec.* (= *horse-coper*) A horse-dealer.

1825 C. M. *WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 236 The old clerical's turned coper. 1864 C. *CLARKE Box for Season* I. 291 The young cavalry officer was a bit of a coper... and was not long in ascertaining that he had got hold of a circus-horse. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/1 The trade of the coper is all trickery.

2. *Derbyshire* *Mines*. 'One who agrees to take or make a bargain to get [lead] ore:' see **COPE** *v.3* 4, **COPE** *sb.* 3.

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. 1825 *FAREY View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 366 The miners who dig the Ore are usually called *Copers*, from their working at a certain *Cope* or price per Ton.

**Coper** 2, **cooper** (kō'pā). [a. Fl. and Du. *kooper*, Fris. and LG. *kōper*, purchaser, trader, dealer, f. *koop* to buy, deal, trade = G. *kaufen*, Eng. **CHEAP** *v.*

Usually spelt *cooper* in the newspapers 1881-84, but pronounced *coper* by the fishermen, and so spelt in the publications of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. In the memory of old smacksmen of Grimsby (as stated by Mr. J. F. Winttingham) the name goes back to 1854, when Flemish and Dutch *koopers* first began to frequent the fleets.]

A vessel fitted out to supply ardent spirits, etc. usually in exchange for fish, to the deep-sea fishers in the North Sea; a floating grog-shop.

The practice began in a comparatively innocent barter trade carried on by Dutch boats visiting the fishing fleets, when the latter fished in close to the land, off Camperdown and the Texel; but it led to the fitting out of 'floating grog-shops' to attend each fleet. Public attention was called to the demoralizing nature of the traffic in 1881, and it formed the subject of a convention between the British, German

and Dutch governments in 1882, for the carrying out of which an Act of Parliament was passed in 1888.

1881 *Conference at the Hague*, Sitting 8 Oct. (*Blue Bk. Comm.* No. 24, 1882). The traffic carried on by those [boats] known as 'coopers' or 'bum-boats'. 1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 The Hollanders are... the chief offenders; but 'coopers' are also familiar in ports nearer home. 1884 *Rep. on N. S. Fisheries in Blue Bk. Comm.* No. 5 (1888) 12 The 'coopers' or floating grog-shops chiefly hail from German and Dutch ports. They trade in tobacco and spirits of vile quality... and latterly in immoral and obscene cards and photographs. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Norward of Dogger* iii. 28 These Dutch copers ostensibly cruised with the English fleets for the purpose of selling tobacco. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept. 414 The 'coper', or grog-ship, has been banished.

**Coper**, **Coperas**, -ris, obs. ff. **COPPER**, **COPPERAS**. **Copera**, obs. f. **COPRA**, dried coco-nut.

**Copercenarie**, -ery, -er, obs. ff. **COPAR**, **CENARY**, -ER. **Co-perception**: see **Co-pref.** 3 a.

**Copering**, **coopering**, *vbl. sb.* [f. **COPER** 2 + -ING 1.] The trading of the 'copers' in the North Sea: see **COPER** 2. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 What is known as 'coopering' [should be] altogether prohibited. 1884 *St. James's Gas*. 19 Dec. 4/1 The floating grog-shops in the coopering trade are the curse of the North Sea. 1889 E. J. MATHER *Norward of Dogger* iii. 35 They wouldn't insure the vessel any longer unless she gave up the copering!

**Copernically**, *adv. nonce-wd.* [as if f. an adj. **Copernical** (= next) + -LY 2.] According to the Copernican view of the solar system.

1867 De MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 52 How can one explain Copernically that the velocity of the Moon must be added to the velocity of the Earth... to learn how far the Moon has advanced from one fixed star to another?

**Copernican** (kopē'mikān), *a. and sb.* [f. **COPERNICUS**, Latinized form of **Kopernik**, name of a celebrated astronomer, a native of Thorn in Prussian Poland (1473-1543) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to Copernicus.

**Copernican system**, *theory*: the astronomical system or theory propounded by Copernicus (and still held with modifications), according to which the planets, including the earth, move in orbits round the sun as a centre (in opposition to older notions, according to which the earth was supposed to be fixed, and the sun and planets to move round it).

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1702) 246 A Copernican Sphere, representing the whirling motion of the Sun, and the motion of the several Planets. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 501 Copernicus... is obliged to introduce a system of epicycles entirely resembling that of Ptolemy. But... the Copernican epicycles are more successful than the Ptolemaic.

Fig. 1839 CAIRD *Kant* I. 213 We should keep in mind this Copernican change of the centre from which the intelligible world is regarded.

**B. sb.** One who holds the Copernican theory.

1777 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 80 The supposition of the eternal Motion of the Heaven or Sun; or if you will, of the Earth, as the Copernicans will have it. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* II. i. 151 In the present day, Catholics are Copernicans like other people.

Hence **Copernicanism**, belief in the Copernican theory; the theory itself; so also **Copernicise**, *v. intr.* to hold the Copernican theory.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 200 How circumstantially... does Kepler demonstrate that Euclid copernicises! 1858 *Masson Milton* (1874) I. 39 In the interval between that time and the completion of his *Paradise Lost* his Copernicanism may have become decided. 1889 *Atheism* 11 May, Blaming the action of the Roman authorities in their treatment of Copernicanism and of its aged and illustrious advocate.

† **Copernico-elliptical**, *a. Obs.* Said of the Copernican theory as modified by supposing the planetary orbits elliptical.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 225 The same... Bishop first Geometrically demonstrated, the Copernico-Elliptical Hypothesis to be the most genuine, simple, and uniform.

**Coperos** (s)e, -ouse, etc., obs. ff. **COPPERAS**.

† **Coperroun**, *Obs.* Also **coproune**, **coporne**, **cooperone**, **perun**, **poroun**. [a. OF. *couperon*, -un, *cuperon* summit (still in Guernsey *cupron* summit of a hill), deriv. of OF. *cope*, *coppe*, Sp. *copa* summit, whence also F. *coupeau*, and OF. *coupet*, *coupie*, *coupier*. See *Diez s.v. coppa*, *Littre s.v. coupeau*.] A summit, top.

c 1295 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1461 Þe coperrounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe rerres. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 797 Fayre fyllolez. With coroun coperrounes, craftily sleje. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 Coporne or copour of a thyng [K. H. coprone, 1499 coprun], *capitellum*.

† **Copersignory**, *Obs.* A confusion between **copersinory**, **COPACENARY**, and **SIGNORY**; intended to mean 'Joint inheritance of lordship'.

1654 R. VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* 83 The 3 tru Sons of Brutt amongst whom he divided this Isle in Copersignory.

**Copertener**, obs. f. **COPARTNER**.

**Copertinaunce**: see **COPURTENANCE**.

† **Coperture**, *Obs.* -1 [ad. med.L. *coopertura* covering, f. *coopere* to cover.] = **COVERTURE**, covering, horse-cloth.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 188 The coperture of a barbed horse.

**Copesal**: see **COPSOLE**.

**Copesman**, -mate: see **COPEMAN**, -MATE.

† **Copester**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **COPER** sb. 1 + -STER.] A wearer of a cope, i.e. a monk.

1637 N. WHITING *Albino & B.* 134 Into the Arras-sieled parlour then The coapsters went, in every corner snookt.

**Cope-stone** (kōp'stōn). Also **Sc. kaip**, **cape**. [f. **COPER** sb. 1 + **STONE**. The derivation is made certain by the northern forms in *cape*, *caip*; but the sense appears to be influenced by association with **COP** top, or in the northern form perhaps with *cap*: see **CAP** sb. 1 10 b.] The top or head stone of a building; almost always fig. the crown, completion, finishing touch.

1567 in *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 Now sall yee see the kaip-stone of that worke wherof yee layed the foundation. a 1578 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 133 The house of God shalbe builded in to it. Yea, it sall not lack... the verray cope stone. c 1719 R. KERR *Spring & Rise Ho. Queensberry* in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 313 The superstructure was carried on, By shedding of the blood of men! And then the capstone its put on. 1788 *BURNS Poor Mailie's Elegy* I. The last sad cape-stane of his woes; Poor Mailie's dead! 1838 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. (1863) 63 This eloquent was the cope-stone of the admiral's misfortunes. 1891 J. CLARK MURRAY in *Educ. Rev.* I. 58 Such an education of the will places the copestone on the whole educational building.

**Co-petitioner**: see **Co-pref.** 3 c.

**Copful**: see **CUFFFUL**.

**Cop-head**, *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **COP** sb. 2 + **HEAD**.]

1. A high peaked head.

Cf. *cop*, *copped-crowned*, *s.v.* **COP** sb. 2, **COPPED** 5.

2. 'A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal' (Halliwell); a crested head.

Cf. **COPPLE**, **COPPLE-CROWN**.

† 3. To play *cop-head* over: *app.* to turn head over heels. *Obs.*

1671 *BLAGROVE Astrol. Physick* 174 In her fits she... would sometimes leap about with her arms and legs like a frog, sometimes she would play *cop-head* over and over.

Hence **Cop-headed**, having a *cop-head*, or high tapering head.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 31/1 Homer... sayth that he [Thersyte] was styrete in the shoulders... and copheedyd [verice acuminato] lyke a gygge. *Ibid.* 31/2 A copheedyd fellowe may haue wytte ynough, cilo satis potest sapere. 1881 *DICKINSON Cumbria Gloss.* (2nd Suppl.) *Copt*, *Cop-headit*, [having] a peaked crown, as many polled cattle have.

**Cophee**, -ie; -in, -yn(e); -or, -our: obs. ff. **COPPEE**, **COFFIN**, **COPFER**.

† **Cophosis** (kolō'sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κωφωσις*, f. *κωφάειν* to deafen, f. *κωφός* dull, dumb, deaf.] Total deafness.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cophosis*, is when the hearing is totally gone, so that the patient either heareth no noise, or if he do, he cannot distinguish. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1853 *WILDER Obs. Aural Surg.* 381 Cophosis, or total deafness, coming on gradually, and unaccompanied by any symptom but noise in the ear. 1879 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Phys.* 364 Loss of motion or sensibility in a limited part of the body, or confined to a special sense, as in lead-palsy, or in amaurosis, cophosis, etc.

**Cophouse**: see **COP** sb. 1 3.

**Cophtes**, -ties, etc.: see **COPT**.

† **Copia** (kō'piā). [L.; = plenty.] Plenty, a plentiful supply: now chiefly in the L. phrase *copia verborum* abundance of words, a copious vocabulary. Cf. **COPY** sb. 1 c.

1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 155 ¶ 3 Since they [women] have... such a *copia verborum*, or plenty of words, it is pity they should not put it to some use. 1799 T. DALE tr. T. Freind's *Emmenol.* xii. (1752) 147 A sufficient copia of spirits being thus wanting. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a *Copia* of equivalent Words. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Conf. Wks.* 1890 III. 258 A critical familiarity with the syntax of the language, or a *copia verborum*.

**Copiable** (kōpi'āb'l), *a. rare.* [f. **COPY** v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being copied.

1755 *RICHARDSON Corr.* (1804) I. 185 That you would copy into your life and practice all that was copiable (No academical word, I doubt). 1769 *BENTHAM Wks.* X. 216 The above is ostensible and copiable. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/4 Where lately acquired pictures were at all copiable.

**Copiapite** (kō'piāpit). *Min.* [f. *Copiapito* in Chili + -ITE.] A yellow translucent hydrous silicate of iron, called also *yellow copperas* and *misy*. 1850 *DANA Min.* 447.

† **Copiate**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κοπιᾶν* grave-digger, f. *κοπιᾶν* to work hard, toil, f. *κόπος* toil.] A labourer, a toiler.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 452 Whether voluntary charity inclined these copiates to this office, or whether they were hirelings... I cannot determine.

† **Copiator**, *Obs. rare.* [med. or mod.L. agent-n. from *copiare* = F. *copier* to COPY.] One who copies out documents.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809, 171 There is so much writing in the Scotch law, that all the men of law... are called... writers, i.e. scribes, or copiators.

**Copice**, **Copia**, obs. ff. **COPICE**, **COPY**.

**Copid tank**: see **COPINTANK**.

**Copied**, *pp. a.*: see **COPY** v.

**Copier** (kōpi'ā). Also 6-8 **copyer**, 8 **copplier**. [f. **COPY** v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who copies or makes a copy of a writing or document; a transcriber, copyist.

1597 *MORLEY Intrud. Mus.* 151 To impute it to the oversight of the copiers. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 349 The Copiantes or Copiers out of old bookes wrot it. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Intrud.* 9 The Scribes and Copiers of those Times. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, A. Phillips, He supposed

it to be corrupted by the copiers. 1879 *FURNIVALL E. Eng. Text Soc. Rep.* 8 For the decipherment of the faded text the Society is indebted to its Oxford copier.

b. One who copies a work of art.

1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 166 ¶ 3 This Order has produced great Numbers of tolerable Copiers in Painting. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 175 Neither is that... Intirely Copy where the Whole Thought is taken, but the manner of the Copier used as to the Colouring.

2. One who copies or imitates; an imitator.

1679 *DRYDEN Tr. & Cr. Pref.*, To imitate Fletcher is but to copy after him who was a Copier. a 1700 - *Vind. Dk. Guise* (R.), The Sorbonists were the original, and our schismatics in England were the copiers of rebellion. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 164 ¶ 9 His virtues will be cited to justify the copiers of his vices. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon*. vii. 158 Such imitation does not in the least interfere with the natural character of the copier.

**Copihold**, obs. f. **COPYHOLD**.

**Copill**, obs. f. **COBLE** 1, **COUPLE**.

**Copiner**, var. **COPENER**, *Obs.*, paramour.

**Coping** (kō'pin), *sb.* Also 8 **coopeing**. [f. **COPY** v. 1 sense 2 + -ING 1.]

1. *Arch.* The uppermost course of masonry or brickwork in a wall, usually made of a sloping form to throw off rain.

1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* B v, Warham... The Iron barres vpon the bridge bestow'd: Warner the copings did reedifie. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* vii. 9 Euen from the foundation vnto the coping [1388 *Wyclif* cop of the wallis]. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Ltg. Wicheit Frolic*, The Vicarage walls are lofty and thick, And the copings are stone and the sides are brick. 1876 *WILIT Encycl. Archit. Gloss.* v., Coping thinner on one edge than on the other serves to throw off the water on one side of the wall, and is called *feather-edged coping*. Coping thicker in the middle than at the edges is called *saddle-backed coping*. *transf.* 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 89 The eyebrows form a sort of coping or fence.

2. An overhanging ledge or shelf for protecting wall-fruit. Cf. **COPE** v. 1 4.

1881 *Garden Feb.* 105 A broad Coping of glass, if possible 2 ft. wide and portable.

3. *Comb.*, as **coping-brick**, a brick used for a coping. See also **COPING-STONE**.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Fence-Walls built of great Bricks are coped with Coping Bricks.

**Coping** (kō'pin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. **COPY** v. 2 + -ING 1.]

† 1. Meeting in the shock of combat; encounter.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3602 So kenli þei a-cuntred at þe coupyng to-gadere, þat þe kniȝt spere in speldes alto-schiuered. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* (1811) II. 539 Cocrorne, was thrown at y' seconde copynge to grounde horse & man. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 54 The Brittons used Chariots in there fights, which... at the first copinge did greatlle greeve and astonishe the armie of their enemies. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Choc.*... a violent incounter, or coping of armed, and angrie souldiers.

2. Contending in opposition or rivalry.

1676 *Hist. Indulgence* in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 74 Never to be out-done... in a coping with the Mediator, and a downright denial of Him to be King.

**Coping** (kō'pin), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. **COPY** v. 3 + -ING 1.] Bargaining. Now only in reference to horse-coping = horse-dealing: cf. **COPER** 1.

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 11, I knowe a man that... solde but three yardes of satten unto a gentleman, and forswore himself at least three times in the coping. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 104 Alasse, alasse, segging is no good coping. 1864 *Land. Rev.* 18 June, 643 Amongst the mysteries of horse-flesh is the noble science of coping, and its practitioners the horse-copers. These individuals practise fraud as a trade. 1876 *World V.* 18 Skilled in the thousand-and-one devices of coping.

**Coping**, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Falconry*. [f. **COPE** v. 4 + -ING 1.] The cutting of a hawk's beak or talons. Hence **coping-iron**, an instrument for doing this.

1575 [see **COPE** v. 1]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 238/2 Coping-Irons are Instruments used in coping or paring of Hawks Beaks, Pounces, and Talons. 1855-83 *SALVIN & BRODRICK Falconry in Brit. Isles Gloss.* 150.

**Coping**, *vbl. sb.* 4 *Ship-building*. 'Turning the ends of iron lodging-knees, so that they may hook into the beams' (A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846), so as to ease the strain on the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

c 1850 in *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 111. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Coping**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. **COPY** v. 1 5 + -ING 1.] Over-arching; of an arched or vaulted form; sloping laterally like the coping of a wall.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 506 The coping and vaulted rooffe of the furnace. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 4 Another argument is the coping figure of the island.

**Coping-stone**. [f. **COPING** sb. 1 + **STONE**.]

1. One of the stones forming the coping of a wall.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 236 Cemented into the coping stones on the parapet-wall. 1844 *HOOD Haunted H.* I. vii. The time-worn coping-stone had tumbled after! 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 4 The monkey-peoples' mild brown eyes Glittered from bough and coping-stone.

2. *fig.* = **COPE-STONE**.

1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* i. 5 Comparative Grammar has deserved the title of 'the coping stone of philological inquiries'. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 150 That put the coping-stone on the young fellow's embarrassment.

† **Copintank**, **copentank**, **coptank**, *Obs.* Forms: see below. [A word of obscure origin and history, appearing also in the form **copping** and **copid tank**, with the related adjs. **coptant** and

**copple-tanked.** Apparently the same word also occurs in Shaks. (1st fol.) as **COPATAIN**.

Nothing similar is known in Dutch or the Romanic langs.; although *L. capitaneus* chief in size, large, or *capitulum*, *capitulum* head-covering, cap. Du. *kop* top, head, have been suggested as more or less possible explanations of part of the word. That it is really connected with the English group *cop, copped, copple*, is favoured by the variants, and by Horman's use of *coppid cappis* in the same sense as the *coppid*, *copping*, *copin-tankes* of the quots. But *tank* still remains unexplained. Our actual word *tank* is out of the question, being of recent introduction from India; of *tankard* no simple form *tank* is known.]

A high-crowned hat of the form of a sugar-loaf. (Cf. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 111/1. Sometime men were coppid cappis like a sugar lofe.)

a. In form *copin*, *copyn*, *coppin*, (*copping*), *copentank(e)*, *-tancke*, *copentantke*.

1508 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folyss* (1874) l. 38 Do on your Decke Slut; if ye purpos to come oft, I mean your Copytanke: And if it wyl do no goode, To kepe you from the rayne, ye shall haue a folde hode. 1523 *Imus Ipoecr.* Skelton's Wks. II. 429 For nowe the tyme falles To speake of cardinales. With their coppentante They loke adutante. 1555 *Pardle Pacions* II. vii. 160 Thei cary on their heades a copintanke, embattled aboute like a turrette. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 2056 On his head a copying tanke. 1570 G. GILPIN tr. *Marnix's Beehive Kom.* Ch. i. xii. I vijb. Then should come in the doctours of Loven with their great coppin-tankes [Dutch *haere grote Totten*] and doctours hates. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Delicate Diet* (1792) 18 Of... a Turkie bonnet [we make] a copentank for Caiphas. 1584 T. HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas Judith* III. 19 (1641) 364 Joyn'd with the men of... Armania With copintanks [*chef cresté*].

B. *cop p'id tank*.

1564 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. (1588) l. iv. The Salij praunsing Priests, with mitred crownes and coppid tankes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Antonius* (1595) 994 In a long gown after the fashion of the Medes with a high copped tanke hat on his head narrow in the toppe [*avec un hault chappeau pointu sur la teste, dont la pointe estoit droitte*]. 1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 165 *Apex*... a suger loaife hat; a coppid tanke hat.

γ. *coptank*, *coptanct*. (The examples are attrib.; the form in -t may be adj. = *coptanked*: cf. below.)

1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 154 A coptanke [*v. r.* coptanket] hat made on a Flemish block. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 578 A high coptank Hat. *Ibid.* 774 With a high coptank Hat on his head, narrow in the top, as the Kings of the Medes... do use to wear them.

b. A high peaked head; = **COP-HEAD** I.

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 449 *Cilo*... One that hath a heade with a sharpe crowne, or fashioned like a sugerlofe: a copid tanke. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 Ulysses revileth not Thersites with these termes... Thou bald pate, thou coptank [*cf. Iliad* II. 219 *φοῖτος ἐν κεφαλῇ*].

Hence **Copping-tanked**, also **Copple-tanked** a., (of a hat or head) high-peaked.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 159 On their heades coppinge tanked hates. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* II. Vpon their heads they [the Burgundians] were felt-hats, coletanked, a quarter of an ell high or more.

† **Copiosity.** Obs. Also 6 *copiosite*. [a. obs. *F. copiosité* (15th c.), or med. *L. cōpiōsität*, f. *cōpiōs-us* plentiful, *COPIOUS*.] Abundance; plentifulness; = **COPIOUSNESS** I.

[1530, in *COPIOUSLY* 2, may be an error for *copyous* [*yc*]. 1543-4 Act 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Fontaines, whervnto requirith abundance and copiosite, for the seruinge of the inhabitants. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Copiosity*, plenty, store.

**Copious** (*kō'pi-as*), a. Forms: 4-6 -yous, -iouse, 4-9 copious, (5 -yowse, -yose, -iose, 6 -eus). [ad. *L. cōpiōs-us* plentiful, f. *cōpia* plenty: cf. *F. copieux* (16th c. in Littré).]

† 1. Furnished plentifully with anything; having or yielding an abundant supply of; abounding in; Obs. exc. as in *copious sources*, where it passes into 3.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 (Mätz.) *be erbe* of that lond is copious of metal ore. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. vii. (1495) 444 Eufates... is moost copious in gemmes and precyous stones. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 A copious lond, and habundant in marchaundise. a 1533 FRITH *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 218 He is more copious in labours, in stripes above measure. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 135. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 14 A certane toune copious in citizenis. 1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 106 It is indiffernt copious of all things necessary for humane life. 1700 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 Newgate's copious market. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 162 Copious of flow'rs the woodbine, pale and wan. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Intro. 53 More copious sources of knowledge.

2. In pregnant sense: a. Abounding in information; full of matter.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia X.* 327 *Pei* hat bene copiose and habundant in be letterere science. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. iiv. Those studies shall make him copious. 1630 PAVNNE *Anti-Armin.* 102 Our learned Diuinity Professors are full and copious in this point. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Touching which particular both the Canonists and Civilians are very copious. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 149 This copious subject has drawn me from my description of the exchange. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 20 July, You have two or three of my letters to answer, and I hope you will be copious and distinct, and tell me a great deal of your mind. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I. (1869) 13 The *Iliad* and *Odyssey* give a picture of the age to which they refer, alike copious and animated, comprehensive and minute.

† b. Having a plentiful command of language for the expression of ideas. Obs.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi. And of wordes wonder copyous. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb. 94) It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language. 1678 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 50 Our author seems copious, but is indeed very poor of expression.

c. Profuse in speech; diffuse or exuberant in style or treatment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 74 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 28 Be not to copiose [*v. r.* copious] of langage. 1526 MORE *Dialogue* I. xliii. Wks. 153 She will waxe copious and chop logicke. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P 2 When you see a Fellow watch for Opportunities for being Copious. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 15 Declaimers of a copious vein. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* III. (1858) 112 A copious Archdeacon, who has the command of immense papers, of sonorous language.

d. Of a language: Having a large vocabulary.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 17 Our scottis tong is nocht sa copous as is the lateen tong. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlii. 379 French, English, or any other copious language. 1772-7 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Ess.* I. 172 Their language is... the most copious, perhaps, in the world.

3. Existing in rich abundance; plentiful; abundant. Now chiefly used with *sbs.* expressing production or supply, or in reference to quantity produced; with names of material substances, it is *obs.* or *arch.*, but is used of literary materials.

1386 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 6 In the mydday... a copious list schon aboute me. 1397 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 There lyme is copious and slates for house. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* cix. 41 Oure ramsoun is ful copious. For thou art redy thy grace to sende. 1486 *Rk. St. Albans, Her.* Cj b. If the colour of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos armys. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* ix. 35 To desire... that they would lend him their provision which was copious. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 325 Rose as in Dance the stately Trees, and spread their branches hung with copious Fruit. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 67 Sea-water, containing a copious Salt. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 287 The copious Use of Vinegar. 1764 FALCONER *Shipw.* I. 158 The copious produce of her fertile plains. 1794 SULLIVAN *Fiero Nat.* I. 212 The moisture... is quickly condensed... and falls down in copious dew. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 714 Diacetate of lead throws down a copious white precipitate. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 94 Which... induces a more copious display of flowers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* VI. (1857) 95 A clear and copious spring comes bubbling out at its base. 1860 TROLOPE *Framley P.* I. 3 Her hair which was copious. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 The evidence collected is exceedingly copious.

† b. Multitudinous, numerous. Obs.

1386 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 1 Kyng Demetrie... gadride an oost ful copiose. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 The peple of hit is copious, of semely stature. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* v. 6 A strong band, and a copious people. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 534 To heap the shores with copious death. 1741 BERTERTON *Eng. Stage* VI. 82 We shall... conclude with the Actions of the Hands, more copious and various than all the other Parts of the Body.

4. as *adv.* = **COPIOUSLY**.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 104 And from his wide wound bleeding copious still. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 397 Buried gold drawn copious from the mine.

**Copiously** (*kō'pi-ōsli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Plentifully, abundantly; in or with abundance. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Hyr blood owt ran ful copiously. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 It is found... most copiously amongst our Whinns or prickly Broom. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 This medicinal water, drunk copiously. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. xvi. 366 Dew is only formed copiously in serene weather.

2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, profusely.

1530 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 2 Plato... might have persuaded with synguler gravitye and copiouslye. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ii. 204 Which point I haue proued copiously. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 105 All which does more copiously and fully appear in this Proëme. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 495 This subject has been copiously treated by that great critic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 There is none of the writings of Plato which has been more copiously illustrated.

b. With plentiful supply of words.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Faun* IX, To express himself copiously in words.

**Copiousness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Plentifulness; abundance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 280 The grett wepyng Wych she dede usyn in copiousnesse. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 118 There is plenty of fische, and copiousnes of woll and cloth. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 9 The Kings... rivalling one another in the Magnificence and Copiousness of their Libraries. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 P 8 This copiousness of ideas, and felicity of language. 1867 TRISTRAM in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav.* Ps. cxxiii. 3 We had sensible proof... of the copiousness of the 'dew of Hermon'.

2. Abundance of words; fullness of vocabulary.

1648 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 153 In Caesar and Cicero's times (whereof the one for purity, the other for copiousness, were the best that ever writ). 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 227 That force and copiousness which is required in a consummate Orator. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* v. § 10 The copiousness and consequent precision of the Greek language. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 217 The principal excellences of a language consist in copiousness, meaning by that word distinct expressions for distinct things, etc.

3. Fullness of treatment; diffuseness of style in speech or writing.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 253 It seemed necessary to explain these with a due Copiousness. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* i. 2, I do not know that this has been done with anything of copiousness and particularity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 234 He harangued on his favourite theme with a copiousness which tired his hearers out. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 276 We are inclined rather to regret his copiousness for his own sake than for ours.

**Copique, Copir, Copise, oba. ff. COPECK, COFFER, COFFICE.**

† **Copist.** Obs. [a. *F. copiste* (in Cotgr. 1611) or med. *L. copista*, f. *F. copier* to COPY.] The earlier form of **COPYIST**.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 464 The Copists have written ἀααα instead of ἀαα. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 328 Added by Readers or Copists. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 64 The fear of passing beyond the bounds of this exactness... makes the hand of the copist stiff. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 354 He is... no other than a copist after nature. 1779 APPLEARTH *Surv. Hum. Und.* III. 156 note, To the Errors of Translators and Copists.

b. Name of certain officials in the Ecclesiastical Court.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Wherein reyneth... For Evangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Secretaries. 1597 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 134 (f.) Proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, bullists, copists.

Co-plaintiff: see **Co- pref.** 3 c.

**Coplanar** (*kō'plā-nār*), a. [f. *Co-* + *L. plā-nār-is*, f. *plānum* PLANE.] Situated or acting in the same plane.

1862 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimensions* xiv. § 510 (1874) 442 The number of points on the line such that the line is coplanar with two of the normals at the point. 1882 MAX-MILLIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 11 Coplanar concurrent forces.

**Coplanation**, *erron. f. COMPLANATION.*

† **Copland.** Obs. [? f. *COP sb.* 2 + *LAND*.]

1676 PHILLIPS, *Copland*, a Land [1706 piece of ground] wherinto the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoo. Hence 1708-21 in KERSEY; 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Co-plant**, *v. obs. rare.* [f. *Co-* + *PLANT v.*: cf. **COMPLANT**.] *trans.* To plant along with something else.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 457 The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof, and so co-planted their language.

**Cople**, *obs. f. COUPLE.*

**Co-pleased**: see **Co- pref.** 2.

**Copled**, -ing: see **COPPLED**, **COPPLING**.

**Copletanked**: see **COPINTANK**.

**Co-plotter**, *rare.* [f. *Co-* + **PLOTTER**: cf. **COMPLOTTER**.] A fellow-plotter.

1829 FARRAR *Lives of Fathers* I. x. 585 Tools and co-plotters of eunuchs.

**Co-ploughing**. [*Co-* 1, 3 a.] Co-operative ploughing; = **CO-ARATION**.

1883 SEEBROOK *Eng. Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 121 And those who join in co-ploughing must bring a proper contribution. *Ibid.* 124 According to the Welsh laws it [the *erw* or acre] was the measure of a day's co-ploughing.

**Copolar** (*kō'pō-lār*), a. *Math.* [f. *Co-* 2 + *POLAR*.] Having the same pole. *Copolar triangles*: triangles such that the connectors of corresponding vertices are concurrent.

1854 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 19 Two copolar triangles are coaxial.

**Copo-poda**, var. of *Copepoda*: see **COPEPOD**.

|| **Copopsia** (*kō'pōpsī-ā*). *Path.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr. κόπος* weariness, fatigue + *opsis* sight.] 'Weariness or fatigue of sight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Coporas**, -is, -ose, *obs. ff. COPPERAS.*

† **Coporation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*Co-* 3.] A joint portion or share.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 47 My selfe will beare a part, coporation of your packe.

|| **Copos** (*kō'pōs*). *Obs.* [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr. κόπος* toil, weariness, fatigue.] 'Old term for weariness or lassitude' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 in PHILLIPS, and in Medical Dicts., but app. never used as Eng.

**Copotain**: see **COPATAIN**.

**Coppe**, *obs. f. COP, CUP, COPE.*

**Copped** (*kō'pēd*, *kēpt*), *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6-7 *coppt*, 7 *coppet*, *coped*, *Sc.* 7-8 *capped*, -et, -it, (5 *kopeth*). [f. *COP sb.* 2 head, etc. + -ED 2. The relation of 4 b is somewhat uncertain.]

† 1. ? Having the top cut off; polled. *Obs.* (OE.) So usually explained, but the sense may be as in 2.

900 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 145 (Bosw.) Andlang weges on ða coppedan ac. 939 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* V. 240 To ðan coppedan þome.

2. 'Rising to a top or head' (J.); peaked.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 A wonder copped pilour. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 131 in Ritson *Med. Rom.* II. 6 Hys schoo wes with gold ydyght, And kopeth as a knyght. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiii. 101 A lytle copped hyll. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 91 *Millens*, a copped shoo. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. 199 Copped things standeth vpon theyr (women's) hed, within ther kerchers, lyke... a gosse podynge. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Epil.*, Women, with high copt hattes, and fethers flaunt a flaunt. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 101 The blind mole casts Copp'd hills towards heaven. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 101 The form of a copped brown Household-loaf. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 39 They shew you... a copped Hill, whereon... stood formerly a Castle. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. 94 The Pupil... round, and the Cornea Copped, or Conical. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146 This [Echinite] is greatly copped, the Apex lying very high. 1864 *Ed. Words* Nov. 772/2 He talks volubly of the moles, worms, and traps, and the copped hills.

† b. In the following the sense may be 'heaped up, formed into a tumulus': cf. *COP sb.* 1 4, 5.



a 1552, 1605 [see *Cop* v. 1]. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/2 Hubba the Dane... under a heape of copped stones interred. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 363 They... piled on him a Heap of copped Stones, as a Trophy to his Memorial.

8. Crested, having a tuft on the head. Now *dial.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxviii. (1493) 436 The Lapwyng... is copped on the head. 1590 *LEVINS Maniip.* 49 Copped, *cristatus*. 1611 *COTTON, Cochevis*, the copped Larke; the Larke that hath a little tuft standing on her head. 1643 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* vi. 17 We saw Adders, that were copped on the crowns of their heads. 1700 *C. LEIGH Nat. Hist. Lanc.*, *Chesh.*, etc. 195 The copped Wren that fed the Dragoons near Dorton. 1881 *DICKINSON Cumb. Gloss. and Supp.*, *Copt*, *Cop-headit*... tufted as some birds are.

4. *fig. a.* 'Stuck up'; proud, conceited. *dial.* 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. ii. The most copped, lofty and high-crested Poets affirm, etc. 1691 *RAY Collect. Gloss. Northam.* 140 *Copt*, superbus, fastuosus. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq. Gloss.*, *Copt*, in the North, high; as a Coptman, i.e. a proud and high-minded man. 1869 *PEACOCK Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Copt*, set up, filled with conceit. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumb. Gloss.*, *Copt*, pert, set up, proud.

b. Saucy, peevish, crabbed. *Perh.* primarily 'heady'. Now *Sc.*

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xx. 123 Thilk wommen whiche maken hem self so wise bi the Bible... and ben ful coppid of speche anentis clerkis. 1597 *JAMES I. Dæmonol. Wks.* 120 To these capped creatures, he [the devil] appears as he pleases. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* (1887) x. 23 Quiliks are bot cappit vane conceits. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Would not the kemps of the corps-guarde... cudgell him also for his capped conceit? 1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Coppit*, saucy, malepert, peremptory; also merry, jolly. 1765 *R. FORBES Poems Buchan Dial.* 9 (Jam.) Fight your fill, sin ye are grown Sae unco' crous and cappit.

5. *Comb.*, as *copped-crowned* adj. (Cf. *cop-crowned* (s.v. *COP* sb. 2), *COPPLE-CROWNED*.)

16. *FLETCHER Poems* (N.). From a coppid-crown-tenent prick'd up by a brother. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* I. (1653) 10 Scoffing at his coppid crown'd Head, which appeared like the head of a Lapwing. *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 17 Copt-crown'd, or acuminate heads.

**Copped**, obs. f. **COPED**.

**Copped tanke**: see **COPINTANK**.

**Coppell**, var. of **COPPLE**, obs.

**Coppell, -ation**, obs. f. **CUPEL**, **CUPELLATION**.

**Copper** (kɒpə), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 copor, 1-7 copper, 5 copre, copar, copir, -yr, copur(re, koper, couper, 6 coppar, cooper, 6- copper. [OE. *copor*, *copor*, ME. *copor* = MDu. *copu*, Du. *koper*; also ON. *kopar* (Sw. *kopper*, Du. *kobber*). The OHG. *chuphar*, MHG. and mod.G. *kupfer* correspond to WGer. type \**kuppar*, ad. pop. L. *cuprum*. The LG. forms point, according to Pogatscher, to a variant L. form \**cuprum* (whence also OF. *couvre*). The cl. L. name was *Cyprium æs*, *Cyprium*, i.e. Cyprian metal, so called in Italy from its most noted ancient source, *Cyprus*, Gr. *Κύπρος*, whence *Κύπριος*, *Cyprius*. *Cuprum* occurs in the Edict of Diocletian, A.D. 301; cf. also the post-cl. derivatives *cupreus*, *cuprinus*. Before the adoption of the Roman name, copper was by the Teutonic peoples included with some of its alloys under a general designation cognate with L. *æs*, appearing in Gothic as *aiz*, WG. \**air*, OHG. *ær*, ON. *air*, OE. *ær*, whence ORE. Cf. the wide application of Gr. *χαλκός*.]

1. One of the well-known metals, distinguished by its peculiar red colour; it is malleable, ductile, and very tenacious, and is found native as well as in many ores. Chemically it is a dyad: symbol Cu. By the alchemists it was represented by the same sign as the planet Venus (♀).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 16 Gnid þa þutan on þæm hwetstane mid copre. c 1050 *OE. Gloss.* in W. Wülker 217/9 *Cuprum* copor, *cyprium* cypren. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 276 Saturnus leed, and Iuppiter is tyn, And Venus Coper, by my fader kyn. 1397 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 þe hille þat copor (c 1450 copur) is idigged inne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xl. (1495) 502 Cyprus... was full famous and namly of metall of copre. c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülker 653/16 *Hoc cuprum*, copurre. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 92 Coper, metalle, *cuprum*. 1485 *MALORY Arthur* II. xi. Xii ymages of laton and copper. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods*, *Stafford* 8 On crosse of copre. *Ibid.* 36 On crosse of copper. 1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* I. Ciii, Chawke may not beare the price of Cheese, nor copper be currant to goe for payment. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copper into gold. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 7 The 18th of April, 1764... the bottom was sheathed with copper... which was the first experiment of the kind that had ever been made on any vessel. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 23 Copper... is found in many parts of the world nearly pure, and fit for working.

b. With qualification, in the names of various compounds and ores of the metal, etc.: e.g. **Antimonial copper**, a sulph-antimonide of copper, **CHALCOSTIBITE**; **Arsenical o.**, a native copper arsenide, **DOMYKITE**; **Black o.**, unrefined copper after smelting; **Black o. (ore)**, native black oxide of copper, **MELACONITE**; **Blister (ed) o.**, copper as it appears after the roasting process; **Blanched o.**, an alloy of copper and arsenic, used for clock dials, etc.; **Blue o. (a.)** native copper sulphide, **COVEL-**

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**LITE**; (b.) blue carbonate of copper, **AZURITE**; **† Burnt o.**, an old term for oxide of copper; **Chessy o.**, a beautiful crystallized variety of Azurite, found near Chessy in France, **CHESSYLITE**; **Dry o.**, copper in one of the resultant conditions of the refining process; **Emerald o. (ore)**, a rare silicate of copper occurring in emerald-green crystals, **DIOPHASE**; **Enamellers' o.**, fine copper used for enamelled dial-plates; **Grey o. (ore)**, an antimonio-sulphide or arsenio-sulphide of copper, **TETRAHEDRITE**; **Indigo o. = Blue copper** (Covelite); **Japan o. (see quot. 1875)**; **Octahedral o. (ore) = Red copper**; **Phosphor o.**, an alloy of copper and phosphorus; **Purple o. (ore)**, a term applied to various minerals consisting of cuprous and ferric sulphides, esp. **Bornite**; **Pyritous o. = Yellow copper ore**; **Red o.**, a form of native cuprous oxide, **CUPRITE**; **† Rose o. (see quot. 1706)**; **Variegated o. (ore) = Purple copper**; **Velvet c. (ore)**, a native sulphate of copper and aluminium, **CYANOTRICHITE**; **Vitreous o.**, a sulphide of copper = **Chalcocite** (see **CHALCO-**); **White c.**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel = German Silver, Nickel Silver; **Yellow o. (ore)**, native sulphide of copper and iron, **CHALCOPYRITE**.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Rose-Copper*, a copper melted several times and separated from its gross and earthy Parts. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Burnt Copper* (in Chymical Writings) is expressed by these Characters & 3. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 78 Purple copper does not give off sulphur when ignited in a test-tube. *Ibid.* 79 Red copper... occurs crystallised in the regular system, generally in octahedrons and with octahedral cleavage. 1875 *URK Dict. Arts* I. 918 It is covered with black blisters, like cementation steel, whence it has got the name of blistered copper. *Ibid.* 920 Copper is also made into small ingots, about six ounces in weight. These are intended for exportation to the East Indies, and are known in commerce by the name of Japan copper. *Ibid.* 925 Fusion for blister copper. 1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 385/2 Phosphor-copper... contains 15 per cent. of copper, and produces an extremely close-grained elastic metal which heightens the quality of copper and brass when added to them.

2. Copper money; with *a* and *pl.* (*colloq.*), a copper coin; a penny or halfpenny; a cent of the United States. Still used of the bronze which has superseded the copper coinage.

*Bungtown Copper* (U.S.), a spurious coin counterfeiting the English halfpenny.

1758 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 386 If so, our Copper buyes no better treasure. 1778 *STEELE Spect.* No. 509 P. 2 To chase the lads from chuck, that the beadle might seize their copper. 1788 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 407 Neither had a wish to lay up a copper. 1807 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 67 He has 'no more copper' about him. a 1845 *Hood Tale Trumphet* xxviii, Chucking a copper To Jack or Bob with a timber limb. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xxxv, One feels a difficulty in offering a princess the change for a shilling in coppers. *Mod.* Only a few coppers in his pocket.

b. U. S. In *Faro*, orig. a copper coin used to 'copper' with (COPPER v. 2); hence, a small disk, token or check, now used for the same purpose.

1892 *Corresp. at Cincinnati*, The game is now played with ivory checks for money, and checkers or buttons as 'coppers'.

3. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler for cooking or laundry purposes, originally made of copper, but now more often of iron; in *pl.*, esp. the large boilers or cooking vessels on board ship.

1667 *London Gas.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppers. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 320/2 The Brewing-Pan... is. of some called a Brewers Copper from the Metal which it is made of. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* I. vii. 109 The chiefest of their business was to get Coppers, for each Ship having now so many Men, our Pots would not boil Victuals fast enough. 1703 *London Gas.* No. 321/4 A convenient Sugar-house... and all Utensils, viz. Two Boiling Coppers, Three Cooling Coppers, Pots and Stones. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* III. 26 When you boil a ham, put it into your copper when the water is pretty warm. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xiv, What can you expect from officers who boil their tators in the ship's coppers? 1875 *URK Dict. Arts* I. 508 *Brewing*, For every quarter of malt mashed, the copper should contain 140 gallons. 1881 *Mechanic* 5 1219 Fixing coppers and ranges should be left to the professional bricklayer.

b. A copper mug or vessel for liquor.

1749 *R. GOADBY Carrow* (ed. 2) 142 Of the Butler they got a Copper of good Ale. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee* ix, He... darted into the public-house, re-appearing, in a few moments, with a copper of ale and a horn in his hand.

4. A plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched. Cf. **COPPER-PLATE**.

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A v. How to etch in Copper... How to prepare your Copper... How to take off any Picture, or Map-letters, &c., upon your Copper. 1814 *Advt.* in *J. Smeaton's Misc. Papers*, The Council of the Royal Society having granted the loan of the coppers in order to afford every facility in their power to the publication. 1887 *F. WEDMORE in Academy* 19 Feb. 136/2 Certain of the coppers are known to have been destroyed.

5. A copper implement like a cotton reel or bobbin hollow and open at the ends, used by gold and silver wire-drawers in annealing: it is also borne by the Company in their armorial ensign.

1808 *BERRY Heraldry* 1, Corporations: Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, az. on a chev. or, between two coppers in

chief of the second. 1892 *G. KENNING (in Letter)*, The copper... is a hollow copper cylinder open at the ends, and is used by wire-drawers in the process of annealing.

6. The copper sheathing of a vessel. *rare*.

1836 *MARRIAT Pirate* vii, Through the clear... water her copper shone brightly.

7. Short for **copper-butterfly**.

1808 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-mecum* 140 *Lycæna Phæas*, the Common Copper. *Ibid.* 40 Our native coppers also are remarkable for the fulgid colour... of their wings. 1872 *Wood Insects at Home* 408 Lovely Butterflies which are known by the popular name of Blues and Coppers.

8. *Phrases.* (*colloq.* or *slang*). **† To catch copper**: to suffer harm, 'come to grief'. *Hot coppers*: a mouth and throat parched through excessive drinking; hence, *to cool or clear one's coppers*.

1530 *PAISGR.* 478/2, I cathe copper, I cathe [h]arme, *Je me endommaige*. And he be nat the wyser, he maye happe to cathe copper by the meanes. 1578 *WHETSTONE Promos & Cass.* v. iv. Go to, Barber, no more, least copper you catch. 1831 *CAPT. TRELAUNEY Adv. Younger Son* vii, Bring some grog to clear our coppers. *Ibid.* xcv, Upon which he turned a glass down his coppers. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxii, His smoking tea which went... hissing over the 'hot coppers' of that respectable veteran. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iii. (1889) 22 A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that without something to cool his coppers. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* i. 16 In the repentant morning... when hot coppers, fiery throats... parched tongues and fevered brows are served out among young sinners.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. *simple attrib.* a. Made of copper; = OE. *cypren*. (Formerly often hyphenated.)

1599 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 191 There is copper coine of the stamp yat gold is, yet is it not currant. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iv. 15 Shakt his long locks colour'd like copper-wyre. 1604 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 3 He gaue vs... for a Copper Kettell, fiftie skins. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 50 Copper-money was coined in the minority of the king. 1790 *J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Epist. Syth. Urban*, One of Sir Joseph Banks's Copper-farthing Oracles. 1877 *W. JONES Finger-ring* 148 Wearing a copper ring.

b. Of or pertaining to copper. (Often hyphenated.)

1700 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 168 Next Oranges the longing boys entice To trust their copper fortunes to the dice. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 46 In the gallery of a copper mine. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 101 A green oxide, called Copper Rust, or Verdigrise. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 267 This copper district contains perhaps the richest copper ores in the world. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 12/1 Copper shares continue to fluctuate.

† c. Of copper as a base metal: often with the notion of spurious, pretentious, worthless. *Obs.*

1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commw.* (1878) 117 As these copper-lace gentlemen grow rich. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 107 Some with cunning guild their copper crownes. 1649 *BP. HALL Cases Cons.* I. vi. 52 As if a man have sold you copper lace for gold; or alchymie-plate for silver. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Whores... in their Copper trim. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 276 Here vanity... trims her robe of frize with copper lace. 1799 *C. WINTER in W. Jay Lf.* (1843) 25 Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journey-men, and copper masters. [See also **COPPER CAPTAIN**.]

d. Copper-coloured, coppery. (Cf. *gold, silver*.)

1699 *DAMPFER Voy.* II. l. vii. 128 They are... of a dark Indian copper colour. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 229 The natives of America... are of a red or copper colour. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* II. vii, All in a hot and copper sky. 1834 *Ht. MARTINEAU Farrers* iii. 39 The copper sun showed himself behind the opposite chimney.

10. *General comb.*: a. attributive, as **copper-founder**, **-market**, **-miner**, **-office**, **-seller**, **-turner**; b. objective, as **copper-bearing**, **-smelting**; c. instrumental, as **copper-poisoning**; d. similitive, as **copper-brown**, **-green**, **-red**, **-yellow**, *adjs.*; e. parasyntetic, as **copper-bellied**, **-headed**, **-laced** (cf. 9 c), **-toed**.

1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 The producers of 'copper-bearing pyrites would be tempted to augment their sales of copper. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 20 Their colour is a dark copper, or 'copper-brown. 1863 *HEROES, Philos.*, etc. *time Louis XVI.* II. 85 Cagliostro married the daughter of a 'copper-founder. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 527 The rock is of a light 'copper-green. 1832 *A. FORBLANK Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 382 Two new footmen, with... 'copper-headed canes. 1802 *DEKKER Satirum.* Wks. 1873 I. 244 These charitable 'copper-lac'd Christians. 1609 *DAVENANT Albion's Wks.* (1673) 416 Copper-lac'd Christians cannot personate Her Tragick Scenes. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 80 This I will sell in the 'copper-market. 1716 *London Gas.* No. 5414/3 The Governour and Company of 'Copper-Miners in England. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 61 P. 2 An honest and worthy Citizen belonging to the 'Copper-Office. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 492/2 The feathers... are of shaded 'copper-red. 1707 *London Gas.* No. 4316/4 Middleton Shaw... 'Copper-seller. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 46 Swansea is the centre of the 'copper-smelting. 1872 *O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.* i. ii. (1885) 54 'Copper-toed shoes. 1700 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 359 From 'copper turners turned to golden guineas. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/2 The pink and 'copper-yellow Tea Roses.

11. *Special comb.* **† copper-back** = **COPPER 3**; **copper-beech** (see **BEECH** 1); **copper-bellied**, as in **Copper-bellied Snake**: see *quots.*; **copper-bit**, a pointed piece of copper, riveted to an iron shank, used in soldering; **copper-butterfly** (cf. *sense* 7), the common name of the species of the genus *Lycæna*, so called from the metallic colouring of their wings; **copper-cap**, a percussion-cap or gun-cap, orig. of copper: see **CAP** sb.<sup>1</sup> 14; **copper-collie**, a disease to which workers in copper are subject; **copper-out**, a copper-plate engraving;

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† **copper-face** = **COPPER-NOSE**; **copper-faced a.**, (a) 'brazen-faced' impudent; (b) of printing-type, faced with copper; **copper-fastened a.** (of a ship), fastened with copper bolts to prevent corrosion; **copper-finch**, a provincial name of the Chaffinch (Montagu 1802); **copper-foil**, pure metallic copper, thin and bright (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † **copper-grove**, a copper-mine; **copper-head**, the head of a copper or boiler; see also **COPPERHEAD**; **copper-hells**, formerly a name for small gambling houses; † **copper-hole**, a kind of stove (see quotation); **copper-hops**, a variety of hops; **copper-Indian**, a red Indian of N. America; **copper-iron attrib.**, of copper and iron; **copper-man**, (a) one who has the management of a copper or boiler; (b) an Australian prison term = **COPPER sb.**; **copper-piece**, a copper coin; **copper-powder**, a precipitate of metallic copper, used in bronzing; **copper-rain**, minute globules thrown up from the surface of molten copper when it contains but little suboxide (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **copper schist**, **slate** (Ger. *Kupferschiefer*), a dark-coloured bituminous schist impregnated with copper-ore, found in Saxony; **copper-smoke**, the gases from the calcination of sulphuretted copper ores (Raymond); **copper-snake** = **COPPERHEAD** 1; **copper-spot**, name of a predatory beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, found in Canada; **copper-wing**, a synonym in some American works of **copper-butterfly**; **copper-work**, **-works**, a place where copper is worked or manufactured; **copper-sino attrib.**, of copper and zinc, as a copper-zinc couple in *Electr.* Also **COPPER-BELLY**, **-HEAD**, etc.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 211 He had secured the square Hole in the Middle of his 'Copper-back.  
1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 11. 333 'Copper beech', purple-beech. 1881 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Mar. 332/2 Under the shade of cedars and copper beeches. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) 260 The 'Copper bellied Snake', said to be as venomous as the Rattle-Snake. 1802 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool. Amphib.* 111. 458 (*Coluber erythrogaster*), The Copper-bellied Snake is a native of North America. 1881 *Mechanic* 1505 The soldering-iron, or 'copper-bit' as it is sometimes called. c. 1886 [see CAP sb. 1] 'Copper cap. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 437 Copper caps are now a misnomer. Brass caps boiled to the colour of copper are the rule. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 257/1 Drawn in all fantastick pieces and 'Copper-Cuts. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. 111. The gaping populace gapes over Wood-cuts or Copper-cuts. 1844 PHAER *Regim. Lyse* (1846) Bviii. As touchyng a disease called Gutta rosacea, or 'Copperface' in english. 1802 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 199 The 'copper-fact' rascal will for a good supper outwear twelve dozen of ground Juries. 1706 *Hull Advertiser* 9 July, 2/4 She is 'copper-fastened and copper-bottomed, and a remarkable fine ship. 1876 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 She was copper-fastened and coppered, the copper sheathing being but very slightly torn. 1700 R. THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 My said Cousin receiv'd it from the 'Copper Groves at Falm. 1800 SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* II. 402 note. The platform built around the edge of the copper, is called the 'copper-head. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Mar. 275 Minor gambling-houses, were popularly known by the ugly name of 'copper-hells'. 1785 *Specif. Y. Phillips' Patent* No. 1477 That species of stoves or fire places commonly called 'copper holes or stove holes. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/5 The advance... on sound useful 'copper hops. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii. My poor complexion! I am made a 'copper-Indian of already. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 56 The 'copper-man who has the boiling them under his care and management, puts them in a large copper. 1794 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 17 A parcel of 'copper-pieces intrinsically not worth above a crown. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 923 Smelting of the Mansfeld 'copper-schist. The 'copper-slate is sorted, according to its composition. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vii. 167 The copper slates of Thuringia. 1765 H. TIMMERLAKE *Mem.* 46 There are... a great number of reptiles, particularly the 'copper-snake. 1806 MOORE *Lake of Diurnal Swamp* v. The she-wolf stirred the brake, And the copper-snake breathed in his ear. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Balthes* x. (1666) 71 We have but one 'Copper work that I hear of in all his Majesties Dominions, and that is at Keswick in Cumberland. 1716 *Lond. Gas.* No. 545/9 The Lease for the Cupilo, or Copper-Works, are to be Let. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary Tour Wales* 3 Aug. in *Boswell*, At a copper-work which receives its pigs of copper... from Warrington.

12. Esp. in the names of chemical compounds and of minerals; e.g. **copper acetate**, **carbonate**, **chloride**, **oxide**, **sulphate**, **sulphide**, etc., where also **CUPRIC** or **CUPROUS** is used (q.v.) or the form **acetate of copper**, etc.; **copper arsenate**, a descriptive name of several minerals, e.g. **OLIVENITE**, **LIBBONITE**; **copper-arsenide** = **arsenical copper** (1 b); **copper-arsenite**, the poisonous pigment, called **Scheele's green**; **copper-blende**, a sulph-arsenite of copper, **TENNANTITE**; **copper-bloom**, a native oxide of copper, **CHALCOTRICHITE**; **copper-emerald** = **emerald copper**, **DIOPTASE**; † **copper-froth**, a basic arsenate of copper; = **TYROLITE** (Dana 1868); **copper-glance**, native cuprous sulphide, **CHALCOCITE**; **copper-green**, (a) a general name of green pigments containing copper, as **verdigris**, **verditer**, **Scheele's green**, etc.; (b) an obsolete name of **CHRYSOCOLLA**; **copper-manganese**, a variety of **CRONITE**; **copper-mica**, a

hydrous arsenate of copper, **CHALCOPHYLLITE**; **copper-nickel** [G. *Kupfer-nickel*, so called from its resembling copper], arsenical nickel = **NICCOLITE**; **copper ore**, generally any ore of copper; **spec. black oxide of copper**, **MELACONITE**; **copper-pyrites**, a double sulphide of copper and iron of a metallic yellow hue, **yellow copper ore**, **CHALCOPYRITE**; **copper-uranite** = **TORBERNITE** (Dana 1844); **copper-vitriol** = **Blue vitriol**, **COPPERAS** 1 c.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 243 The name 'Copper-Emerald intimates that this mineral... resembles emerald. *Ibid.* II. 188 'Copper glance is scitile. *Ibid.* II. 237 What he describes under that name is 'Copper-Green. *Ibid.* II. 243 In the present case I use the term 'Copper-mica. 1798 WOODWARD *Catal. Foreign Fossils* 25 'Copper-nicol. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 47 Copper-nickel contains sometimes a good deal of copper. *Ibid.* 391 'Copper-pyrite. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 141 Copper pyrites projected on burning coals... gives a green color to flame. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 108 Of the single (three sided pyramidal) we have examples in... copper-pyrites, etc. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 274 Marly flagstones often largely impregnated with 'copper-pyrites. 1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 131 'Copper vitriol, blue vitriol. 1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 34 If a plate of iron be inserted in a solution of copper-vitriol, it soon becomes incrustated with copper.

† **Copper**, sb. 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -ar(e). [f. **COP sb.** 1 or **COPE**, **CUP** + -ER.] A cup-bearer.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. lviij. Mercie is copper and mixes well his wine. 1598 LYNDESAE *Dream* Ded. 21 And, sumtyme, seware, Coppare, and Carouere. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 The erle of Murray, coppar, and the erle of Bothwell, sewar.

**Copper** (kɒpəɹ), sb. 3 [f. **COP sb.** 2 3.] In *Spinning*, a part of the mechanism which forms the 'cop'. 1840 *Specif. Smith & Hacking's Patent* No. 8426 The rise and fall of the 'copper' may be simultaneously adjusted in speed to accommodate the change in draft and twist.

**Copper** (kɒpəɹ), sb. 4 *slang*. [app. f. **COP v.** 3; but other conjectures have been offered.] A policeman; also *attrib.*, as in *copperstick*, a policeman's truncheon.

1859 MATSELL *Rogus's Lex.* 21 (Farmer). 1864 *Manchester Courier* 13 June (Farmer), As they pass a policeman they will... exhibit a copper coin, which is equivalent to calling the officer copper. 1881 *Standard* 13 Jan. 2/7 Remark that Withers and his brother constables were only 'coppers out of uniform'. 1881 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 2/5 A crowd followed, shouting out... 'Kick the Coppers'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 6/1 *Specials*... with 'copper' sticks in hand.

**Copper** (kɒpəɹ), v. [f. **COPPER sb.** 1]

1. *trans.* To cover with copper; to sheathe the bottom and sides of a ship with copper.

1530 PALSCOR 498/2, I copper. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 325 A very large frigate... the only one the Spaniards have coppered. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 174 Coppering her bottom. 1868 *Macm. Mag.* June, 167 A bronze statue and a cast-iron one coppered by electricity.

2. In the game of faro: To lay a copper coin or other token upon (a card) to indicate that the player bets against that card; to bet against. (U.S.) 1802 *Corresp. in Cincinnati*, If he bet the card to lose, he put an old-fashioned copper cent on the top of the silver or gold; in other words he 'coppered' it. To 'copper' a thing, therefore, is to bet or estimate that it will lose: you 'copper' a horse in a race.

Hence **Coppering** *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also as *sb.* the copper sheathing of a ship's bottom.

c. 1805 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 213/1 Each room, whether for coppering, silvering, or gilding. *Ibid.* 233/1 They are then immersed in the... coppering liquid, and a thin film of copper is thrown down.

**Copperah**, var. of **COPRA**.

**Copperas** (kɒpəɹəs). Forms: 5-7 **copperose**, (5) **copperose**, **copperose**, **copperos** (se, 6) **copperus**, **copperous** (e, 6) **copperouse**, (**copper**(r) **oo**(st), e), **copperous**, 6-7 **copperas**, **copper**(e) **eras** (e, -is, -oes, **copper**(p) **oras**, -es, -is, **copper**(p) **ras**, -es, se, 7) **copper**(e) **eras**, -as, -ice, **copper**(p) **ris**, -ice, -ose, 6-**copperas**. [In 15th c. **copperose**: cf. F. **copperose** (14th c. in Littré), **copperose**, It. **copperosa**, med.L. **cuperosa**, **cuprosa**, **coporosa**, in various early glossaries: see esp. Grimm, s. v. *Kupferrose*. Diez explained **cuperosa**, as = 'cupri rosa rose of copper, comparing the Gr. name χαλκωδωρ, or lit. 'flower of copper.' It seems more probable that med.L. **cuprosa**, **cuperosa** was simply short for 'aqua cuprosa = Ger. *Kupferwasser*, Du. *kopferwater*, and its association with *rosa* 'rose' merely an etymological fancy. That it was so understood is certain: cf. Kilian (Flemish 1599) 'Koper-roose, Koper-water, chalcantum, vitriolum, vulgo **cuperosa** and **coppa rosa**'; and obs. Ger. *kupferrose = kupferwasser* (Henisch); also mod. Du. *kopferrood* copper-red, obs. Ger. *kupferroth*, I.G. *koperrödt*. See the many forms in German under *kupfer*, *rauch*, *rose*, *roth*, *rosa*, *wasser*, in Grimm. In F., **copperose** is also applied with more descriptive propriety to the disease **copper nose**; so in Ger. 'eine kupferrote nase' (Grimm).]

1. A name given from early times to the protosulphates of copper, iron, and zinc (distinguished as **blue**, **green**, and **white** copperas respectively); etymologically it belonged properly to the copper salt; but in English use, when undistinguished by attribute or context, it has always been most commonly, and is now exclusively, applied to **green** copperas, the proto-sulphate of iron or ferrous sulphate (Fe SO<sub>4</sub>), also called **green vitriol**, used in dyeing, tanning, and making ink.

(The extension of the name beyond its etymological meaning is anterior to its appearance in English, and indeed inherited from Gr. χαλκωδωρ, the description of which by Dioscorides gives prominence to **blue vitriol**, while its use as shoemaker's ink implies **green vitriol**; the same is true of Pliny's account of **chalcantum**. It is probable that, at all times, the occurrence of composite salts containing a variable proportion of copper and iron, as well as the failure to distinguish between copper and iron pyrites, contributed to the confusion. It has to be remembered also that from the mediæval point of view 'copperas' was a *species*, occurring in various colours, the difference of composition being only vaguely apprehended, and that the phenomenon of the dissolving of iron by a solution of green copperas, with deposition of its copper, was explained as conversion of iron into copper by the mediation of the 'copperas', which changed its colour from blue to green in the process.)

† a. generically or vaguely. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 *Coperoze, vitriola*. c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 599/24 *Draganti*, vitriole, or coperoze. 1505-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Chalcantum*... copperas, or vitriol. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. x. (1578) 11. 68 The chrysocolle, copers, and mineral stone. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* 1. 10 Copper is a salt... vitriol is a salt, allom is a salt. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 55 Making of salts, alloms, copresses, and saltetre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 Artificiall copperose... is a... salt drawne out of ferreous and eruginous earths, partaking chiefly of Iron and Copper, the blew of copper, the green most of Iron. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There is copperas of England, of Pisa, Germany, Cyprus, Hungary and Italy, which differ from each other in colour, richness, and perfection... The English copperas is of a fine green; that of Cyprus and Hungary is of a sky blue, and has copper for its basis.

b. Protosulphate of iron: more fully **Green copperas**.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 *Coporoze* blank, ij. d. Coporoze vert, at vi. f. viij. d. 1505 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 5 No Person... shall dye... black, any Cap., but only with Copperas and Gall. 1577 *Willis & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 414 A hundredre and a half of grene copperous. 1603 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol., All gall and copresse from his inke be drayneth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 Inke... made by copperose cast upon a decoction or infusion of galls. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 4 (1689) 9 Half a Pound of green Copperas. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Copperas*, a name given to vitriol, particularly to vitriol of iron. 1823 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 114 The red colour used by the Chinese is made from common green vitriol or copperas. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 252 Sufficiently pyrites to be used in the manufacture of copperas and sulphuric acid.

† c. Protosulphate of copper: **Blue copperas**.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 211 The best **Copperas**... is made of Copper, or of the Mineral of copper. *Ibid.* 212 The best kind of **Copperas**... is in colour of a pleasant blew. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. (1686) 49 The Common Conversion of Iron into Copper by the Mediation of blew Coperoze. 1676 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* iii. 11. ii. xiii. 199 Vitriol and Copperas, which also is called Gum of Copper.

d. Protosulphate of zinc: **White copperas**.

1264 *Mann. & Hausk. Exp.* 280 For medeson for you, take a lytell whyte coperoze. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) Cij b. Take the bignesse of a nutte of whyte coperoze... and powder it. 1607 FORSELL *Four-f. Bras* (1673) 280 White copperas, one ounce. 1721 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *White copperas* is a vitriol of iron, with a mixture of some other mineral, brought from Germany in cakes of 40 or 50 pounds each. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 640 A very... useful [dryer]... is made by grinding in linseed... about two parts of the best white copperas.

2. *Min.* Applied generically to a group of native hydrous sulphates, comprising ordinary or **Green copperas** (Melanterite), ordinary **White copperas** (Goslarite), **Blue copperas** (Chalcantite), **Pisanite**, a sulphate of iron and copper of bright blue colour, **Bieberite** or **cobalt vitriol**, **Morenosite** or **nickel vitriol**, and **Coquimbite**, a native ferric sulphate, also called **White copperas**. **Yellow copperas** is a name of **Copiapite**, a sulphur or citron-coloured sulphate of iron.

1868 DANA *Min.* 645 **Copperas** group: the species here included are the ordinary vitriols.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **copperas bag**, **fume**, **vein**, etc.; **copperas-maker**, **-work**s; also **COPPERAS-STONE**.

1639 J. MAYNE *City Match* 33 (N.), I know you'll not endure, to see my Jack... wear shirts of 'copperas bags. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 132 A... Tophet, of 'copperas-fumes. 1604-5 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Owen Jones de Whitstable, 'coppermaker. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 510 This Vitriol is ingendred many waies of the 'copperesse vein within the mine. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* 11. 27 Enrich with coppas vaines. 1634 BREKETON *Trav.* (1844) 2 Here was a most ingenious 'copperas work erected. 1691 T. H(ALE) *Acc. New Invent.* 99 Vessels for Brewers, Dyers, Coperas-works, Dairies, etc.

**Copperasine** (kɒpəɹəsɪn). *Min.* [f. **COPPERAS** + -INE: named 1847 by Shepard.] A sulphate of iron and copper from the decomposition of copper pyrites; allied to **Jarosite**.

1849 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 129 **Copperasine**. † **Copperas-stone**. *Obs.* A former name of iron pyrites or Marcasite.

1640 *Jnl. Ho. Commons* II. 33 The Patent concerning Coporis Stones. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 58 Take Copperas stone, which is a certain Sulphurous glittering Marcasite. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He was Master of a Copperas Work at Whitstable in Kent, and engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 497 Pyrites, or Copperas-stone.

**Copper-belly.** A popular name of the Copper-bellied Snake: see COPPER II.

**Copper-bottom, v.** [f. next.] *trans.* To sheathe or cover the bottom of a ship with copper. 1840-60 *Sax's Jolly Mariners*. It makes a sailor grin To see you copper-bottoming Your upper decks with tin.

**Copper-bottomed, a.** [parasyntetic comb. f. *copper-bottom*.] Having the bottom covered or sheathed with copper.

*Spec.* of ships, as a protection against the destruction of the planks by the teredo, and the accumulation on the surface of shells and weeds which retard the ship's motion. First applied to ships of the British navy in 1761.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 23 May 2/1 The copper-bottomed ship Ann. 1796 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 451 This effect of copper upon the iron bolts and nails, in copper-bottomed ships. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 170 The copper-bottomed angel at Messrs. Paff's in Broadway. 1839 *MARBYAT F. Midway* xix, The wreck proved to be a copper-bottomed schooner.

**Copper-captain.** [f. COPPER sb.<sup>1</sup> g.c.] A sham captain who assumes the title without any right.

1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1820) 340 This thrice valiant copper captain. 1865 *Daily Tel.* Nov. 4/6 There was never a deficiency of copper captains and sham barons. 1887 *T. A. TROLOPE What I remember*, I. ii. 47 The copper captains... would slink away in search of the cover of darksome nooks.

**Copper-coloured, a.** Of the colour of copper.

1607 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1698) I. x. 207 The Natives of this Island... are Copper-coloured. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4127/2 A Copper-coloured Broad Cloth Coat. 1859 *W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands* (1862) 17 The Copper-coloured Beech. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. II.* xxxviii. 449 The copper-colored men are characterized by a moral inflexibility.

**Coppered** (kɒpəd), *ppl. a.* [f. COPPER v. + -ED.] 1. Covered, plated, or coated with copper; copper-bottomed, as a ship.

1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Polixander II.* 424, The Ladies servants lifted him into a coppered chaire. 1798 *H. NEALE in Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 163 French brig, coppered. 1840 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Oct. 4/1 The fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened American Ship. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 88/1 Spring laths... on coppered springs.

+ 2. Affected with *Acne rosacea*. *Obs.* 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) B v a, Remedy to palliate the coppered face that is vncurable.

+ **Copperen, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COPPER sb.<sup>1</sup> + -EN; OE. had *cypere*.] Made of copper. 1507 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll.* W. Biv b, Copperen helmets be to feare, and specially the brason helmets.

**Copperer, rare.** [f. COPPER v. + -ER.] One who coppers, or works in copper.

1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 97 A small party of our tinner and copperers had... succeeded in climbing to the summit of one of the lofty ranges of the Andes.

**Copperess(e, obs. form of COPPERAS.**

**Copperhead** (kɒpəhɛd), [Synthetic comb. of *copper head*, primarily attrib. = *copperhead snake*.]

1. A venomous snake (*Trigonoccephalus contortrix*) common in the United States: so called from the reddish brown colour of the top of its head.

It is less than a foot long; and unlike the rattlesnake strikes without previous warning, whence it has become the type of secret or unexpected hostility.

1823 *J. D. HUNTER Captivity* 171 The common black, copper-head, and spotted swamp snakes. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 409 The black snake and the copper-head have gone to the old rock heaps. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 87 The copperhead is said to be more venomous than the common moccasin.

2. *U. S.* A nickname given, during the Civil War, to a northern sympathizer with the Secessionists of the south. Originated in autumn of 1862. Also attrib.

1863 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 Jan. 4/6 The more malignant Copperheads of this state. 1863 *Spectator* 15 Aug. 2375 The organ of the Pro-slavery Democrats or Copperheads. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* xxiv. 526 Copperhead Democratic sympathy with the aristocracy of the South. 1868 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* II. iii. 358 The Democratic party... was long discredited by... the opposition of a considerable section within it (the so-called Copperheads) to the prosecution of the war.

Hence **Copperheadism.**

1865 *Boston Commu.* 30 Oct., In the attempt to turn Maryland and Missouri over to copperheadism. 1880 *New York Tribune* 15 Mar., How he [Jackson] would exorcise Tilden for his copperheadism.

**Copperloe, -ls, obs. ff. COPPERAS.**

**Coppering:** see under COPPER v.

**Copperish** (kɒpərɪʃ), *a. rare.* [See -ISH.] Somewhat coppery.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 468 In other places... Copperish fluors are mixed with Leadens ones. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 173 Pearl-Oysters... taste very copperish, if eaten raw. 1774 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* Ser. II. II. 47 A little brassish, copperish, goldish thread-like stuff adhering to a bit of slate. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug., The once golden and silvery town... has a copperish look about its edges like a very old coin.

**Copperize** (kɒpəraɪz), *v.* [f. COPPER sb. + -IZE: cf. *silverize*.] *trans.* To impregnate with copper or some preparation containing that metal. In mod. Dicts.

**Copper-nose.** [Cf. Ger. *kupfernase*, *F. couperose*.]

1. *Path.* A red nose caused by the disease *Acne rosacea*, by intemperance, etc.; also, as a single word, a name for the disease.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 115, I had as lieue, Helens golden tongue had commended Troilus for a copper nose. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* x, The stoutest raven dared not come within a yard of that copper-nose. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coppernose*, a synonym of *Acne rosacea*.

2. The Copper-nosed Bream (*Lepomis pallidus*). Hence **Copper-nosed a.**, having a red- or copper-coloured nose.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 386 He was copper-nosed, and that was full of white streaks here and there. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Pouace*, a filthy, foule, rotten, copper-nosed one. 1784 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Copper-nosed France and Gibbie.

**Copperroost, -ose, -ous, obs. ff. COPPERAS.**

+ **Copperose, a.** *Obs.* [Attrib. use of an early form of COPPERAS, app. treated like an adj. in -OSE = COPPEROUS a. 2.] Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 An Atramentous condition or mixture, that is a vitriolate or copperose quality. 1698 *CAY in Phil. Trans.* XX. 370 [It] has in some Places a Copperose Taste pretty strong.

+ **Copperosed, a.** *Obs.* [f. *F. couperose* copper-nose + -ED: cf. next, sense 1.] Affected with *Acne rosacea* or copper-nose.

1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) B v b, Rednes of the face that is not copperosed.

+ **Copperous, a.** *Obs.* Also 6 *copperous*. [In sense 1 perh. related to *F. couperose* (Paré, 16th c.) the disease COPPER-NOSE; in sense 2 app. related to COPPERAS, *F. couperose*; though in both there was prob. association with copper: sense 3 is perh. immed. f. COPPER + -OUS for *cuprous*.]

1. Of the nature of, or affected with, the disease *Acne rosacea* or COPPER-NOSE.

1541 *R. COPLAND Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qiv b, Blacke copperous skel and scabbe in the face. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1546) C j, A general diete for al copperous faces.

2. Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 A vitriolous or copperous quality; for vitrioll is the active... ingredient in Inke.

3. ? Coppery, cuprous.

1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 8 Funnels that exhale warm copperous vapours.

**Copper-plate, copperplate.**

1. *gen.* (Better written as two words.) A plate of copper; also collect.

1665 *Perry's Diary* (1870) III. 306 Silk in bales and boxes of copper-plate. 1666 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1681) 246 Then take a Copper-plate, about the size of an ordinary Trencher-plate. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 172 The letters are of gold, and set in a copper-plate. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 370 They are composed of thin lacquered copper-plates. 1808 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Copper-plates*, the plates of amalgamated copper over which the auriferous ore is allowed to flow... and upon which the gold is caught as amalgam.

2. *spec.* A polished plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched for printing.

1668 *Excellency Pen & Pencil* 55 Copper plates ready polished do often come from Holland. 1685 *PETTY Last Will* p. vii, I have... the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland. 1730 *SOUTHALL Bug's Pref.*, He not only forwarded the Impression, but directed and order'd the Copperplate. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 770 The copper-plate is prepared, and the ground laid upon it in the same manner as for etching. 1832 *BARRAGE Econ. Mannf.* § 66 Impressions from the same block, or the same copper-plate.

3. A print or impression from such a plate.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* G iij b, Untill a large worke (with Copper Plates) shall have had time to be put forth. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 174 Copper-plates of their paintings... published by various authors. 1840 *THACKERAY G. Cruikshank* (1869) 207 A couple of numbers, containing about a score of copperplates.

4. *collect.* Copperplate engraving or printing.

1817 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 82 What ideas copper-plate supplies are yet more inadequate. 1826 *MRS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 294 The Th was there as legible as copper-plate. *Mod. colloq.* His writing is like copper-plate.

5. *attrib.* (Better as one word.)

1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* I. 525 The earliest specimens of copper-plate printing. 1825 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Copper-plate Maker*, a workman who shapes, smooths, and prepares metal plates for engraving. *Ibid.*, *Copper-plate Press*, a roller press for striking off impressions on paper from a metal plate. 1876 *THURSTON Hist. Steam-Engines* 33 A copperplate engraving.

**Copperplate, v.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To engrave on and print from a copper-plate.

1822 *SCOTT Let.* 15 Mar. in *Lockhart*, It will be time for him to be copperplated, as Joseph Gillon used to call it, when he is a Major General. 1881 *SIR J. BENEDICT Weber* 84 The notes flowed to his pen with the marks of all the shading of expression, as if copper-plated on the paper.

**Copperroost, obs. f. COPPERAS.**

**Copper-rose, var. COP-ROSE, the Corn-poppy.**

**Copper-smith.**

1. An artificer in copper; one who manufactures copper utensils.

1327 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 160 Robert de Suttone and Walter le Kew copresmythes. c. 1315 *Coke Lovells B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Roke makers, copers smythes, and lormyers. 1506-34 *INDALE 2 Tim.* iv. 14 Alexander the coppersmyth did me moche evyll. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5006/4 Fit for

any Brasier or Copper Smith's use. 1876 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 138 The copper-smith is a pretty familiar personage. 2. The popular name in India of the Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholema Indica*). [So Urdu *tambayat*.]

1866 *JERDON Birds of India* (1877) I. 316 It has a remarkably loud note which sounds like *took-took-took*. This sound and the motion of its head, accompanying it, have given origin to the name of *coppersmith*. 1879 *E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* 20 In the mango-sprays The sun-birds flashed; alone at his green forge Toiled the loud Coppersmith.

**Copper-wall.** An old-fashioned arrangement in sugar-making, consisting of a long row of open pans or boilers bricked together within two parallel walls, and heated by a fire at one end.

The cane-juice from the mill was conducted into the boiler most distant from the fire, and successively ladled from one boiler to another, until it reached that nearest the fire, where the process of inspissation was completed.

+ **Copper-worm.** *Obs.*

1. 'A little worm in ships' (J.).

Supposed to mean the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*.

2. 'A moth that fretteth garments' (J.).

3. 'A worm breeding in one's hand' (J.).

1755 *JOHNSON* cites *AINSWORTH*.

**Coppery** (kɒpəri), *a.* [f. COPPER sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]

Characterized by the presence, qualities, or appearance of copper.

1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. l. v. 77 A reddish coppery tinge. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 39 The grim coppery clouds. 1865 *C. BONER Transylvania* 328 Coppery particles attach themselves to the iron. 1871 *NAPHEYS Pres. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 626 A bitter, coppery, or metallic taste.

b. Qualifying, or combined with, names of colours, as *coppery green, red*, etc.

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 284 Head coppery-green.

1880 *The Garden* 1 Apr. 219/2 Of a coppery yellow colour.

**Coppet:** see COPPED *ppl. a.*

**Coppeweb** (be, obs. f. COBWEB.

**Coppice** (kɒpɪs), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *coppys, -eys*,

6-7 *cop(p)ise, (6 coppisse, coppisse), 7 coppis, coppice, 7- coppice; B. pl. 6 coppes, 6-7 coppies, -ys; sing. 6 coppie, 6-7 (8-9 dial.), copy, -oy, -ie.* See also *COPSE*. [a. OF. *coppis, coppis, coppis*:—late L. type *colpaticum* 'having the quality of being cut', f. *colpāt-* *ppl. stem* of *colpāre*, to cut with a blow, f. late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), earlier *colaphus* (Alemannic Law) blow, stroke:—L. *colaphus*, a. Gr. *κόλαφος* blow, cuff. (The AFR. and ME. form was latinized in later times as *colapia, colpicia*.) As in other Fr. words ending in an *s* sound, the plural was orig. the same as the sing. *coppys*; this led to the Eng. sing. being frequently made *copy, copy*, which is now very common in the dialects. On the other hand, the vowel of the final syllable was, as in the *-es, -is, -ys* of plurals, often dropped, leaving *cops*, surviving in the form *COPSE*, q.v.]

1. A small wood or thicket consisting of underwood and small trees grown for the purpose of periodical cutting.

a. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Cadua sylva*, woddess used to be cutte, Copeyses. 1540 *Charter in Madox Formulare Anglie*. (1702) 215 Una prædictarum copiarum vocatur Overekyll Copys, secunda vocatur Feyroke Copys, etc. 1820 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 153 And set fire of all the boughs and Coppises they passed by. 1828 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 9 Vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1893-5 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex & Herts.* II. 1 Enclined to wood, and coppises. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 372 It is of this nature, To be cut as a coppis. 1723 *Pope Lines to Ld. Bathurst* 10 For shrubs, when nothing else at top is, Can only constitute a coppice. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 642 In fourteen years, coppices are generally fit for cutting. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xxxiii. 285 These coppices, or belts of woodland, belonged to the archdeacon.

b. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.*, c. 5 Their woodes, groves, coppes, and springs, growinge and beinge within the saide Chace. 1564 *HAWARD Eutropius* vi. 53 For the enlargement of theyr groves or coppes. 1573 *LUSSER Hush.* (1878) 102 Fence copie in, Er heawers begin. 1616 *SURR. & MARKH. Countie Farms* 657 Coppies of underwood. 1637 *HARRISON MS. Surv. Sheffield* (in *Sheffield Gloss.*), Item she holdeth an intacke lying between Rivelin copy and Rivelin firth south. 1700-1 *R. Gough Hist. of Myddle* 29 Called the higher parke and the copy. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*, and 1876 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Coppy, coppice*.

b. *collectively.* Coppice-wood, underwood.

1577 *B. GOUGE Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 101 A Great Wood of Okes, and Coppisse, planted in very good order. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Coppice, Coppis*, or *Copse*, the smaller sort of wood, or Underwood.

2. *Comb.*, as *coppice-bird, -ground, -land; coppice-feathered, -topped* adjs.; *coppice-wood* (see *COPSEWOOD*).

a. 1849 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* (1859) 123 The piping notes of the 'coppice bird. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* iv. 5 By every 'coppice-leather'd chaam and cleft. 1577 *B. GOUGE Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 17 The seventh, for 'Coppie grounde: the eyght, for Timber trees. 1707 *J. MORTIMER Hush.* (J.), You may transplant them [trees] for coppice ground, walks, or hedges. a. 1704 *LOCKE* (J.), The rate of 'coppice lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* II, The green rise, 'coppice-topped.

**Coppice** (kɒpɪs), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. sb.] = *COPSE* v. 1.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* V. 82 The Wood cut doun was never

copisid. 1581 Act 23 Eliz. c. 5 § 4 Woods or Underwoods by him preserved and coppiced for the Use of his Iron Works. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.*, *Coppy*, to cut down, for underwood.

**Coppiced** (kɒpɪst), *ppl. a.* [f. COPPICE + -ED.] 1. Treated as coppice; cut down periodically.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 b, Coppiced Woodes are commonly severed into so many parcels, as may serve for yearly felling, some still growing while others are a felling.

2. Furnished with a coppice or coppices, copped. 1823 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 96 In amber robes the coppiced dells were dressed.

**Coppicing** (kɒpɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COPPICE sb.] Coppice-wood.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 337/1 The awful damage they [rabbits] did to coppicing during the frost.

**Coppid-tank**: see COPINTANK.

**Coppie**, obs. f. COPPICE, COPY.

**Coppiehoall**, -hooll, var. CAPPY-HOLE *Sc. Obs.*

**Coppil**, obs. f. CUPEL.

**Coppild**, var. COPPLED *ppl. a. Obs.*

**Copping**, *sb.* [f. COP v.1 + -ING.]

†1. A top-knot or curl of hair; called *dial.* a *topping*. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 464/2 Women wear Hair in a Copping, or fore-lock, when a Lock is laid from the fore-top to the Crown of the head, as little Children that have long hair are usually dressed.

2. 'A fence. North' (Halliwell). Cf. COP sb.2 6.

**Copping**, *vbl. sb.* [f. COP sb.2 3 + -ING.]

*Spinning.* The formation of 'cops' of thread. Used *attrib.*, chiefly in the names of parts of the machine connected with the formation of the 'cops', as *copping-beam*, -*part*, -*rail*, etc.

1793 *Specif. Tate's Patent* No. 1938. 3 The moveable rail.. which.. gives that motion necessary to wind the thread

with exactness upon the bobbin (which amongst spinners is termed the copping part). 1805 *Specif. Earl of Dundonald's Patent* No. 2896. 2 The bobbin does not rest on or touch the copping rail. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 992 The range upon which the threads should be wound, in order to form a conical cop upon the spindle, is hit by depressing the copping wire to various angles. *Ibid.* III. 877 There is a copping motion connected with the machine.

**Coppin-tank**: see COPINTANK.

**Coppis(e)**, -isse, obs. ff. COPPICE.

†**Copple**. *Obs.* Also 7 *coppell*. [app. a dim. of COP sb.2 Cf. OF. *coupel*, *copel*, now *coupeau* summit of a hill, etc., dim. of OF. *coppe* summit.]

1. A crest on a bird's head. Hence an appellation for a crested fowl: cf. COPPY sb.2

15. PILKINGTON *Town. Tottenham* 49 in Harl. E. P. P. III. 84 And coppull my brode hen that was brogt out of Kent. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* I. ix. 115 The [pea] cocke.. hateth.. his yong ones, untill they be growne to haue a coppell vpon their heads.

2. A little summit or eminence; = F. *coupeau*.

1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 606 (R.) It is a low Cape, and vpon it is a coppell not very high.

**Copple**, obs. f. CUPPLE, CUPEL.

**Copple-crown**. *Obs. exc. dial.* [see prec.]

1. A tuft of feathers on a fowl's head; a crest.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* II. iii. Like the Copple-crowne The Lapwing has. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. III. 14 Thus did he straddle up and down, Like stalking Cock with copple-crown. 1730 *SWIFT Panegyric Dean*, Whose Off rings

Adorn our crystal River's Banks: Not seldom grace the flow'ry Downs, With spiral Tops, and Copple-Crowns.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Copple-crown*, a tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl, permanently erect. It is sometimes called a *topple-crown*.

2. Short for *copple-crowned hen*; = COPPY sb.2 (U.S. local).

Hence †**Copple-crowned** *ppl. a.*, crested, peaked.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1720) 336 Of different colours and breeds, as Copple-crown'd, the common Dunghill cock and hen, and of the Game kind. 1738 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* I. 362 You are very good in getting the copple-crowned fowl. 1738 *SWIFT Wks.* (1778) IV. 191 Excrements.. copple crowned with a point like a cone or pyramid.

†**Coppeld**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 *coppeld*, *coppild*, -elled. [f. COPPLE + -ED.]

1. Crested, furnished with a crest or tuft.

1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 123 The rough footed or coppild (pigeons).. are too mournful. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* viii. § 1 (1643) 363 A Saw-fish, having an hard coppild head with teeth like a saw.

2. Rising conically to a summit or point.

1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 606 (R.) Without this cape about a league there is a little coppild rocke. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxv. So School-boys do aspire With coppild hat to quell the Bee. 1728 *WOODWARD Fossils* (J.), Some being flatter on the top, others more coppild.

†**Copple-stone**. *Obs.* [cf. COPPLING *ppl. a.* 3; also COBBLE-STONE, COGGLE-STONE.]

a 1728 *WOODWARD* (cited by JOHNSON), *Copple-stones* are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water.

**Copple-tanked**: see under COPINTANK.

†**Coppling**, *copling*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Related to COPPLE sb. 2, and COPPLED; but in senses 2 and 3 app. influenced by *cockling*, *toppling*.]

1. Swelling upwards to a summit.

1670 H. STUBBS *The Plus Ultra* 144 It rose with an unequal intumescence, copling, like a loaf in the midst. 1688 in

Somers *Tracts* Ser. I. II. 305 A few Foreigners of no Quality were only to keep the Secret of what her Majesty was to make the copling Belly. 1694 *NARBOROUGH*, etc. *Voy.* I. 23 A small rocky Island, copling up like a Haycock. *Ibid.* 42 Large Hills, and some round copling tops. *Ibid.* 80 Two peaked copling Rocks. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 18 The Country about it is pretty much on the Level, except a few copling Hills to the Northward.

2. Of the sea: Surging up into short irregular waves, tumbling; = COCKLING *ppl. a.* 2.

1667 H. STURBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The waves.. are short, and make a Copling Sea in the Bay of Biscay.

3. Of stones, etc.: Unsteady, toppling; = COCKLING *ppl. a.* 3.

a 1825 FORBY, *Coppling*, *adv.*, unsteady, in danger of falling. 'It stands coppling, as if it stood upon its head'.

**Coppola**, obs. f. CUPOLA.

**Copporas**, *coppras*, etc. obs. ff. COPPERAS.

**Copps**, obs. form of COPSE.

**Coppy sb.1**, *coppy-stool*. *north. dial.* Also *copy*, 5 *copstole*. [Of uncertain derivation.] A low stool.

14.. *Burlesque Poem in Rel. Ant.* I. 86 Colrakus and copstolus, one gret whyll-barrous. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* (Cumbria. *dial.*) To the bryde now on a coppy stool sits down. 1811 WILLIAM *West Riding Gloss.*, *Coppy*, a low stool for a child. 1865 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coppy*, *Coppy*, a small stool, generally a three-legged one. 1875 *Lancashire Gloss.*, *Coppy-stool*. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* I. iii. 57 His supreme pleasure was to sit on his 'copy' (a kind of stool).

**Coppy**, *a.* and *sb.2 dial.* and *collog.* [f. COP sb.2 + -Y.] *A. adj.* Having a cop, crested. *B. sb.* A crested or tufted fowl.

1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Coppies*, tufted fowls. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248 2 Lancashire coppies and plainheads.. special prize for best buff coppy. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Feb., 3 large buff coppy hens, 20/- each.

**Coppy**, *coppyse*, obs. ff. COPPICE.

†**Copra** (kɒpra). Also 6 *chopra*, 8 *coopera*, 9 *coprah*, *cooperah*. [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *copra* (in Garcia 1563, Acosta 1578), app. ad. Malayalam *koppara*, in Hindi *khopra* coco-nut. Now naturalized in some isles of Polynesia.]

The dried kernel of the coco-nut, prepared and exported for the expression of coco-nut oil.

1584 BARRET in *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 413 (Y.) Chopra, from Cochín and Malabar. 1598 tr. *Lincolnton's Voy.* 101 (Y.) The other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus, which is called Copra. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 306 Cocoa-nut.. product.. Copera, or the kernels of the Nut dried, and out of those kernels there is a very clear Oyl extract. 1806 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 809 1 It is fortunate for Fiji that their future is not dependent on copra alone. 1869 H. H. ROMILEY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 275 Copra is the kernel of the ripe cocoa-nut, cut into small pieces and dried in the sun.

**Copraemia**, -agoue, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

**Copras**, -es, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

**Copre**, obs. form of COPPER.

**Coprosbyter**. [Co- pref. 3 b.] A fellow-presbyter. Cf. COMPRESBYTER.

c 1828 E. IRVING *Hist. Ch. Scot. Wks.* 1864 I. 561 Columba.. with twelve co-presbyters.. settled in Iona.

**Co-presence**. [Co- 3 a.] Presence together; the state or fact of being co-present.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 125 The conception of nature does not apparently involve the co-presence of the intelligence. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iv. 109 The peaceful copresence and orderly cooperation of millions of human beings.

**Co-present**, *a.* [Co- 2.] Present together.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vi. 116 That living chain of causes, to all whose links.. the free-will.. is co-extensive and co-present. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iii. 98 Several instinctive affections are co-present on terms of equality.

**Copresse**, -price, -pris, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

**Co-principate**: see Co- pref. 3 a.

**Copro**, before a vowel *copr-*, combining form of Greek *κῶπος* dung, as in *Copraemia* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], blood-poisoning from the faeces in case of costiveness; hence *Copraemia* *a.* *Copragogue* [Gr. *ἀγῶ-ος* carrying away], a purging medicine.

**Copremesis** [Gr. *ἐμεσις* vomiting], stercoraceous vomiting. **Coprophilous** *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], fond of dung; feeding or growing upon dung.

†**Coprophory** [med. L. *coprophoria*, Gr. *-φορία* carrying], purgation (Bailey). **Coprostasis**, in Bailey †*coprostacy* [Gr. *στάσις* a stopping], costiveness. (See other words below.)

**Co-produce**, -projector: see Co- pref. 1, 3 c.

**Coprolite** (kɒprəlɪt). [mod. f. Gr. *κῶπος* dung + *λίθος* stone: see also -ITE.] A stony roundish fossil, consisting (or supposed to consist) of the petrified excrement of an animal.

1809 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) III. 223 On the Discovery of Coprolites, or Fossil Faeces, in the Lias at Lyme Regis, and in other formations. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 31 As a source of manure, coprolites have become important.

**Coprolith** (kɒprəlɪθ). [f. Gr. *κῶπος* dung + *λίθος* stone: see prec.] A ball formed of hardened faeces in the bowels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also = prec.

Hence **Copro**, *koprolitho a.*

1808 BAILEY *The Age* 142 High would rise The koprolithic mountain of his lies.

**Coprolitic** (kɒprəlɪtɪk), *a.* [f. COPROLITE + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of coprolites; composed of or containing coprolites.

1809 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) II. 228 The extent and quantity of this coprolitic breccia.. is very remarkable. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 241 The small coprolitic bodies. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 187 Zones of bony and coprolitic matter.

**Coprolology** (kɒprəlɒdʒi). [f. COPRO- + -LOGY; cf. Gr. *κῶπολόγος* dung-gatherer, dirty fellow.] A gathering of ordure; filth in literature or art.

1895 *Times* 29 Jan., Pictures of his particular contributions to coprolology. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 204/1 The Greek Anthology—or Coprolology as it ought to be called. 1899 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* ii. 95 All English readers, I trust, will agree with me that Coprolology should be left to Frenchmen.

**Co-promisor**, -promoter: see Co- pref. 3 c.

**Co-property**. [Co- 3 a.] Conjoint property.

1875 SIR G. MELLISH in *Law Rep.* 1 Com. Pleas Div. 57 Both parties have more or less a co-property in the house.

**Coprophagan** (kɒprɒfəɡən). [f. mod. L. *Coprophaga* the dung-beetle.] A dung-beetle.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science & Art*, *Coprophagans*, *Coprophaga*, A section of Lamellicorn beetles which live in and upon the dung of animals.

**Coprophagist** (kɒprɒfədʒɪst). [f. as next + -IST.] A dung-eater.

1897 *Pop. Sc. M.* XXX. 605 There are real coprophagists or dung-eaters among birds. Some vultures, etc.

**Coprophagous** (kɒprɒfəɡəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Coprophagus* insects. *a.* Gr. *κῶπος* dung + *-φάγος* eating: see -OUS.] Feeding upon dung; said *esp.* of the dung-beetles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 403 Coprophagous insects. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 119 Extremely few coprophagous beetles have hitherto.. been found in Australia. 1866 *Intell. Observer* No. 56. 134.

So **Coprophagy**, the eating of excrement.

1891 J. G. BOURKE *Scatol. Rites* v. 29 Observations upon the existence of coprophagy among insane persons.

**Coprophilous**, *a.*: see COPRO-

**Co-proprietor**. [Co- 3 b.] A joint proprietor or owner. Hence **Co-proprietorship**.

1796 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 115 Co-proprietors might, any or all of them, have been repugnants. 1822 Act 2-3 Will. IV. c. 65 § 8 All co-proprietors or joint owners shall be entitled each to vote in respect of their joint property. 1875 *Poste Gaius* II. Comm. ed. 2: 207 Communio or co-proprietorship.

**Cop-rose**, *copper-rose*. [Cf. F. mod. *coprose* in same sense. Connexion with F. *couperose* coperas, or copper-nose, has been suggested; Hatfield compares Ger. *klapperrose*.] A local name of the red Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 487 Corn, or Red Poppy. Corn Rose. Coprose. Head-wark. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Cop rose*, *Papaver rhæas*, called also head work. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Copper-rose*, the red field poppy. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Cop-rose*, or *Copprose*. (Northumb., Yorksh., Suffol.) One Yorkshire correspondent writes it *Coppross*.

**Copros(e)**, -sae, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

**Coprostasis**: see COPRO-

**Cops**, *copse* (kɒps). Also 5 *copys*. [OE. *cops*, *cosp* = OS. *cosp* (in comb. *litho-cospun* dat. pl.).]

†1. A shackle for any part of the body; a fetter (OE. *fōt-cops*, manacle (*hand-cops*), or collar (*swear-cops*), to secure a prisoner. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 765 *In quo pedes trinctorum tenentur cops* [so *Erf.*, *Corpus*]. c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlix (cl). 8 To zebindanne cýningas heara in fot-cospum. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxviii. 1 And siððan slea on þa raccentan and on cospas. c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfred's Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 182/20 *Anghina cops*. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. W. 336/37 *Coppes uel cippus futoos*. *Rogia* iuc oððe swurcops. *Manice* hand-cops. a 1500 *Ibid.* 552/15 *Fotcops*, *swearcops*, *hondcops*.

2. A hasp for fastening a door or gate.

The hasp is closed over a staple which is then padlocked. 14.. *Medulla Gram.* (Cant. MS.) (in *Prompt. Parv.* s. v. *Hesper*, *Pesillum*, a lytel lok of tre, a haspe, a cospe, a scloit [cf. *Prompt. Parv.* *Hesper* of a doore, *pesillum*]. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Payd for ij copseys for a gatte iijij. [Still used, and well known to country ironmongers in the south of England.]

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1497 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Record Soc.) 121 Payd to Antony for dressyng of the yron and a copys that beryth the lyght.. iijij.

3. A v-shaped iron, which, by means of a pin passing through the ends, can be fixed on the end of a pole or beam so as to provide an attachment for tackle, etc.; a CLEVIS. Applied to various similar contrivances for analogous purposes: see the quots.

1797 *Trans. Soc. Enconragem. Arts* XV. 233 The cospe, by which the cattle draw. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, a connecting crook of a harrow. *Ibid.* s. v. *Wey*, The *wey* is fastened at its middle to the plough or harrow by a *cops* (an iron bow with a free joint). 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*, *Copse*, in harness or plough-tackle, a U-shaped iron, having a pin through its ends, by which the foot-chain of a sulk is attached to the bodkin; = *Clevis*. In breeching harness a *cops* on either side connects the breech-strap with the short breeching-chains. The *bow* of a watch is called a *cops*.



4. A piece of wood (or iron) fixed on an oar, having a hole in it to turn on a thole-pin. Such oars are called on the south coast of England *copse-oars*.

1891 *Corrupt.* at Weymouth, Where copse oars are used a single thole-pin is required.

† See also COSE.

† **Cops**, = COCK'S as a deformation of God's.

1593 UNQUART *Rabelais* III. iv. 49 Cops body, I sink, I drown. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 146 Copsody, that I do believe.

**Copsal** (e, var. of COFSOLE).

**Copse** (kpps), sb. Forms: 6-8 copse, 7-8 copps, 7 copps, cop'se, copose, 6- copse. [16th c. *cops*, *copps*, syncretized form of *copsys*, *coppis* COPPICE. Like *copsy*, also, sometimes dialectally treated as a plural.

The phonetic reduction of ME. *copsys* to mod. *copse* was quite regular: cf. plurals such as *crops*, ME. *croppes*, *croppis*, *croppys*, and such words as *else*, *once*, in ME. *alles*, *-is*, *-ys*, *ones*, *-is*, *-ys*. The retention of *copsys*, *COPPICE*, beside *cops*, *COPSE*, is owing to special circumstances.]

1. = COPPICE; a thicket of small trees or underwood periodically cut for economic purposes.

1576 *Lyte Dodons* I. xxxix. 57 Agrimonic growth . . in hedges and Copses. 1597 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 130 There laye he close in wayte within the cops. 1606 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 Ten loads of wood out of my copps. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 42 The willows and the hazel copses green. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 137 Near yonder copse where once the garden smil'd. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. O. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 My path lying through the fields and copses.

β. as plural, whence rarely an erron. sing. *cop*.

1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6420/2 Young Oaken Timber Trees, growing in Hedge-Rows, Copses, and other Parts of the . . Estate. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Woodcock*, They remain all the Day, under the Leaves and amongst Cops. 1797 *Ibid.* I. s.v. *Bird*, The Birds . . rest upon some tall Trees, if there are any, or on the Top of Cops. 1877 *MACRAY Let. in Life* iii. (1890) 56 Imagine a forest of lofty slender trees with a cop between of thorny creepers.

b. collectively. = COPSEWOOD 2; loosely, the underwood of a wood or forest.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 183 Where those tow'ring Oaks Above the humble copse aspiring rise. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. ix*, A deep and wooded dell, from the copse of which arose a massive, but ruinous tower. 1807 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 11 The transplanting of Copse or Underwood. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ix. 344 Deep jungles of copse.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Pilgrimage* II, So to cares cops I came, and there got through, With much ado. 1645 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 65 If I Have bristly hair, Or my head bald, or beard in Copses grow.

3. *Comb.*, as *copse-shooting*, *-ware*; *copse-clad*, *-covered* adjs. Also COPSEWOOD.

1818 *KEATS Endymion* I. 120 Through \*copse-clad vallies. 1879 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 17 Low copse-clad hills. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 293 Rough \*copse-covered cliffs. 1803 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 324/2 In \*copse-shooting it is advisable to know both who and where are your companions. 1806 *T. HARDY Woodlanders* II, Mr. George Melbury, the timber, bark and \*copse-ware merchant.

**Copse, cops** (kpps), v.1 [app. f. COPS sb.; but possibly f. COPSE sb.] *trans.* To fasten or shut up. to confine, enclose. Also *fig.*

1617 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 15 Not to suffer your labours to be copst and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method. 1647 *FARINDON Serm.* (1672) I. 146 Why should we paraphrase Mercy . . and draw our limitations as it were to copse her up and confine her? 1657 — *Serm.* 439 (1.) Nature itself hath copsed and bound us in from flying out.

**Copse** (kpps), v.2 [f. COPSE sb.]

1. *trans.* To treat as copse-wood; to make a copse of; 'to preserve underwood' (J.).

1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 82 If he chance to finde any little hewtes or springes privily copsed within the thicke where the Harte may feede by night. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 12 By Copsing the starvelings in the places where they are newly sown. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii, The neglect of copsing woods cut down hath likewise been of very evil consequences. 1807 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 521 A certain proportion of the Forest Trees had been cut over, or copsed, in order to improve the closeness of the skreen at bottom. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 128 Nor can they when they have been copsed Grow up again.

2. To clothe with a copse. Hence **Coposed** ppl. a.

1755 *T. AMORY Mem.* (1765) I. 200 Low birch and hazle-trees, which copse the sides of Carlvay loch. 1784 *W. STEVENSON Hymn to Deity* 14 Thick-cops'd hills. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. Bord.* I. 154 Here the brae glows with . . budding broom, — there copsed with grey willows and alders.

**Copsemate**: see COPEMATE.

**Copsewood, coppice-wood.**

1. A COPSE. arch. or Obs.

a. 1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 In and upon all . . Woods commonlie called Coppisewoods and Underwoods. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Coppisse Woods, that are continually to be feld. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 380 There be also of Date trees coppie woods, which they use to fell and cut at certain times. 1606 *BACON Sylva* v. § 425 To make hasty growing Coppice-Woods. 1790 *AMBLER Reports* 131 All coppice woods are liable to tithes. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral* II. 543 The crater being filled with coppice woods and pools of water.

β. 1608 *CAREW Cornwall* (J.), The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of copse woods. 1737 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* I. 375 A little copsewood which is cut into vistas and serpentine walks. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* v. 162 Sequestered valleys, and dim copsewoods.

2. The low trees and underwood of a copse.

a. 1809 *BAWDEN Domesday Bk.* 7 There is coppice wood there. 1879 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 20 After threading through some coppice-wood.

β. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* III. § 16 (R.) Generally copps-wood should be cut close. 1804 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 288 Trees and copsewood sprinkled about.

3. *attrib.*, as *copsewood-oak*.

1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scot.* IV. 489 There is . . one considerable tract of copsewood-oak.

Hence **Copsewooded** ppl. a.

1808 *J. GRANT Capt. of Guard* liv, In many a copsewooded glen.

**Copschen**: see CORPION.

**Copsping** (kppsin), sb. [f. COPSE sb.] = COPPING, copsewood.

1703 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 Ash for poles or copsping.

**Copsole, copail**, Obs. or dial. Forms: 6 copsoil, 7 copsole, 7-8 copse-sale, 8 copse-sal, 9 copail. [app. f. COPS sb.: the rest is uncertain.]

1. = COPS sb. 3.

1564 *Lanc. Wills* II. 34, ij copsoils xvid. 1625 *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* 97 Two pair of Cotterells or Copsoles. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. viii. 335 He beareth Gules, a Cop-sole and Pin, with the chain pendant, Argent, by the name of *Copsole*. This is very often by old Heralds termed a Dog-Couple, but . . I should rather take it for a Shackle and Bolt, with the Chain hanging at it. 1704 [see COPS sb.]. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cart*, The Copse-Sale, and Pin. 1847-76 *HALLIWELL, Copail*, a piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough. 1881 *Miss JACKSON Shropshire Word-bk.* *Copail* . . c. A piece of iron describing an arc, welded to the end of the plough-beam, perforated and furnished with pins, for adjusting the width and regulating the draught.

2. 'A wedge for keeping the coulter of an old-fashioned wooden plough in its place at a proper angle to the beam.'

1881 *Shropshire Word-bk.* 96 Copails of this kind fell out of use when iron ploughs became general, about 1835-40.

† **Copspinn**, Obs. [cf. Du. *spinnekop* spider: see *COP sb.* 3] A spider.

1823 *CAXTON G. de la Tour Dviii*, The copspin that made his nette to take the flies.

† **Cop-spinner**: see *COP sb.* 2 8.

**Copstole**: see *COPPY sb.* 1

**Copsy** (kppsi), a. [f. COPSE sb. + -y.] Abounding in copses; planted with copses.

1757 *DYER Fleece* I. 718 Linger among the reeds and copsy banks. 1803 *R. WARD Tremaine* III. iii. 19 Nightingales . . that lived on the banks of the copsy stream.

**Copt** (kopt), In 7-8 Coptie, Copt(e), -tie. [Cf. *F. copte*, mod. L. *Coptus*, *Coptus* ad. Arab. *ḥāṣ qusṭ*, gift collective, 'the Copts', with relative adj. *ḥāṣ qusṭi*, gifti Coptic, and *ḥāṣ qubṭ*, qibṭ

with relative adj. *qubṭi*, qibṭi, most prob. ad. Coptic *ⲕⲣⲓⲧⲓⲟⲥ* *gyptios*, *ⲕⲣⲓⲧⲓⲟⲥ* *gyptaios*, repr. Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος* Egyptian. The Arabic *u* is in some places pronounced *o*, and Arabic having no *p* is obliged to substitute *f* or *b*: to the former is owing the early *Cophitus*. Some have referred the name to *Coptos*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, and it is possible that this notion has tended to make *Copt* the settled form.]

A native Egyptian Christian belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysites.

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 109 Of Christians, the native Copties are the most in number. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 72 They are termed Copties: these are the true Egyptians. 1793 *R. MILLAR Propagat. Chr.* II. viii. 368 Turks and Arabians, Christian Greeks and Copties. 1797 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 25 Copties, who are circumscribed Christians. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt* II. 311 The Copts, at present, compose less than one fourteenth part of the population of Egypt.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* I. (1646) 99 The Copt Language. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt* II. 314 The Copt women veil their faces . . when any men, excepting their near relations, are present.

**Copt**, var. of COPPED ppl. a.

**Copt**, obs. pa. t. and pa. pp. of COPE v.

**Coptank**, *tanct*: see COPINTANK.

**Coptic** (koptik), a. (sb.) [mod. f. COPT + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Copts.

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 1585 And from their Coptic Priest, Kierkerus, Found out this Mystick way to jeer us. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 981 An exact copy of an ancient Coptic alphabet. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt* II. 325 Confession is required of all members of the Coptic church.

2. sb. The language of the Copts.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 P 2, I am not versed in the Modern Coptic. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt* II. 312 The Coptic has become a dead language, understood by very few persons.

**Coptine** (koptain). [See -INE.] A colourless alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, a ranunculaceous plant of N. America.

1879 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.

† **Coptite**, sb. and a. Obs. = COPT, COPTIC.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 338 The Coptites also to this very day call it *Chemii*. 1800 *H. DONWELL Two Letters* (1601) 209 The Coptite or ancient Aegyptiac tongue.

**Copula** (koppulā), a. [a. L. *copula*, f. *cop(m)*-together + *ap-ere* to fasten, fit, with dim. suffix.]

1. *Logic* and *Gram.* That part of a proposition which connects the subject and predicate; the

present tense of the verb *to be* (with or without a negative) employed as a mere sign of predication.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 62. 25 It belongs to the Copula, or word (*is*). 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 46 Not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula. 1795 *WATTS Logic* II. i, A proposition is usually denominated affirmative or negative from its copula. 1846 *MILL Logic* I. i. § 2 The Copula is the sign denoting that there is an affirmation or denial. 1887 *FOWLER Deduc. Logic* II. ii. 25.

2. *gen.* A connexion; a link.

1695 *HARDY 1st Ep. John* (1865) 185/1 This [faith] brings, as it were, the Copula, that which knits Christ and the Christian together. 1896 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 209 No copula had been detected between any cause and effect either in physics or in thought.

3. *Anat.* A part (e.g. a bone, cartilage, or ligament) connecting other parts.

1661 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Copula*, a joyn- ing or fastning together, fettering. 1851-60 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Copula*, old term for a ligament. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Copula magna cerebri*, a synonym of the *Corpus callosum*. 1876 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 469 As a rule its [the hyoid arch's] copula is increased in size and affords a support for the tongue.

4. A COUPLER in the organ.

1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 67 The copula is that contrivance by which two or more key-boards are so connected, that if the one is played upon, the other acts at the same time.

5. *Mus.* A short connecting passage; = CO- DETTA, CONDUIT 7; a 'link'.

1882 *OUSELEY in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 568/1 A few notes to connect the subject and answer. . . Such connecting notes are named the Codetta, conduit, or copula.

6. Sexual union. [A term of Roman Law.]

1864 *Ld. CHANCELLOR* (in *Times* 8 June), Supposing this promise to be given in England in writing: 'When we go back to Edinburgh I will marry you;' and, on the faith of this, copula follows in Scotland.

† **Copulant**, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *copulānt*, pr. pp. of *copulāre* to link together, conjoin, COUPLE.] Connecting or coupling.

1658 *R. WHITE tr. Digby's Power. Symp.* (1660) 47, B is copulant, lying between A and C.

**Copular** (koppulār), a. [f. L. type *copulāris*, f. *copula*: see -AR.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a copula.

1860 *MANSIE Proleg. Logica* Notes 358 An apodeictical . . judgment requires a different statement of the copular relation.

† **Copulate**, a. (sb.) Obs. [ad. L. *copulāt-us* linked, coupled, pa. pp. of *copulāre*: see next.]

1. Connected, coupled; conjoined, united. (In first quot. const. as *pa. pp.*.)

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 108 These ij. wordes, Iebus and Salein, copulate to gedre, this worde, Ierusalem, resultethe. 1607-12 *BACON Ess., Custom* (Arb.) 372 If the force of Custome Simple and Separate be greater; the force of Custome Copulate and Conioyn'd . . is farre greater. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 243 Is our commission . . to take the parts of a copulat axiom, both absolutely affirmative, and to say the first is absolutely true, the other not?

2. Serving to connect, copulative. b. as sb. A copulative word.

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* I. 1 This copulate particle *And*. 1672 *PENN Spirit Truth Vind.* 133 Gerunds, Adjectives, Conjunctions, Copulates, Subjunctives, Prepositions.

**Copulate** (koppulēt), v. [f. L. *copulāt*, ppl. stem of *copulāre* to fasten together, link, couple, f. *copula*: see above.]

† 1. *trans.* To couple, conjoin, link together. Obs.

1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 Things of themselves most opposite, were copulated and linked together. 1677 *Ibid.* iv. Proem 7 The parts of an hypothetic proposition are copulated by the conditional particle, 'if'. 1822 *TAYLOR Apuleius* 328 Copulated, like syllables, by a mutual connexion.

† 2. *intr.* To become conjoined or united. Obs.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 60 The two nations must needs copulate and mix.

3. *intr.* To unite in sexual congress. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* IV. (1682) 149 The devout Mahometans . . accompting themselves damned to copulate (as they think) with the off-spring of doggs. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 261 All that urine backward do copulate *εὐνῶν, clunatim*, or aversly. 1703 *QUICK Dec. Wife's Sister* 20 It had been . . an hainous Sin . . in the Brother to have copulated with this Widow. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 134 When the copulating season is over. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 12 These animals . . do not copulate, but the males shed a fecundating fluid upon the ova deposited by the females.

**Copulation** (koppulē'fən). [a. F. *copulation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *copulātiō-em*, n. of action f. *copulāre*: see prec.]

† 1. The action of coupling or linking two things together, or condition of being coupled; connexion, union. Obs.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 278/2 Every othe by knitting of copulation must have these lawes. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. John* Pref. 3 a, The wonderful copulation of the sayed nature unto ours by his incarnation. 1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 5 That kynde of copulation called Synchronosis, is to be noted by the bones of the breast. a 1623 *W. FEMBLE Justification* (1629) 221 The copulation of a lying faith and obedience together. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 104 P 10 Wit . . is the unexpected copulation of ideas. 1752 *H. WALPOLE Corr.* (1837) I. 179 A pyramid which by a most unnatural copulation is at once a grotto and a green-house.

## b. Grammatical or logical connexion.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 86 When one or more members doe follow in equal sentences, as thus... or thus with copulation: neither hast thou... nor... nor... 1854 HICKOK *Ment. Sc.* 146 The varieties of judgements, which depend upon the forms of copulation.

† c. quasi-concr. A combination. *Obs. rare.*

1774 H. WALPOLE *Let. Sir W. Hamilton* 19 June, A new instrument... a copulation of a harpsicord and a violin.

2. *spec.* The union of the sexes in the act of generation. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato Avb.* Made one flesshe by carnal copulation or bodily felawshipp. c. 1530 MORRIS *Life Hen. VIII.* 63 Because of the carnal copulation had betwene prince Arthur and the queene. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 185 Some thinking that they [bees] are ingendered by copulation, the drone being the male, and the Bee the female. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 84 The copulation of Cattle. 1645 PAGITT *Hereshack's* (1661) 31 Marriage, which is a lawful copulation of a man and a woman. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 28 They produce living young, without copulation. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 157 In viviparous fishes actual copulation takes place.

**Copulative** (kōp'ulativ, -ativ), *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F. copulatif*, -ive (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. *L. copulativus* of or pertaining to coupling, connective, *f.* ppl. stem of *copulāre*: see above and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Serving to couple or connect; *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to conjunctions which connect (constructionally) words or clauses which are also connected in sense; opposed to *adversative* or *disjunctive*. [So already in Martianus Capella and other L. grammarians.]

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 57 A participle of a present tens... mai be resoluind into a verbe of the same tens, and a conjunction copulatif. 1500 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6b, Two nominative cases... with a conjunction copulativus comynge bytwene. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 5 These copulative particles, and, again. 1834 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 180 Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the copulative and disjunctive.

## b. Involving such connexion of words or clauses.

1586 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxxliii. (1612) 262 These kind of copulative sentences. 1608 T. SPENCER *Logick* 223 A Copulative Axiome... is that, the conjunction whereof, is Copulative. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 6 Copulative propositions, are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honour are temptations to pride. 1884 tr. Lotze's *Logic* 74 The copulative judgment ('S is both p and q and r').

c. *Logic* and *Gram.* Connecting the subject and predicate, or subject and predicative complement; forming the copula.

1654 VILVAIN *Eph. Ess.* vii. 42 With a Verb copulativ in midst of al. 1871 Public Sch. Lat. *Gram.* § 110 The Verbs which so couple a Subject and Complement are called Copulative Verbs.

† 2. Characterized by 'copulation' or connexion; connective; forming a connected whole. *Obs.*

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1653) 20 True obedience is copulative. 1666 SWINOCK *Door Salvo.* Op. 177 The commands of the law are all copulative, they hang together like a carcanet of Jewels. 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 425 The command in their Proclamation was copulative, to go to their meetings, and to attend and concur, and the going was only commanded in order to their attending and concurrence.

3. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Relating to or serving for the reproductive union of the sexes; copulatory.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 147 At the extremity of the vagina is situated the copulative sac. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 545/2 The reproductive organs... are commonly subdivided into the *formative* and *copulative*.

B. *sb.*1. *Gram.* A copulative conjunction or particle.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Of conjunctions some be copulatives. 1609 W. SCLATER *Thresf. Preservative* (1610) Biva. Copulatives sometimes have force of conditionals. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 156 A great number of learned men expound the particle Vau, as a Causal, not as a Copulative in this place. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 187 The principal copulative in English is *and*. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 169/1 The Latin *ac* and *atque*... in their first sense are mere copulatives.

b. A connecting word or particle. *rare.*

1745 De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 13, I can by no means approve of studied abbreviations, and leaving out the needful copulatives of speech in trading letters.

† c. *Logic*. = COPULA. *Obs. rare.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 162, 1. The subject... 2. The predicate... and 3. The copulative.

† 2. A copulative agent or instrument, a link. *Obs.*

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maistie* 120 Righteousnesse, which is the copulative of all true vertues.

† 3. Something involving or characterized by connexion or union; a connected whole. *Obs.*

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 165 The same Act being in such a copulative. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* vii. 23 The law is one entire copulative.

† 4. Used humorously of persons about to be coupled in marriage. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 58, I presse in heere sir, amongst the rest of the Country copulatives.

† 5. ? 'Connexion, conjunction by marriage' (Todd). *Obs.*

1679 RICAUT *State of Greek Ch.* 307 They understand Polygamie to be a Conjunction of divers Copulatives in number, which is not understood till a person proceeds unto a

fourth Wife, which makes more than one Copulative in the rule of Marriage.

**Copulatively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a copulative manner.

1606 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 189 Understand them copulatively, so that they have connexion with other graces. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 230 Seeing it is denied disjunctively, it may also be denied copulatively. 1706 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 392 Six things are copulatively required, to the end that the suppletory oath should be given. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 10 Equality is predicable of things contemplated, not alternatively, but copulatively.

**Copulatory** (kōp'ulātōri, -a, [f. L. type \*cōp'ulātōri-us, f. *copulātor* one who couples: see -ORY.]

*Zool.* Pertaining to or serving for copulation.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 417/2 The female organs have in many genera a... copulatory pouch. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 390 [In Reptilia] there are two distinct types of copulatory organs.

**Copull, copur, obs.** ff. COUPLE, COPPER.**Co-purchaser:** see Co-pref. 3 c.† **Copurtenance.** *Obs.* (?)

1509 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 22 A Jewes letter scribble scabble over the Copurtenance of a Mans countenance.

**Copweb, -webbe, obs.** ff. COBWEB.

**Copy** (kōpi), *sb.* (a.) Forms: 4-7 *copye*, 4-8 *copie*, (4 *kopy*, 5 *coopy*, 6 *coopie*), 6 *coppye*, 6-7 *coppie*, 6-8 *copyy*, 4- *copy*. [a. *F. copie* (13th c. in Littre) = *Pr. copia*, ad. *L. copia* abundance, plenty, multitude. Branch II, found in med.L. and all the Romanic langs., and from which all the Eng. sense-development starts, appears to have arisen out of such L. phrases as *dare vel habere copiam legendi* to give, or have, the power of reading, *facere copiam describendi* to give the power of transcription, to allow a transcript to be made, whence med.L. *copia* 'transcript'.]

## I. + 1. Plenty, abundance, a copious quantity.

1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 774 Of teres full gret copye. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden Rolls* I. 301 Spayne... hab grete copie and plente of castell. 1514 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 58 If there be copie of prestes. 1593 LODGE *Will. Longbeard* Addr. to Rdr., No conceits... but such as have copye of new coined words. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Spir. Plough* 209 All that copie or riches... is nought else but extreme povertie. 1632 B. JONSON *Magm. Lady* II. i. 1, Ple. Which would you choose now, mistress? Fla. 'Cannot tell: The copye does confound one. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Copy*, plenty, abundance.

† b. Fullness, plenitude. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Asop.* E. E. T. S. 205 Requyrynge hym that she might have the copie of his loue. a 1500 Urol. *Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 371 In be copie of grete delytes.

† c. *esp.* of language: Copiousness, abundance, fullness, richness. *Copy of words*: = *L. copia verborum*. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. i. x*, Whereby he shall... attaine plentie of the tongues called *Copie*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 3 To excell in varietie of sentences, and copie of words. 1598 FLORIO *World of Words* Ep. Ded. A v a, The copie and varietie of our sweete-mother-toong. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 22 The proprietie, puritie and copie of our English tongue. *Ibid.* 117 To get propriety and copie of words and phrases. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram. Pref.*, The *Copie* of it, and Matchableness with other tongues.

† d. ? = CORNUCOPIA. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. D. Hyppertotomachia 46 b, Everie one of them in their right hand did holde a copie full of all kinde of fruites. *Ibid.* 98 b, In her right hand she held a copie full of rype graine.

## II. A transcript or reproduction of an original.

## 2. A writing transcribed from, and reproducing the contents of, another; a transcript.

c. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 293 The barons. Of þing þat þei wild ask bad him þe copie bere. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 Þat we shuld send þu a kopy of our statuz. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 352 Copies were made of the sayd statutes. 1545 EDEN *Decades* 171 The copie of the bull. 1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20 The copie of the Catechism which I caused to be written out. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 106 The Copy of a Sermon. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. (1695) 384 Though the attested Copy of a Record be good proof, yet the Copy of a Copy never so well attested... will not be admitted as a proof in Judicature. 1776 Trial *Nundocomar* 45/1 The copy I wrote remained with... Nundocomar; the original remained with Pudmohun Doss. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 5 No such perfect similarity between the copy and the original.

## 3. A picture, or other work of art, reproducing the features of another.

1580 BARET *Alv. C* 1267 An example written, or painted out, a copie or patterne. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Scl. Connoisseur* 150 If any One says That Picture is a Copy I'll break his Head. 1719 — *Art Crit.* 176 Copies are usually made by Inferiour Hands. 1749 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 319 The third [picture] is a copy, and ill-coloured. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* (1848) 348 Our language, or rather those who use it, generally confound, when speaking of the art, 'copy' with 'imitation', though essentially different in operation and meaning. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 125 Never buy a copy of a picture... All copies are bad; because no painter who is worth a straw ever will copy. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 156 Some of the bronze axes appear to be mere copies of the earlier stone ones.

4. *fig.* a. Something made or formed, or regarded as made or formed, in imitation of something else; a reproduction, image, or imitation.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* Ded. 83 The practise of these Bishops, and perhaps their copies. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 298 My brother hath a daughter, Almost the copie of my child that's dead. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv.

v. 334, I see but as it were a Copy or Transcript of the first created nature of Man in the first Individuals. 1739 HUMPH. *Nat.* i. ii. (1874) I. 317 Of this impression there is a copy taken by the mind. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 614 A rough copy of the Christian face Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 509 Pompey, the Clown, is a copy from the life. 1890 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 When one finds one drama to a great extent a copy of another.

† b. A specimen, instance, example. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 91 A little Child... a faire copy of meeknesse and innocency. a 1655 VVMS *Lord's Supp.* 209 Was this a copy of his particular zeal?

## c. A page or specimen of penmanship written after a model: cf. 8 b.

*Mod.* You must write a copy every morning to improve your penmanship. The writing of copies as school-impositions.

5. *Eng. Law.* The transcript of the manorial court-roll, containing entries of the admissions of tenants, according to the custom of the manor, to land held by such tenants in the tenure hence called COPYHOLD.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 34, I wil and graunte to the seid Jenete Whitwelle my yeeris that I haue be copy in the medwe at Babwelle. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 37 § 2 Landes Tenementes... Leases and Fermes as well holden by copye as otherwyse. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* (1872) 166 At the vacation of his copie or indentur he must paye welmoste as muche as woulde purchayse so much grownde. 1580 LUTON *Sirquia* 142 Whiche, if he perceyve to stand free, then he maye buy it, or take it by copye or lease. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 60a, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they haue no other evidence concerning their tenements, but onely the Copies of Court Rolles. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 95. 1885 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 504/2 The several tenements may be comprised in one copy.

## b. A holding by copy, COPYHOLD.

a 1606 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 27 (D.) What poor man's right, what widow's copy, or what orphan's legacy would have been safe? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 6 Waltham Abbey for Benedictines... had its copie altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *fig.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 38 Thou know'st, that Banquo and his Fleans liues. *Lady.* But in them Natures Coppie's not eterne.

## III. Without reference to an original.

## 6. One of the various (written or printed) specimens of the same writing or work; an individual example of a manuscript or print. (The ordinary word in this sense.)

Originally, the idea of 'transcript' or 'reproduction' was of course present; but in later use an original edition itself consists of so many 'copies'. In *fair copy*, *clean copy* of a writing, the idea of 'transcript' is distinctly present; but it disappears when the original draft is called the *rough* or *soil copy*. The word is much used in bibliography, as in 'early copy, tall copy, uncut copy, large paper copy, Mr. Grenville's copy, the British Museum copy,' etc.

1477 CAXTON *Dietes* 147, I am not in certayn wheder it was in my lordis copye or not. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded. In many places one copy hath either more or less than another. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 114 So are the wordes set down in three auncient copies. 1605 ARP. USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132 Touching the Samaritan Pentateuch, the copie which I have is about three hundred yeares old. 1660 GASPHYL. *Angl. Pref.* A v j a, Being printed from a foul Copy. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 242, 3 Copies of the fourth, and 4 of the Vth Vol. of Leland. 1773 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 202 All our present copies... agree with one another. 1819 tr. *Bombel's Life Haydn* & Mozart 180 His rough copies [of MS. music] are full of different passages. 1830 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 224 The acting copy is much altered from the old play. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scot. Pref.* 16 Of the book in these circumstances given to the world only four copies are known to have come down to recent times. Leyden, writing in 1801, says, 'all four copies were imperfect.' *Mod.* Of how many copies does the edition consist?

## † b. Formerly sometimes with the force of 'text', 'version', or 'edition'.

[Cf. 1538 in prec.] 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, The copies before this have bene... erroneously many waies delivered. 1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) II. 226 They read him with... more satisfaction in Dr. Bentley's text than in any other copy.

7. A copy of verses: a set of verses, a short composition in verse: now chiefly applied to such a composition (*esp.* Greek or Latin verses) as a school or college exercise.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 184, I will speak you a Coppie of Verses that were made by Doctor Donne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 p. 13 To present his Mistress with a Copy of Verses made in the Shape of her Fan. 1708 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 19 Mar., They have put me again into the newspapers, in a copy of verses made upon literary ladies. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Comic Dram.* (1854) I. 574/1 Wycherley... was present at a battle, and celebrated it, on his return, in a copy of verses too bad for the bellman. 1888 JESS *Bentley* i. 4 The only relic of Bentley's undergraduate life is a copy of English verses on the Gunpowder Plot. That stirring theme was long a stock subject for College exercises.

## IV. That which is copied.

## 8. The original writing, work of art, etc. from which a copy is made.

14... *Tundale's Vis. Colophon*, Be it trwe or be it fals Hyt is as the coopy was. 1481 CAXTON *Mynn.* III. xxiv. 193 In whiche translation... I haue to my power followed my coopye. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Conferring the translation with the Copie. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A iij b, The Art of Drawing... by Instructions and Copies so easy and intelligible, that, etc. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxi. (1865) 164 The devil... working after my copy.

b. *spec.* A specimen of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 339 Give us a copie now if it please you [*nna mostra da scrivere*]. *Ibid.* 363 Let me give you an other copie, which, God willing, you shall write tomorrow. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 95 We took him setting of boyes Copies. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xi. 178 There is more required to teach one to write than to see a copy. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. viii. 182 Why the Scholar writeth not like his Copy? 1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 488 The first copy I wrote after, with its moral lesson 'Art improves Nature'. 1891 *Illustr. Mag.* IX. 285 Edith looked at the copybook. The copies had been set by herself.

† c. *fig.* Pattern, example. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 113 The Copie of your speede is learn'd by them. 1601 — *All's Well* i. ii. 46 Such a man Might be a copie to these younger times. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 164 Doctor Taylor set archbishop Cranmer... a copy of patience. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 In preparing... of the Flax... This is the way they do it in Germany, and thou mayest write by their Copy. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 252 Every officer and private man... imitated the intrepid copy of their martial leader.

† d. *Printing.* Manuscript (or printed) matter prepared for printing. (Now always without a and *pl.*)

Formerly used in a sense nearer to 8: a MS. or other exemplar which is printed from, or serves as 'copy', though not specially prepared for that purpose.

1485 CAXTON *Malory* Pref. 3 And I accordyng to my copie have doon sette it in enprynt. 1563 T. GALE *Certain Wks. Chirurg.* To Rdr., Dr. Cunningham who was no small helpe to me in... perusing the copies written [i. e. for the printer]. 1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* I. B. When he carried his copie to the Presse. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 59 More Copie, More Copie; we leese a great deale of time for want of Text. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 181, I usually afforded the setter copy at the rate of above a whole printed sheet in the day. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited to re-print my Catalogue... and have sent the copy up to London as it is. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1732, Johnson engaged to supply the press with copy as it should be wanted. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* Introd., He is neither more nor less than an imp of the devil, come to torment me for copy. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* II. xvii. 40 The doom that visited bits of his own copy and proof-sheets.

† b. Property in 'copy'; = COPYRIGHT. *Obs.*

In its beginnings, only contextually differing from 9: the registration and licensing of the 'copy' or 'copies' proposed to be printed, conferred the 'right'.

1577 *Stationers' Reg.* II. ff. 140, 100 Julij Licenssed vnto H. Bynneman these ij. copies. 1580 *Ibid.* (Arb. II. 380) 29 Oct., John Harrison. Assigned ouer from Hugh Singleton to haue the sheppardes caller which was Hughe Singletons copie. 1589 *Ibid.* (II. ff. 251 b) 1 Dec., Master Ponsonby. Entered for his Copie, a booke intytuled the fayrre Queene. 1655 tr. *Francion* v. 3 [Other authors] lived on what was given them for their copies. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 549 Securing the property of copies in books to the right owners. 1765 STERNE *Lett.* iv. Which will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the copy. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison* Wks. III. 63 Steele... sold the copy for fifty guineas.

V. 10. Name of a particular size of paper.

1712 *Act* to O. Anne in *Lond. Gas.* No. 5018/3 Paper called... bastard or double Copy. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 497 The smallest size of the fine quality... measures 12½ by 15 inches, and is termed pot; next to that foolscap...; then post...; copy, 20 by 16½. Of coarse papers may be mentioned... copy loaf, 16½ by 21½, 38-lb.

VI. Phrases.

† II. To change (turn, alter) one's copy: to change one's style, tone, behaviour, or course of action; to assume another character. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 369 Thus the knyghtes and squyers turned their copies on both parties. *Ibid.* II. cxlii. [cix.] 327 Change your copie, so that we haue no cause to renewe our yuell wylls agaynst you. 1571 GOLDING *Calvyn on Ps.* ii. 4 He will suddenly turn his copie. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 581 Callisthenes changing copy, spake boldly many things against the Macedonians. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 178 Fortune changing her copie, the affaires of the winner decline. 1605-1640 [see CHANGE v. 9]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 106 Hee that writeth Dunce on the... Eve of his Doctorship, doth not alter his copy, and go out Scholler next day. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 391 Such as lived orderly... had now turn'd their copy... and were fallen.

† b. Copy of a conference: memorandum or minutes of a conference; also app. the agenda or subject matter; the theme. *Obs.*

1588 UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 10 One had conference with a bishop about Subscription, and... gave his friende a copie of his conference. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 62 It was the copie of our Conference. In bed he slept not for my vrging it, At boord he fed not for my vrging it.

† c. Copy of one's countenance: a mere outward show or sign of what one would do or be; hence, pretence. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 They haue... threatned highly too put water in my woortes, whensoeuer they catche me; I hope it is but a copie of their countenance, *Ad diem fortasse minitantur*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xxx. 270 If ye [Romans] but shew a copie of your countenance, as if ye would aid and succour us. *Ibid.* xxvi. viii. 588 Carried away with every copie of Anniball his countenance [ad nutus Hannibalis], and with vaine threats and menaces. 1663 ABP. BRAMHALL *Wks.* (1842-4) II. 367 (D.) Whatsoever he prateith... it is but a copie of his countenance. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. xiv. (D.), This, as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed... was only a copie of his countenance. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 493 Many who affirmed this, did not believe themselves... it was merely a copie of their countenance.

B. *adj.*

† 1. Abundant. (Cf. *dial.* 'plenty money', etc.) 1546 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 60 Ther shalbe... fyue masses sade... yf so be that ther be copye companye of prestes suffycient to celebrate the same.

† 2. = COPYHOLD 3. *Obs.*

1500 *Bury Wills* (1850) 94 All my lands... w<sup>t</sup> all ther ap- portenents, free and copy. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b, Bothe charter lande and copye lande. 1538 *Bury Wills* 136 The copye close. 1598 T. PASTARD *Chrestol.* (1880) 88 Copie land, and after a freeholde. 1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 174 All those my lands, both copy and free.

C. *Comb.*, as † copy-clerk, a copying clerk, a scribe; copy-head, copy-line, the line of writing placed at the head of the page of a copy-book to be imitated by the pupil; copy-holder, a clasp for holding printer's copy while being set up; copy-land, see B. 2; copy-purchaser, one who purchases a MS. for press; copy-slip, a slip of paper on which a writing-copy is written (cf. copy-head). See also COPY-BOOK, -HOLD, -MONEY.

1663 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 5 The Latine 'Copy-clerke... hath enforced these words. 1806 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 179. There is nothing' (as the 'copy-head says') 'which is denied to well-directed labour'. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The great adage is current in copyheads. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 209 As the 'copy-line says,' 'procrastination is the root of all evil'. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Plc.* (1779) IV. xcii. 108 His importance among the 'copy-purchasers in town. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 1 To go to the country with the cry of Church and Queen... this kind of 'copyhold policy.

Copy (k'p'pi), v. 1. Forms: see the sb. [a. F. *copier*, ad. med.L. *copiare* to transcribe, f. *copia*: see COPY sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a copy of (a writing); to transcribe (from an original).

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 69 Gerebertus hadde i-write and i-copied all this philosophes booke. 1445 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 4 Copied has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardy. c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 92 (MS. K) Coppyng, *copio*. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* II. 523 A Physician copied it from the original letter. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 45/1 Maha Rajah had bid me copy the papers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 126, I copy it from the writings of M. de Villers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) V. 4 Philippius... copied them [the Laws] out of the waxen tablets.

b. with out († forth, † over).

1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20, I have caused it to be copied out againe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 1 Let this be copied out, And keep it safe for our remembrance. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxv. 1 Prouerbes of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah... copied out. 1663 in *Piction L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 332 Tyme for copying forth of the same. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 141 She... got one... to copy it [this letter] over. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 21 [He] has copied it out in full.

2. To make a copy of (a picture, or other work of art); also to reproduce or represent (an object) in a picture or other work of art.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 190, I like the worke well... I would haue it copied. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 135 They are excellent at Limning, and will coppie out any picture they see to the life. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 153 He that works by Invention or the Life, endeavouring to Copy Nature... makes an Original. *Ibid.* 174 If a Larger Picture be Copied. 1807 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. II. 580 Columns of the Corinthian order... copied from the Choric monument of Lycistrates. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 302 The potters copied his [Socrates'] ugly face on their stone jugs.

3. *fig.* To make or form an imitation of (anything); to imitate, reproduce, follow.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 139 Could she [nature] in all her births but copy thee. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Greatness* Wks. 125 An Ode of Horace, not exactly copy'd, but rudely imitated. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 164 § 4 When the original is well chosen and judiciously copied, the imitator often arrives at excellence. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 649 A wish to copy what he must admire. a 1808 D. STEWART *Wks.* (1854) I. 35 We copy instinctively the voices of our companions.

† b. with out (fig. from i b, 2). *Obs.*

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 103 Mightiest monarchs... May copy out their proudest, richest look. 1765 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. i. (1821) 409 God hath copied out himself in all created being. 1691 DRYDEN K. *Artikur* (J.) To copy out their great forefathers' fame.

4. *absol.* or *intr.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 33 He will neither copy after Christ, nor St. Paul. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 105 Those that copy after his Adversaries in their infamous way of writing. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), When a painter copies from the life. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 192 An end put to Authors copying from one another. 1772 PAIRSTELEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 395 They must have had an original to copy after. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 125 No painter who is worth a straw ever will copy.

† Copy, v. 2. *Obs.* [related to *copy*, *COPY*; cf. also *COPSE* v. 1.]

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I copy or close in, *Jenclos*, or *je copie*. Copyable: see COPYABLE.

Copy-book. [f. COPY sb. + BOOK sb.]

† 1. A book containing copies of documents, accounts, etc. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitals* F vij. The Thesorers accompt-booke and the Thesorers privat Copie-booke all made in... time for the Audite. 1660 WILLIS *Scalae Comm.* 206 Books usually kept in great Merchants Accounts... A Copy-book of charges at home, or Forreign accounts... with a brieve of Receipts or Acquittances.

2. A book in which copies are written or printed for pupils to imitate.

1500 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 42 Faire as a text B. in a Coppie booke. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 30 Instead of setting of copies... let every one have a little copie booke fastened to the top of his writing booke. 1657 COCKER (title) A Copy Book of Fair Writing. 1768 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 Another part of the same flash... tore and dispersed the copy-books of the scholars. 1825 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* I. 41 Words of wisdom, but... cut and dried, like proverbs from a copy-book. *Mod. Vere Foster's* Drawing Copy-books.

b. *attrib.* (Applied allusively to maxims of a conventional or commonplace character.)

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* II. x. A few copy-book headings about benevolence, and industry, and independence. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 4 Well provided with stores of copy-book morality. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 28 It is easy to recite copy-book maxims against its [vanity's] sinfulness.

Copyd, obs. f. *COPED*.

Copye, Copyer, obs. ff. *COPYCE*, *COPY*, *COPYER*.

Copyhold (k'p'ih'old). *Law.* For forms see COPY sb. [f. COPY sb. + HOLD: cf. *freehold*.]

1. A kind of tenure in England of ancient origin: tenure of lands being parcel of a manor, 'at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor', by copy of the manorial court-roll (see COPY sb. 5).

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III.* c. 4 § 1 Lands and Tenements holden by Custom of Manor, commonly called Copyhold. 1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 195 Which y<sup>e</sup> said Alexander helde be copy holde of y<sup>e</sup> riall & noble Raufe Erle off Westmorlande. 1551 CROWLEY *Plas. & Payne* 471 Let the pore man haue and enioye The house he had by copyholde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 Copyhold is a tenure for which the Tenaunt hath nothing to shew but the copies of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1778) I. 218 The queen is of ability to purchase lands, and to convey them, to grant leases, to grant copyholds, and do other acts of ownership, without the concurrence of her lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Copyhold*, a base tenure founded upon immemorial custom and usage... Because this tenure derives its whole force from custom, the lands must have been demisable by copy of court roll from time immemorial... No copyhold estate can... be created at the present day. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 7 A rule of which there are plain traces in our English law of copyhold.

b. *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 58 Set free... from the meere vassalage and Copy-hold of the Clergie. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 69 T<sup>e</sup> enjoy a Copyhold of Victory. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 17 What he said did touch... my Father's (religious) Copy-hold, as the Phrase is.

2. An estate held by this tenure; a copyhold estate.

a 1509 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 125 Wks. (1843) I. 186 Ye bare yourself somewhat to bold, Therefore ye lost your copyhold. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1651) 58 To provide that the richer men place in their Farms and Copieholds, such decayed Citizens. 1846 M<sup>c</sup>CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 173 The lord of a manor, in which there are copyholds... holds a distinct court for that species of tenants, for the purpose both of determining pleas of land between them and for the alienation of their copyholds. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 By the voter in respect to property I mean the man who votes in respect to freehold, copyhold, or leasehold.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by copyhold; relating to or of the nature of copyhold.

1511-2 [see COPYHOLDER]. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 235 All my landes, as well copishold as freehold. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 27 The Mannor of Taunton Dean in Somersetshire is... but a Copy-hold Mannor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. § 3 (1778) 75 The special and particular customs of manors... which bind all the copyhold and customary tenants that hold of the said manors. 1846 M<sup>c</sup>CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 450 Copyhold estates are held of a subject as part of a royalty, honour, or manor, and are liable to fines on account of deaths, transfers, and other such circumstances, according to the customs of the royalty, honour, or manor of which they form a part. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 6, 257 note, Land held by copyhold tenure is always parcel of, and included in, a manor.

Copyholder<sup>1</sup> (k'p'ih'oldaz). [f. COPY sb. 5 + HOLDER; = 'holder by copy'.] One who holds an estate in copyhold.

1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Customary and Copieholders tenants of eny Copieholde londres holden at wyll of the Lorde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 These maner of copie holders haue an estate of enherytance, after the custome of the maner, yet haue they no franke tenement... and therefore they be called tenants of base tenure. a 1606 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 37 Being in truth bondmen at the beginning, but having obtained freedom of their persons, and gained a custome by use of occupying their lands, they now are called Copyholders. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* v. ii. What's your name? Come, are you a freeholder or a copyholder? 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 6, 256 The authorised copy of the entry on the rolls of the court delivered to the tenant is his muniment of title, and gives him his name of 'copyholder'.

Copyholder<sup>2</sup>: see COPY sb. C.

Copyholding, *vbl. sb. rare*. Tenure by copy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 11/1 Serfdom was turned into copyholding.

Copying (k'p'ij), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb COPY, q.v.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Doublement d'escripture*, a copying out of a writing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 P 5 Those more numerous Copyings, which are found among the Vessels of the same Body. 1812 R. H. in *Ex-aminer* 25 May 327/2 Faithful copyings of nature.

2. *attrib. and Comb., esp. of appliances for copying writing by some transfer process, as in copying-book, -ink, -machine* (first patented in 1780 by James Watt), *-paper, -pencil, -press*; also *copying-instrument*, an instrument for copying outlines etc.; *copying-lathe* (see quot. 1889); *copying-ribbon*, a ribbon used in a type-writing machine, when a duplicate copy is taken; *copying-telegraph*, a telegraphic apparatus by which, a written message being placed in the transmitter, a copy of it is produced in the receiver on the passage of the current.

1813 JAS. WATT & Co. *Direct. for using Patent Copying Machine* 6 A bottle of copying ink. To prepare the Copying Paper. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxix. 36 Press Copying-books have an unlucky knack of coming to pieces. 1888 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 271 *Copying-inks*.—Inks for this purpose must be rather thick, not dry too quickly, and soften when moistened again, without becoming too fluid. 1889 E. MATTHESON *Aid Bk.* (ed. 2) 680 Copying-lathes are those in which the shape is given to the article operated on.

**Copying**, *ppl. a.* [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That copies; engaged in transcription, as in *copying clerk*.

1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 56, I deny that the Poet is but the copying clerk of the actual world. 1888 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xiv. 346 They were chiefly turned into copying-clerks, the lowest and the meanest of all handicrafts.

**Copyism** (kō'pi-iz'm). [*f. COPY sb. or v. + -ISM.*] The practice of copying or imitating; an instance of such practice. (Usually contemptuous.) 1814 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) III. 70 If there be any copyism, it must be in the two poems, where the same versification is adopted. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. vi. i. § 27 The meanest and most ignorant copyism of vulgar details.

**Copyist** (kō'pi-ist). [*A modification of the earlier COPYIST, brought into more obvious relation to COPY v.*] One who copies or imitates; *esp.* one whose occupation is to transcribe documents.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 475 An Error of the Copyists. 1745-7 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. 217 (T.) The first may be ascribed to the copyist's haste, negligence, or ignorance. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 9 (T.) No original writer ever remained so unvalued by succeeding copyists, as (Theocritus). 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 36 A faithful copyist of ancient buildings, tombs, and prospects. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 Excepting England and her copyist, the United States, there is not a nation... which tolerates a paper circulation. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lecl. Grk. Test.* 5 Some of the original words or letters will have been mistaken by the copyist.

**Copy-land**: see COPY sb. B. 2.

**Copy-money**. *Obs.* Money paid to an author for his manuscript, or for copyright. (Cf. COPY sb. 9 b.)

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Nov., What prospect is there of a bookseller for Barnabas, and on what proposals for copy-money and copies? 1788 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xiv. 401 In the year 1722, he received of a bookseller 120*l.* for copy-money. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xi, A scale of book-selling transactions measured by which the largest editions and copy-moneys of his own early days appeared insignificant.

**Copynere**, var. of COPENER *Obs.*, paramour.

**Copytante**: see COPINTANK.

**Copyose**, *-ous*, etc., *obs. ff. COPIOUS.*

**Copyt**, *obs. f. COPPER.*

**Copyright** (kō'pī-rīt), *sb. (a.)* [*f. COPY sb. + RIGHT sb.*]

1. The exclusive right given by law for a certain term of years to an author, composer, designer, etc. (or his assignee), to print, publish, and sell copies of his original work.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 407 Much may also be collected from the several legislative recognitions of copyrights. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1748, A considerable deduction from the price stipulated to be paid for the copyright. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 361 The law of Copyright, is, in some measure allied to that of patents. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 We have international copyright.

2. *attrib. or adj.* Protected by copyright; not allowed by law to be printed or copied except by permission of the author, designer, etc.

1881 *Athenaeum* 19 Feb. 257/1 There is to be no export of English editions of copyright books to the United States.

3. *Comb.*

1791 LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 347 So blind were copyright-holders to their own interest.

**Copyright**, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To secure copyright for; to protect by copyright.

1876 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 191 It had indeed been suggested that the oath should be registered and copyrighted for their exclusive use. 1887 *Athenaeum* 7 May. 600/3 The number of books copyrighted in the United States last year was 11,124.

Hence **Copyrighted** *ppl. a.*, **Copyrighting** *vbl. sb.*; **Copyright**, one who 'copyrights'.

1860 C. READE *8th Commandm.* 217 Copyrighted plays. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 14 June 4 Copyrighted English literature for the American market. 1891 M. D. CONWAY in *Athenaeum* 21 Mar. 377/1 It is difficult to see any objection to the use of the copyright's trade-mark.

**Copys**, *obs. f. COPPICK, COPS.*

**Copywise**, *adv. rare.* In the way or after the manner of copy.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 138 Some... affirmed, that it past not above twenty sheets of paper copywise.

**Coque** (kpk), *sb.* [*a. F. coque shell, in same senses: but in 1 associated with L. coccum.*]

†1. *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit; a COCCUS. *Obs.*

1801 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 *Coque*, *Coccum*, a cell that opens elastically. *Ibid.* 639 *Lavaretta*. Coques many, one-seeded.

2. *Millinery.* A small loop of ribbon formed by joining and attaching the two ends, used in trimming.

†**Coque**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. coquere to cook, digest, concoct.*] *trans.* To digest.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 116 For the receyuing of the meat to be coqued for the whole body.

†**Coquelicot** (kō'klikō). [*Fr.; the name of the Red Poppy, and hence of its colour.*] The colour of the common Red Poppy, a brilliant red with an admixture of orange. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Dec. 3/1 Lady Melbourne has introduced the fashion of brown stockings with coquelicot clocks. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1834) I. 177 Coquelicot is to be all the fashion this winter. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, Directly did there flit before his eyes coquelicot bonnets, striped parasols, buff boots. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 371/1 The fashionable Coquelicot, or poppy shade.

†**Coqueluche**. *Obs.* Also 7-luch olo. [*a. F. coqueluche hood, etc. (obs. It. cocolluccio, f. cocollo, L. cucullus hood, cowl), applied orig. to a kind of gripe or epidemic catarrh, for which patients covered their heads with a coqueluche.*] A name given in the 16th c. to an epidemic catarrh, and afterwards to hooping-cough.

1611 COTGR., *Coqueluche*... also the Coqueluche, or new disease; which troubled the French about the years 1510, and 1557; and vs but a while ago. 1706 PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey*, *Coqueluche* (Ital.), a kind of violent Cough. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 200 *Coqueluche* a cough which most frequently seizes young children... as soon as it seizes them, they fall into fits, and are all in a muck sweat, and several have died of it for want of present relief. 1749 T. SHORT *Chronol. Hist. Air, etc.* The disease called Coccoluche, or Coccoluco because the sick wore a cap or covering close all over their heads) came from the island Melite in Africa. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 68 It (hooping-cough) has received a variety of names: chin-cough; kink-hoast; coqueluche.

**Coquerie**, *-rye*, *obs. f. COCKERY.*

**Coques**, *obs. form of COAX.*

**Coquet** (kō'ket), *a. and sb. 1* [*a. F. coquet, orig. sb., dim. of coq cock, in reference to the strutting gait and amorous characteristics of the cock; hence 'a beau', and in the fem. coquette 'a belle'; also as adj. 'forward, wanton, gallant': cf. COCK v. 1, also COCKISH, COCKY a., and COCKET a., which is prob. the same word in an earlier stage of meaning. In later use, the adjective in English became inseparably blended with the attributive use of the sb., to which also it became entirely assimilated in sense. The sb. was, as in Fr., formerly used of both sexes, and in both spelt coquet; but in the 18th c. the fem. became coquette after Fr., and the masculine became obsolete.*]

*A. adj.* [†1. = COCKY: see COCKET a. *Obs.*]

†2. Amoriously forward or familiar. *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 11/2 A gentleman, a Friend of her's, is always very Coquet to her in his drink, and never so at other times: because folly is the effect of drunkenness. 1711 *Wentworth Papers* (1882) 214 Her Grace of Shrewsbury is now very coquet with Lord Ashburnham.

3. Having or showing the disposition of a coquette; coquettish; said of persons or their actions.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. i, A lady may (with the Ex- pence of a few Coquet Glances) lead twenty fools about in a string for two or three years together. 1708 *Eng. The- phrast.* 274 The greatest miracle love can work is to cure a coquet humour. 1769 MRS. BROOKE *Hist. E. Montague* (1784) I. iv. 23 They [Canadian ladies] are gay, coquet, and sprightly; more gallant than sensible. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Some women dressed as 'vivandières', minus the coquet air and the trousers and boots of those ladies. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxv. 299 More coquet than a woman.

*b. transf. of things.*

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 286 On the piers of a garden-gate not far from Paris I observed two very coquet sphinxes. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 129 Steamers of all shapes... with flags often exceedingly coquet.

†**B. sb.** 1. A man who from vanity or selfish motives aims at making himself generally attractive to the other sex; a male flirt; a 'lady-killer'. *Obs.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Coquet*, an Amorous Courtier, one that makes it his business to cause himself to be beloved, and gain the love of Women. 1798 GAY *Bege. Op.* III. Wks. (1772) 123 The coquets of both sexes are self-lovers, and that is a love no other what ever can dispossess. 1722 MRS. DELANY *Auto- biog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 362 My brother is playing the coquet among the belles on Tunbridge walks. Cf. COQUETTE 1 c.

2. The common earlier form of COQUETTE, q.v.

†**Coquet**, *sb. 2* *Obs. rare.* [*f. COQUET v.*] An act or 'piece' of coquetry.

1719 D'URFAY *Pills* (1872) V. 188 When Men whine too much in wooing, Women with like Coquets use them.

**Coquet**, var. of COCKET *sb. 1*

**Coquet**, *coquette* (kō'ket), *v.* [*a. F. co- quete-r (il coquette), f. coquet; see COQUET a. and sb. 1*

The dictionaries have the present tense as *coquet*, which seems to be the spelling of all the earlier quots.; but some modern writers spell it *coquette*, like the sb.]

1. *intr.* 'To act the lover' (J.); to practise coquetry, to flirt with. (Formerly used of both sexes, now only of a woman.) † To coquet it: to play the coquette.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* III. i, See how they coquet it! Oh! there's a look! there's a simper! there's a squeeze for you! 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.*, Phillis... I saw coquetting... with that odious knight. 1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV ix, He then... turned about to coquet it with Fanny. 1798 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Rights Wom.* v. 180 At the age of ten or eleven... girls began to coquet. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. viii. 148 Another courtly Chamer, hypocritically modest, coquettes under the tatters of a Gipsy. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. 167, I could not coquet with other men.

*fig.* 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi, How the wanton, treacherous air coquets with the old greybeard trees. 1839 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 254 Those fantastic clouds which are coquetting with your thrones.

†2. *trans.* 'To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness' (J.); to flirt with. *Obs.*

1795 SWIFT *Lett.* 26 Nov., You coquetting a maid of honour. 1799 — *Grand Question Debated* 167, He caught me one morning coquetting his wife. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 666/2 *Stage-direction*, She follows, coquetting him to the back scene. — *F. Phil.* Wks. 1806 II. 445 Talks loud, coquets the guests, and scolds the waiters.

3. *intr. (transf.)* To dally, trifle, or toy with (a matter or proposal).

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Miss W— begged her to sing us a French song. She coquetted, but Mrs. Riggs... insisted upon her obedience. 1796 LD. FITZWILLIAM in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 357 He made war to gain a duke, and he coquetted with peace to retain a county member. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 299 We have lost precious time in coquetting about his recognition, if we are to acknowledge him king at the last. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 155, I was at last coquetted with to retire from the service. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. 18th C.* II. ix, Lady Townshend for a time coquetted with Methodism as with Popery.

4. To play with (a horse), by pretending to let him have his way.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 150 Robert... maintain- ing a perfect seat, coquetted with his fiery chesnut horse, to the delight of the multitude.

Hence **Coquetting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1719 D'URFAY *Pills* II. 241 Fox on Town Cheatings, Jilts and Coquettings. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 396 To take advantage of the fortunate fugitive moment in this coquetting climate of ours. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 110 There was a long coquetting consultation about how it should be worn. 1891 R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenaeum* 4 July 29/3 An exclusive section of society, enfeebled by re- fined sensuality and absurd coquetting with culture.

**Coquetoon** (kō'kōtūn). [*Native name.*] A small West African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilatus*, Gray).

1846 GRAY in *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* XVIII. 166. Also in *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

**Coquetry** (kō'kētri). *Forms:* 7 coquetterie, -queterie, 7-8 -quettery, -quetry, 8- coquetry. [*a. F. coquetterie (not in Cotgr.), f. coquetter to COQUET.*]

1. The action or behaviour of a coquette; the use of arts intended to excite the admiration or love of the opposite sex, without any intention of responding to the feelings awakened.

At its first adoption used more in the earlier F. sense of pretty or attractive pertness in women.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coquetterie* (Fr.), the prattle or twattle of a pert Gossip or Minx. 1673 S. C. ART of *Com- plaisance* 135 This pretty gossiping humour in women the French call by the name of Coquetterie. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. i, Coquetry is one of the main ingredients in the natural composition of a woman. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 54 In vain your eyes with coquetry you arm. 1790 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 22 Yet let not us their loose coquetry blame, Women of every nation are the same. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, If there was any coquetry in the action, it was well disguised by the careless indifference of her manner. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, Bella's colour deepened over the little piece of coquetry she was checked in.

*b. (with a and pl.)* A coquettish act.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlv, I was guilty of a thou- sand ridiculous coquetties. 1755 ELIZ. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 320 An old batchelor and an old maid after twenty coquet- teries, promising eternal love and constancy. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi. 262 The boy... mimicked the shy coquetties of the girl.

2. *fig.* Coquetting with questions, parties, etc., without seriously espousing them.

1770 *Yunius Lett.* xli. 212 There was much coquetry be- tween the court and the attorney general. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. iv. 53 There was a good deal of political coquetry in the patriotic independence of... Wentworth.

3. *transf.* Attractive prettiness, winsomeness as the result of art.

1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 249 What a charming coquetry in the sheep and shepherdesses of Watteau. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.-cap* 667 The house-front... one coquetry Of coloured brick and carved stone!

†**Coquette**. In *Coquette bark*, name of a non-official bark obtained from *Cinchona lanci- folia*.

1876 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*



1851 E. FORBES *Veg. World* II. in *Art Jnrl. Illust. Cat.*,  
The Coquilla nut of commerce, so much used for similar pur-  
VOL. II.

pupil. The combining form of the Gr. word (as in other words in -η, -α) is *κορο-*, *coro-*, before vowels

or triangular ligament. [1703 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 270  
Which is the \*coraco-brachialis?] 1842 E. WILSON *Anat.*  
*Vade-m.* 65 The foramen for the medullary vessels is situ-

ated... a little below the coraco-brachial ridge. 1841 *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 179 The two coraco-clavicular ligaments are continuous. 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 570/1 The coraco-costal fascia. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \*Coraco-cubital muscle, a synonym of the *Flexor brachii longus* of Solipedes. 1841 *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 183 The capsule is strengthened above by a considerable bundle of fibres called the coracoid ligament, \*coraco-humeral ligament, or accessory ligament of the fibrous capsule. 1706 PHILLIPS, \*Coracohyoides. 1708 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones & Nerves* 179 Immediately behind this cavity the coraco-hyoid muscle has its rise.

**Coracoid** (kōrākōid), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [ad. medical *L.* *coracoidēs*, *a.* Gr. *κορακοειδής* (also *κορακώδης*) raven-like, *f.* *κόραξ* raven, crow: see -OID.] *A. adj.*

1. Beaked like a crow. Applied to a process of bone (*coracoid process*), extending from the scapula or shoulder-blade toward the sternum or breast-bone, which in adult man somewhat resembles in shape and size the beak of a crow; also to the bone (*coracoid bone*): homologous with this process, which, in birds and reptiles, extends from the scapula to the sternum, and forms the distal or ventral element of the scapular arch.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Coracoides*, a Process of the Shoulder-blade which takes Name from its Figure resembling that of a Crow's Bill. 1721 in BAILEY.] 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 245 The Base, Acromion, coracoid Process and Head of the Scapula, are all in a cartilaginous State at the Birth. 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 840/1 The coracoid bone... is only fully developed in the Reptilia and in Birds. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. 476 Another process, the coracoid, which only serves in Man for the attachment of certain muscles.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the coracoid process.

1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 219/1 The humerus... can act upon the scapula... depressing its coracoid angle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 479 The coracoid insertion of the pectoralis minor can also be seen.

*B. sb.* = *Coracoid process or bone*: see *A.* 1. 1838 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 37 The scapula has... a point named the coracoid, for the attachment of certain muscles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 47 In the *Monotremata*... the coracoid reaches the sternum.

**Coracomorphic**, *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod. *L.* *Coracomorphæ* (f. Gr. *κορακο-* raven, crow + *-μορφος*, *f.* *μορφή* form) + -IC.] Of or belonging to the group *Coracomorphæ* or birds of the crow form, in Huxley's classification of 1867, corresponding nearly to *Passerine* of Cuvier.

|| **Coracosteon** (kōrākōstīōn). *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *κορακο-* raven + *στέον* bone.] A term applied to an additional symmetrical osseous centre formed in the sternum in certain birds. Hence **Coracosteal** *a.*, as in *coracosteal ossification*.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Co-radicate**, *a.* [f. Co- + *L.* *radicāt-us* rooted, *f.* *radix* root.] In *Etymology*: Having the same root.

1881 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s.v. *Brook*, *Brook* is co-radicate with *fruit*.

**Corage**, obs. *f.* COURAGE.

|| **Coraggio** (kōrādjo), *int.* In 7-agio. [It. *coraggio* courage. (Cf. *bravo*!)] Courage! as a hortatory exclamation.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 97 Brauely, Coragio. 1610 — *Temp.* v. I. 258 Coragio, Bully-Monster, Coragio. 1830 MACAULAY *Diary* 12 Jan., But coraggio! and think of A.D. 2850. Where will your Emersons be then?

**Corah** (kōrā), *a.* and *sb.* [Urd. *kōrā*, Hindi, Bengali *kōra*, new, unbleached, silk cloth undyed.] Plain, undyed: applied to Indian silk; 'an Indian pattern silk handkerchief' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). *Corah printer*: 'one who prints imitation silk handkerchiefs' (Simmonds).

1833 *Gimcrackiana* (Manchester) 178 For we dye our own Corahs, and let it be hinted Tho' we can't dress them well, yet we beat 'London Printed'. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 221/3 India Silk Handkerchiefs. Unbleached or Cream Colour Corahs. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 148/3 Tusshak Silk, Corah Silk.

† **Corahism**, *obs. rare.* [f. proper name *Corah*, *Korah* + -ISM.] A rebellious, factious spirit: in allusion to the sedition of Korah (*Numb.* xvi.).

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. ii. (1852) 495 Some in our New England wilderness have complained of a crime, which they have distinguished by the name of Corahism.

**Coracious**, obs. form of COURAGEOUS.

† **Coraiouste** (i = j). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corageuse*, *f.* *corageus* COURAGEOUS.] Courageousness.

1388 WYCLIF *P.* liv. 9 [lv. 8] To litil coraiouste of spirit.

**Co-raise**: see Co-*pref.* 1.

**Coral** (kōrāl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4- coral; also 4-8 -ale, 5-7 -all(e), 6-7 -orral(l), 6-8 -ell, 5 -ural(l), 6 -urall, 6-7 -all, 7 -el, -ell, (5 -quyral). [a. OF. *coral*, *coural* (12th c. in Littré), later *corail* = *Pr. corallh*, *Sp. coral*, *It. corallo* = *L. corallum*, *corallium*, *a.* Gr. *κοράλλιον* red coral.]

1. A hard calcareous substance consisting of the continuous skeleton secreted by many tribes of marine coelenterate polyps for their support and habitation. Found, according to the habits of the

species, in single specimens growing plant-like on the sea-bottom, or in extensive accumulations, sometimes many miles in extent, called *coral-reefs*.

a. Historically, and in earlier literature and folk-lore, the name belongs to the beautiful *Red Coral*, an arborescent species, found in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, prized from times of antiquity for ornamental purposes, and often classed among precious stones. *Pink coral*: a pale variety of this.

c 1305 *Land Cockayne* 70 Of grene Jaspe and red corale. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 158 Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar A peire of bedes gauded al with grene. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xxxii. (1495) 563 Corall is gendred in the red see and is a tree aslonge as it is coueryd with water, but anone as it is drawn out it turneth in to stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 Curalle, corallus. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iv. 7 Their colour was fresh read as the Corall, their beutie like the Saphyre. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 276 Coral will look pale when you be sick. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxx, Curral is farre more red then her lips red. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Rarities* v. (1669) 34 Coral also being a Plant, and nourished with this juice, turns to a stone. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 116 Whole Forrests of Coral at the bottom of the Red Sea. 1769 MRS. PROZII *France* 4 It. I. 258 The coral here is such as can be seen nowhere else. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 87 Red Coral... is found attached to rocks at the bottom of the sea... Coral was for a long time regarded as a marine plant.

b. Afterwards extended to other kinds; at first named from their colour, as *White coral*, originally applied to *Madrepore*, *Black coral* (*Antipathes*), *Blue coral* (*Heliospora*), *Yellow coral*, etc. In more recent times, many kinds have been named from the appearance of the aggregate skeleton, as *Brain c.* (*Meandrina*), *Cup c.* (family *Cyathophyllidae*), *Mushroom c.* (*Fungia*), *Organ-pipe c.* (*Tubipora*), *Star c.* (*Astroides*), etc. See also *MADREPORE*, *MILLEPORE*.

a 1600 *Customs Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Curral, white or red. 1684 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 She had... about her forehead a band of white Corall. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 23 There are several sorts of Coral, but the two Principal are the White and the Red; but the Red is the best... There is also a Black and Yellow kind of Coral. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 196 The several Sorts of Mineral Corall. 1723 LEDIARD *Séchos* II. vii. 75 White and red coral, and of a sort of blue coral called Acoris. 1841 EMERSON *Addr. Meth. Nat. Wks.* Bohn II. 224 Nature turns off new firmaments... as fast as the madrepores make coral. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1073 In the *Meandrina cerebriformis* (brain-stone coral), the whole mass... is nearly hemispherical. *Ibid.* § 1097 *Tubipora musica*... from the regular arrangement of its cylindrical tubes by each other's side... is commonly termed Organ-pipe Coral. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 87 The Black Coral is distinguished from the Red by the horny nature of the stem, and by its flexibility and smoothness. White Coral differs still more. The axis is stony or calcareous; but the polyps are contained in lamellated star-like cavities, and not in the fleshy cortical substance.

2. (with *a.* and *pl.*) a. A particular species of the preceding, or of the colonial zoophyte of which it is the skeleton; also, a single polypary or polypidion in its natural condition (= CORALLUM).

The coralligenous zoophytes belong to the two classes *Anthozoa* or *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa* of the COELENTERATA (q.v.). Both these classes contain families of compound, aggregate, or colonial zoophytes, secreting a continuous calcareous skeleton, which goes on growing by the constant development of new polyps or individual animals, each, like the bud of a plant, springing from and connected with the common stock. The *Anthozoa* are usually subdivided into two sub-classes, *Alcyonaria* (= *Octactinaria*), to the colonial families of which belong the Red, Blue, and Organ-pipe corals; and *Zoantharia* (= *Hexacorallia*), of which the division *Antipatharia* contains Black coral, and *Madroporaria* the Madrepores, Brain-corals, Mushroom-corals, Star-corals, etc., the chief reef-building corals. To the class *Hydrozoa* belong the *Millepores*, which are only distantly related to the other coralligenous animals, though their calcareous skeletons also form extensive reefs.

1797 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 161. One of them pulled up a curral of great bignesse and price. The currals does grow in the manner of stalkes upon the rocks on the bottome, and waxe hard and red. 1798 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 97 Of all the Corals the Red is most in use. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There is a kind of white coral (Madrepore) pierced full of holes, and a black coral named *antipathes*. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 90 Living corals exist and build compound polypidions at far greater depths in our northern latitudes. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 614/2 Nature when she builds an island out of corals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 739 The calyces are in the majority of colonial corals connected by a calcareous encenchyma.

b. A piece of (red) coral, as an ornament, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 164 Elianus saith, that there was an Elephant in Egypt, which was in love with a woman that sold Corrals. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 24 One of his Wives had a new Fashion'd Coral on. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 543 Various jewels, including pearls, corals, diamonds, and rubies.

3. A toy made of polished coral, given to infants to assist them in cutting their teeth. The name has been extended to toys of glass, bone, etc. used for the same purpose.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. v. Art thou not breeding teeth. I'll get a coral for thee. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 293 Some sucking Satir, who might have done better to have us'd his corall. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 2, I... would not make use of my Coral till they had taken away the Bells from it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 P 2 Of all

the toys with which children are delighted, I valued only my coral. 1840 HOOD *Kilmanegg, Childhood*, Cutting her first little toothy-peg With a fifty guinea coral. *Fig.* 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* L. 3 Which things are corals to cut life upon.

4. In various *fig.* senses: †a. Applied to anything precious; cf. *jewel*, *pearl*. b. Anything of bright red colour; blood, the lips, etc. †c. Applied to Christ as a 'tree of pearl'.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase diamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht, He is coral y-cud with cayer ant knyht. 1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* xvii. 12 His teeth pure Pearle in blushing Correll set. 1638 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Her amorous feaver... made the corals and roses fade away from her... face. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 33 Where she stood, Blood's liquid coral sprang her feet beneath. 1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. ii. It is meer joy unto me to perceive that our Paradisicall Corall flourisheth, and bringeth forth fruit in my fellow-members. 1666 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3207/4 Having... a small Wart on the Corral of the Upper Lip. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 464 His barefoot soldiers... Tramping the snow to coral where they trod.

5. *transf.* a. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster; so called from the colour when boiled.

1768 TRAVIS in *Penny Cycl.* II. 513/2 That black substance... when boiled, turns of a beautiful red colour, and is called their [lobsters'] coral. 1805 MRS. S. MARTIN *Eng. Housekeeper* (ed. 3) 121 Take a good lobster and pick out all the meat; lay the berries, or coral, by themselves. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii. Two fine lobsters, one full of coral, and the other of berries. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-fish* 31.

b. In the names of plants, as *Garden Coral*.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Garden coral, the *Capsicum annuum*.

6. Short for CORAL-SNAKE.

[1784 *Univ. Mag.* 121 Among the Serpents, there are none so venomous... nor more common in this Isthmus [Darien] than the Corals.] 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 132 The Casabel, or rattlesnake, the Coral, and other vipers... frequent these arid haunts.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) a. Made or composed of (red) coral as a material.

1459 *Will of T. Barker* (Somerset Ho.), Quyrall bedis. 1594 *Test. Ebor.* (Curtius) V. 179, ij. pair of curral bedes. a 1593 MAKLOWE 'Come live with me', Coral clasps and amber studs. 1803 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 151 She wore that pink coral set.

b. Coral-like, of the colour of red coral.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* XII. Prolog. 155 Phebus red fowle hys corall crest can steyr. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 179, I saw her corall lips to moue. 1633 *Costlie Whore* II. i. in Bullen *O. P.* IV. I loathe to looke upon a common lip, Were it as corall as Aurora's cheek. 1852 Beck's *Florist* 257 The Fuchsia... a brilliant coral tube and sepals, with corolla of intense violet.

c. Naturally consisting or formed of coral in the mass.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* Wks. 1753 III. 846 Amongst the coral-groves in the Virginian deep. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 302 Thro' coral groves, Thro' labyrinth of rocks. 1790 BEATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* I. 59 Having nearly reached her destination, she, through the ignorance of the pilot, run against a coral rock. 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 480 Some of the... encircled islands are composed of coral-rock.

8. General combinations: a. objective, as *coral-fishing*, -making, -secreting; b. instrumental, as *coral-bound*, -built, -cinctured, -girt, -paven; c. similitive, as *coral-red*; d. parasynthetic, as *coral-beaded*, -buttoned, -rooted, -stamened.

1883 *Gd. Words* 113 Gorgeous articles of native dress... \*coral-beaded. 1874 DANA *Corals* II. 129 A 'coral-bound coast. 1884 J. COLBORNE *With Hicks Pasha* 259 The white, 'coral-built town of Suakin lay like a pearl before me. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* I. 41 Waistcoat blue, 'coral-buttoned. 1785 T. WARTON *Poems* 55 (Jod.) My 'coral-cinctured stole. 1874 DANA *Corals* II. 130 'Coral-girt islands. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 883 Heave thy rosy head from thy 'coral-paven bed. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 49 High was his comb, and 'coral-red withal. 1880 *Garden* 8 July 17/1 Handsome bold buds of intense coral-red. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 33 'Coralrooted Twayblade. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* II. § 9 (1848) 15 The 'coral-secreting polyps. 1881 MRS. HOLMAN HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 139 A branch of the yellow-tasselled 'coral-stamened acacia.

9. Special combinations: *coral bead plant*, *Abrus precatorius*, a native of India, bearing small scarlet egg-shaped seeds, used for necklaces and other ornamental purposes, also in India as a standard of weight; *coral-bean*, the seed of the flowering shrub *Erythrina glauca*, and of the bead- or neck-lace-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*; *coral-berry*, an American shrub (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) allied to the Snowberry, but having the berries deep red (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *coral-creeper*, a species of *Kennedyia* (*K. prostrata*), a leguminous plant bearing large bright red or pink flowers; *coral-fish*, a name for fishes of the families *Chetodontide* and *Pomacentride* which frequent coral-reefs; *coral-flower*, the flower of *Erythrina*: see CORAL-TREE; *coral-grove*, a dense mass of tree-like corals growing together; *coral-insect*, a popular but erroneous name for a coral-polyp; *coral-island*, an island of which the formation is due to the growth of coral; *coral-lacquer*, -lao, a red lacquer, forming a surface capable of being carved in low relief; *coral-milk* (see quot.); *coral-*

mud, mud formed by decomposed coral; coral-polyp, one of the individual animals of a coral polypidom, a coral-zoophyte; coral-sand (cf. coral-mud); coral-serpent = CORAL-SNAKE; coral-shoemaker, a fish of the genus *Teuthis*, found in the coral reefs of the Indian Ocean; coral-stitch, a stitch used in embroidery, producing an irregular branched appearance like that of some kinds of coral; coral-stone, limestone or marble composed of fossil corals; coral-teeth = CORAL-ROOT (Miller *Plant-names*); coral-worm = coral-polyp; coral-sone (see quot.); coral-zoophyte = coral-polyp. See also CORAL-PLANT, -BAG, -BEEF, etc.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, "Coral Berry, the Indian Currant of Missouri. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 525 The small Zoophytes covering the banks, round which these 'Coral-fishes' abound. 1777 G. FOSTER *Voy. round World I.* 263 A beautiful erythrina, or 'coral-flower'. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 461 These 'coral-groves' which had attained the utmost possible limit of upward growth. 1758 in WATSON *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 Upon the coasts of Barbary... he had the pleasure of seeing the 'coral-insect' move its claws or legs. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* ed. 2) 149 M.M. Quoy and Gaimard... paid particular attention to the 'coral islands and reefs. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 128 The nutritive fluids, after elaboration by the polyps... are conveyed into the larger deep-seated parallel tubes: the nutritive fluid contained in these tubes resembles milk so much that it is known by the name of 'coral-milk'. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 254 The loose blocks are cemented into compact masses by means of coral-sand and 'coral-mud'. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. (1848) 15 note, The animals of a coral zoophyte are coral-animals or 'coral-polyps'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 68 Formed entirely of coarse 'coral-sand'. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. ix. 215 (Jod.) The 'coral-serpent, which is red, and whose bite is said to be fatal. 1867 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 152 It is like to... the Marble called *Lapis Coralliticus*, 'Coral stone'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 426 The 'coral-stone' has a sparry crystalline aspect. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* ii. iv. 140 But I must slave, a meagre 'coral-worm'. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v., In marine geology, the 'coral zone'... is the region of the calcareous and stronger corals, and extends from 300 to 600 feet. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave-hunt.* ii. 71 In the tissues of the 'coral-zoophytes' it assumes the form of stony groves.

† **Coral**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *curail* 'balle du blé' (Godef.), chaff.] Chaff of corn.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Coralle, or drasse of corne [K., P. corals or drosse, H. corallys], *acus*. 1480 *Harl. MS.* 1587 (in *Promp. Parv.* 92) *Acus*, coralle.

**Coral**, *v. rare*. [f. CORAL *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To make red like coral, to crimson.

1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* (1860) 231 The immortal Sunne Coralls his cheek to see those rites not done. 1658 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Vict.* iv. 57 The modest blush Corals the virgin cheek no longer.

**Coralic**, *-ine*, etc.: see CORALLIC, -INE, etc.

**Coralist** (kprälíst). [f. CORAL + -IST.] A dealer or artificer in coral.

1835 BROCKDEW *Handbk. Italy* iv. 90 The shops of the jewellers, coralists, and dealers in silks and velvets.

**Coralla**, pl. of CORALLUM.

**Corallaceous**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *corall-um* CORAL + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of coral.

1868 in WEBSTER.

† **Corallate**, *v. rare*. *Obs. trans.* ? To make into or like coral.

1657 G. STARKKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 275 The Arcanum *Corallinum*... is Mercury precipitated by mean of the Liquor Alchahest, and corallated by the water of whites of Eggs.

**Coralled**, *a.* [f. CORAL + -ED 2.] Furnished or covered with coral.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. (Jod.), The coral'd sea. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* vi. 218 The sacred wave and coralled bed of the Erythrean sea.

† **Coraller**. *Obs.* [f. CORAL + -ER. Cf. F. *corailleur*.] One who collects coral, a coral-fisher. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Coral Fishery*, Twenty five quintals of Coral to each boat, this is divided into thirteen parts; of which the patron or master coraller has four.

**Corallet** (kprälét). *rare*. [dim. f. CORALLUM.] The coral skeleton of an individual polyp.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 48 The coral of the zoöthome being the corallum, that of each polyp in the compound corallum may be called a corallet.

**Corallian**, *a. arch.* [f. L. *corallum* CORAL + -AN.] Of or pertaining to coral; = CORALLINE *a.*; esp. in *Corallian Sea*.

1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* (1874) 217 The space between Australia and New Caledonia, called by Flinders the Corallian Sea.

**Corallio**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *corallum* CORAL + -IO.] Of the nature of or consisting of coral. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 421 A black coralic marble... with madreporas an inch or two in length.

**Corallidomous**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *corall-um* + *dom-us* home + -OUS.] Inhabiting coral reefs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 802 This corallidomous barnacle.

**Coralliferous** (kpräliférous), *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Coral-bearing.

1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 588 The Caribbean Seas are very coralliferous.

**Coralliform** (kprälifórm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of coral.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 94 *Coralloidal* or *coralliform*. When two or three branches, having rounded

or pointed extremities, proceed from one stem. 1826 D. DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* i. 30 Some curious, tubular, hollow, coralliform productions were picked up in the sand. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 333/1 They are coralliform... bodies.

**Coralligenous** (kprälidjénous), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GENOUS taken (erroneously) in the sense of 'producing'.] Coral-producing.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1812, 497 These coralligenous polypi are only a few lines in length. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 28 The coralligenous Zoophytes or 'corals'.

**Coralligerous**, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + L. *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] = CORALLIFEROUS.

In mod. Dicts.

**Corallin** (kprälín). *Chem.* [ad. L. *corallin-us* coral-coloured, coral-red: see -IN.] A red colouring matter, called also *Pronin*, obtained in 1861 by treating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. *Yellow corallin* (= *Aurin*), a yellowish-red dye, obtained by heating carbolic acid with the same substances; so called because by heating with ammonia it is converted into the red *corallin*.

1873 *Nature* 11 Dec. 113 By the addition of corallin... to a bromide of silver film, it becomes sensitive to the yellow ray. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 391 Corallin is much used for dyeing on wool, and may also be employed for printing on wool.

**Coralline** (kprälóin), *sb.* 1 [ad. It. (and mod.L.) *corallina*, dim. of *corallo* CORAL.] A name given originally to organisms thought to resemble or be of the nature of coral, but of more minute size, less firm texture, etc.

Prob. first given to the calcareous sea-weed *Corallina officinalis* (sense 1 below); but also including the compound animal organisms of plant-like habit growing in the sea, then thought to be plants. When the animal nature of coral was recognized, the corallines (including *Corallina*) were transferred to the animal kingdom. More accurate knowledge has since separated senses 1 and 2. The animal 'corallines' have moreover been found to belong to entirely distinct zoological divisions, some of them (*Polyzoa*) being Coelomata, others (*Hydroids*) being Coelenterata; hence the name is no longer a term of Zoology, though retained in popular use, as in 'a collection of sea-weeds and corallines'.

1. A genus of seaweeds having a calcareous jointed stem, one species of which (*Corallina officinalis*) is common on the coasts of the North Atlantic; 'a plant having the power of secreting lime like the coral animals' (Dana).

1543 TRAHERON *Vig's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 Coralline, corallina, is thought to be Brion, which is mosse growing to stones in the sea, and killeth the worms of young children. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water... we have experiment in Coralline. 1827 J. G. WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* iv. 56 Of these plants the coralline is a good example; for until a comparatively late period, it was placed among the animals in company with the true corals. 1880 CARPENTER in 19th Cent. No. 38. 615, I dredged slow-growing red calcareous Algae (true corallines) in the Mediterranean.

b. As an ingredient in the Pharmacopœia.

1543 (see 1). 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 47 He prescribed six grains of coralline. 1797 G. MIER *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 17 Coralline is also... strengthening, and good in hot Gout. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 407 Will kill worms, as Steel, Hartshorn, Coralline. 1802 SYD. Soc. *Lec.* *Corallina officinalis*, White worm-seed, sea moss, or coralline; formerly given to children as anthelmintic.

2. A name applied to plant-like compound animals with a calcareous or horny coenecium; esp. to the Polyzoa or Bryozoa, and the Sertularian Hydrozoa. In this sense, formerly in scientific, but now only in popular use.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 15, I commonly find them accompanied with Corallines, the Sea-Fan, and other such like Bodies. 1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 421 By a Coralline I mean an animal growing in the form of a plant. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 4 Not being aware of the true nature of those half-animated beings called Corals and Corallines. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1872) 387 A delicate branching coralline, studded with polypi. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Animals* viii. 453 The *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*: in outward form these animals bear a general likeness to the Sertularian Hydrozoa, with which they were formerly confounded under the name of 'Corallines'.

† 3. *Mountain Coralline*, *Coralline Moss*: old names for the Reindeer Lichen, from its resemblance to *Corallina*. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corallina*. also Corall or mountain coralline. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 240 Our Horse and Sheep make a shift to live upon the grass under the snow, and the Corallin-mosse call'd *Muscus Marinus*. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 859 The common coralline moss is the principal food of the Rein-Deer, in winter.

4. *attrib. a. Coralline Crag* (Geol.): the lowest member of the 'Crag' or Pliocene series of Norfolk and Suffolk, consisting of shells and 'corallines' (*Polyzoa*) imbedded in calcareous sand.

1835 E. CHARLESWORTH in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. VII. 83, I propose to designate the lower (beds) as the *Coralline Crag*. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 358 The coralline crag was partially consolidated before the deposition of the red crag. 1874 [see CORALLOID *a.*]

b. *Coralline-Snake*.

1802 G. SHAW *Zool. III.* 432 Coralline Snake. *Coluber Corallinus*. scales... on the body... disposed in longitudinal rays or stripes, representing, in some degree, the articulations of Coralline.

c. *Coralline zone*: the third of the zones or strata into which Milne Edwards and Forbes di-

vided the sea-depths, being that in which corallines (sense 2) abound.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Coralline [zone] extends from 90 to about 300 feet in depth.

**Coralline** (kprälín, -óin), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [ad. L. *corallin-us* of the nature or colour of coral; f. *corallum*, CORAL.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the colour of red coral; red. *Coralline ware*: pottery of a red paste made in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries.

1633 LENNARD *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 19 The mouth little, the lips coralline. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 7 (1681) 101 *Pyracantha*... is raised... of the bright Coralline Berries. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 318 The pinks are coralline.

2. Of the nature of coral; composed or consisting of coral, as *coralline limestone*, *marble*, etc. *Coralline oolite* = CORAL RAG.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 387 The same Coralline Corpuscles. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6158 Corallin incrustations upon truly wooden and branchy sticks. 1856 STANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* i. (1858) 83 It is these coralline forests which form the true 'reefs' of this fantastic sea. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 21 All the parts that I have seen have either been volcanic or coralline. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 299 The coralline oolite and calcareous grits must have been produced in long fringes and detached banks.

3. Resembling coral; coral-like.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. ix. 81 The extremities form a kind of coralline leaf. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 122 Coralline root is applied to a root which consists of a number of succulent branches of nearly equal size.

† 4. *fig.* Of or pertaining to the coral, or 'tree of pearl', which is Christ. *Obs.* Cf. CORAL 4 c.

1649 J. ECLISTON *tr. Behmen's Epist.* xxxi. iii, I make no doubt but the precious coralline branch of the new birth is begotten in you.

B. *sb.* (improper uses.)

1. A coral zoophyte.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 537 Corallines are at work about the Gulf Stream, they have built up the Florida Reefs. 2. = CORAL (the calcareous substance).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 269 The sand was too hard, and mixed with broken corallines for turtles to lay. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 6 Next day we went on to Europa, a small island of coralline. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 8 The outside walls... are whitewashed with burnt coralline.

**Corallinite**. *Geol.* [f. prec. + -ITE.] A fossil coralline. In mod. Dicts.

**Corallite** (kprälóit). [f. L. *corall-um* + -ITE.] 1. A fossil coral.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 141 Petrifications of marine animals as corallites, encrinurites, pentacrinites. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 364 Squabbles arise about the genus of a corallite.

2. = CORALLET.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 155 So... may the fully developed sclerodermic corallum consist of a single 'corallite' or of several connected by a 'coenenchyma'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Anim.* iii. 155 The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a 'cup-coral', and receives the name of a corallite.

3. Corallitic or coralline marble.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Cutlery... Mounted in Rock Corallite and Pearl and Ivory Handles.

**Corallitic** (kprälítik), *a.* [ad. L. *coralliticus*, f. *\*corallites* (see -ITE), f. *corallum*.] = CORALLINE *a.* 2.

1890 LEITCH *tr. Muller's Anc. Art* § 309. 351 There were other well known kinds of statuary marble... the corallitic resembling ivory, from Asia Minor.

**Corallize**, *v. nonce-ud.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To make into coral.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 88/2 Full fathom deep the well-intentioned Bowlder lies... where his bones are being corallized. [Cf. SHAKS. *Tempest* i. ii. 397.]

**Coralloid** (kprälóid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *corall-um* CORAL + -OID: in mod.F. *coralloide*.]

A. *adj.* Having the form or appearance of coral; akin to coral.

1604 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1666 Fossil Coralloid Bodies. 1775 PENNANT *ibid.* XLIX. 513 The greatest magazine of coralloid fossils, that I am acquainted with. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 178 From the abundance of these 'coralloid' mollusca... White Crag obtained its popular name of Coralline Crag; but true corals, as now defined, are very rare in this formation.

B. *sb.* Any organism resembling or akin to coral; = CORALLINE 1 2.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 646 Some resembled Pearl-Necklaces, and were a kind of microscopical Coralloids. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 32 Notes, Other marine animals called coralloids raised walls and even mountains by the congeries of their calcareous habitations.

**Coralloidal**, *a.* [see -AL.] = CORALLOID *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 Many coralloidal concretions. 1805- [see CORALLIFORM]. 1865 W. WALLACE in *Reader* No. 123. 520/2 Flos Ferri, or coralloidal Aragonite.

† **Corallum** (kprälúm). [L. *corallum* CORAL; applied in a special sense.] A coral; the calcareous skeleton of a coral polypidom; also the horny, suberose, or siliceous tubular envelope of any zoophyte, whether colonial or simple.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. § 9 (1848) 15 The corallum in the live Zoophyte is... in general wholly concealed within the polyps. 1845 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 18 *Hydroids*... animals either naked, or inclosed in a horny, tubular envelope (*corallum*). *Ibid.* 24 *Antennularia*. Corallum simple or branched,

jointed, with slender hair-like branchlets set in whorls. 1878 H. L. H. *Phytogr.* xv. 251 The skeleton of corallum... is left as a contribution to the solid floor of the sea.

**Corally** *kprān*, a. [f. CORAL + -y.] Abounding in or characterized by coral.

1785 JAS. KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* III. 106 Towards the bottom of the bay there is foul corally ground. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 720 The red, or as these pupils call it the 'corally sea'.

### Coral-plant.

†1. A coral of plant-like form. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 193 The coral-plants, as they are called, sometimes shoot out like trees without leaves in winter; they often spread out a broad surface like a fan, and not uncommonly a large bundling head, like a faggot.

2. A name of the plant *Jatropha multifida* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceae*). [Miller *Plant-names* 1884.]

1813 W. AINSIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 73 That species of *Jatropha*, called by the English the Coral plant... (*Jatropha Multifida*) is cultivated in many gardens.

**Coral-rag.** *Geol.* [f. CORAL + RAG in its local sense of hard coarse-textured rock.] The upper member of the Middle Oolite series, a kind of limestone, containing continuous beds of petrified corals.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 19 The Coral Rag consists chiefly of lumps of coralline Limestone. 1878 HUXLEY *Phytogr.* xvii. 274 The coral-rag itself is altogether similar to the coral-limestone.

**Coral reef.** A reef or marine bank of rock formed by the growth and deposit of coral; 'a connected mass of coral structures, whether trending away in long partially-submerged ledges, encircling islands like breakwater-barriers, or rising as low ring-shaped islets above the water' (Page).

The reef-building corals are chiefly madreporae of the genera *Meandrina*, *Caryophyllia*, and *Astrorhiza*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Trav. Anon's Voy.* 151 A Coral Reef of Rocks between us and the Shore. 1832 DE LA BÈCHE *Geol. Man.* 151 In the Pacific, where volcanoes and coral reefs are both abundant. 1888 ROLLISTON & J. K. *Anim. Life* 743 Some of the *Madreporaria* descend to great depths... The majority form the well-known coral reefs.

**Coral-root.** [transl. of Ruppian's name *Corallorhiza*.] A book-name of the orchideous plant *Corallorhiza*.

1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 138 One of the orchis families, the spurless coral-root, found only in a very few situations in Scotland. 1883 R. TURNER in *Ed. Words* Dec. 791/2 The Coral root and *Epipogium*... are of a similar saprophytic character.

† Sometimes erroneously used for CORALWORT.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* Coral-root... sometimes applied to *Dentaria bulbifera*.

**Coral-snake.** [f. CORAL 7 b.] A name given locally to many different snakes marked with red zones; esp. the species of the genus *Elaps* found in the southern U.S. and Central America.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. 60 The most poisonous are the coral snakes, or coral snakes. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 127 The Coral-snake... is a most beautiful object... banded with black and vermilion. 1874 T. BURT *Nat. Nicaragua* 320 The beautifully banded coral snake (*Elaps*), whose bite is deadly.

### Coral-tree.

†1. A name formerly given to the red or other branched coral, when it was believed to be of vegetable nature. *Obs.*

1673 DAVENANT *Madagascar Wks.* (1673) 212 They strive To root up Corall-trees. 1670-98 LASSLES *Voy. Italy* Pref. 6 Indeed the Coral-tree is neither hard nor red, till taken out of the sea.

2. The popular name of the trees of the genus *Erythrina*, which are distributed throughout the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 288 The Coral or Red Bean Tree. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 296 We found here... the coral tree, *Erythrina corallodendron*. 1859 TENNET *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 92 One of the most magnificent of the flowering trees, is the Coral tree... It derives its English name from the resemblance which its scarlet flowers present to red coral. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 323 The coral tree—the flower of which exactly resembles a spray of real coral.

**Coral-wood.** A fine hard cabinet-wood from Central and South America, which becomes of a beautiful red or coral colour.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The Aquitilli of New Spain... an elegant Tree called Coralwood. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 62 The Americans use the Coral Wood for several Sorts of Work.

**Coralwort.** [see WORT.] A herbalists' name of the plant *Dentaria bulbifera*, in allusion to its curiously toothed white rhizomes.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxii. 986 Called in English Toothed violets or Corall worts. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Coram** (*kō-rām*). A Latin preposition meaning 'before, in the presence of', occurring in various legal and other phrases, e.g.

*coram* *judice* before a judge; *coram nobis* before us (i.e. the sovereign)=in our court of King's Bench; *coram non* *judice* before one not the proper judge, or who cannot take legal cognizance of the matter; *coram paribus* before one's peers; *coram populo* before the people, in public.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. When a Cause is brought in a Court, whereof the Judges have not any Jurisdiction; there it is said to be *Coram non judice*. a 1641 Br.

MOCKTAGE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 279 You would never have brought us coram him who is the common Father and Conservator of all.

† b. Hence, in phrase *To bring under coram*, call to or in *coram*: to call to account, bring to book; so to have one under *coram*, i.e. under discipline or correction.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1577) 380 *Où overreynas*: that is, I am none of those which are brought under *coram*. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 366 b. She is called to *coram*, before these cloisterers. 1588 *Marpriell. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 The parties were neuer calde in *Coram* for it. 1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1571), He hath had me under *coram* so often. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 1507. 271 He supposeth that which he doth shall come under *coram*. 1611 COCKER, *Discipliner*, to discipline, schoole, correct, bring under *coram*.

† Used by confusion for QUORUM.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 6 Robert Shallow Esquire... Justice of Peace and *Coram*. 1640-1 *Kirkcaldie. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1553) 73 The Committee forsaide, halden be ane sufficient *coram*. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Thrascol. Gen.* (1631) 752 Justices of *Coram*, *pari* *quorum*.

**Coran**, var. of KOBAN; obs. f. CURRANT.

† **Coranoe.** *Obs.* A chaplet or garland: see CRANTS.

**Corance, coranice, corans**: see CURRANT.

**Coranich, -noch, -nough**, var. COBONACH.

**Corant** (e, obs. f. COBRANT, COBRANTE, CURRANT.

† **Coranto** (*kō-rāntō*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also

6-7; *coranto*, *chora* u. *nto*, 7 *corranto*, *caranto*, *-onto*, *carranto*, *-ta*, 7-8 *curranto*. [Ultimately from *F. courante* lit. 'running (dance)'; either a modification of the French word itself, assimilated to words of It. and Sp. origin in -o (cf. COBANTO -), or immediately from It. *coranta*, *coranta* 'a kinde of French dance' (Florio), an It. adaptation of the French. The French form was itself adopted somewhat later: see COURANTE.]

1. A kind of dance; the same as COURANTE.

1564 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 313 Paid to Mr. Attkynson for stayning the choraunto. xxi. 1598 E. GIBBS *Skeel.* (1878) 26 Excuse This quick Couranto of my merry Muse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. v. 33 They bid vs to the English Dancing Schooles, And teach Laulita's high, and swift Carranto's. 1611 COCKER, *Courante*, a *Corranto*. 1651 GILBY *Æsop* (1665) 136 How stately move in a Coranto. 1659 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 24 The skipping Mountains in Choranto dance. 1666 tr. *Dumont's Voy. Levant* 284 A sort of Country Dance or Couranto, danced by Pairs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 He... suffered the fair owner to ransome the rest by dancing a coranto with him on the heath. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 363.

2. A tune in triple time used for accompanying this dance; = COURANTE 2.

1597 MURPHY *Introd. Mus.* (1658) 120 A Carranta plaide in the new proportions by them lately found out. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i. Torments me with a damnd Coranto, as he calls it, upon his violin. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. III. i. 387 The Coranto... is a melody or air consisting of three crotchets in a bar, but moving by quavers.

3. *attrib.*, as *coranto movement*, *pace* (the latter also *transf.* = 'a very swift pace').

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 21 Running a coranto pace. a 1607 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* (N.), But away rid I, sir; put my horse to a coranto pace. 1780 MASON *Collect. Anthems* xxxvi. I cannot be persuaded that he... ever admitted Coranto or Gavot movements.

† **Coranto** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 *corranto*, *curranto* (e, *coranto*, *caranto*. [A variant of COURANT, modified in form in the same way as the prec.] A letter or paper containing public news; a gazette, news-letter, or newspaper; = COURANT 5b.

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*, *Democritus* to Rdr. 3 New books, every day, pamphlets, currantoes, stories. 1605 MADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 318 III. 299, I send you a Coranto. it was well aired and smok't before I received it, as our Lettres all used to be. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 140 Corantoes, diet, packets, news.

*attrib.* a 1654 BROWNE *Crt. Regar* II. Wks. 1871 I. 212, I... stood... at the Coranto-toe to read the last great news.

† **Corantoly**, *adv.* *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. CORANTO 1 + -ly 2.] In the style of a coranto.

1669 COKAINE *Obs.* *Lady Poems* 302 He walks corantoly, and looks big.

**Corasie, -ive**, obs. ff. CORSE, CORROSIVE.

**Corasion**: see CORBATION.

**Corassier**, obs. f. CUIRASSIER.

† **Corat**, *Obs. rare.* Name of an obsolete dish. 1c 1390 *Forms of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 6 [where see Recipe].

**Coraucoe, -awcoe**: see CURRANT.

**Corb, -e**, obs. f. COARB (Celtic Ch.). Hence

**Corbship** = COARBSHIP.

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* Wks. (1787) 248 Though

the Corbe were ever in orders, yet was he... usually married.

*Ibid.*, This corbship was in a manner hereditary.

**Corb**, obs. f. CURB; var. of CORP.

**Corbage, Corbal**: see KOORBASH, CORBEL.

† **Corban** (*kō-rān*). Also 6 *corbone*, 7 *oorbon*. [Heb. קרבן *qōrban* 'offering' (f. קרב *qārab* to approach, draw near), in N. T. Greek κορβαν, in Vulgate *corban*, whence in Eng. N. T. versions. In sense 2 it represents L. *corbana*, Gr. κορβαν (Josephus and N. T.), perh. repr. an Aramaic קרבנא *qōrbanā*, Syr. ܩܪܒܢܐ.]

1. Among the ancient Hebrews, an offering given to God, esp. in performance of a vow.

1380 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 11 If a man schal seye to fadir or to modir, Corban, that is, What euer sifte of me, schal profite to thee. 1596 TINDALE *ibid.* Corban: which is: that thou desyst of me to helpe the with, is given God. a 1757 CALMET (J.), If a man made all his fortune corban, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. 1865 DIXON *Holy Land* II. 234 Wanting funds to execute this mighty scheme... Plate employed the Corban—the money laid up in the Temple as given to God.

b. *transf.*

1648 FIKON *Bas.* (1824) vii. 49 Who thinke to satisfie all obligations to duty by their corban of religion.

† 2. The treasury of the temple at Jerusalem, where such offerings, when made in money, were placed; also *transf.* Church-treasury. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1653 *Cott.* To be don in pair corbanan [*Trin. tresorie*] *Pat* said *pat* it nocht docht. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xli. 164 Into the corbone, that is, their church treasure. 1598 N. T. *Rhem. Matt.* xxvii. 6 It is not lawfull to cast them into the Corbana (WYCLIF tresorie, COVERDALE the Gods chest, CRANMER treasure): because it is the price of blood. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joas* in *Harl. Mus.* *Mach.* IV. 53 He complains of nothing, but that courtiers robbed his corban, I mean his monastery.

† **Corbe** 1. *Obs. rare*—1. Shortened f. CORBEL.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 6 A bridge... With curious corbes and pendants graven faire.

**Corbe**, obs. f. CURB: var. CORB, COURBE *Obs.*

† **Corbean** (*kō-rbē*). [F. = raven.] In the drapery trade, name for a dark green colour verging on black.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 281 You flaunted it about in that overworn suit—your old corbean. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hall's* I. xliii. The gloves... were of a very dark green colour, almost black, called corbean in the trade.

**Corbed**, var. of COURBED *Obs.* bent, curved.

**Corbell, Ioorbeilla**. [ad. F. *corbeille* 'basket'—L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corb-is* basket.]

† 1. *Fortif.* A basket filled with earth and placed on a parapet to protect and conceal the defending soldiers. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. In Fortification, *Corbells* are little Baskets about a Foot and a half high, eight Inches broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top, which being filled with Earth are often set one against another on Breast-works or elsewhere, leaving certain Port-holes from whence to fire upon the Enemy under Cover. 1818 in TOND; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Arch.* [See *quots.*] (Sometimes *erron.* *corbel*.)

1734 *Builder's Dict.* *Corbells* is a Piece of Carved Work in the form of a basket, full of flowers or fruits, serving in Architecture to finish some Ornament. *Corbels*... the Representation of a Basket sometimes seen on the heads of the Caryatides. 1863 P. NICHOLSON *Fract. Build.* 583 *Corbels*... sometimes used to express the bell or vase of the Corinthian capital. 1876 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

† 3. In the French form, sometimes used for an elegant fruit or flower basket.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mowbray Fam.* II. 17 In the truly graceful form of its dishes, *corbilles*, *compotiers*. 1849 C. BROCKE *Squire* xxxii. 463 The full corbelle of blushing bloom. 1881 *The Queen* 31 Dec. 663 15 Many-tinted flowers they reserve for their bouquets or corbilles.

**Corbel** (*kō-rbēl*), sb. Also 4 ? *corbyal*, 5-7 *corble*, 5-9 *corbell*, 6 *corbal*, 7-11 1 [a. OF. *corbel*, now *corbeau* = late L. *corvell-nm* (nom. -us), dim. of *corvus* raven.

The architectural application of the term began in Fr., in which there are other senses transferred from that of raven or raven's beak. Hatzfeld, *Dict. Général*, says that the architectural corbel was originally cut slantwise (*taillé en biseau*), so that its profile would be beak-like. (The assumption in some English dictionaries that *corbel* is to be identified with F. *corbeille* a basket, is entirely erroneous.)

† 1. A raven. *Corbel's fee*: part of a deer taken in hunting, left for the ravens; cf. CORBIN-BONE, RAVEN-BONE. *Obs.*

c 1325 F. E. Allit. P. B. 456 He watz colored as be cole, corbyal vntw. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1355 *Pe corbeles* fee jay kest in a greue.

2. *Arch.* A projection of stone, brick, timber, iron, or other constructional material, jutting out from (not merely attached to) the face of a wall, to support a superincumbent weight.

As defined by the French architects, a corbel has parallel sides perpendicular to the surface of the wall, and must project farther than its own height. (Cf. CONSOLE.)

Some English writers use the term more loosely, so as to include e.g. the tapering projection sustaining the ribs of a vault called by the French *culot* or *cul de lampe*, and specially excluded by Viollet-le-Duc and Bosc from their definition of *corbeau*.

In English, the term appears to have been purely technical, until caught up by Sir Walter Scott; his 'corbels carved grotesque and grim' have taken hold of the popular fancy, and associated the word with the notion of grotesque ornamentation; but a corbel is not an ornament, nor does ornamentation enter into its essential character.

† a 1400 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 138 Yf they bee affixed w<sup>th</sup> mortar or lyme... as forneis, leedis, caudoms, chemyneis, corbels, paumettis, or such other. [1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 326 De Corbellis et Trahibus.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corbell of a roffe, *figillus*. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 304 To Holbeke for makynge of the corble of the gret led iiii. d. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. (viii.) 46 Round all about quhar the jonyngis war worn, Redy to fal, and corbalis all to torne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A corbel, post, *mutulus*. 1580 HOLLY-BAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vne pierre qu'on appelle Corbeau*



*sortant de la muraille*. . . a corbell, a stone set out of a wall to bear weight on. 1617 *MINSHU Ductor*, A Corbell, Corbel, or Corbill in masonry, is a iutting out like a bragget or shouldering pece in timber-work, d [F.] Corbeau, i. Lat. *corvus*. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* II. ix, The corbels were carved grotesque and grim. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* VI. xvi. (1862) 584 The massy font, the grim, grotesque human heads for corbels. 1839 *YEWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 132 Two human heads on the corbels of the arch. 1849 *PARKER Goth. Archit.* (1861) 243 Corbel, a projecting stone to carry a weight, usually carved. 1866 *RICKMAN Goth. Archit.* 206 The dripstone. . . is in general. . . supported by a corbel, either of a head or a flower. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 531 On massive corbels, projecting from the fronts of the piers, there are placed the statues of the great men. 1881 *Mechanic* § 736 Brackets, or corbels as they are sometimes called, are often taken advantage of to enrich the building. . . by ornamenting them with carving or sculptured work.

b. A short timber laid upon a wall, pier, or other bearer, longitudinally under a beam or girder, to shorten its unsupported span and give a better bearing upon the wall or pier. Also *corbel-block*.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 159 Corbel, a piece of Timber set under another piece of Timber, to discharge its Bearing. 1800 *FREDGOLD Carpentry* (1853) 187 A tie-beam plate. . . placed under the tie-beam, forming thus a corbel. 1873 *WHIPPLE Bridge Building* 292 A small bolster, or corbel block, under the chord at the end, affords some protection at the weak point in the chord.

¶ Erroneously alleged in many dictionaries to be 'used by some architects' for 'A niche or hollow in a wall, to contain a statue, bust, etc.' An entirely baseless statement, taken over from CORBET. 1605 *KENNETT Par. Antig. Gloss.* s. v. Corbel-Stones. 1706 in *PHILLIPS (Kersey)*. 1797-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v.*; thence in *JOHNSON* and modern Dicts.; also c. 1800 A. J. COOK *New Builder's Dict.* 1835 P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 291.

¶ Misused for *F. corbeille*: see CORBELL. In COOK and NICHOLSON as above.

3. *Comb.*, as *corbel-block*: see 2 b.; *corbel-head*, a head carved on a corbel; *corbel-piece* = CORBELL; *corbel-step*, a conjectural substitute for CORBIE-STEP; *corbel-stone*, a stone forming a corbel; *corbel-table*, a projecting course resting on a series of corbels; *corbel-tabling*, *corbel-tables* collectively.

1848 *HADFIELD Eccl. Archit. Eng.* II. Figs. 6 and 7, represent the side and front face of a 'corbel-head'. 1866 *RICKMAN Goth. Archit.* 289 In a few instances a return is used instead of the common corbel-head. 1890 T. INKERSLEY *Rom. & Pointed Archit. France* 338 Projecting canopies corresponding to the 'corbel-pedistals' below. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 291 \*Corbel-Steps, those steps to be observed in the gables of some old buildings. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 876/1 The top of the gable wall was notched into corbel steps. 1425 in *Kennett Par. Antig.* II. 254 Aptanti et facienti xviii 'corbel-stonys pependis in prædicto muro. 1668 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 298 Felletting the porch with lime, and putting in a corbel stone. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* II. 110 On the lowest corbel-stone. . . my eye. . . detected the date 1591. 1447-8 *Will Hen. VI.* in *Willis & Clark Archit. Hist. Camb.* I. 369 In height cxx fete vnto the 'corbel table. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* 179 The eaves. . . rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables without shafts. 1866 *RICKMAN Goth. Archit.* 442 A row of corbels carrying the projecting eaves of the roof is called a corbel-table. 1848 B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 573 Chigiogna has a modernized church but retaining some 'corbel-tabling. 1879 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* II. 131 The windows of the triforium gallery, with the corbel tabling over them, still remain.

**Corbel** (*kɔːrbel*), *v.* [f. CORBELL sb.] To corbel out or off: a. *trans.* to support in a projecting position on or as on corbels; b. *intr.* to project on or as on corbels.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 681/1 A very wide. . . channel-arch, of which the shafts are formed by. 1861 *BRESEF. HOPE Eng. Cathedr.* 1974 C. 206 [The organ] boldly corbelling out from the choir triforium on the north side. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Parish Ch.* 66 [The organ] corbelled out over head.

**Corbelled** (*kɔːrbeləd*), *pph. a.* [f. CORBELL sb. or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or supported by corbels (CORBELL 2); fashioned as a corbel.

1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 91 Corbelled breastsummers. . . require nothing to abut against. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 Figures which stood on the corbelled brackets. 1889 F. A. GUTHRIE *Parish Ch.* II. iv, Old brick houses, with projecting corbelled roofs.

**Corbelling** (*kɔːrbelɪŋ*), *sb.* [f. CORBELL sb. + -ING 1.] Work consisting of corbels. Also *attrib.* 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 722 This woork Corbolyng bare the candlestykys of antyke woork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 Two clever and quaint pieces of corbelling.

b. *attrib.*; also *corbelling-piece* = CORBELL 2 b. 1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 90 The beam or breastsummer bearing from pile to pile may be strengthened by means of corbelling pieces. 1866 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 28 Jumna Bridge, Delhi. The wells. . . have been built up solid, and the corbelling courses set.

† **Corbet**. *Obs.*—1 [a. *F. corbet*:—Rom. type \**corvetto*, dim. of *corvus* raven, and so a synonym of OF. *corbel*, *corbeau*.] = CORBELL sb. 2.

c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 214 Ne how they hate yn masoneries As corbetz [*Caxton* corbetta, *Thynne* corbettes] and ymageryes [*Boad.* M.S. corbettz full of ymageryes]. 1617 *MINSHU Ductor*, Corbell, Corbet, or Corbill in masonry. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Corbel, Corbet, or Corbil.

¶ Erroneously explained in Dictionaries, etc., from misinterpreting the prec. passage in Chaucer; the error has been extended to CORBELL.

1626 *BULLOKAR*, Corbets, places in walles where Images stand. [So in *COCKERAM* 1663, etc.] 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 117 Corbets, Holes left in the Walls of ancient Churches, etc., for Images to stand in. 1838 J. BRITTON *Dict. Arch.* 98 Corbets, Corbetta, Corbettis, have all been used as synonymous with corbels; but corbets seem more particularly to signify niches for images: Chaucer uses *corbettis* in this sense.

**Corbet**: see CURVET.

¶ **Corbicula** (*kɔːbɪkʊlə*). *Entom.* Also, erroneously, *corbiolum*. [L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis* basket.] A part of the hinder leg of a bee adapted to carry pollen; = BASKET 7.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 117 Their posterior tibiae also want the corbicula and pecten.

Hence *Corbiculate a.*, having or furnished with *corbicula*.

**Corbie** (*kɔːbi*). *Sc.* Also 5-y oorby, 6 oorbe. [f. OF. *corb*, or its derivs. *corbin*, *corbel*: in *Sc.* the ending seems to be assimilated to the hypocoristic -y, -ie, in *Robbie*, *Sandie*, etc.]

1. A raven; also, often, the carrion crow. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 15 Schir Corbie Ravin was maid Apparitor. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. Prol. 174 Quhill corby gaspyt for the fervent heyt. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 60 A corbie was sitting on the houses top, crying, Croup, Croup, Croup. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In quest of. . . the Corbie, the Glade, and the Hawk.

b. Also *corbie-crow*.

a. 1811 *LEVYEN Lord Soult*, Nothing I wot he saw, Save a pyot upon a turret that sat, And beside it a corbie crow. 1837 *MAGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds* I. 498. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Orn. & Sket.* 81.

2. *Corbie messenger*: one who returns too late, or not at all: in allusion to the raven in *Gen. viii. 7*. (Cf. *CORBIN* quot. 1300.)

a. 1485 *HOLLAND Houlate* lxiii, How Corby messenger. . . Thow ishit out of Noyes ark. . . Taryit as a tratur, and brocht na tythingia. c. 1650 *SIR J. MELVIL Mem.* (1683) 170 (Jam.) His Majesty alleging that I was Corbie's Messenger. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 448 He proved Corbie messenger (as it is in the proverb) to his master the Pope; for he himselfe. . . was converted to the truth; and. . . became one of the Reformers. 1800 *HOGG Perils of Man* II. 91 (Jam.), I wadna like that we were trowed to be corbie messengers.

3. *Comb.* *corbie-gable*, a gable having corbie-steps; *corbie-steps*, projections in the form of steps on the sloping sides of a gable; occurring in old houses in Scotland, the north of England, and on the Continent.

[This term appears in Jamieson's Dict., 1808, as a modern *Sc.* vernacular name, with the synonym *cat-steps* (also *G. katentreppe*); another form, not given by Jamieson, is *craw* or *crow-steps*, used in the south of Scotland. These names have app. no literary history, and are evidently popular designations, meaning steps such as only a perching or climbing animal, like a crow or cat, could get at or use. Jamieson, however, offered the conjecture that *corbie-steps* might be a corruption of 'corbel-steps' (of the existence of which he had no evidence whatever), and this merely fictitious form has been adopted in some Dictionaries, etc.]

1808 *JAMIESON*, *Corbie-steps*, the projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* I. i. 24 Gable ends. . . are not unfrequently drawn with corbie-steps. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 25 That corbie-gables should be so common in Scotland is readily accounted for. 1888 *FREEMAN in Yrnl. Archæol. Institute* XLV. 16 The slope of the aisles is cut into two stages so as to give the whole rather the air of great corbie-steps.

**Corbil**, *obs. f. CORBELL sb.*

**Corbillion**: see CORBULLION.

† **Corbin**. *Obs.* Also 4 *corbum*, -oun. [OF. *corbin*, deriv. of *corb*, *corp*, *corf*:—L. *corvus* raven: cf. L. *corvinus* adj.] A raven.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Pe bachitare. . . bekeð mid his blake bile o cwikie charnoines as pe bet is pes deoffles corbin of helle. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1892 (Cott.) For bi men sais on messenger þat lengs lang to bring answere, He mai be cald, with right resun, An of messengers corbin. *Ibid.* 3332 (Cott.) Licknes to corbin [v. r. rauen] had he nan. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 858/2 Embroidered with Corbins fethers.

b. *Comb.* *corbin-bone*, the raven's bone, or lower end of the breast-bone of a deer. Cf. *CORBELL sb. 1*.

a. 1425 *Bk. Hunting* 1586 (Halliiv.) Then take out the shoulders slitting anone The belly to the side to the corbin-bone. 1808-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 310 To give. . . the quarre to the hounds, and the expected corbin bone to the raven.

† **Corbitate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *corbita* ship of burden.] 'To lade a ship'. Cockeram 1623.

**Corble**, *obs. f. CORBELL sb.*

**Corbolyng**, *obs. f. CORBELLING*.

**Corbon** (e, *Corboun*, *obs. ff. CORBAN, CORBIN*.

**Corbship**: see CORB, *obs. f. COARB*.

¶ **Corbula** (*kɔːbʊlə*). *Zool.* [L. dim. of *corbis* basket.]

1. A common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed, in some of the Coelenterata. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Catent.* 95 A basket-like receptacle, or 'corbula', within which the reproductive bodies are lodged.

2. (*With capital C.*) A genus of bivalve molluscs living in mud or sand, related to the clam.

**Corbule** (*kɔːbʊl*). Anglicized form of prec. 1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 710 The Corbules are inequivalve and regular shells.

† **Corbullion**, *corbillion*. *Obs.* [a. *F. court-bouillon*, f. *court* short + *bouillon* = *bouillonnement* boiling: see *Littre*.] A liquid composed of water, vinegar, white wine, and various seasonings, in which fish is boiled.

1658 *MAVERNE Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xlvi. 41 Take. . . a little white wine, some of Corbillion wherein your great Carp is boyled. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 126 Boil them in a good Corbillion, but not to Pieces.

**Corbulje**: see CUIR-BOUILLI.

**Corby**, var. CORBIE *Sc.*, raven.

**Corbyal**, *obs. f. CORBELL sb. 1* = raven.

**Corcass**. [Corrupt. of Irish *corcach* marsh, moor.] The name in Ireland of the salt marshes along the banks of the Shannon and other rivers.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 176 The most fertile of all are the bullock pastures of Limerick, and the banks of the Shannon. . . called the Corcasses. 1846 *MCCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 346 The famous pastures, called the *corcasses* or *caucasses*, on the banks of the Shannon and Fergus.

**Corce**, *Corcolet*, *Corchet*, *obs. ff. CORSE, CORSET, CROCHET*.

¶ **Corchorus** (*kɔːkɔːrəs*). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *κόρχος* name of a plant mentioned by Theophrastus.]

1. An extensive genus of *Tiliaceæ*, some of the species of which yield jute.

2. A popular name of *Kerria japonica* (N. O. *Rosacæ*, *Spiræidæ*) of which the double-flowered variety is often trained as a wall plant for its profusion of yellow blossoms.

1759 *tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 118 Higher up, there were corchorus, or Jew's mallows. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK in *Dowden Life Shelley* I. 513 The front wall of the vicarage was covered with corchorus in full flower.

**Corcle** (*kɔːkəl*), *corcule* (*kɔːkʊl*). *Bot.* [ad. L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* heart: in mod. *F. corcule*. The L. form is also in use.] A name for the embryo in the seed of a plant.

[1778 *Ann. Reg.* 171 The cotyledons. . . which include the corculum or first principle of the future plant.] 1810 *Ibid.* 111 The position of the corcle in the seed is always in the vicinity of the hilum. 1806 *Good Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 It is the corcle which is the true punctum saliens of vegetable life. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 106 At the base of the plumule is the corculum, or germ of the future plant.

**Corey**, var. of CORBY, *Obs.*, corpulant.

**Cord** (*kɔːd*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-5 *coorde*, 4-7 *coorde*, 6 *coarde*, 7-8 *coard*, 4- *cord*. See also *CHORD sb.* 1 [a. *F. corde* string of a musical instrument, string, rope, cord:—L. *chorda*, ad. Gr. *χορδή* gut, string of a musical instrument (made of gut). The later refashioning *CHORD*, q.v., is now restricted to a few special senses.]

1. A string composed of several strands twisted or woven together; in ordinary popular use, now restricted to small ropes, and thick or stout strings; but formerly applied more widely, e.g. to the ropes of a ship, the string of a bow, etc. Cf. also *whip-cord*, *welting-cord*, and quot. 1835. Also applied to strands of wire twisted or woven together.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21256 (Cott.) Abute his hals a cord þai fest, And tilward prison drogh. c. 1305 *St. Andrew in E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Bynde him honde and fet. . . With stronge corden. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2012 þai kairen to be cordis, knitten vp þe saile. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 42 b, Saye no more that I take two cordes or strenges on my bowe. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 160/2 They hewe the cordes of the shyppes. a. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* xlv. 154 There was no cord but it was of gold and sylke. 1535 *COVERDALE Judges* xvi. 11 Yf they bounde me with new cordes. 1611 *BIBLE John* ii. 15 A scourge of small cordes. 1718 *STEELE Spect.* No. 444 P. 4 A Twine-Cord, strained with two Nails at each End. 1812-6 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 85 The pulley is a wheel moveable on an axis with a groove cut in its circumference, round which a cord passes. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 94 Turkey [silk] has a flaxen appearance, and consists of ten ultimate filaments, which form a cord of  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 344 Wearing the cord of St. Francis.

b. A rope for hanging; the hangman's rope.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1141 (Mätz.) Thei ye me hong bi a cord. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2485 *Phillis*, She was her owne deeth right with a corde. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* Cj, Yf he had the corde aboute hys necke for to be hanged. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 388 If there be Cordes, or Knives, Poyson, or Fire. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 7 They will soon create you a Knight of the Hempen Cord. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* II. xiii, Left his men to brand and cord. 1886 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* I. 44 Robespierre had the typical sacerdotal temperament. . . its private leanings to the stake and the cord.

c. *pl.* The ropes inclosing that part of a race-course, near the winning-post, where the spectators stand; the part inclosed by them.

1707-91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 113 Just as they [horses] enter'd the cords, they were both at laps. *Ibid.* 114 Whilst new wagers echoed from the Betting Gap and cords every moment. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/3 This order was maintained until inclosed the cords, when Leghorn was beaten.

d. *transf.*

1875 *URK Dict. Arts* II. 244 The electrical cord in this cable is composed of 7 small wires twisted together and insulated by a thick layer of gutta-percha.

e. (without *a* and *pl.*) As a material.

1875 GWILT *Arch.* § 2260 Patent copper wire cord... extensively used for window sash line... picture cord, clock cord, etc. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. iii. 73 The end of Pan's chain... was not of iron, but tar-cord. 188a [see *Cord-work* in 12]. *Mod.* A piece of stout cord.

¶ Literal rendering of *L. funiculus* in the Vulgate (Heb. לִפְתָּח cord, measuring-line, tract, region). 138a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlviii. 13 For Joseph hath double cord, or part. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zeph.* ii. 5 Wo to you that inhabit the cord of the sea.

2. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body resembling a cord.

† a. Formerly used to render *L. nervus*, Gr. νεῦρον, applied both to the tendons or sinews and to the nerves. (Cf. NERVE.)

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 24 A corde... cometh from þe brayne eiper from þe nucha. From þe brayn comen vij. peire cordes & þei ben cleped sensible senewis. *Ibid.* 29 þat þat is maad of þis nerf & þis ligament is cleped a corde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* From it [the muscle] descendeth rounde strynges and cordes that cometh nygh to the ioyntes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 345 Sinews, Cords, and Ligaments.

b. Now applied generally to a nerve trunk, and spec. to certain structures, esp. the *spermatic*, *spinal*, and *umbilical cord*, the *vocal cords*; see these words.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 15 [The intestines of a caterpillar are] strengthened on both sides by a fleshy cord, by which they are united. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 20 A nervous ring... from which proceed two cords running along the whole length of the body. 1848 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 550 The Spermatic Cord is the medium of communication between the testes and the interior of the abdomen. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 540 The thickness of the Spinal Cord differs considerably at its different parts. 1855 KAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 79 The... Umbilical Cord, or Navel String, is a rope-like cord running from the navel of the child into the body of the placenta.

¶ In the following passage app. applied to a supposed vital fibre or ligament (cf. HEART-STRING), with a *fig.* reference to the string of a musical instrument (sense 4).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 106, I would 'twere something y<sup>e</sup> would fret the string, The Master-cord on's heart.

3. A part of a plant with a cord-like appearance or function.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 367 An elastic Cord taken out of the ripe Capsule. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Umbilical cord, a thread by which seeds are sometimes attached to their placenta.

† 4. A string of a musical instrument; now written CHORD, q.v.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliiii. 10 In psawtry of ten cordis til þe sall I synge. 138a WYCLIF *Ps. cl. 4* Preise þee hym in cordis and orgne. [1800 SHELLEY tr. *Homeric Hymns* to *Mercury* viii, Symphonious cords of sheep-gut rhythmical.] 1830 JUAN DE VEGA [C. Cochrane] *Ynd. Tour* ii. (1847) 10 One of the young ladies... examining my guitar, lightly touched the cords with her fingers.

† 5. *Math.* A straight line joining the extremities of an arc; now written CHORD.

1551 RECORDE [see CHORD sb. 1] 4.

6. *Farriery.* (Usually *pl.*) A disease affecting the sinews of a horse; string-halt. ? *Obs.*

1593 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 92 The cordes is a thyng that will make a horse to stumble... and appereth before the forther legges. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 301 The cords and the couit-euill, the claisps and the cleiks. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 147 If your Horse be troubled with the Cordes, take a corued [cornet] made of the brow-antler of an old Stagges horne, and thrust it vnder the Cord, and twynd it ten or twelue times about... then cut the Cord asunder. 1700a *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3855/4 A brown-bay Horse... two small Knots on his Nose which was cut for the Cordes.

7. a. *Arch.* The semicircular nosing or projection of a string-course. b. *Glass Manuf.*

1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 137 The Plinth and Cord. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 513 Cordes. These are asperities on the surface of the glass, in consequence of too little heat.

8. A raised cord-like rib on the surface of cloth; a ribbed fabric, esp. corduroy; ellipt. in *pl.* corduroy breeches or trousers.

1776 *Specif. of Wootenholme's Patent* No. 1123. 3 Velvet cord are made of the same materials. 1795 AIKIN *Manchester* 163 The fustian trade has also been improved by the addition of... strong and fancy cords. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* 1, Our sprightly gentleman in the scarlet jacket and white cords. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii, A green coat of jockey cut, a buff waistcoat, white cords. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 527 Canton is a fustian with a fine cord visible upon the one side, and a satiny surface of yarns running at right angles to the cords upon the other side. *Ibid.*, An example of king's cord or corduroy, and of Dutch cord.

9. A measure of cut wood, esp. that used for fuel (prob. so called because originally measured with a cord): a pile of wood, most frequently 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet high, but varying in different localities.

1616 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 112, 20 cordes of olde woode. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 61 A Tun and three quarters of Timber will but make one Coard of Wood. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/4 Which Stacks or Piles of Wood did contain about Thirteen Cordes. 1804 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 437 Commissioned to procure ten chords of wood for the Victory. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 266, 2 dollars a cord for Hickory; a cord is 8 feet by 4,

and 4 deep. 1874 J. DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 231/2 The loss of the *John Francis*, and her cargo of eighty cords of ash wood.

b. A measure of stone or rock.

1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 256 In some parts of Kent, Stones are sold by the Cord, consisting of 27 solid Feet. 188a *Kentish Express* 1 July 1 1 Tenders... for digging 300 cord of rock, at Kick-hill, near Hythe.

10. *Weaving.* One of the strings which connect the leaves with the treadles in a pattern-weaving loom (or the neck or harness twines to the hooks in a jacquard loom); also, the space of the design-paper confined by two vertical lines and representing one of the threads of the warp.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 982 Upon the design-paper... the dots... denote raising cords, the blanks, sinking cords.

11. *fig.* a. With reference to the binding or confining power of a cord. Chiefly in scriptural language, or expressions derived from it.

138a WYCLIF *Job* xxxvi. 8 If thei shul... ben bounde with cordis of porenesse. — *Prov.* v. 22 With the cordis of his synnes he is togidere streyned. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 4, I led them with coardes of frendshipe. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vi. § 8 The wicked shall be held fast in the cords of his own sin. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 53 Here is a fourfold Cord, which you will find is not easily broken. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 294 Those mysterious intimations which the soul feels, as the cords begin to unbind ere it leaves its clay for ever. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. (1886) 104 The very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

b. A 'thread' which runs through and unites the parts of anything.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* i. (1879) 13 Through all the multitudinous sights of Europe, there is found one central historic cord running up to antiquity.

12. *Comb.*, as *cord-maker*, *-net*; *cord-bound*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *cord-drill*, a drill worked by a cord twisted round it and pulled backwards and forwards; *cord-grass*, a modern name for *Spartina stricta* (erroneously attributed to Turner, who called it Frail-bente); *cord-leaf*, a name given by Lindley to plants of the N. O. *Restiaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); *cord-moss*, 'the genus *Funaria*' (Miller *Plant-n.*); *cord-reel*, a reel on which cord is wound; *cord-rooted a.*, having roots like cords; *cord-winder*, one who makes cords or ropes; † *cord-wise adv.*, in the manner of a cord; *cord-work* (see quot.). See also CORD-WOOD.

1834 F. WRANGHAM *Homeric* 11 The 'cord-bound raft. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 241 The Brahmins still use a 'cord-drill. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flowering Pl.* VI. 51 'Cord-grass. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Spartina stricta*. Common Cord-grass, Mat-weed, Spart-grass, Twin-spiked Cord-grass. 1845 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* (1853) 105 The 'Cord-leaves (*Restiaceæ*). 1611 COTGR., *Cordelium*, cordie, 'cord-like. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 423 The inflammation crept gradually up the vein, which was evident from its peculiar cord-like feel. 1850 NORTH *Plutarch* (1876) 138 'Cord-makers, Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1830 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 Any Draw-Net, 'Cord-Net, or other Net. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 255 Many measures of small cord... many 'cord-reels. 1890 *Nature* 17 Apr. 557 'Cord-rooted grasses. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 120 A 'cord-shaped diadem round the hair. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4362/4 Lancelot Bowler... 'Cordwinder. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* They waxe rounde in 'cordewyse. 188a *Dict. Needlework*, 'Cord Work... is a kind of coarse needle lace executed with black or coloured purse silks, fine bobbin cord, or strong linen thread.

† *Cord*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Aphetic f. ACCORD; see also CHORD sb.<sup>2</sup>

1300 K. ALIS. 411 He [tellit] to hire, by word and cord, Alle the jessis of Ammon his lord. 1340 *Ayeb.* 58 þet hi mysten his [=them] draje to hare corde. c 1440 *Generydes* [see ACCORD sb. 2].

*Cord* (kōrd), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 5 ooord, 6 cooard, 8 ohord. [f. CORD sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cord; to string (e.g. a bow).

c 1430 *Piler. Life Manhode* iv. lviii. (1869) 204 With þe corde which þe bowe was corded, and þat j haue vncorded. 1870 [see CORDER 3].

2. To bind or fasten with a cord or cords.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. v. 228 You shal then cord him hard about the midst of the necke. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2646/4 A hair Portmantua Trunk, lock'd and corded. 1798 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 403 He commanded his men to cord the tents closer together. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vi, Miss Charity called him to come and cord her box. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 980 To cord the treddle 1, to the back leaf, put a raising cord, and to each of the other four, sinking cords.

3. To stack or put up (wood) in 'cords'.

1760 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* V. 652 The greater part of the wood which is transported to Hamburg... is first corded here. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 230 The owner of the wood-lot finds only a number of discolored trees, and says... 'they should be cut and corded before spring'.

† *Cord*, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also *cordes*. [Aphetic form of ACCORD v.]

1. *trans.* To bring to agreement, reconcile; = ACCORD v. 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9722 (Cott.) Merci and hir sisters tua, Blithli wald i cord þam sua. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Cordyd or accordyde, concordatus.

2. *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement, agree with; to agree, assent to; = ACCORD v. 5, 6.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 101 Of a peny þou cordist wip me. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 91 To þis sentens I suppose Austeyn to cord. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* 11558 II. xxii. 6 Touching his dreme they corded all in one. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1359, I cord with that assent. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 194 To gar thair myndis cord in one.

3. Of things: To agree, be in harmony; *impers.* to be suitable; = ACCORD v. 7, 8.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 316 Pos says þe prophet David, In a psalme þat cordes þar-wyth. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* [see ACCORD v. 8]. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It cordþ to hem [prestis] to 3eue comyn. 14... *Gram. Rules in Relig. Ant.* II. 14 And how a nowne substantyfe Wyllie corde with a verbe and a relatyfe. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1250 Counsell cords not well in rime.

So † *Cordable*, † *Cordant* adjs., † *Cordantly* adv., = ACCORDABLE, etc.; † *Cording* vbl. sb., agreement, reconciliation = ACCORDING; † *Cording* ppl. a. and adv. = ACCORDING (in quot. 1593 quasi-*prep.* = 'according to').

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9515 Cott. A sample cordant [*Trin.* en-sample cordyng], þat i tok Vte of sent Robert bok. 138a WYCLIF 2 *Chrom.* xx. 21 With cordant voice. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Cordardli wip holi writ. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 214 And after oilderse We may baptize and name it, cordyng even. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xi, They... made grete ioye of their welfare and cordyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Cordyng in sang, *concentus*. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1662) 3 This loue was not wel lykely ne cordable. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* lix. 208 To paint thy glories cordyng their desart. 1860 HEAVYSEGE *Count Filippo* 22 As one struck string, To other cordant, with low breath responds.

*Cordage* (kōrdedj), [app. a. F. *cordage* in same sense, f. *corde* CORD; see -AGE. Cf. also It. *cordaggi* pl. 'all manner of cordage, tacklings or ropes for ships' (Florio).]

1. Cords or ropes collectively or in the mass, esp. the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Cordage of sundry sorts. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindg. & Commw.* (1603) 16 To make sailes and cordage for the furnishing of shipping. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. iii, To brave the cordage Of a tough halter. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* iv. i, Wee'll give our hair for Cordage, and our finest Linnen for Sails. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. 150 From the strongest cordage, to the finest kind of thread. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 30/1 Amidst the cordage and silk of the balloon. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xvi. 37 The seaman hears Once more the cordage rattle.

b. *transf.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Grete ryeules and fromples, that putte oute the beaulte of the playsaunte vyage, that she sheweth all wyth cordage, aswelle in the nek as aboute the temples. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 60 What cordage first they make and tackling sure. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 23 A cluster of trees with tangled cordage of grape-vines. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 28 Jan., His knitted brows now turning into cordage.

c. *fig.*

1649 LOVEACE *Poems* 307 Dragg'd on still By the weake Cordage of your untwined will. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Gl.* xv. iii, The cordage of his life had been so strained and torn.

† 2. The action of cording or tying cords. *rare.*

1616 T. ADAMS *Sacr. Thankf.* 28 This mans whole life is spent in tying of cords: his profession is cordage.

† *Cordaille*, *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. -alo*. [a. OF. *cordaille* (14th c. in Godef., and in Cotgr.) = It. *cordaglia* = L. type \**chordalia* pl., f. *chorda* CORD; see -AL 5.] Cordage; tackling of a ship.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Fj.* Beryng with hym the cordaille wherwith he made his cordes. 1548 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) An anker and tua cordalis.

† *Cordal*, *Obs.* [a. OF. *cordal*, *cordail* cord = L. type *chordale* sing.; see *prec.*] See *quots.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 39 The Cordal, or String of the Mantle, with its Buttons and Tassels. 1888 BERRY *Enc. Her.* I. s.v., *Cordals*, strings of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold thread, interwoven like a cord.

*Cordant*, aphetic f. ACCORDANT; see after CORD v.<sup>2</sup>

*Cordate* (kōrdet), a. Also 7 oordat. [In sense 1 ad. L. *cordātus* wise, prudent, sagacious, f. *cor*, *cord*-heart, in sense of judgement; in sense 3, ad. mod. L. *cordatus* (Linnaeus), in sense analogous to that of *ovatus* egg-shaped: see -ATE 2.]

† 1. Wise, prudent, sagacious. *Obs.*

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Life* *Colet* 105 The Bishop assisted by two of his brethren, almost as learned and Cordate as himselfe. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 91 He was cordate in his practice, and I believe never in all his life betrayed a client to court a judge. *Ibid.* 125 To allow him assistants... that he shall think faithful and cordate.

† 2. Hearty, cordial. *Obs. rare.*

1670 MAYNWARING *Physic. Repos.* 117 Unanimous concurrence and cordate adherence to one another. 1671 — *Pract. of Physic* 45 Cordate esteem for all those who have contributed their endeavours for so happy a restitution.

3. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*) Heart-shaped; resembling in form a longitudinal section of a heart, i.e. with outline generally rounded, but pointed at one end and having an indentation at the other.

1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. xi. 393 The depressed cordate Echinus, or Sea-Pegg. 1794 MARTYN *Rous-seau's Bot.* v. 59 The form of these Petals... is usually cordate or heart-shaped. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 290 Shell regular, equivalve, free, cordate. 188a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 476 The leaves of *Selaginella*... are usually cordate at the base.

b. Prefixed to another adj. = 'cordate and...', or 'with a combination of the cordate form'; as

in *cordate-amplexicaul*, -*lanceolate*, -*oblong*, -*sagittate*, etc. See also CORDATO.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Floral leaves broad-ovate, at the base cordate-amplexicaul. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 310 *Polygonum Convolutum*; leaves cordate-sagittate.

Hence *Cordately adv.*, in a cordate form.

1848 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Cordated** (kō'dē-tēd), *a.* *Nat. Hist. Obs.* [f. *L. cordāt-us* + -ED; in earlier use than prec.]

= CORDATE 3.

1715 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 Leaves... more rugged and cordated at the Footstalk. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1770) IV. 8 A young bird... with transverse bars of brown on the breast instead of cordated spots. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 336 The leaves... of a roundish cordated figure.

**Cordato-** (kō'dā-tō), combining form of mod. *L. cordātus*, CORDATE: cf. CORDATE 3 b.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 329 *Cordato-hastate*. *Cordato-ovate*. *Cordato-sagittate*.

**Cordavan**, obs. f. CORDOVAN.

|| **Cordax** (kō'dāks). [Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] An indecent or extravagant dance of the Old Greek Comedy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx. Dissolute motions and wanton countenances in that which was called *Cordax*. 1812 R. CUMBERLAND *Aristoph.*, With the obscene device of an old hag dancing the drunken cordax in her cups. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* i. p. xxix. The cordax or dance of comedy. 1847 J. LEITCH tr. *Müller's Man. Archaeol.* 426 Silenus as a cordax-dancer.

**Cordeal**, obs. f. CORDIAL.

**Cordebeck**, -derbeck, illiterate spellings of CAUDEBECK.

1674 *Lond. Gas.* No. 946/4 Black Cordebeck Hat. 1698 *Hatter's Advt.* in *N. & Q.* 14 Mar. 1891 204 A new invention of making hats, felts, Carolinas, Cordebecks. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iii. 20 Behind these came two Bully Hecks With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks.

**Corded** (kō'dēd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORD + -ED.]

1. Bound with cords; in *Her.* represented as bound or wound about with cords.

1286 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* Cijj. Among odyr crossis oon is founde the wich is calde a cordidid cros. for hit is made of cordys. 1801 *Med. Yrnl.* V. 256 A sense of corded tightness round his head. 1836 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 287 In corded stiffness pent.

2. Having cords; made of or furnished with cords; in the form of cords.

1384 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep. Jerome* vii. 72 The ten cordid sawtri. 1575 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 10 Bedsteades not corded. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 33 This night he meaneth with a Corded-ladder To climb celestiall Siluia's chamber window. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 41 All Minorites... and all the corded families. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Gallic Coins* 11 The legend is contained within two corded circles.

3. Having raised lines or stripes, like cords, upon the surface; esp. of textile fabrics: ribbed, twilled.

1760-71 tr. *Juan & Ulla's Voy.* II. 126 The Indians... apply themselves to weaving bays, corded stuffs, etc. 1847 CRAIG, *Corded*... furrowed. 1884 *Beck Draper's Dict.*, *Corduroy*, a thick corded stuff of cotton. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 The corded turtle, so called because of seven deep furrows or grooves on its shell. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. 121 The hand... was lean, corded, knuckly.

4. Piled or stacked in 'cords' (see CORD sb. 1 g). 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody Wks.* (Bohn) I. 489 The kennel by the corded wood.

**Cordee**, var. of CHORDEE.

**Cordelier** (kō'dē-lī-ē). Forms: 4-5 cordillere, 6 cordillere, -ylar, -elore, -eloir, -ilier, 6- cordelier. [a. F. *cordelier*, in OF. also *cordeler*, f. *cordele* (now *cordelle*), dim. of *corde* CORD: see -IER. Cf. It. *cordegliere*, *cordigliere*, OF. *cordelois*, med. *L. cordelita*, *cordiger*.]

1. A Franciscan friar of the strict rule: so called from the knotted cord which they wear round the waist.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7461 So been Augustins, and Cordilleres, And Carnes, and eke sacked freres. Full holy men, as I hem deem. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Tidings from Session* 45 Baith Carmeleitis and Cordilleries Cumis thair to genner and get ma freiris. 1554 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5685 With small nummer of Monkis and Freris, Off Carmeleitis, and Cordelleries. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 260 Of Rule as sullen and severe As that of rigid Cordelliere. c 1700 *Prior Thief & Cordelier* iv, A Norman, though late, was obliged to appear, And who to assist but a grave cordelier? 1807 MACAULAY *Cl. Clergyman's Trip to Camb.* iv, An army of grim Cordeliers. Will follow, Lord Westmoreland fears.

2. *ppl.* Name of one of the political clubs of the French Revolution (*club des cordeliers*), so called because it met in an old convent of the Cordeliers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iv, The whole Cordeliers District responds to it. *Ibid.* II. i. v, One party, which thinks the Jacobins lukewarm, constitutes itself into *Club of the Cordeliers*; a hotter Club; it is Danton's element.

3. Name given to a machine for rope-making.

1876 in ROSSITER *Illustr. Dict. Sc. Terms*.

**Cordeliere**. Also 6 *Sc. cordelore*. [a. F. *cordelière* the cord of the Franciscans, a similar cord orig. put round the armorial bearings of widows and maidens to mark their devotion to St. Francis of Assisi, and in various transf. senses; f. F. *cordelier*: see LITTRÉ. Now usually written *-ère* as in Fr., and pronounced kōrdēlī-ē.]

1. *Her.* A knotted cord.

a 1795 A. NISSET *Heraldry* iv. 59-60 (Jam.) All the above churchmen, who use and carry the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a cordeliere (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, wherewith hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield.

† 2. 'Knotted cordwork on embroidery' (Cotgr.). 1561 *Inventories* (1815) 133 (Jam.) Upon the silver cordelers knottis of gold.

† 3. 'A black and knotted silk neckerchief' (Webster). (So F. *cordelière* in Cotgr.)

† **Cordelin**. *Obs. rare*. [prob. a. OF. or AF.]

\* **Cordelin**; see CORDELIER and -IN. = CORDELIER 1. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn, And William of Gaynesburgh was a Cordelyn.

**Cordeling**, -elling, *ppl. a.* [f. F. *cordeler* to twist.] Twisting.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Cordelle** (kō'dē-lē), *sb.* [a. F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde* CORD.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cordelles*, twisted cords; tassels.

2. *Canada* and *U.S.* A towing line or rope.

[The only sense in mod. F., and thence adopted in Canada and the Mississippi Valley.]

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 84 Where rapids occurred in the river, we assisted at the cordelle, or towing-line, from the shore. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 A 'Kanuck', or French Canadian, at the oar or the 'cordelle', the rope used to haul a boat up-stream.

**Cordelle** (kō'dē-lē), *v.* *Canada* and *U.S.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To tow (a boat) with a cordelle.

1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 144 The men of the Hudson's Bay Company cordelled several batteaux down this rapid—part of the men going in the boats, and part on shore cordelling. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* II. xli. 37 To get up these rapids, steamers must be cordelled.

† **Cordement**. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *accordement*, ACCORDMENT.] Agreement, reconciliation.

c 1300 *Sir Benes* 1199 And kiste hire at pat cordement. a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 2422 Syr, shall I neuyr of cordemente wene, That we myght frendys be ayeine? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Cordement, *concordia*, *concordancia*.

**Corden**, -ar, -er, obs. ff. CORDWAIN, -ER.

**Corder** (kō'dē-er). [f. CORD v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who cords or fastens with a cord.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lviii. (1869) 204 My mooder Charitee was cordere and thredere of his corde. 1824 SOUTHEY in *Lett.* (1856) III. 449 Take care this box be a little better corded than the last, the corder whereof ought to have been sent to the treading-mill.

2. An operative who forms a cord, welt, or braid, in the shoemaking and other trades.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/2 A 'corder' forms the top and button scallops over a round-pointed piece of steel... fastened to a table. 1891 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 9/1 Bonnaz Braiders and Corders.—Permanent weekly hands wanted.

3. In a sewing-machine: An appliance for stitching a piping-cord, or the like, between the folds of a fabric.

1870 *Willcox & Gibbs' Price List* 22 Cording with the Corder. The Corder lays the Cord while the Machine stitches it in.

**Corderoy**, var. of CORDUROY.

**Cordevan**, -vant, -wane, -wayn(e), -weyne, obs. ff. CORDWAIN.

† **Cordi-** in derivatives, formerly not infrequent for CARDI- from Gr. *καρδία* heart, on account of the identity of meaning and greater familiarity of the Latin *cor*, *cord-*: e.g. *Cordialgio*, *Cordiognostic* (properly *cardiognostic*), *Cordiologi*.

c 1690 C. NOBLE *Inexped. of Exped.* 4, I shall leave that to the great Cordiognostick that is above. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Stomach*, A Cordialgick Pain. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 38 Why may not the human heart be registered in a good sized quarto volume... and be made the basis to a system of Cordiology. *Ibid.* To expose her heart... to the manipulation of a cordiologist.

**Cordial** (kō'di-āl), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 *cordale*.)

[ad. med. *L. cordiāl-is* (perh. immed. through F. *cordial*, 14th c.), f. *L. cor*, *cord-* heart + -AL: cf. *L. concordiālis*, f. *concordia*. *Cordiālis* appears to have been in its origin a word of medicine.]

**A. adj.** † 1. Of or belonging to the heart. *Obs.*

*Cordial spirits* (in Mediaeval Physiology) = *VITAL spirits*, for 'the Vital Spirit resides in the heart, is dispersed by the arteries, etc.', and 'by the labour of y<sup>e</sup> complexyon of the brayne... is the vital spirit made anymall' (Salmon 1671).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 þei [weynes] bryngen liif & dewe norischinge & cordialle spiritus. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 Heerwith inungate the Cordiall pit verie fat, and this will allsoe cause appetite.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 426 If it be neither cordiall, nor stomacall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. (1686) 153 An opinion... which magnifies the condition of the fourth finger of the Left Hand; presuming therein a cordial relation.

b. Of the heart as the seat of feeling, affection, etc.; internal.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 39. 382 The verbal is very often quite different from the cordial Creed.

2. Of medicines, food, or beverages: Stimulating, 'comforting', or invigorating the heart; restorative, reviving, cheering.

† *Cordial water* = *splrit (obs.)*.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1659) 175 Fode to Man and Woman most cordyall. 1533 ELYOT *Cant. Helthe* (1541) 94 a, Al thinges whiche be cordiall, that is to say, which do in any wise comfort the hart. 1564-78 BULLIUM *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 55 A cordial ointment against the Pestilence. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 672 This cordial julep here... With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* xviii. (1858) 287 He had brought me a case of bottles full of excellent cordial waters. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* i, O weary lady, Geraldine, I pray you, drink this cordial wine! 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 215 Juniper berries are diuretic and cordial.

b. *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 77 This Affliction ha's a taste as sweet As any Cordiall comfort. 1645 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 189 He bestowed on them cordial statutes, (as I may call them,) for the preserving of the College in good health. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxviii. 204 All Sunday... was a cordial day to her from morning to night.

3. Hearty; coming from the heart, heartfelt; sincere, genuine, warm; warm and hearty in a course of action or in behalf of a cause.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 128 My only cordyall loue and frende. c 1489 — *Blanchantyn* xlix. 190 Enflamed wyth yre & of cordyall wrath, for loue of their lord. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxxx. 721 My dere and cordyall frende. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 178 He was a stout and valiant gentleman, a cordial protestant. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xlii. 7 Soon may thy breast the cordial wish resume. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 183 To induce the emperor to give the cause his cordial support. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Sermon* x. 184 A cordial abhorrence of what is sensual.

b. Warm and friendly in manner.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 276 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 157 The latter took a cordial leave of his host. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 58 'Right', said the minister, in a deep cordial tone.

† 4. *quasi-adv.* = 'By heart'. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* Prolog. 10, I not aqueynted of birth natural With frenshe his verray trew parfitnesse, Nor enpreyntyd is in mynde cordiall.

B. *sb.* 1. A medicine, food, or beverage which invigorates the heart and stimulates the circulation; a comforting or exhilarating drink. *Comm.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 443 For gold in Phisik is a cordial [v. r. *cardial*, *cordeal*, *accordial*]. Therefore he louede gold in special. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 121 As pocyons, laxes, cordialles, plasters, and other medicines. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 50 Costly Cordialles she did apply. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 250 Aquavivz distilled out of Wine... the chief cordial in cheering the heart of man. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 168 Observing I was ready to faint, [he] gave me a cordial to comfort me. 1823 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 100 He... sipped his evening cordial. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Spl. Mil. Num* v, The closet which held the peppermint-water and other cordials.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1479 EARL RIVERS (*title*) The book named Cordyall which treteth of the four last and final thinges. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. i. 41 A pleasing Cordiall. Is this thy Vow unto my sickely heart. 1645 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 155 Harmlesse mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits. 1791 N. COTTON *Visions in Verse* (R.), Reflections on a life well past Shall prove a cordial to the last. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Of all the cordials known to us, the best, safest, and most exhilarating... is society.

2. *Comb.*, as *cordial-bottle*, -*glass*; *cordial-maker*, *manufacturer*, 'a manufacturer of liqueurs, syrups, and sweet drinks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.)

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman* St. II. viii, Fetch me the Cordial-glass in the Cabinet Window. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lottery* i, She thought herself obliged, every quarter of an hour, to have recourse to her cordial-bottle.

**Cordialgio**, erroneous f. CARDIALGIC.

† **Cordialine**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CORDIAL + -INE.] Of the nature of a cordial.

1674 R. DUFFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 87 With some other Cordialine Medicine... to revive and keep up his spirits.

**Cordiality** (kō'di-āl-ē-tē). [f. CORDIAL + -ITY: cf. F. *cordialité* (Oudin, 16th c.); It. *cordialità*.]

† 1. The quality of relating to the heart. *Obs.* -1

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 184 That the practice... had any such respect of cordiality or reference unto the heart will much be doubted.

2. Cordial quality: a. Heartiness, earnestness, sincerity.

[1598 FLORIO, *Cordialità*, hartines.] 1611 — Hartinesse, cordiality. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 158 The sound cordiality, and constant warmth of a disinterested friendship. 1796 A. MITCHELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 456. IV. 370, I trust to the King's justice, and to the cordiality with which he acts, for a full discovery. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. (1866) 212 Margaret of Parma hated the Cardinal with great cordiality.

b. Sincere good-will or friendly feeling towards others: warmth and friendliness of manner.

1730 SWIFT in *Craftsman* No. 232, I will not suspect the present fidelity of France, and their cordiality to the protestant establishment. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 63 He... did not return your kindness with any cordiality. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 125 Had there been any cordiality between the European officers and the native garrison. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 12 His cordiality towards progress and improvement.

**Cordialize** (kō'di-āl-ē-ize), *v.* [f. CORDIAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make into a cordial.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 342 Rum, cordialized with Jelly of bilberries. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 304 They hastily swallowed mugs full of steaming egg-hot and cordialized porter.

† 2. To treat with cordials. *Obs. rare.*

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 43 A state which the unwary would assert to be typhus, and begin to cordialise.

3. To make cordial or friendly.

1817 Br. JEAN in *Life & Lett.* lxii. 575 Inward religion .. congenializes and cordializes human life.

4. *intr.* To become cordial; to be on terms of cordiality, fraternize (*with*). Chiefly Sc.

1834 A. KNOX *Corr.* II. 164 I have not, beyond these walls, one thoroughly congenial soul. I do not know even one, who cordializes with me, on the same intellectual level. 1863 J. BROWN *Home Subsc.* (ed. 3) 62 With devotional feeling .. he cordialized wherever and in whomsoever it was found. 1864 — *John Leech* (1882) 14 He would have found one student .. with whom he would have cordialized.

**Cordially** (kɔˈrdiəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. = 'By heart'. *Obs. rare*—1.

1479 CAXTON *Cordiall* A iv b/2 Y<sup>e</sup> they may cordially be enprinted with in your heres.

2. Heartily, with all one's heart, in a way that proceeds from the heart.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxix. 517, I desyre you ryght cordially, my dere frynd, shewe me yf ye haue any hurt. 1660 T. GOUCE *Chr. Directions* ii. (1831) 24 If thou dost cordially resist and mourn for thy manifold distractions in prayer. 1799 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 123, I cordially sympathize with you. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 552 He cordially detests the Hindūs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 104 To this I cordially agreed.

3. With hearty friendliness or good-will; in a manner that betokens warm friendliness.

1761 COWPER *Retirement* 379 How cordially I pressed His undissembling virtue to my breast. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 Mrs. Burke desires to be most cordially remembered to you. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii. I was cordially invited to eat. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 Lord John .. cordially shook hands with him.

† **Cordialness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CORDIALITY.

1611 COTGR., *Cordialit*, cordialnesse, heartinesse. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 550 The cordialness of his love. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 288 In all the Reality, Cordialness, Sincerity and Constancy of [our love].

**Cordicole** (kɔˈrdikəʊl). [ad. mod.L. *cordicola*, f. *cor*, *cordi*-heart + *-cola* worshipper.] 'A worshipper of the heart': a nickname for one who worships the 'Sacred Heart'.

1844 J. B. DALGAIMNS *Devot. Hrt. of Jesus* (ed. 2) 38 It was in Jansenist periodicals that the nick-name of Cordicoles was attached to the members of the Confraternities. [1883 *Catholic Dict.*, s.v. *Heart of Jesus*, Nicknamed 'Cardiolatraz' or 'Cordicolas', and charged with Nestorianism.]

**Cordierite** (kɔˈrdiəriɪt). *Min.* [Named (in 1813) after Cordier a French geologist. See -ITE.] A synonym of IOLITE.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.*, Cordierite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 210 Cordierite-granite is a variety .. containing cordierite or iolite.

**Cordies**. 'An American name for a kind of felt hat, covered with camel or goat hair' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

**Cordiform** (kɔˈrdiɪfɔrm), *a.* [f. L. *cor*, *cordi*-heart + *-form*. Cf. F. *cordiforme*.] Heart-shaped.

*Cordiform foramen*; the obturator foramen of reptiles. *Cordiform tendon*; the central tendon of the diaphragm.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 286 Thorax slightly convex; scutellum generally cordiform. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 292 The .. marine turtles have the carapace cordiform and depressed like an elliptical arch. 1807 *Bookworm Dec.* 34 The famous cordiform map of Apian. [This map (1530), the earliest known on the single heart-shaped projection. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*]

**Cordignostic**: see CORDI-.

**Cordil**: see CORDYL, the water-newt.

**Cordilera**, -ier, *obs.* f. CORDELIER.

† **Cordillas**. *Obs.* [F., formerly *cordillats*, f. *\*cordille*, dim. of *corde* CORD: cf. *cordillon*.]

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 67 Cordillats Stuff per Piece of 28 Ells. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cordillas*, a kind of kersey.

|| **Cordillera** (kɔˈrdilyərə). (In 8 rarely *cordellier*). [Sp. = mountain-chain, 'the running along of a rocke in great length' (Minshew 1599), f. *cordilla*, in OSp. string, rope, dim. of *cuerda* = L. *chorda* cord, rope.]

A mountain chain or ridge, one of a series of parallel ridges; in *pl.* applied originally by the Spaniards to the parallel chains of the Andes in South America (*las Cordilleras de los Andes*), subsequently extended to the continuation of the same system through Central America and Mexico.

Some geographers in the U. S. have proposed to transfer the name to the more or less parallel chains of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, with their intervening ridges and tablelands, termed by them the *Cordilleran region*; but this is not approved of by European geographers.

1704 *Collect. Voy. Church* III. 121/2 The Cordillera grows rougher. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Pinchinca, one of the Cordeliers, immediately under the line. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 212 A cordillera and an atom are welded or cast with equal facility by her [Nature's] powerful hand. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 519/2 (s.v. *Andes*) At the northern limit of the group of Loxa .. the main range divides into two subordinate chains, or cordilleras. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.*

(ed. 3) 15 A cordillera includes all the mountain-chains in the whole great belt of high land that borders a continent. *Fig.* 1781 ARCHERIN *Naval Chron.* XI. 290 The ship upon a bed of rocks, mountains of them on one side, and cordeliers of water on the other.

**Cordillere**, *obs.* f. CORDELIER.

† **Cordi-loquy**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cor*, *cordi*-heart, after *ventriloquy*: cf. CARDIPHONIA.] A speaking from the heart.

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 83 Some have questioned ventriloquie, when men strangely speak out of their bellies .. might I coin the word cordiloquie, when men draw the doctrines out of their hearts, etc.

**Cordinar**, -er, *obs.* f. CORDWAINER.

† **Cordine**. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Cordons d'une trompette*, the cordines or strings of a Trumpet.

**Cording** (kɔˈrdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CORD v. 1 and sb. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of binding or fastening with a cord; hanging (quot. 1619). b. *Weaving*. The connexion of the treadles of a loom with the leaves of heddles by cords, in such a way as to produce the pattern required.

1619 H. HUTTON *Folies Anat.* 33 A cording be your end. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepherds Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. 1804 A. PEDDIE (*title*) Linen Manufacturer, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 524 The draught and cording of common fustian is very simple. *Ibid.* III. 982 Fig. 1055 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

2. *concr.* Cords collectively; cordage; corded work.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 363 Ij dossen cording for coddex xij<sup>d</sup>. 1616 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. i. Nay then I must buy the stocke--send me good cording. 1704 *Collect. Voy. Church* III. 583/2 They use Cording instead of Wood for Fuel. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 24 May, A narrow brimmed hat, with gold cording.

3. *Cording quire* (of paper): see quot. 1825.

1629 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 182 Writing .. upon the loose sheets of cording-quires. 1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1139 *Cassie Quire*, the two outside quires of the ream, also called cording quires.

**Cording**, *vbl. sb.* 2 and *apl. a.*, aphetic f. AC-CORDING; see CORD v. 2

**Cordiology**: see CORDI-.

**Cordite** (kɔˈrdɪt), [f. CORD + -ITE.] A smokeless explosive, introduced in 1889, so called from its cord-like appearance.

1889 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/3 The new explosive, known by the name of 'cordite' on account of its curiously string-like appearance. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 7 2 A velocity of no less than 2660 ft. has been realized with a 19½ lb. charge of cordite from a 6-inch quick-firing gun.

**Cordivant**, -iwin, *obs.* f. CORDWAIN.

**Cord-leaf**: see CORD sb. 1

† **Cordlett**. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *cordelette* small cord, dim. of *corde* CORD.

But perh. = *cordillats*, CORDILLAS.]

1661 in *Topographer* (1790) 20, 6 Cordletts and fowre Blanketts.

† **Cordly**. ? *Obs.* [Cf. F. *cordille* young tunny emerging from the egg: see LITTRÉ.] 'A tunny' (Halliwell). (No authority or reference given.)

**Cordon** (kɔˈrdɒn), *sb.* Also 6 *cordone*, 8 *cordoon*. [a. F. *cordon*, deriv. of *corde* CORD; = It. *cordone*, Sp. *cordón*, Pr. *cordo*: in It. an augmentative, in F. also diminutive. The earliest form in Eng. appears to have been *cordone* from It.; but this was soon superseded by the Fr.]

1. *Fortif.* A course of stones along the line of junction of the rampart and parapet, or forming the coping of the escarp or inner wall of the ditch.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 The ditch .. to be made so deep, and cast vp so high, that it should cover the wall, at least vnto the Cordone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*. In Fortification, a row of stones .. set between the Wall of the Fortress that lies a-slope and the Parapet which stands upright; serving for an Ornament in Defences made of Masons-work. 1768 *Siege of Aubigny* 60 Humieres .. had already gained the cordon of the rampart. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 261 The *Cordon* is a semi-circular projection of stone .. placed at the top of the slope of the revetment of the escarp.

2. *Arch.* A string-course, or projecting band of stone, usually flat, on the face of a wall.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*. In Architecture, a Plinth, or edge of Stone on the out-side of a Building. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons set the last Stone of the *Torus* or *Cordon*. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Cordon*, the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

3. *Mil.* A line of troops composed of men placed at detached intervals, to prevent passage to or from the guarded area; a chain of military posts. Also *attrib.*, as in *cordon system*, *duty*.

1758 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 373/2 If [our officers] order us to form a line, we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the Chaplain for a *Denouement* of the mysterious word. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 These troops .. are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a *Cordon*, surrounding the colony on the land side. 1817 WYNN in *Parl. Deb.* 356 A cordon of troops had been stationed on the banks of the

river to intercept any communication. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 314 There are two systems of outposts, viz. the *Cordon* system, and the patrol system.

b. *transf.* A continuous line or circle of persons round any person or place.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xxiv, He attached himself to Mrs. Read's cordon of admirers. 1893 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxii. 70 A large crowd .. kept back by a cordon of police.

c. *fig.*

1798 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 21 They propose that all Europe shall form a cordon to hedge in the cuckoo. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 212 To draw round it a cordon, and to allow .. no rival near the throne. 1879 W. F. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* Mar. 158 Foreigners who have been excluded by the strictest cordon ever drawn.

4. A guarded line between infected and uninfected districts, to prevent intercommunication and spread of a disease or pestilence. Called also *sanitary cordon*.

1866 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 264 If a cordon against the ordinary plague is an expedient measure, etc. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 89 A sanitary cordon as a protection from the plague may have mitigated the ravages of this scourge in Eastern Europe. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 10 June 4 6 They will establish cordons and lazarettos in order to insure the complete isolation of all infected towns.

5. An ornamental cord or braid forming a part of costume. Also, the cord worn by Franciscans.

1576 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 219 (Jam.) Lang slevis with silver pasmentis and small cordonis of silvir and blew silk. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (T.), All lay brethren and sisters that did wear St. Francis's cordon. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 960 (Jam.) What are such cuts and cordons, silkes and satins .. but infallible tokens of an unsanctified heart?

1630 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 This done he knitteth the Cordon of the Cloak about him. 1661 MORGAN *SMA. Gentry* i. i. 4 Ordinary Jews had the cordons or binders of their fringes of this colour. 1848 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 28 Unconsciously tied and untied the rich cordon that fastened his cloak several times. 1888 CUSANS *Heraldry* 242 The Mantle [of the Order of the Garter] .. is fastened by a rich white cordon, with large tassels, which extend to about the middle of the body.

b. *Her.* An ornamental cord accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary.

|| 6. A ribbon, usually worn scarfwise, as part of the insignia of a knightly order. [Either confessedly Fr. (*kordon*) or a Gallicism, the English equivalent being RIBBON.]

*Grand cordon*: that distinguishing the highest class or grade of such an order. *Blue cordon* (F. *ordon bleu*): the sky-blue ribbon worn by the Knights-grand-cross of the French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbon kings; hence extended to other first-class distinctions: cf. BLUE RIBBON. These and similar names are also applied to the wearers of the insignia, and by extension to other persons of distinction; *ordon bleu*, jocularly or familiarly, a first-class cook.

1797 *Philip Quarll* 255 He meets with several Noblemen, some with a blew Cordon. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 9 The ceremony of the day was, the King's investing the Duke of Berri .. with the cordon blue. 1809 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Comp.* IV. vii. 263 For in his family, and this The Corporation knew, It rightly would be valued more Than any cordon bleu. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 62 Cordons, as they call them .. the things they wear over their shoulders with the Garter, Bath, Thistle and St. Patrick. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 229 He suffered himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

7. *Hort.* A fruit-tree made by pruning to grow as a single stem (usually as an espalier or wall tree). Hence *cordon-trained*, *cordon tree*.

1876 W. ROBINSON *Parks & Gard. Paris* (ed. 2) 280 A cordon means a tree confined to a single stem, that stem being furnished with spurs, or .. little fruiting branches nailed in. *Ibid.* 417 The U form, or double Cordon, is best suited for a very high wall or fence. 1883 *Garden* 16 Sept. 264/2 The fruits were all gathered from cordon-trained trees. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 6/1 Pyramid, bush, and cordon trees .. that will often with their first year's crop repay their cost.

† 8. 'The twist of a rope' (Bailey fol. 1730-6).

† **Cordon**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cordonner*, f. *cordon*.]

1. *trans.* To twist into a cord or rope.

1663 FAVINE *Theat. Hom.* II. vii. 110 This long hair, tressed and cordonned after the Anticque practise.

2. To ornament with a cordon or braid.

1551 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, sevin quainis of clait of silvir, cordonit with blak silk.

**Cordoned**, *apl. a.* [f. CORDON + -ED 2.]

1. Decorated with the cordon of an order.

1846 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 263 Your starred and cordonned agitator of the Bourse.

2. Having an encircling line or band in relief.

1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 825/3 In most cases they [vases] were surrounded by beads or raised 'cordons' which divided them into zones .. the clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases.

**Cordonar**, *obs.* f. CORDWAINER.

|| **Cordonnet**. [F. (*kordon*), dim. of *cordon*.] A loosely spun thick silk thread or weak cord made from waste or inferior silk, and used for fringes, outlines of lacework, etc., where strength is not required.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cordonnet*, coarse silk. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Dict. Fire Ins.*, *Cordonet*.



† **Cordous**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [prob. repr. a med.L. \**chordōsus*, f. *chorda* CORD.] Affecting the 'cords' or sinews.

c 1400 *Langham's Cirurg.* 99 *pe crampe* is a sijknes cordous eijer nervous.

**Cordovan** (kɔˈdɒvən), *a. and sb.* Also (6 oorduban), 7 oordovant, 7-8 -devan, -divan, -devant, -divant, (oordiaunt). [*a. Sp. cordován* (now *cordobán*) 'cordovan or Spanish leather' (Minshew 1599); *cordovano* adj., of *Cordova*. The same word as CORDWAIN, but adopted directly from Sp. at a later date. Originally, and still dialectally, *cordovan*; the forms in -ant appear to be owing to false analogy; perh. to association with *van*, *avan*, as weakened form of *AVANT*.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to Cordova; made of the leather there manufactured.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tapaderos*, the inside of a cordovan skin turned outwards. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* iv. vii. You musk-cat, Cordevan-skin! 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* iii. iii. I... was almost poison'd with a pair of Cordovant gloves he wears. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv. His walking boots were of cordovan leather. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. She removed the cordovan leather from the grand piano.

**B. sb. 1.** One who belongs to Cordova (L. *Corduba*).

1599 Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. iii. 29 The famous Corduban.

2. Cordovan leather; = CORDWAIN.

a 1605 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* i. i. Hanging scrip of finest cordovan. 1651 OGILBY *Æneid* (1665) 114 In Cordovan at leisure walk the Street. 1708 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* iv. vi. (1737) 23 Of their Skins the best Cordovant will be made. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems, Rural Content* iv. But now they're flung by, an' I've bought cordovan. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 96 In leather whose grain is tender, as cordovan, which is manufactured from horse-hides.

† 3. A skin of this leather. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. *Vote poem*, No Roman perfumes, Buffs or Cordovans. 1797 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 407 Goat-Skins undrest, Cordevants. 1750 BEAWEES *Let. Mercat.* (1752) 734 Red and yellow Cordovans.

**Corduane**, *obs. f. CORDWAIN.*

**Corduroy** (kɔˈdʊəri), *sb. and a.* Also 8 oorderoy, 9 cord de roy, oorde du roy. [A name app. of English invention: either originally intended, or soon after assumed, to represent a supposed Fr. \**corde du roi* 'the king's cord'; it being a kind of 'cord' or corded fustian.

No such name has ever been used in French: on the contrary, among a list of articles manufactured at Sens in 1807, Millin de Grandmaison *Voyage d. Départ. du Midi* l. 144 enumerates 'étouffes de coton, futaines, kings-cordes', evidently from English. Wolstenholme's Patent of 1776 mentions nearly every thing of the fustian kind except corduroy, which yet was well known by 1790. *Duroy* occurs with *serge* and *druggel* as a coarse woollen fabric manufactured in Somersetshire in the 18th c., but it has no apparent connexion with corduroy. A possible source has been pointed out in the English surname *Corderoy*.]

**A. sb.**

1. A kind of coarse, thick-ribbed cotton stuff, worn chiefly by labourers or persons engaged in rough work.

1795 [see B. 1.] c 1810 REES *Cycl. s.v. Fustian*. The manufacture comprehends the various cotton stuffs known by the names of corduroy, velvett, velveteen, thicksett, etc. 1800 SYD. SMITH *Let.* clxxx. No distant climes demand our corduroy, Unmatched habilliment for man and boy. 1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 332 *Eight-shaft cord*, vulgarly called corduroy. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* x. 84 He was dressed for the most part in shabby corduroy.

**b.** Extended as a trade name to other fabrics of similar appearance.

1884 *Even. Standard* 28 Aug. 4/3 Corduroy is the 'coming material'. The new *corde du roy* will be a dainty silken fabric, as indeed it was in the beginning. [A baseless assertion.]

2. *pl.* Corduroy trousers. *collog.*

1797-91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 127 Nothing but a pair of corderoys between him and the Horse's back. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 114 A fellow in corduroys.

3. A corduroy road (see B. 3); the structure of such a road.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 114 Over these abominable corduroys the vehicle jolts, jumping from log to log. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 364/3 Long timbers both above and beneath, placed parallel to the road, and pinned to the corduroy. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 105/2 The government road... in comparison with which the roughest 'corduroy' would appear a brilliant... innovation.

**B. adj.** [attrib. use of the *sb.*]

1. Made of the fabric corduroy.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 2/1 An old brown coat, and old corduroy breeches. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 418 Antigropelos boots, and everlasting corduroy breeches.

2. Ribbed and furrowed like corduroy.

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 13 Their surface was so deeply chiselled over with 'corduroy' work. 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Some of it is striped in tiny ridges, and is therefore called corduroy crêpon, though the ridges are merely miniatures of the furrows in corduroy.

3. *U. S.* Applied to a road or causeway constructed of trunks of trees laid together transversely across a swamp or miry ground; hence, to bridges, etc. of the same construction.

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1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. i. (1849) 85 The anguish we endured from the corduroy crossways. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 318 Picking our way along the swampy corduroy road. 1875 tr. *Comité de Paris' Civil War Amer.* II. 9 The whole Federal army was at work... constructing long solid corduroy causeways through the marshy forests. 1888 *Three in Norway* vii. 48 There is a corduroy bridge over the Slangen river.

**Corduroy** (kɔˈdʊəri), *v. [f. prec.] trans.* To form (a road) by laying tree-trunks or split logs close together transversely with the rounded surface upwards; to cross (a swamp) with a road so made. So to corduroy it.

1864 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 8 Jan. 8/6 'Corduroying it' up to an enemy is tedious work. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* IV. 357 The marshy places are corduroyed with small logs. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 52 The 'main road'... is roughly corduroyed by the roots of trees.

**Corduroyed** (kɔˈdʊəriɪd), *pp. a. [f. prec.]*

1. Clad in corduroy.

1847 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* i. 10 Corduroyed men... bawling coals or yellow sand.

2. Formed as a corduroy road.

1854 *Chamb. Tral.* I. 242 Over these corduroyed parts of the road, the carriage goes securely, but bumpingly.

**Cordwain** (kɔˈdweɪn), *arch.* Forms: 4-6 oordewan(e), -wayne(e), -weyne, (oorden), 5 oordwane, -uane, (corwen), 6 oordwayne, -uain, -waine, -iwin, cordowan, 5- cordwain. For later forms see CORDOVAN. [*ME. corduan(e), cordewan(e), a. OF. corloan, -ouan, -cuan* = Pr. *cordoan*, It. *cordovano*, OSp. *cordovan*, prop. adj. 'of Cordova', f. *Sp. Cordova, Cordoba*, Pr. *Cordoa*, F. *Cordoue* = L. *Corduba* a town of Spain, where this leather was made. (The word has also passed into the other Teutonic langs.; Du. *korduuan* formerly *kordewaan* (Kilian), Ger., *Da. corduan*.)]

Spanish leather made originally at Cordova, of goat-skins tanned and dressed, but afterwards frequently of split horse-hides; = CORDOVAN. Much used for shoes, etc. by the higher classes during the Middle Ages.

[1118] ORDERICUS VITALIS *Hist. Eccl.* II. 453 Inde subtolares corduanos Hugo prior ei dedit. c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 126 Bischopes wole kepe here feet ful cleene wip scarlett and cordewane. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 21 His schoone of cordewane [v.r. -wayne, -weyne]. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Newe sadesles, corden ober tray. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Off fyne cordewan a goodly pette of long pekyd schon. 14... *Met. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 628/19 Incrustas altutam, gl. clowtyst corduane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 A Cordewayn [MS. A Corwen], *aluta*. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1874) 478 Me thinketh this vyssage is covered over w<sup>t</sup> blacke cordewan. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* iv. 177 His Cocks were of Cordiwin, His Hood of Miniver. 1814 CARY *Dante* xx. 117 Who now were willing he had tended still The thread and cordwain. 1884 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* lct. xii. Shoes of Spanish cordwain fastened with silver buckles.

**Cordwainer** (kɔˈdweɪnər), *arch.* Forms: a. 1-5 oordewaner(e), 5 -wenere, oordwener(e), (oorwaner, kordwanner), 5-6 oordeweyner(e), -wayner, oordwaner, 5-7 -wayner, 6 -weiner, -wener, 6- cordwainer; *corruptly* 7 oordwiner, 7-9 -winder. *b.* 5-6 oordwyner(e), 6-7 -inere, -ener, (Sc. -anar, -inar, -onar, -onar), 6-9 *Sc. cordiner*. *γ.* 6-7 *corviner*. [*a. AF. cordewaner* = OF. *cordoanier, -ouanier, -uennier, etc.*, mod.F. *cordonnier*, f. *cordewan, cordowan*, CORDWAIN. Cf. It. *corduaniere*, MDu. *kordewanier* (Kilian), MHG. *kordiuwener*, shoemaker. Originally in Sp., It., and OF., a maker of or dealer in cordovan leather; thence in later F. and the Teutonic langs., a worker in this leather, a shoemaker. The form *cordiner* was retained till a late period in Scotland.]

A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; a shoemaker. Now *obs.* as the ordinary name, but often persisting as the name of the trade-guild or company of shoemakers, and sometimes used by modern trades unions to include all branches of the trade. (In Scotland in the 18th c. distinguished from 'shoemaker': see 1722 in *b.*)

*a.* a 1100 in *Earle Land Charters* 257 Randolf se cordewan[er]. 1200 *Rotuli Chatterum* 61/1 Roger Cordewaner. 1297 *Act 21 Rich. II.* c. 16 § 1 *Qe null Suour ne Cordewaner ne use la mistier de Tanner.* 1415 *York Myst.* Intro. 23 Cordwaners. c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 651/31 *Hic alutarius*, *A* cordewenere. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asmon* vii. 173 They lighted att a corduener house. c 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Coryers, cordwayners, and cobblers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 79 *A* cordweiner, *calcearius*. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 44 *L. Ma* Maister Eyre, are all these Shoemakers? *Eyre*. All Cordwainers, my good Lord Mayor. 1688 *Mss. Benn False Count* i. i. Her Father... was in his youth an English cordwinder, that is to say a shoemaker. 1790 STRYVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 209/1 The company of Shoemakers or Cordwainers as they stile themselves... were first incorporated in the 17th year of King Henry VI. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 30 The unanimous resolution of the incorporated Company of Cordwainers of Newcastle upon Tyne. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. (1858) 128 This poor Cordwainer, as we said, was a Man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 325 Surrendering thyself to... cordwinders, To leather-cutters and to hide-dealers. 1898 *Alden's Oxford Almanac* 45 Trades Unions... Cordwainers' Society.

*B.* 1473-4 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 65 To Henry Lint-stare the Kingis corderan. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 331 The crafte of cordynere. 1512 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 7 The crafte of corderens in Oxford. 1558 LYNDESAY *The Tragedy* 353 Ane trym Tallyeour, ane connyng Corderanar. 1608 *N. Riding Records* (1884) I. 125 John Simpson of Staythes, corderer. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 85 Corderin or Cordwayner. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 124 The magistrats apprehended... one Killon, a corderin. 1728 *Annals of Hawick* (1850). The corderins petition the council to be incorporated and separated from the shoemakers 'or those who make single-soled shoes'.

*γ.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xliii. Another shoemaker who had taken the next corviners shop unto him. — *Ibid.* (1634) I. 188 The art of sowing, as wel for tailors as Corviners and shoemakers.

**Cordwainery**. [*f. prec.*: see -ERY.] The art or craft of the cordwainer; shoemaker's work.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in Cordwainery. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 118 The simplicity of American-Indian cordwainery.

**Cordwinder**, corrupt form of CORDWAINER.

**Cord-wood**. [*f. CORD sb.* 1 g.] Wood stacked in 'cords'; wood for fuel cut in lengths (usually) of 4 feet. Also *attrib.* Now chiefly in America.

1638-9 *N. Riding Records* IV. 109 A man presented for stealing Cord wood. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 543 (*North America*) A strong breast-work of cordwood. 1878 *Mrs. Stowe Paganuc* P. ix. 73 Zeph's sled was... loaded up with cord-wood. 1897 *Kentish Glass*, *Cord-wood*, a pile of wood, such as split-up roots and trunks of trees stacked for fuel.

**Cordyl** (kɔˈdi), *a. rare.* Of or like cord.

1611 COTGR., *Enflicheures*, the rattlings; the cordie steps whereby Mariners climbe vp to the top of a Mast. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* 246 With cordy Sinews oft' her Jaws are strung. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 267 The dark and dirty water, which is opaque and cordy, and of a uniform grey.

† **Cordyl**. *Obs.* [*ad. Gr. κορδύλος* water-newt.] An old book-name of the water-newt, or some allied animal; now applied to a genus of lizards (*Cordylus*).

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 681 Of the Cordil... I finde some difference about the nature of this living creature... whether it be a Serpent or a Fish. 1774 *Goldsom. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. iv. 402 The Cordyle, the Tockay, the Tejugacu.

**Cordylar**, *obs. f. CORDELIER.*

|| **Cordylar** (kɔˈdi-lar), *Bot.* [*f. Gr. κορδύλη* club.] A liliaceous genus of trees, sometimes called palm-lilies, found in tropical Africa, Madagascar, the Malay Archipelago, etc.

1866 in *Treas.* 1807 C. BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 391. 1807 C. WRAGGE in *Gd. Words* 687 Tropical cordylines.

**Core** (kɔˈr), *sb. 1.* Forms: 4- core; also 4-5 coore, 5-7 coare, (7 chore, choare, kore, quore), 7-8 coar. [Appears c 1400, in senses 1, 2; *core* has been the prevailing spelling from the first. Etymology uncertain.

Minshew conjectured 'perhaps it hath its name from L. *cor* the heart, because it lieth in the middle of the fruit'. Skinner pronounced it 'from F. *caru*, It. *cuore*, L. *cor*', which has been repeated by most etymologists since. But the original meaning does not agree with any sense of the L. *cor* or Fr. *caru*, and it was not app. till late in the 16th c. that any one thought of associating it with the notion of 'heart'. Moreover the OF. word was *cuor*, which in the end of 14th c. gave place to *cuere*, latinized after the Renaissance to *cuore*, *cuor*. Other conjectures are that it represents F. *corps* (OF. also *cors*) body, or *cor* horn. Some support is given to the last by sense 3 (see esp. quot. 1580); but the persistent final *e* of the Eng. word is a great obstacle to any such derivation. The primary sense of *core* had formerly been expressed by *COLK*.]

1. Original literal senses.

1. The dry horny capsule imbedded in the centre of the pulp and containing the seeds or pips of the apple, pear, quince, etc. (= *COLK*).

1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xvii. lxxxii. (Tollem. MS.) Som greynes bep ordeynid in harde cores [ad. 1495 coares, L. in substantia callosa] within be frute, as it fareþ in apples and in peres. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 506 Take quynce-ripe, and pare hem... but kest away the core. *Ibid.* iii. 968. c 1440 *Donce MS.* 55. fo. 31 Pare hem & take oute the coore. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i. 61 An Apple, which shal be parted by the myddle in foure parties right... by the core [*par l'moillon*]. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* vi. xlii. 712 In the middle of the fruite [Pear] there is a Coare with kernels or peppins. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 138 The spottes of an apple about the quore. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 423 Take your Quinces and pare them, and cut them in slices from the chore. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. vi. § 2 The Coar is originated from the Pith; for the Sap... quits the Pith, which thereby hardens into a Coar. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. Concl. None throws away the apple for the core. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 Take a mellow Apple, take out the Core. 1887 *Mrs. Burnett Fanny* lxxvii. xi. 216 He'd set there, an' eat... apples out of a barrel, an' pitch his cores into the street.

† *b. fig.* Something that sticks in one's throat, that one cannot swallow or get over; also, in allusion to ADAM'S APPLE (sense 2), said of part of the original corrupt nature still remaining. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 757 Lord I haue offendyd the in many a sundry vyse That styckyth at my hart as hard as a core. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 33 We are all choked with the core of carnall concupiscence. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. iv. (1632) 468 This scruple was such a core in Anselm his mouth that he would not pronounce the words of Contract untill, etc. c 1630 *DONNE Sermon* lxxiii. 631 The coare of Adams apple is still in their

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throat, which the blood of the Messiah hath washed away in the righteous. *a 1640 W. FENNER Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 157 This will be a core to his conscience another day. *1652 BENLOWES Theoph.* II. xvii. 25.

2. An unburnt part in the centre of a coal, piece of limestone, etc. (= dial. *cowk*: see COKE, COLK.)

*c 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 387 Askes of sarment Wherof the flume hath left a core exile, The body so, not alle the bones, brent. *1840-56 S. C. BRES Gloss. Civil Eng.* 253 Lime core is unfit for making cement and mortar, but it is very serviceable as a dry filling at the backs of walls, etc. *1876 GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Core*, is also the interior part of a lump of lime, which has not been sufficiently burnt. In slaking lump lime these 'cores' will not disintegrate.

3. The more or less hard mass of dead tissue in the centre of a boil. Formerly also app. a callosity or corn in the feet.

*1523 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 351/2 So harde is [a] carbuncle, catching ones a core, to bee . . . cured. *1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn Cor.* a core in the fete. *1599 T. M[OUFFET] Silkwormes* 6 Healing bloody wounds and festred coares. *1624 QUARLES Job Milit.* Elij. b. With Pot-sheards to scrape off those rip'ned coares . . . from out his sores. *1640-4 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 25 Now we see what the Sores are . . . let us be very careful to draw out the Cores of them. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 692. *1710 Lond. Gas. No. 4771* His off Footlock before . . . troubled with Coars. *1807-26 S. COOPER First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5 65 *Boils*) Under which is a mass of destroyed cellular membrane, called a *core*. *1856 DRUITT Surg. Vade M.* 195 The discharge of a flake of softened lymph, and a small sloughy shred of areolar tissue . . . what is called a *core*.

† b. *fig.* of inward evil, ill feeling, etc. *Obs.*

*1608 MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 He would . . . draw the core forth of impostum'd sin. *1619 W. WHATELY God's Husb.* I. (1622) 66 He hath a sensible edge, and a kind of kore against those that stand betwixt him and this reputation. *1670 COTTON Esperon* III. x. 525 They would never again be so fully reconcil'd, that there would not still remain a Core in the bosom of the one or the other. *1680 OTWAY Caius Marius* v. ii. The Core and Bottom of my Torment's found. *a 1734 NORTH Exam.* III. vi. § 7 (1740) 428 The Canker, or Coar, of the late Rebellion was torn out by this loyal Acknowledgment.

c. A disease of sheep, or a tumour characteristic of the disease. Also a disease in pigeons.

*1750 W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 127 [Observe if the skin of the sheep] is clear from cores and jogs under the jaws. *1799 OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman* 121/1 Core, in pigeons, a malady so called from its likeness to the core of an apple. *1818 TODD, Core.* 6. A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers. *Chambers. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Core*, a disease in sheep.

II. *transf.* A central portion that is cut out, or that remains after using the surrounding parts.

[App. the notion is taken from the core of fruit, which is cut out, or left uneaten.]

4. A central portion cut out and removed; esp. the cylindrical mass of rock extracted in the process of boring.

*1649 BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 98 Ant-hills . . . are best destroyed this way, being opened, the Soard taken up, and the Coar taken out, and scattered before the Plough. *1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 223 Then with a Semi-circular Tool loosen the whole Core, or middle of the Ball, and pitch the Core with the point opposite to the Center. *1810 Specif. Murdock's Patent* No. 3292. 2 The cores cut out of the larger sorts of pipes I use as columns or . . . form them into smaller pipes. *1882 Standard No.* 17946. 2 The Diamond Rock-boring apparatus . . . brings up solid cores of rock full of their characteristic fossils.

5. The remaining central portion of a mass from which the superficial parts have been cut or chipped away; e.g. of a hay-rick, and in *Prehist. Archaeol.* of a flint nodule, whence flakes have been chipped for flint knives, etc.

*1800 J. HURDIS Fav. Village* 120 The sweet remnant of the hoarded rick Sliced to a core. *1866 FAIRHOLT Up Nile* 308 The square columns . . . have been in some places literally chipped to pieces and a rude irregular core only remains. *1863 LYELL Antig. Man* x. (ed. 3) 184 One of those siliceous cores or nuclei with numerous facets from which flint flakes or knives had been struck off.

III. *transf.* A central part of different character from that which surrounds it: chiefly technical.

6. *generally.*

*1784 JOHNSON in Boswell Life* (1816) IV. 353 This is a mere excuse to save their crackers. The core of the fireworks cannot be injured. *1843 Rep. Brit. Association* 112 The patent substitute for corks and bungs is obtained by employing an elastic core of fibrous materials . . . and covering it with a thin sheet of India rubber. *1855 BAIN Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 8 The spinal cord . . . a rod or column of white matter . . . enclosing a slender core of grey substance. *1863 TYNDALL Heat* II. § 48 (1870) 46 Within the flame we have a core of gas as yet unburnt.

7. *spec. a. Arch.* The interior part of a wall or column (in this sense formerly often *choar*).

b. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A wall or structure impervious to water, placed in an embankment or dike of porous material. c. The central portion of a window-lead or came connecting the leaf or part overlapping the edges of the glass.

*1663 GERBER Connest* 53 To fill the Choare of a wall . . . Several cracks in walls, whereof the Choares are hollow. *1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 309 The core of the rubble-work of the Grecian walls is impenetrable to a tool. *1876 GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s. v., The core of a column is a strong post of some material inserted in its central cavity when of wood. *Ibid.* § 229 a, An ancient lead of the usual width consisting of the leaf, and the core.

*1884 Law Times Rep.* LI. 229/2 The stuff of which the core of the wall was composed.

d. *Hard core*: see QUOTS.

*1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 317 (Hoppe) The phrase 'hard-core' seems strictly to mean all such refuse matter as will admit of being used as the foundation of roads, buildings, etc. *1880 S. M. PALMER in Macm. Mag.* XLI. 252 Rough bits of all kinds of material, which goes by the name of 'Hard Core'.

8. *Founding.* An internal mould filling the space intended to be left hollow in a hollow casting.

*False core*: a loose piece in the mould, used for producing a surface of hollowed or complicated form in the casting; called also a *drawback*.

*1727-51 CHAMBERS s. v. Foundry.* The inner mould, or core. The use of the core in statues is to lessen the weight, and save metal. *1756 Dict. Arts & Sc. s. v. Foundry of Bells.* The core . . . is made of bricks, breaking the corners without to give the masonry its exact rotundity. *1819 REVELEY Let. to Shelley* 12 Nov., The melted metal . . . may run . . . into them, and fill up the vacant space left between the core and the shell. *1857 LUKIS Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The inner mould or core . . . the shape of the inside of the bell. *1875 URE Dict. Arts* II. 473 The drawbacks, or false cores, made of sand pressed hard (and admitting of taking to pieces by joints).

9. The central bony part of the horn of quadrupeds (a process of the frontal bone); = COLK b.

*1842 S. C. HALL Ireland* II. 395 The slug or core on which the horn is moulded. *1859 TODD Cycl. Anat.* V. 516/2 Horns . . . having a position analogous . . . to that of the osseous cores of the Stags. *1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* VI. 281 The skull was armed with two or three pairs of horn cores.

10. *Electr.* The bar or cylinder of soft iron forming the central part of an electro-magnet, or of an induction coil.

*1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXXV. 377 The deep-seated magnetic contents of the globe . . . are just in the condition to act as a soft iron core to the currents round them. *1870 TYNDALL Lect. Electricity & note.* The attraction exerted by electro-magnetic cores or bars of iron. *1881 MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 287 An induction machine without an iron core.

11. The central strand around which the other strands are twisted in a hawser-laid rope (also called *heart*). Also, the central cord of insulated conducting wires, around which the protecting wire sheathing is twisted, in a telegraph cable.

*1849 Specif. A. Smith's Patent* No. 12520. 2 A reel or bobbin from which the heart or core for the rope . . . is supplied. *1854 Mech. Mag.* LVII. 392 R. S. Newall was the inventor of wire ropes containing a core of hemp . . . the application of this invention to electric telegraph rope is most obvious, for it is simply the substitution for the core of hemp of the core of gutta percha containing the electric wires. *1898 Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 253 (*Subm. Teleg.*) It was for twenty-five knots of what electricians now call core—namely, copper wire insulated by a covering of gutta percha. In modern cables the core is always protected first by a serving of hemp or jute, and then by an outer sheath of soft steel wires.

IV. The central or innermost part, the 'heart' of anything.

In some of these uses 'heart' is of much earlier occurrence; e.g. *in heavens hert c 1300; the herte of Fraunce*, *Palgr.* 1530; *hert of Oke*, *Fitzherbert* 1525. The employment of *core* in similar senses appears to have come from the etymological notion of identifying it with *L. cor*, and thus with *heart*.

12. Applied to the heart of timber, etc., and in expressions thence derived.

*1604 T. WRIGHT Passions* I. vii. 30 The rhinde and leaves, which shew the nature and goodness of both the roote and the kore. *1728 THOMSON Spring* 122 Insect armies . . . wasteful eat Thro' buds and bark, into the blackened core Their eager way. *1818 SCOTT Battle of Sempach* x. The stalwart men of fair Lucerne . . . The pith and core of manhood stern. *1844 W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 259 One of the great trees, fair and flourishing without, but rotten at the core. *1882 Garden* 16 Sept. 251/3 One very large Abele tree, rotten at the core.

13. The innermost part, very centre, or 'heart':

a. of a superficial area or thing material. *1614 RALEIGH Hist. World* I. 183 In the Core of the Square, she raised a Tower of a furlong high. *1857 C. BRONTE Professor* II. xviii. 17 The little plot of ground in the very core of a capital. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiii. 163 Masses of ice . . . disintegrated to the core.

b. of things immaterial; often with *fig.* reference to the core of a fruit or tree (as in *sound* or *rotten at the core*), or to a central nucleus as the seat of strength and resistance, or to the heart: cf. next.

*1556 J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* lxxviii. 73 Of my tale the verie carnell or core Must stand on two points. *1656 Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 419 But the core of all, is, that it sets too great a distance between us. *1675 BAXTER Cath. Theol.* I. II. 62 This seemeth the very core of their error. *1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* III. 585 Till that is effected, our system is rotten to the core. *1840 TENNYSON In Mem.* cvii, Bring in great logs and let them lie, To make a solid core of heat. *1865 E. GOULD Werewolves* IV. 52 There is a solid core of fact. *1874 GREEN Short Hist.* v. 215 The genius of Chaucer was . . . English to the core.

14. Used, with more or less conscious etymological reference, for 'heart'.

*1570 LEVINS 174 Y.* Core of an apple, *cor, cordis*. *Ibid.* 217 *Ve Cook* of an apple, *cor, cordis*. *1621 T. MOMFORD Prof. Verres in Coryat Crudities*, Well may his name be called Coryate of the heart or very Core of wit. *c 1621 CHAPMAN Iliad* VI. 214 He . . . fed upon the core Of his sad bosom. *1816 L. HUNT Rimini* IV. 219 Strike me to the core. *1840 LYTON Piggy Rhine* IV, The desertion of his dog had touched him to the core.

b. *Heart's core*: a Shaksperian expression, perh. orig. a play on *core* and Latin *cor*.

*1608 SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 78, I will wear him In my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart. *1880 KEATS Lamia* I. 190 In the lore Of love deep learned to the red heart's core. *1835 MARRIAT Jac. Faithf.* II, Each sob coming from the very core of my heart. *1863 S. C. HALL Retro-spect* I. 361 He was a genuine antiquary to the heart's core.

15. *Comb.* (chiefly in branch III), as *core-bar*, *-lifter*, *-maker*, *-peg*, *-tube*; *core-barrel* (*Gunnery*), a long cylindrical iron tube through which cold water is run, used in casting guns to cool them from the interior; *core-box*, a box in which a core is made in founding; *core-piece*, a piece forming a core; *core-print*, a projecting piece on a pattern to form a recess in the mould, into which the end of the core is inserted.

*1848 Specif. of Wilson's Patent* No. 12397. 12, I also claim the making of said cores by ramming vertically into 'core boxes, around collapsing 'core bars. *1857 SCOFFERN, etc. Useful Metals* 208 Cores for pipes . . . are built around a hollow cylindrical core-bar. *1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v., The core is made in a core-box, and has projecting portions, known as core-prints, which rest in the prints of the mould. *1881 Mechanic* § 629 The use of this core-box . . . is to enable the iron founder to mould the core. *1884 Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Wanted . . . 'Core-maker, for Foundry. *1881 GREENER Gann* 181 The segments are then tied together, placed on a thin 'core-peg, put into a larger mould. *Ibid.* 189 The 'core-peg required to form the bullet. *1857 SCOFFERN, etc. Useful Metals* 499 'Core-prints corresponding to the apertures of the connecting links [of a chain].

**Core** (kōr), *sb.* 2 Also *cor*, *9 dial. coor*. [app. an anglicized spelling of *F. corps* body: see CORPS. Cf. also *E. Fris. kōr* a body of men, from *F. corps*.]

1. A body of people, a company. (Chiefly *Sc.*) *In core*: 'in company, together' (*Jam.*).

*1628 BACON Hen. VII.* 17 That bee was in a Core of People, whose affections he suspected. *1728 W. HAMILTON Wallace* 340 (*Jam.*) Clement. With a brave company of gallant men . . . in the house of Nairn with that brave core. *1796 BURNS To Una Gaid ii*, Hear me, ye venerable Core, As counsel for poor mortals. *1813 D. ANDERSON Poems* 81 (*Jam.*) The lave in core poor Robie blam'd. *1866 W. GREGOR Gloss. Dial. Banffsh.* (Philol. Soc. 1866) *In core*, on friendly terms; as 'They're in core wee ane anither'.

b. The company of players in a curling match.

*1707 BURNS Tam Samson's Elegy* v, He was the king o' a' the Core, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. *1890 J. KERR Hist. Curling* I. 49 A 'core' of matchless weight and power. *Ibid.* II. 95 He must have heard the roar of the curling core, as they played on the Nor' Loch beneath.

2. A company or gang of miners working together in one shift.

*1778 W. PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 318 Core (i.e. *Corps* body, company, society). *Corps* . . . with the Tinnars . . . has also a respect to time, such as their proper change or turn of working. *1857 SCOFFERN, etc. Useful Metals* 92 In pairs or cores of from two to eight or ten men and boys. *1866 Greatheart* III. 6 We'll go and see the forenoon core come up to grass. *1880 MISS COURTNEY W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v., A gang of miners is also called a *coor*. 'I belong to the night coor'.

3. A turn of work in a (Cornish) mine; a shift.

*1778* [see sense 2]. *1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* s. v., The twenty-four hours are . . . divided into four cores, commencing with the 'forenoon core', at 6 a.m., and ending with the 'last core by night', which commences at midnight. *1865 R. HUNT Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 99 It was Jan's last core by day. *1880 MISS COURTNEY W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Coor*, the time a miner works; eight hours. There are two days and one night coor.

**Core** (kōr), *v.* Also 7 *choor*. [*f. CORE sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To take out the core of (fruit).

*1597 and Pt. Gd. Hus-wives Jewell* E viij b, Take twelve Quinces, and core them. *1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 424 Chores such as are to be choired. *1769 MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 59 Pare, core, and slice your apples. *1890 New York Herald* 19 Jan., A dish of apples . . . pared, cored and baked with sugar and cinnamon.

† b. To cut out (the core or seed). *Obs. rare.*

*1741 Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 117 First pare them and core out the Seed.

† c. To extract the 'core' or inner part of (a corn or other swelling). *Obs.* (Cf. *CORE sb.* 1 3.) *a 1634 MARSTON* (Webster), He's like a corn upon my great toe . . . he must be cored out.

d. *Building.* Also *core out*. (See quot. 1881.)

*1876 GWILT Arch.* § 282 b, Turn, parget, and core the chimney flues. *1881 Oxfordsh. Suppl. Gloss.*, *Core out*, to clean out [newly-built] chimneys, etc., by removing pieces of brick and mortar. *Mod.*, The chimney would not smoke if it had been properly cored.

2. To enclose in the centre, enshrine. (*in pass.*)

*1816 L. HUNT Rimini* III. 73 So much knowledge of one's self there lies cored . . . in our complacencies. *1839 BAILEY Festus* XXI. (1848) 273 In all things animate is therefore cored An elemental sameness of existence.

3. *Founding.* To mould or cast with a core.

*1865* [see *CORED* 3].

**Core** (in 10 *core herrings*): see CORVED.

† **Core, cooren, pa. pple.** *Obs.* form of CHOSEN.

For quots. see CHOOSE v. A. 6.

**Core, var. COR,** Hebrew measure.

**Core,** in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye: see COR-2.

**Co-rebel, -reciprocal:** see Co-*pref.*

**Corecheffe, obs. f. KERCHIEF.**

**Corect, Coreccion, obs. ff. CORRECT, -ION.**

**Coreotome**, -tomy: see COR-2.

**Co-rector** = CORRECTOR.

1888-3 SCHAFF. *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 599 Dach. became teacher in the cathedral school of Königsberg in 1633, co-rector in 1636.

**Cored** (kō'id), *pp. a.* [f. CORE *v.*, *sb.* + -ED.]

1. With the core taken out; as 'a cored apple'.

2. Placed in or occupying the inmost part.

c 1805 BEDDOES *Poems* 89 The cored sleep of sleep, tranquillity.

3. *Founding*. Moulded with a core.

1805 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 205 The little bronze bells... are cored castings.

4. [f. the *sb.*] Affected with 'core' or 'cores' (see CORE *sb.* 1 c).

a 1728 LISLE *Hush* 395 They look on a sheep's eye to see whether it be cored or not. *Ibid.*, A sheep which is cored, after it has been so a year, will have a water bladder, as big as an egg, under its throat.

**Cored** (herrings): see CORVED.

**Co-redempt**, *v.* [Co-1.] *trans.* To redeem in conjunction (*with*). Hence **Co-redempter**, **Co-redemptress**.

1805 PUSLEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 152 The human race... whom, together with Him, she herself [the Virgin Mary] co-redempted. 1805 — *Eiren*. 152 The Immaculate Conception of their Co-redempter. *Ibid.*, That She... was Co-redemptress of the human race.

**Coreolysis**: see COR-2.

**Co-reflexed**: see CO-pref. 2.

**Co-regence**. *Obs.* = next.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 86 If that illustrious Conqueror had admitted a co-regence to some eminent King-domes in his Sovereignty.

**Co-regency** (kō'rejēnsi). [Co-3 a.] Con-joint regency.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 The Co-regency of my brother with me in the Throne. 1815 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Dated his reign from the commencement of such co-regency.

**Co-regent** (kō'rejēnt), *a.*, *sb.* [Co-2, 3 b.]

*A. adj.* Ruling in conjunction with another.

1876 BIRCH *Lect. Egypt* 38 The numerous contemporary and coregent kings of Egypt revolted.

*B. sb.* One who rules in conjunction with another; a joint regent or ruler.

1799 WRAXALL *Courts of Berlin*, etc. II. 435 (T.) Joseph was emperor of Germany, as well as co-regent of Hungary and Bohemia. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 199 Confirm me as co-regent of thy realm.

**Co-regnant** (kō'regnānt), *a.* and *sb.* [Co-2.]

*A. adj.* Reigning in conjunction; *B. sb.* One who reigns in conjunction with another. So **Co-regnancy**, + **Co-regnation**.

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London* Sheet 12 The Danes then attempted y<sup>e</sup> Land and became Co-Regnants for divers years. 1805 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The Saints coregnant with Christ. 1805 *Expositor* Dec. 448 The co-regnancy with the Lord that is promised to the suffering believer.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 Was it impossible for Caesar and Pompey... to have contrived a Co-regnation?

**Co-reign**. [Co-3 a.] A conjoint reign.

1807 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) III. 332 Neither can there be any literal or personal co-reign of the martyrs resuscitated.

**Co-reigner**. *Obs.* [Co-3 b.] One who reigns together with another.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 Co-governours and co-reigners with the Supreme God. *Ibid.* 449 Sons of God, Co-reigners together with God.

**Co-rejoice**: see Co-pref. 1.

**Corelarie**, *obs.* f. COBOLLARY.

**Co-relation**. [Co-3 a.] Joint or mutual relation; CORRELATION.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 652 A necessary co-relation between the result of the function, and the aliment. 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 6 The co-relations between the various German States.

So **Co-relative** *a.* and *sb.*, **Co-relatively** *adv.*

1762-90 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent., Form. Lang.* (ed. 6) II. 409 Propositions are the words which express relation considered... in concrete with the co-relative object. 1810 WORDSW. *Ess. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 810/1 Origin and tendency are notions inseparably co-relative. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. i. § 6 The contrast, co-relative, or negative of that. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. on Art* 165 What ought to take place co-relatively with their executive practice, the formation of their taste.

**Coreless** (kō'ilēs), *a.* [f. CORE *sb.* + -LESS.]

Without a core; hollow; heartless.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 233 Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. 1807 SIR H. TAYLOR *J. Comenius* II. i. 1... am very old; Coreless and sapless. 1801 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 165 And God makes these coreless fair women... To mock us—it may be—a little.

**Corelewe**, *obs.* f. CURLEW.

**Co-religionary**. [Co-3 b.] = next.

1801 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 208 2 The French... are not likely to indulge their co-religionaries in the luxury of wholesale judicial murder.

**Co-religionist** (kō'relijēnist). Also (*erron.*) *conr.* [f. Co-3 b + RELIGION + -IST.] An adherent of the same religion.

1848 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 256 His sanguine co-religionists. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 397 How... could the evangelical members of the Confederation look on, while... their co-religionists were thrown into prison? 1864 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 438 His compatriots and co-religionists.

**Corella** (kō'rellā). A bird-fancier's name of the parakeet *Calopsitta Nova-Hollandia*, also called *Cockateel*.

1805 BASAN 30 Mar. *Foreign Birds*—Australian corella, very tame, fond of children, talks well. Price £5, with cage.

**Corellar**, *obs.* f. COBOLLARY.

**Corelysis**, -morphosis: see COR-2.

**Coren**, *pp. a.* Also **corn**, **core**. *Obs.* form of CHOSEN; also as *adj.*, Elect, select, choice.

See examples under CHOOSE *v.* A. 6, and the superlative CORONEST.

**Coren**, **Corence**, -ens, *obs.* ff. CUBRANT(S).

**Corenacyon**, -enalle, *obs.* ff. CORONATION, CORONAL.

**Co-renounce**, *v.* *Obs.* [Co-1.] *trans.* To renounce at the same time.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Disputat* 92 An Act of Schism involving heresy, by corenouncing the Rule of Faith.

**Coreometer**: see COR-2.

**Coreopsis** (kō'ri'psis). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *kōps*, *kope-* bug + *opsis* appearance, in reference to the bug-like shape of the seed.] An American genus of *Compositae*, several species of which are cultivated for their handsome flowers with yellow or parti-coloured rays.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Coreopsis*... the name given by Linnaeus to a genus of plants, called by Dillenius... a species of *Bidens*. 1801 *Queen* 14 Nov. 804/3 The proper time for planting coreopsis seeds.

**Corepoulou**, *obs.* f. CORREPTION.

**Coreplasty**: see COR-2.

**Corer** (kō're), [f. CORE *v.* + -ER 1.] An instrument for taking out the core of fruit.

1796 MRS. GLASS *Cookery* v. 71 Some carrot... cut round with an apple-corer. 1875 HOWELLS *Foreign Concl.* xiv. 240 A patent back-action apple-corer.

**Coresaynt**, var. CORSAINT, *Obs.*

**Coresefe**, -sif: see CORROSIVE.

**Corese**, **Coreser**, *obs.* ff. COURSE, -ER.

**Co-residence**. [Co-3 a.] Residence together.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 116 The Coresidence, Joynr-endeavour... and... Martyrdom of the two chief Apostles.

**Coreisidal** (kō'reizi'diāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Math.*

[f. Co-2 + RESIDUAL.] (See quot.)

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. (1879) 134 If any conic be described through four fixed points on a cubic, the chord joining the two remaining intersections of the conic with the cubic will pass through a fixed point on the cubic. This point... is called the *coreisidal* of the system of four points. Two points which are coreisidal must coincide.

**Coreisle**, -ry, var. of CORSE.

**Co-resign**, -resort, etc.: see Co-pref.

**Correspond**, *obs.* f. CORRESPOND.

**Co-respondent** (kō'respōndēnt). *Law.* In a divorce suit, a man charged with the adultery and proceeded against together with the respondent or wife.

1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 85. § xxviii. The Petitioner shall make the alleged Adulterer a Co-Respondent to the said Petition. 1889 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/3 The witness in a divorce case... being asked, 'Are you the co-respondent?' replied, 'I am the alleged co-respondent.' 'Never mind the "alleged"', said the Judge, and very properly.

Hence **Co-responderency**.

1801 *Pictorial World* 14 Nov. 67/2 The shock of the... case, and the co-respondency of the Duc d'O.

**Coretomy**: see COR-2.

**Co-revolving**, *pp. a.* [Co-2.] Revolving together.

1801 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 128/2 These co-revolving orbs.

**Corey**, *obs.* f. CUBBY *v.*

**Corf** (křif). Also 5 *corffe*, 7-9 *oorfe*, 9 *oorve*, (*oau*, *ooff*). Pl. *corvies* (křivz); also 7 *oorfes*. [cf. MDu., MHG. *corf*, *korf*, Du. and LG. *korf*; also ON. *korfr* (Fritzer), Norw. and Sw. dial. *korv*, Da. *kurv*; in OHG. *chorp* (b-), MHG. *korp* (b-), mod.G. *korb* basket. The word has not been found in Eng. before the 15th c., when it was probably introduced from some LG. source. The German words are usually considered to be a L. *corbis* basket, taken into WGer. in form *korb*(i)-; but many German scholars think it possibly a native word; see Grimm, and Kluge.

(WEBSTER 1828, followed by other Dictionaries, has *Corb*, either a misprint for *Corf* (omitted in W.), or perh. a local form in U.S. It is unknown in England.)

†1. A basket. *Obs.*

c 1483 CAXTON *Boke for Trav.* ff. 19 *Le corbillier A fendu ses vans Ses corbilles*... the mande maker Hath sold his vannes His mandes or corffes. 1498 in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* viii. 248 [The Abbot of Holyrood is charged for a 'corf of apple oranges']. 1548 *Iuv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 62 (Jam.) Two round tabletts of gold within a corf of silver wyre. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 18 (Jam.) Ane corf full of apillis, containand vijij<sup>ss</sup> & tene apillis.

2. *Mining*. A large and strong basket formerly used in carrying ore or coal from the working place in a mine to the surface: now generally superseded by boxes or 'tubs' made of wood or iron.

The *corf* was placed on a sledge, tram, or barrow, for conveyance from the working place to the shaft, up which it was hoisted by a rope to the surface.

*Corves* varied in content from 2½ to 7½ bushels; a smaller size of the capacity of 1½ or 2 bushels, called *leading corves*, were used in delivering coal from the pits at the houses of consumers in the neighbourhood.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 271 Corfes, Clivies, Deads, Meers. 1879 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 129 There being no need for these [open workings] of windless, roap, or carf. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* 39 The wages... for putting so many loaden corves as are carried on one sledge or tram in one day to the pit shaft. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* V. 11b, The Drawer... lets down the empty Corfe faster or slower as he thinks fit. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* (1761) III. 105 A Cart-load of large Coals, containing 10 Corves, being brought to the Doors for 5s. 2d. 1761 A. BELL in *Southey Life of Bell* (1844) I. 47 Four turns of the wheel bring up one corf. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 192/1 On his being... drawn out of the pit, in a corf. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 15 Since the introduction of tubs for conveying coals underground, the use of corves has, in a great measure, ceased. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 263 The old method of descending into a colliery was by a corf or strong basket.

*b. transf.* The wooden or iron 'tub' used in mining.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 46 Along this [metal railway] an iron corve or wagon... was made to move by means of a chain. 1860 *Chamb. Trul.* Apr. 262 As he pushes along a corf (the small wagon... used for conveying the coal along the workings and up the shafts). 1892 *Trans. Inst. Mining Eng.* 147 If they are not well geared the collier loses time in taking corves backwards and forwards, the drivers are delayed by continually putting corves on the road.

3. *Fishing*. A large basket or cage, or a large box with holes in it, in which fish, lobsters, etc., are kept alive in the water. (See CAUF.)

a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corf*, a floating cage or basket to keep lobsters; used on the Suffolk coast. In M[oor's] S[uffolk Words] it is *cauf*. 1807 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. 423 Fish baits should be kept in a corfe with plenty of gratings in it. A corfe is simply a large box made of stout elm or oak timber, and shaped rather like the bow of a boat. 1806 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* I. 20 Selected... out of a huge corve, or floating crab-box.

4. *Comb.*, as *corf-cage*, *-filler*; *corf-bitter*, one who picks the stone and other rubbish out of the coal in a corf; *corf-bow*, the 'bow' of a corf, corresponding to the handle of a basket; *corf-house* (Sc.), 'a house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in during the close season' (Jamieson); *corf-rods*, the dried rods of hazel used for corf-making.

1857 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 21 Taken on at the colliery where his father worked... as a 'corf-bitter' or 'picker', to clear the coal of stones, bats, and dross. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 37 They hook it [the Corfe] by the 'Corf-Bow to the Cable. 1798 *Specif. Hodson's Patent* No. 499 A new way or method of making corf bows of iron. 1859 SMILES *Stephenson* iv. 24 The ascending 'corve cage. 1805 *Morning Star* 27 Feb., The deceased, who was about twenty years of age, followed the employment of 'corve filler, in common with several females of about her own age. 1849 *Act Chas. II* (1814) VI. 396 (Jam.) The hail works and 'corfehoussis... wer barbarouslie brunte and destroyit. 1804 *Edin. Even. Courant* 21 Apr. (Jam.) To be Let... The salmon-fishings in the river Awe... with the corf-houses, shades, etc. belonging thereto.

[*Corf*, 'a temporary dwelling, a shed.' *Corfe*, 'a gap': see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Corfew**, *corfu*, *obs.* ff. CURFEW.

**Cori**, *obs.* f. COWRY.

**Coriaceo**, combining form of next.

1819 SAMUELLE *Entom. Compend.* 259 Coriaceo-membraceous wings.

**Coriaceous** (kři'i'jēs, kō-ri-), *a.* [f. L. *coriāceus* leathern, f. *corium* skin, hide, leather: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Resembling leather in texture, appearance, etc.; leathery. Chiefly used in *Nat. Hist.*

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 87 A certain fungus of Sicily, with a bluish pulp, and a coriaceous shell. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 363 An inflammatory and coriaceous Thickness of the Blood. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 354 The shell of the legume being coriaceous or leathery. 1806 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* III. 442 The middle part is coriaceous and the margin membranous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 184 Common Ivy... with coriaceous, shining leaves.

2. Made of leather, leathern. *rare*, *affected*.

1844 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 45/1 To invest with these coriaceous integuments [Hessian boots] the leg of a liege subject at York. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 136 The Kaffir... enveloped in his coriaceous covering.

**Coriamyrtin**. *Chem.* [f. *Coriaria myrtifolia* + -IN.] A crystalline, bitter, poisonous glycoside obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. Called also CORIARIN.

1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1090 Coriamyrtin is a white, bitter, very poisonous substance.

**Coriander** (kři'ændr). *Forms*: 4-6 *coriandre*, (5) *coriande*, 6 *corandre*, *corriander*, 5- *coriander*. [a. F. *coriandre*, ad. L. *coriandrum*, ad. Gr. *κοριανδρον* (app. a foreign word). An early popular L. var. *coliandrum* gave OE. *cellendre*, OHG. *chullantar*, OF. *coliandre*, whence earlier Eng. COLIANDER, q.v.]

1. An annual plant, *Coriandrum sativum*, N. O. *Umbelliferae*, with compound leaves and globose fruit; a native of Southern Europe, the Levant, etc., naturalized in some parts of England. The

fruit is carminative and aromatic, and used for flavouring purposes.

[1265] *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 556/9 *Coliandrum*, coriandre. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xvi. 31 Whijt as the seed of coriandre. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxxix. (1495) 626 The herbe Coriandre hathe gode smelle in itself whyte it is hole and sounde. 1586 *Cogan Haven Health* xxvi. (1612) 43 Coriander, commonly Coliander, the seede is . . . moderately hot and dry. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 235 Coriander has no proper universal involucre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 179 Coriander and caraway are grown extensively in Essex.

† 2. Short for *coriander-seed*. *Obs.*  
Small globular comfits containing a single 'seed' are also called *corianders* [so *lt. coriandoli*]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* M j, Coriandre layd to wyth breade or barley mele is good for saynt Antonyes fyre.

† 3. *slang*. Coin, money; short for *coriander-seed*. Cf. COLIANDER c. *Obs.*

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* iv. ix. 123 (N.) The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other coriander seed with which she was quitted all over. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xix. 156 You . . . must shell out your corianders.

4. *attrib.*, as *coriander cake*, *comfit*, *fruit*, *oil*; *coriander-seed*, the popular name of the globose fruit, which contains two carpels; also *slang*, coin, money (see 3); † *coriander wound-weed* (see quot.).

1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* i. 50 No temptation of \*coriander cakes, or anchovy pasties. 1896 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 144 A kind of snowy-hail we sometimes see like \*Coriander Comfits. 1863-88 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* ii. 84 \*Coriander oil is a mixture of several oils. 1530 PALSGR. 208/2 \*Coriandre seide, *coriandre*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xvi. 31 It was like Coriander seide, and whyte. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 6 Little Tubercles, about the size of Coriander-Seed. 1737 [see 3]. 1886 *Official Guide Kew Gardens*, Fruits of the Coriander . . . known in Commerce as Coriander seeds. 1906 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 136a, The thyrdie kynde [of Sideritis] . . . may be called in Englishe \*Coriandre wounde weede.

**Coriar**, -er, obs. f. CURRIER.  
**Coriarin** (kō'riārin). *Chem.* [f. *Coriaria* + -IN.] 1. The same as CORIAMBYTIN.

2. A non-poisonous crystalline substance found in *Coriaria myrtifolia*, a shrubby plant of Southern Europe.

1863-88 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* ii. 84.  
**Coribant**, *coridon*: see CORY-.

**Corie**, -rier, obs. ff. CURRY, CURRIER.

**Corige**, v.: see CORRIGE.

**Corigeon**, variant of CARRAGEEN.

**Corimb**, **Corinall**: see CORYMB, CORONAL.

**Corin**, obs. f. CURRANT.

**Corindon** (kō'indŏn). *Min.* [F. *corindon*, CORUNDUM.] An early name of Corundum or Adamantine Spar; by some mineralogists used as a name of the species: see CORUNDUM 2.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl.* i. 151 Corindon or Adamantine Spar from Philadelphia. 1809 *Nat. Philos.* i. Gloss. (Useful Knowl. Soc.), *Corundum*, or *Corindon*, a stone found in India and China.

**Coring** (kō'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORE sb. 1 or v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CORE; *concr.* a piece cored out. *False coring* (in *Founding*): the use of false cores: see CORE sb. 1 8.

1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* lviii. (1883) 397 He had cut himself a good broad coring from the inside of the mowana-tree. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 261/2 Should there be deep indentations . . . the caster has to resort to a process called false coring.

**Corinoch**, obs. f. CORONACH.

**Corinth** (kō'rin). [F. *Corinthe*, Gr. *Kōrinthos*.]

1. Name of a city of ancient Greece celebrated for its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness; hence, † *Corinth metal*: = *Corinthian brass*. † b. Allusively: A house of ill fame.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 487 Goodly vessels and pieces of Corinth metall. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 73 Would we could see you at Corinth. 1705 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Corinth*, a bawdy house (*cant*).

† 2. *pl.* Natives of Corinth, Corinthians. [Wyclif has *pl. Corinthis*, -ies, -yes, -eis, -es, f. L. *Corinthii*.] c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 521 Seynt Poul. . . seip bus in his firste pistel to be Corynthis. a 1608 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 199 The Apostle chargeth the beleueing Corinthians. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 92 God saw sin in the justified Church of the Corinthians.

3. An etymological form of CURRANT, q.v.

† **Corinthiac** (kō'rinpiæk), a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *Corinthiacus* or Gr. *Kōrinthiākos*.] = next.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 64 Four hundred Porphyrian pillars framed in Corinthiac architecture. *Ibid.* 142 What kind of structure the whole was, whether agreeing with the Ionic, Doric or Corinthiac.

**Corinthian** (kō'rinpiān), a. (*sb.*) [f. L. *Corinthius* (Gr. *Kōrinthios*) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Corinth.

b. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the lightest and most ornate, having a bell-shaped capital adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves giving rise to graceful volutes and helices.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij a, The Pedestal of Corinthia. *Ibid.* Div b, The whole Treabations of the Corinthie. 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 24 b, For beautie columnes Cor-

inthies.] 1656 BLOWNT *Glossogr.* s.v., In Architecture there are five orders of pillars, The Tuscan, Dorique, Ionique, Corinthian, Composite or Italian. 1796-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 32 The disposition of doric pillars in the first story, of ionic in the middle, and corinthian in the third. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. l. 14 The two orders, Doric and Corinthian, are the roots of all European architecture.

c. *Corinthian brass (bronze)* [L. *Corinthium æs*]: an alloy, said to be of gold, silver, and copper, produced at Corinth, and much prized in ancient times as the material of costly ornaments. Also *fig.* (from the *fig.* sense of BRASS) effrontery or shamelessness, such as that attributed to the Corinthians. Hence also *Corinthian* = 'brazen'.

1594 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. Wks. (Grosart) l. 86 For God remembered that he made not Man Of stone, or Steel, or Brass Corinthian. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 487 The Corinthian brasse metall was most highly commended: and the same mixture happened even by mere chance and fortune, when the city Corinth was woon, sacked and burnt to the ground. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1755 AMORY *Memoirs* (1769) II. 262 He has the Corinthian face to offer, etc.

2. After the elegant style of Corinthian art. Applied by Mr. Matthew Arnold to an over-brilliant literary style: see quot. 1865.

1866 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Nothing can be more excellent in kind than the Corinthian grace of Gertrude's manners. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 74, I have already spoken of the Attic and the Asiatic styles; besides these, there is the Corinthian style . . . It has not the warm glow, blithe movement, and soft pliancy of life, as the Attic style has; it has not the over-heavy richness and encumbered gait of the Asiatic style; it has glitter without warmth, rapidity without ease, effectiveness without charm. 1869 — *Cult. & An.* (1883) p. xii, A flight of Corinthian leading-articles, and an irruption of Mr. G. A. Sala.

3. 'Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth' (J.), profligate; in 19th c. use: Given to elegant dissipation.

1645 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 81/2 The sage and rheumatic old prelates, with all her young Corinthian laity. 1881 P. EGAN (*title*), *Life in London*: The Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorne and his Elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb. 4/7 (Farmer) Is it not curious that hotel proprietors [at Monte Carlo] should countenance . . . a Tom and Jerry tone and a wild Corinthian element?

4. (U.S.) *Yachting*. Amateur.  
1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 83/1 On the yacht of a friend who was fond of sailing Corinthian races.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Corinth.

1566 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vi. 11. O ye Corinthians! [WYCLIF A 3e Corynthis, 1388 Corynthies] oure mouth is open vnto you. 1639 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 253 The Corinthians seem to have had some reason for expecting an attack.

2. (From the proverbial wealth, luxury, and licentiousness of ancient Corinth): † a. A wealthy man; a profligate idler; a gay, licentious man; also, a shameless or 'brazen-faced' fellow (cf. A. 1 c). *Obs.*

1777 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 282 If there were any manne in anye parte of Asia, verie wealthye and riche, he was called by a common Phraze, a *Corinthian*. 1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 13, I am . . . A Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. 12 (T.) To act the Corinthian, is, to commit fornication, according to Hesychius. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Corinthian*, a very impudent, harden'd, brazen-fac'd Fellow. 1705 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Corinthians*, frequenters of brothels; also an impudent brazen faced fellow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, Who is this gallant, honest Mike!—is he a Corinthian—a cutter like thyself? 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 A reference to the immorality of the city may still be heard in the use of the word 'Corinthians' for profligate idlers.

b. A 'swell'; a man of fashion about town.

'In the third decade of the present century the word, both as a substantive and an adjective, was at the height of its popularity' (Latham).

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 9 (Farmer) 'Twas diverting to see, as one ogled around, How Corinthians and Commoners mixed on the ground. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 242 This more elegant appellation [Corinthian] has superseded its predecessor Dandy, once so popular in every rank. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* i. ix. 385 The brothers were what, in modern times, we should call Dandies, or Corinthians. 1854 THACKERAY *Leach's Pictures* in *Q. Rev.* Dec. (Farmer), Corinthian, it appears, was the phrase applied to men of fashion and *ton* . . . they were the brilliant predecessors of the 'swell' of the present period.

c. A wealthy amateur of sport who rides his own horses, steers his own yacht, etc.; *esp.* in U.S. an amateur yachtsman.

Hence **Corinthianism**.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 279 In England their profession was Corinthianism, when that sect was in its glory; but now . . . real pleasures are too low for their refined appetites.

**Corinthianesque** (kō'rinpiān'sk), a. [See -ESQUE.] Approximating to the Corinthian style. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 101 Ranges of massy pillars, crowned with rude Corinthianesque capitals. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. 77 That perfectly Byzantine variety of the Corinthianesque type.

**Corinthianize**, v. Also **Corinthise**. [After Gr. *κορινθιάζειν*: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act the Corinthian: to live voluptuously and licentiously.

1810 A. CLARKE *Bible w. Comm.* Pref. 1 Cor., So notorious was this city for such conduct, that the verb *κορινθιάζειν*, to Corinthize, signified to act the prostitute. 1888 U. *Presbyt. Mag.* Sept. 388 To Corinthianise meant to be licentious.

2. To imitate or approach the type of the Corinthian order of architecture. Hence **Corinthianizing** *ppl. a.* = CORINTHIANESQUE.

1846 FREEMAN in *Proc. Archaeol. Inst.* 12 Rich Corinthianizing capitals. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccles.* 100 The piers circular, the caps square and Corinthianizing.

**Corion**, obs. spelling of CHORION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 17. 269 The infant hath three teguments, or membranous films which cover it in the wombe, that is, the Corion, Amnios, and Allantois.

**Coriour**, obs. f. CURRIER.

**Corious** (e), -te, obs. ff. CURIOUS, CURIOSITY.

**Coripheus**, obs. f. CORYPHEUS.

**Coritser**, obs. f. CUIRASSIER.

|| **Corium** (kō'riūm). [L. *corium* skin, hide, leather.]

1554 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes m. ii. 73 Twice a day the fore-said Squires . . . should Flebotomize her salt Corium.

1. *Phys.* The true skin or derma under the epidermis.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 246/1 The integument is composed of two layers or pellicles, viz. the epidermis and the corium. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 26 The Corium contains yellow as well as white fibres.

2. *Entom.* The leathery or horny basal portion of the wing of a heteropterous insect.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 614 In *Aradus depressus* the corium is driven to the base of the wing.

3. *Antiq.* A leathern body-armour formed of overlapping flaps or scales.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 52. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.* s.v., He wears a leathern corium, the flaps of which are of different colours.

† **Corium**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *choron*, *corun*, *choro*, f. L. *chorum*, *chorus*, transf. to a kind of musical instrument: cf. Ps. cl. 4 (*Vulg.*) 'in tympano et choro'.] An ancient name of a musical instrument.

c 1205 LAY. 7002 Ne cuēne na mon swa muchel of song of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of corium.

**Coriundum**, -vendum, -vindum: see CORUNDUM.

**Corius**, obs. f. CURIOUS.

**Co-rival** (kō'rai-vāl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Co- 3 b + RIVAL. But it seems to be only a modern treatment of *corival*, an old variant of CORRIVAL, synonym of RIVAL. The early unhyphenated examples might as properly be included under CORRIVAL.]

A. *sb.* A joint rival with others; one of two or more rivals ranked as equals.

Latham says '*Corival*, though used as synonymous with *rival* or *corrival*, is a different word. Two persons or more rivaling another are the only true *corivals*'. But this does not seem to be historically correct.

1520 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. (1612) 114 For this coriual seed begot England English againe. 1596 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 207 Without Co-riuall [Q. coriual]. 1640 H. MILI *Night's Search* 76 She rules the roost, and every Jack's coriual to mine Host. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. § 10. 368 The Lord . . . will have no Co-partner, nor Co-rival of his Glory. 1799 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Wks. 1877 II. 212 Co-rivals in the nobler gift of thought. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 310/1 He shines out as a bright particular star in comparison with his co-rival.

B. *adj.* Jointly rivaling some one else.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. IX. 66 Co-rival nations who might balance the victorious party.

Hence **Co-rivalry**, **Co-rivalship**.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 272 In the corivality of trade.

**Co-rival**, v. var. of CORRIVAL v.

**Corive**, **co-rive**, var. CORRIVE v. *Obs.*

**Cork** (kō'ik), *sb.* 1 [Cf. Sp. *córcha*, *corche* in same sense; but 15th c. *cork*, with 16th c. Du. *kork*, *kurk*, Ger. *kork*, appears to represent OSP. *alcorque* 'a corke shoole, a pantoffe' (Minsheu), in which sense *cork* is cited in 1463 (sense 2); cf. also Ger. *korke* slipper (1595 in Grimm), and the earliest High G. name for cork, *pantoffel-* or *pantoffelholz* slipper-wood.

The Sp. *corche* represents (directly or indirectly) L. *corticem* bark (in which sense Sp. now uses *cortiza*: = L. *corticea*). *Alcorque*, known in Sp. of date 1458, was immediately from Sp. Arabic (Covarrubias 1611 has 'dicho en Arabigo *corque*'); but its origin is uncertain; Dory thinks it represents L. *quercus*. If this be so, then *corque*, and by implication *cork*, has no connexion with Sp. *córcha*, *corche*, or L. *cortex*.]

I. 1. The 'bark' or periderm of the cork-oak, which grows to a thickness of one or two inches, is very light, tough, and elastic, and is commonly used for a variety of purposes.

*Virgin cork*: the outer casing of the bark formed during the first year's growth, which afterwards dries, splits, and peels off naturally in flakes. Spens *Encycl.* ii. (1880) 723. [c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 93 *Corktre*, *rubertie*. *Corkbarke*, *cortex*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 *Cork*. [No Latin.] 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 171 *Cork*, *rubet*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. viii. (R.), Concerning corke, the woodie substance of the tree is very small, the barke only serveth for many purposes. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 14 July, Four or five tons of corke to send . . . to the fleet, being a new device to make barricados with. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Execution*, Blacking his nose with a piece of burnt cork. 1879 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 239 Cork is the outer bark, removed from the tree at intervals of from six to ten years.

2. Applied to various things made of cork.



† a. A sandal or slipper made of cork; a cork sole or heel for a shoe. *Obs.*

1463-4 *Act 2-3 Edw. IV. c. 4* Botes, shoen, galoches or corks. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott. I.* 29 To pay for patynis and corks. 1530 *Palsgr.* 169 *Liege*, a corke for a slyppar (cf. 209). 1609 *Heywood Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 211 They wear so much Corke under their heeles they cannot choose but love to caper. 1664 *DAVENPORT City Nt.-cap.* II. She must have a Feather in her head and a cork in her heel. a 1800 *Ballad 'The Queen's Marie'* xvii. (Minstr. Sc. Border), The corks frae her heeles did flee.

b. A piece of cork used as a float for a fishing net or line, or to support a swimmer in the water.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 17 Make your flotys in this wyse. Take a fayr corke, etc. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 195 As light as a corke. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 79 Whoso thinks to swimme well enough without this ministeriall corke. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* IV. vi. (1675) 197 Whilst we continu'd angling... we often cast our Eyes... upon each others fishing Corks. 1840 *CLOUGH Early Poems* I. 31 The corks the novice plies to-day The swimmer soon shall cast away.

3. *esp.* A piece of cork, cut into a cylindrical or tapering form, used as a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc.; also *transf.* a similar stopper made of some other substance.

1530 *Palsgr.* 737 Stoppe the bottell with a corke. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* III. iii. 95 As you'd thrust a Corke into a hog's-head. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem* 12 That hole was stoppt with a Cork. 1797 *HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 229 Corks for bottles are made from the bark... and likewise cork soles. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 27 Bottles, with glass stoppers and not with corks. 1870 *G. MACDONALD Back of N. Wind* I. He... got a little strike of hay, twisted it up, folded it... and having thus made it into a cork, stuck it into the hole.

4. The cork-tree or cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), a species of oak found in the countries on the Mediterranean, and grown for the production of cork.

1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* lxiii. (1878) 95 The Holly-halme, the Corke. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xi. The vine... clinging round the cork And ilex, hangs amid their dusky leaves.

5. *Bot.* A peculiar tissue in the higher plants, forming the inner division of the bark (which name is sometimes restricted to the dead tissues lying outside the cork); it consists of closely-packed air-containing cells, nearly impervious to air and water, and protects the underlying tissues.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. § 15. 80 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous... when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed. 1876 *M'NAB Bot.* ii. (1883) 39 All tissues external to the layers of cork, die and dry up, forming a strong... protecting tissue, the bark.

II. *transf.*

† 6. Used by Grew for the 'head' or torus of some fruits, as apples, pears, gooseberries, bearing the withered remains of the floral leaves. *Obs.*

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 2 Ten (branches) are spread... through the Parenchyma [of the apple], most of them enarching themselves towards the Cork or Stool of the Flower. 1677 — *Anat. Fruits* II. § 9 (Pears) A straight channel or Ductus, which opens at the middle of the Cork or Stool of the Flower. *Ibid.* § 10 (Quince) The coar stands higher or nearer to the Cork... and the Ductus from the bottom of the Coar to the top of the Fruit, much more open and observable.

7. *Fossil cork, mountain-cork, rock-cork*: names for a very light variety of asbestos.

1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* 389 *Rock-Cork*, a variety of asbestos whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork... Often known as 'mountain-cork'. *Ibid.* 397 *Fossil-Cork*. 1868 *DANA Min.* 234 *Mountain Leather* is a kind [of asbestos] in thin flexible sheets, made of interlaced fibres; and *mountain cork* the same in thicker pieces.

8. *fig.* Applied to a person.

1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 39 A slight bubbling spirit, a Corke, a Huske. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 7, I can love... Her who still weeps with spungie eyes, And her who is dry corke, and never cries.

9. *Sc. colloq.* A small employer or master tradesman; an overseer or foreman. [Perh. not the same word.]

1832 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 50 An' our cork when he's slack, Will gie ye a hint when he's takin on han's. 1856 *J. STRANG Glasgow* 129 The corks or small manufacturers of Anderston.

III. 10. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of or with cork. (Sometimes with hyphen.)

1776 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5466/4 His Left Foot Shoe-heel half a Quarter of a Yard high, a Cork-sole answerable. 1766 *C. LEADBETTER Royal Ganger* II. iii. (ed. 6) 241 A Cork Plate or Plum, for taking Gauges of Ale or Beer. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 82 Providing themselves with cork-belts and cork-collars. 1886 *Offic. Guide Museums Econ. Bot.* 144 A Cork hat, as used in Portugal. 1899 *Times* 18 Feb. 5 A dark-complexioned young man... with a cork-leg.

11. *Comb.* a. attributive, as *cork-band*, *-bark*, *-cambium*, *-cell*, *-crop*, *-hole*, *-layer*, *-tissue*; b. objective, as *cork-bearing*, *-forming*, *adjs.*; *-borer*, *-boring*, *-drawer*, *-maker*; c. parasynthetic, as *cork-barked*, *-brained* (see d), *-heeled* (see d), *adjs.*

1615 *E. S. Britain's Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 631 These sixty corks must have sixty 'Cork-bands to tie them to the net. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 93 'Corkbarke, cortex. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1188 (s.v. *Ulmus*) The 'Cork-barked Elm is in habit intermediate between the common and wych elms. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 210 Acorns of the 'Cork-bearing

oak. 1854 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 291 Each of these 'cork-borers is a brass tube. *Ibid.* 356 In the way of 'cork-boring. 1876 *M'NAB Bot.* ii. (1883) 38 The 'cork cambium forms new annual rings, as the ordinary cambium forms rings of wood. 1882 *VINES tr. Sachs' Bot.* 107 Thus arises... a layer of cells... which continues to form new 'cork-cells, the Cork-cambium or layer of Phellogen. 1842 *Browning Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* ii. Not a plenteous 'cork-crop. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* vii. (1877) 52 Mere 'cork-drawers and songsters. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. § 15. 91 The Lenticels are a peculiarity of 'cork-forming Dicotyledons. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 199 Stopping it up... excepting the Top vent or 'Cork-hole. 1869 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 180/2 The 'cork-layer of the vegetable integument. 1866 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 129 That absurd 'corkmaker. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. § 15. 90 When succulent organs... are injured, the wound generally becomes closed up by 'cork-tissue.

d. Special combs. *cork-board*, a kind of cardboard, made by mixing ground cork with the paper pulp, used as a non-conductor of heat, etc.; *† cork-brain*, a light-headed or giddy person; so *† cork-brained a.*; *cork-faucet* (see quot.); *† cork-fossil* = *fossil-cork* (see 7); *cork-heeled a.*, having the heels fitted with cork; *† also fig.* light-heeled, wanton; *cork-leather*, a fabric of cork and leather; also of cork and india-rubber; *cork-machine*, a machine for making corks; *cork-oak*, the tree (*Quercus Suber*) from which cork is obtained; *cork-pine*, *cork-press* (see quots.); *cork-pull*, an instrument for extracting a cork which has gone down into the bottle (see *Knight Dict. Mech.*); *cork-wing*, name of a fish, *Crenilabrus melas* or *cornubicus*. See also *CORK-CUTTER*, *-JACKET*, etc.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* II. 173/2 Some Giddy-headed 'Corkbrains. 1630 — *Wks.* (N.), An upstart 'cork-braind Jacke. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Cork-faucet, one adapted to be inserted through a cork, to draw the contents of a bottle. 1806 *GREGORY Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 437 'Cork-fossil... a kind of stone... somewhat resembling vegetable cork. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 131 Oh, who would trust your 'cork-heeled sex? 1617 *Ballad 'Sir P. Spens'*, Our Scots nobles wer richt laith To weat their cork-heild-shoone. 1886 *W. A. HARRIS Tech. Dict. Fire Insur.* 'Cork-leather, which is waterproof and very elastic, is cork-powder consolidated with india-rubber. 1873 *PR. ALICE in Mem.* (1884) 300 Cypressess, stone pines, large 'cork oaks. 1873 *Atlas of Michigan* Pref. 20 The soft or 'cork pine, so called from the resemblance in softness and texture of the wood to... cork. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Valuable cork pine timber. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Cork-press, one in which a cork... is rendered elastic, to enable it the more readily to enter the neck of a bottle. 1856 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (L.), The 'Corkwing... is not confined to the western part of England. 1868 *Chambers Encycl.* s.v. *Wrasse*, The corkwing is not unfrequent on the southern shores of England.

*Cork* (kɔrk), *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 corks, 6 corks, 7 corks. [app. a contraction of CORKIB, a Gaelic and Ir. *corcur*, orig. 'purple', hence, the lichen yielding a purple dye. *Corcur* was ad. L. *purpur*, with Goidelic change of p to c, as in L. *planta*, Ir. *cland*, *clann*, L. *pascha*, Gaelic *casga*, *caisg*.]

A purple or red dye-stuff obtained from certain lichens growing on rocks in Scotland and the north of England; = *CUDBEAR*.

Lightfoot, *Flora Scotica* (1789) 818, has *Lichen omphalodes* as 'Dark purple Dyer's Lichen; Cork or Arcell. *Crotal* of the Gaels, and *L. tartareus* (now *Lecanora tartarea*) as 'Large yellow-saucer'd Dyer's Lichen; *Corcur* of the Gaels'. Both of these produce cudbear. 'Cork' has also been more or less identified with *ARCHIL* or *Orchil*, a foreign dye-stuff of similar origin; see quot. 1483 (See Paper by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* (1877) 19).

1823 *Act 1 Rich. III. c. 8 § 3* Diers... usen to dye... Clothes with Orrell and Corke brought from beyonde the See called Jare corke. c 1485 *Crafte of Lymnyng in E. E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 Whenne hit is alle-moste at boylunge, caste in 39our corke. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 2* Good and sufficient corke or orchall. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Pj b, This is called in London orchall and the dyers vse it to dy withall. The Northernmen about blakamore where as it groweth calleth it corke, it groweth ther like a mos vpon stones. 1634 *PEACHAM Genll. Exer.* I. xxiii. 79 The principall blewes... in use are, Blew Bice. Smalt... Korck or Orchall. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 677 The corke or arcel, which is used by the Scotch... to dye a purple or scarlet colour. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Cork, *Lecanora tartarea* and *Rocella tinctoria*.

† *Cork*, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Var. of *COLK*, possibly influenced in spelling by association with *CORKE*.]

1. The 'colk' or core of an apple, etc.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 448 Appuls and peres clene pared, and the corke tane out. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Toke 30 coyones and x wardones, and pare hem, and drawe out the cokes at eyther end.

2. *pl.* 'Cinders, *Lancash.* (Halliwell). Cf. *COKE*, *CORE sb.* 1 2.

*Cork*, *sb.* 4, *Corlk*, *erron.* spellings of *CAUK*.

1815 *Annals of Agric.* XIX. 476 (E. D. S.) An imperfect chalk marl, or a cork, that is, a hard chalk. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. n. 450 The lower beds of hard chalk, provincially called *corlk*.

*Cork* (kɔrk), *v.* 1 [f. *CORK sb.* 1: in various uses, having no connexion with each other.]

1. *† l. trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.*

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Lidger des pantouffles.

to corcke slippers. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 218 Then wore they Shoes of ease, now of an inch-broad, corked hys. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 268 The [shoes and slippers of the men] 'corked', and richly ornamented.

b. To provide or fit with a cork (as a float).

1641 *S. SMITH Herringbuss Trade* 11 They are to bring the Nets to their ropes, and... Corke them, and make them in all respects fit.

II. 2. To stop (a bottle, cask, etc.) with, or as with, a cork; and so to confine or shut up (the contents of a bottle, etc.).

1699 *GAYTON Art of Longevity* 20 In bottles close Corkt up a prisoner. 1744 *BRERKELEY Let. on Tar Water* § 2 Keep it in bottles, well corked. 1799 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 209 Then cork the bottle. 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 334 He corked it up, and kept it some time.

b. *transf.* To stop up as with a cork; to shut up like the contents of a bottle.

1690 [see *CORKING*, below], 1798 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 221 The Fat had corked up the Extremity. 1884 *MEDWIN Convers. w. Byron* (1832) II. 45 Rogers had composed some very pretty commendatory verses on me; but they were kept corked up for many long years.

III. 3. To blacken with burnt cork.

1836 [see *CORKED* 3].

Hence *Corking vbl. sb.*

1690 *H. MORE Observ. Anthropol. Theomag.* 51 The corking-up close of the urine of a bewitched party. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/4 Bottles, corks, corking apparatus, and other appliances used in manufacturing sparkling wines.

† *Cork*, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* In 5 *korke*. [f. *CORK sb.* 2] *trans.* To treat with 'cork' (the dye-stuff).

c 1485 *Crafte of Lymnyng in E. E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 After hit is y-maderyd, 3e moste korke hit... for if 3e wolle korke crymsons, 3e moste... whenne hit is alle-moste at boylunge, caste in 39our corke.

*Cork*, *v.* 3, *erron.* f. *CAULK v.*

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 53 The merchants... will not entrust one penny worth of goods on that man's vessel that corks her. 1776 *G. TEMPLE Building in Water* 102 Corking any Leakages that may happen to appear. *Ibid.* 108 Scrape the joints... and... cork them with the shavings of Lead. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 After corking up all openings with snow.

*Corkage* (kɔrkɪdʒ), [f. *CORK sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + *-AGE*.]

The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence (= *corkage-money*) a charge made by hotel-keepers, waiters, etc. for every bottle of wine or other liquor uncorked and served, orig. when not supplied by themselves.

1838 *SIR F. POLLOCK Remembrances* (1887) I. 119 Corkage money on the number of bottles opened was paid to the tavern. 1884 *C. ROGERS Soc. Life Scotland* II. xiii. 312 The members used their own wine, allowing a 'corkage' to the innkeeper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 3/2 Even the waiters, in certain restaurants, levy a tax [on shippers of champagne] in the shape of 'corkage', without which they may boycott a brand.

*Cork-cutter*. [f. *CORK sb.* 1 + *CUT v.*]

1. One whose occupation is to cut cork into stoppers for bottles, bungs, etc.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4574/4 Felix Oneall, Cork-Cutter. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 181/2 Her deceased better-half had been an eminent cork-cutter.

2. An instrument or machine for cutting corks.

So *Cork-cutting vbl. sb.*

1756 *TOLDERVY Two Orphans* IV. 101 Many of the inhabitants, who were of the cork-cutting profession. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 952 In the art of cork-cutting the French surpass the English.

*Corked* (kɔrkɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *CORK v.* 1 and *sb.* 1]

† 1. Furnished with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.* (Cf. *CHOPINE*.)

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 113 She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 Those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*. 1615 *T. ADAMS Spir. Navigator* 52 Cork'd at the heeles.

2. Stopped or confined with a cork; also *fig.* (Also with *up*.)

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1877) 198 Giving full vent to a hitherto corked-up giggle.

3. Blackened with burnt cork.

1836 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* II. 205 With their... painted cheeks, corked whiskers, and chalked necks. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 73/2 Partially corked eyebrows.

4. Of wine: Tasting of the cork; spoiled by an unsound cork into the substance of which the wine penetrates.

1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xxxiv, This wine is corked. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Spunge's Sp. Tour* xxv. 148 This [wine] fortunately was less corked than the first.

Hence *Corkedness noun-tud.*, state or quality of being corked (sense 4).

1888 *Standard* 10 Sept. 5/2 [They] would scorn to offer a bottle with even a suspicion of corkedness.

† *Corken*, *a. Obs. rare.* [-EN 4.] Of cork.

1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. iii. 57 A little corken-boate. 1647 *W. BROWNE Poet.* II. 293 He presented mee a corken cup, full of cleare water.

*Corker* (kɔrkɪkə), [f. *CORK sb.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

† 1. ? A cork-cutter. *Obs.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/11 John Ping... Corker.

2. *slang.* Something that closes a discussion, or puts an end to any matter; a 'settler'; a thing that one cannot get over. Hence, something very striking or astonishing, *e.g.* a monstrous lie. (Cf. *CAULKER* 4.)

1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. I. xix. (Farmer), Then I

lets him have it... just three corks. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, 'Corker', 'that's a corker', i. e. that settles the question, or closes the discussion. 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 5 Dec., 'It's a corker. If it [a proposed law] passes we'll have to quit.'

**Corker**, var. of *corker*, obs. f. *CARCASSE*.

**Corkiness** (kɔr'kiness). [f. *CORKY* + -NESS.] State or quality of being 'corky', in different senses. 1846-55 *Carpenter Princ. Human Physiol.* § 408 (L.) A feeling of freedom and lightness (or 'corkiness') of the limbs. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1956 558/1 The prevalent 'corkiness' of his [a painter's] manner.

† **Corking-pin**. Obs. Also 7 *calkin*, *cawking*, 8 *corkin pin*. [App. corrupted from *cawking*. *CALKIN*, as spelt by the pinmakers in 1690. Origin unknown.] 'A pin of the largest size' (J.).

† 1690 *Pinmakers Case in oppos. to Killigrew's Bill* (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double long whites alias Calkins. — *Case or Petit. of Pinmakers* (London) (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double Long Whites, al. Cawkings. 1727 *Swift Gulliver* II. v. 139 A corking-pin that stuck in the good gentlewoman's stomach. 1768 *Sterne Sent. Journ.* Case of Delicacy, I could hear two or three corking pins fall out of the curtain. 1770 *Foots Lane Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 62, I gave my German a challenge... to drive a corkin pin into the calves of our legs. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* xix, Cristal Nixon... had... secured it [his riding-skirt] with large corking-pins. 1840 *Hood Kilmansegg* cxlii. It pierced her heart like a corking-pin.

**Corkir**. Sc. Also *korkir*. [Gaelic *corcur*: see *CORK sb.*] A kind of lichen furnishing a red dye: see *CORK sb.*

1703 *M. MARTIN W. Isl.* 135 (Jam.) The stones on which the scurf call'd Corkir grows... on the coast, and in the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour. 1760 *Pocock Tour Scot.* (1881) 92 Two seaweeds for dying grow on the stones there, Corkir for crimson and Crotil for Philamorte. 1775 *L. Shaw Moray* 156 (Jam. s.v. *Korkie*). 1856 *LINDSAY Brit. Lichens* 225 This Lichen [*Lecanora tartarea*] is the 'Cork' or 'Korkir' of many parts of the Highlands.

**Corkish** (kɔr'ikish), a. rare. [f. *CORK sb.*]

1. Of the nature of cork, somewhat corky. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94. 2/2 Corkish Excrescences. 2. Tasting of cork; somewhat corked. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 113 As port at Highland inn seems sound, all corkish though it be.

**Corkite** (kɔr'ikait). Min. [f. *Cork* in Ireland, where found + -ITE.] A synonym of *BEUDANTITE*. 1875 in *DANA Min.* 2nd App. 13.

**Cork-jacket**. [f. *CORK sb.*] A jacket made partly of cork, or lined with cork, to support a person in the water.

1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 157/1 A fisherman who had been cast away seven hours, and saved his life by means of a cork jacket. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* i. The cork-jacket which carries the heroes of romance safe through all the billows of affliction. 1891 *Standard* 19 Nov. 2/1 A large number of men crowded into the boat with cork-jackets on. † **Corkle**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. ? Contortion.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 758 The adder *Alphibena*... rennyth and glydeth and wryggleth with wrynkles, corkles and draughtes of the body.

**Corkless** (kɔr'iklēs), a. rare. [f. *CORK sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cork.

1888 *Home Missionary Mar.* 459 The corkless bottle. **Corkscrew** (kɔr'ikskrū), sb. [f. *CORK sb.* + *SCREW*.]

1. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles, consisting of a steel screw or helix with a sharp point and a transverse handle.

1790 *AMHERST Poems, Bottle Screw*, This hand a corkscrew did contain. And that a bottle of champagne. 1814 *Scott Wav.* lxvi. The landlord's cork-screw was just introduced into the muzzle of a pint bottle of claret. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 52 With their tentacles twisted about... the longer ones like corkscrews.

b. Short for *corkscrew curl*: see 2. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 401/1 No small mincing... 'corkscrews', but a goodly sized tress.

c. Short for *corkscrew twill*: see 2. 1887 *L.D. MACNAGHTEN in Law Rep. App. Cases XII.* 295 The goods... belong to a class of wearing material known in the trade as 'corkscrews'.

2. attrib. Resembling a corkscrew; spirally twisted; esp. of curls or ringlets, and of staircases. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 Their leaves have... a uniform spiral arrangement... so as to give the stem a sort of corkscrew appearance. 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan* iii. Little corkscrew ringlets. 1842 *TENNYSON Walk to Mail* 82 Up the cork-screw stair. 1887 *L.D. SELBORNE in Law Rep. App. Cases XII.* 289 In all goods of the class called 'corkscrew twills' the twist lies hidden inside, the surface on both sides being warp.

3. Comb., as *corkscrew-like* adj. 1882 *VINES Sacks' Bot.* 443 The corkscrew-like antherozoid, which is coiled 12 or 13 times.

**Corkscrew** (kɔr'ikskrū), v. colloq. [f. prec.] 1. trans. To cause to move or advance in a spiral course.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxv. Mr. Bantam corkscrewed his way through the crowd. 1872 *Daily News* 11 May 5/7 Herr Gerwig has corkscrewed his line round the Eisenberg. 1887 *JESSOP in 19th Cent.* Mar. 370 [The horses] have to be corkscrewed into our diminutive stables.

2. intr. To proceed in a spiral course.

1843 *G. J. CAYLEY Las Alforjas* I. 117 An interminable... gallery... corkscrewing round and round the tower. 1883 *W. C. SMITH N. Country Folk* 225 A turnpike stair That corkscrewed up a round tower.

3. trans. To draw out as with a corkscrew; to elicit by roundabout devices, or with effort.

1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* II. xxiv. 328 From what Small has dropped, and from what we have corkscrewed out of him.

**Corkscrew**, a. Like a corkscrew, spiral. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 4/2 The bird [snipe]... then enters upon that corkscrew flight, which is his chief charm as an object of sport. 1890 *Chamb. Jnl.* 5 Apr. 221/1 A 'corkscrew' ringlet dangling at each cheek.

† **Cork-shoe**. Obs. A shoe of cork; one furnished with a cork sole or heel.

1592 *NASHE Introd. Sidney's Astrophel*, Tis as good to goe in cut finger pumps as cork shoes, if one wears Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1599 *PORTER Angry Hum. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 32 For maides that weres cork shoes may step awrie. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 39 Thy voice squeakes like a dry cork shoe. 1897 *T. BROWN Saints in Upnor Wks.* 1730 I. 77 Swimming-girdles and cork-shoes... were not then in fashion.

**Cork-tree**. 1. The cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), from which cork is obtained. (See *CORK sb.* 1 4.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 *Corktre. suberies.* 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 1586 101 b. The cork tree... in Spanishe Alcornoque. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 266, I sent governor Ellis in the year 1757... some acorns of the cork-tree. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* x. The cork-tree's furrow'd rind. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cork*, The cork-tree at the age of twenty-five years is barked for the first time.

2. Applied to various trees with light or soft wood resembling cork, as *Entelea arborescens* of New Zealand, *Millingtonia hortensis* of the East Indies.

**Corkwood** (kɔr'ikwud). [f. *CORK sb.* + *WOOD*.]

† 1. Cork in the mass. Obs. 1769 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 63 The black side of a piece of cork-wood.

2. A name given in various parts of the world to various light and porous woods, and the trees yielding them; e. g. in the West Indies to *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium tiliaceum*); in N.S. Wales to *Duboisia myoporoides*. 1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 256 The Alligator Apple Tree or Cork-wood... The wood of this tree is so soft, even after it is dried, that it is frequently used... instead of cork. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 800 *Ochroma*, the well-known Corkwood tree... is very common in the West Indies and Central America, where its soft spongy and exceedingly light wood, called Corkwood in Jamaica, is commonly employed as a substitute for cork. 1882 *J. SMITH Dict. Plants* 133.

3. A name of the White Cork Boletus (*Polyporus niveus*, formerly *Boletus suberosus*), which grows on the trunks of trees.

So commonly called in the South of Scotland.

**Corky** (kɔr'iki), a. [f. *CORK sb.* + -Y. The fig. uses appear to be the earlier.]

1. Having the nature or character of cork; cork-like.

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* III. 38 Of a more corky texture. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY in Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. 393 Corky asbestos. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* (1875) 24 The greater number of species are leathery or corky. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 563 The thick corky layers of *Quercus Suber*. 1887 *All Year Round* 14 May 394 The sombre water way on which they [boats] ride with a corky buoyancy.

† 2. fig. Dry and stiff, withered, sapless. Obs. 1603 *HARNET Pop. Impost.* 23 To teach an old corkie woman to writhe, tumble, curvet, and fetch her Morice gambles. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. vii. 29 Binde fast his corky armes.

3. fig. Light, trifling, frivolous; buoyant, lively, springy; hence, skittish, ticklish, restive. colloq. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 324 That same perpetuall grin, That leads his corkie jests, to make them sinke into the eares of his deriders. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 54 Inventing, out of their owne corkie braines, a new certaine no-forme of Liturgie. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 2 Charles of a light and corky humour. 1746 *ELIZ. CARTER in Pennington Mem.* (18-8) I. 136 Before they are half over I grow so restless and corky, I am ready to fly out of the window. 1782 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Observ. Scot. Dialect* 100 *Corky*, airy, brisk. 1862 *C. BEDR College Life* 24 He's rather corky at the best of times; what will he be now? 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Halib.* II. xxi, 'They be getting corky at the beer-shops, now-a-days, and won't give no trust.' 1872 *O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. (1885) 89 They felt so 'corky' it was hard to keep them down. 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* II. L. v. § 5. 438 If the horse seems light and corky.

4. Having acquired a flavour of cork; = *CORKED* 4. In mod. Dicts.

5. Comb., as *corky-brained*, -headed adjs. (cf. sense 3, and *cork-brained* s.v. *CORK sb.* 1 11 d). a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Corky-brain'd* Fellow, silly, foolish. 1787 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 170 Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless Gentry. 1825-79 *JAMIESON Sc. Dict.* *Corky-headit*, light-headed, giddy. *Roxb.*

**Corlde**, obs. f. *curled*: see *CURL v.*

**Corlew**, *corlu*, *corluere*, obs. ff. *CURLEW*.

† **Corm**, *corme*. Obs. [a. F. *corme*, app. — *L. cornum* the cornel-cherry (see *CORNEL*); but in OF. the names *cormier* and *corme* were applied to the service-tree and its fruit, also called *sorbe*; see *Littre*.]

1. The fruit of the service-tree, the sorb; also the tree, *Pyrus domestica* (*Sorbus* L., *Cornus* Spach).

1576 *LYTE Dodoens* III. lxxxiv. 437 The apples be pale, in

figure lyke the Sorb-apple or Corme. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 *Cornus*, services, azerolls, and the like.

2. The cornel tree. 1676 *HOMER Iliad* (1677) 255 Many lusty limbs then broken are Of barked corme [Il. xvi. 767 ταυφόλον κρανίαι], broad beech, and lofty ash. — *Odys.* (1677) 285, I cut up by the root, And smooth'd with iron tools a lusty corme.

**Corm** = (kɔr'm). Bot. [ad. mod. Bot. Lat. *cornus* (Willdenow c 1800), a. Gr. *κορύμβος*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, f. *κείρ-ειν* (ablaut stems *κέρ-, κορ-*) to cut, poll, lop.]

A short fleshy rhizome, or bulb-like subterranean stem of a monocotyledonous plant, producing from its upper surface leaves and buds, and from its lower, roots; also called *solid bulb*.

(By *Asa* Gray applied also to the rhizomes of dicotyledonous plants such as cyclamen; but this is not generally followed.)

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 269 The fleshy cormus of some Cannas. 1835 *Gloss. Bot.* *Corm*, a fleshy underground stem, having the appearance of a bulb, from which it is distinguished by not being scaly. 1845 *Sch. Bot.* I. (1938) 2 What is named the root of a *Crocus* is a variety of the tuber, called a *corm*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 61 A good type of corm is that of *Cyclamen*.

attrib. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 53 (*Crocus*) The corm-tunic is the only permanent record of perennial existence, and even this in a living state lasts but a year.

**Cormelle**, another form of *CARMELE*, the Heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*.

1794 *GISBORNE Walks Forest* (1796) 16 Thy tuberous roots. Cormelle, famed cure of hunger's gnawing pangs.

**Cormo-**, combining form of Gr. *κορύμβος* trunk of a tree, stem, taken as the basis of terms (chiefly proposed by Haeckel) referring to the evolution, etc., of races or social aggregates: as

**Cormogeny** [Gr. *-γενεα* descent], that branch of ontogeny which deals with the germ-history of races (or social aggregates: families, communities, etc.). **Cormophyly** [Gr. *φυλή, φύλον* set of men, tribe, race], that branch of phylogeny which deals with the tribal history of races. Also **Cormology**, 'the anatomy of the cormus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 Germ-history of races, or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities, states, etc.) **Cormogeny**. *Ibid.*, Tribal history of races (or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities, states, etc.) **Cormophyly**.

**Cormogon** (kɔr'mɔdʒen). Bot. [f. Gr. *κορύμβος* trunk, stem + *-γενος* produced: cf. *acrogen*.] = **CORMOPHYTE**; sometimes restricted to cryptogamic cormophytes or Acrogens.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* Introd. 1822 [see **CORMOPHYTE**]. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 8 All plants, from the mosses upwards, are therefore termed Cormogens, or Cormophytes.

**Cormogenous**, a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Belonging to or resembling a cormogen; also, corm-bearing. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cormogon**, -ion, -moggian, obs. ff. *CURMUDGEON*.

**Cormoid**, a. Bot. [f. Gr. *κορύμβος* + -οειδ.] Resembling a corm. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cormophyte** (kɔr'mɔfɔit). Bot. [mod. f. Gr. *κορύμβος* trunk, stem + *φυτόν* plant.] Endlicher's name (*Cormophyta*, in *Gen. Plant.* 1836-40) for one of his two primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, comprising all plants that have a proper stem or axis of growth, i. e. all phænogamous plants and the higher cryptogams (Acrogens). His other division *Thallophyta* was thus equal to Lindley's *Thallogens* (Algae, Fungi, Lichens).

1822 *BALFOUR Class. Bot.* 69 Such cellular plants have received the name of Thallogens or Thallophytes; while those producing stems composed of both vessels and cells are sometimes called Cormogens or Cormophytes. 1882 *VINES Sacks' Bot.* 345 The vegetative body is here always a cormophyte.

Hence **Cormophytic** a., of the nature of a cormophyte.

**Cormorancy** (kɔr'mɔrānsi). *nonce-wd.* A body of cormorants; a greedy oppressive class.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 253 A letter which ought to reach the souls of our cormorancy, even to their bellies.

**Cormorant** (kɔr'mɔrānt). Forms: 4-6 *cormarant* (e, *cormera* (u nt (e, *cormorant*, 5 *cormerawnt* (e, (*kormorant*, *cormirande*), 6 *cormorant* (e, -aunt (e, -an, *cormrant*, 6-7 *cormorand* (e, 6- *cormorant*. [ad. F. *cormoran*, in 15th c. *cormaran*, *cosmaran* (Littre), 16th c. *cormarain*, -merant; still with fishermen *cormaran*, -marin; app. altered from an OF. \**corp-marin* — *L. cornus marinus* sea-raven (occurring in the Reichenau Glosses of 8th c.); whence also Pr. *corp-mari*, Cat. *corbmari*, Pg. *corvomarinho*. The ending is identified by Hatzfeld and Thomas with that in *faucon moran*, which they think to be a deriv. of Breton *mor* sea, and so = *marin*. In the earliest known Eng. examples, the Fr. -an is already corrupted to -ant, as in *peasant*, *pheasant*, *tyrant*, etc.: see *ANT* 3.]

1. A large and voracious sea-bird (*Phalacrocorax*

(*carbo*), about 3 feet in length, and of a lustrous black colour, widely diffused over the northern hemisphere and both sides of the Atlantic. Also the name of the genus, including about 25 species, some of which are found in all maritime parts of the world.

*c. 1300* Orpheo 296 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 260 Of game they forde grete haunt, Fesaunt, heron, and cormorant. *c. 1381* CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 362 The hote cormeraunt of glot-onye. *1388* WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 18 A swan, a cormeraunt [*1388* cormoraunt]. *c. 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cormeraunte, *corvus marinus*. *1530* PALSGR. 155 Cormerant, a cormeraunt. *c. 1532* DEWES *Introd. Fr.* ibid. 911 The cormorande, *le cormorain*. *1610* *Histrio-m.* III. 100 The Callis Cormorants from Dover roade Are not so chargeable as you to feed. *1658* MARVELL *Unfort. Lover Poems* (1870) 243 A numerous fleet of corm'rants black. *1744* THOMSON *Winter* 144 The cormorant on high Wheels from the deep. *1845* DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 199 One day I observed a cormorant playing with a fish which it had caught.

2. *fig.* An insatiably greedy or rapacious person. Also with qualification, as *money-cormorant*.

*1531* ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii. To whiche cormorantes, neither lande, water, ne ayre mought be sufficient. *1592* GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 They were cormorantes or usurers, that gathered it to fill their cofers with. *1660* WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* I. II. 99 There would be many money-cormorants, and their profit great. *1687* CONGREVE *Old Back.* I. ii. Why, what a cormorant in love am I. *1735* POPE *Odyss.* I. 207 His treasure'd stores these Cormorants consume. *1809* WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 155 We must look a little after these cormorants of Romana.

b. Said of qualities, things, etc.

*1593* SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 38 Light vanity, insatiate cormorant, Consuming meanes soone preyes vpon it selfe. *1718* ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 7 Law is a bottomless pit; it is a cormorant, a harpy, that devours everything. *1784* *Unfort. Sensibility* I. 51. I suppose the cormorant time may have devoured them.

3. *attrib.*

*1568* T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 124 Cressus he that cormant King. *1583* STANYHURST *Ensis* III. (Arb.) 77 No stigan vengeance lyke too theses cormoran haggards. *1607* SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 125 The Cormorant belly. *1726* AMHERST *Terra Fil.* IV. 17 A cormorant head of a college. *1785* Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* (1786) V. 216 A peevish discontented sister and her cormorant companion.

¶ Under the influence of etymological fancies, the word was sometimes altered to *corvorant* [*L. vorantem* devouring]; see also CORVORANT.

*1577* HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 701 That corvorant generation of Romanists. *1766* PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 476 Genus xxv. Corvorant. *Note.* The learned Dr. Kay, or Caius, derives the word *Corvorant* from *Corvus vorans*, from whence corruptly our word *Cormorant*. *1808* G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 103 *Corvorant*, a name for the Cormorant.

† *Cormoronus*, a. *Obs.* [Irreg. f. prec. + -OUS.] Insatiable as a cormorant.

*1747* E. POSTON *Praetor* I. 82 My Desires are not cormorous.

**Cormudgeon**, obs. form of CURMUDGEON.

† **Cormu'llion**. *Obs.* -1 = CURMUDGEON.

*1596* Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* II. 60 Who like unto the wealthy Cormullions of our time, increase their wealth by others want.

|| **Cornus**. [mod.L.: see CORM.]

1. = CORM, q.v.

2. Haeckel's name for the common stock of a plant or 'colonial' animal, bearing a number of individuals which originate by gemmation or budding; as applied to animals it is equivalent to *polytypidom*. *1878* BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 93 Colonies (*corni*) are formed from single animals by gemmation. *1880* PACKARD *Zool.* (1881) 181 A cornus, polyzoarium or polyzoostock is formed by the budding of numerous cells from the one first formed.

**Corn** (*kōrn*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 3 *cooren*, 4 *korn* (e, 4-7 *coorne*, 5 (*g dial.*) *oocorn*; *Sc. CURN*. [Common Teut.: OE. *corn* corresponds to OFris. *korn* (E.Fris. *kōrn*, *kōren*), OS. *corn* (MDu. *coorn*, *cooren*, Du. *koren*), OHG. *corn*, *choron* (MHG. *korn*, *koren*, mod.G. *korn*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *korn*, Gothic *kaurn* n.: -OTeut. \**kornō* from earlier \**kurnōm* grain, com = OSlav. *srŭnŭ* (Boh. *srno*, Russ. *serno*) grain: -Aryan type \**grnōm*; in form, a passive pple. neuter from the vb. stem *ger-* (*gor-*, *gr-*), in Skr. *jī* to wear down, waste away, pa. pple. *jirŭd-*: -*grnōm*, whence also *L. grānum*. A corn or grain is therefore, etymologically, a 'worn-down' particle.

The ablaut grade (*ger-*) is represented in Ger. *kern* kernel, OHG. *kerno*, ON. *kjarni*: -OTeut. *kernon*-masc. More directly related is *kernel*, OE. *cyrnel*: -OTeut. *kurn-ilo*, dim. of *kurnō*.)

I. *gen.* A grain, a seed.

1. *gen.* A small hard particle, a grain, as of sand or salt. In OE. and mod. dial. (In literary use in 16-17th c., chiefly transl. *L. grānum*.)

*c. 888* K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 4 Swa fela welena swa þara sondcorna deop þe þisum sæclicum. *a. 1000* *Runic Poem* 9 (Gr.) Hægl byþ hwitust corna. *c. 1000* *Ag. Ps.* cxxxviii. 16 (cxxxix. 18) Hi beoð ofer sand corn sniome manige. *1340* *Ayend.* 233 Hit behouep þet þis flour habbe wyppine þri cornes of gold. þe þri cornes of þe lilye. *c. 1420* *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 599 (Of poultry) Cornes [*L. grana*] that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. *1500* *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 38/2 He offered 3 cornes of incense [cf. *L. grana thuris*] to the sacryfyce of the

ydoles. *a. 1571* JEWELL *On Thess.* (1611) 132 We must vnderstand this authoritie with a corne of salt [*L. cum grano salis*] otherwise it may bee vnusurior. *1616* SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 475 When you haue... bruised it, and brought it into small cornes. *a. 1656* Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 11 He, that cannot make one spire of grass, or corn of sand, will yet be framing of worlds. *1668* CRULL *Muscovy* 293 Having put a corn of Salt in the Child's Mouth. *1876* *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Corn*, a grain, or particle, a 'corn of tobacco', a 'corn of powder', a 'corn of rice'. *1888* ELWORTHY *West Somerset Word-bk.*, *Corn*, a particle of anything... as a corn of sugar-candy, black pepper, brimstone.

† *b. spec.* One of the roundish particles into which gunpowder is formed by the corning or granulating process; a grain of corn-powder. *Obs.* Cf. CORN v. 1.

*1595* MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville Argt.*, Sir Richard mayntained the fight, till he had not one corne of powder left. *1660* W. SECKRER *Nonsuch Prof.* 343 A Train of Powder... takes fire from corn to corn, till at last the Barrel is burst in sunder. *1669* STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 The harder the Corns of Powder are in feeling, by so much the better it is. *1796* CARTE *Ormonde* I. 583 The soldiers... else would not have had a corn of powder... in case of an action.

† *c.* Kind or size of 'grain'. *Obs.*

*1674-91* RAY *N. C. Words* 206 The Ale serves to harden the Corn of the Salt. *1679* PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 If they intend a large Corne [of salt] they put into it [the brine] about... a quart of the strongest and stalest Ale.

2. *spec.* The small hard seed or fruit of a plant; now only with contextual specification or defining attribute, as in *barley-corn*, *pepper-corn*, etc.

a. A seed of one of the cereals, as of wheat, rye, barley, etc.

*c. 1000* *Ag. Gosp.* John xii. 24 Hwætene corn [*1388* WYCLIF corn of whete; so *1611*; *1881* grain of wheat] wunað ana buton hyt fealle on eorþan & sy dead. *a. 1175* *Cotton Hom.* 241 Þis bread was imaced of ane hwete corne. *a. 1225* *Anchr. R.* 260 Heo breken þe eares bi þe weie, & gniden þe cornes ut bitweonen hore honden. *c. 1400* *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Þe weiste of þre cornys of wheete. *1496* *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Every Sterling to be of the Weight of xxxij Corns of Wheat that grew in the Midst of the Ear. *1523* FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 The cornes be very great and white, and it is the best barley. *1576* FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The ant... was occupied in gathering wheat cornes together. *1738* [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 63 Suppose that 1 Corn produces the first Year 50 Corns. *c. 1842* LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 11 The ears had ninety corns each on an average. *1875* *Urbs Dict. Arts* III. 185 (Malting) A sprouted corn or two. *Ibid.* Broken and bruised corns.

b. The seed or fruit of various other plants, as of an apple, a grape, pepper, coffee, etc.

*a. 700* *Epinal Gloss.* 790 *Plysones*, berecorn berendæ. *c. 897* K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. Se æppel... monig corn oninan him hæfð. *c. 1000* *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 3enim... xvii pipor corn gnid to somne. *1388* WYCLIF *Matth.* xiii. 31 The kyngdom of heuenes is like to a corn of seneuey. *1486* *Bk. St. Albans* C va. Take... the cornes of sporge and grinde it weell. *1561* HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 24 a Juniper whereon are manye berryes or cornes. *1586* COGAN *Haven Health* cxxii. (1636) 123 A few cornes of blacke pepper. *1747* WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 103 Swallow five or six corns of White Pepper. *1876* Sir S. D. SCOTT *To Jamaica* 104 Each [coffee] berry contains two corns... The corns slide through into other troughs of water.

II. *spec.* The fruit of the cereals.

3. *collective sing.* The seed of the cereal or farina-ceous plants as a produce of agriculture; grain.

As a general term the word includes all the cereals, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, etc., and, with qualification (as *black corn*, *pulse corn*), is extended to leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc., cultivated for food. Locally, the word, when not otherwise qualified, is often understood to denote that kind of cereal which is the leading crop of the district; hence in the greater part of England 'corn' is = *wheat*, in North Britain and Ireland = *oats*; in the U. S. the word, as short for *Indian corn*, is restricted to *maize* (see 5).

*871-89* *Charter Ælfred* in *O. E. Texts* 452 He zeselle of ðem londre xxx... cornes eghwælc gere to hrofesceastre. *898* *O. E. Chron.* an. 895 Hie wæron be numene ætðer 3e þæs ceapes 3e þæs cornes. *1044* *Ibid.* (MS. C). On ðisum gere was... corn swa dyre swa nan man ær ne gemunde. *a. 1225* *Anchr. R.* 234 Satan is 3eorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! *c. 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 2159 Iacob for-ðan Sente in to egipt to bringen coren. *1398* TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Sum corne þryvsa in on grounde, and faylep in a nopere. *1558* WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 24 b. All sortes of pulse corne, as Pease, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches. *1616* SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 Grounds that are to be sowne with corne, that is to say, with Rie corne, Maslin, some kind of Barly, Turkie corne, and such others, whereof bread is made, and especially... Wheat corne. *1679* BYRON'S *Voy. round World* 143 Rice is the only corn that grows in the island. *1774* PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 62 Wheat... so lately has it been cultivated in Lancashire, that it has scarcely yet acquired the name of corn, which in general is applied only to barley, oats, and rye. *1825-79* JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, *Corn*, the name commonly given to oats, before they are ground. *1859* TENNYSON *Gerraint & Enid* 263 An ancient churl... Went sweating underneath a sack of corn. *1876* F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Black corn*, beans; dark pulse. *1880* *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Corn*, oats. *1888* ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Corn*, wheat.

† *b. pl.* Kinds of corn; also corn-stuffs. *Obs.*

*1544* PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) LVij. Wheate is best among all other cornes even as wyne among all other hieours. *1609* SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Treatise 140, Cornes, sic as peas, beanes, should be sowne zealre. *1632* LITTONG *Trav.* vii. (1682) 317 Malta... a barren place... for their Corns and Wines come daily by Barks from Sicilia. *a. 1649* DRUMM. *of Hawth. Lead-Star Wks.* (1711) 184 For the provision of the army in corns, fewel, viands. *1745* tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. vi. Corns [*frumenta*] may also be kept in pits.

4. Applied collectively to the cereal plants while growing, or, while still containing the grain.

*c. 897* K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. Done æcer... ðe stent on clænum lande, & bið unweaðmære oððe unsefynde corn bringð oððe deaf. *a. 1123* *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1103 Ætðer 3e on corne and eac on eallon treow weatman. *c. 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Þe blostme þe cumeð of coren of eorde and of treuwe. *c. 1340* *Cursor M.* 4702 (Fairf.) Na corne ne grisse on erpe sprange. *1499* PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Corne that is grene, *bladum*. *1535* COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 5 Samson... brent y<sup>r</sup> stoukes and the stondeinge corne. *1613* SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 32 Her Foes shake like a Field of beaten Corne. *1795* SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 368 As o'er the fertile field Billows the ripen'd corn. *1841-4* EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 29 Sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn. *1861* *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 The corn is all cut, with the exception of a few late pieces.

† *b. pl.* Corn crops, cereals. *Obs.*

*a. 1300* *Cursor M.* 6840 (Cott.) Your land yee sal sau seuen yeir, And scer þar-of your corns seir. *a. 1340* HAMMOLS *Salter* lxxvii. 51 Locustis ere bestis þat fleghis and etis kornes. *c. 1400* MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiv. 255 There ben grete Pastures, but few Coornes [*Fr. pay des blz.*]. *1523* Ld. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* I. cccxxxii. 640 To gather and bring home theyr cornes, and some to thesre and to fanne. *1544* PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Rv. Wilde cicorie, growing in the cornes. *1609* SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* I. 35 Gif... the cornes in the fieldis happens to be brunt and consumed. *1745* tr. *Columella's Husb.* xi. ii. During these days the corns must be weeded. *1799* J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 299 The practice of weeding their corns is not so carefully observed among the moderns.

† *c.* A plant of one of the cereals; a corn-plant, corn-stalk. *Obs. rare.*

*c. 1384* CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 134 And many flowte and liltyng home And pipes made of grene corne. *1590* T. WATSON *Eclog. Walsingham* (Arb.) 163 Now in the fields each corne hang down his head. *1590* SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 67 Playing on pipes of Corne.

5. *U. S.* Maize or Indian corn, *Zea Mays*; applied both to the separated seeds, and to the growing or reaped crop.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc. are in U. S. called collectively *grain*. *Corn*, in combinations, in American usage, must therefore be understood to mean *maize*, whereas in English usage it may mean any cereal; e. g. a *cornfield* in England is a field of any cereal that is grown in the country, in U. S. one of maize.

*1697* DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 40 A Fleet of Peragoes laden with Indian Corn, Hog, and Fowls, going to Cartagena... Here... we stock'd our selves with Corn, and then went. *1796* W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt.* R. Boyle 359 How happy he [an Indian] should be in the Company of their God, where would be no want of Corn, or Wood, or any Thing. *1809* KENDALL *Trav.* I. xxvi. 247 The planting or sowing of maize, exclusively called *corn*, was just accomplished. *1837* Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 43 Everything eats corn from slave to chick. *1891* *Boston* (Mass.) *Trav.* 27 Nov. 6/1 The corner in November corn is still on.

6. With defining attribute as AMELOORN, BREAD-CORN, BROOM-CORN, INDIAN CORN, POP-CORN, SEED-CORN, TURKEY-CORN, etc., q.v.

III. 7. Phrases. † *New ale in corn*: ? ale as drawn off the malt: cf. CORN 2. *Corn in Egypt*: said of a plentiful supply of anything to be had in the proper quarter: in allusion to Gen. xlii. 2. *To measure another's corn by one's own bushel*: see BUSHEL sb.<sup>1</sup> 2 c. And other proverbial expressions. *To acknowledge the corn*: see CORN sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

*a. 1520* SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 378 And blessed her wyth a cup Of new ale in cornes. *1532* MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 491/2 Then would those heretikes by their willes, that in stede of wyne and water, men woulde consecrate new ale in cornes. *1539* TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 60 The corne in an other mans grounde semeth euer more fertile and plentyfull than doth oure owne. *1554* HULOET, Ale newe, or new ale in the cornes, *mustum*. *1564* J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 All this winde shakis no corne. *1677* HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 348 Mankind is negligent in improving his Observation, he never rubs the Corn out of the Ear. *a. 1700* B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, *A grant Harvest of a little Corn*, a great adoe in a little Matter. *a. 1834* LAMA *Let.* in *Angier Life* vii. There is corn in Egypt while there is cash at Leadenhall. *1837* GOSWING & FRITCHARD *Microgr.* 65 He must not measure his neighbour's corn by his own bushel.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Almost exclusively in senses 3-5.)

8. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to corn or grain, or, in U. S., to maize.

*c. 1420* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 233 In a good corne contrey rest the. *1611* BIBLE *Gen.* xlv. 2 Put my cup... in the sacks mouth of the yongest, and his corne money. *1798* W. LORIMER (title) A Letter to the Corn Committee, on the Importation of Rough Rice, as a Supplement of Wheat Flour. *1830* LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 302 The Corn tribe... such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Rice, and Guinea Corn. *1832-52* McCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 416 Until the season was too far advanced for bringing supplies from the great corn markets in the north of Europe. *1842* *Act* 5-6 *Vict.* 2 Sess. c. 14 Any Corn Returns believed fraudulent may be omitted in the Computation. *Mod. Market Report*, Corn Averages.

b. Consisting of grains; granulated.

*1884* F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 101 Corn Emery used for sharpening cutting burishers.

9. General combinations: a. attributive, as *corn-bread*, *-colour*, *-crop*, *-dole*, *-ear*, *-fair*, *-feast*, *-goddess*, *-harvest*, *-head*, *-heap*, *-leaf*, *-market*, *-mart*, *-merchant*, *-plant*, *-produce*, *-riddle*, *-shock*, *-song*, *-stack*, *-stubble*, *-trade*, etc.; (used in the

cultivation, carriage, storage, etc., of corn), as *corn-bin*, *-bing*, *-chamber*, *-city*, *-fan*, *-loft*, *-ship*, *-shovel*, *-sieve*, *-van*, *-wain*, *-yard*. b. obj. genitive (sometimes as names of mechanical contrivances), as *corn-cadger*, *-cleaner*, *-crusher*, *-cultivator*, *-gauger*, *-harvester*, etc. c. objective, as *corn-cumbering*, *-devouring*, *-exporting*, *-growing*, *-planting*, *-producing*, etc., vbl. sb., and adjs.; d. instrumental, as *corn-clad*, *-feeding*, *-laden*, *-strewn*, *-wreathed*, etc., ppl. adjs.; e. para-synthetic, as *corn-coloured* adj.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 161 A mortar for grain, and sundry gourds and bark \*corn-bins. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* l. vi. The granaries are also distinguished with partitions or \*corn-bings. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 150 The \*Corn-chambers and Magazines in Holland. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 11 The rats were bad in the corn-chamber. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* viii. 4 The \*cornecytes (1611 store cities) which he buylded in Hemath. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 18 And \*corn-clad vales a happier state attest. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 3/1 \*Corn colour is popular for ball gowns. 1887 *Ibid.* 20 July 6/2 A girl in \*corn-coloured sarah, relieved with shoulder-knots and belt of wheat-green velvet. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 260 When applied to \*corn-crops, it should be... already decomposed. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 133 The presence of \*corn-crushers, which are round balls of hard stone, two or three inches in diameter, proves that agriculture was known and practised even in the Stone Age. 1805 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 Cockle, wilde Oats, rough Burs, \*Corn-cumbering Tares. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 270 The \*Corn-devouring Weazel here abides. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 105 Caius Gracchus \*cornedole was gret, he wasted therefore the treasure. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätz.) *pe sweuene of pe seuene \*corneres.* 1425 *Inc. in Wt. Wülcker 664/19 Hec spica*, a cornere. 1808 *Boston (Mass.) J. 24 Nov. 4/4 Portsmouth, Ohio*, is to have a \*corn fair. 1875 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 287 Bearing upon his shoulder a \*corn-fan. 1844 J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 274 No occasion... displays in a more manifest degree its social effects than the \*corn feast. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 443 Though the population in \*corn-feeding countries were dependent on the cheapest species of grain. 1805 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. The \*Corn-fit soyl. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 330 note, Demeter as a \*corn-goddess. 1803 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 265 To send their \*corn-gaugers over the country regularly year after year. 1670 COTTON *Espemone* III. x. 479 Their \*Corn Harvest had prov'd this year so thin, that thereupon a great... Famine ensu'd. 1709 *Act 7 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/11 All Persons working at Hay-Harvest and Corn-Harvest work... shall not be Impressed. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 2/3 This... offence of plucking a few \*cornheads. 1860 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 195 (T.) What if in his chaff he find but one untruth, whiles I in my \*corn-heap can find more? 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, She (i. e. the vessel) is \*corn-laden for Buffalo. 1896 OLIVIER *Slave States* 414 Some bundles of \*corn-leaves, to be fed to the horse. 1611 COTGR., *Grenier*, a Garner; a \*Corn-loft; a room to keepe salt, or corne, in. 1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 77 Unius burgagii in Rypon in le olde \*Corne marketstede. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 164 The Factor introduces samples of the corn upon his stand or counter in the corn market. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 6 A Village where a \*Corn Mart is kept once or twice in a Week. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 10 The chief \*corn-plants... are wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, and maize. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. V. 268 The importance of its \*corn-produce. c. 1876 *Oxford Bible Helps* 210 Egypt was a great \*corn-producing country in Jacob's time. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii. (1860) 80/1 Two tall pyramids of braxy-mutton, heaped up each on a \*corn-riddle. c. 1876 *Oxford Bible Helps* 142 Alexandrian \*corn-ships carried one large square-sail. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 53 \*Cornshocks singdged with blasterus hurling Of Southwynd whizzling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Kivb, Paddles... are pieces of... wood... resembling a \*corn-shovel. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 306 Isis placed the severed limbs of Osiris on a \*corn-sieve. 1844-5 SCHOOLCRAFT *Oncota* 254 The cereal chorus, or \*corn-song, as sung by the Northern Algonquin tribes. a. 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 932 (Jod.) On the \*cornstrew'd lands. 1845 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 212 The weeds and thistles which are in \*corn stubbles. 1753 (title) The State of the \*Corn Trade considered. a. 1435 *Howlate* xv, Cryand crawis... Will cum to the \*corne zard.

10. *Corn* is also prefixed to the names of many plants to distinguish a species that grows in corn-fields, as *Corn Bell-flower*, *Blue-bottle*, *Bugloss*, *Campion*, *Crowfoot*, *Mustard*, *Poppy*, *Speedwell*, *Thistle*, *Woundwort*, etc.; also to names of animals living in corn-fields or infesting corn, as *Corn Bunting*, *Sawfly*, *Weevil*, etc. See these words.

11. Special Combinations: † *corn-badger*, a dealer in corn (see *BADGER* sb. 1); *corn-ball* (U.S.), a sweetmeat made of popped corn or maize; *corn-beef*, corned beef (see *CORNED* ppl. a.); *corn-beetle*, a very small beetle, *Cucujus testaceus*, the larva of which often makes great ravages in stores of grain; *corn-bells*, (a) a species of fungus, *Cyathus vernicosus* or *Nidularia campanulata*, found in England in corn-fields, etc.; (b) dial. name for ears of corn (see *quot.*); *corn-bill*, a parliamentary draft of a proposed corn-law; *corn-bind*, (a) the wild English convolvulus; (b) Running Buckwheat, *BIND-CORN*, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; also called *corn-bind-weed*; *corn-binks* (dial.), the Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; *corn-blade* (U.S.), the broad

leaf of Indian corn; *corn-boggart* (dial.), a figure set up to scare away birds, etc., from growing corn; *corn-boor*, in South Africa, a boor who chiefly grows corn (Ger. *korn-bauer*); *corn-bottle* (dial.), the Blue-bottle; *corn-brake* (U.S.), a plantation of maize; *corn-broom* (U.S.), a broom made of the panicles of Broom-corn or of the tops and dried seed-stalks of the maize-plant; *corn-cake*, Charlock or Field Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; *corn-cart*, a farm-cart adapted to the carriage of corn, etc.; † *corn-dish*, a dish for measuring corn; *corn-drake* (dial.) = *CORN-CRAKE* (Montagu 1802-33); *corn-drill*, a machine or drill for sowing grain in rows or, in U.S., Indian corn; *Corn-Exchange*, an Exchange devoted to the corn-trade; † *corn-floor*, a threshing floor; *corn-fly*, a name given to flies of the genera *Chloris* and *Oscinis* on account of the injury done by them to growing crops; *corn-fodder* (U.S.), Indian corn sown broad-cast and cut to serve as fodder; *corn-fritter* (U.S.), a fritter made of batter mixed with grated green Indian corn; *corn-grass*, an old name of *Agrostis Spica-venti*; *corn-grate*, *corn-grit* (dial.) = *CORN-BRASH*; *corn-grater* (U.S.), an appliance for detaching green Indian corn from the cob; *corn-hill*, in N. America, a small hillock raised by the Indians for the planting of maize; † *corn-honey*, honey which has become granulated; *corn-hook* (U.S.), an instrument with a short scythe-like blade, for reaping Indian corn; † *corn-hoop*, a measure for corn; *corn-huller*, a machine for hulling corn; *corn-jobber*, a dealer in corn; *corn-juice* (U.S. slang), whisky made of Indian corn, hence whisky generally; *corn-knife* (U.S.), a large strong knife for cutting standing Indian corn; *corn-lift*, a mechanical contrivance in a mill or warehouse for raising sacks of corn; *corn-man*, a labourer employed in the reaping or carrying of corn; † *corn-meter*, one who superintends the measuring of corn sold or distributed; *corn-mildew*, a mildew that attacks growing corn; *corn-mint*, (a) a name, in Turner, of a species of Calamint, *C. Acanth*, Wild Basil (cf. Ger. *kornminze*, Du. *corneminte*); (b) book-name of the Field-mint, *Mentha arvensis*; *corn-month*, the month for harvesting the corn crops; *corn-moth*, a species of moth, *Tinea granella*, the larva of which, called the 'wolf', is very destructive to corn; *corn-mother*, *corn-queen*: cf. *corn-spirit*; *corn-mow* (dial.), a stack of corn or a place where corn is stacked; *corn-oyster* (U.S.), a corn-fritter with a taste resembling that of oysters; *corn-pike*, † (a) a pitch-fork; (b) a circular rick of corn, pointed at the top (dial.); *corn-pit* (U.S.), the part of an Exchange where the business in Indian corn is carried on; *corn-planter*, a machine for planting grain or Indian corn; *corn-popper* (U.S.), a wire pan or covered tray used in popping Indian corn; *corn-popping* (U.S.), the making of popped Indian corn by roasting it till it splits and the white flour swells out; a social gathering at which this is done; *corn-queen* (see *corn-mother*); *corn-rail* = *CORN-CRAKE*; † *corn-rate* = *CORN-RENT*; *corn-rig* (dial.), a 'ridge' of growing corn, the strip between two furrows in a corn-field; *corn-rust*, a parasitic fungus infesting growing corn; † *corn-sedge* = *CORN-FLAG*; *corn-sheller* (U.S.), a machine for removing the grains from the ear or cob of Indian corn; *corn-smut*, a disease in growing corn, produced by a fungus which turns the grains into a black soot-like powder; *corn-spirit* (in writers on folk-lore), a spirit or animated being (taking various forms), supposed by some races to dwell in corn; *corn-starch* (U.S.), (a) a starch made of Indian corn; (b) a fine flour made of Indian corn and used in puddings, custards, etc.; *corn-stook* (north dial.), a shock of corn; *corn-thrips*, a small insect, *Thrips cerealium*, which deposits its eggs on wheat, oats, grasses, etc.; *corn-tongs* (see *quot.*); † *corn-van*, a 'van' or fan formerly used in winnowing corn; † *corn-violet*, a name of *Campanula Speculum*. Also *CORN-BABY*, *-BRANDY*, etc. 1666 MERRETT *Pinax Rev. Natur. Brit.* (Britten), Call'd in Wostershire \*Cornbells, where it grows plentifully. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 39 Corn-ears in Northamptonshire are corn-bells. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. (1794) 5 In the debate on the \*corn-bill. 1803 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 77 That distress which led to the present Corn Bill. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorkshire Gloss.*, \*Cornbind, climbing buck-wheat; also corn convolvulus. 1808 WEBSTER, \*Cornblades are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 92 He's as shy at new faces as a bird at a \*corn boggart. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H. II.* 249 In their company

came a husbandman, or, as they are usually called here, a \*corn-boor, from the country near Cape Town. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 268 \*Corn-Bottles were brought to the Cape with the corn that was first sow'd there. 1844 G. FEATHERSTONHAUGH in *Chamb. J. 5 Oct.* 223 He crept softly through a \*corn-brake which lay between the animal and himself, and fired. 1794 G. B. HEBURN *Agric. Surv. East Lothian* 74 (Jam.) Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried on the open spoked cart, known by the name of \*corn-cart. 1429 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 243 Quilibet capitalis mensurarius habeat unum quarterium, et bussellum, et stryk, et \*corn-disse. 1896 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 22 The occupier preferred hiring to purchasing a \*corn-drill. 1794 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (1809) s.v. *Corn*, The exportation of corn [is] to be regulated in London, Kent, Essex, and Sussex by the prices at the \*Corn Exchange. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvii. 10 It schal... weze drye in the \*cornfloris of his seed [Vulg. in areis germinis tui aresecit]. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* ix. 11 Straunge rewardes hast thou loved, more then all corn floures [so 1611 and 1885]. Therefore shall they nomore enjoye the cornedoures [1611 the floor, 1885 threshing-floor] and wynepresses. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 5 \*Corn-grass hath many grassie leaves. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 114 The undersoil is a loose irregular mass of that kind of flat broken stones called in Wiltshire, \*Corn Grate. 1808 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Geol.* 202 In Wiltshire it is known by the name of the cornbrash or corn-grit. The latter appellation however is improper because it is not a grit. 1805 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 230 In many places the ground is covered with small mammillary elevations, which are known as Indian \*corn-hills. 1809 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mem.* vi. (1623) O iii, When it is turned white and hard (even like unto sugar) it is called \*corn-hony or stone-hony. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 155 The dimension of round, concave and dry measures, as Pecks, Bushels, Strikes, \*Corn-hoops, etc. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Nov. 2/4 The \*corn jobber... from this sample bought up the whole. a. 1848 ROBB *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), Tom wanted a fight... he was too full of \*corn-juice to cut carefully. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 50 He... did anything... which youthful spirits and \*corn-juice prompted. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 The... rates of wages for dockers and \*cornmen. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vii. 129 Joseph was \*corn-meater generally in Egypt. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 Corn-meter [as one of the public officers of Hindustan]. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 733 2 Later in the season this [rust] develops into the \*corn-mildew. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) G v j b, Thys kynde of Calamynte... is called in Englishe comonly \*come mynt. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 163 Corn Mint... is one of the commonest species of mint. a. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Earth Poems* 398 The \*corn-month's golden hours will come. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 341 Out of the last sheaf the Bulgarians make a doll which they call the Corn-queen or \*Corn-mother. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 24 Aug. 192 A poor man... fell from a \*corn-mow... and fractured his skull. a. 1796 BURNS *Ploughman*, Commend me to the barn-yard, And the corn-mow, man. 1611 COTGR., *Javelier*, a \*corn-pike, or pitchfork, wherewith sheaves of corne be laden, and unloaded. 1714 J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* II. 304/1 One Susan Bolke... came, and with her Corn-Pike, made at Morton. 1801 *Boston (Mass.) J. 20 Nov. 8/3* For a time this morning there was a panic in the \*corn-pit, and the November option of that cereal sold up 7 cents from the closing price of yesterday. 1866 *Engineer* I. 141 Improvements in hand \*corn-planters. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 610-2 What romps they would have! what \*corn-poppings! 1830 tr. *Aristophanes Acharnians*, etc., *Birds* 228 Stones... the \*cornails chiselled with their bills. 1665 D. LLOYD *Fair Warning* 17 The setting of the \*Corn-rate for the Universities. 1794 BURNS *Rigs o' Barley*, \*Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, An' corn rigs are bonnie. a. 1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Terry Jarvis*, Hid in a corn-rig. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. 121 In appearance the \*corn-rust is a mere patch of reddish-yellow powder. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 104 (L.) Called... in English, corn-flag, \*corn-sedge, sword-flag, corn-gladden. 1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakfast* 9 A thing... that turns out results like a \*corn-sheller. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 735/2 \*Corn-smut is not nearly so injurious as corn-mildew. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. 307 The \*corn-spirit seems to be only an extension of the old tree-spirit. 1866 *Exhibition. Rep. of Jurors* (1863) III A. 13 Maizena or \*corn starch used for food. 1807 *Hunt's Cook-bk.* No. 7 Cake made from corn-starch. 1884 *Speedy Sport* x. 176 Those who conceal themselves in \*corn-stocks. 1608 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gasman d' Alf* 233 As if they had pull'd out his Eyes with Fingers and held him by the nose with \*Corn-tongs. 1804 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 69 Corn Tongs... [are] Tweezers with the gripping points formed to resemble the shell of a barley corn. They are used by jewellers for picking up stones, etc. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 291 An oar my hand must bear; a shepherd eyes The unknown instrument with strange surprise And calls a \*corn-van. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 152 Of the seeds of Venus looking-glass, or \*Corn Violet.

**Corn** (*kān*), sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. OF. *corn*, later *cor*, horn, also corn on the foot:—L. *cornū* horn.]

1. A horny induration of the cuticle, with a hard centre, and a root sometimes penetrating deep into the subjacent tissue, caused by undue pressure, chiefly on the toes or feet from tight or hard boots. The earlier native name was *angnail*, AGNAIL (where see other quots.).

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 93 Corne or harde knott in þe flesche, *cornicallus*. 1547 BOORDE *Brv. Health* ii. (1552) 3 *Clauus*... In englyshe it is named cornes or agnelles in a mannes fete or toes. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 22 She that makes dainty, She Ile swear hath Cornes. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Intro. i. (1669) 6/2 When he is pinch'd on that Toe where his Corn is. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 238 ¶ 3 A coming Show'r your shooting Corns presage. 1899 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 524/1 Corns are sometimes developed at the roots of the fingers. 1846 WELLINGTON in *Nonconformist* VI. 13 The Duke begs to say he has no corns and never means to have any. It is his opinion that if there were no boots there would be no corns.

b. In horses' feet: A bruise of the sensitive parts of the heel, in the angle between the bars and the



wall of the hoof, caused by the pressure of the shoe, or by the violent contact of stones or other hard substances.

[It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here. Bosw.-Toller has it under *CORN sb.* Quot. 1616 may mean 'hoof': Cotgr. 1611 has as senses of *F. corne* 'also the hoof of a beast's foot; also, the sit-fast (a hard or hornie swelling in the back-part of a horse)'.]

*c* 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* 111. 62 *Dis mæz horse wið þon be him bið corn on þa fet.* 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 The disease of the hoof or the corne. 1663 BUTLER *Ind.* l. l. 434 Caesar's Horse, who, as Fame goes, Had Corns upon his Feet and Toes. 1707-91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 Spavins, splints, corns... being all curable.

2. To tread on any one's corns: fig. to wound his susceptibilities. To acknowledge the corn: to confess or acknowledge a charge, imputation, failure, etc. (Orig. U. S.)

1846 *New York Herald* 27 June (Bartlett), The Evening Mirror very naively comes out and acknowledges the corn. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 239 Insulted the doctor, and trampled on the inmost corns of the nurse. 1893 SALA *Living London* 97 (Farmer) Mr. Porter acknowledges the corn as regards his fourteen days' imprisonment, and is forgiven by his loving consort. 1896 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* iv, We cannot avoid treading on each other's corns as we go on our various ways.

3. Comb., relating to the treatment or cure of corns, as *corn-doctor*, *-extractor*, *-knife*, *-operator*, *-plaster*, *-rubber*, *-salve*; *corn-sick* adj.; *corn-leaf* (dial.), the Navel-wort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*). Also CORN-CUTTER 2.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 301 The noted corn-doctor. 1771 *Contempr.* *Man* I. 76 The Coach now overtaking them, to the great joy of Mr. Crab, who was Corn-sick. 1818 BYRON *Let. in J. Murray's Mem. & Corr.* (1891) I. 398 He brought nothing but his papers, some corn-rubbers, and a kaleidoscope. 1819 P. O. *London Directory* 379 Wolff & Son, Corn-operators. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 27 The vendors of corn-salve. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrm.* XIII. 459 They are used for corns and warts... hence... called *corn-leaves*. 1868 *Morning Star* 16 Jan., His client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor.

† *Corn, corne*, sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. [In sense 1, a. OF. *cornu*, later *cor* a horn, as an instrument of music:—L. *cornū*. Cf. also *F. corne* horn of a beast, projecting corner, etc.:—L. *cornua*, pl. of *cornū*, in Rōmanic a fem. sing.; cf. L. *arma*, *F. arme*.]

1. A musical instrument, a horn.  
[In first quot. app. a mere reproduction of the Latin.  
[a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii(i), 6 Syngis til oure god... in voice of trumpe corn (Vulg. *voce tubæ cornu*).] *c* 1477 *Caxton Jason* 29 Jason dide do sowne trompettis, tabours, and cornes.

2. Fortif. A horned work or HORNWORK.  
1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 106 The next day Teckely... took the Corn almost in the view of the Town.

3. ? A corner. Cf. CORNED 2.  
1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Rings... made like them at the hatches cornes (by which we take them up and lay them downe).

*Corn* (kɔrn), v. [f. *CORN sb.*]: a number of uses connected only by their common relation to the sb. in its various senses.]

I. 1. *trans.* To form into grains; to granulate; *spec.* to bring (gunpowder) into roundish particles or grains by working it through sieves.

1550 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Powder... must be corned, and then dried. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned. 1679 *Plot Stiffordsh.* (1686) 94 A quart of the strongest and stalest Ale... which cornes it [salt] greater or smaller according to the degree of its staleness. 1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 104 Powder when it is corned is more active and powerful than when pulverized. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Aug. 2/4 This mill... was used for... coming the powder. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 406/1 The composition... is... sent to the corning-house to be corned or grained; here it is first pressed into a hard and firm body, broken into small lumps, and the powder is then grained by these lumps being put into sieves, etc.

† 2. *intr.* To take the form of grains, to become granular. Obs.

1550 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Into the which Seeue the powder must be put while it is dancke, and also a little bowle, that when you sifte, it may roule vp and doune vpon the clots of powder, to breake them, that it may come, and runne through the hooles of the Seeue. 1644 *Nve Gunnyer* I. (1647) 20. 1674-91 RAY *Making Salt* Coll. 206 After one hour's boiling the Brine will begin to corn. 1679 *Plot Stiffordsh.* (1686) 94 They boile it [the brine] again gently till it begin to Come.

II. 3. *trans.* To sprinkle with salt in grains; to season, pickle, or preserve with salt; to salt.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aspergere salem carnis*, to corne with salt. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 167 Some corneth, some brineth, some will not be taught, where meate is attained, there cookrie is naught. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 86 The foresaid fishes be better, beeing a little corned with Salt, then fresh, or utterly salt. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 266 The beef was woundly corned. 1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 1800, 110 Herrings sprinkled (or, as it is termed, 'roused or corned') with a moderate quantity of salt. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 642 Obligated to corn a great part of the meat as the only way of preserving it for use.

III. † 4. To provision with corn or grain. *rare.* 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 45 (Jam.) Thai ar better cornyt than thai war fernery, and thair innemys war cornyt.

5. To give (a horse) a feed of oats. *Sc. and north.* 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 171 The pannel called at the de-

ponent's house... to have his horse corned. 1706 BURNS *To Auld Mare* ix, When thou was corn't, an' I was mellow, We took the road ay like a swallow. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii, There is nothing like corning the horse before the journey. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Corn'd*, supplied with food. 'Get 'em corn'd', get the animals fed.

IV. 6. *intr.* Of cereals, or pulse: To form the corns or seeds in the ear or pod; to KERN.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. liii. (1660) 122 The infant Eares shoot forth, and now begin To corn. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 102 When it begins to corn in the ear. 1884 *Times* 20 June 4 Spring-sown beans... are short, thin, weak, and cannot corn well.

V. † 7. To produce corn. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 397 There will never come his like, while the earth can corn.

8. *trans.* To crop (land) with corn or grain; in U. S. to plant with maize.

1649 BLIETHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 184 And when you have corned your Land as much as you intend, then to alter it to Clover is the properest season. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 4 (1681) 27.

† *Corn, coren*, ppl. a. *Obs.* Early form of CHOSEN. For quots. see CHOSE v. A. 6.

*Cornaceous* (kɔrnɪˈʃəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cornūcæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the Order *Cornaceæ*, of which the genus *Cornus*, *Cornel*, is the type.

*Cornage* (kɔrnɪdʒ). *Hist.* [a. OF. *cornage*, 'droit qui se levait sur les bêtes à cornes', f. *corn*, *corne* horn: in med. L. *cornagium*.] A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle; horngeld.

[1283 *Bolton Bk. in Domesday Bk. Supp.* (1816) 568 Due ville redd. xxx. sol. de cornag' & ii. vac' de metryde. 1298-9 BRACTON *Note Bk.* (ed. Maitland 1887) No. 1270 Et preterea quia dedit cornagium quod anglie dicitur horn-gelde. *c* 1290 *Flota* III. xiv. § 9 Sunt etiam alie prestationes, ut auxilia in Comitatu Vice comitatum... Hydagia, Cornagia, Cariagia, Sectæ, etc.] 1875 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 133 The tenure of a pastoral state of society was Cornage. The herd was numbered, or the flock, the tenth animal was set apart as the prerogative of the king or overlord.

¶ The following erroneous explanation given by Littleton, as an 'it is said', has been repeated in the Law-books and Dictionaries down to the present time. It was perhaps founded on the passage from Bracton given above, in which there is mention both of a tenure by serjeanty, and of 'cornage' or horngeld.

1274 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 34a, It is said that in y<sup>e</sup> Marches of Scotlande some holde of the kinge by cornage, y<sup>e</sup> ys to say to blowe an horne for to warne the men of the countrey etc. when they here y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Scots or other enemies will come. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 149. 1668 COKE *On Litt.* 107. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 85. 1679 BLOUNT *Ans. Tenures* 13. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 74 Tenure by cornage... was, to wind a horn when the Scots or other enemies entered the land. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 321.

¶ *Cornage* has also been misread as *cornage*, *corrage*, and treated as a distinct word, with various conjectural explanations.

*c* 1250 BRACTON II. xvi. 8 Quædam communes prestationes... sicut sunt Hidagia, Cornagia [ed. 1569 *has* corragia: so Cowel, Blount, etc.], & Caruagia. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* Cornage is a kinde of imposition extraordinarie... and it seemeth to be of certain measures of corn. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1643 PHILLIPS, *Cornage*, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary imposition upon certain measures of Corn, which is upon some unusual occasion.

*Cornale*, *Cornal*(i)ne, obs. ff. CORONAL, CORNELIAN.

*Cornamouse*, *-muse*, *-mute*, obs. ff. CORNE-MUSE.

*Cornar*, *-are*, obs. ff. CORNER.

† *Cornardy*. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cornardie*, *cornadie*, *conardie*, f. *cornard* one that is horned, a cuckold, a fool, f. *corn* horn.] Folly.

1340 *Ayemb.* 130 Pise byeh be uour hornes, bet is to zigge: be uour cornardyes bet amerreb be contraye.

*Corn-baby*, a literary perversion of KERN-BABY = harvest-home doll (BABY 2); originated by an erroneous conjecture of Brand, and retained by some writers on folklore, but never in popular use.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1810) 341 The Northern word [Kern-baby] is plainly a corruption of Corn Baby, or Image. 1825 T. D. FOSSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 694/1 The old Gauls used to parade a figure of Berecynthia over the fields... This is the Kern or Cornbaby. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 344 In the North of England the last handful of corn was cut by the prettiest girl and dressed up as the Corn Baby or Kern Baby.

*Corn-brandy*. [Cf. Ger. *kornbrantwein*, Du. *korenbrandewijn*, Da. *kornbrandevin*, etc.] Spirits distilled from grain; whisky.

1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4022/2 [In S. Germany] a Quart of Corn Brandy [is sold] for 3 Dollars. 1845 C. H. J. ANDERSON *Swedish Brothers* 8, I shall want some of your corn-brandy. 1863 B. GOULD *Iceland* 161 Cornbrandy—the taste of which resembles spirits of wine out of a Castor oil bottle.

*Cornbrash* (kɔrnˈbræʃ). *Geol.* [f. *CORN sb.* 1 + *BRASH sb.* 2.] A name, originally local, for the coarse 'brashy' calcareous sandstone which forms the upper division of the Lower Oolite in various parts of England. Also *attrib.*

1815 W. SMITH *Mem. Delineation Strata* 45 The corn-brash is very aptly described by its name, as in the western part of its course... this is almost the only land in tillage. In Wiltshire it is called *cornbrash*, and in Northamptonshire *redbracks*. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 111. 66 Beds of sandy limestone... replete with numerous fragments of shells, and much resembling, in structure, the English cornbrash. 1866 PHILLIPS in *Athenæum* 2 May (1874), While walking over some cornbrash fields near Bath.

*Corn-cake* (kɔrnˈkɛɪk). U. S. Cake made of Indian corn meal.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins, and other species too numerous to mention. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 25 Eating their frugal meal of corn cake.

*Corn-chandler* (kɔrnˈtʃændlɪ). A retail dealer in corn and allied products.

1689 *London Gaz.* No. 2298/1 The Persons making such Oaths shall be no Corn-Chandler, Meal-man, Factor. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 644 Retail maltsters and some corn-chandlers have querns or handmills to grind their corn. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* I. 7 A corn-chandler and respectable inhabitant of the same town.

Hence *Corn-chandlery*, goods dealt in by a corn-chandler.

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 1/5 The Board of Management are prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of Meat... Cheese, Cornchandlery, Oilman's Goods.

*Corn-cob* (kɔrnˈkɒb). U. S. [Cf. *sb.* 1 11.] The elongated and somewhat woody receptacle to which the grains are attached in the ear of maize.

1817-8 CORBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 7 This little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brakf.-t.* (1865) 14 London is like a shelled corn-cob on the Derby day. 1881 T. HUGHES *Rugby, Tennessee* 58 They remained peacefully among corn-cobs till the danger had passed.

b. *attrib.*, as *corn-cob pipe*, a tobacco-pipe with the bowl made of the cob of Indian corn; *corn-cob shell*, a shell made by removing the pith of the cob and filling the hollow with powder.

*Corn-cockle* (kɔrnˈkɒkl̩). The common Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*; see COCKLE sb. 1.

1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 205 This differs from our Corn Cockle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 225 The... purple red flowers of the corn-cockle.

*Corn-cracker* (kɔrnˈkrækɪ). 1. U. S. A contemptuous name for a 'poor white' in the Southern States (? from his subsisting on corn or maize); a 'cracker': see also quot. 1848.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* (1862) 318 There's the hooser of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois... and the corn-crackers of Virginia. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Corn-cracker*, the nickname for a native of Kentucky. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 228 That class of... people called in the south—because they subsist largely upon corn—*Corn Crackers*, or *Crackers*. These Crackers are the 'poor white folks' of the planter.

2. A species of ray-fish, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, found on the south-eastern shores of the United States.

*Corn-cracker*: see CORN-CRAKER, and next.

*Corn-crake* (kɔrnˈkræɪk). Also 6-9 *-crak*, 8 *-oreak*, *-orek*. [f. *CORN sb.* 1 + *CRAKE*.]

1. A name (originally Scottish) of the bird also called Landrail, *Crex pratensis*, found in summer in the British Islands; it lives concealed among standing corn and the grass of the hayfields, whence its harsh grating voice may be heard.

a 1455 *Howlate* lx, The Corne Crake, the pundar at hand. 1559 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 6314 The Cornecraik in the croft I heir hir cry. 1779 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 318 This bird is... very common... in Ireland, where they are called corn-craeks. a 1813 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.*, *Summer Evening*, Hoarse screams the corn-craik from the dewy hay. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrm. Nat.* 320 The noise... reminds us of the spring call of the rail or corncrake. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 6/2 The corn-craik in the misty fields.

2. 'A hand-rattle with a ratchet wheel, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn' (Jamieson); also a nursery toy making a similar grating noise.

3. Comb., as *corncrake-like* adj.

1807 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb., His flail-like movement of arm and corncrake-like voice in full action.

*Corn-craker*. Also *-cracker*. A local variant of CORN-CRAKE in W. of Scotland.

1703 M. MARTIN *West. Isles* 71 (in Pennant) Corn-craker. 1802-33 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 103. 1885 in SWAINSON *Provins. Names Birds*.

*Corn-crib*. U. S. a. A crib or manger for corn. b. A ventilated building or granary, for storing Indian corn in the ear or cob.

1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 196, I sprang off my horse... cast him loose to make his way to the corn-crib. 1883 E. P. ROX in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 43/1 A... corn-crib was near.

*Corn-cutter* 1. U. S. [f. *CORN sb.* 1]

a. A machine for reaping Indian corn; a corn-harvester or corn-knife. b. A machine like a chaff-cutter used for chopping up stalks of Indian corn to feed cattle.

*Corn-cutter* 2. [f. *CORN sb.* 2]

One who cuts corns on the feet, a chiropodist.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confuted* 27 Broome boyes, and corn-cutters (or whatsoever trade is more contemptible). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 291 Enough to make a Tooth-

drawer, or Corn-cutter passe for a general Physician. 1709 STEELE *Tittler* No. 103 p. 11, I committed him into the Hands of Dr. Thomas Smith in King-street (my own Corn-Cutter). 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vi. 50 Testimonials gracefully vouchsafed to corn-cutters.

**Corn-cutting.** [f. CORN sb.<sup>2</sup>] **A.** *vbl. sb.* The profession of cutting corns. **B.** *ppl. a.* That cuts corns professionally.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 203 (*A Quacksilver*) His maine cunning is Corn-cutting. 1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* l. 197 He professes corn-cutting only in London. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. 1. Wks.* 1799 I. 164 You blood-letting, tooth-drawing, corn-cutting. glistening—

**Corn-dealer.** One who buys and sells corn. 1709 R. BLACKWELL (*title*) The Corn-dealers Companion. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 3/2 The mob were deliberately destroying the windows, doors, etc. of a corn dealer's house. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 165 There are many persons that act as Corn-factors who deal largely for themselves; these are known by the name of corn-dealers.

**Corn-dodger.** *U.S.* A kind of cake or bread made of the meal of Indian corn, baked very hard.

1856 OLMSTED *Texas* (Bartlett) The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be corn-dodger and fried bacon. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Xmas No. 135/1 Madeline. was hurrying the corn-dodgers and venison steak on the table.

**Cornea** (kōr'niā). *Anat.* [*L. cornea* short for med.*L. cornea tēla* horny web or tissue, later *cornea tunica* horny coating, f. *L. cornus* CORNEOUS.]

The transparent convexo-concave portion of the anterior covering of the eyeball, so called from its horny consistence.

Also called *lucid* or *proper cornea*, as distinguished from the *opaque cornea* or sclerotic coat.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (1495) 108 Of the four webbes in the foremost parties of the eye the fyrste hyghte tela arena. the thirde Cornea, horny. 1527 ANDREW BRUNS-  
wyke's *Distyll. Waters* Pijb. The moistenes which is in cornea of the iyen. 1633 P. FLITCHER *Purple Isl. v. 54 note*, The second is cornea or hornie tunicle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* l. 1 The diaphanous Cornea [of the Flea's eye]. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* l. 332 An Instrument for cutting the Cornea, in the Operation of extracting a Cataract. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 104 On the inner or concave surface of the proper cornea is a thin elastic membrane—the 'elastic cornea'. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 226 In front of the fibrous capsule of the eye becomes transparent, and receives the name of the cornea.

**B. Conical cornea:** a conical projection of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 686 It is generally the case that objects appear multiplied to an eye affected with conical cornea. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 48 Conical cornea is a staphylomatous bulging of the middle portion of the cornea, caused by a thinning of that structure in the central region.

**Corneal** (kōr'niāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the cornea.

1808 WARDROP *Ess. Anat. Eye* l. 13 The whole of the corneal substance had become cloudy. 1850 BRAITHWAITE *Retros. Med.* XX. 225 The nature of the corneal surface.

**Cornean**, var. of CORNEINE.

**Corn-eater.** An eater of corn; *spec.* a name formerly given in North America to those Indians who yielded to the influences of civilization.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 57 The lights of the church, the ascetics, Gentoos and corn-eaters she [Nature] does not distinguish by any favor.

**Corned** (kōr'nd), *a.* [f. CORN sb.<sup>1</sup> & *v.* + -ED.]

1. Formed into grains or particles; granulated. 1377 HARRISON *England* III. vi. (1878) II. 38 [Honey] white as sugar, and corned as if it were salt. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Powder, be it serpentine or corned powder. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 They begin to take the corned salt from the rest of the brine. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 57 The corned powder should be spread upon a table and bruised, and the saltpetre sifted over it.

2. Of meat: Preserved or cured with salt; salted. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. ii. i. 66 Beef. corned, young, of an Ox. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Im-  
provement* (1746) 149 If you eat it [pork] corned, yet is it of gross Juice and speedy Corruption. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xvii. 203 Slices of good wheat bread, and corned pork. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Corned-meat*, flesh slightly salted, intended for early use, and not for keeping for any time. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The corned beef was exceedingly tender and cooked to a turn.

3. Covered with a crop of corn. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1631 DONNE *Epigrams* (1652) 98 Glebes which. Now the Dutch Plowman sees wel corn'd and sheav'd.

4. Bearing seeds or grains; having the seeds developed.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 47 The beans and peas, which were thin, though pretty well corned. 1861 *Times* 20 Oct., Beans are this year well corned, though rather short in the straw. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand.* 170 Sa-sangai grass (which has a long and many-corned ear).

5. *slang.* Intoxicated. [Cf. CORNY *a.* 2, 4.]

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Corned*, drunk. 1825-79 JAMIESON *S.V. Corn v. 2* 'Thae lads are weel corned'. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 230 When a man is tipsy (spirits being made from grain), they generally say he is corned. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Corned*, slightly drunk. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Corned*, full of drink, intoxicated.

† **Corned**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* [f. *F. corné* horned, with substitution of Eng. suffix -ED.]

1. Horned, peaked, pointed.

a 1599 SKELTON *Mann. World* 26 So many garded hose, Such cornedeshoes. a 1599 GREENE *Poems, Deser. Chaucer* (Ritldg.) 320 His shoes were corned broad before. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.*, The corned crest.

2. In comb. = corned. 1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 146 b, Fower-corned cappes. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 78 In many body more than six hundred muscles, as long muscles. plain or even corned.

† **Corned**, *a.* 3 *Obs.* [f. CORN sb.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.] Of the feet: Having corns.

1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 Whens come cornde crooked toes? From short shapen shoone.

**Cornell**(e), -eill, var. of CORNELE.

**Corneille**, obs. var. of CORNEOLE, Cornelian.

1542 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 67 (Jam.) Item, ane ring with ane corneill.

**Corneine**. *Min.* Also *cornean*, -een. [f. *L. corne-us* horny + -INE.] = APHANITE.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxx. 401 They consist of greenstones. together with much compact fels-par rock corneine. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Cornucan*. an igneous rock, so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture. 1868 DANA *Min.* 243 Aphanyte (or corneine) is like diabase, but is without distinct grains.

† **Corneitis** (kōr'ni'tis). *Path.* [f. CORNEA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* 525 We also meet with cases of corneitis in old persons. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 672 Corneitis. with ulceration and prolapse of the iris.

**Cornicle**, -ekyl, obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

† **Cornel**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *cornell*(e), 5 *cornal*(e). A variant of CARNEL, KERNEL = battlement, embrasure.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7210 The touris to take, and the torellis, Vawtes, alouris, and the cornis [for cornellis]. c 1325 *Cor de L.* 1842 Six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with cornelles. 1440 Partonope 408 Wyth Towres and Cornellis so well ymade. c 1440 Le Bone Florence 808 Florence lay in a cornell. 1600 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. vii. 308 Raise of a greater height that worke Capitaine Tirrell made, betwixt the house and the cornell.

† **Cornel**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. OF. *cornal*:—late *L. cornāle* corner, f. *L. cornū*, in OF. *corn* horn, corner. The origin of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. Corner, angle (of a house, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 326 The side in longe upon the south thou sprede, The cornel ryse upon the winter sonne [in primo angulo excipiens ortum solis hyberni]. 1463 *Bury Wills* 1850 22 My cornell hous in the Cook-rowe. c 1475 *Rauf Colsear* 684 The flure. couerit full clene, Cummand fra the Cornellis closand queme. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*, an old word, signifying a corner. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 *Bury Wills* Notes 241/2 In the dialect of Herefordshire *cornel* still signifies a corner. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Cornel*, a corner.

2. (See quotes.)

c 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 93 (MS. H) *Cornel*, *frontispicium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*. also the fore-part of a house. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Cornel**<sup>3</sup> (kōr'nēl). Also 6-7 -ell, -eill, -eill e, 7 -ill, -oil(e), *cornowlee*. [App. first in 16th c. herbalists, in the compounds *cornel tree*, *cornel berry*, transl. Ger. *cornel*, *cornell-baum* (16th c. in Grimm), *kornel-beere*, app.—OHG. *cornulbaum*, -heri, *churnelbere*, *quirnilberi*. According to Hildebrand, Kluge, etc., OHG. *cornul*, *cornol* was ad. med.*L. cornolium* (or ? *cornolius*) cornel-tree (in Du Cange). This med.*L.* seems to be formed on *F. cornouille* (in 16th c. *cornouille*, *cornouille*) 'cornel-cherry', which Diez refers to a pop. *L. \*cornuculum* (in pl. -a), dim. of *L. cornum* 'cornel-cherry', the fruit of the *cornus* or cornel-tree.

The Ger. *kornelbaum* is also the source of *Da. korneltræ*, Sw. *kornelträd*. Mod. Ger. has *kornelle* for the fruit. From *F. cornouille* is derived *Du. kornolke*, whence Brereton's *cornouille* (quot. 1634). Various formed derivatives of *L. cornus*, *cornum*, and the adj. *cornuus*, appear in CORN-TREE, OE. *corntræum*, and It. *cornio*, *corniolo* the tree, *cornia*, *corniola* the fruit (cf. Picard dial. *cornolle*, *corniulle*). obs. *F. cornille* the berry (Coigr.), Sp. *cornijo* (= *cornuculus*), *F. cornier*, *cornouillier*, cornel-tree.]

1. English name of the botanical genus *Cornus*, of which the ancient writers and early herbalists distinguished two 'sorts', *Cornus mas* 'Male Cornel', and *C. femina* 'Female Cornel'. The former was the *Cornel-Tree* (see 3 a) or Cornelian Cherry-tree, the *Tame Cornel* of Lyte (*C. mascula*), a large shrub or low tree bearing edible fruit, a native of Southern Europe, sometimes cultivated in Britain; the latter was the *Cornel-bush*, *Wild* or *Common Cornel*, or Dogwood (*C. sanguinea*), a common hedge-row shrub in the south of England, of which the berries are not edible. *Dwarf* *Cornel* is a modern book-name of *C. suecica*, and in N. America of *C. canadensis*. With other qualifying words the name is sometimes given to other species of *Cornus*, of which more than twenty are known.

1555 (see 3 a). 1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* II. 31 The peare tree changed for to beare apples grafted thereon, And stonie cornells to wax red with damsons or with plums. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 45 Cornowlee makes an hedge like privett. 1725 POPE (*Odys.* x. 284 The goddess. strows The fruits of cornel, as their feast. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 936 Or beech, or ash, or rugged cornel old. 1856 BRYANT *Strange Lady* viii, Where cornels arch their cool dark

boughs o'er beds of winter-green. 1863 *Life in South* I. vi. 84 The abundant blossom of the cornel, or dogwood.

b. The fruit of the Cornel Tree, the Cornelian Cherry or Long Cherry, a fruit of the size and shape of an olive.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Others turn red, as Mulberries, Cherries, and Cornelles. *Ibid.* I. 449 Mulberries, Cherries, and Cornells, haue a sanguine and bloudie liquor. 1666 A. BROME *Horace* II. II. (1671) 244 Avidienus. would eat wild Cornels. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 109 And stony cornels crimson on the plums.

c. A javelin or shaft of cornel-wood. [Only transl. *L. cornus*, so used.]

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 His heavy cornell with a head Of brass, he hurles. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 496 A twang Emits the whirring cornell.

2. attrib. or adj. Of cornel-wood. [After *L. cornus*.]

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 260 He had bought oaken ones, when there was need of Firr, or Cornel ones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1546 Reclining on her cornel spear she stood. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 510 His cornel spear Ulysses wav'd. 1809 HEBER *Palestine* 328 Form the long line, and shake the cornel lance. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 107 To see the mighty cornel bow unstrung.

3. Comb. a. *Cornel-tree*, the Cornelian cherry tree. (Rarely = Dogwood.) Cf. sense 1.

The earliest use of the word.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Mij b, I heare say that ther is a Cornel tree at Hampton Courte here in Englande. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. li. 725 There be two sortes of the Cornell tree. the tame and wilde. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH *Country Farme* 395 As for the Cornelle-tree, which the Latines call *Cornus*. it would be planted or grafted after the manner of the Ceruise-tree. 1763 W. F. MARYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 132 The trees most common in Persia are the plane tree. and the cornel-tree. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 161 Circe flung them acorns and mast and fruit of the cornel tree.

b. *Cornel-berry*, -fruit: = 1 b. (Sometimes the fruit of other species of *Cornus*.)

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 15 Like to a small Ollive or Cornell Berry. *Ibid.* VI. li. 726 The Cornell fruit (of the garden). is good against the laske. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 29 With acorns, chesnuts, and the cornel-fruit. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W. l.* (1864) 59 The cornel or bunch berries were very abundant.

c. *Cornel-wood*, the wood of *Cornus mascula*, celebrated for its hardness and toughness, whence it was anciently in request for javelins, arrows, etc.: cf. 1 c.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. lvi. 39 A golden rod within a staffe of cornell wood. 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* VII. xcii. IV. 83 For arms they had bows of cornel wood. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. l. 440 Within the towne of Rome there stood An image cut of cornel wood.

d. *Cornel-bush*, dogwood (or other shrubby species).

1809 E. JESSE *Jnrl. Nat.* 389 The cornel bushes (*cornus sanguinea*) were decorating our hedges in. profusion.

† **Cornel**<sup>4</sup>. *Obs. rare.* [f. CORN sb.<sup>1</sup> + -EL, dim. suff.; cf. *cornel*, an obs. form of KERNEL.] A little grain, granule.

1590 LODGE *Euphuus' Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell. *Shaks.* VI. 14 They were glad with Æsops cocke, to scrape for a barley cornell. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 180 Nor shall she vend, a cornel of Bay-Salt.

**Cornel**, -ell, obs. ff. CORONAL, KERNEL.

† **Corneled**, *ppl. a.* 1. *Obs.* [f. CORNEL<sup>1</sup>.] Embattled. Cf. CARNELED.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9605 He... dide hym make a liter cornel [r. r. kirmel] as an hors bere.

† **Corneled**, *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. CORNEL<sup>2</sup>.] = CORNERED.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 (MS. B) With a plumacyole pre corneled [MS. A. cornered]. *Ibid.* 45 (MS. B) Kepe þe sowynge wip plumacyoles þre kornelyde & wip byndynge.

1558 HULOET, Corneled equalye or right, *orthogonus*.

**Cornelian**<sup>1</sup> (kōr'ni-liān). Forms: a. 4-6 *corneline*, 6 *cornalyn*, (*cornelling*), 7 *cornal*-(1)in(e), (*cornnal*in, *corniolin*, *cornerine*); 8. 6 *cornelye*, *cornellis*, -es; 7. 6 *cornellion*, 7 *cornelion*, 7- *cornelian*. See also CARNELIAN. [Refashioned in the termination from ME. *corneline*, a. 15th c. *F. corneline* (now *cornaline*) = Pr., OSp., and Pg. *cornelina*, Sp. *cornerina*, It. *cornalina* (in Florio *cornelino*). The med.*L.* name was *corneolus*, common in writers de Nat. Rerum and de Lapidibus from Constantinus Africanus a. 1087 onwards; later also *cornellinus* ('corneolus, quem quidam cornelium dicunt' Albertus Magnus, 13th c.). See Schade, *Altd. Wbch.*, App. 1378. With *corneolus* go It. *corniola*, OF. *corniole*, MHG. *corniöl*, Eng. CORNEOLE.

Diez referred the name to *L. cornu* horn (cf. esp. *L. corneolus* horn-like, dim. of *cornus* of horn, horny), 'because the colour is (sometimes) like that of the finger-nail', comparing Onyx, Gr. *onyx* nail. But grave objections to this are pointed out by Schade, who thinks the stone had its name from its likeness in colour to the Cornel-berry or Cornelian-cherry, *L. cornum*, adj. *cornuus*; in It. *corniola* was both the fruit and the stone.

Late in the 15th c. the *L. corneolus* was perverted to *carneolus*, after *carneum* flesh, *carneus* flesh-coloured; thence an occas. MHG. *carneöl*, and the Eng. by-form CARNELIAN.]

A variety of chalcedony, a semi-transparent quartz, of a deep dull red, flesh, or reddish white colour; used for seals, etc.

a. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxvii. 276 On is of Oniche..

another of Corneline. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 57 Cornelines and other Stonys wel entayld for Seales. 1578 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 263 (Jam.) A string of cornelines sett in gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 How to make a Sardonyx of a Cornaline. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* 919 About his neck hangs a great cornaline. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Agats, Cornelines, Emeralds. B. 1563 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 48 A precious stone called 'a cornelye'. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 The Sardye. when it is most pure and cleane, it is called Carnelolus; of some. the Cornelles. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxvii. *A Dialogue* (1878) 101 Cornellis. and Corall. y. 1568 *Lanc. Wills* II. 233 My ringe of gold w<sup>th</sup> I commonly weare called a cornellion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Berylls and Cornelians. are subject unto fusion. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 347 The Fichtelberg mountains yield good cornelians. 1819 BYRON *Juan I.* cxcviii. The motto, cut upon a white cornelian.

b. The colour of this stone.

1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 343 The light which passes through is sensibly reddish. inclining to a cornaline.

c. attrib.

1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 580 That shine With topaz, sapphire, and cornelian rays. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 160 A large cornelian seal.

**Cornelian** <sup>2</sup> (kɔrniˈliən). [*f.* CORNELIUS: cf. prec.]

†1. The fruit of the CORNEL-TREE, *Cornus mas-cula*; also the tree itself. Obs. exc. as in 2.

1645 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Sp.) 557 In September come . . . Nectarines; Cornelians. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 288, I have. . . invented the pickling of cornelians, and have frequently made them passe for olives of France. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 234 Catalogue of. . . excellent Fruit Trees. Cornelians, White, Red, etc.

2. Cornelian cherry [cf. Ger. *kornelien kir-sche*], = 1; † cornelian tree, cornel-tree.

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 485 Take a Service-tree or a Cornelian-tree. 1762 B. STILLINGF. *Misc. Tracts* 142 With the first soft breeze, says Pliny, the cornelian cherry puts forth its buds. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 281 Cornel i.e. Cornelian cherry. The fruit used to be. . . preserved to make tarts.

† **Cornemuse**. Obs. Forms: 4, 9 cornemuse, 5 cormyse, cormuse, cormymuse, 6-7 cornamuse, 7 cormimuse, (cornamute), 9 (cormamouse). [*a. f.* *cornemuse*, also dial. *cormuse*, -*mieuse*, = Pr., Sp., It., med.L. *cornamusa*, *f.* Romanic *cornea*, *f.* *corne* horn + *musa* pipe.] A horn-pipe; an early form of the bagpipe.

c. 1284 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 128 That maden lowde menstrelcies In cornemuse and shalmys. 1298 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiii. (1495) 213 He herde the symphony and cornemuse. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 There is no bagpipe half so talle, Nor no cormyse, for sothe as I ween, When they been ful of wynde at alle. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cornemuse, pype [1499 cormymuse] *cornamuse*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Cornamusa*, a cornamuse, a hornpipe, *fistula*. 1618 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* IV. 63 Euen from the shrillest Shawme vnto the Cornamute. 1623 LISLE *Afric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. p. ii. Ancient Heard-men heretofore did vse sometimes the high notes of their Cornamuse. 1865 MRS. PALISER *Brittany* 249 The Birnou, Cornemuse or Bagpipe is the national instrument of Western and Southern France. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 173 Long before the cornamuse (father of the bagpipe) sent its ex-citable Sclavic notes up the Highland straths.

**Corneo-**. 1. Combining form of *L. corneus*, CORNEOUS, meaning 'with a horny admixture', as in *corneo-calcareous*; *corneo-silicicous*.

2. Combining form of CORNEA, as in *corneo-iritis*, inflammation of the eye affecting both cornea and iris; *corneo-sclerotic*, pertaining to the cornea and sclerotic coat.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 227 The corneo-sclerotic case of the eye. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 316 Interstitial keratitis is not unfrequently complicated by iritis, hence the name 'corneo-iritis'.

† **Corneole** <sup>1</sup>. Obs. [*a. OF. corneole*, med.L. *corneolus*: see CORNELIAN <sup>1</sup>.] = CORNELIAN <sup>1</sup>.

[1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. vi. 240 Corneolus mitigateth the heat of the mind, and qualifieth malice.] 1586 BRIGHT *Melanck.* xxxix. 257 The corneole a mitigator of anger and meete for melancholicks. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corneol*, the same with the Cornelian-Stone. Hence 1731 in BAILEY.

**Corneole** <sup>2</sup>. rare. [*ad. mod.L. corneola*, dim. of CORNEA.] 'The anterior transparent part of each of the segments of the compound eye of insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Corneous** (kɔrniˈʊs), *a.* [*f. L. corne-us* horny (f. *cornū* horn) + -ous.] Of the nature of horn, horny, horn-like. (Now only in technical use.)

*Corneous membrane* = CORNEA. *Corneous lead* = PHOSGENITE. *Corneous mercury*: horn-mercury or calomel.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 Such as have corneous or horney eyes, as Lobsters and crustaceous animals. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, The membranes are the conjunctive or white of the eye, the corneous. a. 1834 LAMB *Vis. Horns* Misc. Wks. (1871) 378 Their old faces oddly adorned in front, with each man a certain corneous excrescence. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* III. § 12 Zoophytes have a very delicate corneous or cartilaginous exterior. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 102 The bony cores supporting the corneous sheaths of hollow-horned Ruminants.

**Corner** (kɔrˈnər), *sɒl* Forms: 4 *querner*, *quarner* (e, 4-5 *cornere*, *cornyer* (e, 5 *cornare*, *kornar*, 6 *cornar*, 3- *corner*. [ME. *corner*. a. AF. *corner* = OF. *cornier* masc., *corniere*, *cornere* fem.: late L. type \**cornārium*, pl. \**cornāria*, f. *cornū* horn: in med.L. *cornerium*, *corneria*.]

## I. generally.

1. The meeting-place of converging sides or edges (e.g. of the walls of a building, the sides of a box), forming an angular extremity or projection.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 14 Un escu a iiii. corners.] a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21663 (Cott.) O four corner [v.r. *querner*, *quarner*] be arche was made. 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 *Pe uour tours* in be uour *cornyer*es of be house. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. 22 The . . . hed of the corner. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 227 Sett vp the cornare of the wall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 202 The iiii. cornyer of the table. 1490 LANGFORD *Med. fol.* 2 b in *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk.* 179 After to go to be Ryght cornar of be Avter And pen after to goo to be Lefte end of the Avter. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corner of the eye, *coing doeyl*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 An Isle [Sicily] with corners three. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 91 The corners of the mouth. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpoof* 236 Long, ere the hateful crow shall tread The corners of thine eyes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. x. 279 The corner of a window.

† b. An angle (in Geometry). Obs. 1298 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 113 A corner is the towche and metynge of two lynes. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. def. The square angle, whiche is commonly named a right corner.

c. *fig.* (Cf. *ANGLE* sb. 6, quot. 1850.)

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. i. 22 Such society . . . rubs off the corners that give many of our sex an ungracious roughness. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Fashion. . . hates corners and sharp points of character.

† d. *Corner of the people*: a prince or chief, a 'corner-stone of the state'. (A Hebraism.)

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xx. 2 Alle the corneres of puplis [Vulg. *anguli populorum*] and alle the lynes of Yrael. — 1 *Sam.* xiv. 38 Aplieth hidir all the corners of the puple. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xix. 13 They haue deceiued Egypt, euen the corners of the tribes thereof [1609 *Downe*, the corner of the peoples thereof].

e. *Within the four corners of (a document)*: (emphatic for) within the limits or scope of its contents.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entombed within the four corners of acts of parliament.

## II. A salient or projecting angle.

2. The place where two streets meet.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 5 As yporitis, the whiche stond-ynge loun to preyen in . . . corners of streets, that thei be seen of men. 1391 *M. Rem. Ripon* (1882) I. 150 In Annesgate super le Corner ibidem. 1475 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 26 Super angulum vocatum Skegate corner. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. V.* IV. vii. 145 With these borne before vs. . . will we ride through the streets, & at euery Corner haue them kisse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 12 Now is shee without, now in the streets, and lieth in waite at euery corner. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xvi. At the corner of Long Acre.

b. *To turn the corner*: to pass round a corner into another road, street, etc.; to pass round the corner of a race-course, esp. the last corner before the finish; *fig.* to pass a critical point or stage. So also *to go or come round the corner*. *To cut off a corner*: to take a short cut, so as not to go round a corner.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Back* I. v. I see he has turned the corner, and goes another way. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 375 That expression which I heard in the country. . . He has turn'd the corner, i.e. gone away, so as no more to be seen [= he is dead]. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 54 They make most excellent drivers, and think nothing of turning short corners. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chas.* II. 'You're round the corner now', cried Miss Pecksniff. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* III. We went round the corner. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 13 (Hoppe) Those trumpety presents were very well while he was struggling for bare bread, but now he had turned the corner he could afford, etc. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxii. For the present this young man (although he certainly had turned the corner), lay still in a very precarious state. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 Tourists, in their anxiety to cut off a corner, are sometimes induced to cross the valley.

c. *Sporting slang. The corner*: Tattersall's betting-rooms; formerly situated near Hyde Park Corner.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x. He is a regular attendant at the Corner. 1894 G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* v. (Farmer) She heard how . . . without . . . making any demonstration at the Corner—the cream of the long odds against the Pirate had been skimmed.

3. An angular extremity at the junction of the sides or edges of anything; an angular projection, as a point of land running out into the sea.

a. 1330 *Otuel* 1501 A corner of otuweles scheld He gurde out amide be feld. c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Kn.* 1185 A corner of be cortyn he cast vp a lyttel. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 He discourer a corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 b, The fashion of hayle is sometime round. . . falling from high, the corners are worne away. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 27 Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou marre the corners of thy beard. 1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 230 *Creek*. . . a crooked shoar, where two Corners of land extend themselves into the Sea at some small distance. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 7 Covered with a cloth, of which Prospero ordered his servant to lift up a corner.

4. A corner piece broken off or remaining as a fragment.

1881 LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 304 Their stock of provisions consisted of. . . a sack of corners, and fragments of ship biscuits.

## III. A retreating hollow angle.

5. The comparatively small space included be-

tween sides or edges at their meeting-place; esp. between the sides of a room or building.

*To put in the corner*, lit. as a punishment for a child; † *to put to a corner*, to set aside, displace from precedence.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 24 Betere is to sitte in a corner of a roof. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1052, I herde a grete noyse with alle In a corner of the halle. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 21 An huge dragon. . . Sodeynly from a corner dede apere Of the presoun. a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* liiii. 179 To be mated in y<sup>e</sup> corner [of the chess-board]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. ii. 19 He keeps them like an Ape in the corner of his iaw. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vous* I. § 34 The heart of man is. . . so infinite in desire, that the round Globe of the world cannot fill the three corners of it. 1764 COWPER *Task* v. 27 The cattle mourn in corners where the fence Screens them. 17. . . FOOD *Suppl. Dec.* 464 (Jam.) After his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and . . . put her to a corner. 1886 J. PAVN *Luck of Darrells* xxxvii. He allowed himself to be metaphorically whipped and put in a corner.

b. *To drive into a corner*: to force into a difficult position from which there is no escape; to drive into straits; to put in a 'fix' or in a 'tight place'.

[1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 All . . . carnall temptacyons. . . ben suppressed, and in maner dryuen to a corner.] 1548 HALL *Chron.* 47 To the intent that his armie should not bee included in a straight or driven to a corner. 1612 COTGR. *Angler*, to shut vp in a corner, bring into a strait. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vii. 'I don't want to act the constable', said the farmer, driven into a corner by this merciless reasoning. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew xxxvii.* (1878) 201 He had been driven into a corner by the pertinacious ingenuity of Miss French.

6. *transf.* A small, out-of-the-way, secluded place, that escapes notice or intrusion; 'a secret or remote place' (J.). *Done in a corner*: done privily or covertly. *Hole and corner*: see HOLE.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 26 Forsoth nether in a corner is ou3t of these thingis don. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1640 Lokes the ctree be clere, the corners are large. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* II. 34 Not in corners and holes only, but openly in all these places. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 6 Ryches hepyd in cornerys, neuer applyd to the vse of other. 1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was. . . no brothel-house but he haunted, no odde corner but he knew. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* IV. viii. 475 Whatever private contract may be transacted in corners betwixt the parties. 1714 POPE *Epil. Roue's 7. Shore* 18 In some close corner of the soul, they sin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 199 The theory throws some degree of light upon a dark corner of the human mind. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* III. 160 Such things were not done in a corner.

b. *fig.* 1836 J. HALLRY in *Life* (1842) 58, I have hit on a new plan of redeeming an odd corner of time. 1866 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 258 Those quiet corners of history which are the green spots of all time.

c. *To keep a corner*: to reserve a small place.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii, Solte man, and spare thou a corner of thy belly. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 272, I had rather be a Toad. . . Then keepe a corner in the thing I loue For others vses. 1713 STERLE *Englishman* No. 48. 312 Malefactors. . . preserve as a Corner of their Souls for the reception of Pity. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hawth of Venison* 100 'What the de'il, mon, a pasty!' re-echoed the Scot; 'Though splitting, I'll still keep a corner for that'.

7. Any part whatsoever, even the smallest, most distant or secluded (as *no corner, every corner*).

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b. It shall leave no corner of our soules. . . vnserched. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 416 All mystes and fogges of ignorance, may be driven away out of all the corners of this kingdome. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 821 All the world was theirs, scarce any corner ours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 529 But first with narrow search I must walk round This Garden, and no corner leave unspid. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed, To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 219 There was no corner of the kingdom in which the effect was not felt. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xiv. My friend must have seen every nook and corner in the house.

8. An extremity or end of the earth; a region, quarter; a direction or quarter from which the wind blows (*obs.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv. 4 In his honde are all y<sup>e</sup> corners of the earth. — *Isa.* xii. 12 He shal. . . gather together. . . the outcastes of Iuda from the four corners of y<sup>e</sup> worlde. 1583 STOCKER *Cin. Warren Loue* C. II. 64 a, The Souldiers helde a councill for their wages, whiche was promised them. . . or els be brought into a better corner. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 103 Sits the winde in that corner? 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 28. 1651 HOBBS *Lev.* II. xxvii. 155 In this corner of the world. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. II. 39 Physitians from the four corners are called. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 66 The Wind lying in that Corner at least three quarters of the Year. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* IV. We are perfectly safe from that Corner. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 18 We. . . were carried away with a continued storm of wind, from the same corner, or near it. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 159 We find the ancient worship of the Aryan race carried to all the corners of the earth.

## IV. Elliptical and technical uses.

9. A corner-dish for the table.

1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv. Silver tureens and corners. *Ibid.* xvi. Her silver corners were very handsome.

10. A cap or guard used to protect the corner of anything; the leather covering of the corner of a half-bound book.

11. *Bookbinding*. A triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling.

12. *U.S.* A mark placed at the angle of a tract which has been surveyed. Cf. *corner-tree* in 16.

1279 *S. DE VERE Americanisms* 173 We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] corners. Every tract of land blazed by a claimant... [is] defined by what the surveyors call the corners.

13. *Games. a. Association Football.* (In full *corner-kick*.) A free kick from the corner of the field obtained by the opposite side when a player sends the ball over his own goal-line.

1807 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5 Two corner kicks fell to them in quick succession. *Ibid.*, Forty minutes from the start, a corner fell to the Preston men. 1888 *Badminton Libr.*, *Athletics* 340 If a player kick the ball over his own goal line, the opposite side have a 'corner-kick'.

† *b. Whist.* (See *quot.*)  
a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corner*, a point in a rubber at whist. We say we play sixpences or a shilling a corner, not sixpenny or shilling points. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxxix, If, on any extraordinary occasion, he ventured sixpence a corner at whist.

c. *Four corners*, a game: see *FOUR*.

14. *Comm.* A speculative operation in which a combination or syndicate buy up the whole of any stock in the market, or the whole available supply of any commodity, so as to drive speculative sellers into a corner, by rendering them unable to fulfil their engagements except by buying of the combination of corner-men at their own price. (Of *U.S.* origin.)

Sometimes applied to any combination to raise the price of an article by securing a monopoly; this is a development in which the primary meaning is lost sight of.

1857 *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N. Y.) July XXXVII. 135 When a party is made up to buy a large amount of stock, a larger... than is known to be at the time on the market, it is called a corner. Having inflated the market... they make a sudden call for several thousand shares of stock on their buyer's option, and then there comes a sharp time among the sellers, who are generally all short. This creates an active demand, and the clique sell their cash stock to the bears or shorts, who purchase at high rates for delivery at much lower prices to the very parties selling it. 1868 *Chicago Tribune* 1 Oct., The Corner of Corn. 1877 *R. GIFFEN Stock Exch. Securities* 49 A 'corner'... is a counter-rig to which a rig for the fall is liable. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6 The league of spinners now being formed in Manchester and Oldham to check-mate the Liverpool 'corner'. 1883 *The American* VI. 164 'Corners' in railroad stocks or iron rails. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Oct. 377 The cotton corner in Liverpool... collapsed on Monday last.

15. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *lit.* ('situated in or at a corner'), as *corner-cupboard*, *-gate*, *-house*, *-pew*, *-piece*, *-port* (= *gate*), etc.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 9 And Osias buylded towres at Ierusalem vpon the cornerporte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 198 They make of yuory the very principals and corner posts of their houses. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiv. 13 From the gate of Ephraim, vnto the corner gate. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 3 May, Young Dawes, that sits in the new corner-pew in the church. 1667 CONGREVE *Old Bach* v. xi, Walk to that corner-house. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 147 In each cell I saw a pretty little corner cupboard. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. x, He... stopped at a corner house.

b. *fig.* (Chiefly with meaning 'done in a corner': see 6), as *corner-contract*, *-meeting*, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 350 Casting a kinde of corner-look vpon him. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 50 These corner contracts, without consent of parents. 1594 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol. Pref.* § 8 (1632) 38 They had their secret corner-meetings. 1619 W. WHATELEY *Gods Hush* II. (1622) 44 Drag this corner-seeking... vice into the open view. 1651 J. FIREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 165 With corner-whisperings from house to house. a 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 134 Our corner-miching priests.

16. *Special Comb.* *corner-boy* (in Ireland) = *CORNER-MAN* 2; *corner-chisel*, a chisel with two rectangular edges for cutting the corners of mortises; *corner-ove* (*slang*) = *CORNER-MAN* 2; *corner-dish*, a dish for the corner of the table; *corner-drill*, a drill used in places where there is not room to use the ordinary brace-handle; *corner-kick* (see 13); *corner-lot* (*U.S.*), a plot of ground (with its block of buildings) at the corner of two streets or roads, having a frontage to each; † *corner-pie*, † a pie for the corner of the table; *corner-piece*, a piece (casting, tool, etc.) for strengthening or dealing with corners; *corner pillar* (*Coachbuilding*): see *quot.*; *corner-plate*, an iron angle-plate for protecting or strengthening the corners of anything; *corner-punch*, an angular punch for cleaning out corners; *corner-saw*, a saw for cutting off the corners of a block; *corner-tile*, a tile used for capping the hip of a roof, a hip-tile; *corner-tooth* (see *quot.*); *corner-tree* (*U.S.*), a tree which marks the corner of a surveyed tract. Also *CORNER-CAP*, *-STONE*, etc.

1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 3/4 The Dublin loafers, or 'corner boys', as they are called. 1886 *Dublin Daily Express* 5 Apr., In the Petty Sessions, Robert Nolan and James Kinsella, two corner boys, were charged with having committed a violent and unprovoked assault. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 445 (Farmer) 'I mean by "corner-coves" them sort of men who is always a standing at the corners of the streets and chaffing respectable folks a passing by'. 1795 MRS. GLASSER *Cookery* v. 48 It is a pretty 'corner-dish' for dinner or supper. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* III. iv. lxxxi. 68 To keep a store in a 'corner lot' is the ambition

of the keen-witted lad. 1638 SIR W. BERKELEY *Last Lady* (N.), A knights daughter... that has not one commendable quality, more then to make a 'corner pye and a salad. 1794 W. FELTON *Carrriages Gloss.*, 'Corner Pillars', the corner framings of bodies. 1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV.*, c. 3 Rofstle ou crestile 'cornetile & guttutile. 1659 WILLSFORD *Archit.* 17 The corner tyles have their upper angles acute, with pin-holes in them. 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.*, *Hip-Tyles*, *Corner-Tyles*. These are to lie on the Hips, or Corners of Roofs. 1755 JOHNSON, 'Corner-teeth of a Horse are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.* 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, 'Corner trees, trees which mark the boundary lines of homesteads, claims, etc.

† *Corner*, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* = *CORNEL sb.* 1, a battlement, embrasure.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9924 (Laud MS.) The third colour... That tho corners [i.e. kirmes, carneles] with are peynt. c 1400 MAUNDREV. vi. 69 It hath many toures, pynacles and corners [Roxb. (ix. 35) kirmelles and toures; Fr. *kerneux*].

**Corner** (kɔːnər), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with corners, give corners to. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 305 P'ilond Corsica is cornered with many forlondes, schetyng in to the see. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* III. (1851) 487 The Imperial City... built of white stone four square... corner'd with four white Towers. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 181 Its walls... are whitewashed, and cornered with stone. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 26 Sometimes it is cornered with pilasters.

b. *To corner off*: to finish off with corners, to bring to a square. (Cf. *round off*.)

1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 581 The cornering-off of verses.

2. *To place or set in a corner.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 Pe citee... is cornered wyssyne be clippynge of be walles faste by be see side. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VIII. 45 A decent domicile cornered in snug Condott. 1873 — *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 149 Cornered in the coziest nook of all. 1888 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 7/4 A really clever work may be 'skied' or 'cornered' simply because it chances to fit a vacant space.

3. *To drive into a corner; to force into an awkward or desperate position; to put in a 'tight place'; to bring to bay.* (App. of *U.S.* origin.)

1841 CATLIN N. *Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlii. 67 Their enemy, who had cornered them up in such a way that there was no other possible mode for their escape. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Nov. Ser. Gabriel's*, A recluse, like Hepzibah, usually displays remarkable frankness... on being absolutely cornered, and brought to the point of personal intercourse. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 740 The horses... bolt about the yard... and are only cornered with the help of numbers and forced to submit. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* x. in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 548/2 A rat will fight a man if cornered.

b. *fig.* *To put into a position of difficulty or embarrassment. colloq.* (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (Moxon) 345 Although there are few so outrageously cornered by fate as poor Crusoe. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* II. i. 21 Clement was cornered. It was necessary to say something. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* III. iii. He felt that he was morally 'cornered'. 1881 MARK TWAIN *Prince & Pauper* vi. 57 Once the little Lady Jane turned to Tom and cornered him with this question.

4. *Comm.* *To operate against (a particular stock or commodity, or the dealers in it) by means of a CORNER (14); to bring under the control of a 'corner'.* (Of *U.S.* origin.)

The sense-development was (1) to corner the speculative sellers of a given stock; (2) to corner the stock or commodity; (3) to corner the exchange, or market.

1857 *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N. Y.) July XXXVII. 135 The managers of the stock corner. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1873 *Guardian* 12 Nov. 1598/1 Some speculators had 'cornered' the Cotton Exchange, that is to say, had bought more for the October delivery than can possibly arrive. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/8 Flagrant instances of 'cornering' and 'rigging' the market. *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 4/7 When sellers have contracted to supply a quantity in excess of what they can obtain they are said to be 'cornered'. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 Those gentlemen who attempt to 'corner' cotton.

b. *intr.* *To form a 'corner' in a stock or commodity.*

a 1860 *A Week in Wall Street* 81 (Bartlett) These [brokers] generally unite in squads for the purpose of cornering. 1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 There are many stocks even in America in which the... Wall-street operators would not dream of attempting to corner.

5. *trans. a.* *To take round a corner.* b. *To go round (a corner) in a race-course. (colloq.)*

1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* III. 99 He was taken down the Dover road, and cornered out of it. 1864 *Saunders News Lett.*, Ford gaining a little until they came to the turn into the straight run in to the finish, which Rogers cornered beautifully.

6. *intr.* *To abut or impinge on at a corner; to meet at a corner or angle. U.S.*

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 221 The woman led us to a pew cornering on one of the side-aisles. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/2 The junction where Montgomery, Yell, and Garland counties corner.

**Cornerable**, *a. nonce-wd.* That can be 'cornered' (see *CORNER v.* 4).

1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 Useful articles of daily consumption are, perhaps, 'cornerable', but only at enormous outlay and risk.

† **Corner-cap.** *Obs.* A cap with four (or three) corners, worn by divines and members of the Universities in 16-17th c. See also *CORNERED* 3.

1573 *New Custom* i. i. in Hazl. *Doddsley* III. 11 It is a pestilent knave, he will have priests nor corner-cap to wear. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 213 Yff surplasse, corner capp, and tippet have byn badges of ydolatrie. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1432 The heads of the University of Cambridge, all clad in Scarlet gownes, and corner Caps. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scott.* 5 A letter... against the Surplice, Tippet, Corner-cap. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.*, India I. xiii. 77 Nor do they [the Jesuits] wear Hats or Corner-Caps, as in Europe.

*fig.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 53 Long. Am I the first yt have been periur'd so? *Biron*... Not by two that I know; Thou makest the triumphy [triumvir], the corner cap of societie.

† **Corner-creeper.** *Obs.* One who creeps in corners; *fig.* one whose proceedings are underhand and stealthy.

1564 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Because my Lord Bishop, Maister Doctor, or such Scauengers, and corner creepers, as this Champion is... decieve the people with lies priuily in corners. 1590 *COPPER Admon.* 48 But what careth such a corner-creeper what he saith of any man? 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 93 Simple women, that are carried away as a prey, by hypocritically and cunning Seducers, Corner-creepers. a 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 149 The tumults of sectaries, corner-creepers, and debauched hang-by's. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland Mixed Ess.* 211 Agents of conversion to the Romish Church, *corner-creeper* as they were called, penetrated everywhere.

So † **Corner-creeper** *pp. a. Obs.*

1610 *Br. Hall Apol. Brownists* § 57 The corner-creeper Brownists. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 181 A sile and corner-creeper kind of people, active in private places. 1638 in *Maidment St. Pasquill's* 1863 40 From corner-creeper par-lour preachers... Almighty God deliver us!

**Cornered** (kɔːnəd), *pp. a.* [f. *CORNER sb.* + *-ED*.]

1. *Having a corner or corners. (Frequently in composition, as three-cornered, sharp-cornered.)*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10310 Cornered as a cheker quarre. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxix. 11495 519 A syx cornerd stone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corneryd, *angulatus*. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 111 Cornered bodies be most vnapt for to run. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 139 Whose cornerd shield was laid with skillfull blew. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 73 The indented creeks and cornered nouks [of Peloponnesus]. 1796 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* v. 114 The leaves are cornered and smooth. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. New Guinea* 9 A large four cornered sail. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 90 Sharp-cornered, as in quartz and calcadony. Blunt-cornered, as in common opal.

† 2. *Having (geometrical) angles. Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Fathw. Knowl.* i. xxx. Those iij. lines will make a triangle equally cornered to the triangle assigned. 1610 GULLIAM *Hereditary* II. iv. (1611) 44 A cornered Line is framed of sundry lines meeting together cornerwise.

† 3. *Cornered cap*: = *CORNER-CAP. Obs.*

1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* II. 115 The cornered cappe, say these misterious fellows, doth signifie... the whole monarchy of the world, East, West, North, and South. 1590 GREENWOOD *Annot. Def. Read Prayers* 26 If yt be not necessary, put such conueniency in your cornerd Capp, or surplus. c 1640 in *Maidment St. Pasquill's* 1868 139 Will make the Pope curse his mishap And Prelats wait their corner'd cap. 1682 N. O. BOITARD *Le Lutrin* IV. 75 His corner'd Cap (for fear of cold on's Head).

4. See *CORNER v.* 2, 3.

**Cornerer** (kɔːnərər), [f. *CORNER v.* 4 + *-ER*.] *Comm.* One who makes a 'corner' in a particular stock or commodity; a corner-man.

1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct., The unhappy 'sellers short'... have to pay over the difference between the price at which they agreed to deliver the stock and the price at which the 'cornerers' are willing to sell it. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 157 Some successful 'cornerer' of cotton or corn.

**Cornering** (kɔːnərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CORNER v.*]

1. *Acting or dealing in a corner.*

1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Manufacturing* (1832) 9 Take care of her asides, and her whisperings, and her cornerings.

2. *Comm.* The action of making a 'corner': see *CORNER v.* 4. Also *attrib.*

a 1860 N. J. *Jrnl. Comm.* (Bartlett) The remarkable fluctuations in the stock market are chiefly the result of a successful cornering operation. 1881 *Standard* 14 Sept. 4/7 The iniquitous system of 'Cornering' which has crept into the [cotton] trade. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 5/2 Bonds to bearer are not... a promising subject for cornerings.

**Cornerless** (kɔːnərləs), *a.* [f. *CORNER sb.* + *-LESS*.] *Having no corners, without corners.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* II. II. iv. (1641) 139 Joyntless, pointless, cornerless. a 1631 DONNE *Upon Transl. of Psalms* (R.), [They] thrust into straight corners of poor wit Thee, who art cornerless and infinite. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* VII. 45 Smooth cornerless foreheads.

† **Cornerly**, *adv. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. as *prec.* + *-LY*.] *Cornerwise, diagonally.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. iv. (repr.) 150 The yssue or goyng cornerly or angularly sygnefyeth cautele or subtilyte.

**Corner-man.**

1. The end man of a row of 'negro minstrels'.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., There are two corner men, one generally plays the bones and the other the tambourine. Corner-men are the grotesques of a minstrel company. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the 'end-men', who are known in England, oddly enough, as the 'corner-men'.

2. One who lounges about street-corners, a street 'loafer' or 'rough'. Cf. *corner-boy*, *c.-cove* (*CORNER sb.* 16).

1825 *Chamb. Jnl.* 28 Feb. 136 Curley Bond was well known in the district [in London] as a loafer and 'corner-man'. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 219 Processions of the most peaceful character are protected against corner-men and



roughs. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/1 The ruffianism of Birmingham is unfortunately the ruffianism of the entire kingdom. If Birmingham has its *claqueurs*, Liverpool has its corner men.

3. *Comm.* One who makes a CORNER (*sh.* 14). 1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A corner, properly speaking, may be called a secondary not a primary speculation. Some one has taken liberties with the market by speculatively selling what he has not got; and the cornerman comes in and plays Prince Hal and Poin by spoiling the spoilers. 1887 *Guardian* 23 June 925 The forestallers of the middle ages are reproduced in the corner-men of to-day.

### Corner-stone.

1. One of the stones forming the quoin or salient angle of a wall, a quoin-stone.

138a Wyclif *Job* xxxviii. 6 Who didde down the corner ston of it? 1557 North tr. *Gueneard's Diall* Pr. 55a/1 The corner stone that lyeth on the toppe. 1597 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* iv. lxxi. § 2 That first-laid corner-stone in Zerrubabels buildings. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iv. 2 See you yond Coin a'th Capitol, yond corner stone? 1724 Watts *Logic* iv. ii. Rule 1 The largest and fairest building sinks. to the ground, if the foundations and corner-stones of it are feeble and insufficient. 186a Rickman *Styles Archit.* 63 The quoins or corner stones are arranged in a peculiar manner. 1870 F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 94 The rest of the work, beyond these strong reliable corner-stones, is almost as rough as rubble.

b. *fig.* (esp. in reference to its function in consolidating the building.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19155 (Cott.) Jesu . . bat es mad als a quarmer stan For to mak tuin folk an. 138a Wyclif *Eph.* ii. 20 Aboue bildid on the foundement of apostolis and of prophetis, bi that hijeste corner stoon, Crist Jhesu. 1768-74 Tucker *Li. Nat.* (1852) i. 513 A trust in God is the grand corner stone of all religion. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) i. 32/2 The high price of labour is the very corner-stone on which the prosperity of a new colony depends. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) iv. 30 Why should we make an ambiguous word the corner-stone of moral philosophy?

† 2. The coving of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 118 Corner-stones . . are 2 Stones . . of which there stands one in each Jamb of a Chimney. Their Faces are hollow in the breadth, being a certain Sweep of a Circle . . their height reaches from the Hearth to the Mantel-tree.

**Cornerwise** (*kɔːnəˈwaɪz*), *adv.* [See -WISE.] In the manner of a corner; so as to form a corner or angle; diagonally.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* iv. iv. (repr.) 150 The alphyen goeth alwey cornerwise for the thyrd poynt to the thyrd poynt. 1480 — *Descr. Eng.* 40 Y-shape endlong and corner-wise. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. (1594) 41 Their legges . . are placed in regard of the backebone when they walke . . cornerwise, not downeright. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 35 Close up the open end, by turning in the Paper of Paste-board corner-wise. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jmle.* II. 40 Squares meeting one another cornerwise. 1857 Mrs. Gaskell *C. Bronte* i. The gable-ended houses, which obtrude themselves corner-wise on the widening street.

† **Cornerly**, *a. Obs.* ? Abounding in corners. 1576 Newton *L. Lemni's Complex.* 15a, The contexted net, celles, and cornerie ventricles of the brayne.

**Cornet** (*kɔːnɪt*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-9 cornette, 5 cornett, cornete, 8 (cornit), 6- cornet. [a. OF. *cornet* = Pr. *cornet*, It. *cornetto* dim. of Rom. *cornu*, *corn*, *cor* = L. *cornu* horn.]

1. A wind-instrument: † a. In early times a wind-instrument made of a horn or resembling a horn; a horn (*obs.*). † b. A rude musical instrument of the oboe class (*obs.*). c. Now a brass musical instrument of the trumpet class, with valves or pistons for producing notes additional to the natural harmonics; also called *cornet-à-piston* (see d), and CORNOPEAN.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clarions, and clerigialle notes. a 1400 *Oleonian* 68 Trompys, taborus and cornettys crye. *Ibid.* 1070 When he was on hors y-sette, Men touched trumpes and cornette. 1530 Palsgr. 209/1 Cornet, a home, cornet. c 1610 T. Randolph *Ecoloue* in Farr S. P. *Jas.* i (1848) 282 When we all haue slept, Pan's cornets blowes, and the great sheepshear's kept. 1611 Bible 2 Sam. vi. 5 David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . on Psalteries, and on timbrels, and on cornets, and on cimbals. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 252 Sometimes sixteen played together vpon their instruments, ten Sagbuts, foure Cornets, and two Violedegambaes. 1793 Southey *Triumph of Woman* 108 Shrill were heard the flute, The cornet, sackbut, dulcimer, and lute. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* vi. i. (1864) 338 They marched by the sound of atabal and cornet. 1888 Besant *Inner House* xix. 198 Fifes, cornets, and all kinds of musical instruments.

*transf.* 1599 T. M[oufett] *Silkwormes* 36 As doth the summer gnat Her little cornet which our eares doth fill.

d. *Cornet à piston, à pistons* [both forms also in F.]: = i c; also the instrumentalist who plays on the cornet.

1836 *Mus. World* 3 June i. 192 The cornetta or cornet de piston. 1837 *ibid.* 29 Dec. vii. 254 The Cornopean, known in France as the Cornet-à-pistons. 1843 Alb. Smith *Phys. Evening Parties* (1846) 67 The cornet-à-piston would long ere this have dropped fast asleep. 1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz's Instrument.* 149 The cornet-à-pistons is very much the fashion in France at present. 1879 Scribner's *Mag.* XIX. 902/2 The trombones, the trumpets, a cornet-a-piston.

e. The name given to several kinds of organs.

*Solo cornet*, a stop of a loud and powerful tone formerly used on the great organ. *Echo cornet*, a stop of soft tone; 'still frequently applied to a compound stop of light tone in swell organs' (Grove). Hence *cornet voluntaries* (see *quot.*).

1660 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 501/1 Great Organ. .9. Cornet, to middle C, 3 ranks. . Echo Organ. .18. Cornet, 2 ranks. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Hist. Musick* IV. i. x. 147 The compound stops [on an organ] are the Cornet . . and sundry others. 185a Seidel *Organ* 93 The cornet is the only mixture-register which does not repeat. *Ibid.*, Cornet is also the name of an old, obsolete reed-register in the pedale. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The great organ Solo Cornet comprised either 5, 4, or 3 ranks of pipes. *Ibid.*, The Echo Cornet, of soft tone . . was of 3 ranks, or 4 at most. *Ibid.*, 'Cornet Voluntaries' . . consisted of runs and twirls for the right hand, played in single notes, first on the louder stop and then repeated on the softer.

2. A piece of paper rolled in a conical form and twisted at the apex, used for wrapping up groceries, etc. † Also a conical filter-paper.

1530 Palsgr. 209/1 Cornet to put spice in. 1580 Holly-band *Treas. Fr. Lang.* Vn *Cornet de papier* comme d'Apoticaire, a cornet or Coffin, such as Grocers make of paper to put spice in. 1611 Cotgr., *Cartouche*, the cornet of paper wherinto Apothecaries and Grocers put the parcels they retail. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 496 Separate the Oil in a Funnel lined with a cornet of brown Paper. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Nicotiana*, The People carry about their Necks, small Funnels or Cornets made of the Leaves of Palm. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 456 A fresh roll, and some salt screwed in a cornet of paper. 1880 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 221 To carry the insects in their paper 'cornets'.

† b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1731 Bailey vol. II. *Cornet* [with Chymists], a paper head in form of a cone to cover a chymical vessel.

† 3. A piece of bread cut in a conical form. *Obs.* 1467 *Intronization of Abp. Nevill* in Warner *Antiq. Culm.* (1791) 101 Then uncover your salt, and with a cornet of Breade touch it in four partes. *Ibid.*, He taketh the assay with cornets of trencher bread of his owne cutting.

† 4. A farrier's instrument formerly used for blood-letting. *Obs.*

1580 Blundevill *Horsemanship* iv. 62 First pare the hooe, and get out the grauell with a cornet, or drawer. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxxi. 337 With a cornet and a quill, blow the skinn from the flesh about the bone. 1639 T. De Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 75 Open the same round about with your cornet. 1721 in Bailey.

5. A flask or other vessel in shape like a horn.

1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* i. ix. (ed. 3) 265 Pour out your matter into a Cornet or Iron Mortar [F. un creuset de fer]. *Ibid.*, Pour it into the Iron Cornet [F. le cornet de fer]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Suffusion*, Give it the Horse to drink, or else make him swallow it with a Cornet.

6. *Metal.* In gold assaying: The small flat coil into which the gold-and-silver alloy is rolled after the process of cupelling, preparatory to its being boiled in nitric acid to free it from the silver; the small coil of purified gold remaining after this process. Also *cornelle*.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 145 The solution must be cautiously decanted, taking care that the cornet does not fall. 1879 G. Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/1 [The gold] is then . . rolled up by hand into a spiral form. 'The Cornette', as this is called, is then put into a flask and boiled in nitric acid. 188a Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Gold Assay* II. 935 Withdrawing the crucibles from the furnace we find in each a small cornet of bright gold.

7. In various isolated senses, chiefly technical:

† a. A small cucumber (see *quot.* 1658). † b. The name of a fish (see *quot.* 1678). c. *Dressmaking.* 'The cuff of a sleeve opening like the large end of a trumpet' (Mrs. Leach). d. 'Term for the individual scaly pieces of the rattle-snake' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860). e. A small instrument for insertion in the ear (see *quot.* 1874).

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 283 Which they call cornets or gerkins, because we choose those which resemble little crooked horns. 1678 Phillips s.v., There is also a sort of shell Fish called in Latin *Buccinum*, in English Cornet, and both from the figure of a winding horn, which it resembles. 1721 Bailey, *Cornet*, also a Fish resembling a Horn. 1847 Yearsley *Deafness* 175 The Ear-cornets which are fixed into the ears and retained there by metallic springs . . leave the hands at liberty. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Cornet*, an auricular instrument which does not protrude beyond the external ear. It is used in cases of obstruction of the *meatus auditorius*, . . and is made of gold or silver.

† 8. As a translation of Lat. *cornu* in sense 'wing of an army'.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 496 He placed them . . all in one front with the Hastati, and made of them his two Cornets. 1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxvii. § 708 The forces . . are cast into a squadron, four-square, fortified with wings or cornets [*cornibus munitam*].

9. *Comb.*, as *cornet-horn* = CORNET 4; *cornet-pot*, a pot in which the 'cornet' of gold undergoes part of the assaying process (see 6); *cornet-stop* = i c; *cornet-winder*, one who winds or blows a horn.

a 1661 Holyday *Jyvenal* 22 Four hundred, as his portion, Gracchus gave To a dear cornet-winder. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 456 Bleed him in both his Neck Veins . . with the Point of your Cornet-horn. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 334/1, I have tried the assay pots (cornet pots).

**Cornet** (*kɔːnɪt*), *sb.* 2 Also 6-9 cornette, 6-7 *error. coronet* (t.). [a. F. *cornette*, dim. of *corne* = Rom. *cornu* f. sing., horn = L. *cornua* n. pl., horns.]

1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. † b. A part of a head-dress consisting of lappets of lace or the like hanging down the sides of the cheeks. c. The great white head-dress of Sisters of Charity.

'A fashion of Shadow or Boonegrace used in old time, and at this day by some old women' (Cotgrave); 'the upper

pinner dangling about the cheeks like a hound's ears' (Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 1690).

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 12, I neuer saw my Ladye laye apart Her cornet blacke, in colde nor yet in heate. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 837 But on her head she had a cap . . with a Cornet of laune. 1576 Inn. R. *Wardrobe* (1815) 232 (Jam.) Ane quaff of camorage with tua cornettis. 168a Lond. *Gas.* No. 1769/4 Lost . . a Point Cornet for the Head. 1697 Cress *D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 256, I immediately threw off my Bonnets and my Cornets. 1816 J. Scott *Viz. Paris* 107 They sat up all night, that their women might lower their *cornettes*. 1874 B'ness Hunsen in *Hare Life* I. ii. 39 She had visited this lady, finding her in the whitest cornette tied under the chin. 1891 *Tablet* 28 Feb. 357 The white cornette and gray robe of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

2. 'A scarf anciently worn by doctors' (J.), as part of their academical costume.

1658 Phillips, *Cornet*, (French) a kinde of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law used to wear on the collar of their robes as an Ensign, or badge of their degree. † 3. The standard of a troop of cavalry.

Originally a long pennon narrowing gradually to a point; cf. CORNETTE B. 2.

1579 Digges *Stratol.* 127 Neither may they . . departe from their Cornets or Ensignes. 1592 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 426 The Englishe encountered them with so great resolution and corage, as they did take two or three cornets. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* III. i. § 9. 84 This Gentleman which carrieth this Cornet hath all the Priuiledges which an Ensigne of foot hath. 1758 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 10 Nine Cornettes and six standards were taken in the pursuit. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim.* Foot 51 Three Cornets (or Standards) were taken.

*Comb.* 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. i. 86 b, The Princes Cornet bearer. 1817 G. Chalmers *Pref. Churchyard's Chippes* 21 Churchyard served under count de la March, as cornet-bearer to 250 light horsemen.

b. A pennon or flag used in signalling.

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 267 With a Cornet Under.

† 4. A company of cavalry, so called from the standard carried at its head. (No longer in use.)

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. ii. 56 b, There came out of the Wood twoo Cornettes of horsemen. 1594 Peele *Batt. Alcasar* Wks. 1829 II. 95 Take a cornet of our horse, As many argolets and armed pikes. 1606 Holland *Sucton.* 100 A certaine Capitaine over a cornet of horse-men. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 54 The Cavalry march, in little Squadrons each consisting of two Cornets. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim.* Foot 7 Companies of foot were at this period [1572] styled Ensigns, and troops of Horse were called Cornets.

*error. coronet*: — 1598 Grenwey *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. ii. (1622) 180 With other Cohorts and Coronets of horse-men. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xlvii. 160 Seven Companies of footmen, and nine Coronets or troops of horse.

5. The fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, who carried the colours; corresponding to the *ensign* in infantry. (No longer in use.)

1579 Digges *Stratol.* 132 The chiefe of everye Troupe or at the least their Lieutenants or Cornets. 1580 Pasquill's *Ret. Cijj*, For the grace . . and order of euerie Cornette and Ensigne in the same. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 44 The Cornet shall be armed and horst in all points . . like the Lieutenant . . he shall carry charged on his right thigh, his Captaines Cornet. a 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 112, I had notice that Cornet Joyce . . had seized on the King's person. 1707 Freund *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 242 There were three good Horses for each Captain . . and one for the Cornet. 1880 Mrs. Forester *Roy & V.* I. 91 One of Sir Brandon's great nephews was a Cornet in my regiment.

*error. coronet*: 1643 Cromwell *Lett.* 28 Sept., The horses that his Coronet Boulry took. 1679 Claverhouse in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xcvi. 165 The first [shock] they gave us brought down the Cornet, Mr. Crafford.

b. The mounted bearer of a standard or colour. In the Burgh of Hawick, at the Common-riding, an ancient flag or colour is borne round the marches of the burgh lands by a mounted rider called the *Cornet*, followed by a large cavalcade. The gallop out of the town is the *Cornet's Chase*.

1706 in *Annals of Hawick* (1850), The person elected cornet, having declined to carry the pennil or colour, caused a great disturbance.

† **Cornet**, *v. Obs.* [f. CORNET *sb.* 1] *intr.* To play on the cornet or horn.

1612 Chapman *Widow's T.* III. (D.), Here's a whole chorus of Syluans at hand cornetting and tripping th' toe.

**Cornet**, *obs.* f. CORONET.

**Cornet-à-piston** (s): see CORNET *sb.* 1 d.

**Cornetcy** (*kɔːnɪtəsi*), [f. CORNET *sb.* 2 + -CY.] The position or rank of a cornet.

1761 *Biogr. Dict.* XII. 477 (Jod.) His uncle . . diverted him from that pursuit, and gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment. 1809 Wellington in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 141, I shall recommend your friend for an Ensigncy. Should you prefer a Cornetcy for him, I may be able to give him one. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 9 May 3/1 He was afterwards gazetted to a Cornetcy in the First Regiment of Life Guards.

† **Corneter**, *Obs.* Also 7 *cornetter*, *oor-niter*. [f. CORNET *sb.* 1 + -ER.] One who blows a horn or plays the cornet.

1607 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 429 So great was the rabble of trumpetters, corneters, and other Musicians. 1634 *Laud's Visitations* in 4th Rep. *Com. Hist.* MSS. (1874) 125/2 Two corneters and two sackbutters . . for the decorum of our quire.

**Cornetist** (*kɔːnɪtist*), [f. as prec. + -IST.] A solo cornet-player.

1881 *Musical Standard* 29 Jan. 72/1 In the *Musical Record* (Boston, U.S.) mention is made of a young lady cornetist. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* June App. viii, What do you think of that young cornetist?

**Corneto**, *obs.* f. CORNETO.

**Cornette**, variant of CORNET.

† **Cornettier**. *Obs.* [f. CORNET *sib.* + -IER, -ER.] = CORNETER.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. ii. 6 These Brigands.. having.. heard the trumpettiers and cornettiers sound.

**Corneule** (kōrni'l). [a. F. *cornule*, dim. of *corne* *cornea*.] One of the minute facets of the compound eyes of insects; = CORNEOLE.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 960/1 Each facet, or.. corneule, is the proper cornea of a distinct eye. *Ibid.*, Immediately behind each corneule is a layer of dark-coloured pigment.

**Cornfactor**. A dealer in corn or grain; a corn-merchant.

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 8 Among the Corn-Factors. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344 4 John Bennet of London, Cornfactor. 1789 WINDHAM *Lett. in Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 152, I am no corn-factor who am to profit by raising the price of grain. 1874 LISLE *Carr. Ind. Guyenne* I. i. 27 Mrs. F. the Risborough cornfactor's wife.

**Corn-fed**, a. Fed on grain; fig. well-fed.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 78 Than cornfed beasts whose bellie is their God. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* viii. 104 My folkes are so corne fed that we have much adoe to please them in their diet. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artich.* I. iij. b, An Ox stalled or Corne fed, 245. a grasse fed Ox 165. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 170/2 A woman is popularly said to be corn-fed when stout and plump—an allusion to the nourishing qualities of this kind of food [Indian corn].

**Cornfield, corn-field**. A field in which corn is grown.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 141 Standynge water in his corne feedes at the landes endes or sydes. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artich.* K. b, Great Flouds, which destroyed Corne-fields, Pastures, and Beasts. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 537 Corn-fields surrounded with elms and vines. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 232 Zig-zagging about among hills and cornfields.

**Corn-flag**. [See FLAG.] A plant of the genus *Gladiolus* or *Sword-lily*, N.O. *Iridaceæ*, species of which are cultivated as garden flowers.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxviii. 196 Corne flagge or Gladioli. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxvi. 105 French corne flagge hath small stiffe leaves. 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* xxi. 189 Next unto the Flagges or Flowerdeluces, come the Gladioli or Corne Flagges. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 71/1 The Indian Corn-flag hath the flowers growing on both sides the stalk, and are of a sad red. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 263 You shall still see.. the tasselled grass, or the corn-flags. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 27 Corn Flag.—The wild European species, *G. communis*, is perfectly hardy in England.

**Corn-flour**. Meal of Indian corn ground very fine; also applied to flour made of rice or other grain.

1851 *Exhibition, Rep. Juries* (1852) 55 United States.—Maize-flour, commonly called 'corn-meal' or 'corn-flour' in the U. S., is extensively used for puddings and other purposes in that country. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXVII. 205/2 Summer Recipe for Patent Corn Flour with Preserved or Green Fruit. 1892 *Trade Adv.*, The British Corn-flour prepared from Rice.

**Corn-flower**. The name given to various plants commonly found growing amongst corn; *spec. a.* the common Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; *b.* the Corn-rose or common Wild Poppy; *c.* the Corn-cockle; *d.* *Golden or Yellow Cornflower*: the Corn-marigold.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xii. 161 This floure [Blew bottell] may also be called Hurte Sicke, and Cornefloure. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ccxli. 591 Of Blewe Bottle, or Corne flower. *Ibid.* ccxlii. § 2. 606 These plants are called.. in English Corne Marigold, yellow Corne flower, and golden Corne flower. 1599 A. M. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physic* 73/1 Adde as much water of blew cornflowers. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 482 There be certain Corn-flowes which come seldome or never in other places.. but only amongst Corn: As the blew Bottle, a kind of Yellow Mary-Gold, Wilde Poppy and Fumitory. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 37 The common but beautiful cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). 1885 E. PEACOCK in *Academy* 26 Sept. 204/2 Of the sunlight yellow and corn-flowers red.

**Corn-ground**. *arch.* A piece of land used for growing corn; corn-land.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 823/1 The king.. lodged within 3 miles of the cite in a corne ground up the river. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* xi. (1840) I. 180 Two pieces of corn-ground. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 203 Vineyards, corn-grounds, and meadows.

**Corn-hoarder**. *arch.* One who hoards corn or keeps it in order to realize a larger price.

1596 Bp. BARLOW *Three Serms.* II. 59 Cornhoarders, who had rather the corne should waxe fustie in their garners, than to sell it out at a reasonable rate. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100 Greedy Corne-hoarders.. generally cursed. 1631 C. FITZ-GEFFRAY (*title*) The Curse of Corne-hoarders.

**Corn-house**. †1. An ancient name for a granary. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 185 *Granarium*, cornhus. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 28 Ezechias.. made him.. corne houses for the increace of corne.

2. U.S. = CORN-CRIB.

**Corn-husk**. U.S. The husk of coarse leaves enclosing the ear of Indian corn.

1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 122 They scrubbed him with corn-husks. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 221 The corn-husk punishment.. Dry corn-husks are.. lighted, and the burning embers are whipped off.. so as to fall in showers of live sparks on the naked back.

So **Corn-husker**, one who strips the husks from the ears of Indian corn; also a machine for this purpose. **Corn-husking**, the husking of Indian

corn; a gathering of neighbours at the house of a farmer to assist him in husking his Indian corn, usually finishing up with feasting and dancing; also called *husking bee*.

1852 HALIBURTON *Traits Amer. Hum.* (Bartlett) There was a corn-husking, and I went along with Sal Stebbins. 1886 S. LONGFELLOW *Life Longfellow* I. ii. 19 In autumn entering into the work and fun of the corn-husking. 1890 Boston, Mass.: *Jnl.* Dec. A big corn-husking match.. each contestant husked and cribbed about 150 bushels. *Mod. U. S. Newspaper Adv.*, The best corn-husker made.

**Cornic** (kōrnik), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *cornus* (see CORNEL) + -IC.] In *Cornic acid*, a synonym of CORNIN, q.v.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 164 In 1835, Geiger.. discovered in it [bark of *Cornus florida*] a peculiar crystallized bitter substance.. which he distinguished by the name of *cornic acid*. 1863-82 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

**Cornice** (kōrnis), *sb.* Forms: 6—cornice, 7 cornishe, corniche (coronix), 6-8 coronice, 6 coronich, (cornix), 6-9 cornish. [The forms *cornice*, *cornishe*, were taken immed. from F. and It. equivalents: cf. 16th c. F. *cornice*, *cornise*, in Cotgr. *cornice*, *corniche* 'the cornish or brow of a pillar or wall', mod. F. *corniche*; ad. It. *cornice* (komī'tse) 'the ledge whereon they hang tapestry in any room; also an out-jutting piece or part of a house or wall' (Florio); *cornice* represents the It. spelling: F. *corniche*, Eng. *cornish* derive from It. pronunciation. The variants *coronix*, *coronice*, are based on 16-17th c. latinized forms.

It. *cornice*, the source of the word in all the mod. langs., is known from the beginning of Italian literature, being frequent in Dante. In form it is identical with *cornice*:—L. *cornix*, *corni* crow (*Cornus Cornix*), and by Florio it is treated as the same word; in the *Vocabolario della Crusca* the two are separated. The L. term for the architectural cornice was *cornu* (Vitruvius), and some have conjectured that the It. *cornice* is in some way derived or corrupted from that word, the form *cornu* cited by Du Cange, and used in Eng. by Shute in 1563, being assumed to be a connecting link. But there is no evidence for L. *cornu* before 16th c. Du Cange's example is of 1643, his example of *cornice* of 1605; both appear to be merely latinized forms of the Italian word, *cornice* being contaminated by the desire to connect it with *cornu*. Another suggestion is that the It. *cornice* was in some way related to L. *cornis*, *idem* = Gk. *κορνίσιος*, given in Hesychius in the sense *το τελευταίον της οικοδομης ενδομα* 'the finishing piece placed on the building', the 'cope-stone'. But this could not have phonetically given It. *cornice*, unless indeed the Gk. word had passed into popular Italian use, and been assimilated by popular perversion to *cornice* crow. Of this we have no evidence.]

1. *Arch.* A horizontal moulded projection which crowns or finishes a building or some part of a building; *spec.* the uppermost member of the entablature of an order surmounting the frieze.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cij b, The Coronix of the Pedestalle. *Ibid.* D iv b, The Architraue, frise, & Corniche. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 56 Columns.. that supported a cumly Cornish. 1644 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 22 They [pillars] have all their.. upper Adjuncts, as Architrave, Frize, and Cornice. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv.* fr. *Parnass.* 277 Augustus raised up the walls thereof even to the highest Cornish. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 12 Cornishes and Frontispieces over the Windows. 1681 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 329 With all its Mouldings, Frize and Cornice. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 97 a, Let there be Cornices of Stone.. projecting out a cubit. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 114 The water from the roofs and cornices of all houses or other buildings. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 33 The same enriched frieze and cornice.

b. An ornamental moulding, usually of plaster, running round the wall of a room or other part of the interior of a building, immediately below the ceiling; the uppermost moulding of a piece of wainscoting; a picture-moulding, or the like; also, the ornamental projection within which curtains are hung.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* i. (1698) 81 Over it runs a cornish of silver plate nailed to the wall. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The gilding of the cornish.. was quite blackened. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 18 The cornish of the wainscoting. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 28 Aug., A great piece of the cornice of the ceiling falling with a great crash. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cornice*.. a gilded or other ornamental work within which window curtains are suspended.

2. A ring or moulding encircling a cannon (It. *cornice degli orecchioni*, Florio; see also *cornice-ring* in 4).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 178 The Excesse wherby the Semidiameter of the Ringe or Cornice of the Head dooth exceed the Cornice of the Coyle [of a cannon]. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid.* *Fortif.* 57 The musell-Ring or Coronice.

3. Applied to a path or road along the edge of a precipice. (Not an English sense.)

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xvi. 153 The road.. lay on the cornice of a precipice. 1824 — *Rothelan* III. 250 The road towards it is a cornice, as the Sicilians.. call the paths which wind along the edge of precipices. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 56 Seixal, on the north-west coast, famous for its cornice-road.

4. *Comb.* as *cornice-hook*, a hook for hanging pictures from a picture-cornice; *cornice-piece*, a piece of moulding forming a cornice; *cornice-plane*, an ogee plane for planing mouldings; *cornice-pole*, a pole carrying rings from which

curtains are hung; *cornice-rail* (see quot.); *cornice-ring*, the ring or moulding encircling a cannon immediately behind the muzzle-ring; = ASTRAGAL 3.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 13 This [the front rail], with the door-case rails, has \*Cornice-pieces nailed on. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 908/2 \*Cornice poles.. coated with thin brass. 1794 FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, \*Cornice Rails, the top framing of the body of a coach or chariot, called roof rails. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid.* *Fortif.* 56 The Astragal, or \*Cornice ring. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Astragal, or Cornice Ring. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, *Cornish Ring* of a Gun, is the next from the Muzzle Ring backwards. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Corniche ring* of a piece of ordnance.

**Cornice** (kōrnis), *v.* Also *cornish*. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a cornice; *fig.* to crown or finish as with a cornice.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 123 Twelve marble-pillars.. carved and cornished after the Doric and Ionic manner. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The whole work.. stretched into a hundred volumes.. would cornish the literary wainscoting of a five-and-twenty foot room. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 131 A goodly temple, walled behind with crag precipitous.. And by green birches corniced.

**Corniced** (kōrnist), *pp.* a. Also *cornished*. [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + -ED.] Having a cornice, adorned with a cornice.

1821 KEATS *Lamia* 360 In the corniced shade Of some arch'd temple door. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix. 369 The proud palaces of Rome, their corniced and balconied fronts.

† **Cornicement**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

A structure of the nature of a cornice; + *cornicing*. 1637 *Luminalia* A b, Above these, ran cornicements, which made the ground of a second order. 1655 J. WESS *Stone-Heng* 1725 75 Those single Cornicements, which being without Frisee and Architrave, the Romans used to set over their Pylasters.

**Cornicing** (kōrnisin), *v.* Also 7 -ishing. [f. as prec. + -ING.] Work consisting of a cornice or cornices.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 75 Door-cases, Cornishing, Mouldings, etc. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* ed. 2 II. v. 129 Between the rich pilasters and cornicing which adorned the front of the villa.

**Cornicle** (kōrnikl), [ad. L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornū* horn.] A little horn (*obs.*); a small horn-like organ or process, as the 'horns' of a snail, the antennae of an insect.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 155 [In snails] there will be found on either side two black.. membranous strings, which extend into the long and shorter cornicle upon protrusion. 1668 ROWLAND *Moulet's Theat. Ins.* 924 Having two cornicles or little short horns. *Ibid.* 1003 The cornicles long and black, the wings coming forth of the middle of the horns. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 843/1 Minute cornicles sometimes attached to the pubis. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 176/2 In Poupart's ligament.. cornicles.. are said to have been found in the human subject.

**Cornicle**, *obs.* Sc. and north. f. CHRONICLE.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1223 As ther cornicles sheweth openly.

† **Cornicular**, a. *Obs.* rare—1. [f. L. *cornicul-*um little horn (see CORNICLE) + -AR.] = next.

1821 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon.. whether she is cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

**Corniculate**, a. [ad. L. *corniculāt-us* horned, f. *corniculum* little horn: see -ATE 2.] Horned; having pointed projections like horns.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. m. lxii. It hath been.. shown That Venus Moon-like grows corniculate. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 Herbs of a Corniculate or Horned Seed-vessel. 1721 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 219 Some with Corniculate Petala. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corniculate*, terminating in a process resembling a horn; as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

† **Corniculer**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *corniculārius* a soldier presented with a *corniculum* (or horn-shaped ornament worn on the helmet) and thereby promoted; an adjutant.] An assistant officer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 369 Oon Maximus, that was an Officer Of the Prefetes, and his Corniculer [v.r. -ere, -ere]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 230 To oon Maximus hys corniculer He hem delyverid.

**Corniferous** (kōrni-fērās), a. [f. L. *cornifer* horn-bearing (f. *cornū* horn + -fer bearing) + -OUS.] †1. Producing or having horns. *Obs.*

1690 T. BLOUNT tr. *Estienne's Art Devises* 72 The corniferous cressant. 1621 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 143 Elevating corniferous humors into his head, and producing horns.

2. *Geol.* Containing or producing hornstone.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 90 The 'Corniferous limestone', so called from the masses of hornstone.. contained in it. 1883 S. M. BURNHAM *Limestones*, etc. 50 The Corniferous period of the Devonian age.

**Cornific** (kōrni-fik), a. rare—0. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -IFIC.] Producing horns or horn.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cornific*. 1755 in JOHNSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

**Cornification** (kōrni-fik-ē-jən), *Phys. and Zool.* [n. of action f. CORNIFY; see -IFICATION.] Production of horn; conversion into horny substance. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxviii. 321 The habit of cornification. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498/1 The outer [cells] undergo a more complete cornification. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 258 Drying, cornification, shrivelling up of the fibrin.

**Corniform** (kōr'nifōrm), *a. rare*—*o.* [L. type \**corniformis*, *f. cornū* horn + *-formis* -FORM: cf. *F. corniforme*.] Having the form of a horn.

1836 SMART, *Corniform*, having the shape of horns.

**Cornify** (kōr'nifai), *v.* [f. L. *cornū* horn + -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* To fit with 'horns'; to cuckold. *Obs.* 1811 CORVAT *Crudities* 405 If she [my wife] were fair, she might perhaps cornify me.

2. *Phys. and Zool.* To turn into horn or horny substance. Hence *Cornified ppl. a.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498 These cornified plates. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 278 Coalesced and cornified cells.

**Cornigerous**, *a.* [f. L. *corniger* horn-bearing (*f. cornū* horn + *-ger* bearing; + -OUS).] Bearing or having horns, horned; producing horn or horny substance.

1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 261 Nature in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the horns higher. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 257 Sheep... being reckon'd amongst the cornigerous Quadrupeds. 1834 GOOD *Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 465 Examples of the cornigerous variety [of fish-skin disease]... are by no means uncommon.

**Cornill**, *obs. f. CORNEL* 3.

**Cornimuse**, *var. of CORNEMUSE*.

**Cornin** (kōr'nin), *Chem.* [f. L. *corn-us* (see CORNEL) + -IN.] A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Cornus florida*; also called *cornic acid*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 107 Called by him [Mr. G. W. Carpenter] cornine, and afterwards cornia. 1863-8a WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 85 Cornin dissolves easily in water and in alcohol, sparingly in ether.

**Corning** (kōr'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORN *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of granulation. 1550 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* (1573) 28a, The maner of corning all sortes of powder. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 During the time of its [salt's] corning they generally slacken their fire. 1711 [see CORN-POWDER]. 1875 USE *Dict. Arts* II. 765 The cake produced by the action of the stones is ready for graining or corning.

2. Pickling with salt; salting.

1665 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 204 Each of them need first a little corning with salt. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro.

† 3. The growing or cultivation of corn. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., All which are three staple Advantages of the Nation, and will hold hands with Tillage, Corning, Trade, and Merchandize.

† 4. The practice of begging corn on St. Thomas's day. *dia. Obs.*

a 1806 BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 246 There is a custom in Warwickshire for the poor, on St. Thomas's Day, to go with a bag to beg corn of the farmers, which they call going a-corning.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *corning-machine*, -mill; *corning-house*, the part of a powder-mill where the granulating is done.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 281 From the Mill the Powder is brought to the Corning-house. 1794 *Ann. Reg.* 42 The explosion of the corning-mill was felt at the parsonage house. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 313 The old corning machine consisted of a large revolving rectangular wooden frame, etc. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 36 A large magazine and corning-house.

† **Cornish**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CORN *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] Of the corn kind.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 147 How to feed Swin, without any cornish meat. *Ibid.*, Their cornish Muskings they cast into the yard... for the Swine to root amongst. 1659 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 80. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*.

**Cornish** (kōr'nif), *a.* 2 (*sb.*) [f. first element of *Cornwall* (OE. *Cornuwallas* = Corn-Welsh) + -ISH.

The native equivalent was *Kernowak*, *Kernowec*, deriv. of *Kernow*, *Pou Kernow* (= *pagus Cornubia*) Llywyd, *Cernow*, *Kernow* (Williams), Welsh *Cernyw*, Cornwall: cf. Breton *Kerned*, *Kerned*, the district of Cornouailles in Armorica. These forms point to a proto-Celtic \**Cornuio-s*, \**Cornuioja*: cf. med.L. *Cornubia*, whence *Cornubian*, *Cornubic* = Cornish. Ptolemy has *Kopraovios*, Roman sources *Cornovii*, as names of British tribes, though not in Cornwall. Prob. derived from Celtic *cornu*, 'horn', in sense of projecting corner or headland.]

Of or belonging to Cornwall: a. Applied to the people and language; hence *Cornishman*. b. In the names of various animals, plants, natural products, etc. found in Cornwall, as *Cornish chough* (see CHOUGH 2 a), *crow*, *daw*, *C. heath*, *C. moneywort*, etc.; also *Cornish boiler*, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton; *Cornish clay*, a clay obtained from the decomposition of Cornish granite, used in making earthenware; *C. diamond*, a variety of quartz found in Cornwall; a crystal of this quartz; *C. engine*, a form of single-acting condensing steam-engine, used for pumping up water, first used in Cornwall; *C. gilliflower*, a variety of apple; *C. hug* (in *Wrestling*), see HUG *sb.*; *C. pump*, a pump worked by a Cornish engine; *Cornish stone*, † (*a.*) = *Cornish diamond*; (*b.*) Cornish granite in a state of partial decomposition, ground and used with clay in the manufacture of earthenware.

a. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 The appendix... treating of Cornwall and Cornyshe men. *Ibid.* 123 In Cornwall is two speches: the one is naughty Englyshe, and the other is Cornyshe speche. *Ibid.*, No Cornyshe man dothe

number about xxx. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* i. (1769) 19 The Cornish people gaue themselves principally... to the seeking of Tynne. *Ibid.* 55 Cornish names hold an affinity with the Welsh. 1880 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornwall Gloss.* Intro. 74 *The Cornishman*, a Penzance weekly paper.

b. 1840-56 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* s.v. *Boiler*, Boilers... 1st, globular; 2ndly, cylindrical... as the Cornish 'boiler'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 112 A large preserved Specimen of Cornish 'Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*).

1552 HULOT, Cornyshe 'chowghe or crowe, *Pyracorax*. 1859 S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 160 For the finest pottery there is also used a certain proportion of Cornish or china 'clay'. 1866 E. METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* 423 The opposition of the Potters to Champion's Bill... left open... the free use of Cornish stone and clay. c 1575 *Parl. Byrdes* 145 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 174 Than sayde the Cornyshe 'daw'. 1592 NASHB in Arb. *Garner* I. 501 (D.) If one wear Cornish 'diamonds on his toes. 1748 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* (1871) II. 5 (D.) Hengeston Hill, which produces a great plenty of Cornish diamonds. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal... also known as... 'Cornish' or 'Irish' diamond. 1840-56 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Cornish*

'Engine, a single acting beam engine, employed in raising water from mines... The steam... is used for the down stroke only, and raises an immense weight fastened to the pump rod at the end of the beam. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 937 The finest variety... is the Cornish 'Gilliflower'. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 367 Cornish 'Heath... is well distinguished... by its truly bell-shaped corolla. *Ibid.* IV. 134 Creeping Silthoropia... is called also Cornish 'Moneywort'. 188a *The Garden* 21 Jan. 34 1/2 The Cornish Moneywort... I have stuck... in against a moist bank in a deep Surrey lane. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 108 The Cornish 'Stones, the Bristow-Stones. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 481 The glaze for cream-coloured pottery is formed of white lead, Cornish-stone, and flint.

2. *sb.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a member of the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages; it became extinct in the latter part of the 18th c.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 Who so wyll speake any Cornyshe, Englyshe and Cornyshe doth folow. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* i. (1769) 71 A kinde of Enterlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiv. 300 Cornish began to die out in Cornwall about the time of the Reformation.

**Cornish** (e, -nix, *obs. ff. CORNICE*.

† **Cornix**, *Obs.* [cf. *It. cornice*.] = CORNELIAN. Commonly *cornix-stone*.

1611 FLORIO, *Corniola*, a cornix stone. *Cornice*... Also a red Cornixstone. 1632 SHERWOOD, The cornaline, or cornix-stone, *cornaline*.

**Cornland, corn-land**. Land appropriated to, or suitable for, the cultivation of corn.

1877 TRAVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 43 (Mätzl.) *Pere* is nobil cornland and fruitful. 1469 *Plumpton Cor.* 21 The corn-land is overflotyn with water. a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters*, *Taylor*, The best acre of corn-land... in England. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 140 Nitre... has the greatest Effect on all Corn-Lands. 1846 C. G. PROWETT *Eschylus' Prom.* Bd. 18 The broad Corn-lands of fruitful Cicily. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 124 Broken by cornland and snug farms.

**Corn-law, Corn Law**. A law regulating the trade in corn, esp. its export and import.

In English political history the name is used specifically of the laws restricting the importation of cereals which were in force in the United Kingdom in the earlier part of the 19th c.; against these laws the *Anti-Corn-Law Agitation* arose in 1838, and they were repealed in 1846. (In this application usually spelt with capitals.)

1766 (*title*) Three Tracts on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws. 1777 J. ANDERSON (*title*) An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 405 The wise men of the newspapers are for a repeal of the Corn Laws. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 401 The Venetian corn-laws had two marked features. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 It adopted the League against the Corn Laws. 1868 ROGERS *Man. Pol. Econ.* (1876) 163 There has been... a regular annual rise in rent, since the repeal of the corn-laws.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Corn-law v.**, to impose corn-laws upon; **Corn-lawing ppl. a.**, passing or supporting corn-laws.

1843 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Carlyle Wks.* (Bohn) III. 317 London and Europe tunnelled, graded, corn-lawed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 188 Even corn-lawing Aristocracy.

**Cornless** (kōr'nless), *a.* [f. CORN *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without corn; destitute of corn.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxiv. (D.) Alive to the cornless state of the parson's stable. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law Spir.* W. 129 In this world only the cornless ear is seen.

**Corn-marigold**. Popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum*, a plant with bright yellow flowers, common as a weed amongst corn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ccxlv. § 1. 605 Corne Marigold... hath a soft stalk, hollow, and of a Greene colour, where-upon doe growe great leaues. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ficoides*, The Chrysanthemum or Corn-marigold. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 313 Corn Marigold... with its bright yellow blooms.

† **Corn-master**. One who has corn to sell.

1520 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 707 These Corn-masters bringing a sample of their Corn in a Dish or Napkin to shew you... by that little do sell all that they have. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Nobleman... A Great Grasier, A Great Sheepe-Master... A Great Corne-Master. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Arinck* K. iij. The uncharitable greediness, or unconscionable hoarding of Corne-Masters and Farmers. 1667 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 262.

**Corn-meal gen.** Meal made of corn or grain; *spec. in Scotl.*, oatmeal; in U.S., meal of maize or Indian corn.

1800 SCOTT *Monast.* viii. To put in a handful of ashes amongst Christian folk's corn-meal. 1855 W. SARGENT

*Braddock's Exp.* 85 Their... corn-meal, either ground by hand or pounded in a wooden mortar, afforded their only bread. 1879 MARION C. TYLER *Housch. Old Virginia* 60 Take one quart sifted corn meal and a teacup of cracklins.

**Corn-merchant**. A dealer in corn.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 142 Neither well dyd the cornemarchant... in holdyng his peace. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 117 The Corn-Merchant ought not to conceal... what he knows. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 9 May 1/2 T. Tomlinson of Winterton... Corn Merchant.

**Corn-mill**. Also 6 -mill.

1. A mill for grinding corn or grain; a flour-mill. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surt.* 9 b, There be many maner of mylnes as cornemylnes, wyndmylnes, horsemylnes. 1625 *N. Riding Records* IV. 159 A water corn mill. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 86 Man... can make corn-mills... that grind the corn he must else have pounded in a mortar. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 4 Where stood the corn-mill of the parish till the year 1703.

2. A machine for roughly grinding the cobs of Indian corn for stock-feeding purposes. U.S.

So **Corn-miller**, a miller.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 648 2 J. Shephard... corn-miller.

† **Corn-monger**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 -munger.

A corn-dealer; often used with implication of greed or extortion.

c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Arowe heders, maltemen and corne mongers. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 438 They haue more store of pasture then tillage... which maketh more grasiers then Cornemongers. 1603 BR. HALL *Serm.* 19 Ye Cormorant Cornmongers, hatch up a dearth in the time of plenty. 1614 T. WILSON *Comm. Rom.* (1627), The covetous usurers, cornmongers, oppressors, extortioners. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, 'The corn-mongers will make the auld price gude against them as has horses till keep.'

† **Cornmudgin**. *Obs. rare*—1. App. an alteration of *cormogon*, CURMUDGEON, with the first syllable assimilated to *corn*, used as a rendering of *L. frumentarius* corn-dealer.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xv. 150 A rich corne-mudgin [*frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedom of his fellow citizens. *Ibid.* xxxviii. xxxv. 1004 The fines that certaine cornmudgins [*frumentarios*] paid, for hoarding up... their graine.

**Cornmuse**, *var. of CORNEMUSE*.

|| **Corno** (kōrno). *Mus.* Pl. *corni*. [It. :-L. *cornu*.] The Italian word for HORN, applied esp. to the French horn. *Corno inglese* = COR ANGLAIS or English horn; *corno di bassetto*, the basset-horn; also name of an organ stop.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 218 [He] superintends the Corni parts. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Berlin's Instrument*. 99 The low sounds of the corneo inglese. *Ibid.* 115 The low notes of the corneo di bassetto are the finest. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Corno di Bassetto... another name for the Clarinet stop, when it extends throughout the compass of the Manual [of the organ].

**Cornook, -nook**, *obs. ff. CURNOCK*, a measure.

**Cornodo**: see CORNUO.

**Cornolle**, *obs. f. CORNEL* 3.

**Cornocean** (kōrno'chean). *Mus.*

1. Another name for the *cornet à piston*: see CORNET *sb.* 1.

1837 *Musical World* 29 Dec. VII. 254 The cornocean was first introduced into England... about four years ago. 1843 ALB. SMITH *Wassail-Bowl* II. 26 A harp, piano, and cornocean. 1892 *Civil Serv. Supply Assoc. Price List*, Cornocean, 2 tones, new model, water-key, in case 24/6.

2. An 8-ft. reed-stop on an organ.

1840 in Grove *Mus. Dict.* II. 601 [Organ of] Town Hall, Birmingham... [Stops] on Solo Manual... 6. Cornocean. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 73 Cornocean, an 8 feet striking reed, on the Manual.

**Corn-parsley**. A species of wild parsley, *Petroselinum segetum*, found as a weed in corn-fields; sometimes misapplied to *Sison Anomum*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 23. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* 870/1 *Petroselinum segetum*, the Corn Parsley, formerly a rare plant in the cornfields of Sussex, is now frequently met with in arable fields throughout England. 1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/1 Broad ditches full of flags, rushes... and cornparsley, and stinging nettles.

**Corn-pipe**. A rustic musical instrument made of a stalk of corn.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42, I beheld mony... hirdis blauuand ther buc hornis and ther corne pipis. *Ibid.* vi. 65 The thrid playit on ane trumpet, the feyrd on ane corne pipe. a 1740 TICKELL (J.), Now the shrill corn-pipes, echoing loud to arms, To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *fig.* 1828 CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. I. 132 And so on, through all the variations of the critical corn-pipe.

**Corn-pone**. Southern U.S. [See PONE.] A kind of Indian corn bread made with milk and eggs; also a loaf of this bread.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trml.* 8 Dec. 2/4 A Southern Society has been formed in New York, and its members are confident in being as happy over the corn-pone and the hog-jowl as the New-Englanders over doughnuts and hard cider. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 615/1 His comrade [produced] several large corn-pones.

† **Corn-powder**. *Obs.* Gunpowder that has been 'corned' or granulated.

1550 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* (1573) 41 a, Putting in the mouths of the holes... a little fine corne powder. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 12 Bullets, Chaineshot, Crosbarres, Corne-powder, Serpentine powder. 1667 *Cart. Smith Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 That [powder] for small Ordnance is called corne Powder fine. 1721 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Powder*, There are two sorts of it; the one call'd Serpentine, which is in Dust without corning, the

other Corn-Powder. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor*. I. 10 Corn powder is whole gunpowder.

**Corn-rent.** A rent for agricultural land paid in corn, or one the amount of which is determined each year according to the price of corn.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Corn-rents. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 420/2 *Corn-rent* is a money-rent varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn. In many parts of the south of Scotland corn-rents are paid according to the *flar* prices of corn, as determined in each county by a jury. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. iv. 72 The Cuxham serf . . . pays a corn-rent of one quarter of seed wheat at Michaelmas, etc. 1876 F. A. WALKER *Money* i. viii. 159 To a certain limited extent such a substitute, where lands are to be leased, has been found in corn-rents.

**Corn-rick.** A rick of corn in the straw.

1000 in Thorpe *Homilies* II. 178 (Bosw.) Wearþ ȝemet ȝet feoh upon anre cornhryccan. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 Their Houses, Barns, and Corn-reeks.

**Corn-rose.**

1. The common Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).

1597 ANDREW BRUNNSYKE'S *Distyl. Waters* clviii. Kij a. Water of red corne roses. 1578 LYTE *Dolens* iii. lxxxii. 433 There be two sortes of red Poppie or Cornerose, the great and the small, differing onely in leaues, but the flowers are lyke one another. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* iii. 7 The white Corn-Rose groweth amongst the Wheat, between Pontfract and Ferry-Bridge. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 67 *Papaver Rhæas*. Country people call the plant Corn-rose.

2. Applied to the Cockle (COCKLE<sup>1</sup> I. 2).

1611 CORGER, *Alesnes*, Cockle, Corne-rose, field Nigella, wild Nigella. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cockle*, a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. 1791-42 BAILEY, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose. 1876 *Oxford Bible Helps* s.v. *Cockle*, 'Cockle' in Job xxxi. 40 means the corn-rose, a weed found among corn.

3. Applied to the Field-rose.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 465 White-flowered Dogs Rose. Corn Rose.

**Corn-salad.** A small succulent plant, *Valerianella olitoria*, or Lamb's-Lettuce, found wild in corn-fields, and cultivated as an early salad.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* xxxv. 242 Of Lambes Lettuce, or Corne sallade. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Constable* i. One that lives on Onions and Corne sallats. 1664 EVELYN *Kil. Hort.* (1729) 192 Sow Beans, Pease, Rounsevals, Corn-sallet. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* 657 1 *Corn Salad*, or *lamb's lettuce*; a small annual plant of three or four inches growth used as a substitute for common lettuce in winter and spring salads. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 112 The value of corn-salad is its earliness. 1883 *Garden* 17 June 427/2 Corn Salad may be sown from February until June.

**Corn-shuck.** U.S. = CORN-HUSK.

1860 THORPE *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartl.), A wild-cat skin pulled off whole, stuffed with corn-shucks, for a pillow. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snow Dance* iv. 39 Cedar sprigs encircled ankles and waists, and corn-shucks tied up their hair.

So **Corn-shucking** = CORN-HUSKING.

1860 Major Jones (Bartl.), The young people were all . . . laughing, as if they'd been to a corn-shuckin', more 'n to a meetin' house. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/2, I have seen the negro at work, and I have . . . attended his corn-shuckings.

**Corn-snake.** A large harmless snake, *Coluber guttatus*, common in the southern United States.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 There is another sort called the Corn-Snake, because he is usually found in Corn-fields. 1683 J. CLAYTON *Virginia, Ibid.* XVIII. 135 The Corn-Snake, most like the Rattle-Snake of all others in colour. 1736 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carolina, Ibid.* XXXIX. 257 The Corn-Snake. This takes its Name from the Resemblance of its Colour to that of Maize or Indian Corn. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowledge* IV. 348 *Corn snake*.

**Corn-stalk.**

1. A stalk of corn, esp. in U.S. of Indian corn. Also attrib. and Comb., as *corn-stalk cutter*, a machine for cutting up the stalks of Indian corn of a previous year's crop to allow them to be ploughed into the ground; *corn-stalk fiddle*, a musical toy made of a stalk of Indian corn.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U.S.*, *Corn-Stalks*. The farmers of New England use this term . . . to denote the upper part of the stalks of Indian Corn (above the ear) which is cut off while green, and then dried to make fodder for their cattle. 1805 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 77 A spoonful or two of . . . corn-stalk molasses. 1838 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. x. 107 The surprising height and stiffness of the corn-stalks. 1834 DOW *Serm.* (Bartlett), There is no more sentiment in the soul of an old bachelor, than there is music in a corn-stalk fiddle.

2. fig. A tall, lithe person; hence, a nickname given to persons of European descent born in Australia, more particularly in New South Wales.

1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxviii, More particular over their rations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. 1880 INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 149 'Cornstalk' is the generic nickname applied to the native-born New South Welshman . . . they are thus dubbed from the prevailing tendency of the *adolescent simplex* of Australia to run somewhat more to length than to breadth. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLERMARD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 92 We were astonished at being greeted in very fair English by a long lean cornstalk of a lad.

**Cornstone** (k'pinstōn). *Geol.* [f. CORN sb. 1 + STONE.] A name, originally local, for an earthy concretionary limestone, mottled red and green, forming a subordinate bed in the Old Red Sandstone formation in various parts of Britain.

'They are said to derive their name from the fertile corn-soil that overlies them in Hereford, as compared with the tenacious clays which cover the marls and sandstones' (PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*).

1823 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 362 A rock of a pseudo-brecciated appearance, known by the name

of Corn-stone. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. § 6. 73 Passages sometimes occur from Calcareous Sandstones into Limestone, and the intermediate forms are called locally Cornstones.

attrib. 1848 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 176 The Cornstone formation is more extensively developed in Forfarshire. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 22 The Cornstone division of the old Red Sandstone formation.

† **Corn-tree.** Obs. [OE. *corntrēow*, f. L. *corn-us* cornel + *trēow* TREE.] = CORNELL-TREE.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 138 *Cornus*, corn-tree. a. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* *ibid.* 217 *De cortice cornu*, of corn-treowes rindum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Mijb, The female is called of some doge berry tree: some call it corn tree. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1577) I. 330 Strange fruit such as almonds, figes, corn-trees. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 145 A man bitten with a mad Dog, falleth mad presently when he cometh under the shadow of a Corn-tree.

|| **Cornu** (k'pniū). Pl. *cornua*. The Latin word for a horn: applied in *Anat.* to various processes resembling or likened to horns: esp. a. The two processes or lateral cavities of the womb (*cornua uteri*), into which the Fallopian tubes open. b. The three processes of each of the lateral ventricles of the brain. c. The two pairs of small bones (*greater cornua* or *thyrohyals*, and *smaller cornua* or *ceratohyals*) which articulate with the lateral surfaces of the hyoid bone. d. The two lateral processes of the coccyx, and those of the sacrum. e. The four processes (*superior* and *inferior cornua*) of the thyroid cartilage. f. The two processes or 'horns' of the grey matter (which exhibits in section the form of a crescent) in each half of the spinal cord.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 305 Before it [the 'egg'] passes through the Tubes or cornua into the uterus. 1848 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 375 Each Lateral ventricle is divided into a central cavity, and three smaller cavities called Cornua. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 89 2 The ossicle called 'lesser cornu of the hyoid bone'. 1857 BULLOCK *Carniv. Mammals*, 18 Two tubercles, called the cornua of the sacrum. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (ed. 3) 286 The convex sides of the cornua of the grey matter . . . are joined by the bridge which contains the central canal. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 123 The uterus is developed from two simple, primitive tubes, the inferior portions of which form the cornua. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 227 Each inferior cornu articulates with that outside of the cartilage.

**Cornual** (k'pniūāl), a. *Anat.* [ad. L. *cornu-āl-is*, f. *cornū* horn.] Of or pertaining to the cornua of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

**Cornuate** (k'pniūāt), a. [ad. L. *cornuātus* horned, horn-shaped, f. *cornū* horn: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] 'Having horns, horn-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cornuated**, a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 1201/1 On each side projects upwards and backwards a cornuated process.

**Cornubianite** (k'pniū-biānīt). *Min.* Also **Cornubiate**. [f. *Cornubian*, Cornish, f. *Cornubia*, Cornwall (see CORNISH) + -ITE.] A hard dark blue laminated rock found in Cornwall with granite.

1878 LAWRENCE in *Cott's Rocks Class.* 230 Naumann has collected into one class, under the name of 'Cornubiates', several exceptional varieties of gneiss. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 213 Cornubianite (proteolite) is a compact granular-sclaly condition of gneiss.

† **Cornu-cap'd**, a. Obs. [Nonce-wd. with reference to CORNUCOPIA (sense d.).] Horn-capped.

c. 1660 BRATHWAIT *Barnabes Rn.* Xija, *Veni, vidi, vici, lusi*, I came call'd colli'd toy'd tri'd kiss'd, *Cornu-copium* oplans *Duci*, Captaine Cornu-cap'd I wished.

**Cornucopia** (k'pniū-kō-piā). Also -*copiæ*. [A late L. form, written as one word, of the earlier *cornū copie* 'horn of plenty'; fabled to be the horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was suckled; the symbol of fruitfulness and plenty.]

The horn of plenty; a goat's horn represented in art as overflowing with flowers, fruit, and corn.

1598 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* Poems 133 [Hospitality] With her cornucopia in her fist. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Cornu-copia, that it had all things necessary for foode in it. 1623 FORD *Sun's Darling* iv. 1, When Plenty, Summer's daughter, empties daily Her Cornucopia, filled with choicest viands. 1670 LASSUS *Voy. Italy* II. 327 Candlesticks of pure gold made like cornucopias. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertues's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 117 Small head in an oval frame, with cornucopias and stone-work. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* IV. 197 Ceres . . . with her bounteous cornucopia. 1873 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxviii. 9 The Lord, as from a cornucopia, shook out blessings upon it [the earth]. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* iii. 24.

b. An ornamental vessel or receptacle shaped like the horn of plenty.

1863 WYVIE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 267 A flagon or two of wine, and a golden cornucopia of fruit and flowers.

c. fig. An overflowing stock or store.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities To Rdr.*, Fertill territories replenished with a very Cornucopia of al manner of commodities. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 11 That County [Cornwall] is the Cornu-copia of saints. 1724 SWIFT *Corinna* Wks. 1775 III. ii. 154 Her common-place book . . . Of scandal . . . a cornucopia. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xix, My sympathy desired to keep its cornucopia replenished.

d. *Humorously*. The 'horn' of cuckoldry.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 675 With *cornucopia*, Corne-

wall and the horne Which their bad wiues bid from their bed be sent. 1876 J. W. EBSWORTH *Bagford Ballads* 294 The ironical praise of Cuckolds . . . may be studied with advantage by mature students, who do not believe that the Cornucopia was a new ornament.

**Cornucopian** (k'pniū-kō-piān), a. [f. prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a cornucopia; plentiful, overflowing abundant.

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 129 Her . . . Who fronts me with a Cornucopian wreath. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 492 With a cornucopian opulence of thought and allusion. 1860 MRS. P. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 128 With cornucopian abundance.

**Cornucopio-sity**, *nonce-wd.* ? Cornucopia-like arrangement or profusion.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* I, Flowers writhe up the walls in every kind of cornucopiosity.

† **Cornucopious**, a. Obs. *nonce-wd.* (Cf. CORNUCOPIA d.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 110 A Cuckolds eye (which is a Cornu-copious eye).

† **Cornue**. Obs. *rare*-. [a. F. *cornue* 'a kind of bending Limbecke of glasse' (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *cornūta*.] A retort; = CORNUTE sb. 1.

1672 SHADWELL *Miter* II. Wks. 1720 III. 44 A furnace of brick, with the cornues and recipients.

**Cornuous** (k'pniūūs), a. *rare*-. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -OUS.] Of the nature of horn, horny.

1818 BLACKB. *Mag.* III. 462 Cornuous substances.

† **Cornute**, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *cornūt-us*, -a, -um horned, f. *cornū* horn. Already in med.L. used as a sb. in sense B. 1, *cornūta* a retort.]

A. *adj.* = CORNUTED.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); hence in BAILEY, etc.

B. *sb.* 1. A retort used in distilling.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 Distill it by a cornute. 1730-6 BAILEY (foliō), *Cornute* (with Chymists) a still . . . having a crooked Neck . . . to draw Spirits or Oils out of Woods, Minerals, and Things which require a strong Heat. 2. A forked pennon.

1605 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* III. ix. § 9 Those that were to receive this Honour . . . came before him with their Cornutes, which were long Streamers or Ensignes with two long Forkes, or Nookes at the lower ende in the manner of Hornes.

3. Some horned animal.

1634 R. H. SALESMAN *Regim.* 50 Wholesome . . . against the byting of a Beast called the Cornute.

4. One who is 'horned'; a cuckold.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Nat.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 173 Your best of friends . . . Usurps your bed, and makes you a cornute. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, In the next severe Dispute Between the King and Earl Cornute.

5. *Logic*. A 'horned' argument, dilemma; the ancient sophism 'cornutus': see CERATINE.

1739 R. BULL in *Delekindus' Græbians* 21 A Dilemma is a kind of a Cuckoldy or horned Argument; wherefore Logicians frequently call it a Cornute. [1837-8 HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. I. 466 The *sophisma heteroseteseos*, or sophism of counter-questioning . . . obtained among the ancients the names of the Dilemma, the Cornutus, the Litigious [etc.] . . . To take for an example of this fallacy, the *reparatus* or Cornutus:—it is asked:—Have you cast your horns? [etc.] 1807 FOWLER *Delect. Logic* 155 note.]

**Cornute** (k'pniūt), v. *arch.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To give 'horns' to, to 'horn'; i.e. to make a cuckold of.

1597 LYLLY *Woman in Moore* III. ii, I have done this to cornute my maister. 1633 FORD *Lore's Sacr.* iv. 1, You are most shamefully . . . most scornfully cornuted. 1750 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 89 O'regrown in Sin, cornuted, and in Debt. 1805 *Athenæum* 2 May 577 He [Lago] vehemently suspects that Emilia and Othello have cornuted him.

b. *lit.* (*nonce-use*).

1831 CARLYLE *Nibel. Lied in Misc. Ess.* (1838) III. 124 Let no one . . . fancy that our brave Siegfried . . . was actually cornuted, and had horns on his brow.

Hence **Cornuting** *vbl. sb.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Court.* iv. i, Some city-heir That would . . . pay for his cornuting. 1774 *Town & Country Mag.* 23 He had . . . been a capital offender in the cornuting way.

**Cornuted** (k'pniūt-ēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *adj.* or *vb.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Having horns, or horn-like projections; horned.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cornuted*, having hornes. 1613 TOUCH *Dove* 40 The silver Crescent, in the sable skye Seemes to resemble Loyres cornuted streames. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 101 Philosophical remarks on cornuted animals. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 351 The bovine and cornuted figure of Bacchus. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Bushel-breeches, cornuted shoes. 1870 KOLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. III, The males, except in the cornuted species, being slighter in make.

b. Having the form of a horn, horn-shaped.

1866 E. C. RYE in *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 132 Cornuted processes on head or thorax.

2. 'Horned', cuckolded.

1612 N. BRETON *Pasquill's Nt.-Cap* (1877) 117 Loe here (cornuted Seigniors) here you see It is no wonder for to weare a horne. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Ridile* I. i, A cornuted cockcomb. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 92 Cornuted husbands.

† 3. Of an argument: 'Horned'. Obs. Cf. CORNUTE sb. 5.

1803 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Convent.* 10 Else he would not *arietate* against our Bishops . . . with his cornuted arguments.

† 4. Of grain: 'Spurred' with ergot. Obs.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 761 The Cornuted Rye was the cause of the gangrens. *Ibid.* 760 This cornuted grain.



|| **Cornuto**. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also **cornodo**. [*It.*—*L. cornutus* CORNUTE.] A cuckold.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* ii. xxiii. (1554) 60 a. As in some lond, cornodo, men them call. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. v. 71 The peaking Cornuto her husband. 1651 *Burton Anat. Met.* iii. ii. iii. 475 Their husbands bankrupts, if not cornuto's. 1774 *Gibson Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 119 [He] can prove himself a Cornuto. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 42 The husband will not be obliged . . . to eat a cornuto dinner with his frail spouse, nor share her detestable couch.

† **Cornutor**. *Obs.* [*f. CORNUTE* v. after *L. agent nouns*.] One who cornutes; a cuckold-maker.

a 1675 *Jordan Poems* 2 b (T.). He that thinks every man is his wife's suitor Defiles his bed, and proves his own cornutor. c 1750 (*title*) The Cornutor of Seventy-five.

**Cornutus**: see **CORNUTE** sb. 5.

† **Corn-vorant**. *Obs.* Punning alteration of *cornorant*, *corvorant* (as if *f. corn* + *-vorant* devouring), in allusion to the extortions of corn-mongers. Cf. **CORN-MONGER**, **CORNWUDGIN**.

1609 *W. M. Man in Moone* in Halliwell. *Character Bks.* (1857) 103 He is an insatiable cornorant, or rather *cornorant*. . . a merciless money-monger. . . and unconscionable extortioner. 1631 *R. H. Arraignment. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 177 Eating like Cornorants (or *Corn vorants*).

**Cornwallite** (*kɔːnwɔːlɪt*). *Min.* [*f. Cornwall* + *-ite*.] A green amorphous arsenite of copper, resembling malachite, found in Cornwall. 1850 *Dana Min.* 528.

**Corn-worm**. The larva of the Corn-moth or other insect, destructive to grain.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2114 *Udr* (*Udr*), *cornuorma*. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *W. Wulker* 117 *Udr* (*Udr*), *cornuorma*. 1660 *Hexham Dutch Dict.* *Een Kalandier*. a *Corn*-worme. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cornworm*. The corn-worm eats into the grain, and attaches grains together by a web.

**Corny** (*kɔːni*), a. 1 [*f. CORN* sb. 1 + *-y* 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to corn. a. when growing or cut.

1580 *Cress Pembroke Pt.* lxxiv. xvi. The summers corny crowne. 1595 *Markham Sir R. Grinville* ii. The earth . . . Boasting his cornie mantle stird with aire. 1605 *Lisle Du Barlow* 14 (T.) [The rain] downward gan to rave, And downward the cornie ranks. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 321 Up stood the cornie Reed Embattled in her field. 1805 *Poet. Reg.* 179 Yon turkeys perching on the corny pile.

b. as grain or meal.

1855 *Singleton Virgil* II. 166 [They] wheaten cakes Along the grass place underneath the feast. . . And with wild fruits the corny board enrich. 1881 *Times* 13 May 4/1 The corny fragrance of meal and flour.

2. Of ale: ? 'Tasting strong of the corn or malt.

*Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1386 *Chaucer Pard. Pream.* 29 A draughte of moyste and corny ale. *Ibid. Prolog.* 1. 128 Now haue I dronke a draughte of corny ale. 15. *Christmas Carols* (Percy Soc.) 47 A draught of cornie ale, Nappy and staile. a 1845 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corny*, tasting well of malt. 'The ale is corny'.

3. Producing corn; abounding in (growing) corn.

150 *Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pais de blairie*, a corny country. 1845-79 *Jamieson* s.v. 'The last was a corny year'. 1865 *Canlyle Fredk. Gl.* xvii. iv. Seize Saxony. . . and in that rich corny Country form Magazines.

b. Abounding in grains of corn.

1687 *Drayden Hind & P.* iii. 959 By their high Crops, and Corny Gizzards known. 1728 *Prior Solomon* I. 154 The ant. . . bringing home the corny ear. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 250 A cloud of pigeons often descends among the corny chaff.

4. Intoxicated, tipsy; = **CORNE** dial.

a 1845 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corny*, tipsy. 1863 *Robson Bards of Tyne* 25 Yen day when aw was corny.

5. *Comb.*, as *corny-faced* (see *quot.*).

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Corny-faced*, a very Red or Blue pimpled Phiz.

† **Corny**, a. 2 *Obs.* rare. [*f. F. corne* or *L. cornu* horn + *-y* 1: cf. *L. corneus* horny.] Hard as horn, horny.

(First *quot.* is doubtful.)

1715 *Pathway to Health* fol. 53 (N.) Also *Ipcras* saith, that a woman being conceived with a man-child is ruddy, and her right side is corny about, but if she be conceived with a maid child, she is blacke, and her left pap is corny about. 1755 *Johnson, Corny*. strong or hard like horn; horny.

**Corny** (*kɔːni*), a. 3 [*f. CORN* sb. 2 + *-y* 1.] Having corns on the feet; pertaining to corns.

1707 *E. Ward Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. iv. I had not long, in open Street, Been punishing my Corny Feet. *Ibid.* II. vi. The Crasy, Gouty, and the Corny. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 567 Offending the corny sensibilities of their friends.

**Corny**, *obs.* f. **CORNE**.

**Cornykyll**, *obs.* Sc. f. **CHRONICLE**.

† **Cornylier**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. cornillier*, var. of *cornouillier*.] The Cornel-tree.

c 1490 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* (1819) x. iv. Lawres, Mespliers, Cyphos, Ffresnes, Cornyliars, Morbery trees.

**Cornymuse**, var. of **CORNEUSE**.

**Coro-**, in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye: see **COR-** 2.

**Corober**, *-bory*: see **CORROBORE**, **-BOREE**.

**Corode**, **Corody**, etc.: see **CORRODE**, **CORRODY**.

**Corographer**, bad form of **CHOROGRAPHER**.

† **Corolla**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of **COROLLA**.

1791 *E. Darwin Bot. Gard.* I. 195 note, Their calyces and chorols. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 1807, 833 Stamens. . . crowning the subcylindric tube of the Corol. 1819 *Crabbe T. of Hall* ix. 280 Calix and corol, pericarp and fruit.

**Corolla** (*kɔːrɔːlə*). Pl. **corollas**. [*a. L. corolla*, dim. of *corona* crown, garland. Used as a botanical term by Linnaeus.]

1. A little crown, coronet; a figure shaped like a coronet. *Obs.* rare.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2251 Surrounded by a corolla or coronet made up of little dark points.

2. *Bot.* The whorl of leaves (petals) either separate or grown together, forming the inner envelope of the flower, and generally its most conspicuous part; usually 'coloured' (*i.e.* not green), and of delicate texture. (Called by Grew the *foliation*. Cf. **CALYX**.)

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, *Corolla*, among botanists, is the most conspicuous part of a flower. 1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* I. 22 This is called the corolla, and not the flower, as it is by the vulgar. 1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 68 The corolla consists either of a single piece, when it is called monopetalous, or of many pieces, when it is called polypetalous. 1859 *Darwin Orig. Spec.* v. 161 When a flower is fertilised by the wind it never has a gayly-coloured corolla. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* II. 153 It is . . . for the sake of the corolla that we cultivate the flower.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1828 *O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.* (1865) 78 Beauty's changed corolla-shades. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 135 Corolla-tube urceolate or cylindric. *Ibid.* 178 Corolla-lobes with slender tips. *Ibid.* 261 Upper corolla-lip entire.

**Corollaceous** (*kɔːrɔːləʃəs*), a. *Bot.* [*f. prec.* + *-ACEOUS*.] Of the nature of a corolla.

1775 *H. Rose Elem. Bot.* 91 The corollaceous covering of the flower. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corollaceous*, having, or being like, a corolla; synonymous with *Petaloid*.

**Corollar** (*kɔːrɔːləɹ*), a. *Bot.* [*f. as prec.* + *-AR*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corolla.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Corollarize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. next* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To add by way of corollary.

1866 *Edin. Cathedral Guide* 51 'You see', corollarises the professor.

**Corollary** (*kɔːrɔːləɹi*, *kɔːrɔːləɹi*). Forms: 4-6

corollarie, 5 corollarie, 6-7 corollary, 7 corollarie, (corollarie), 6- corollary. [*ad. L. corollarium* money paid for a chaplet or garland, gratuity, corollary, properly neut. of adj. *corollarius* belonging to a chaplet, *f. corolla* a little crown or chaplet. With senses 3 and 4 cf. *Cotgr.* 'Corollaire, a Corollarie; a surplussage, ouerplus, addition to, vantage above measure'.]

1. In *Geom.*, etc. A proposition appended to another which has been demonstrated, and following immediately from it without new proof; hence *gen.* an immediate inference, deduction, consequence.

c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iii. x. 91 As pise geometriens when bei han shewed her propocicionis ben wont to byrgnen in pinges bat bei clepen porismes . . . ryzt so wil I seue be here as a corollarie or a mede of coroune. c 1440 *Pecock Repr.* I. v. 25 Of whiche . . . folowith further this corollarie. 1551 *Recorde Pathw. A. Nouel.* ii. liii. Of this Theoreme dothe there folowe an other . . . whiche you maye calle . . . A Corollary vnto this laste theoreme. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 467/2 The corollary or effect of this conclusion is, that, etc. 1661 *Bramhall Just. Ind.* vi. 110 Where that Author infers as a corollary from the former proposition, That no edict of a Sovereign Prince can justifie Schisme. 1728 *Wollaston Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 This is but a corollary from what goes before. 1832 *Lytton Eugene A.* I. v. That is scarcely a fair corollary from my remark. 1870 *Jevons Elem. Logic* xv. 135 [They] are in fact corollaries of the first six rules. 1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* xvii. 239 There are corollaries to all axioms.

*transf.* 1808 *Hawthorne Fanshawe* vi. The lady of the house (and, as a corollary, her servant girl).

† b. A thesis, theorem; = **CONCLUSION** 6. *Obs.*

1636 *Heylin Sabbath* 47 It is a Corollary or conclusion in Geographie, that, etc. 1800 *Med. Jounl.* III. 243 Dr. Pearson's Corollaries on the Cow-pox. 1821 *Byron Sardan.* II. i. 380 You have codes, And mysteries, and corollaries of Right and wrong.

2. *transf.* Something that follows in natural course; a practical consequence, result.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* (J.). Since we have considered the malignity of this sin . . . it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it. 1840 *Carlyle Heroes* (1858) 305 The art of Writing, of which Printing is a simple, an inevitable . . . corollary. 1884 *S. E. Dawson Haulb.* Canada 29 This gigantic enterprise [the Canadian Pacific Railway] was a necessary corollary of the confederation of British America.

† 3. Something added to a speech or writing over and above what is usual or what was originally intended; an appendix; a finishing or crowning part, the conclusion. *Obs.*

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 1262 With these verses as with Corollarie . . . I will conclude this my discourse. 1644 *Bulwer Chirolo.* II. A Corollarie of the Speaking motions. . . of the Hand. 1649 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) III. 36 There is published a declaration . . . which, being now the corollary and encephala of what they have to say. 1676 *Worldage Cyder* (1691) 200 A Corollary of the Names and Natures of most Fruits growing in England. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 122 How'er swift Alma's flight may vary (Take this by way of Corollary).

† 4. Something additional or beyond the ordinary measure; a surplus; a supernumerary. *Obs.*

1608 *Carew Cornwall* 123 b, The other side is also over-looked by a great hill. . . and for a Corollarium their Conduit water runneth thorow the Church-yard. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* IV. i. 57 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corollary. Rather then want a Spirit. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Corollarie*, ouerplus, that is more then measure. 1681 *tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Corollary*, addition, vantage, or ouerplus.

**Corollary**, a. rare. [*ad. L. corollarium*, *f. corolla*: see *prec.* In sense 2 *f. COROLLA* + *-ARY*.]

1. Of the nature of a corollary; appended as an inference or conclusion.

c 1440 *Pecock Repr.* 26 Therefore this corollarie conclusion muste nedis be trewe. 1853 *Lytton My Novel* III. xxv. Forced to acquiesce in the Parson's corollary remark, 'That this was', etc.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the corolla; corolline.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corollary tendril*, a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a corolla.

**Corollate**, a. *Bot.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-ATE* 2.] Having a corolla; resembling a corolla.

1864 *in Webster*. 1881 *in Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Corollated**, a. [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] = *prec.*

1864 *in Webster*. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 140 The dead vines . . . were laden with tufts and corollated shapes wherever these fantasies of flowers might cling.

† **Corollet**. *Bot.* *Obs.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-ET*.] The floret in an aggregate flower.

1794 *Martyn Let. in Anthol. Hibernica* 47 From corol we regularly form corollet. 1833 *Crabbe Techn. Dict.* s.v. *Corollula*, *Corollet* . . . a term applied to the florets in aggregate flowers. . . In mod. Dicts.

**Corolliferous** (*kɔːrɔːləfərəs*), a. *Bot.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-FEROUS*. Cf. *f. corollifère*.] Bearing a corolla; corollate.

1881 *G. Allen in Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Perfect corolliferous blossoms.

**Corollifloral** (*kɔːrɔːləfɔːrəl*), a. *Bot.* [*f. mod. L. Corolliflora* (*f. corolla* + *flōs*, *flōr* flower) + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to the *Corolliflora*, a sub-class of dicotyledonous plants in De Candolle's classification having calyx and corolla, the petals being united and the stamens usually attached to the corolla. So **Corolliflorous** in same sense.

1845 *Lindley Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 104 The following additional corolliflorous orders. 1881 *G. Allen in Nature* 17 Aug. 373 *Adoxa moschatellina* is another excellent specimen of a green corolliflorous blossom. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2. 340 *Corolliflorous*: petals (mostly coalescent) not adnate to calyx, bearing the stamens.

**Corolline** (*kɔːrɔːləɹi*, *-in*), a. *Bot.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-INE*.] Pertaining to the corolla.

1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 Corolline and calycine segments. 1875 *Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot.* 471 Applying the term Sepal to a calycine, Petal to a corolline leaf.

**Corollist** (*kɔːrɔːləɹɪst*), rare. *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. corollista* Linnaeus, *f. corolla*: see -IST.] One who classifies plants according to their corollas.

[1750 *Linnaeus Philos. Botan.* 13 Corollistæ a Corolla Petalosa classes distinguuntur: uti Rivinus, Tournefortius.] 1764 *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Corollists*. 1857 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 253 Linnaeus . . . ended by being a corollist.

**Corollitic** (*kɔːrɔːləɹɪtɪk*), a. *Arch.* Also **carolitic**, *-ytic*. [*ad. F. corollitique*, according to Littré *f. L. corolla* wreath, garland.] (See *quots.*)

1819 *P. Nicholson Archit. Dict.* I. 269 Carolitic columns have foliated shafts, decorated with leaves and branches winding spirally around them, or disposed in form of crowns and festoons. 1830 *R. Stuart Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Column*, Carolitic columns have foliated shafts. 1876 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, *Carollitic*.

**Corollule**. *Bot.* [*a. F. corollule*, *ad. L. corollula*, dim. of *corolla*.] = **COROLLET**.

1819 *in Pantologia*. 1868 *in Webster*. In mod. Dicts.

**Corolu**, *obs.* f. **CURLEW**.

**Corompe**, var. **CORRUMP** v. *Obs.*

**Coron**, *obs.* f. **CROWN**, or ? = **CORONAL** a.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 87 They vse to cauterise them on the coron vaine.

|| **Corona** (*kɔːrɔːnə*). Pl. **coronae** (-nɹ), rarely **coronas**. [*L. corona* crown, chaplet or wreath, fillet or circlet of gold or other material.]

1. A small circle or disc of light (usually prismatically coloured) appearing round the sun or moon. Also applied to a similar appearance opposite the sun, an **ANTHELION**; and more widely, to similar phenomena in optical instruments, etc.

1658 *in Phillips*. 1670 *H. Stubbe The Plus Ultra* 150 The reflexion of the glasses, did create a corona of several colours. 1783 *Barker in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 245 There was a remarkable corona about the moon. 1807 *T. Young Nat. Philos.* I. 466 The coloured circles or coronae, sometimes seen round the sun and moon. 1833 *W. Scoresby Jounl.* 273 A splendid display of five concentric coronae, or prismatic circles, produced by the action of the sun on a low stratum of fog. 1849 *D. P. Thomson Introd. Meteorol.* 227 In coronæ the blue prismatic colour is nearer the centre than the red; in halos this arrangement is reversed. . . the former arise from diffraction, the latter from refraction, of light.

2. *Astron.* The halo of radiating white light seen around the disc of the moon in a total eclipse of the sun; now known to belong to the sun.

1851-9 *Airy in Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 3 If the eclipse be total attention should be paid . . . to the luminous corona surrounding the moon. 1879 *H. W. Warren Recr. Astron.* v. 88 This region of discontinuous flame below the corona is called the chromosphere. 1890 *C. A. Young Elem. Astron.* vi. § 208 The corona is proved to be a true solar appendage and not a mere optical phenomenon.

3. A circular chandelier suspended from the roof of a church; more fully *corona lucis* (crown of light).

1835 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. vi. 122/2 Pendant chandeliers, called *Coronæ*. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* May 127 Two *coronæ lucis* to carry six lights. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindsaf.* 63 From the middle rib of the Chancel depends a corona.

attrib. 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Mar. This staircase is lighted by two corona gas chandeliers.

4. *Arch.* A member of the cornice, above the bed-moulding and below the cymatium, having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; also called *drip* or *larmier*. [In Vitruvius *corona* is the cornice.]

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cjb, Coronix . . you shall deuid into .4. partes. geue one part vnto Cimatium vnder Corona . . geue likewise .2 parte vnto Corona . . & the fourth part which remaineth, geue vnto Cymatium ouer Corona. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 9. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 109 Reason forbids the corona to be omitted in the cornice. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 474 In the cornices of the entablatures, the coronas should not be ornamented. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 43 The last pieces of the corona were set [in the Eddystone Lighthouse].

5. *R. C. Ch.* The tonsure of a cleric. [med. L. *corona clericalis*, OF. *corone*, Godef.]

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* (1882) II. p. ci. note. The corona of the priesthood was distinguished from that of any lower order.

6. *Anat.*, etc. Applied to various parts of the body resembling or likened to a crown; also to the upper portion or crown of any part, as of a tooth; cf. CROWN.

*spec. a.* (in full *corona glandis*): see quot. 1753. *b. Path.* (in full *corona veneris*) Term for syphilitic blotches on the forehead, which often extend around it like a crown. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *c. Zool.* The 'test' or body-wall of an echinoid.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 46 The tokens were evident on him, blotches, scabs, and the corona. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corona*, in anatomy, is that edge of the glans of the penis where the preputium begins. 1858 WEBSTER, *Corona*, .2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 103 The 'corona' is the main element of the test. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 556 [In *Echinoidea*] The five ambulacral and interambulacral areas make up the corona or test.

7. *Bot.* *a.* An appendage on the top of a seed, as the pappus on that of a dandelion or thistle. *b.* A crown-like appendage on the inner side of the corolla in some flowers, as the daffodil and lychnis. *† c.* The circle of florets surrounding the disc in a composite flower; the 'ray'. *Obs.* *d.* The medullary sheath, or innermost ring of woody tissue surrounding the pith in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. *e.* The crown of the root, the junction of root and stem.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corona*, among botanists, expresses anything growing on the head of the seed. . . Sometimes the *coronæ* are composed of simple filaments, and sometimes they are ramose. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Constr. Timber* 57 The Corona is a ring . . placed between the wood and the pith. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 401 It [wheat] has two set of roots; one set proceeding directly from the seed, and the other from what is denominated the *corona* of the plant, about two inches above the first: the coronal roots do not shoot till spring-time, and collect more nutriment than the seminal roots. 1858 WEBSTER, *Corona*, .3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. *Encycl.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Petals . . arising from without a short membranous rim or corona. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 471 When the corolla itself is gamopetalous, the parts of the corona also coalesce, as in *Narcissus*, where it is very large. *Ibid.* 540 The corona of hairs which serves . . for the dissemination of many seeds through the air.

8. *Astron.* *Corona australis*, *C. borealis*: two constellations, the Southern and Northern Crown, consisting of elliptical rings of stars.

**Coronach** (kprənax). *Sc.* and *Irish*. Forms: 6 *corrynogh*, *corre*, *corri*, *corynooh*, 7 *corronach*, *corrinooch*, *coranooch*, 8 *coronach*, *coranich*, 9 *coranooch*, 8- *coronach*. [a. Irish *coranach*, Gaelic *corranach* outcry, funeral cry, dirge, *f. comh*-together + *ránach* roaring, outcry.]

†1. *gen.* The Celtic word for a shouting of many, an outcry. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Sevin Deidly Synnis* 112 Be he the Correnoch [Maith. MS. corynoche] had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him about. 15. . . Duncan Laidir in Warton *Hist. E. P.* (1774) II. 278 The loud Corrinooch then did me exile. 1680 C. MAITLAND in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. cxix. 197 The hilan men maid a bussill, after which, some people cuming in, his lordship went away with a great Corinooch.

2. *spec.* A funeral song or lamentation in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland; a dirge.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papynco* 702 Cryand for 30w the cairfull corynogh. 1661 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1092 A sad and sorrowful song, an Irish Coranooch. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 (1790) 113 The Coranich, or singing at funerals is still in use in some places. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 413 The Highland funerals were generally preceded by bagpipes which played certain dirges, called coronachs. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv. Their wives and daughters came, clapping their hands, and crying the coronach, and shrieking. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 340 The passionate oriental coronach with which 'the Persians' concludes. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 236 Eachan Macrimmon is playing a coronach as it were for a chief.

† b. The company crying the coronach. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., Attended by the

coronach, composed of a multitude of old hags, who tore their hair.

† **Coronacle**. *Obs.* rare-1. [prob. a. OF. \**coronacle*, der. of *corone*, or of L. *corona*, crown.] = CORONAL. (See also CROWNACLE.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3451 Hire hede . . Vm-by-clappid with a coronacle of costious stones. *Ibid.* 5130 With cambs & with coronacles all of clene perle.

**Coronal** (kprdnāl), *sb.* Forms: 4 *coronale*, *corounal*, *cornel* 1, 4-7 *coronall*, 5 *corenalle*, *coronell*, *cornal* (le, 5-6 *coronalle*, 5-9 *coronel*, 6-7 *curnall*, 7 *ronall*, -el, 4- *coronal*. [app. repr. an AngloFr. \**coronal*, \**corounal*, f. *coroune* crown. Not known in continental Fr. In 5 prob. directly ad. L. *corōnālis*.]

1. A circlet for the head; *esp.* one of gold or gems, connoting rank or dignity; a coronet.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11236 And in hure chaimbre vpon a pal Pey coronued hure wyb a coronal. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xvi. 10 Sche . . boond togidere the tressis of hir heuris with a coronal [Vulg. mitra, 1611 tyre, marg. or miter]. a 1440 *Sir Degren* 642 Hyr here was hyghthid on hold With a coronal of gold. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 128 The imposition of the cappe of estate & coronell is for the creation of the Prince. 1577-8 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 6332 On hir head a coronall all of greet pearles. 1640 HARRINGTON *Q. Arragon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 345 Souls Whom courtiers gaudy outside captiue And plume of coronel. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* vii. vi. His son shall wear the coronal of a duke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 20 On his head a coronel he had.

† b. A circlet of gold round a helmet. Cf. CIRCLE 10 b. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cor de L.* 297 Hys gorgette, with hys cornell tho, Hys necke he brak there atwo. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 10042 An helm he had on his hed . . A riche coronall wip perre, al of brent golde. Ya 1400 *Morte Arth.* 908 The creste and be coronalle. 1809 SCOTT *Anne of G. iii.* The golden garland, or coronal twisted around it [a helmet] . . indicated noble birth and rank.

*c. transf. and fig.*

1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* II. The sooty coronal of the wick . . fell with the shock. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 Clustering pyramids of flowers, towering above their dark coronals of leaves. 1883 I. D. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. iii. 37 This royal hill is suitably crowned by a coronal of old stone pines.

2. A wreath of flowers or leaves for the head; a garland.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.*, My flowres . . That bene the honor of your Coronall. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* I. i. No more shall these smooth brows be girt With youthful coronals, and lead the dance. a 1766 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* 295 Your may-pole deck with flow'ry coronal. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* viii. iii. Wearing on her head a coronal of white roses. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 147 Twine for them Of rosemary a simple coronal.

*b. transf.*

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 102 note. The coronel of strawberry leaves . . round the brow of the archiepiscopal mitre. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768 [A bonnet] with a coronal, under the brim, of soft pink crushed roses.

† 3. The head of a spear or lance, *esp.* of a tilting lance, ending in three or four short spreading points. (Often *cronall*, *cronel*, *curnall*.) *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cor de L.* 6219 Kyng Richard leyt dyght hym a schaft . . And . . Leete sette thereon a coronal kene. a 1330 *Syr Degren* 568 His schaft was strong, and god with al And wel scharped the coronal. 1460 *Lybeus Disc.* 929 Breg a schaft that nell nagh breke, A schaft wyth a coronall. a 1470 TURTOT in *Segar Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. li. (1602) 188 Whoso meeteth coronall to coronall shall haue a prize . . He that striketh Curnall to Curnall two times. [1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 426 *Coronel*, the upper part of a jousting-lance, constructed to unhorse, but not to wound, a knight.]

† 4. The capital of a column. *Obs.* rare.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3665 Of fyne gold a foure hundredth postis, With crafti coronals . . cortien of be same.

II. † 5. *Anat.* The frontal bone: cf. next 2 a. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 108 Be firste boon is clepid be boon of be forehead or ellis coronale. *Ibid.* 109 (MS. B) Pese tweye bonys bep y-clepyde Nerualia by cause of be figure of the same pat ys wip be coronale. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyrst bone of the fore parte is called Coronall. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 75 The Piece of Bone that was deficient in the Coronall.

**Coronal** (korōnāl, kprdnāl), *a.* [a. F. *coronal* (Paré 16th c.), or ad. L. *corōnālis*, f. *corōna* crown.]

† 1. Pertaining or relating to a crown, or to coronation. *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 132 The tribute coronall, that is to say, the money that was given vnto the Emperours for their Coronation. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. (1851) 386 The Law and his Coronall Oath requires his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parliament agree upon. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 27 Coronall gems of every dye.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* *a.* *Coronal suture* († *commissure*): the transverse suture of the skull separating the frontal bone from the parietal bones. So *coronal region* (of the forehead), etc. *Coronal bone*: the frontal bone.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 330b, Vpon the coronall commissure. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* III. 27 The Coronall bone, in which is y<sup>e</sup> Orbits or holes of the Eyes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 434 The Coronall suture or crownie seame. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv. Where with he hit him in the coronall joyn of his head. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. § 2, At the Top of the Head where the sagittal and coronal Sutures cross each other. 1841 *Cruikshank's Anat.* I. 46 in *Libr. Med.* VII. The Frontal or Coronall Bone. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 63.

*b.* Of or pertaining to the crown of the head.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 235 The Crested-Lark . . coronal tuft of elongated acuminate feathers. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jyrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The coronal region is ignobly flat.

† *c.* = COBONARY a. 3 a. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Coronal veine*, the Crown-vein; a branch of the spleen-veine, so termed because it environs the heart in manner of a Crown.

*d.* Pertaining to the corona (in various senses: see CORONA 6).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 233 The coronal teeth are less prominent.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corona (in various senses: see CORONA 7).

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 294 The pipe of communication between the seminal and coronal roots. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 108 The coronal processes of *Silene*.

4. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the sun's corona.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* II. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Jan., So abundant is the coronal light . . during totality. 1891 HUGGINS in *Nature* 20 Aug. 373/1 Of the physical and the chemical nature of the coronal matter we know very little.

**Coronalled, -aled** (kprdnāld), *a.* [f. CORONAL *sb.* + -ED 2.]

† 1. Headed with a CORONAL (sense 3). *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xiii. 861 With here mases coronaled with stel.

2. Adorned with a coronal or coronet.

1847 THACKERAY *Barnwell, Novels Emin. Hands* II. xxiv, The blazoned and coronalled panels.

**Coronally**, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. CORONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In the manner of a crown or coronet.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* i. 38 The Oyle was powred coronally or circularly upon the head of Kings. 1679 J. GIBBON in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1322 Either crown'd or coronally collar'd.

† **Coronant**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *corōnānt-em*, pres. pp. of *corōnāre* to crown.] One who crowns.

1615 ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841, etc.) IV. 115 The 'crown', the coronation, the coronant.

**Coronary** (kprdnāri), *a.* [ad. L. *corōnāri-us* of or pertaining to a crown, f. *corōna* crown: see -ARY. Cf. F. *coronaire*, 13th c.]

† 1. Of the nature of or resembling a crown; pertaining to or forming a crown. *Obs.* exc. as in b. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 118 The Basilisk . . [having] some white markes or coronary spots upon the crowne. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 270 The coronary thorns did . . also pierce his tender and sacred temples.

*b.* *Coronary gold* [transl. L. *coronarum aurum*]: 'a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general; orig. expended for a golden crown' (Lewis and Short).

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 308 The Coronary Gold which was always presented to the Emperors by all their Subjects upon a Victory, or any other public occasion of Gratulation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 71. 1864 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxi. 347 Large gifts, under the name of coronary gold, were required from every province.

† 2. Suitable for garlands or wreaths. *Coronary garden* (Evelyn) = flower garden. Also as *sb.* = coronary plant or flower. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1611) 114 Coronarie Herbes are such as . . are used for decking and trimming of the body, or adorning of houses: as also . . in making of Crownes and Garlands. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Box . . a most beautiful . . Shrub, for Edgings, Knots, and other Ornaments of the Coronary-Garden. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 6 The most desirable for flowers and the Coronary garden. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 89 Of garlands and coronary or garland-plants.

as *sb.*: 1696 EVELYN *Mem.* 28 Oct., Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare coronaries.

3. *Anat.* *a.* 'Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), or to parts in connexion with these.

Such are the *coronary arteries* and *veins* (c. *vessels*) of the heart, which furnish the supply of blood to the substance of the heart itself; so *coronary plexus*, *sinus*, *valve*, parts in connexion with these; also *c. arteries* of the lip, of the stomach, *c. ligament* of the elbow, of the knee, of the liver, *c. sinus* of the brain, *c. vein* of the stomach, etc.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 180 A Pullets heart, with . . the Coronary Vessels descending from it. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Coronary Arteries . . are the only ones that supply the Heart. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 439 The cavernous sinuses receive a great number of meningeal veins, and the two coronary sinuses. *Ibid.* 605 The coronary vein of the stomach. 1845 TORD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 137 The coronary ligament of the radius.

*b.* Applied to the small pastern (second phalangeal) bone of a horse's foot, and to parts connected with this. Also *absol.* as *sb.* = CORONET 5.

1847 YOUATT *Horse* xviii. 372 The hoof or box is composed of the crust or wall, the coronary ring and band. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 234 A sesamoid ossicle between this and the second is called the 'coronary'. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronary bone*, the altered second phalanx of the foot of the horse and like animals. *Coronary cushion*, the matrix of the wall of the hoof in Solipeds.

*c.* Pertaining to the crown (of a tooth).

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Dilem.* 29 The majority [of the teeth] having lost the upper portion of their coronary part.

**Coronary**, *sb. rare*. [ad. med. L. *coronaria*, f. *coronarius*: see CORONER.] The office of a coroner.

1873 3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. p. xxiii. The offices of . . . Justiciary, Coronary, and Admiralty of St. Andrews.

† **Coronate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *coronatus*, *pa. pple. of coronare* to crown.] Crowned.

c 1470 HARDING Chron. xlix. i. 3 With croune of golde full royally coronate. 1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge ii. 1247 William conquerour. . . Was coronate at London.

**Coronate** (*kprɔnət*, *-et*), *a.* [f. as prec., from CORONA in modern uses.] *Bot. and Zool.* Having a corona or crown; = CORONATED.

1846 DANA Zool. (1848) 201 Cells. . . described as coronate within. 1866 Treas. Bot., *Coronate*, furnished with a coronet.

**Coronate** (*kprɔnət*), *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *coronare* to CROWN.] *trans.* To crown. (See also CORONATED.)

1633 in COCKERAM II. 1657 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. Ded., Instead of Coronating your deserved Worth. 1707 SLOANE Jamaica I. 163 A round purplish knob. . . coronated by a long membrane. 1847 Tail's Mag. XIV. 487 It was coronated by an aristocracy dispensing clerical patronage on religious principles.

**Coronated** (*kprɔnətəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Off flowers: Arranged in a whorl: cf. CORONE. 1676 GREW Anat. Plants iv. ii. App. (1682) 175 Sometimes, they [Flowers] are placed round about the Branch, that is, Coronated, as in *Pulegium*.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Furnished with a corona, or something resembling a crown; *spec. in Conchol.* applied to spiral shells which have their whorls surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles.

1698 J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans. XX. 320 A small Coronated Fruit. 1703 G. J. CAMERON ibid. XXIII. 1427 A small dry berry coronated somewhat like a clove. 1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 113 Shell ventricose, coronated. Ibid. 145 Whirls angular or coronated.

† 3. = CORONETTED. *Obs.*

1767 BAKER II. 110 All the insolence of coronated pride. 4. Made crown-like. (*non-use.*)

1864 LOWELL Fireside Trav. 143 He was. . . a true *ἀναξ* *ἀνδρῶν*, and the ragged edges of his old hat seemed to become coronated as I looked at him.

**Coronation** (*kprɔnətɪʃən*). Also 4-5 -cioun, 5 -tyown, -oyone, 5-6 -oyon, -cion, (5 core-naoyon, 6 coronation, 7 coronation). [a. OF. *coronation*, *-ation* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. type \* *coronātiō-em*, n. of action f. *coronāre* to CROWN. (In 16-17th c. refashioned as CROWNING, q.v.)]

1. The action of crowning; the ceremony of investing a sovereign, or the consort of a sovereign, with a crown as an emblem of royal dignity, on or soon after his accession.

1388 WYCLIF 2 Sam. Prol. This secounde booke of Kingis makith mencion of the coronacioun of Dauith. c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn li. (1890) 193 The coronacyon of sadoyn and of his wyff Beatrix. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iv. i. 3 You come to . . . behold The Lady Anne, passe from her Coronation. 1756-7 tr. Keyser's Trav. (1760) I. 261 The stone on which the emperours formerly kneeled at their coronation. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. v. 381 He does not seem to have received the ecclesiastical rite of coronation.

b. *transf. and fig. (e.g. 'crowning' at draughts).* 1446 AUDELAU Poems 55 Vij blodes Crist he bled. . . The fourth in his coronacion [with the crown of thorns]. 1613 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus li. 13 The day of our owne coronation with an incorruptible crowne of glorie. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. 27 The loss of three of her men [at draughts] at a swoop aggravated by the coronation of an opponent.

2. *fig. Crowning of a work; completion.* 1583 BENTLEY Mon. Matrones Pref. Prayer. The saluation of our soules, and the coronation of thy gifts in vs. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. (1880) 491 Mingling together their blood for a. . . coronation of their long and perfect love. 1845 T. W. COIT Puritanism 393 This is about the coronation of a climax, some will surely think.

3. *attrib. and Comb. Coronation oath*, that taken by a sovereign at his coronation.

1587 Vestry Bk. (Surtees) 25 For bread & drinke which the ringers toke on the coronation day, vj d. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. iii. ii. 195 A cough sir, which I caught with Ringing in the Kings affayres, vpon his Coronation day, sir. 1708 Lond. Gas. No. 3804/2 The Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals. 1709 Refl. Sackerevell's Serm. 6 By the first of William and Mary, chap. vi. the Coronation-Oath is establish'd. 1833 Blackiv. Mag. Jan. 139/2 A kind and good King, whose coronation robes are but a few months old. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 Handel's coronation anthem. . . was played by Dr. Camidge on the organ.

**Coronation**, *obs. var. CARNATION* 3.

† **Coronator**. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *coronator*, agent-n. f. *coronare* to crown.] One who crowns. 1603 HARNET Pop. Impost. 86 It is to be hartily wished they were sent to the Creator of the Romish Saints Tyburne their Coronator.

**Coronatorial**, *a. rare.* [f. med. L. *coronator* CORONER + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a coroner. 1805 Law Times 7 Mar. 332/7 The Times. . . attacked the coronatorial system fiercely.

† **Corone**. *Obs.* An early form of CROWN, frequent in 14-15th c., but obs. by 1500. In the following, app. a new formation from L. *corona*: see CORONA 1-3, 8.

1569 J. SAMPSON Agrippa's Van. Artes 70 A certaine

continuall circle of light, which they call Stephanen, that is to saie, a Corone. 1576 LYKE Dodoens 73 His floures do grow like crownes or garlandes rounde about the stalke. . . The seede doth grow in the smal corones from whence the floures fell off.

**Coronel** (l, obs. f. COLONEL, CORONAL.

**Corone**, *corowment*, *obs. ff. CROWNMENT.*

**Coroner** (*kprɔnər*). Forms: 4- coroner, (4 coroner, 6 -ners, coroner, 7 coroner). See also CROWNER. [a. AF. *coruner*, *corouner*, f. *corune*, *coroune* CROWN, the original title being *custos placitorum coronæ* guardian of the pleas of the crown. The suffix is -ER 2, corresp. to F. -ier, L. -arius, as in *falconer*, *officer*, *treasurer*, *gardener*, etc. The title was correctly latinized as *coronarius*. But at an early date the ending was confused with that of verbal agents in -er (though never app. written -or, -our), and was rendered into Latin as *coronator* (already in *Magna Carta*.)]

An officer of a county, district, or municipality (formerly also of the royal household), originally charged with maintaining the rights of the private property of the crown; in modern times his chief function is to hold inquest on the bodies of those supposed to have died by violence or accident.

Believed to be first instituted in 1194 under the ordinance cited below.

*Coroner's inquest*: the inquiry or investigation as to the cause of death held by the *Coroner's Court*, a tribunal of record, consisting of the coroner and twelve jurymen (the *Coroner's Jury*) summoned for the inquest.

[1194 Ordinance in Hoveden (Rolls) III. 262 In quolibet comitatu elegantur tres milites et unus clericus custodes placitorum coronæ. 1204 Rotuli Chart. 129/2 Per coronarios comitatus Sumestre. 1275 Act 3 Edw. I. c. 10 Pur ceo que petit gent e meins sages sunt esliz ia de novel comunaument al office de Coroner. 1298 BRITTON i. l. § 6 Et en noster hostel soit un Coroner, q' face le mester de la Corone par mi la verge, par tut ou nous seroms et vienoms en noster reume. Ibid. i. xii. § 4 Et si nul homme murge en prisoun, si volom nous, qe le Coroner voise veer le cors, et prenge bone enqueste de sa mort, coment il avera esté mort.] c 1325 Poem temp. Edw. II (Percy) lxii. At justices and at shirryves, Coroners, and chancellors. a 1400 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 350 Twey coroners by-lyp bat her be in Wynchestre. 1480 CAXTON Chron. ccxxi. 212 Robert of Hamond that was coroner of the kynges houshold. 1591 LAMBARDE Archæon (1635) 38 That the Coroner of the Household have his proper power within his Verge, and that he and others have the order of Weight and Measure throughout the Realme. 1607-72 COWEL Interpr. s.v., The Lord chief Justice of the Kings Bench is the Sovereign Coroner of the whole Realm. . . There are certain Charters belonging to Colledges, and other Corporations, whereby they are licenced to appoint their Coroner within their own Precincts. c 1630 RISSON Surv. of Devon § 215 (1810) 224 If any man die in the forest, the coroner of Lidford shall crown him. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers (Camden) I. 11 The office of Cortoner and Attorney in the Kings Bench. 1768 GOLDSM. Nash 96 The coroners jury being impanelled, brought in their verdict lunacy. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 271 The court of the coroner is also a court of record, to enquire when any one dies in prison, or comes to a violent or sudden death, by what manner he came to his end. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xxxviii. The coroner's inquest and the funeral over, daylight was again admitted. 1885 TENNYSON Despair xxi. Our orthodox coroner doubtless will find it a felo-de-se.

**Coronership**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a coroner.

1447-8 in Shillingford's Lett. (Camden) 121 Their power that longeth to their office of coronership. 1884 Law Times 3 May 1/2 The incumbents, for the time being, of the various coronerships.

† **Coronest**, *a. Obs.* Also *corounnest*, *coroundest*. [= *coron-est*: see CORON.] Choicest. a 1400-50 Alexander 624 Arystoill. . . one of be coronest cleriks bat euer knew letter. Ibid. 1910, I, be coronnest [Dubl. MS. Coroundest] kyng of kyngis al othere.

**Coronet** (*kprɔnət*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 coronette, 5-8 -ett, (7 coronate), 6- coronet. [a. OF. *coronete*, *-ette*, later *couronnette*, dim. of *corone*, *couronne* CROWN: see -ET. Also reduced to CROWN, and refashioned as CROWNET, q.v.]

1. A small or inferior crown; *spec.* a crown denoting a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign, worn by the nobility, and varying in form according to rank.

1494 FABYAN Chron. vii. 603. iii. ladies rychely clad in golde and sylke, with coronettes vpon theyr heddes. 1547 BOORDE Intrud. Knowl. 185 The Duke weryth a coronet over a cap of sylke. 1601 SHAKS. 7ul. C. i. ii. 239 I sawe Marke Antony offer him a Crowne, yet 'twas not a Crowne neyther, 'twas one of these Coronets. 1613 — Hen. VIII. iv. i. 54. 1 All the rest are Countesses. 2 Their Coronets say so. 1808 SCOTT F. M. Perth x. 'By my coronet—by my knightly faith, it is true!' said the Earl. 1833 TENNYSON Lady Clara V. de V. vii. Kind hearts are more than coronets. 1876 World V. 3 He has no children to whom he might bequeath the well-earned coronet.

*fig.* 1813 SHELLEY Q. Mab 99 The fair star That gems the glittering coronet of morn. b. A figure of a coronet (in *Heraldry*, etc.). 1678 BUTLER Hud. iii. li. 872 Ladies. . . With coronets at their footmen's breeches. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones xvii. iv. Are there no charms in the thoughts of having a coronet on your coach? 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xvii. 265 It. . . became a use in the fifteenth century to have the Crest to rise from out of a Coronet.

2. A fillet or wreath of beautiful workmanship

or precious materials, worn as an ornament round the temples; *esp.* in modern costume, a decorative part of a woman's head-dress, consisting of a plate or band of metal, or the like, encircling the front of the head.

1599 Microcynicon (Fairholt). But oh her silver framed Coronet With lowe downe dangling spangles all beset. 1601 DENT Pathw. Heaven (1831) 38 Wearing of perruwig, and other hair coronets and top-gallants. 1687 Lond. Gas. No. 2230/4 A pair of Flanders lac'd Ruffles and Coronet. 1725 DE FOE Voy. round World (1840) 132 He made a nice garland, or rather a coronet, of sundry strings of beads. 1823 S. ROGERS Italy, Ginevra, And on her brow, fairer than alabaster, A coronet of pearls. 1836 W. IRVING Astoria II. 49 They wear gay coronets of plumes, particularly those of the swan.

b. A chaplet or garland of flowers for the head.

1590 SHAKS. Alids. N. iv. i. 57 She his hairy temples then had rounded, With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 546 That varietie of floures which she gathered and couched together. in her Coronets. 1774 J. BRYANT Mythol. II. 400 We find it [the Nymphæa] . . . used for a kind of coronet upon figures of Orus. 1805 J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan III. 335 Thy coronet of rich floures.

3. = CORONA 7 b; formerly, also, a whorl of small flowers as in Labiates; a flowering head of an umbelliferous or composite plant (cf. CORONA 7 c).

1555 Fardle Facions I. iii. 37 The coronettes of their Pasnepes and Garden Thistles. . . [are said] to be twelve Cubites compasse. 1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden cxx, Feild Calamint with whorled Coronets. 1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. i. (1858) 15 Sometimes there is within, or upon, the corolla, a cup, as in the Daffodil, or a ring of scales, as in the Passion-flower; this is the *Coronet*.

† 4. *Arch.* The capital of a column. *Obs.*

1555 Fardle Facions II. xii. 301 Pilers. . . upon whose coronettes or heades the . . . rofe of the Church maye reeste.

5. *Farriery*. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, immediately above the coffin; also the bone of this part, the CORONARY bone.

1666 A. SNAPP Anat. Horse v. xii. 223 Rasing the Hoof from the Coronet or top of it to the very bottom. . . until the Bloud come. 1798 OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman 122/2 The coronet of a horse's foot, is that part on the very top of it where the hair grows. 1833 SIR C. BELL Hand-ed. 3) 94 In the horse's leg the five bones. . . of the second phalanx [are consolidated] into the lesser pastern or coronet.

6. = CORONAL sb. 3. (See also CROWN.)

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

7. Short for *Coronet moth*: see 8.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* *Coronet moth*, a collector's name of *Acronycta Ligustri*.

1778 MISS BURNEY Evelina liii. I perceived among the carriages. . . a coronet-coach. 1819 SAMUELLE Entomol. Comp. pend. 250 Coronet Moth (*Acronycta Ligustri*). 1809 SOUTHEY Sir T. More II. 161 Old family-trees, especially of the coronet-bearing kind. 1809 E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths, No. 432 The Coronet.

**Coronet**, *v. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confer a coronet upon; to adorn as with a coronet.

1813 SCOTT Trierm. iii. Intro. v. The simple lily-braid That coronets her temples. c 1830 BENTHAM Wks. XI. 98 Mr. Eden, afterwards coroneted by the title of Lord Auckland.

**Coronet**, *obs. f. CORNET.*

**Coroneted** (*kprɔnətəd*), *ppl. a.* Also *-ettid*. [f. CORONET sb. (or v.) + -ED.] Adorned with, bearing, or wearing, a coronet; of persons, often equivalent to 'belonging to the peerage'.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) V. 119 She. . . looked at the seal, ostentatiously coroneted. 1847 L. HUNT Men, Women & B. II. ix. 197 The staid conduct. . . of a succession of coronetted actresses. a 1853 ROBERTSON Lect. i. 24 The lady. . . getting out of her coronetted carriage. 1873 LONGSTAFFER Her. Durham 24 None of his own [Bp. de Bury's] charming seals give the Coronetted Mitre. 1885 L'pool Daily Post 30 June 4/5 Coroneted 'eccentrics' who in other ranks would have been called other names.

**Coronetty**, *-ee, a. Her.* Made like a coronet; ornamented on the upper side coronet-ward.

1688 R. HOLME Armoury i. iv. 33/1 He beareth Or, a Bend Archee, Coronettee on the top side, Gules. Some say having the higher side Coronet-ways. Morgan. . . termeth this a Coronet in Bend, but he should then have said (Extended in Bend) because it reacheth from side to side of the shield. 186 PARKER Gloss. Heraldic Terms 108 These are the paternal arms of his R. H. Prince Albert. The bearing is sometimes called 'a ducal coronet in bend', and sometimes, more properly, 'a bend archee coronetty'.

**Coronice**, *-nich*, *obs. ff. CORNICE.*

**Coroniform**, *a. rare*. [ad. L. type \* *corōniform-is*, f. *corōna* crown: see -FORM. In mod. F. *coroniforme*.] Crown-shaped.

1776 J. LEE Intrud. Bot. (ed. 3) 39 The Stigma is. . . Coroniform, or Crown-shaped in Pyrola. 1882 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

|| **Coronis** (*korɔnɪs*). [L. *corōnis*, a. Gr. *κορωνίς* curved stroke or flourish at the end of a book or chapter, hence *fig.* in sense 1 below; also in sense 2. So in mod. F.]

† 1. The conclusion, end. *Obs. rare.* a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams II. 38 (D.) The coronis of this matter is thus; some bad ones. . . were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.

2. *Greek Gram.* A sign resembling an apostrophe ('), placed over a vowel as a mark of contraction or crasis; e.g. *καὶ γὰρ* for *καὶ γάρ*.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. Buttman's Gr. Gram. 60 Over a crasis is commonly written the sign, called coronis (*κορωνίς*). 1863 W. SMITH tr. Curtius' Gr. Gram. § 16.

**Coronium** (korō-niūm). [f. CORONA 2, on the analogy of chemical names in -IUM.] An otherwise unknown element supposed to exist in a gaseous state in the sun's corona. (Cf. HELIUM.)

1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 207 The characteristic feature of the visual spectrum [of the sun's corona] is a bright line in the green. It coincides with a dark line. on Kirchhoff's map of the solar spectrum. This dark line. is a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element, which has been called *Coronium* after the analogy of Helium.

**Coronix**, obs. f. CORNICE.

† **Coronize**, v. Obs. [f. *L. corona* crown + -IZE (perh. in quot. 1592 associated with *corōnix* CORNICE).] *trans.* To crown, adorn with a coronet or coronal.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 An arched Eminence, adorned with coronised Lynceaments and graunings. 1596 FITZ-GREFFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Be Drakes worth royalized by your wits, That Drakes high name may coronize your wits. 1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* cxviii. To coronize high-soard'd gentility. 1663 COCKERAM, *Coronize*, to crown.

**Coronofacial** (korō-nō-fā-shāl, a. Anat. [f. CORONAL + FACIAL.] Relating to the coronal suture and the face: in c. angle (see quot.).

1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. iii. 291 The coronofacial angle of Gratiolet, formed by the meeting of the plane passing across the coronal suture of both sides and the facial line.

**Coronograph** (korō-nō-graf). *Astron.* Also *erron. corona-*. [f. *corono-*, combining form of CORONA + -GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing, writer.] An instrument for photographing the sun's corona in full sunlight.

That in use is a combined form of Newtonian telescope and photographic camera, suggested by Dr. W. Huggins in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1882.

1885 SIR H. GRUBB *Catal. Philos. Instr.*, Dr. Huggins' Coronograph for photographing Corona. 1890 CAPT. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* 3-6 The Coronograph was designed as the instrument which would give the best chance of rendering it possible to obtain photographs of the corona in sunlight.

Hence **Coronographic** a.; also **Coronogram**, a photograph of the corona so obtained.

1890 *Tablet* 25 Jan. 128 The special new coronagraphic instrument prepared for the occasion.

**Coronographer**, obs. f. CHRONO-.

**Coronoid** (korō-nōid, korō-nō'id), a. Anat. [mod. f. Gr. κορωνή crown: see -OID.]

Applied to processes of bones of a curved form like a crow's beak, and to parts in connexion with these; esp. the c. process of the lower jaw, and that of the ulna, and the c. fossa of the humerus.

1741 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 27 Such Processes as terminate in a sharp Point, have the general Name of coronoid bestowed on them. 1808 REEVE *ibid.* XCVIII. 117 The zygomatic process terminates at the coronoid process of the lower jaw. 1865 *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 The coronoid origin of this muscle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronoid fossa*, a depression above the inner surface of the trochlear surface of the lower end of the humerus for the reception of the coronoid process of the ulna in flexion of the forearm.

**Corons**: see CURRANT.

**Coronula**: see NEST.

**Coronule** (korō-niūl). *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. *L. corōnula*, dim. of *corōna* crown. The *L.* form is sometimes used.]

1. *Bot.* An appendage like a small crown or coronet surmounting a seed, etc.: cf. CORONA 7 a. 1866 GREGORY *Dict. Acts & Sc.* i. 255 The coronula is a small sort of calyx adhering to the seed, like a little crown. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coronule*, the small calyx-like body which crowns the nucule of *Chara*. [Called CROWN in transl. of Sachs.] 1881 GROVES in *Jrnl. Bot. X.* 2 The small size and shortness of the nucule and coronula.

2. *Zool.* A kind of acorn-shell or barnacle of the genus *Coronula* of Cirripeds; parasitic on Cetacea. 1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* i. 686/1 All the Balanids—with the exception of the Coronules—have calcareous bases. 1876 *Beneden's Animal Parasites* 57 Eschricht has in vain offered a reward to him who would send him coronulæ still attached to the umbilical cord.

**Coroplasty, Corotomy**: see COR-2.

**Corossis**, sb. pl.: see CORSSIE.

**Corosif, -ive**, etc., obs. ff. CORROSIVE.

**Corougle**, obs. f. CORACLE.

**Corounal**, obs. f. CORONAL.

**Coroundest, -nneest**: see CORONEST.

**Coroun(e, corowne)**, obs. ff. CROWN.

**Corouns**: see CURRANT.

† **Corour**, a. Obs. [a. AF. *corour* = OF. *coreor*, later *courser* courser, also as *adj.*] Fit for the course; *stede corour* = F. *cheval coureur*, courser. c1300 K. *Alis*. 2475 He leop upon a stede corour, And flogh away withoute socour.

**Corowier(e)**, obs. f. CORONER.

|| **Corozo** (korō-zo). [Native name.]

A South American tree, *Phytelphas macrocarpa*, allied to the palms; its seed is the *Corozonut* (or *ivory-nut*), the hardened albumen of which furnishes the substance called vegetable ivory.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* i. 50 The fourth, which they call corozo, has a fruit larger than dates, of an exquisite taste; and proper for making cooling and wholesome

draughts. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec., 367/2 Buttons are made from the corozo nuts. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 88. 1 Besides vast quantities of corozo nut or vegetable ivory, Birmingham consumes tons upon tons of shells for buttons.

**Corp**, Sc. and north Eng. dial. f. CORPSE.

**Corpax**, *erron. scribal* f. *corporax*, CORPORAS.

**Corpal(e, Corperas)**: see CORPOB-.

**Corpes, -is**, obs. ff. CORPSE.

† **Corpion**, Obs. Also *corpchun*, ? *corphun*, *copshen*. [Of uncertain etymology: perh. f. *corp*-body: the use of *les* in quot. 1516 does not make it certainly French. *Copshen* is prob. the same word, though the spelling suggests derivation from *cop* head.] Name of a quality of herring: see quot. 1758.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corphun [*H. P. corpchun* herynge]. 1512 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 322 3 Corpions 1 cade @ 4/3. 1516 *ibid.* 323 2 Herrings called les corpions 1 cade @ 1/4. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring, the Shotten Herring, the Copshen, which by some Accident or other has been deprived of its Head.

**Corpulent**, obs. f. CORPULENT.

**Corporal** (kō-pō-rāl, a. (sb.)) Forms: 4-5 *corporell*, e, 5 (*corporeall*), 5-7 *corporeall*, 5-al. [a. OF. *corporal* (12th c.), later *corporel*, ad. *L. corporāl-em* bodily, f. *corpus*, *corpōr*-body. See -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to the human body; bodily.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6759 Swynke he with his hondis corporelle. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 7 The corporal or bodyle sight. 1490 — *Encyclos* xxix. 113 Fayre yedes of nature, as is beaulte corporelle. c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Div. His members corporell. 1547 *Act 1 Edic. VI.* c. 3 If they should be punished by death, and with other corporell paine. 1541 in Nalson *Impart. Collect.* 1683 II. 482 It is this day ordered by the Commons, that all corporal bowing at the Name, belieneforth forborne. 1671 MILTON *P. A. iv.* 299 In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. II.* 48. 1814 IV. 131 A favourite topic of ancient rallery was corporal defects. 1868 GLAISTONE *Jur. Mund.* v. (1869) 119 The achievements of Heracles are personal, indeed corporal.

b. Personal.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xx. 104 When the Victor hath trusted him with his corporal liberty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) i. xxvi. 189 Taking his corporal leave of her. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. 173 Since by a devise a freehold may pass without corporal tradition or livery of seisin. 1876 GRANT *Burgh S. H. Scotl.* i. l. 22 The chancellor has given [to Master John Homyll in 1418] corporal and real possession of the foresaid benefice.

† c. Having a body, embodied. Obs.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* viii. in Ashm. (1652) 172 The Spryt may Corporall be, And become fix with byt and substance. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 142 There they suppose Enoch and Elias are corporall to this day. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* ii. 257 There are corporall Angels on earth.

† 2. Of the nature of body or matter; corporeal, material, physical. Obs.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodley* i. 12 Though the form and fashion of any thing that is a corporal body be destroyed. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 115 2 The worshipping of god with golde and siluer, & suche other corporall thynkes. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 50 D. Corporal things are such as of their own nature may be felt or seen. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* i. iii. 81 What seem'd corporall Melted, as breath into the Wind. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1712) 23 Either God, or this corporal and sensible World must of itself necessarily exist. 1702 ECHARD *Evid. Hist.* (1710) 644 Two principles; the one Good, the other Evil, from whence proceeded the evil soul of man; together with the body, and all corporal creatures. 1796 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* i. 475 The two Planets observed in Corporal Conjunction (that is where the one seems to touch or cover the other).

† b. Relating to material things; material. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Zeck.* Contents ch. x, Thorow corporal promises, the prophet ledeth men vnto the promises that are fulfilled in Christ.

† 3. Large of body. Obs.

c1475 *Parthenay* 4456 Sin bat gret thikke is, wonder corporall. 1679 *P. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 202 As for flesh-meat, I thinke that a Hawke in England eats more in a moneth, than a sufficient corporall Burger does in six weekes.

† 4. Having solidity; solid. Obs.

a. In early Chem.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* One little Masse or Bead of corporal or yellow (though perhaps somewhat palish) Gold. *ibid.* 131 In some grosse, or as they speak, corporal Salts, such as Sea-salt, Salt-petre.

b. *Corporal number*: a number pertaining to cubic or solid measure.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xxvi. (ed. 7) 50 A Cubique or Corporall number, having both length, breadth, and depth.

5. *Phrases. a. Corporal oath* [med. *L. corporale juramentum*; cf. *corporaliter jurare*, also *BODILY Oath*]: an oath ratified by corporally touching a sacred object, esp. the gospels, but sometimes the consecrated host, or relics of saints, and in heathen times the altar, etc., of an idol, as distinguished from a merely verbal oath, to which the body was, as it were, not a party. *arch.*

As the consecrated host or *corpus Dei* was sometimes the thing *corporaliter tactum*, the attributive 'corporal' has been held by some to refer to the host; but this is not historically tenable. See the treatment of the subject by Maskell, *Monum. Rit.* (1882) II. pp. li-liii; also the medieval examples in Du Cange, s.v. *Jurare*, the Italian

quots. in the *Vocab. Della Crusca* (1878) s.vv. *Corporale, Corporalmente*, etc.

[c1300 THORN *Chron.* (in *Decem Script.* II. 1966) *Formae fidelitatis faciendae*. Ego N. de C. juro ad haec sancta Dei evangelia, praestito corporaliter sacramento, quod, etc. c1300 ROBERT, BP. OF GLASGOW in Kymmer II. 867 (Du Cange) Et cest serment avons nous fet sur le cors nostre Seigneur.] 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 128 By vertue of corporall othe gyven to the Universitie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 20 b. Eche of them takyng a corporall othe upon the holy Evangelistes. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 323 The eldest. servant of his house. (for he had rule over all which Abraham did possess), was not permitted to deal in this matter without taking a corporal oath beforehand [cf. *Gen.* xxiv. 2]. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 241 Untill he had taken his corporal oath (upon a booke) that he would, etc. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rldg. 1883) 252 He would take his corporal oath his life was tedious. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* i. 269 He confirmed the Truth of the written Deposition with his Corporal Oath, before us.

b. *Corporal punishment*: punishment inflicted on the body; originally including death, mutilation, branding, bodily confinement, irons, the pillory, etc. as opposed to a fine or punishment in estate or rank). In 19th c. usually confined to flogging or similar infliction of bodily pain.

1581 LAMBARDE *Firen.* i. xii. (1602) 57 Corporall punishment, is eyther capital, or not capital. 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Laws-Merch.* 431 Imprisonment is a corporall punishment. 1714 *Act 1 Geo. I.* St. 2. c. 18 § 14 To be kept to hard Labour, and suffer such corporal Punishment as the said Justice or Justices, shall think fit. 1724 *Act 11 Geo. I.* c. 26 § 10 Any Crime, importing a Capital or any other Corporal Punishment. 1827 HANSARD *Parl. Deb.* XVI. 679, 26 Feb., Mr. Hume proposed, that it should be unlawful to inflict corporal punishment, by stripes or lashes, upon any soldier. 1836 O'CONNELL *Ho. Comm.* 14 Apr. They talked of 'corporal punishment'; they did not choose to use its right name—'flogging'. 1838 *Act 1-2 Vict.* c. 17 § 7 Mutiny Act: That a General Court-martial may sentence any Soldier to Corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, for Immorality, etc. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 26 The last reform... is the abolition, a few weeks ago, of corporal punishment in the army.

c. *Corporal works of mercy*: works of mercy to the bodies of men, of which seven are reckoned.

15. *Manual of Prayers*, The Workes of mercy Corporall. To feed the hungry. To give drinke to the thirsty. To cloathe the naked. To visit and ransom the Captives. To harbour the harbourlesse. To visit the sicke. To burie the dead. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xxi. 711 He was ready to do the last corporal work of mercy to his departed sovereign.

† B. as sb. pl. *cliptical*. Obs.

1659 FULLER *Appeal Inj. Innoc.* iii. 66 Naturals, corporals, morals, civills, intellectualls. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect.* Syst. 821 When the soul goes out of this body, whether it be carried into any corporal places, or to incorporeals like to corporals.

**Corporal** (kō-pō-rāl), sb. 1. *Eccl.* Forms: 3 *corporeale*, 4-5 *corporealle*. (5-*erale*), 6-7 *-all*, 6-*-al*. [ad. med. *L. corporālīs* (*palla*), *corporeāle pallium*, in F. *corporal*, f. *L. corpus* body.]

† 1. An ancient eucharistic vestment. Obs.

a 1000 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 We lærað þat ælc prest hæbbe corporeale þonne he mæssige. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 (transl. of prec.) That every Priest celebrating Mass, hath his Corporal.

2. A cloth, usually of linen, upon which the consecrated elements are placed during the celebration of the mass, and with which the elements, or the remnants of them, are covered after the celebration. Called also *corporal-cloth*.

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 A 'palyoun' of cloth of gold; two 'corporalles'. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corporasse or corporelle, *corporeale*. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* i. 85 In ane vthir gardeviant:—In the first, a lamp of siluer, a corporelle with a cais. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cc. 237 This squier had with hym the patent and corporal. 1637 *Rk. Com. Prayer, Church Scotl., Communion Rubric*, He that celebrates shall cover with a fair linen cloth, or corporal, that which remaineth of the consecrated elements. 1641 I. H. Pettit *agst. Picklington* 3 He hath caused two cloathes to be made, which he calls Corporals, and these he useth to lay over the Bread in the Sacrament. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. i. v. 64 They made use of Veils also, which were made of Lawn, as the Corporal was, afterwards of Silk. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* i. i. 38 Anciently, the Corporal-cloths were so large as to overspread the whole altar. 1888 *Times* 22 June 13/3 Concerned in stealing a silk veil, two linen corporals, a silver cross, from St. Peter's Church.

b. *Corporal-case*: a case for the corporal.

[Cf. 1488 in prec.] 1559 *Intr. in Reg. Epis. Aberd.* (Spalding Club) i. App. 90 Item a corporal case with a cover of cloath of gold.

**Corporal** (kō-pō-rāl), sb. 2. *Mil.* [a. 16th c. F. *corporal*, var. of *caporal*, *caporal* (Littré), ad. It. *caporale* (Sp. *caporal*).]

Dierx and others take *caporale* as the original form, as a derivative of *capo* head; but this leaves the *or*-unaccounted for. On the other hand, the *corporal* form is of considerable antiquity: Du Cange quotes from a letter of 1405, 'capitaneus, et ut ipsi (Venetians) vocant, *corporalis*'. This favours a derivation from It. *corpo*, *L. corpor-* body (i. e. of troops), with subsequent contamination by *capo*.]

1. A non-commissioned military officer ranking under a sergeant.

'He has charge of one of the squads of the company, places and relieves sentries, and keeps good order in the guard' (Stocqueler). *Corporal's guard*: a small armed detachment such as is placed under the command of a corporal. Hence *fig.* a small body of followers or supporters.



1579 DIGGER *Stratist.* 84 The Corporal is a degree in dignity above the private souldior. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 248 The word Corporall, which is a meere Italian, and also used by the French, we corruptly do both write and pronounce Corporall. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. For Raising Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That each Company of Dragoons have an experienced Souldior to be a Corporall. 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 35 Philipson. sent a corporal with 20 horse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 p. 6 An old Soldier in the Civil Wars, who was Corporal of a Company in a Regiment of Foot. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 326, 1, who command the largest British army that has been employed. have not the power of making even a corporal. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, The key of the store-room, was under the charge of one of the corporals of marines. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* p. 312 When Non-commissioned Officers are required to assist the Officers, Corporals may be appointed to act as Sergeants. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/4 Mr. G. M., Corporal of Horse, Royal Horse Guards. writes to correct the statement.

† 2. *Corporal of the field*: a superior officer of the army in the 16th and 17th c., who acted as an assistant or a kind of aide-de-camp to the sergeant-major: see quot. 1622. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. ix. 153-5 The next great Officers. are the Four Corporals of the Field, who have their dependance only vpon the Serient-Major and are called his Coadiutors or assistants. . . who for their election ought to be Gentlemen of great Dexterity. . . such as haue at least been Captaines in other times. . . It is meet that all these four Corporals of the Field be exceeding well mounted. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 156 Office and duetie of the four Corporals of the field. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 415 Sent a Corporall of the field, to cause the like to be done in the Earle of Thomonds quarter.

3. *Naut.* † a. Formerly, a petty officer on board ship, part of whose duty consisted in teaching the sailors the use of small arms: see quot. 1626. b. 'The ship's corporal of the present day is the superior of the first-class working petty officers, and solely attends to police matters under the master-at-arms or superintendent-in-chief' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Corporall is to see the setting and releuing the watch: and see all the souldiers and saylors keepe their Armes cleane, neate and yare; and teach them their vse. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 The Gunners at Sea did not exercise the Seamen in this knowledge, as the Corporal doth in Mustering of them with their musquets. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen. Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets. . . one Eighth Part. 1891 *Times* 20 Sept. A ship's corporal on duty in the Britannia.

† *Corporalate*. *Obs.*—1 [f. CORPORAL sb.2 + -ATE 1.] A body commanded by a corporal; a corporal's guard or squad.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 Divided into parts and Corporalates under their Corporals and Sergeants.

**Corporality** (kōpōrāl'itē). Also 5 -itē, 6 -ytie, 7 -itie. [ad. late L. *corporālitas* (Ter-tullian), f. *corporāl-is* CORPORAL: see -ITY. Cf. mod. F. *corporalité* (Bossuet).]

1. The quality of consisting of matter; material or corporeal existence; materiality.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 338 Sauynge the corporalite of eyther and contynuaunce of theyt substancyall parties. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 7 Aristotle findeth corporalite in the beames of light. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xxix, That fond grosse phansie. . . Of the souls corporalite. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 150 A Mathematicall corporalite or bodiliness. 1712 S. CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* 71 The Corporality of the Soul. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1464 Perhaps he. considered corporalite and substantiality as identical ideas.

† b. as opposed to spirituality. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xix. 34 Take her as she is in her self, not dimm'd and thickned with the mists of corporalite; then is she a beauty. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 21 Whether the spirituality of them shall refine the rest. . . or the corporalite, or earthliness of them, depress them.

† c. *Alchemy*. The gross and earthy part of anything, incapable of sublimation. *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. iv. 52 In that Colour is the Quintessence contained, the residue is the Corporality. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* i. 310 In this color are the Potestates contained, the residue is the 'Corporality'.

2. The quality of being embodied; embodied existence or condition.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. xii, [They] deeply doubt if corporalite were stroy'd Whether that inward first vitalitie Could then subsist. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Bekmen's Theos. Philos.* 358 The Precious Gold of Heavenly Corporality. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 755 Until certified of his corporalite, [we] shall set down the gentleman. . . as a member of an imaginary clan.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance or organism, body. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 217, I would much rather have repaired their minds with learning. . . than their corporalities with drugs.

† 3. Corporate quality or organization of a society, town, etc. *Obs.*

1556 *Corpor. of Axbridge in 3rd Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 303/2 The same yere oure Corporalitye was granted.

† b. *concr.* A body of men; a CORPORATION. *Obs.* 1603 [see CORPORALTY]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 5 Citations. . . to be served by a corporality of griffonlike promoters and apparitors.

4. *pl.* Corporal or bodily matters; things pertaining to bodily wants, etc. Cf. *temporalities*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. x. 52 Motives of convenience, or mere corporalities, as I may say.

**Corporally** (kōpōrāl'i, *adv.*). [f. CORPORAL a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a corporal or bodily manner; by bodily or personal action; in or as to the body; bodily.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198/3 Thus wrought our lord by the merites of the blessed vyrgyne corporally whiche moche more habundantly wyrceth by hir merytes to the sowles spirituallly. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 51 The whole fulnesse of the Godhead doth corporally dwell in Christ. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hist. Portugall* (ed. 2) 40 Euery Harquebuzier that shoulde be found. . . without fiftie bullets. . . shoulde be corporally punished. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 196 They did enter vpon the Sea corporally by occupation. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 121 If Christ is not corporally present in the host, they grant their adoration to be idolatry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. viii. 400 Euthymius. . . was corporally punished with blows and stripes. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 609 Whether the offence imputed was punishable corporally or by fine.

† 2. *Astron.* Cf. CORPORAL a. 2 quot. 1726. *Obs.* 1446 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 225 The Sunne is conjoined with many starres. . . and in the 8th of August is corporally conjoined with Basiliscus.

† **Corporalness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Corporal or physical condition; corporality. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 338 The water abydyth in his corporalnesse by joynynge and contynuyng togidres of his parties.

**Corporalship** (kōpōrāl'shīp). [f. CORPORAL sb.2 + -SHIP.]

† 1. A body of soldiers under the command of a corporal, or of a Corporal of the Field. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 28 If a corporal-shippe of pikemen be joyned together with another of shot. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 7 This done, you shall deuide one hundred men into foure Corporalships or Squadrons. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cxx. (1643) 415 Three rots of pikes make a Corporalship. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Obser.* 191 He [the sergeant] shall march on the outside, where he may best. . . take charge of their several Corporalships.

2. The office or position of a corporal.

1672 T. VENN *Milit. Obser.* 192 The soldiers under his Corporalship. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. vii*, Petitions for sergeancies and corporal-ships. 1858 *Chamb. Jyrl.* IX. 160 [He] had worked his way up from a corporalship of marines.

**Corporalty**, var. of CORPORALITY, a corporate body or corporation.

1603 in Sir R. Boyle *Diary* Ser. II. (1887) I. 62 Two casks of Powder. . . they. . . unshipt. the Maior alledging that it was the act of the Corporalty.

† **Corporance**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corporance*, -ence bodily form, stature, corpulence, f. *corporer* to embody, give a body to: see -ANCE.] Bodily size; physical proportions.

1570 G. BUCHANAN *Chamaleon*, Albeit it be small of corporance noghttheless it is of a strong nature.

**Corporas** (kōpōrās). Forms: 3 corporeals, 4 -aus, -eaus, corporeaus, 4-6 -as, 5-7 corporeas(e), 5-6 -aes, 5 corporex, -arax, (cooperas, -arace), 6 -esses, (coorpax), 5-9 corporeas, 6-9 corporex. [ME. *corporeaus*, a. OF. *corporeaus*, (earlier *corporeals*), nom. sing. of *corporeus* = CORPORAL sb.1 (The same form was in OF. acc. pl., and remains in pl. as *corporeaux*).] = CORPORAL sb.1, 2.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De meshakele is of medeme sustaian, and te corporeals sole and unshapliche. c. 1300 *Havelok* 138 The calix, and the pateyn ok, The corporeaus, the messe-ger. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 50 And eke the corporeaus Under the deakne veldeth. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 11 Sixtus ordeyned þat þe corporeas [Havl. MS. corporeasse] schulde nougt be of silk noþer sendel. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/2 She made mo than fifty corporeas and sente them. . . in to dyuerce churches. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Wer-burge* II. 551 Some gaue a coope and some a vestement Some other a chalice and some a corporece. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 47 Corporeas, altar clothes, albyss, towells. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, Then shall take so much Bread and Wine as shall suffice. . . laying the bread vpon the corporeas. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 275 Three corporeas, whereof two white silk, and one blew velvet. 1884 *Life J. Skinner* ix. 174 The Rubric provides for the use of. . . a corporeas, a paten, a bell, and some other things.

b. *Comb.*, as *corporeas bag, case, cloth*, etc.

1478 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 36) Item, payde for a Corporeas Case. . . ij. liij. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 117, iij fyne elle kerchers to be vsyd for corporeas clothes. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 To the parische church. . . my dublett of cremenysyne sattyn, to make thereof corporeas cases. 1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 51 One corporeas cloth, one corporeas bagg. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 189 A pair of corporeals in a corporeas case. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 251 Richly-laced corporeas clothes.

**Corporate** (kōpōrāt), *pple. a.* [ad. L. *corporāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corporāre*: see next.]

A. as *pa. pple.* 1. United into one body. *arch.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 81 What is drawn and is lyke thereto is corporate and onyd thereto. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 123 Four several functions corporate in one.

† 2. Embodied. *Obs.*

a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 333 It were too long to tell you. . . how long it were ere I could forsake such folly, it was so corporate in me.

B. *adj.* † 1. Large of body; corpulent. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 153 His body is so great and corporate. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iii. vi. 62 Leane men have more blod, corporat men have more fleshe.

† 2. Pertaining to or affecting the body. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 289 Goods and possessions be things only accompanying the honor of the body of the owner, and therefore they be called corporate. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Latw* (1636) 427 When the partie for not appearing should haue some great losse or corporate paine.

† 3. Having a body, embodied; material. *Obs.*

c. 1532 DEWES *Intrad. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1057 In the whiche all maner shape and effigiation doth shyne clerly so well corporates [Fr. *corporees*] as incorporate. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Fr. 29 a/1 All thinges, aswel. . . visible, as invisible, corporate, as incorporate. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Corporate*, hauing a body. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* 442 Christ. . . is conceived to simply come into the corporate state of evil, and bear it with us.

4. Forming a body politic, or corporation.

Hence *corporate body, body corporate*: see BODY sb. 14. *Corporate town*: a town possessing municipal rights, and acting by means of a corporation. *Corporate county*: a city or town with its liberties, which has been constituted a county of itself, independent of the jurisdiction of the historical county or shire in which it is situated.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 10 In Hundredes, Townes Corporate and nout corporate, parishes and all other places. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) i. 130 These citizens. . . are to serve. . . in corporat townes where they dwell. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 270 (R.) Any person or persons, body politique, or corporate, or incorporate. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. iv. 85 There are also counties corporate. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. II. viii. 1869, 159 Corporate bodies are more corrupt and profligate than individuals. 1843 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 33 The citizens of corporate towns. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bnr.* I. 1, The powerful and corporate association they formed amongst themselves. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 32 They no longer belong to a class, but to a body corporate.

b. *transf.* Forming one body constituted of many individuals.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 128 Such an organism as a crayfish is only a corporate unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.

5. Of or belonging to a body politic, or corporation, or to a body of persons.

*Corporate name*: the name by which a corporation engages in legal acts.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 213 They answer in a joynt and corporate voice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 6 Your endeavours, in your private, as well as corporate capacity. 1770 in *Examiner* 4 May (1812) 286 'a Lord Denbigh. asked what made a Corporate-act? Mr. Townsend, laughing, answered, an act of the Corporation. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 449 All county gaols, and. . . seventeen of the largest prisons under corporate jurisdiction. 1855 *Act 19-20 Vict.* c. 17 § 24 in *Oct. 4 Camb. Enactmts.* 248 The College, if a corporation, shall be assessed for the same in its corporate name. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 12 The land ceased to be public land and became what we style corporate or private property.

† C. *quasi-adv.* Into the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (1495) 206 In yonglynges meete taken corporat nourysheth. the body.

**Corporate** (kōpōrāt), *v. arch.* [f. L. *corporāt-*, ppl. stem of *corporāre* to form into or furnish with a body, f. *corpus*, *corpore*- body.]

† 1. *trans.* To form into a corporation or body politic; to incorporate. *Obs.*

1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 All and singular politike bodies spirituall in anie maner of wise incorporated. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xlii. (1603) 449 Erected, incorporated and endowed with landes. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxvii. (1614) 531 This city. . . whom Henry VI incorporated a county of itselfe. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 446 This Hospital was. . . erected, incorporated, and endowed. . . by Queene Mary.

2. To combine in one body; to incorporate (with); to embody.

1545 HEN. VIII in Stow *Chron.* (R.) Such notable vertues and princely qualities as you haue alleaged to be corporated in my person. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 43 Corporated with the flower of Frankincense and aloes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 1/1 In 'public spirit' London is notoriously and disastrously deficient. The great thing needful is to corporate its conscience.

3. *intr.* To unite or join in one body. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. ii. xix, Though she [the Soul] corporate with no World yet. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Farina* 61 At the threshold. . . a number of the chief burgesses of Cologne had corporated spontaneously to condole with him.

Hence *Corporating ppl. a.*, incorporating.

1881 GREENER *Gnn* 307 According to these chronicles, incorporating mills, stamping mills, corning mills and solar stoves for drying the powder, were in use.

**Corporately** (kōpōrāl'i, *adv.*) [f. CORPORATE a. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In or as regards the body; bodily. *Obs.*

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxiii. 269 He founded the abbey of Feuersham. . . where he nowe corporatly restyth.

2. In a corporate capacity; as a corporation.

1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *East Reports* V. 310 General corporate acts required to be done by the whole body corporately assembled. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 118 The Honourable John Company (as the Court of Directors. . . are corporately called in that country [India]).

**Corporateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Corpulence. *Obs.* (Cf. CORPORATE a. 1.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xc. 36 Corpulence, corporateness or grosnes of the body. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 43 It is a token of fattyng, or growing to a corporateness.

† 2. 'Bodiliness, bodily substance.' *Obs.*  
1757-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

3. The quality of being a body corporate.  
1755 in JOHNSON; thence in mod. Dicts.

**Corporation** (kōpōrāshən). Also 6 -acyon, 6-7 -ion. [ad. L. *corporatiō-em* (Tertullian), n. of action f. *corporā-re* to embody; in med. (Anglo-L. used in sense 2 below. Also in mod. F.: see LITTRÉ.]

† 1. The action of incorporating; the condition of being incorporated. *Obs.*

1439 *Rotul. Parl.* V. 9/1, 18 *Hen. VI.* c. 20 As touching the Corporation of the Towne of Plymouth. 1530 *Palsgr.* 209/1 Corporation, *corporation*. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 Thother company called 'the Surgeons', be not incorporate, nor have anny manner of corporation. 1548 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. l. 376 An act . . . for the union and corporation of small and exile benefices.

2. A number of persons united, or regarded as united, in one body; a body of persons.

1534 *MORE On the Passions* Wks. 1348/2 He [Christ] doth . . . incorporate all christen folke and hys owne bodye together in one corporacyon mystical. 1569 *GOLDING Heminges Past. Ded.* 14 The whole Church . . . the whole corporation of those that are registered in the booke of life. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 Some to appertain unto several corporations or companies of men. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 60/1 The most odious . . . projects . . . framed, and executed, by almost a corporation of that religion. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. iv. 324 David [was] a grand preserver of them [Nethinims], who first made them a Corporation.

3. *Law.* A body corporate legally authorized to act as a single individual; an artificial person created by royal charter, prescription, or act of the legislature, and having authority to preserve certain rights in perpetual succession.

A corporation may be either *aggregate*, comprising many individuals, as the mayor and burgesses of a town, etc., or *sole*, consisting of only one person and his successors, as a king, bishop, or parson of a parish. According to their nature, corporations are termed *civil*, *ecclesiastical* (U.S. *religious*), *elemosynary*, *municipal*, etc.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iv. 23 If there be any, bee hee priuate person, or be it corporation. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. 481 The Corporation or Body politike of the Citizens of Capua. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 10 Some fragment of antiquity, as the seal of an ancient corporation. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 469 Corporations aggregate consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of members so as to continue for ever. Corporations sole consist of one person only and his successors. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 150 Corporations aggregate cannot levy fines. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* iv. What we should term a Company of Proprietors, but what they call in America a Corporation. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 446 The 'Santa Casa' is spoken of by them as a living person, a corporation sole on which the whole city depends. 1875 *POSTE Gains* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 154 Some Universities have a visible existence in a number of individual members, and are then called Corporations.

b. Frequently used in the titles of incorporated companies, e.g. the *London Assurance Corporation*, *Irish Land C.*, *Oriental Bank C.*, *Peruvian C.*, etc.

4. An incorporated company of traders having (originally) the monopoly and control of their particular trade in a borough or other place; a trade-guild, a city 'company'. (Now so called only in legal or formal language.)

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 87 Ther is a corporacyon made by the auctorite of the Mayre amongst fishmongers w'yn the . . . towne. 1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 40 The greatest of our Common-wealth have inrolled their names into the protection of some Corporation in this City. 1793 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 4443/3 The several Corporations, or City Companies, marched from their respective Halls. 1794 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii. The whole corporations of weavers in silk and woollen.

5. *spec.* The *municipal corporation*; the civic authorities of a borough or incorporated town or city; the mayor, aldermen, and councillors. (A leading current use.)

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. viii. § 34. 607 The Lord Mayor being Head of the Corporation. 1829 *SOUTHEY Pilgr. Compostella* iv. The Corporation A fund for their keep supplied. 1846 *M'Culloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 629 A branch of the Corporation of the City of London.

6. The body; the abdomen; esp. when large and prominent. *collog.* and *vulgar.*

1753 *SMOLLETT Cnt. Fathom* (1813) I. 156 Sirrah! my corporation is made up of good wholesome English fat. 1785 *GROSS Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v. He has a glorious corporation. 1849 C. B. BONTÉ *Shirley* xvi. 242 Looming large in full canonicals . . . with the dignity of an ample corporation. 1870 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 10 Eglon was a notable instance that a well-fed corporation is no security to life.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *corporation land*, *oath*, *seal*, etc.; *Corporation Act*, the act of 1661, requiring all persons holding municipal offices to acknowledge the royal supremacy, to abjure resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant, and making ineligible for office all persons who had not within a year partaken of the communion as administered by the Church of England.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 318 When all Burgesses . . . are entered into a Corporation by the Corporation Oath or

Covenant. 1678 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 32 This very thing of Corporation Lands. 1714 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 78 The Corporation Seale. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* x. 133 The Corporation spirit has never prevailed among them. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* III. iii. All the family race-cups and corporation-bowls! 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. A bill repealing the Corporation Act, which had been passed by the Cavalier Parliament.

Hence (*nonce-wis.*) **Corporational** a., of or belonging to a corporation; **Corporationer**, a member of a corporation; **Corporationism**, the system or principle of corporate action.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 238 Among all the soldier-officers, and mayors and corporationers. 1866 *DICKENS Lett.* 18 Jan. I sat pining under the imbecility of constitutional and corporational idiots. 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Aug. Individualism against corporatism.

**Corporative** (kōpōrātiv), a. [ad. L. *corporativus*, f. ppl. stem of *corporare* to embody + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *corporatif*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a corporation; = **CORPORATE** a. 5.

1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vii. 121 She felt that a maintenance was due from corporative funds. 1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXIII. 144 It is the corporative life that property derives from organic law that makes all the value. 1883 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 471/2 His treatment of the subject of monopolies, total or partial, individual or corporative.

**Corporator** (kōpōrātor), n. [n. of agent in L. form f. *corporare* to embody.] A member of a corporation, esp. of a municipal corporation.

1784 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 207 2 A man is not a corporator for his own sake. a 1832 *MACKINTOSH Revol. Wks.* 1846 II. 135 Almost all the sheriffs, and a majority of corporators and justices were . . . Catholics. 1868 L. D. BROTHAM *Brit. Const.* III. 49 The inhabitants, the individual corporators, did not hold of the Crown, but of the corporation. 1868 W. STEBBING in M. PATTON *Acad. Org.* I. 7 A corporator of the university is not necessarily a corporator of a college.

† **Corporature**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *corporatura*, f. *corporare* to embody; see -URE.]

1. Bodily form and constitution; physique.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 318 Thinhabitautes are men of good corporature. 1607 *TOWSEL Serpents* (1653) 639 The King . . . is of a more eminent stature, and goodly corporature. 1671 *BLAGRAVE Astral. Physic* 78 Those who are under the Sun are of a strong large corporature, and well composed body. 1678-96 *PHILLIPS, Corporature*, the form or constitution of the body.

2. = **CORPORALITY** 1; materiality.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. vi. That antiquate, secure, And easie dull conceit of corporature.

**Corporatus, corporax**, var. **CORPORAS**.

† **Corpore**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *corpore-r* to embody, ad. L. *corporare*; see **CORPORATE** v.] *trans.* To incorporate; to unite in one body.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 203 b/2 He corporyth and joyneith in himself waters and rennyth therto both in name & in substance.

**Corporeal** (kōpōrēāl), a. (sb.) [f. L. *corpore-us* of the nature of body, bodily, physical (f. *corpus*, *corpore*-body; + -AL: cf. **CORPOREOUS**.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the nature of the animal body as opposed to the spirit; physical; bodily; mortal.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* 706 Corporeall shall hee [Christ] sit; and thence extend His doome on soules. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* 1840/1 III. 6 How inconsistent . . . to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 281 Nor allowed of any manner of corporeal presence in the Sacrament. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 202 It was universally agreed that all that was Corporeal of Man died. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* VIII. 153 The corporeal frame of every human being . . . is composed of the same mineral substances.

2. Of the nature of matter; material.

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things corporeal, and incorporeal; of things living, and without life. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 119 Whether . . . the exsuction of the Air do prove the place . . . to be truly empty, that is, devoid of all Corporeal Substance. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 164 He holds . . . that the Devils and the Damnd are punish'd by a Corporeal Fire. 1788 *REID Aristotle's Log.* I. § 2. 7 Are genera and species corporeal or incorporeal? 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 334 Our conception of any corporeal thing must include . . . those obvious qualities, such as shape, color, specific gravity, etc. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 533 That which is created is of necessity corporeal and visible and tangible.

3. *Law.* Tangible; consisting of material objects; esp. in *Corporeal hereditament*: see *quot.* 1767.

c 1670 *HOBBS Dial. Com. Laws* 45 Some Goods are Corporeal . . . which may be handled, or seen; and some Incorporeal, as Privileges, Liberties, Dignities, Offices. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 17 Corporeal hereditaments consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* II A manor, which is corporeal property. 1880 *MUIRHEAD tr. Instit. Gains* II. § 12 Corporeal [things] are those that are tangible, such as land, a slave, a garment, gold, silver, and other things innumerable.

b. Bodily; wherein the body is affected.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 271 Degrees of nobility . . . by immediate grant from the crown: either expressed in writing, by writs or letters patent, as in the creations of peers and baronets; or by corporeal investiture, as in the creation of a simple knight.

† 4. Formerly used where **CORPORAL** is now employed. *Obs.*

1722 *SEWELL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 13 Death or any corporeal punishment. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 1 Can a man really suffer corporeal pain, and have at the same time all

the criteria, etc.? 1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 408 He could enforce discipline by the infliction of corporeal punishment.

B. sb. pl. [= *corporeal things*.] Things material. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. vi. They [the senses] never knew ought but corporeally. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 779 We should think of Incorporeals, so as not to Confound their Natures with Corporeals.

b. Things pertaining to the human body. *rare.* 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 129/1 Of their mental powers, men . . . form in general a pretty fair estimate, but they are often sadly out respecting corporeals.

c. *Law.* Corporeal possessions.

1880 *MUIRHEAD Gains* II. § 14 Nor does it affect our definition that there are corporeals included in an inheritance.

† **Corporealism**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] Materialism.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 25 Imputations of Corporealism and Atheism. *Ibid.* 767 The very Principles of the Atheistick Corporealism.

† **Corporealist**. *Obs.* A materialist.

1646 J. MAINE *Serm. Unity* (1647) 37 Another is a Corporealist, and holds the death of the Soul with the Body. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 259 Some corporealists and mechanicians, who vainly pretended to make a world without a God. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 329 The atheists, I believe, to a man were all corporealists, holding no other substance in nature besides matter. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 253 note, Perhaps . . . we may prove him a corporealist.

**Corporeality** (kōpōrēāliti). [f. as *prec.* + -ITY.] The quality or state of being corporeal; bodily form or nature; materiality.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* P 157 Emancipated from the gabardine of corporeality. 1702 *EDWARD Eccl. Hist.* III. iv. 375 He falsely maintained the Corporeality as well as the Traduction of the soul. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) I. 333 And assume corporeality as easily as form. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 801 The nature of the soul, whose corporeality he asserted.

b. *humorously.* Bodily substance; body.

1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* ix. 112 Put your head, and subsequently your corporeality, into the long low coffee or tap-room.

**Corporealization** (kōpōrēālīzēshən). [n. of action f. next.] The making or figuring (of anything) as corporeal.

1863 *DRAPER Intell. Devel. Europe* VIII. (1865) 192 An animalization of religion and corporealization of God.

**Corporealize**, v. [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render corporeal; to materialize. Hence **Corporealized**, **Corporealizing** ppl. a.

1797 *COLLIERIDGE in Athenæum* 19 July (1890) 98/2 A Mother is so holy and divine a being that I cannot endure any corporealizing epithets applied to her. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 362 Deeply corporealised and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality.

**Corporeally** (kōpōrēālī), *adv.* [f. **CORPOREAL** + -LY 2.] In a corporeal manner; in or as to the body; bodily.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* xv. 53 Christ being thus really and Corporeally there. 1744 *WARBURTON Rem. Occas. Reflec.* II. § 5 They heard Jesus use a word in their vulgar idiom which signified to see corporeally. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 12 June 83/2 He seems to be even more mischievous posthumously than while corporeally present.

**Corporeality**. *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Corporeal quality or condition; materiality.

1731 in BAILEY. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiii. § 13 The poor leaves or waves were left, in mere cold corporeality.

**Corporeity** (kōpōrēīti). Also 7 -iety, -ity. [ad. med. L. *corporeitas*, f. *corpore-us*; see **CORPOREAL** and -ITY. Cf. F. *corporeité*.]

1. The being of the nature of body; the quality of being, or having, a material body.

1621 *BURTON Anal. Mel.* I. ii. l. ii. These paradoxes of their [spirits'] power, corporeity, mortality, taking of shapes. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 55 The Notion of a Spirit, or substance void of corporeity. 1693 *SOUTH Serm.* II. 115 God . . . is as void of Passion, or Affection, as he is of Quantity, or Corporeity. 1826 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th.* *Another Life* 30 It is probable that sensation is the result of corporeity. 1865 *MILL Exam. Hamilton* 358 Corporeity, life, rationality, and any other attributes of man.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxvii. How one Form may Inact a various Corporeity. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 The outward Senses apprehend only the corporeity or substance of things represented unto them. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 283/2 Mind and matter, spirit and corporeity. 1884 *PLUMPTRE Spirits in Prison* xvi. (1885) 400 Imagining a subtle attenuated corporeity as investing the soul.

c. Bodily personality; body, person. *collog.*

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 74 The very physical corporeity of a good and pure man commands respect and reverence. 1880 *World of Cant* xl. (1885) 313 The dripping corporeity of the saturated saints.

† 2. Earthliness; fleshliness; carnality. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 50 Moses, having to deal with such Terrestrial Spirits, Sons of Sense and Corporeity. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducism* I. (1726) 85 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated . . . from the Filth and unclean Tinctures of Corporeity.

3. Material or physical nature or state. † Sometimes = Quantity of matter, density (*obs.*).

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* III. ii. 155 An incomparable eviction of the Corporeity of Magnetical Effluvia. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6103 Whether the Corporeity of Light would be in hast determin'd by meer Ratiocinations. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 17 The two elements, namely

earth and water, seem to have a greater corporeity or density than the other two elements. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 483 Newton, pointed out that his views of colours were entirely independent of his belief in the corporeity of light.

**Corporeo-**, in Comb. = CORPOREAL, -ALLY.  
1697 J. SERGEANT *Solil Philos.* 76 Man... being a Corporeo-Spiritual Thing. 1850 MANSEL *Lett.*, etc. 9 (1873) A host of other corporeo-spiritual go-betweens.

† **Corporeous** (kōpōrēōs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *corpore-us* (see CORPOREAL) + -OUS.] = CORPOREAL.  
1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. iv. 53 We are immortal and created with reason, far otherwise than things corporeous. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 26 A corporal or natural cause, acting by corporeous and material motion. 1834 LAMB *Fragm. Burton Wks.* (1889) 553 Certain mad wits which helde God to be corporeous.

**Corporese**, var. of CORPORAS.

**Corporiety**, obs. f. CORPOREITY.

† **Corporification**, *Obs.* [n. of action from CORPORIFY; see -ATION.] The action or process of giving a body to, or of embodying; the fact of being embodied, embodiment.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 108 A substance very dry, vital, and radical, having in it the beginning of corporification. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 142 It is no other then a corporification of the universal spirit. 1864 E. B. PENNY in *Athenaeum* No. 1928. 462/1 That higher corporification. = ETERNAL NATURE.

† **Corporificative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CORPORIFY + -IVE.] That tends to 'corporify'.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 110 Yet these give it not a corporificative matter.

† **Corporify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. type \**corporificāre*, f. *corpōr-* body; see -FY; cf. mod. F. *corporifier*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to assume a body or material form; to solidify.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. (1658) 160 These steams being thus corporified. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* i. xiv. (ed. 3) 347 The Salt of Vinegar fixed into the pores of the Coral, as in an Earthy substance, proper to corporify them. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 233 Water... hardens and corporifies it self into an Infinity of Figures.

2. To incorporate, unite into one body.

1667 *Observ. Burning of Lond. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 449 Fire of itself is nothing but light which corporifieth itself in the matter. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 76 The Juices... become a solid Body by corporifying themselves with the Plant.

Hence **Corporified**, **Corporifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., All Creatures, first those External and Corporeal... and then those Internal, Spiritual, and Corporifying ones. 1680 BOYLE *Seep. Chem.* ii. 112 A certain Spirituous Substance... by some mistaken for the Spirit of the World Corporified.

**Corpority**, obs. f. CORPOREITY.

† **Corporize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* = CORPORIFY.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xiv. 19 Which corporiseth the Elementary Concreta.

2. *intr.* To interpret or explain literally and materially; the opposite of *spiritualize*.

1605 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. 1 If Tertullian... mer montanizing... if Origin corporizing.

Hence **Corporized** *ppl. a.*, made corporeal.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmi's Rem. Wks.*, 1st Apol. to B. Tylden 44 The Corporized Substantiality of the Humanity in Mary. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 316 In which Angels and Holy Souls become corporized.

**Corporolate**, obs. f. CORPORALATE.

**Corporosity**, *U. S. colloq.* = Bulkiness of body.

In quot. as a humorous title, after his excellency, etc.

1837 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* (Farmer), His corporosity touches the ground with his hands in a vain attempt to reach it.

**Corposant** (kōpōzant). Forms: 6 (*corpus sanoti*), 7 *corpus sant*, (*pl.*) *corpūsans*, 8 (*corpo santo*), *corpūsant*, (*pl.*) *corpūsans*, 8-*corposant*. See also *COMPOSANT*. [ad. Pg. and OSp. *corpo santo* = L. *corpus sanctum* holy body, or *corpus sancti* saint's body; cf. *CORSAINT*.]

The ball of light which is sometimes seen on a ship (*esp.* about the masts or yard-arms) during a storm; also called 'St. Elmo's Fire'.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* ii. xx. 51 b, Shining exhalations that appear in tempestes: whiche the Mariners call *sant-clmo* or *Corpus sancti*. 1655 MARVELL *Poems, First Anniversary* 270 While baleful Tritons to the shipwreck guide, and corposants along the tacklings slide. 1677 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1693) i. xv. 414 After four a clock the Thunder and the Rain abated, and then we saw a *Corpus Sant* at our Main-top-mast head. This sight rejoic'd our Men... for the height of the Storm is commonly over when the *Corpus Sant* is seen aloft. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 94. 2/1 A Vapor... by Mariners call'd a *Corpo Zanto*. 1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Levant* 363 Those luminous bodies which at sea skip about the masts and yards of ships, and are called *corpūsans* by the mariners. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxiv. 131 Upon the main top-gallant masthead was a ball of light, which the sailors name a corposant (*corpus sancti*). 1888 JUDSON *Krakatoa* 20 Captain Watson states that during the night the mastheads and yard-arms of his ship were 'studded with corposants'.

b. *fig.*

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 41 Some new-lighted Corpūsans of the Army, or some young Paracetteos now nursing up in the Universities... will finish the other half.

**Corprax**, obs. f. CORPORAS.

**Corps** (kōz). Pl. corps (kōz). Also 8 corps.

[For history, see CORPSE. As short for corps

d'*armée*, it is found in French before 1700, and appears to have come up in English during Marlborough's campaigns. Here it was prob. at first pronounced like English *corps*, CORPSE; but before the end of the 18th c. the French pronunciation generally prevailed, and with this the Fr. spelling was retained, while for the senses with the English pronunciation the spelling *corpse* was established.]

† 1. The earlier spelling of CORPSE 'body', in all senses of that word. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A division of an army, forming a tactical unit; a body of troops regularly organized; a body of men who are assigned to a special service.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 [In a letter 'very modishly chequered with this Modern Military Eloquence'] Our Army being divided into two Corps. 1712 — *ibid.* No. 289 ¶ 2 An huge Army made up of innumerable Corps, if I may use that Term. 1753 MELMOTH tr. *Cicero's Lett.* xiv. xvii. (R.), I immediately returned back to join my little corps. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corps*, *Corps*. s. A body of forces. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 382 No. 59 These little volunteer corps... have already begun to make a sensible impression. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Jan. 1/4 A rescue and a riot by the rest of the corps might possibly be the result. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 13 A corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and six companies of artillery. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 53 He's ordered off to join a corps, which he had never seen before. 1859 *Musketier Instr.* 84 A sergeant, who does not belong to the corps of instructors of musketry. 1881 *Army Act* 44-5 Vict. c. 58. pt. 5. s. 190 (15). [Defines the expression 'corps'.]

|| b. In Fr. phrases: *corps d'armée* (kōr dar'mē), a main division of an army in the field, an army-corps; *corps de bataille* (kōr dā bata'y'), the central part of an army drawn up for battle between the wings; *corps de réserve* (kōr dā rezērv), a reserve force kept out of the action, to give help if needed; *corps volant* (kōr volā'n), a body of troops intended for rapid movements. Also CORPS DE GARDE.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/2 His Grace... ordered the Corps de Reserve to advance. 1764 FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1793 I. 200 If... we estimate this corps de reserve at the half only of the standing force. 1799 *Piece Family Biog.* II. 82 They had immediately sent a corps d'observation into the larder. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The Russian Army... consisted of five Corps d'armée, each of two divisions. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 323 The apparition of a corps d'armée under the tri-coloured flag.

c. *fig.*

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 It renders the flowery tribes a sort of immortal corps; for, though some are continually dropping, yet... others are as continually rising to beautify our borders. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 117 Most of us have our little corps of consolations.

3. *gen.* A body or company of persons associated in a common organization, or acting under a common direction. Cf. CORPUS sb.2

c. 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 21 This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them, whom they call constable of the caudys. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 356 The whole respectable corps of counsellors, attorneys, and bailiffs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ix. The whole dramatic corps. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 103 Looking round... on his... ragged corps of labourers. 1882a PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. (1882) 87 One of the most brilliant of the corps of writers who made the reputation of the *Saturday Review*.

|| b. *Corps diplomatique* (Fr.): the body of ambassadors, attachés, etc. accredited to a particular Court or Capital; the diplomatic corps or body. In Burke = *corps of Law*: see CORPSE 4.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 235 All this body of old conventions, composing the vast and voluminous collection called the *corps diplomatique*, forms the code or statute law. 1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 88 Making an eloquent defence of the whole *corps diplomatique* against the charges of 'the honourable gentlemen on the other side of the house'.

|| c. *Corps de ballet* (Fr.): the dancers in a ballet; the company of ballet-dancers at a theatre.

a. 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.*, Aunt Fanny, A nymph of the *corps de ballet*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv. The glances which all the corps-de-ballet... cast towards his box.

† 4. *Spirit of (the) corps* (= F. *esprit de corps*): see ESPRIT. In *corps*: in a body, collectively (F. *en corps*). *Obs.*

1767 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 135 The world greatly mistook you if they imagined you would come in [to power] otherwise than in *corps*. 1796 — *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56 When... they come to understand one another, and to act in *corps*. 1796 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxx. 138, I am sorry to see... the spirit of the *corps*. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 480 The spirit of *corps* animates them to such a degree, that, etc.

**Corps**, had obs. spelling of COURSE.

(Due to the spelling of *corps*, *corps*, as *course*, and consequent tendency to confound the two words.)

|| **Corps de garde**. Also 6-*of* *gard*, -*du* *gard*, 7-*du* *gard*, 7-*de* *gard*, 6-8-*guard*, 8 *cor* *de* *guard*; 6-7 *Sc. coorsgard*, *corps-guarde*. [F. *corps de garde* 'petite troupe qui monte la garde, lieu on se tient cette petite troupe'. Introduced into Eng. bef. 1600, and often corrupted to *Court o' guard*, COURT OF GUARD.]

1. The small body of soldiers stationed on guard or as sentinels.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, The bodie of the watch also or standing watch (as we were wont to terme it) they now call after the French, or Wallons, *Corps du gard*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 12 Placed for Sentinell or in the Corps de gard. 1606 HOLLAND *Sveton*. 187 The corps deguarde of the [Pretorian] Souldiers, which at that time kept watch and ward. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii. The sentinel slain, The corps de guard defeated too. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5452/3 They were opposed by the Corps de Garde. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* i. 81 When the Centry saw us, he gave notice thereof to the Cor de Guard, and the Cor de Guard to the Governor.

2. The post or station occupied by a small military guard; a guard-room or guard-house.

1587 HARMAN tr. *Beza's Serm.* 334 (T.) False pastors, whom a man shall find... any where else than in their corps de gard. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 59 When he is arrived at the Corps of gard, and hath... provided for all things necessary for the watch of that night. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxix. 579 Their weapons onely stood reared up in their corps de guard [stationibus]. 1622 A. MRLVILLE *Lett. in Life* II. 530 (Jam.) Within my own garrison and coorsgard. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4129/2 The Wall between that Room and the Corps de Guard was... thrown down. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 125 In front of the archway of the corps-de-garde.

**Corpse** (kōps, kōz), *sb.* Formerly 4-8 corps; also 6-7 *corpes*, *Sc. corpiis*. [ME. *corps*, orig. merely a variant spelling of the earlier ME. *cors* (see CORSE), a. OF. (11-14th c.) *cors* = Fr. *cors* = L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the spelling of OF. *cors* was perverted after L. to *corps*, and this fashion came also into Eng., where *corps* is found side by side with *cors*, and became gradually (by 1500) the prevalent, and at length the ordinary form, while at the same time *cors*, from 16th c. spelt CORSE (q. v.), has never become obsolete. In Fr. the *p* is a mere bad spelling, which has never affected the pronunciation. In Eng. also, at first, the *p* was mute, *corps* being only a fancy spelling of *cors*; but app. by the end of the 15th c. (in some parts of the country, or with some speakers) the *p* began to be pronounced, and this became at length the ordinary practice; though even at the present day some who write *corpse* pronounce *corse*, at least in reading. The spelling with final *e*, *corpse* (perhaps taken from the modern pl. *corpses*) was only a rare and casual variation before the 19th c., in which it has become the accepted form in the surviving sense 2, which is thus differentiated from CORPS, used with French pronunciation in the military sense. In Fr. *cors*, *corps* the pl. is the same as the sing.; in Eng. also the ordinary plural down to 1750 was *corps*, though *corpses* is occasional from 16th c. In the 17th c. *corps* meaning a single dead body was often construed as a plural = 'remains', as is still the case dialectally; in Sc., *corps* pl. gave rise to a truncated singular *corp* before 1500.

Comparing the history of F. *cors*, *corps*, and that of Eng. *cors*, *corps*, *corpse*, we see that while mod. F. (kōr) has in pronunciation lost the final *s*, Eng. has not only retained it, but pronounces the *p*, and adds a final *e* mute, which is neither etymological nor phonetic, but serves to distinguish the word from the special sense spelt *corps* and pronounced (kōz).

† 1. The body of a man or of an animal; a (living) body; a person. *Obs.* (before the spelling *corpse* was established.)

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 1054 (MS. 15th c.) And fel on knees down of his hors And baude Mercy, for Goddes corps. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 23 De whiles I quykke be corps... called am I anima. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir I'hopas* 197 (Harl.) God schilde his corps [to 3 MSS. of 6-texts, 3 corps] fro schonde. c. 1400 BERYN 3246 As myne owne corps [rime hors] I woll cherrish hym. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vi. clxxx. 177 Foure knyghtes, whiche were called gardeyns of her corps. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 94 This awfull beist... wes... Rycht strong of corps. 1528 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 136, I thocht my corps with cauld suld tak no harme. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 166 Her soule unbodid of the burdounous corpse [rimes forse, remorse]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 38 Wee often see... a faire and beautifull corpses, but a foule vgly mind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 601 To stuff this Maw, this vast unhide-bound Corps. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. x. I shov'd my bulky Corps along.

2. *esp.* The dead body of a man (or formerly any animal). a. with epithet *dead*, *lifeless*, etc. (now felt to be pleonastic in ordinary speech).

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 677 *Cleopatras*, Forth she sette This dede corps [so 3 MSS., 3 cors] and in the shryne yt shette. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 Vpon a deed corps to take vengeance soo inutyle. 1542 UDALL *Evam. Apoph.* 336 Filled up with dedde corpses. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 132 Enter his Chamber, view his breathlesse Corpes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxvii. 36 They were all dead corpses. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. viii. 263, I would re-animate thy lifeless corps. c. 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Rtdlg.) 645 He is now a lifeless corpse.

b. *simply*. (The ordinary current sense.)

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 88 At complyn hyt was y-bore To the berynyng, That noble corps of Jhesu Cryst. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgrs.* I. 511 As in a tomb is al the faire aboute And vnder is the corps [so 3 MSS., 2 cors, 2 cours]. c. 1429 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. (1890) 30 She fell doune dyuerse tymes vpon the corps. 1548-9 Mar. *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 24 The priest metyng the Corps at the Church style. 1601

SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 162 Then make a Ring about the Corpses of Caesar. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 327 He inter-treated them to bury the king's corpse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 466 The burials of the Turks are decent. The corps is attended by the relations. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 73 The ditch... was now partly filled with arms and corpses.

† c. pl. *corps* = *corpses*. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 That he might over Tiber go Upon the corps that dede were Of the Romans. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Ire.* 1633 151 The entrance... was full of heads, legs, and armes, dead corps. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. i. 43 A thousand of his people butchered: Upon whose dead corpses there was such misuse. By those Welsh women done. 1600 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii. The dead corps of poor calves and sheep. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 603 With thousand Corps the Ways around are strown. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. The corps of half her Senate Manure the fields of Thessaly. 1748 *Earthq. Peru* II. 163 To collect and convey the Corps which could be found.

† d. pl. *corps*, said of a single body = 'remains'.

1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. When as his corps are borne to be enshrind. 1631 WEAVER *Ant. Fun. M.* n. 475 Her corps were taken vp. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 31 The corpses of the Prince were... brought to the Palace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 5 On the same day his Corps were buried at Westminster. [Still common in Sc. and north dial.]

o. sing. *corp*. Sc. and north dial.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1544 With worship was the corp grahit in grave. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. ed. 18182 In Scotland the remains of the deceased person is called the 'corp'. 1898 DICKINSON *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Corp*... (north) a corpse. Sc. *Proverb*, Blest is the corp that the rain rains on. Blest is the bride that the sun shines on.

† 3. *Alchimy*. = BODY sb. 22 a. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 But for to worche it sickerly Betwene the corps and the spirit, Er that the metall be partit, In seven formes it is set Of all.

† 4. = BODY sb. 9, 17, 18: Collective whole or mass; the substance, main portion, bulk, or sum; body of law, science, etc. *Corps of Law* = *corpus juris*. *Obs.* (before *corpse* became the usual spelling.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 504, I suppose... bat þo gospel of Crist be hert of þo corps of Gods lawe. 1533 MORE *Apology* iv. Wks. 849/2 Though the corps and bodye of the scripture be not translated vnto them in their mother tongue. 1548 UNALL *Erasm. Par.*, *Luke* v. 61b, The summe and the corpse of all synnes together in generall. 1586 J. CASE *Praise of musike* 32 Some *εγκυκλοαειδεια*, the whole corpse and body of sciences. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Scitors* 1824 32 There is better concord betwixt the Title and Body of my Statute, for the Corps of the Act perform as much as the Title promised. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded. 1630 2 One competent and uniforme corps of law. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 121 The corpse of this Act is to secure the King's Title.

† b. A body of persons. Sometimes fig. from 1, 'body' as opposed to 'members'. *Obs.*

1534 SIR T. MORE *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xlviii. 134 Sith al Christendom is one corps. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1612) 93 Concurring... to make up a Corps or Society. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 62 The whole corps of Christendome.

† c. *Corps politic* = *body politic*: cf. BODY sb. 14. *Obs.*

1566 PHILLIPS, *Corps Politick*, or *Bodies Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches and such-like, who have Succession in one Person only. 1721 in BAILEY.

5. *corps*, rarely *corpse*. The endowment of an office: † a. of a sheriffdom or other civil office.

1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 1 Shireffes... stande... chargeable towards his highnes... with diuers ancient formes annexed vnto the corps of the same counties.

b. of a prebend or other ecclesiastical office. (med.L. *corpus prebendæ*.)

1580 APP. *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 195 Man<sup>r</sup> de Relye... being the Corps of the ix prebende, per annum, 7 li. *Ibid.* 200 Mann<sup>r</sup> de Holme, being parcell of the Deane his corps, per annum, 12 li. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 11 Where the corps of the profit or benefice is but one the title can be but one man's. 1600 30 L. HUTTEN *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Elizab. Oxf.* (1887) 83 The Parsonage thereof (Illey) is the peculiar Corps of the Archdeaconry of Oxford. 1644 BR. MOUNTAGU *Inoc. Saints* 48 A Deaneerie of good Corps and value. 1723 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* I. 47 Part of this Parish is the Corps of a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 214 The prebends... are Bromesbury... whose Corps lies in the parish of Willesden, etc. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. viii. 273 Other portions of the estates... became the corpses of various prebends.

6. *Comb.*, as *corpse-bearer*, -*chesting* (Sc.). -*hood*, -*sheet*; *corpse-like* adj.; *corpse-cooler* U.S. (see quot.); *corpse-gate* (dial. -*yat*, -*yett*, etc.) = LICH-GATE; *corpse-light* = CORPSE-CANDLE 2; *corpse-man*, transl. L. *ustor*, one who burns corpses; *corpse-plant*, a name given in U.S. to *Monotropa uniflora* on account of its fleshy-white colour; *corpse-preserver* U.S. = *corpse-cooler*; *corpse-provider* (slang), a doctor; *corpse-quake* (see quot.); *corpse-reviver* (U.S. slang), a kind of 'mixed' drink; *corpse-watch* (see quot.). Also CORPSE-CANDLE.

1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 The massy shoulders of those 'corpse-bearers' [the waves of the sea]. 1827 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 71 Were you present at the 'corpse-chesting'? 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Corpse-cooler', a temporary coffin or shell in which a corpse is laid to delay the natural decay by exposure to an artificially cooled atmosphere. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Corpse Yat', the

Leich gate or Corpse gate of the archæologist. 1864 Chambers' *Encycl.* s.v. A corpse-gate is very common in many parts of England. 1800 SCOTT *Iranhoe* xlii. To prevent my being recognised I drew the 'corpse-hood' over my face. 1801 — *Glenfinlas* xxxi. The 'corpse-lights' dance—they're gone. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. iv. He... vanish'd like a corpse-light from a grave. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 32 All cold, and dead, and 'corpse-like' grown. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 349 There it was before me, corpse-like, yet not dead. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lix. 5 Some half-shorn 'corpse-man'. 1889 Boston (Mass.) *Trul.* 15 Feb. 2/4 A New York grave-digger says that persons of his calling are subject to what is called 'corpse quake'. It attacks a digger while he is about the cemetery, the victim shaking as though suffering from a chill. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill* xvii. 'Her throat's sair misgugled and mashackered... she wears her 'corpse-sheet' drawn weel up to hide it.' 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1850) II. ix. 45 note. To watch the dead... is called in the north of England the lake-wake, from the Saxon *lacwæc*, or 'corpse-watch'.

**Corpse** *kɔːps*, v. *slang*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a corpse of, to kill. *vulgar*. 1884 *Ed. Words* June 400/1 [His] attempt to 'corpse' a policeman. 1884 N. & Q. Ser. VI. IX. 120 2 To corpse. This is one of many customary and coarse ways of menacing the infliction of death. It is horribly familiar in London.

2. *Actors' slang*. To confuse or 'put out' (an actor) in the performance of his part; to spoil (a scene or piece of acting) by some blunder.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Corpse*, to stick fast in the dialogue; to confuse or put out the actors by making a mistake. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 436 Farmer: He [an actor] expressed a hope that Miss Tudor 'wouldn't corpse his business' over the forge-door again that evening.

**Corpse-candle**, *f. Corpse sb.*

† 1. A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes' Halliwell. *Obs.*

2. A lambent flame seen in a churchyard or over a grave, and superstitiously believed to appear as an omen of death, or to indicate the route of a coming funeral.

1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 201 What will... [a] meer S. matist say to the Corps-Candles, or Dead Mens Lights, in Wales? 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 231 Those fiery apparitions (Corps Candles) which do as it were mark out the way for corpses to their *κοιμητήριον* and sometimes before the parties themselves fall sick. 1825 7 HONE *Every-day* 86. II. 1019 The exhalations in church-yards, called corpse candles, denoted coming funerals. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* III. 1, Corpse-candles gliding over nameless graves.

**Corpseless**, *a.* In 6 corpseless. [f. CORPSE sb. + -LESS.] Without a corpse; † without a body, incorporeal (*obs.*).

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 445 Neither doth the father dwell in him corporally (who is corpseless).

**Corpslet**, *obs. f. CORPSE.*

† **Corpule**. *Obs. rare*. [irreg. formed dim. of L. *corpus* body.] = CORPUSCLE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeut.* 2 E ij. Our bodies are nat composed of corpules, motes, nor of poores.

**Corpulence** *kɔːpələns*. [a. f. *corpulence*, ad. L. *corpulentia*, n. of quality f. *corpulentus* CORPULENT: see -ENCE.]

† 1. Habit of body; size. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b. Her lady may[n]tience and her noble facon and corpulence. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiv. (1490) 82 He was of so hygge & bygge corpulence. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495 I. i. 3 b 2) Of corpulence he was lene by his abstinence.

2. Bulk of body; over-bulkiness, obesity.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 Running... abateh the fleshiness, and corpulence of the body. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 483 Some of Serpent kinde, Wondrous in length and corpulence. 1871 NAPIEYS *Prat. & Cure Dis.* III. i. 615 The dryness of the air is not favourable to corpulence in our country [U.S.].

b. *concr.* Corpulent persons. (*nonce-use*.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 A real family boat, crowded with corpulence of both sexes.

† 3. Material quality or substance; corporeity. *Obs. rare*.

a 1625 BOWYS *Wks.* (1622) 584 Distinct and diuers from the substance and corpulence of the wood.

**Corpulency** (*kɔːpələns*). Also 6-7 -*oie*. [ad. L. *corpulentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

† 1. Bigness of body; size, bulk. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 19 b. Of equal corpulency or bygnesse. 1594 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 597 The soule of a great man is not greater then the soule of a little man, in regard of corpulency. 1616 SUFFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 121 The dogge... for the keeping of the Farme, must be of grosse and great corpulency.

2. = CORPULENT 2.

1577 B. GOGGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 836 The Drones... by reason of unwieldinesse, or corpulency of their bodies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 204 They are generally fat... and ranck of the savours which attend upon sluttish corpulency. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1783, Talking of a man who was grown very fat, so as to be incommoded with corpulency. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 The king's health was growing visibly weaker; his corpulency was increasing.

† b. *concr.* *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 246 Wipe your fat corpulencies out of our light.

† 3. Material quality or substance, density. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 101 This meat [Manna] had no corpulency to fatten them. 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 Men... phansie God u<sup>th</sup> vānc, with matter and corpulency. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* viii. (1658) 67 Flame... being mixed with smoke and other corpu-

lency. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 169 The heaviness and corpulency of the Water.

**Corpulent** *kɔːpələnt*, *a.* Also 5-6 -*olent*. [a. f. *corpulent*, ad. L. *corpulent-us*, f. *corpus* body: see -ULENT.]

† 1. Of the nature of a physical or material body: solid, dense, gross. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. i. (Tollem. MS.) Amonge bodies be erpe is most corpulent [*corpulentissimum*] and hap leste of sotile. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 The bodie of the Vertebre is the corpulent and grosse parte therof. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Book* (Camden) 84 [The] winde... enterith... every place... not alreddie fulfilled with sunnother corpulent bodye. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 116 Meat being in its own nature corpulent... and grosse.

2. Large or bulky of body; fleshy, fat.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 281 Harl. MS.) He was corpulent and hevy. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 Bernulphus knyghtes were fatte, corpulent, and shorte breth. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 464 A goodly portly man yfith, and a corpulent. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 242 He could not endure a corpulent souldier. 1706 HERRIN *Collet.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 391 He was a great Fat, Corpulent Fellow. 1824 W. LIVING *T. Trav.* I. 66 Being rather too corpulent to dance. 1858 PEARD *Waterforn.* XII. 116 The good brothers... looked anxiously at many a corpulent carp. *transl.* 1616 SUFFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 441 Some call it the bodie, or corpulent vessel, or the gourd. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 291 3 A work in two corpulent quarto volumes.

† 3. Corporeal; material. *Obs.* [So L. *corpulentus* in Tertullian.]

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Archeom.* I. xii. § 3 (1622) 127 Sometimes certaine Spirits, though not corpulent, nor palpable) doe compasse round about vs. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1751) 158 How can the minister of the Gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and process in things meerly spiritual? 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 To think anything pleasure which is not corpulent, and carnal.

**Corpulentness**, *rare*. [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CORPULENT: in quot. in sense 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. iv. (Tollem. MS.) Celum Empireum is be firste body, moste symple in kynde, and hap leste of corpulentnesse.

|| **Corpus** (*kɔːpəs*). Pl. *corpora* *kɔːpərə*. [L.; = body.]

1. The body of a man or animal. (Cf. *corpse*.)

Formerly frequent; now only humorous or grotesque. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 430 We ar combered his corpus for to cary. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. (1499) 143 They came wyth the corpus, making gret mone. 1531 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Knt. Oxford* 104 He was lothe to goe and see the ded corpus. 1709 *Britt. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 His Corpus (Now bulky as Porpus. 1799 *Piece Fam. Biogr.* II. 108 They ate up his corpus, his hands and his feet. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* ix. xxvi. A sick polypus. Stretch'd out its claws to incorporate my corpus. a 1854 Villikins & his Dinah in *Mus. Bouquet*, No. 452. He kissed her cold corpus a thousand times o'er.

2. *Phys.* A structure of a special character or function in the animal body, as *corpus callosum*, the transverse commissure connecting the cerebral hemispheres; so also *corpora quadrigemina*, *striata*, etc. of the brain, *corpus spongiosum* and *corpora cavernosa* of the penis, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Corpus Callosum* (in Anat.) is the upper Part, or Covering of a Space made by the joining together of the right and left Side of the inward Substance of the Brain. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (1865) 581 The ganglionic matter of the Corpora Striata. 1874 — *Man. Phys.* App. 1870 715 Experiments on the Corpora Quadrigemina or Optic Ganglia. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 298 The floor of the lateral ventricle is formed by a mass of nervous matter, called the *corpus striatum*.

3. A body or complete collection of writings or the like; the whole body of literature on any subject.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Corpus* is also used in matters of learning, for several works of the same nature, collected, and bound together. We have also a *corpus* of the Greek poets. The *corpus* of the civil law is composed of the digest, code, and institutes. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 16 Bound up inseparably with the whole corpus of Christian tradition. 1876 GLAISTONE in *Contemp. Rev.*, June 14 Assaults on the Corpus of Scripture. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 211 1 The completion of such a corpus of Oriental numismatics.

4. The body or material substance of anything; principal, as opposed to interest or income.

1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 225 Not only the income, but also the corpus of any property, whether real or personal. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 711 If these costs were properly incurred they ought to be paid out of corpus and not out of income.

5. *phr.* *Corpus delicti* (see quot. 1832). *Corpus juris*: a body of law; esp. the body of Roman or civil law (*corpus juris civilis*).

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxiv. 470 *Corpus delicti* (a phrase introduced by certain modern civilians) is a collective name for the sum or aggregate of the various ingredients which make a given fact a breach of a given law. *Ibid.* II. xlv. 796 The very best attempts yet made to distribute the *corpus juris* into parts. 1891 *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 338 The translation... of the Corpus Juris into French.

† 6. *By corpus bones*: perh. a confusion of *corpus Domini* and *Goddes bones*: cf. also *cops body*! s. v. COPS 2.

c 1396 CHAUCER *Pard. Pro.* 28 By corpus [2 MSS. corps] bones, but I haue triacle. — *Prioresse's Pro.* I. (Harl.) 'Wel sayd, by corpus bones [6 texts corpus dominus]!' quod oure host. — *Monks's Pro.* 18 By corpus [Harl. corps, Petw. goddes] bones, I wol haue thy knyf.



**Corpusanæ, corpusant:** see CORPUSANT.

**Corpus Christi** (kɔˈpʊs kriˈsti, -ti). [L.; = Christ's body.] *R. C. Ch.* The Feast of the Blessed Sacrament or Body of Christ, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

In many places (e.g. at York and Coventry) it was regularly celebrated by performance of the Sacred Plays or Pageants: hence *Corpus Christi play*.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xv.* 381 As clerkes in corpus-christi feste singen & reden. c. 1415 *Crowned King* 19 On Corpus Christi even. 1476 in *York Myst.* Intro. 37 All be artificers belonging to Corpus Christi Plaie. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* III. 108 This samyn time... Completit wes. Of Corpus-christie the solemnitie. c. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* in *Hazl. Dadsley* I. 374 This devil and I were of old acquaintance; For oft, in the play of Corpus Christi, He hath played the devil at Coventry. 1666 *Dugdale Antiq. Warwickshire* 116/1 The pageants that were play'd therein, upon Corpus-Christi day. 1863 *Longer Wayside Inn, Theol. Tale* 25 He. At plays of Corpus-Christi oft was seen. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 227/1 s.v. This custom of carrying the Blessed Sacrament in procession on Corpus Christi.

**Corpuscle** (kɔˈpʊsəl, kɔˈpʊsəl). [mod. ad. L. *corpusculum*, dim. of L. *corpus* body.]

1. A minute body or particle of matter. Sometimes identified with atom or with molecule.

1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 25 Each Corpuscle endeavour to beat off all others. 1674 *Petty Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 124 Corpuscles, or the smallest Bodies that can possibly be seen... these Corpuscles are made of Atoms, or the smallest bodies in Nature. 1677 *Potter Antiq. Greece* iv. viii. (1715) 241 For from their Bodies on the Pile do fly Enrag'd Corpuscles justling in the Sky. 1793 *Watts Logic* I. iii. § 4 Who knows what are the figures of the little corpuscles that compose and distinguish different bodies? 1812 *Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos.* 56 Whether matter consists of indivisible corpuscles, or physical points.

† b. Little body (of an animal). *Obs.*  
1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 107 This pretty little grey Moth... could very nimbly, and as it seem'd very easily move its corpuscle, through the Air, from place to place.

2. *Phys.* Any minute body (usually of microscopic size), forming a more or less distinct part of the organism.

Often with defining attributes, or specific additions (chiefly in plural), as *blood-corpuscles* (see also b), *lymph-c.*; *gustatory or taste, tactile or touch c.* *Malpighian corpuscles:* certain minute bodies in the substance of the spleen (*splenic c.*), and of the kidney. *Pacinian c., c. of Vater:* minute bulbous bodies enclosing the ends of nerves in various parts of the body, esp. in the fingers and toes.

1741 *Monro Anat. Nervis* (ed. 3) 73 The Edges of the semilunar Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 120 Since lymph-corpuscles also pass into the blood, the formation of blood-corpuscles from them in the blood-vessels cannot be denied. 1858 *Carpenter Veg. Phys.* § 399 Little round corpuscles, which are emitted... from the spore-sacs, and which are the true germ-cells. 1859 G. Wilson *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 99 The tips of the fingers... possess... an unusual supply of certain minute auxiliary bodies called tactile corpuscles. 1870 *Bell Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 15 Such corpuscles of protoplasm as are provided with a nucleus are called cells.

b. *esp. (pl.)* Minute rounded or discoidal bodies, constituting a large part of the blood in man and other vertebrates.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 106 On shaking the blood with oxygen gas, the corpuscles became brighter and more transparent. 1869 *Huxley Phys.* (ed. 3) iii. 65 The particles, or corpuscles, of the blood... called respectively the red corpuscles and the colourless corpuscles.

3. *Bot.* = CORPUSCULUM I b.

**Corpuscular** (kɔˈpʊskjələ), a. [f. L. type *\*corpuscularis*, f. *corpusculum*: see prec. and -AR. Cf. mod. F. *corpusculaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of corpuscles; consisting of corpuscles.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 45 Atoms, or small corpuscular particles. 1812 *Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos.* 124 To depend... upon the corpuscular aggregates being all of the same kind. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 151 The corpuscular elements of the blood. 1878 *Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ.* iv. § 152. 156 The absorption of light is more compatible with a corpuscular constitution.

2. Concerned with corpuscles or atoms; = **ATOMIC** 2; *esp.* in *Corpuscular philosophy, theory*. 1667 *Boyle (title)* Origine of Forces and Qualities (According to the Corpuscular Philosophy). 1684 — *Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 95 Corpuscular Philosophers. 1678 *Cupworth Intell. Syst.* 7 The atheistical system of the world... is built upon a peculiar physiological hypothesis... called by some 'atomical', or 'corpuscular'. 1741 *Watts Improv. Mind* II. v. § 2 According to the corpuscular philosophy, improved by Descartes, Mr. Boyle and Sir Isaac Newton. 1878 *Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ.* (1880) 37 Adopting like Epicurus the atomic or corpuscular theory of things.

b. *Corpuscular theory* of light = **EMISSION theory: see CORPUSCLE, quot. 1853.**

1833 *Herschel Astron.* iv. 180 *note*, The undulatory and corpuscular theories of light. 1875 *Tait in Gd. Words* 858 How completely shattered was the corpuscular theory of light when the velocity was shown to be 180,000 miles per second.

**Corpuscularian** (kɔˈpʊskjələriən), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The Atomical and Corpuscularian Philosophers. 1685 *Boyle Eng. Notion Nat.* 15 Epicurean and other Corpuscularian Infidels. 1741 *Warburton Div. Legat.* II. 339 *note*, The Atomic or Corpuscularian.

puscularian Physiology. 1837 *McCulloch Attrib. God* II. 444 My object is not either to detail the corpuscularian hypothesis or to controvert it.

† 2. = CORPUSCULAR I. *Obs.*

1705 *Berkeley Commonpl. Bk. Wks.* IV. 433 The corpuscularian essences of bodies.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the corpuscular or atomic philosophy, or of the corpuscular theory of light.

1667 *Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual.* I. 1 I will assume the person of a Corpuscularian. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 484/2 Though the philosophy of Des Cartes resembled that of the Corpuscularians. 1837 *McCulloch Attrib. God* (1843) II. 391 The idlest dreams of the Corpuscularians.

**Corpuscularity**. [f. CORPUSCULAR + -ITY.] The quality of being corpuscular. In mod. Dicts.

† **Corpusculary**, a. *Obs.* [see -AR.] = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1084 The Philosophy of that Age was Corpusculary.

**Corpusculated**, ppl. a. [f. L. type *\*corpusculatus* (f. *corpusculum*) + -ED.] Divided into or furnished with corpuscles.

1859 *Lewis Sea-side Stud.* 259 An albuminous corpusculated fluid. 1870 *Rollleston Anim. Life* 139 True corpusculated blood.

**Corpuscule** (kɔˈpʊskjəl). [a. F. *corpuscule*, ad. L. *corpusculum*: see below.] = CORPUSCLE.

1816 L. Hunt *Poems, Bacchus in Tusc.* 17 All manner of corpuscles. 1843 *Herschel Pop. Lect. Sc.* vii. § 52 (1873) 268 According to the former [theory], light consists in 'Corpuscles', or excessively minute material particles darted out in all directions from the luminous body. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 319 Heat is a species of motion of the corpuscles of bodies.

**Corpusculiferous**, a. [f. L. *corpusculum* + -fer bearing + -OUS.] Bearing corpuscles.

1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 211 Stigma... dilated... with corpusculiferous angles.

**Corpusculous** (kɔˈpʊskjələs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of corpuscles or minute organisms.

1871 *Tyndall Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 143 The finest cocoons may envelope doomed corpusculous moths. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 307 (*Germis*) Entirely the effect of a single corpusculous repast.

|| **Corpusculum**. Pl. -ula. [L.; dim. of *corpus* body; formerly used instead of CORPUSCLE; also in It. form *corpusculo*, and with incorrect pl. in -a.]

1. = CORPUSCLE I.

1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* ii. (1653) 71 Cacexicate their petty Corpusculums. 1674 *Petty Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Intro. A v. Atoms (such, whereof perhaps a Million do not make up one visible Corpusculum). 1791 R. Bradley *Wks. Nat.* 154 Such Effluvia or Corpuscula's, as rise from the Earth or Waters. 1823 *Lamb Elia Ser.* I. xxi. (1865) 166 The agreeable levities... the twinkling corpuscula which should irradiate a right friendly epistle.

b. *Bot. (pl.)* The central cells of the archegonia of Gymnosperms, within which the germinal vesicles are produced: so named by R. Brown who discovered them in 1834.

1844 R. Brown *Annals Nat. Hist.* XIII. 373 My areolæ or corpuscula, which he denominates large cells in the embryo-sac or albumen. 1875 tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 434.

† 2. A small body of men; a small ecclesiastical body. *Obs.*

1653 *Gauden Hicrasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 11 Inamoured with their Corpuscul's, the little new bodies of their gathered Churches. 1659 — *Tears of Church* 43 These new corpusculs of separate churches.

**Corpus sant, corpusans:** see CORPUSANT.

† **Corradate**, bad formation for next. *Obs.* = CORRADATE.

† **Corra-de**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrādere*, f. *cor* = com- together + *rādere* to scrape.]

1. *trans.* To scrape together; *fig.* to gather together from various sources.

a. 1619 *Fotherby Athom.* Pref. (1622) 20, I haue made choise of mine Authors, not corradating out of all *promiscue*. 1659 *Hammond On Ps.* cix. 11 Paraphr. 553 They corradate and indeavour to get together the wealth of others.

2. To scrape, wear down by scraping.  
1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* n. i. 54 Haile... which falleth from an high is by the length of its journey corradated, and descendeth therefore in a lesser magnitude.

**Corradial** (kɔˈrɪdiəl), a. *rare*. [f. COR-1 + RADIAL.] Radiating to or from the same centre.

1825 *Coleridge Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 291 It is neither parallel nor corradial with the line of argument.

**Corradiate** (kɔˈrɪdiət), v. *rare*. [f. COR-1 + RADIATE.] *intr.* To radiate together; to unite their rays.

1820 *Coleridge Death Wallenstein* I. i. 20 At length the mighty three corradiate. 1864 *Nesle Seaton. Poems* 111 Whereto the endless lines intertwined and enlinked, corradiate still.

**Corradiation**, *rare*. [f. COR-1 + RADIATION.] Conjoint radiation, union of rays.

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 6 (R.) The conjoint light or corradiation of the Platonicks. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 277 So as there is a Corradiation and Conjunction of Bees.

**Corradye**, obs. f. CORRODY.

**Corragh**, variant of CUBRAGH, coracle.

**Corral** (kɔˈræl), sb. [Sp. *corral* an enclosed place, yard, court-yard, pen, poultry-yard, etc.] a. An enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc.; a fold; a stockade. (Chiefly in Spanish America and U.S.). Cf. KRAAL.

1528 N. Lichfield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* A iij a. To be as it wer in one Corall, and vnder one Pastour or Shepheard. 1805 *Caldclough Trav. S. Amer.* I. ix. 263 Catching the horses in his corral. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 To drive all the cattle into the corral. *Note*, The corral is an enclosure made of tall strong stakes. 1887 M. Roberts *W. Avernus* 5 Building sheep 'corrals' or pens of heaped, thorny mesquite brush. *attrib.* 1878 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 99 'To go and see if them corral bars are down.'

*transf.* 1849 *Dana Geol.* vii. (1850) 381 This great corral [a crater], if we may use a foreign word, is a thousand feet deep. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 385 A bird in every bush, without one showing outside the corral of boughs.

b. An enclosure formed of wagons in an encampment, for defence against attack.

1847 *Ruxton Adv. Mexico* 177 (Bartlett) The waggons formed into a corral or square, and close together, so that the whole made a most formidable fort. 1859 *Marcy Prairie Trav.* xi. 55 (He) will form his wagons into a circle or 'corral', with the animals toward the centre.

c. An enclosure for capturing wild animals; e.g. wild elephants in Ceylon.

1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 151 A troop of wild young horses is driven into the Corral, or large enclosure of stakes. 1859 *Trennent Ceylon* II. viii. iv. 348 In constructing the corral, collecting the elephants... and conducting all the laborious operations of the capture.

**Corral** (kɔˈræl), v. Chiefly U.S. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To form (wagons) into a corral. Hence **Corralled** ppl. a.

1851 *Mayne Reid Scalp Hunt.* iii. The camp, with its corralled waggons. 1868 *Dilke Greater Brit.* I. i. xiii. 143 As many wagons as there were fires were corralled in an ellipse about the road.

2. To shut up in, or as in, a corral; to confine.

1847 *Ruxton Adv. Mexico* 238 (Bartlett) The animals were all collected and corralled. 1890 E. N. Buxton in *19th Cent.* No. 162. 224 At night... they corral their flocks of goats. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 613 'Here they corralled us [prisoners] to the number of seven or eight thousand.'

3. U.S. *colloq.* or *slang*. To secure, lay hold of, seize, capture, 'collar'.

1868 *Amer. Newspaper* in *Dilke Greater Brit.* I. 160 'These leeches corral more clear cash than most quartz mills', remonstrates the editor. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 663/2 We dashed out of the door, corralled a porter. 1888 *New York Times* 30 Dec. We will corral some of the ice cream.

**Corranda, -ants, -ans:** see CURRANT.

**Corrant**, obs. f. COURANT, COURANTE.

† **Corra-se**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *corrās* ppl. stem of *corrādere*.] *trans.* To scrape together; = CORRADE I.

1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Fris* (1841) I. 74 Accusations against him of all things they could corra-se.

† **Corra-sion**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action (on L. type *\*corrāsion-em*, f. L. *corrādere* to CORRADE: cf. *abrasion*.)] The action of scraping together: see CORRADE.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 620 These and other importunate corrassions, were not made only to fill vp such breaches as the French affaires had produced, but also to spend in entertainments. *Ibid.* 624 The Popes endlesse Corassions from yeere to yeere.

**Corrasive:** see CORROSIUE.

**Corrasour**, error for *Corvasour* = CORVISEK.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76.

**Correal** (kɔˈriəl), a. *Roman Law*. [f. L. *cor-reus*, *cor-reus* (f. *cor-*, *com-* together + *reus* one under obligation) + -AL.] Under joint obligation: applied to an obligation in which the parties are severally liable.

1875 *Poste Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 398 A second difference between Correality and Solidarity consists in the fact that in Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole has regressus against his co-guarantors, that is to say, has a power of recovering from their contribution of their share of the debt: whereas the Correal debtor who pays has no regressus or right to contribution.

**Correality** <sup>1</sup> (kɔˈriəli), *Roman Law*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality, condition, or state of being CORREAL: see quot.

1875 *Poste Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 396 In Correality each creditor is severally entitled to receive, and each debtor is severally bound to discharge, the whole Object of the obligation. By the ordinary rule, the creditors would be only jointly entitled to receive the whole object; and this the debtors would be only jointly bound to discharge. *Ibid.* 400 Correality in which one debtor is principal and others are accessory is instanced in *Fidejussio*.

**Correality** <sup>2</sup>, *rare*. [f. COR-1 + REALITY.] The being equally real; equal or correlative reality.

1829 *Sir W. Hamilton Discuss.* (1852) 24 His argument to prove the correality of his three Ideas proves directly the reverse. *Ibid.* 27 Instead of assuming the objective correality of his two elements on the fact of their subjective correlation.

**Correct** (kɔˈrɛkt), v. Also 4 correct, (correcte), 4-6 correcte, (6 correct, correcte). *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* corrected; also *pa. t.* 5-6 correcte; *pa. pple.* 5-6 correcte, 5-8 correct (see CORRECT *pa. pple.*). [f. L. *correct-* ppl. stem of *corrĭgere* to

make straight, set right, reform, amend, f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *regere* to lead straight, direct, rule.]

1. *trans.* To set right, amend (a thing); to substitute what is right for the errors or faults in (a writing, etc.). Sometimes, loosely, to point out or mark the errors in, in order to their amendment.

† To correct the press: to correct, or mark for correction, the errors or faults in a proof-sheet (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *To Sciv.* 6 So oft a day I mot thy work renew. It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape. c 1400 MAUNDREY. xxxi. 314 Pat my boke myghte be... corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet consoill. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclopaedia* Prol. 4. I praye mayster John Skelton... poete laureate in the vnyuersite of oxenforde, to ouersewe and correcte this sayd booke. 1583 C. DESAINLIENS *Campo di Fiore* 357 We bring you our writing, that you maye correcte it. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 When he corrected the Calender. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* A iij b. Excuse the roughnesse of the stile, in regard that... my occasions suffered me not to attend, nor correct the Presse. 1778 BR. LONTH *Isaiah* Preim. Diss. 61 These they compared together, and... one copy corrected another. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 86 Rubens corrected some of his [the King's] drawings. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 164 Diderot corrected the proof-sheets.

† b. Proverb. To correct the Magnificat. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur. Pref.* (1634) p. viij. As our English proverbe saith... some correct Magnificat that know not quid significat. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 388 To correct the magnificat, *nodum in scirpo querere*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s. v. To correct the Magnificat... to be hunting after Difficulties where there are none.

c. *absol.* To make a correction or corrections.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* Prol. 3 Humbly requyryng alle them that shal fynde faulte to correcte and amende where as they shal only fynde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b. Correct where fault is, and the Printer and I shall be beholding unto you. 1717 POPE *Misc. Wks. Pref.*, I corrected, because it was as pleasant to me to correct as to write.

2. To set right, rectify, amend (an error or fault).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 9526 Ilka rightwyse lered man pat my defeaute here correcte can. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* 3 Besechyng hym... Where any Errour in this by hym is sayne, It to correct. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1312 Shortly he... corrected theyr errour. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prol.* I. vii. § 21 Those... who sought the truth, being ready, when they found it, to correct their error, were not hereticks. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 149 The means of detecting the errors of instruments are much more powerful than those of correcting them.

3. To set right, amend (a person); to cure of an error or fault; to admonish or rebuke, or to point out the errors or faults of, in order to amendment.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. x.* 284 For-þi 3e correctoures... correcteth fyrst þow-seluen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 661 Ne I wolde nat of hym corrected be. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 250 Meny that... erred from the faythe she correcte & broughte ayeine to the faythe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fols* (1874) I. 7 With his mery speche myxt with rebukes he correcte al them of the cyte that disordredly lyued. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 915 The doctor made a rejoynder in elegant Latin, wherein he corrected Powell for his false grammar. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXXXIX, Correct me where I go astray. 1796 BURNES *Metastasio* I. 236 The pleasure I have had in seeing one of my own children corrected of all natural defects. 1806 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 5 Dec. If I speak incorrectly, you can correct me. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* xiii. Speaking no word... unless... to correct a small sister of somewhat crude manners.

† b. To admonish, advise, direct. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 162 Valerian, corrected as god woldes, Auswerde agayn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 20 Hermes correctyng kyng hamon yave him this precepte.

4. To punish for faults of character or conduct (properly, in order to amendment); to chastise, chasten.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xix.* 299 Spiritus iusticie spareth noujste... forto correcte þe Kyngge, 3if he falle in gylte or in trespasse. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 It shalle be leffulle to eny inhabitant to correct his seruant. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xii. 14 My father correcte you with scourges. — 1 *Mat.* vi. 16 Yf we synne, he correcteth vs. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xli. 28, I will... correct thee in measure, yet will I not leaue thee wholly vnpenished. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 398 Vagrants meet with punitive charity, and... are oftener corrected than amended. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 4 Marine laws have permitted masters of vessels to correct unruly sailors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 450 He shall not venture to correct such an one by blows.

b. with the offence or fault as object.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 83 Josias... corrected euel dedes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. § 9 Such madnesse were worthy to be corrected [*castigandam*] with strokes and stripes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. ii. 5 Since correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that we cannot correct. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 272 The Licentiousness of the Soldier is supposed to be approved by the Officer, when it is not corrected. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* lxiv. It is a gross abuse, which the magistrate can and should correct.

† 5. To bring or reduce to order; to reclaim from disorder, wildness, etc., to tame.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii. Eternal Jove... That with thy gloomy hand corrects the heaven, When airy creatures war amongst themselves. 1657 HETLEY *Reports* 50 By the industry of man they [beasts] are corrected, and their savagenesse abated. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 37 Sometimes his pruning-hook corrects the vines, And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines.

6. To bring (the bodily 'humours', system, etc.) into a healthy or normal state.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* (1650) 133 It... correcteth those [humors] that are putrefied. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.*

130, I... was obliged to soothe this sore since I could not correct it. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 19 People of rank, to correct their 'tone', Went out of town to Mary-bone.

7. To counteract or neutralize (harmful qualities); to remove or prevent the ill effect of (something harmful or undesirable).

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* III. xxvii. 353 Yet ought it [Hellebor] not to be given before it be prepared and corrected... with long pepper. a 1600 HOOKER *J.*, O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 183 The Sun which us'd to correct the rigour and inclemency of the weather, is now banisht from their Horizon. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. vi. Its quality of relaxing too much may be corrected by boiling it with some animal substances. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 76 The sweet savour of the honey corrects the bitterness of the plant. 1896 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 171 The heart... corrects the folly of the head. 1896 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 375 This corrected the mossy tendency of the soil.

8. a. *Math. and Physics.* To bring (the result of an observation or calculation) into accordance with certain standard conditions. † To correct a fluent (in *Fluxions*): to determine the constant to be added after finding the fluent of a given fluxion (now called the *constant of integration*).

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 92 Verify, or correct, their Positions measured by the Log. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 302 To Correct the Fluent of any Given Fluxion... The finding of the constant quantity, to be added or subtracted with the fluent as found by the foregoing rules, is called correcting the fluent. *Mod.*, Reading of the barometer, corrected to sea-level and 32° Fahr.

b. *Optics.* To eliminate from a lens or other optical instrument the aberration or dispersion of rays which would occasion indistinctness or coloured fringes in the image: cf. *ABERRATION* 6. (Often with the instrument as object.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. 79 Take a prism of each with such angles that they correct each other's dispersion as much as possible. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* No. 466, 217 An achromatic lens... truly made, [has] its spherical aberration corrected as well as its chromatic one. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. § 534 An instrument [i.e. telescope] for photography must have an object-glass specially corrected for the purpose.

† *Correct*, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Correction.

1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* xvi. Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe Or schools correct.

*Correct* (kɔrɛkt), pa. pple. and a. [ad. L. *correct-us* made straight, set right, etc., pa. pple. of *corrige*: see *CORRECT* v.]

† a. pa. pple. [Orig. immediately repr. the L., but in later times prob. considered to be short for *corrected*, or as a pa. pple. like *set*, *knil*, etc.; or even as pa. pple. of *correct* = mod. Sc. *correctit*.] Corrected; punished, amended. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 249 That certeyn malefactoris... be not correct. 1482 Monk of *Evesham* (Arb.) 66 Gef y had correcte hem. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 b. To be correcte for theyr offences. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 167 The wych faule, onys correcte, shal also take away this frenesy. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue*, I would have our language, after it is duly correct, always to last.

B. *adj.*

1. In accordance with an acknowledged or conventional standard, esp. of literary or artistic style, or of manners or behaviour; proper.

1696 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Prol. What verse can do, he has performed in this, Which he presumes the most correct of his. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lviij. New buildings of correct conformation. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 58 The correct thing is to have the owner's name worked in on the edge.

2. In accordance with fact, truth, or reason; free from error; exact, true, accurate; right. Said also of persons, in reference to their statements, scholarship, acquisitions, etc.

*Correct card*: see *CARD* sb. 6 e.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Monsieur Misson has wrote a more correct Account of Italy... than any before him. 1711 H. FELTON (J.), Always use the most correct editions. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Let. Educ.* 7 The correctest idea we can form of the equity of our maker. 1800 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 388 Leaving to... their correcter judgment to decide. 1831 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 159/2 Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite correct in saying that, etc. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 8 This definition will be correct. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 648 When the author returns his proof and revise, and is satisfied that the sheet is correct. *Ibid.*, Care is taken... that the pages are correct, and that the 'signatures' are in order. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. ii. 44 On reference to the correct card, they saw 'Captain Campbell's Tornado; scarlet jacket, etc.'

3. Of persons: Adhering exactly to an acknowledged standard: a. of literary or artistic style.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 381 Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease. 1736 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, The best and correctest authours. 1831 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 153/2 What are called the most correct plays of the most correct dramatists.

b. of manners or behaviour.

c 1800 JEBB *Corr.* (1836) I. i. 4 He is... as a clergyman, extremely zealous and correct. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* July 42 Whenever a commandment is broken by one of these correct heroes... it is done with perfect regard for the usages of polite society.

*Correctable*, a. *rare.* [f. *CORRECT* v. + *-ABLE*.] That may be corrected.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 350 The coldness and windiness [of Sider] (easily) correctable with Spice.

*Correctant*, a. *Med.* [f. as prec. + *-ANT*.] A. *adj.* Corrective. B. sb. A corrective agent or medicine. In mod. Dict.

† *Correcte*, *Obs.* ? Some medicinal herb.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagriede.

*Corrected* (kɔrɛktɪd), ppl. a. [f. *CORRECT* v. + *-ED*.] Set right, amended, etc.: see the verb.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 115 b/1 The woman whiche nourisheth & giueth y<sup>e</sup> child sucke, ought to be much more corrected, and sober in this case. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 498 A corrected pigeon [let blood under both wings] is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment. *Mod.*, The reading of the corrected copy. A corrected proof-sheet.

† *Correctedly*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2. Used before *correct* *adj.* and *correctly* were in use.] Correctly; with correction or emendation.

1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263 Poets... that speake more finely and correctedly. 1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* v. (1612) 24 The Latine Fathers... would the sooner bee correctedly printed. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 27 Let me use the phrase correctedly.

*Correcter*, *obs.* f. *CORRECTOR* a.

† *Correctify*, v. *Obs. nonce-word.* [f. L. *correct-us* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To correct, set right.

a 1645 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i. When your worship's pleased to correctify a lady.

*Correcting* (kɔrɛktɪŋ), vbl. sb. [See *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *CORRECT*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trens. Fr. Tong.* Emendation, an amending, a correcting. 1882 GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* III. 188/2 The... folio has been credited with first correcting.

*Correcting*, ppl. a. [See *-ING* 1.] That corrects: see the verb. Hence *Correctingly* *adv.*, in a correcting manner, by way of correction.

1692 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 117 His Correcting Judgments will be turned into destroying Judgments. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 197 The correcting Birch. *Mod.*, No correcting hand had passed over the pages. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxxix, 'I will take you home'... He added correctingly, 'I will take you at any rate into the drive'.

*Correction* (kɔrɛkʃən), Also 4 co(r)reccioun. 4-6 correccioun, -cyon, -tioun(e), -one, (5 co-reccioun, correxyon). [a. Anglo-F. *correccioun* = F. *correction*, ad. L. *correctiō-em*, n. of action f. *corrige* (ppl. stem *correct-* to *CORRECT*.)

1. The action of correcting or setting right; substitution of what is right for what is erroneous in (a book, etc.); amendment. Hence, loosely, pointing out or marking of errors (in order to their removal). *Correction of the press*: i.e. of printers' errors.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 9504 If any default in his trectice be... I wil stand til be correction of ilka rightwyse lered man. 1482 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* III. ii. 251 Yf in al this booke I haue mispysed... I demaunde correxioun and amendement. a 1535 DEWIS *Introd. Fr. in Palstr.* 1053 Submytting me to the correction of your grace. 1599 THYNNE *Animadr.* (1865) 19 Chaucer dothe the submytte the Correctione of his woorkes to Gower. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 That Translation was not so... perfect but that it needed in many places correction. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 p. 9 The accuracy... of the style was produced by the successive correction of the chief critics of the age. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. 80 All experience is a correction of life's delusions. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 367 The correction of the calendar. 1877 BLACKIE *Pop. Encycl.* II. 565/2 In the early times of the art of printing more attention was paid... to the correction of the press. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. To admit that he has made a blunder or to appear conscious of correction.

b. *phr.* *Under correction*: subject to correction; a formula expressing deference to superior information, or critical authority. So † *saving correction*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1282 For myne wordes here and every part I speke hem alle vnder correccioun Of yow. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 21 It semeth me (spekyng vnder correction) that my lorde... hath enterprised a great foly. 1599 THYNNE *Animadr.* 57 Sauing correctione, the former sence is good. 1599 SHAKS. *Hem. V.* III. ii. 230 Captaine Mackmorrice, I thinke, looke you, vnder your correction, there is not many of your Nation. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i. I do not conceive myself, under correction, so inconsiderable a person. 1867 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 17, I speak under correction; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or instance of emendation; *concr.* that which is substituted for what is wrong or faulty, esp. in a literary work; an emendation.

1528 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. li. 130 Wherein when we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1599 THYNNE *Animadr.* (1865) 2 The annotations and corrections delivered by master Speghte upon the last editione of Chaucers Workes. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 7 To see the first Thoughts and subsequent Corrections of so great a Poet as Milton. 1832 BABACK *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 207 He should make the whole of his corrections in the manuscript, and should copy it out fairly. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 648 The compositor... makes the corrections in the types, by lifting out the wrong letters... and putting in right ones in their places.

†3. The correcting (of a person) for faults of character or conduct; reprehension, rebuke, reproof. *Obs.*

1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* ix. 24 Grete ire is of god when correctioun is away & flateringe comen. 1388 WYCLIF *Hos.* v. 9 In the day of correction [1388 amending; Vulg. *correctionis*]. — *Tit.* iii. 10 Schonye thou a man heretyk, affir oon and the secunde correctioun, or *correctionn*, or *reproving*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 40 Fervent in the correction of other men's vices. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 All Scripture... is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1797) 34 His repeated correction of the ambition of his disciples. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 384 Wotton, in a dignified reproof, administered a spirited correction to the party-spirit.

4. The correcting (of a person) by disciplinary punishment; chastisement, properly with a view to amendment; but frequently in later use (now somewhat arch.) of corporal punishment, flogging.

1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 22 Thanne hadde he thurgh his Iurisdiction Power to doon on hem correctioun. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xxxiii. (1886) 123 [They] myzt not reuke be pepil from her esyes by no spiriuel correctioun ne temporel correctioun. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b. In the lawe of Moyses there was almost no correctioun for notable and great crimes but deth. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 38 Their ordinary correction is to beate them with cudgels. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick, Sanctify.* this thy fatherly correction to him. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. *Blackmore* Wks. III. 179 Correction should effects more than the suppression of faults. 1780 COMYNS *Digest Laws Eng.* V. 588 Other Instruments of Punishment or Correction are... The Pillory and Stocks. 1836 SIR J. ELLY in *Ho. Com.* 26 Feb. Corporal punishment—a mode of correction we all deplore. 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xviii. 1. administered such a correction across the young scitiff's head and shoulders with my horsewhip.

†b. An exercise of correcting discipline. *Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 502 II. 186 Desyryng hys Lordshyp that... a correctioun myzt be hadde, in as much as he was... hys ordynare, and... he was a prest and under hys correctioun.

d. *House of correction*: a building for the confinement and punishment of offenders, esp. with a view to their reformation; a bridewell.

1575-6 Act 18 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 5 In everye Countee... one Two or more Abyding Howses... shalbe provided, and called the Howse or Howses of Correction for setting on worcke and punishinge... of suche as... shalbe taken as Roges. 1611 in *N. Riding Rec.* I. 225 Ordered That a House of Correction be erected in the Towne of Richmond for the whole North Riding and Richmond Towne. 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 354 The Bill for Convictives... orders that who cannot pay his 5s... shall worke it out in the House of Correction. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 386 A bridewell or house of correction. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii. A miserable shoeless criminal, who had been committed... to the House of Correction for one month. 1890 *Home Office Order*, To The Keeper of the House of Correction, at Preston, in the County of Lancaster.

†5. Control, regulation, governance. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 17 They have had the conservation and correction of the River of Thames.

6. The counteracting or neutralizing of the ill effect of (something hurtful or unpleasant).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Ach.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 97 Another Furnace... serving... for Correction called Ablution. 1597 GERRARD *Herbal* ii. cv. This strong medicine... ought not to be giuen inwardly unto delicate bodies without great correction. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv. Other Medicines which need no such Correction.

7. a. *Math. and Physics.* The addition or subtraction of some quantity to or from the result of an observation or calculation, to bring it into accordance with certain standard conditions; the quantity so added or subtracted. † *Correction of a fluent* (in *Fluxions*): the determination of what is now called the *constant of integration*; the constant itself.

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions*, And finding the Fluent,  $s = \frac{x^2}{2t}$ , which needs no Correction (because when  $s=0$ ,  $x=0$ ). 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 482 s. v. *Fluent*, The Fluent of a given fluxion, found as above, sometimes... wants a correction. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 422/2 The correction for the thickness [of the lens], to be subtracted from *F* [the focal distance]. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xiv. § 492 The correction for parallax always has to be added to the observed altitude.

b. *Optics.* The counteraction of the aberration or dispersion of the rays in a lens or other optical instrument.

1856 CARPENTER *Microscope* (1875) 45 If the lenses be so adjusted that their correction is perfect for an uncovered object. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. § 533 To give the most perfect possible correction of the spherical aberration as well as of the chromatic. *Ibid.* § 534 It is not possible with the kinds of glass hitherto available to obtain a perfect correction of color.

†8. The condition of being corrected or correct (in style). *Obs. rare.* [A Gallicism.]

1759 JOHNSON in Mrs. Lennox tr. *Brumoy's Gr. Theatre* III. 154 No poetry lasts long that is not very correct; the balance therefore seems to incline in favour of correction... So certain is it that correction is the touch-stone of poetry.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *correction-house* = *house of correction* (see 4 d); *correction-proof* a., proof against correction; *correction-table*, a table of corrections (see 7).

c 1665 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* (1690) 28 There be, in the country... correction-houses to be builded. 1690 in SIR F. M. EDEN *Hist. Poor* I. 159 That the Correction-Houses in all Counties may be made adjoining to the Common prisons and the gaoler to be made Governor of them. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xvi. 111 A stubborn youth, correction-proof. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlviii. A... fierce attack... upon the outer gate of the Correction-House. 1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Language as exact and mathematical as their own correction tables.

**Correctional** (kŕe'kʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to correction; corrective. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 203 At present when the legitimate correctional powers of the Church have become dormant. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 533 In Jersey, minor offences are referred to a court of Correctional Police.

Hence **Correctionally** *adv.*

1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. 103 There are large classes of offences only punishable 'correctively' not criminally.

† **Corrector**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who administers correction.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. IV.* v. iv. 23 You filthy famish'd Corrector. [Applied to a beadle.]

**Correctish**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. CORRECT *a.* + -ISH.] Pretty correct.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 111 That a man's bodily stature was a correctish sign of his spiritual!

**Corrective** (kŕe'ktiv), *a. and sb.* [A. F. *correctif*, -ive, f. L. *correct*-ppl. stem + -IVE.]

**A. adj.**

1. Having the property or function of correcting or setting right what is erroneous or faulty, or of producing amendment; tending to correct.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. x. (1632) 570 Somewhat an hereticke: Incapable of innovation, though corrective [*mesme correctif*]. 1630 BAKERWOOD *Treat. Sabbath* 14 (1.) The law of nations alloweth... masters over their servants not only a directive but a corrective and coactive power. 1662 R. HOLDSWORTH *Serm. on Ps. cxlii.* 15, 27 (L.) The Psalmist interposeth a caution in this corrective particle, 'yea, happy'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxvii. 269 If my afflictions are sent me for corrective ends. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. viii. 108 The penalty... is, in the first instance, corrective, not penal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 46 Utility... has been the great corrective principle in law, in politics. 1892 *Form D, Int. Revenue*, Corrective Affidavit in connection with the Stamp Duties on Probates.

b. In *corrective justice*, a rendering of Aristotle's διορθωτικὴ δικαιοσύνη, also rendered *commutative justice* (see COMMUTATIVE 1 b); but by Hooker distinguished from this, and app. used in sense 'castigatory, punitive'.

1531 [see COMMUTATIVE 1 b]. c 1586 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* ii. Wks. III. 172 The several kinds of justice, distributive, commutative, and corrective. *Ibid.* v. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirty of his corrective justice. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 120 Nor is that corrective and distributive justice, which Aristotle affirmed to be in Arithmetical, and in Geometrical proportion. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 493 Corrective or Reparative Justice takes no account of persons.

2. Having the property of counteracting or neutralizing the ill effect of something hurtful or unpleasant; or of restoring to a healthy condition.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 71 b. Untill that humour be expelled, the diete must be corrective of that humour. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. § 3 This corrective spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 246 Mulberries pectoral, corrective of the bilious Alkali. *Mod. Med.* These corrective Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs.

**B. sb.** [Elliptical uses of the *adj.*]

1. Something that has the property of counteracting or neutralizing what is harmful; that which restores to a healthy state. Also *fig.*

1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch. Prol.* No spirit so much diseased, But will with such fair correctives be pleased. 1631 DONNE *Poems*, To Sir H. Wotton, Do not adde Correctives, but as Chymikes, purge the bad. 1707 MIERGE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 113 The Natives... take a large dose of Aqua Vitæ for a Corrective. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 209 It is not enough to ease the part pained; we must... apply general correctives. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xvii. 252 We take... some varieties of fruit as a corrective.

2. Something that tends to set right what is wrong, to remove or counteract an evil, etc. (Usually with more or less allusion to sense 1.)

**Const. of or to.**

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 17, I had supplied a proper corrective to this. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* viii. 150 These calm correctives of a father's hand. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 499 Patriotism is a corrective of superstition. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* i. 8 His disproportionate partiality for the lighter sides of literature met with no corrective at Cambridge.

3. Something that acts so as to correct what is erroneous or mistaken. (Const. as in 2.)

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 152 The criticism of memory as a corrective to first impressions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 The utilitarian principle is valuable as a corrective of error.

†b. A modification introduced to remove error or inaccuracy; a correction. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 34 Such an instance... that with certain correctives and exceptions may give some kind of Explication. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 81 This corrective ought to be applied

to all general balances of our trade, which are formed on the ordinary principles.

Hence **Correctively** *adv.*, in a corrective manner; by way of correction; **Correctiveness**.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 282 Rule of moderation correctively annexed. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work invigoratively, correctively, and directly. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* III. viii. 118 'Much' said Salome correctively. 1893 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 24 Mr. Husenbeth's organ of critical correctiveness.

**Correctly** (kŕe'ktli), *adv.* [f. CORRECT *a.* + -LY.] In a correct manner; in accordance with what is considered right; exactly, accurately, without error: see the *adj.*

1692-3 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Speak as properly and as correctly as, etc. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* II. 240 Such Lays as neither ebb nor flow, Correctly cold and regularly low. 1751 BERKELEY *Lett. Wks.* IV. 330 The care you have taken in publishing the inscription so correctly. 1797 BURKE *Logic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 381 If I am correctly informed. 1833 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* i. 6 He could not spell correctly.

**Correctness** (kŕe'ktneſ), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being correct; conformity to an acknowledged rule or standard, to what is considered right, or to fact; freedom from error or fault; accuracy, exactness.

1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* Pref. (1684) 11 The fidelity of the Translation, and the correctness of the English. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Wks. XVII. 331 There remains nothing but a dull correctness. 1710 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 188 The Correctness of the Eye. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 530 He denied the correctness of the assertion. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 182 The correctness of his private life.

**Corrector** (kŕe'ktɔr). *Forms*: 4 *correctour*, (5-6 *Sc. correcter*, -ar), 5-7 *correctour*, 6-9 -er, 6- -or. [a. Anglo-Fr. *co(r)rectour* = F. *correcteur*, ad. L. *corrector*-em, agent-n. f. *corrige* to CORRECT: see -OR.]

1. One who corrects or sets right; one who points out errors or faults, and substitutes or indicates what is right; a censor, critic.

1377 [see CORRECT v. 3]. a 1455 *Houlate* xvii, The archedene, that ourman, ay prechand in plane, Corrector of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6, All knyghtes ought specially to here her corrigiours or correctours. 1590 GREENE *Mourne Garm.* Pref. (1616) 4 Diogenes of a coynor of money became a Corrector of manners. 1608 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (1868) 1 The Puritan is a curious corrector of things indifferent. 1710 SWIFT *On a Broomstick*, He sets up to be an universal reformer and corrector of abuses. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxx, Time I the corrector where our judgments err. 1869 BALDWIN *Brown Div. Myst.* i. ix. 224 Teachers, correctors, and exemplars to their fellow-men.

b. *Printing.* A printer's employé who reads proofs and marks the corrections to be made in the type before printing off; a proof-reader.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 36 That thyng passed my correctours handes. 1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* i. B ij b, Who was corrector to the Presse at Couentre? 1634 MALORY *Arthur* Pref. 12 Amended... by the pains and industry of the compositor and corrector at the press. 1710 SWIFT *Proposals Irish Manus.*, The corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1875 *Unk. Dict.* Arts III. 645 The first proof... with the MS. is handed to the corrector of the press, or reader. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 215 Mere misprints, showing only carelessness on the part of the corrector.

2. An official title = director, controller: a. In the *Roman Empire*, a governor of a province of lower rank than a proconsul or consul. b. A director or superior of an ecclesiastical office, religious order, etc. †c. Formerly, an officer in a chamber of accounts in France and some other countries. †d. = Sp. *corregidor*, magistrate. e. *Corrector of the Staple*: the controller of a wool staple: see quot. 1617.

1353 Act 27 *Edw. III* (Statute of the Staple) c. 22 Nous avons ordene que en chescun lieu ou lestaple se tiendra, soit certain nombre des Corecters. 1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 232 Makand him and his assignais Keparis, ouerssearis, correkaris, and suplearis of the Isle of Litill Comery. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 5 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Correctour of the queir. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxvii. iii. 307 Terentius... administred the office of a Corrector in this selfe same province. 1617 MINSHU *Duct. Ling.* 2448 e, Correctour of the staple, is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the staple, that writeth and recordeth the bargaines of Merchants there made. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fxm. Mon.* 342 Officers belonging to these Staples, were Maiors, Constables, Manipernors, correctours. 1690 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2622/3 The Creation of two new Presidents, four Masters in Ordinary, four Correctors, and other Officers in the Chamber of Accounts of this City [Paris]. 1693 tr. *Emilianus's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 181 He will have the Superiors of his Order to be called Correctors. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 37 The whole empire was distributed into one hundred and sixteen provinces... Of these, three were governed by proconsuls, thirty-seven by consulars, five by correctors, and seventy-one by presidents.

3. One who exercises discipline; one who inflicts correction or chastisement.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxi, Wherefore, said he to the correctour... loke that thou styl beate him. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Pr.* 125 a/1 The children being but .2. or .3. yeares old, it is to some to giue them maiesters, or correcters. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Castigador, a chastiser, a corrector. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv, Having praised my Heavenly Corrector. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/2 A judge... holds his position as a public corrector.

4. Something that corrects, or furnishes a means of correction; something by means of which error may be got rid of or prevented.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 628 Defective and vn-perfect formes... rather corrupters then correcters. 1646 (title) A Corrector of y<sup>e</sup> Answer to the Speech. 1776 Bp. Lowth *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 62 This vast collection of variations, taken in themselves as correctors of the text. 1776 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 443 Simplicity... is considered as the general corrector of excess. 1828 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 242 The correctors... are bar magnets.

† 5. *Med.* and *Chem.* Something that counteracts what is harmful, or that restores (the bodily system, etc.) to a healthy state; a neutralizing or remedial agent, a corrective. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quercit.* i. vi. 25 The true and proper corrector of opium... is vinegar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 334 Inquietude, which is a various turning of the body... [is] cured by correctors. 1740-1 BERKELEY *Lett.* in *Fraser's Life* 263 No more powerful corrector of putrid humours. 1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 130/1 Rice... is... a very weak corrector of putrefaction.

**Correctorial**, *a. rare.* [f. L. type \**correctōri-us* (f. *corrector*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a corrector.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 59 The Consulares, Correctores and Præsides had the Government of one single Province, which was called Consular, Correctorial, or Presidial.

† **Correctoriate**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] The office of a corrector (sense 2).

1693 *tr. Emiliane's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 181 During the time of their Correctoriate.

**Correctorship**, [f. CORRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office of a corrector (of the press).

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 7 Your correctorship of typical errata.

**Correctory** (*kpr̥e'ktōri*), *a. and sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. type \**correctōri-us*, f. *corrector*: see -ORY.]

*A. adj.* Of the nature of a corrector or correction.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 123 It... addeth... a correctory relish... unto such [meats] as are hot and drie. 1757 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Hist. Feudal Prop.* (1758) 119 The statute... being correctory of the common law. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 61 This new edition does not profess to give any correctory annotations.

*B. sb.*

† 1. A corrective: see CORRECTIVE B. 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 661 They may be taken with other Correctories. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 67 Pepper is the best correctory for it.

† 2. An emendatory treatise or work. *Obs.*

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* iv. (1612) 89 Heereof in my Correctorie of S. Gregory, if God wil.

**Correctress** (*kpr̥e'ktr̥es*). Also 7 -*eresse*. [f. CORRECTOR + -ESS.] A female corrector.

1611 CORR., *Emendatrix*, she that correcteth, a correctresse. 1763 MISS CARTER in *Lett. w. Miss Talbot*, etc. (1809) III. 81, I wish Dr. Young had been the translator, and I the correctress. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 225/1 That powerful correctress Nature gave a temporary union to all parties.

† **Correctrice**, *Obs.* [a. F. *correctrice* (ad. L. *correctrix-em*), fcm. of *corrector*: see -TRICE.] = prec.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 61 b, The goddess of warre called Bellona, which is the correctrice of princes. 1711 SHAFESPEARE *Charac.* (1737) I. 323 The correctrice, by whose means I am in my wits, and without whom I am no longer my-self.

† **Correctrix**, *Obs.* [a. L. type \**correctrix*, fcm. of *corrector*: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. Pref. (1668) 1 What is Art more than a Provident and skillfull Correctrix of the faults of Nature? 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 2 Experience the Correctrix of all Capriccios.

**Corred** (herrings): see CORVED.

**Corredy**: see CORBODY.

† **Correference**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. COR + REFERENCE.] Mutual reference or relation.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 15 A true... correference one to the other.

**Correggiesque** (*kpr̥e'dʒi'esk*), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] Characteristic of, or in the style of, the Italian painter Correggio.

1760 *Ann. Reg.* 252 Among us, any action that is singularly graceful, is termed Correggiesque. 1801-15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 514 The far more than Correggiesque graces of female forms.

So † **Correggiescity**, **Correggiesity**, the characteristic style of Correggio.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 60 The Correggiescity of Correggio. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 5 Of the grace of Raphael, and of the Correggiesity of Correggio.

† **Corregidor**. Also 6-8 *corrigidor*. [Sp. *corregidor* (koreyidōr), n. of action f. *corregir*, ad. L. *corrigere* to correct: cf. CORRECTOR.] A Spanish magistrate; 'the chief Justicer or governor of a towne' (Minsheu).

c. 1594 *Sp. Tragedy* iv. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 125 For thus I us'd, before my marshalship, To plead in causes as corrigidor. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. viii. 191 Corrigidors or Beadles to punish the Infragant or unruly. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* v. 1, Run to the corrigidor for his assistance. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3701/2 The Corrigidor and other Magistrates of this Town. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 42 To supervise the conduct of the corrigidors and subordinate magistrates.

**Correher**, *obs. f. CURRIER.*

**Correk**, *obs. f. CORRECT v.*

**Correlaria**, *obs. f. COROLLARY.*

**Correlatable**, *a.* [f. CORRELATE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being correlated.

1885 in *Imperial Dict.*, *Suppl.*; and in later Dicts.

**Correlate** (*kpr̥elēt*), *sb.* [f. COR + L. *relātum* (a thing) referred, related: see next. Probably suggested by the earlier *correlation* and *correlative*; but there may have been a mod. L. \**correlātum*, in philosophical use.]

1. Each of two things so related that the one necessarily implies or is complementary to the other.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferns* 27 Sovereignty 'tis a relative, and cannot subsist without its correlat subjection. 1722 WOLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 43 The existence... of one correlate (infern directly) that of the other. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 165 The idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 127 The death of a body, as a whole, is the necessary correlate of its life.

2. More generally: Each of two related things; either of the terms of a relation, viewed in reference to the other.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 That so wounding and healing, like loving Correlates, might both worke. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Tran.* II. iv. (1662) 106 If they were [church-officers] they could have no other Correlate, but the whole body of the Church of God. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 39 In certain cases a sign may suggest its correlate as an image, in others as an effect, in others as a cause. 1876 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* (1879) 14 We can classify subjective facts while remaining ignorant of their objective correlates.

3. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue. *rare.*

1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter Wks.* XIV. 115 The wildest vanity could not pretend to show the correlate of Paradise Lost [in French literature].

4. *Gram.* = CORRELATIVE B. 3.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. ix. 313 The term *tantus* which is its correlate [i.e. that of *quantus*].

5. *Physics*, etc. = CORRELATIVE B. 4, 5.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. iii. 204 A like amount of sensation is the correlate of an increased amount of produced motion. 1862 — *First Princ.* II. viii. § 71 The forces called vital, which we have seen to be correlates of the forces called physical. 1867 C. BRAY (title) *On Force and its Mental Correlates*.

**Correlate** (*kpr̥elēt*), *a. rare.* [f. COR + L. *relāt-us*, pa. pple. of *referre* to bring back, refer: see prec.] Mutually related; correlated; involving correlation.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 52 The correlate character of the two forces, electricity and heat. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iv. 33 Consider... some of our duties and some of our dangers—for the two are correlate—in the use of speech.

**Correlate** (*kpr̥elēt*), *v.* [f. COR + RELATE: see CORRELATE sb.]

1. *intr.* To have a mutual relation; to stand in correlation, be correlative (*with* or *to* another).

a. 1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref., What Caricature is in painting, Burlesque is in writing; and, in the same manner the comic writer and painter correlate to each other. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xii. 421 The real alone is knowable, correlating with knowledge. a. 1871 — *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 91 Ethical obligation correlates and is indissolubly conjoined with ethical right.

b. *trans.* To be correlative to, *rare.*

1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* v. § 3. 122 The right to the property correlated the duty to the *Sacra*.

2. To place in or bring into correlation; to establish or indicate the proper relation between (*spec. geological formations*, etc.).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 134 Mr. Symonds was enabled to correlate these beds with their equivalents near Ludlow. 1881 J. GRIKIE in *Nature* 337 He correlates the interglacial beds of Mont Perrier with those of Dürnten.

3. *pass.* To have correlation, to be intimately or regularly connected or related (*with*, rarely *to*; *spec. in Biol.* of structures or characteristics in animals and plants (cf. CORRELATION 3)).

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 95 Transmuting relations into entities, and interposing these entities between things correlated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 20 Parasitism... is often found to be correlated with... disappearance of structures. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 160 Other rights... have no determinate subject... to which they are correlated.

**Correlated** (*kpr̥elēt*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Mutually or intimately related; involving correlation: *spec. in Biol.* (cf. CORRELATION 3).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 86 A large part of their structure is merely the correlated result of successive changes in the structure of their larvae. 1865 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 33 A modification in one part will cause correlated changes in other parts. 1876 FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 36 The dynamic circuit of correlated physical motions.

**Correlation** (*kpr̥elēt-jən*), [f. COR + RELATION: cf. F. *correlation*, and see CORRELATIVE.]

1. The condition of being correlated; mutual relation of two or more things (implying intimate or necessary connexion).

1651 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. § 14 If he did set before vs only an empty imaginative forme of bred... where

were y<sup>e</sup> correlation or similitude [*analogia aut similitudo*] which should leade vs from the visible thing to the invisible. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. How in animal natures, even colours hold correspondencies, and mutual correlations. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 148 The rocks of Cumberland will be placed in precise correlation with the types of Shropshire and Wales. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 51 The mutual dependence and correlation of these three Axioms.

† b. Relationship (of persons). *Obs.*

1669 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ad sect. 10 P. 9 Christian charity is a higher thing than to be confined within the terms of dependence and correlation. 1858 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 89 Christ... made choice of brethren, as... Simon... and Andrew... hereby... providing against schisme... both by corporall and spiritual correlation.

2. *Correlation of forces* (in *Physics*): a phrase introduced by Grove to express the mutual relation that exists between the various forms of force or energy, by virtue of which any one form is convertible into an equivalent amount of any other. (Cf. *conservation of energy*, s.v. CONSERVATION 4.)

1843 GROVE *Correlation of Physical Forces* 95 The sense I have attached to the word correlation... [is] a reciprocal production; in other words, that any force capable of producing another, may in its turn be produced by it. 1869 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. ii. 33 Another proof of the correlation of heat and electricity.

3. *Biol.* Mutual relation of association between different structures, characteristics, etc. in an animal or plant; 'the normal coincidence of one phenomenon, character, etc., with another' (Darwin *Orig. Species*, Gloss.).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Intro. i. 9 The complex... laws of variation and of correlation of growth... Some instances of correlation are quite whimsical: thus cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are invariably [ed. 1878 generally] deaf. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 105 The correlation of large size of ova with the completion of development before hatching. 1882 10th Cent. May 763 There is... a mysterious law of correlation of growth between the hair and the teeth.

4. *Geom.* The reciprocal relation between propositions, figures, etc. derivable from each other by interchanging the words *point* and *plane*, or *point* and *line*: cf. CORRELATIVE a. 6.

5. The action of correlating or bringing into mutual relation.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. It is on such false correlations that men found half their inferences about each other.

**Correlative** (*kpr̥elätiv*), *a. and sb.* [cf. F. *correlatif*, -ive (16th c.); perh. the source of both was a mod. L. \**correlātivus*, f. *cor* = *com* - together + *relātivus* RELATIVE, referring.]

*A. adj.*

1. Having a reciprocal relation such that each necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other; mutually interdependent; involving such a relation. *Const. with*, rarely *to*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 2 Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 305 Neighbourhood... is correlative, so that no man can be neighbour to another without the other being likewise neighbour to him. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. XI. 80 A free community with correlative rights and duties belonging to every citizen.

2. Normally or naturally related to each other or occurring in conjunction.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xiii. The iustyce of God and the mercye of God be evermore correlative and concurrent. 1603 FOXE *A. & M.*, This conclusion is correlative with the first Article of our faith. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix. It was Adam's strength, not its correlative hardness, that influenced his meditations.

b. Related in the way of analogy, similarity, etc.; corresponding, analogous.

1596 BACON *Max. Law Reg.* xxv. Another sort of *ambiguitas latens* is correlative unto this: for this ambiguity... is, when one name and appellation doth denominate divers things: and the second is when the same thing is called by divers names. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 26 Such utterances of desire, or hope, or love, as seem to suppose the existence of correlative feelings... in Him to whom they are addressed. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 179 The Wenlock shale and Wenlock limestone much resemble... the correlative rock in the typical district.

3. *Gram.* Applied to words corresponding to each other, and regularly used together, each in one member of a compound or complex sentence: e.g. *either*—*or*; *so*—*as*.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 94 (*margin*) Correlative Construction. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1635 Comparative sentences... are introduced by correlative adjectives or adverbs; e.g. *tantus... quantus*, *tam... quam*, *sic... ut*.

4. *Physics*. Of forces: Mutually dependent and convertible: see CORRELATION 2.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 96 The forces are inseparable and mutually dependent,—correlative, but not identical. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 27 The forces of that [living] matter are... correlative with and convertible into those of inorganic nature.

5. *Biol.* Of variations of structure, etc.: Mutually related so that the one is normally associated with the other: see CORRELATION 3.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 309 The blood... undergoes important correlative changes.

6. *Geom.* Said of propositions, figures, etc. reciprocally related so that to a *point* in either corre-



sponds (in solid geometry) a *plane*, or (in plane geometry) a *straight line* in the other.

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 346 Figures which correspond according to the law of duality have been called by Chasles *correlative figures*. 1885 LEUDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 27 The following problem admits of two correlative solutions. *Ibid.* 28 In the Geometry of the plane, two correlative propositions are deduced one from the other by interchanging the words *point* and *line*.

B. sb.

1. Each of two things having a reciprocal relation such that the one necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other.

1845 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 36 The signe & the thing signified be correlative. 1853-57 FORD *A. & M.* (1596) 12/2 Where no inferior is, there can be no superior, for... these together are correlative. 1868 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 44 a, Priesthood and sacrifice are correlative, and cannot be the one without the other. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 102 Action and re-action are correlative; one cannot exist without the other. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* VI. xxiv. 373 The words used... are what are called correlative, one implies the other. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 245 Every several right has as its correlative an obligation.

† b. The two terms of such a relation have been distinguished as *relative* and *correlative*. *Obs.*

1879 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 Every relative must have a correlative. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 5 The relative, a Father... the correlative, a Son.

2. Something normally related to, or occurring along with, something else.

1846 GARDINER *Decl. Art.* *Joye* 66 b, That vnderstande not the nature of correlative, and se not howe a promise, can only be apprehended by fayth. 1801 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 248 Flanders... is the true correlative of the Indies, seeing that all the gold brought out of India, is spent in the low countrey warres. 1868 tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Favorite* 58 A stab is always due for a box on the eare, and is a correlative to it. 1861 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 180 The vital powers and blood are Correlative. 1888 RAY LANKESTER *Advancem. Science* (1890) 292 The naturalist-traveller and his correlative, the museum curator and systematist.

b. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 39 We have its very ancient correlative in Sanskrit *agra*, etc. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 259 Those classes and purposes differ in a majority of cases, from their correlative at the present day.

† c. Used of persons: A relative. *Obs. rare.* 1697 *Observ. Money & Coin* 33 As when a tender Parent or kind Friend orders... a Joynt or Limb to be cut off from his Correlative.

3. *Gram.* Each of two correlative words: see A. 3.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 36 Correlative are words in regimen, having a mutual reference. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 288 b, *Either-or*, *neither-nor*, *whether-or*, *both-and*, are used in pairs as correlative. *Ibid.* § 163 The proper correlative of *which* is *such*.

4. *Physics, etc.* A correlative force; the equivalent of some force in another form.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ix. 278 Pains are the correlative of actions injurious to the organism. 1866 — *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 What continues to exist during these oscillations is some correlative of the muscular effort which put the chandelier in motion. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 Every thought or feeling has its physical correlative.

5. *Biol.* A normally and apparently necessarily associated characteristic: cf. CORRELATION 3.

**Correlatively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a correlative way, in or by correlation.

a 1656 HALES *Rem. Sermon* *John* xviii. 36 (R.) Our Saviour is a king three manner of wayes, and so correlatively hath three distinct several kingdoms. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 210 The connecting of these observations correlatively together.

**Correlativeness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Correlative quality; inter-connexion.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 298 Theological correlativeness. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Mohler's Symbolism* I. 48 The mutual correlativeness of these two articles of doctrine.

**Correlativity**, [f. CORRELATIVE + -ITY.] = prec.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 554 The correlativity or implicit identity of the self knowing with the self known. 1881 *Athenaeum* 18 June 818/2 A discussion... as to the bearing of Ferrier's perfect correlativity of knowledge and existence upon Spencer and English psychology.

**Correligionist**: see CO-RELIGIONIST.

**Correnoch**, obs. f. CORONACH.

† **Corrept**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *corrept*-ppl. stem of *corrēptre* to snatch up, blame, reprove, chide, f. *cor* = *com*- intensive + *rāptre* to snatch.]

1. *trans.* To reprehend, reprove.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* Prol. a Whanne euer he takith vpon him for to in neibourli or brotherli man correpte his Christen neibour. *Ibid.*, Bothe to correpte and correcte.

2. To seize.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 319 The King of France correpted with the Leprosie.

Hence † **Correpting** *vbl. sb.*, reproving.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* Prol. x He 3eueith instructions of correption and of correpting which... longith to an ouer.

† **Corrept**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrept-us* snatched up, forcibly drawn together, contracted, reproved, pa. pple. of *corrēptre*: see prec.]

1. Abridged, contracted, shortened.

1654 VILVAINE *Epit. Ess.* Pref. A v b, Clipped off by corrept pronouncing.

2. Rapt.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Corrept & corrupt extasies or extravagancies.

**Correption** (kōrēpʃən). [ad. L. *corrēption-em*, n. of action f. *corrēptre*: see prec.]

† 1. Reprehension, reproof. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 292 Of charitable correption or reproof. 1382 — 2 *Pet.* ii. 16 Sotheli he hadde correption, or *reproving*, of his woodnesse. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 394 Thei wolden grucche... agens his correptions and reulingis. 1826 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* x. 11 They are written for our correption. 1672 H. STUBBS *Justif. Dutch War* 43 The obligation of fraternal correption and admonition. c 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 137 Correptions more upbraiding and severe. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. 1. 34 The Virgin Mother... could not forbear expressing a gentle correption to him.

† 2. A seizure. *Obs.* Cf. RAPTURE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Sudden correptions, seizures, raptures of spirit. 1664 HAMMOND *Sermon* *Matt.* x. 15 Wks. 1684 IV. 636 A sudden correption and depression of the mind.

3. *Gram.* Shortening in pronunciation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 632 The first syllable has been reduced to its present proportion by 'correption', if we may revive the very happy Latin term by which a shortened syllable was said to be seized or snatched. *Ibid.*, The more liable to correption of its accented syllable.

† **Correptory**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type *corrēptōri-us*, f. *corrēptōr-em*, agent-n. from *corrēptre*: see above.] Conveying reproof.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 430 The Epistles Correptory or Consolatory to the seven Asian Churches.

† **Correpugnation**, *Med. Obs. nonce-wd.*

[f. COR- + REFUGNATION.] A symptom accessory to the main opposing symptom.

1663 HART *Arraignm.* Ur. iii. iv. 103 Correpugnation (if so I may say) are such things as doe secondarily oppose themselves to the indication.

**Corroso**, *e*, early form of CURASSOW.

† **Correspondency**, *Obs.* Shortened form of CORRESPONDENCY.

1611 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Coiffeteau's Hum. Passions* 139 Any thing that hath any correspondency with a med.

**Correspond** (kōrēspɒnd), *v.* [a. med. L. *correspondere*, f. *cor* = *com*- together, with each other + *respondere* to answer; cf. F. *correspondre* (14th c. in Littré), It. *corrispondere*, Sp. *corresponder*. The etymology implies that the word was formed to express mutual response, the answering of things to each other; but before its adoption in English, it had been extended so as to express the action or relation of one side only, without however abandoning the mutual notion, which is distinct in the modern sense of epistolary correspondence.]

1. *intr.* To answer to something else in respect of fitness; to agree *with*; to be agreeable or conformable to; to be congruous or in harmony *with*.

1539 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1730) I. Records xxvii. 60 Knowing right well that ye... will now so acquit your self, as shall correspond to the perfect expectation, and firm opinion that we have of you. 1593 HULL *Art Garden.* 19 Seldome in other places the like hap correspondeth. 1811 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 31 Haply this life is best... Well corresponding With your stiffe Age. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. Things are really true as they correspond unto his conception. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 86 Our nature corresponds to our external condition. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxv. 158 The prudence of the execution should correspond with the wisdom... of the design. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 262 His outward and his secret actions seldom corresponded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Their habits and their dwellings should correspond to their education.

2. To answer to in character or function; to be similar or analogous to (rarely *with*).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 247 He was... at a richsdach, an assembly that corresponds to our parliament. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 119 p. 2 We see in these little Animals... Instincts and Modes of Life, which correspond to what you observe in Creatures of bigger Dimensions. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 35 The Pleasures and Pains which correspond as Opposites to each other. 1845 STEPHEN *Latus Eng.* I. 107 Their general assembly, corresponding with our House of Commons. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 143 Plato's slave, in the Polity... corresponds curiously to Caliban.

b. To answer or agree in regard to position, amount, etc.

1694 HOLDER *On Time* ii. 29 The days... throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly correspond with any artificial or mechanic equal measures of time. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 205 The degrees of condensation of the air correspond to the degrees of cold. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* iii. 52 The screwholes in the flanchies did not correspond to each other. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iii. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 90 The silver penny... was supposed to correspond with a pennyweight.

† 3. To respond or 'answer concordingly' (Blount *Glossogr.*). *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 42 She was by her hopeful Bridgroom visited by letters and presents, whereunto she reciprocally corresponded. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. ix. p. 8 We having received so great a favour,

enter into Covenant to correspond with a proportionable endeavour. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Utranto* iv. (1758) 68 Perhaps Matilda might not correspond to his passion. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. l. 41 After a series of unfriendly proceedings, to which he had corresponded with a manly temperance. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* i. 45 The youth corresponded with their cares.

† b. To be in accord, compliant, or complaisant *with*. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 9/2 He [Cranfield] was not only negligent... to correspond with Him [the Duke] with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* *Persia* III. iii. 105 It is the Interest of those two Potentates to correspond with him.

† 4. To hold communication or intercourse (*with*). Often of secret intercourse. *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

1665 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 68 They believed that the Sun... did with or in this Idoll correspond or cooperate. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 57 They might the more easily correspond, hold intelligence, consult together. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 293, I would not fail to correspond with him, by the passages of the mountains.

† b. Of commercial relations. *Obs.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 170 For his trouble in corresponding and negotiating his Principal's Affairs. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 1 Gathered from the letters of merchants, and others, who corresponded abroad.

† c. Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1756 T. AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 156 When a Babylonian and his wife had a mind to correspond.

d. *transf.* Of things: † To communicate, have communication (*obs.*); also used for 'to be in vital or sensible communication'.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body... by means of many small Fibres, corresponds with the Parenchyma. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. vii. 207 The Amœba... can only communicate with the smallest possible area of Environment. An insect... corresponds with a wider area.

5. *esp.* To communicate (*with* another) by interchange of letters.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 29 Nov. an. 1647 Sir, I had yours of last week, and by reason of some sudden encombrances I could not correspond with you by that Carrier. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 p. 9 Those who have a mind to correspond with me, may direct their Letters to the Spectator. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 319 Locke and Newton had corresponded on the prophecies of Daniel as early as 1691. 1869 GRIBBUE PARSONS *Ursula's Love Story* xxv, If they had been acknowledged lovers, and corresponded and met as such.

† 6. *trans.* To answer to, agree with, suit. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. 7 Newe names corresponding their vertues and offices. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiv. xxvi. 256 Let him take paine To correspond your hope, and my desire. 1636 in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 44 Not wealth to correspond my will. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Ded.*, Tables, equally Corresponding Compliances of Peace and Ruffings of War.

**Correspondence** (kōrēspɒndəns). [ad. med. L. *\*correspondētia*, f. *correspondere*: see CORRESPOND v. and -ENCE. In F. *correspondance*, 14th c.]

1. The action or fact of corresponding, or answering to each other in fitness or mutual adaptation; congruity, harmony, agreement. Also said of the relation of one of the corresponding things.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 Somme maneor of correspondence or relacon must nedes ben bytwene the two that ben y lyke. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 4 They are in their times and seasons continued with the most exquisite correspondence. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 Considering... the suitable correspondence of the parts of the context. 1720 BUTLER *Sermon* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 37 The correspondence of actions to the nature of the agent renders them natural. 1772 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* v. (1876) 374 Perfect correspondence... between the subjects which he chose and his manner of treating them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 By verbal truth we mean... the correspondence of a given fact to given words. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 343 *Micah* vi. 14 The correspondence of the punishment with the sin shall shew that it is not by chance.

2. Relation of agreement, similarity, or analogy.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 4 Light... hath a relation and correspondence in... corporal things to knowledge in... incorporeal things. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. (1673) 135 The form... of their Churches was... oblong to keep the better correspondence with the fashion of a ship. 1720 BUTLER *Sermon* i. Wks. 1874 II. 11 There is such a correspondence between the inward sensations of one man and those of another. 1869 GLADSTONE *Jun. Mundi* iii. 101 The most striking correspondence is that of Arctus with Mars, both used to signify war itself. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 212 The special interest of this planet [Mars] arising from its supposed close correspondence with the earth.

b. *Doctrine of Correspondences*: the tenet of Swedenborg, that every natural object symbolizes or corresponds to some spiritual fact or principle which is, as it were, its archetype or prototype, and that the Scriptures were written in harmony with these correspondences.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World II.* 881/2 The doctrine of Correspondences... is the central idea of Swedenborg's system. 1876 J. G. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Rev.* 76 Now correspondences, according to which the Word of God is written, are equations between the spiritual and the natural worlds.

† 3. Concordant or sympathetic response. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The... benevolent myndes of his saied subiectes... toward his highnesse... by correspondence of gratitude to theym to be requited. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded., A thankful correspondence of affection

and duty. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. *Serm. on Mount* 73 To answer the importunity of our lusts, not by a denyall but by a correspondence and satisfaction. 1680 LD. FAULKLAND *Life Edw. II.* in *Harl. Misc.*, Being now a king and a sovereign, he expects a correspondence of the same nature.

† 4. Relation between persons or communities; usually qualified as *good, friendly, fair, ill*, etc. *Obs.* (Very common in 17th c.)

1599 SANDYS *Eur. Spec.* (1632) 52 Preferments to entertain them with in good content and correspondence. 1655-60 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1673) 166/2 There were so good Correspondences betwixt the Nations, that, etc. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 33 Our ill correspondence with the French Protestants. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs*, One step towards cultivating a fair correspondence with the power in possession. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Despotism* III. 110 The natural alliance... between Church and State... had given way to such a correspondence as belongs to a true between enemies.

† 5. Intercourse, communication (between persons). *Obs.* exc. as in 6.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. v. He holds That correspondence with all that are Neere about Caesar, as no thought can passe Without his knowledge. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 1701 5/2 The Phenicians, with whom the Gracians had a very ancient correspondence. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr. This amiable maiden has actually commenced a flirting correspondence with an Irish baronet of sixty-five. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Fng. Friend* x. A correspondence fix'd w' Heaven Is sure a noble anchor.

† b. Often, intercourse or communications of a secret or illicit nature. *Obs.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i. If Your father... Held not or correspondence, or connived At his proceedings. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* IV. i. Concerning Osmyn and his correspondence With them who first began the mutiny. 1734 tr. Rollin's *Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xviii. 308 Their impious correspondence with the devil. 1760-70 tr. Juan & Ulloa's *Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 334 To... prevent the Indians... from... carrying on any clandestine correspondence with those whom his arms had not reached.

† c. Commercial intercourse; business relations.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i. To serve the State Of Venice with red herrings... from Rotterdam, Where I have correspondence. 1769 De Foë's *Tour* *Gl. Brit.* I. 374 Exeter drives a very great Correspondence with Holland. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 20, I wished to fix a correspondence for what I wanted, without purchasing at second hand.

† d. Religious or ecclesiastical connexion. Also *concr.* A connexion, communion. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Ephes.* xxxii. (1647) 192, I had rather speake a truth in sincerity, then erre with a glorious correspondence. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ix, An Institution... kept both by all the Churches of the Roman-Correspondence, and by all the Reformed.

† e. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1658 FROGER *Voy.* 14 Fasting and abstaining from correspondence with their Wives.

† f. Of things: Physical communication. *Obs.*

1698 J. CAULL *Muscovy* 49 The Caspian Sea... has no communication or correspondence with any other Sea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* v. iii. 166 A secret Passage, by which the wet and moorish Ground kept a Correspondence with the Ditch.

g. fig. Of persons and things: Vital, practical, or active communication.

1608 HAKEWELL *Van. Eye* 93 The braine (with which the cie holds a marvellous correspondence). 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 46 The wise Men of the East... maintained a correspondence with the stars. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 81 How short our correspondence with the sun! 1811 LAMB *Elia, Old Benchers*, Sun-dials... holding correspondence with the fountain of light. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. v. (1884) 147 In biological language he is said... to be 'in correspondence with his environment'... that is to say, in active and vital connection with them, influencing them possibly, but especially being influenced by them.

8. Intercourse or communication by letters.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 135 Not to mention the learned correspondence which you hold in foreign parts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. VI. 66 Cicero, with whom he held a correspondence of Letters. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Aug., Letter for letter is the law of all correspondence. 1810 SCOTT *Lett.* 18 Mar. in *Lockhart*, The risks of sentimental correspondence. 1875 HELPS *Organ. Daily Life* Ess. 146 As education advances... there will be more correspondence by letters. *Mod. News.*, This correspondence must now cease.

b. The letters that pass between correspondents; also, letters contributed to a newspaper or journal (cf. CORRESPONDENT B. 4 b).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* *Intro.*, Printing the private correspondence of persons still living. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The correspondence of Pope and Swift. 1868 G. DUVE *Pol. Surv.* 30 The Times correspondence from Hungary. 1891 *Post Office Guide* Apr. 33 Railway Sub-offices (i. e. offices which receive their correspondence direct from a Travelling Post Office).

**Correspondency** (*kɔrɪspɒndənsi*). Now somewhat rare or arch. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. = CORRESPONDENCE I: agreement, congruity, etc.; an instance of correspondence.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 So as there be found a just correspondence between them. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. xli. 241 According to that correspondence, which is between the bodie and the soule. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 110 This... holds good correspondence with other Cases in our Law. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* I. xvii. (summary), The punctual correspondence of the Events... to the Predictions. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 681 The general correspondence of our

results. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Thcol.* I. 10 The correspondence... between plants and animals... preparing... food which... the animal can assimilate.

† b. quasi-*concr.* A corresponding or fitly answering condition or arrangement of things.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* I. (1664) 14 Yet not fitting them with a correspondence of diet. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Heaven will follow it with a correspondence of Blessings. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. IV. To move and act In all the correspondencies of greatness.

2. = CORRESPONDENCE 2: analogy, similarity.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. I. 123 The confines of a Kingdome, doth hold some correspondence with the circuit of a city. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 101 His faith... holds good correspondence with the faith of Abraham in the nature and truth of it. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 A Correspondency or Resemblance to it.

† 3. = CORRESPONDENCE 3: concordant or sympathetic response; compliance. *Obs.*

1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holiness* III. 1578/1 She... promised correspondence in all that she might. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 note, Howe to give fitt correspondence to this your exceeding loving kindness. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. IV. (1739) 97 Duke William must give all correspondence to the Normans.

† 4. = CORRESPONDENCE 4: *Obs.*

1588 D. ROGERS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 144 The maintenance of all good correspondence to be entertained with the Crowne of Englande. 1634 W. TIRWITT *Italica Lett.* 169 What kind correspondence can be expected between the Mistress of the house, and the Concubine? a 1655 BR. GOODMAN *Mem. Crt. Eliz. & Jas. I.* 362 When they desire the love and correspondence of a foreign prince. a 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 412, I have... settled a firm and advantageous correspondence with them. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Genet. Spain* 132 The good Correspondency which then subsisted between that Prince and King Alphonso.

† 5. = CORRESPONDENCE 5: communication, intercourse; also in some of the specific uses, as secret communication, commercial intercourse, etc.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 113 Because of the great separation by distance, and difficult meanes of correspondence, which could be made between the Princes Christian and himselfe. 1656 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. 231 They had correspondence in the plot. 1660 WILLSFORD *Sculs Comm.* Aiv b. The honourable Society of Merchants... keeping a correspondence with the habitable world. 1681 GLANVILLE *Nadducismus* L (1726) 23 In their Correspondencies with Witches. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. VI. 26 Messieurs Cliffords... have, by an extensive correspondence... acquired a very considerable fortune.

† 6. = CORRESPONDENCE 6: communication by letters. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. IV. 160 Continue correspondence with some choise forrein friend after they return. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. III. 48 A Cypher, whereby to hold correspondence with her in writing. 1826 BEDDOES *Lett.* 1 Apr. Poems 55 You would have little to complain of on the score of slack correspondence.

† b. = CORRESPONDENCE 6 b: the letters sent and received. *Obs.*

1699 ADDISON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 177 You will be surpris'd... to find among your Correspondencies in Foreign parts a Letter Dated from Blois.

† c. *concr.* (from 5 and 6). A corresponding agency. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 P. 5, I have already established Correspondencies in these several Places, and received very good Intelligence. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Having long been accustomed to send their produce to... Philadelphia and New York, and... having their correspondencies established.

**Correspondent** (*kɔrɪspɒndənt*), a. and sb. Also 5-6 correspondent(e). [f. med.L. *correspondent-em*, pr. pple. of *correspondere*: see CORRESPOND and -ENT. In F. *correspondant*, 14th c.]

A. *adj.* (In this use CORRESPONDING is now more frequent.)

1. Answering to something else in the way of mutual adaptation or fitness; in agreement or harmony, congruous, accordant with; consonant, conformable, suitable, agreeable to.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dvj, Not correspondent to the good gouernance of the Emperre. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 248 Can God be pleased to do anything that is not most correspondent to reason? 1612 DEKKER *Lond. Triumph.* Wks. 1873 III. 242 His robe and mantle... are correspondent to the quality of his person. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. I. § 41. 51 One entire system of Philosophy correspondent with, and agreeable to, the true and real world. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 246 An order of things more correspondent to the sentiments of our constituents. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 103 Nothing could... have fallen out more correspondent with my wishes. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exodus* XIV. 19 A series of... movements in the narrative correspondent with the native grandeur of the occasion.

† b. Characterized by agreement or harmony of parts; harmonious, congruous. *Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 206 Shewing as it were a fayre worke and correspondent picture. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxv. 140 The workmanship thereof is so correspondent, that all the perfection... from a good workman is observed in it.

2. Answering to or agreeing with something else in the way of likeness of relation or analogy; analogous, or having an analogous relation to.

1432-50 tr. *Hieden* (Rolls) I. 219 An horse man made of brasse correspondente to the ymage of that prouince (*equus*

*quidam armis concordans mobiliter motui illius imaginis*). c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1007 The pope hath no peere; Emperoure is nex hym euery where; Kyngge correspondent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 The peticyon of the Pater noster correspondent to this branche or gyfte is... wryten in the margent. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 510 Squirrels which have such lines of white and black, with correspondent lines in the tail. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. IV. 13 To these Uses [of speech] there are also foure correspondent Abuses. 1739 HUMZ *Human Nature* I. i, I venture to affirm... that every simple impression [has] a correspondent idea. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 8. 144 Sculptural sketching, exactly correspondent to a painter's light execution of a background. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 The poet cannot see a natural phenomenon which does not express to him a correspondent fact in his mental experience.

b. Agreeing (with each other) in relative position.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. IV. 13 Two triangles, of which two sides of th' one be equal to two sides of the other, eche side to his correspondent side. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 53 As five zones th' ætherial regions bind, Five correspondent are to earth assigned. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 164/1 Two points anatomically correspondent, when on opposite sides of the body they severally hold the same relation to the centre.

c. Agreeing (with something else) in relative magnitude or value; proportional.

a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* I. xxxi. (1683) 56 What correspondent thing can he repay to God, who by his gift enjoyeth an Empire? 1800 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 650 The... price has been... increased without any correspondent improvement in the quality of the goods.

† 3. Responsive; compliant, submissive. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. II. 207, I will be correspondent to command. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. III. (1739) 4 It [Britain] continued correspondent to the Romans.

† 4. Answerable, responsible. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* v. We are not correspondent for any but our own places. c 1658 OSBORN *Wks.* II. 37, I am no ways correspondent for the praise or blame due to any verses.

† 5. Used *advb.* *Obs.* (Cf. *according*.)

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* I The Mercurial Standard... rises or falls... correspondent to the various Temperaments which the Air receives.

B. sb.

1. A thing that corresponds or answers to something else; a correlative.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 276 Eggs are to birds as a relative to its correspondent. 1799-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Gray*, The first line was clearly bought by the admission of its wretched correspondent. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 56 The nearest correspondent in quality to the short e of 'met'.

† 2. A person who holds communication with another, esp. secret communication; a confederate, accomplice. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. VIII. Their faithful correspondent, who advised them by his letters, could no where be found. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 172 His [a mutineer's] correspondent in the other ship... began the work. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. June, He [a highwayman] had always acted... without partner or correspondent.

3. A person who has regular business relations with another (esp. in a distant place).

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1704) III. 601 To take Bills of Exchange from Amsterdam upon their Correspondents in London. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 33 A Man may... meet with a Correspondent in Piety with whom he may Traffique... in the Affairs of Heaven. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171, I... had gotten... a correspondent in London, with whom I traded. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 226 This worthy man also gave me a letter to his correspondent at Granada.

4. One who communicates with another by letters. (The ordinary modern use.)

c 1630 SIR H. WOTTON *The Parallel in Reliq. Wotton*, The Secretary... knew there were some Letters in it from his Correspondents. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Cress Mar* 18 Apr., I wrote to... all my... correspondents by the last ship. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 70, I have not answered the letters of my own correspondents. 1878 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 127 The lady was a voluminous correspondent.

b. One who contributes letters to a newspaper or journal; *spec.* one employed by a journal to contribute news and other material to its columns from some particular place.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 P. 1 The Letters of my Correspondents will represent this Affair in a more lively Manner. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* x, For the two following Poems we are indebted to unknown Correspondents. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xvi, 'He is a man of fine moral elements', said the war correspondent. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o' xii*, 'The triumph of decorative art,' as 'our own correspondent' would call it.

5. *nonce-use.* An organism in vital communication with its environment: see CORRESPOND 4 d.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. vii. (1890) 214 Some change might occur in it [the environment] which the correspondents had no adaptive changes to meet.

**Correspondential** (*kɔrɪspɒndənsjəl*), a. [f. L. type *\*correspondentia* CORRESPONDENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to correspondence, or to a correspondent.

1818 WHEWELL *Wks.* (1876) II. 25 A sluggishness of the correspondential faculties. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 [He] never yet engaged in a correspondential war.

Hence **Correspondentially** *adv.*

1831 in *Fraser's Mag.* III. 108 The hisonorous matin knock, which excites so interesting a sensation .. among all persons correspondentially inclined.

**Correspondently**, *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a correspondent manner, correspondingly.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* III. xiii. Sij, Those fragments correspondently compared are also proportionall. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1669) 210 Correspondently to these types and prophecies. 1760-73 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 94 The blossoms .. are correspondently succeeded by fruits. c1865 *Circle of Sc.* I. 364/2 The appetite being roused correspondently with .. necessity.

**Correspondentship**, [*f.* as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a (newspaper) correspondent.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug., The task of special correspondentship. 1885 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Chr. Kirkland* II. v. 145, I happened on a Parisian correspondentship just then vacant.

**Corresponder**, [*f.* CORRESPOND *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who corresponds; a correspondent.

1776 C. MELMOTH [S. J. PRATT] *Pupil of Pleas* I. 221 The lively Delia, a wit, a responder, a perfect penwoman. 1796 B. GREATHRED in *Dr. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 291 The responders inclined to look up to him.

**Corresponding**, *vb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the *vb.* CORRESPOND.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 201 What ever good we do is a corresponding to, and as it were an assisting him.

**Corresponding** (*kprispndng*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Not common before the present century; now superseding *correspondent*.

1. That corresponds or answers to another; correspondent.

1579 *DIGGES Stratot.* II. v. 40 Which Deducted from the corresponding parte of the Divisible leaneeth o. 1683 *SOAME & DRYDEN tr. Boileau's Art of Poetry* i. Differing parts have corresponding grace. 1797-1804 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 215 An obtuse angle in the lower mandible. a corresponding angle in the upper one. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 127 The triangles are .. similar; therefore their corresponding sides are proportional. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 481 His reserve .. was met by a corresponding caution.

2. That corresponds by letters.

*Corresponding member* of a society: one residing at a distance, who corresponds with the society by letters, but has no deliberative voice in its affairs.

1760-73 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 373 The royal academy of sciences .. were pleased to express their esteem .. by admitting him a corresponding member. 1760 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 311 Corresponding misses fill the room With sentimental flipperies. 1872 *STANLEY Lect. Ch. Scot.* Title-p., Corresponding member of the Institute of France.

**Correspondingly**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a corresponding manner; so as to correspond or answer to something else.

1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 537/2 A large crop, and .. salivary glands of correspondingly large dimensions. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 5/4 The gradients .. were becoming very moderate and the winds correspondingly lighter.

† **Correspondible**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* med. L. *correspondens*, *ppl. stem of correspondere* + -IBLE: cf. *responsibile*.] Liable to correspond or answer.

1659 *OSBORN Q. Eliz.* Pref. (1673) Dd viij, The main fons or bottom of her account being no farther correspondible, than for a just and even balancing her layings out with what she hath received.

**Correspondion**, *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -ION.] The action of answering to each other.

1885 *Amer. Tral. Philol.* VI. 503 The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal correspondion. It has no equivalent for the *μὴν*. 84 so much used in Greek.

**Corresponsive** (*kprispnsiv*), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [*f.* as prec. + -IVE: cf. *responsive*.] Corresponding, correspondent, answering.

1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 18 With massie Staples And corresponsive and fulfilling Bolts. 1658 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 200 To educate [you] in a corresponsive way to your extraction. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 78 He .. weds the past in the present to some prepared and corresponsive future. 1880 *SWINBURNE Study Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 25 A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the corresponsive progress within.

Hence **Corresponsively** *adv. rare.*

In mod. Dicts.

**Corriar**, var. of **CURRIER** 2 *Obs.*, a firearm.

**Corride**, *obs. f.* **CORRODY**.

**Corridor** (*kpridri*). Also 7 *corredor*, *ourridore*, 7-9 *corridore*. [*a.* F. *corridor* (16th c., also *courridour*), ad. It. *corridore* (also *corridoio*) a long passage in a building or between two buildings, *f.* *correre* to run. Cf. Sp. *corredor* in same sense. Webster 1828 pronounced *kpridōr*; so Byron; Smart 1836-49 *kpridri*.

The It. *corridoio* (from *corio*, L. *strium*) is the original type, the primary meaning being 'running-place'. In the form in -ore it is confused with *corritore*, *corridore* a runner.)

† 1. A passage, covered walk, or avenue between two places. *Obs.* in Eng. use.

1680 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 366 From thence a Curridore, or private way, to his Castle of Saint Angelo. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germany* 1677/102 There is also a House of Pleasure in the Mote, into which there is no other passage but through a high Corridore. 1739 *GRAY Lett.* 9 Dec. (*Bologna*), From one of the principal gates to a church of the Virgin, runs a corridore of the same sort.

1824 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 300 On descending I passed by the church of S. Maria del Monte and its magnificent corridor or piazza, on the declivity of a hill.

† 2. **Fortif.** The continuous path that surrounds the fortifications of a place, on the outside of the moat and protected by the glacis; the covered way. *Obs.*

1591 *GARRARD Art of Warre* 326 To mount upon the Corridor of y<sup>e</sup> Counterscarpe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* Map, No. 54 The Gallery or Corridor .. to the Counter-scarpe. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Corridor*. In Fortification, the Covert-way above the Counterscarp, lying round about the Compass of the Place, between the Moat and the Pallisades.

[†] b. Applied to the curtain.

A Dictionary error handed down from Cotgr. [1611 *COTGR., Corridor*, a curtain, in fortification.] 1646 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1658 *PHILLIPS, Corridor*, a Term in fortification, otherwise called *Cortina*, or *Curtain*. So 1678.]

3. An outside gallery or passage round the quadrangle or court of a building, connecting one part with another.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Apr. (*Palace of Luxemburge*), The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the chiefe entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone. 1755 *JOHNSON, Corridor*, a gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., If .. there had been a corridor with arcades all round, as in Covent Garden. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lviii, Richly caparison'd, a ready row Of armed horse .. Circled the wide-extending court below; Above, strange groups adorn'd the corridor. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x, Those glazed corridors are pleasant to walk in, in bad weather.

4. A main passage in a large building, upon which in its course many apartments open.

1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. xix, Glimmering through the dusky corridor, Another (lamp) chequers o'er the shadow'd floor. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 16 They passed along a corridor lit from above, and lined with old family pictures. 1881 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. & Ess.* 198 Finding themselves adrift in the corridors of Windsor.

fig. 1879 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* vi. 205 We do well to traverse all the corridors of history.

5. *Comb.*, as *corridor-train*.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/3 The Corridor Train is so named from a narrow passage which runs from end to end.

**Corrie** (*kprī*). *Sc.* Also *currie*, *correl*, *oorri*, *corry*. [*a.* Gaelic *coire* (pronounced *ko're*) cauldron, kettle; hence, whirlpool (as in *Corrie-ureckan* Brecan's cauldron), and circular hollow.] The name given in the Scottish Highlands to a more or less circular hollow on a mountain side, surrounded with steep slopes or precipices except at the lowest part, whence a stream usually flows.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 104 The Corries or Curries of Balglass. They are semicircular excavations hollowed out in that ridge of hills. 1807 J. HEADRICK *Arran* 60 This glen terminates in a circular hollow, or corry. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xvi, That little corri, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn. 1841 *LD. COCKBURN Circuit Journeys* 6 Sept., The great corries into which the weather has hollowed one side of most of the mountains (in Skye). 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 251 Left silent in the solitude of some Highland Corry. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 235 The corrie where the deer are lying. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/1 In Blackmount deer corries there will be good sport.

**Corrier**, *obs. form* of **CURRIER**.

† **Corrige**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 *corrige*. [*a.* F. *corriger*, ad. L. *corrīgere* to CORRECT, *f. cor-* = *com-* together, altogether + *regere* to make straight or right.] *trans.* To correct, chastise, punish.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Pat be maneres of shrewes ben coriged and chastised by veniaunce. 1483 *CAXTON Eneyd* 25 The .. servauntes .. sore corryged and bete hym (the ass). 1490 — *Eneydas* xxiv. (1890) 89 To corryge and punyssh the thoffence.

† **Corrigenda** (*kpridzēndm*). Chiefly in pl. *corrigenda*. [*L. corrigendum* that which is to be corrected, gerundive of *corrīgere* to CORRECT: see prec.] Something requiring correction; in pl. errors or faults in a printed book, etc., of which the corrections are given.

a 1850 A. JUDSON in *Wayland Mem. Judson* (1853) II. v. 170, I received thankfully yours of 28th January accompanied by a list of corrigenda. 1883 *Lancet* Times 20 Oct. 405/2 There are .. five and a half pages of corrigenda.

† **Corrigent**, *a.* (*sh.*) *Med. Obs.* [*ad. L. corrīgēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *corrīgere* to CORRECT.] Correcting, corrective. *sb.* A corrective ingredient in a medicine.

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Corrigens*, amending .. corrigent. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corrigent*.

**Corrigible** (*kpridgib'l*), *a.* Also 5 *oorrigabill*, 7 *oorrigeable*. [*a.* F. *corrigible* (in OF. *corrigible*), ad. L. *\*corrīgibilis* (cf. *incorrīgibilis*), *f. corrīgere* to CORRECT: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being corrected; rectifiable.

1430 in *Eng. Gilds* 337 Provided allway, that .. any of the said articlis .. be reformed byll and corrigibill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsaile of the cite. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 244 A skilful artist, who .. knows how to correct thin, is corrigible. 1806 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* II. 52 The disorders of the digestive organs are more corrigible by medical remedies. 1852 *GROTE Greece* II.

lxxxii. X. 618 A vote which is understood to be final and never afterwards to be corrigible.

2. Of faults, weaknesses, etc.: Capable of being amended; capable of improvement or reformation.

1673 *Lady's Call* I. § 1. 5 The infirmity for the most part proves very corrigible. 1700 *ASTLEY tr. Saavedra-Fa. varilo* I. 52 Both these Passions, as well that of Rashfulness, as Commiseration are corrigible. 1800 *Examiner* No. 614. 34/2 Despotism was a thing corrigible by experience. 1833 *O'CONNELL Corr.* (1888) I. 332 The other abuses will be easily corrigible.

3. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Open or submissive to correction.

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* III. (1637) 28 If hee be corrigible, not euen in the Lords cause should I curse my brother. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 74 Bending downe His corrigible necke. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 56 Such .. punishments have made some corrigible offenders to become desperate and incurable. 1776 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1887) III. 62 He has not dragged into light a bashful and corrigible sinner. 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., In public they are meek and corrigible.

† 4. Liable to or deserving chastisement or punishment. *Obs.*

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1347/2 If anie prince fell into anie such kind of error, that prince were corrigible, but of whome? 1640 *HOWELL Doctores Gr.* 196 He was taken up very short, and adjudgd corrigible for such presumptuous language. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. v. § 1 Our inclinations averse and corrigible.

† 5. Having the faculty of correcting; corrective.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* II. i, Do I not bear a reasonable corrigible hand over him, Crispinus? 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 329 The power, and Corrigible authoritie of this lies in our Wills

Hence **Corrigibility**, **Corrigibleness**, **Corrigibly** *adv.*

1765 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 213/1 The corrigibility of a bad soil. 1846 *DE QUINCEY Chr. as Organ of Polit. Movem.* Wks. XII. 264 Whatever was good or corrigibly bad, man saw associated with weakness.

**Corrigidor**, *obs. form* of **CORREGIDOR**.

† **Corrigiole**, *Obs. rare.* [*a.* OF. *corrigiole* (in *Paré*) = *la renouée*, i.e. knotgrass, a. L. *\*corrīgiola*, dim. of *corrīgia* thong, shoe-latchet.] The Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

(*Corrigiola* is in modern Botany taken as the name of another genus, the Strapwort, N.O. *Paronychiaceae*.) c1400 *Lanfrank's Chirurg.* 247 Grinde hem sotilly & tempere hem wip iuys of corigiole & make herof polottis. 1565 J. HALL *Lanfrank's Chirurg.*, Table 29 *Corrigiola*, so called of the Apothecaries, and of the Frenche men *Corrigiole*, is oure common knottgrasse.

† **Corrigiour**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*a.* OF. *corrigiour* (mod. F. *corrigueur*) corrector, *f. corriger* to correct: cf. Sp. *corregidor*.] A corrector.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 6 All knynges ought specially to here her corrigiours or correctours.

**Corrinnoch**, *obs. f.* **CORONACH**.

**Corrisif**, *sive*: see **CORROSIVE**.

**Corrival** (*kprai-vāl*), *sb.* and *a. arch.* [*a.* F. *corrival* (16th c.), or ad. rare L. *corrivalis*, a compound adding emphasis to the relation expressed by *rivalis*, *RIVAL*. Vaugelas (1647) remarked that in Fr. *corrival* was disused in favour of *rival*. It continued longer in English, and has passed into the modified form *Co-RIVAL*, q.v.]

A. *sb.* 1. A rival in a position of equality; one of several competitors having equal claims.

1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. xii. (1612) 56 Fathering his late Corriuals act. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 636/2 The two howses of the Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaries and corriuals one agaynst the other. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psend. Ep.* 122 Lycus was Rival unto another; and suddenly appearing stopped the mouth of his Corriual. 1656 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Ex.* xx. (1657) 363 A jealous God, who could not endure any Corriual or Consort. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solit. Soul* i. 127 One, seeking after One only Beloved, who can admit of no Corriual from without. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* I. i. 82 The League .. was rather a Catholic corriual than cordial ally of the Imperial house.

b. *esp.* A rival in love, a rival suitor.

1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb. 60 Suspecting .. that Philautus was corriual with him and cocke-mate with Lucilla. 1592 *GREENE Dishut.* 17 My husband .. is content .. to bee corriual with a number of other good companions. 1607 *HEYWOOD Fair Maid Wks.* 1874 II. 19 What man so ere he be, Presumes to be corriual in his love. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 43 Yee bold Corriuals, which doe loue my Kate, Leave off your wooing. 1652 *PEYTON Catastr. Ho. Swarts* (1721) 9 The Lord Bothwel became a new Corriual in her Affection.

† 2. Without the sense of actual competition: A compeer, partner; one having equal claims, or admitted to equal rights. *Obs.*

c1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* viii. 33 Base coward I false, and too effeminate To be corriual with a prince in thoughts! 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 31 And many moe Corriuals, and deare men Of estimation and command in Armes.

B. *adj.* Rivaling each other, rival.

1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 294 There is no co-equal, corriual, or co-ordinate Power. 1650 *FULLER P'isgah* 369 Glass. in purity corriual with Crystal itself. 1714 L. MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rew.* 13 Ruin'd by the corriual and contending governors. 1822 *SIR A. DE VIRE Song of Faith* 207 Corriual forms of one surpassing glory.

† **Corrival**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *prec. sb.*]  
1. *trans.* To rival, to be a rival to in any pursuit.  
1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 61 Who I suppose  
corriuald me in loue Of that Camelia. 1631 QUARLES  
*Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 360 Thou art she, corriuald  
with no other.

2. *intr.* To vie with.  
1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Holy Transportations* (1881) 184 With  
the Sunne corriualing in light.

† **Corrivality**, *Obs.* [f. *L. corrivālis*: see  
-ITY.] Joint rivalry; competition.

1598 YONG *Diana* 320 Faustus.. had nothing else to doe,  
but walke vp and downe those fields in corriualitie with  
Firmius. 1608 BR. HALL *Old Relig.* xvi. § 2. 166 Traditions  
were obtruded to God's people, in a corriualitie with  
the written word. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 185 Devon-  
shire.. quits all claimes of corriuality.. and acknowledgeth  
this as Paramount in greatness.

† **Corrivalry**, *Obs.* [f. *CORRIVAL* + -RY: cf.  
*rivalry*.] = *prec.*

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 111 Largeness  
of Emperie, disdaime of corriualrie. 1664 H. MORE *Myst.*  
*Intq.* vi. 19 Those worship is incapable of any Corrivalry  
or Copartnership.

† **Corrivalship**, *Obs.* [f. *CORRIVAL* + -SHIP.]  
The position of a corrivā; mutual rivalry.

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 18 Men in kindnesse are  
mutually lambs, but in corriual-shipp of loue Lyons. 1677  
GILPIN *Damocles* iii. xx. 167 This kingdom is.. managed by  
Satan with an envious competition and Corriualship to that  
of God. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 238 Bids Fair  
for a Corriualship with Nature.

† **Corrivalty**, *Obs. rare.* [See -TY.] A  
variant of *CORRIVALITY*.

1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* iii. 31 The bare corri-  
ualty and contesting of filthy lusts with the grace of the  
Gospell. 1658 — *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 23 Such a  
Love admits of no corriualty or competition.

† **Corrivare**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. corrivāre*,  
ppl. stem of *corrivāre* to draw together into one  
stream, f. *cor-* together + *rivāre* to draw off water.]  
*trans.* To cause (liquids or their channels) to run  
together into one. (Misused by Burton.)

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. iii. Veines.. Of these  
there be two chiefe, *Vena porta*, and *Vena Cava*, from  
which the rest are corrivated. *Ibid.* ii. ii. iv. Rare devices  
to corrivare waters.

† **Corrivation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. corrivā-  
tion-em*, n. of action f. *corrivāre*: see *prec.*] The  
confluence of streams. (Misused by Burton.)

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democ. to Rdr. 54 Corrivations  
of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. 1635  
PERSON *Varieties* ii. 76 The beginnings.. of Rivers are small,  
but by corrivation of other lesser ones they increase.

† **Corrive**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *corrive*, *co-rive*,  
*corve*. [In form answering to *L. corrivāre*; but  
used in a sense derived from *CORRIVAL*, and perh.  
simply formed from the latter.]

1. = *CORRIVAL v. trans. and intr.*  
1506 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xv. (R.), It lesser greeneeth he  
should grudge that I with him corrive. 1590 *Ibid.* vii.  
xxvi. (R.), Then Scotland warr'd on England, and in that  
same warre did end The knight that had corried; so the  
ladie lost each frende. 1608 *Ibid.* 153 And standing on  
my manhood would not be coriv'd of any. 1608 DAY *Law  
Tricks* i. ii. I st your countrie manner to corrive a leader?

2. *intr.* To consort. *rare.*  
1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17, I should suspect.. that Opinion,  
that will cordially corrive with two or three sottish errors.  
Hence *Corriv'g ppl. a.*, acting as corrivā.  
a 1618 SYLVESTER *Arctoph. Epist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 331,  
I may let you know Why I refrain from my corriv'g foe.

**Corrivive**: see *CORROSIVE*.  
**Corroborant** (*kəp'pōrānt*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F.*  
*corroborant* (Paré, 16th c.) or ad. *L. corroborānt-*  
*em*, pr. pple. of *corroborāre*: see *CORROBORATE v.*]  
*A. adj.* 1. Strengthening, invigorating, esp. of  
medicinal agents.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 961 They be of three Intentions:  
Refrigerant, Corroborant, and Aperient. 1699 *Phil.*  
*Trans.* XXI. 55 The *Aqua Santa*.. becomes so cordial and  
corroborant, that it works miraculous Effects in many  
Diseases. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 362 It is  
purgative, not corroborant, they tell me. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.*  
III. 231 His stomach had so lost its tone, that no medicine  
of the corroborant kind would stay a moment upon it. 1875  
H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 44 It is thought to have a cor-  
roborant influence upon the nervous system.

*B. sb.*  
1. A strengthening agent; a strengthener or in-  
vigorator of the system; a tonic.

1797-98 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.*  
(ed. 11) 321 The best corroborants which we know, are the  
Peruvian bark and wine. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* I. 333/2 In  
cases of debility, Dogwood is a valuable corroborant.

2. Something which corroborates (a statement,  
etc.); a corroboratory fact.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 511 It is not my intention.. to  
trouble you with all the corroborants of this subject. 1890  
M. DAVITT in 19th Cent. Mar. 375 This charge.. was dexter-  
ously used as a corroborant to the forgeries and fabrica-  
tions of *Parnellism and Crime*.

**Corroborate** (*kəp'pōrāt*), *ppl. a.* *Obs.* or *arch.*  
[ad. *L. corroborāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corroborāre*: see  
next.] Strengthened, confirmed, corroborated.

*a.* as *pa. pple. arch.*  
1534 THYNNE *Chancer's Wks.* Ded., Maynteyned, corro-  
borate, and defended. c 1534 *Tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.*

(Camden) I. 112 That.. the flood beinge corroborat it  
might strike a certaine terror into the adverse parte. 1607-  
12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 366 There is noe  
trusting to the force of Nature.. except it be corroborate by  
Custom. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii. 239 The sense Of  
duty, by the pride of self-controll Corroborate. 1878 TENNY-  
SON *O. Mary* ii. ii. His right came down to me, Corroborate  
by your Acts of Parliament.

† *b.* as *adj. Obs.*  
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 383 A more stable  
and corroborate concord. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii.  
§ 3 Men are more curious.. what mould they lay about a  
young plant than about a plant corroborate.

**Corroborate** (*kəp'pōrāt*), *v.* [f. *L. corroborāt-*  
*ppl. stem of corroborāre* to strengthen, invigorate,  
f. *cor-* together, intensive + *roborāre* to make strong:  
see -ATE 3.] To strengthen, make strong.

† 1. *trans.* To strengthen materially. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46, I will corroborate my  
Crosse Giant-like, to vnder-bear the Atlas burthen of her  
insolences. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 336 Every part is  
.. corroborated by Membranes. a 1766 M. EWEN *Grace &  
Truth* iii. ii. These boards were corroborated with bars  
of the same wood. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819)  
321 These joints [in grasses and canes].. corroborate the  
stem.

† 2. To strengthen constitutionally or organic-  
ally; to invigorate, refresh. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 50 b, Rydyng moderately  
.. doth corroborate the spirite and body above other exer-  
cises. 1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 107 Meats.. moder-  
ately taken corroborate the body, refresh the arteries, and  
reuiue the spirits. 1677 GILPIN *Damocles* (1867) 210 The  
outward man is also corroborated by the inward peace of  
the mind. 1790 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* xi. (1731) 178 No-  
thing so much strengthens and corroborates the whole Body  
[as the morning air]. 1802 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. xxii,  
Psyche, who was otherwise of an imbecile body and mind..  
is now corroborated.

† *b.* esp. of medicinal agents or applications;  
also of the physician. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. Olyves condite in salte  
lykoure.. doth corroborate the stomacke. 1604 BACON  
*Apol.* 56 They.. should.. intend to cure and corroborate the  
part. 1611 COYCK., *Comforter vnto playe*, to corroborate a  
wound by fomentations, or other (externall) applications.  
1628 A. FOX *tr. Wurst's Surg.* ii. iii. 53 Give him some  
Cordials to corroborate his stomack. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris*  
§ 80 Nothing that I know corroborates the stomach so  
much as tar-water. 1797 J. DOWNING *Dis. Horned Cattle*  
17 This medicine.. corroborates the parts that are hurt.

3. With non-material object: To strengthen (a  
quality, faculty, power, etc.); to confirm (a person)  
in a quality or attribute. *arch.*

1543 NECESS. *Doctr. Oij.* Wherby they shulde be so cor-  
roborated.. in the gyfte.. before receiued in baptisme. 1655  
FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 39 Paulinus.. daily plyed the  
Word and Sacraments, thereby to corroborate his owne  
People in Pietie. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 119 To  
corroborate their Faith. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I.  
ii. § 1 Jonathan.. corroborated his authority by.. friendship  
with the Romans. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx.  
(1866) II. 119 The inferior faculty.. so far from nourishing  
and corroborating the superior.. tends to reduce this faculty  
to a lower level.

4. To give legal or formal confirmation to; to  
confirm a law, legal act, etc.)

1530 [See *CORROBORATING vbl. sb.*] 1548 HALL *Chron.*  
225 b. His high Courte of Parliament.. in the whiche, all  
lawes and ordinaunces, made by him before that daie were  
corroborated and confirmed. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii.  
xi. (1849) 133 To corroborate his election. 1655 — (*Ch.*  
*Hist.* ii. iv. § 14 This law.. corroborated by eight hundred  
yeares Prescription and many Confirmations. 1748 RICHARD-  
SON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 275 If the yielding up that  
estate will do, resign it—and be mine—and I will corroborate  
with all my soul, your resignation. 1818 CRUISE  
*Digest* (ed. 2) V. 218 If the fine had been levied for the  
purpose of corroborating the conveyance.

5. To strengthen (an opinion, statement, argu-  
ment, etc.) by concurrent or agreeing statements or  
evidence; to make more sure or certain; to  
support, confirm: said *a.* of a person; *b.* of the  
confirming statement.

1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., I am glad to corrobo-  
rate (these observations) by some great authorities. 1751  
JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 2 My narrative has no other  
tendency than to illustrate and corroborate your own ob-  
servations. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 35/4 He appears to have taken  
uncommon pains to corroborate all his assertions by an ap-  
peal to original authorities. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I.  
88 He recollected Rip at once, and corroborated his story in  
the most satisfactory manner. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii.  
54 This observation corroborates those of Professor Forbes.  
1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 54 The simple explanation.. has  
been corroborated by subsequent investigators.

† 6. *intr.* To concur in testimony. *Obs. rare.*  
1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 23 These.. nearly corro-  
borate with the Soundings at R. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790)  
V. 1776 Many circumstances corroborate to prove this  
beyond doubt.

Hence *Corroborated ppl. a.*, *Corroborating*  
*vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. *Ep. to King* 8 For the auctorysyng and  
corroboratyng of my said thyrdy boke. 1610 GUILLIM  
*Heraldry* iii. x. (1660) 148 These [Herbs].. serve to the  
corroborating and comforting of the inward parts of mans  
body. 1624 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 424 A Chi-  
rurgion that applies corroborating plasters to a broken  
limb. 1713 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 251 To have  
lost their Cordial or corroborating Faculty. 1802 T.  
TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. ix. Through long continued association,  
and corroborated affection.

† **Corroborat-ic**, *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. as  
*prec.* + -IC.] A corroborant.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 186 (D.) Get a good warm  
girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent corroborat-ic to  
strengthen the loins.

**Corroboration** (*kəp'pōrōrāshən*). [a. *F. cor-  
roboration* (Paré, 16th c.) or ad. *L. \*corroboratiōn-*  
*em*, n. of action f. *corroborāre* to *CORROBORATE*.]

† 1. Strengthening (a. of bodily organs; b. of  
qualities, attributes, faculties, etc.). *Obs.*

1599 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 135/2 The miracles done of olde  
time by God.. in corroboration & setting forth of y<sup>e</sup> faith.  
1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkhouer's Bk. Physicke* 10/2 For corrobora-  
tions of the head. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 153 Where  
the liuer hath need of speedy corroboration. 1640 BASTWICK  
*Lord Bps.* vii. F iv. For.. illumination, or consolation, or  
corroboration of any Grace in our Soules. 1651 HOBBS  
*Leviath.* i. vi. 25 The Motion, which is called Appetite..  
seemeth to be, a corroboration of Vitall Motion, and a help  
thereunto. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. vii. 151 To the  
great corroboration of his Spirit in his cruel Martyrdome.  
1876 KEATINGE *Trar.* (1817) I. 47 Its [a system of fortifi-  
cation] application to the defence or corroboration of the  
strength of countries.

2. Legal confirmation. *arch.*  
*Bond of corroboration* (Sc. Law): in a bond of debt, an  
additional obligation which confirms the original obligation;  
see *quot.* 1861.

1552 Bk. Com. *Prayer. Order. Deacons. Oath Kings*  
*Suprem.*, I will observe.. all.. statutes made.. in confirma-  
tion and corroboration of the king's power. a 1645 VINES  
*Lord's Supp.* (1677) 173 An ordinance of corroboration. 1680  
*Black Box Let.* in *Somers Tracts* Ser. I. i. 78 The.. Cor-  
roboration of his Right to the Imperial Crown of these  
Realms. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1201 Where the  
debtor in a bond dies, his heir may grant a bond of corrobora-  
tion of his ancestor's debt, which will save the expense  
of constituting the debt against the heir. Where the creditor  
in a bond dies, the debtor may grant a bond of corrobora-  
tion to his heir, which will save the expense of a confirma-  
tion, or of completing a title in the person of the heir, etc.

3. The confirmation (of a statement, etc.) by  
additional evidence.

1768 JOHNSON *Gen. Observ. Shaks.* Hen. VI. pt. iii. Let  
us now enquire what corroboration can be gained from  
other testimony. 1798 BERRISFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.*  
(1862) III. 412 We have had a long examination this day..  
a full corroboration of all we knew before. 1876 J. GILBERT  
*Chr. Atomem.* (1852) 310 In corroboration of the statements  
in the Lecture, we adduce the following quotations. 1865  
DICKENS *Unt. Fr.* iv. x. Riah bent his head in corrobora-  
tion. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 165 It  
has thus much of corroboration from history, that, etc.

4. That which corroborates; a corroborative  
circumstance; † a corroborative agent (*obs.*)

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 203 They be & ought to  
be a great corroboration of that hath ben in stories written  
and reported in this matter. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals*  
I. ii. 54 The remedies.. would be a great comfort and corro-  
boration to the Godly. 1843 POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864  
I. 259 Corroboration will rise upon the corroborations, and the  
murderer will be traced. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.*  
xxiv. 326 The title of Caesar is never found upon coins of  
this reign (Vitellius) a corroboration of history.

**Corroborative** (*kəp'pōrātiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [a.  
*F. corroborativus*, -ive (Paré, 16th c.), ad. *L. type*  
*\*corroborātiv-us*, f. *corroborāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of corroborating.

1. Strengthening, fortifying, invigorating. *arch.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 78 These sweet smells  
are both the corroborative to the senses, and confortative to  
the spirits. 1605 HART *Anat. U.* ii. iv. 74 Corroborative  
and other medicines. 1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac.* (1749) III.  
70 We shall endeavour to make appear: 1st, That Wit  
and Humour are corroborative of Religion, and promotive  
to true Faith. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 48 A complete web of  
corroborative association is woven round the social feeling  
by the powerful agency of the external sanctions.

2. Of a legal act, statement, evidence, etc.: Con-  
firmatory.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. x. § 21 A latter oath may be  
corroborative of the former, or constructive of a new obli-  
gation. 1750 WARRBURTON *Let.* (1809) 37 Anything explana-  
tory or corroborative of what I say in the beginning of my  
book. 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)  
I. 273 This epitaph, corroborative of the tradition above-  
mentioned. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxii. I will give cor-  
roborative testimony. 1880 GLADSTONE in 19th Cent. No.  
38. 717 Whether the Homeric poems may not be a corrobo-  
rative witness to the Book of Genesis.

† *B. sb.* A strengthening or fortifying agent or  
measure; esp. in *Med.* = *CORROBORANT. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 246 The juice of Scordotis  
is holden to be a great corroborative of the stomack. 1649  
JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. ix. P 20 The rite of confirmation  
is.. intended by the Holy Ghost for a corroborative of bap-  
tismal grace. 1765 D. LOW *Chiropod.* 128 A little warm  
wine.. to act as a corroborative. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. vi. 191  
An efficacious corroborative to his inflexibility.

Hence *Corroboratively adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 407 'It is true', exclaimed  
Madame de Bohm, corroboratively. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6  
May 4 The anonymous painter and grainer, who writes..  
so corroboratively to 'my dear Lord' from America.

**Corroborator** (*kəp'pōrōrāt*), *a.* Also 7-er.  
[Agent-n. in *L.* form, from *corroborā-re* to *COR-  
ROBORATE*.] One who or that which corroborates.

1672 CROWNE *City Politiques* i. i. 8 I'll bring a hundred  
witnesses to confirm it, besides corroborators. 1674 R.  
GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 93 Medicines.. that may prove  
true helpers and corroborators of the Vitals. 1741 RICHARD-  
SON *Pamela* IV. 356 He would be in a manner a Corroborator



of his Morals. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 557 The well-timed appearance of corroborators.

**Corroboratory** (kôr'pôrâtôrî), *a.* [f. CORROBORATE *v.* + -ORY.] That tends to corroborate, or has the effect of corroborating; corroborative. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie*. iv. 161 Coercive and compulsory and corroboratory power. 1883 J. PAVN *Kit* I. ix. 152 Collecting corroboratory evidence.

Hence **Corroboratorily** *adv.*

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 70 'It's a devilish serious matter!' corroboratorily added No. 3.

† **Corroborer**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 5-6 oo(r)-rober. [a. F. *corroborer* (15th c. in Littre):—L. *corroborare* to CORROBORATE.] = CORROBORATE.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* i. The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobored by the doctours of holy chynche. a 1536 RASTELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iii. II. 309, I purpose to corroborate it with mo auctorytees. 1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Tractates (1887) I. 69 Corroborating our iugement with sufficient defensis.

**Corroboree** (kôr'pôrî). Also 8 caribberie, 9 corrobory, corobbory, corobberri, corrobbery, -borree, -bory, -baree. [The native name in the now extinct language of Port Jackson, New South Wales. (Original pronunciation uncertain.)]

The native dance of the Australian aborigines; it is held at night by moonlight or a bush fire, and is either of a festive or warlike character.

See for description T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped. E. Australia* (1838) II. 4; also BLAIR *Cycl. Australasia* (1881) 90.

1793 J. HUNTER *Port Jackson* 195 They very frequently, at the conclusion of the dance, would apply to us... for marks of our approbation... which we never failed to give by often repeating the word *booyery*, good; or *booyery caribberie*, a good dance. 1835 J. BATMAN in *Cornwallis New World* (1859) I. 391 A corroboree with song was got up in quick time... The company was composed entirely of women, twenty-four in number. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 126 After this meal they began a kind of dance, all hands repeating the word *corroboree*. We remained among them till towards daylight, during all which time they continued their revelry. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 450 These men were persuaded to hold a 'corroboree' or great dancing party. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 324 The Pleiades seem to the Australians a group of girls playing to a corroboree. 1875 RIDLEY *Kamilaroi* 150 A song sung at corroborees at the junction of the Hunter and the Isis.

*transf.* 1885 FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* iv. ii. 295 Kingfishers... in large chattering corrobories in the tops of high trees. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 168/a A corrobory of gigantic dimensions is being prepared for [General Booth's] reception.

Hence **Corroboreeing** *vbl. sh., nonce-wd.*, performing the corroboree; also *attrib.* and *transf.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 55 The males [Lyrebird] congregate and form 'corroborying places', where they sing, raising and spreading their tails like peacocks.

**Corrode** (kôr'pôr'd), *v.* Also 5-6 oorode, (7 orode). [ad. L. *corrôdere* to gnaw away, f. *cor-* (com-) intensive + *rodere* to gnaw. Cf. F. *corroder* (Paré, 16th c.).]

† *L. trans.* To eat into; to eat or gnaw away. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 Howe these woormes knawe and corrode the shypes. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 The Fox (being about to destroy a vine) doth it by corroding and gnawing the root. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medil.* (1818) 162 No moth can corrode their texture. [1866 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 28 The branch... corroded by insects.]

2. *transf.* To wear away or destroy gradually, as if by eating or gnawing away the texture.

*a.* Said of diseases, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 79 Gallon seib bat scharp blood... corrodip [MS. B. cordyth] fleisch. *Ibid.* 92 A festre... if bat... he haue corrodip eijer rotid sumwhat of be senewe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 26 b, A Canker, the whiche doth corrode and eate the superia partes of the body. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chyrurg.* i. 2 The Humours doe crode and knaw the place affected. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 144 A painful disorder, which had been secretly corroding her constitution for a number of years. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 103 The cartilage had been unequally corroded by the secretion.

*b.* Said of the action of chemical agents or rust upon metal, etc.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14 Grene vitriol... if pou leie him on moist compleccioun he... corrodith [v. corodup] it.] 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 37 Others [i. e. inks] would corrode or fret the paper in peeces. 1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Iron-Guns... were so corroded, that some were... almost like Honey-Combs. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 264 Morter eats and corrodes the Timber. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 138 Iron and copper are corroded and gather rust in the air. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 283 Dürer, whom Landseer supposes to be the first who corroded his plates with *aqua fortis*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491 As in the sea all things are corroded by the brine.

† *c.* Said of the gradual action of water, currents, etc.: To erode, eat away. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spä* iii. 34 The water... corrodes its way through the same. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The channels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. 1781 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* 98 The current... falling obliquely on the side of the bay, corrodes it incessantly.

3. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *To C'tess of Bedford*, Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode The bad with bad. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 215 Those restless thoughts and contentions which corrode the sweets of life. c 1760 SMOLLETT *Love Elgy* 4 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast.

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1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 Sept., Our time was almost all corroded by the general alarm. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 60 Luxurious and effeminate vices do undoubtedly corrode and enervate national character.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* (in prec. senses). *a. lit.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 486 It adusteth, dryeth, and corodeth. 1668 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 122 The green of brasse corodeth lesse when it is burned, than unburned. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 603 So great... irregularities... in the motion of a river, as will... corode through the banks. 1846 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* i. 18 Periods of comparative rest, during which the sea corroded deeply, as it is still corroding, into the land.

*b. fig.*

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i, But your sawce is scurvey, and will doubtless corode upon my Nature. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 155 The abuses in the management of the royal navy, and the multitudinous fraud that corroded there. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 7 *Sabinus*, By incautiously suffering this jealousy to corrode in her breast. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 71 The love of money had not yet corroded into him.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become corroded, suffer corrosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 174 Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 31 Gold and silver... do not rust, corrode, or decay.

**Corroded** (kôr'pôr'ded), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Eaten or worn away.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Corroded*, gnawd about. 1843 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 5 The half-corroded fragments of corals. 1844 HOOD *Haunted H.* II. ix, The heraldic banners, That hung from the corroded walls.

**Corrodent** (kôr'pôr'dent), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrôdēt-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *corrôdere* to CORRODE.]

*A. adj.* Corroding, corrosive.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkower's Bk. Physicke* 61/2 If the same be to corrodent, diffuse as then that wyne, and take other. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 673 Corrodent vapours of the cave.

*B. sb. Med.* A corrosive agent. Also *fig.*

1614 J. KING *Vine Palatine* 17 The physicke of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was... a corrodent and... lenient, compunction and consolation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Ecl. Supp.*, *Corrodents*, *corrôdētia*... such things as eat, consume, or destroy excrement flesh.

**Corroder** (kôr'pôr'der), [f. CORRODE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which corrodes.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 233 These Vermin, Clippers, Corroders, Regraters. 1806 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 553 Yon small grub, yon wee corroder.

**Corrodinary** (kôr'pôr'diari), Also 7 corodarie. [ad. med. L. *corrôdiarius*, f. *corrôdium* CORRODY.]

The recipient of a corrody; a prebendary.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 26 Having in every Cathedral and collegiate Church as incident to his Crowne a Corodarie. 1844 S. R. MITTLAND *Dark Ages* 254 In the hall of Grimketul, our corrodinary.

† **Corrodiare**, *v. rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *corrôdere*.] = CORRODE. Hence **Corrodiating** *ppl. a.*

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 95 Styx... whose waters are... so corrodiating that they can only be contained in the hoof of a Mule.

**Corrodibility**, [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corrodible** (kôr'pôr'dibl'), *a.* [f. CORRODE + -IBLE.] Capable of being corroded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Mettalls... corrodible by waters. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 14 Gold... is not like other Mettalls Dissoluble or Corrodible by [Aqua Fortis].

**Corrodice**, *obs. pl.* of CORRODY.

**Corrodier** (kôr'pôr'diär), = CORRODIARY.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 9 Outside the minster walls were the cottages of the corrodiers or folk who, for a corrody or life pittance from the abbey, had given away their lands.

**Corroding** (kôr'pôr'ding), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORRODE + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CORRODE; CORROSION.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 To preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

*b. attrib.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Corroding-lead*, refined lead, sufficiently pure for the corroding process, by which white lead is manufactured.

**Corroding**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That corrodes, corrosive. *a. lit.* *b. fig.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 29 A most sharpe oyle... most corroding and fretting. 1622 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. iii, Envious sir Moth... Thou shew'st thyself a true corroding vermin. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xiv, So gnaw'd the viper the corroding flea.

*b.* 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 12 O subtle tyrant, whose corroding hate, etc. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 163 Steal from corroding care one transient day. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. (1877) 92 Unconscious... of a corroding sin within them.

**Corrody**, *corody* (kôr'pôr'di). Forms: 5-6 oor(r)ydie, 5-7 oor(r)yodie, -ye, 6 ooradye, 7-8 corredy; (5 corride, *pl.* oorodes, -eis, -ise, 7 *pl.* corrodies; 7 coledie, 8 colady); 5-6 corrody, 6-7 corrodry. [ad. med. L. *corrôdium*, also *-râdium*, vars. of *corrôdium*, earlier *conrôdium*, f. OF. *conrei* (d, *conroi*, mod. F. *conroi* :—Romanic type *\*conrô* : see CONREY. Among the numerous other

med. L. forms were *conregium*, *-ragium*, *corrogiu*, *conreium*, *correium*, *conreium*, also *correda*, *corredum*. Those in *o*, *a*, were perhaps due to Parisian F. *conroi*, AF. *conrai*. The primary sense was 'preparation, outfit', hence 'provision'.] Provision or allowance for maintenance, aliment; pension.

'Originally the right of free quarters due from the vassal to the lord on his circuit; but later applied esp. to certain contributions of food, provisions, etc., paid annually by religious houses... Sometimes the contribution might be commuted, and then it would be practically undistinguishable from an annuity or pension' (C. Plummer *Fortescue* Notes pp. 337-8). Little in use since the Reformation; the legal antiquaries of the 17th c. dealt with it as an obsolete word, and it is now chiefly a historical term, though surviving as the name of some local charities.

[1292 BRITTON II. xi. § 15 Et ausi porra disseisine estre fete de conreiz. *transl.* Disseisin may also be made of corrodies. 1316 *Act 9 Edu.* II, Stat. I. c. 11 Pro corrodies pensionibus vel prebendationibus. 1327 *Act 1 Edu.* III, Stat. II. c. 10 Grevez... par grosses empenions, provendes, Eglises, et Corodies.] 1429 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 80 To John felton his hous fre... and corodye in seint katernes term of his lyfe. c 1470 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim.* Mon. xviii, Than shall men off his howseld be rewarded with corodyes, and haue honeste sustenance in her olde dayis... For such corodes and pencions were first given to be kyng for the same entent. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 182 Discharge of quit clame of any corrodies corode pension or pencions dysmes, etc. *Ibid.* 256 Here begynith the Corodise in all the Abbeyes in Englande. c 1533 in FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 420 The said abbot hath sold corrodies to the damage of the said monastery. a 1555 GARDINER in *Parker's Corr.* 20 There be small corrodies in Cambridge for cooks decayed. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Corodie*, an ancient term. 1668 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Joane Palmer was admitted into St. Johns Hospital an In Sister... by a Corodie from my L: G: of Cant. 1697 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxvi. 231 The founders and benefactors hereby obtained a right of corody or entertainment at such places in nature of free quarter. 1695 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. *Lesser Monast.* § 10 Corrodice, and Pencions to Founders. 1707 in *Our Parish Bks.* I. 127 For Goodman Arnals Colady... 1702 *ad.* 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 273 The king is entitled to a corody, as the law calls it, out of every bishoprick. 1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 99 To the office of Dean belongs a corody of one servant of the cellar. 1810 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. iii. vii. 357 David I. was entitled to a corody from the Monks of Colindale. 1888 *Times* 3 Aug. 10/a The annual party of poor residents of Lambeth and its neighbourhood was given... when the recipients of the Archbishop's weekly dole and corody (between 40 and 50)... spent a happy evening.

*b. transf.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 a, Besides these floating burgeses of the ocean, there are also certain flying Citizens of the ayre, which prescribe for a corodie therein.

*c.* **Corrody house**: a house given rent-free along with or as part of a corrody: cf. quot. 1429 above. c 1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorkshire Archæol. Tral.* IX. 215 A little corrodye house w<sup>t</sup> a chambre.

† **Corrogate**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. L. *corrogāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *corrogare* to bring together by entreaty.] *trans.* ? To demand acceptance for.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 Why an hypothesis... should be absurdly imagined and arrogantly corrogated, for the planting or promoting of error and falshood?

† **Corrogué**, *v. Obs.-o* Also *oorroge*. [ad. L. *corrogāre*: see prec. Cf. *prorogue*.]

1603 COCKERAM II, To Gather vp on euery side, *corrogué*.

**Corronach**, **Corronation**, etc.: see CORON-.

**Corronel** (l, *obs.* f. COLONEL.

**Corrosibility** (kôr'pôr'zibil'itî), [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

a 1691 BOYLE *Whs.* II. 188 (R.) Corrosibility being the quality that answers corrosiveness. 1757 tr. *H. Nickel's Pyrit.* 225 The corrosibility of iron and copper therein. 1879 BAIN *Educ. as Science* viii. 255 Distinct properties... as weight, ductility, corrosibility.

**Corrosible** (kôr'pôr'zibl'), *a.* [ad. L. type *\*corrosibilis*, f. *corrô-*, *ppl. stem* of *corrôdere* to CORRODE: see -IBLE] = CORRODIBLE.

1721 in BAILEY; 1745 in JOHNSON [who says 'this ought to be *corrodible*']; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Corrosibleness** = CORROSBILITY.

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corrosion** (kôr'pôr'zon). Also 5 *corrosion*, 5-6 *oorosion*. [a. OF. *corrosion* or ad. L. *corrôsiôn-em*, n. of action f. *corrôdere* to CORRODE.]

1. The action or process of corroding; the fact or condition of being corroded.

*a.* Destruction of organic tissue by disease, etc. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 Alle scharpe corosisis if bat bei ben brent... her corisoun [MS. B. corosion] is lessid. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. 170, vi. dyseases of the teeth, payne, corosion, etc. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 36 It is... a kinde of poyson: for that it worketh either by Corrosion or by a Secret Malignity. 1799 *Med. Tral.* I. 433 The corrosion of the larger blood vessels. 1882 *Med. Temp. Tral.* No. 52. 178 Ulceration and corrosion of [the stomach].

*b.* Destruction by chemical action; esp. by the action of acids, rust, etc. upon metal.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Corrosion is calcination, reducing things coagulated, by the corroding spirits of salt, sulphur... *Aqua fortis*, etc. into Calx. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 234 Green borax or *chrysocola*... is nothing else but copper turned into rust by corrosion. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 285 Etching is the result of a chemical process resulting in corrosion of the metal on which the design has been laid down.

† c. The gradual wasting action of water, currents, etc.; erosion. *Obs.*

1781 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 97 *note*. This sand bank being always on the increase, occasions a corrosion of the opposite bank.

2. *fig.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 111 It will infect his whole life with a continual corrosion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ¶2 Peevishness... wears out happiness by slow corrosion. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* ii. 57 When the faith of her priests has been eaten away by the long corrosion of unacknowledged doubt.

3. *concr.* A result or product of corrosion, as rust. *rare.*

1770 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 34 Arsenic unites with vitriolic, nitrous, and muriatic acids, forming a corrosion or compound not soluble in water.

**Corrosive** (kə'rosiv, formerly kə'rosiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *corosif*, (-yt, -yft), 5-6 *corosive*, (-yve), *corosyve*, (6 *corosyfe*, 7 *corosif*), 6- *corrosive*. *B.* 5 *corosif*, 6 *corosese*, *corrosive*, -ysive, 7 -isive, -if. *γ.* 6-7 *cor-* *rative*. See also *CORSIE*, *CORSIVE*. [*a.* F. *corrosif*, OF. *corosif*, -ive (14th c. in Littré). The stress being orig. on the third syllable, and afterwards on the first, the second was obscure, and its vowel was represented by *e*, *i*, *a*, and at length lost, giving the form *CORSIVE*. Since the 17th c. etymological influence has caused the prevalence of *corrosive* with stress on the second syllable, as in *corrode*, *corrosion*; this is found in Milton 1667.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of corroding.

1. Having the quality of eating away or consuming by chemical action: said of acids, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 300 Of watres corosif [*v.r.* *corosif*]... summe corosif. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Adm.* in Ashm. (1652) 190 Waters corosyve and waters Ardent. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv. i. 295 Waters corosive... waters of alifications, etc. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept. The corosive aire of London. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. v. (1851) 311 Quicklime and oil of vitriol... exercise a powerful corosive action on both animal and vegetable substances. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 9/1 You were sentenced for throwing corosive fluid over your... wife.

2. Having the quality of eating away or destroying organic tissue: *a.* said of diseases, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 Avicen seib þæt þer ben .vi. maner of þis ulcus... summe corosif. 1527 ANDREW BRUNS-nyke's *Distyll Waters* Djb, Impostumes and other corosyve sores. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. ii. 401 To heal the scarr of these corosive Fires. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 439 Corosive Ulcers, and spreading Cankers. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 316 Violent corosive poisons. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note on C. Bronte* 37 It is a radical and mortal plague-spot, corosive and incurable.

*b. Med.* Said of medicinal agents or preparations: Caustic, escharotic.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 214 Þis þou myzt do with a medecyne corosif, save an hoot iren is bettere. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* i. xxxi. (1859) 35 A plaister corosif. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 31 Lyke good surgeons... with corosive and sharpe medicines, to drawe out the festred and stinkyng cores. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clvi. 460 The medicines are either corosive, putrifactive, or caustick. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclii. 156 Not by taking anything corosive to make you lean. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 98 Some Saint-John's corosive mixture.

*γ.* 1552 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 B. Any such corosive, sharp or eager medicine. 1618 M. BARET *Horseman-ship* i. 72 The vnskilfull Chirurgeon, which hath applied corosive medicines to a greene wound.

*fig.* 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Christ administers... a sharpe and corosive sentence against a foul and putrid licence.

3. *fig. a.* Destructive, consuming, wasting. *b.* Fretting, wearing to the mind or feelings.

1521 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 166 Vnlawfull and corosive maintenance. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* vi. iii. § 4 There ariseth... a pensive and corosive desire that we had done otherwise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 499 Ills corosive, cares importunate. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 236 That torpid but corosive rest which is the greatest of all evils. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi. 314 The most corosive woe. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 14/2 The face of nature as it is before the corosive hand of civilization sweeps across it.

4. **Corrosive sublimate**: mercuric chloride or bichloride of mercury (Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>), a white crystalline substance, which acts as a strong acrid poison.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sublimate Corrosive*, or *White Mercury*, a strong Corrosive Powder... us'd by Surgeons to eat away Corrupt or Proud Flesh, to cleanse old Ulcers, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, Corrosive sublimate of Mercury... This sublimate is a violent escharotic. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 81 Corrosive muriated quicksilver. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt. Ess.* (1854) II. 276/1 Pills of corosive sublimate hidden in his clothes.

*B. sb.*

1. A substance that corrodes by chemical action; an acid or the like.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Adm.* in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyles with Corosyves Imade. 1616 F. ANTHONIE (*title*) Apologie or... Gold... made Potable and Medicinable without Corosives. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 409 A corosive, compounded of one third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre.

2. *Med.* A corosive drug, remedy, etc.; a caustic, escharotic, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 349 Corosivis & cauterizativis we usip in chirurgie in manie causis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 160 Black Hellebor... mēged with Corrosives. 1767 JAGO *Edgehill* iii. (K.). As sharp corrosives to the schirous flesh. 1830 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* L. i. 2 Many of these irritants, such as arsenic, are in common speech called corrosives.

*γ.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Slaidan's Comm.* xxii. 346 a, To lay to this disease some corosive or other sharp medicine. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xx. 259 In physick the corosives sharpen the lenitives, and the lenitives mitigate the corosives. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems*, Job xiii, You Corrosives into my wounds distill.

*b.* Applied to condiments having a sharp or pungent taste. *rare.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulsar-Watch* 82 The hot Tastes in our Diet... such are the Acrid or Corrosives, as Mustard and Garlic; the Aromatics as Ginger.

† 3. *fig. a.* Something that 'frets' or causes care or annoyance; a grief, annoyance. *b.* A sharp or caustic remedy (cf. 2). *Obs.*

*a.* c 1550 J. RAMSEY (*title*). A Corosyfe to be layed hard unto the Hartes of all faythfull professors of Christs Gospel. 1621-21 BURTON *Andr. Mel.* L. ii. iv. 150 They... so meditate continually of it, that it is a perpetual corosive. 1663 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 731 The grief that arises from ill children, is a greater corosive, than the comfort of good is a cordial.

*B.* 1521 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 282 b, This is the Popes best corosive wherewith he eateth out the canker of controversies. 1608 FULBROKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 27 What... their fathers faults [should be] a continual corosive.

*γ.* 1579 LVLV *Euphuist* (Arb.) 99, I was halfe perswaded that they [women]... would be comforters, but now I see they... will be corosives. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 In things past cure, care is a corosive. 1630 E. PELHAM *Gods Power in Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) IV. 817/1 What a cutting Corosive it would be to them, to hear of the untimely deaths of their Children. 1659 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 43 What a corosive... to the penitent soul of David, to hear Nathan say, Thou hast made the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.

† c. Something that consumes. *Obs. rare.*

1533 ELYOT *Lett. to Cromwell in Gov.* (1883) p. xcvi, Doughters... be grete corosives of a little substance.

¶ The form *corrosive* has occasionally been taken as a deriv. of *L. rādere* to scrape, and distinguished from *corrosive*.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 9 They are our corosives, corosives, used only to pare off our excrements. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corrosive* (from *corrado*), which scrapes together, shaves or spoils: This word is many times mistaken for *Corrosive*, from *Corrado*.

† **Corrosive**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *corrasive*. [*F. Corrosive sb.*] *trans.* To apply a corrosive to; to consume or 'fret' as a corrosive; to worry, vex, annoy, distress.

1521 RICH Farnwell (1846) 14 Not only sett us free from these detestable enormities, but corosive our consciences. 1593 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Marg.* Wks. 1753 II. 397 If any thing do corosive his breast, It was, that he was in base England born. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 805 To have the dead flesh deeply corosive.

Hence **Corrosiving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 CHETTEL *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 22 Traucleters that, by incision, are able to ease all aches... Note their cuttings, drawings, corosiuings, boxings, butcherings. 1641 H. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Let us take off the proud flesh with the corosiving denunciations of vengeance to the impenitent sinners.

**Corrosively** (kə'rosivli), *adv.* [*f. CORROSIVE a. + -LY*]. In a corrosive manner.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 363 (R.). At first it tasted somewhat corrosively. 1821 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 169 The traces of the French philosophy... had worn themselves corrosively into his literary being.

**Corrosiveness** (kə'rosivnəs), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality of being corrosive.

1621 COTGR., *Corrosivité*... corrosiveness. a 1621 DONNE *Poems*, To Sir E. Herbert, Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat. 1674 C. GOODALL *Coll. Physic. Vind.* (1676) 53 The corrosiveness of some juices. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cedar*, Cedar... used in Building... would reform the Malignity and Corrosiveness in the Air. 1876 W. C. CARTWRIGHT *Jesuits* 225 The sublimated corrosiveness of which has been steadily gnawing away... every element of organic independence.

**Corrosivity**, *rare*—1. [*f. CORROSIVE + -ITY*. Cf. F. *corrosivité* 16th c.] = CORROSIVENESS.

1756 PEGGE *Anonym.* 401 It must effect its mischief, therefore, by its corrosivity.

**Corrosos**, -ou, *obs. ff.* CURASSOW.

† **Corrounder**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. COR-1 + ROUNDER*]. A fellow 'rounder'; a companion in walking the rounds or patrolling.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 485 Epaminondas walks the Round, and finding one Soldier asleep, some of the Corrounders intreat for him.

**Corroure**, var. of *curroure*: see *COURIER*.

**Corroye**, *obs. f.* CURRY v.

**Corrugant** (kə'rugənt), *a.* [*ad. L. corrūgānt-em*, pr. pple. of *corrūgare* to CORRUGATE.] Corrugating, wrinkling.

1706 in PHILLIPS (*Corrugant muscles*). 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corrugate** (kə'rugət), *ppl. a.* [*ad. L. corrūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrūgare*: see next.] Wrinkled; contracted into folds or wrinkles. Also *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 138a Extended views a narrow mind extend; Push out its corrugate, expansive make.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 458 Howard... with corrugate brow now consigned Parolles to the 'shelf'.

*b. spec. in Bot. and Zool.* Having a wrinkled appearance; marked with parallel ridges and furrows, usually wavy or curved.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 38 The surface frequently appears to be corrugate or plaited. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 *Corrugate* or *Crumpled*, as the petals of a Poppy, applies to the irregular crumpling of the otherwise plane corolla-leaves.

**Corrugate** (kə'rugət), *v.* [*f. L. corrūgāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrūgare* to wrinkle, *f. cor-* (*com-*) intensive + *rūgare* to wrinkle *f. rūga* wrinkle.]

*trans.* To wrinkle (the skin), contract into wrinkles; hence *gen.* to draw, contract, or bend into parallel folds or ridges; to mark with ridges and furrows.

1600 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 129 Salt exciteth the app title by corrugating the mouth of the stomach. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 964 Cold and Driness do (both of them) Contract and Corrugate. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 676 To soften and smooth the Sinuosities of the stomach... that had by long abstinence been much corrugated. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 95 Whatsoever... acts as a Stimulus, and crimps and corrugates the Fibres. 1766 tr. *Beckford's Fathet* 1834/97 The haughty forehead of the intrepid princess became corrugated with agony. 1830 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 222 b, It [the muscle] corrugates the skin of the nose transversely. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 50 Tangential thrusts, which corrugate and wrinkle its surface into mountain chains and deep-sea valleys.

*c. intr. (for refl.)* = To become corrugated.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xiv, Whether the Matter corrugates, or impostumes. 1853 KAME *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure.

Hence **Corrugating** *vbl. sb.* **Corrugating machine**, a machine for making corrugated iron.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Corrugated** (kə'rugətd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*].

1. Of the skin: Wrinkled, drawn into wrinkles.

1623 COCKERAM, *Corrugated*, wrinkled. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Personal Wks.* (Bohn) II. 132 His face corrugated, especially the large nose. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 146 Fain To... laugh smooth Thy corrugated brow.

2. *transf.* Marked as with wrinkles, i.e. with parallel folds, ridges, or furrows. *spec. in Bot., Zool., etc.*: cf. CORRUGATE a.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 138 (T.) [The palate] is... covered over with a nervous skin, corrugated with several apertures. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 67 Foliage brownish green... puckered and corrugated. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 365 When... mixed with acetic acid, the fluid part of the mucus... coagulates into a thin semi-opaque corrugated membrane. 1882 *Zoologist* Mar. 103 The corrugated formation of the carapace.

*b.* Bent into regular curved folds or grooves; as *corrugated iron*, sheet iron so bent (for increase of its strength), used for making walls, roofs, sheds, and the like; also *corrugated gutta percha*, glass, etc.

1823 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 121 Patent Corrugated and Flexible Gutta Percha Tubing. 1856 *Engineer* I. 49/2 Wrought-iron corrugated bearing plates. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 A large corrugated iron shed has been erected.

**Corrugation** (kə'rugətʃən), [*ad. L. type \*corrūgation-em*, *f. corrūgare* to CORRUGATE.]

1. The action of corrugating or state of being corrugated; contraction into wrinkles, folds, or ridges.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* D ij b, Verve hunger cometh by contraction and corrugation of the veynes procedyng from the mouthe of the stomake. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 745 The skinn of the forehead (which by his tension and corrugation... demonstrateth the manifold affections of the mind). 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 22 Convulsive Corrugations of the Fibres. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225 1 Strong acids applied to arteries produce a corrugation or crimping of their structure.

2. *concr.* A wrinkle, fold, furrow, or groove formed by the contraction of a soft surface or the indenting of a hard one.

1829 E. JESSE *Jnrl. Nat.* 53 An oak, with all the corrugations, twistings, furrows, and irregularities which this tree... generally exhibits. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* 224 Another element of strength,—that which has of late been introduced into iron roofs, which by means of their corrugations... are made to span over wide spaces, without the support of beams or rafters. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* i. 1 A succession of mountain chains folded in broad corrugations.

**Corrugative** (kə'rugətiv), *a. rare.* [*f. CORRUGATE v.*: see -IVE.] Characterized by corrugation.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corrugated*, *Corrugative*, when the parts are crumpled up irregularly, as the petals of the poppy, or the skin of some seeds.

**Corrugato-** (kə'rugətə-), combining form of CORRUGATE a., as in *corrugato-striate*, having corrugate striations or stripes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 136 Sides smooth, but somewhat corrugato-striate.

**Corrugator** (kə'rugətər), [*a. mod. L. corrūgātor*, agent-n. *f. corrūgare* to CORRUGATE.]

1. Anything which corrugates or causes corrugation. *rare.*

1762 A. MONRO *Anat.* 215 Styptics, and other like corrugators, are vainly applied.



1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 371 Their language is Italian, but corrupted with the Greeke, French, and Spanish. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. i. 16 By the Spaniards *Islas des Arenas*, but the English Seamen .. corrupt the same strangely, and some call it the *Desarts*, others the *Desarcusses*. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 The faults of all [the Publishers] .. have .. corrupted many passages perhaps beyond recovery. 1881 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Cutlass*, Hence the word was corrupted to *cuttleaze*.

7. To spoil (anything) in quality: † a. a thing material. *Obs.*

1566-34 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 19 Se that ye gaddre you not treasure vpon the erth, where rust and mothes corrupte [1611 doth corrupt, 1881 doth consume]. 1665 *Life Earl Essex in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 164 Immoderate showers of rain had so corrupted the ground, that the body of foot could not march, nor the train of artillery move.

b. a thing not material: To spoil, mar. *arch.*

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Thou hast had a good voice, if this colde marshes .. have not corrupted it. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 792 Hee was .. called backe again for corrupting the hope conceived of peace. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 161 The Princesse .. finding now her pleasure corrupted with the feare of the Fleet that came towards her. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* 15 Plenty corrupts the melody That made thee famous once, when young.

† 8. To break up the constitution or existing form of; to dissolve, destroy. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 520/1 Of the corruption of the Number Ten .. is generated the Number Nine .. of Nine corruption is generated Ten, by addition of One. 1799 CLARKE *Kohaut's Nat. Phil.* 17 We say an egg is corrupted, when we see the Egg no longer, but a chicken in its place.

9. *intr.* To become corrupt or putrid, to 'go bad'; to undergo decomposition; to putrefy, rot, decay.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1888 The clothed blood for any lechecraft Corrupteth. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 b, Take away thy soule, and anone thy body corrupteth and stynketh. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* 65 b, Gold never corrupteth by rust. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 40 All her Husbandry doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertilitie. c 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 30 Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead, Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 202 Stagnant Water is .. very subject to corrupt, and to stink. 1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 69 The carcasses of dead animals .. were scattered in great abundance among the tents, to corrupt and moulder away.

b. of moral decay.

1598 MERES *Palladis T.* In these declining and corrupting times. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 433 In a slothful Peace, both courages will effeminate, and manners corrupt. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* iv. 11 The human mind Corrupts and goes to wreck. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lviii. 8 Every unregenerate man is an abortion. He corrupts in the darkness of sin.

**Corrupted** (*kɔrɹʊptəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* CORRUPT *v.* + *-ED*.] Made or become corrupt (in various senses); = CORRUPT *ppl. a.*

1563 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 393 That corrupted means were used for my delivery. 1821 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8. § 1, Yf the same corrupted waxe shall happen to bee soide. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 57 In the corrupted currants of this world, Offence's gilded hand may shoue by Iustice. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 320 This corrupted traitor. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xii. 327 The present copy of Scylax, one of the most corrupted books in the world. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, They argue no corrupted mind in him. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 291 The emendation of corrupted passages. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 500 The sap of corrupted wood. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. L. I.* l. 44 A pagan, who had some notion of Christianity in a corrupted form.

Hence **Corruptedly** *adv.*, **Corruptedness**.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* iii. ii. 109 The senat .. judged ten yeares together most partially, and most corruptedly. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 90 Our native corruptedness. 1694 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 62 Fowls .. called *Cuntur*, and by the Spaniards corruptedly *Condor*. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 73 The Judges .. are thus kept .. in a state .. of .. corruptedness. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 381 *note*, References to Pagan Mythology, which sprang corruptedly out of Old Patriarchism.

**Corrupter, -or** (*kɔrɹʊptər*). Also 6-*ar*, -*our*. [*f.* CORRUPT *v.* + *-ER*¹; also spelt -*or*, like the L. agent-n. from *corrumpere*, and in 16th c. with Anglo-Fr. ending -*our* = mod. F. *corrupteur*.] One who or that which corrupts: in various senses.

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. i. 150 Lyve alway as commyn corruptarys of chastyte. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (R.), Her corruptour being biheaded. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 20 To much moisture, the corrupter of such carcasses. 1656 PRYNNE *Demurrer* 22 They were corrupters and counterfeiters of the Kings mony. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 221 The artifices of corruptors. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 5 The great Corrupter of our Manners and Morality. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit., New Words*, III. 26 There are three foul corruptors of a language: caprice, affectation, and ignorance. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 62 The apostles do not hesitate to attribute the worst motives to corruptors of the truth.

b. One guilty of bribery or 'corrupt practices'. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 47 Corruptors, regular or casual. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* i. viii. 116 Bribery is not only an offence in the corruptor, but also in the person receiving the bribe. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 313/2 The vote might be reckoned as given for the corrupter.

**Corruptful, a. rare.** [*f.* CORRUPT *v.* + *-FUL*, after words like *harmful*, *hurtful*, in which the

first element is a sb., but is liable to be thought a verb.] Full of corrupting influence; fraught with corruption.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 54 She .. with corruptfull [*f.* corrupted] bribes is to untruth distrayned. a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all corruptful encroachments.

**Corruptibility** (*kɔrɹʊptɪbɪlɪti*). [*ad. L. corruptibilis* (Tertullian), *f. corruptibilis*: see next and -*ITY*. Also mod. F. *corruptibilité*.] The quality of being corruptible.

[1526-34 *Incorruptibility*: see CORRUPTIBLE 1.] a 1680 CHARNOCK in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 25 Those that are freest from corruptibility and change. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lii. 127 He hoped to profit .. by the corruptibility of her guardian. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism*, Wks. 1862 VII. 116 The corruptibilities of perishing syllables. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 428, 2 The corruptibility incident to ordinary human nature.

**Corruptible** (*kɔrɹʊptɪbəl*), *a.* Also 7-*able*. [*a. F. corruptible* (14th c.) or *ad. L. corruptibilis*, *f. ppl. stem of corrumpere* to CORRUPT: see -*BLE*.]

1. Liable to corruption; subject to natural decay and dissolution; perishable, mortal.

(Chiefly in Scriptural phraseology.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 8860 Made of corruptybele matere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3459 A corruptible kyng of clay foumed. 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 25 They do it to obtayne a corruptible crowne, but we to obtayne an vncorruptible crowne. *Ibid.* xv. 53 This corruptible must put on incorruptibility; and this mortal must put on immortalite. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 7 The sacrament being of itself but a corruptible and earthly creature. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 29 They held that the World is corruptible. 1796 SOUTHEY *Ocean. Pieces* v, The soul Inhabits still its corruptible clay. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi, In putting off our corruptible bodies.

† 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of corruption; corrupt. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* li. (1636) 65 Onyons .. engender ill humours and corruptible putrefactions in the stomack. 1690 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 116 They .. engender winde, and increase crude and corruptible humours.

3. Capable of moral corruption; open to the influence of bribery or corrupt practices.

1677 ORRERY *Art of War* 43 If an Officer .. be false, corrupted, or corruptible. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* i. viii. 98 The House of Commons .. was itself corruptible. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. IV.* 521 Corruptible brute of a Chancellor.

4. Liable to verbal, textual, or phonetic corruption.

1887 ROGEE *Old French* 100 The persistence of an essentially corruptible *m* in some [forms] is a curiosity.

**Corruptibleness**. [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being corruptible; corruptibility.

1398 [see INCORRUPTIBLENESS]. 1690 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 114 The corruptibleness of their substance. 1675 *Art Contentum* iv. § 2. 193 Considering the corruptibleness of our materials. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 75 The symbol of inherent corruptibleness.

**Corruptibly** (*kɔrɹʊptɪbəlɪ*), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a corruptible manner; so as to be corrupted.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spiler & F.* vii. 34 Loue (namely self loue) corruptibly growyng. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 2 The life of all his blood is touch'd corruptibly.

**Corrupting** (*kɔrɹʊptɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CORRUPT *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb CORRUPT.

1565-76 COOPER *Thesaurus, Manus in iudicio abstinere* .. to refrain giving bribes, and corrupting of judges. a 1606 BACON *New Atl.*, Without all corrupting. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. xii. 244 By the gradual corruptings of the Traditions.

**Corrupting, ppl. a.** [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2.]

1. That corrupts *trans.*: see the verb.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 107 That which is written both playne and holyly, by their corrupting and vnlawful glose .. they bring to damnable heresie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 34. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 219 The way .. by force or by corrupting gold, To step into the throne. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 436 Power is a very corrupting thing, especially low and jobbish power. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 263 A tyranny more degrading and corrupting than any she had hitherto experienced.

2. That undergoes corruption; becoming corrupt.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 How be it, it is not golde alwayes that doth shine, But corruptyng copper, of small valuation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 95 Fed with every kind of flesh, whether fresh or corrupting. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* viii. i. § 5 When .. living, we called it pure .. when .. corrupting .. we call it impure.

**Corruption** (*kɔrɹʊptʃən*). Forms: 4-5 *corruptioun*, *corupeoun*, *-cion*, 4 *corrupteyone*, 4-6 *-cion*, 5-6 *-oyon*, *-clone*, 5 *-tyown*, 6 *-tione*, (corruption), 6- *corruption*. [*a. F. corruption* (12th c.), in OF. also *-siun*, *-cion*, *ad. L. corruption-em*, n. of action from *corrumpere* to corrupt. Adopted from theological Latin.] The action of corrupting; the fact of being corrupted; the condition of being corrupt; corrupt matter; a corrupt example or form; corrupting agency: in the various physical, moral, and transferred applications of CORRUPT.

I. Physical.

† 1. The destruction or spoiling of anything, *esp.* by disintegration or by decomposition with its at-

tendant unwholesomeness and loathsomeness; putrefaction. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 98 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences and moche poeple shente; So kynde how corrupciouns kulled ful manye. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 92 Loo! I see foure men .. walkyng in myddil of the fyre, and no thing of corrupcioun is in hem. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 In þat abbay commes neuer fleeces, ne flyes, ne nan oþer swilk vermyng of corrupcioun. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R ij b, The hole body falleth in distemper .. it proceedeth commonly by corruption of the milke. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 771 If you provide against the causes of Putrefaction, matter maketh not that haste to corruption, that is conceived. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. lii. § 2 The naked Bone can rarely endure the Air without Corruption.

*fig.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 71 After my death, I wish no other Herald .. To keepe mine Honor, from Corruption, But such an honest Chronicler as Griffith.

b. *spec.* Decomposition as a consequence of death; dissolution.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 10 Ne þou sall gif þi haligh to see corrupcioun. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 42 The ager ryngyng of deed men. It is sowyn in corrupcioun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1087 His corse .. come to corrupcioun, as his kynd asked. 1533 GAU RICH *Vay* (1888) 34 Yair sal be na generacione na corrupcioun effir dwimis day. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 19 If we would keepe a body long, the dissection must be begun at those parts which are most subject to corruption. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Corruption is a Reciprocal to Generation. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 324 Whatever is put in this oil, will keep from corruption .. for ages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2 III. 511 When the bodies of the dead were taken up already in a state of corruption.

† c. Applied to inorganic matter: The breaking up or decomposition of a body, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Copper, in colour, comming nearest to Gold .. giveth way to corruption, being infected with that greene mineral Copperus. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 133 They are subject to corruption, and so are all the creatures that are compounded of the elements, whether they haue life or no. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 57 Those violent Corruptions of Bodies that are made by Outward Agents, shattering them into pieces.

† d. In a more general sense: Destruction, dissolution of the constitution which makes a thing what it is. *Obs.*

a 1606 BLUNDEVILLE, Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. 1770 J. CLARKE *Kohaut's Nat. Phil.* (1779) I. 17 When a Thing is destroyed, or ceases to be what it was before, we call it Corruption; thus we say it is a Corruption of the Wood, when we see the Wood no longer, but only the Fire in the Place of it. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 62 Corruption is a breaking up .. or .. resolution into its component parts, which involves eventually a loss of unity.

† 2. Infection, infected condition; also *fig.* contagion, taint. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Whereby the towne was utterly assured From endengeryng of all corrupcion. From wycked asyre & from infection. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 14 Through the change of air and the corruption of the country, I fell sick.

b. *Law. Corruption of blood*: the effect of an attainder upon a person attainted, by which his blood was held to have become tainted or 'corrupted' by his crime, so that he and his descendants lost all rights of rank and title; in consequence of which he could no longer retain possession of land which he held, nor leave it to heirs, nor could his descendants inherit from him.

1563 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 1 This Act .. shall not extend to make any corruption of blood. 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 47 More over that they shall sustain corruption of their blood and family. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5927/11 No Attainder .. shall extend to work any Corruption of Blood. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 381 It is to be hoped, that this corruption of blood, with all it's connected consequences, not only of present escheat, but of future incapacities of inheritance even to the twentieth generation, may .. be abolished by act of parliament. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The next thing to which he objected, was the corruption of blood, which was a very different thing from the usual cases of forfeiture. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 414 In the United States .. an attainder does not work corruption of blood.

3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter, *esp.* in a sore, boil, etc.; pus. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, With a shell .. he scraped y<sup>e</sup> stynkyng fylth & corrupcioun of her deed body. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1319 Matter, or corruption coming out of a wound or sore, *pus*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Hooked. Instruments .. termed Drawers are to scrape out Corruption in a Wound or Bruize. 1888 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., All blud and corruption. *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 81 When it breakes, I feare will issue thence The foule corruption of a sweet childes death. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 77 That foule Sinne gathering head, Shall breakie into Corruption. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 263 True humbleness .. lyes open brested to receive every point of Gods weapon, to let out her corruption.

II. Moral.

4. A making or becoming morally corrupt; the fact or condition of being corrupt; moral deterioration or decay; depravity.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 1552 (*heading*) Þe corrupcioun of þe lande after synne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 That is it that preserueth mannes soule from spirituall corrupcioun of synne. 1592 DAVIES *Inmort.* *Soul* viii. xxi, As from Adam, all Corruption take. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 1 The general Corruption of Manners in Servants is owing to the Conduct of Masters. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist.*



*Europe* I. ii. § 50. 168 Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals? 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 172 The clergy as a body were paralysed by corruption. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 476 The blow at the corruption of the Court which followed was of a far more serious order.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4953 And clense it of al manere of syn, And of alle corrupcions, bath hegh and law. 1603 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 16 My progresse so small, and insensible; my corrupcions so strong. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 137 The young Man had strong Corruptions to grapple with. 1787 SWIFT *Gulliver* Pref. Let., Some corrupcions of my Yahoo nature have revived in me.

c. Corrupting influence or agency.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 Þe whilk waxis noght soure thurgh þe corrupciouns of þis world. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* P. 825 Right so is a wikked prest corrupcioun ynough for al a parish. 1813 BYRON *Br. Atydos* II. xx, How oft the heart Corruption shakes which perils could not part! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 124 The love of money is the corruption of states.

5. Evil nature, 'the old Adam'; anger, 'temper'. Now *colloq.* or *dial.*

1799 C. WINTER *Let.* in W. JAY *Mem.* (1843) 36 His corrupcions were roused by the report. 1809 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXV. 545 Fling doon the Stannard—if you dinna, it'll be waur for you, for you've raised my corruption. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. v. xii. (1849) 247 'Let alone my goods'... exclaimed I, for my corruption was rising. 1848 A. BRONTE *Ten. Wildfell Hall* xxxi, I am no angel, and my corruption rises against it.

6. Perversion or destruction of integrity in the discharge of public duties by bribery or favour; the use or existence of corrupt practices, *esp.* in a state, public corporation, etc.

c. 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 703 Quhat for corrupcioun and inwy, Thare charge þai dyd nocht detfully. 1494 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 21 If any of the petit Jury toke... any some of money... after any suche corruption by the Graund Jury founden, etc. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 141 Guy... escaped soon after by corruption of his keepers. a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 8 Simoniacal corruption I may not for honours sake suspect. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 The frequent corruption and partiality of Judges. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* i. (1804) I. 13 It is not sufficient... that judges are superior to the vileness of pecuniary corruption. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 398 The real vice of this parliament was not intemperance, but corruption. 1880 M'CARTHY *Omn. Times* IV. lix. 316 The ballot has not extinguished corruption in small boroughs.

† b. A case or instance of corrupt practice. *Obs.*

1681 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 14 The corruption wherewith the L. Chancellor was charged, viz., twenty-three several corrupcions proved by wytnesses.

III. The perversion of anything from an original state of purity.

† 7. Despoiling of virginity, violation of chastity.

1340 AYNB. 227 Maydenhod... to loki al hare lyf hare bodies yholliche wypute enye corrupcion. c. 1400 METR. *St. Kath.* 120 (Horst.) Thou schwest here a false reson, Woman without corrupcioun Never 3yt chylde ne bare.

8. The perversion of an institution, custom, etc. from its primitive purity; an instance of this perversion.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 38 The Corruption then of Monarchy is call'd Tyranny. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* II. 10 They who first separated themselves from the primitive pure Church, and brought in corrupcions in faith, practise, Liturgy, etc. 1776 JOHNSON 5 Apr. in *Boswell*, Afterwards there were gross corrupcions introduced by the clergy, such as indulgences to priests to have concubines. 1807 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1830) 45 The Huguenots... denounced the corrupcions of the Church, and demanded their reform. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 201 To judge a system in its corruption.

9. Change of language, a text, word, etc. from its correct or original condition to one of incorrectness, deterioration, etc.

1404 FAYAN *Chron.* II. xlvii. 31 It was called Caerlud or Luddys towne; and after by corrupcioun, or shortyng of the speche, it was named London. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1863) 6 Of necessity, bothe in matter, myter, and meaning, yt [Chaucer's text] must needs gather corrupcioun, passinge through so many handes. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. iii, Tell me... is it [the writing] a sure intelligence of all the progress of our enemies' intents Without corruption? 1679 FLOR *Staffordsh.* (1686) 417 It was ever after call'd Wulfrunes-Hampton, since by corruption of speech Wolverhampton. 1710 SWIFT *Tatter* No. 230 P. 3 The continual Corruption of our English Tongue. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. viii. 215 His numbers having suffered corruption during their passage through so many hands. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. ii. (1880) 47 By phonetic corruption... not only the form, but the whole nature of language is destroyed.

b. A concrete instance of such alteration.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 228 As for the two other names Aristodolium and Archebolion, the former is a manifest corruption. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 P. 9, I am not against reforming the Corruptions of Speech you mention. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 P. 9 A copy... by the help of which, the text might be freed from several corrupcions. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) v. 233 Nāblus being the corruption of Neapolis.

**Corruptionist** (kɔrʊpʃənɪst). [*f.* prec. + -IST.] A supporter, defender, or practiser of corruption, *esp.* in the administration of public affairs.

1810 L. HUNT (in *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 1880, 815/3), The corruptionists will have it that I am a turbulent demagogue. 1864 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 431 Never mind, say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Trinity whether you believe in it or not. 1884 AMERICAN VIII. 260 One of the most notorious corruptionists in American politics.

† **Corruptions**, *a. Obs.* Also 6-nous. [*f.* as prec. : see -OUS.] Characterized by corruption.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 199 Of ourselves we are but grafts of a corruptious tree. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 23 Yet for-as-muche as they be corruptuous, they cannot be long kept. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Shepherd* Civ b, A breath that so the ayre perfumes As all corruptious sence [= scent] consumes.

**Corruptive** (kɔrʊptɪv), *a. (sb.)* [*ad.* L. *corruptivus* liable to corruption (Tertull.), or *a. F. corruptif*, -ive (14th c.), *f.* stem of L. *corruptare*: see -IVE.]

† 1. Subject or liable to corruption. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 180 That wee may receive no corruptive inheritance. 1683 IRVON *Way to Health* 84 Salt... does tye or hold the corruptive parts of the Flesh captive, that they cannot proceed to Putrifaction. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 233 Some corruptive quality for so speedy a dissolution of the Meat.

2. That has the quality of corrupting; that tends to corrupt.

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* I ij b, To out-rime thy ill-reason'd cloze In thy corruptive prayse. 1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* iii, 16 Such a temper of Minde... is corruptive to the Memory. a. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xii. (1692) 65 Lightning is not always destructive or corruptive of Vegetables. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. viii. § 3 This fountain... was entirely of a sickly and corruptive nature. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 332. 1884 F. PEEK in *Contemp. Rev.* July 75 The association of the first offenders with the old and irreclaimable convicts is fatally corruptive.

† B. sb. A thing that tends to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 LD. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 228 Of all these Corruptives of Judgment... I do, before God, discharge my self.

Hence **Corruptively** *adv.*, in a corruptive manner.

1653 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Arlamente* VIII. II. (1655) 121 Forming that name out of two Greek words corruptively put together. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 81 Corruptively derived from Primitive Patriarchal Tradition.

† **Corruptless**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* CORRUPT + -LESS; cf. *exhaustless*, and see CORRUPTFUL.] Not subject to corruption; incorruptible.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonista* III. i, Corruptlesse hunny, and pure dew. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* IV. i, There is in me nothing mortal, save this shape. The rest all pure, corruptless, and refined. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. 595 The borders with corruptless myrrh are crown'd.

**Corruptly** (kɔrʊptli), *adv.* Also 4 corrupliche. [*f.* CORRUPT + -LY 2.] In a corrupt or depraved manner; pervertedly; by means of corruption or bribery.

1537 STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxii. 196 Alas! Master Pole, what lack of learning and prudence was this, so corruptly to judge the matter. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deri'd corruptly. 1611 BIBLE *Nek.* I. 7 We haue dealt very corruptly against thee. 1734 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 325 We are all of us, for the most part corruptly educated. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 24 To which excess several of the judges corruptly gave countenance. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Feb., He denied that there had been any intention of corruptly influencing votes here.

b. By way of verbal or textual corruption.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 Cadwaledrus... is i-cleped Cedwalla... but corrupliche, for they knew nougt the longage of Britouns. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9 Called in the Norman language *Cover le fue*, which we now corruptly call Curfew. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 5 Writing Jassus corruptly for Inachus. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 184 Called by the Russians Morse, from thence by our Seamen corruptly Sea Horse.

**Corruptness** (kɔrʊptnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corrupt; corruption.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. iv. (1634) 138 The wickedness that they have conceived by corruptness of nature. 1638 PRINCE *Artach.* I ij b, The Beasts and Cattel also through corruptness of the grasse wheron they feed, died. 1766 J. ROBERTS in *Life* 38 Thou mayest see the corruptness of such laws. a. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 81 The corruptness of his motives in marrying my cousin.

**Corruptress** (kɔrʊptres), [*f.* CORRUPT + -RESS.] A female corrupter; also *fig.* of things.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 316 Man's fierce corruptress, Fight, Set up her bristles in the field with lances long and light. 1644 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* IV. iii, Peace, thou rude bawd Thou studied old corruptress. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. i. 2 What terms wouldst thou have me to keep with such a sweet corruptress? 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 11 Ionia had been the corruptress of Greece, Ephesus was the corruptress of Ionia.

† **Corruptrice**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad.* L. *corruptrix*, -trix, fem. of *corruptor*, on analogy of *F. corruptrice*: see -TRICE.] = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 266 Licentious libertie, the corruptrice [corruptricem] of States and manners both.

† **Corruptrix**, *Obs.* [*L.*] = prec.

1611 COTGR. *Corruptrice* a corruptrix, a woman that marres, or misleads, others.

**Corruscate**, -ation, *erron.* ff. CORUSCATE, etc. **Corry**, var. of CORRIE; obs. f. CURRY.

**Corrydie**, **Corrynogh**, **Corrysive**, **Corryvall**, obs. ff. CORBODY, CORONACH, CORROISIVE, CORRIVAL.

**Cors**, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE, COURSE, CROSS, CURSE; **Cors**, in *Archit.* see CORSE 7.

† **Corsac**, **corsak**. *Zool.* [Turki name: so F. corsac.] The Tartar fox, *Vulpes corsac*.

1898 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 393 The Fox of the Dukhun (Deccan)... which... much resembles the descriptions of the Corsac, is described by him... as a very pretty animal, but much smaller than the European Fox.

**Corsage** (kɔr'sɛdʒ, or as F., kɔr'sɛʒ). [*a.* OF. *corsage* (12th c. in Littré), *f.* cors body: see -AGE.]

† 1. Bodily condition as to size and shapeliness.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 72 Another beste of moche fayr corsage or shappe of body. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 387 He thought the greatness of their stature and corsage would be a terror to the Romans.

† 2. The body as distinct from the limbs; the bust. *Obs.*

1510-20 Compl. too late Married (1862) 10 Gorgously shewynge her fayre corsage. 1600 PUTTENHAM in Nichols *Progr. Q. Elis.* III. 476 What ells dame nature coulede devise To frame a face, and corsage paragon.

b. Of a bird. [*A Gallicism.*]

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 65 The sapphire and the emerald gleam on their wings and corsages.

3. The 'body' of a woman's dress; a bodice (commonly pronounced as Fr.).

1847 A. HARRIS & E. FALCONER *Rose of Castile, Muletter's Song*, Many a loving heart when near Doth trembling 'neath its corsage bound. 1867 *Nation* 3 Jan. 141 The same trimming was continued on the corsage and in the head-dress. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769, 2 The ball dress has a train and corsage of turquoise blue satin.

† **Corsaint**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 cors seynt, cors-sanote, cor-seynt, corseint, -sant, -saunt, -sand, 4-5 -saynt, -seynt, 5 corsesaynte. [*a.* OF. *cors saint*, mod.F. *corps saint* holy body, body of a saint.] The body of a saint; a sainted person, (departed) saint (considered as locally present where his or her body rests).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8740 And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Ry3t as he were a cors seynt. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. vi. 23 Knowest þou ouht a Corseynt Men calleþ Seynt Treupe? c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 873 Pat cristine mene suld nocht mak Cors-sanote of hymne, na honoure do. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 186 [At the] heigh auter in the wirschip of the haly corsand. 1420 MORLEY *Arth.* 1164 He seke3 seyntez bot seldene... That thus clekys this corsaunt ow3t of þir heghe clyffez. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2 Saynt cuthbert lyfe who lyste to lere, And forto knawe þat corsesaynte clere. a. 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 942 He trowed hire compleynt Shold after cause hire be corseseynt.

**Corsair** (kɔr'sɛə), Forms: a. 6 corsaire, 6-7 oursaro; β. 6 coursesayre, (7 cursare, corsare), 7-8 corsaire, 7- corsair; γ. 6-7 corsary, 7-8 oursary, 8 corsory; δ. 7 oursour, -ore, corser. [*a.* F. *corsaire*, in 15-16th c. *coursaire* = Pr. *corsari*, Sp. *corsario*, It. *corsale*, *corsare*, formerly *corsaro*, -ario, med.L. *corsarius* (1234 in Matt. Paris, Du Cange), f. med.L. *cursor*, *cursa* hostile excursion, inroad, plunder, booty (L. *cursus* a run, march, voyage), It., Sp., Pr. *corsa*, F. *course* run, naval expedition for plunder. Eng. had in early use the It. forms *corsale*, *corsare*, and in the 17th c. the anglicized forms *cursary*, *corsary*, *cursor*, *oursour*. (The reference of the name to Corsica was a piece of Italian popular etymology and animosity.)

1. The name in the languages of the Mediterranean for a privateer; chiefly applied to the cruisers of Barbary, to whose attacks the ships and coasts of the Christian countries were incessantly exposed. In English often treated as identical with *pirate*, though the Saracen and Turkish corsairs were authorized and recognized by their own government as part of its settled policy towards Christendom.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 82 Thei... send forth yerly certaine armed galeis to kepe the seas against Corsales, and Pyrates. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 9 A Barke of Coursaries and pyrates came by. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 128 *margin*, A Foist is... much used of the Turkish Corsaros, or as we call them Pirates or Rovers. *Ibid.* 217 There are many Corsaries or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling. 1607 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 246 III. 88 French and Italian Corsaires. 1671 CHARENTK *Let. Customs* 44 Master de Razilly came to make war with the Corsaires of Salee. 1697 *Cess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 72 Meluz, the most famous and covetous of all the Corsaries. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.*, *Crit. Hist.* 97 The Corsories or Pyrates of Tripoly. 1773 BRYDENE *Sicily* xiii. (1809) 157 The incursions of the Barbary corsairs. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xxiv. 18 He left a Corsair's name to other times. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 271 The terms brigand or corsair conveyed in the early stages of society no notion of moral guilt.

2. A privateering vessel such as those of the Barbary coast; a pirate-ship sanctioned by the country to which it belongs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 96 There are many Corsaires and Turkish Galleots, that still afflict these Islanders. *Ibid.* IX. 385 Which they as a Corsaro or man of War confiscated. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* I. 3 There are usually about Forty Christian Corsairs Cruising up and down in the Archipelago. 1726 W. R. CHERWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 The Captain of the Corsair was an Irish Renegade. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 337 Tuscan corsairs covered the Western Mediterranean.

3. *attrib.* (with *corsaire ship* cf. F. *gallie corsaire* 15th c.)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 346 Two hundred Corsary ships or Pyrats. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 131 Idlers of their own species called by apianists corsair-

bees, which plunder the hives of the industrious. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 26 Mar., Men. who will build corsair ships to prey upon the commerce of a friendly power.

**Corse** (*kāis*), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *coors*, 4- *coorse*; also 4-5 *korso*, *sb.* *coors*, *cours*, *coorse*, 4-6 *coorse*, *coorse*, 5-6 *coorse*, 6-8 *coorse*. [M.E. *coors*, a. OF. *coors* (11-13th c.) = Pr. *coors* = L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the Fr. was refashioned after L. as *corps* (*p* mute), and that spelling also passed into Eng., giving eventually the modern CORPSE, q.v. *Corps* was at first identical in pronunciation with *corse*, but by 1500 the *p* appears to have been sometimes pronounced, and this became at length the prevalent spelling and pronunciation. But *corse*, from the 16th c. spelt *corse*, never became obsolete, and still remains as a somewhat archaic and poetic form of *corse*, which is itself moreover often pronounced without the *p* in reading.]

† 1. A living body; = CORPSE 1. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON l. xv, Rap est une felonie de homme de violence fete au cors de femme.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19356 (Edin.) Pan wip suaipis bai pain suang, and gremli on pair corsis dange. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T. Prol.* 67 Lift-ying up his hevy drunken cors (*v.r.* *corps*). c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 Hire semly cors for to embrace. 1586 SIDNEY *Sonnets* (1622) 491 Euen as the flye, which to the flame doth goe, Pleas'd with the light, that his small corse doth burne.

† 2. *transf.* Person; a man's self. *Obs.*

c 1305 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 683 How myt I hyde myn hert fro Habraham þe trwe, þat I ne dyscouered to his corse my counsaile so dere. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 179 *Judas*. Qwat man som I kys, þat corse schall ye kyll.

3. A dead body; = CORPSE 2. Now chiefly poet. or arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11975 (Gott.) On þe ded cors þar it lay wid fote he smat. c 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 624 Dede corssys that lay wnpunt in graiff. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. xi. 48 The senecesse corse appointed for the grave. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* l. i. 429, I shall see thee born at Evening back A breathless Corse. c 1810 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore*, As his corse to the rampart we hurried. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xv, Drops to the plain the lifeless corse. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiv. 295 The dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls.

b. *simply*.

c 1250 *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 28 Mirre. .be þo biternesse defendet þet Cors þet is mide i-smered. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 337 They herde a belle clynke Biforn a cors (3 MSS. *corps*) was caried to his graue. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. (1890) 30 For to gyue the corsses a sepulture. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* l. ii. 36 Villaines, set downe the Corse, or by S. Paul, Ile make a Corse of him that disobeyes. 1651 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* l. ii. iv. iii. 146 Some cannot endure a room where a corse hath been. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 286 Stretch'd on the Ground she lies A mangled Corse. 1821 BYRON *Cain* iii. i, I must watch my husband's Corse. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxiv. 388 Yet seek we not to steal away the corse Of valiant Hector.

† c. pl. *cors* = *corpes*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 154 He lette þe stude halwe, for þe gode cors þat þer were. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2729 He leet taken alle the cors Off the men and off the hors. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) l. 409 They bereþ forþ cors wip sorwe grete.

† 3. *transf.* Of things: The 'body' or substance of a thing; the main bulk; also, a body or material substance.

c 1430 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 85 Ffor vynes land to cheese eke must thou yeme In coors [*corpore*] and in colour solute and rare. *Ibid.* iii. 335 Ffor, as he saith, the cors (of a vine) I delve in grounde, The rootes wol abounde and alle confounde. *Ibid.* xi. 102 Eke everie drie or roton cors remeve. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 76 They thought. . that the cors of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge.

† 4. ? A corslet or corset. *Obs.*

1507 *May & June* 87 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 124 They spared not cors, armyt, nor yet wambace.

† 5. A ribbon or band of silk (or other material), serving as a ground for ornamentation with metal-work or embroidery, and used as a girdle, garter, etc. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coors of sylke, or threde [1409 corse], *textum*. *Ibid.* 451 Seynt, or cors of a gyrdyle, *textum*. 1454-6 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243), Paied for Clapses and Corsses of the grete Boke iiij. iiij<sup>d</sup>. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 A long grene coors of silke harneysid with silvir. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 21 Silk. . in Ribbands, Laces, Girdles, Corsses, Calles, Corsses of Tissues, or Points. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu*. 1552 HULOET, Corse and broad gyrt, wherwith maydens were wont to be gyrted under theyr pappes, *perizonium*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thes. Cinnilegium*, a girdle which a bride weareth: a corse.

† 6. The cover of a chariot. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Corse of a chariot or horse lytter couered with bayles or bordes, *tympanum*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Tympanum*, the cover or corse of a chariot.

† 7. *Arch.* (*cors*) A square shaft or slender pier supporting a pinnacle, figure, or other terminal; sometimes surmounting a buttress, sometimes rising from the ground; placed with its sides parallel to, or diagonally against a wall, but never with the effect of a buttress or support.

1478 ROTOMER *Itin.*, *Bristol* ff. 129 (ed. Nasmith 220) [In Porch of St. Stephen's Ch.] A cors wythoute, A casement, etc. *Ibid.* ff. 197 (ed. N. 269) [In West Door of Radclyff Ch.] A cors wythoute forth. A cors wyth an arch buttant. A botersasse. A body botersasse. 1505 *Indenture St. George's*

*Chapel, Windsor* in R. Willis *Archit. Nom.* 71 [To have] arcebocens [-botens] and crestes, and corsses with the king's beastes standing on them to bear the fanes on the outside of the said choir. 1844 R. WILLIS *Archit. Nom.* 71 These corsses [at Windsor] are shown by the actual building to be the shafts of the pinnacles, which in this instance . . have square capitals for the reception of the beastes. *Ibid.* 72 In the accounts of these [wax herces] bodies and botraces are enumerated; and it is evident that body and corse are identical terms.

b. See quot. (App. never in English use.)

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from Daviler *Cours d'Archit.* (1691) II. 510; also in *Dict. de Trévoux* and *Littre*], *Corps*, in architecture. . any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which serves as a ground for some decoration, or the like. So 1811 NICHOLSON *Dict. Arch.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 5), as † *corse-girdle*, † *weaver*.

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84 To Alys my doughter on cors gyrdyll of cooloot blew, harness w<sup>t</sup> syluer. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Corse weaver, *tissutier*. 1552 HULOET, Corse gyrdle, *castus, cinnilegium*.

† *Corse, course, v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.]

In sense it is identical with *Coss* v., being the usual English form while *coss* is mostly Sc.; this, with the fact that both *coss* and *course* certainly go back to an early date, makes it almost impossible to consider them as mere phonetic variants arising from the vocalization of *r* in *corse*, or the insertion of *r* into the spelling of *coss*. It is, however, in favour of their identity that there is a third verb, *Scorse*, variously written *skoarse*, *skoce*, *scourse*, *scource*, synonymous in meaning with *corse* and *coss*; and that it has both *scorsonare* and *scorsonare* 'to corse or trucke horses with a horse-coarce' (Florio.)

*trans.* To exchange, to interchange; to barter; to deal in (a thing) by buying and selling again. In later use only in *to corse horses*. Hence *Corsing* *vbl. sb.*, jobbing, brokery.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 139 And thar bisyd woned a kniht, That thoru kind was bond and thralle, Bot knithed gat he wit catelle. This catel gat he wit okering, And led al his lif in corsing. 14. *Lyarde* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 And 311 sallye they be couisid [?coursid] awaye at Appilly faire, As wyfes makis bargains; a horse for a mare. 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *Serm. Oppression* Wks. (1841) 321 To persuade the Roman senators to change and corse certain prisoners. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. xxiii. 446 About the exchange and coursing [permutandis] of certain prisoners or captives. 1650 FULLER *Worth* II. iv. v. 78 They went thither to corse horses. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Corsing*, horse-dealing.

*Corse, obs.* f. COARSE, COURSE, CROSS, CURSE.

*Corselet, var.* of CORSET.

† *Corse-present. Obs.* Also *corps* (e-present, -ant, -aunt, -prisaunt, -aunce).

A customary gift due to the clergy from the chattels of a householder at his death and burial; a mortuary.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 185, I wyte for my corpresent the best garment that I for my body orland. 1407 *Ibid.* IV. 124 My best horse, with bridell, sadill, and oder apparell, in the name of my mortuary corpresind. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Mortuaries, otherwise called corse presents. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4479 He did nocht bid thame seik nor craif Cors presentis nor offerandis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 120 a, The parson and vicar wyll haue for a mortuary or a corse present the best thyng that is about the house. 1699 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 459 Mortuaries. . because they were usually represented with the corpse at the burial, were therefore called corse-presents. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 425 It was antiently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a corse-present. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 199. 1882 FURNIVALL E. E. *Wills* 139 Sometimes called Mortuary, Corse-present, or Foredrove.

† *Corser, courser. Obs.* [f. CORSE v. + -ER.]

A jobber; esp. a horse-dealer, a horse-couper. *Obs.* exc. in HOUSE-CORSER.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Þei ben corseris . . and bien schep and neet and sellen hem for wynnyng. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 145 a, Like a coursour make coules that be wilde, With spore and whip, to be tame and mild. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Corsowre of horse, *mango*. 1449 *Petit.* 27 *Hen. VI.* in *Rolls Parl.* V. 154/1 Oon William Gerveis, by the colour of a patente. . cleping hymself the Kyngs Corser, rideth and gothe to. . marketis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 251 b, Corsers of horses. . by false menyys, make them luke fresshe and fatte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Inst.* § 120 A corser is he, that byeth all rydden horses, and selleth them agayne. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 224 The coursers of horses do many tymes beguile the simpler sort of buyers by lying and deceitful affirmation. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* v. i, I am no bawd, nor cheater, nor a courser Of broken-winded women.

† *Corserie. Obs.* [f. CORSER: see -ERY.]

Brokery; jobbery; buying and selling, barter. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 283 Cursed corserie of symonye. 1566-7 *Act 3-4 Phil. & Mary. Stat. Ircl.* (Bolton) 255 [They] doe give themselves to idleness and will not labour, but daily use corserie, as in buying horses.

**Corset** (*kā'set*). Forms: 4-9 *corsette*, 5 *corsete*, *coursette*, 9 *corsette*, 5- *corset*. [a. F. *corset* (13th c. in *Littre*), dim. of OF. *cors* body.]

1. A close-fitting body-garment; esp. a laced bodice worn as an outside garment by women in the middle ages and still in many countries; also a similar garment formerly worn by men.

1599 *Wardrobe Act.* 28 *Edw. I.* 28/15, 2 corsetts' de miniver. 1597 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 361 He dede on a corsette of Janyr. 1463 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B viij, This

gyse. . of these grete pourfys and of the coursetys torted by the sydes. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 336 Her seneschal. . mounted on a gret courser, and in a rich corset of grene, gyrt w<sup>t</sup> a white silken lace. 1805 Hr. & S. LEE *Canterb.* T. V. 228 She wore a corset, the short waist and petticoats of her country. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxxiii, He conscious of his brodered cap and band, She of her netted locks and light corsette.

2. A closely-fitting inner bodice stiffened with whalebone or the like, and fastened by lacing; worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays.

1795 *Times* 24 June, Corsettes about six inches long, and a slight buffon tucker of two inches high, are now the only defensive paraphernalia of our fashionable Belles. 1796 *Specif. W. Booth's Patent* No. 2112 An improvement in the making of stays and corsettes. a 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 235 Her morning-dress, which. . she always wore without her corset. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 81 To see if tightly laced the corsets be.

† 3. = CORSET 1. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Ye sholde haue seen. . corsettes and flancardes all to brosten.

4. *attrib.*

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 165 (heading) Corset-maker. *Ibid.* 166 Females are more employed in stay and corset making than males. 1882 *Dict. Needlework* s.v., *Corset Cord*, is made both of linen and of cotton.

**Corseted** (*kā'setəd*), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 2.] Fitted with a corset; wearing a corset.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii, We know, how wholly worthless is the race, With body corseted and painted face. 1882 *Echo* 5 Apr. 3/5 The great and unnatural divergence between the Greek and the corseted English figure.

**Corsey, var.** CORSEY *Obs.*, corpulent; see CORSEIE.

**Corsiare, obs.** f. COURSER.

† **Corsie, sb.** and a. *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: a. 5 *coorse*, *corsey*; 6 *corrosie*, -ey, *coorse*, 6-7 *coorsie*, (9 *dial.* *corrosey*, *corrie*, -ee, *coorse*, *corree*). β. 6 *coorse*, *coarsie*, *coresie*, -ey, 6-7 *coorse*, *coarsie*, *coorsie* (e). [Reduced from *corrosive*, CORROSIVE, by weakening of final -if, -ive, to -ie, -y, as in *hastif*, -ive, *HASTY*, *tardif*, -ive, *TARDY*; and by syncope of the medial short vowel as in *CORSIVE*.]

A. sb. 1. = CORROSIVE sb. (usually fig.)

a. c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 217 There is non erbe that growyth on grounde Nor no corsey may queth that qued. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Pentateuch* Wks. (1573) 10 He. . doth but heale hys woundes with freating corseis. 15. . *Pater Sapientia* xiv. in Ashm. (1622) 199 Sulphurs in waters of Corrosie. a 1605 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 476 The Law. . is rather a corsie then an healing medicine.

β. 1506 TINDALE *Pathw. Scripture* Wks. (1573) 383 The Law. . is a sharpe salve, and a freating corsey, and killeth the dead flesh. 1552 HULOET, Gyue or minister a corsey, *vrere hominem*. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Sp. & Fle* xiv. 33 That corseye would curstly your stomake gnaw. a 1604 CHURCH-YARD *Challenge* 37 And corries rose, that made a running sore. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 347 Let the patient see and search his sin, and apply the corzy of the Law.

2. fig. A cause of trouble and grief, a grievance.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 Which was a great displeasure to y<sup>e</sup> kyng, and a mere corseye [GRAFTON corseye] to the quene. 1569 NEWTON *Curios Old Age* 4 Shoulde the same commodities, corasies and greuousness happen unto me. 1573 TISSER *Hush.* 1878 50 So lose ye your cost, to your corseye and smart. 1599 *Warm. Faire Wom.* II. 1651 Your mother; Leaving you, poore soules, by her offence, A corseye and a scandall to the world. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Corrosy*, a grudge; ill will. *Decon.* 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Corrosy*, *Corrosie*, an old grudge; a sort of family feud handed down from father to son.

β. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Virg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 241 This was such a corsie to the herte of Edwina that shortly after hee died. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaph Sir J. Tregonwell*, It was no corsie to this Knight long travail to susteine. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. 1603/1 276 Princes. . feele many tymes more corries and unquietnesse of mind. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 314 Is it not a corsey, that the Ministers of Christ should be of scandalous conversation?

B. *adj.* Corrosive; smarting; purulent.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. l. iii. (1641) 98/2 The pining Phthisik fills them all with pushes, Whence a slowe spout of cor'sie matter gushes.

**Corsie, a. 2, var.** CORST, corpulent, big-bodied.

† **Corsie, v.** *Obs.* rare. In 6-7 *corseye*, -sie. [f. CORSE sb.] *trans.* To treat with a corrosive; fig. to vex, afflict, distress.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 34 When the faithful bee corzyed in themselves with the sting of sinne. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 37 They ingender so much proud flesh in us, that we need daily to be corzied.

**Corsilite** (*kā'silīt*), *Min.* Also -lyte. [f. F. *Corse Corsica* + -LITE.] (See *quots.*)

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 78 Corsilite. This beautiful rock being. . from Corsica, it was thought proper to propose a geographical name. 1868 DANA *Min.* 235 Smaragdite. . forms, along with whitish or greenish saussurite, a rock. . The rock is the corsilite of Pinkerton.

† **Corssiness. Obs.** rare. The quality of being CORST, corpulence.

1597 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. 210 The lesse corssinesse a man hath, the more of reason & understanding.

† **Corssious, a.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *corssious* = OF. *corssius*, f. *cors* body, CORSE.] = CORST, corpulent. Hence † **Corssiousness.**

1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy II. xv, Although he were of body corssious. c 1430 — *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 a, He waxe right fat, and wonder corssious. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corcyowse or grete belyyde, *ventricosus*, *Corcyowssesse*,

*corpulencia.* 1698 PHILLIPS, *Corcioussesse* (old word), corpulency.

† **Corsive**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. Forms: 6-7 *cor-sive*, 7 *cor-sive*, *coarsive*, *cor-sive*. [A syn-copated form of *cor-sive*, *corrosive*.]

**A.** *adj.* = *CORROSIVE a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)  
1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 25 There is no sorrowe... but continuance of time may assuage the bitterness therof, and consume the corsive eating of the same. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii. Your cor-sive waters.

**B.** *sb.* 1. = *CORROSIVE sb.* 2.  
1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 76 b, Surgions lay Corsives to any wounde, to eate out the dead-flesh. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iv. xiv. Who still apply'd strong Cor-sives to the wound. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* i. v, Sharpe incisions, searings, and cruel Corsives.

2. *fig.* = *CORROSIVE sb.* 3.  
1564 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* (1844) 69 Let the law be no corsive to his conscience. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xii. That which is their greatest corsive, they are in continual suspiation, feare, and distrust. 1669 CO-KAINE *Poems* 112 So old Petronius Arbitr applied Corsives unto the age he did deride.

† **Corsive**, *a.* 2. Obs. = [app. f. *F. corsu* (*CORSY*) with suffix change: see -IVE.] = *CORSY*, *corpulent*.

1520 PALSCR. 308/2 *Corcyfe*, *corpsu*, *corpsue*. *Corcyfe*, to full of fatnesse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Corcu*... *corcuie*, *grosse*, *fleshy*.

**Corset**, **corselet** (*kō'slēt*), *sb.* Also 6 *corselete*, *-laite*, *-lett*, *corselette*, 6-8 *corselet*, 7 *corselet*. [a. *F. corselet* (16th c. in Littré), double dim. of *cors* body (cf. It. *corsetto*, Sp. *corsete*, from Fr.).]

1. A piece of defensive armour covering the body.  
1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 121 All armed braue in Cor-sletes white. 1584 T. HUDSON *Yndith* i. (1613) 369 (D.) While th' Armorer... the sturdy steale doth beate, And makes therof a corselet or a jacke. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* iv. xvii. 329 Surely a corselet is no canonical coat for me. 1666 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxviii. (1697) 556 The ancient Habergons or Corsets... made of Leather and Linen. 1791 COWPER *Itiad* ii. 502 His hack'd and riven corselet, 1843 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lodon* (1864) 184 Corselets flashed in the sunbeams. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 1008 Geraint's [lance] Struck thro' the bulky bandit's corselet home. *fig.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxliii. (1862) i. 339 The love of Christ hath a corselet of proof on it and arrows will not draw blood of it.

† **b.** *transf.* A soldier armed with a corselet. Obs.  
1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. 18 How many armed Corsets, and vnarmed pikes. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Primores*... the pikemen or corsets. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 528 La Fontaine-Martel and Agueville... sallied out... each with ten Firelocks, and twenty Corsets. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. Intro. 17 To levy certain horsemen, both demy-lances and corsets.

2. A garment (usually tight-fitting) covering the body as distinct from the limbs.  
1500 *Two Dandies* in Fumiv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* i. 456 Wyth corseletys of fyne veluet slyped Down to the hard kne. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 92 [Caesar] offered to Venus Genitrix... a Corset of British Pearles. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* i. 18 The women wear a petticoat, and a short corselet or jacket closely fitting their shapes. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 Velvet corselet over a faille bodice, and sleeves embroidered to match.

3. *Zool.* That part of an insect which lies between the head and abdomen; the thorax. Also applied to an external structure on the thorax of some fishes, and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corselet*, in natural history, that part of the fly class which is analogous in its situation to the breast in other animals... Some flies have a double corselet. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) ii. iii. 501 [The butterfly has] three parts; the head, the corselet, and the body. 1834 MCMURTER *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 201 A soft corselet round the thorax, formed by scales larger and smoother than those on the rest of the body. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 711/2 The corselet occupies a part of the superior and posterior edge of the shell. 1839 *Ibid.* ii. 380/2 It [the mantle] is here not unfrequently termed the corselet. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* ii. vi. 312 The legs are represented too long, the corselet or thorax too narrow.

4. *Comb.* as *corselet-maker*, *-making*; † *corselet-man*, a soldier armed with a corselet.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. 69 Two thousand corselet-men. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. § 3. 30 Xenophon has recorded... a dialogue with a corselet-maker, in which Socrates... draws out the rationale of corselet-making.

**Corselet**, *v.* rare = 1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To encircle with, or as with, a corselet.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* i. i, When her arms, Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall... corselet thee.

**Corseleted** (*kō'slētēd*), *pp.* *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Furnished or armed with a corselet.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 1367 Their corseleted breasts.

† **Corseleteer**. Obs. [f. prec. + -ER.] A soldier armed with a corselet.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvi. xii. 69 The Corseleteers [*cataphracti*] and the Archers. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 169 Xenophon with his brigade, consisting of 17 hundred corseleteers, and 800 targateers.

† **Corseled** (*kō'slēd*). Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 8 (*erron.*) -et. [OE. *cor-slēd*, f. *cor* choice, selection, investigation, trial (cf. *G. kor*, *kör* choice), f. ablaut stem of *cleasan* to choose, *coren* chosen + *snēd* bit, piece, f. *snidan* to cut. Called in OFris. *cor-bita*.]

In OE. law, the morsel of trial, a piece of bread of about an ounce weight consecrated by exorcism (*panis conjuratus*) which an accused person was required to swallow as a trial of his guilt or innocence.

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* ix. 22 in Thorpe I. 344 (Bosw.) Gif man freondleasne weofod-ben mid tihltan belege, ga to corseade. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corseled*, Ordeal-bread, or imprecated Bread. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 369 What was called... corseled (the loaf of exorcism) or the judicial morsel. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* ii. xxiii. 74 The use of the ordeal, corselet. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 339 Corseled, or morsel of exorcism: being a piece of cheese or bread, of about an ounce in weight, which was consecrated with a form of exorcism; desiring of the Almighty that it might cause convulsions and paleness, and find no passage, if the man was really guilty; but might turn to health and nourishment, if he was innocent. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) ii. x. 121. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. v.

**Corseur**, **Corse** (e, obs. ff. COURSEUR, CORSE.

† **Corsey**, *a.* Obs. Forms: 5 *coroy*, 5-6 *corsey* (e, 6 *corsey*, *coarsye*, *corsey*, 6-7 *corsele*. [ad. *F. corse*, in OF. *corse*, having body, corpulent, f. *cors* body; the ending is assimilated to that of Eng. *adjs.* in -Y.] Corpulent, big-bodied, stout.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corcy or corecyows, *corpulentus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. viii. 34 The corsey pasand Osyris [he] has slane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) i. 7 Strang of nature, corsey and courageous. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 259 Podagra... went... to the house of a certain fat, rich, and well-monied man; and quietly laid herself down at the feete of this corseye sire.

**Cort** (e, Cortaine, -ayne, Cortal, obs. ff. COURT, CURTAIN, CURTAL.

**Cortays** (e, -aysye, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, -EST.

† **Cortbeck**. Obs. rare. [app. f. *F. court* short + *hec* beak.] A short-billed variety of pigeon.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 244/2 The Turbit Pigeon, or Cortbeck, hath a thick short bill.

|| **Cortège** (*kō'tēj*). [a. *F. cortège*, formerly *cortège*, 16th c. ad. It. *corteggio* 'a traine of followers that attend one as it were to court him', deriv. of *corte* COURT, 'also a prince's whole familie or traine' (Florio).] A train of attendants, or of people in procession.

1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) ii. 137 To take the air in Hyde Park, where was a glorious cortège. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) i. 193 Accompanied by a guard of honour, no very commodious cortège at best. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 85 A cortège of labourers, and harvest-waggons. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* ii. iv. ii. 329 His embassadors followed in the wake of the imperial cortège.

**Cortegian**, obs. f. COURTESIAN.

**Cortels**, obs. f. COURTEOUS.

**Cortelage**, **Cortelax**, obs. ff. CURTILAGE, CURTAL-AX. **Corteore**, obs. f. COURTIER.

|| **Cortes** (*kō'tēs*). Also 7-8 *cortex*. [Sp. and Pg. pl. of *corte* COURT, 'a prince's court, ... a parliament, a court of aldermen; *haser cortes* to call a parliament' (Minsheu, 1599).]

The two chambers or houses, constituting the legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal.

1668 *Lond. Gas.* No. 234/1 The next day... the Cortes, or Great Council of the Kingdom [Portugal] Assembled. 1696 *Ibid.* No. 3239/2 Here is a Talk of Calling together the Cortes, or States of Spain. 1712 *Ibid.* 568/1 The Cortez adjourn'd. 1807 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* ii. 615 By convoking a Cortes more numerous and free. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. 20 In Arragon the Cortes was of sufficient weight to constitute a Mixed Monarchy.

**Cortes**, **Cortesia**, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

|| **Cortex** (*kō'tēks*). Pl. *cortices* (*kō'tisiz*). [*L. cortex* bark.]

† 1. *fig.* The external part; the outer shell or husk. Obs.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 178 Neither in the inward meaning nor outward Cortex of this Prophecy. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 285 To distinguish betwixt the Cortex and the Pith... of these... Symbolical Visions. 1665 GLANVILL *Septs. Sci.* xxi. 133 'Tis difficult to trace natural operations... by the sight of the Cortex of sensible appearances.

† 2. *Med.* The bark of various trees used medicinally; *absol.* Peruvian bark. Obs. (exc. as Latin.)

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) iii. 472 Formerly they gave not the cortex to quartanarians. 1693 SIR H. SLOAN in *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 924 The Cortex Winteranus, commonly sold in the Shops. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 37 As you give the Cortex to cure Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Agues. 1803 *Med. Jmrl.* X. 357 By... the free use of the cortex and a generous diet, the boy... got quite well.

3. Applied variously to differentiated external structures in a plant or animal body, or organ: *spec. a.* *Anat.* The outer gray matter of the brain. *b.* The outer part or 'cortical substance' of the kidney. *c.* *Bot.* That part of the fundamental tissue which lies outside the fibrovascular bundles; the bark.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 65 Covered with... a Cortex that is obdured over the Cutis, as in Elephants. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 153 Each Tooth is composed of two Substances; an external Cortex. — *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the Encephalon. 1806 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) i. 168 The solid parts of the trunk of the plant consist of cortex, cuticle, or outer bark. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* ii. v. 573 note, Sometimes... the [fibro-vascular] bundles [in a leaf-stalk]... form a closed

hollow cylinder which divides the fundamental tissue of the leaf-stalk into pith and cortex. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 The protoplasm... is divisible into an exoplasm (cortex) and endoplasm (medulla).

**Corteyn** (e, obs. f. CURTAIN.

**Corteyn**, **cortex**, obs. ff. COURTEOUS.

**Cortian** (*kō'tiān*), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Corti*, name of an Italian anatomist (1729-1813) + -AN.] In *Cortian organ*, *fibres*, *membrane*, *rods*, parts of the internal ear; also *organ*, *fibres*, etc. of *Corti*.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. (1881) 213 The scala media and its Cortian fibres. *Ibid.* Index 311 Cortian membrane and fibres.

**Cortical** (*kō'tikāl*), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. corticālis*, f. *cortex* bark: see -AL.]

1. *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to the cortex or external part of some member or organ of a plant, as the bark, the rind of a fruit, etc.; *spec.* belonging to or forming the cortex or outer part of the fundamental tissue. (Opposed to *medullary*.)

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 3 Of the Root... The next Part is the Cortical Body, which, when it is thin, is commonly called the Barque. *Ibid.* i. App. (1682) 34 Cortical Thorns are such as those of the Raspberry Bush, being not... propagated from the Lignous Body, but... wholly from the Cortical and Skin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 This thallus is formed of a cortical and medullary layer. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 520 Nageli has called this external limiting zone of the bast-layer the *cortical sheath*, a term corresponding to medullary sheath, used for the internal boundary of the wood.

*b.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or forming the superficial part or investment of an animal body or organ; *esp.* of the brain, the kidneys, the teeth, the hair. (Opposed to *medullary*.)

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 302 Assigning the cortical part for generating Spirits, and the seat of Memory. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 160 The cortical Substance at the Base of the Grinders is thinner than in any other Teeth. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 7 The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the cortical Part. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 87 In the Cerebrum they [the Nerve-cells] are spread-out on the surface, forming an external or cortical layer. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 23 The central part of the hair, or pith, is less dense than its rind, or cortical substance.

† 2. *fig.* External, superficial: cf. CORTEX 1. Obs.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 198 The Cortical or literal sense is... most obvious. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 136 The literal and cortical Meaning and Use, may be fitted to elementary and initiating persons. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. 141 The spleen will hereafter... I anticipate... be found to be cortical and caducous.

Hence **Cortically** *adv.*, in relation to, in or upon, the cortex or external part.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 256 Cortically placed granules.

**Corticate** (*kō'tikēt*), *a.* *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. *L. corticāt-us* having bark, f. *cortex*: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having bark; made of the nature of bark.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 583 Stem sparingly ramose... corticate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corticate*, having a rind, as the orange. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Corticated** (*kō'tikētēd*), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] † 1. Having a tough skin or hide. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiv. 139 A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* iii. xvi. 144 Sanguineous corticated animals, as Serpents, Toads and Lizards.

2. Covered with bark, rind, etc.; having a cortex.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corticated*, that hath a rind or bark. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 236 Some species... run over corticated or decorticated wood.

† 3. 'Having the bark pulled off' (Bailey, folio 1730-6). Obs.

**Corticole**, **Corticulous**, the etymologically correct forms of **CORTICOLE**, -COLOUS.

**Corticiferous** (*kō'tisifēras*), *a.* rare. [mod. f. *L. cortic-em* bark + *-fer* bearing + -OUS. In mod. *F. corticifère*.] Bearing bark or a cortex.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corticiform** (*kō'tisifōrm*), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -FORM. In mod. *F. corticiforme*.] Having the form of bark; bark-like.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corticin** (*kō'tisiz*). *Chem.* [f. *L. cortic-em* bark + -IN.] An amorphous yellowish substance, found by Braconnot in the bark of the aspen.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* ii. 86 *Corticin*... is tasteless and inodorous, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and acetic acid.

**Corticine** (*kō'tisiz*). [f. as prec. + -INE.] Commercial name of a floor-covering made of ground cork with India rubber or a substitute.

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.* 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 86/2 Corticine floor covering (a patented improvement in Linoleum).

**Corticole** (*kō'tikōl*), *a.* *Bot.* [Erroneous ad. mod. *F. corticole*, f. *L. cortic-em* bark + -cola inhabitant.] Growing or living in the bark of trees.

1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* xiv. 562 With respect to corticole lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees.

**Corticulous** (*kō'tikōlūs*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. (It ought to be *corticulous*.)] = prec.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 101 Of corticulous species... as various Parmelias, Ramalinas, or Stictas. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 289 In corticulous species. 1881 WEST in *Jmrl. Bot.* X. 114 The corticulous form gathered from a tree in Norway is exactly identical.

**Cortico** (*kōtikō's*), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *corticōs* abounding in bark, *f. cortic-em* bark.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cortico*, full of thick bark. 1847 CRAIG, *Cortico*, resembling bark. 1864 WEBSTER, *Cortico*, *Cortico*, resembling bark; made of bark. 1885 OGILVIE, *Cortico*, *Cortico*, barked, full of bark.

**Corticous** (*kō'tikōs*), *a. rare*—*o*. [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] See quot. Hence † **Corticousness**.

1721-30 BAILEY, *Corticous*, full of thick bark. 1730-6 — (folio), *Corticousness*, Fullness of, or Likeness to bark. 1847 CRAIG, *Corticous*, barked; full of bark. 1864-85 [see CORTICOSE].

**Cortier**, obs. *f.* COURTIER.

|| **Cortile** (*kō'tilē*). [It. *cortile* 'court or yard of a house' (Florio), deriv. of *corte* COURT.] (In Italy.) An enclosed area or court-yard within or attached to a building: usually roofless or surrounded with a covered walk; occasionally roofed; sometimes serving as a hall or court of entrance, as in some Italian churches.

1841 Penny Cycl. XX. 75½ The cortile of the Palazzo Piccolomini at Siena. 1875 H. JAMES R. Hudson xi. 403 Within, it [an Italian villa] had a great, cool, gray cortile, with high, light arches around it. 1884 HORNER Florence I. xxvi. 370 The central door under the portico opens on the cortile or court of entrance.

**Cortinarius**, *a. Bot. rare*. [f. late L. *cortina* curtain (Vulgate) + -ARIOUS.] = next.

**Cortinate**, *a. Bot. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] See quot.

1866 Treas. Bot., *Cortinate*, *Cortinarius*, having a cob-web-like texture.

**Cortine**, -*tyne*(s), obs. *ff.* CURTAIN.

**Cortilage**, obs. *f.* CURTILAGE.

**Cortoute**, obs. *f.* CURTAL, a kind of artillery.

**Co-ruler**. [Co-3 b.] A joint-ruler.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 103 These Demons they placed in Dignitie, co-rulers with the great God. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 Συνοπορευτες Θριψ, co-rulers with God.

**Corum**, **Corun**, obs. *ff.* QUORUM, CROWN.

† **Corundic**, *a. Obs.* [f. CORUNDUM + -IC.] Of the hardness of corundum.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral*. Intro. 20 To express the relative hardness of other substances, by the following terms: Cretic, Gypsic, Marmoric, Basaltic, Felsparic, Crystalline, Corundic.

**Corundite**, *Min.* = CORUNDUM.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 86.

**Corundophilite** (*kō'rundōfilōit*). *Min.* [f. CORUNDUM + Gr. *φίλος* friend + -ITE: in reference to its association with corundum.] A silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, occurring in green micaceous crystals.

1851 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* II. XII. 211. 1868 DANA *Min.* 504.

**Corundum** (*kō'rundəm*). Also *o* *corivindum*, -*vendum*, *coriundum*, *o* *coriundon*. [a. Tamil *kurundam*, in Telugu *kuruvindam*, Hindi *kurund*; Skr. *kuruvinda* 'ruby'. Cf. also CORINDON.]

1. A crystallized mineral belonging to the same species as the sapphire and ruby, but opaque or merely translucent, and varying in colour from light blue to smoky grey, brown, and black; called also *Adamantine Spar*.

a. 1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* 6 Nella *Corivindum* is found in fields where the rice grows. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 403 My friend Colonel Cathcart sent me its native name, *Corundum*, from India, with some specimens. in 1784. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 335 The second, in India, near Bombay and there called *corundum*. 1868 DANA *Min.* 138 *Corundum*. — is ground and used as a polishing material, which, being purer, is superior in this respect to emery. It was thus employed in ancient times. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 11½ A new process for obtaining pure aluminium from aluminium oxide or broken corundum.

2. *Min.* Used as the name of a mineral species, under which Dana includes the transparent sapphire (including the ruby, and the (so-called) oriental amethyst, emerald, and topaz), the opaque or translucent adamantine spar (= prec. sense), and the granular emery. It consists of crystallized alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) variously coloured.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 44 Those stones which offer the greatest resistance to a mechanical division, such as quartz, blue corundum or sapphire. 1868 DANA *Min.* 139 Emery. in which the corundum is in distinct crystals. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. 273 The sapphire. the ruby and the Oriental topaz. are all mere coloured varieties of the mineral substance known as corundum.

3. *attrib.*, as in *corundum point*, *stick*, *tool*, *wheel*, used in polishing, dressing millstones, etc.

1798 OAKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 407 Among these broken lumps, the Corundum stone is found. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 106 Corundum or emery wheels are now generally used for dressing both saws and cutters. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 86 The edges of holes in dials may be trimmed with corundum sticks.

† **Coruscancy**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *coruscant-em*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality of being coruscant or glittering.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. n. 111½ One. glimpse of the translucence of your eyes sun-dazeling coruscancy.

**Coruscant** (*kō'ruskānt*), *a.* Also *o* *coruscant*, 6-7 *coruscant*. [ad. L. *coruscant-em*, pr. pple. of *coruscare* to flash, gleam: see CORUSCATE.] Glittering, sparkling, gleaming.

1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 79 A coruscant rounde Rubie. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 27 b, A Comet most coruscant. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 An Angel whose face was more coruscant than the Sun. 1700 J. BROME *Trav.* ii. (1707) 60 Bright and coruscant Luminaries. 1801 SOUTHBY *Vis. Judgem.* iv. Turrets and pinnacles sparkled, Playing in jets of light, with a diamond-like glory coruscant.

b. *fig.*  
c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 953 No creatur so coruscant to my consolacyon! 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Populi* 17 The woman is coruscant by the rayes of her husband. 1881 J. DARRELL in *Argosy* 29 A coruscant cloud of phrases.

**Coruscate** (*kō'ruskēt*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *coruscare* to vibrate, glitter, sparkle, gleam.] *intr.* To give forth intermittent or vibratory flashes of light; to shine with a quivering light; to sparkle, glitter, flash.

1705 [see CORUSCATING]. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 162 A sudden glare Coruscates wide. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Mother Rigby's Pipe* ii. The star kept coruscating. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186½ The light was a brilliant green, coruscating from the centre. in. flashes of flame.

*fig.* 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. iii. (1872) 104 Like a swift dashing meteor he came into our circle; coruscated among us, for a day or two. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1296. 262 The President will be chosen mainly for his power of coruscating.

b. with cognate object.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii, Coruscating continually an unnatural light.

**Coruscating** (*kō'ruskētīng*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That coruscates; glittering, sparkling.

1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 331 As flaming fire was more coruscating and enlightening than any other matter. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 374 Dazed by the coruscating displays of the electric flame.

*fig.* 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. v. (1872) 36 In coruscating wit, in jocund drollery. 1881 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 460½ Mr. Browning's coruscating lines.

**Coruscation** (*kō'ruskētīšn*). Also (*erron.*) 5 *chor-*, 7-9 *corr-*. [ad. L. *coruscation-em*, n. of action *f. coruscare* to CORUSCATE.]

The action of coruscating; usually with *a* and *pl.*: A vibratory or quivering flash of light, or a display of such flashes; in early use always of atmospheric phenomena.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53, I shall girde alle the heuens with thondres, lychtynghes, choruscacyons. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 26 b, Coruscation is a glittering of fire, and a glimmering of lightning. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Meteorol.* viii. 126 Coruscations, or scintillations seen in the night. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 3 The coruscations of the Aurora borealis. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 81 What so grotesque as the coruscations of frost? 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* xv. 206 As a rule the auroras consisted of faint coruscations darting across the heavens.

*fig.* a. 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 19 Those pure coruscations of immortal truth will shine into us. 1810 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 252 The mere coruscation of heated fancy. 1880 TODD *Hunter Shelley* vii. 199 Coruscations of epigrammatic wit.

**Corusible**, **coruster**, obs. *ff.* CRUCIBLE, CHORISTER.

**Corve**, var. CORP; obs. *pa. t. & pple.* of CARVE. † **Corved**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* In *corved herring* (corruptly *corred*, *corred*): see QUOTS.

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbuss Trade* 7 The Corved Herring, which are to make red Herrings, are those that are taken in the Yarmouth seas, provided that they can be carried on shore within 2 or 3 days after they are taken, otherwise they must be pickled. The Corved Herrings are never gipped but rowed in salt, for the better preservation of them, till they can be brought a shore, and if any be preserved for to make Red-herrings, they are washed out of the pickle before they are hanged up in the Red-herring houses. 1641 — *True Narr. R. Fishings* 4 For the latter Fishing, if Corved Herrings, the best vent of them is at Yarmouth, to make red Herrings. Hence, c. 1680 in J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 106; and 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring*.

[App. the same as MDu. *korsharink*, mentioned under CORVE, of which the exact sense is equally obscure. A suggestion is that, as *tonkaring* is barrelled herring, *korsharink* may be herring not barrelled, but brought ashore in baskets. *Corved* would then be 'put in a corf or corves'.]

P In the *Dict. Rusticum* 1704, the quot. from S. Smith is given, s.v. *Herring-fishery*, with 'corved' misprinted 'corred'; whence ASH 1775 has the spurious 'Corred' (in the herring fishery) rolled in salt, prepared for drying, which has been mechanically repeated in many subsequent Dictionaries: some of the most recent invent a fictitious vb. trans. 'Corr, to roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying'.

|| **Corvée** (*kōrvē*). *Feudal Law*. [F. *corvée*, in 13th c. also *corovée*:—Romanic *corvada*, *coruada* (in a capitulary of Charlemagne):—late L. *corrogāta*: *corrogāta opera* requested (*i. e.* requisitioned) work: f. L. *corrogāre*, *f. cor-* together, and intensive + *rogāre* to ask, request. Medieval Latinized forms of the F. were *corruveia*, *corrua*, *croata*.]

A day's work of unpaid labour due by a vassal to his feudal lord; the whole forced labour thus exacted; in France, extended to the statute labour upon the public roads which was exacted of the French peasants before 1776: see QUOT. 1877.

1340 *Ayrb.* 38 Kueade lordes . . bat be-ulaȝe be poure men . . be taylor, be coruees (printed tornees), be lones, be kuede wones. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI.* 184 The abolition of the *Corvée*, in kind, which had for ages been a source of constant oppression to the country people. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 The peasant, altho' personally free . . is nevertheless restrained by limited corvees and some pecuniary contributions. 1877 MORLEY *Crit.*

*Misc. Ser.* II. 202 When, in the early part of the [18th] century, the advantages of a good system of high roads began to be perceived by the Government, the convenient idea came into the heads of the more ingenious among the Intendants of imposing for the construction of the roads, a royal or public corvée analogous to that of private feudalism. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Khemi* 138 The canals were kept up by a corvée of the inhabitants.

**Corven**, obs. *pa. t. (pl.) and pa. pple.* of CARVE.

† **Corver**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [a. MDu. *corver* a fisherman, and fishing ship (of some kind): cf. the phrase *te corve varen* to go a fishing in a *korfschip*; *korfharinck* a herring (of some kind), *korfmarkt* the market where the fish were sold. Of uncertain origin: possibly from *corf*, *korf* basket: the only sense of *korver* in Kilian is 'cistifer, cistam seu corbem ferens, corbulo' = basket-man, basket-carrier. But this does not well explain the phrase *te corve varen*.] A kind of Dutch herring-fisher and fishing-boat.

1491 EARL OF OXFORD in *Paston Lett.* No. 926 III. 372 The robbery and dispoysing of certayn Corvers of Holond and Selond done by the shipp callid the *Foole*, wherof Robert Spenser was maister, aswell in herryng, vitayle, and takelyng.

† **Corver**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [f. CORP + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who makes corves: see CORP.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 Whereas I speak of Corves, or Baskets to put the Coals in, we must have a Man (which is called the Corver) to make them.

**Corveser**, **corvester**, var. CORVISER *Obs.*

† **Corvester**. *Obs.* A corruption of Ger. *kurfürst*, formerly *chörfürst*, electoral prince.

1552 HILLOFT, *Corvesters*. whyche be noble men, beyng officers or electours of the Emperoure. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Pp j b, The choise of Emperours by the Corvesters of Germany.

**Corvet**, obs. *f.* CURVET.

**Corvette** (*kō'vett*). *Naut.* [a. F. *corvette*, ad. Sp. *corbeta*, Pg. *corveta*: cf. L. *corbita* (navis) a slow-sailing ship of burden, *f. corbis* basket.]

The phonetic relation between the mod. Romanic and the L. word is not clear. The *corbita* is said to have been named from the basket hoisted as an ensign or signal by the Egyptian grain-ships.]

A flush-decked war-vessel, ship, barque, or brig-rigged, having one tier of guns; now, in the British navy, classed among Cruisers.

In the earlier quots. the name of a particular kind of French vessel: see esp. quot. 1711.

1536 SNEYSE *Let.* in *State Papers* II. 436 (L) A corvette . . of Calais, which has been taken by the English. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) A Corvette, is a sort of *Barco Longo*, carrying a Main-Mast and a little Fore-Mast, and using both Oars and Sails. They are much us'd at Calais and Dunkirk, and serve as Tenders to Fleets. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 16 May 1¼ One sloop of war of 20 guns and a corvette. 1798 CAPT. MIDDLETON in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 433 She proves to be *Le Mondour* brig corvette. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 23 Captain Nelson fell in with four . . frigates and a corvette. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, He called the enemy a corvette, not specifying whether she was a brig or ship corvette. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 129 Sometimes such frigates would only cut up into bad corvettes. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 2½ Her Majesty's corvette Conquest is about to sail for Honolulu. 1892 *Times* 16 Feb., The Imperial German cruising corvette Prinzessin Wilhelm.

**Corvetto**: see CURVET.

**Corvine** (*kō'vīn*), *a.* [ad. L. *corvin-us*, *f. corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to a raven or crow; akin to a crow, of the crow kind.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Corvine*, pertaining to, or like a Raven or Crow; black as a Crow. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falc. Indus* I. 5 A din of corvine voices. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 210 Notwithstanding its essentially corvine form, the habits of this bird. are rather those of Jays. 1886 GUILLEMET *Cruise Marchesa* I. 122 Corvine birds are abundant wherever there are fish.

**Corviner**: see CORDWAINER.

† **Corviser**, -*or*. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *corveser*, -*our*, 5-6 *corvyser*, 6 (*corvoster*), 7 (*corves-ter*), 7-8 *corvisor*, 8 *corvisor*, -*ser*, -*cer*. [a. AF. *corviser*, *corveser* = OF. *corveisier*, later *corvoisier* shoemaker, *f.* OF. *corveys* leather:—L. *Cordubense* = *Cordubānum*, of Cordova, CORDOVAN.] A shoemaker.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, coferers, ne corvisers. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 That the corvisers bye ther lether in the seid yeld halle. 1467 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 193 J. Thomson, corvesour. 1530 PALSGR. 209½ Corviser, *cordovanier*. a. 1553 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 446 None excepted neither King nor Corvester. 1609 D. ROGERS *Harl. MS.* 1944 ff. 25 b, Corvesters or shoemakers. 1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5906 9 David Weaver, of Kelliber Issa, in the Parish of Kerry, Corviser. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6380½ David Richards, late of Llangathen, Corviser.

**Corvorant**, perverted form of CORMOBANT, q.v.

† **Corvy**. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [Possibly a variant of CORBY, or *f.* L. *corvus*, taken in sense of F. *corbeau* (see HATZFELD, sense II. 1).] An ancient engine of war, consisting of a beam of timber armed with grappling irons, used by the besieged to pull down stones from the works of the besiegers, or snatch up assailants who came near the walls.

1584 HUDSON *Judith* iii. (1613) 111 (D.) Here croked Corutes, fleeing bridges tal, Their scathful Scorpions that ruynes the wall.



† **Cory**, *a. Obs.* [f. *CORE* sb.1 + -y1.] Of the nature of a core (of a boil): cf. *CORE* 1.3.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 94 The Lungs send out superfluous blood... which... is converted into a whitish cory substance.

† **Cory**, *sb. Obs.* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cory, schepherdys howse, magale, magale.

**Cory**, **Coryar**, -er, -our, *obs. ff.* CUBRY, -IER.

**Corybant** (kɔrɪbænt). Also 4 **Coribande**, 6 **Coribant**. Pl. **Corybantes**; now usually in L. form **Corybantes** (kɔrɪbæntɪz). [a. F. *Corybante*, ad. L. *Corybant-em* (nom. *Corybās*), a. Gr. *Κορυβᾶς*, -αῖρα.] A priest of the Phrygian worship of Cybele, which was performed with noisy and extravagant dances.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. v. 133 Per is a maner poeple þat hy3te coribandes þat wenen... when þe moone is in þe eclips þat it be enchauntid. and þerfore... þei betyn hire basines wip þikke strokes. 1570 KIRCHMEIER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. (1884) 17/1 Thus woont the Corybantes... The crying noise of Jupiter new borne with song to hide. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 41 Those mad Corybantes, who dance and glow On Dindymus high tops with frantick fire. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 395. 521 Cybele enthroned, a Corybant dancing. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. iv. 277 Christians now howl it out like the Corybantes.

Hence **Corybantian** (kɔrɪbæntiən), *a.* [L. *Corybanti-us* + -AN], of or pertaining to the Corybantes or their worship. **Corybantism** *Path.* [Gr. *κορυβαντισμός* Corybantic frenzy]: see quot. † **Corybantiate** *v. Obs.* [see -ATE 3], to act like a Corybant. **Corybantio** [Gr. *κορυβαντικός*], **Corybantine** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the Corybantes or their rites.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 25 Dances partly religious, partly warlike, as the Corybantian. 1847 CRAIG, *Corybantism*, in Pathology, a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corybantism*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corybantiate*, to sleep with one's eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep. 1775 ASH, *Corybantiate*... to act the part of the Corybantes who were wont to make many odd noises and gestures, to act the part of a lunatic. 1643 CUDWORTH *Serm.* i. Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 92 True Divine Zeal is no Corybantick Fury, but a calm and regular heat. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* ix. 165 He was corybantic in his execution of a Scotch 'reel'. 1890 HUXLEY in *Times* 12 Dec. 13/2 That form of somewhat corybantic Christianity of which the soldiers of the Salvation Army are the militant missionaries. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. i. (1737) 2 The Corybantian Cymbals of Cybele.

† **Corydale**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *κορύδαλος*.] The Crested or Tufted Lark.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 731 The Calanders, Corydales, and Larkes.

**Corydaline** (kɔrɪdālɪn). *Chem.* [f. *Corydalis* + -INE.] An alkaloid existing in the root of *Corydalis tuberosa* and some allied plants.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 287 Corydalina was detected by M. Wackenroder [in 1826], in the root of the *Corydalis tuberosa*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 87 Corydaline forms light, non-coherent, greyish-white masses.

**Corydie**, *obs. f.* CORBODY.

**Corydon** (kɔrɪdɒn). [L. *Corydon*, Gr. *Κορύδων* proper name, applied by Theocritus and Vergil to a shepherd: cf. *Ecl.* ii. 56 'Rusticus es Corydon'.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a rustic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 256 b, I suppose Coridon him selfe could not have done more rustically. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latchet... nor schollers teach Coridon to holde the plough. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 83 Where Corydon and Thyrsis met, Are at their savoury dinner set... Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1703 J. CUNNINGHAM *To Shenstone, Corydon, a Pastoral* iv. Give me my Corydon's flute. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii. xii. 191 'Gad, what a debauched Corydon!' said my lord.

Hence † **Corydonical** *a.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 185 Being either not well in his Wits, or a Coridonically Coxcombe.

† **Corylet**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *corylētum*, f. *corylus* hazel.] A hazel copse.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iii. The prouder pines, The under Corylets. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 221 Your Coryletum or copse of Hasels.]

**Corymb** (kɔrɪmb). Formerly in L. form **corymbus**, pl. -i. [a. F. *corymbe*, ad. L. *corymbus*, a. Gr. *κόρυμβος* head, top, cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. of ivy-berries; with Pliny, also the capitulum or close head of a composite flower.]

1. *Bot.* A species of inflorescence; a raceme in which the lower flower-stalks are proportionally longer, so that the flowers are nearly on a level, forming a flat or slightly convex head.

By writers before the time of Linnaeus, *corymbus* was applied to the discoidal head of a composite flower: see RAY *Hist. Plants* (1686) I. 11.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus*, among Modern Herbalists, is used for a compounded discous flower, whose Seeds are not Pappous, or do not fly away in Down.] 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 567 *Lepidium petreum*. Flowers in a close corymbus. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvii. 393 The purple corymbs of the Asters. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 321 The modern corymb must not be confounded with that of Pliny, which was analogous

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to our capitulum. 1861 Mrs. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 75 Sea Aster. The flower-heads are in a compact corymb.

b. *transf. (Zool.)* Used of a group of zoophytes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 A whole corymb or hemispherical group.

¶ 2. A cluster of ivy-berries or grapes. (Not an Eng. sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus*, a Bunch, or Cluster of ivy-berries. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-Coach* Wks. IV. 347 Gorgeous corymbi from vintages. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 408 Ivy branches... surround its (a mirror's) rim with a delicate tracery of sharp cut leaf and corymb.

**Corymbed** (kɔrɪmbɪd), *pph. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Fashioned as a corymb.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 Spreading obliquely upward, and much ramose, forming an even top clump (corymbed or fastigate).

† **Corymbiate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *corymbiāt-us* set with clusters of ivy-berries, f. *corymbus*.]

1833 CRABE *Techn. Dict.*, *Corymbiate* (*Ant.*), set about and garnished with clusters of ivy berries.

† **Corymbiated**, *a. Obs.* = *prec.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiated*, set about with Berries. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corymbiated*, garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.* Hence in later Dicts.

**Corymbiferous** (kɔrɪmbɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *corymbifer* bearing clusters of berries (f. *corymbus*), adopted in 17th c. as a term of Botany + -OUS.]

1. *lit.* Bearing corymbs; *spec.* belonging to the *Corymbifere*, a sub-order of Composite plants, having the florets of the disk tubular and perfect, and those of the ray, when present, ligulate.

Although many of the *Corymbifere*, as tansy, milfoil, the Asters, Senecios, Cinerarias, etc. bear their heads of flowers in typical 'corymbs' (in the modern sense), the name goes back to the earlier botanical sense of *corymbus*: see *CORYMB* 1 note.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iv. § 7 To the Corymbiferous Kind, as Tansy, Chamemile, and the like. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 The Corymbiferous, that are not Pappose, these have either a radiated, or a naked Flower. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Corimbiferous Flowers... made of thrums, without any circle of leaves. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbiferous Plants* (among Herbalists) are such as have a compound discous flower, but their Seeds have no Down sticking to them: Of this kind is the Daisy, Camomile, etc. 1731-50 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Corymbiferous Plants*. Mr. Ray distinguishes them into such as have a radiate flower, as the Sun-Flower, the Marygold, etc. and such as have a naked flower, as the Lavender Cotton and Tansey. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 248/2 We might instance the flower of any corymbiferous plant. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 A shrub ten or fifteen feet high, of the corymbiferous family.

¶ 2. See quotes. (Not an English use.)

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Corymbiferous*, bearing berries. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiferous*, that beareth Berries like Ivy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corymbiferous*, bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

**Corymbiform** (kɔrɪmbɪfɔrm), *a.* [See -FORM.] Of the form of a corymb.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 29 *Brassica campestris*... flowering racemes corymbiform. 1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 278 The corymbiform distribution of the skin-disease.

**Corymbos** (kɔrɪmbɔs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *corymbosus*, f. *corymbus*.] Growing in corymbs; of the nature of or resembling a corymb.

1775 ASH, *Corymbos*, belonging to the corymbus. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 234 The flowers of Yarrow... grow in a corymbos manner. 1848 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 438 *Dichotomaria obtusata*, Lam. Branching, corymbos, dichotomous, jointed. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 307 Terminal corymbos heads of yellow flowers.

b. Of a disease.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 155 The corymbos variety is very fatal. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corymbos* smallpox.

Hence **Corymbosely** *adv.*, in the manner of a corymb, in corymbs.

1809-55 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1291 Flowers capitate or corymbosely panicked. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 192 Stem... corymbosely branched.

**Corymbous** (kɔrɪmbəs), *a. rare* -o. [f. as *prec.* + -OUS<sup>1</sup>.] Characterized by corymbs.

1848 WEBSTER, *Corymbous*, consisting of corymbs; in clusters. *Barton. Lec.* Also in later Dicts.

**Corymbulous**, -ouse, *a. rare* -o. [f. L. type \**corymbulus*, dim. of *corymbus* + -OUS, -OUSE.]

1848 WEBSTER, *Corymbulous*, having or consisting of little corymbs. *Barton.* 1847 CRAIG, *Corymbulous*, formed of many corymbs.

**Corynid** (kɔrɪnɪd). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Corynide*, f. *Coryne*, generic name of a Hydromedusa, a. Gr. *κορύνη* club.] A member of the family *Corynidae* of the order *Hydroidea* of Coelenterates.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lviii. 73 The... elements of generation... by the union of which the young Corynid is produced.

**Coryniform** (kɔrɪnɪfɔrm), *a. Zool.* [f. *Coryne* + -FORM.] Having the form of a Corynid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids... the hydroid stages of which are not... certainly known, but which are probably coryniform.

**Corynite** (kɔrɪnɪt). *Min.* [Named 1865; f. Gr. *κορύνη* club + -ITE.] A native sulph-arsen-antimonide of nickel. 1868 DANA *Min.* 74.

**Corynoch**, *obs. f.* CORONACH.

**Coryous**, -owse, -osyte, -ouste, *obs. ff.* CURIOUS, -OSITY.

|| **Coryphæus** (kɔrɪfɪəs). Also 9 -eus; 7 Anglicized as **coryphe**. [L.; a. Gr. *κορυφαῖος* chief, head man, leader, in the Attic Drama 'leader of the chorus'; f. *κορυφή* head, top.]

1. The leader of a chorus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 396 All those other Gods... are to that First... God, but as the Dancers to the Coryphæus or Choragus. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethus* II. x. 419 The people sung... and the coryphæus answer'd. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 13 The leader of the chorus, the foreman, or coryphæus. 1870 MACCOLL *Ammergau's Passion Play* 52 The coryphæus... recited in monotone a short explanation of the type and ensuing act.

b. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, appointed (in 1856) to assist the CHORAGUS.

[1856 *Statuta Univ. Oxon.* i. 890] 77 Precentor, sive coryphæus, una cum chorago bipartita opera constantem musicæ practicæ exercitationem habendam curet. 1863 *Oxf. Ten Year Bk.* 54 It was enacted that there shall be a Precentor or Coryphæus... who is to assist the Choragus. 1894 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 Music (Coryphæus or Precentor). John Henry Mee.

2. *fig.* The chief or leader of a party, sect, school, etc.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 They call him [Peter] the coryphe of the apostles. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* 141 As amongst Poets there is some called the Coryphæus, or Captain-poet, so fareth it likewise amongst Meats. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 226 A coryphæus of the popular party. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* ii. 50 Strauss, the coryphæus of modern scepticism.

|| **Coryphæe** (kɔrɪfɪː). [F.; ad. L. *coryphæus*: see *prec.*] The chief dancer in a ballet.

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vii. 254 Round each set of dancers the people formed a ring, in which the figurantes and coryphæes went through their operations. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Apr. Men dressed as coryphæes, wriggling about like the Arab dancing-girls, to the sound of the native music.

**Corystoid** (kɔrɪstɔɪd), *a. Zool.* [f. *Corystes* name of a genus of crabs (a. Gr. *κορυστής* helmeted soldier, f. *κόρυς* helmet) + -OID.] Allied to the genus of crabs *Corystes*, or the family *Corystidae*.

1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 65 The Corystoid species.

**Coryve**, var. of CORRIVE v.

|| **Coryza** (kɔrɪzə). *Path.* Also 7 *corisa*. [L.; ad. Gr. *κόρυς* a running at the nose.] The running at the nose which constitutes or accompanies a cold in the head; catarrh.

1634 R. H. *Salerno's Regim.* 156 These rheumes If to the Breast they flow... Th' are call'd Catharre. But running through the Nose It's call'd Corisa: others say the Pose. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 317 Many Coughs and Hoarsenesses, and Coryzas are said to be cur'd. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 249 Sore throat and coryza considerable. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 8 An ordinary coryza.

**Corzie**, -sy: see CORSE.

**Cos** (kɔs). Also 7-8 **Coss** (ɔ). [The ancient name (Gr. *Κῶς*) of an island in the Ægean (now Stan-chio).] In full *Cos lettuce*: a variety of lettuce introduced from the island of Cos.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 130 Coss Lettuce from Turkey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lettuce*. The most valuable, of all the English lettuces, are the white cos, or the Versailles, the Silesia, and the black cos. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 301 The cos and the cabbage lettuce. 1860 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/6 The tender cabbage lettuce... is more tender and digestible; but the cos holds its own because it produces a greater weight per acre.

**Cos**, var. of **Coss**; *obs. f.* KISS.

**Cos**, abbreviation of **COSINE**.

**Cosack**, **cosak**, *obs. ff.* COSSACK.

**Cosalite** (kɔsəlɪt). *Min.* [Named in 1868 from *Cosala* in Mexico (where it occurs): see -ITE.] A native sulphide of lead and bismuth.

1868 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. II.* XLV. 319 Cosalite, a new mineral.

|| **Cosaque** (kɔsək). [App. a trade application of F. *Cosaque* Cossack, prob. in allusion to the sudden and irregular firing of the latter.] A cracker bon-bon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod.*, *Cosagues*, a French fancy paper for wrapping sweetmeats. 1884 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 91 A little cosaque, which I saw him merrily 'exploding' at the supper-table. 1884 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 The manufacture of cosagues and bon-bons must be brisk this Christmas.

**Cosaque**, *obs. f.* CARSOCK.

1698 CRULL *Muscony* 79 Their upper Garments are made like Vests, or rather Cosagues, falling down to the mid-leg.

**Co-saviour**: see *Co-pref.* 3 b.

† **Cosbaude**. [Cf. CASBALD.] A term of reproach to a woman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43 A Cosbaude, *mirgizona* [cf. 55 *coystrel, mirgiso*].

**Cosch** (ɔ, *obs. f.* COACH, and var. **COSH**, *Obs.*, hut.

**Coschyn** (ɔ, *obs. f.* CUSHION.

**Coscinomancy** (kɔsɪnɔmænsɪ). Also 7 **ohoschino**, **cosino**, 7-8 **coskino**, 9 **koskino**. [ad. med. L. *coscinomantia*, f. Gr. *κοσκινόμαντις*, f. *κόσκινο*-v sieve: see -MANCY.] Divination by the turning of a sieve (held on a pair of shears, etc.).

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Ind. Astrol.* xvii. 356 Comparing Astrologie with Aruspicie, Hydromancie, Chiromancie, Choschinomancie, and such like. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. (1712) 89 Coskinomancy, or finding who stole or

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spoiled this or that thing by the Sieve and Shears. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (ed. Hazlitt) III. 301-2. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 116 The so-called coscinomancy, or, as it is described in Hudibras, 'th' oracle of sieve and shears'.

**Cose** (kō'z), *v.* [Back-formation from COSY *a.*] *intr.* To make oneself cosy.

1837 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iii. To see the comfortable gleam through the windows, as the sailors cose round the fire with wife and child. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh's Fort.* II. 241 Rachel... was cosing with a delightful new novel in her sofa corner.

**Cose**, obs. *f.* COSS *sb.* 2 (Anglo-Indian), COSS *v.* **Co-seat**: see *Co-pref.* 1.

**Cosecant** (kō'si-kānt), *Trig.* [*f.* *Co-pref.* 4 + SECANT. The L. *cosecans* was used a 1576 by Rheticus, *Opus Palatinum* (1596). *F. coscānte.*] The secant of the complement of a given angle. (Abbreviated *cosec.*)

1706 in PHILLIPS, *Cosecant*. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 3 The radius, cotangent, and cosecant [form] another right-angled triangle cōl. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 243 AP... is called the cosecant of A (written *cosec. A*).

**Coseismal** (kō'si-zmāl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *Co-pref.* 2 + SEISMAL.]

*A. adj.* Relating to the points of simultaneous arrival of an earthquake wave on the earth's surface; in *coseismal line*, *curve*, *zone*.

1851-9 MALLET in *Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 361 Upon maps of the country in which the shock was felt, coseismal and meizo-seismal curves may be finally laid down. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 124 By drawing a curve through these points we have a coseismal curve.

*B. sb.* for *coseismal line*, *curve*: A line or curve connecting points of simultaneous shock from an earthquake wave.

**Coseismic** (kō'si-zmīk), *a.* [*f.* *Co-* + SEISMIC. = *prec.* A.]

1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* To these points will lie in circles called 'coseismic' or 'coseismic' circles.

**Cosen**, -age, -er, obs. *ff.* COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

**Co-sentient** (kō'sen-ſi-ent), *a.* [See *Co-* 2.] Feeling in company or together with, jointly sentient. (*Cf.* CONSENTIENT.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xviii, For of himself Co-sentient and inseparable parts The snaky torturers grew. So *Co-sentient*, co-sentient quality.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 809 The obscure pervasive co-sentient of man and man.

**Coser**, **Coseri**: see COSSER, COSSERY.

**Co-settler**, **Co-sey**: see *Co-pref.* 3 b, COSY.

**†Cosh**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 *cosche*, 5-6 *coshe*, 6 *cosse*. [Of uncertain origin: Gaelic *cois* 'little hole, cavern' has been compared.] A small cottage, hut, hovel.

*c* 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 94 Cote, lytyle howse [K. *cosh*, *H. cosche*, *Pyson coshe*, *casa*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b. Some persones buyldeth to god but a poore coshe or small cotage. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 *Coshe* a sorie house, *cauerne*. 1547 *Salesbury Dict. Welsh, Breth, cotage*, *cosse*. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Cosh*, a cottage, or hovel. *Craven*.

**Cosh**, *sb.* 2 *dial.* [*Cf.* OF. *cos* (Godef.), *F. cosse* pod.] The husk of grain; the pod of beans or peas. 1787-95 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norfolk Gloss.*, *Cosh*, the husk or chaff of wheat and oats. 1866 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. II.* 1, 167 The... cost of separating it [seed] from the husk or cosh must always be considerable. 1886 *S. II. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cosh*, the pod of beans or tares; as 'Tars have such a many coshes'; hence also *Cosh'd*: as 'How well the beans are cosh'd'.

**Cosh** (kɒʃ), *a.* *Sc.* and *dial.* [Derivation unknown.]

1. Quiet, still.

17... *Gay Goss-naw* xiii. (*Minstr. Sc. Border*), He... sang fu sweet the notes of love, Till a' was cosh within. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cosh*, quiet, still. *Salop.* 1881 *Autobiog. J. Younger* iv. 34 John Wallace had sat as cosh as a mouse in the corner. *Ibid.* xxiii. 284 All was hushed as cosh as midnight. *Mod. Sc.* Keep it cosh! Be cosh about it.

2. Sheltered, snug, comfortable.

*a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle*, Blythe to find... That a' his housie looks sae cosh and clean. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* I. 124 (Jam.) I've guid gramashens worn myself... They kept me cosh baith cauf an' coots. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 82 Beside our cosh hearthstane.

3. Trim, neat.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 94 They come flocking in... their bosoms made cosh and tidy. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 37 The coshest wife that e'er I met, Was Mistress Dougal Dhu.

4. (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Cosh*... 4. In a state of intimacy; 'They are very cosh'.

**Co-sharer**: see *Co-pref.* 3 c.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1612) 311 Haue Cleargie-men coshairers? tush a Lye: To aske doe Courtiers, Church-men shame to offer Simonie.

**Coshe**, obs. *Sc.* *f.* COACH.

**Cosher** (kɒʃə), *v.* 1 *Ireland.* [Phonetic repr. of Irish *cois*ir feast, feasting, entertainment.] *intr.* To feast; to live at free quarters upon dependants or kinsmen.

1834-5 *Stat. Ireland* 10-11 *Chas. I.* c. 16 If any person or persons... shall cosher, lodge or cesse themselves... upon the inhabitants. 1840 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Irel.* v. 1, I would not leave a head... from my mother's sucking pig at her

nipple to my great-grandfather's coshering in the peas-straw. 1689 *Irish Hudibras* (N.), A very fit and proper house, sir, For such a worthy guest to cosher.

**Cosher** (kɒʃə), *v.* 2 *trans.* To treat with indulgent fondness, pamper; to cocker or coddle up.

1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 181 She coshered up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Aug. 232/1 He is... dandled and coshered like a baby in arms.

**Cosher** (kɒʃə), *v.* 3 *colloq. intr.* To chat in a friendly and familiar fashion.

1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* I. v. 339 Rogers made Tom Moore and me sit down with him for half an hour, and we coshered over the events of the evening.

**Cosher**, *a.* (in Jewish use): see KOSHER.

**Cosherer** (kɒʃə-ri), *Ireland.* Also 7 *cosh-*. [*f.* COSHER *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who coshers, or lives by coshering.

1634-5 *Stat. Ireland* 10-11 *Chas. I.* c. 16 An Act for the Suppressing of Cosherers and Idle Wanderers. 1674 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 169/113 There are yet to spare, who are Cashers and Fait-neants, 220,000. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 153 Commis-sions were scattered profusely among idle cosherers who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. 1885 *Times* 11 Mar., A 'cosherer' is one who pretends to be an Irish gentleman, and will not work.

**Coshering** (kɒʃə-riŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Ireland.* Also 7 *cochering*. [*f.* COSHER *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

†1. Feasting. *Obs. rare.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 67 Their noble men, and noble mens tenants, now and then make a set feast, which they call coshering, wherto flocke all their retainers, whom they name followers... In their coshering they sit on straw, they are served on straw.

2. The practice or custom, claimed as a right by Irish chiefs, of quartering themselves upon their dependants or tenants: see COSHERY 2.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1633) 102 The Irish imposition of Coyne, Livery... cosherings, bonnaght, and such like. 1605 T. RYVERS *Picar's Plea* (1620) 1 The lawes are executed in every place alike, cosherings are reduced to chiefe-rents. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 1747 169 Irish exactions;—namely cosherings; which were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. 1776 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 44. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 130 Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by coshering, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family.

**Coshering**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* COSHER *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That 'coshers' or lives upon the industry of others.

1777 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* C.vii, Dodder... quits the root, and like a coshering parasite lives upon another's trencher. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 180 A herd of squandering, coshering, wandering blackguards. 1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 6 Some hereditary despot, the representative of their old coshering chiefs.

**Coshery** (kɒʃə-ri), *Ireland.* Also 6 *coshirh*, *cosherie*, *cashery*, 7 *coshary*. [*f.* Irish *cois*ir (kɒʃə) feast, feasting.]

The ending appears to be assimilated to Eng. *sbs.* in -ry: the direct repr. of the Irish word would be *cosher*: *cf.* *Houlston Tracts* II. xxxviii. 10 A portion of the dough... is cleverly hid [by the servants], for what the Irish call a *coshery*, after the family are in bed.]

1. *gen.* Feasting. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 40 On palet of scarlet they were for cosherie settled.

2. *spec.* Entertainment for themselves and their followers exacted by Irish chiefs from their dependants.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 23/2 No lords... shall extort or take anie coine and liverie, cosheries, nor cuddies, nor anie other like custome... in or upon anie of the church lands and territories. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 62 3/2 But now by this Statute the sayd Irish Lord is wronged, for that he is cutt off from his customary services, as Cuddeehih, Coshirh [*v. r.* Cosherie], Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 9 Cashery is certeine feastes which the lorde vseth to take of his tenants after Easter, Christmas, Whitsontide, Michaelmas and all other tymes at his pleasure. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 141 This chiefe Lord had his Cosharies upon his tenants, that is he and his would lie upon them until they had eate up all their provisions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 348 Coshery... is somewhat analogous to the royal prerogative of purveyance. 1870 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523 Among these exactions 'coshery' figures as the most oppressive and most hateful.

**Coshonet**, obs. *f.* CUSHIONET.

**Coshly**, *adv.* *Sc.* [*f.* COSH *a.* + -LY 2.] Quietly, undisturbedly.

*a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 82 (Jam.) It's i' the Psalms o' David writ, That this wide world ne'er should fit, But on the waters coshly sit.

**Cosie**: see COSY.

**Cosier**, a cobbler: see COZIER.

**Cosignace**, -als, obs. *ff.* COUSINESS.

**Co-signatory** (kō'si-gnā-tō-ri), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *Co-* + SIGNATORY.]

*A. adj.* Signing jointly with others, uniting with others in signing.

1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/5 The co-signatory powers to the Berlin guarantees.

*B. sb.* One who signs (a document, treaty, etc.) jointly with another or others; a joint signatory.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 4/2 It is thought that Austria... will avoid the difficulty of becoming a co-signatory of Italy. 1867 C. W. BINGHAM in *Times* 9 Nov. 10/1 He has requested me to acknowledge on behalf of ourselves and our co-signatories the receipt of your courteous reply.

**Cosignificative**, -ficator: see CONSIG-

**Cosily** (kō'zili), *adv.* Also *cosily*, etc. [*f.* COSY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a cosy manner; snugly and comfortably.

1781 RAMSAY *To Æolus* 17 Cauty and cosily I lye. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* v, Syne coziely, aboon the door, Wi' cannie care, they've plac'd them. 1837 W. LIVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 14 [He] would take his seat quietly and cosily by the fire. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. iv. 103 She had seen the little girl... cosily in bed.

**Cosin**, -age, obs. *ff.* COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

**Cosine** (kō'si-n), *Trig.* [*mod. f.* *Co-pref.* 4 + SINE. The L. *cosinus* occurs in Gunther (*Canon Triangulorum* (1620); *F. cosine.*] The sine of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. *cos.*)

1635 J. W. *Sciographia* 44 As the Radius Is to the cosine of the angle given. 1796 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 141 The Cosine of the Angle. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 123 The mean annual evaporation... varies as the cosine of the latitude.

*attrib.* 1881 *Nature* XXV. 167 Integrators were of three kinds: (1) radius machines, (2) cosine machines, (3) tangent machines.

**Cosine**, **Cosiner**, obs. *ff.* COUSIN, COZEN, -ER.

**Cosiness** (kō'zī-nēs), Also *cosi-*. [*f.* COSY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being cosy.

1834 DE QUINCY *Autobiog. Sk.* *Dublin Wks.* I. 236 Old rambling houses... displaying, in the dwelling-rooms, comfort and 'cosiness'. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 741/1 Palmer said he loved cosiness, as a cat does.

**Cosino**, **coskinomancy**, obs. *ff.* COSCINO-.

† **Cosins**, *Obs.* [So called from the name of the maker.] A kind of stays or 'bodice'.

1797 POPE *Art of Sinking* 94 Lac'd in her Cosins new appear'd the bride. 1799 *Art of Politics* 10 Think we that modern words eternal are? Toupet, and Tompion, Cosins, and Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch, a Pair of Stays, a Fan.

**Cosma**, *erron. form of chasma*, CHASM.

† **Cosmarchy**, *Obs.* -° [*ad. Gr.* type \*κοσμο-αρχία, *f.* κόσμος-world + -αρχία government.] 'The power of the devil, the government of the world' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Cosmete** (kɒz-mēt), *Gr. Antig.* [*ad. Gr.* κοσμητήρ, *f.* κοσμεῖν to order.] A state officer or director in charge of the ephebi at Athens.

**Cosmetic** (kɒz-met-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. Gr.* κοσμητικ-ός relating to adornment, *f.* κοσμεῖν to arrange, adorn, *f.* κόσμος order, adornment. *Cf.* *F. cosmétique.*]

*A. adj.* Having power to adorn, embellish, or beautify esp. the complexion; also = COSMETICAL. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., Which damnable portion of cosmetic Art. 1699 GARTH *Dispute* II. 20 Whilst Iris his cosmetic Wash must try, To make her Bloom revive. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 13 When her face is smoothed... by a thousand cosmetic sops and washes. *a* 1845 HOOD *Progress of Art* xii, Washed by my cosmetic brush How Beauty's cheek began to blush.

*B. sb.*

1. A preparation intended to beautify the hair, skin, or complexion.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 Recommend those Cosmetics... which preserve hair for the use and intention of Nature. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 437 No better Cosmetics than a severe Temperance and Purity. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Oct., Between her medicines, and the... cosmetics, I shall expect to become stout and beautiful. 1879 F. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 55 Knowing no cosmetic but cold water.

*fig.* 1842 H. R. GERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 25 All the loathsome deformities of guilt disparted under the cosmetics which fortune can apply.

2. The art of adorning or beautifying the body. Also *pl.* (*cf.* *athletics*). [*= Gr.* ἡ κοσμητική.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 1 Art of decoration [of the body] which is called cosmetic. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 48. 37 Painting and music... counted as... only somewhat more liberal than cookery or cosmetics. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxii. 95 Cosmetic, or Ornamental Trickery, is the counterfeit of Gymnastic.

3. One who practises the cosmetic art. *nonce-use.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 64 That you would place your petitioners at the head of the family of cosmetics [barber, perfumer, etc.].

**Cosmetic**, *v. nonce-ud.* [*f.* *prec.* *sb.* 1: *cf.* *to physic.*] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 446 Joan and Anne were gorgeously arrayed, rosate-cheeked, cosmeticsked.

**Cosmetical** (kɒz-met-ikāl), *a.* [*f.* *Gr.* κοσμητικ-ός COSMETIC *sb.* + -AL.] *a.* Relating to cosmetics. † *b.* = COSMETIC *adj.* *Obs.*

1559 MORWYN *Enonym.* 195 Waters distilled called Cosmetical. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., The office of Cosmetical Physick. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 5 The bitter oyl is good in pains of the ear and cosmetical. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* 102 They then wrote essays, pamphlets, books, Upon cosmetical economy.

Hence **Cosmetically** *adv.*

1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 51 Her face, cosmetically well-preserved, still retained... traces of great beauty.

**Cosmeticism** (kɒz-met-iz-iz'm), *rare.* [*f.* COSMETIC + -ISM.] The practice of the cosmetic art.

1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. iii. 100 [Her] complexion did not, in spite of all the arts of cosmeticism, harmonize very well with the bright golden ringlets.

**Cosmeticize** (kɒzme'ti:z), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics.

1844 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 88 What an atmosphere of palms, gentle and simple... cosmeticized and unwashed!

1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 493 The skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly cosmeticised whiteness.

**Cosmian**. [f. Gr. *κόσμος*-os of the world, secular, f. *κόσμος* the world.] = COSMIST.

1842 J. STEWART (*title*), The Bible of Nature, condensed from the Scriptures of Eminent Cosmians, Pantheists and Physiphilanthropists.

**Cosmic** (kɒz'mɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *κόσμος*-os of the world or universe, f. *κόσμος* order, the world. Cf. F. *cosmique*.]

1. Of this world, worldly. *Obs.*  
1649 J. ECCLESTON *Behmen's Epist.* vii. § 13 He must turn from his Imagining in the Cosmick Spirit (*in spiritu mundi*) wherewith the soull is covered and disguised.

2. Of or belonging to the universe considered as an ordered system or totality; relating to the sum or universal system of things.  
1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 305 The one unchangeable cosmic substance. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 11 Metaphysics is the knowledge of the absolute or cosmic reason so far as it is knowable by our limited individualised reason.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 109 The great cosmic law of gravitation. 1877 CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1886) 394 (*title*) Cosmic emotion. By a cosmic emotion—the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.

b. Relating to or dealing with the cosmos;  
*Cosmic philosophy* = COSMISM.

1874 FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 98 The Cosmic Philosophy, which aims only to organize into a universal body of truth the sum of general conclusions obtained by science, adopts as the only trustworthy guide for its inquiries the method of science. 1879 RYDBERG *Magic Mid. Ages* iv. 181 Supernatural ideas in cosmic philosophy will destroy reason, morality, human feeling.

3. Belonging to the material universe as distinguished from the earth; extra-terrestrial.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. Whether... the molten condition of our planet was... due to the collision of cosmic masses or not. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 706 The presence of extremely minute particles... which there is strong reason for regarding as cosmic dust.

b. Characteristic of the vast scale of the universe and its changes; applied to the distances between the heavenly bodies, the periods of time occupied in their cycles, the velocity with which they move, and the like.

1874 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1880) II. 195 The play between organism and environment through cosmic ranges of time. *Mod.* What is the speed of an express train to the cosmic speed of a planet in its orbit?

4. Orderly, in good order; the opposite of chaotic. *rare.* Cf. COSMOS.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) I. i. 9 Alas, the Books are not cosmic, they are chaotic. 1867—*Remin.* (1881) II. 134 Rough nature I knew well already, but here it was reduced to cosmic.

5. 'Cosmic disease, a synonym of Syphilis, from the universality of its prevalence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cosmical** (kɒz'mɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]  
1. Relating to the world, i.e. the earth; geographical. *Obs. rare.*

1853 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Wheare thou supposest therefor, that here Italye fast by Dooth stand. Withdraw thy judgment from that grosse cosmical erreure. 1859 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 166 The tabernacle represented the world: whence the apostle terms it (Heb. ix. 1) a cosmical or mundane sanctuary.

2. = COSMIC 2.

1865 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 37 We may make use of one or other of these Terms, Fabrick of the World, System of the Universe, Cosmical Mechanism. 1860 BLACKIE *Æchylus* II. 297 This original cosmical meaning of the Greek gods, though lost by anthropomorphism to the vulgar. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 14 note, This Pythagorean cosmical system. 1876 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 186. 190 There may be many cosmical intelligences, each embracing the whole universe.

b. = COSMIC 2 b.

1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* (1884) 256, I term all transcendental ideas in so far as they relate to the absolute totality in the synthesis of phenomena *cosmical conceptions*. 1861 B. POWELL in *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 5) 133 Those thoroughly versed in cosmical philosophy.

3. = COSMIC 3.

1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* 538 That... our view is limited by a sort of cosmical veil which extinguishes the smaller magnitudes. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 324 General terrestrial or cosmical conditions. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 47 Signs of the earth's passage through cosmical dust.

b. = COSMIC 3 b.

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 70 A term which... sinks into nothing with reference to cosmical time, if cosmical time be not eternity.

4. Of or pertaining to COSMISM.

1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 Cosmical or Atheistical opinions.

5. *Astron.* Occurring at sunrise, coincident with the rising of the sun; said of the rising or setting of a star.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xxxv. (ed. 7) 348 The Cosmical setting... is when a starre goeth downe under the Horizon at such time as the Sunne riseth. 1638 PENIT. *Conf.* viii. (1657) 257 The Cosmical and Acronical rising and setting of such asterismes. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 232 The Cosmical rising and setting is all one with the Morning

rising or setting, as if the beginning of the Artificial Day, or the Rising of the Sun, were the same with that of the World. 1866 COLBROOK *Misc. Ess.* (1873) II. 373 It is the heliacal rising, not the cosmical, which governs certain religious rites.

**Cosmically** (kɒz'mɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]  
1. *Astron.* Coincidentally with the rising of the sun: see COSMICAL 5.

1599 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* I. 8 Cosmically, not heliacally: for these two, rising and setting, are ascribed to the stars. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 88 The Holy Bishop of Winchester... called the weeping Saint Swithin, for that about his feast Præsepe and Aselli, rainie constellations, do arise cosmically, and commonly cause raine. 1809 COLBROOK in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 357 The star, rising cosmically, became visible in the oblique sphere, at the distance of 60° from the sun. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914 A heavenly body is said to rise or set cosmically when it rises or sets at sunrise.

2. In a cosmic or cosmical way; in relation to the cosmos.

1854 GREG (*title*), Observations on Meteorolites or Aerolites, considered Geographically, Statistically, and Cosmically. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 395 All our sense-phenomena... are indeed cosmically associated.

**Cosmico-** (kɒz'mɪko-), *comb. form* of Gr. *κόσμος* COSMOS, as in *cosmico-natural* adj.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 193 Of the 'influences which act upon suicide', the first that are considered are the 'cosmico-natural'.

**Cosmism** (kɒz'mɪz'm), [f. COSM-OS + -ISM.]

1. The conception of the cosmos or 'order of nature' as a self-existent, self-acting whole; the theory which explains the cosmos or universe solely according to the methods of positive science.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 7 To believe in Nature, in its self-existence, its self-subsistence, its self-action, its eternity, infinity, and materiality, and in that only, is Affirmative Atheism. *Note.* This might stand for a definition of Cosmism. *Ibid.* Pref., Cosmism, as well as Secularism, expresses a new form of Freethought. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 The new notion of Affirmative Atheism, or Cosmism. 1874 FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 184 In the progress from Anthropomorphism to Cosmism the religious attitude remains unchanged from the beginning to the end.

2. (See quot.: formed after *patriotism*.)

1873 RUSKIN in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 928 The name of the emotion would then be properly 'Cosmism', and would signify the resolution of such a people to sacrifice its own special interests to those of Mankind.

**Cosmist** (kɒz'mɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in cosmism; a Secularist.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 11 It is the first instinct of the Cosmist... to keep his mind open to reason. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 68 The Cosmist asks for a proof of the existence of the Great Spirit; he calls on us to prove that the world is not self-existent, self-creating.

1883 *Fall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 31 The prosecutor... declined to give his evidence on oath because he was a 'Cosmist', which he subsequently explained meant 'much the same as a Secularist or an Agnostic'.

**Cosmise** (kɒz'mɪz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a cosmos.

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 28 It's the duty of man to try... to cosmise his own particular little corner of it.

**Cosmo-**, before a vowel *cosmo-*, combining form of Gr. *κόσμος* COSMOS, as in + *Cosmo-critics*, critical investigations of the world or universe; + *Cosmo-delyte* (see quot.); + *Cosmo-sophy*, knowledge or science of the cosmos; + *Cosmo-tellurian* (see quot.); + *Cosmo-soism*, the theory that the cosmos is endowed with life (see quot.). See also following words.

1606 GORD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 354 Gemma's Cosmocriticks. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Cosmodelyte*, may be derived from *κόσμος mundus*, and *δελτος, timidus or miser*; and so Englished, one fearful of the world, or a worldly wretch. (Hence in BAILEY (1727-30) 1. 1848 SOUTHEY *Cosmo-pl. Bk.* IV. 578 The various sophy's—cosmosophy, kerdosophy. 1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schuegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 350 Erdmann views the Theosophy of the middle ages as a necessary complement to the Cosmosophy of the ancients. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cosmo-tellurian influences*, conditions, celestial and terrestrial, such as eclipses, stellar influences... earthquakes, and the like, which were formerly supposed to affect the constitution... of various diseases. 1876 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 26. 132 That the whole world... was... an animal, as our human bodies are, endowed with one sentient or rational life and nature, one soul or mind, governing and ordering the whole. Which Corporeal Cosmo-soism we do not reckon amongst the Forms of Atheism.

**Cosmocrat** (kɒz'mɒkræt), *rare.* [f. COSMO- + -CRAT.] Lord or ruler of the world; 'the prince of this world'.

1800 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* xxviii. You will not think, great Cosmocrat! That I spend my time in fooling. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 113 Endeavouring to solve that problem which even the great cosmocrat we have alluded to seems to have found a difficult one.

So *Cosmocratio* *a.*; *Cosmo-crator* [Gr. *κόσμος* *κόσμος* lord of the world] = COSMOCRAT.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, cosmocratic Jeremy that he (Bentham) is. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mortality Hum. Souls* 130 Yet they reckon her (Sophia) amongst their proper Acons, far exceeding the Demiurgus and Cosmocrators. 1882 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 258 The cosmocrators (planets) are the leaders of the multitude in each.

**Cosmocritics**, -delyte: see COSMO-

**Cosmogenetic** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnetɪk), *a.* [f. COSMO- + -GENETIC: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to cosmogeny.

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 271 The vision of the cosmogenetic theorist extends backward.

**Cosmogony** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪni), [ad. Gr. *κοσμογονία*, or *-γονία*, origin of the world: see -GENY.] Origin or evolution of the universe.

1844 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 The heavenly bodies comprehended by Cosmogony. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 321 This cosmogony, or theory of the development of the universe.

|| **Cosmogonists** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnɪst). [f. COSMO- + Gr. *γῶνις* knowledge: in mod. F. *cosmogonose*.] 'The instinct which teaches animals the right time for migration, and the fitting place to which to go' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cosmogonical** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμογονία*-os (see COSMOGONY) + -AL.] = NEXT.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvi. (1863) 318 The stupendous and cosmogonical philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta.

**Cosmogonic** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμογονία*-os (see COSMOGONY) + -IC. Cf. F. *cosmogonique*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mos.* I. 34 The cosmogonic system of the Aztec mythology. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XX. 200 The cosmogonic record of Moses. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* i. 9 The cosmogonic myths and legends of antiquity.

**Cosmogonical** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing or concerned with cosmogony; cosmogonic.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 449 The next 'cosmogonical analogy'... represents the celebrated serpent woman. 1880 *Athenæum* 31 July 137/2 The cosmogonical legends of the Babylonians.

**Cosmogonist** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies cosmogony, or offers an account of the origin or creation of the world. + b. Formerly, One who holds that the world was created or had a beginning in time.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14 (*Contents*) Other Pagan Theists [were] neither Theonists nor Cosmogonists; They holding the eternity of the world and of the gods. 1736-44 COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* iii. (T.), The sacred cosmogonist. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 104 The cosmogonist has availed himself of this, as of every obscure problem in geology, to confirm his views. 1873 GEIKIE *Ge. Age* viii. 96 The astronomer and cosmogonist assure us that there was a time when this earth existed as a mass of gaseous matter.

**Cosmogonize** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnɪz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To form a cosmogony; to theorize on the origin of the world.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 104 This philosophy was hardly a century old before it began to cosmogonize.

**Cosmogony** (kɒz'mɒdʒɪni), [ad. Gr. *κοσμογονία*-a creation of the world, f. *κόσμος* world + *-γονία* a begetting (cf. *κοσμογονός* adj. world-creating). In mod. F. *cosmogonie*. Cf. COSMOGENY.]

1. The generation or creation of the existing universe.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 248 (R.) It was a most ancient tradition amongst the Pagans... that the *cosmogonia* or generation of the world took its first beginning from a chaos. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. Yet the cosmogony, or creation of the world, has puzzled philosophers of all ages. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. ii. (1849) 36 That I should proceed to notice the cosmogony or formation of this our globe. 1869 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 306 He uses strange tools in His cosmogony, but He does not use them in vain.

2. a. The subject of the generation of the universe, as a study or branch of learning.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 155 Teachers... who are skilled in theogony and cosmogony. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 16 It is little more than fifty years since the speculations of cosmogony were abandoned. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. iii. 40 In his mind... cosmogony and religion were indissolubly associated.

b. A theory, system, or account of the creation or generation of the universe.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 312 The Mosaic Cosmogony... supposes the Waters to have encompass'd the Globe. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 87 There were many Cosmogonies and Theogonies current amongst the Pagans. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1863) II. 32 The vast and imaginative cosmogonies of the East.

+ **Cosmographate**, *v. Obs.*-o [irreg. f. as next + -ATE.] = COSMOGRAPHIZE.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Cosmographate*, to describe the World.

**Cosmographer** (kɒz'mɒgrəfɪə), [f. Gr. *κοσμογράφος* describing the world (f. *κόσμος* world + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + -ER.] One skilled or versed in cosmography; one who describes or maps the general features of the celestial and terrestrial worlds. But formerly often used as = *geographer*.

1597 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The Cosmographers have diuided the earth by 360 degrees in latitude. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 165 The name of this yland is nowhere founde amonge the olde... cosmographers. c. 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* Ded., Julius Caesar... sought for... both exquisite Cosmographers to delineate... particular Countries, Kingdomes and Cities. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. F. p.* vi. vii. 312 That the Globe it selfe is by Cosmographers diuided into East and West. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 170 By the Greek and Arabian cosmographers the first meridian was loosely placed at the For-

tunate or Canary islands. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 32 Aratus the astronomer, Ptolemy the cosmographer.

**Cosmographic** (kɔzmɔgrə'fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic. Cf. *F. cosmographique*.] Of or relating to cosmography.

1888 in WEBSTER. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* ii. (1856) 29 Without overturning my cosmographic theory.

**Cosmographical** (kɔzmɔgrə'fikəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or relating to cosmography.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM (*title*), The Cosmographical Glasse, containing the pleasant Principles of Cosmography, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation. 1638 HEYWOOD *1st Part Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 340 This a description Cosmographical of all the Earth, the Ayre, the Sea and Heauen. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xl. 241 To this rule... are squared all Cosmographical Tables. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvi. 107 Independently of the cosmographical knowledge it implies. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xiii. 15 Popular cosmographical treatises.

Hence **Cosmographically**, *adv.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. (ed. 4) 68 Upon the spherical magnet Cosmographically [ed. 1646 geographically] set out with circles of the Globe.

**Cosmographist** (kɔzmɔgrə'fist), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = COSMOGRAPHER.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 36 He was thought dead, and all the reverend Cosmographists ran to help him. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 32 This was the opinion of all the early cosmographists.

**Cosmographise**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To describe the world in a map or cosmography.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 31 As if hee could with his head cosmographise the world in a moment.

**Cosmography** (kɔzmɔgrə'fi), [*ad.* Gr. *κοσμογραφία* a description of the world, f. *κοσμογράφος*: see COSMOGRAPHER. Cf. *F. cosmographie*.]

1. The science which describes and maps the general features of the universe (both the heavens and the earth), without encroaching on the special provinces of astronomy or geography.

But formerly often = *geography* in its present sense, or *spec.* as including *hydrography*.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 27 Of towns to know the situation, How far they be asunder, And other points of cosmography. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Cosmographie... is an vniuersal discriptione of the world, containend in it the four elementis, the eird, the vattir, the ayr, and the fyre, the sone and mune, and al the sternis. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 37 b, The measure of the world, and this is deuicid into Cosmographie, and Geographie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 The Matching of both [Astronomy and Geography], hath his peculiar Arte, called Cosmographie. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. i. (ed. 7) 277 Cosmographie is the description... of heauen and earth, and all that is contained therein. 1622 6a HEYLIN *Cosmogr. Intro.* (1674) 242 As well of History as of Geography. Out of which two compounded and intermixt, ariseth that vniuersal Comprehension of Natural and Civil story, which by a proper and distinct name may be termed Cosmography. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cosmography*, a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe and in Maps. 1706 (ed. Kersey), *Cosmography*, a Description of the Visible World; a Science which shews the Frame of the Universe, or whole World... The two Branches of this Science are Astronomy and Geography. 1764 B. MARTIN *Syst. Philol.* II. 31 That Science which is properly called Geography, or rather Cosmography. 1876 BASCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. III. 68 Sir Humphrey Gilbert... engaged deeply in the science of cosmography.

2. A description or representation of the universe or of the earth in its general features.

1432-50 tr. *Hydgen* (Rolls) I. 23 Pricianus Grammaticus, in his Cosmographie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 89 That buik, quhilk callit is for-yi Of Pholome the greit cosmographi. 1641 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 32 Which without further travel I can do in the Cosmography of my self. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 79 The Body [of Man]... being... a little Cosmography or Map of the Universe. 1838 9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. III. 1. § 73. 193 Two translations [of]... the cosmography of Ptolemy. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 226, I am far from meaning that he had in his mind an harmonious world-plan or cosmography.

**Cosmogyr**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSMO- + GYRAL *a.*] Whirling round the universe.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 58 She... whirls forth her globe in cosmogyr course.

**Cosmolabe** (kɔzmɔlə'b), [*a.* *F. cosmolabe*: cf. COSMO- and ASTROLABE.] An ancient instrument resembling the astrolabe.

1574 EDEN *Taisnier's Navig.* Ded. (in Arb. p. xlvii/r), Of this instrument reade the Cosmolabe of Besson [*L'Usage et Pratique du Cosmolabe* 1567]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cosmolabe*, an ancient mathematical instrument, serving to measure distances, both in the heavens, and on earth.

**Cosmolatry** (kɔzmɔlə'tri), [f. COSMO- + -LATRY.] Worship of the world.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 558 To lay a foundation for infinite polytheism, cosmolatry (or world-idolatry), and creature-worship.

**Cosmoline** (kɔzmɔlə'in), [f. as COSM-ETIC + -OL + -INE.] 'A name of purified solid paraffin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 92 Petroleum and its products vaseline and cosmoline.

**Cosmologic**, *a. rare.* = next.

1891 DE LA SAUSSAYE *Sci. Relig.* xxvi. 229 World-myths in which a cosmogonic and cosmologic doctrine cannot be mistaken.

**Cosmological** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪkəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμολογικός* 'touching physical philosophy' (f.

*κόσμος* world + *λογικός* discoursing) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to cosmology.

**Cosmological argument** (for the existence of God): that form of proof which reasons from an actual existence, a contingent object of experience, to an absolutely necessary condition of that existence: see *quot.* 1867.

1805 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 The proof first mentioned... the cosmological, I mean... presupposes the ontological. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 37 When Whiston first began his cosmological studies. 1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schweigger's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 229 (Kant: The cosmological proof... If anything exists, there must exist an absolutely necessary being as its cause. But I myself at all events exist, therefore there exists also an absolutely necessary being as my cause [etc.]. 1881 RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 Cosmological speculations.

**Cosmologically** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪkəlī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a way that relates to cosmology.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 141 In the former case he was speaking cosmologically, in the latter ontologically.

**Cosmologist** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪst), [*f.* next + -IST.] One who studies or discourses on cosmology.

1792 GENOVS *Transl. Bible* I. Pref. R. According to the Hebrew cosmologist, the earth was, before the six days' creation, a desolate waste. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 25 As cosmologists were not at all restricted, in building their systems, to the agency of known causes. 1886 MORLEY *Conte Crit. Misc.* III. 345 Humboldt the cosmologist.

**Cosmology** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪ), [*ad.* mod.L. *cosmologia*, a Gr. type \**κοσμολογία*, f. *κόσμος* world + *-λογία* discourse. Cf. *F. cosmologie*.]

The science or theory of the universe as an ordered whole, and of the general laws which govern it. Also, a particular account or system of the universe and its laws.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cosmology*, a speaking of the world. 1735 B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 101 By Cosmology is implied a philosophical or physiological Discourse of the World, or Universe in general. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 132 In the cosmologies... of Leibnitz and Buffon, fire and water are both employed. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 221 It throws... a most important light on Homer's cosmology.

b. *Philos.* That branch of metaphysics which deals with the idea of the world as a totality of all phenomena in space and time.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cosmology*, the science of the world in general. This Jolius calls general, or transcendental cosmology. 1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schweigger's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 205 Metaphysics... are subdivided [by Wolff] into Ontology, Cosmology, Psychology, Natural Theology.

1874 W. WALLACE *Heed's Logic* 58 The third branch of Metaphysics was Cosmology. The topics it embraced were the world, its contingency, necessity, eternity, limitation in time and space, etc. 1889 CARL *Kant* II. 39 Rational Cosmology deals with the idea of the world as a totality of phenomena in one time and space.

+ **Cosmometry**, *Obs. rare.* Also *erron.* *cosmi-.* [*ad.* Gr. type \**κοσμομετρία*, f. *κόσμος* world + *-μετρία* measurement. Cf. *F. cosmométrie*.]

Measurement of the universe.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cosmometry*, a measuring of the world. Cosmometry shews the reason of the world, by measures of degrees and minutes of the Heavens. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxvi. 74 Let us have a few words now concerning Cosmometry, which is divided into Cosmography and Geography.

**Cosmophil** (kɔzmɔfɪl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSMO- + Gr. *-φίλος* loving, friendly, friend.] Friendly to the world in general; loving all countries.

1881 *St. James Gaz.* 10 Mar. 10 Journals of less cosmophil tendencies.

So **Cosmophilite**.

1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 681 There was to be a great deal of Parisian beauty, which a cosmophilite ought to see.

**Cosmoplastic** (kɔzmɔplə'stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμοπλαστής* framer of the world (f. *κόσμος* world + *-πλάστης* moulder) + -IC: cf. PLASTIC.]

† 1. Maintaining an inanimate plastic nature to be the highest principle of the universe. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 A fourth atheistic form... concluded the whole world... to be... only one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastic nature... those cosmo-plastic and hylozoic atheisms. *Ibid.* i. iii. 143 The stoical or cosmo-plastic Atheists. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melamp.* 84 T. He [Seneca] being no better than a cosmo-plastic atheist, i.e. he made a certain plastic or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.

2. Moulding or forming the universe.

1884 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Serm.* 204 To the tides of whose harmonious cosmo-plastic life all his being thenceforward lies open for interpenetration and assimilation.

**Cosmopolity**, *nonce-wd.* = COSMOPOLITISM.

1813 SHELLEY *Let. to Hogg* 7 Feb. in Dowden *Life* I. vii. 341, I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or cosmopolity of it [*Queen Mab*].

**Cosmopolitan** (kɔzmɔpəlɪtən), *a. and sb.* [f. COSMOPOLITE + -AN; cf. *metropolitan*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Belonging to all parts of the world; not restricted to any one country or its inhabitants.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. III. xvii. 113 Capital is becoming more and more cosmopolitan. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 151 The mixed and cosmopolitan character of the Alexandrian population. 1869 R. SEMMES *Adv. Afloat* II. 670 They were of the cosmopolitan sailor class.

2. Having the characteristics which arise from, or are suited to, a range over many different countries; free from national limitations or attachments.

1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 296 The legislation of this country should become more catholic and cosmopolitan than that of any other. 1847 DICKENS *Lett.* (1850) I. 179 He is of a cosmopolitan spirit. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 212 That cosmopolitan indifference to constitutions and religions which is often observable in persons whose life has been passed in vagrant diplomacy.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Widely diffused over the globe; found in all or many countries.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 38 A few kinds seem, indeed, cosmopolitan, but the great majority have a limited range. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxv. 272 Plants... many of which possess such unlimited powers of diffusion as to be almost cosmopolitan in their range.

**B. sb.** = COSMOPOLITE.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *Vote Poem*, Every ground May be one's country—for by birth each man is in this world a cosmopolitan. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Railway* I. xxiii. 520 He was no cosmopolitan. He was an Englishman of the English. 1875 MEKIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxvii. (1877) 157 The cultivation of the ideas of Greece... transformed the children of Quirinus into mere cosmopolitans.

**Cosmopolitanism** (kɔzmɔpəlɪtənɪz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Cosmopolitan character; adherence to cosmopolitan principles.

1868 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 217 A certain attenuated cosmopolitanism had taken place of the old home feeling. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 374 In her vain striving after cosmopolitanism... she [Quinet] recognised the secret of Italy's decrepitude.

2. *Nat. Hist.* World-wide distribution.

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 113 A nearer approach made to cosmopolitanism than is usual amongst insects.

**Cosmopolitanisation**, *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of making, or fact of becoming, cosmopolitan.

1889 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 427 Symptoms of this dead-level cosmopolitanisation of the world's flora.

**Cosmopolitanize** (kɔzmɔpəlɪtənəɪz), *v.* [f. COSMOPOLITAN + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To make cosmopolitan. *b. intr.* To act the cosmopolitan.

Hence **Cosmopolitanised**, **Cosmopolitanising** *pt. and pres. p.*

1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* I. 19 If the army fails to cosmopolitanize a man there is no hope for him. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4 2 The cosmopolitanizing influences that have penetrated so many of the rural districts. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 149 2 A cosmopolitanizing Radical.

**Cosmopolite** (kɔzmɔpəlɪt), *sb. and a.* [*ad.* Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης* citizen of the world, f. *κόσμος* world + *-πολίτης* citizen. Cf. mod.F. *cosmopolite*.]

1. A 'citizen of the world'; one who regards or treats the whole world as his country; one who has no national attachments or prejudices.

Common in the 17th c.; but app. revived early in the 19th c., and often contrasted with *patriot*, and so either reproachful or complimentary. To this 19th c. revival nearly all the derivatives belong.

1598 HAKLEY *Voy.* I. 6 To finde himselfe *Cosmopolites*, a citizen... of the... one mysticall cite vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the Cosmopolitical gouernment thereof. 1618 E. BOLTON *Hyperer.* in Haslewood *Ann. Crit. Ess.* (1815) II. 254 Thou standest charged with a four-fold Duty. 1. As a Christian Cosmopolite. 2. As a Christian Patriot. 3. As a Christian Subject. 4. As a Christian Paterfamilias. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. ix, I came tumbling out into the World a pure Cadet, a true Cosmopolite, not born to Land, Lease, House or Office. 1657 W. RUMSEY *Organ. Sat. Ep.* Ded. (1659) 15 He who findes out any thing conducing to humane health, is the best Cosmopolite. 1809 W. IRVING *Ann. kerb.* (1861) 191 He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who shank about the world, as if they had no right or business in it. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 190 You... have merged the patriot in the cosmopolite. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 332 Some had passed a great part of their lives abroad, and... were mere cosmopolites. 1885 TENNYSON *Hands all Round* 3 That man's the best Cosmopolite, Who loves his native country best.

2. *transf.* A plant or animal at home in all parts of the world. So of proverbs, legends, or the like.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 101 Some species of the vulture tribe are said to be true cosmopolites. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 37 Sea-Rocket. A cosmopolite. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 42 There are others [proverbs], which we meet all the world over. True cosmopolites, they seem... to have made themselves an home equally in all [lands].

† 3. A man of this world, a worldling. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 166 The vanitie of carnall ioyes, the vanitie of vanities, are as bitter to vs, as pleasant to the Cosmopolite or worldling. 1657 REEVE *God's Flea* 80 The Devill... hath an Incorporation of Cosmopolites, an Host of Lucre-worms.

**B. attrib. and adj.** = COSMOPOLITAN *a.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 201 Compunctious visitings of... cosmopolite patriots. 1852 DANA *Cruet.* I. 1553 These are cosmopolite species. 1856 MEKIVALE *Rom. Emph.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 His doctrines were essentially cosmopolite. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 177 The existence of a cosmopolite Church.

**Cosmopolitic** (kɔzmɔpəlɪtɪk), *a. and sb. rare.* [f. COSMOPOLITE + -IC, after *politic*.]

**A. adj.** = COSMOPOLITAN.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XII. 149 The formation of a great primary state-body, or cosmopolitic Arcopagus. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 481 Why to the Hotel de l'Europe?... I hate these cosmopolitic terms.



**B. sb. (pl.)** World-politics.  
1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xv. 202 The transcendental cosmopolitics of [Keats's] Hyperion.

**Cosmopolitical** (kɒzmɒpəlɪtɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL, after *political*.] Relating to all states and politics; belonging to universal polity.

1598 [see COSMOPOLITE]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 561 It discusses the possibility of a cosmopolitical federation. 1860 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* I. 173 Exhibiting... a nobler, a more commanding cosmopolitical spirit. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 196 Kant says somewhere, that... the memory of man will have room only for those [transactions] of supreme cosmopolitical importance.

**Cosmopolitism** (kɒzmɒpəlɪtɪz'm), [f. COSMOPOLITE + -ISM. Cf. F. *cosmopolitisme*.] = COSMOPOLITANISM.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 515 To found an academy for educating young men in the principles of cosmopolitism. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 189 The false philosophy... which would persuade him that cosmopolitism is nobler than nationality. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 284 That general fusion of races and nations, which... prepared the way for the cosmopolitism of modern times.

**Cosmorama** (kɒzmɒrə'ma), [mod. f. Gr. κόσμος world + δράμα spectacle. Also mod. Fr.]

1. A peep-show containing characteristic views of all parts of the world.

Originally the title given to a public exhibition in Regent Street, London; afterwards taken by other shows of 'all the world in a box'.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 473 The whole beats panorama, and cosmorama, and Covent-Garden scenery to boot. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Vanxhalby day*, The temples and saloons and cosmoramas and fountains glittered... before our eyes. 1848-9 SOUTHEY *Comm. Bk.* IV. 715 Wax and composition casts... exhibited in the Cosmorama in Regent Street.

2. *transf. & fig.* A peep-show of the world: in quot. 1852 applied to the Great Exhibition of 1851. 1852 BR. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Sermon*, Ser. III. 26 In this Industrial Cosmorama, we do not see the names of many who have, perhaps, contributed most effectively to the production of the marvellous works. 1881 MYERS *Wordsworth* I. 12 Between the operations of his spirit and the cosmorama of the external world.

**Cosmorama** (kɒzmɒrə'mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a cosmorama or peep-show.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 60 While we are looking into the history of Venice, of Florence [etc.], we have a cosmorama view of each of those states, but we can never embrace a panoramic outline of the whole of Italy. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Hist.* Ser. II. 381 Some glittering masque and cosmorama revel. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 June 7/3, 86 cosmorama views and peep shows.

|| **Cosmos** (kɒz'mɒs). Also 7 *cosmos*, 9 *kosmos*. [a. Gr. κόσμος order, ornament, world or universe (so called by Pythagoras or his disciples 'from its perfect order and arrangement').]

1. The world or universe as an ordered and harmonious system.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xv. 149 As the greater World is called Cosmos from the beauty thereof. 1848 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* (Bohn) I. 53 In this work I use the word Cosmos. (as) the assemblage of all things in heaven and earth, the universality of created things, constituting the perceptible world. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 12 The Pythagoreans conceived the Kosmos, or the universe, as one single system, generated out of numbers. 1869 PHILLIPS *Feuv.* xii. 324 A complete history of volcanos should... be in harmony with the general history of the cosmos. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 11 Were it not for the indwelling reason the world would be a chaos and not a cosmos.

2. *transf.* An ordered and harmonious system (of ideas, existences, etc.), e.g. that which constitutes the sum-total of 'experience'.

1882 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 145 Sensations which do not amount to perceptions, make no lodgment in the cosmos of our experience, add nothing to our knowledge.

1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. iii. 155 The confusion which reigns in his [man's] cosmos extends to his notion of what is in the mind and what is out of it.

3. Order, harmony: the opposite of chaos.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. i. 11, brave Henry... still visible as a valiant Son of Cosmos and Son of Heaven. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. iii. 187 Work, the panacea which alone brings order out of confusion, cosmos out of chaos.

† **Cosmos**, *Obs.* Also 7 *cosmos*, *cosmus*. Early form of KOSMOS.

[App. due to some error of transcription.]

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 97 Their drinke called Cosmos, which is mares milke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commv.* (1633) 167 As the Arabians, so they [Tartars], delight in sower milke, or cosmos. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav.* 27 In Summer they drinke most Cosmos.

† **Co-smosie**, *Obs. rare*—1. = COSMOS.

1600 TOURNEUR *Metamorph.* vii. The formed Chaos of this Cosmosie.

**Cosmosophy**, -tellurian: see COSMO-.

**Cosmosphere** (kɒzmɒsfiə), [f. COSMO- + SPHERE.] See quot.

1864 WEBSTER, *Cosmosphere*, an apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

† **Cosmotecture**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COSMO- + L. *tectura* covering.] World-envelope.

1824 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 448 The flies wing... may be thinned, extended, and enlarged, to make a case... to put the whole world into... This fictitious Cosmotecture and case.

**Cosmotheism** (kɒzmɒθi'iz'm), *rare*. [f. COSMO- + THEISM.] The belief or doctrine that identifies God with the universe; pantheism.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 326 The sacerdotal religion of Egypt had... degenerated from the patriarchal monotheism into a pantheism, cosmotheism, or worship of the world as God. *Ibid.* 350 Cosmotheism, or identification of God with the universe.

**Cosmothetic** (kɒzmɒθet'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. type \*κοσμοθετικός, f. κόσμος world + θετικός positing; cf. κοσμοθέτης regulator of the world.] That posits or assumes an external world.

**Cosmothetic Idealism**, a term applied by Hamilton to that theory of perception which posits the existence of an external world, while denying that we have any immediate knowledge of it.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 295 Those... Hypothetical Dualists or Cosmothetic Idealists. 1868 HAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 209 (Hamilton) The phrase 'Cosmothetic Idealism'; meaning that an External World is supposed apart from our mental perception, as the inconceivable and incomprehensible cause of that perception.

**Cosmothetical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 652 This man is a Cosmothetic Idealist: that is, an Idealist who postulates an external universe as the unknown cause of certain modifications we are conscious of within ourselves, and which, according to his view, we never really get beyond.

**Cosmo-zoism**: see COSMO-.

**Coson**, -age, etc. *Obs.* ff. COZEN, etc.

**Co-sonant**, *a. rare*—1. [Co- 2.] Sounding alike, riming.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 486 Latin verse-writers constructed their metres by syllabic quantities, and not by co-sonant endings.

**Co-sounding**: see Co- pref. 2.

**Co-sovereign**. [Co- 3 b.] A joint sovereign; a fellow-sovereign.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 45 He proceeds... to act as co-sovereign of the territory. 1888 *Times* 30 June 5/2 (Opening of Reichstag) On his right... a galaxy of all his chief co-sovereigns.

**So Co-soverignty**.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5050/2 The Canton of Berne shall be admitted into the Co-soverignty of the common Bailiages. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 Each... merging his local sovereignty in the extended co-soverignty.

**Comp. dial.** [OE. *cosp*, also *cops* a shackle, etc. = OS. *cosp*; see CORPS.]

1. A hasp; = CORPS 2.

2. [see CORPS 2]. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*. For a hooke & cospe and a cathe for the entre dore. 2. (See quotes.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cosp*, the cross bar at the top of a spade. 1853 MORTON *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.* *Cosp* (Heref.), the head of a plough. 1884 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cosp*, (1) the cross piece at the top of a spade handle; (2) frequently used for the head.

**Co-species**: see Co- pref. 3 b.

**Co-sphered**, *pa. pp.* [Co- 1.] Placed in the same sphere, ensphered together.

1800 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. At that moment... he is on... Par-nassus—or co-sphered with Plato.

**Co-spire**, **Co-splendour**: see Co- pref. 1, 3 a.

† **Coss**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Also *coosse*. [a. *obs.* F. *cosse*, ad. It. *cosa* thing, a translation of Arab.

شي *shai* 'thing', the term applied to the unknown quantity (or *x*) of an equation, etc.] In *Rule of Coss*, an early name for Algebra.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmetical Arte of *Equation*: commonly called the Rule of Coss, or Algebra. 1579 DIGGES *Stratag.* 55 This Art of Algebra or Rule of Coss as the Italians terme it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coss* and *Cossick*, the old Word for Algebra. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 335 *Coss*, *Rule of*, meant the same as Algebra, by which name it was for some time called, when first introduced into Europe through the Italians, who named it *Regola de Coss*, the Rule of the thing; the unknown quantity, or that which was required in any question, being called *coss*, the thing.

|| **Coss**, *coss* (kɒs), *sb.* 2. *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 *coorse*, *coours*, 9 *coose*, *kos*, *koss*. [*Pl.* same as *sing.*] [a. Hindi *kōs*, Pāli *koss*;—Skr. *krośa* a measure of distance, but orig. a call, calling distance: cf. COOEE.]

A measure of length in India, varying in different parts from 2½ miles or more down to about 1½.

'Actual measurement of road distance between 5 pair of Akbar's *kos-mindars* (coss-pyramids) near Delhi, gave a mean of 2m. 4f. 158yds' (Yule).

1626 TERRY in *Purchas Pilgrims* II. 1468 (Y) The length of those... Provinces is... 1000 Courses, every Indian Course being two English miles. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 63 A pilgrimage to Asmeer albeit a hundred and thirty course or two hundred English miles distant thence. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. v. 363 *note*, They reckon it two hundred and two coss, each coss of four thousand yards.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* iv. 76 *note*, It is calculated, that an Indian coss is an English mile and a half; but it differs in the eastern and western parts. 1824 E. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 422 A Koss and a half of a Koss went they. *Coss*, *sb.* 3. *Sc.* [f. next verb.] Exchange, barter.

1637 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 150 Here we have Paul's coss and quitting of all other things that he may get Christ.

**Coss**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 *cooss*, 5-6 *coose*, 6 *cois*(s), *coose*, *coasse*, 6, 9 *cooss*. [Of uncertain derivation and history. Cf. (old and

dial.) F. *cosson* a re-seller, one who buys and sells over again (Godefroy) = It. *cozzonare* 'a horse-courser' (Florio);—L. *cōciōnem* a broker.

But of these words the *-on* is an integral part; hence the derived vb. is in L. *cōciōnari*, It. *cozzonare*, and this would not naturally become *coss* in English. There is also the difficult question of the relation of *coss* to *CORSE* v. and to *SCORCE* v., in the same sense, as to which see the latter.]

*trans.* To barter, exchange. Also *absol.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 470 Bruce said: Fer ma on this day we haiff losyt. Wallace answered: Allace, thair war ewill cosyt [v. r. coist]. 14. Lyarde in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Coussid away at Appilly faire, As wyffs makis bargans, a horse for a mare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. v. 188 The traste Alethys With hym hes helmys cosyt [v. r. coist]; Virgil ix. 307 *galeam permutat*, and gaue him his. 1570 *Regent's Trag.* ii. in *Sempill Ballates* 70 Steilling vp ane close, Possesit in purpois, lyfe for lyfe to cose. 1573 DAVIDSON *Comm. Vprichtnes* xlvii. (Jam.), Let not the lufe of this lyfe temporall. Stay you to cois with lyfe celestial. 1580 BARET *Alto* C 1268 To Cope, or coase, *cambire*. 1808 JANILSON, *Coss*, to exchange. *Loth. Berwick*.

Hence *Cossing* († *cosing*) *vbl. sb.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 795 Sic coissing but loising All honest men may vse. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Bote*, In all exambion, or coising of landes. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 136 The mystery of Horse-cosing.

**Coss**, *obs.* f. KISS *sb.*, *COS*.

**Cossack** (kɒs'æk). Also 6 *Cassacke*, 7 *Cossacke*, -aque, *Cassok*, *Kossack*, 7-8 *Cosack*, -ak, 8 *Cossac*, 9 *Cossaque*, *Kosack*, -ak. [a. Turki قازاق *quz'āq* adventurer, guerilla. 'In India it became common in sense of predatory horseman, freebooter' (Yule).]

Name of a warlike Turkish people now subject to Russia, occupying the parts north of the Black Sea. From them the Poles organized a body of light horsemen, in which capacity they now form an important element of the Russian army. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 388 The Cassacke beares his felt, to force away the raine. 1607 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 231 The Piracies and Depredations of the Cossaks in the Black Sea. 1698 CRULL *Almscony* 126 The Cossacks... were a certain Body of Soldiers, Established for the Guard of the Frontiers. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xv. 64 The Cossacks are a species of Tartars; their name signifies freebooters. 1822 BYRON *Juan* viii. lxxix, The Kozacks, or, if so you please, Cossackes. *Ibid.* x. li, The parries He made 'gainst Cossacke sabres. 1825 TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iv, Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd. *transf.* 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxv. (1879) 271 To hold these fierce Cossacks of the age in check.

Hence *Cossackian*, *Cossackio a.* (*rare*), pertaining to the Cossacks.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 211 Form of government... entirely korakian. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Elym. Interpr.* 14 The origin of Cossackic and Hottentotic, and of all the languages, etc.

**Cosse**, *obs.* f. KISS *sb.*, *COSH*, *COS*.

**Cossen**, *obs.* f. COZEN.

† **Co'sser**, **cooser**, *Obs.* [f. *Coss* v. + -ER 1.] A dealer; a broker; a 'horse-corser'. So **Co'ssery** (in 5 *coseri*), barter, bargaining.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 684/40 *Hic mango*, a cosyr. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1582 It come neuer of knyghthe... To carpe of coseri, whene captytis ere takyne.

**Cosset** (kɒs'set), *sb.* Also 8 *coassat*. [Not found before the 16th c.: derivation uncertain.]

Prof. Skeat (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1889) has suggested that it is the same word as OE. *co-sæt* cot-sitter, dweller in a cot, cottar; cf. the Domesday forms, pl. *coscez*, *cosets*, *cozes* (= *co*). This is phonetically satisfactory, and the sense of 'lamb dwelling in a cot' or 'kept by a cot-sitter or cottar' finds support in It. *cascio* a tame lamb bred by hand, f. *casa* house; Ger. *hauslamm* house-lamb and 'pet', is analogous. Cf. also *Cotts*, lambs brought up by hand, cades, Marshall *Rural Econ. E. Norfolk*, 1879 (whence in Grose 1790). There is however a long gap between the *coscez* of Domesday and the *cosset* of 1579, during which no trace of the word in either sense has been found.]

1. A lamb (colt, etc.) brought up by hand; a pet-lamb, cade-lamb. Also *attrib.* as *cosset lamb*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 42, I shall thee give yond Cosset for thy payne. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe Wks.* 1772 III. 39 The best cosset in my fold. 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* Apr. (D.), The cosset lamb is learned to butt. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 A Cosset lambe or colt, &c. i.e. a cade lamb, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand. *Norfolk Suff.* 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 77 A *coassat-lamb* in Hertfordshire is one left by its dam's dying by disease or hurt before it is capable of getting its own living; or is one that is taken from a ewe that brings two or three or four lambs at a yeaning, and is incapable of suckling and bringing them all up. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 109 The character of cosset lambs is notoriously bad; and... the horse is, as a rule, a somewhat uncertain animal in stable.

2. Applied to persons, etc.: A pet of any kind; a petted, spoilt child.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 143 Who but an ingrain cosset would keepe such a courting of a Curtezan. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, I am for the cosset his charge. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 595 Some are such Cossets and Tantanies that they congratulate their Oppressors and flatter their Destroyers. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cosset*, a Fondling Child. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cosset*, a pet, something fondly caressed.

**Cosset** (kɒs'set), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* In literary use, chiefly of 19th c.] *trans.* To treat as a cosset; to fondle, caress, pet, indulge, pamper.

1699 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 375 Episcopacy... was even pampered and cosseted by so excessive a favour. a 1805 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Cosset, to fondle. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 800 Henry, so cosseted during babyhood and boyhood by his grandmother. 1899 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvi. (D.), I have been cosseting this little beast up. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 7 Nature is no sentimentalist—does not cosset or pamper us.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 201 Probe and dally, cosset fealty. Test your wanton sport completely. 1889 H. WEIR *Our Cats* 11 Another [cat] would cosset up close to a sitting hen.

**Cosset**, variant of **Cossin**.

**Cossety** (kp'seti), a. rare. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -y.] Fond of being cosseted; pertaining to cossetting.

1897 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cossety*, used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed. 1889 H. WEIR *Our Cats* 61 The short-haired cat in general is... more 'cossety'... than its long-haired brother. *Ibid.* 120 Some cats are... ever ready for cossetty attention.

**Cosshie**, var. **COSH** Obs., hut.

**Cosshen**, -yn, obs. ff. **CUSHION**.

**Cossherie**, **cosshirh**, obs. ff. **COSHERY**.

† **Cossic**, a. Obs. [ad. It. *cosica*, f. *cosa*, *cosa*: see **COS** sb.] Pertaining to algebra, algebraic.

1557 RECORDE *(title)*, The Whetstone of Witte, which is the seconde parte of Arithmetike, containing the Extraction of Roots, the Cossike Practice, with the Rules of Equation. *Ibid.* S. j. b. Numbers Cossike are suche as bee contracte unto a denomination of some Cossike signe as 1. number, 1. roote, 1. square, 1. Cube, etc. a 1656 BR. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 367 Strigelius... likens the place of predestination in Divinity to the Cossike Rule in Arithmetic. 1696 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 Algebra, or the analytics specious, symbolical, or cossike. 1674 DARY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 366 An universal series for any equation of two cossike notes. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 136. 242.

Hence † **Cossicly** adv., algebraically.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* S. j. There bee some called numbers denominate vulgarly: and other bee called numbers denominate Cossikely.

† **Cossical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Pref. T. j. The ingenious Student, having any meane taste of cossical numbers, shall finde them playne and easie. 1701 JEAKE *Body of Arith.* 284 In subtracting Cossical Fractions. (1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 278 note, Certain algebraic figures, called cossical signings, which increased the intricacy of the game.)

|| **Cossid** (kp'sid), *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 cossid, 8 cossid. [a. Arab. (and Pers.) قاسد *qāsid* courier.] 'A courier or running messenger' (Yule).

1682 W. HEDGES *Diary* 20 Dec. (Y.), I received letters by a Cossid... dated 16th instant from Muxodavod. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 416 (Y.) Word was brought... of a Cossid's Arrival with Letters from Court. 1748 in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt.* 3 (Y.) Our packets may be forwarded much faster by Cossids. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 159, I wish that you would open a communication by means of cossids with the officer commanding... in the fort of Songhur. 1879 C. R. Low *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* iii. 245 A cossid arrived from Cabul bringing the Shah's reply.

**Cosside**, obs. f. **KISS** v.

**Cossing**: see **COS** v.

**Cossoner**, obs. f. **COZENER**.

**Cossyrite** (kp'sirot), *Min.* [Named 1881 from *Cossyra*, ancient name of the island Pantellaria, between Sicily and Africa: see -ITE.] A silicate of iron found in lava.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 31

† **Cost**, sb. 1. Obs. [ONorthumb. *cost*, a. ON. *kostr* trial, chance, state, condition, quality, etc. = Goth. *kustus* proof, trial: -OTent. \**kus-tus*, from weak grade *kus-*, *kau-*, *kus-*, to taste, prove, choose: cf. OE. *costian*, Ger. *kosten* to try, prove, taste; also L. *gustus*, *gustare*, Gr. γεύ(σ)αι, to taste. See also **CUST**.]

1. Way, manner; available course; contrivance. *Needes cost*: in the way of necessity, necessarily. The OE. phrases *enigum coste*, *alre coste*, appear to survive in the modern *at any cost*, which is now, however, in sense referred to **COST** sb. 2.

c 900 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees Soc.) 108 *Ineffabilibus modis*, vnasceccendicvm costvm. *Ibid.* 113 *Uilo modo*, enigvm coste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We ne mayen alre coste halden crist bibode. c 1205 LAY. 13769 Nus her cost nan oder. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1478 Pe candelstik bi a cost watz cayred bider. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 619 *Needes cost* he moste himselven hyde. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* II. ii. 141 This word 'graued ymage' bitokeneth, needis cost... a feyned graued God.

2. A quality, characteristic, habit; disposition, nature, kind, character. Often in *pl.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 He haueð bes doffles costes bet a fested and a deð uel. c 1200 ORMIN 8056 And son summ ice was waxenn mann, pa fleah i childess costess. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3327 Knewen he not dis dewes cost. c 1340 *Ibid.* 8179 (Fairl.) Pe king pat kinde was of coste. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1849 Who-so knew be costes pat knit ar per-inne. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 364 What schuld ye do a this place, Swych costus to kythe?

**Cost** (kpst), sb. 2. Also 3 cooust, 4-6 cooste, 5 cooste, *Sc.* coist. [a. OF. *cost*, *coust* (now *coût*) = Pr. *cost*, Sp. and It. *costo*, f. Rom. vb. *costare*: see **COST** v. The Rom. sb. (with fem. *costa*) has, like the vb., been widely adopted in Teutonic, Slavonic,

and Celtic: cf. OHG. *kosta*, MHG. and MLG. *koste*, *kost*, mod.G. *kost*, MDu. *cost*, Du. *kost*; Icel. *kostr*, Sw., Da. *kost*; Polish *koszt*, Russ. *kosht*; Irish *cost*, *cosd*, Welsh *cost*.]

1. That which must be given or surrendered in order to acquire, produce, accomplish, or maintain something; the price paid for a thing.

*Prime cost*: the first or original cost of production, without any charges for distribution; the price at which a merchant or dealer buys, as opposed to that at which he sells: in this case commonly called *cost price*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1374 Cott. Left þai noght for cost ne suing, And god wine had þai for to drinc. 1408 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Tymber with the coste and carriage. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alk.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Medyll with nothyng of gret cost. 1506 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 28 Which of you disposed to bilde a toure, sytthet not doune before, and counteth the cost? 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 670 For cost of clothes, for price of vessels. c 1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Some small quantity which was sold below the prime cost. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. I. vii. 1. 57 In common language what is called the prime cost of any commodity does not comprehend the profit of the person who is to sell it again. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* 201 Dealing out flannel and sheeting a little below cost price. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. ed. 317 The aggregate amount of labour expended on objects and services is called the *cost of production*.

† b. Outlay, expenditure, expense. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 829 Aurilius, that his cost hath al for-lost. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 To spare for no cost that this be doo. 1545 ASCHAM *Exoph. Arb.* 122 Better is cost upon somewhat worth than spence vpon nothing worth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 1. 98 The fashion of this world is to avoid cost, and you encounter it. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxii. 24, I will not... offer burnt offerings without cost. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 12 No Art or Cost is omitted to make the Stay agreeable.

† c. *pl.* Expenses, charges. Obs. exc. as in 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13401 Cott. Sir architrcline, þat... costes to be bridal fand. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H. v. Withoute gret costes and expenses. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 305, I will deliuer you a certayne some of money to pay your costes in your lodgings. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. § 5 (1681) 259 The Dace... doth very well in Fish-ponds, if any think it worth their costs and pains to keep them there. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 71 (1794) III. 102 [This] induces all that can afford the costs... to send their children abroad.

2. *Law*. (pl.) The expenses of litigation, prosecution, or other legal transaction; esp. in an action at law, those allowed in certain cases by law or by the court in favour of the winning and against the losing party.

1340 *Ayrch.* 40 Pe palse demeres, bet. doþ maki þe grette costes, and nimeþ þe grette yeftes. 1503 *A. Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Pream., Sir William... had judgement to recover for his said mayne and costes of the same suite M. iij. li. 1558 STARKY *England* II. ii. 150 The party condemned... shold ever be awardy to pay costys. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 399 Thus much for judgments; to which costs are a necessary appendage. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* ed. 21 l. 535 If a trustee sues in Chancery for the trust estate, and obtains a decree, with costs. *Ibid.* V. 613 [The judge] dismissed the bill, but without costs. 1892 *Newsp.*, *Police Cases*, Fined 4s. and costs. *Mod.* Each party to pay their own costs. The judgement does not carry costs.

3. *transf.* Expenditure of time, labour, etc. Also in *pl.* (obs.).

c 1300 K. *Allis*. 7363 Swete is love of damosele; Ac hit askith costes foole. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 750 Carande for his costes, lest he ne keuer schulle. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7524 Some of þaire flawship þai lost, And of þaire bydin all þaire cost. 1477 NORTON *Ortl. Alk.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 17 They leese their Costis (= pains), as men see aldaye. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* Pref. In a simple phrase without any cost or port of words. 1676 HOBBS *Liab.* II. 154 After so much cost Of time and blood. 1876 TREVILYAN *Macaulay* I. ii. 63 Intent on amusing themselves at any cost of time or trouble.

† 4. *concr.* That on which money, etc. is expended; a costly thing. Obs. rare.

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 7 [Bel. & Dr. 8] Who it is that etith these costes [1611 expenses]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4180 It kindils on a lowe. And many costous costes consumes in-to askis. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 60 Like one, that draws the Modell of a house Beyond his power to build it; who thalfe through Gies o're, and leaves his part-created Cost A naked subject to the Weeping Clouds. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxiv.

5. Phrases. † *To do or make cost(s), to be at cost*: to be at expense; to spend money, etc.; to incur or bear expense. Obs. (Cf. **EXPENSE** 3 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 Po ys coust was al ydo. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1448 *Hips & Meite*, Al the cost I wele myn seluy make. 1408 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For expenses and costis maad on our gardyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 529 II. 238 The coste that ye dede on me. 1506 TINDALE *Acts* xxii. 24 Do cost on them. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1247/2 William the first lord Coniers... did much cost vpon Hornele castell. c 1638 *Sat. Glasg. Assem.* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 37 Lordlings... rule the roost And forthet us to make the cost. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 78 We... have chosen rather to be at cost with God, than to forgoe the knowledge of his truths. a 1699 BR. BROWN *Trig. Serm.* (1674) I. i. 5 Obed-Edom had been at cost with God's Ark.

b. At († upon, † of) any one's cost († costs): at his expense (now usually implying loss or detriment: cf. d). *At the cost of (something)*: at the expense of losing or sacrificing it. So at little cost, at any cost, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 183 Al þe bachelerye... he nom in ys compagne And of ys maynage, vp ys coust. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 799 [He] Shal haue a soper at oure aller cost. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 52 He was buried at the costis and dispensis of the comyn good. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1157 Many shypys were made upon the kynges cost. 1566 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 48 To drink... of his lordships cost. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 327 Heere at my house, and at my proper cost. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xix. 42 Haue we eaten at all of the kynges cost? 1704 DR. FOX *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 115 We feasted at the enemy's cost. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 40 To expel the English at any cost from Shahpuri. 1868 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 To increase the numbers of a nation at the cost of common health or comfort.

† c. *Of (at, for) free cost*: free of cost; without payment, gratis. Obs.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 93.1 I'll feed thy devil with horse-bread as long as he lives, of free cost. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 218 Tables... where all that desired it... were admitted to eat of free cost. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 20 Cedar... being to be had here at free cost. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* ii. Unwilling to quit good liquor when it was to be had for free cost.

d. *To any one's cost*: resulting to his expense; hence, to his loss or detriment.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 13 Hee is at Oxford still, is hee not? *Sil.* Indeede Sir, to my cost. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Thralidom* iii. But quickly to my Cost I found, 'Twas cruel Love... had made the Wound. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 We soon learnt to our Cost that we were far from, etc. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1. 87 He knows it to his cost, good man! 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 41 It wears out fast... as I can tell to my cost.

† e. *More cost than worship*, etc.: see **QUOTS.** Obs. exc. dial.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur. Advt.* (1634) A j. All their figures are cut in wood and none in metall, and in that respect inferior to these, at least by the old proverb: the more cost the more worship. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. You labour too hard... Ay... and for little or nothing: only victuals and cloaths, more cost than worship. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It's mair cost than worship'... more expensive than useful. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., When anything costs much more than it is worth, it is said to be 'more cost than worship'.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cost-free*, *neglecting*; *cost price*, see 1; *cost-sheet*, a table or statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. v. He would not serve God cost-free. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 266 The cost-neglecting Cooks. 1800 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 211 That he Might his commons get cost-free.

† **Cost**, sb. 3. Obs. Also 5 cooste, 5-6 cooste, 6 coost, e. [OE. *cost*, ad. L. *costum* (*costos*), a. Gr. κόστος = Arab. قسط *qust*, Skr. *kustha* (Yule), the thick aromatic root of the composite plant *Aucklandia Costus*, now *Aplataxis Lappa* (*Treas. of Bot.*), a native of Cashmere, imported as a spice by the Greeks and Romans. Thence transferred in the Middle Ages to another odoriferous plant.] The herb also called **ALECOST** or **COSTMARRY**.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 276 Wermud, betonica, redic, merce, cost. *Ibid.* III. 24 Wermud eforþrope ængelicost. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (1495), The juyes of warmode with powder of Coste. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Bi þe enoynture of hote oiles as oile of coste. c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 94 Cooste, herbe, costus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 170 Of Barly, or Millet, of Commyn, of Coast. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Sviii. Coste or Deyn stamp & mixt with oyle. 1598 FLORIO, *Costo*, the herbe Coaste or herbe Marie.

|| Occas. used in Lat. form *costus*, *costum*.

1599 MORWYNG *Eronym.* 158 Sage, costum, rew, sothernwood. 1712 *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 There are two sorts of this Costus, the sweet and the bitter.

**Cost** (kpst), sb. 4. *Her.* Also 6 cooste. [a. OF. *coste* (mod. F. *côte*) rib; -L. *costa* rib.] = **COSTIS**; but sometimes differentiated from it: cf. 1610.

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* 12 A 'Coste' is the fourth parte of the beede... and is called at somtime a Cotys, somtime a Batune. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 1679 4 He beareth Or, a Bend Verrey, between 2 Cotises or Costs, Gules. *Ibid.* II. v. (1600) 61 When one of these is borne alone... then shall you teame it... a Cost; but if they be borne by couples... then you may name them Cotises. 1668 CUSANS *Her.* iv. 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet... which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. Costs never appear alone in a shield.

**Cost**, obs. f. **COAST**, side, rib, border, region, etc.

**Cost** (kpst), v. Also 4-6 cooste. Pa. t. and pple. *cost*; also in 4 pa. t. *coosted*, *coostide*, pa. pple. *cooste*. [a. OF. *cofter*, *couster* (mod. *coûter*) = Pr. and Sp. *costar*, Pg. *custar*, It. *costare* = L. *constare* to stand together, stand firm, abide, be settled or fixed, stand at a price, cost, f. *con-* together + *stare* to stand.

The construction of this verb is idiomatic, and for its analysis it is necessary to go back to Latin. *Hoc constitit mihi tribus assibus* was literally 'this stood (to) me in three asses'. The dative of the person has in Eng. become an indirect object, to being never expressed; the Lat. locative (ablative or genitive) of the amount or price became a simple object in French, and remains an adverbial object in English, *in* being never expressed. Hence a natural tendency to view the noun ex-

pressing the price as a simple object, and the verb as transitive. That it is yet really intransitive is shown by the fact that it has no passive either with the price or the indirect object as subject; 'this cost me nothing' cannot be changed into 'nothing was cost me by this,' or 'I was cost nothing by this'. The adverbial adjunct may also be expressed by an adverb as *much, little, more, less, dear(ly)* (cf. *L. carius constat*): even here the tendency is to look upon *much, little*, etc. as adjs. used substantively.]

1. To be acquired or acquirable at (so much), to come into one's possession or be maintained at (an expressed price); to be of the price of, be bought or maintained for, necessitate the expenditure of (an amount specified, or indicated as *much, little*, etc.). c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 768 And it shal coste noght. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Merchandises... to be valued after that they coste at the first byeng. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxiv. 305 A great fire was kindled... which cost a great deal. 1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) I. 6 [He] thereby knows what everything costs at first hand. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 243 A bureau that cost forty dollars.

b. With personal object (indirect): To bring or entail on (a person) in the way of expenditure; to 'stand (a person) in' (so much).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prolog. 204 And þouȝ it had coste [i.e. hadde costed] me catel, biknownen it I nolde. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140, & [it] shold coste me all that I have in the worlde. 1538 STANKE *England* ii. 175 Hyt costly hym more in nuryshyng hys famly... then before. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 93 His Breeches cost him but a Crowne. 1647 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 7 That whatsoever it might cost him, I should be sent to the University. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 9 For fear of losing the money I [a slave] cost him. 1799 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 395 Such an establishment would cost the State a very small matter. 1863 P. HARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 78 What will it cost him to set up the frame of such a ship.

2. *fig.* To necessitate or involve the expenditure of (time, trouble, or the like), loss or sacrifice of (some valued possession), suffering of (some penalty, etc.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 152 Which most is worth... And costeth lest a man to kepe... I say it is humilite. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xiii. [xii.] 19 Yf he fell vnto his lorde Saul, it mighte cost him ouer neckes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 387, I am for you, though it cost mee ten night's watchings. a1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum*, Good words are worth much and cost little. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 414 To do him wanton rites, which cost them woe. 1719 DR FOL *Crusoe* (1840) i. ix. 150 It cost me a month to shape it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 72 The construction of their combs, costs them a great deal of labour. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 99 The journey having cost a little more than 14 hours. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 197 His eagerness to witness the spectacle cost him his life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 98 The King's violence... cost him the support of the clergy.

b. To cost (one) *dear, dearly*: to entail great expenditure or loss upon; to involve a heavy penalty.

c1320 *Cast. Love* 1092 3if þou wolt him bugge to his feore, He schal coste þe ful deore. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3494 A sholde deluery me out of prisoun. Coste hit noȝt so dere. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 255 If thou attempt it, it will cost thee deere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 121 This cruelty cost him deere afterwords. 1869 LOWELL *Singing Leaves* iii, And woe, but they cost me dear! 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 162 To keep strict watch over the city whose conquest had cost William so dear.

†3. Of persons: To incur expense, 'be at charges'; quasi-trans. to expend or spend (*much, little, aught*, etc.). *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 194 Riche men... þat costen so moche in grete schapellis. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 305 Þei wolen make executours to coste moche bi somonyng fro place to place. 1382 — *Acts* xxi. 24 Halowe thee with hem; and coste in hem, that thei schawe her heedis. c1400 *Avow. Arth.* xxviii. If thou have oȝte on hur coste. c1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 94 (MS. K) Costyn, or do cost or spendyn, *expendo*.

4. *Comm.* To estimate or fix the cost of production of an article or piece of work. Hence *Costing vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Managing Clerk... capable of costing. 1888 *Daily News* 7 July 7/2 Severe in economy of materials and in the costing' of the work. 1891 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 8/4 Upholsterers' Trimmings.—Wanted, a smart Young Man, for Costing Department.

*Cost*, obs. f. COAST, and aphectic f. ACCOST.

|| *Costa* (kɒstə). Pl. *costae* (kɒstɪ). The Latin word for rib, applied in Natural History and Physiology to various rib-like parts, also (after mod. Romanic *costa*, F. *coste*, *côte* side, border) to the edges of certain parts.

a. *Anat.* A rib. b. *Bot.* The midrib of a leaf. c. *Entom.* The 'rib' or 'vein' nearest to the anterior margin of an insect's wing; also the anterior margin itself. d. *Conchol.* A rib-like ridge on a shell, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v.*, A leaf may have many *costae*. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 The disappearance of the *costae* upon the shell. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 145 One large central vein... called the midrib or *costa*. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 Each rib, or *costa*, has a double attachment to the backbone. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 87 *Costa*, that is the front edge of the wings. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Costa*, in Entomology, the vein next the anterior margin of the wing.

† *Costable*, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *constable* (later *coltable*), f. *conster* to COST.] Costly, expensive.

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 803 Capon, Bakemete, or Custade Costable. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxv. 311 That the faste be not to moche costable to bere.

*Costeform*, bad form of COSTIFORM.

† *Costage*, *Obs.* Also 4 *kostage, coustage, 6 costag, oustage*. [a. AF. *costage* = OF. *coustage*, f. *coster, couster* to COST.]

Expense, expenditure, charge, cost.

a1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Whose rykeneth with knyves Huere *coustage*. c1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 45 Ful of diligence To do plesance, and also gret *coustage*. c1430 *Sir Gener.* (Roxb.) 2302 Ye shal wende at my *coustage*. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxvii. Charged with all manner *coustage* belonging to the said house and household. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 387 He gave them their *coustage*, to wit, necessary provision for their voyage. 1670 *Pettus Fod. Regal.* xix. 88 If any Miner or other take *Costage* of a Merchant.

b. *pl.* Expenses, 'charges', 'costs'.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11917 Per ys no kyng doȝ such *coustages*. 1499 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 69 note, Ye grete *coustages* & expences at I haue hadd. 1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 Atte *coustages*, of the seid Maister and brethern of the seid Gilde. 1670 *Pettus Fod. Regal.* 88 The Mine was found at his *Costages*.

*Costal* (kɒstəl), a. (*sb.*) [a. F. *costal* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. med. or mod. L. *costāl-is*, f. *costa* rib: see above.]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to or connected with the ribs.

*Costal respiration*: respiration produced chiefly by the movements of the ribs; opposed to *abdominal* or *diaphragmatic respiration*.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 571 The sharpsplinters prick the costal membrane. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 281/1 The costal vertebrae. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 259 The movement of the upper chest characteristic of female breathing, which is called *costal*.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 203 Whereby are excluded all cetaceous... fishes, many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilineal, many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a COSTA, q.v. Hence *costal-nerved* adj.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 927/1 The costal nerve is the first longitudinal nerve of the wing. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 92 Leaves... *Costal-nerved*, the nerves springing from a midrib or *costa*.

B. *sb.*

† 1. The side. *Obs. rare.*

1624 *Malory's Arth.* vii. xii. (1816) I. 235 Sir Beaumains smote him through the costal [i.e. *costal* cost] of the body.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* Short for *costal vein, muscle, plate*, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 405 Pelvis of five plates, supporting five *costals*. 1852 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 282 The great lateral *costals*.

Hence *Costally adv.*, in a costal manner, position, or direction; in reference to the *costa*.

*Co-stander*. [transl. L. and Gr. as in quot. 1709: see Co-] One who stands together with (others); = CONSISTENT B. 2.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade-m.* II. 51 With these were the *co-standers*, co-standers... who had their places amongst the communicants... but were not admitted to the Holy Mysteries till the time of their penance was completed. 1737 WATERLAND *Enchiridion* 581. a 1773 A. BUTLER *Movable Feasts* (1852) I. 279 The fourth class of penitents were the *co-standers* or *costanders*.

*Costard* (kɒstəd). Also 5-6 *coosterd* (s). [app. of English formation; not found in OF. Perhaps f. OF. and AF. *coste* rib + -ARD, meaning a prominently ribbed apple, a sense which agrees with the description of existing varieties so called.]

1. A kind of apple of large size.

Often mentioned from 14th to 17th c., after which the word passes out of common use, though still retained by fruit-growers in the name of one or more varieties of apple identical with or derived from the original *Costard*. The latter is described by R. Hogg, *British Pomology* 1853, as a large apple, distinctly five-sided, having five prominent ribs extending into the basin of the eye, and forming ridges round the crown. A Kentish grower who has *Martin's Costard*, describes it in May 1892, as 'a very large apple, shape oval, very much ribbed, a strong grower, bearing every other year.'

1392 *Acc. of King's Fruiterer* (Exch. Misc. T. R. 44. Record Off.) [Brought into Berwick Castle] cum eisdem ponder[al] iij<sup>o</sup> pom[orum] costard, p[re]dijm cent. xii d. 1345 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 419. a 1400 *Prstyl of Susan* 96 Þe costardes comeliche in cuppes þei caye. c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The frutis wiche more comon be, Quenynges, pechis, costardes, etiam wardons. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 94 Costard, apulle, *quitrarium*. 1519 in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (Archaeol. Jnl. XLIII), Gret costards w<sup>e</sup> pleyers and wyn. 1564 *Becon Display. Popish Mass* (Parker Soc. 1844) 283 Ye... make merchandize of the sacrament, as the costardmonger doth of his costards and of all other fruits. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 All sorts of English Apples, as Pear-mains, Pippins, Russetens, Costards. 1853 R. HOGG *Brit. Pomol.* 62 The true *Costard* is now rarely to be met with. Modern authors make the *Costard* synonymous with the *Catshead*; but this is evidently an error. Ray describes both the *Catshead* and *Costard* as distinct, and Leonard Meager enumerates three varieties of *Costard* in his list—the white, grey, and red.

2. Applied humorously or derisively to the head. *arch.* (Cf. *coco-nut*.)

1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave. a 1553 UDALL *Register D.* iii. v. (Arb.)

58, I knocke your costarde if ye offer to strike me. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 247 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Words* (1691) 93 *Costard*, the Head. It is a kind of opprobrious word used by way of Contempt. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, It's hard I should get raps over the costard, and only pay you back in make-believes. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* i. xi. 56 Each other's costards let 'em split.

† b. ? = CAP. *Obs.*

a 1645 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. v, Ile make a close-stool of your velvet costard.

*Costard* = COSTREL, COSTRET.

1503 *Will of Ferrer* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum ciphum vocat[um] costerd. 17.. URRY *MS. additions to Ray* (in Halliwell), *Costard*.. (2) a flask, or flasket.

† *Costard-jagger*. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. JAGGER, pedlar, packman.] 'Another name, apparently, for costard-monger [coster-monger]' (Nares).

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v. (N.), Coblers, or tynkers, or else costard-jaggers.

*Costard-monger*, obs. f. COSTERMONGER.

*Costate* (kɒstət), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *costātus* ribbed, having ribs, f. *costa* rib: see -ATE 2 a.] Having a rib or ribs; ribbed: see COSTA.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Costate leaf*, in botany, a ribbed leaf. 1881 H. B. BRADY in *Jnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 61 The body of the shell strongly *costate*.

*Costated*, a. = prec.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 91 Strongly costated or divided by longitudinal ridges. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 Both the smooth form and the costated variety.

*Costato-*, combining form of prec., as in *costato-venose* a., having ribbed or rib-like veins.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Costato-venose*, when the parallel side-veins of a feather-veined leaf are much stouter than those which intervene.

*Costay*, obs. f. COAST v.

*Cost-book* (kɒstbʊk), *Mining*. [f. *Cost sb.* 2 + *Book*.] A book containing an abstract of all costs and expenses incurred in working a mine, and of all returns from sales, etc., with a balance of profit or loss.

By the Stannaries Act, the Cost-book must be made up and laid before the Shareholders at least once in every 16 weeks, and the term 'cost-book' is defined to include all the subsidiary books kept in the mine. Hence *Cost-book Company*, a kind of partnership formed to work a *Cost-book Mine* on the *Cost-book System*, according to which any partner is at liberty to withdraw after such periodical settlement of accounts, without further liability.

1849 *Act 12 & 13 Vict.* c. 108 § 1 Any Partnership... formed for the working of Mines on the Principle commonly called the Cost Book Principle. 1866 *Crump Banking* ii. 41 A cost-book mining company. 1889 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk.* 305 Some mines are worked under the 'cost book' system, by which the adventurers... meet from time to time to examine the accounts of expenditure and receipts, and then decide either to stop further outlay or to proceed. 1891 *Evid. Royal Comm.* Rich 4152 A man can limit his liability in a cost-book mine much more than he can in a limited liability company, because we make up our accounts every four months, and a shareholder is perfectly at liberty to retire then.

† *Cost-castle*. *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. *cost* = COAST.] Name of some boyish game.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. (1632) 626 To see him [Scipio] carelessly to dallie... in chusing of cockle-shells, and play at cost-castle along the sea-shore with his friend Lælius.

(Montaigne's word is *cornichon va devant*, explained by Littre as a race at picking up a number of objects while running.)

*Coste*, obs. f. COAST, COST.

*Costean, costeen* (kɒstɪn), v. *Cornish Mining*. [See quot. 1778. But Jago has 'wood-tin, costean, an ore of tin in structure like wood', f. *cos*, M. Cornish *coid* wood + *stean* tin.] *intr.* To sink pits down to the rock in order to ascertain the direction of a lode. Usually *Costeaning vbl. sb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, Another way of discovering Lodes is by sinking little pits through the loose ground down to the fast or solid country... This way of seeking the Tinners call *Costeaning*, from *Colhas Stean*; that is fallen or dropt tin. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 500 Where their actual presence is doubtful... a series of experiments called in Cornwall 'costeaning', is undertaken with the view of discovering the presence of a vein. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Costeaning*, examining the back of a lode by digging pits. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 502 The pits or shafts sunk are costeaning pits or shafts.

Hence *costean pit*.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 319 *Costean pits* are shallow pits to trace or find Tin. *Costeaning*, ditto.

† *Costeaunt*, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *costeiant* (-iant, -oyant), pr. pple. of *costeier*, now *cloyer* to COAST.] = COASTING, bordering.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 245 In a marche costeaunt. *Costed*, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of COST v.

† *Costed*, obs. f. COASTED *ppl. a.* In the following, app. = Bordered, flanked, or ribbed. [Cf. OF. *costé*.]

1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 Some had the helme... curiously graven and conningly costed. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 18 They... rub their Bendas on his hard costed belly: thus adorning that breathless masse of metall.

*Costefe*, obs. f. COSTIVE.

*Costeyng*: see COAST v.

*Costelet* (te, obs. f. CUTLET.







1869 *Daily News* 8 Sept., He is as much astray as a costumed clown would be in a conventicle.

**Costumer** (kɒstjuːmə). [f. COSTUME + -ER: adaptation of F. *costumier*.] A dealer in costumes; one who makes or supplies costumes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1891 KATE FIELD *Washington* iv. 367/2 Costumers tell me they cannot sell short skirts, so they never keep them in stock.

**Costumery** (kɒstjuːməri). *rare*. [f. COSTUME sb. + -ERY.] Arrangement of costumes; costumes in the mass.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 166 Great praise .. bestowed upon the costumery and grouping of the piece. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* II. 447 That business of buff-jerkins and mediæval costumery which offends us in the inferior parts of Scott's writings.

**Costumic** (kɒstjuːmɪk), *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to costume; in costume.

1866 J. CARTER in R. DAVIES *Walks through York* (1830) 203 Three bustos .. highly to be prized for their costumic references. 1855 L. HUNT *Old Cr. Suburb* I. 195 Finally, to adopt the convenient word of .. Mr. John Carter, there stands on each side of the first story, the 'Costumic Statue of a charity-child'.

**Costumier** (kɒstjuːmiə). [a. F. *costumier*, f. *costumer* to COSTUME.] One who makes costumes; a dealer in costumes; *esp.* one who sells or lets out on hire costumes and 'properties' for actors, masquers, etc.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 509/2 Our modern costumiers take measure by algebra, and cut out by diagrams. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 655/1 His painters and costumiers did their work to admiration. 1888 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 307 A thing of costumiers and bric-à-brac dealers.

**Costuming** (kɒstjuːmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of fitting with a costume; material used for or forming part of costumes.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 134 Boots, socks, and heterogeneous costumings of our returned parties. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 6 2 Dr. .. Klapp .. was responsible for the costuming and making-up [of the actors in the Acharians].

**Costumist** (kɒstjuːmɪst). *rare* -1. [f. COSTUME sb. + -IST.] A professed connoisseur in costume (see COSTUME sb. 1).

1836 D. WILKIE in HAYDON *Corr. & Table-t.* I. 364 And much more detail than the strict modern costumists allow.

**Costuolle**, obs. (Kentish) f. COSTFUL.

**Costuous** (e, -tyous (e, var. COSTIOUS).

**Costur** (e, var. COSTER 1. Obs.

† **Costy**, *a. Obs.* [f. COST sb. 2 + -Y.] = COSTLY. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 More costly and profitable. — *Wks.* (1880) 194 Costy bokis. *Ibid.* 210 Costy festis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 Costy, sumptuous.

**Co-subordinate**, -super, etc.: see Co-*pref.*

† **Co-supreme**. *Obs.* [f. Co- 3 + SUPREME.] One who holds a position of supremacy in conjunction with another; a joint overruler. (cf. CONSUPREME *a.*)

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xviii. To the phoenix and the dove, Co-supremes and stars of love. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 48 These co-supremes, which over-rule the fate, Enthronize him in Saturn's regal state.

**Cosy**, **cosey**, **cozie**, **cozy** (kɒzi), *a. and sb.* Also 8 *Sc. colsie*, 8-9 *cosie*, *cozie*. [Orig. *Sc.* (and perh. north. Eng.): derivation unknown.

Guesses are that it is connected with COSH, or with Gaelic *cosagach* 'full of holes or crevices; sheltered, snug, warm', f. *cosag* little hole, crevice, dim. of *cōs* hollow, hole. But neither of these seems tenable, the phonetic form and the sense both presenting difficulties. App. the primary sense was of personal condition, not of places or circumstances.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of persons: Comfortable from being warm and sheltered; snug.

1709 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 24 (Jam.) When Israel was colsie at home. 1788 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* vi. To keep you cosie in a hoord. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* 311 Where I hope you'll be cosy and free from bustle and fatigue. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx. After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cosey. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Jan. 7 He lay warm and cosy.

2. Of a place: a. Sheltered and thus warm; this passes into the sense of b. Sheltering, keeping warm, in which one is warm and comfortable. Often both notions are involved.

1765 BURNS *To J. Smith* xviii. Then cannie, in some cozie place, They close the day. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I. xxii. Firs the high craigs clead, Raised a' round a cozie screen. 1806 MISS WORDSWORTH *Address to Child*, Here's a cozie warm house for Edward and me. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 219 Frank leaned back in a cozie arm-chair. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 105 The rooms so cozy and nice.

**B. sb.** †1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1856 *Engineer* I. 117/1 (title) Patent Cosy Express. Mr. H. R. Abraham's Patent Cosy Carriage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cosy*, the name given to a small kind of omnibus recently introduced.

2. A quilted covering placed over a tea-pot to retain the heat; more fully, *tea-cosy*. A similar covering to keep an egg warm, an *egg-cosy*.

[Known to me about 1848. F. Hall.]

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. § 342 (1870) 274 It is not unusual to preserve the heat of teapots by a woollen covering, but the 'cosy' must fit loosely. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/4 Advt., Cushions, Tea Cosies, Antimaccassars, etc.

*Comb.* 1890 H. S. HALLETT *1000 Miles* 250 We carried a cosie-covered Chinese teapot.

3. A cosy seat; *spec.* a canopied seat for two, occupying a corner of a room. [Called in F. *causseuse*, which has perhaps suggested *cosy* in English.]

1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 65 The salon itself .. is a pleasant room, gaily painted, with cosies all round it and a huge mass of gorgeous flowers in the centre.

**Cosyer**, var. of COZIER *Obs.*, a cobbler.

**Cosymmedian** (kɒsimɪdiən), *a. Math.* [f. Co- 2 + SYMMEDIAN.] Of triangles: Having the same symmedian lines.

1888 J. J. MILNE *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* 147 Triangles ABC, A'B'C' so related, and having the same symmedian lines AKA', BKB', CAC', are called *Cosymmedian triangles*. *Ibid.* 150 If two triangles are cosymmedian, the sides of one are proportional to the medians of the other.

**Cosyn**, **-yne**, **-yng**, obs. ff. COUSIN.

**Cosynage**, obs. f. COZENAGE.

† **Cosynier**. *Obs.* [= Pr. *cosiner*, Sp. *cocinero*, F. *cuisinier*, med.L. *cocinarius*, *-erius* = L. *coquinarius* cook, master of the kitchen, 'præfectus coquinae' (Du Cange), f. L. *coquina*, med.L. and Sp. *coquina*, Pr. *cosina*, F. *cuisine* kitchen.] A cook; in quot. the member of a priory having superintendence of the kitchen.

1533 *Wells Wills* (1890) 162 The cosynier of Barton, my gostly father, to pray for me xx4. 1533 *Ibid.* 162 Sir Will. bayly, cosynier (Canon of Taunton Priory).

[Du Cange cites a document of 1529 signed among others by the *Bursarius*, *Granetarius*, and *Coquinarius* of a priory.]

**Cosynes**, obs. f. COUSINESS.

**Cot** (kɒt), *sb.* 1. Also 5-9 *cott*. [OE. *cot* neut.

(pl. *cotte*), in Lindisf. Goss. also? *cott* (dat. *cotte*, *cottum* = MDu. *cot* (infl. *côte*), Du. *kot*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kot*; also ON. *kot* (infl. *kott*) neut. := OTeut. type \**kutum*. Beside this is found in same sense OE. *cote* (see COTE) = MDu. *côte*, MLG. and mod.G. *köte* (*kothe*) wk. fem., also sometimes in MLG. and Ger. dial. wk. masc. The form with *tt* found in Northumbrian is also in Rhenish dialects of G. from 14th c. *kotte*, but the gemination is not original, and merely marks the short vowel. From the same root came OE. *cýte*, *cēte*, prop. *cēte cot*, cell, chamber whence app. ME. *chute* := OTeut. \**kautōn*, in which *kaut* is in ablaut relation to *kut*.]

1. A small house, a little cottage; now chiefly poetical, and connoting smallness and humbleness, rather than the meanness and rudeness expressed by *hut*.

In OE. used more widely for 'cottage, house, bed-chamber, den'. Sparingly represented in ME., in which *cote* and, later, *cottage* were more frequent terms. *Cote* in this sense having become obs. or merely dial., about 1625, cot has been revived as a poetical and literary term.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oron.* III. ix. § 17 Æt ham æt heora cotum. c. 950 *Lindisf. Goss.* Luke xi. 7 Cnactas mino mee mib sint in cotte [c. 975 *Rushw. Goss.* cote; Vulg. *cultū*]. *Ibid.* Luke xii. 3 Pæt in eare sprecend 3ie woeren in cottum [c. 975 *Rushw. Goss.* in cotum; Vulg. in *cubiculis*]. c. 1000 *Ag. Goss.* Matt. xxi. 13 Witodlice 3e worhtun pæt to heofa cote [c. 1160 *Hatt. Goss.* to heof-coten]. c. 1225 *Amc. R.* 302 We ne mel nout, wíðuten swink, a lutel kot areren. c. 1325 *Song Poet Husbandm.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Seththe y counte ant cot hade to kepe. c. 1450 *Loc. in Wr.* Wulker 576 2 *Cotagium*, a cottage, or a cot. 1635 *QUAKERS Embl.* III. xii. (1718) 174 Poor cots are evn as safe as princes halls.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* II. 36 O leave the noise Town, O come and see Our Country Cottis, and live content with me! 1725 DE FOE *Foy. round World* (1840) 259 Huts or cots of the mountaineers. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. vi. Did to a lonely cot his steps decoy. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 129 To every cot the lord's indulgent mind Has a small space for garden-ground assign'd. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs.* 5. *Africa* I. 178 A few humble fishermen's cots. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* II. (ed. 3) 33 In cot as well as castle.

2. A small erection for shelter or protection, as for sheep, a bell, etc.; = COTE 2. Also in comb. as *bell*, *sheep-cot*.

c. 1450 *Nominal* in Wr. Wulker 730 *Hec caula*, schepcot. *Ibid.*, *Hec barcaria*, i. *ovile*, a schepcot. 1804 J. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hereford Glos.*, Cot, a barn for folding sheep. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 66 Lucker church [has] a cot for one bell placed on the western gable.

3. A case or protecting covering; a finger-stall; the covering of a drawing-roller in a spinning frame, etc. Now dial or techn.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. I. ii. 21 In Moscow .. men .. in time of snow, wear a cot or couer for their noses. 1838 WEBSTER, *Cot* .. a leathern cover for a sore finger. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forty* (E.D.S.), Cot, a case for a wounded finger.

4. *Comb.* (In OE. *cot* occurred in numerous compounds; later combinations often vary with *cote*, and more recently *cot* appears to be used as a contraction for *cottar* and *cottage*.) Cot-folk, cote-folk (*Sc.*), cottars, cottar-folk; cot-garth dial. (see quot.); cote-work, domestic work (cf. COT sb. 5). Also COT-HOUSE, COTLAND, -ER, COTLIF, COTMAN, COTSET, COTSETLA, COT-TOWN.

1766 BURNS *Two Dogs* 69 What poor cot-folk pit their painch in, I own it's past my comprehension. 1795 POWELL *Antiq. Romance* 157 As to the home or cote-work, that was done by the women and children of the family. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Glos.*, Cotgarth, a small ground enclosure attached to a cottage.

**Cot** (kɒt), *sb.* 2. Also 6 *cotte*, 7 *cote*. [ME. and Afr. *cot*; Godefroy has, app. for the same thing, in OF. (1410) the derivative *coterel*, pl. *coteriaux*, 'en oster [i. e. des laines] suing, gars, crotins, esconsures et coteriaux', and says that *cotteron* is now, in the arrondissement of Vervins, hard and matted wool used for mattresses.

Possibly identical with med.L. *cottum*, *colum*, 'bed-quilt, stuffed mattress,' this being a purpose to which 'cot' was applied. Cf. *Statut. Antiq. Cartus.* in Du Cange s.v. 'Cotum vel coopertorium de grossis ovium pellibus'. *Cottum*, again, is identified with ONF. *coute*, *cote*, OF. *coille*, *coite*, mod.F. *couette*, quilt.]

1. Wool matted or felted together in the fleece.

1357 *Act 31 Edw. III.* c. 8 Et que nul Marchant nautre q' achate laines face autre refuys des laines que ne solet estre fait devant ces heures; cest assavoir de Cot, Gare vileine tuson. 1389 *Act 13 Rich. II.* c. 9 Que nulle deinzrein ou forein ne face autre refus de leynes sinoun cod gard et vilein. 1471 *Acta Audit.* 18 (Jam.) Ij sek of gude woll, but cot or ter. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 No maner person. [shall] winde .. within any fleesce. tailles, deceptful lockes, cotte, cailes, combre, lambes wolle, or any other thinge. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Cote is a kind of refuse wolle clung or clotted together. 1791 HAMILTON *Borthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. vi. 209 Throw a small handful of cot or refuse wool into the boiler. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lime Glos.*, Cot, a sheep's fleece that has become matted together during growth. [So in *N. Lime, Leicestersh.*, and *W. Somerset Glos.* s.v.] 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wood Glos.* 352 Cote, matted locks of wool forming a hard felt in the fleece. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Glos.*, Cots, knotted wool from sheep.

2. A confused entangled mass; a tangle: esp. applied in some districts to seaweeds or conserva, that accumulate in pools, drains, etc.

1821 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 295 The internal drains [in Linc. fens] a.c. kept remarkably clear from weeds and cot. 1881 *Leicestersh. Glos.*, Cot, any confused heap, tangle, or matting of hair, string, cotton, etc. 1884 S. W. LIME *Glos. s.v.*, 'The roots were all of a cot.' 'The corn had grown that length, and was all of a cot.'

**Cot** (kɒt), *sb.* 3. Also 6 *cote*, 6-7 *cott*. [Irish and Gaelic *cot* a small boat (O'Reilly, Macleod and Dewar): cf. also Irish *cot* coracle, small boat (O'Reilly).]

A small roughly-made boat, used on the rivers and lakes of Ireland; a 'dug-out'.

1537 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 161 Boates, scowts, wherries, charans, cottes, and other vessels. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 161/2 They took a bote or a cote trough, which could not hold above eight or ten persons at a time. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 9. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. x. (1628) 59 A little Boat or Cot, if you Angle in great Waters, to carry you up and down to the most convenient places for your pastime. c. 1650 G. BOATE *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 64 (1) They call, in Ireland, cots, things like boats, but very unshapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Ireland* 106 Numerous cots employed in catching salmon. 1882 LEVER *Barrington* vii. One of those light canoe-shaped skiffs—cots as they are called on these rivers.

**Cot** (kɒt), *sb.* 4. Also 7-9 *cott*. [Anglo-Indian, ad. Hindi *khat* bedstead, couch, hammock, bier (:=Prākṛit *khatā*, Skr. *khatvā*). In Anglo-Indian use from early part of 17th c.; thence it passed into naval use, whence to a child's swing-cot.]

1. *Anglo-Ind.* A light bedstead; a charpoy.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 The better sort sleepe upon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-weib. 1685 SIR W. HEDGES *Diary Bengal*, etc. 29 July (Y.), I hired 12 stout fellows. to carry me as far as Lar in my cott (Palankeen fashion). 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. iv. 41 In the East Indies .. Men take their Cots or little Field-Beds, and put them in the Yards, and go to sleepe in the Air. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 32/2 Dr. Williams had informed him that Gungabissen might be brought into court on a cott. 1824 J. B. SEELEY *Wond. Ellora* III. (Y.), I found three of the party insisted upon accompanying me the first stage, and had despatched their camp-cots. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Glos.* s.v., In Northern India .. Cot .. is not in such prevalent European use as it formerly was, except as applied to barrack furniture, and among soldiers and their families.

2. A portable bed, or one adapted for transport.

1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 306 Every man in that country has a small cot called a *catre* made to double with a hinge, which may be taken down and wrapped up, with pillows and bed clothes in an oxhide to carry on a journey.

3. *Naut.* A sort of swinging bed for officers, sick persons, etc. on board ship, made of canvas, stretched at the bottom by a rectangular frame, and suspended like a hammock from the beams.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cott*, a particular sort of bed-frame, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers to sleep in. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) 111. 209 Sailmakers making cots for the Royal Family. 1811 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arctic Reg.* p. x, We were also provided with standing bed-places, which were deemed to be warmer than cots, or hammocks. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Our captain .. was put in his cot, and never rose from it again.

4. A small bed for a child; properly, one suspended so as to swing between uprights; a swing-cot; also frequently applied to a 'crib' or four-legged bedstead with sides to prevent the child from falling out.

1818 TOWN, *Cot*, or *Cott*, a small bed; a cradle, as it is yet called in the north of England. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Cott* .. the name is now often given to swing-cradles for children. 1836

Mrs. Browning *Poems*. Tears. The babe weeps in its cot.  
1890 *Furnisher's Catalogue*. Swing cot, perforated sides, with half tester. Patent swing-fold cot, can be readily folded into a thickness of 3 inches.

b. A bed in a children's hospital.  
c. 1884 *Tennyson Children's Hospital* iv. Here is the cot of our orphan. 1891 *Low's Handbk. Charities London* 50 An Infirmary for sick children, containing twelve cots. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/4 The endowment of a cot in the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea, which the Princess of Wales has named after her late son.

5. attrib. and Comb., as cot-frame, cot-bed.  
1799 *Med. Jnl.* 1. 459 They should... sleep in hammocks, or on cot-frames. 1896 *Olmedo Slave States* 614, I was informed that I must get up, that the servants might remove the cot arrangement, and clear the cabin for the breakfast-table.

Cot, sb. 5. Obs. or dial. [In sense 2 contracted from or referring to COTQUEAN 3; sense 1 may be more directly related to Cot sb. 1 or its family.]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs.  
1895 *Kennett Par. Antiq. Gloss.*, Cotarius... the inhabitant of any country cot. Hence a country clown is now called a mere cot, as a citizen ignorant of country affairs, a mere cit.

2. A man that does domestic or household work usually done by women; a 'betty'; hence cot-betty (U.S.). Obs. exc. dial.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* Cot for Cotquean, a Man that meddles with Womens matters. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 3/1 He's a cot, Still dangle about in the Kitchen. 1860 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.*, Cotbetty, a man who meddles in the woman's part of household affairs. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Cot, a man who interferes in the kitchen, a molly-coddle. 1877 E. *Peacock N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Cot, a man or boy who cooks or does other womanly work. [So in Glossaries of *Cheshire*, *Cleveland*, etc.]

Cot (kpt), v. 1. [f. Cot sb. 1]  
1. intr. 'To cohabit, to dwell with one in the same house' (Jamieson).

2. trans. To put up (sheep) in a 'cot' or sheep-cote; to keep under shelter during inclement weather. Hence Cotting vbl. sh.

1804 J. *Duncumb Hist. Hereford Gloss.*, Cotting, folding sheep in a barn. 1805 R. W. *Dickson Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 676 This breed [of sheep]... requires cotting in the winter season. 1849 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. X.* II. 436 The system of cotting has the effect of causing the staple of the wool to be much finer. *Ibid.* XIV. II. 456 They lamb in February... and are sometimes 'cotted'.

Cot, v. 2 dial. [f. Cot sb. 2] To tangle, mat, or felt together.

1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, Cot, to knot, tangle, mat together. 1884 S. W. *Linc. Gloss. s.v.*, 'Her tail cots so with the dirt'... 'The sheaves are quiet green and cotted'... 'The wheat was all cotted together in the bags'.

Cot, v. 3 dial. [f. Cot sb. 3] See quot.  
1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), To Cot, is said of Men who are apt to intermeddle in such [domestic] concerns. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, Cot, to do one's own household work. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumrid. Gloss.*, Cot, to wait on a sick person; to saunter about home.

Cot, obs. f. COAT, CUT.  
Cot., abbrev. of COTANGENT.

Cotabulate, var. of CONTABULATE v. Obs.  
Cotage, obs. f. COTTAGE.

Cotangent (kōtāntēnt), sb. (a.) Trig. [f. Co- pref. 4 + TANGENT. The L. cotangens is used by Gunther *Canon Triangulorum*, 1620.] The tangent of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. cot.)

1635 I. W. *Sciographia* 47 So is the tangent of R. Z. P. To the cotangent of R. P. Z. 1704 *HARRIS* (cited by Johnson). 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Co-tangent is the Tangent of an Arch of a Circle, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xix. 170 The index of refraction is the cotangent of the angle of polarisation. 1852 *DE MORGAN* in R. P. *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. 387 Put cosines in the middle, sines on the flanks, and cotans on the extreme flanks.

B. adj. Cotangent line = cotangent.  
1651 *STIRRIUS Horometria* IV. i. (1650) 107 The side DE... (for distinction) may be called a Tangent line, and the side FF a Co-tangent line.

Co-tangential (kōtāntēnzēnshāl), a. *Math.* Also cotangential. [f. Co-, CON- + TANGENTIAL.] Having the same tangent.

1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 130 A line of curvature of a surface is a line which at every point is cotangential with normal section of maximum or minimum curvature. 1886 *JEFFERY in London Math. Soc. Proc.*, On... Cotangential. Spherical Circles.

Cotarnine (kōtā'moin). *Chem.* [a. F. cotarnine, f. narcotine by transposition of letters.] A non-volatile organic base, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by the action of oxidizing agents on narcotine. (Watts.)

1857 *PEREIRA Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. II. 609 There is a product of the decomposition of narcotine, namely cotarnine. 1873 *FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY Pharmacogr.* 54 By decomposition with sulphuric acid, narcotine yields Cotarnine, an undoubted base.

Hence Cotarnic, in cotarnic acid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a product of the action of dilute nitric acid on cotarnine. Cotarnic acid [AMIC] acid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, a product of the action of aqueous hydrochloric or sulphuric acid on cotarnine at 140° or 150°C.

1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 88 Like aspartic acid, cotarnic acid combines with strong mineral acids. *Ibid.*,

Cotarnine may be regarded as the methylated imide corresponding to cotarnic acid.

Cotation, obs. form of QUOTATION.  
Cotech, dial. f. CATCH.

Cotcheil (kptšēl), sb. local. [Derivation unknown.] A portion (of grain, etc.) left in a sack or bag; a small remnant of a larger quantity.

1847-76 *HALLIWELL, Cotcheil*, a sack partly full. *South.* [So 1881 in *J. of Wight Gloss.*; 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.).] c. 1870 *Kentish dial.* (from corresp.), I have gathered all the cotechels of saltpetre together and put them into one bag. 1890 *Corresp. fr. London*, 'Cotcheil' is a word in use on the Corn Exchange in London, to denote a small remnant of a larger quantity... It may be applied to a bushel left from a sack or... 100 quarters left out of a cargo.

† Cotcheil, v. Obs. rare. Also kotcheil. 1. App. the same as COCKLE v. 3 to cherish. [Cf. F. cochelet little cock, coquelinier to cocker.]

1576 N. *Baxter Calvin on Jonah* 20 They flatter themselves and after a sort kotcheil their own minds. *Ibid.* 51 To much... hath every one of us kotcheiled himself in his sins. 1866 *BRETTON (Oranania) Dij.*, Cotcheilling all things in their infancie Till they have got strength and maturity.

Cotcheil, obs. form of COCHINEAL.

Cote (kōt), sb. 1 Also 5 cote, coote, 6-7 coot(e). [OE. cote fem., a parallel form to cot neut. (see Cot sb. 1), found also in MDu., MLG., and mod.G.]

† 1. A small detached house such as is occupied by poor people or labourers; a cot or cottage. Now only dial.

a. 1034 *Law Cant* in Thorpe *Lawes* I. 418 (Bosw.) Gifhwilec man forstolen þingc ham to his cotan bringe. c. 1160 *Haltom Gorp. Matt.* xxi. 13 To beof-coten. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1141, I ne haue hws, y ne haue cote. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* viii. 16 Bothe prynces paleys and pore mennes cotes. 1388 *Wyclif Wisd.* xi. 2 In desert places they made litil cotes (1388 litil housis). c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 96 Cote, lytylle howse. c. 1475 *Children's Bk.* 48 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 18 [As a kairle bat comys oute of a cote. 1519 *Four Elements* (1848) 30 Buyldynge nor house they have non at all But wodes cotes and cavyis small. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 448 Call me Rosalind, and come euerie day to my Cote, and woe me. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dic. Intell.* ix. (1628) 286 A Cote in our language is a little slight built country habitation. 1613-6 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. iv. She them dismiss to their contented cotes. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.*, Cote, a sorry, slight Country-House or Hovel. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Cote, a village, an isolated farm-house; as Beaumont-cote, Roose-cote. [In Sc. common in names of solitary shepherd's houses or farms, as *East Cote*, *West Cote*, etc.; also in the comb. *cote-house* a cottar's house.]

2. A slight building for sheltering small animals, as sheep, pigs, fowls, or for the storage of anything; a shed, stall; spec. a sheep-cote.

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1081 Her cotes make biforne... and parte hem so betwene That every styre a moder wyl sustene. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Upplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) 8 Go se & vnyste our weathers in the cote. 1549-60 *SPERHOLD & H. P.* xxiii. 2 He doth me folde in coates most safe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxxii. 28 Stalles for all manner of beasts, and coates for flocks. 1667 *MILTON P.* L. iv. 186 Where Shepherds pen their Flocks at eue In hurld Cotes amid the field secure. 1691 *RAY Creation* 1. (1704) 177 Lean Hogs have been glad to creep into their Cotes. 1805 *LUCOCK Nat. Wool* 297 The produce of the Spanish cotes. 1865 *DIXON Holy Land* II. 46 The dove-seller kept his cotes for the accommodation of persons too poor to sacrifice a kid or lamb. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Cote... a small building set apart for any special purpose; as *Peat-cote*, a house or place to put peat or turf in; *Salt-cote*, a place where salt was wont to be made on the sea-shore. 1876 *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*, Cote, a shed for small cattle, or fowls. [So in *Dialect Glossaries of Sheffield, Cheshire, Shropshire*, etc.]

b. Now chiefly in combination, as in dove-cote, hen-cote, sheep-cote, bell-cote (in which cot also occurs); and in more local use, pig-cote, swine-cote, peat-cote, salt-cote, etc., which see.

c. fig.  
1868 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Every little human creature folded into the kindly cote of it [the Refuge Society] is... a thief or a pauper the less.

3. Comb. See Cot sb. 1 4.

Cote (kōt), sb. 2 Coursing. Also 7 coot. [f. COTE v. 1]

The action described under COTE v. 1  
1575 *TURBURY Venerie* 246 He that giueth most Cotes, or most turnes, winneth the wager. A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endways by his fellow, and giueth the Hare a turne... but if he coast and so come by his fellowe, that is no Cote. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxiii. (1748) 356 She from the dogs doth spin, That strive to put her off, but when he cannot reach her, This giuing him a coat, about again doth fetch her. 1840 *JOHNSON Sportsman's Cycl.* 194 A cote is when two dogs start even together, the hare going in a straight forward direction, and one dog draws endways by the other, and gives the hare a turn.

Cote (kōt), v. 1 ? Obs. Also 6-7 coot(e), (quote). [Of uncertain origin. Etymological writers have treated it as a doublet of COAST, mod.F. cōtoyer; but under the prec. sb. (quot. 1575) cote and coast are distinguished: cf. also COAST v. 10.]

1. trans. (Coursing.) Of one of two dogs running together: To pass by (its fellow) so as to give the hare (or other animal) coursed a turn.

One dog cotes the other: Sir W. Scott erroneously makes the hound cote the hare or other animal.

1555 *Instit. Gentleman* G iii a, Hunters... wil affirme... that the fallow dogge cotid the whyte, when as euen dede the falow came behind. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II.

v. (Arb.) 31 The buck broke gallantly: my great swift being disaduantaged in his slip was at the first behind, marry presently coted and out-strippt them. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other coats. 1636 W. *Denny in Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 14 The Swallow-footed Grey-hound... with celeritie Turnes his affrighted game, then coates againe His forward Rival. 1801 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xvii, No greyhound loves to cote a hare, as I to turn and course a fool. 1825 — *Talism.* viii, [A dog of] swiftness to cote an antelope.

2. trans. and fig. To pass by, go beyond; to outstrip, surpass.

1566 *DRANT Horace A vij*, For he that thinkes to coate all men and all to ouergoe. c. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* I. 144. 1599 *SANDYS Eurypz Spec.* (1630) 81 They have in some sorts outgrowne them in it, and quoted them in all, one only excepted. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 330 Wee coted them on the way. 1608 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Quick observation scud To coate the plot, or els the path is lost. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 324 My lovd son, get but to be first at turning in the course, He lives not that can cote thee then.

Cote (kōt), v. 2 Also 7 coot(e). [f. COTE sb. 1] trans. To put (animals, etc.) in a cote.

1630 in E. *Peacock N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Not hauing a swine cote to cote up his swine in. 1630 J. *LEVETT Ord. Bees* (1634) 29 When you have any swarme that is set up, Coate it as soone as you can. 1668 R. *Holme Armoury* II. 134 2 All Sheep... when Lodged... are either Coated or Housed. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* T iv, If he give leave to them to Cote or Lodge any.

Hence Coted ppl. a.

1866 *JEAN INGELW Pomes* 225 Or cooing of the early coted dove.

Cote, v. 3 Also coot(e). [F. coter.] Obs. form of QUOTE, q.v.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 The Grekes... cotede yeres at the glory of their victory from the captiuite of Troye. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. N. T.* Pref. (R.), The text is throughout coted in the margin. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* xii. i, Or any passage coate. 1660 S. *FISHER Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 244 To be more critical in Coting.

Cote, obs. f. COAT, COOT, COT.

Cote, var. of QUOT Sc. Obs., rate, due.

Cote-a-pye: see COURTNEY.

Cote-armure, hardy: see COAT.

Coteful (kōt'ful). [f. COTE sb. 1 + -FUL.]

As many as fill a cote.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 11 A coteful of pigeons.

Cotel, Cotelar, -ere: see CUTTLE, CUTLER.

Côtelette, Fr. form of CUTLET, q.v.

Cotellax, obs. f. CUTLASS.

Co-te'ller. [Co- 3 b.] One who tells along with another; the second teller or counter of votes in the House of Commons.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen... acted as co-teller with Mr. Balfour.

Cotemporane, -anean, etc.: see CONT-.

Co-tenant. [Co- 3 c.] A joint tenant. Hence Co-tenancy, Co-tenure.

1822-56 *DE QUINCY Confess. Wks.* 1890 III. 307 Halting, therefore... I waited for my solitary co-tenant of the Cop. 1824 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 104 *headnote*, One tenant... has no right of action against his co-tenant.

1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* IV. 112 The 'Judgments of Co-Tenancy' is a Brehon law-tract... It puts, at the outset, the question, 'Whence does Co-Tenancy arise?' The answer given is 'From several heirs and from their increasing on the Land'. 1860 (see Co- 3 a) Co-tenure.

† Coter. Obs. rare-1. In 7 cooter. [f. COTE sb. 1 + -ER 1.] The tenant of a cote, a cottager.

1631 *Fitz-Geffray Corne-horders* 36 Your poore neighbour, some poore coater, some daily labourer for his groat.

Coterel, -ell, obs. ff. COTERELL.

Coterell<sup>1</sup> (kptērl). *Feudal Antiq.* Also cotterell, -ill. [a. OF. coterel, med.L. cotarius, coterius, the occupant of a cota or cot. Cf. COTERIE.] A cottar, a cottager.

[c. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (Du Cange), Septem villani quisque de una virgata, & 16 coterelli, & 2 servi. 1289 *Charter* in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* I. 439 Una cum villanis, coterellis, eorum catallis, serviciis, sectis et sequelis.] 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 97 (MSS. G & I) These were almes... to comforte suche coterels [other MSS. cotyers]. *Ibid.* 193 (MS. I) As coterels þei lybben. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 96/1 Coterelle. 1560 in *Crossraquel Chart.* (1886) I. 120 His and thair subtenentis, cotrallis, servandis, and assignayes. 1666 *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 252 Besides these villains there are eight coterells or cottagers, four of whom are women and probably widows. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 75 There are nine coterells, each holding a cottage, and most of them an acre of land.

† Applied (erroneously) to the tenement.

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor, Coshe or Coterell* in old English, is the same that a Cottage, or a little house. [Hence in *PHILLIPS 1657-1706*.] c. 1640 J. *SWYTH Lives Berkeleyes* (1883) I. 193 Each Copholder of a yard land, halfe yard land, farrundle, and Cotterell.

Coterell<sup>2</sup>, dial. [a. OF. couterelle, \*coterelle, dim. of couter, couter cultivated land:—L. cultūra tillage, CULTURE, in med.L. = ager cultus.] (See quot.)

1748 *De Fos's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 153 (D.) Here [Sheppey-isle] are several Tumuli in the marshy parts all over the island, some of which the inhabitants call Coterells; these are supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were buried here. 1807 *Kentish Gloss.*, Coterell, a little raised mound in the marshes to

which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the salters are submerged by the tide.

**Coterie** (kō'tē-ri). Also 8-ery, coterrie. [a. F. *coterie* 'a company of people who live in familiarity, or who cabal in a common interest' (Littré), orig. 'a certain number of peasants united together to hold land from a lord'; 'compagnie, société, association of country people' (Cotgr.), f. *cotier* = med.L. *colārius*, *coterius* cottar, tenant of a *cota* or cot. Cf. F. *coterie* 'a base, ignoble, and servile tenure, or tenement, not held in fee, and yielding only rent, or if more, but *cens* or *surcens* at most' (Cotgr.).]

By Walker and Smart stressed on the last syllable as French: the latter has the *o* short; whence the 18th c. *coterie*, and its riming in Byron with *lottery*.]

† 1. An organized association of persons for political, social, or other purposes; a club. *Obs.*

1764 *Univ. Museum* Jan. 6 A numerous and formidable society of persons of distinction, property, abilities, and influence in the nation, is now forming, and a large house of a deceased nobleman is hired for their assemblies, which society is to be called *The cotery of revolutionists*, or of *anti-ministerialists*, from the French word *coterie*, vulgarly called a *club* in English. 1766 D. BARRINGTON *Obs.* Stat. 249 note. The word *coterie*, of which so much has been said of late. 1774 *FOOTE COZCERS* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 My expenses in . . . subscription-money to most of the clubs and coteries.

2. A circle of persons associated together and distinguished from 'outsiders', a 'set': a. A select or exclusive circle in Society: the select 'set' who have the entrée to some house, as 'the Holland House coterie'.

A friendly or fashionable association. It has of late years been considered as meaning a select party, or club, and sometimes of ladies only' (Todd 1818).

1738 *Common Sense* I. 345 Beware of Select Coteries, where, without an Engagement, a Lady passes but for an odd Body. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* 1778 II. 164, I was lifted directly into Madame de V's Coterie. 1779 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* Oct. You recollect what Mrs. Thrale said of him, among the rest of the Tunbridge coterie, last season. 1821 *BYRON Juan* IV. cix, Fame is but a lottery Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a coterie. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 400 Lady Holland was saying yesterday to her assembled coterie. 1880 *VERM. LEE Stud. Italy* III. i. 68 A man . . . belonging to the most brilliant coteries of the day.

b. A 'set' associated by certain exclusive interests, pursuits, or aims; a clique.

1827 *DE QUINCY Murder* Wks. III. 12 Catiline, Clodius and some of that coterie. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* I. v. 207 A certain coterie, of men, skilful in the mystery of good painting. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. iv. § 54. 329 Written for an exclusive coterie, not for the world. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 359 In vain had Tiberius chafed under the jeers of this licensed coterie. 1888 W. D. HAMILTON *Cal. State Papers, Domestic Ser.* 1644 Pref. 10 This religious element . . . revived the bitter animosities of the old political parties, and caused the members [of Parliament] to group themselves into coteries.

c. A meeting or gathering of such a circle. 1805 *MOORE To Lady H* — iv. Each night they held a coterie. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 347 We are so accustomed now to this style of fusillade, that all we do is to lie close, and continue our little coteries.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals, plants, etc.

1805 *GILLMORE Reptiles & Birds* 210 With the permission of the masters of the coterie they build their nests in the vacancies that occur in the squares. 1805 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand* 85 The genus *Pajus* is an exceedingly handsome and attractive coterie of orchids.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coterie-speech*.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 3/1 A coterie-speech—not to say a jargon—current only on the highest heights of culture.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Coterie** *v.*, to associate in a coterie. **Coterie-an** *a.*, of or pertaining to a coterie; *sb.* a member of a coterie. **Coterieish** *a.*, savouring of a coterie. **Coterieism**, the spirit or practice of coteries.

1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 156 If . . . I can do otherwise than coterie with Neville and the Beauchamps. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 67 Drest by Coteriean Laws. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 225 Ye Coterieans! who profess No business, but to dance and dress. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 590 [She] received an immense quantity of praise from the English press, courteous, cordial, and coterieish. 1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 584 This spirit of coterieism is so prevalent. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 517 The polished coterieism of Moore.

**Coterminal**, *a.* [CO- 2.] Variant of **CONTERMINAL**; = **CONTERMINOUS** 3.

1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* v. 205 Zones of climate are not co-terminal with zones of latitude. 1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* vi. 81 The scope of the latter is held as coterminal with the apprehension of the former.

† **Co-terminate**, *a.* *Obs.* = **CONTERMINATE**.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Stagge and Sheepe may be co-terminate, In Nature's final Strife.

**Co-terminous**, *a.* [Improperly formed: cf. **CONTEMPORARY**.] = **CONTERMINOUS**.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 These . . . fences are constructed and maintained at the mutual expence of co-terminous heritors. 1801 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 293 It was their policy to have a co-terminous kindred power on the opposite side of the Alps.

**Cotesian** (kō'tē-zī-ān, -z'ān), *a.* [f. the name of Roger Cotes, a distinguished English mathema-

tician, 1682-1716.] Pertaining to Roger Cotes or his mathematical discoveries.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Cotesian theorem*, an appellation used for an elegant property of the circle discovered by Mr. Cotes. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s. v.

[**Cot-gare**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Coth**, *obs.* form of **QUOTH**.

**Cothe, coath** (kō'dē), *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *coth*, 1-3 *cothe*, 5 *coth(e)*, *kothe*, 8-9 *dial.* *cooth*, *cooth*, 9 *caud*, *coad*. [OE. *coth*, *cothe* disease, pestilence, affecting men or beasts.]

† 1. Sickness, disease, pestilence; an attack of illness, as swooning, the pains of childbirth, etc.

c. 1000 in *Thorpe Hom.* II. 546 (Bosw.) Seo cothū ðe læcas hataþ paralisin. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Wip wambe cōm. 1086 *O. E. Chron.*, Swylc coðe com on mannum . . . þæt mænige menn swulton. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Cumeð coðe oðer qualm and michel þerof felleð. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 961 Cothe, or swoynynge, *sin. oþa*. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* Roxb. 173 Ne hap the wumman in ony kothe be And may retorne and geyn lyf take. 1460 *CAP- GRAVE Chron.* 110 Hir cothis fel upon hir [Pope Joan] betwix the Collice and Seynt Clement (herch. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 31 These wedderes ar so hidus with many a cold coth.

2. Now a disease of sheep and cattle; cf. **COE**. *dial.* [Cf. **COED** *ppl. a.* diseased.]

1041 *O. E. Chron.*, Mycel orfes was . . . forfaren . . . þurh mistlice coða. 1784-1815 *Young Annals Agric.*, *Caud*, the rot in sheep. *Corv.* 1809 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coth*, a cold caught by a cow or horse. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 512 Anthrax or coad in sheep and cattle.

**Cothe** (kō'dē), *v. dial.* Also *coathe*, *cawthe*. [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* 'To faint' Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*.

2. *trans.* To give (sheep) the 'coe' or rot.

1807 J. R. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281 The springs in the New Forest are said 'to cothe' the sheep, that is, to disease their livers. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v. *Cawed*, A sheep affected by that disease elsewhere known as rot is *cawed*. In Dorset it is *cothed*. 1884 *W. Morning News* 20 Dec. 85 In 1879 there was a great loss among their flocks in Devon, a greater part of them being *cawthid*.

**Cot-house, cote-house**. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. **COT** *sb.* 1, **COTE** *sb.* 1 + **HOUSE** *sb.*]

1. A small cottage; *spec.* in Scotland, the house of a cottar.

(Although usually spelt *cot*., the actual word in the south of Scotland is *cote*., pronounced the same as *cott*, with the long *o* that has arisen from original short *o* in an open syllable, as in OE. *cōte*, ME. *cōte*.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 96 Ne scottis man suld duel in ane house that was loftit, but rather in ane liltit cot-house. 1605 R. HAMILTON *Let. in Faithf. Contendings* 1780-198 Among the Cott-houses of Scotland. 1795 *MACHILL W. & Toun* II. vi. Twice a-week to Maggie's cot-house, Swift by post the papers fled. 1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* I. 253 'That I couldna make a cot-house in Kirkbride . . . look like hame to my own bairns?' 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cot-house*, the most usual name for a cottage; the latter is hardly ever heard among those who live in one.

2. A slight shelter; a shed, outhouse, etc.

1606 *DEKKER Ser. Sinnes* vi. (Arb. 27) Creeping into the Beadles Cot-house. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 423 Londoners . . . laugh at strong walled cities, as cotte houses for women [*muliercularum habitacula*]. 1871 J. R. WISE *New Forest Gloss.*, *Cot-house*, an outhouse, shed.

**Cothurn** (kō'thūrn, kō'thūrn), [a. F. *cothurnus* = L. *cothurnus*; see **COTHURNUS**, the ordinary form.] = **COTHURNUS**.

1606 *PEACHAM Graphice* (1612) 127 Melpomene [having] on her feet her high Cothurn or Tragick Pantofles of red Velvet and Gold. 1827 *BENEDICT Let. in Poems* p. lxxvi, [She] lays aside the mask, mantle, and cothurn. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relic* II. 213 The sacrifice of a booted calf, a calf with cothurns on its feet.

b. = **COTHURNUS** b.

1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iv. 382 Uplifted on the cothurn half a yard Above the natural stature! 1860 *MOTLEY Neherl.* (1867) III. 284 She did not drape herself melodramatically, nor stalk about with heroic wreath and cothurn.

**Cothurnal** (kō'thūrnāl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *cothurnus* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the cothurnus; of tragedy, tragic.

1601 B. JONSON *Portaster* v. i. Wks. (Rtdg.) 130/1 Cothurnal buskins. 1657 *Lus's Dominion* v. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 183 The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it in rich cothurnal pomp. 1659 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pharonida* II. iv. Then in its high Cothurnal scenes, a lofty tragedy Erects their thoughts.

† **B. as *sb.* = **COTHURNUS**, *Obs.***

1606 G. SANDYS *Life of Ovid* (R. Supp.), The tragick stage on high cothurnals climbs.

**Cothurnate** (kō'thūrnāt), *a.* [ad. L. *cothurnatus*, f. *cothurnus*; see *-ATE* 2.] Shod with the cothurnus; buskined; tragic.

1612 *HEYWOOD Apol. Actors* II. 33 With royall stile speaks our cothurnate Muse. 1635 — *Hierarch.* iv. 243 Sophocles the Prince of the Cothurnate Tragedie.

So † **Cothurnated**, **Cothurned** *ppl. a.*, buskined.

**Cothurnatio**, † **Cothurnatio** (in quot. *quothurn-nick*). † **Cothurnatio** *a.* = **COTHURNAL**.

1623 *COCKERAM Cothurnated*, one wearing buskins. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 562 With peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and cothurned. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Old Harding Hags* (1860) 90 Her feet are enveloped in her aulean or rather cothurnian buskins. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 152 Her measured cothurnian step. 1607 *HEYWOOD Fair Maid Exch.* Prol. Our Muse . . . to the highest pitch her wings shall rear, And proud quothurnicke action

shall devise. 1999 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 28 After your saucie manner in a cothurnicall challenge.

† **Cothurno**, *Obs.* [a. It. *cothurno*.] = next.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses, Leave we the baggage then behinde and to our matter turn us As Coryate did, who left at home his socks and his Cothurnoes.

† **Cothurnus** (kō'thūrnəs), [L., ad. Gr. *κόθουρος*: rarely adapted as **COTHURN**.] A thick-soled boot reaching to the middle of the leg, worn by tragic actors in the ancient Athenian drama; a buskin.

1727-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Sophocles is said to have invented the cothurnus. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 29 The actor on the stage is admired whilst he is elevated by the cothurnus. 1800 W. TOOKE *Lucian* I. 551 Think of a tragic actor, who should stand with one foot in a high cothurnus, while the other was quite unshod. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 60 The Cothurnus . . . equalled the stature of the actors.

b. *fig.* As characteristic of tragedy, or of a tragic and elevated style.

1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. She too wears the mask and the cothurnus, and speaks to measure. 1884 *FARRAR Messages of Bks.* xv. 300 St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity.

**Cothy, coathy**, *a. dial.* [f. **COTHE** *sb.* + *-y* 1.] Diseased, sickly. Of sheep: Affected with the 'coe' or rot.

a. 1805 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cothy*, faint, sickly, ailing. A dog is said to be cothy when he is meek and delicate. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Coathy*, rotten; applied to diseased sheep.

**Cotice**, *obs.* form of **COTISE**.

**Coticher, cotiger**, *obs.* f. **COTTAGER**.

† **Coti-ular**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-<sup>1</sup>. [f. L. *cōticula*, dim. of *cōs*, *cōt-em* whetstone + *-AR*.] Of the nature of a whetstone.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 184 Rubble slate, or coticular slate, or indurated clay.

**Co-tidal** (kō'tīdāl), *a.* [Co- 2.] Of or pertaining to the coincidence in time of tidal phenomena, esp. that of high water. *Cotidal line*, a line on a map connecting all those places at which high water occurs at the same hour.

1833 *WHWELL in Phil. Trans.* 151 The cotidal lines so produced will be nearly perpendicular to the length of the sea. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 164 'Co-tidal line' . . . a line passing through all those points which have high water at the same hour of the day.

**Cotidial, Cotidian**: see **QUOTI**.

**Cotignac** [F.], var. **CODINIAC**: cf. **COTINIATE**.

† **Cotigulate**, *v.* *Obs.* [Erron. for *contigulate*.]

1623 *COCKERAM Eng. Dict.* II. To Tile a house, *cotigulate*.

**Cotilidon**, *obs.* form of **COTYLEDON**.

**Co-tillage**. [CO- 3a.] Co-operative tillage, as practised in ancient village communities.

1803 *SEBBOHM Vill. Commun.* iv. iii. 121 In the co-tillage, the team . . . was assumed to be of eight oxen.

So **Co-tiller**.

1833 *SEBBOHM Vill. Commun.* iv. iii. 121 If any dispute should arise between the co-tillers as to the fairness of the ploughing.

**Cotillion**, † **cotillon** (kō'tīl-yən, kō'tī'yən), [ad. F. *cotillon* petticoat, peasant girl's jupon, dim. of *cotte* coat, in 18th c. given as name to a dance for four or eight persons: see **LITRÉ**.]

1. The name of several dances, chiefly of French origin, consisting of a variety of steps and figures.

In English usage now only as a foreign term; but in U. S. commonly used as a generic name for quadrilles, and particularly applied to a dance consisting of an elaborate series of steps and figures, called specifically the *German* c.

1766 [C. ANSTEE] *Bath Guide* xiii. 140 Miss Clunch and Sir Toby perform'd a Cotillon. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* III. v. These outlandish heathen Allemandes and Cotillions are quite beyond me! 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 116 Warlocks and witches in a dance; Nae cotillion brent new frae France. 1831 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Dom. Manners Amer.* xiv. (1839) 117 [In America] they call their dances cotillions instead of quadrilles. 1860 *MOTLEY Neherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 If I am ever caught dancing the German cotillon.

b. *attrib.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 124 Monday's dress ball, Wednesday's concert, Thursday's cotillion ball. 1837-42 *HAWTHORNE Twice Told T.* (1851) II. xv. 220 Some cotillion party, or subscription ball at a dollar a head.

2. A piece of music suited to or arranged for the dance. 1808 in **WEBSTER**.

3. 'A woollen material in black and white for ladies' skirts' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

**Cotinga** (kō'tīngā), [F. *cotinga*; originally native name in S. America.] A South American bird, or family of passerine birds, of brilliant plumage.

Originally applied to the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Ampelis cotinga* of Linnaeus); this (under the name *Cotinga carulea*) was subsequently made the type of a genus, the cotingas, which has since been taken as the type of a family *Cotingidae*, cognate to the *Ampelidae* or Chatterers.

1793 *LATHAM Synopsis Birds* II. l. 94. 1793 *SMELLIE tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1812) XV. 33 Few birds have such beautiful plumage as the Cotingas. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 182 The Cotingas have the beak compressed, as in the generality of flycatchers.

Hence **Cotingine** *a.*, pertaining or related to the cotinga.



† **Cotiniate**. *Obs.* [ad. 16th c. *F. cotignat* (Paré), also *cotignat*, now *cotignac*: see CODINIAC.] A confection made of quinces.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 98 Your dried suckets, then your marmalades, and cotiniates. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 112 The Cotiniate, or Marmalade made of Quinces.

**Cotise** (*kptis*), *sb. Her.* Forms 6 ootys, 6-9 -ise, 7 -is, se, cottise, -as, 7-9 ootice, 9 cottise, ootice, 7- ootise. [a. *F. cotice*, in 16th c. *cotisse*, of uncertain origin.]

1. An ordinary, in breadth the fourth part of a bend; usually occurring in couples, one on each side of a bend, fess, or other charge; cf. *COST sb.* 4 [1300 *Siege Caerlaverock* (1828) 12 O une blanche bende lee De deus cotises entre alec.] 1575 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Coste, is the fourth parte of the bende. and is called at somtime a Cotys, somtyme a Batune. 1610 [see *COST sb.* 4.] 1844 BURKE *Encycl. Heraldry* s.v. *Bronne*, Sa. three tigers passant in bend betw. two double cotises arg.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. vi. (1611) 271 If the things be living, and sease upon the Shield, then shall they be called properly Supporters; but if they are inanimate, and touch not the Escutcheon, then shall such Armes be said to be (not Supported, but) Cotised of such and such things. And these Cotises. are so called. of Costa, the Rib.

**Cotise** (*kptis*), *v. Her.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To border (a bend, fess, chevron, etc.) on both sides with cotises, barrets, etc. See also prec., sense 2.) Hence *Cotised ppl. a.*, *Cotising vbl. sb.*

1575 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60 A bende, cotized with two cotises. 1610 [see prec. 2.] 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1644/4 Engraven with these Arms, viz. On a Fess Cottised between three Half-Moons, as many Roses also. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* (Parker) 89 *Cotticed*, *Cottised*, or *Accotised*, said of a bend borne between cotises. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 155 They appear. to have cotised their own silver bend with the two bendlets.

**Co-titular**. [Co- 3 b.] One of the patron saints to whom a church is jointly dedicated.

1889 J. MORRIS in *Archæol.* LII. 390 The painting represents St. Paul, one of the original co-titulars of the chapel.

† **Cottisation, cott-**. *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. cottisation*, earlier *cott-*, *quott-*, n. of action from *cotiser*, *quotiser*: see next.] Allotment to each person of the amount of contribution to a tax, etc.

1604 F. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xiii. 459 The division was not made by equal portions, but by cottisation, according to the qualities and wealth of the Countrey. 1611 COTGR., *Cottisation*, a Cottisation, assesment, or taxation.

† **Cotise, cottise, v. 2**. *Obs.* [a. *F. cotiser*, formerly *cottiser*, f. *cote*:-L. *quota*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To fix the quota of, to assess; hence to assess or estimate the worth or dignity of.

1604 W. WATSON *Decacord* 257 [He] took upon him to cotize our English nobles and gentiles there, affirming that there were not past three or fewer. that were of any noble or generous blood.

† **Cotland**. *Hist.* Also *coth-*. [f. *COT sb.* 1 + *LAND*. Early documentary evidence shows chiefly the latinized forms *cotlandum*, *collanda*.] The piece of arable land (of about 5 acres) held along with his cot by the Old English cotset or cottar.

a. 1150 in *Monast. Angl.* I. 325 Item una virgata terræ cum dimidia unius Cotlandi tota, sicut fuerat Walteri. — *Ibid.* II. 128 Unam waram, & 2 Cotlandas cum dominio & prato. 1216 *Patent 9 Edw. II* (in Blount *Law Dict.* s.v.), De una Cotlandia terræ in Wathford. 1299 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 189 Dimidia acra jacet ibidem inter cotland quam Johannes Goldering tenet ex una parte, et cotland quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 76 Three [acres] of cotland with a messuage.

**Cotlander**. *Sc.* 'A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land' (Jamieson).

**Cotlequo**, corruption of COQUELICOT.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 217 A new rich silk cotlequo gown.

† **Cotlif**. *Obs.* [OE. *cot-lif* neut., f. *cot* *COT sb.* 1 + *lif* life, living, dwelling: cf. *mynstre-lif* monastery.] A cot-house, a cottage; or (as some think) a village.

1001 O. E. *Chron.* Hy. forberndon ðone ham æt Wealham and oðra cotlifa fela. 1a 1200 *Charter* (attrib. to Edw. Conf.) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 Ic ann ðat sainte Petre and ða 3ebroðran habban ðat cotlif Euereslea. c. 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 259 in O. E. *Misc.* 118 Wo is him þat wif bryngþ to his cotlif.

† **Cotloft**. *Obs.* App. a variant of COCKLOFT.

1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. xiv. 45 These [elder brothers] are the Toppes of their houses indeed, like cotlofts, highest and emptiest.

† **Cotman**. *Hist.* Also 6 oote man. [f. *COT* 1 + *MAN*.] The tenant of a cot or cottage; a cottager, 'cotset', or 'coterell'; in *Sc.* a cottar. Also attrib., as in *cotman land*, agricultural land held by a cotman.

c. 1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Worcestersh.* (Spelman), Et 8 bordarii & Cotmanni cum 2 carucis. 1358 *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) I. 24 Quilibet cotmannus habeat partem suam pasturæ. 1550 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 142, I bequith unto every cotman within the towne of Myddilton iij d. a pce. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 13 Everie house holder,

as well gentle men as also husbandmen and cote men. 1803 *Calcuttan Mercury* 20 Nov. (Jam.) A boy belonging to a cotman on the farm. 1881 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 193 At Rotherfield. there are three kinds of land, Assart, Farthing-land and Cotmanland.

**Coto**. In *Coto-bark*, name of an official bark, obtained from Bolivia, and used to control diarrhoea and excessive perspiration (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **Cotoin** (*Chem.*), a fragrant balsamic substance in yellowish white crystals, obtained from coto-bark.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 573 Experiments. have shown that the active principles of coto-bark are not always the same, some samples yielding, not cotoin, but other bodies having similar but weaker medicinal properties.

**Coton**, *obs.* form of COTTON.

**Cotoneaster** (*kotōnīstær*). [mod. Bot. L. f. *cotanea*, *cotonia* quince + *-ASTER*.]

A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, inhabiting northern Europe and the Himalaya mountains, one species being a rare native of England. Some of them are cultivated as ornamental shrubs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cotoneaster*, in botany, a name given by several authors to a species of the *crataegus*. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xix (1813) 324 *Cotoneaster* (a medlar), dwarf quince. 1881 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 567 *Cotoneaster* on a wall partly shaded by trees. *Mod.* The wall of the porter's lodge is covered with evergreen cotoneaster.

**Cotonnade**: see COTTONADE.

**Cot-torture**, -torture: see CO-.

**Cotoval**: see KOTWAL, police officer (in India).

† **Cotquean** (*kptkwin*). *Obs.* Also 6 cote-ott, 6-8 cot-. [f. *cot* + *QUEAN* 'woman', esp. as a depreciatory term. The first element is apparently *COT sb.* 1, *COTE sb.* 1 in the sense 'mean house, hut': the original meaning being thus 'housewife of a labourer's cot'. Thence the transition is easy on the one side to 'one who has the manners of a labourer's wife, rude ill-mannered woman, vulgar beldam, scold' (cf. *hussy*, *HUSSY*, from *housewife*), and on the other to a 'man who acts the housewife'.]

1. (app.) The housewife of a cot or labourer's hut. To play the cotquean: said of a man: see sense 3. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Kotcheuen*, *Cotequeane*. 1580 *NASHE Almond for Parrot* 5 The Vicar of little Down, in Norfolk. . . groaping his owne hennies, like a Cotquean. 1644 *HEYWOOD Gunaik*. iv. 180 Aristotle holds it as inconvenient and uncomely for the wife to busie herself about any publicke affaires, as for the man to play the cotqueane at home.

2. *opprobriously*. A woman to whom the manners of such a housewife are attributed; a coarse, vulgar, scolding woman, a low beldam. (Cf. such expressions as 'to scold like a market-woman', 'a fish-wife', 'a tinker's wife', etc.)

1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 146 Why thou. . . Cotqueane and scratp of scolds wilt thou never leave afflictin a dead Carcass. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. iii. [*Jupiter to Juno*] We are a king, cotquean. . . we will cudgel thee to death, if thou find fault with us. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol.* *Wyclif* 67 Railing and scolding more meretricum worse then Cot-queanes. 1633 *Ford 'Tis Pity* I. ii, Scold like a cot-quean; that's your profession.

3. *contemptuously*. A man that acts the housewife, that busies himself unduly or meddles with matters belonging to the housewife's province. Cf. similar use of *old wife*, *old woman*, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iv. 9 *Cap.* Look to the bakie meates, good Angelica, Spare not for cost. *Nur.* Go you Cot-queane, go, Get you to bed. 1611 *DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 177, I cannot abide these apertne husbands; such cotqueanes. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 372 They fell upon him with opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotqueane, Milkopp. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 482 P. 4. a 1719 *Addison* (J.), A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a cotquean; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 4 June 295/1 They brand a man with the name of a cotquean. 1805 *Hogg in Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 113 If thou'rt a Cotquean by my soul, I'll split thy pruriginous now!

Hence **Cotqueaned ppl. a.**, ? made a (male) cotquean. **Cotquean-ity** (*nonce-ud.*), character or quality of a (female) cotquean. **Cotquean-like a.** 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, This unbrydeled and cotqueanelike manner of scolding and lavishnes of tounge. *Ibid.* 454 Cotqueanelike raying Rascallyke raging. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. iii, We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy cotqueanity. 1704 D'URFEY *Hell beyond Hell* Tales 79 Like a cotquean'd fool, whose life is bless'd, if he can please his wife.

**Co-traitor, -tripper, -trustee**: see CO-.

† **Cots**. *Obs.* A deformation of *God's*. Cf. *cocks*, *COCK sb.* 8, *COBS*.

1506 100 *Merry Tales* Shaks. *Jest Bk.* (1866) 150 By cottes blut and her nayle. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B ij b, Angels! Cots blue-hood. I pray you who sent her thither? 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* iii. i, Cots my life! I have a good mind to pull your eyes out!

† **Cotset**. *Hist.* [OE. *cot-sæta* (Somner), lit. 'occupant of a cot', chiefly known in latinized form *cotsætus* and OF. *coset*, *coscet* (pl. -es) in *Domesday* and other early sources; f. *COT sb.* 1 + *-sæta* = OLG. *-sæta*, OHG. *-sæta* sitter, dweller.]

In OE. *Law*: A villein who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached plot of land, held by service of labour. (See note to COTTAR 1.)

[c. 1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Wiltshire* (Du Cange), Rogerius Comes: Octo villani, & octo Cosces cum quinque carucis. c. 1125 *Laws of Hen. I.* c. 30 (Spelman) Villani vero vel cotseti, vel ferdingi, vel qui sunt hujusmodi viles vel inopes personæ. non sunt inter legum judices numerandi.] 1809 *TOLMINS Law Dict.*, *Cotsets*. the meanest sort of men, now termed cottagers. [1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. 427 The Domesday Survey. attests the existence of. nearly 7000 cotarii and cotseti, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce. *Ibid.* 431 The exclusion of the villani, cotseti, and ferdingi. from the judicial duties of the shire-moot.] 1883 *SEEBORN Vill. Communa.* 63 [citing *Liber Niger* of Peterb. Abbey, 1125] In Kateringes. there were 8 cotsetes, each holding 5 acres. The 8 cotsetes work one day a week, and twice a year make malt.

b. *Comb.* *Cotsetland* = COTLAND.

*Liber Ramesiensis* § 265 (Du Cange) Dedit prædictus Abbas prædicto Hugoni. unam Cotsethlandam cum libero servitio.

† **Cotsetla, cotsetle**. *Hist.* Also *oots-*, [OE. *cot-*, *cote-sæta* lit. 'occupant of a cottage', (-sæta settler); app. the same as *cot-sæta*.] = prec. (See quot. 1890.)

c. 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 432 Cotsetlan riht, be ðam ðe on lande stent. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 The tenants, cotsetlas, geburs, and geneats, were the semi-servile. 1890 W. CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Industry* 102 The cotsetle had a holding of about five acres, and was bound to work for his lord one day a week all the year round (week-work) and three days a week in harvest (boon-work).

† **Cotso**, *int. slang.* *Obs.* Variant of CATSO; but perh. associated with COTS.

1798 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. iii, Cotso! I know 'em a little. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 374 Cot-so, Madam, that mayn't be so well, neither!

**Cotswold** (*kptswld*). Forms: 4-8 Coteswold, 5 Cotteswolve, 6 Cottesolde, Cotsold, 6-7 Cotsold, 7 Cotteshold, Cotsal(l), Cotsold, 8 Cotsol, Cotswold. [From the 17th c. conjectured to be derived from sheep cots or cotes + WOLD; but the first element is uncertain.]

The proper name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for some centuries for their sheep-pastures, and for a breed of long-wooled sheep named after them. Hence also *Cotswold lion*, a humorous appellation for a sheep.

1306 *Petit. in Rolls of Parlt.* I. 198/2 Ecclesie de Newenton super Coteswalde. 1327 *Petit. ibid.* II. 182/1 Unze Sakes & Sys cloves de le meliour Leyn de Coteswold a l'oepe nostre dit Seignour. 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 400 Now have at the lions on Cotsold. 1548 *HALLÉ Chron.* 196 Liberte for certayn cottesolde shepe to be transported vnto the countrey of Spayne. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* (Arb.) 70 Then will he looke as fierce as a Cotsold lyon. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. iii. 9. 1598 — *Merry W.* i. i. 92 How do's your fallow Greyhound, Sir, I heard say he was out-run on Cotsall. a 1612 *HARINGTON Epigr.* III. xviii. (N.), Lo then the mystery from whence the name Of Cotsold lyons first to England came. 1668 *PHILLIPS, Cotswold* (old word), a company of sheepecotes, and sheep feeding on hills. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., I shall cross my Downs with Cotswolds.

**Cott(e)**, *obs.* f. COAT, COOT, COR.

† **Cotta** 1 (*kptā*). *Ecll.* [med.L. *cotta*, *cota* 'tunica clericis propria' (Du Cange): see COAT.] A surplice: see quots. 1848, 1865.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1853) 47 Do you like the short cotta or the long? 1865 *Ch. Times* 25 Nov., The Cotta is the Surplice shortened, and with less ample sleeves. 1884 F. MARION CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 23 Putting on his purple cassock and his white cotta.

† **Cotta** 2. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1823 *CRABB Techn. Dict.*, *Cotta*, a sort of measure, used for measuring of cauries or cowries, of which it holds 12,000. 1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, etc.

† **Cotta** 3, *cottah* (*kptta*). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hind. *kaṭṭā* (Yule).] 'A small land-measure containing eighty square yards' (Yule).

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 34 (Y.) An upper roomed House standing upon about 2 cottahs of ground. 1883 *MATEER Gospel in S. Ind.* 153 He collected some ten cottahs of paddy.

† **Cottabus** (*kptābz*). *Greek Antiq.* [L., a. Gr. *κότταβος*.] An amusement of young men in ancient Greece, much in vogue at drinking parties, consisting in throwing a portion of wine into some vessel, so as to strike it in a particular manner.

'The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress' name; if the whole fell with a distinct sound into the basin, it was a sign he stood well with her' (Liddell & Scott).

1823 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.*, *Athen. Revels*, I must drink water that you may play the Cottabus with Chian wine. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1887) I. 21 Certain young men, drunk with playing at the cottabus.

Hence **Cottabist**, a player of this game.

1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 138 There is no cottabist in Sicily to match him.

**Cottage** (*kptédz*). Forms: 4-6 oottage, 5-cottage. [app. a. AF. \**cottage*, in latinized form *colagium*, f. *cota* *COT* 1, *COT* 1. The force of the suffix was prob. to denote a cot and its appurten-

ances, a cottage tenement; but no distinct evidence of this is quoted. Mod.F. *cottage* is from Eng. OF. had *cotage* as a term of feudal law in the sense of base tenure (*tenure roturière*, Godef.), and the rent paid for a tenement so held. Cf. the following:

*Ashmole MS.* 837 (17th c.) art. viii. fol. 162 An Esquire... is he that in times past was Costrell to a knight... whereof every knight had two at the least (in) attendance upon him, in respect of the fee, For they held their land of the knight by Cottage, as the knight held his of the king by knight service.]

1. A dwelling-house of small size and humble character, such as is occupied by farm-labourers, villagers, miners, etc.

Historically the term is found first applied to the dwelling-places or holdings which under the feudal system were occupied by the cottars, cottiers, cotsets, or cotterells, and by the labourers of a farmstead; dwellings for the labouring classes in rural and urban districts were, under this name, the subject of various legal enactments, such as 31 *Edw. c. 7*, 15 *Geo. III. c. 32*, etc., and, when under a certain rental, were exempted from paying church-rate, poor-rate, etc.; with the disappearance of legal regulations and exemptions, and under the influence of 4, the term has become more vague in its application.

[a 1279 *Charter* in Kennett *Var. Antig.* I. 432 Et non habentur ibidem nisi tria cotagia. 13... *Extenta Manerii* Statutes I. 242 Item inquirendum est de Cotterellis que cotagia & Curtullagia teneant, per quod servicium & quantum reddant per annum pro predictis Cotagiis & Curtullagiis.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 2 A poure wydwe... Was whilom dwelling in a narwe cotage. c 1450 *Yoc.* in *W. Willeker* 576 *Cotagium*, a cotage, or a cot. 1503-4 *Act* 13 *Hen. VII. c. 37* § 5 Too Cotages or Meses with Howses & Wharfes... in Stepeney. 1514 *Barclay Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Nothyng he hadde to conforte him in age Save a melche cow, & a poure cotage. 1558 *Grafton Chron.* II. 440 This yere, of an evill favoured olde house or cotage was the Gwydhall in London buylded and finished. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. i. ii. 15*. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Trent.* 166 Kings use not to dwell in Cottages of clay. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 91 By a Statute made in the 31. yere of Queene Eliz. cap. 7, no man may at this day build such a Cottage for habitation, unlesse hee lay unto it foure acres of freehold land, except in Market-townes, or Cities, or within a mile of the sea, or for habitation of labourers in Mines, Saylers, Foresters, Sheeheardes, &c. 1722 *De For Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. 118401 59 'This a sorry thief would rob a cottage.' 1776 *Kent Hints Gentlem.* in *Gwilt Archit.* § 3005, 'We... are apt to look upon cottages as incumbrances and clogs to our property, when, in fact, those who occupy them are the very nerves and sinews of agriculture.' 1872 *E. PRACOCK Mabel Heron* II. i. 4 Mrs. Heron took her round to all the labourers' cottages.

† 2. A small temporary erection used for shelter; a cot, hut, shed, etc. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa. i. 8* Y. daughter of Syon is left alone like a cotage [so 1611; 1885 booth] in a vinyeard. 1538 *Ireland Itin.* V. 83 In the farther Side of hit I saw ii veri poure Cotagis for Somer Dayres for Catel. 1570 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 165 The servants of Mutezuma made cottages of straw for the Tamemex or carriers. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 161 Moving houses, built upon wheels like a shepherds cottage. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 344 Sometimes I endeavoured to make the savages of my cottage comprehend that I had lost a friend.

† 3. *transf. and fig.* A small or humble dwelling-place; the cell of a bee, etc. *Clay or earthen cottage*: the 'earthly tabernacle' of the body. *Obs.*

1574 *Hyll Ord. Rees* vi. They frame by a marvellous skill and cunning their cottages of wax. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 228 The little pretie Ant couching closely in her countrie cotage. 1624-7 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 We... may be turned out of these clay cottages at any hours warning. 1650 *WELDON Crit. Jas. I* (1651) 123 Surely never so brave parts, and so base and abject a spirit tenanted together in any one earthen cottage. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 189 This narrow cottage of a world.

4. 'The term cottage has for some time past been in vogue as a particular designation for small country residences and detached suburban houses, adapted to a moderate scale of living, yet with all due attention to comfort and refinement. While, in this sense of it, the name is divested of all associations with poverty, it is convenient, inasmuch as it frees from all pretension and parade and restraint' (*Penny Cycl. Supp.* (1845) I. 426). In this sense, the appellation *cottage orné* (*orné*) was in vogue, when picturesqueness was aimed at.

1765 *WALPOLE Corr.* 23 Aug. My new cottage... is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to call cousins with the mansion-house. 1800 *SOUTHEY Devil's Walk*. A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. 1805 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 318 A variety of incongruous edifices called villas and cottage ornées. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xxix. The cottage-ornée (as all middle-sized houses with verandas and French windows are now designated). 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 3001 The cottage orné, as it is called... The only point to be attended to, after internal comfort has been provided for, is to present picturesque effect in the exterior.

b. In U.S. *spec.* A summer residence (often on a large and sumptuous scale) at a watering-place or a health or pleasure resort: see COTTAGER c.

1800 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The shore of Frenchman's Bay... begins to be dotted with these attempts at 'cottage life'. Cottages are rising on all the favourable sites in the neighborhood of Bar Harbor.

5. Short for *cottage piano*.

1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/3 D'Almaine's pianos... Trichord cottages, from hire or taken in exchange, £10 to £12. 1883

*Ibid.* 11 Sept. 7/4 Moore and Moore's iron pianofortes. Cottages from 36 Guineas.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* as *cottage architecture*, *child, door, eaves, farm, garden, girl, home, nook, room*, etc.; *cottage-born*, *-rousing*, adjs.; *cottage allotment*, a small plot of land let out to a cottager, *esp.* an agricultural labourer, for cultivation (see ALLOTMENT 4; *cottage bonnet*, a woman's bonnet of a shape fashionable in the first half of the 19th c., and seen in early portraits of Queen Victoria; *cottage chair*, a simple form of folding chair; *cottage farming*, farming on a small scale, spade husbandry; so *cottage farmer*; *cottage hospital*, a small hospital, in a cottage or similar building, and without a resident medical staff, provided for the wants of a small community; also, a hospital arranged on the principle of having a number of detached cottages or buildings; *cottage loaf*, a loaf of bread formed of two rounded masses of dough, the smaller stuck on the top of the larger; *cottage piano*, a small upright piano.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 88 1/2 The object of 'cottage allotments' is to increase the resources of the labourer. 1798 *J. MALTON (title)*, An Essay on British 'Cottage Architecture'... comprising Dwellings for the Peasant and Farmer, and Retreats for the Gentleman. 1806 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 425 A sudden puff of wind took at once my 'cottage-bonnet'. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* xiii. The little cottage bonnet and the silk scarf. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 207 Such a Girl as this, 'Cottage-born'. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. V.* 3rd Epiph. Thou here didst sojourn, Cottage-born. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* VII. Wks. (1888) 285 1/2 A 'cottage-child—if e'er, By 'cottage door on breezy mountain-side... was seen a babe, By Nature's gifts so favoured. 1857 *MRS. GATTY Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (ed. 9) 12 Cottage children were sent to fetch water. 1827 *HOOD Muds. Fairies* xviii. Like jagged icicles at 'cottage eaves. 1795 *C. MIDDLETON (title)*, Picturesque and Architectural Views for 'Cottage Farm-Houses and Country Villas. c 1842 *LANCET title*, The 'Cottage Farmer. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* i. The 'Cottage-gables glared in sunshine. 1725 *THOMSON Winter* 89 The 'cottage hind Hangs o'er the enlivening blaze. a 1835 *MRS. HEWANS Homes of Eng.* v. The 'cottage homes of England! In thousands on her plains. 1878 *J. P. MORRIS Life Jesus* ii. 9 In their little cottage-home. 1860 *Merc. Marine* Mag. VII. 323 The establishment of a 'Cottage Hospital'. 1800 *Abingdon Directory*, The Cottage Hospital... is arranged in two stories, the ground floor comprising two large and two small wards, dispensary, nurses' room, kitchen and laundry, and the upper floor a convalescent room and matron's servants' rooms. 1647 *R. STAPLETON Jewel* 67 Is there no hole, no bridge, no 'cottage-nooke? 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* i. The little red-silk 'cottage piano. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* II. xl. 195 It was quite a 'cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1785 *BURNS Winter* IV. And hail'd the morning with a cheer, A 'cottage-rousing crew. 1819 *WORDSW. Sonnet. Grief, thou hast* Wks. (1888) 576 1/2 Now that the 'cottage spinning-wheel is mute. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mad* iii. 205 Sleep they less sweetly on the 'cottage thatch, Than on the dome of Kings?

**Cottaged** (kɒtɪdʒd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Lodged in a cottage or lowly tenement.

*Obs. rare*—1. 1633 *EARL MARCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 98 Here I dwell cottaged in a house of clay.

2. Furnished or adorned with cottages.

1745 *COLLINS Odes, Death* Col. C. *Ros* x. Humble Harting's Cottag'd Vale. 1790 *WORDSW. Even. Walk* 9 Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cottaged grounds. 1832 *MOIR in Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 954 The cottaged fields... smile in their vernal green.

**Cottagehood**, *nonce-wd.* [See HOOD.]

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 201 1/2 The highest ideal standard of mansionhood, villahood, or cottagehood.

† **Cottagely**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY.] Proper to a cottage; humble, mean, poor.

1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 40 A sorry subsistence, a dry morsel, a third-bare coat, a cottagely condition. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 172 Their tenuity and cottagely obscurity.

**Cottager** (kɒtɪdʒə). *Forms*: 6 *cottiger*, *cotiger*, *coticher*, 6-7 *cotager*, 7- *cottager*, (6 *cotinger*, 7 *cottinger*). [f. COTTAGE + -ER.]

One who lives in a cottage; used *esp.* of the labouring population in rural districts.

(Johnson's statement, repeated in later Dicts. 'A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own,' is a mere error, app. due to misunderstanding a passage in Bacon.)

1550 *LEVER Serm.* ii. (Arb.) 82 The poure cottagers... had y<sup>e</sup> mylke for a very small hyre. 1555 *Act* 2-3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 2 Every Cottager and Labourer of that Parish. 1590 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Everie landlord shall answer for there cottagers for the payment of ij d. in the yere for bread and wyne. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* (J.), The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 175 Here... the proud Cottager will needs be a Lady, in Hope to conceal her Descent. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joann of Arc* v. 93 But little cause to love the mighty ones Hath the low cottager. 1853 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. xiv. 257 They are living in a hut on the borders of Loch Achray, playing at cottagers, as rich people like to do.

b. As an equivalent of COTTAR 2.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* x. 1. 122 There still subsists in many parts of Scotland a set of people called Cottagers or Cottagers... They are a sort of out-servants of the landlords and farmers. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Fife* V. 383 (Jam.) Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a

cotter, is kept for each plough employed on the farm. 1805-79 *JAMIESON, Cottar*, A small village or hamlet, possessed by cottars or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm.

c. U. S. One who lives in a summer residence or villa of his own at a watering-place, etc.

1800 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The summer season closed last week for the great body of the Boarders at summer resorts. The 'Cottagers', or persons who, when they go to the country, live in their own houses, will stay nearly three months longer. 1803 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 111 An illustration of the conflict between the Boarder and the Cottager at our leading summer resorts, and especially those of the seaside.

d. *Cottager's dance*: an old-fashioned kind of country-dance.

1807 *Spott's Househ. Man., Drawingroom* 622 Old Fashioned Dances... Cottager's:—4 people stand for this as in the quadrille.

† **Cottagery**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COTTAGE + -ERY.] A cottage holding or tenement.

1697 *A. DE LA PRYME Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord... of this manour... had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagery, and a chicken of half a cottagery; and in haytime every one that had a cottagery went a whole day to make hay for him in Grime cloas.

**Cottagish**, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ISH.] Savouring of cottages; inclined to cottage-life.

1827 *E. JENNER in J. Baron Life & Corr.* I. 97, I feel my mind as cottagish as ever.

**Cottah**: see COTTA 3.

**Cottar**, *cotter* (kɒtə). [Partly ad. med.L. *colarius*, f. *cola* cot; partly a later formation from *COT sb.* + -AR 3, -ER 1.]

1. Sometimes used to translate med.L. *colarius*, applied in Domesday Book to a villen who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached piece of land (usually 5 acres) held by service of labour (with or without payment in produce or money).

*Colarius* probably represented the OE. *cotsa* or *cotset*, *cotsella*, and *cotman*, or at least, with the *bordarius*, included these. The distinction between the *colarius* and the *bordarius*, *bordar*, or *bordman*, has not been satisfactorily determined; when both are mentioned together the *bordarii* are usually named before the *colarii*, and the latter are much less numerous. In some cases, also, Domesday seems to distinguish *coces* and *cottarii*: thus under the manor of Haseberie, Wiltshire, there are 'xiii coces, and ii cottar'. In Ellis's Abstract of Population in Domesday (II. 435 6), Devonshire has *bordarii* 4847... *coces* 70, *cottarii* 19. *Serv.* 3244, *villani* 6070.

[c 1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Middlesex. St. Peter's* (Du Cange), Unus Cotarius de 5 acris qui reddit per annum 40. sol. pro hortis suis.] 1809 *BARDWEN tr. Domesday Bk.* 135 libert has now there 4 ploughs, and sixty small Burgesses and sixteen cottars, etc. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. 238 The cottar, the bordar, and the labourer were bound to aid in the work of the home-farm.

2. *Sc.* A peasant who occupies a cot-house or cottage belonging to a farm (sometimes with a plot of land attached), for which he has (or had) to give or provide labour on the farm, at a fixed rate, when required. b. A peasant, *esp.* in the Highlands, who occupies a cottage and rents a small plot of land under a form of tenure similar to that of the Irish cottier.

1552 *ABD. HAMILTON Catech.* 98 Quhay... puttis thair cottaris to our sair labouris. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 53 The yeoman or cottar shall pay foure merks, for ilk fairlie. 1679 *Royal Procl. in Lond. Gas.* No. 1406-2 We hereby Require and Command all the Heretors and Masters of the said Shire of Fife and Kinross, to bring their Tenants, Cottars and Servants. 1754 *FERKINER Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 41 They have power to judge in questions of highways... to call out the tenants with their cottars and servants, to perform six days work yearly for upholding them. 1765 *BURNS (title)*, The Cotter's Saturday Night. 1786—*Two Dogs* 72 A cotter howkin' in a shough, Wi' dirty stanes biggin' a dyke, Baring a quarry, and sic like. 1808-79 *JAMIESON Dict., Cottar*, cotter, Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons... The service itself is still called bondage. 1884 *MRS. LORNE in Fall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 The crofter is a man having any small holding of land, and paying, in proportion to its size, from £1 to £30 of rent. A cottar is a man who as a rule has no land, and inhabits a hovel built by himself, paying perhaps five or ten shillings to the crofter for the use of a 'rig' or two of potatoes. He is the 'con-acre' man of Irish rural non-economy.

3. *Irish*. = COTTIER 2.

1791 *BENTHAM Panopl.* I. 234 Among the Irish cottars... one room is the only receptacle for man, wife, children, dog and swine. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. i. 118 The farmers and labourers are merged into one class, like the miserable cotters of Ireland. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 310 Picture the Irish cotter of fifty or sixty years ago.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

a 1796 *BURNS Her Daddie Forbad* ii, A vera gude tocher, a cotter-man's dochter. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties* Scat. I. 507 A considerable extent of ground is annually manured in this county by what is called the cottar dung. 1808 *JAMIESON s.v. Cottar*, Hence *cotterman*, *cotterfowl*, contemptuously *cotter-bodies*. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* viii. 'Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses.' 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 127 (Jam.) The residence of the farmer... is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the cottar-town; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer. 1860 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour* 157 A brighter specimen of cotter prosperity in the north. 1868 *PEARCE Waterfarms*. xiii. The smallest of conceivable cottar water-farms.

**Cotted** (kptéd), *a.* [f. *COT* sb.1 + -ED.] Dotted or lined with cots or cottages.

1881 BYRON *Tuan* iv. lxxvi. The green and village-cotted hill. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 341 The leafy, green, and cotted lane.

**Cotted** (kptéd), *ppl. a.* [f. *COT* sb.2 + -ED.] Matted, tangled: said esp. of a fleece.

1793 *Young Ann. Agric.* XIX. 469 (Norfolk) What is called cotted fleeces, being so matted together as to be almost inseparable without great trouble. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Cot*. Cotted fleeces are frequently used for door-mats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* 'Cotted fleeces' are fleeces with felted lumps amongst the wool.

**Cotter**, *sb.*1: see *COTTER*.

**Cotter** (kptér), *sb.*2 [See *COTTEREL* sb.] A pin, key, wedge, or bolt which fits into a hole and fastens something in its place.

The term is variously applied to: (a) a small pin which fits into a hole in a bar, bolt, or the like, and keeps something in its place; sometimes a split pin (see quot. 1857); (b) a bolt passing through a hole (in a shutter, etc.) and secured on the inside, usually by a smaller pin; (c) a 'key' or wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal used for tightening up or fastening parts of machinery, as the strap-head of the connecting rod, for holding together links of a broken chain, etc.

1649 [implied in *cotter-hole* and *COTTER* v.1]. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, I do not at all like Sockets and Cotters. 1790 E. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. C. Gloss.* *Cotter*, an iron key to a bolt. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 209 A coupling bar, bolted at both ends with steel cotters. 1842 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. 11. 350 This simple little contrivance is much preferable to pins and cotters, which are apt to shake out, or to be neglected in the fastening. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* 54 There was an outside shutter fastened by a cotter within. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 The use of the cotters was to tighten up the brackings. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* *Cotter*, an iron pin or peg, split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle. After passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place.

**b. Comb., as cotter-hole; cotter-drill, cotter-file, tools for making the holes for cotters to fit into; cotter-patch**, see quot. 188 *cotter-pin*, a cotter, or a pin to keep a cotter in its place.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 Through... the Wood, the tange of the Coulter must come, with a Cotter-hole in it above. 1881 GREENER *Gin* 85 The thimble is retained in the barrel through the discharge by a cotter pin passing through the barrel, the base of the thimble, and the stock. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* *Cotter-patch*, salt-making term. An iron patch put at one corner of a salt-pan, and fastened with a cotter, to cover the letting out place. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 38 The... Cycling Company have adopted the principle of fixing the pedals to the cranks by means of a cotter pin instead of a nut.

**Cotter**, *sb.*3 *dial.* [f. *COTTER* v.2] An entanglement; fig. a difficulty, trouble, worry.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* *Cotters*, entanglements. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* *Cotter*... the word is also used for plague, trouble, worry.

**Cotter** (kptér), *v.*1 [f. *COTTER* sb.2] *trans.* To fasten with a cotter. Hence *Cottered* *ppl. a.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 To cotter it close to the over-side of the Staff. *Ibid.* 197 An iron bolt... strongly drawn up and cottered fast. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* 54 My father uncottered the window. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Cotter*, 'Cotter them shutters, an' let's get to bed.' 1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Eng. Driving* v. (ed. 5) 246 Engine-men are warned against improperly cottering up any joint or brass, and thereby causing the journals to become hot.

**Cotter**, *v.*2 Chiefly *dial.* [In sense 1, app. a frequentative of *COT* v.2; but it is uncertain whether all the senses belong to one and the same word.]

**1. trans. and intr.** To form into a tangled mass; to entangle, mat, 'cot'.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.* *Cottered*, entangled. 1796 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorkshire* (ed. 2) Gloss. *Cotter*, to entangle; as thread, or the hair. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* *Cottered*, *Cotter*, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair, or wool. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Cottered*, matted, entangled; applied to hair or wool. [So in northern dial. glossaries generally.]

**2. trans.** To clot, coagulate, congeal.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 338 A coffin of bones cottered with clods of clare. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.* *Cottered*, clotted. 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., To cotter eggs, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till edible. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Cottered*, coagulated.

**3. intr. with up:** To shrivel or shrink up.

1817 J. BELL *Treat. Confect.* (Newcastle) III. 136 If you boil the syrup too strong, the plums will cotter up to half the size. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Cottered up*, shrivelled. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.* *Cotter-up*, to become shrunken, withered or dried up. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Cottered*, crumpled, shrunken, run-up; as applied to woollen or cotton goods.

**4. To crowd together.**

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Cottering*, pres. part., crowding together as people over the fire-side.

Hence *Cottered* *ppl. a.*; *Cottering* *vbl. sb.*, fig. an entanglement, difficulty (*Whitby Gloss.*).

**Cotterel** (kptérél), *sb. dial.* Also *cotterell*, *cotteril* (1), *cotterel*, -il, *cotrell*. [Closely related to *COTTER* sb.2, which may be a shortened form, or the primitive of which this is a dim. So far as evidence has been found, *cotterel* is the earlier. The connexion of sense between 1 and 2 is not clear; they belong also to different localities.]

**1. = COTTER** (in senses a and b). Chiefly *north.*

1570 *Louth Church Acc.* III. 66 For xxx cotterelles and viii wedges to the belles ijs. iiid. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item given to James Huntlye for makinge kotrells, housses, bolts, and nailes to the bells, viij d. 1625 *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Two paire of Cotterells or Copsols. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 The 5th thinge belonging to a barre [of a hurdle] is cotterills, which... serve in steade of pinnes, being something like unto wood-pinnes but that they have a notch in the midst that they beinge once knocked in they cannot come forth againe; they are made to keepe the spelles fast in their heades. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Cotterel, a piece of iron with a hole in to fasten. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 193 The perch-bolt Key or Cotterell, is a thin piece of iron, fixed through the eye of the perch-bolt. 1873 *Gloss. Swaledale, Yorksh.* *Cotterell*, a cloven pin to fasten a bolt. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cotteril*, a metal pin put through a bolt-end, so as to prevent the bolt being drawn outward from its place. [So in Glossaries of Cheshire, Cumberland, etc.] 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Cottril*, an iron pin passing through a shutter, and fastened on the inside by a peg fitting into a hole at the end.

**2. A trammel, crane, or bar, from which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire.** *Southern dial.*

1674 GUIDOTT *Observ. Bath in Harl. Misc.* (Malh) IV. 130 As rust is bred upon pot-hooks and cotterels. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 A Cotterel, a trammel to hang the Pot on over the fire. 1871 J. R. WISE *New Forest Gloss.* *Cotterel*, the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire. 1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Dial.* *Cotteril*, a pothook; a hook to hang spits on.

**3. A washer.**

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Cotterel*, the small round iron plat between the nut of a screw and the wood to which it is screwed. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Cotterel*, a washer, or broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt, to prevent it from crushing into the wood. A piece of leather of similar shape used to keep the strands of a mop together.

**4. Comb., as cotterel-bolt, -lug.**

1850 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 246 Held in its position... by means of iron pins or small cotterel-bolts passing through holes in the side of the grooves. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* *Cotteralugg*, a bar across the chimney breast to which is fastened the pot-hook.

**Cotterel**, *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with a cotterel; to cotter.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K ij b, In this hole is put a peg of wood with a Head upon it, and... Cotterel'd at the small End, that it cannot come forth. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Cottril*, to fasten by means of a cottril.

**+ Cottery**, *sc. obs. rare.* [f. *cotter*, *COTTER*: see -ERY; cf. *COTERIE*.] A cotter's holding.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 401 The decrease is attributed to the abolishing of cotteries. 1808 *Agric. Survey, Inverness* 349 (Jam.) Let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster... There will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women... whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and cottery.

**Cottier**, *var. of COTISE.*

**Cottier** (kptér), *Forms:* 4-5 *cotier*, *cotyer*, 6 *cottyer*, 7- *cottier*. [a. OF. *cotier*, *cottier* = med.L. *colarius*, *coterius*, f. *cota* *COT*.]

**1. A peasant who lives in a cot or cottage; a cottager; orig. a villen who occupied a cottage; a 'cotset', 'cotta' or 'coterell'.**

1305 in Madox *Formul. Angl.* 428 (Du Cange) Omnibus tenentibus meis, videlicet Husbandis, Cottiers & Bond. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* x. 97 Almes... to confortie suche cottiers [i.e. women put wonyep in Cotes] and crokede men and blynde. *Ibid.* 193 These lollers, lachedraweres, lewede eremytes, Coueyten be contrarie as cottiers bei lyb ben. 1599 Br. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 9 Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 200 [He] asked for bread and water; which the said peasant or cottier gave unto him. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 77, I begin with... the Poor Cottier, or day Labourer. 1811 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Mem. R. L. Edgeworth* II. 24 They had cottiers, day labourers established in cottages, on their estate. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* 268 The largest class of all was the semi-servile. Of these villen, borders, or cottiers, make up the mass, about 200,000 in all. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 136 Every one, from the lord to the cottier, had his customary claims.

**2. spec.** In Ireland, a peasant renting and cultivating a small holding under a system hence called *cottier tenure*.

The main feature of this system was the letting of the land annually in small portions directly to labourers, the rent being fixed not by private agreement but by public competition; recent legal and political changes have rendered this practice obsolete.

1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 6 An Irish cottier finds his business finished when he has dug and planted his potato field. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 120 Some landlords in Munster set their lands to cottiers far above their value. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Ireland*, He was a cottier, at a nominal rent, puffed up by competition to a height far above what could, even under the most favourable circumstances, be paid.

**3. trans.** A small farmer cultivating his parcel of land by his own labour.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 460 These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or cottiers, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.

**4. attrib.** (chiefly in sense 2), as *cottier farmer*, *rent, tenant, tenure*, etc.; *cottier tenancy*, the tenancy of the Irish cottier; by an Act of Parliament of 1860 defined as tenancy of a cottage and not

more than half an acre of land, at a rent not exceeding £5 a year.

1831 R. JONES *Ess. Distrib. Wealth*, The disadvantage of cottier-rents. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. § 1 By the general appellation of Cottier tenure, I shall designate all cases, without exception, in which the labourer makes his contract for land without the intervention of a capitalist farmer. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xiv. 475 In Ireland... the tithes... were levied upon vast numbers of cottier tenants, miserably poor, and generally Catholics. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. (1876) 214 In the case of a cottier-tenancy, it is population, and not capital, which competes for the land.

Hence **Cottierism**, the system of cottier-tenure (see 2).

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. x. § 2 The old vicious system of cottierism.

**Cotting, Cottise, -ise:** see *COT* v.1 2, *COTISE*.

**Cottish** (kptif), *a.* [app. f. *COT* sb.3 + -ISH.] ? Savouring of a *COT* (sb.3), or cotquean.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 119 A gown has such a cottish appearance on a labourer in the vineyard.

**Cottoid** (kptoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cottus* name of a genus of fishes + -OID.] Belonging to a family of fishes of which the type is *Cottus*, a genus related to the 'Miller's thumb.' As *sb.* A fish of this family.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 96/2 Percoids, scintoids, cottoids.

**Cotton** (kptn), *sb.*1 *Forms:* 3-5 *cotoun*, 4-6 *coton*, 5 *cotone*, -un(e, -ounn, -yn, kotyn, 6 *cottonne*, 6-7 *cotten*, 6- *cotton*. [ME. *coloun*, *cotoun*, a. F. *coloun* = Pr. *coloun*, It. *colone*, OSP. *colon*, Pg. *coldo*, a. Arab. قطن *qutun*, *qutun*, in Sp. Arab. *goton*. From the Arab. with prefixed article, *al-qoton*, Sp. *alcoton*, *algodon*, comes ACTON, q.v.]

**1. The white fibrous substance, soft and downy like wool, which clothes the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*); used (more extensively than any other material) for making cloth and thread, and for various purposes in the arts.** (An early use in Europe was for the padding of jerkins worn under mail, and the stuffing of cushions, mattresses, etc.)

1300 *Signe of Caerlaverock* (1828) 72 Maint riche gamboison garni de soie et cadas de coton. 1381-2 *Comptous Earl of Derby* (Hem. IV) fol. 2 MS., 1 lb. ff de coton... 16 d. —6 lbs. coton, 4 s. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 212 These men ben the beste worcheres of gold, Syluer, Cotoun, Syk. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 Pare er treez pat berez cotoun. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 96 Cotune [1499 PYNCKON, cotton], *bombicinum*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 5 Mattresses made of the cotton of the gossamine trees. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 93 Cloathes made of cotton or bombast. 1622 WITHER *Philaret* (1633) 629 He... Softer finds those beds of love, Then the Cotton ripest growne. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 108 Apply a drop or two of oil of Cloves on Cotton. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. (1876) 195 In 1860, about 621,000 tons of raw cotton were imported into the United Kingdom. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 151 The commercial value of Cotton depends upon the length and tenacity of these hair-cells.

**† b. pl.** Also *phr.* To tread on cottons: to go softly. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 Trees also here be that do bring forth cottons. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. 28 As for Man, it [the Gospel] teaches him to tread on Cottons, mild's his wilder temper. 1638 L. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* 193 The commodities that this place at first afforded... were... Aniseeds, Cottons, Galls.

**† c. ? A piece of cotton-wool. Obs.**

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxix. 431 Other Farriers take of Gipsiacum the strongest kind, and lay it on the excretion with a cotton.

**† d. The fibre used for the wick of candles; a candle-wick. Obs.**

1590 *Comptous Bolton Abbey* in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* 326 In sapo et Cotoun ad Candelam. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 213 For makege of candelle and for cotone to the same, xxiii. d. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cotton for weke, cotton. 1598 FLORIO, *Lucignoli*... weekes or cottons of candles.

**2. The cotton-plant; the genus *Gossypium*. Also, cotton-plants collectively, as a cultivated crop.**

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 288 In that contree... men putten in werke the sede of cotoun. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 12 b, Cotton is a small bushy herbe wyth a lefe lyke a vinde, but lesse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxv. 900 The seed of Cotton is hot and moist. a 1668 DAVENANT *Plat. Lovers Wks.* (1673) 410 You shall to the Bermudoss, Friend, and there plant Cotton. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 341 The exterior calyx in Cotton and Lavatera is trifid. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingdom* 105 *Gossypium herbaceum*, or Common Cotton, is the species which is most generally cultivated. *Ibid.* 106 *G. arboreum* is the Tree Cotton... a shrub growing from four to ten feet high.

**3. Thread spun from cotton yarn, used for sewing garments and for weaving bobbin-net; also called sewing-cotton; in full cotton thread.**

1848 A. BRONTE *Ten. Wildfell Hall* II, To pick up the ball of cotton, that had rolled under the table. 1877 *Willcox & Gibbs' Direct. for Sewing Machines* 13 Where 40 cotton would be used in hand sewing, use 60 or 70 cotton on the machine... Soft finished black and coloured cottons will often break... Use glaze cotton in place of linen thread. 1892 *(Reel-label)* Best six-cord 24 Sewing-machine Cotton, twopenny reel.

**4. Cloth or other fabric made of cotton; in pl.** cotton fabrics, also cotton clothes or garments.

See CALICO 2 b. (The first two quotes. apparently belong here.)

1523 Act 14-5 Hen. VIII, c. 11 Any Cottons or playne  
lininge or frize, made . . . in Lancasshyre. 1554 LELAND  
(*Draper's Dict.*), Bolton-upon-Loores market stonethd most by  
the name of the coarse yarne. Divers villages in the Moors  
about Bolton make cottons. 1554 POCOCKE *Trav.* 111  
*Plat in Arber's Merit* 1.66 At Rouen in France, be sold  
our English wares as Welsh and Manchester cottons. 1650  
HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 507 In it there is a great  
trafficke, especially of Welsh cottons, of a slight and thinne  
webbe. *Ibid.* 1. 746 This towne was of farre greater account  
.. for certain wollen clothes there wrought and in great  
request, commonly called Manchester Cottons. 1641 HEVLIN  
*Help to Hist.* (1650) 38; Manchester Cottons being famous  
in all Draper's shops. 1754 Br. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1839) II. 2  
[Kendal manufactures] A sort of frieze call'd Cotton, at eight  
pence a yard. . . for the West Indies, for the use of the slaves.



1840 C. NICHOLSON *Ann. Kendal* (1861) 241. 'Kendal cotton' at length became degraded to the use of horse-checks, floor-cloths, dusters, mops, etc.

*attrib.* 1593 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (Beck *Draper's Dict.*), For yerdies of cotton russet for the Queens choise. 1595 *Apr. SANDYS Sermon* (1841) 155 A cotton coat, light for the one time and warm for the other. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 98 (R.) The poorer sort do line their clothes with cotton-cloth, which is made of the finest wool they can pick out. a 1653 C. DANIEL *Idylliv* 52, I can as well keep bare To a Cotton-Bench, as to a Velvet-Chaire.

† **Cotton**, *sh.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. *It. cotogna*, *mela cotogna* quince.] ? Quince.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 317 Malta... a barren place... but it yieldeth good store of Pomegranates, Citrons, Cottons, Oranges.

**Cotton** (*kpt'n*), *v.* 1. Also 6-8 *cotton*. [f. the sb. Cf. *F. cotonner* (16th c. in Littre). The original notion in branch II is uncertain: but see *quots.* under sense 2, and 1608 in 4.]

1. *literally*. † *trans.* To form a down or nap on; to furnish with a nap, to frieze. *Obs.*

1282 [See COTTONED 1]. 1557 *Act 4-5 Phil. & Mary c. 5* § 11 Every Yard of Cotton being fully wrought and Cottoned shall weigh one Pound at the least. 1592 *PERCIVAL St. Dict.* *Frizar*, to rub, to cotton, to freeze cloth. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Cotonare*, to cotton, to bumbace, to thrum, or set a nap upon.

2. *intr.* Of cloth, etc.: To form or take on a nap, to rise with a nap. ? *Obs.*

1608 [see 4]. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (Kersey), To Cotton, to Frize, or wear Nappy, as some Stuffs do. — s. v. *Cotton*, In making Hats, To Cotton well, is when the Wool and other Materials work well and imbode together. 1822 *NARES*, *Cotton*, to succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it cottons, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete.

3. *trans.* a. To furnish or clothe with cotton.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Hamshire* 7 William Cotton... was made Bishop of Exeter. The Queen merrily saying (alluding to the plenty of clothing in those parts) that she hoped that now she had well Cottoned the West.

b. To stop up with cotton or cotton-wool.

1806 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 323 All the interstices cottoned up.

c. *fig.* To wrap up as in cotton or cotton-wool, to pad. *nonce-use*.

1828 *LYTTON What will he do vi. v. (D.)*, While that man... should be rolling in wealth, and cottoned up in a palace. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp.* Rev. LI. 477 Already in our society... the bourgeoisie is too much cottoned about for any rest in living.

II. *fig. (intr.)*

† 4. To prosper, succeed, 'get on' well. *Obs.*

In 16-17th c. very frequent in phrase *This gear cottons*. c 1560 *PRESTON Cambrises* in *Hazl. Dodley* IV. 215 How like ye now, my masters? doth not this gear cotton? 1584 *LIVY Alex. & Campaspe* III. iv. Doth not this matter cotton as I would? 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 Come on Sir Friar, pickle the Locke, this geere doth cotton handsome. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* III. ii. It cottons well; it cannot choose but bear A pretty nap. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 308 After Females are separated from their mothers... they cotton sooner than men, grow sooner wise and sooner old. 1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* IV. vii. Still Mistress Dorothy? this gear will cotton. 1681 *ROSB. Ball.* (1884) V. 202 Meal-Tub Devs, which never well did Cotton. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Nought cottons well', nothing turns out agreeable. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cotton*... (2) To grow, to improve (Obsolete).

5. To 'get on' together or with each other; to suit each other; to work harmoniously, harmonize, agree. (Const. sometimes *together*, *with*.)

a. of persons, etc.

1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 169 John a Nokes and John a Style and I cannot cotton. a 1640 *John Perrey Schol.* (1881) 44 The Draper said, Truth and he should cotton well enough. 1660 T. M. C. *Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 46 [The Parliament] and their Masters of the Army could not cotton together. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s. v., *They don't cotton*, they don't agree well. 1881 *MRS. C. PRAED Policy & P. I.* x. 212 All I ask is that I may be able to cotton with the man she's set her heart on.

b. of things.

1597 *DRANT Horace, Arte Poetrie A v*, That first with midst, and midst with laste, May cotton, and agree. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 54 Our secure lues, and your seure Lawes will neuer cotton. 1652 *NERHAM Selden's Mare Cl.* 163 These things do not cotton well. 1840 *LADY C. BURY Hist. of Flirt* xviii. The vaulted roof of a cathedral... did not 'cotton' with lively ideas.

6. To agree, to fraternize. Const. *together*, *with*, rarely *in*. *Cotton up*: to make friendly advances, 'make up' to, strike up a friendship.

1648 *Mercurius Elencticus* 26 Jan. (Thomasson *Tracts Brit. Mus.* CCCXLVII. No. 25. 64) Unless Harry Marten and he cotton again, and make a powerful intercession for him. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* IV. O rare! how we shall cotton together, as the saying is! 1695 *CONGRUE Love for L.* III. v. I love to see 'em hug and cotton together, like Down upon a Thistle. 1766 *AMORY Buncle* (1825) III. 79 He pledged me and cottoned in a very diverting way. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* II. Didst see... how the old goldsmith cottoned in with his beggarly countryman? 1825 *FRASER'S Mag.* XI. 142 Gradually all cottoned together, and plunged into conversation. 1864 *Derby Day* 152 (Farmer) You stop here and cotton up to the gipsies. 1886 *HUGH CONWAY Living or Dead* xiv. Then you cottoned up 'I suggested Valentine. 'Not a bit of it,' said Vigor, 'He began to patronize me'.

7. To 'take' to, attach oneself to; to become drawn or attached to.

1805 *KNOX & JESS Corr.* xxii. 164, I did not thoroughly cotton to your intended course of reading. 1840 *DICKENS* VOL. II.

*Old C. Shop* xxxvii, 'I don't object to Short,' she says, 'but I cotton to Codlin'. 1874 *TROLLOPE Lady Anna* xviii. 138 You see, she had nobody else near her. A girl must cotton to somebody, and who was there? 1881 *MRS. C. PRAED Policy & P. I.* xii. 214, I object to you personally. I have never cottoned to you from the moment I set eyes upon you.

**Cotton**, *v.* 3 *dial.* [Perh. the same word as *prec.*, sense 3, in ironical use; cf. *line one's jacket* and *lambskin* vb. in same sense.] *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 147 To Cotton (as they say) ones Coat, that is, to baste it. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 32 Zey zich a Word more, chell cotton thy Waistcoat. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.*, I give thee a good cottoning if to 's soidle. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cotton*, to beat or thrash. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cotton*, to flog; to thrash.

**Cotton**, *obs. f. COT-TOWN*.

**Cottonade** (*kpt'nād*). Also *cottonnade*. [a. *F. cottonnade* cotton cloth: see -ADE.] A name for various cotton fabrics, especially of coarse or inferior quality; cotton check. Also *attrib.*

1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Cottonnade* (French), cotton check. 1866 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 440 Where cottonnades and Orleans stuffs have replaced the durable homespun. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* vi. 32 A man entered, dressed in dark blue cottonnade. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/1 Blue cottonnade pantaloons.

† **Cottonary**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *COTTON sb.* + -ARY.] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1659 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* 54 Those cottonary and woolly pillows, sometimes, fastened unto Leaves.

**Cottondom** (*kpt'ndm*). [See -DOM.]

1809 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Cottondom*, the region in which cotton is grown; also *cottonia*.

† **Cottoned** (*kpt'nd*), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *COTTON v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Of cloth: Having a nap, friezed.

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 164, viii elne of cotonyt quhit clath to lyne the saim hos. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Panno accottonato*, cottoned or friezed cloth. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.*, *Loba frizada*, a freeze cassock, or cottoned cassocke.

2. Of a plant: Clothed with down.

1576 *LYVE Dodons* I. xii. 20 The stem or stalks... as it were cottoned with fine hairs of a span long.

**Cottones**. [f. *COTTON sb.* + -EE.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet. (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858.)

**Cottoner** (*kpt'nɪr*). *rare*. [f. *COTTON sb.* + -ER cf. *mod. F. cottonnier*.] A cotton-manufacturer or worker; a cotton-spinner. In 17th c. applied to the makers of 'Kendal cotton'.

1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* 189 *Title*, To all true-bred Northern Sparks, of the generous society of the Cottoners. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 539 The false flouting Association of these Lancashire Cottoners.

**Cottoner** (*kpt'nɪr*). [f. *COTTON v.* + -ER 1. Cf. *OF. cottonneur*, -ere, f. *coton* COTTON, down, nap.]

1. One who cottons, friezes, or puts a nap on cloth.

1557 *Act 4-5 Phil. & Mary c. 5* § 12 Persons... of the Art or Science of Sheermen, Cottoners or Frisers. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 The journeymen cottoners and nappers in the woollen manufactory of... Dublin. 1871 A. S. HARVEY in *Gd. Words* 608 The drapers, cottoners, and frizers of Shrewsbury.

2. A local name for the Water Elder (*Viburnum Lantana*), from its white cottony appearance. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**Cotton-grass**. A general name for the species of *Eriophorum*, referring to its heads of long white silky hairs.

1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* I. xxi. § 1. 27 Cotton grasse groweth upon bogs. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 170 The hare-tail cotton grass... blossoms in March. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* II. 28 Acres of cotton-grass, waving like little white flags in the wind.

**Cottonian** (*kpt'niən*). *nonce-wd.* [Cf. *COTTONOPOLIS*.] One whose interests are in the cotton trade; a member of the 'Manchester school' of politicians or economists.

1846 L. D. ASHBURTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 77 Cobden's speech to the French economists showed great tact and ability. That is a very clever Cottonian, and his character puzzles me.

**Cottoning**, *vb. sb.* [f. *COTTON v.* + -ING 1.] The action of friezing cloth.

1595 *Act 4-5 Eliz. c. 7* § 4 No Person [trading in] Frizes, Cottons, or Plaines, shall use or exercise the Faculty of Frizing or Cottoning.

**Cottonise** (*kpt'noiz*), *v.* [f. *COTTON sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce (flax, hemp, etc.) to a short staple resembling cotton. Cf. *FLAX-COTTON*.

Hence *Cottonised ppl. a.*, *Cottonising vb. sb.* 1851 *McDERMOTT in Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 241 The causes which... led him to experiment upon flax, for the purpose of 'cottonizing' it. *Ibid.* 246 The specific gravity of the cottonized substance will also be precisely similar to that of cotton itself. 1853 *WILSON Ibid.* XIV. 1. 199 The attempt... to cottonize flax has been discovered to be really no novelty. 1890 *Times* 19 Aug. 10 Cottonizing and woollenizing fibres to imitate fine cotton or wool.

**Cotton lord, cotton-lord**. A wealthy cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton trade.

1883 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 399 Oh, Oh! The cotton Lords are tearing! 1847 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 102 Helping to raise a gigantic fortune for

some cotton lord at Manchester. 1866 T. GUTHRIE *Pract. Sympathy* (1863) 15 Our religion... looks on the soul of the poorest cotton-worker to be as precious as the soul of the wealthiest cotton-lord.

**Cottonocracy** (*kpt'np'krəsi*). *collog.* [f. *COTTON*, after *aristocracy*: see -CRACY.] The class who have risen to wealth through the cotton trade; the cotton-planting or cotton-spinning interest.

1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. II. 343 To believe that he [Espartero] was the tool of the Manchester Cottonocracy. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Cottonocracy*, the cotton planters, or cotton-planting interest, in the Southern States of the American Union. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 201 The great gulf between the aristocracy and the cottonocracy.

So **Cottonocrat**, *nonce-wd.* [cf. *aristocrat*: see -CRAT], a member of the cottonocracy; a cotton-lord.

1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* II. 616 One little white slave of a Manchester cottonocrat.

**Cottonopolis** (*kpt'np'pōlis*). [f. *COTTON*, after *metropolis*.] 'Cotton City': a sobriquet for Manchester as the centre of the cotton industry.

1886 B. QUARITCH *Catal. of MSS.* 3503 It... deserves to be printed in Manchester... as a memorial of the departed worthy who was one of the glories of Cottonopolis.

† **Cottonous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *COTTON* + -OUS; cf. *mod. F. cotonneux*.] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 251 There is a Salix... in which the Julus bears a thick cottonous substance.

**Cotton-picker**. a. One who picks cotton from the bolls of the plant; also, a machine for doing this. b. A machine for cleaning and dressing cotton. So **Cotton-picking**.

1849 *Sci. Amer.* V. 172 New Cotton Picker. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 9 Nov., Cotton Picking Machine... The wheels are four feet apart to enable it to cover a row of cotton plants.

**Cotton plant, cotton-plant**. A plant that yields cotton; a plant of the genus *Gossypium* or of an allied genus.

1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Cotton*, There is another kind of cotton plant, called, by botanists, *gossypium herbaceum*, which creeps along the ground. 1759 tr. *Adamson's Voy. Senegal* 151 The indigo and cotton plants displayed a most lovely verdure. 1825 T. D. FOSBROOK *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 430/2 The Ancients knew two kinds of cotton plants, the *Bombax* and *Gossypium*. 1864 *Dr. COIN Cotton & Tobacco* 148 The tap-root, which is the main support of the cotton-plant.

**Cotton-seed, cotton seed**. The seed of the cotton-plant, which furnishes an oil resembling olive oil, and fodder for cattle. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *cotton-seed meal*, *oil*; *cotton-seed cleaner*, *huller*, *mill*, *planter*.

1795 J. AIKIN *Country round Manch.* 169 The spinners had begun to pick the husks of cotton-seeds from their wool. 1851 *Great Exhib., Jury Reports*, Specimens of cotton seed, and the oil and cake obtained from it, after the expression of the oil. 1891 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* 27 June 1892 Feeding the cows on cotton seed and cotton seed meal. 1891 *Scotsman* 12 Nov. 6/6 Witness had manufactured soap from cottonseed oil mullage.

**Cotton-spinner**. a. A workman who spins cotton.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 481 James Heywood, 22. 33, by trade a cotton-spinner, was admitted into the Manchester Infirmary. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* iv. 131 Cotton-spinners are generally well paid.

b. A master who employs workmen to spin cotton; the owner of a cotton mill.

1768 in *Manchester Directory* (15 persons so described). 1799 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879. 1 William Kelly, of Lanark... Cotton spinner. 1835 *SIR R. PEEL Sp.* in *Fonblanque Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 226 That the King had sent for the son of a cotton-spinner, that he might make him Prime Minister of England. 1852 *TENNISON Third Feb.*, We are not cotton-spinners all, But some love England and her honour yet.

So **Cotton-spinnery**, a place where cotton is spun; **Cotton-spinning** *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 85/1 The spectacle of cotton-spinneries placed amidst rows of antique buildings, old gloomy churches, and monasteries. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* III. iv. All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. 1845 *TENNISON Edwin Morris* 122 'Go' (shrill'd the cotton-spinning chorus).

**Cotton-thistle**. A tall species of thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium*, entirely covered with white cottony down.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes, Acanthium*... maye be called in englishe otethistle... or gum thistle, or cotton thistle, because it is gummy and the leaves have in them a thyngye lyke cotton. 1611 *COTGR. s. v. Argentin, Chardon argentin*, Argentine, Silver-thistle... Cotton-Thistle, the wilde white Thistle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 245 The... cotton-thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), white with its woolly covering, is known to most.

**Cotton-tree, cotton tree**. 1. A name for various species of *Bombax* and *Eriodendron*.

[1552 *HULOT*, Cotton tree, *gossampinus*.] 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1152 The Tree, call'd the Cotton-tree, bearing a kind of Down which also is not fit to spin. 1677 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) I. 164 The White Cotton-tree grows like an Oak... They bear a very fine sort of Cotton, called Silk-Cotton. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jnrl. W. Ind.* 213 The first cotton trees which I saw were withered with age. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 91/2 The Cotton-plant, or Gossypium, must not be confounded with the Cotton-tree, Bombax, or Eriodendron.

2. A name for *Viburnum Lantana* and *Populus nigra*; in U.S. applied to *Platanus occidentalis*, also = COTTON-WOOD.

1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerarda's Herbal* 1490 (Britten & Holland), I enquired of a country man in Essex if he knew any name of this [*Viburnum Lantana*]; he answered, it was called the Cotton-tree, by reason of the softness of the leaves. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 5 The cotton tree is the only tree of this province except some scrubby pines and cedars. 1838 LONDON *Arboretum* (Britten & Holland). The female of *Populus nigra* is called the Cotton-tree at Bury St. Edmunds, the seeds being enveloped in a beautiful white cotton. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 132 (Mealy Guelder-Rose, or Wayfaring Tree). One of its common names is Cotton Tree, doubtless from the cottony appearance of its young shoots. 1865 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* s.v. *Platanus*. The North-American plane, or button-wood, is sometimes called the cotton-tree.

**Cottonweed.** A name for the species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied genera.

1561 TURNER *Herbal* II. 11 b. Cottonweede.. hath lytle softe leaues whiche some vse for downe or stuffings of beddes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cxcv. 515 Of cotton weede, or Cudweede. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 82 Cotton-weed is of little or no use now. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 183.

**Cottonwood, cotton-wood.** The name of several species of poplar (*Populus*) in U.S.; so called from the cotton-like substance surrounding the seeds. Also *cottonwood tree*.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity* 140 River bottom lands.. support large growths of trees, consisting of cotton wood (*Populus alba*). 1827 J. COOPER *Prairie* II. He buried his axe to the eye in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii. A shady clump of cotton-woods invited us to rest.

b. *Comb.* **Cottonwood dagger**, the name of a moth (*Acronycta populi*), the larva of which feeds on these trees.

1870 RILEY *Missouri Rep. Insects* 219.

**Cotton-wool, cotton wool.**

1. Cotton in its raw and woolly state, as gathered from the bolls of the plant; raw cotton.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 544 In this Country is great store of Cotton wool, whereof the Indians make fine linnen cloth. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 215 They apparel themselves with Stuffs made of Silk and Cotton-wool. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo.. consisting of .. Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wool, &c. 1813 VANSITTART in *Examiner* 5 Apr. 217/2 The Import of Cotton Wool from the United States. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* II. (1876) 11 In a country like India the same person grows, gathers, cleanses and spins the cotton-wool.

† b. *pl. Obs.*

1638 L. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* 118 The commodities that are found here.. are cotton woolls.. wax, cotton and program yarne.

2. The same substance as prepared for wadding, quilting, packing fragile articles, etc.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* IV. 65, I know no remedy against it but cotton-wool, or the wax which Ulysses stuffed into the ears of his sailors. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* x. 79 A coat thickly quilted with cotton-wool. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 522/2 They are.. boxed in cotton-wool.

b. (*fig.*) *To be or live in cotton-wool.*

1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 45 Letty would never be happy unless she lived in clover and cotton-wool. 1890 J. PAYN *Burnt Million* II. xxix. 230 To be in cotton-wool is a phrase significant of superfluous comfort.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 65/2 An increase of competition in the cotton-wool market. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* xi. (1871) 334 A cotton-wool respirator.

Hence **Cotton-wool v.** (*nonce-ud.*), to stuff or close (the ears) with cotton-wool.

1857 MOTLEY *Corr.* 3 May, Cotton-wooling your ears absolutely to all hand-clapping and greasy mob applause.

**Cottony** (kɒt'ni), a. [*f.* COTTON *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Covered with a soft down or fine hairy nap or pubescence like cotton-wool.

1596 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxi. 88 With small, narrow, & very softe cottone leaues. 1611 COTGR., *Laungineux*. Cottonie, downie, mossie. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 142 The Cottony sides of their leaves. 1804 *Med. Yrnl.* XII. 558 Leaves.. cottony underneath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 415 Amentel Exogens, with.. numerous cottony seeds.

2. Resembling cotton, of the nature of cotton; soft, downy, and white like cotton.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Oaks bear also a knur, full of a cottony matter, of which they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles. 1727 *Philos. Quarll* 170 The Grass being of a soft cottony Nature. a 1851 AUDUBON in *Coues Birds N. W.* (1874) 74 Lined with the cottony or silky substance that falls from the cotton-wood tree.

**Cot-town, cottown** (kɒt'taʊn). *Sc.* [*f.* COT *sb.* + TOWN.] A village or hamlet of cot-houses.

1446 in *Cartul. Aberdeen* 8 (Jam.) And the Cotton sal frely occupy the ta side of the said lonyng on the north part, and the hospitale on the south side. 1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 114 To put hyr in conjunct fe of the cottoun of Forret. 1813 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Forfarshire* 137 Cottagers are collected in small villages, called cottowns, where they occupy a house and garden, and sometimes keep a cow, under the farmer.

**Cott-quean**, var. of COTQUEAN.

**Cottrel**, -il, var. of COTTEREL.

**Cotty** (kɒti), a. *dialect*. [*f.* COT *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of cot-wool; matted together.

1789 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XI. 280 (*Kent, Romney Marsh*) A cotty fleece is clean, but so matted together in its fibres, that no art can separate them.

**Cottier, -yer**, obs. *ff.* COTTIER, COTTAGER.

† **Cotul.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. cotula (cotyla)* a hollow vessel, measure of half a pint.] = COTYLE 1.

c 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1165 Of that thei doo viii cotuls in a steine [*L. amphora*] of wyne's trie. *Ibid.* XI. 383 Or gipse, or askes twey cotuls no wronge Thi wyne's doth.

|| **Cotula, + cotule.** *Bot.* [*A med.L. application of L. cotula (see prec.) referring to the shape of the flower: Lyte has the anglicized form cotule.*] A genus of *Compositae*, allied to camomile.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxx. 186 The second kinde [of wilde Camomill] is now called in Latine and in Shoppes *Cotula fetida*.. The third kinde is called *Cotula non fetida*.. I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and White Cotula without sauour. The fourth kinde may wel be called *Cotula lutea*, seeing it is so well like vnto the Cotules abouesaid; in English Golden Cotula. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 87 White Cotula.

**Cotunnite** (kɒtʊni:t). *Min.* [Named after Dr. Cotugno of Naples: see -ITE.] Native lead chloride found in white acicular crystals in the crater of Vesuvius.

1837 *Amer. Yrnl. Sc.* XII. 185 Murate of lead, to which the authors give the name of *Cotunnia*. 1834 ALLAN *Min.* 304 Cotunnite.. fuses very easily before the blowpipe. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 280 Chloride of Lead—'Cotunnite'—found in the fissures of the Vesuvian lava.

**Cot-tutor, Co-twin, Co-twist:** see Co-*pref.*

**Cotwal**, var. KOTWAL an Indian police-officer.

1 **Cotyle** (kɒtɪl). [*Gr. κοτύλη* in *L. form cotyla*] a hollow thing, a small vessel, a small liquid measure of about half a pint.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* See *quots.* (Not in English use.)

1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 281 Galen Bleeds Youth of fourteen Years one *Cotyla*, that is, ten Ounces. 1827 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 96 The *cotyle*, or *cotylis*, is supposed to have been a deep cup.. It was also a measure of liquid capacity.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* a. The acetabulum or socket of the hip-joint; also the coxal cavity in insects. b. One of the cup-shaped suckers on the 'arms' of cephalopods, or on the heads of leeches, trematoid worms, etc.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Cotyle*, the acetabulum, or socket of the hip-joint. Also, a cup-shaped organ, of which there are many, on the arm of Cephalopoda, by which the animal attaches itself.

**Cotyledon** (kɒtɪl'dɒn). In 6 *cotilidon*. [*a. L. cotyledon* the plant navelwort or pennywort, *a. Gr. κοτυλήδων* (*f. κοτύλη*: see *prec.*) a cup-shaped cavity, the sucker of an octopus, also in senses 1, 2 below. Sense 1 was used in Fr. by Paré (16th c.). The botanical sense 3 was introduced (in mod.L.) by Linnaeus.]

1. *Phys.* One of the separate patches of villi on the foetal chorion of Ruminants; also applied to the corresponding vascular portions of the uterine mucous membrane.

Formerly applied also to the less separated lobules of the human and other discoid or diffuse placenta.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Mankynde* II. vii. (1643) 132 Cotilidons, that is, the veynes by which the conception and feature is tyed and fastened in the Matrix. 1624 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. xxiii. (1678) 85 The Cotyledones [of the Uterus].. are nothing else than the orifices and mouths of the Veins ending in that place. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 513 Cassia.. relaxeth the Womb, and weakens the Cotyledons. 1707 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 444 Without any small protuberances for the cotyledons to form upon, as in those of ruminating animals. 1869 HUXLEY *Introd. Class. Anim.* 97 A foetal cotyledon half separated from the maternal cotyledon of a cow.

2. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Crassulaceae*, having thick succulent peltate leaves; the British species is *C. Umbilicus*, popularly called Navelwort or Pennywort.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 237 Cotyledon, named in Latine Vmbilicus Veneris, is a pretty little herb, hauing.. a leafe thick and fatty, growing hollow, like to the concavity wherin the huckle-bone turneth, and therupon it took the foresaid name in Greek. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 404 We have now.. Cotyledons, Chrysanthemums. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 319 Cotyledon (Penny-wort).

3. *Bot.* The primary leaf in the embryo of the higher plants (Phanerogams); the seed-leaf.

The number of cotyledons in the seed serves as an important basis of classification of Angiosperms into Monocotyledons (= Endogens) with one cotyledon, and Dicotyledons (= Exogens) with two; in Gymnosperms the number varies, being usually more than two.

[The term was introduced by Linnaeus, and was esp. applied by him to those seed-leaves which are not themselves depositaries of nutriment, but act as organs of absorption, in which he saw an analogy to the function of the cotyledons of the placenta (sense 1). Cf. Gaertner *De Fructibus* (1788) clxiii.]

1751 LINNAEUS *Philos. Bot.* 54 Cotyledon, corpus laterale seminis, bibulum, caducum. *Ibid.* 89 Cotyledones animalium proueniunt e Vitello ovi, cui punctum vitae innascitur; ergo Folia seminalia plantarum, quae Corculum involverunt, iidem sunt.] 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 410 The Seeds have two Cotyledons. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 18 The embryo consists of three parts, the radicle, or young root, the cotyledons, or young leaves, and the plumule, or young stem. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* II. v. 443 In some Cupressineae there are from three to nine, and in some Araucarieae whorls of four cotyledons; while among the Abietineae there are.. four or even as many as fifteen.

**Cotyle'donal**, a. *rare*. [*f. prec.* + -AL (less according to *L.* analogy than -AR.)] = COTYLE-DONARY.

1850 OWEN in *Life A. Sedgwick* II. 193 It reminds me of the germ of a goodly tree between two fat cotyledonal leaves. 1875 — in *Blake Zool. Pref.* xii. Annular, discoid, cotyledonal, and diffused placenta.

**Cotyle'donar**, a. *rare*. [*f. as prec.* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a cotyledon.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 305 The seed has its embryo lying in one end of the albumen, within which its cotyledonar extremity is enclosed.

**Cotyledonary** (kɒtɪl'dɒnəri), a. [*f. as prec.* + -ARY: corresp. to mod.F. *cotyledonaire*.]

1. *Bot.* Of the nature of a seed-leaf.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 27/2 These seed-lobes, or cotyledonary bodies. 1880 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 501 The Embryo [in Cycadeae] enclosed in the large endosperm possesses two opposite unequal cotyledonary leaves.

2. *Phys.* Characterized by the presence of cotyledons (see COTYLEDON 1).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered, or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches corresponding with maternal patches (true Ruminantia).

**Cotyle'donoid**. *Bot.* [*f. as prec.* + -OID.]

1863 HERKELEY *Brit. Mosses Gloss.* 311 *Cotyledonoids*, a term applied to the germinating threads of mosses, from a notion that they are analogous to the cotyledons of Phanogams.

**Cotyledonous** (kɒtɪl'dɒnəs), a. [*f. as prec.* + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by the presence of cotyledons.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 The cotyledonous extremity becoming thickened in germination. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Cotyledonous placenta*.

2. *fig.* Embryonic, 'in the germ'. (*nonce-use*.)

1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. 42 What cotyledonous Beethovens.. broke the strings of that Broadwood 'grand'.

**Cotyliform** (kɒtɪlɪfɔrm), a. *Bot.* [*ad. L. type \*cotyliformis*, *f. cotyla*: see COTYLE and -FORM.] Cup-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 352 *Cotyliform*, resembling rotate, but with an erect limb.

**Cotyligerous** (kɒtɪlɪdʒərəs), a. [*f. L. cotyla* (see COTYLE) + -GEROUS.] Bearing or furnished with cotyles or cup-like organs. In mod. Dicts.

**Cotylō-** kɒtɪlō-. Combining form of *Gr. κοτύλη*, *κοτύλος*: see COTYLE; as in *cotylō-pubic*, -sacral, -*alis*, pertaining to the cotyle or socket of the hip-joint and to the pubis (or sacrum).

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 132/2 The cotylō-sacral rib of the ilium. *Ibid.* 133/2 The cotylō-pubic arch.. resists the starting outward of the ends of the cotylō-sacral arch.

**Cotylōid** (kɒtɪlɔɪd), a. *Anat.* [*ad. Gr. κοτυλοειδής* cup-shaped: see COTYLE and -OID.]

Shaped like a cup: applied esp. to the socket or acetabulum of the hip-joint (*c. cavity*), and to parts in connexion with this; also to the coxal cavity in insects (cf. COTYLE 2).

1760 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 678 The cotylōid cavity greatly diminished in size. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 428 A corresponding deep socket or cotylōid cavity. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 682 The synovial membrane.. covers the acetabulum, being continued.. over the surfaces of the cotylōid ligament.

**Cotylōphorous** (kɒtɪlɔfərəs), a. *Zool.* [*ad. Gr. type \*κοτυλοφόρος* (*f. κοτύλη* hollow vessel, etc. + -φόρος bearing) + -OUS.]

Having a cotyledonary placenta; belonging to the *Cotylōphora* or typical Ruminants of Huxley's classification of Mammalia.

**Cotyn**, obs. *f.* COTTON.

† **Cotzoo'ks**. *Obs.* A corruption of *God's Hooks* (the nails of the cross), as an asseveration or exclamation. Cf. ADZOOKS, GADZOOKS, ZOOKS. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. i. I trudg'd along as fast, Cotzooks, As Porter with a Billet Doux.

**Cou, Couard**, obs. *ff.* COW, COWARD.

**Couch** (kaʊtʃ), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-6 *couches*, *couches*, 5 *kouche*, *couches*, 6 *ohouch*, *ooouch*, 7 *couch*, 7- *couch*. [*a. F. couche* (13th c.), earlier OF. *cliche*, *f. coucher*: see COUCH v. 1.]

1. A frame or structure, with what is spread over it (or simply a layer of some soft substance), on which to lie down for rest or sleep; a bed. Now, in literary use, a general or vague term, implying that on which one sleeps, whether in ordinary language a bed or not.

1340 *Ayeb.* 171 Ich.. wille wesce eche niȝt mi bed and mine couche mid mine teares. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 99 (MS. Gg.), I bad men schulde me myn couche make. 1493 *Petronilla* 101 Brought to hir couch and lyenge there bedrede. 1535 COVERDALE *Sam.* xi. 9 At euen he wente to lye him downe for to slepe vpon his couche. 1623 COKERAM, *Couch*, a little bed. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. i. Low on his funeral couch he lies! 1804 J. GRAY *Sabbath* 81 Wafting glad tidings to the sick man's couch. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 664 Hospitality could offer little more than a couch of straw. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 737 The maiden rose And left her maiden couch, and robed herself.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxx. 10 And the valei of Achor in to the couche [1388 restyng place] of droues. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 276 Sir Ywayne puld gres in the felde, And made a kouche upon his shelde. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their being, to snore in the couche of carelessness. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11 As if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 377 Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery Couch. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 41/1 If he can endure severe frost, with a couch of snow beneath the canopy of heaven.

† 6. ? An allowance for the night. *Obs.* [The original F. has *couche*.]

1605 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 18. 15 Amongst them al thei shal take for their couch two pichers of wine, ij galons of berre, vj candels, a tortis, etc.

† Erroneous rendering of L. *cubiculum* bed-room.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xx. 30 Benadab fleynge wente into the couch that was beside the bed place. — *Matt.* vi. 6 Entre in to thi couche, and the dore schet, preyte thi fadir in hidlis.

2. The lair or den of a wild beast (*obs.*); now *spec.* the burrow of an otter.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvi. (1495) 785 Yf the whelpes gooth out of the couche the bytche fetchyth them ayen. c 1400 *Avow. Arth.* xii. Men myste noyte his couche kenne For howundes and for slayn men, That he hade draun to his denne. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 39 His whelpes . . . lurking in their couches. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* 38 If a Boar intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 159 A dog-otter . . . rushed from his couch among the roots.

3. An article of furniture for reclining or sitting on; a lounge: now commonly distinguished from a sofa by having a half-back and head-end only.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxix. 580 Thei . . . satte down on a Cowche that was covered with a cloth of silke. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 194 He . . . sat downe . . . on a couche. 1663 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 179 Ten Table-beds or Couches of ease which had the feete of Silver. 1707 ROWE *Amb. Step. Meth.* ii. 1. They who loll'd at home on lazy Couches. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 173 See one seated. 'Tis thy lord on a Tyrian Couch. 1885 *Upholsterer's Catal.* Walnut Drawing Room Suite, consisting of Couch, two Easy Chairs, and six Chairs.

† 4. A cloth spread upon a table for a meal. *Obs.* c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 187 Lay a clothe on pe table, a couche it is called & said. 1513 *Bk. Kerynye in Baber* Bk. 268 Laye a clothe, a couche, it is called, take your felawe that one ende, & holde you that other ende.

5. A layer, stratum, bed; *esp.* a layer or coat of paint, varnish, etc.

1661 in T. Birch *Hist. R. Soc. I.* 52 Lay on four or five couches more. . . When the last couche is well dried, rub it smooth. 1668 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1669) 3 Digging in the Royal Physick Garden, and sowing his Couches. *Ibid.* 55 The first 2 or 3 couches or lays above the Foundation. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Couch*. The gold wire-drawers also use the word *Couch*, for the gold or silver leaf where-with they cover the mass to be gilded or silvered. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain*. On this powder they lay a couche of dry fern, and on the fern another of the slaked lime. 1899 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 The artist . . . spreads a thin couche of oil or varnish over the colours.

6. *Malting*. The bed or layer in which the grain is laid to germinate after steeping; also the floor or frame upon which it is laid.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1649) 234 When . . . for want of looking to the Couch, and not opening of it . . . it come or sprout at both ends. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 556 A great big couch or beape a yard thicke or better. 1743 *Land & Countrie Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 95 Malt . . . to have its due Time in the Cistern, Couch, and Kiln. a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chich.* to begin to germinate, a . . . barley on the couch in the malthouse. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 187 s.v. *Malting*. After remaining in the couch twenty-four hours, the couch is broken, that is, the planks composing the front of it are removed.

b. Also in analogous uses, e. g. of hemp.

1849 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc. X.* i. 178 The gleans [of hemp] are lifted on to the ground, and form a couch. . . If suffered to remain longer in the couch it heats and rots.

† 7. Applied by Grew to the simple folding of petals in aestivation. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. v. § 6 The Foulds of the Flower or Foliation are various. . . The Close-Couch as in Roses, and many other double Flowers. Then the Concave-Couch, as in *Blattaria flore albo*. . . Daisies, and all others of an agreeing form: where the first apparent Fould or Composure of the Leaves is in Couch.

8. *Naut.* = COACH sb. 2.

1769-1890 [see COACH sb. 2].

9. *Paper Manuf.* A board covered with felt or flannel on which the sheets of pulp are placed to be pressed. (Cf. COUCH v. 1 6, COUCHER 3.)

1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* s.v. *Couching*. Transferring the sheets of pulp from the moulds to boards covered with felt or flannel, called 'couches'.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *couch-foot*; (in sense 6), *couch-bushel*, *frame*, *gauge* (see *quots.*); † *couch-bed*, a couch used as a bed, a bed without canopy or hangings; so *couch-bedstead*; *couch-mate*, a bedfellow; *couch-roll*, a roller forming part of the machinery used in paper-making (cf. COUCH v. 1 6, COUCHER 3).

† *Couch-fellow*, bedfellow, cited by Johnson, from Shaks., is a conjectural alteration of the actual reading COACH-FELLOW, q.v.

1605 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xxiv. 229 The Couch-Bed, which was . . . inlayed with Checker-work of

Silver. 1691 *Long. Gas.* No. 2633/4 A Couch-Bed made of Point of Hungary red and green. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 146 Little Cells, with a Couch Bedsted in each. 1766 C. LEADBETTER R. Gauger (ed. 6) ii. v. 277 A number of Floor-Bushels that are equal in Charge to those Cistern or Couch-Bushels. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Doctor* —. From couch-foot back to pillow. 1766 C. LEADBETTER R. Gauger (ed. 6) ii. v. 274 Where Couch-frames are used he must take their Dimensions when they are empty. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 755 The grain, after being steeped . . . is thrown out of the cistern into a square or oblong utensil called a couch-frame. 1766 C. LEADBETTER R. Gauger (ed. 6) ii. v. 275 The Length, Breadth, and Depth of each Couch-Gauge. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 209 Zeus' Couchmate. 1855 R. HERRING *Paper* (1863) 91 The ordinary couch roll, which acts upon the upper surface of the paper.

**Couch** (kauts, küts), sb. 2. Also 6-7 *couches*, 7 *couoch*, *couich*; see also QUITCH. [A variant (app. originating in the southern counties, where still pronounced kutf) of QUITCH:—OE. *cwicce*; cf. the phonetic series *swyle*, *swich*, *swuch*, *such*.]

1. A species of grass (*Triticum repens*) with long creeping root-stocks, a common and troublesome weed in cornfields. Also applied to various other creeping grasses.

T. *repens* is sometimes distinguished as *white couch*; the name *black couch* being given to *Alopecurus agrestis* or *Agrostis stolonifera*.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 266 Her browsing be the Brakes and bitter couche. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 147 It is . . . generally executed by husbandmen under the name of Couch, or Quich, which is but a corruption of Quich. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 132 In clayey arable lands this is a troublesome couch or squitch. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 353 When the soil is very full of couch. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The couch will not be eradicated in one year.

b. More commonly *couch-grass*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoes* iv. xlv. 503 Couche grasse . . . is a naughty and hurtful weede to come. 1613 HEYWOOD *Sile.* Age III. Wks. 1874 III. 140 Wheat, whose spykes the weed and couch-grasse shall outgrow. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* (1878) I. 7 The whole place is overrun with couch-grass.

2. *Comb.*, as *couch-picking*, *-root*; *couch-onion*, a name for *Avena elatior* or *Haver-grass*; *couch-wheat*, *Triticum repens* = COUCH-GRASS (see 1 b).

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 153 To burn nothing but couch roots and other perennial rubbish. 1881 JEFFRIES *Hodge & M.* II. 252 In the autumn comes . . . the couch-picking and burning. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, Couch, Couch-grass, or Couch-wheat, *Triticum repens*. *Ibid.*, *Avena elatior*, Button-Grass, Couch Onion, Haver-Grass, Onion-Grass, Pearl-Grass.

**Couch** (kauts), v. 1 Forms: 4-5 *couwohe*, 4-6 *couches*, 6-7 *couwoh*, *couwoh(e)*, (4) *kouoh*, *chouoh*, 4-5 *kowoh*, 5 *couoe*, 6 *chouoh*, *chouowh*, 6- *couoh*. [a. F. *coucher* (12th c.), earlier *colcher*, *culcher* = Pr. *colcar*, It. *colcare* = L. *collocare* to lay in its place, lay aright, lodge, etc., f. *com-* together, intensive + *locare* to place.]

\* *Transitive uses.*

In the active voice *Obs.* in ordinary use, except in a few technical senses, as 4 b, 5, 6, 9; 7, 8, 15, are literary. In some other senses the pa. pple. survives in archaic, poetic, or literary use.

I. To lay down flat, and related senses.

† 1. *trans.* To cause to lie down, to lay down (a person, oneself, one's head, etc.); to lay to sleep, put to bed; *refl.* to lie down. *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 92 If he may couche adown his bill. c 1400 *Autors of Arth.* xii. Thus am I cachet to care, and couchet in clay. c 1550 *Adam Bel* 76 in *Hazl. E. P.* II. 142 Home she wente, And couched her downe agayne. 1594 CAREW *Huairle's Exam.* Wits xiv. (1596) 256 They couched a verie faire lady by his side. 1608 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* iii. ii. Thou look'st sunk-eyed; go couch thy head. 1638 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandri's Eumenia* 14 Caused her to bee brought to the Palace. . . and couch'd her in a with-drawing chamber neere her owne. 1684 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 430 He fell into a drooping which couch'd him in his grave.

b. Now only in *pa. pple.* = Laid or lying on, or as on, a couch.

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 24 Coucht in a meadow Theyre panch with venison theyr franc and quaffye carousing. 1800 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 9 Two fair creatures (Cupid and Psyche), couched side by side In deepest grass. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvii. The driver was couched upon the ground beneath. 1876 *Masque Poets* 25 Cleopatra, couched at feast.

c. Said of animals; almost always *refl.* or *pass.*

*arch.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2240 Pat witty werwolf . . . kouchid him under a kragge. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* lvi. 493 The ton lyown Couched him at his feet and the tothir atte the hed. 1607 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 722 The Hind. . . Then couched her self securely by her side. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 706 Thou seest a single Sheep . . . couch'd upon the Plain. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Ovid.* 58 As when a hind hath couched her newborn fawns . . . in a strong lion's lair.

d. *fig.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an euyl that is well layed. An incommodyte wel couched is not to be sturred. 1833 WORDSW. *By the Seaside* Wks. (1888) 710/2 The sun is couched, the sea-fowl goes to rest.

† e. To couch a hog's head (also a cod's head): to lie down to sleep. *Obs. slang.*

c 1515 *Coke Lorill's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some couched a hogges head under a hache. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodley* II. 365, I have more need to take a nap in

my bed. *Will. [aside]* Do so, and, hear you, couch a cod's head! 1641 BROME *Yow. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392 Couch a Hog's-head, till the dark-man's past. 1873 R. HRAU *Caning Acad.* 19 Couch a hog'shead with me than. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx. 'We'll couch a hog'shead, and so better had you'.

† 2. To track (a boar) to its lair. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* 5 To couch and rear a Boar. † 2. To cause to crouch or lie close; in *pa. pple.*

prostrated, crouching, lying close; cf. sense 17.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 507 Hee shakes aloft his Romaine blade, Which like a Faulcon towring in the skies, Cowceth the fowle below with his wings shade. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 18 Their ancient laws . . . were dashed to dust; all lay couched under the conqueror's sword. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 402 Trembling with dismay, Couched close to earth, unhappy Medon lay.

† 3. To lay (things); to place, set, put down; to dispose horizontally or in layers. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2075 The fyr was couchid first with stree, And thanne with drye stykkes. — *Miller's T.* 25 His Almageste and bookes. . . His Astrelabe. . . His Augurin stones layen. . . On sheldes couched at his beddes heed. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6905 On folkes shuldres thinges they couchen, That they nyl with her fyngrs touchen. c 1420 *Anc. Cookery* 461 Then couche the chekyns in dishes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 77 Lay up and couche the cleane wheate in my barn. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter. de.* (Camden) 98 A littell apish hat chowchd faste to y<sup>e</sup> pate like an oister. 1581 J. HELL *Haddon's Austr. Osor.* 52 b. If they had couchte all their noddles together. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* Dii, I couch it, with all . . . humilitie at her Maiesties . . . feete. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. v. 23 An vnderstorie . . . to couch your wines and cidres in. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 The bones of the dead couched vp in the Charnell-house. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arct. Pict.* 84 Smoothness of shadowes, or close and sweet couching the colours. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 To couch well is to lay close and even.

† b. *Building*. To lay (stones, etc.) in a wall or building; to bed. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xix. The stones beinge not surely couched and mortred, falleth a way. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 88 There be few Peaces of Work yn England of thantiquite of this that standith so hole and so well couchid. c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 32 In his hand he had a flat measure . . . Whereby his length and bredth he tooke. . . And wisely couched both his stone and brick. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 236 Wilt not thou suffer a ragged vnshewn stone to be couched in thy wall? 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 743 The Chappell . . . where this spaciouse Grauestone lies couched.

† c. *Gardening*. To lay, set, bed (plants or slips) in the earth. *Obs.*

1574 HULL *Planting* 84 Place or couche them [roots] in the sayde hole and earth againe. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 127 Couch them in the bed where you rais'd them from seeds. 1720 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 293 Florists now are busie in couching their Layers.

† d. To lay, overlay (gilding on a surface); to set (jewels in their setting). *Obs.*

14. . . E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 84 To couweh gold: take gleyre and saffron. . . and couweh on thy gold whyle it is moyste. 1576 HUNNIS *Hyof. Humnye* Gen. xxiv. 22 Rich jewells coucht in silver fine.

† 4. With inverted construction: To lay, overlay, inlay, spread, set *with* (of). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c 1350 *Arth. & Merl.* 5652 Alle he was couched with aur. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (1495) 937 The way is . . . payud and couwyd wyth harde stones. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 909 Claspis of clere golde, couched wyth stones. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sewle* III. ix. (1483) 55 A table that was couchid with sulfur and with quyk coles. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyth of Foys* (1570) 169 Gayly couched and set with precious stone. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 858/2 Two great cellars couched full of wine. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Uind* XIII. 719 His huge round target. . . With hides well couch'd with store of brass.

b. To embroider with gold thread or the like laid flat on the surface. Also *absol.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1303 His coote armour was of a cloth of Tars, Couched of perlys whyte. 1537 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 121 No woman . . . weare any kyrtell . . . couched ne layd with usker after the Irish fashion. 1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk* Wks. 1840 V. 543 Under the plain frieze of simplicity thou mayest finely couch the wrought velvet of knavery. 1890 *Art Interchange* 20 Dec. 216/2 Couch around the edges of flowers and leaves. 1891 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 55/2 The edge should be sewed down and couched with gold thread.

5. *Malting*. To lay or spread (grain after steeping) on a floor to promote germination.

1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 No bruer . . . Dare couch malte and water, in house togyther. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 156 The Corn being steeped, may . . . be cast from the Fat or Cestern to the floor, and there coucht. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.). If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*. Then it must be couch'd or heap'd. 1876 [see COUCHING].

6. *Paper Manuf.* To lay (a sheet of pulp) upon a felt to be pressed. (Cf. COUCHER 3.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*. He delivers it [the pulp] to the coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it; and so successively. 1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084 The said machinery for couching is used in the manner last described.

II. To lower, bring down, put down.

7. To lower (a spear, lance, etc.) to the position of attack, grasping it in the right hand with the point directed forwards; to level as a gun.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi. Than they dresid her sheldes, and beganne to couche her speres many good knyghtes. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* 110 If your battaile

be assailed with horse, then couch and crosse your pikes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 11. 134 A brauer Souldier neuer couched Lance. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* iii. xi. 544 With his Musket couch'd at his Cheek. 1757 GRAY *Bard* i. 1. To arms! cried Mortimer, and couch'd his quiv'ring lance. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 632 They couch the long tube... dismiss the whizzing lead. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 291 The phalanx advanced, with spears couched.

8. To lay or bring down, lower, depress (a member or part of the body, etc.).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. (R.). All heads coucht so close to earth they plow The fallow with their hornes. a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 419 My Guardian [Angel] couch'd his Wing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Apple*. Six or eight thorns, some erect, others couched. 1756 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Feb. 4/3 She couched her head for fear she should get the blow. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. vi. 212 When the longer ones [spines] are couched... the short ones may come into play. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 8 They might the more readily couch their cheeks to take aim.

9. Surg. To remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and displacing the opaque crystalline lens below the axis of vision. Also to couch the eye or a person.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 234 To be pricked with a needle for couching of a cataract. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parry's Chirurg.* xvii. xxii. 385 Sometimes... the Cataract is not couched whole, but is broken into many pieces. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 620 Sir William Read... couched one of the eyes of Sir Simon Harcourt with success. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 The young man couched by Cheselden. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxxviii. She has been couched, and can see as well as ever. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 255 The surgeon who has couched his patient's cataract.

b. fig. in reference to mental or spiritual vision. 1708 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 96 So blind are mortal men, Tho' Satire couch them with her keenest pen. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 135 She it was... that first couched his eye to the sense of beauty.

† 10. fig. To put down, quell, suppress, lay. Obs. 1806 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 77/2 Which broiles being couched for a time. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 152 That your vanity may be... hereafter couched.

† 11. To bring down, lower in dignity. Obs. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 The state being now couched, and deuolued to the dregges of the people.

III. To place, lodge; hide; express in words.

† 12. To place in a lodging or dwelling; to lodge; pass. to be lodged or located. Obs.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) vi. 63 Pei haue none houses, but tentes... and pere beneath pei couchen hem and dwellen. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 139 Hee couched him self in an abbay. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. (1685) 291 They were couched in the Colledge. 1690 in *Kirkton Hist. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1817) 339 The Council went on to couch the ministers in their confinements.

† 13. To lay in concealment (more or less); to hide, conceal; ref. and pass. to lie hidden, to lurk. Obs. or arch.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1217/2 There were some harquebusiers secretlie couched in court. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvii. (1639) 310 If the quantity of humour be great, it sometime coucheth it selfe in some principall member. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 123 Much of providence being couched under the seeming casualty thereof. 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr. He wears no semblance that has not a real and sympathetic substance couched beneath. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii. Couch thee midway on the wold.

† 14. To set, place, put (together with others, in a list, category, etc.); to collocate, comprise, include. Obs.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 14 Couched together in this one worke. 1573 BARET *Adv. To Rdr.* (1580) 2, I have couched manie wordes together... in the... tables for breuitie sake. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 102, I. couched him in this Catalogue of Heretikes. 1648 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurrences. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 310 Under them are couched all Frauds, under-hand Practices, &c.

15. To put together, frame, shape, arrange (words, a sentence, etc.); to express in language, put into words; to set down in writing. Now always to couch in such and such terms, words, language, etc.

1559 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 290/1 It is so contrived, & the wordes so couched, that... a simple reader might... in the reding be deadly corrupted. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 In couching the whole sentence, the like regarde is to be had. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 205 The words wherein the question... is couched. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 282 Flattery well couch'd. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 5 The Argument... is best understood when couched in few words. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 255 All Insurances... shall be couched and executed according to the... Manner prescribed. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i. All the answers he received were couched in the negative. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 99 The Swedenborgians... couching it in their own peculiar phraseology.

b. To express in an obscure or veiled way; to cover up (an idea, meaning, etc.) under, in, etc. (Formerly sometimes with up: cf. *to wrap up*.)

1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* i. (1859) 282 In this smooth question they couch up subtilly this argument or reason. 1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 14 Which lies couched most closely vnder darke fables profounditie. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 47 The Truth it self which lay couched in this Fable. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 410 The whole New Testament is couched up in the Old. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 214 ¶ 6 That great Philosopher... has couched several admirable Precepts in

remote Allusions and mysterious Sentences. 1808 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vii. 195 Materialistic metaphors under which our spiritual conceptions are couched.

† Intransitive uses (from refl.).

Now chiefly said of, or with figurative reference to, beasts.

IV. 16. To lie. a. Of persons: esp. To lie in a place or position of rest, to lie at rest or in sleep; to recline, to repose. arch.

c 1380 WYCLIF *It's.* (1880) 168 (Prestis) chouchen in softe beddis. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They haue cleane strawe in some barne... where they couch comly to gether. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 415 The souls of wicked men... become heavy and sink down... and couch as near as may be to the centre. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. iv. At eve they couch'd in greenwood bower. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 96 The peasantry... live under roofs of rushes and couch upon beds of straw. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i. i. 24 Couching in a garden, catching with one hand at fruits.

b. Of animals: now spec. to lie in their lair.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 The 3onge whelp... Hab nought his maistre beure awaited To couche, when he seith go lowe. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 84 Yf they (these dombe dogges) be but ones byde cowche... they draw the taylor betwene the legges. 1549-60 STERNHOLD & H. P. civ. To couche in their denes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Wild-boar*. A Bear coucheth, Lodgeth. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 9 The beasts would couch in our neighbourhood. 1846 JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 270 An otter... it was supposed that he had gone to couch more inland. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. x. 106 They prefer the bare snow, where they can couch within the sound of our voices. fig. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 137 The waues couched, the winds fell.

† c. Of things: To lie (in the general sense). Obs.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown euene vpon a smoth ground. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 The ribbes... endowed with Appendices... where they couch with the cauities of the Vertebres. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiii. 13 The deep that coucheth beneath. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* xii. (1681) II. 174 The laying of Stones together by making them Couch close one to another. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 8 (1683) 11 So as they may twine, and couch close one within another.

17. To take or fall into a posture more or less approaching that of lying at rest. a. To lie down, crouch, cower, as a beast, in obedience, fear, etc. † b. To crouch or stoop under a burden (obs.).

† c. Of persons: To bow in reverence or obeisance; to curtsy (obs.). d. fig. (from a and c) To bow in subservency or submission; to submit, succumb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1150 Thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille. 1400 *Morte Arthure* 122 The Romaynes... Cowchide as kenetere before þe kynges selvyne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 96 I couche to the than for fayn nere gretynge, Haylle, Lord! 1534 Rt. WHITTINGTON *Tulipes Office* i. (1540) 30 To stoupe for no man... nor to couche to fortune. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 305 a. He with a nauie of three hundred shippes made sixe hundred shippes of theirs couche. a 1553 — *Royster D.* i. iv. Couche on your marybones... down to the ground. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* II. ix. (1633) 110 A Lady of such part, that all Estates of the Realme couched unto her. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 4 An aged Squire... That seemd to couch under his shield. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 43 The Asse wittily couch down to ease himself of his weight. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 14 Issachar is a stronge asse couching downe betwene two burdens. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. com. Usurped Powers* 46 To perswade men to couch down under Usurpation. 1801 JOANNA BAILLIE *Meir. Leg.* *Columbus* xlix. Like spaniel couching to his lord.

† e. trans. Of plants: To lie or bend close to the ground. Of leaves: To droop. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 224 It coucheth and creepeth low by the ground, and is like vnto Millet. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 7 The Weeds which have couched all Winter, begin to erect their heads. 1744 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* vi. ii. (1750) 82 Frosts that will cause the leaves... to look yellow and couch.

18. To lie in ambush, to lurk.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 44 Heer ar couching soom troups of Greekish assemblye. 1607 TOPSELL *Foer-J. Beasts* (1673) 31 The beast... couching close in his cabin. 1718 POPE *Iliad* x. 210 The unwearied watch their listening leaders keep, And couching close, repel invading sleep. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv. Bertram... couches in the brake and fern, Hiding his face. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 31 Sir Launcelot passing by Spied where he couch'd.

19. Of leaves, etc.; To lie in a bed or heap for decomposition or fermentation.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 63 (Oak leaves) after being raked into heaps... should immediately be carried to some place near the hot-houses, where they must lie to couch. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 260 When the heat in the process of couching has gone too far. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 385 The leaves... are crushed... into a pulp. This is... made up into balls, and dried for several days in open sheds. The mill grinds the hardened balls into powder, and 'couching' then begins; the powder being watered daily for several weeks, ferments.

Couch (kautʃ, kũʃ), v. 2 [f. COUCH sb. 2] trans. To clear of couch-grass.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 341 Strong wheat-loam... repeatedly ploughed, dragged, harrowed, and couched. Couchance. [See next, and -ANCE.] = next. 1886 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* May 874 If... prescription for levancy and couchance conferred any right.

Couchancy (kautʃánsi). Law. [f. COUCHANT: see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being *levant and couchant*; see next. 1695 VENTRIS *Levants Table* s. v. *Common*. In a Title of Common for Beasts Levant and Couchant, the Levancy and

Couchancy is not Traversable. 1828 SIR J. BAYLEY in *Barnew. & Cr. Rep.* I. 710 If levancy and couchancy were incident to the right of common appendant.

Couchant (kautʃánt), a. [a. F. *couchant*, pr. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.]

1. Lying down; couching; esp. of an animal: see COUCH v. 16 b. (Often with allusion to the heraldic use.)

1496-7 (see b). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 219 This dog... lay still couchant and neuer stirred nor made at them. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 48 The tomb of this... saint with her statue in a couchant posture. 1700 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 400 He beheld these Savage Creatures... Couchant at His Feet. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* L. 203 The milk-white Doe... Couchant beside that lonely mound. 1882 H. C. MARIVALE *Faunt of B.* II. ii. iii. 172 Frisco, who had been couchant regardant, contributed another low growl to the dialogue.

b. Couchant and levant: lying down and rising up; said of cattle in permanent or quasi-permanent occupation of pasture; more commonly LEVANT and couchant, q.v.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 § 10 Where the same quyeck catell ys couchant and leuant.

2. Her. Of an animal: Represented as lying with the body resting on the legs and (according to most authors) the head lifted up, or at least not sunk in sleep (dormant).

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 129 in *Q. Elis. Acad.*, etc. 98, xv maneris of lionys in armys... the v. seand; vj mordan; vij couchant. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 25 His crest was covered with a couchant Hownd. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* III. 159 Couchant (is) couching or lying downe close with his head betwene his legges like a Dog. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 248 If a Lyon were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a Lyon Rampant... but rather couchant or dormant. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 467 At the foot of the stairs... are two large lions couchant of white marble. 1766 POPE *Heraldry Gloss.*, Couchant... expressing the posture of any Animal that is lying on his belly, but with his head lifted up. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* x. 59 When in the attitude of taking repose, the Lion is Couchant, or Dormant.

fig. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 193 That [Religion] which is more calme... lesse rampant, and more couchant. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 11 Sir Modred... ever like a subtle beast, Lay couchant with his eyes upon the throne, Ready to spring.

† 3. Bending down, crouching. Obs. rare.

1708 DE FOE *Jure Dio*. Introd. 3 A constant Bondage bows his Couchant Neck. *Ibid.* III. 7 Kings were the General Farmers of the Land, Mankind the Cattle... Meer Beasts of Burthen, Couchant and Suppree.

fig. 1693 DRYDEN *Internal* xi. (R.). When couchant vice all pale and trembling lay!

† 4. Lodging, dwelling. Obs.

1608 WITHALS *Dict.* (1608) 77 The place, manor house, or Farme... where this Officer is couchant & abiding.

† 5. Lying hidden, lurking (lit. and fig.). Obs.

1648 *Annot. Cert. Quarries* i Your manner of expression hath couchant a pernicious insinuation. 1700 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 160 The Divine Majesty, Couchant under the Weakness of a tender Infant.

|| Couché (kuʃe), a. Her. [Fr.; pa. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.] Said of a shield suspended by the sinister corner so as to hang in a slanting position; also = COUCHED b.

1797-31 BAILEY vol. II, *Couché* (in Heraldry) denotes any thing lying along, as a Chevron couché signifies a Chevron lying sideways. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* III. (ed. 3) 16.

Couched (kautʃt), ppl. a. [f. COUCH v. 1 + -ED.] Laid or lying down; lying hidden or concealed, covert; expressed in words, etc.; see the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. xiii. 68 Throw... hys targe platit thris wyth steyll And throw the couchit lynnyn euery deyll. 1573 TWYNE *Aeneis* x. Dd ij b. Deepe silence now to breake, and to disclose my chouchid paine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 97 Not force, but well couch't fraud. 1673 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 332 When this well couch't frame of World shall burn. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 91 The experiments were again repeated on the couched eye. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 168 Tiger Island (so called from some faint resemblance... to a couched tiger). 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 251 The couched resentment of the Church.

b. Her. Said of a chevron borne sideways, issuing from the side of the escutcheon.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 181 The most rare manner is, to see them (cheurons) borne couched.

Couchedness. rare. [f. prec. + -NESS. Cf. COUCH v. 15.] The quality of being set together; composition, framing (of a defined kind).

1659 GAULR *Holy Madn.* 165 A... more solide couchedness of the Joynts and Bloud.

|| Couchée (kuʃe). Also 7-8 -ohée, 8 -ohé; rarely coucher. [a. F. *couché*, variant of *coucher* (Littre, *Coucher* sb. 1) lying down, going to bed (subst. use of *coucher* inf.: see COUCH v. 1)]

1. An assembly of company in the evening; an evening reception.

Cf. *le coucher du roi*, or simply *le coucher*, the reception which preceded the king's going to bed; *petit coucher* the interval between this reception and the king's actual retirement, during which he saw only his household officers or other privileged persons.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. I was coming late from Whitehall after the King's Couchée. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesman* II. 28 Almost at all his Levyes and his



Couchees. *a 1725 BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 251 The Duke's levees and couchees were so crowded that the anti-chambers were full. *1759 Mem. Lewis XIV.* v. 56 At the Queen's Couches, where the King was. *1776 HARRIS Let. in Private Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 350, I attended the three Couches last night of the Speaker, Lord Mansfield and the Chancellor. *1832 CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. ix, Pompous ceremonials. Royal Drawing-rooms, Levees, Couches.

† 2. An obeisance. *Obs.*  
*1691 New Discov. Old Intrigue* xxi, Bend with aukward Couches to the Throne.

Coucheneele, -mille, obs. ff. COCHINEAL.

† Couch<sup>er</sup><sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also couch<sup>er</sup><sup>2</sup>. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*couch<sup>er</sup>: cf. F. *coucher* 'a couched' (Cotgr.).] ? A couch-maker, an upholsterer.

*c 1400 Destr. Troy* 1597 Carpentours, cotelers, couchours. *1415 in York Myst. Intro.* 23 Tapisers, Couchers. *c 1440 Ibid.* xxx. 270 (heading) The Tapisers and Couchers.

Couch<sup>er</sup><sup>2</sup> (kautʃɪr). Also ? cou(u)chours. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*couch<sup>er</sup> = F. *coucher* he who lies, a liar, f. *coucher*: see COUCH v.]

1. One lying down: in 15th c. quot. perh. one confined to bed; in Sc. one who lies when he ought to be active, a laggard, coward, poltroon.

*14. Seven Deadly Sins* 76 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217 He [Aurayssia]. kepith me low lyke a couchour. *a 1661 RUTHERFORD Lett.* i. lxxv. (Jam.). To go to the camp with Christ... not... sit at the fire with couchers. *1833 D. MOIR Maunie Wauch* iv. (1849) 20, I took the couchers's blow.

2. One who couches or crouches.

*1880 Browning Dram. Idylls Ser. II. Doctor* —, The cou- cher by the sick man's head.

† 3. A table-cloth; = COUCH sb.<sup>1</sup> 4. *Obs. rare.*  
*1579 Inv.* in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 229 One coucher, or carpet, for a long table.

† 4. A large book, such as remains lying for use on a desk or table. *Obs.* Cf. LEDGER.

*1559 HORMAN Vulg.* 84 A whole boke is commonly called indifferently a volume, a boke, a coucher: but... A volume is less than a boke: and a boke less than a coucher.

† b. *esp.* A large breviary that lay permanently on a desk in church or chapel. *Obs.*

*1444 Will of Clovyle* (Somerset Ho.), Librum vocatum a Coucher ad deseruiendum in ecclesia. *1467 Ripon Ch. Acts* 235 Do et lego ecclesie collegiate Ripon, unum coucher magnum de usu Ebor., quem volo... in stallo præbendæ de Thorp cathena ferrea ligari. *1534 in E. PEACOCK Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 199 Item an other coucher with ij claspis of siluer. *1549 Act 3-4 Eduw. VI.* c. 10 § 1 All Books called... Couchers, Journals, Ordinals... shall be... abolished. *1559 Injunct. Q. Ellis* in Sparrow Coll. (1675) 47 Item, That the Church-Wardens... shall deliver unto our Visitors the Inventories of Vestments, Copes... and specially of Grayes, Couchers... and such like.

† c. A large cartulary or register; a coucher-book. *Obs.*

*1607-37 COWEL Interpr.*, Coucher, the general book in which a corporation entereth their particular Acts for a perpetual remembrance of them. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Coucher... In some old Statutes, it is taken for a Book, in which a Corporation, etc. Register their particular Acts.

† 5. A resident commercial agent or factor in a foreign place. *Obs.* Cf. *ambassador leger*.

*1607 J. KEYMOR Dutch Fishing in Phenix* (1701) I. 227 She [the Herring-Buss] employeth... at Land Viewers, Packers... Couchers to make the Herrings lawful Merchandizes. *1607 COWEL Interpr.*, Coucher signifieth a factor that continueth in some place... for Traffique. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Coucher, an old Word for a Factor residing in some Foreign Country for Traffick, as formerly in Gascoigne to buy Wines.

† 6. A setter dog. *Obs.* —

*1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Coucher... also a Setter, or Setting-dog.

7. Comb. † coucher-book, a large cartulary.

*1612 COTGR.*, Chartulair, a Terrier, or Coucher-book. *1623 LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. Text.* To Rdr. 17 Old charters that I met with among the Kings Records, and in the Coucher-books of Monasteries. *1640 SOMMER Antiq. Canterb.* 155 All Coucher-books or Liegers and Records that ever I could yet see. *1891 J. T. FOWLER Coucher-bk. of Selby* (Yks. Record Ser.) I. xvii, The Coucher book, Cartulary, or Register, here printed, is a manuscript on vellum... 13 x 9 inches.

Couch<sup>er</sup><sup>3</sup>. *Paper Manuf.* [in mod. Fr. *coucher* (etymol. = prec.) and *couchart*.]

1. The workman who lays the sheet of pulp on the felt to be pressed (in making hand-made paper).

*1751* [see COUCH v. 1. 6]. *1807 Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084. 3 The... machinery may be worked... without requiring the assistance of a coucher. *1837 WHITLOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 365 (*Paper Maker*) The Coucher receives the mould from the first man, and turns on the sheet upon a felt or woollen cloth. *1845 R. HERRING Paper* (1863) 51 Montgolfier contrived three figures of wood to do the work of the vatman, the coucher, and the layer.

2. A mechanical contrivance for doing the same. *1857 J. MUNSELL Chronol. Paper-Making* (1870) 167 A coucher and a scraper combined.

Couch<sup>er</sup><sup>4</sup>, var. of COUCHER.

Couch-grass: see COUCH sb.<sup>2</sup>

Coughing (kautʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. COUGH v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of COUGH v. 1, in various senses.

*1391 CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 29 Thanne wol the... lyne merydonal of thyn astrolabe lye evene south... so that thou werke softly and avysely in the couchyng. *1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lviii. 10 By reason of the crabbed couching of them [words] together, there is some darknesse. *1576 BAMISTER Hist. Man.* i. 37 Deeper concavities, for the couchyng in of the... heades of the bones. *1601 SHAKS. Jul.*

C. III. i. 36 These couchings, and these lowly courtesies. *1743 in Doran 'Mann' & 'Manners'* (1876) I. vi. 165 A Quack Oculist... performed no one cure except couching. *1833 SIR C. BELL Hand* (ed. 3) 170 When surgeons perform the operation of couching. *1876 Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 567 Malting consists of four processes—steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln-drying.

2. Embroidery. Couch<sup>ed</sup> work: see COUCH v. 1 4 b.

*1880a Dict. Needlework* s.v. Couching, Ancient Church needlework was profusely decorated with Couchings. *1884 MRS. HARRISON in Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/1 'Laid-work', or 'couching', as seen in the grounds of... old embroideries.

† 3. *concr.* Bedding; litter. *Obs.*

*1777 Philip Quarll* 254 He lays the Couching which he made for the Beast, by his own Bed.

4. attrib.

*1611 BIBLE Esak.* xxv. 5 A couching place for flocks. *1614 SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue* III. 293 Th' wofull Mother, on her Couching-Settle. *1748 tr. Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 151 You shall put in the couching Instrument... between the Coats of the Eye. *1805 Wordsw. Prelude* xiv. 4, I left Beth-gelert's huts at couching-time. *1893 USE Dict. Arts* III. 490 (*Paper Manuf.*) The two rollers following the dandy... are termed couching-rollers, from their performing a similar operation... to the business of the coucher... They are simply wooden rollers covered with felt.

Couching, ppl. a. That couches: see the verb.

*1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 153 A couching Lyon, and a ramping Cat. *1816 L. HUNT Rimini* II. 215 The couching sun Levels his final look through shadows down.

Couchless (kautʃlɪs), a. rare. — [f. COUGH sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LESS.] 'Having no couch or bed' (Hyde Clarke, 1855).

† Couch-quail. *Obs.* In phrase, to play couch-quail, app. = couch as a quail (see COUCH v. 17, quot. 1386): cf. leap-frog. Also as vb.: To cower, crouch timidly.

*a 1550 SKELTON Speke Parrot* 420 To lowre, to droupe, to knele, to stowpe, and to play couche quale. *1532 MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 586/1 If there be such dogges... men... must... chaste them & make them couch quale. *1537 Thersites in Hazl. Dodley* I. 396 How I have made the knaves for to play couch-quail.

Couchward (kautʃwɔːd), adv., a. rare. [See -WARD.] Towards one's couch or bed.

*1825 Meanderings of Mem.* I. 182 Care for your couch-ward path.

Coughy (kautʃɪ), a. [f. COUGH sb.<sup>2</sup> + -Y.]

1. Full of or infested with couch-grass.

*1707 WINTER Syst. Hush.* 304 Capable of working in couchy, stoney, and every kind of soil. *1824 J. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 120 Rough, cloddy, and couchy ground.

2. Of the nature of or resembling couch-grass.

*1794 T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* (1813) 258-268 Black couch, agrostis stolonifera, or couchy bent. *1809 G. LANDT Ferros Islands* (1810) 150 Creeping and couchy bent-grass.

Cucumber, obs. f. CUCUMBER.

Coud(e, obs. f. could: see CAN v. 1

Coue, obs. f. COVE; var. COFE COUS, quickly.

Coue, var. of COW(e, obs. f. CHOUGH.

Couele, obs. f. COWL.

Couenaunte, corrupt f. COMMONTY.

Courteine: see CURTAIN.

Coufel (pl. coufles), obs. f. COWL 2, a tub.

Couffre, Coufin, obs. ff. COFFER, COFFIN.

Cougar (kūgār). Also cougar (kūgwaɪ). [a. F. *couguar*, an adaptation by Buffon (1749-67) of Marcgraf's name *cuguacu ara*, reproduced by Pison 1648, and adopted by Ray 1693, repr. Guarani *guacu ara* or *guasara*.]

A large feline quadruped (*Felis concolor*), found wild in most parts of America; also called *puma*, *catamount*, *red tiger*, *American lion*, etc.

*1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 375 There is an animal of America, which is usually called the red tiger, but Mr. Buffon calls it the Cougar. *1796 STEEDMAN Surinam* II. xviii. 50 The cougar, called in Surinam the red tyger. *1809 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom.* III. xiv, Nor foeman then, nor cougar's crouch I feared. *1845 WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* (1880) 36 The cougar is... not as large as the jaguar. *1865 PARKMAN Champlain* xi. (1875) 329 The whoop of the horned owl, the scream of the cougar.

Cough (kɒf), sb. Forms: 4 couhe, couwe, couze, 4-6 coughe, 5 cough(e, caughe, koghwhe, 6 coughe(e, 5- cough. [f. COUGH v.: cf. laugh.]

1. The affection of coughing at short intervals, lasting for a longer or shorter period of time; a diseased condition of the respiratory organs manifesting itself in fits of coughing.

The affection was down to 1600 usually called the cough (cf. the measles, the cholera, etc.); now in medical language simply cough; a cough is a specific attack, whether of definite duration or chronic, or a particular kind, as 'a hollow cough', 'a churchyard cough'.

*1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 81 Coughes [C. couhes] and cardiaces, crampes, and tothaches. *c 1386 CHAUCER Merch. T.* 713 [He] slepeth, til that the coughe hath him awakid. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 308 Passions of be eeren, & of be noseprillis, & cold couze. *1 a 1400 Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 119 Yf the caughe had them caughte, Of yt I coude them heale. *1597 ANDREW Brunsyke's Distill. Waters* A j b. The same water drunken... at mornynge and at nyght... helpeth them that have the coughe. *1582 MULCASTER Positions* xii. (1887) 61 It is also good for the drie coughe. *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 193 *Fal.* What disease hast thou? *Bul.* A whorson cold sir, a cough sir. *1704 F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* Pref. It is in our Choice, whether a Cough shall run on to a Consumption. *1740-1 SWIFT Lett. to Mrs. Whiteway* 13 Jan., My cold is now attended with

a cough. *1744 BERKELEY Siris* § 21 An excellent medicine for coughs. *1845 BUDD Dis. Liver* 247 He was affected with cough and dyspnoea. *1850 MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, 'But she has a cough'. 'Cough! I've always been subject to a cough'. *1854* [see COUGH].

2. A single act of coughing; a violent expulsion of air from the lungs with the characteristic noise.

*1748 West Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 136, It will go on, cough after cough... for half an hour together. *1808 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiv, Dwining ventured to give a low cough... by way of signal. *1878 HUXLEY Phys.* iv. 94 A violent contraction of the expiratory muscles, producing a cough.

3. attrib. and Comb., as cough-drop, -lozenge, a 'drop' or lozenge taken to cure or alleviate a cough; Coughwort, a name proposed by Gerard for the Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

*1597 GERARDE Herbal* cclxxvii. § 2. 667 *Tussilago* (which may also be Englished Coughwort). *1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 3/1 Vendors of... sweetmeats, brandy-balls, cough-drops. *Mod.* Clear your throat with a cough-lozenge.

Cough (kɒf), v. Forms: 4 couz, couz, kouz, cough-, couh-, couz-en, couwe, kow-, 4-5 couwz-, couwh-, couw-, 4-6 cough-, cough-; 5 cough-, koghe, cowff, 6 coughe, coegh, 6-7 cooff(e, 6-cough. [ME. *coj-*, *cogh-*, *cough-en*, answering to an unrecorded OE. \**cohhan*, represented by a deriv. *cohhetan* (app.) to cough; akin to MDu. *cuchen*, mod. Du. and LG. *kuchen* to cough; cf. also MHG. *kuchen* to breathe (on), direct the breath, exhale, and MHG. *kichen* to breathe with difficulty as in asthma, catch the breath (see CHINK, KINK), mod. G. *keuchen*, *keichen* to pant, gasp, catch the breath, be short of breath. All these words appear to be of echoic origin, representing various sounds and actions made with the breath.]

1. intr. To expel the air from the lungs with a more or less violent effort and characteristic noise, produced by the abrupt forcible opening of the previously closed glottis; usually in order to remove something that obstructs or irritates the air-passages.

*c 1325 Old Age* 8 in E. E. P. (1862) 149, I clyng i cluche i croke i couwe. *c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 307 He cozed ful hyze. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 100 Some bis doctor... Coughed [v. r. couzweide; C. xvi. 100 kowede] and carped. *c 1386 CHAUCER Miller's T.* 511 (Harl. MS.) Softe he couwhip [v. r. coughed, cogheth, kougheth, coude] with a semysoun. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Make him couwze & spitte out be quytture. *c 1400 Promp. Parv.* 97 (MS. K) Cowyn or hostyn [H. couwhyn, P. coughen], *tussio, tussio*. *1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyckm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Neyther mayst thou rise, cough, spit, or neese. *1550 J. HRYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100, I neuer heard them coegh nor hem. *1604 SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 29 Cough, or cry hem; if any body come. *1808 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Coughing, to conceal from the Provost the excess of his agitation. *1846 J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 142 The herdsman should be aware of every beast that coughs. *1869 TROLLOPE He knew* xlii. 513 He fell a-coughing violently.

2. trans. To express or utter by coughing.

*c 1450 MYRC* 891 Koghe thow not thenne thy thonkes. *1784 COWPER Task* iv. 148 No stationary steeds Cough their own knell.

3. To cough out, up: a. to eject or get rid of by coughing.

*1506 LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 205 Glotoun was a gret cherl... And cowhede vp a cawdel in clementis lappe. *1647 CRA- SHAW Poems* 125 This last cough, *Elia*, cough'd out all thy fear. *1660 C. ELLIS Gentle Sinner* (1661) 239 It has well nigh cough'd out its very heart. *1797 M. BAILLIE Morh. Anat.* (1807) 94 The tubular substances coughed up.

† b. *fig.* To utter; to disclose. *Obs.*

*1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 163 Al pat ich wiste wicked by eny of our couent, Ich cowede hit vp in oure cloistre. *c 1480 Ragman Roll* 183 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 77 Affir that ye coughyn up a songe. *c 1485 Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1224 Lett vs syng, I say. Cowff vp bi brest. *1541 St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 711 To make her confesse the thinges testified against her, and also to cough out the rest, not yett discovered.

4. To cough down: to 'put down' or silence (a speaker) by coughing so as to drown his voice.

*1823 New Monthly Mag.* IX. 299/2 If he will make long speeches, he must be coughed down. *a 1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 44 Who cheer one orator and cough down another.

5. causal. To cause to cough: see quot.

*1847 YOUATT Horse* xii. 255 The dealers' habit of coughing the horse, i. e. pressing upon the larynx to make him cough, in order that they may judge of the state of his wind.

† 6. To cough (any one) a daw, fool, mome: (app.) to make a fool of, besool; also to prove oneself a fool to or for (any one). *Obs.*

[The origin of the expression has not been ascertained: it is even uncertain whether cough is this or the next word.]

*1536 SKELTON Magnyf.* 1073 Wylt thou coughe me a dawe for forty pens? *Ibid.* 1077 A, I trowe, ye shall coughe me a sole. *a 1553 UDALL Royster D.* iii. ii, If he come abroad he shall coughe me a mome. *1583 STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. 48 Else he may chance to cough himself a dawe for his labour. *1594 LVLV Moth. Bombe* B ij, I know hee will cough for anger that I yeeld not, but he shall cough mee a foole for his labour.

† Cough, v. 2 *Obs.* = COFF, to purchase, acquire, get.

*1550 LATIMER Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* in 27 *Serm.* (1562) 121 a. If every man that hath beuiled the King should make restitution... it would cough the King xx m. poundes... Alac! alac! make restitution... ye wyl cough in hel els, that al the Devils there wyl laugh at your coughing.

**Cougher** (kə'fə:). [*f.* COUGH *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who coughs.

1611 COTGR., *Toussour*, a cougher. 1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 319 The ablest cougher-down within the liberties of Dublin. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 355 Cough lies a good deal more under the influence of the will than most coughers suppose.

† **Coughery**, *noun-vd.* Coughing-place.

a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They... coughed in the Cougheries.

**Coughing** (kə'fɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* COUGH *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUGH.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 187 The olde man is... greuyd wyth coughynge and spyttyng. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Greet akyng in his side & grevous cowzyngs. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 932 When... coughing drownes the Parsons saw. 1677 *Gilpin Dæmonol.* (1867) 121 Disturbances, by coughings, hemmings, tramlings. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 Movements... belonging to the automatic or reflex class. Coughing is one of those. *transf.* 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/4 The disagreeable sound, or 'coughing' as it is technically called, of the engine.

*attrib.* 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 122 The coughing motion. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 462 There are very great numbers of quartans; 'tis also a coughing time. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 94 At every Coughing-bout.

**Coughing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That coughs.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ii. Old coughing Fools, and crazy Nurses.

**Cought**, *obs. f. caught*: see CATCH *v.*

**Couhe**, *obs. f. COUGH.*

**Couherdely**, *obs. f. COWARDLY.*

**Couk**, *obs. f. COKE*: cf. COLK.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 351 Here Cool are Charred and then called Couk. 1803 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Couk*, a cinder.

**Couk**, *Sc. f. COOK* *v.* 2

**Coul**, *v. dial. trans.* To draw together or towards one with a rake or scraper.

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Coul*, to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coul*, to draw together with a rake; to pull towards you.

Hence **Couler**, and *app.* the form **Coul-rake**, current in some dialects for COLE-RAKE, *q. v.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Couler*, a rake; as we style one eager after money. *Coulrake*, or *Couler*, the fireside rake for the ashes. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Couler-rake*, a rake for ashes. Also an instrument for raking the soot from the oven.

**Coul**, *obs. f. COLL* *v.* 2, *COOL* *a.*, *COWL*.

† **Coulant**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *F. coulant* pres. pple. of *couler* to flow: see COOL *v.* 2] Flowing.

1639 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 Epiphania calls it Chryso-roas, that is, running, or coulant in gold. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coulant*, gliding, slipping, flowing gently along.

**Coulboard**: see COWL.

**Could** (kud), *pa. t.* (and *obs.* and *dial. pa. pple.*) of CAN *v.* *q. v.*

**Could**, *Coule*, *obs. ff. COLD*, *COLE* *sb.* 1, *COWL*.

**Coulée** (kule, kü-li). Also (*U. S.*) -ee, -ie, oolée, -ey. [*f.* *F. coulée* flow, *f. couler* to flow: see -ADE. Sense 2 appears to have arisen among the French trappers in the Oregon region.]

1. *Geol.* A stream of lava, whether molten or consolidated into rock; a lava-flow.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxii. 478 Large stratiform and horizontal coulées of volcanic rock. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 32 Molten viscous lava, forming flows or coulées.

2. In the Western regions of Canada and the United States: A deep ravine or gulch scooped out by heavy rain or melting snow, but dry in summer.

1807 in *Amer. State P., Publ. Lands* (1832) I. 313 Bounded in front by the river Detroit, and in rear by a coulée or small run. — 346 Bounded... above by a creek (or coulée) called *ventre de bœuf*. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, 'These 'coolies' are dry during the summer season, but are flooded in the spring of the year. 1884 *Lisbon (Dakota) Clipper* 13 Mar., 'She [a cow] was discovered in a coulee.'

**Coulee**, -ey, -ie, *obs. ff. COOLIE.*

**Couler**, *obs. f. COLOUR.*

**Coulestaff**: see COWL-STAFF.

**Coulet**, for *coulet*, *dim. of COWL.*

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* App. xiii, [On the Common Seal each shield] is supported by a Monk in his full Dress and Coulet.

**Couleur** (kulör). The French for COLOUR. Hence *couleur de rose* rose-colour, pink; borrowed in Eng., *a. as adj.* 'rose-coloured', 'roseate'; *b. as adv.* 'in a rosy light, in an aspect to which fancy lends undue attractions'.

1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Earl Strafford* June 24, I confess my reflections are *couleur de rose* at present. 1825 *Hoop Poetry, Prose, & Words* xxxiii, Our warfare is deadly and horrid... Nor tinted with *couleur de rose*. 1851 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. II. 143 Not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people.

**Coulion**, *obs. f. CULLION.*

**Coulisse** (kul'ss). [*F. coulisse*, subst. use of fem. of *coulis*, in OF. *coulis* = Pr. *coladits* flowing: -L. type *\*colūticius*, *f. colāre* in Romanic to flow.]

1. A groove or channel in which a sluice-gate or movable partition slides up and down.

1864 WEBSTER, *Coulisse*, a piece of timber having a groove in which something glides. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*,

*Coulisse*, a grooved piece of timber. A pair of battens, or a groove in which a sluice-gate moves up and down.

2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre; also the space between them, the wings.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 81 And whistling through the long coulisses roar With blustering threats behind the side stage door. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. i, The gossip of the coulisses. *fig.* 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/1 Those experienced in the coulisses of the political and religious world.

**Coullour**, *obs. f. COLOUR.*

**Couloir** (kulwar). [*F. couloir* colander, passage, lobby, the steep incline down which timber is precipitated on a mountain side: - late L. *colātōrium*, *f. colāre*, in *F. couler* to flow.]

A steep gorge or gully on a mountain side: first used in reference to the Alps (see quot. 1856).

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* II. 21 It descended a narrow couloir from the Aiguilles Rouges. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. i. § 9 22 note, 'Couloir' is a good untranslatable Savoyard word for a place down which stones and water fall in storms; it is perhaps deserving of naturalization. 1860 TYNIALE *Glac.* I. vii. 47 Up this couloir we proposed to try the ascent.

**Coulomb** (kulpm). *Electr.* [After the French physicist, C. A. de Coulomb (1736-1806), who first invented the method of measuring the quantity of electricity.] The designation adopted by the Paris Electric Congress in 1881, for the unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by a current of one ampère. (For this unit the name *Weber* had been previously introduced into partial use.)

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 512 The name Coulomb to be given to the quantity of electricity defined by the condition that an ampère gives one coulomb per second. 1891 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* (Lightning Suppl. 3 Mar. 1892), The Coulomb is the quantity of electricity, which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver, deposits 0.00118 of a gramme of silver on the plate by which it leaves the liquid.

**Coulomb-meter** (kulpm, mī'tar). *Electr.* A meter or apparatus for measuring the number of coulombs that pass into an electric circuit.

1891 *Gloss. Electr. Terms.*

**Couloire**, -our, *obs. ff. COLOUR.*

**Couplable**, *obs. f. CULPABLE.*

**Coupe**, *var. CULPE*, *Obs.*, fault, guilt.

**Coupon**, *var. of CULPON*, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

**Coul-staff**: see COWL-STAFF.

**Coult** (e), *obs. f. COLT.*

**Coulter**, *colter* (kū'ltar). Forms: 1 *cultre*, 4 *cultre*, *coltour*, *kultur*, 4-6 *culture*, 5 *cultre*, (-ere, -ur, -yr), 6 *cultar*, -or(e, *dial. kowter*), 7 *cultar*, *culture*, (7-9 *dial. cooter*), 4-*cultre*, 5-*coltre*, 6-*coulter*. [*OE. cultre*, a. L. *cultre* coulter, knife; in OF. *coltre*, *coultre*, *F. coulter*, which may have influenced the ME. and modern forms; cf. however with *coulter* and *dial. cooter*, the phonetic development of *OE. sculder*, mod. *shoulder*, *dial. shoolder*. The spelling *colter* is preferred in American dictionaries; *cultre* also given in mod. dictionaries on account of its use by Shaks., appears to be since 17th c. only *dial. (e.g. in W. Somerset)*.]

1. The iron blade fixed in front of the share in a plough; it makes a vertical cut in the soil, which is then sliced horizontally by the share.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in Wt. Wulker 90 Gefestnodon sceare and culre mid ðære syl. *leid.* 99 Hwanon ðam yrlinge sylansecar oþþe culter. a 1300 *Loc. ibid.* 313 *Vomer*, sear. *Cultor*, culter. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1547 As a coulter in clay cerues þo forges. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. iv. 464 To schare or to culter. c 1380 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 577 A smyth... That in his forge smythed plow-harneys; He schapeth schar and culter bysily. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees)* 170 A kowter, a soke, a muk fowe, a graype, a yerne forks. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs and a plough chein, ij culters, iij shares. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v. ii. 46 While that the Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauvagey. 1611 *Bible* 1 Sam. xiii. 20 To sharpen every man his share and his coulter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/2 A Plow Culter, or Cooter vulgarly. c 1745 *AKENSIDE Odes* I. xii, To Sir F. H. Drake, He whets the rusty coulter. 1879 *Veats Techn. Hist. Comm.* 34 The coulter and the share were in one, and the (ancient Egyptian) plough was constructed without wheels. *fig.* 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* III. 102 By time's deep-piercing coulter harrow'd o'er. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of C. xiv*, That field-mouse fear of the coulter of destiny.

† 2. A knife. *Obs.* (*app. a Latinism*).

[a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 273 *Sicca*, culter.] 1380 *Wyclif Prov.* xxiii. 2 Set a culter in thi throte.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (First quot. doubtful.)

1630 in *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 201 That no man... shall presume to shute any Draw-net or Coulter-net... before sun rising nor after sun setting. a 1740 TULL in *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Coulter*, Its right side above, to bear against the upper edge of the coulter hole. 1767 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 207 Two coulter bars... containing grooves... for the reception of bolts and screws, by which the coulters are fastened. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 116 A sharp comb welded on the coulter margin of the share. 1834 R. MUNIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 154 Bill... coulter-shaped. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Coulter-box*... the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam.

Hence **Coultured** *a.*, as in *four-coultured*, having four coulters.

a 1740 TULL in *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Coulter*, In the four coultured plough. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 228 The plough with two coulters... will not... do near so much work as the four-coultured plough.

**Coultarneb**. [*f.* COULTER + NEB beak, bill: so called from the shape of its bill.] A local (northern) name for the Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 325 The bird called coultarneb at the Farn Islands. 1769 *De Fol's Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 308 The Sea-fowl, called Coultarnebs, are very numerous here. 1805 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 30 These are known by the fishermen as sea parrots or coultarnebs but are more generally designated in books as puffins. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 ft [the Act] includes the coultarneb, etc.

**Coulthe**, *Coulur*, *obs. ff. COULTH*, *COLOUR.*

**Coumarin** (kū'mārin). *Chem.* [*a. F. coumarine*, *f. coumaron* = *cumard*, native name in Guiana of the Tonka bean + -IN.] A crystalline substance (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), with aromatic odour, found in the seeds of the *cumard*, *coumaron*, or Tonka bean; also in melilot, woodruff, sweet-scented vernal grass, etc.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The volatile oil of the *Coumarouma odorata*, or Tonka Bean, has been ascertained to be a peculiar principle called Coumarin. 1880 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 136 It is probable that hay-fever... may be attributed to the coumarin in the atmosphere.

Hence **Coumaric** *a.*, in *coumaric acid*, an acid (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained from coumarin; **Coumarate**, a salt of coumaric acid.

1863-75 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 93 Coumaric acid decomposes carbonates. The formula of the coumarates is C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>M.

**Coumb**, *obs. f. of COMB* *sb.*

1699 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 And for the Coumb, or Whing of the Share, which is that which goeth upward upon the Shield-board, I shall term the Coumb.

**Coumb**, *obs. f. COUMB* 1, a measure.

† **Coumed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*. † Measured by the COUMB.

1566 DRANT *Medic. Morall* Avib, He myght vprturne His coumed coyne with shoules wyke [*tr.* Horace *Sat.* I. i, *dices ut melioratur nummos*].

**Coumforde**, -forte, *obs. ff. COMFORT.*

**Coumly**, **Coumpasse**, **Coumpinable**, *obs.*

*ff. COMELY*, *COMPASS*, *COMPANABLE*.

**Coumpt**, -er, *obs. ff. COUNT*, **COMPTER**, **COUNTER**.

**Coun**, *obs. f. CON* *v.* 2

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 198 The Quartermaster... couns to the Helmsman.

**Co-unal** (kō'yū'nāl), *a. rare*. [*f.* L. *co-* (com-) together + *ūn-us* one + -AL: cf. CO-UNE.] Of or consisting of a union of several in one.

a 1711 *Ken Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 136 Nought can Co-unal Deity divide.

**Council**, -cele, *obs. ff. CONCEAL* *v.*, **COUNCIL**, **COUNSEL**.

**Council** (kaun'sil), *sb.* Forms: 2 (concilium), concillie, 3 concell, 4-6 concunell, 5 -ceyl (l, 5-cell, 6 concille, concunelle, 6-7 counell, 6-8 counceill, 6- counceill. Also (*esp. in senses 4-6*) 3-5 counsell, 4 cunaille, counaile, counsail, (-aile, -aile, 4-5 counsaile, -sail), counseil, (-seile, -sile), 4-6 counsail, -sail, 4-7 counseill, -saile, 5 counseile, counseille, -sail, -le, -ll, counseil, 5-6 counseyl (l, 5-7 counseill, -sail, counseile, -ell (e, 6 counsel, counsaile, -saile, -sail, 6-7 -sile, 6-8 counsell. [In Branch I, repr. OF. *cuncile*, ONF. *concille*, = L. *concilium* (of *con-* together + *cal-* to call) a convocation, assembly, meeting, union, connexion, close conjunction; sometimes an assembly for consultation, in which sense it became confused with *consilium* an advisory body (though the confusion was perh. in most cases due to later scribes of MSS.). In mediæval times *concilium* was mainly appropriated to the assemblies convoked to settle points of doctrine and discipline in the Church, or the relations between Church and State in particular countries, — the *Councils*. An early L.-Gr. Gloss. in Du Cange has *Concilium*, *συνέδριον*, *συμβούλιον*, *συνόδος*; and an ancient Codex of the Canons quoted by him has 'Synodum autem ex Græco interpretari Comitatum, vel Cœtium; Concilii autem nomen tractum ex more Romano'. In OF. *consilium* came down as a living word in the form *conseil*, while *concile* (*concire*) was used for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, which sense it still exclusively retains. In English, the two words were, from the beginning, completely confused: *conseil* was frequently spelt *conceil*; *concile* was spelt *consile* and *conceil*; and the two words were treated as one, under a variety of forms, of which *counseil*, later *counsel*, was the central type. In the 16th c. differentiation again began: *counceil*, later *council*, was established for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, *F. concile*; and this spelling has been extended to all cases in which the word means a deliberative assembly or advisory body (where L. has *consilium*, *Fr. conseil*), leaving *counsel* to the action of coun-

selling and kindred senses. The practical distinction thus established between *council* and *counsel* does not correspond to Latin or French usage.]

\* I. Uses derived from *L. concilium*.

† 1. *generally*. An assembly called together for any purpose; a convocation or congregation. *Obs.* In the simple sense found only at an early date, and passing imperceptibly into the sense of 'deliberative assembly' (4).  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16076 (Cott.) Vp þar stert tua panteners in middes þat consile. c 1340 *E. E. Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) xxxix. [x] 14 Ich ne hidde nou3t by mercy and by soþenes fram þe michel conseil [Vulg. a concilio multo] of þe wntrew. c 1400 [see 4].

2. *spec.* An assembly of ecclesiastics (with or without laymen) convened for the regulation of doctrine or discipline in the church, or, in earlier times, of settling points in dispute between the ecclesiastical and civil powers. [The only sense of *F. concile*.]

Various qualified according to its sphere, as *ecumenical*, *general*, *national*, *patriarchal*, *primalial*, *provincial*, *diocesan* (this = synod). Without qualification, usually applied to *general councils*, i.e. those called together by an invitation to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church, whether ultimately accepted as doing so (*ecumenical*) or not. In early times *general council* was used less definitely, e.g. for a national or provincial council. In the Middle Ages there were also *mixed councils*, which met to settle both spiritual and civil affairs.

a. [a 1213 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1119 Se (Pope Calixtus II) syððan . . . com into France to Reims and þær heold concilium.] 1213 *Ibid.* Cardinal Johan of Creme. heold his concilie on Lundene. . . mid ærce bisceops and mid leod bisceops and abbotes and læred and lawed. 1207 R. Glouc. (1724) 495 This bisceops . . . & abbodes al so, A concil made general. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxlix. 318 In this same tyme was the counseyll of Basyl to whiche counseyll pope Eugenye was cyted to come. 1643 *Westm. Confess. Faith* p. xxi. All synods and councils since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 38 Condemn'd in the generall Councils. 1701 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. 19 To profess the doctrine of the council of Nice. 1868 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. x. 459 Two synods held at Rome. . . one of them the second Lateran Council. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 230 At the Vatican Council the members were arranged in accordance with their hierarchical rank.

b. [a 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 503 þis counseil of freris at London. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 37 By holy sayntes and popes and generall counseilles. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b. In the Crede of Nyene counseyle. 1552 *Ans. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 1 His provincial counsaile haldin at Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 5 The decisions and determinations of general counsaills. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 11 A generall counsaile of the Bishops, and Clergie of the Realme at Oxford. 1581 *Marebeck Bk. of Notes* 67 There was no Appelle, but vnto a generall Counseil.

3. In the New Testament, regularly used to render Gr. *συνέδριον*, Vulg. *concilium*, chiefly in reference to the Jewish Sanhedrim, or a meeting of that body.

[In the MSS. and printed texts of the Vulgate, *concilium* and *consilium* are often confused; in Acts xxv. 12 the Clementine text has *concilio*, followed by the English versions, including 1611 and 1881, with *council*; but the oldest MSS. have *consilio*, the proper rendering of *συνέδριον*. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels usually represent *concilium* by *gemot*, but they, as well as the versions of the Psalter, have sometimes *sepeakt*, 'counsel, advice', implying that the translator had *consilium* before him in the Latin, e.g. in Mark xiv. 55 (where *consilium* is actually the reading of important MSS. written in Ireland and England. In Matt. xii. 14, *συνβούλιον* ἐλάβον, is rendered in the Vulgate *consilium faciebant*, for which Tindale, Cranmer, and version of 1611 have 'held a counsell'; current editions of 1611 have 'held a council', 1881, correctly, 'took counsel'.]

1380 *Wyclif Acts v.* 21 They clepiden togidere the counceil [1388 *council*, TIND., CRANM. *council*, *Gener.* *Council*, *Rhem.* *Council*, 1611 *Council*]. 1611 *Bible Mark* xiv. 55 The chiefe Priests, and all the counsell [Wycl. *council*, TIND., CRANM. *counsell*, *Gener.* *Council*, *Rhem.* *council*, *mod. edd.* of 1611 & R. V. *council*] sought for witness against Iesus. — *John* xi. 47 Then gathered y<sup>e</sup> chiefe Priests and the Pharisees a council [v. rr. as in last]. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 273 The unclean person was condemned by the Sanedrim or Council.

\*\* Uses derived from *L. consilium*, *F. conseil*.

II. An advisory or deliberative assembly.

4. An assembly or meeting for consultation or advice, as a *family council*, a *council of physicians*; a deliberative assembly.

a. c 1275 [see in b]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1703 Then he somond all þe Cite. . . To a counsell to come for a cause hegh. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 2 In this maner the fendes helden a gret counsell, and seide, etc. 1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* v. § 6. 79 The gathering together of many men who deliberate of what is to be done, or not to be done, for the common good . . . is that which I call a Council.

b. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 16 Thenne the bourgoynons helden a counceyl. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* iii. ii. 78 But by the holy Rood, I doe not like these seuerall Councils. 1706 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 172, I call'd a Council, to know what Course we should steer next. 1883 J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 25 Till their fate is finally determined in a general council of the victorious warriors. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. xi. 356 No legislative act turned the witenagemot into a feudal council, and . . . the feudal council into a parliament.

b. *Great Council* (in *Eng. Hist.*): sometimes applied to a *Witena gemot* or assembly of the *witan*, under the Anglo-Saxon kings; more frequently to the assemblies under the Norman kings of tenants-in-chief and great ecclesiastics, out of which the House of Lords originated, and to

occasional general assemblies of the barons or peers in later times. Also used of similar national assemblies of other countries, as the Cortes of Spain or Portugal.

The last *Great Council* in England was that summoned by Charles I at York in 1640, after the practice had been long disused. The name, though proper to the assembly, is sometimes given to its constituents as a permanent body: cf. sense 6. So *General or National Council*.

a. c 1275 *Lay.* 2324 þe men to gaderes eode an [h]eolde conseil grete [c 1205 muchel busting] þe hehteste of þan lond. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 16 At his awtier þei holden here grete conseilles and here assemblez. 1496 *Paston Lett.* No. 285 l. 392 Th' Erle of Sar' [Salisbury] in London . . . at begynnyng this day of the grete Council. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxvii. 274 Ther was a great counseil in Engleterre, on the orderyng of the realme, and specially on the kynge's chyldren.

b. 1495 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 52 Prelates, Eries, Barronnes and free holders of the King within the Realme. . . ar halden to give presence in the Kingis Parliament, and General counceill. 1640 in *Hardwicke State Pap.* (1778) 208 In the Great Council of the Peers at York, Tuesday 25th September 1640. — SIR T. ROE *Ibid.* 169 A grand council not called these three hundred years. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 95 A new convention. . . (that . . . had not been practised in some hundreds of years) was thought of, to call a Great Council of all the Peers of England to meet and attend his majesty at York. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. xi. 356 The witenagemot . . . now [Norman Period] subsisting under the title of the great court or council, forms a second circle round the sovereign. Under the Conqueror this assembly retained very much of its earlier character. . . It was however rather a court than an organized council. 1876 S. R. GARDINER *Puritan Rev.* (1880) 110 The king had already [1640] called round him, after an obsolete precedent, a Great Council of Peers.

c. *Cabinet Council*: see CABINET 8, b.  
1679-1726 [see CABINET 8 b]. 1877 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 188 The plans of government are discussed and determined in a cabinet council.

d. See also *Council of War* 14 a, *Common Council* 15 c.

5. Phrases. *At, in, to, from council*: i.e. the deliberative assembly, the council-chamber, and thence the consultation or deliberation that takes place there. (Cf. *at church*, *school*, etc.)

a. [a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16066 (Cott.) Here-of in conseil suld þai speke.] 1366 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iii. 95 þe king com from Counseyl [v. rr. counseil, -ceil, -seyle, conseil, B. conseil, C. conseil], and cleped aftur Mede. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 363 The Pope . . . dide calle then to counsaile Alle the Sena-toures of Rome. c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 28 Than wente the clerkes to counseil. 1539 *TAYLOR Erasim. Prov.* (1552) 13 Come not to counsaile afore thou be called. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 81 You may at Revels, you at counsaile, sit.

b. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 272 The qualities and qualifications of the several persons in authority in court and council. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* l. 40 But in mid air To Council summons all his mighty Peers. 1781 *DR. FOSCOE Cavalier* (1840) 50 The duke . . . sat at night . . . in Council with his privy councillors. 1881 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* i. i. The Signory is deep in council. 1888 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. 15 Great alike in battle and in council.

III. A body of counsellors (or councillors).

6. A body of men chosen or designated as permanent advisers on matters of state, esp. to advise and assist a sovereign or ruler in the administration of the government. In *Eng. Hist.* chiefly applied to the King's PRIVY COUNCIL (q.v.), in which sense it is still used in the *Committee of Council* on Education, and for the Channel Islands; also in *Orders in Council*.

a. [1290 *BRITTON* I. ProL 2 Par le assent de nos Countes et Barouns et autres de nostre conseil.] 1297 R. GLouc. (1724) 77 þo be conseil of Rome y leuede y faire bi hest. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 480 His conseil he assemblet then. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Neiber þe kyng ne his counsaile dede unrightfully. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 115 He schall schew it to be emperor, or to his counsaile. 1546 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 97 The lorde chaunceler with the dewke of Norfolk and other of the counsell. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Council* The principall Secretaries who euer attend his Maiestie in this Counsell.

b. 1555 *COVERDALE Dan.* iii. 24 Then Nabuchodonosor . . . spake vnto his counsell and sayde. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. 35 The Council shall here it, it is a Riot. 1650 *MILTON in Marvell's Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 9 If . . . the Council shall think that I need any assistance. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 222 The principal council belonging to the king is his privy council, which is generally called, by way of eminence, the council. 1785 (title) Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council. . . upon the Two Questions referred to them by his Majesty's Order in Council of the 14th of January last. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iii. 112 The King and his Witan acted together . . . they were his own council. 1890 (title) Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education.

b. In this sense *Council of State* was also used, as it is still in speaking of France (= *Conseil d'État*) and other foreign countries.

a. 1611 *COTGR.* *Conseil des affaires*, The Council of State; the Priuie Council; held ordinarily in the Kings closet.

b. 1654 *COKAINÉ Dianea* i. 55 His Father . . . who was the chiefe of his [the King's] Council of State. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 2 Who are the Council of State in England? They are those Persons with whom the King pleases to Advise and Consult in State Affairs. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 18 The Emperor hath lately added 30 new Members to his Council of State. 1885 A. CALDCLUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. iv. 96 (Brazil). An absolute hereditary monarchy, with a council of state, secretaries and boards for the administration of the treasury, war, and home departments.

† c. Also in other obs. titles, as *Secret Council* (in Scotl.), *Council of Trade*, etc.

1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* Act 5 It shall bee lawfull to him to have recourse to the Lords of secret Council. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 66 To have a constant Council of Trade established by Act of Parliament. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. ii. 287 In ancient times, the sovereign frequently directed the principal manufacturing towns to send representatives to the Council of Trade.

7. *Sc. Hist.* The Scottish Privy Council, the members of which, called *Lords of Council*, sat for judicial business during the vacation of Parliament; also the *Daily Council*, a body having civil jurisdiction, created by Act Jas. IV, 1503, c. 58.

In 1532, the functions of the latter body, together with those of the 'Session of James I' (Act 1425, c. 65; and the judicial functions of the Lords Auditors of Parliament (instituted 1368-9) were combined in the *College of Justice*, also called *Court of Session*, then created. To the ordinary judges of this court, called in the Act of 1532 *Lords of Session*, the King exercised (till 1723) the right to conjoin three or four 'other Lords' from the members of his Council. Hence the judges of the court are styled *Lords of Council and Session*, and its records the *Books of Council and Session*.

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 49 Quhair ony partie followis ony action before the Lordes of Council. 1489 — *Jas. IV.* § 12 That the said council now chosen in this present Parliament be sworn in the Kingis presence and his three Estates. 1503 — *Jas. IV.* § 58 That there be ane council chosen be the Kings Hienesse, quhilk sall sit continually in Edinburgh. . . to decide all maner of Summoundes in civil matters, complaints, and causes dailie. . . And sall haue the samin power, as the Lordes of Session. 1540 — *Jas. V.* § 78 Of the admission of Notars, be the Lordes of Session. . . It is statute and ordained that all Schireffes. . . present their Clerkes and Notars in presence of my Lorde Chanceller, Presidente, and Lords of Council, to be examined, sworn, and admitted. 1593 — *Jas. VI.* § 191 The Lordes of Council and session, sall na-waies graunt onie suspension or relaxation fra the horne. 1608 *Sir J. NISBET (title)*, Some Doubts and Questions on the Law, especially of Scotland; as also some Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. The Judges or Senators of the College of Justice are also called Lords of Council and Session. The 'Books of Council and Session' is the name given to the records in which deeds, and other writs competent to be inserted in the record of that court, are registered.

8. In Crown colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, a body assisting the governor in an executive or legislative capacity, or in both. This survives in some of the United States, as Massachusetts and Maine, in the advisory body called the *Governor's Council*.

[1606 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 33 Us whom it hath pleased the King's Majesty to appoint of the Council for the intended voyage to Virginia. 1607 *Ibid.* 54 Captaine Smyth was this Day sworne one of the Council, who was elected in England.] 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 57 Journal of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania. 1774 I. HUTCHINSON in P. O. Hutchinson *Diary & Lett.* (1883) I. 137 The House directed the Secretary of the Province [of Massachusetts Bay] to deliver to me a paper addressed to the Governor and Council. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 347½ Malta is a crown colony, and the local government is conducted by a governor, who, in legislative matters, is assisted by a council of six persons nominated by the crown. 1857 LD. CANNING in J. B. Norton *Topics* (1858) 74 The Governor-General in Council is sorry to see, etc. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 433 Hong Kong. A Crown colony. administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of six members, together with a Legislative Council of twelve members.

9. In reference to foreign countries: The name of various deliberative and administrative bodies:

e.g. *Council of Ancients or Elders*, *C. of Five Hundred*, the two branches of the French Legislative Body, under the Directory, 1795-99; *C. of Conscience*, in France, Spain, etc., a council in which the king, with his confessor, and certain other persons, decided matters of religious or ecclesiastical incidence; *C. of Ten*, a secret tribunal of the Venetian Republic from 1310-1797; *Governor's Council* (see 8). See also the quots.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 239 [In Spain] matters . . . are handled in severall Councils, and they are seven in number, besides the Privie Council. . . The Council of Spaine, of the Indies, of Italy, of the Low-Countries, of Warre, of the Order of Saint John, and of the Inquisition. *Ibid.* 358 The Venetian hath two maine advantages above all other Princes: The one is, that they have a council that is immortal. *Ibid.* 524 In this Council called *Dianon* (where audience is open to every suter) they [Turks] consult of Embassies. . . of matters of State and of Sovereignty. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 108 The Spaniards, by the permission of the Counsell of Conscience, resolved upon it [i.e. assisting the Huguenots in France]. 1670 *Land. Gaz.* No. 443½ The Council of Ten. . . has forbidden all persons disguised to wear arms. 1790 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5845½ (Berne) April 24 Upon the Death of M. Steiger, a Senator or Member of the Little Council of this Republick, the Sovereign Council of Two Hundred assembled. . . to fill up that Vacancy. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 322 The [Dutch] Government of the Cape is administered by eight Courts or Councils. 1. The Grand-Council, or College of Policy, which consists of the Governor, and eight of the Company's principal Officers. *Ibid.* 324 The Common-Council (of which there is one in every Colony) is chosen every year by the Grand-Council. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1830) 135 This tribunal [the Duke of Alva's in the Netherlands] might well be called, as the Flemings termed it, the Council of Blood. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 380 The Council of Ten. . . had encroached so much on the authority of the Doge. 1807 *SCOTT Napoleon* ii. The Council of Ancients had the power of rejecting the propositions laid before them by the Council of Five Hundred. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 125½ The Council of Elders met at six o'clock in the morning of the 18 Brumaire at the Tuileries.

10. The local administrative body of a corporate town or city; also (since 1888) of an English 'administrative' county or district; more fully described as *borough, town, city, county or district council*; cf. also *Common Council, Select Council* (15, below).

a. 1498 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 3 De Mayr and be Counsell of be chambre. 1566 N. WINTER *Crit. Tractates* (1888) I. iii. 26 To the honorable Prouest, Baillies, and Counsell of Edinburgh. b. 1474 *Sc. Acts* 151 (1597) § 56 In Burrowes... there salbe of the auld Council of the year before, four worthy persones chosen yearly to the new Council. 1585 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. iii. (1591) 84 As they were in this perplexity, the council of Mutina increased their cares. 1651 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. iii. 232 The town council is the great ruling body of the borough. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. 1888 *Local Govt. Act in Whitaker's Almanac* 582/1 The original bill... provided for the establishment of district councils subordinate to the new county councils. A measure will be introduced in 1889 providing for the establishment of district councils. *Ibid.* 582/2 As to the constitution of the county councils. In each administrative county a council consisting of a chairman, aldermen, and councillors, will be established to be entrusted with the administrative and financial business of the county. The council will be constituted much like the council of a borough divided into wards. *Ibid.* 584/2 The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough acting by the council, shall be the county council for that borough.

11. A body of men associated with the president (or directors) of a society or institution, to consult upon its business and share in its administration; a deliberative and administrative committee. [Latinized as *concilium*, though properly belonging to *L. consilium*: see in *F. conseil*.]

1666 *Charter Roy. Soc.* Erit societas de praeside concilio & sodalibus consistens, qui vocabuntur & nuncupabuntur Praeses, Concilium, & Sodales Regalis Societatis Londini, etc.] 1666 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref. At a Meeting of the Council of the said (Royal) Society the following Order was made, and entered in their Council-Book. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 291 The Medical Council of the Jennerian Society. 1842 *Rules Philol. Soc.* iii. The Council... shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary Members. 1844 *Camden Soc. Publications* Pref. Note, The Council of the Camden Society desire it to be understood, that, etc. 1892 (title) The Metropolitan Auxiliary Council of the London Missionary Society.

#### b. In University use.

In the Scottish Universities, the *General Council* is the great deliberative body consisting of the members of the University Court, the professors, and graduates, corresponding in function to Convocation in the University of London. In the University of Oxford, the *Hebdomadal Council* is a representative board which consults upon and administers the business of the University, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the Congregation and Convocation.

1854 *Act 17-18 Vict.* c. 81 (*Oxf. Univ. Act*) § 5 Upon the 15th day of the said Michaelmas term 1854, there shall be elected... a council, which shall be called the hebdomadal council. *Ibid.* § 6 If any person shall be elected a member of the hebdomadal council in two or more classes, he shall, when he first takes his seat in the council, declare under which class he desires to sit. 1873 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 43 The General Council of this University, and the General Council of the University of St. Andrews jointly, return a Member of Parliament.

12. In some of the Reformed churches: An advisory assembly of clerical, or clerical and lay, members.

*Congregational council*, and *National council*, advisory or consultative bodies organized by the Congregationalists in America. So *London Nonconformist Council*, etc.

#### 13. Council and Session (Sc.): see sense 7.

14. *Council of War*. a. An assembly of officers (military or naval) called to consult with the general or commanding officer, usually in a special emergency. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1612-5 *Bp. Hall's Contempl.*, O. T. xix. i. They may call a council of war, and lay their heads together. a 1671 L. D. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 72 We called a Council of war, wherein it was debated, whether we should attempt those in the works. 1855 *Trollope's Warden* xiv. Generals in their councils of war did not consider more deeply.

*fig.* 1705 *Vanbrugh's Confed.* II. i. What a pretty little pair of amiable persons are there gone to hold a council of war together! Poor birds! 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Far.* 220 We then held a 'council of war', in which it was agreed that all should keep as close to the rocks as possible.

b. In some foreign countries: A body forming a permanent advisory committee or board on military affairs.

1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Briefe Disc. Warre* 17 All these Counsailes of warres both in Spaine and abroad, are expert and principall Captaines. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xi. 33 The General of Achem. assembled his Council of War, who were all of opinion that the commenced siege was to be continued. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 18 The Emperor (of Austria)... has advanced... Count Henry Thaur to be... a Councillor of the Aulick Council of War. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 65/1 (Prince Eugene) returned to Vienna, and was appointed president of the council of war.

15. *Common Council*. a. Without special meaning: = General council; see 1.

c 1590 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 357 At be commyn conseil a day saint Gregori a-ros sone, And bad be pope and is cardinales graunti him ane bone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5393 All spritis in his spelok here speke þai to-gedire, Here is þaire comon consaile.

b. The administrative body of a corporate town or city; a town or city council. In England (since the Act of 1835) retained as a title only in the case of London; used in some cities in U.S.

e. g. in Philadelphia the local authority now consists of the *Select Council* and *Common Council*, called together the *Councils*. The *Common Council* is mentioned in Penn's Charter of 25 Oct. 1701; the *Select Council*, formerly a court of Aldermen, appears in the Consolidation Act of 2 Feb. 1854.

a. 1467 *Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 387 Yf eny of the xlviii. persones chosen and named for the comyn counsell of the seid cite, discouere eny maner thing that ys seid at hur comyn counselle. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 To the... common counsell of the cite of York. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 To lyue other vnder a pryncce or a commyn counsell in cytes and townys.

b. 1580 in *Picton's L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 42 At the request of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, together with the consent of the Common Council there in the Common Hall assembled. 1666 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 38 Sheriffs of London have been always chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and Livery-men. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5040/7 An act passed at a Court of Common-Council held for the City of London. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 403 You see the dash which the Common Council of the city of London have made at me. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 323 Officers of the City of London... Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

1889 *City Govt. of Philadelphia* 20 The Assembly for the transaction of business was called the Common Council. *Ibid.* 15, 70, etc.

#### c. A meeting of such a body. Obs.

1467 (see b above). 1548 *Hall Chron.* 170 The Mayre on y<sup>r</sup> next day... called a common counsaile. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 52 ¶ 4 As soon as he came into the Common Council.

d. Hence *Common councilman*: see under COUNCIL-MAN.

#### 16. Privy Council: see PRIVY.

17. *Comb.*, as *council-door*, *ground*, *seat*; *council-book*, the book in which the acts of a council are registered; the register of privy-councillors; *council-day*, the day on which a council meets for deliberation; *council-fire*, a fire kindled by the North American Indians when in council; *council-general*, a general or common council; *council-hall*, *-room* = COUNCIL-CHAMBER. See also COUNCIL-BOARD, -HOUSE, -MAN, -TABLE.

1618 SIR L. STURFLEY *Petit. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 390 The publick act registered in the 'Council-book'. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. 1872/1 324 Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the council-book. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xvii. 256 The declaration was projected, executed, and entered in the council-books without any previous notice to Pitt. 1664-5 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 121 Very constant he is on 'council-days'. 1686 *Dryden's Dk. of Guise* v. i. To keep guards doubled at the 'council-door'. 1775 G. JOHNSON in *Sparks' Life of Gen. Morris* 182/1 42 The Indians will not sit still, and see their 'council-fire' extinguished. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. x. 935 The Delawares, and the Shawnees, lighted the council-fire, smoked the calumet, and entreated for peace. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 191/1 A report made to the 'council-general' of hospitals in Paris. 1880 A. T. DRANE *St. Cath. of Siena* 537 Let him call a Council-general (*Concilio Generale*) of the chief citizens and listen to their advice. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xv. We were... assembled at the 'council-ground' on the shores of the Buona Ventura. 1686 *Dryden's Dk. of Guise* v. i. The 'council-hall' was hung with crimson round. 1842 *Bischoff's Woolen Manuf.* II. 117 The Duke of Wellington... had proposed that both parties should meet in the 'council room', and calmly discuss the question before the ministers. 1795 *Pope's Odys.* viii. 5 Then to the 'council-seat' they bend their way. 1837 *Wheelerwright tr. Aristophanes* II. 238 Nor is there any council-seat, for this is the third day and midst of Ceres' feasts!

**Council-board.** The board or table at which the members of a council sit; hence, the council in session, the assembled body of councillors.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archaeon* (1635) 116 To have his Causes determined... at the Council-board without open hearing. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 99 [He] rated my Vnckle from the Council-board. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 46/1 Acquainting his council-board... with the indignities he had sustained. a 1693 L. D. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 40 Attendance at the Council-board. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Eas. 1854 II. 655/2 When he landed from India... he had... looked forward to... a seat at the Council Board, an office at Whitehall. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. x. 437 The president... had no higher functions than those of the president of a council-board.

**Council-chamber.** An apartment appropriated to the meetings of a council; the place of consultation.

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Counsell chambre, *chambre de parlement*. a 1533 L. D. BERNERS *Huon lxxxiii.* 254 The barons... went out of the counsell chambre. 1665 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 153 Thence... to White Hall to the Council-chamber. 1768-74 *Tucker's Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 596 Irreverent methodism... rushes with saucy familiarity into the council-chamber of heaven. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 160 Those who... fought in literature, in the council-chamber, in the field, against the Church revival of their day.

**Council-house.** A house in which a council meets for deliberation; in Scotland and elsewhere, a common name for a town-hall.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16094 (Trin.) Pilate... 3ede in to þe par-lour: Pat was a counsell hous badde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 That none but he be wepenles Shall come into the counsell hous. 1566 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 23 Agrippa and Bernice... entred into the counsell housse with the cap-

taines. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. v. 38 The subtile Traytor This day had plotted, in the Council-house, To murder me. 1760-74 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 37 On the west side which faces the cathedral, is the council-house. 1890 *What to see in Birmingham* 6, The Council House.

#### b. † Council-house-man, a town-councillor.

1677 *London Gaz.* No. 3338/3 *Coventry* Nov. 1, The Mayor... Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Council-House-Men... met at St. Mary's Hall. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5377/1 An humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Council-house-men... and Inhabitants of the City of Coventry.

† **Councillist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COUNCIL + -IST, after *canonist*, etc.] One versed in the subject of ecclesiastical councils.

1648 MILTON *Apol. Smecl.* xii. I have not... read more of the councils. I should be sorry to have been such a prodigal of my time... If ye provoke me... I will in three months be an expert councillor.

† **Counsellary**, a. *Obs.* [f. COUNCIL + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to counsel; advisory, CONSILIARY.

1651 HOBBS *Philos. Rud. Wks.* (1841) II. 260 Christ... had not a royal or sovereign power committed to him... but counsellary and doctrinal only.

**Councillin** (kaun'silin), *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [as if from a verb \*council to hold a COUNCIL.] The holding of a council.

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 51 Shall all our councillorings and all our cares Be cast into the flames?

**Councillor** (kaun'silau). *Forms:* 3-7 as in COUNSELLOR; also 6-7 counsellour, -or, 6-councillor. [An alteration of the earlier word *counsellor*, through assimilation to *council*. When *counsel* (F. *conseil*), in the sense of an advising or deliberative body, came to be spelt *council*, *counsellor* (F. *conseiller*) in the sense of a member of such a body was conformably spelt *councillor*.] An official member of a council: a. of the council of state of a sovereign or ruler: cf. PRIVY COUNCILLOR; b. of the council of a colonial government, etc.; c. of a town, city, county or district council, (esp. as distinguished from an alderman).

a. (c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3005 Fair.) De kinge (Abimelech) made him [Abraham] his counsaillour priue. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2052 Charlis counsaillour am y prue. c 1450 *Nom.* in *W. Wulker* 684/18 (*Nomina dignitat.*) Hic assessoris, counsellor. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall... direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counsellours. 1586 THYNNER in *Hollinshead Chron.* III. 1499/1 For his worthynesse and merit advanced to the estate of a councillor. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 219 One Gilbert Pecke, his Counsellour. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 286 To make Sir Geo. Carteret a counsellor... is not the way to recover the honour of the K.'s council. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 6 Any of her Ministers or Counsellours. 1797 *De For. Syst. Magic.* I. (1801) 57 Wise princes always choose wise councillors. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 192 Among the imperial councillors, difference of opinion prevailed. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanac* 434 [Officials of the German Embassy in London.] Councillor of Embassy. Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the Embassy.

b. 1608 E. WINGFIELD *Virginia in Capt. Smith's Wks.* Introd. (Arb.) 76 So much differed the President and the other Councillors in managing the government of the Colony. 1809 *Whitaker's Almanac* 431 Straits Settlements. The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members... the Resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca having seats in both Councils.

c. 1506 *Pier. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 Heddes, counsellors and rulers of the sayd cite. 1673 *Rav. Journ.* Low C. 422 Private quarrels... are usually referred to a Councillor of the Parish. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 431 Their idea of the dignity of the civil authority extended to the city councillors. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanac* 583/1 (County Councils) County aldermen and county councillors will be eligible for the coronerships.

**Councillorship** (kaun'silau'ship). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of councillor.

1593 *Stocker's Cir. Warres Lowe C.* I. 57 b. His Counsellorship of estate. 1596 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 95 In the whole course of your Councillorship and managing of affairs under her Majestie. a 1666 *Bacon Adv. to Villiers* (J.). Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the councillorship. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 157 Chamberlainships, Councillorships, and Extraordinary Ambassadorships. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 496, I even became political enough to stand for a councillorship.

**Council-man.** A member of a council. *esp.* of that of a corporate town; a councillor. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1659 W. SHEPPARD *Corporations, etc.* 57 To name the present Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Council-men, and Officers. 1881 BRIDGETT *Hist. Eucharist* II. 281 The bailiffs and councilmen were summoned to appear personally at Rome.

**Common-councilman.** A member of a common council; a common councillor. Now used of the city of London, and common in U.S.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Fall of Mortimer* I. i. I, who am no common-council-man. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 73 ¶ 17 As the Common-Council-Men of the said Ward shall think fit. 1768-74 *Tucker's Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 127 [Vanity] qualifies the common councilman to dictate measures of state. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merck & Friar* III. (1844) 79 As the stout reforming Common-Councilman said to the spare conservative Alderman. 1873 *Ruskin in Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 934 Mr. Greg's... philosophy of Expenditure was expressed with great precision by the Common Councilmen of New York.



Hence **Councilman** *a.* (U.S.)  
 1881 *Philadelphia Record* No. 3457. 1 Charges..made by  
 a councilmanic sub-committee.

† **Councilship**. *Obs.* = COUNCILLORSHIP.

1649 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 130 Lord  
 Cottingham was very much assisting to Mr. Longs Council-  
 ship.. which is ill resented by her and all the Kings party.

**Council-table**. = COUNCIL-BOARD. *a. lit.*

† **b.** The Privy Council. *Obs.*

1681 G. HAKEWILL *K. David's Vow* 230 They may sit  
 with me, as it were at Council-table. 1647 CLARENDON  
*Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 28/1 The council-table and star-chamber  
 enlarge their jurisdictions to a vast extent. 1678 MARVELL  
*Growth Poetry Wks.* 1875 IV. 225 How improper would it  
 seem of a privy-counsellor if in the House of Commons he  
 should not justify the most arbitrary proceedings of the  
 council-table. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P. 2 Pronounced  
 in the most solemn manner at the Council-Table. 1841  
*Penny Cyc.* XIX. 23/2 The privy council, or council table,  
 consists of the assembly of the king's privy councillors for  
 matters of state.

**Co-understanding**: see *Co-pref.* 3a.

**Coundight, -dite, -duit, -dyte**, *obs. ff.* CON-  
 DUIT, CONDUCT *sb.*

**Condoue, -dye**, var. of CONDUE *v.* *Obs.*

† **Co-une** (*ko-yūn*), *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. co-*  
 = *com-* together + *ūn-us* one: cf. *tri-une*.] United  
 together in one.

1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 109 In thee  
 Being and Love co-une the Blessed see.

† **Co-une, v.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. type \*coünare*,  
*f. co-* together + *ünare* to unite in one: cf. *L.*  
*adünare* in this sense.] *trans.* To unite, com-  
 bine.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xcv. 147 [They] are in Man  
 one, and co-und together. 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts &*  
*Mon.* (1642) 25 God and Man, co-und in one Christ.

**Counfrie**, *obs.* form of COMFREY.

1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 Venti major..consolida  
 maior..gail. et angl. counfrie.

**Counforde, -fort(e), -found**, *obs. ff.* COMFORT,  
 CONFOUND.

**Counge**, *obs. ff.* CONGE, leave to go.

**Co-unite, v.** [*f. Co-1 + UNITE v.*]

1. *trans.* To unite together, conjoin.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 23 This Gordian knot to-  
 gether counites A Medor partener in her peerlesse loue.  
 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. iii. Whom kindred and  
 acquaintance co-unites. 1668 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* i. 9 With  
 all the faculties of my soul centred and co-united. 1724  
 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* viii. 120 Making the Persons distinct,  
 but co-uniting them in glory, eternity, and majesty.

2. *intr.* To enter into union.

1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 25 They quickly con-  
 joined and counited with them in marriage and affinity.

So † **Co-unite** *pa. pple.* = co-united; **Co-uniter**,  
 Co-unity.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 80 b. That those also  
 .. might bee counite together. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 237  
 Sixth all forms in our soul be counite. 1687 *Antid. Ath.*  
*Scholia* on App. 233 All things are so tender and loose that  
 they seem to stand in need of some immaterial director and  
 co-unitor. 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 435  
 Thou by Co-unity Divine, While One, wert Trine.

**Co-universal**: see *Co-pref.* 2.

**Counsel** (*kounsel*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *con-*,  
*counsell*, *-seyl*, *-sail*, *-sayl*, *(-seile, -seille,*  
*-seyle, -saille, -saille, -sayle, etc.)*; also 4-5 *cun-*,  
*cown-, koun-, kown-*; 5-7 *counsell*, *(-al, -all,*  
*-ale, etc.)*; 4- *counsell*: about 40 variants. Also  
 4-5 *oon-, coun-, etc., -oel, -oele, -oeil, etc.*; 5-7  
*counsell, 6-8 -oel, 7-8 -oil*: about 15 variants.  
 [ME. *con-, counsell, -ail, -ayl, a. OF. conseil, coun-*  
*seil, in Afr. counsell (= Pr. conselh, Cat. consell,*  
*Sp. consejo, Pg. consello, It. consiglio):—L.*  
*consilium* consultation, plan decided on as the result  
 of consultation, advice, counsel, advising faculty,  
 prudence; a deliberating body, a council of state,  
 war, etc.; a counsellor: a word of the same type  
 as *colloquium, consubium, etc., f. consilire* to  
 deliberate, etc., *f. con-* together + *\*sal-* a root  
 found also in *consul, consulo*, and prob. cognate  
 with *Skr. sar-* to go. The various senses are  
 retained in French; but in English, those meaning  
 a deliberating body are now written COUNCIL, by  
 confusion with *L. concilium*.]

I. 1. Interchange of opinions on a matter of  
 procedure; consultation, deliberation. *To take*  
*counsel*: to consult, deliberate.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 59/200 A-mong bis Cardinales coun-  
 sell here was i-none. 1320 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 2 How  
 lange sail I sett counsails in my hert of diuerse thynges.  
 c. 1450 *Merlin* x. 141 After mete Arthur & Merlin went to-  
 gether to counseile. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *John* xi. 53 Then  
 from that daye forth theye took counsell together, for to put  
 him to death. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 There were  
 great counsailles betwene the King and Jaques Darnell, on  
 the one parte, and the Counsailles of the good townes of the  
 other part. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 11, I hold as  
 little counsaile with weake feare. As you. 1611 BIBLE *Job*  
 xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darkenth counsel by words with-  
 out knowledge? 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* i. 9 No time  
 ..for that Counsel and Consideration which is requisite.  
 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 576 Time was not for long  
 counsel. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are .. eras  
 of counsel and eras of execution. 1879 MISS YONGE  
 VOL. II.

*Cameos* Ser. iv. vi. 72 He found old Lefèvre, and took much  
 counsel with him.

† **b.** Conference, conversation. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1330 *Leben Jesu* (ed. Horstmann) 79 (Mätz.) Nuste no man  
 swait was, bat conseil longe ilaste. 1640 *Pa. comen* be  
 apostles, and pousten wonder bat he wolde such conseil  
 drawe Mid a womman bat sunfol was.

2. Opinion as to what ought to be done given as  
 the result of consultation; aid or instruction for  
 directing the judgement; advice, direction.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ne no mon ne aski ou read ne coun-  
 sail. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 111/169 Heo 3af him conseil  
 pane wei to gon. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 315 Triste we  
 to god bat he wole 3iue us conseil in bis. c. 1385 CHAUCER  
*Melib.* P. 207 Taak no conseil of a fool. 1470-85 MALORY  
*Arthur* I. x. The kyng asked conseil at hem al. 1548  
 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 226 Without the counceyl  
 [1547 counsell] of Mayster doctor Butte. 1579 GOSSON  
*Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 If plaiers take a little more coun-  
 sell of their pillowe, they shall finde them selues to be the  
 worste .. people in the world. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839)  
 241 *Counsel*, is where a man saith, *do, or do not this*, and  
 deduceth his reasons from the benefit that arriueh by it  
 to him to whom he saith it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No.  
 185 P. 1 The counsels of philosophy and the injunctions of  
 religion. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 142 Both princes ..  
 hearkened the more willingly to the counsils of Anselm.  
 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 487 The failure of the more  
 moderate counsels for which his own had been set aside.

*b. spec. in Theol.* One of the advisory declara-  
 tions of Christ and the apostles, in mediæval  
 theology reckoned as twelve, which are considered  
 not to be universally binding, but to be given as a  
 means of attaining greater moral perfection; so  
*counsel of perfection*, esp. in reference to *Matt.*  
 xix. 21. *Evangelical counsels*, the three obliga-  
 tions of voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience  
 to a religious superior (see *quot.* 1875).

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 31f men wolen .. kepe  
 be counsails of Crist, loke bat bei croken not from him.  
 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *Our Lady* 139 By the nombre of xxii y3  
 vnderstode the x counsaumentes and the xii counsailes  
 of the gospell. 1640 The counsaumentes of oure  
 lorde that all must kepe that will be saued. The counsailes  
 that longe to religyous & to folke of perfeccyon. 1577  
 VAUTROUILLE *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 85 *marc.* The Papistes  
 diuide the gospell into precepts and counsels. To the pre-  
 cepts men are bound (say they), but not to the counsels.  
 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Exhort. § 8 Although some  
 men did acts of Counsel in order to attain that perfection  
 which in Jesus was essential and unalterable. 1863 KEBLE  
*Life of Wilson* xii. 405 This .. which the tenor of her life  
 may justify us in calling no extravagance of pietism, but a  
 real counsel of perfection. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost*  
 xii. 330 But the life of counsels—that is the life of poverty,  
 the life of chastity, the life of obedience, which is the life  
 of the priesthood, and the life of those who enter convents.  
 1883 *Catholic Dict.* 325/1 The high estimation in which the  
 Fathers held the evangelical counsels. 1886 EARL SELBORNE  
*Def. Ch. Eng.* iii. xvii. § 3. 297 A tendency .. to elevate coun-  
 sels of perfection into laws of bondage.

3. The faculty of counselling or advising; judge-  
 ment; prudence; sagacity in the devising of plans.  
*Obs. or arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 412 He was queynte of conseyl &  
 speche, & of body strong. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29205 (Cott.)  
 Pe gift o wijit, of vnder-standing, o counsaill. 1380 WYCLIF  
*Isa.* xi. 2 And ther shal resten vp on hym the Spirit of the  
 Lord .. spirit of counsell and of strengthe. c. 1400 *Somdome*  
*Bab.* 367 Th by-spake a worthy man of counsaile, An Erille  
 of the Senatours. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 457 Laurie  
 and meik and of counsaill ryght gude. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xii. 13  
 With him is wisdom & strengthe, he hath counsell and  
 vnderstanding. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. i. (1712) 38  
 Things are so framed that they naturally imply a Principle  
 of Wisdom and Counsel in the Author of them.

4. That in which deliberation results; resolution,  
 purpose, intention; plan, design, scheme.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 371 Hii .. were alle at conseyl to  
 worry Engeland. 1380 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiii(f). 11 The coun-  
 sell forsothe of the Lord withoute ende abit. c. 1450 *Merlin*  
 xiv. 202 He ne kowde no counseile how he myght his londe  
 defende. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 23 Delivered by the de-  
 terminat counsell and foreknowledge of God. 1548 UDALL,  
 etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 His prouidence and counsailes un-  
 scrutable. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xx. 262 Would any man  
 impute it rather to deliberate counsell, than to some fit  
 of heat and follie? 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 84 We who  
 cannot fathom the secrets of the Council of God. 1841  
 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 15. 55 The secret counsels of the  
 Infinite Mind.

† 5. A private or secret purpose, design, or  
 opinion. *Obs.* (exc. as in d).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3161 (Cott.) His counsaill will he naman  
 tell. c. 1305 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 683 How my3t I hyde myn  
 hert fro Habraham be trwe, bat I ne dyscouered to his corse  
 my counsaile so dere. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 9 There coun-  
 selle was dyscouered. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 776 Many  
 thought that thys Duke was privitye to all the Protector's  
 counsaile. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. ii. 2 They of Rome are en-  
 tred in our Counsailes, And know how we procede. 1652  
 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 229 By diligent watchfulness  
 discover their [Enemies'] approaches or counsels.

† **b.** A matter of confidence or secrecy; a  
 secret; a confidence. *Obs.* (exc. as in d).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27886 (Cotton Galba) Dronkinhede ..  
 mase oft kounsail to be talde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix.  
 157 bat bat women witeth may nouste wel be counseil!  
 c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2784 To sayn solp of by make, Hit ne  
 may beo no counsaill; be Sarazyns him habbe itake. c. 1386  
 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 110 But natheles hir thoughte that sche  
 dyde, That sche so long a counseil scholde hyde. c. 1450  
*Crt. of Love* 722 But this is counsaile, keepe it secretly,  
 (Quod she). c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 522 Charge yow euer-

ychoon That yt be counsele that we haue doon. 1530 PALSGR.  
 203/1 Counsell, secret. 1613 MASSINGER *De. Milan* III. i.  
 Nay, it is no counsell, You may partake it, gentlemen.

† **c.** In counsel: in private, in confidence. *Obs.*  
 c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xii. 137 He leet voyden out of his  
 chambre all maner of men. for he wolde speke with me  
 in counseill. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. i. Thenne sir  
 Agraupayne sayd thus openly and not in no counceille. 1535  
 COVERDALE *Job* iv. 12 There is spoken unto me a thyng in  
 counceill. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 122 *Shal* The Coun-  
 cell shall know this. *Fal.* I were better for you if it were  
 known in counceill: you'll be laugh'd at. 1638 FORD *Fancies*  
 I. iii. A pastime smiled at Amongst yourselves in counsel;  
 but beware Of being overheard.

*d.* † **To keep or hold (a matter) counsel** (later in  
*counsel*): to keep it secret (*obs.*). *To keep* († *hold*)  
*counsel*: to observe secrecy (*arch. and dial.*). *To*  
*keep any one's counsel*: to keep a secret which he  
 has committed to one (*arch. or obs.*). *To keep*  
*one's own counsel*: to keep one's own secret, be  
 reticent about one's intentions or opinions.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27411 (Cott.) Pe sin bat said es to be  
 preist he hald it counsaill euer in breist. c. 1450 *Erle Tolous*  
 582 Madam, your trowthe ys plyght, To holde counsaile,  
 bothe day and nyght. c. 1450 *Merlin* i. 16 This may not be  
 kepte counseill. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxviii, He  
 kepeth it no counceill but that he is a knyghte of Kyngye  
 Arthurs. 1640 *Ibid.* xii. v. Kepe hit in counceille and let noo  
 man knowe hit in the world. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 It is  
 comyn prouerbe that women can kepe no counceyll. c. 1550  
 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 26 Kepe y3 counsell, dane Davy  
 Dyssymulacyon. 1560 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867)  
 168 Three may kepe counceill if twayne be away. 1576  
 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 217 Women and children keepe  
 that in counsel whereof they are ignorant. 1608 SHAKS.  
*Ham.* iv. ii. 11 Do not beleuee it .. That I can keepe your  
 counsell, and not mine owne. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclesi.* viii. 17  
 Consult not with a foole; for he cannot keepe counsell.  
 1641 BROME *Jov. Crev.* II. Wks. 1873 III. 374 We .. have  
 kept all your counsels ever since we have been Infant Play-  
 fellows. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 P. 1, I am the best Man  
 in the World to keep my own Counsel. 1757 FOOTE *Author*  
 I. Wks. 1799 I. 136 Don't be afraid; I'll keep counsil. 1818  
 BYRON *Yvan* i. lxviii, I'm really puzzled what to think or say,  
 She kept her counsel in so close a way. 1855 MACAULAY  
*Hist. Eng.* IV. 584 William kept his own counsel so well  
 that not a hint of his intention got abroad.

† **6. Of counsel with or for (a person), in, with**  
 or to (an act, etc.): in the counsels, confidence, or  
 secrets of; one of the advisers of (a person); privy  
 to (an act). *Obs.*

1295 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 22, I prey yow .. that .. ye will  
 .. defenden the seyd sutes .. and to be of ovr counseill in  
 these matieres. 1530 PALSGR. 424/1, I am cheife a [= of]  
 counsaile with one .. *je suis de son secret priu.* 1530  
 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 89 And noon of them  
 other to blame or off counsell w<sup>t</sup> that lewed dede. 1535  
 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 15 Art thou of counsel with God?  
 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* *John* 20 b. A thing priue  
 and of counsel to his first fault. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II.  
 783 She was a [= of] counsaile with the Lorde Hastynge  
 to destroy him. 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* v. vi. Say, fellow, know'st  
 thou any yet unnam'd Of council in this incest? 1683 A.  
 SHAPE *Anat. Horse* i. l. (1686) 69 Aristotle .. was in his time  
 thought to be the nearest of counsel to Nature. 1689 *Trial*  
*Bps.* 3 This Writ was granted upon our Motion, who are of  
 Counsel for the King.

II. † 7. An assembly or body of advisers. *Obs.*  
 Now COUNCIL 4 and 6 q.v.

1297 [see COUNCIL 6; also 4 and 6 for other quots.]. a. 1300  
*Cursor M.* 24793 (Cott.) His counsaill badd him for to faand, be  
 king of danemerk wit saand. c. 1305 *Pilate* 38 in *E. E. P.*  
 (1862) 112 He wolde him sle, ac his counsaill ne 3af him noyt  
 berto. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* II. Ded. 1 The .. whole-  
 some adyce and ministerie, of your noble uncle and counsaill.

† **b.** A single person with whom one consults  
 or advises; a counsellor. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 289, I. tolde thee my wo As to  
 my counsell and to my brother sworn. 1647 WARD *Simp.*  
*Cobler* 54 Will you follow your very worst Counsell so farre,  
 as to provoke your very best? 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in  
*N. Papers* (Camden) II. 134 Lo. Digby was soe much the ablest  
 Counsell to the King.

8. A body of legal advisers, engaged in the  
 direction or conduct of a cause. (Usually a col-  
 lective plural, but sometimes treated as a numeral  
 plural; formerly, in 'to desire the benefit of  
 counsel', 'to be allowed counsel', etc., treated as  
 a collective sing.; cf. *quot.* 1681.)

(In this sense erroneously stated in many legal text-books  
 to be 'an abbreviation of counsellor'.)

1392 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 Help, that I hadde counsell  
 here Upon the trouthe of my matere. And Julius with  
 that anone Assigned him a worthy one. 1425 *Paston Lett.*  
 No. 5. I. 20, I have, by advys of counseill in making a pro-  
 curacie to yow. 1590 GREENE *Art Comay Catch.* II. 15  
 Carefull to see his counsell, and to ply his Attorney. 1642  
 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xi. 341 As shall be devised by the  
 Counsell learned in the Law. 1666 PERKINS *Diary* (1879) IV.  
 219 The Lords did insist that he should have Counsel,  
 which the Commons would not suffer. 1640 *Ibid.* IV. 280 The  
 second of our Three Counsel was the best. 1661 *Trial*  
*S. Colledge* 9 In Misdemeanour Counsel is to be allowed  
 for the Prisoner, but not in Treason. 1709 CALVERLEY  
 in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 122 Council for Mr.  
 Hackett were lawyers Adams and Wickham .. for Mr.  
 Wilson .. counsils, Mr. Thornton of Leeds, and Mr. Raw-  
 son of Bradford. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 62 Two of  
 the learned Council against us came afterwards to be suc-  
 cessively Lord Chancellors. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VIII. 106/2  
 The duty of coun-cel is to give advice in questions of law,  
 and to manage causes for clients. They are styled common  
 law, equity, or chamber counsel, according to the nature of  
 the business they transact. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld.*  
 133

*Lyndhurst v.* 139. The most formidable array of counsel that was ever banded together for a criminal prosecution.

b. as *sing.* (rarely with pl. *counsels*): A single legal adviser; a counsellor-at-law, advocate, or barrister.

1709 [see prec.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429. Because a Council of the other Side asserted it was coming down. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 37. They have charged one of their ablest counsels with the preparation of a memoir to establish this. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 99. An advocate, the first counsel in Edinburgh.

c. *King's (Queen's) Counsel*: barristers appointed (on the nomination of the lord-chancellor) counsel to the crown; they take precedence of ordinary barristers, and wear a silk instead of a stuff gown; also a member of this body. (Abbreviated K.C., Q.C.)

1689 *Tryal Bps.* 2. It is our Duty, who are the King's Counsel, to prosecute such kind of Offences. 1797 WOLFE *Tone Autobiog.* (1825) 79. Two lawyers of great eminence, King's Counsel. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 375. Queen's Council or her Majesty's Counsel, as servants of the Crown, must not be employed in any cause against its interest, without special license of the Crown, which is however never refused. 1892 *Newsp.*, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C. defended.

d. *Comb., as counsel-giver, giving, -keeping; counsel-keeper*, one who is entrusted with designs, secrets, etc. by another; a confidant.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxii. 4. They were his counsellors, as his fathers death. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 24. And Curtin'd with a Counsaile-keeping Cause. 1597 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 200. And looke whether the fettee Trigon... be not lipping to his Masters old Tables, his Note-Booke, his Counsell-keeper? 1592 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abogato*, pleading, counsel giving, the profession of an advocate. 1681 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 476. She was not of my counsel-keepers. 1808 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I.* 246. That counsel-giving to the King.

**Counsel** (kaunsel), *v.* Forms (more than 30): 3 *counsell-en*, 3-6 *vars. in con-, coun-*, (4-5 *coun-*), -*sell*, -*sail* l, etc., as in sb.; 5-6 *counsell*, 4- *counsel*. Also 4-6 *counceill*, -*cell*, -*cel*, etc. [ME. *counsell*, a. F. *conseiller* (= Pr. *conseillar*, *cosseillar*, OSP. *consejar*, It. *consigliare*): late L. *consiliare*, for cl. L. *consiliari* to be a counsellor, to counsel, *f. consilium*: see prec.]

1. To counsel a person: to give or offer (him) counsel or advice; to advise.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 214. He bygan hem rede; And in þys batayle to counseyle, and þes wordes seyde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7971 (Gött.) Comyn I am þe to counseyle, þu folu it, and it sal þe vaille. 1340 HAMPOLDE *Pr. Cons.* 5043. To counsaile þam þat askes counsaile. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3817. He counseld þe childes fader. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 25. Theyr offyce is for to counceylye the kyng. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27. Ye shall truly counsell the king and his chauceillour, in al thinges concerning the same. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 28. Pray be counsaill'd. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* II. 71. [He] has neither sense to counsel himself nor to choose counsellors for himself, much less to counsel others. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 27. Since we have thus met, I will pause to counsel you.

b. with constructions and adverbial extensions, expressing the matter or tenor of the advice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3450 (Gött.) To counsil hir quat were best. *Ibid.* 3751 (Gött.) Counsil me fader, how to lue. *Ibid.* 2113 (Fairf.) Counsil me vn-to þe best. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70. I you counseile That ye it kepe. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9804. He counceild the kynges to kayre into grece. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 43. I counseyle you that ye tourne agayn. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 83. I will goe. And counsaile him to fight against his passion. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xxii. Men who counsell'd him To offer terms. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 376. The weakly unjust king will not be counselled to his own honour and interest. 1871 WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 10. Euphues counsels ladies to cultivate good-nature and courtesy.

2. *absol.* To give or offer counsel or advice.

† *Const. to* (a course or purpose).

(Arising out of 1, by suppression of the personal object, and leading the way to 3, in which the personal object is also absent, and the matter of the advice expressed.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 377. And as he consailt, thai haue done. 1382 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 514. Alle men of þe Parlement counceilinge þerto. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* i. 140. Austin the famous Disputer, counsellith to this purpose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1099. So counsell'd hee and both together went into the thickest Wood.

3. To counsel a thing: to advise its adoption or doing; to recommend (a plan, suggestion, etc.).

a. with the matter expressed by a sentence, clause, or inf. phrase.

1340 HAMPOLDE *Pr. Cons.* 3927. Som clerkes counsaillies þat we it spare and reserve halely, Until we com til purgatory. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* i. 201. Ich counsaile, for comune profit lete þe cat worthe. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4648. To þe same þai counseld þar with þe cors to lende. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 35 b. He counsaileth that suche yocke and burden should be taken away.

b. with the matter expressed by a noun or pronoun.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 11336. Hade þu counseld the contrary. 1647-8 COTTEWELL *Davida's Hist. Pr.* (1678) 28. It should be proposed and counselled, as necessary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 227. Thus Belial. Counsel'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloath. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 14 Mar. I would counsel to all men moderation and justice. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. vi.* 356. The Emperor, counselled prudence and delay.

† 4. To ask counsel of; to consult. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 21. The kyng . . . axide ydolis, he

counselleid [1388 took counsel at] entrailis. 1508 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 167. He could no less do than to counsel other thereupon. 1547 HOOVER *Anno. Bp. Winchester's Bk. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 141. Moses, counselled the Lord and thereupon advised his subjects what was to be done.

† 5. *refl.* To take counsel with oneself; to consider; also = next. Cf. to advise oneself, *F. se conseiller, s'aviser. Obs.*

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 122/552. Of ower olde lawes transcrit 3e me take And þare-oppe ich chulle consellen me 3wuche beon to for-sake. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5509 (Cott.) Sir consail yow, and þat bi yare, Was neuer nede of consail mare. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 199. He thought he wolde him first counseil With Apollo.

† 6. *intr.* To take counsel with others; to consult, deliberate. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 91. Our Kyng . . . vnder feng hym fayr ynow, and conselleid of þe cas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14386 (Gött.) þa conselleid þaim emang Him ouþer to be heued or hang. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 90. Synful men shuld conselle with preestis, and take of hem medecine to fle more synne. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 84. The saide governours of Rome . . . saiden they wolde counceile together and advise a day. c 1500 *Melusine* 236. Ye muste counseill among you, & take your best advys. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 160. Wives must counsel with husbands. 1612 DRYDEN *Pol. rh.* i. 2. Those Druides . . . dwell in darksome Groves, there counselling with sprites. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 64. Counselling They met despondent.

† **Counselful**, a. *Obs.* [f. COUNSEL sb. + -FUL]. Full of counsel; able to give advice.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 196. The right counsaillful facultie of Decrees of the universitie of Parys.

**Counsellable**, -*elable* (kaunsel'äb'l), a. [f. COUNSEL v. + -ABLE.]

1. Open to counsel; willing to be counselled.

1530 LYNDESAY *Tot. Papynge* 515. Allace! that daye had he bene counsaillabill, He had obtienit laude, gloire, and victorie. c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1683) 135. His Majesty engaged also to me to be secret, constant and counsellable. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Pemil. Pardoned* III. iii. (1713) 310. He requires a persuadable counsellable temper.

2. Of things: To be recommended; advisable.

1644 CHAS. I. *Let. in Carte Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 6. In case the Rebels here clasp up peace with me, which possibly were not counsellable for me to refuse. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 3-6. I know it is very counsellable to write all factions against the present usurper. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind. Tracts* (1727) 73. His Majesty found it most counsellable to resolve to make a defensive war.

**Counselled**, -*eled*, *pp. a.* [f. COUNSEL v.]

† 1. Advised, determined, come to a decision.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frucht.* II. lxxvii. [lxxiii.] 229. Y' Erie of Foyre, was soone counsaild in hymselfe.

2. Advised, recommended to be done.

1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* (1675) 33. Those armies would probably hinder the counselled retirement. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), His counsel'd crime which brands the Grecian name.

**Counsellless** (kaunsel'les), a. [f. COUNSEL sb. + -LESS.] Void or bereft of counsel.

c 1300 *Proverb. Verses in Rel. Ant.* II. 15. King counsellless, Bissop loreless, Wumman schameless. c 1400 *Beryn* 2313. For her I have no friendship; but am all counsellless. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 82. Some coward, hart-lesse, or counsell-lesse creature. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 264. Leaderless, counsellless as they were.

**Counselling**, -*eling* (kaunsel'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUNSEL v. + -ING.] The action of the verb COUNSEL; giving or taking of counsel; advising.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202. þe comen wele was paid of þat counselling þat it were not delayed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 67. But counselling is nat [i.e. nys] no comandement. a 1533 *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G b. And x. M. counsaillinges wolde be holden vpon eche of these thinges. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 359. What counselling with lawyers before engraving. a 1849 FOR. *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 476. The counsellings alluded to might be those of that gentleman with Rudge.

**Counselling**, -*eling*, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That counsels; advising.

1608 EARLE *Microcosm. Medling Man* (Arb.) 89. A serious and counselling forehead.

**Counsellor**, -*el* (kaunsel'or), *Forms*: a. 3

kunsiler, 3-4 consiler, -seiler, 3-5 -seylor, 4 cunsaylere, conseiller, -sailer, counsellere, -ceile (e r, 4-5 consellere, counseiler (e, 4-6 counseler, -sayer, 4-7 -sailer, 5 counseiller, -celler, 5-6 sulere, 5-7 counsellor, 6 conseylor, counseylor, -seler, -sellar, -celor. Also β. 4 counseillour, -seillour, -seylour, counsellor, -seilour, -celour, 4-5 counseillour, -seillor, 4-6 -seillour, -sailour, -sailour, -saylor, 4-8 counsellour, 5 conseyllour, counseyllour, counsellour, 6 counsaylour, counsaylour, 6-7 counsailor, counsellour, -or, 6- counsellor. [ME. *counseiller* (e, etc.), a. OF. *conseillere* (nom.), and ME. *counseillor* (a. OF. *conseillor* (oblique), respectively: L. *consiliator* and *consiliatorem*, agent-n. from *consiliare* to COUNSEL, advise.

Like *counsel*, formerly also spelt *counseller*, *counsellor*, etc.; since c 1600 these forms have been differentiated from *counsellor* under the type COUNCILLOR, as official counsellor, member of a 'council']

1. One who counsels or advises; an adviser.

a. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 410. Luue is his chamberling, & his kunsiler. c 1250 *Meid. Margrethe* (1862) 38. Awei ye euele consilers. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9314 (Cott.) Man sal him clep . .

Ferlifful and conseller [i.e. cunsaylere, counsellere]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 29. He cursip her wikkide counsellere. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1550. *Hips & Medea*, Frely 3af he to hire cunsaylerys [i.e. cunsaylere, -seler, -seiler, counsellere] Giftys grete. c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 68. I may neuer haue reste for hym, and Vlym hys counsellere. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1706. An agit knyght to be thi consuler. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. l. 24. Hys wyse cunsaylors and polytyke men. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38. God . . . misteris na counsellor. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxii. 3. His mother was his counsellor to doe wickedly.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9822 (Cott.) To nam haf farlifful he sal, and consailur [i.e. cunsaylor, counsellor, counsellor] man sal him cal. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sewle* i. i. (1859) 1. That lady that was thynne helper and thyn counsellour. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 8. Suche noble and sapient Counsaillours. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 128/1. They are also called counsellors, because they are assembled and called to the parlement for their aduise and good counsell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 55. My selfe your loyall Seruant, your Physitian. Your most obedient Counsellor. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxii. (1714) 29. Let All Men of Business be Counsellors, Confidants, etc. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 81. His father's counsellors, rever'd for age. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 3. The inefficacy of advice is usually the fault of the counsellor. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xvi. Above all, she was a first-rate counsellor in costume.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [i.] 24. In thy testimonies is my delite, they are my counsellors. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 180. Hatred and feare be two bad Counsellors in warre. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iii. 17. Those Linnen cheekes of thine Are Counsellors to feare. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. v. Fill out the wine—it is a soothing counsellor, and I need it.

2. An official counsellor; an adviser of the sovereign, a member of the King's Council. In this sense spelt since 16th c. COUNCILLOR, q.v.

3. (More fully *counsellor-at-law*.) One whose profession is to give legal advice to clients, and conduct their cases in court; a counselling lawyer, a barrister or advocate. *arch.* in Eng. use; still used in Ireland. In some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts.

1531 *Dial. on Lawe Eng.* II. xix. (1638) 92. What is the Counsellor in that case bounden to him that he gave counsell to? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109. Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1632 *Star Cham.* 365 (Camden) 111. Mr. Tuke the elder ingrossed the said Butler's answers with his own hand, and gott a Counsellor's hand thereunto. 1648 LILLY *Astrol. Prediction* 64. note. A Counsellor at Law, very learned and in great practice. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct. A rich counsellor, learned in the law, but, to me, a displeasing man. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvii. Mr. Counsellor Pleydell. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* III. 704. A counsellor at law, named Mallet, who lived in the reign of Charles I. 1891 *Murray's Mag. Dec.* 977 (7200 *Irish Stories*) I'm goin' to be medd a barrister, or, as we call it here, a counsellor.

† 4. One who consults or asks counsel. *Obs. rare.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78. Counsellor, qui petit consilium.

**Counsellorship** (kaunsel'orship). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of counsellor; formerly = COUNCILLORSHIP, q.v.

† **Counsellment**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conseillement*: see COUNSEL v. and -MENT.] Counselling, consultation, deliberation, conference.

1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* 27. Than shall there be no counsellment of the sutors.

**Count** (kaunt), *sb. l.* Forms: 4-6 *counte*, 5 *counte*, 7 *count*, 5- *count*. Also β. 5-6 *compte*, 6 *compte*, 5-9 *compt*. [ME. *counte*, a. OF. *conte*, *cunte* = It. *conto*: late L. *computum* calculation, reckoning, *f. computare* to calculate, reckon: see next. The spelling of the F. was refashioned in 14th c., after L., as *compte*, and this form became frequent also in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th c.]

1. The action or process of counting; a calculation, computation, reckoning.

*Out of count*: beyond calculation, countless, incalculable. *To put one out of count*: i.e. out of one's reckoning. *To keep count*: to keep up the reckoning of a series of things; so to lose count.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136. To þe houses of Chartres tuo þousand mark bi counte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3614. Mare þan a stane cast at a count be-for þe knyghtis all. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2. Count, a reknynge, *compte*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 62. Infinite, because . . . out of all count. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. 1093. About this time, the count of seuentie wekes begane, according to the prophetic of Daniel. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 31. The count of all their Journeys through all Italy, beginning at it [the *Milliarium aureum*]. 1768 in *Wesley's Frml.* 25 May. So many, that they are out of count. *Mod.* One box of voting papers was omitted, and a second count will be necessary. I kept count of the meteors till midnight, when they became so numerous that I lost count of them entirely.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5029. Ther nys compe ne mesure. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P v b. I demaunded then to haue a compe of the people. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. (1677) 13. Contrary to the Paschal compts, and Synodal Decrees of the Bishops. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 109. Thou hast no compt of years.

b. *Count-out*: the action of 'counting out' the House of Commons, or causing its adjournment, when there are fewer than forty members present: see COUNT v. 1. c. Also simply *count*.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 153. At one time there was imminent risk that the Address of condolence would evaporate in a count-out. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 315. The evening sitting succumbed to a count at ten o'clock.

2. The numerical result of reckoning; the number reckoned up, the reckoning; the sum total.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 197/3 They moche doubted that they shold not fynde theyr counte ne tale. 1570 TURBERV. *Dispraise of Woman* (R.), Let Creside be in compt and number of the mo. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgm.* i. i. xxvii. 103 Among the bed-roll of sinnes... Perjury is one of the count. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 121 Which... will by a gross computation, very near double the count. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes with that wild oath.

b. In the measurement of yarns: The number of hanks contained in a pound-weight.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 97/1 (*Cotton-spinning*) It will be seen that the price of the same count [of yarn] is greater for water twist than for mule twist. 1877 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/7 According to the present scale, a man who spins fine counts earns much higher wages than the man who spins coarse counts, though the work... sometimes requires equal skill and diligence. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 200/1 Yarns are designated according to the count, or number of hanks of 840 yards, in each pound weight.

3. A reckoning as to money or property; a statement of moneys received and expended (*esp.* by a steward or treasurer); = ACCOUNT sb. 2.

a 1345 *Song Poor Husbandm.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Thus y kippe ant cacche cares ful colde, Seththe y counte ant cot hade to kepe. 1399 LANGR. *Rich. Redeles* 27 Whane the countis were caste. 1553 LD. BERNERS *Prose* i. cxv. 137 Jaques Dartuall had... assembled all the renewees of Flaunders, without any count guyen. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Left.* iii. (1862) I. 42 The count of sin ye will not be able to make good before God, except Christ both count and pay for you. 1805 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The grantee being always bound... to hold count and reckoning with the grantor for the same.

β. c 1445 WYNTOUN *Crom.* viii. xxiv. 33 De nest compt, bat bat Schyrwaf bare Suld gyue. a 1575 ASP. PARKER *Corr.* 476 In time of visitation and examining the comptes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 26 Your Seruants euer, Haue... what is theirs in compt. To make their Audit at your Highnesse pleasure. 1610 *Histrio-m.* iii. 240 Look, Steward, to your compt. a 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* Wks. 1774 II. 62 Robert joins comptes with Burnam Black.

4. *fig.* Account of stewardship, answering for conduct, reckoning; = ACCOUNT sb. 8. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Aivb. To the ende that thou mayst gyue counte when thou shalt be required. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Tragedie* 304 3e sall be callit to your count Off euerilk thyng belanging to your curia. 1598 YONG *Diana* 169, I doe wish, that Loue may take A narrow count of thee hereafter. 1828 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* ii. vi. Till I shall render Count of the precious charge.

β. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 179 Yf the clergy lyue... in maner as they shold gyue no compte of theyr lyl past. 1596 LAUDER *Devilie of Kyngis* 47 Kyngis sall geue ane compt therefore In presens of the kyng of gloure. 1604 SHAKS. *oth.* v. ii. 273 When we shall meete at compt, This looke of thine will hurle my Soule from Heauen. 1861 LD. LYTTON & J. FANE *Tannhäuser* 66 Oh, if it be against high Heaven, to Heaven Remit the compt!

5. a. Estimation, esteem, consideration; b. The act or way of estimating or regarding; estimate, regard, notice, note; = ACCOUNT sb. 11-14; *esp.* in phr. to take, make, set (no) count of (upon, by). *arch.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 They set no count ne prise of it. 1520 MORE *Compt. agst.* *Trid.* iii. Wks. 1539/40 Though in the compt of the world it seme to come by chaunce of warre. 1555 *Fardle Facions* i. vii. 100 Thei... make compte of their wyues and their children in commune. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 82 They make no counte of generall counsels. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 18 Some other, that in hard assaies Were cowards knowne, and little count did hold. 1647 [see sense 6]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 45 In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 150 Of miserable men, he took no count. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 37 It has missed count of exactly the most important fact. 1884 *Times* 'Weekly ed.' 10 Oct. 2/2 Ireland may be left out of count.

β. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 The counte maketh ouer moche compte of thys fortune. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 49 b, A good Capitayne... ought not to make a compte of hurte that is particular. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem, He makes no mention, takes no compt of them.

γ. c. The pl. counts (compts) was sometimes used as singular, in senses 4, 5. (*A countes for accountes*: cf. ACCOUNT sb. 9.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 569/33 *Calculus*, a countes. c 1520 BARCLAY *Nivir. Gd. Manners* (1570) Biv, On this countes man specially should muse. 1596 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 2 Geve a comptes off thy Steward shippe.

† 6. With upon, on: Consideration, cause, reason; = ACCOUNT sb. 4 a. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. cxiii. [They] count themselves His onely choice Offspring Upon no count but that their count is so. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* i. (1832) 15 Lady O'Shane grew restless on another count.

† 7. Narration, tale, story; = ACCOUNT sb. 16. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, What shal I make you long compte. c 1500 *Melusine* 203 What shuld preuayll you long compte.

8. *Law.* Each particular charge in a declaration or indictment; also, in a real action, used for the whole declaration: see COUNT v. 11.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. ii. 10 In every count, barre, replication, rejoynier, etc. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 18 The other Motiue Why to a publike count I might not go. 1807-78 COWEL *Interpr.* Count signifieth as much as the original Declaration in a Proesse, though more used in real then personal Actions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 203 The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the tale; in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of com-

plaint at length. 1851 Hr. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 21 O'Connell and his comrades pleaded guilty to the first fourteen counts in the indictment. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. xciv. 307 The indictment fails on this count also.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † count-book, an account-book, a note-book; † count-caster, a caster of accounts, a calculator; † count-free a. or adv., without giving an account; † count-maker, one who 'makes count of' or estimates; † count-making, rendering account; count-wheel, the wheel regulating the striking in some clocks.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i. Get thee a cap, a 'count-book, pen and ink, Papers afore thee. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 144 No man reproaches unto them the way they took to come thither, whether... by the school-book or the count-book. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 163 Everi scholar must make his reckning to be... a wise 'count-kaster. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* a *Peter* iii. 3 One text (Acts i. 7)... hath bred the gout in the fingers of all our Pythagorean Count-casters. 1644 PRYNNER *Chick to Britan-nicus* 7 To be forced to give in a speedy account, of all the vast summes of monies... received by him... that so he may not escape 'Count-free. 1533 GRIMALDR *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 24 That we may be good 'countmakers of duties. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 Geve us account of the great treasure of Flaundys which ye have governed so long without 'compt making. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 85 That which the 'count-wheel doth in the Clock; tell the hours. 1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [A] Count Wheel... [is] a circular plate with notches in the edges at distances corresponding to the hours struck, used in striking work of a kind rarely made except for turret clocks.

Count (kaunt), sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. AF. *counte* = OF. *counte*, *conte* (in nom. case *quens*, *cuens*, *cons*) = Pr. *comte* (nom. *coms*), Sp. *conde*, It. *conte* = L. *comit-em* (nom. *comes*) lit. 'companion', subseq. a title of dignity in the empire (cf. *peer*). The word was common in AF. of all ages, in the sense of *earl*, but, unlike the feminine *COUNTRESS*, never passed into English till used in 16th c. to represent the mod. Fr. *comte* and It. *conte*, as foreign titles. See also COUNTRY sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. A title of nobility in some European countries, corresponding to the English title *EARL* (by which in earlier times it was always translated).

It is now used to render not only the various cognate Romanic words, but also the German *graf* and its cognates in Du., Da., Sw., etc.

In reference to Roman History, it translates L. *comes*, as in *Count of Britain* (*Comes Britannia*) and *Count of the Saxon Shore* (*Comes Littoris Saxonica*); two of the generals of the Roman province of Britannia in the 4th century.

[1295 *Procl. Hen. III* (*French ver.*) Henri par la grace deu, Rey de Engleterre, Sire de Irlande, Duc de Normandie de Aquiten et Cunte de Angou. (*Eng. ver.*) Henri purz godes fultume king on Engleloande, Lhouerd on Yrloande, Duk on Normandie on Aquitaine and eorl on Anioiw. 1592 BRITTON i. i. § 5 Le counte de Norfolk.]

1553 *Machyn's Diary* (Camden) 34 Phelyp and Marie by the grace of God kyng and queene of Engeland, Franse, Napuls, Jerusalem, and Ierland... prynsses of Spayne and Sesilly, archesdukes of Austherge... Contes of Haspurge, Flaunders, and Tyrole. 1561 T. HOBY (*title*), The Courtyer of Count Baldassar Castilio. 1592 GREENE *Ufyt. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 217 Certain Italianate Contes, humorous Cavaliers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 15 The Count Meloonne a Noble Lord of France. 1599 - *Much Ado* II. i. 218 Now Signior, where's the Count, did you see him? 1650 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 173 [In France] The Governours of Cities were in old time called Dukes, and they of Provinces, Counts. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the midland parts, and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 127 Had Count Egmont been of the same opinion with the prince of Orange. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 35 All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of counts or companions, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranker's Hist. Ref.* II. 511 The primitive organisation of the church of Germany under Charlemagne, founded on the combined power and agency of the bishops and counts. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 494 The German Empire... Ambassador in London, Count Hatfeldt-Wildenberg.

2. *Count Palatine*: orig. in the later Roman Empire a count (*comes*) attached to the imperial palace, and having supreme judicial authority in all causes that came to the king's immediate audience; thence, under the German Emperors, etc., a count to whom it was granted to exercise supreme jurisdiction in his fief or province; in English History = *Earl Palatine*, the earl or other proprietor of a county palatine, now applied to the Earl of Chester, and Duke of Lancaster, dignities which are attached to the crown. See PALATINE. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. ii. 64 Why, he hath... a better bad habite of frowning then the Count Palatine. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 56 Two of the English counties, Chester and Lancaster are counties palatine, and the earls of Chester and the dukes of Lancaster bear the titles of counts palatine. The archbishop of York, previously to the reign of Elizabeth, claimed to be a count palatine within his possession of Hexham and Hexhamshire.

3. *Comb.* Count-bishop, a bishop holding also the temporal dignity of count; so count-cardinal (applied to Wolsey, who, as Archbishop of York, was Count of Hexhamshire).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 172 But our Count-Cardinal

Has done this, and tis well: for worthy Wolsey (Who cannot erre) he did it. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fd. Pref.*, Lorenzo Count-bishop of Ceneda.

Count (kaunt), v. Forms: 4-6 counte, (4 Sc. cont, 5 cownt(e), kownt), 4- count. Also B. 4-9 cownt, 6 cownt. [ME. *counte-n*, a. OF. *counte-r*, *conte-r* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *contar*, It. *contare* = L. *computare* to calculate, reckon, f. *com-* together + *putare* to think: see COMPUTE, a modern adoption of the L. Mod.F. has since the 15th c. spelt *compter* in the sense 'count', keeping *comter* in the sense 'tell, relate': cf. the sense development of *tell*. Following the Fr., *compt* was a variant in English from the 15th to the 18th c.]

I. *trans.*

1. To tell over one by one, to assign to (individual objects in a collection) the numerals one, two, three, etc. so as to ascertain their number; to number, enumerate; to reckon, reckon up, calculate; also, merely to repeat the numerals in order up to a specified number, as to count ten.

Now the ordinary word for this; formerly *TELL* was used. c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1731 Gode hatz counted by kyndam bi a clene noubre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5549 Of knighthede to count here was the clene flour. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) Cij/2 Suche blinde fooles as can not count nor tell A score saue twentie. 1528 A. KING tr. *Canius Catech.* N v, Comptand... swa many dominical letters as yair be vnities in ye nombre of ye circle of ye none of yat zere. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 162 Then must I count my gaires. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 75 Inhabitants not to be counted. 1715 POPE *and Ep. Miss Blount* 18 Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. 1734 - *Ess. Man* iv. 89 Count all th' advantage prosp'rous Vice attains. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regillus* xxviii, And still stood all who saw them fall While men might count a score. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 The persons who at forty years, still read Greek, can all be counted on your hand. *Mod.* There are savages who cannot count more than three.

b. *Mus.* To mark (the time or rhythm of music) by counting the beats orally. Also *absol.*

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 31 The time should at first be counted audibly—one, two, three, four—and so on, during each bar. *Ibid.* 39 In slow movements, it is better to count by Quavers; in quick times, by Crotchets. *Mod.* You are not counting! No, I can play without that.

c. To count up: to find the whole sum of by counting, to reckon up. To count out: to count and give out or take out (from a stock), to count so as to exhaust the stock. To count out the House (of Commons): to bring the sitting to a close on counting the number of members present (which the Speaker must do when his attention is drawn to the matter) and finding it less than forty, the number required to 'make a House'; also loosely to count out a member or measure, i.e. to stop him or it by this means.

1833 [see COUNTING vbl. sb.]. 1839 *Ann. Register* 51 [He] had not proceeded far in his address, when the House was counted out. 1866 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 74/2 Mr. Freeland... was counted out summarily. 1866 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* iv. 73 The action of counting out coin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 98 To count up his talents and the usury of his own which he added to them. 1884 *Graphic* 21 June 595/2 It was expected that... the House would be counted out at 9 o'clock.

d. To count kin (Sc.): to reckon degrees of kinship with; hence, to be so near of kin that the degrees can be counted or exactly stated. (Used by Scott in the sense 'To compare one's pedigree with that of another'.)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xxvi, No knight in Cumberland so good, But William may count with him kin and blood.

2. To include in the reckoning; to reckon in.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 b, A natural daye... that is a daye & a nyght counted togyder. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 He is not counted in the number of kinges. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 145 They are bound... to serve three moneths within the Land, and forty dayes without, not counting the dayes of marching. 1859 JEFFERSON *Brittany* xii. 192 In medieval warfare none but horsemen were counted. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 The present number [of the House of Lords] is, without counting princes of the blood, 461.

3. To esteem, account, reckon, consider, regard, hold (a thing) to be (so and so).

a. with obj. and compl.; = ACCOUNT v. 6 a.

c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1685 Pus he countes hym a kow, bat watz a kyng ruche. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 1155 To god I cont a fa bat but chesoune a mane wald sla. c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 44 In cardes and dyce, He compteth no vyce. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 88 Countpyng alle fyshes that cometh to the net. 1598 GREENWYCH *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 263 They compt it a heinous crime. 1603 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 32 The coast of Nova Hispania counting his beginning at the town of Santa Helena. 1668 A. FOX tr. *Wurris' Surg.* ii. xiii. 97 These Wounds are counted mortal. 1725 DE FOR. *Voy. round World* (1840) 15 It was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 31 Must we count Life a curse and not a blessing?

b. with for (arch.), as; = ACCOUNT v. 6 b.

1397 *Trivisa Hiden* (Rolls) I. 355 Mätz: Pey... counteb reste for likyng, and fredom for richesce. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 48 But now... kownt we gold as cley. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xviii. 3 Wherefore are we counted as beasts? 1557 NORTH



tr. *Guanara's Diall q. Princes* 217 b/2 We thinke that it counteth vs for men that be wise, when, etc. 1568 *GRATON Chron.* II. 338 Sir Robert, ye are... counted for a valiant man. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xix. 15 My maiestes count me for a stranger. 1859 *Tennyson Geraint & Enid* 1397, I count you for a fool. 1859 *JERSON Brittany* ii. 14 Died and was counted as a saint.

c. with *inf.* or *obj. clause.* *arch.* or *distal.* (With clause *colloq.* in U.S.: cf. *reckon, calculate.*) 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 Hym thei countpt to bee... a good Rhetorician. 1577 B. GOODE *Herresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 31 The Sommer seede... is... counted to yeelede more flowre then the Winter grayne. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 34 Compting knowledge to bee an happinesse. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War*, I count that old Ill-Pause... did draw up those proposals. 1753 FOOTER *Eng. in Paris* i. I count we shall ha' the whole Gang in a Se'nighit. a 1848 D. HUMPHREYS *Yankee in England* (Bartlett), *Count de Luc*. You can read? Doolittle. I count I can. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 14 Count yourself not to know a fact when you know that it took place, but... when you see it as it did take place.

4. To reckon, estimate, esteem (at such a price or value); † to esteem, value, hold of account (*obs.*). c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27775 (Fairf.) Heuenes of mannis hert pat countis nost his awen quert. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 320, I count nocht my lyff a stra. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C. x.* 303 Caton countep hit at nouht and canonistes at lasse. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 191 Y counte hym nat at a cres. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv. Scho compt him not twa clockis. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China Wks.* 1871 XVI. 249 Homage paid to a picture, when counted against homage paid to a living man, is but a shadow.

† 5. To reckon or impute to, put down to the account of. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xv. 6 Abram beleued the Lorde, and y<sup>e</sup> was counted vnto him for righteousness. 1701 ROWE *Amph. Step-Moth.* II. i. All the impossibilities, which Poets Count to extravagance of loose Description.

† 6. To tell, relate, recount. *Obs.* c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 183 O ping pat I haue herd countid when I was 30ng. 1618 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 288 Come count your newes. 1655 tr. *De Pare's Francion* v. 13. I... counted to him... the services I was capable to do for Philemon. 1778 *Camp Guide* 1 Your Tommy now writes, To 'count his misfortunes.

II. *intrans.* (often with indirect passive: e.g. to be counted upon).

† 7. To reckon, make reckoning. *Obs. exc. in phr.* To count without one's host: see *HOUT.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 For to compten ale lest. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 552 in *Babes Bk.* 317 Po countrollour... Wrytes vp bo somme. And helpes to count. 1533 GAV *Richt Lay* 97 O heuillie fader... be to vsz marcifull... and count notht scherplie with vsz. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* II. 41 Christe gladly receyued you, not countynge vpon the offences of your former lyfe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. III. 22 Hudibras... Found... He did but Count without his Host. 1877 S. OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xv, He counted without his host.

† b. To account for, give account of. *Obs. rare.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 305 Executores... redy to count for alle be testament.

† 8. To make account of, think (much, little lightly, etc.) of, care for. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23337 (Fairf.) Of baire misfare pai counte at noyt. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B. xix.* 441 Pe pope... counteth nouzt poug crystene ben culled and robbed. c 1450 HENRYSON *Jor. Fab.* 20 Prydfull hee was. And counted not for Gods fauour. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 65 So painted... that no man counts of her beauty. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. (1682) 386, I counting nothing of it, would needs... go in again. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philosophical Essays* 31 He counts so highly of his merit, that, etc. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect. Ser.* i. vii. 138 To make them count light of it.

† b. To think of, judge of (as); = ACCOUNT v. 7.

1608 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 336 The Jesuits cannot abide to be counted of as good, devout, simple, religious men, but, etc.

9. With *on, upon* († of): To make the basis of one's calculations or plans; to look for or expect with assurance; to depend or rely on (in reference to a possible contingency).

1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1840) III. xxiii. 208 There is less honesty, wisdom, and mercy in men than is counted on. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 160 The whole town counted of no other. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 P to We... may possibly never possess what we have so foolishly counted upon. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 74 Counting on them as sure auxiliaries. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke Ess.* (1851) II. 137 Only one thirtieth part of the population could be counted on as good Catholics. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, The Government count on the seat.

10. (*absol.* use of i.) a. To practise arithmetic, to 'do sums'. Now *dial.*

1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 93 Schooles... in the which they doo learne to write, read, and count. *Mod. Sc.* At school we learned to count on slates.

b. To reckon numerically.

1805 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 106 The Egyptians... counted by upright strokes up to nine, and then made a special sign for ten. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Est. Crit.* i. 10 To count by tens is the simplest way of counting. *Mod.* I am tired of counting.

† 11. *Law.* To plead in a court of law. [AF. *counten*, in Law-books from 13th c. Cf. COUNT sb. 1 8.] To count upon: to make (any fact) the basis of a count or plea. *Obs.*

In the technical language of a system of procedure now abolished, the plaintiff was said to 'count' when he declared by the mouth of his advocate, or by written docu-

ment, the nature of his complaint, while 'plead' and 'plea' were specifically used of the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's count or counts.

A serjeant-at-law when appointed went before the judges and formally opened an imaginary case, in order to manifest his right to 'count' or plead.

1669 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 415.4 The next day... they Counted before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas at Serjeants-Inn, and this day appeared before all the Judges of England in the Temple-Hall where they had their Robes put on, and received their Coifs, Hoods, and Caps from the Judges. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 529. 1705 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 413.3 They again Counted, and gave Rings to all the Judges, Serjeants and Officers. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 295 In an action on the case upon an *assumpsit* for goods sold and delivered, the plaintiff usually counts or declares, first upon a settled and agreed price... and lest he should fail in proof of this, he counts likewise upon a *quantum valent*. 1809 TOLMINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Count*, In passing a recovery at the Common Pleas bar, a serjeant at law counts upon the *præcipe*, etc.

III. *intr.* with passive sense (*neuter-passive*). 12. To admit of being counted; in quot. of a verse, to 'scan' (by counting the feet).

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 337 An unimpeachable verse, for it counts right.

b. (with *compl.*) To amount to, be in number, 'number'; to reckon as (so many).

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxxiii. They counted thirty. 1860 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 The carambole counts two. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. St. Wks.* 1863 XIV. 2 note. First and last, we counted as eight children... though never counting more than six living at once.

13. To be reckoned or accounted.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcix. They count as kindred souls. 1874 *Athenæum* 23 Mar. This volume... may count among the rarest works of its time.

14. To enter into the account or reckoning: a. To count for (much, little, nothing, etc.): to be of (much, little, no) account.

1847 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xl. 637 The lower classes can count for little in their eyes. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* v. (1894) 43 Oxford ought to be the place... where money should count for nothing. 1869 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* i. 23 High birth... among the haughty Castilians has always counted for a great deal.

b. *absol.*

1885 PROCTOR *Whist App.* 186 Many doubt whether good play really counts much at Whist. 1892 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 12 July 63 There is Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire... and Somersetshire; but all these do not count! They like to come out of account the 21 seats we won at the by-elections, but they do count upon a division. *Mod.* In this examination the first 250 marks do not count at all.

Countable (kauntäb'l), a. Also 6 countabul, 6-7 comptable, 7-ible, comptearable. [a. OF. *countable*, now *comptable*, f. *comter, compter*; see COUNT v. Often aphetic for ACCOUNTABLE.]

† 1. Liable to give an account or reckoning; answerable, responsible; = ACCOUNTABLE 1. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 1 Severally countable for the portions by them severally received. 1540 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (1845) 2 The poore wyves must be countable to vyne of every tenth ex. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 100 We are comptable to god, and so be they. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1612) 571 An honest man is not comptable for the vice and folly of his trade. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1694) 269 We are under an obligation... we are countable for them. 1808 ARLERSTONE *Fall of Nineveh* XIII. 272 Who unto you has made us comptible?

† b. Involving responsibility; to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 105 Is it not a dygnitye with a charge? Is it not comptable? It wybbe a chargeable dygnitye whan accompte shal be asked of it.

† c. Liable to answer to, sensitive to. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 186 Good Beauties, let mee sustaine no scorne; I am very comptible, euen to the least sinister vsage.

2. Capable or proper to be counted or numbered; numerable.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 452 If any person haue packed Fish in barrels, and haue mixed the countable Fish with the small Fish. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (1862) 503/2 The evils... are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. vii. § 64 Thirtie men of Armes, and other inferior Souldiers not countable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i. They are countable by the thousand and the million.

b. Within countable degrees of kinship. Cf. COUNT v. 1 d. *nonce-use.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. v. 631 A Prince of Orange countable kinsman to his Prussian Majesty.

† Countant, a. *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for ACCOUNTANT; cf. also F. *countant, comptant*, pr. pple. of *comter* to COUNT.] Giving or liable to give account; = ACCOUNTANT.

1698 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucresse* Wks. 1874 V. 167 He... depod my father in my swathed infancy, For which he shall be countant.

Countdom, *nonce-wd.* [f. COUNT sb. + -DOM; cf. *earldom*.] The dominion of a count.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. ii. There are few things in his Countdom which my lord would not give to clasp the right hand of Harold.

Counted (kauntéd), ppl. a. [f. COUNT v. + -ED.] Accounted, numbered, etc.: see COUNT v.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. i. 47 Nor Mother, Wife, nor Englands counted Queene. 1813 BYRON *Giacor* 972 Father!

thy days have pass'd in peace, 'Mid counted beads, and countless prayer.

Countee, obs. f. COUNTRY.

Countenance (kaunt'nans), sb. Forms: 3-5 *countenance*, -ance, 3-6 *countenauce*, -ance, -once, -anse, -ans, -aunse, 4 *countien*, *counten*, *cuntin*, *kuntenance*, (Sc. *cuntyr*, *countenans*), 4-5 *countynauce*, -ans, -e, 4-6 *countenauce*, (-tin-, -tyn-, -teyn-, -ance, -ans, -aunse, 5 *cown*), 4- *countenance*. [ME. *con-, cun-, countenau'nce*, a. OF. *con-, cuntenance* (11th c. *Chans. Roland*) manner of holding oneself, bearing, behaviour, aspect, ad. L. *continentia* (see CONTINENCE), used in med. L. in sense of 'habitus, moris et gestus conformatio' (Du Cange): cf. CONTAIN v. The extension of sense from 'mien, aspect' to 'face' appears to be Eng.: cf. F. use of *mine*.]

I. † 1. Bearing, demeanour, comportment; behaviour, conduct; sometimes *spec.* behaviour of two persons towards each other. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 113/245 Al to noble of be worlde his countenance he brouste. 1340 *Ascham* 250 Of mayre contenance to more alle men. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4900 With clipping & kissing and countenance hende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 273 Fell neuir men so foully myschauns Efir so sturdy cuntynans. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxi. They had goodly langage & louely countenance to gyder. Fair systir I haue wel aspyed your countenance betwix you and this knyght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 When we be dissolute in herte, and lyght in countenance. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fountain's Duties* Cap. 120 The General by his Scouts shall inform himself of the Enemies Countenance. 1719 DE FOE *Croace* II. v. The Spaniard governor ordered two muskets to be fired... that by their countenance he might know what to expect... This stratagem took for... they started up... and ran screaming away.

† b. To make (a) countenance (see also 2 d, 3, 7): to assume or have a certain demeanour or attitude; to comport oneself. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5747 Wan be Amerel hab iherd hym telle, Contenance made he fers & felle. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & P.* 53 For the good countenance that he made he was moche wel beloued. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 98 To regarde... her great beauty, and the gracious wordes and countenance that she made a 1533 — *Huon* cxxix. 473 The admiral... wold not issue out... till he sawe what countenance the chrysten men wolde make.

† 2. Appearance, aspect, look (*obs. exc. as trans.* from 4); also, a show or semblance of anything.

c 1385 *E. F. Alit.* P. B. 792 Ful clene watz be countenance of her clere 37en. 1396 LANGE *P. Pl. A. Pro.* 24 In cuntenance of clobing quenteliche dygest. 1483 CAXTON *Cato Civ.* b. The draper helde the countenance of a drunken man. 1565 JEWEL *Kept. Harding* (1611) 134 To amaze the ignorant Reader with a countenance of great learning. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* v. i. 41. 1639 HOWELL in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 77 The countenance of the weather invited me. 1669 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 20 These Authors did not expouse this Opinion... without some countenance of Probability. 1719 DE FOE *Croace* II. ii. (1840) 35. I... knew the very countenance of the place. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 30. 25 The countenance of Nature.

† b. Mere appearance or show; feigned or assumed appearance, pretence. *Obs.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 34. I haue thee taught diuision litiwene Frend of effect and frend of countenance. 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 174 The sayde Godfrey, to dys-sayue y<sup>e</sup> Frenchemen, shewed outwarde countenance to be a Cristen man. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 449 I let vs learn... to abstaine from al talke, and all countenances. 1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 191 They passed the day in Countenances, and nothing was done. 1727 SWIFT *To Ing. Lady*, Their whole demeanor, before they got a husband, was all but a countenance and constraint upon their nature.

† c. For (a) countenance: for a show or pretence, for appearance sake. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 4 T. 711 And for a countenance in his hond bar An holow stikke. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255. I hadde in custom to come to scole late, Nat for to lerne but for a countenance. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 Although she [the Queen] joyned her husbunde with hir in name for a countenance, yet she did all, she said all, and she bare the whole swynge. 1624 BR. HALL *Medit. & Voyz* III. § 21 God hath many retainers that weare his Livery, for a countenance. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* II. vi. (1733) 36 Joseph... for a Countenance... charged them as Spies. 1876 SIMPSON *Sc. Shaks.* I. 34 That Florida was for countenance, to hide the reality of authorized buccaneering.

† d. To make (a) countenance: to make a show (real or feigned) of any action, feeling, or intention. Also to set a countenance. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 482 Bot quhat pite that cuir he had, Na countenance thar-off he maid. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxii. He... made countenance as though he wold haue stryken hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b. He made a countenance to assaile his aduersary. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 1134 But, the election being done, he made countenance of great discontentation therat. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lxxii. 429 He set a countenance... as though hee wold take a journey like a private person. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 102 These Nations joyned together, and... made countenance of warre. 1706-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii. I made a countenance as if I wold eat him alive.

† e. Ship of countenance: ?

1570 J. CAMPION in Arb. *Garner* I. 55 Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of countenance. She must not touch in any part of Spain. 1707 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 215



He went to Surat Road, in the Royal James and Mary, with three or four other Ships of Countenance, to try if he could bully the Governor, and frighten the Merchants.

† 3. A sign, gesture. To make a countenance: to make a sign, intimate by sign or gesture. Obs.

c1350 Will. Palerne 1401 Priuell...sche praided william panne to seche softly to hire chaumber... & he bi quinte countenance to come he granted. For he ne durst openly. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 771 Vp roos the oon... and with his hand made countenance that men sholde holden hem stille. 1461-83 *Housch. Ord.* 375 If hee doe call them or doe make any countenance to them. 1668 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 375 The king made them a countenance to come nere.

4. The look or expression of a person's face. (In early use often not easily distinguished from 1, 2, and in later use difficult to separate from 5.)

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 Po Normans were sorie, of countenance gan blaken. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 394 Pan him answered Olyver wyb sterne countenance. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2098 He shewed ay countenance gladd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 183 Imploing mercy... both with holding up his handes, and making dolorous countenance. 1553 EDMUND *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They haue greye or blew eyes, and are of cruell countenance. 1605 SHAKS. *Leart.* IV. 29 Kent. You haue that in your countenance, which I would faine call Master. *Leart.* What's that? Kent. Authority. 1770 Junius *Lett.* xxxvi. 179 Their countenances speak a different language. 1849 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 313 A man's countenance varies; his face is always the same. 1875 MANNING *Mission II.* Ghost II. 51 God made your features, but you made your countenance.

b. To change one's countenance: to alter one's facial expression (or † as in 1, one's demeanour) as the result of feeling or emotion. To keep one's countenance: to preserve composure, refrain from expressing emotion; now esp. to refrain from laughing or smiling. So (here, or under 6) his countenance fell: i.e. he showed disappointment or dejection.

1275 BARBOUR *Brue VII.* 127 Thai changit countenans and late. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xiv. She kept her countenance and made no semblaunt of sorowe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 386 To this the king with chaunged countenance answered. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 834 Sitting like an image without moving, and with a great state and majesty keeping his countenance, dained not to give them one of his looks. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* IV. 5 Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. 1788 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 212 It was as much as I could do to keep my Countenance at the Figure he made. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 373 Courtiers and envoys kept their countenances as well as they could while the renegade protested that... his conscience would not let him rest, etc. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 133 When he was told that the work must positively be brought to an end, his countenance fell. 1891 N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 17 Captain Drayton changed countenance.

5. The face, visage.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 372 My countenance is on the boke, But toward her is all my loken. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 484 He kest vp his countenance & knyghtly he lokes. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 29 Yf he hyde away his countenance. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 42 But a youth, and ruddy, and of a faire countenance. 1794 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. That vile representation of the royal countenance. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i. His countenance was handsome. 1871 BROWNING *Herod Riel* viii. How hope succeeds despair on each Captain's countenance!

6. 'Calmness of look, composure of face'; 'confidence of mien' (J.); esp. in phr. To lose countenance, with a good countenance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3568 (Cott.) And þof so scamful was, i-wiss, So tint na countenance wit þis. c1324 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5740 Now is Gii of Warwike a coward... Lorn he hab countenance. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2518 All the buernes aboute abasshet þer with... here countenance failed. 1639 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 The Admirall (framing the best countenance he could) departed. 1770 LANGHORNE *Pistarch* (1870) I. 527/2 The Persians stood and received them with a good countenance.

b. Out of countenance: disconcerted, abashed.

To put out of countenance: to disconcert. Also fig. 15... *Ballad on Money* in Halliwell *Nuga Poet.* 49 Every man lackyng yt than is clene owe of countenance. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 611, I will not be put out of countenance. 1621 Bp. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 Firme and obdurate fore-heads, whose resolution can laugh their sinnes out of countenance. 1668 *Perry's Diary* IV. 11 The table spread... for a noble breakfast... that put me out of countenance, so much and so good. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* IV. iii. (R.), When Cain... was out of countenance. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., You did put her a little out of countenance. 1847 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, You'll stare my mother out of countenance.

c. To keep (a person) in countenance: to keep him from being abashed or disconcerted; now often involving the notion of encouragement by show of favour or support (cf. 8); to COUNTENANCE. So to put in countenance.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 623 And now forward, for we haue put thee in countenance. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* IV. xvii. It does not only keep impertinent Fools in countenance, but encourages them to be very troublesome to wise Men. 1736 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), It puts the learned in countenance. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii. To shut out the censuring world, and keep each other in countenance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 504 Cornbury was soon kept in countenance by a crowd of deserters.

II. † 7. Demeanour or manner towards others as expressing good or ill will; show of feeling or manifestation of regard towards another. Obs.

(Immediately related to 1.) c1350 CHAUCER *Dele Blanche* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in balauce, By half word ne by coun-

tenance. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue IX.* 12 The kyng gud countenans thaim maid. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 49 Lo where she cometh, some countenance to hir make. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 15 The stout Faery... Thought... that great Princess too exceeding proud, That to strange knight no better countenance allowd. 1639 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 138 Entertaining him with the best countenance that could be.

8. 'Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side' (J.); moral support.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 27 Your authoritie and countenance giveth mee... great encouragement. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 33 Vnder whose countenance we steale. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 10 That his deedes may be alwaies readie to give authoritie and countenance to his words. 1788 PRISTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 143 A doctrine which has no countenance in reason or revelation. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 595 To lend no countenance to such adulation. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 307 Else I withdraw favour and countenance From you and yours for ever.

† b. transf. A support. Obs.

1595-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Agger*... a bulwarke; a countenance to a fortress or campe: a rampier. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 102 One is a Countenance and In encouragement to another.

III. † 9. Estimation; credit or repute in the world.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 148 If I were in as great countenance with my sisters sonne. *Ibid.* 431 You are one whom before all other this Universitie hath in more countenance and estimation. 1599 LVLV *Enphus* (Arb.) 50 Philautus... both for his owne countenance, and the great countenance which his father had while he lived, crept into credit with Don Ferrado. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court.

† 10. The estate or state which one maintains or keeps up; position, standing, dignity. Obs.

(It was often used by commentators as a rendering of *contenementum* in Magna Carta, though with doubtful propriety: see *CONTINEMENT*.)

c1477 in *Eng. Gilds* 304 Beinge men of good welthe and countenance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 Sauyng to a gentylman his counteynance and his householde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 199 Gentlemen of the best countenance, and highest degree of honour. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* II. (1876) 64 Gentlemen... seeke to maintayne their countenances as their predecessors did. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 18 Men of countenance and authority. a 1654 SELDEN *Tablet. Fines*, When a Man was Fin'd, he was to be Fin'd *Sacro Contenemento*, so as his Countenance might be safe. 1784 J. REEVES *Hist. Eng. Law* (1814) I. 127 Such a grievous imposition as would entirely destroy their contenment, or, to use an English term... formed from it, their countenance and appearance in the world.

† 11. ? Maintenance. Obs.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* I. in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 287 But through his ordinance Each have his strength and whole countenance. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 56 b. Referred to the common use, and countenance of the life.

Countenance sb. 2, improperly for *continuance*. 1590 GREENE *Menaphon* (1616) 1 As carefull for the weale of his Countrey, as the countenance of his Diademe. 1599 — *Art Conny Catch.* III. 10 Countenance of talke made them careles of the time.

Countenance (kau'nt'nans), v. Also 5-6 -anse, -aunce, 6 -aunce, count-, countenance. [F. *contenancer* 'to countenance, fauor, grace, maintaine, give countenance vnto; also, to frame or set the face handsomely; to give it a graceful and constant garbe' (Cotgr. 1611), f. *contenance* COUNTENANCE sb.]

† 1. intr. To assume a particular demeanour, behaviour, or aspect; to behave, pretend, or make (as if...), Obs.

1486 Bk. St. Albans A vjb, Sum tyme yowre hawke countenans as she piked hir, and yet she prounyth not. 1519 Interl. *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 47, I can countenance comely.

† 2. trans. 'To make a show of' (J.), pretend. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 16 They were two knyghts... Which to these Ladies love did countenance.

† 3. To countenance out (also, to countenance): to face out, persist in maintaining unblushingly or unfalteringly; also (of a thing) to bear out, support, confirm (cf. sense 5). Obs.

1506 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 419 Sware and stare and byde thereby, And countenance it clenly. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 693 With furious words and irreuerent behayour... he thought to countenance out the matter. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) 1366 Let this suffice to countenance out my conjecture. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 Let not the pretended equitie to men countenance out our neglected piety to God.

† 4. To give a proper (or specified) aspect to; to set off, grace. Obs.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 14 Who, for parsonage, gesture, and vtterans beside, countenanseth the matter too very good liking. 1599 GREENE *Ust. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 223 What is the end of service to a man but to countenance himselfe and credite his maister with braue suites? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1100 Countenanced this years wars with greater shewes than deeds.

5. To give countenance to; to look upon with sanction or favour; to favour, patronize, sanction, encourage, 'back up', bear out: a. a person.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 625 Noble men, whose credit... with the Prince, may honour and countenance them [Gentlemen's sonnes]. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. i. 47, I beseech you sir, To countenance William Visor of Woncot, against Clement Perkes of the bill. 1612 BRINSLEY

*Lud. Lit.* xxvii. (1637) 276 That the painfull and obedient be... countenanced, encouraged, and preferred. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252, I am afraid some of these great Men countenance this bold and Heretical writer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 243 To demand that Burnet should no longer be countenanced at the Hague.

b. a thing (action, practice, opinion, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 42 Content to lose The pleasure of his age, to countenance law. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 43, 464/2 Constantinus... the first Emperour who countenanced the Gospel. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 113 P 1 Lest we should countenance the crime. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* Pref. 13 We shall not be supposed to countenance the practice.

† c. a person to do or be something. Obs.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 159 Their power must not countenance them to be severe. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. iv. 116 The very Negroes... are countenanced to do so by the Spaniards. 1717 Dk. Fox *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 8 She countenanced the Priests to go on with all the persecuting Methods they could.

† 6. To keep in countenance (by acting in the same way); to be in keeping with. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 85 Malcolm, Banquo, As from your Graues rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horror.

Countenanced (kau'nt'nānst), ppl. a. [f. COUNTENANCE sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. [f. the sb.] Having a (specified) countenance.

1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 277 She cannot be fairly countenanced. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opl. Glass* 130 Dull-paced, sad countenanced. 1800 WORDSW. *Sonn. River Dudden* xx, Countenanced like a soft cerulean sky.

2. [f. the vb.] Favoured, supported, etc.: see COUNTENANCE v. 5.

1694 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ix, The... unthinking Part of Men; who without Thought... may embrace the Profession of the countenanced Religion.

Countenancer (kau'nt'nānsər), [f. COUNTENANCE v. + -ER.] One who countenances, supports, or encourages.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fortune* IV. ii, Are you her grace's countenancer, lady? 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 35 Root out the Masse and all countenancers of it. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Sept., A Countenancer of Fanaticks. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* I, To be thought an abettor or countenancer... of the Popish ritual.

Countenancing, ppl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb COUNTENANCE.

1608 H. BURTON *Israel's Fast* 5 To abhorre such countenancing of sin. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 263 The countenancing... the Customs and Habits of Industry.

† Counter (kau'ntər), sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 4 cunter, cunter, 5 countire, cowntere, 6 couter.

[Aphetic form of *acunter*, ACOUNTER, ENCOUNTER.] Encounter, hostile meeting, opposition.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 Tille þei com to mideweie, cunter non þei fond. c1350 Will. Palerne 1344 3e ne herde neuer, y hope, of so hard a cunter. c1400 *Melayne* 238 At the first countire righte The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. 14... *Fencing in Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Thus ys the first cowntere of the too hond sword. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 207 With kindly counter vnder Mimick shade.

Counter (kau'ntər), sb. 2 Also 4 countour.

[a. AF. *countour* = OF. *conteor* (mod.F. *compteur* counter, *conteur* recounter, narrator) = L. *computātor-em*, agent-n. f. *computāre* to compute, COUNT.]

1. One who counts, reckons, or calculates.

13... *MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 110* (Halliwell) There is no countere nor clerke Con hem reckon alle. 1366 [see COUNTER sb. 3.] a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 25 In my purs, so grete sommes be, That there nys counter in alle cristente Whiche that kan at any nombre sette. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 A Cownter, *computista*. 1769 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 309, I did not even hear the feet of the four counters, who had passed behind me from the windows to the clock.

b. In the House of Commons: One who causes the House to be counted.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 May 527 A counter is looked upon in the House with the same sort of individual dread... that is accorded out of the House to an informer or a hangman.

† 2. A serjeant-at-law, etc.: see COUNTER. Obs.

3. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions, strokes of a piston, etc. [cf. F. *compteur* gas-meter.]

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 145 A counter is placed so as to show the number of revolutions of the windlass. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 1. 4 By fixing a counter on the beam of one engine... the number of strokes made... was ascertained. 1869 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 275 This... counter was formed of a series of small wheels, shut up in a box, having a dial and index hand, to show how many revolutions had been made.

Counter (kau'ntər), sb. 3 Forms: 4- counter; also 4 counture, (5 cowntewery, countre, 6 cowntier), 5-6 countour, -our, 5-7 cownter, 6-compter. [a. AF. *countour*, *countour*, in OF. *conteoir*, -eor, -ocr, whence *conteur*, *countour*, in 14-15th c. *comptouer*, *comptouoir*, mod.F. *comptoir* = L. *computātorium* (in med.L. 1364, Du Cange), f. *computāre* to compute, count + -ORIUM. As this became, like the prec., *countour*, -or in AF., they are both counter in mod.Eng. The form *cowntewery* points to an AF. *counteweri* or *countoweri*.]

I. 1. Anything used in counting or keeping

account: † **a.** A round piece of metal, ivory, or other material, formerly used in performing arithmetical operations. *Obs.*

*a c 1310 Know Thyself* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Sitte down and take countures rounde. . . And for vche a synne lay pou down on Til pou bi synnes haue souzt vp and founde. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 300 A nest of countouris to the King. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglages* iii. (1570) Cij/1 The kitchen clark. . . Jengling his counters, chatting himself alone. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I shall reken it syxe tymes by aulgorisme or you can caste it ones by counters (*parfections*). 1548 RECORDER *Gr. Artes* 86 b, Nowe that you have learned . . . Arithmetike with the penne, you shall see the same Arte in Counters. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Marchantes counters which nowe and then stande for hundreds and thousands, by and bye for odd halfpens or farthinges and otherwhyles for very nihils. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxxi. iv. 405 They asayed many times to cast with counters, and comprise the full number of them. 1712 ARNTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 2 [They] never used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 277 The stones and shells were laid aside, and counters made with ivory became their substitutes.

*b.* 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Item for every nest of compters. xviii. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 235 Praying by tale with Saint Dominicks round compters. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 38 Euery tod yeeldes round and odde shilling: fiftene hundred shorne, what comes the wooll too? . . . I cannot do't without Compters. 1698 CRULL *Muscory* 173 Arithmetick. . . which they perform by the help of Plumb-Stones instead of Compters.

*c.* In later times used chiefly in keeping an account or reckoning in games of chance, *esp.* cards. (These counters are of various shapes, according to convenience.)

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 105/2 They cast it into the winde, they played with it as with a counter. 1600 TOM THUMB 61 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 179 Where he for counters, pinns and points, and cherry stones did play. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 345 He that hath first played away his cards demands as many counters as there are cards in the hands of the rest. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 4 They were marking their game with Counters. 1734 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 8 Counters . . . at a card-table are used. . . as signs substituted for money. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* vii. 61 Card-playing. . . for counters at two-pence a dozen. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The Counters should be of various shapes—round, oblong, and long or fish-shaped.

*d.* Also, applied to the 'pieces' or 'men' used in playing shovelboard, chess, draughts and other games; also *fig.*

1605 ARMIN *Boole upon F.* (1880) 21 All alone he playd at slide groate, as his manner was: peeces or counters he had none. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 299 The mass of the emperor's subjects. . . were moved as counters by the hands of a central government. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 368 The noblest aims and lives were only counters on her board.

**2.** An imitation coin of brass or inferior metal; a token used to represent real coin; hence often rhetorically contrasted with real coins, as being only their temporary representatives or counterfeits.

1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1186 Nay, offer hym a counter in stede of a peny. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 24 A fool believeth every thing; that copper is gold, and a counter an angel. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 15 Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them: but they are the money of fooles. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 24/8/4 A silver box of Counters stampd with Kings and Queens heads, etc. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. l. iii. (1852) 309 He sent her a brass counter, a silver crown, and a gold Jacobus. 1796 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 152 Counters will pay this from the poor in spirit; but from you, my friend, coin was due. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 Silver, not as now a sort of counter, but the body of the current coin. 1823 BROWNING *Statue & Bust.* The true has no value beyond the sham. As well the counter as coin, I submit. 1858 *Daily News* 23 Oct., How easy it is to pay fools with the counters of words instead of with the money of thought.

*b.* Also applied to debased coin, and contemptuously to money generally.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus growes so Couetous To locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. Does Mr. Wood think, we will sell him a stone of wool for a parcel of his counters not worth sixpence. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 582 He was robbed indirectly by a new issue of counters, smaller in size and baser in material than any which had yet borne the image and superscription of James.

*c.* As the type of a thing of no intrinsic value. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 63 What, for a Counter, would I do, but good? 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 554 Childish squabbling about Nut-shells, Counters and Cherry stones. 1688 — *Lett. Sev. Subjects* (1694) 32 Stickling to get the most Counters and Cherry-cobs.

**II. +3.** A table or desk for counting money, keeping accounts, etc.; a bureau. *Obs.*

In quot. 1369 perh. an abacus or counting-board. 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 436 Thogh Argus the noble countur [v. r. countour] Sete to reken in hys counter [v. r. countour].

1453 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 185 I. 250 The draute chamber, ther as ye wold your cofors and countewery shuld be sette for the whyle; and ther is no space besyde the bedd. . . for to sette both your bord and your cofors ther. 1493 BURY *Wills* (1850) 81, I bequethe to Kateryn my wyff my countour stonding in my parlour. 1504 *Ibid.* 98 A fetherbed and a tabyll callyd a countour. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 203 Unum magnum countier stans in aula. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 306 One fetherbed. . . standing in the westmost chamber, and the best counter, that is in the same chamber.

**4.** A banker's or money-changer's table; also, the table in a shop on which the money paid by purchasers is counted out, and across which goods are delivered. The tradesman stands behind the counter; goods are sold and money paid over the counter.

(In modern times the shop-counter is also used for the display of goods, but this is not implied in the name.)

*a.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 259/1 He [is] . . . behind a Counter or Counting Table. 1701 DE FOX *True-born Eng.* 25 Fate has but very small Distinction set Betwixt the Counter and the Coronet. 1712 ARNTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 2 Sometimes you would see him behind his counter selling broad-cloth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 [He] might walk into a shop, lay on the counter a bit of brass worth threepence, and carry off goods to the value of half a guinea. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 252 Pay it back over the counter to the credit of his account with the same banker. 1889 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 31 May 7/4 In fair days he would take some £400 over the counter.

*b.* 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iii. 30 Then from the Counter he takes down the File. 1731 FIELDING *Acro Way* ii. ii. Do you sit behind a desk, or stand behind a counter? 1798 *Anti-Taculm* xxvi. 136 Each spruce nymph from city compters free. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 324 Mrs. Bennet, milliner. . . who . . . marshalled a comptur full of caps and bonnets at one side of the shop.

**† 5.** A counting-house: *a.* In early use. *Obs.*

*c 1386* CHAUCER *Shipm.* T. 213 Vp to hir housbande is this wyf ygon And knoketh at his Countour [v. r. counter] boldly. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* ii. (Surtees) 16 Omnia instrumenta et necessaria shoppe mead ad le meltinghouse et ad countour meum spectantia. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counter, a counting house, comptoyr.

*b.* In 18-19th c. after *F. comptoir*.

1736 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* ii. § 136 Whether it would not be right to build the compters and public treasuries . . . without wood. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 861/1 England is only sensible in her compters.

**III. +6.** The office, court, or hall of justice of a mayor. *Obs.*

1479 Mayor of Bristol in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 426 The Maire and Shiref. . . to kepe there due residence at the Countureyry Feryall day. *a 1734* NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 44. 1740 616 The law Province was restored to its Seat in the several Counters, and the Sheriffs opened their Halls.

**7.** The prison attached to such a city court; the name of certain prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, and some other cities and boroughs. In this sense the official spelling from the 17th c. was *COMPTER*, *q. v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1388 [See *COUNTER-TENOR* 1 b for play upon this word]. 1428 E. F. *Wills* (1852) 28 The prisons of Ludgate. . . And the Countours. 1476 *Hampton Corr.* 36 He . . . part him le sett in the Countur till he founde sewerre to answer at the Gildeshall for the cloth. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxix. 2/5 They . . . brake vp the prison of newgate and drafe oute al the prisoners and of both countours. . . and destroyed alle the bookes of bothe countours. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Item the xxvij. day of September after was the counter in Bredstret remoyvd into Wood-strete. 1598 H. JONSON *Ent. Man in Hum.* ii. i. He is got into one of your citie poundes, the Counters. 1645 PAGITT *Herings.* (1621) 215 He was committed by the Lord Mayor to the Counter, and from thence removed to the new prison in Maiden Lane. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 398 A counter or prison, carcer. [See *COMPTER*.]

**IV. 8. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 3) counter-cloth; (sense 4) counter-dandy, -keeper; (sense 5) counter-door, -house; (sense 7) Counter-book, -gate, -scuffle, -wall; counter-case, a flat case to lie on a shop-counter; † counter-caterpillar, ? slang name for a constable; † counter-rat, (a) slang name for an inferior officer of a counter; (b) a criminal inmate of a Counter; counter-skipper = COUNTER-JUMPER. Also COUNTER-JUMPER, -MAN.**

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Though base and trebles, fortune did me grant, Yet to make up the musick, I must looke The tenor in the cursed "counter-booke." 1631 *Wat Tyler* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) I. ii. 282 Into the counters then they get, Where men in prison lay for debt; They broke the doors and let them out, And threw the counter-booke about. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 These "Compter-Caterpillars, These Hawk-eyed Shoulder-dabbling Dealers. 1841 *Lanc. Wills* I. 129 A "countur clothe xvij. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii. Young "counter-dandies are displaying their wares. 1856 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 85 For which full faste his "Countour dore he shette. 1898 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 85 Thou mightst as well say, I loue to walke by the "Counter-gate. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.*, Go see 'em strait, I charge you, in at Counter-Gate. 1856 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 77 And vp in to his "Countour hous gooth he. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 6 The wretched perversion of judgement which uniformly ranks. . . "counter keepers. . . before the honest ploughman. *a 1613* OVERBURY *Char., Sergeant's Yeoman*, This "counter-rat. . . hath not his full halfe-share of the booty. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 Looking as rough as Counter Rats. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxv. 97 She . . . taught them . . . how to speak to a doctor, how to a "counter-skipper. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 191/2 A counter-skipper in a small linen-drapeer's shop. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 31 Sentences . . . for posteritie to carve Vpon the inside of the "Counter wall.

**Counter** (kauntar), *sb.* [In senses 1, 2, f. COUNTER *a.* or *adv.*: of senses 3-4 the history is uncertain, and perhaps they ought to be treated separately.]

**1. Hunting.** The opposite direction to the course taken by the game; see *COUNTER adv.* 1.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 121 The huntmesmen . . . must take good beede that theyr houndes take not the counter by

cause the harte is fiedde backwardes. *Ibid.* 205 Or els hunteth backe himself by the counter of hir footing. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 87 That the Hounds may not think it the Counter she came first.

**2.** The contrary, opposite.

1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourm.* 80 Whatsoever his own knights have sworn My knights have sworn the counter to it.

**II. 8.** That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.

1698 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 25 [They] present the Pike to the height of the Horses Counters. 1797-32 BAILLY vol. II. Counter is that part of the fore-hand of a horse, that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxix. For he was barbed from counter to tail, And the rider was armed complete in mail. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xlv. The poor beast . . . had been killed by a bullet in the counter. 1851 MAYNE *Raid Sculp Hunt.* xxix. His throat, counter, and shoulders.

**4. Naut.** The curved part of the stern of a ship.

"The counter above extends from the gun-deck line, or lower ribbon moulding of the cabin windows, to the water-line (or seat of water); the lower counter is arched below that line, and constitutes the hollow run" (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1646 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The round-house, the counters, the wayst. 1687 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The hollow arching betwixt the lower part of the Gallery and the Transome, is called the lower Counter; the upper Counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the round house. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Counter, an arch . . . whose upper-part is terminated by the bottom of the stern, and the lower-part by the wing-transom and battock. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. 195 note, Several shot-holes in the hull—one in the under counter 31 feet under water. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1926. 410/3 The explosion of the torpedo under her counter. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* iii. xl. 243 When her bows lifted and she dipped her counter in the black water.

*b. Comb. Counter-rail, -timber* (see *quots.*).

1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine*, Counter-timbers, short timbers in the stern, put in . . . for strengthening the counter. *c 1850* *Kndim. Nautic.* (Weale: 112 Counter-rails, the ornamental rails athwart the stern into which the counters finish. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

**Counter** (kauntar), *sb.* [ad. F. *contre*, It. *contro*, in same sense, a substantival use of the prep. *contre*, *contro* against.]

**1. Fencing.** A name applied to all circular parries, i. e. parries in which, while the hand retains the same position, the point is made to describe a circle, passing under the adverse blade so as to meet it again when the latter is 'disengaged', i. e. removed from engagement. Called also counter-parry, formerly † counter-parade, counter-caveating parade.

The particular engagement is indicated by an addition, as counter-prime, seconde, tierce, quarte (*carle*), quinte, sixte, septime, octave (now in practice reduced to four, seconde, tierce, quarte, septime).

[1611 FLORIO, *Contro*, as *Contra* in all compositions. Also a Counter.] 1624 R. H. *School Recreat.* 67 The Counter Caveating Parade, &c. When you observe your Adversary's Thrust coming home within your Sword, then immediately slope your Point, and bring it up again with a quick Motion on the other side of your Adversary's, and parrie his Thrust without your Sword, that he intended to give within your Sword. *Ibid.* 74 This may be Parry'd, by answering every Motion, or using the Counter-caveating Parade. 1707 [see *CAVEAT* v. 3]. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 64 To form a counter parade. . . at the time you disengage, I pass with a small circular motion under your wrist, or blade, and return, by forming my parade in nearly the same position I was in previously to your disengagement. 1839 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 57 Counters are named according to the engagement from which the parry is made. *Ibid.* 58 Reversed Counter-parries. These, as the name indicates, are the ordinary counter-parries executed the opposite way.

**2. Broadsword play.** An attack made as the adversary himself leads to attack. The stronger attack takes the advantage.

**3. Pugilism.** A blow delivered as the adversary leads off; really a time-hit, which, if stronger than the adverse one, secures the advantage.

A counter with the other hand is called a *cross-counter*; e. g. if the adversary leads off with his left, he may be cross-counter with the right.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii. My length of arm gave me the advantage in every counter. 1869 *Badminton Libr.*, *Boxing* 161 The leader-off has to take the counter in full face.

**Counter** (kauntar), *so.* *Shoemaking.* [Short for counterfort, in F. *contrefort*.] The piece of stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot round the heel.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410/2 The closing of the vamp and counter to the leg [of the boot]. 1883 F. D. Y. CARPENTER *Round about Rio*, When a [Brazilian] buys a new pair of slippers his first object is to break the counters down out of the way. 1892 *Oxford Chron.* 7 May 6/2 The heel may be built a little higher on one side, and a stiff counter used.

**Counter** (kauntar), *sb.* *Music.* Short for COUNTER-TENOR; also app. any voice part set in contrast to a principal melody or part.

1869 Mrs. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* 60 Uncle Eliakim . . . tuning up in a high, cracked voice, a weird part, in those days called counter. 1878 — *Poignant P.* vii. 56 Ben. . . beating and roaring, first to treble and then to counter and then to bass.

**Counter**, *sb.* *Mining.* Also *dial.* CAUNTER *q. v.* Short for COUNTER-LODE; also for counter-gangway (see *quot.*).

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Counter*: (1) a cross-vein; (2) a gangway driven obliquely upwards on a coal-seam from the main gangway until it cuts off the faces of the workings, and then continues parallel with the main gangway.

**Counter** (kau'ntai), *a.* [Arising chiefly from combinations in COUNTER- (esp. in senses 6, 9), with subsequent extension to more or less analogous instances, e.g. *counter-current*, *counter-current*, the currents are counter. In many cases it is not possible to draw any line of demarcation between *counter* *adj.*, and *counter-* *pref.*: see under the latter.] Acting in opposition; lying or tending in the opposite direction; having an opposite tendency, to the opposite effect; opposed, opposite: cf. senses of COUNTER- *pref.* Mostly *attrib.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 1. A ship . . . met of many a counter winde and tyde. 1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 118 The Sensation of Relievo . . . by one, or more hatches, cross and counter. 1780 LD. STIRLING in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 5 He might . . . send them counter orders. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1870) 218 The counter doctrine is self-repugnant. 1845 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 7 We cross between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up The counter side. 1844 BP. WILBERFORCE *Amer. Ch.* (1846) 161 Having founded a counter episcopate. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc. Wks.* (1863) VI. 305 The answer is found precisely in the parallel case of the counter sect. 1857 — *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 238 *note*. In one direction . . . and . . . in the counter direction. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 282 Withdrawing by the counter door to that which Leolin open'd. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 447 To combat false doctrine . . . by the presentation of the counter truth.

*b.* Duplicate; serving as a check (see COUNTER-8).

1833 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 112 The magistrate . . . was to deliver in a list of all the owners of fishing boats. . . a counter list was to be kept on board the floating battery.

*c.* Rarely *predicative*: Opposite, contrary. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 22 The currents of thought are counter.

**Counter** (kau'ntai), *v.* *Forms*: 4 *countre*, *countur*, 4-5 *countur*, -our, 4-6 *countur*, 5 *countur*, *countre*, *countire*, *countur*, 5-*countur*, (6-*Sc.* *countur*). [In senses 1, 2, aphetic form of A-COUNTER, EN-COUNTER; in sense 3, influenced by, if not formed afresh from, COUNTER-*pref.*; sense 5 goes with COUNTER *sb.* sense 3. But in later use all the senses tend to mutual association; cf. 1813 in 2*b*.]

*I. +1. trans.* To meet. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 60 Whenne they come on mydde the sea . . . Another schip they countryd thoo. 1837 SCOTT *Rokely* iii. x. His eyes. . . Counter'd at once a dazzling glance.

*† b. intr.* (with *again* = *against*). *Obs.* c 1475 *Partenay* 1640 Lordys of contre contring thaim again With a willfull hert full gentilly resceuyng. *Ibid.* 3346 The messingere lefte contred hym again.

*2. trans.* To meet in opposition; to encounter or engage in combat.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1191 Duke Nestor anon, nobli arayed, Countres the kyng. c 1475 *Partenay* 3030 Gaffroy cam faste contring the Geaut then. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 236 Fewe of them have countred. . . great nombre of enemyes. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* Bijb. Often tymes countryng his enemyes without dred of perill.

*b. intr.* (Const. *with*).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 With þe erle of Kent þei countred at Medeweie. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 207 [Men] my3t fle fro toun to toun and nevere countre wip her enemyes. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy iii. xxiii. As they countre . . . Eueryche vnhorsed knightly bath his feare. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 80 There bothe hostes mette and countred to gedre. 15. . . *Eger & Grime* 144 (Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 358) To countre on floote he was full throe. 1813 SCOTT *Trevelyan* ii. xx. Blithe at the trumpet let them go, And fairly counter blow for blow.

*II. 3. trans.* (fig.) To go counter to, to act or speak in opposition to, or so as to check; to oppose, encounter, contradict, controvert.

1390 WYCLIF *Prolog. to O. Test.* 55 Heere Sire . . . countrith not Austen, but declareth him ful mychel to symple mennis witt. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 66 Se the profession Of every vyne, and wherin thai myscheve As counter it. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 190 The two houses . . . issued out a declaration . . . To counter this, the king sent a message . . . to the lords of his council in Scotland. a 1734 *North Exam.* ii. iv. § 31 (1740) 246 To all which matters . . . his Answer countred every Design of the Interrogations. 1840 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 254 Wha counters him may rue the same. 1884 EARL OF DUNRAVEN in *10th Cent. Mar.* 426 The resolution . . . was . . . countered by an amendment. 1892 A. ROBERTSON *St. Athanasius* Proleg. 19 The 'eternity' of the Son was countered by the text, 'We that live are always' (2 Cor. iv. 11). 1892 J. M. BARRIE *Lit. Minister* xxvi. 280 That's what I say; but Elspeth counters me, of course, and says she, etc.

*b. Chess.* To meet or answer with a counter-move.

1890 *Times* 12 Dec. 5/6 White moved his Kt to B. 2, which Black countered with R. to K. square. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 394/1 The system by which they were countered and checkmated.

*† 4. intr.* (fig.) To engage in contest, argue in opposition, dispute, retort *against*, *with*. *Obs.*

c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* i. xiii. 72 Who euer wole . . . countre agens the firste conclusion. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 41 b. Then Diogenes again countreyng saied, If Aristippus had learned to be contented, etc. 1548 — etc. *Erasm. Par.* John x. 74 b. We wil not counter with them and geue rebuke for rebuke. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 220 So cunning and so wise, To counter vvith her Goodman, and all by contraries.

*III. 5. Boxing.* To give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist; to strike with a counter-blow. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

*a. trans.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xlv. Of course I countered him there with tremendous effect. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 724 We are glad to set down the author of such smart hits as a misanthrope, because it is easier to counter than to parry them.

*b. intr.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii. Instead of trying to counter, and leading his enemy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 600 Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain have, in the language of an almost lost art, 'countered' heavily during the past week. 1889 *Badminton Libr.*, *Boxing* 166 Instead of thus countering on the head the blow may be aimed at the ribs.

*† Counter*, *v. 2 Mus. Obs.* [f. *F. contre* against; cf. *OF. contre-chanter* in same sense, and COUNTER *sb.* *7* *intr.* To sing an accompaniment to a melody or plain-song. Hence *Countering* *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*, *Cowntryn* [in] *songe, occento*. *Cownterynge yn songe, concetus* [v. r. *occensus*]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folye* (1570) 117 Some rore, some countre, some their balades fayne. a 1599 SKELTON *Laureate* Wks. I. 16 He trymmyth in hys tenor to counter pyrdewy. — *Garl. Laurel* 705 There was counteryng of carollis in meter and verse. — *Bouge of Courts* 365 Counter he coude O Lux vpon a pottle. — *P. Sparrow* 468 The thestryl with her warbling. The counterynge of the coe. 1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 186 Nor the counter tenor for countryng to long.

*Counter*, *v. 3* [f. COUNTER *sb.* 3] *trans.* To furnish (a shop, etc.) with a counter or counters.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xxvii. The offices were . . . newly countered.

*Counter*, *v. 4 Shoemaking.* [f. COUNTER *sb.* 4] *trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a counter.

In mod. Dicts.

**Counter** (kau'ntai), *adv.* [a. *F. contre* (OF. *contre*, AF. *contre*); see COUNTER-*pref.* The adverbial use has mainly arisen by analysis and separation of verbs and verbal sbs. in *counter-*: e.g. to *counteract*, *countermarch*, to act or march counter; so to *run counter*, etc.]

*1.* In the opposite direction, back again. *To hunt, run, go counter*: i. e. in a direction opposite to that which the game has taken; following the scent or trail of game in the reverse direction. Also *fig.*

c 1446 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 224 Now ye han founde parfite, love welle your game; For ye renne countre thenne be ye to blame. 1575 TURBERY *Venerie* 243 When a hounde hunteth backwardes the same way that the chase is come, then we say he hunteth counter. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 110 How cheerfully on the false Traile they cry. Oh this is Counter, you false Danish Dogges. 1644 QUARLES *706 Div. Poems* (1717) 203 Forwards they went, on either hand, and back Return'd they counter. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 57 Sometimes they seem to march on, and presently march counter. 1745 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 1. 292 The great skill in hunting the Buck is to keep the Hounds from hunting Counter. 1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv. Hunting counter, or running a false scent.

*† 2.* Against the front (of anything), in full face.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav. (J.)*. They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 68 The enemy . . . coming counter and trauers of our Canon, they received the greater loss;

*3. fig.* In opposition or antagonism; contrary; esp. in phrase *to run, go, act counter* (10).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. 55 The practice of men . . . often runs counter to their theory. 1681 HICKERINGILL *News fr. Colchester Wks.* (1716) I. 396 If . . . the Villain swear Counter afterwards. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Nam-pont, Postillion*. Here am I sitting as candidly disposed to make the best of the worst, as ever wight was, and all runs counter. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xix. 302 Let us go counter to Tradition rather than to Scripture. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* (1865) I. ii. xiv. 130 At least Sigismund voted clearly so, and Jobst said nothing counter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 478 A policy at home and abroad which ran counter to every national instinct.

*† b. Contrariwise. Obs.*

1668 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 302 Our new Gospellers, just counter, do not walk much like Christians, but can talk Christianly.

*† 4.* In opposite directions to each other. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 120 Two foxes tied by the tails, and their heads turned counter. 1668 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 279 The wheels of Providence . . . may move counter, yet each motion concur to make it go the better. a 1704 LOCKE (J.). In this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter.

*† Counter*, *prep.* *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *contre*, F. *contre* against.] Against, contrary to.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 259 Other way to wirche is counter reason. *Ibid.* xi. 442 Goode stomak wyne and counter pestilence Thus make.

**Counter-**, *prefix*:—ME. and AF. *contre-*, a. F. *contre-* (= Pr. It. *contra-*):—L. *contrā* *adv.* and

prefix (see CONTRA-) against, in return. The form in which the Lat. prefix has come down through Fr. into Eng. Used in words actually adopted from earlier F., as *counterbalance*, *counterchange*, *counterfeit*, *countermand*, *countermarch*, *countermark*, *countermure*, *counterpoise*, *counterseal*, *countersign*, etc., and their derivatives; also in adaptations of later F. or Italian words in *contre-*, *contra-*; and in many words formed after them in English. *Counter* has thus become a living element of the language, capable of entering into new combinations even with words of Teutonic origin. It may be prefixed, when required, to almost any substantive expressing action, as *motion*, *counter-motion*, *current*, *counter-current*, or even to any word in which action or incidence is imputed, as *measure*, *counter-measure*, *poison*, *counter-poison*. Hence it is often viewed as an independent element, written separately, and practically treated as an adjective: see COUNTER *a.*

In those compounds which we have taken from French or Italian, the consolidation of the word is usually greater than in those formed in English, and they are regularly written as single words, as *counterbalance*, *counterfeit*, *countermarch*, though sometimes with the hyphen. The stress is normally, in verbs and their derivatives, on the root, in nouns and their derivatives, on the prefix: cf. *to undergo*, *undertone*. But there are exceptions, esp. where the noun stress is taken by a verb of the same form, as in *to counterfeit*. In words formed in English the two elements are in looser union, both accentually and in writing. In verbs the rhetorical or antithetical stress on the prefix may be equal to, or even for the nonce stronger than, that normally on the root, as in *to plan* and *counter-plan* (*counter-plan*), and the two parts are properly hyphenated. In nouns, when the *counter-* word is contrasted explicitly or implicitly with the simple word (as in 3, 4, 5), the predominant stress of the prefix is strongly marked, as in *counter-cheer*, *counter-announcement*. These are properly written with the hyphen (now rarely as a single word, but occasionally in two separate words). When such a contrast is not distinctly present (as in 6, 9), the predominance of the prefix is less marked, and the root-element may receive an equal or greater stress; in such case there is a growing tendency to write the prefix as a separate qualifying word, and in fact to treat it as an adjective. Thus *counter-side*, *counter-truth*, become *counter side*, *counter truth*: see COUNTER *a.*

All permanent compounds in *counter-*, with some of the more important of the looser combinations, are given in their alphabetical order; of the casual combinations (many of them nonce-words) of obvious meaning, examples here follow.

*I. 1. verbs*, as COUNTERACT, COUNTER-MAKE, COUNTER-SAY, COUNTERWEIGH, COUNTER-WORK, with their derivatives: which see in their alphabetical places. Also many nonce-words, either contextual, or framed as literal equivalents of French or Italian verbs in *contre-*, *contra-*, expressing the doing of a thing or performance of an action in the opposite direction or sense, with a contrary effect, or in opposition, retort, or response to the action expressed by the simple verb; sometimes with the notion of rivalling or out-doing, checking or frustrating that action; sometimes merely in reciprocity. Such verbs were formerly more frequently formed and used than now. Examples: *counter-address*, *counter-advise*, *counter-affirm*, *counter-ambush*, *counter-avouch*, *counter-beat*, *counter-bid*, *counter-bore*, *counter-cross*, *counter-dance*, *counter-dig*, *counter-fix*, *counter-gird*, *counter-judge*, *counter-lock*, *counter-meet*, *counter-petition*, *counter-plan*, *counter-please*, *counter-post*, *counter-pray*, *counter-preach*, *counter-prick*, *counter-refer*, *counter-ruin*, *counter-shine*, *counter-state*, *counter-swear*, *counter-thwart*, *counter-traverse*, *counter-tug*, *counter-vote*. A rare sense in English is that of 'across, cross-', as in *counter-dash*, *counter-strike*; COUNTER-BAR, -HATCH. (These are hyphenated, but were formerly often written entire. The main stress is on the verb.)

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 22 It would not do Amiss, if the Dissenter should \*Counter-Advise his Remembrancer upon Two or Three of these Last Points. 1611 COTGR., *Contrefermé*, \*counter-affirmed, counter-avouched, the contrary whereof is affirmed, or avouched. 1681 *Moore's Baffled* 24 On March 27, 1664, he \*counter-ambush'd a strong Party of Horse. 1611 FLORIO, *Contrabattula*, a \*counter-beating. 1598 *Ibid.*, *Contradiueto*, a countermand, or \*counterbidding. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Contrastorare*, to \*counter-bore. 1612 COTGR., *Contretraversant*, \*counter-crossing, counter-traversing. 1849 CARLYLE *Dante's Inf.* vii. 72 As does the surge, there above Charybdis, that breaks itself against the surge wherewith it meets; So have the people here to \*counter-dance. 1611 COTGR., *Contralider*, to counterhit, counterstrike, \*counterdash, countersquize; to breake a stroke, or dash, etc., with a stroke, or dash, etc. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* Wks. (1673) 250, I fear some inlet has been \*counter-digg'd Into the Cave. 1596 R. L'INCHIE *Diella* (1877) 83 Speechlesse they are, eye \*counterfixt on eye. 1611 COTGR., *Contrepicquer*, to returne gird for gird; to gieve a nip for a nip. *Contrepicqué*, \*countergirded, counterpricked, counter-nipped. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 20 A \*counterjudging,

and so unjudging judge. *Ibid.* 31 A possibly divided and counterlocking power of denial. *a* 1689 REESBY *Mem.* 102 T. The gentlemen . . . of Yorkshire, who had counterpetitioned, and declared their abhorrence of the petition for a meeting of parliament. 1689 T. M. HEALY in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Irishmen . . . regard their representatives as useful to counterplan against the devices of the Government. 1611 FLORIO, *Contrapaciencia*, to counterplease. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*. Notes III. ix. 127 But Sancho does runne counter-posting back. 1659 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i. Instead of being counterprayed and countermined. 1623 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 11 We heare daily men of divers opinions (yet all as called thereto) counterpreaching each other. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* 1808 I. 102 (D.) If either be false and perfidious, the other will be so also; and they counter-refer to each other. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 429 They fortifie against oblivion . . . and counter-ruine the underminings of time. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 1 Stars thou sow'st, whose harvest dares Promise the earth to countershine Whatever makes Heaven's forehead fine. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 13 It seems to me of high Concern, to Counter-State that Declaration. 1611 FLORIO, *Contra-copire*, to counter-strike. *a* 1664 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 202 You have sworn many things . . . some of which were very soon countersworn. 1657 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 77 b, Beholde the winds, And counterthwarting blasts. 1679 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* II. 32 After much tugging and counter-tugging. 1641 LD. DIGBY *Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 35 How the Lords Counter-voted the precedence of our Grievances. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. III. (T.) The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members.

b. From corresponding substantives, as counter-gabbion, -garrison, -query, -trench; COUNTERMINE, -MURE, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Contragabbione*, to counter-gabbion. 1593 LD. BERNERS *Fröiss.* I. lxii. 34 a, All these flemmynges lay in y' vale of Cassell, in tentes and pauplyons, to counter-garrison y' french garrison. 1653 *Apol. for Goodwin* 3 Counter-querying and quarrelling himself in subscribing them. 1611 COTGR., *Contratrencher*, to counter-trench, or fortify against an enemy entrenched.

II. *sbs.* (and *adjs.*) 2. With sense '(actor or action) against or in opposition'; as in counter-exercise, -latration (barking against), -player, -volition, -willing, -working. (Stress on the root-word.) 1744 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 393 Dexterity, in the counter-exercise of his arms. 1665 CARLYLE *Frede. Gt.* VII. xviii. i. 97 Porcine squealing, answered always by counter-latration. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 Have we not twins in our Womb, our Counter-lustings and our Counter-willings? 1611 COTGR., *Contrajoucur*, a counter-player; an adversarie, or opponent, in play. *a* 1659 DE QUINCEY *War Wks.* IV. 265 So weak and so flexible to any stern countervolution.

3. Done, directed, or acting against, in opposition to, as a rejoinder or reply to another thing of the same kind already made or in existence; as in counter-address, -affirmation, -agitation, -alliance, -announcement, -answer, -appeal, -art, -association, -attack, -attestation, -avertment, -avouchment, -bidding, -cheer, -command, -competition, -complaint, -condemnation, -cry, -decision, -declaration, -decree, -demand, -demonstration, -deputation, -dogmatism, -draught, -effort, -energy, -enthusiasm, -exaggeration, -excitement, -excommunication, -explanation, -expostulation, -fallacy, -gabble, -gift, -imagination, -insult, -interpretation, -intrigue, -invektive, -law, -legislation, -life, -machination, -manifesto, -message, -mission, -narrative, -noise, -notice, -objection, -organization, -paradox, -petition, -play, -practice, -project, -pronunciamento, -proposal, -proposition, -protection, -quip, -raising, -shout, -siege, -sleight, -smile, -snarl, -statement, -statute, -stratagem, -suggestion, -sympathy, -synod, -terror, -thought, -threat, -thrust, -treason, -trespass, -vaunt, -vindication, -volley, -wager. (The stress is on the prefix; in long words there is a secondary stress on the accented syllable of the root-word.)

1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. 62 In their counter-address, the Commons found consolation in the prospects of the war. 1611 COTGR., *Contrefirme*, a counter-affirmation, or counter-avouchment; an affirmation of that whereof another affirms the contrary. 1850 M'COSH *Dir. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 488 The announcement . . . would ever be met by a counter announcement. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 384 Touching the counteranswers agaynst the sayd Apology. 1611 FLORIO, *Contrarispota*, a counter answer. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. (1647) 24 Art promising her self the victorie, and suddenly meeting counter-art, which mastered her. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iv. 400 Was it not restrained by Counter-Associations. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 224 To dispute with him his mission by help of counter-attestations. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* IV. § 16 note, That the respondent . . . made a counter avertment of ownership. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc. Wks.* VII. 248 note, Not knowing the rate of the hostile biddings (they) . . . had no guide to regulate their own counterbiddings. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. lii. (1862) IV. 437 Cheer and counter-cheer. *Mod. Newspr., Parl. Rep.*, The result was received with cheers from the ministerial benches, quickly followed by countercheers from the Opposition at the smallness of the majority. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 5 Not even the terrors and countercommands of the greatest should so interrupt us. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 1 A counter-competition would commence on the side of capitalists. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Disputat.* 9, I have reason to make a counter-complaint of the Dr. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Hist.* (1830) IV. 462, I would not give in my report till I should see Hammond's counter-complaint. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii, She should encounter the condemnation of Captain Aymer . . . by counter-condemnation of him and his mother.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. vi. 107 Cries and counter-cries ring out. 1865 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 77 A declaration, and counter-declaration, were cooked up at Versailles. *a* 1600 HOOKER *E. P.* VII. xi. § 9 Their question he repelled with a counter-demand. 1668 G. DUFF *Pol. Swrt.* 63 Russia . . . to make a counter demonstration to us . . . launched . . . a great expedition against Khiva. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 13 Dogmatism . . . against which there would be an equal right of counter-dogmatism. 1611 COTGR., *Contr'effort*, a counter effort; or, effort used against force. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 389 If liberty be energetically assailed, the counter-energy necessary for its defence may be found wanting. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 That . . . enthusiasm which can only make sure of itself by disparaging the object of a counter-enthusiasm. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 24 The value of Mathematics . . . has even been insisted on so exclusively as to provoke a counter-exaggeration. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman*. *Man.* 1817 359 A sort of sativative counter-excitement. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1854) II. 340 Ex-communication and counter-excommunication, the validity of which might be questioned by either party. 1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxviii, You cannot hear . . . one guide for the continual counter-gabble of the other. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 107 In the counter-gift of the proud post-office was nothing. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* VII. (1875) 165 He answered by some counter-insult. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 202 Warwick . . . began a counter-intrigue. 1611 COTGR., *Contr'inektive*, a counter-invektive; an answer to an ineektive. 1868 ELLICOTT *Dest. Creature* II. 26 A mysterious and pervasive counter-law. 1862-3 SCHAFF *Enyel. Relig. Knowl.* I. 762 To secure counter-legislation. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 39 Through the counter-machinations of Sparta. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxx. 176 In the counter-narrative of the Jews even the name of Christian is contemptuously disregarded. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xiii. 169 To drown the noises of Sinai . . . with a counternoise of revelling. 1865 *Law Rep.* 30 ch. D. 571 The Plaintiff accepted the notice and proceeded to give certain counter-notice under it. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 266 The objections . . . could be met by counter-objections of serious importance. 1887 J. F. HOGAN *Irish in Australia* ix. (1875) 175 (They) . . . formed themselves into a counter-organization, and agitated for the perpetuation of the system. *a* 1674 CLARENDOON *Hist. Reb.* (J.), Others of an opposite party were appointed to set a counter-petition on foot. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 15 What might be the Marshal's next move, what Gambetta's counter-play. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The obligation . . . was struck out of the counterproject by the Dutch. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 462 Wildman then brought forward a counterproject. 1890 G. SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 137 The recent counter-pronunciamento at Rio. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 47 The French counter-proposals . . . will have an exclusively financial character. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 217 Mr. White addressed a counter-proposition to the Treasury. 1865 GROTE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7/2 note, Proposition and counter-proposition, the thesis which one impugns, as well as that which one sustains. 1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 1849 We could not adopt such liberal principles . . . whilst the system of protection and counter-protection was maintained in other countries. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 99 This is a more Edomish conceit than the former, and must be silenced with a counter-quip of the same Country. 1611 FLORIO, *Contralata*, a counter raising. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, With their shouts and counter-shouts of encouragement. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* XI. v. § 36 Seaven weekes thus spent, in this counter siege of the City and Castle. 1611 COTGR., *Contrruse*, a counter-sleight; a wile for a wile. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. iii. vii. If he . . . give but a countersnarl, there's not a dog dares meddle with him. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iv. (1866) 723 It was soon . . . followed by a counter-statement . . . containing his account of the same matters. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 By his own Antionomie, or counter-statement. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 98 The stratagems and counter-stratagems of the Devil and the Saints. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. v. 88 It requires . . . a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to untwine the ties of custom. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 60 These Synods . . . reproached by Popes in Counter-Synods. 1879 Q. Rev. Apr. 402 Some counter-terror evidently neutralised a terror so potent. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 281 The interchange of thought and counter-thought. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 19 The policy . . . was met by a counter-threat. 1861 BERSF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 197 C. vi. § 1. 226 The lighter kinds of stone . . . may be employed in groining without requiring an excessive counterthrust. 1611 COTGR., *Contrertraction*, a counter-treason; treason against treason. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 40 Among primitive peoples, trespasses are followed by counter-trespasses. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xlv. Only . . . a counter-vaunt, the retaliation of a pang. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* I. § 134 In the event of the father asserting no counter-vindication. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* (1889) 60 Volleys and countervolleys of fishy Venetian. 1875 POSTE *Hist.* IV. § 167 He is ordered to pay the sums of the wager and counterwager in which he was promisor.

b. Also with agent-nouns, as counter-defender, -orator, -witness; COUNTER-APPELLANT, -CLAIMANT.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 229 To all these this Counter-defender scarce spends three Sections. 1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 171 No. 22 'Be obscure!' and set the counter-orator . . . at utter defiance. 1666 INGULO *Bentio. & Urania* II. Pref., Cicero, whom I have opposed to him as a counter-witness.

4. Acting in reversal of a former action; as in counter-conquest, -reform, -restoration, -sale; COUNTER-REFORMATION, -REVOLUTION.

1666 AILESBUURY *Passion Serm.* 19 Hee falls into an agony, in a counter-conquest of affection. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. ii. 47 Another stands alone . . . in passing a counter-reform bill. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 200 The newly founded dynasty might be strengthened against the risks of a counter-restoration. 1616 BUDDEN tr. *Aero-*

*dini's Disc. Parents Hon.* 2 So many countersales, which made them bond again.

5. Done or acting in reciprocation of or return for another thing of the same kind; reciprocal; as in counter-acquittance, -assurance, -engagement, -equivalent, -gage, -love, -obligation, -offer, -service, -token.

1611 COTGR., *Contracquittance*, a counter-acquittance. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xvi. 81 The Covenant . . . is not valid, without his counter-assurance. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 48 The counter-equivalent of the oaths of allegiance taken by the subject. 1611 COTGR., *Contrage*, a counter-gage, or counter-pawne. 1625 QUARLES *Embl.* v. viii. 1718-27 Can . . . thy affection last without the fuel Of counter-love. 1864 *Standard* 4 Mar. 5/4 Acts of benevolence on the part of the Sultan, without any counter-obligation towards him. 1708 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) II. 463 Denmark is asking the counter-offer of mediation from this court. 1867 SYLVESTER II. iv. *Trophies* 116 One cannot vse th' ayde of the Powers below Without some Pact of Counter-services. 1611 FLORIO, *Contrasegno*, a counter token, or signe. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Errores* 22 Received of his master . . . the counter-token for getting againe the horse.

6. Opposite locally: a. Having an opposite direction, back-; in nouns of action, as counter-flight, -flow, -migration, -pull, -radiation, -retreat, -sway, -vibration; also in other nouns, as counter-side, -stream, -tack, -wave, -wind, COUNTER-SEA, -SLOPE, -TIDE, in which counter is also written separately as an adj.

*a* 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilial* VII. 190 But he must make no counterflight. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 55 Faraday's experiment shows that no such counterflow takes place. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 172 Migrations and counter-migrations which have gone on in various ages between Armorica and West Wales. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 341 A counter-pull . . . in the direction of order. 1852 HERSCHEL *Star. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 163 Faster than its heat can be restored . . . by counter-radiation. 1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* I. i, A counter-reflect 'gainst My brother's heart. 1817 COLERIDGE *Algebra* 205 The product of half the sides and countersides is the gross area. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. 220 The Rocks . . . check'd the Violence of the Stream, and made a kind of Counter-Stream or Eddy. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 Such a process of reaction as has made M— take precisely the counter tack. 1767 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 205 A pointed plummet . . . has a small degree of counter-vibration to that of the ball. 1874 TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 201 The water . . . meets shore, or counter-wave.

b. Formed at the opposite side; as in COUNTER-CLEFT, -FISSURE, -FRACTURE, q.v.

7. Across, crossing, making an angle with; as in counter-haft, -tree (= counter-bar); COUNTER-BAR, -LATH, -LODE.

1611 FLORIO, *Contramanico*, a counterhaft or handle. 1813 W. BRATTLE *Tales* 53 (Jam.) The door was slightly girded tee, Wi an auld tow an' counter-tree.

8. Forming the opposite member or constituent of anything that has naturally two opposite parts, as COUNTER-BALANCE, -POIL, -PART, -POISE, -STOCK, -TALLY, etc.; or constituting a second thing of the same kind standing opposite, parallel to, or side by side with the original, as counter-branch, -pillar, COUNTER-EARTH; often with notions of balancing, checking, sustaining thrust, or of mutual adaptation, correspondence, etc.; as in COUNTER-CIPHER, -CORT, -DIE, -MARK, -SEAL, -TYPE.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 183 Yong maidena . . . be counter-branches to vs in the kinde of mortall and reasonable creatures. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* § 14 Pillars of jasper, with counter-pillars of alabaster.

b. Like *It. contra-*, *F. contre-*, often denoting that which is the counterpart of a thing or person, and hence the duplicate or parallel, the copy or substitute, or that which is the complementary, accessory, or subservient 'second' of another, = rear-, sub-; as in counter-base, -border, -pond, etc.; COUNTER-ADMIRAL, -DIKE, -DRAIN, -WALK, -WARDEN [cf. *CONTRÉ-MASTER*].

1611 COTGR., *Contrabase*, a counterbase; the lowest part of a Basis, or the part, or peece, whereon it stands. 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Bond's Gardening* 26 Pieces of Parterre . . . with Counter-Borders. 1611 COTGR., *Contr'estang*, a Poole-damme; a back-pool, or counter-pond; a . . . hollow ground, whereinto the water of a Pond, thais to be fished, is let.

9. Having the contrary tendency, nature, action, or position; running counter (to something else); opposing, opposite, contrary; as in counter-advantage, -cause, -craft, -difficulty, -discipline, -doctrine, -establishment, -fact, -formula, -hypothesis, -idea, -ideal, -interest, -necromancy, -picture, -plan, -principle, -process, -project, -reason, -religion, -technicality, -tendency, -theory, -translation, -truth, -warmth. (The stress is usually equal, as in adjective + substantive, and the prefix tends to be written separately: see COUNTER a.)

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Mar. 4/7 No counter-advantages . . . would induce the Committee to pass the bill if they thought the bar would be damaged. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 203 Unless there be some counter-causes that hinder this general rule of nature from taking place. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 Let him borrow this pleasant counter-craft of Anstippus. 1865 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 69 A pious . . . endeavour to obviate a coun-



ter-difficulty. 1670 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 46. 319 That has set up a 'counter-discipline to that of the Gospel. 1805 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 388 The 'counter-doctrine to the popular doctrine. 1797 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 170 Contrasting these solitary observations with a numerous train of 'counterfacts. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 35 The system to which this was the powerful 'counter-formula. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 103 The 'counter-hypothesis of the discontinuous many. 1885 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 261, I cannot but single out that one supreme expression of this 'counter-ideal. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 37 He has no 'Counter-interest to deny... or Passion to countermand. 1723 SHAPTESSURY *Advice to Author* (Jod.), This is that... sort of 'countermagancy which instead of ghastliness and horror inspires only what is gentle and humane. 1885 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 261 There are 'counter-pictures given us to that of the heaven. 1768 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 519 The 'counterplan which they set on foot. 1870 MORLEY *Diogenes* I. 5 It was the great 'counter-principle to asceticism. 1865 GROTE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7 Reasoners who... recognise no refutation except from the 'counter-reason of others. 1885 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 349 Usurpers of the Christian name, teaching a 'counter-religion. 1880 BURTON *Reign of Anne* II. viii. 12 The common lawyer could have felt respect for 'counter-technicalities. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 214 This 'countertranslation, suddenly advertised and so long written. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 547 He had demonstrated the errors of his listeners mainly by contrasting them with the 'counter-truths which it was his mission to announce. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 221 Nothing is more likely to recover the mind from this false attraction, than the 'counter-warmth of impartial debate.

10. In prepositional combination with an object (expressed, or implied in an adj.): cf. ANTI- II, III, CONTRA- 2.

a. Against, contrary to, ANTI-; as *counter-sparing*; COUNTER-FASHION a., against the fashion; COUNTER-NATURAL a., contrary to nature; often with the sense of 'specific against, antidote to', as in *counter-antidote*, *-pest*; COUNTER-BANE, etc.

b. Opposed to the true or genuine, false, counterfeit, pseudo-, ANTI-; as *counter-apostle*, *-Christ*, *-Jesus*, *-Kaiser*, *-prophet*, *-taste*, etc.

1611 CORCRA, *Contr'antidote*, a remedie, or poison against a preservative; a 'counterantidote. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 220 Now that his 'counter-Apostle meets him in the same city. 1655 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 An Anti-christ or 'counter-Christ, pretending to be instead of Christ, but fighting against Christ. 1659 W. SCLATER *Exp. i. Thess.* (1630) 91 Jesuites... have erected their Head to be a Counter-Christ; so thousands of others, to be 'Counter-Jesuses. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 532 Pillaging the camp of an audacious 'Counter-Kaiser. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* vi. 90 It will be your Wisdom to carry a 'Counterpest or Antidote. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl. conc. Proph.* 70 Hath not every vocation... yielded some such 'counter-prophets and penny-fathers. 1611 FLORIO, *Contral'esina*, a 'counter sparing, a laudible spender, or expence. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* II. 320 (Jod.) There is a kind of 'counter-taste... which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true, and may be expressed by the name *conetto*.

11. Mutually opposed, against each other, reciprocal: in several of the preceding senses: a. with nouns expressing reciprocal action, as COUNTER-CHANGE, reciprocal exchange, *counter-struggle*, struggle against each other; or *counter-conquest*, COUNTER-BATTERY, *-SCUFFLE*, etc.; b. with plurals only, as *counter-curses*, curses against each other, *counter-smiles*, smiles to each other; or *counter-declarations*, *-doctrines*, *-ferments*, *-forces*, *-opponents*, *-principles*, *-theories*, etc.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1. 484 Where man's deep zeal and God's dear favour strove For 'Counter conquest in officious love. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 407 Cruell 'counter-curses and angry Anathemas against each other. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 135 To reconcile inconsistencies and harmonise 'counter-declarations. 1735-B BOLLINGBROKE *On Parties* 7 Force... may support a Rivalship and erect even 'Counter-Establishments. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 195 p. 2 Unnatural Motions and 'Counterferments... in the Body. 1661 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 159/1 Take these 'counter hypotheses, and see which of the two, etc. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 71 To think that there would one day be a 'counter marriage between us. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 74 We should be mutually 'counter-opponents and counter-defendants. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 201 The two are clearly 'counter-parallel. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 101 These two 'counter-processes of analysis and synthesis. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. 11. iii. Those 'countersmiles are the dumb shows and prognostics of greater matters. 1799 *Tatler* No. 43 p. 7 The Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their 'counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1835 TENNYSON *Ann. Sage*, No ill, no good! such 'counter-terms, my son, Are border-races, holding each its own By endless war. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 457 The 'counter-theories of Plato and Aristotle.

12. *Mus.* = CONTRA- 4: see COUNTERPOINT; as in *counter-base* = CONTRA-BASS, *counter-treble*, etc. Cf. COUNTER sb. 7, v. 2

1398 FLORIO, *Contralto*, a counter treble in musicke. 1611 — *Contrasourano*, a counter treble.

13. *Mil.* Applied to works erected to act against the works of the enemy; as in *counter-breast-work* (Bailey folio), *-building*, *-engine*, *-gabion*, *-mount*, *-sconce*, *-trench*; COUNTER-APPROACH, etc. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* II. 553 The besieged also

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raised 'Counter-buildings. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 33 The works and especially the 'Counter-camp are curiously hedged with quick. 1676 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* i. 109 Of 'Counter-Engines. To hinder Assaults and Storms. 1611 FLORIO, *Contragabbione*, a 'countergabbion. *Ibid.*, *Contraforte*, a counter fort or 'counterkonce. 1608 DANIEL *Philotas* III. ii. And built her 'Counter-mounts upon that side. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Counter-trench, a trench made against the besiegers.

14. *Heraldry*. (adj.) a. Turned in the contrary direction, or (of two figures) in contrary directions, as *counter-couchant*, *-coulant*, *-embowed*, *-naiant*, *-rampant*, *-reflected*, *-statant* (cf. COUCHANT, etc.), COUNTER-PASSANT, *-salient*, *-trippant*. b. On the two opposite sides, as *counter-indenté*, *-nebulé*, *-pendent*, *-ragulé* or *-raguly*, etc.; COUNTER-EMBATTLED, *-fleuré*. c. Having the tinctures reversed, as COUNTER-ERMINE. d. See quot. 1727, and cf. COUNTER-CHANGED, *-COLOURED*, *-COMPONY*.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Contre-bend*, When there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so as colour be opposed to metal, and metal to colour... the coat is said to be contre- or counter-paled, counter-bended, counter-fessed, counter-compounded, or counter-barred. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms 'counter embowed, and vested, gules. 1885 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 95 Its [the Dolphin's] usual position is *Embowed*... When moving towards the sinister side, it is said to be *Counter-embowed*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. (ed. 3) 31: Within a bordure 'counterindented or gu. 1830 ROSSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., 'Counter-nebulé, borne nebulé on both edges. 'Counter-pendant, hanging on each side. 'Counter-reflected, turned contrary ways from each other. 1885 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or 'ragulé, it must be blazoned as Embattled-counter-embattled, or Potent-counter-potent, as the case may be. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. § 2 (ed. 3) 437 Two lions 'counter-rampant.

Counter-acquittance: see COUNTER- 5.

Counteract (kauntər'ækt), v. [COUNTER- 1.] + 1. To act against, in opposition to, or contrary to; to oppose. *Obs.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4423/2 We have... sworn to maintain Your Majesty's Government... and shall never counter-act the Obligations of so just an Oath. c 1790 J. WILLOCK *Poy.* vii. 252, I had counteracted his intentions often before, especially in going to sea at first against his inclinations. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 161 The King, counteracted by his ministers, almost silently acquiesced.

absol. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 383 Particles and substances, acting and counteracting, preserve the equilibrium.

2. To hinder or defeat by contrary action; to neutralize the action or effect of.

a. Said of the action of persons.

1755 JOHNSON, *Counteract*, to hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. 1761 STERNE *Tristr. Shandy* iv. viii. As the greatest evil has befallen him, — I must counteract and undo it with the greatest good. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 84 To counteract them, I wrote several amusing pieces. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 7 Providence can counteract all our schemes. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 18 James was desirous to counteract the impression which these things had made.

b. Said of forces, influences, etc.

1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. x. 360 In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counter-act that principle, and to relieve him. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 9 Neither knowledge nor philosophy is in all cases sufficient to counteract the effect of human frailty. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 89 The weight upon the upper surface is counteracted by the upward pressure of the air on the under surface.

Counteractant (kauntər'æktənt), sb. [f. prec. + -ANT, after *stimulant*, etc.] A counteracting agency or force.

1864 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 5/1 [This] is the best possible counteractant of the disloyal utterances. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 752/1 It is a great rectifier of style and counteractant to mannerism.

Counteract, -or. [f. as prec. + -ER, -OR.] One who or that which counteracts.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. iii. 52 A feeble counteractor. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 11/2 To make the new paper a supplement and counteractor of the daily press.

Counteracting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counteracts.

[1666 see CONTRA-ACTING]. 1793 BEDDOES *Obesity* 103 Counteracting causes. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* II. 22 The counteracting forces. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 265 Self-respect, or conscience, or holy fear... is the counter-acting principle to the love of human praise.

Hence Counteractingly adv.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protest.* Wks. 1862 VII. 161 As if... God... had thus... self-counteractingly stepped in to solve his own problems.

Counteraction (kauntər'ækʃən). [n. of action f. COUNTERACT v.]

1. Adverse or contrary action, action in opposition to action, resistance.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 p. 8 A temper... which... fills him with perpetual stratagems of counteraction. 1751 — *ibid.* No. 168 p. 5 From the counteraction of the words to the idea. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 50 That opposition of interests... that action and counteraction which, in the natural and in the political world [etc.]. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Owen Desq.* 690 You will exclude from the public records every indication of jealousy and counteraction. 1866 RUSKIN *Unto This Last* 71 The action and counteraction of wealth and poverty.

2. The counteracting or neutralizing of any action or tendency.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 142 People whose whole life... is one continued counteraction of the principles in which they have probably been bred. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 917 It afforded the best counteraction of the turbulent spirit of reform. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 34 Instincts which, if left without counteraction, would naturally lead to isolation.

3. A counteracting influence or force.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* &c. II. 91 If instead of a Helpmate we take an Obstacle, a daily counteraction. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 230 The fretting of little daily counter-actions.

Counteractive (kauntər'æktiv), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -IVE.]

A. adj. Tending to counteract.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 45 Circumstances... of an entirely counteractive order. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 89 The innumerable counteractive and constructive agencies.

b. analytically. Active in opposition. *nonce-use*. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iii. 40 It only made him... look extremely counter-active and frowning.

B. sb. A counteracting agent or force.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 5 It must... meet all drains by counteractives more or less strong. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 54 Benthamism in Britain would have had no adequate counteractive.

Hence Counteractively adv.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Counter-address, -advice, -advise, -affirm, -affirmation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

+ Counter-admiral. *Obs.* [ad. F. *contre-amiral* (whence also in G.): cf. COUNTER- 8 b.] = REAR-ADMIRAL.

1790-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 90 The admiralty consists of one high admiral, three admirals, three vice-admirals, and four countre admirals.

Counter-agency. [COUNTER- 2.] Agency in opposition to (something).

c 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shakes.* Wks. (1863) XV. 39 Counter-agencies to the native majesty of the subject. 1858 — *Wiggism* Wks. (1862) V. 42 In fierce counter-agency... to the scorn of the unworthy.

Counter-agent. [COUNTER- 2.] A counter-acting agent or force; a counteractant.

1865-66 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) p. viii. The properties, counter-agents, etc., of this drug. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jwr. Mundi* xi. (1870) 449 Reverence... the counter-agent to all meanness and selfishness.

Counter-agitation, -ambush, -antidote, -apostle, -appeal, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-appellant. [COUNTER 3 b.] One who takes or makes a counter-appeal: in quot. applied to the eight Lords who in 1397 appealed of treason three of the Lords Appellants of 1387-8.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 17 Of the appellants of 1388, only [Henry IV] himself and Warwick survived; of the counter-appellants of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead.

Counter-approach. *Mil.* Usually in pl. In 7 contre-. [ad. F. *contre-approche*: see COUNTER- 13 and APPROACH sb. 9.] A work constructed by the besieged outside the permanent fortifications, to check and command the works of the besiegers.

1676 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 114 *Contre-Approches*, Works of the Besieged to hinder the Besiegers works. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-Approches*. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Line of Counter-approach, a trench which the besieged make from their covered-way to the right and left of the attacks, in order to scour or enfilade the enemy's works. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 107/2 The trenches of the enemy... being always, if possible, disposed so that they cannot be enfiladed by the guns of the fortress, a counter-approach becomes necessary in order that the garrison may be enabled to silence the fire from them, or to impede the communications along them.

Counter-arch, sb. [COUNTER- 8.] a. An inverted arch opposite to another arch. b. A relieving arch or 'arch of discharge'. c. An arch connecting counterforts at the top.

1796 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 4 a, Arches and Counter-Arches... make the strongest bond between divided Walls. 1751 LABLRYE *Westm. Br.* 83 The two damaged Arches were rebuilt... with much less Materials in the Inside... by Means of a Counter-arch... and two Semicounter Arches. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 107/2 Counter-forts... are sometimes connected together by counter-arches. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 22 The [Thames] tunnel is to be made with a circular brick arch and curved side walls, resting on stone footings or skew backs, the whole being supported by a brick invert or counter-arch.

Hence Counter-arch v., to furnish or support with a counter-arch. Counter-arched ppl. a.

1795 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 465 This piece being firmly screwed to the cheeks of the slide, and counter-arched outwardly, forms a strong butt for the fixed end of the... rod... to act against. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 354 In order to diminish the pressure of the earth against the revêtement, several tiers of arches may be built between the counterforts in the form of segments of circles, their extremities being worked into the masonry of the counterforts. These form what is called a counter-arched revêtement.

Counter-argue, v. ? *Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] trans. To argue against. Hence Counter-arguing ppl. sb.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 246, I have reasons in abundance to balance against all the counter-arguings of my flesh, my friends, and relations. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xi. 58 For a man to go about to counter-argue this belief. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* Ep. Aij, This Treaty... cannot be Denied or Counter-argued.

**Counter-argument.** [COUNTER-3, 9.] An argument on the opposite side, or against anything.

1865 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 120 The counter-arguments may be proved equally inconclusive. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 231 The only counter-argument is the manifestly unfinished condition of the 'Canterbury Tales'.

**Counter-argumentation.** [COUNTER-3.] Argumentation on the opposite side, or in opposition to previous argumentation.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 94 The argumentation and counter-argumentation that is constantly going on... about questions of general interest.

**Counter-art, -association, -assurance, -attack, -attestation, etc.:** see COUNTER.

**Counter-attired, a. Her.** [COUNTER-14.] Attired with double horns pointing in two opposite directions.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

**Counter-attraction.** [COUNTER-3, 9.] Attraction of a contrary tendency; an attraction counteracting the influence of another.

a 1763 SHENSTONE (T.) Attractions... less perceptible, through a variety of counter-attractions that diminish their effect. 1845 MANNING *Serm.* (1843) I. 148 There was a counter-attraction overcoming the constraining love of their Lord. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/1 As fast as new subjects are brought forward... new books on the old ones present counter-attractions.

So **Counter-attractive a.**, acting as a counter-attraction; having counter-attractions.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Counter-aver, -avouch, etc.:** see COUNTER.

**Counterbalance** (kauntəbæləns), *sb.* Also 6-9 with hyphen. [COUNTER-8; in sense 4 app. from the vb.]

†1. The opposite scale of a balance. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 120 As it were two counter-bances, that their estate goes highest when the people goes lowest. 1581 — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 If nothing be put in the counter-balance.

2. A weight used to balance another weight; *spec.* that used to balance the weight of a rotating or ascending and descending part, so as to make it easily moved and to diminish its momentum when in motion; also to cause a rotating body to return to a particular position after being moved, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, a counterbalance, a counterpoise. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphich.* 404 It comes out a Foot further than the Wall... to serve as a Counter-balance. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. cxi. 82 The air is always a counter-balance to itself. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 54 Employment of Counterbalance Chains. This counterbalance is made of large iron rings hung to the end of a chain with flat links, and working up and down a staple pit. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 2/1 All the piston has to do... is to sustain the weight of the passengers, as the counterbalance lifts the car.

3. *fig.* A power or influence which balances the effect of a contrary one.

1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 261 Hee held the Hamiltons a good counterbalance to weigh the House of Lenox downe. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. (1853) 134 Self-Knowledge... will be a happy Counter-balance to the Faults and Excesses of his natural Temper. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 151 As a counter-balance to her other perfections. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* lxix. 320 Freedom was in his eyes a counterbalance to poverty, discord, and war.

†4. Weighing of one thing against another; comparison. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 [This] will appear if we cast them in counterbalance.

**Counterbalance** (kauntəbæləns), *v.* [COUNTER-1.]

†1. *trans.* Of a person: To weigh against. *Obs.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 He is verie unworthie her acquaintance, that counter-balance her cost to his fruit, and knows neither the graces nor use of it.

2. Of a thing: To act as a counterbalance to; to counterpoise.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, to counterbalance or counterpoise. to make of equall weight with. 1665 R. HOOKER *Microgr.* 223 The greatest height of the Cylinder of Mercury, which of it self counterbalances the whole pressure of the Atmosphere. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 117 The Thrust or lateral Pressure of those Arches is intirely counterbalanced and destroyed. 1825 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* I. 119 If a guinea... be counterbalanced by 120 grains in the opposite scale of the balance. 1840-56 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* 123 A weight employed to counterbalance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axes.

3. *fig.* To balance or neutralize the effect of, by a contrary power or influence.

1636 E. DACKES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 347 Nor let Hanniball's opinion counterbalance this. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 687 These Mechanick Theists are again counterbalanced by another sort of Atheists, not Mechanicall. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* I. viii. 91 Two opposite causes seem to counterbalance one another. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 4 A meeting-place to counter-balance the alehouse.

Hence **Counterbalanced, Counterbalancing**

*ppl. adjs.*; **Counterbalanced**, an arrangement in an organ acting as a counterbalance.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, counterbalanced, counterpoised. 1661 HOWELL *Venice* 77 Venice made a counterbalancing League with the King of Boheme. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 An eccentric pulley, with its counterbalancing weight to the long diameter. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 37 The saving of coal by means of counterbalanced drums. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 43 An arrangement of what are called counterbalancers is used.

† **Counterband, sb.** *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER-5 + BAND *sb.* 11.] = COUNTERBOND.

1611 COTGR., *Contreband*, a counterband; or, the security given to a suetic. 1616 J. LANE *Syr.'s Tale* 118 Wee bothe will... stand his Pleages too, so as he stand, bounde to vs bothe, in his own counterband. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Counterband* or Counter-security, a Band or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound or Security for another.

† **Counter-band, sb.** *Obs. Her.* [f. COUNTER-14 + BAND *sb.* 2.] A bend sinister (F. *barre*).

1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Contre-bend*, The bar is called a contre-bend, or counter-bend, because it cuts the shield contrary, and opposite ways.

**Counter-band, v. nonce-ud.** [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To band or form again (a disbanded army). 1648 *Petit. of East. Asia.* 15 An Army disbanded by Parliament, counter-banded by the people.

**Counterband(e)**, *obs. var.* of CONTRABAND.

† **Counter-banding, ppl. a. Obs.** [COUNTER-8 b.] Forming a chain of defences, parallel (to the walls).

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. (1682) 335 The Town on both sides the Flood, is strongly fortified with Rampired walls, and counter-banding Bulwarks.

† **Counterbane, Obs.** [f. COUNTER-10 + BANE.] An antidote, counterpoison.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. l. Eden 228 Strong counter-bane, O sacred plant divine. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. 721 (D.), Angelica—that happy counter-bane.

† **Counter-bar, sb. Obs.** [a. F. *contrebarre*: cf. COUNTER-7.] A cross-bar for a door or window on the outside. Hence **Counter-bar v.**

1611 COTGR., *Contrebarre*, a counterbarre; the long (outward) barre, wherewith some (two-leaved) doors and windows, and the most shop-windows, are shut. — *Contrebarre*, counterbarred; barred, or shut in, on the outside.

† **Counter-barred, a. Her. Obs.** = next.

† **Counter-barre, a. Her. Obs.** [a. F. *contre-barre*: see COUNTER-14 d.] Barry per pale counterchanged; see also quot. 1747.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebarre*... (in Blason) counterbarre. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 146 He bears barry counterbarry of eight, Or and Gules. 1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-barre*, or *Contre-barre*, is used by the French heralds for what we more ordinarily call bendy sinister per bend counterchanged.

**Counterbase:** see COUNTER-8 b, 12.

**Counter-batter, v. Mil.** [COUNTER-1, after F. *contre-battre*.] *trans.* To batter with a return fire (from a counter-battery).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 Gun casemates are therefore more frequently employed, in the flanking batteries of the ditches, where the liability to be counterbattered by artillery is remote.

**Counter-battery, Mil.** [a. F. *contre-batterie*: cf. COUNTER-2, 3, 11.]

†1. A counter-attack with artillery. *Obs.*

1595 UXTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 429 With some few peeces of artillery making counter battery. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 123 And wee made a counterbattery against our enemies for ten dayes space. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 103 The besieged did... make so furious a counter-Battery, as, etc. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 156.

b. *fig.*

1594 and *Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Romances* (1858) III. 356 Faustus had begun to prepare for the counter-battery, determining to throw down upon the assemblies heads, so many heavy charms and conjurations that they should fall down.

2. A battery raised against another. Also *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 41 Provided with a counterbattery of forcible enchantments. 1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 170/2 They raised a battery of five great guns against the Town, which were dismounted by a Counterbattery of seven guns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/1 That the guns... might be... concealed from the view of the enemy in his counter-battery.

†3. [COUNTER-11.] A battering of each other. 1643 HARLE *Answ. Ferne* 48 He would never have begun this unhappy counterbattery of inke.

† **Counter-battled, ppl. a. Obs. Her.** In 6 contrebattled. = COUNTER-EMBATTLED.

1579 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 Hee beareth azure, two barres embattled, contrebattled d'Ermine.

**Counter-beam, Printing.** (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Counter-beam* (Printing), a beam connected to the platen by two or more rods (by) which the reciprocating motion is communicated to the platen.

† **Counterbear, v. Obs. rare-1.** [COUNTER-1: cf. *countersign*.] *trans.* To bear in conjunction with the main bearer.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Corv.* (1798) 12 He that discourereth it associateth himselfe with some pursuable person to counterbear the charge with equal profit.

**Counter-beat, -bid, etc.:** see COUNTER-1.

† **Counter-bended, a. Obs. Her.** [COUNTER-14.] = next.

1757-51 [see COUNTER 14].

† **Counter-bendy, a. Obs. Her.** [COUNTER-14, after F. *contre-bandi*.] Bendy, with the bends formed of two halves of different tinctures counterchanged.

1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-bendy*, or *Contre-bandi*, in heraldry, is used by the French to express what we ordinarily call bendy of six per bend sinister counterchanged.

**Counter-bias, sb. rare.** [COUNTER-9: cf. F. *contre-biais*.] A bias against, or in the opposite direction; a contrary bias.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 220 They are governed by a most unreasonable Counter-Bias.

Hence as *adv.* [= F. *à contre-bias*.] in the opposite direction, counter (to). *Obs.* Cf. *Bias adv.*, and 'against the bias' Shaks. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 5.

1656 EARL MORN. *Advt. from Parnass.* 191 The other senator... went so counter-bias to this his friend, as he did not only praise such actions... but, etc.

† **Counter-bias, v. Obs.** [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To bias against, give an opposite bias to.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 604 Which so counter-biased that Kings judgement against Presbytery. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. I. 12. 61 [They] had need to counter-bias their minds, and set them to something better.

**Counter-bid, -bidding, etc.:** see COUNTER.

**Counter-bill.** [COUNTER-3, 8.] †a. The counterpart or duplicate of a bill (*obs.*). b. A (parliamentary) bill forming a counterpart or set-off to another.

1598 FLORIO *Contrapollia*, a countermand, a counterbill (1611 a counterbill or schedule). 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapollia*, the counterpart of a charter party, a counter-bill. 1839 LOCKHART *Ballantyne-Humburg* 102 Certain counter-bills, held by the Constables, being thrown into the market. 1880 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) II. vi. 261 Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill like the Disturbance Bill?

**Counterblast** (kauntəblast). [COUNTER-3.] a. A blast blown in opposition to another blast. b. A blast or energetic declaration against something.

1567 STAPLETON (title), A Counterblast to M. Hornes wayne Blaste against M. Fekenham. 1604 JAS. I. (title), A Counter-blaste to Tobacco. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 336 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled yea blew away all his projects. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess., Words.* 170 The Quarterly Review—established... as a counterblast to the great Whig Bellows. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 27 Dec. 4/2 The Orange leaders replied by a Counter-blast.

Hence **Counterblasting ppl. a.**, that issues counterblasts. (In quot. alluding to James I.'s *Counterblast to Tobacco*.)

1869 *Daily News* 8 July, An abatement of the extreme counterblasting style might also be recommended. The anti-tobaccoists endeavour to prove... more than they can.

**Counterblow** (kauntəbləw), *sb.* [COUNTER-3, 5.] A return-blow; the back-stroke of a rebound.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/1 That the Voice is made by the Wind, hitting against firm resisting Air, returning the counter-blow to our Ears. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Kidic.* 76 A Man feels for a long time the Counter-Blow of indiscreet Expenses. 1768 in DORAN *Mann & Manners* (1876) II. viii. 190 The harshest counter-blow came from Spain. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 225/1 *Contrecomp.* a counter-blow; a rebound.

So † **Counterblow v.**, to give counterblows to. 1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 400 The Tartars are not expert in War... nor so manly as the Polesians, who Counter-blow them at Rancounters.

† **Counter-blown, ppl. a.** [COUNTER-1.]

1611 COTGR., *Contre-soufflé*, counter-blowne, crosse-blown; blowne on both sides, or blowne vp two contrarie wayes.

**Counterbond** (kauntəbɒnd). [COUNTER-5.] See quot. 1706.

1594 WEST and PL. *Symbol, Chancery* § 108 The said R. L. did faithfully promise... to enter into a Counterbond unto your said Orator. a 1666 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 282 One... cares to make his money sure by good bonds and Counter-bonds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Counterbond*, a Bond or Security to save one harmless, that has enter'd into a Bond or Obligation for another.

† **Counter-book.** *Obs.* Also *contre-* [COUNTER-8.] A book for checking receipts, expenses, etc.; a check-book, a duplicate account-book. Cf. COUNTER-ROLL.

1668 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 279 There is the Comptroller to keepe the Contrebookes for the Prince and State. a 1644 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 323/1 He is to keepe Counter-Books with the Treasurer.

† **Counter-book** 2: see COUNTER *sb.* 3 8.

**Counter-bore, v.:** see COUNTER-1.

**Counter-brace, sb.** [COUNTER-3, 6.] a. A brace which counteracts the strain of another brace. b. *Naut.* The lee-brace of the fore-topsail-yard, when in tacking it is counter-braced to assist in bringing the ship round.

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

**Counter-brace, v. Naut.** [COUNTER-1.] To brace the head-yards one way, and the after-yards another, so that the sails counteract each other.

1867 SKYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 216 Counter-bracing becomes necessary to render the vessel stationary when sounding, lowering a boat, or speaking a stranger. It is now an obsolete term, and the manœuvre is called heaving-to.

**Counter-branch, -breastwork, -building,** etc.: see COUNTER-8, 13.

**Counter-brand.** *U. S.* A mark placed on cattle when sold, destroying the force of the original brand. Hence **Counter-brand v.**

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Counter-brand*, to destroy a brand by branding on the opposite side.

† **Counter-brave, sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-3.] A boast, vaunt, or bravado in return.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 580 Nor can we make th' enemy yield, with these our counterbraves.

† **Counter-brave, v.** *Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To brave or defy in return.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 Being desirous to counterbrave this the Christians presumption, the third day of October they came forth of their trenches.

† **Counterbuff, sb.** *Obs.* Also 7 counterbough. [COUNTER-3, 11.]

1. A blow in the contrary direction; a blow given in return; the blow or shock of a recoil.

1575 LANEHAM *Lat.* (1871) 25 The buff at the man, and the counterbuff at the horse. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xvii. lxvii. (1634) 133 Yet was the counterbuff thereof so great, The Knight had much ado to keepe his seate. 1594 KYD *Cornelio* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 243 One while the top [of the tree] doth almost touch the earth, And then it riseth with a counterbuff. 1611 DEKKER *Rearing Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 158 Had he offered but the least counterbuff, by this hand I was prepared for him. 1613 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 406 Somerset, who with a counterbuff had almost set himself out of the Saddle. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Well*. *Welbeck*, The blow. You gave Sir Quintain, and the cuff You 'scape o' the sand-bag's counterbuff.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 258 b, If Luther should use this counterbuff, agaynst your rusty, clownish, and illflavored Divinitie. 1641 MILTON *Prelat. Episc.* (1851) 91 Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two counterbuffs.

2. A rebuff, a check.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 650 There fell misliking betwixt Cicero and Cato, for this Counterbuff he had given him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 263 He did not commonly suffer any great Humane Prosperity, to continue long, without some check or counterbuff.

3. An encounter; an exchange of blows.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prospe.* 15 Mischief required there should be distance between such terrible counterbuffs. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. iii. v, Sir Edward Herbert is returned, having had some clashing and counterbuffs with the Favorite Luynes. 1666 BEALE *Chesse* Ded. Verses A vj. Nor my leisure sings The Counterbuffs of the four painted Kings.

**Counterbuff** (kau'ntəbf), *v. arch.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To give a counterbuff to; to strike in return or in the opposite direction; to meet (a blow) with a return blow; to rebuff.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Emblem, Whom Cuddye doth counterbuff with a byting. p. 100. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 33 To counterbuffe and beate backe all those overthwart blowes wherewith you haue charged me. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xlii. (1660) 71 Have we not enemies to counterbuffe, Enow. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 342 Stunned with the different blows, then shoots again Till counterbuffed she stops and sleeps again. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 293 A dart. Which by th' hoarse bronze was straightway counterbuffed.

† **Counter-calk, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1:] cf. CALK v. 3, and *F. contraccalquer* to trace in reverse.] *trans.* To trace as counterparts.

1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 47 Vago de Capi did things. in a new way of Charo Scurio, or Mezzo Tinto, by the help of two plates, exactly counter-calked, one serving for the shadow.

† **Countercombiate, ppl. a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See next and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Counterchanged, exchanged each for the other.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. (1682) 5 Strain'd to assume, in countercombiate breath, A dying life, revert in living death.

† **Countercombiate, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COUNTER-1 + late *L. combiāre* to exchange; cf. *It. contraccambiare* (Florio)] = COUNTERCHANGE.

1658 EARL MONM. *Adv. Jr. Parnass.* 292 Onely for having deserved such a reward as could not be countercombated by any thing else then by the ingratitude which was used towards him.

† **Counter-cambio, sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *It. contraccambio* 'a counterchange' (Florio).] Counterchange, exchange.

1599 *Soliman & P.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 310 After we had got the chain in mummy, And lost our box in counter-cambio, My master wore the chain about his neck.

**Counter-camp, a.** *Her.* [COUNTER-14.] The same as *counter-compote* or *gobony*.

**Counter-carte** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER-5.

† **Counter-cast, sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-3.] An antagonistic contrivance or artifice.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 16 He can devise this counter-cast of slight.

† **Counter-caster, sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COUNTER-3 + CAST v. 37.] One who casts or reckons with counters; 'a word of contempt for an arithmetician' (J.).

1604 SHAKS. *Old* I. i. 31 This Counter-caster, He, in good time, must his Lieutenant be.

**Counter-cause:** see COUNTER-9.

**Counter-caveat** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER-5.

**Counter-ceiling.** [COUNTER-8 b.] A layer of dry material filled in between the joists of a

floor to deaden or prevent the passage of sound; 'pugging'.

1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 841 Counter ceiling to be laid under the ground floor... and... run in with plaster of Paris. *Ibid.* 864 Counter ceilings to be... composed of lime, sand, screened ashes, and chopped hay... between the joists upon slate bearers.

**Counterchange, sb.** [ad. *F. contrechange* = *It. contraccambio* (Florio): see COUNTER-3, 5, 11.]

† 1. Exchange of one thing against another. *Obs.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vi. (1599) 268 To occupie any place of importance... which they might hold in counterchange, or as a pawne to haue againe Montpulcian. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 81 Traffique, or craue counterchange with the Marchaunt or Usurer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 924 Concerning counterchange of goods. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 124 In counterchange... of the Corne... transported into forren Countries, there is yearly brought into France, etc. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-change*, a mutual Exchange made between two Parties by Compact or Agreement.

† 2. Equal or equivalent return; requital, reciprocation. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 407 The Romanes, being unwilling that he [Pyrrhus] should excell them in any kinde of beneficence... sent him as many prisoners of his for a counter-change. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 16 But Paridell sore brused with the blow Could not arise the counterchange to score. A 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 425 In counterchange whereof [kind entertainment] he then... flatly arrested his host.

† 2. Transposition. *Obs.* [cf. COUNTERCHANGE v. 3 b.]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 217 Antimetabole or the Counterchange, a figure which takes a couple of words to play with in a verse, and by making them to change and shift one into others place they do very prettily exchange and shift the sence. 1602 PEACOCK *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 103 Hath not Musick her figures, the same which Rhetorique? What is a Revert but her Antistrophe? her counterchange of points, Antimetabole's?

† 3. Alternation. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 332, The varietie and counterchange of good & bad successe in the warres betwixt King Henry the sixth and King Edward the fourth.

3. (*counter-change*.) A change which is the counterpart of another.

1830 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 27. (1822) I. 214 She therefore wrought a counter-change in the appearance of Procris.

**Counterchange** (kau'ntʃeɪtʃɪŋdʒ), *v.* [ad. *F. contrechanger* (16th c.) = *It. contraccambiare* (Florio): see COUNTER-1.]

† 1. *trans.* To exchange against or for another.

1508 FLORIO, *Contraccambiare*, to counterchange. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1632) 120 Who doth not willingly chop and counterchange his health, his ease, yea, and his life for glorie? 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 28 (T.) Then shall aggrandiz'd love confess... That hearts can easily counter-change be.

2. To change to the opposite (position, state, or quality); to cause to exchange places, qualities, etc.; to transpose.

1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Counterchange*, to change againe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philo.* III. 168 You shall see the Stone to Counterchange its Situation, and those æquatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East, shall now wheel about, and fix themselves in the West. A 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 124 When they are counterchanged the Ranter becomes an Hypocrite, and the Hypocrite an able Ranter.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To change places or parts.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 65 The contracting sovereigns counterchanged; Charles swore in Deutsch, Louis in Roman.

3. *Her.* To interchange or reverse the tinctures; to give (a charge) the same tinctures as the field (when this is of two tinctures), but reversed; so that e.g. colour comes upon metal, and metal upon colour. See COUNTERCHANGED.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 9. (ed. 3) 194 William counter-changes the tinctures. 1880 CUSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 82 When a Roundle is counterchanged, it loses its distinctive name.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To interchange, to chequer.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 54 Her Ivory Neck Rubies and Saphirs counter-chang'd in check. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 32 Counterchanging harsh and mild consonances. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 84 A sudden splendour... counterchanged The level lake with diamond-plots Of dark and bright. 1850 — *In Mem.* lxxxix. 1 Witch-elves that counterchange the floor Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 7 The cognate Teutons, who counterchange the debatable border between Denmark and Germany.

† **Counterchangeable, a.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to or characterized by counterchange, reciprocation, alternation, or transposition. Hence **Counterchangeableness, Counterchangeably adv.**

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 And counterchangeably write in the Argent, Ater, and in the Sables, Albva. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 69 Subject to the...mutability of the world, counterchangeableness of times, and inconstancy of people. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. *Roll Batel Abbey* 171 Then England and France may be said to have born counterchangeably each others Natives. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 4 The Empalement... consisting of several pieces; yet those in divers Ronds, and all with a counterchangeable respect to each other.

**Counterchanged** (kau'ntʃeɪtʃɪŋdʒd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *counter-, contre-*. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

*Her.* Of a charge (on a field of two tinctures): Having the tinctures of the field reversed; transmutated.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 132 in Q. *Elis. Acad.* etc. 38 The xij copy conter changit. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 29 b, Sable and Argente parted per Fesse Nebule, two Faucons volante, and a Greyhounde cursante, contre-changed of the fiede. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. II. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Princes of Wales... bear, quarterly, gules and or, four Lions passant guardant counter-changed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 182.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1648 = chequered).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, 'Life is the Bodies Light,' 3 Those counter-changed tabbies in the ayre, The sun once set, all of one colour are. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccl.* 128 A dress of red or green moreen... open in front, bound round the neck and arms with counter-changed green or red cloth.

**Counterchanging, vbl. sb.** [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb COUNTERCHANGE; *spec. in Her.* (see prec.).

1586 FERRIS *Blas. Gentrie* II. 105 An impaling of the armes of this lady with the Kings, with a counterchanging of them, by the fesse or vmbilique point of the sheeld. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1660) 265 Counterchanging or Transmutation is an intermixture of severall Metalls or colours both in field and charge occasioned by the opposition of some one or more lines of partition. 1861 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 531/3 We know no other [instance] where double counterchanging has been effected.

**Countercharge** (kau'ntʃeɪtʃɪŋdʒ), *sb.* [COUNTER-3.] A charge brought in opposition to another, or against the accuser.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-charge*, a Charge brought against an Accuser. 1721 in BAILEY. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xii. 129 Now comes the accused, with defence and countercharge. 1871 FARRAR *Win. Hist.* iv. 135 *note*, The idleness of such charges may be measured by the countercharge of Celsus.

**Countercharge** (kau'ntʃeɪtʃɪŋdʒ), *v.* [COUNTER-1, after *F. contrecharger* (in Cotgr.):] *trans.*

a. To bring a charge against (an accuser). † b. To oppose with a contrary charge or injunction (*obs.*). c. To charge contrariwise.

1611 COTGR., *Contrecharger*, to countercharge, to interchange burthens, or accusations. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xxi. viii. If a Persian law might not be reversed, yet it might be countercharged. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* III. 183 Interested... in the passing topics of the hour... no less than in the larger concerns that countercharge our lives.

**Countercharm, counter-charm, sb.** [COUNTER-10a, 3.] Anything that counteracts, or neutralizes the influence of, a charm; a counteracting or opposing charm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 A collar of Ambre beads worn about the neck of yong infants, is... a countercharme for witchcraft and sorcerie. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 463 Now touch'd by counter-charms, they change agen, And stand majestic, and recall'd to men. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 336 Drawing blood... as the most powerful counter-charm. 1835 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. xv. 254 My grief's too great for smiling eyes To cure, or counter-charms to exorcise. 1795 SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver*, But, to this parchment let the Drapier Oppose his counter-charm of paper. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 45 In whose love he finds the counter-charm of his wandering life.

**Counteroharm** (kau'ntʃeɪtʃɪŋdʒ), *v.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To counteract or neutralize the influence or effect of (a charm or spell); to affect with an opposing charm.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xxx. 278 Then you may seeme to countercharme it [a hat] and redeliver it, to his satisfaction. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. xxv. 182 I'll countercharm thy spells. A 1687 COTTON *Ode to Hope* (T.), Seducing Hope... I now can countercharm thy spell.

**Countercheck, counter-check** (kau'ntʃeɪtʃɪk), *sb.* [COUNTER-3, 2.]

† 1. A 'check', rebuke, or reproof in reply to or return for another. *Obs.*

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 47, I became as a man not hearing, and having no counterchecks in his mouth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 84 If againe, it was not well cut, he wold say, I lie: this is call'd the counter-checke quarrelsome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-check*, a Censure made upon a Reprover.

2. A check that opposes or arrests the course of anything.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 224 Who painefully... Haue brought a counter-checke before your gates. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 168 These Inquests... soon met with a countercheck from the Law. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* II. 85 Suddenly there came a violent countercheck of Tide from the South West. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 212 The evil that we suffer is often a countercheck which restrains us from greater evil. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vii. There is no counter-check to its emotions.

3. A check that operates against or controls a check.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 133 The checks and counter-checks which nature has appointed to preserve the balance of power amongst species. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 300 Many things perplex, With motions, checks, and counter-checks. 1892 *Standard* 15 June 5/2 There ought to have been check and counter check, and the laches even of a responsible person would have been atoned for by the vigilance of others.

**Countercheck** (kau'ntʃeɪtʃɪk), *v.* Also *counter-check*, (7 *counter-check*). [COUNTER-1.]

† 1. *trans.* To 'check', rebuke, or reprove either



in reply to a rebuke or taunt, or as an expression of opposition. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1266/1 Hymeneus denieth his good will... notwithstanding Diana hath so counter-checked him therefore, as he shall hereafter be at your commandment. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 66 Hee tooke the wall of the young noble man, which Serullius taking in disdain, countercheckt with this frump. 1598 [see COUNTERCHECKING below].

2. To check or arrest by counteraction. 1590 LODGE *Euphuus Gold. Leg. Ded.* Every humorous passion countercheckt with a storme. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Green in Conc.* (1878) 105 The course of a strong currant, countercheckt by a barre of earth. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* x. i. 15 His Majesty... with his owne hand wrote to counter-checke his former Warrant. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 122 As if there were a secret opposition in fate... to... counter-check all our devices and proposals. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 357 All the tendencies of her condition are checked and counterchecked.

Hence Counterchecking *ppl. a.* 1598 Mucedorus *Introd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 203 Post hence thyself, thou counterchecking trull.

Counterchecky, *a. Her.* = COUNTERCOMPONY. 1611 FLORIO, *Contrascaccato*, counterponie or countercheckie in armorie.

Countercheer, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counterchevroned, Counterchevrony, *a. Her.* [COUNTER-14d; cf. F. *contrechevronné* (*contrecheveronné*, 14th c. in Godefroy).] Of a shield: Chevrony and divided pale-wise, the half chevrons being of alternate tinctures.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Chevron*, A coat is said to be chevroned, when it is filled with an equal number of chevrons, of colour and metal. Counterchevroned, is when it is so divided, as that colour is opposed to metal, and vice versa. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Chevroned*, a shield Chevronny, or parted by some line of partition. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III, *Countercheveronny*.

Counter-Christ, Antichrist: see COUNTER-10.

† Countercipher, *sb.* [ad. F. *contrechiffre* (Cotgr.) = It. *contracifera*, Sp. *contracifra*: see COUNTER-8.] A cipher that answers to and explains another; the key to a cipher.

1598 FLORIO, *Contracifera*, a countercipher, a cipher that doth answer another. 1611 Cotgr., *Contracifera*, a countercipher; a note explanatorie of particular cyphers. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 70 Where in a secret Cabinet there were Letters found... with Cyphers and Countercyphers.

So † Countercipher *v.* [ad. obs. F. *contrechiffre* to answer cyphers with cyphers; also, to expound cyphers' (Cotgr.), It. *contracifera* (Florio).] 1611 FLORIO, *Contracifera*, to countercipher.

Countercite, *v. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To cite in opposition or to the contrary.

1620 Br. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. xiv. Either therefore let him neuer cite St. Austin against vs in this point, or else wee must bee forced to countercite him once more.

Counter-claim, counterclaim, *sb.* [COUNTER-3.] A claim set up against another; a claim set up by the defendant in a suit.

1876 *Court Rules Order* xxxvi. r. 15 a, Where a counter-claimant fails to establish his counterclaim, he may be ordered to pay... costs. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 491 A debtor sued by him was entitled to deduction of all counter claims of whatever sort.

Counter-claim, counterclaim, *v.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To claim as against a prior claim, or against the plaintiff; *absol.* to put in a counter-claim.

1881 *Times* 23 July 6/4 The defendant... counter-claimed for a false and fraudulent misrepresentation by the plaintiff. 1884 *Law Times* 2 Apr. 427/2 The defendant pleaded payment, and counter-claimed the sum of £416 14s. 7d. 1892 *Standard* 15 June 2/5 The Defendant counterclaimed for the return of certain papers.

Counter-claimant. [f. prec. and CLAIM-ANT.] One who sets up a counter-claim.

1876 [see COUNTER-CLAIM sb.]. 1883 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 380/1, I am not quite sure whether... a counter-claimant before the decree is not an actor to some extent.

† Counterclift. *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-6 b.] = COUNTERFISSURE.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxii. 150 A fracture... much distant from the wounded part, is called... Contrafissura, a counterclift.

Counter-clockwise, *a. and adv.* [COUNTER prep. + CLOCK + -WISE.] In a direction counter to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

1888 [see CLOCK-WISE s. v. CLOCK sb. 11]. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 24. 16 All the stars appear to move in concentric circles around a point near the Pole-star, revolving counter-clockwise as we look towards the north.

Counter-clout. [COUNTER- + CLOUT-NAIL.] A nail with a large head flat above like a clout-nail but bevelled below so as to be counter-sunk in an iron plate, etc.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 11/2, 3,000 different kinds of nails... such as clasp, clout, counter-clout [etc.].

Counter-coined, *ppl. a. Her.* ? *Obs.* [tr. med.L. *contraconatus*; cf. COUNTER-14 d., COIN sb. 2 and CONED *ppl. a. 1.*] Said of a field: Consisting of gyrons of alternate tinctures, the 'coins' or apices of which meet in the centre of the shield.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 212 Those blazonners... which would have the Earle of March his coat to be countercoind, which cannot be. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1660) 363

Coats consisting of Gyronnes are of old Blazoners termed counter-coyned, for that the Coynes or corners of their contrary or different colours do all meet in the center of the Shield.

Counter-coloured, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER-14 d.] Having the opposite parts of different tinctures; counterchanged.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 b, This chevron [reversed] may be borne frettie with an other, and the same counter-coloured. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 202 You sayd even now that coates counter-coloured be good and ancient armorie. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Contre-bend*.

So Countercoloured *ppl. sb.* 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 203 Of the signification of counter colouring.

Counter-command: see COUNTER-3.

† Counter-companion. *Obs.*—1. [COUNTER-8.] He against whom one is matched in contest. (In Grafton *counter-panion*).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, For though my horse sayled me, surely I will not fayle my countercompanion. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 Counter-panion.]

Counter-competition, -complaint, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† Counter-componed, *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER-14.] = next.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 40 In cheife d'Or and Sable countercompounded. This cheife is... of two Tracts onely, therefore in no wise maye bee called Checkey. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1611) 18 A bordure counter compounded, Or, and Gules [i. e.] compounded of these two colours counterly placed. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v.

Counter-compony (kou-ntāik-ompō-ni), *a. Her.* Also -componé, -ee. [a. F. *contre-composé*: see COUNTER-14.] Composed of two conjoined rows of squares of alternate tinctures.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679, 19/1) Note that Counter-compony consisteth evermore of two Tracts only, and no more. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Compounded*, *Counter Compone*, *Counter Compony*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxi. ed. 3, 460 A fesse counter-componee or and sa. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* iv. ed. 3, 67 If there be two Tracts, it is then said to be Counter-Compony; if more than two, Chequé.

Counter-condemnation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† Counter-copy. *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-8.] A copy which is the counterpart of another.

1715 tr. *Pancirolii Rerum Mem.* II. xiv. 365 A way of writing, which he thought to be impossible to be understood, unless a Man had had a Counter-Copy of it.

Counter-couchant, -courant, *Her.*: see COUNTER-14.

Counter-coupé (ku-pe). *Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-coupé*.] A riposte made by means of a coupé.

1829 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupé, just at the end of the other's parry, into tierce (this might be called counter-coupé).

† Counter-course, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER-6.] A course that runs counter to another or to the proper course.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 303 Why should you runne an Idle counter-course Thwart to the path of fashion? 1638 ROUSE *Hear. Univ.* Pref. To turn men back more willingly from this Counter-course.

† Counter-course, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] 1. *trans.* To treat with an opposite course or a return course (of meat).

1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 His heaue friends... haue counter coursed him with messes somewhat hoat of the spice.

2. *intr.* To course or run in opposite directions.

Hence Counter-coursing *ppl. a.*

1657 T. HAAS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 113 The intermeddling, counter-coursing thoughts.

† Countercozen, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To cozen or cheat in return.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xx. (1632) 43 Such as know their members docile and tractable by nature, let them endeavour to countercozen their fantasie.

Counter-craft, -cry, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-cross, *v. rare.* [COUNTER-1.] To cross in contrary directions.

1611 Cotgr., *Contretraversant*, Countercrossing, counter-traversing. 1882 Macm. Mag. XLV. 470 The river mouth was broad and black, With currents countercrossed.

† Counter-cross, *adv. Obs.* [f. COUNTER adv. + CROSS.] In a cross and contrary direction.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 74 Such run counter-cross to divine commands. 1675 — *Gold. Key* ibid. V. 24 This opinion... runs counter-cross to all those thirteen arguments.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Counter-marchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion.

† Counterbuff. *Obs.* [COUNTER-3.] A cuff or blow given in return, or to parry another.

1599 (title), A Counterbuffe given to Martin Junior by the venturous, hardie, and renowned Pasquill of Englande Cavaliero. 1602 Boys *Wks.* 236 For Christ doth urge most, it is written, whereas the Pope by way of counterbuffe, as Antichrist... maintaineth ordinances unwritten. 1704 E. WARD *Disent. Hypoc.* 3 His lofty Hymn to th' Wooden-Ruff, Was to the Law a Counter-Buff.

† Counter-cunning. *Obs.* [COUNTER-3 + CUNNING.] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Contrefinsse*, counter-cunning, deceiving of the deceiver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-cunning*, Subtily us'd by the adverse Party. 1721 in BAILEY.

† Countercurrance. *Obs. rare*—1. [See next and -ENCE. Cf. *concurrance*, *concurrent*.] A running counter.

1643 HEALE *Answ. Ferne* 32 By way of a countercurrance and resistance.

Counter-current, *sb.* [f. COUNTER-3, 6. Cf. F. *contre-courant* sb.] An opposite current.

1624 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 122 They suppos'd one current upon the surface... and under it at a certain depth a counter-current. 1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 29 The great counter-current, which in the North Atlantic borders the Gulf Stream. 1893 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 127 Currents and counter-currents eddied... in her mind.

Countercurrent, *a.* [Cf. prec.] Running counter or opposite. Also = COUNTERCOURANT.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 281 Sometimes their course is directly opposite, or counter-current. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-current*, running in contrary directions.

Counter-dance, -dash, -declaration, -de-oree: see COUNTER-.

Counter-debruised, *a. Her.*: see DEBRUISED.

Counter-deed. *Law.* [COUNTER-3: cf. F. *contre-lettre* in this sense.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-deed*, a secret writing, or a private act, either before a notary, or under a privy-seal; which destroys, changes, annuls, or alters, some more solemn and public act. Counter-deeds are rather tolerated than permitted. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Counter-defender, -demand, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-diapason. *Mus.* [COUNTER-12.] An organ-stop an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary diapason.

1824 SEIDEL *Organ* 94 Large organs have sometimes, in the great organ, b. th a diapason eight feet and one sixteen feet, the latter being then called double-diapason, or counter-diapason.

Counter-die. [COUNTER-8.] The upper die of a stamping apparatus, which has hollows answering to the relief parts of the die. In mod. Dicts.

Counter-difficulty, -dig, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counterdike. [COUNTER-8 b.] A second or reserve dike within or behind the dike of a river (as in the Netherlands), which limits the area of floods caused by the bursting of the river-dike.

1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 401 The confederates at Lillo could, by opening the dyke of the Scheld, lay all the ground under water between Lillo and the counterdyke, while the besieged could, with the same facility, introduce the river into that part of the plain which lies between the counterdyke and Antwerp.

Counter-disengage, *v. Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-déager* to disengage at the same time as the adversary.] To disengage and make a thrust or lunge as the adversary changes the engagement.

1829 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 To counter-disengage on a change from quarte to tierce. *Ibid.* 62 § 4.

Hence Counter-disengage, -ment *sbs.*, the action of doing this; a disengagement on, or rather anticipating, the adversary's disengagement. Also b. A riposte made by means of a disengagement.

1829 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 A disengage is made by quitting one line for another. A counter-disengage, on the contrary, is made in the same line; the movement, though similar in appearance, is in fact reversed. *Ibid.* ii. 48 Simple attacks are those which are preceded by no feint. There are four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

† Counterdistinct, *a. Obs.* [app. after It. *contradistincto* (Florio 1598): see COUNTERDISTINCT-ION.] = CONTRADISTINCT.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 14 The Essential Notion of a Spirit... is immediately counterdistinct to Matter. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 224 The... Divine Love, which is counterdistinct to Lust and Wantonness.

† Counterdistinction. *Obs.* = CONTRADISTINCTION.

1611 FLORIO, *Contradistinctio*, a counterdistinction. 1623 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. iii. (1712) 13, I say fully and absolutely Perfect, in counterdistinction to such Perfection as is not full and absolute. 1681 — *Exp. Dam.* vi. 227 By Many we do not understand a certain number in counter-distinction to All.

† Counterdistinguish, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] = CONTRADISTINGUISH. Hence Counterdistinguished *ppl. a.*

1621 FLORIO, *Contradistinguere*, to distinguish against, to counterdistinguish. 1648 T. WHITE *Smoke Bolome* Pit 35 It [stony ground] is counterdistinguished to good ground. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Counterdistinguishing it unto the Idiotismus Francicus. 1730 A. GORDON *Maister's Amphitheat.* 172 The counterdistinguished Letters are wanting in the Stone, and I have supplied them.

† Counter-divide, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1.] = CONTRADIVIDE.

1608 Br. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 The counterdivided members of this diuision.

Counter-doctrine, -dogmatism, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-drain. [COUNTER-8.] (See quot.) 1842-76 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Counter Drain*, a drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the soakage water by the side of the canal or embankment to a culvert or arched drain under the canal, by which it is conveyed to a lower level.



† **Counter-draw**, *v.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-drawing*, in painting, &c., the copying a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter. Sometimes they counter-draw on glass. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. 11). 1735 in *Dict. Polygraph.*

† **Counterdrift**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-2.] A plan, plot, or scheme in opposition.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 371 Edward youngest but Suruiour Sonne of the aforesaid Egefred: whom Normandie had. vnto nowe, mauger whatsoever counterdrifts, secured.

† **Counterdrift**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To plan, plot, or contrive (anything) in opposition.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 374 Whatsoever hath been at any time counterdrifted, a true title in a knowne descent hath euermore proued a preuailing Argument.

† **Counterdweller**, *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-6.] A dweller on the opposite side; one who lives on the same meridian and in the same latitude, but on the opposite side of the equator.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 95 Antichones or Counterdwellers, haue like times of the day, but not of the year.

**Counter-earth**, [COUNTER-8: a transl. of Gr. *antichthōn*, f. *antichthō* over against, opposite + *χθών* the earth.] An opposite or secondary Earth, in the Pythagorean system: cf. ANTICHTHON.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 52 They asserted that there was an antichthōn, or counter-earth. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 13 [see ANTICHTHON]. 1882 S. F. ALLEYNE tr. *Zeller's Pre-Socratic Philos.* I. 450 The earth always turns the same side to the counter-earth and the central fire.

**Counter-element**, [COUNTER-6, 9.] An opposite element. So **Counter-elemental** *a.*

1857 G. S. FABER *Sac. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) 111. 211 The Virginity of the 144,000 Saints is the counter-element to the Unchastity of the Great Harlot. *Ibid.* 111. 208 The name Jehovah... is designedly antithetical or (in the language of Mr. Mede) counter-elemental to the Name Apōstōs.

**Counter-embattled**, *pple. a. Her.* [COUNTER-14.] Said of an ordinary: Embattled on opposite sides.

1863 BOUTELL *Man. Heraldry* 77 *Brettesse*, counter-embattled, having Battlements facing both ways. 1882 CUSANS *Her. v.* (ed. 3) 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or ragule, it must be blazoned as *Embattled-counter-embattled*, or *Potent-counter-potent*, as the case may be.

**Counter-embowed**, *Her.*: see COUNTER-14.

**Counter-enamel**, *sb.* [COUNTER-6: after F. *contre-émail*.] The enamel of the reverse or lower side of an enamelled plate.

Hence **Counter-enamel**, *v.* [cf. F. *contre-émailler*.] to enamel on the back as well as the front.

1875 URD *Dict. Arts* II. 272 When the plate is not to be counter-enamelled, it should be charged with less enamel, as, when exposed to heat, the enamel draws up the gold to itself, and makes the piece convex.

**Counter-energy**, *engine*, etc.: see COUNTER-

**Counterer** (kaun'terər). *Boxing*. [f. COUNTER-1: 5 + -ER 1.] One who counters.

1889 BADMINTON *Libr.*, *Boxing* 166 The answer to this cross-counter is to deliver the right at the face of the counterer.

**Counter-ermine**, *Her.* [COUNTER-14: cf. F. *contre-hermine*.] The reverse of ermine; = ERMINES.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-ermine*. See the article *Ermine*. [s. v. *Ermine*.] The French... have no such term; but call this black powdered with white, *contre-ermine*; as denoting the counter, or reverse of *ermine*.]

**Counter-escaloped** = COUNTER-SCALLOPED.

† **Counter-espalier**, *Obs.* Also *contr'espalier*, *e. contr'espalier*, *contra-espalier*. [ad. F. *contre-espalier*: see COUNTER-6, 8 and ESPALIER.] A lower espalier parallel to an ordinary espalier or to a fruit wall.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 The counter espalier, is a hedge which forms all the walks and allies of the garden. 1675 in *Phil. Trans.* X. 373 Such fruit as agrees best for Contr'espaliers, or hedge-rows over against the walled fruit. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Contra-espalier*. 1731- (vol. 11.) *Contr'espalier*.

**Counter-evidence**, [COUNTER-3.] Evidence tending to refute or rebut other evidence.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* x. 54 Sense it self detects its more palpable deccits by a Counter-evidence. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 80. 1885 SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 294 The finding was evidence, and as no counter-evidence was produced was therefore conclusive.

**Counter-excitement**, *-exercise*, *-explanation*, *-espostulation*, etc.: see COUNTER-

**Counter-exposition**, *Mus.* [COUNTER-3.] (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 180 The counter-exposition is merely a kind of reflex of the exposition, produced by allowing the answer to lead, followed by the subject. It only implies that the subject and answer change places.

**Counter-extension**, *Surg.* [COUNTER-6: cf. F. *contre-extension*.] The pulling or holding of the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint, towards the trunk, while extension is

being employed with the lower part' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860); see EXTENSION 1 b.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 By extension and counter-extension by jack towels or sheets.

So **Counter-extended** *v.*, *-ing* *vbl. sb.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 34 Bodies would not be counter-extended with such a Magnitude. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Counter-extension Apparatus*, It consists of... a counter-extending band attached to the bed-head.

† **Counterface**, *v.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To face in opposition.

1781 CIBBER *Double Gallant* II, Sure she has a mind to counterface me, and not know me too.

**Counter-faced**, *Her.* = COUNTER-FESSED.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Gloss.*

**Counter-fact**, *-fallacy*, etc.: see COUNTER-

**Counterfact**, *-ly*, *obs. var.* COUNTERFEIT,

-LY.

† **Counterfacture**, *Obs. rare*—1. Alteration of COUNTERFEITURE, after L. *factura*.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 Money imbasied by Counterfacture, Clipping, Washing, &c.

**Counterfaisance**, *var.* COUNTERFEISANCE, *Obs.*

**Counterfait** (*e. -fait, -fate, -fayte, -feet*, etc., *obs. ff.* COUNTERFEIT.

**Counter-faller**, *Spinning*. [COUNTER-8 + FALLER.] In a cotton-spinning machine or mule, a wire which passes beneath the yarns, when pressed down by the faller-iron, so as to keep the tension uniform. Also *attrib.*

1836 URD *Cotton Manuf.* II. 156 There is another regulating wire called the counterfaller. *Ibid.* 186 On the counter-faller shaft [of a mule] are several segments. 1866 PLATT in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 228 The working of the two faller wires, a second or counter-faller having now been added underneath the threads, which was lifted up for the purpose of taking up the slack in the threads after the backing-off. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/2 To keep the yarn at a uniform degree of tension whilst winding... was one of the most difficult problems... This is now... done by the 'counter-faller'.

† **Counter-fashion**, *a. Obs.* [COUNTER-10.] That goes against the fashion; anti-fashion.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i. This counter-fashion brother of mine, who hates a vest as much as a surplice.

**Counterfature**, *bad obs. f.* COUNTERFEITER.

† **Counter-feed**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To feed in return.

1659 LOVELEIGH *Poems* (1864) 231 Since you maintain His table, he should counter-feed your brain.

† **Counterfeisance**, *Obs.* Also *6-fessance*, *7-fes-*, *-fais-*, *-faysance*. [ad. F. *contrefaisance*, f. *contrefaisant*, pr. pple. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit: see next and -ANCE.] The action of counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, fraud, imposture.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 49 Duesse, when her borrowed light is laid away, and counterfeisance knowne. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 284 All was hypocrisie and counterfeisance. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 19 What tricking and counterfeisance to delude the sense. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. (1868) 279/1 He scorns that such base counterfeisance should be found in his followers.

**Counterfeit** (kaun'taifit, -fit), *a. (pa. pple.) and sb.* Forms: 3-6 *countrefet* (*e. 4-feet, 5-fayt e, 6-felot*; 4-5 *countrefet* (*e. 5-6-fayt* (*e. -faiot, -fai*; 6 *Sc. contrafait*; 5 *contirfet, 6 counterfet*, etc.; 5-7 *cownter, countir-, countyr-, fet* (*e. etc.*; 4-7 *counterfet, fete, -feet, 5-6-fett* (*e. 5-7-feyt* (*e. -fayt* (*e. -faiot, 6-felot, -feot* (*e. -feight, etc.*, 6-7 *-feet, etc.*, 7 *-fitt*, 6-*-feit*. [a. OF. *countrefet, -fait*, pa. pple. of *contre-faire* = Pr. *contrafar*, Cat. *contrafer*, It. *contraffare*, f. L. type *contra-facere* to make in opposition or contrast, hence, in opposing imitation. (*Contra-factio*, setting in opposition or contrast, occurs in Cassiodorus, and the verb in med.L.). In Fr., from the 14th c., often spelt *-fait* after L., whence in Eng. in 15-16th c. *-fait, -fett*.]

† *a.* as *pa. pple.* *Obs.*

† 1. Made in imitation of that which is genuine; imitated, forged: see the verb. *Obs.*

[1590 BRITTON I. v. § 14 Deners countrefetz a nostre monce.] c 1586 [see COUNTERFEIT v. 1 b]. 1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 192 This letter... Was counterfet in such a wise, That no man shulde it apperceive. 1598 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 803 Many well counterfet Jewels, make the true mistrusted. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 69 That it was counterfeit by some young counterfeiter.

† 2. Made to a pattern; fashioned, wrought. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 A basyn and an ever of laten counterfet therto. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. xvii. Their shyppes boate curiously counterfayte. a 1547 SURREY *Enaid* IV. 687 The water counterfet Like unto blacke Avernus lake.

† 3. Transformed in appearance, disguised. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 120 She looked a longe the halle, Where she saw her sonnes thus counterfayte, whyche she knewe not. *Ibid.* xiv. 315 He... dysguysed hymself wonderfully... And when he was thus torned and counterfayt, etc.

† 4. Represented by a picture or image. *Obs.*

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 245 For nothing can be kindly counterfeit or represented in his absence, but by great discretion.

*B. adj.*

1. Of material things or substances: Made in imitation of something else, 'imitation', not genuine; made of inferior or base materials; spurious, sham, base (*esp.* of coin).

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. xvii. 99 If he be not countirfeet goold. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counterfayt heer, *Perrevoque*. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 144 b, Counterfet money in stede of good. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iv. (1675) 194 A Bait, which... proves but a counterfeit Fly. 1666 PERVS *Diary* (1879) III. 497 A frame... of counterfeit tortoise shell. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 12 The Palace, which without these Counterfeit Pillars would be beautiful in its kind. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xli. 32 Of... that paste... they make counterfeit jewels. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 107 It is difficult to make any counterfeit gold or silver.

*b.* Of writings: Forged, not genuine, spurious.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 This letter counterfete The messenger... bare. 1530 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 599/1 Knowe whiche wer the verye true scripture of God, and which wer scriptures countrefet. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 123/2 Panetius believes them to be his own, not counterfeit. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxx. 284 To distinguish those that are truly ancient and genuine from such as are counterfeit. 1857 MAURICE *Ed. St. John* II. 21 To discern between the honest record and the counterfeit one.

† *c.* Fashioned, made after a pattern. *Obs.*

1463 *Act 3 Edw. IV*, c. 4 Counterfeit basyns, ewers, hattes, brushes, etc.

2. Of things immaterial: Pretended, feigned, false, sham.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 With a contrefet simplesse, Which hid was in a fals corage. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1389 That counterfet church standeth al by mennys tradyciona. a 1630 W. WHATELEY *Protophyes* II. xxvi. (1640) 17 This painted and counterfeit goodness. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 39 ¶ 5 These Counterfeit Terrours often grow, to be Real. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serms.* (ed. 3) I. xiv. 205, I also warn you against a counterfeit earnestness.

*Comb.* 1538 *Beggars' Pettit.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 151 Counterfeit-holy, and idle beggars, and vagabonds.

† *b.* Disguised. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. This counterfeit hand of my prentice is not very legible.

3. Of persons: *a.* That pretends or is falsely represented to be (what is denoted by the noun); sham, pretended.

1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counterfayt gentylman, *gentillatre*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 229 This counterfeight Hereault. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 33 Perkyon Werbeck... a counterfeck Prince. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 117 Ire, envie and despair, Which marrd his borrow'd visage, and betrayd Him counterfet, if any eye beheld. 1803 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 420 The counterfeit and the worthless Poor do a world of mischief to the cause of beneficence.

† *b.* Pretending to be what he is not; false, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 181 He is some counterfeyt varlet. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 18 A craftie, close, and counterfeet felow. 1603 JAS. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 244 III. 60, I am also glaid of the discoverie of yone litle counterfite Wenche. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VI. § 23 Fabulous or counterfeit writers.

† 4. Misshapen, deformed. *Obs.* [After F. *contrefait*; cf. COUNTERFEITED 2.]

c 1450 *Merlin* xxxii. 635 A dwelf, the moste contirfet and foulest that eny hadde sein. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/2 Hir ii handes were styffe and contrefayte. 1575 TURNER, *Venerie* 52 Harts beare their heads in divers sorts and manners, some well growne... some other counterfet.

† 5. Imitated or represented in a picture or image (or *transf.* in writing or literary art); portrayed.

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 This kinde of representation is called the Counterfait countenance. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 54 Looke heere, vpon this Picture, and on this, The counterfet presentment of two Brothers. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x. To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon flesh-tint.

*C. sb.*

1. A false or spurious imitation.

*a.* of material things or substances. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xiv. 160 Men counterfeten hem [diamonds] often of cristalle... But... these counterfetes ben not so harde. 1506 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 540 Neuer call a true peece of Gold a Counterfeit. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 17 They haue no Beards but counterfetes. 1726 DE FOX *Hist. Devil* II. viii. (1840) 289 Every coin has its counterfeit, every art its pretender. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 353, I cannot be sure that it is an apple. It may be only a wax counterfeit.

*b.* of things abstract or immaterial.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 109 Counterfeit? There was neuer counterfeit of passion came so neere the life of passion as she discouers it. 1649 MILTON *Eikon. Pref.*, Els Justice... were not Justice, but a fals counterfet of that impartial and Godlike vertue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 One who does not value real glory, will not value its counterfeit.

*c.* A writing, etc. that is not genuine; a forgery.

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 322 Though for the same also Origines be cited: yet certaine it is, that that Origines is a counterfeit. 1604 GATAKER *Transubst.* 109 Citing besides some of his owne counterfaisits... a saying of S. Chrysostome. 1728 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He has the original deed... the others are counterfaisits.

† 2. One who imitates another for whom he passes himself off; a pretender, an impostor. *Obs.*

1594 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 30 Of which Epistles... the fifth and seventh are directed too the counterfets and hypocrites. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fann. Mon.* 232 The two counterfets, Lambert, and Perkin Warbeck. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 88 Narses met him; and upon speech

with him, found him a counterfeit. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 36 The specious Pretences of Counterfeits and Impostors. 1768 H. WALFORD *Hist. Doubts* 86 The persons who could best detect the Counterfeit, if he [Perkin Warbeck] had been one.

† b. = COUNTERFEITER I. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 1326 To boyl to death some cunning counterfeit That with false stamp some Princes Coyn hath beat.

† 3. An imitation or representation in painting, sculpture, etc.; an image, likeness, portrait. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 218 All þo þat ben maryed han a countrefete made lyche a mannes foot vpon here hedes. . in tokene þat þei ben vnder mannes fote and vnder subieccioun. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 322 They never painted the resemblance or countrefete of Gods countenance in table, or picture. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 115 What finde I here? Faire Portias countrefeit. 1606 HOLLAND *Sucon.* 39 An olde little countrefeit in brasse representing him being a child. 1600 T. MAY *Heir in Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 126 Wear it about 'em as lovers do their mistresses' countrefeit. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 Making more lively Counterfaits of Nature in Wax. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xiv, Him, in whose prophetic counterfeit Preserved, the children . . . may see their father's face, Here to the very life pourtray'd.

b. *fig.* A copy. *arch.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 210 In the outward man we haue a Counterfeit of the whole world. 1591 *Trans. Raigne K. John* (1611) 16 He looketh like the king. . I neuer saw so liuely countrefeit Of Richard Cordelion, as in him. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* ix. 378 Entranced at such A counterfeit of his own filial love.

† 4. A deformed or misshapen person: cf. B. 4. 1559 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 73 b/2, I am lame, I am crooked, I am balde, I am a countrefeyte. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. IV. India* 177 He had Dwarfes, crookebacks, and other deformed countrefeits. . to laugh at.

† 5. The action of counterfeiting. *Obs. rare.* 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar III.* 309 Such originality as they have lies in the gift of counterfeiting.

**Counterfeit** (kau'ntaifit, -fīt), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.; taken as ad. F. *contrefaire*.]

1. *trans.* To make an imitation of, imitate (with intent to deceive): a. an action, etc.

1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Conc.* 4311 Pus sal anticrist þan countrefete þe wondirs of God. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b. By theyr enchaumentes . . . countrefeytyng the myracles of Moyses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1069 That false Worm, of whomsoever taught To counterfeit Mans voice. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 186 Colouring and Drawing . . . are as impossible to be Counterfeited as the Handling. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi. Counterfeiting a sneeze.

b. a thing: To make a fraudulent imitation of, forge (e.g. coin, bank-notes, handwriting).

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 (Harl. MS.) Stolen were his lettres pryuelly. . And countrefet þey were subtilly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Men countrefeten hem [diamonds] often of cristall. 1590 HAKLUYT *Pict. Virginia* Pref. (1888), Yf any seeke to countrefait thes my bookx. 1600 FULLBECK *1st Pt. Parall.* 83 If a man doe counterfeit the Kings money. . this is treason. 1601 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 95 The prisoners which counterfeited my L. Staffordes hande and seale. 1737 BERKELEY *Lett. Wks.* 1871 IV. 249 That it be felony to counterfeit the notes of this bank. 1790 PALLEY *Horw. Paul.* i. 6 Two attempts to counterfeit St. Paul's epistles. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece II.* 378 He counterfeited the seal of Pausanias, [and] opened the letter entrusted to him. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 43 The coins . . . would become dirty and easily counterfeited. *absol.* 1794 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vi. Continuing, and counterfeiting as long as he lives.

† c. To make spurious, adulterate. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* xvii. xli (1495), Saffron is somtyme countrefeyt wyth a thyng that hyght Croco magina. . the superfluyte of spycery. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 It [saffron] is craftily counterfeited by . . . adding thereto . . . lead to encrease the weight. 1606 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvi. (ed. 3) 367 Crystal Mineral is often counterfeited by mixing Rocke alom with it during the fusion. . This adulteration may be known, etc.

2. To make (anything) in fraudulent imitation of something else; to make or devise (something spurious) and pass it off as genuine; to forge.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 And countrefeted was ful subtilly Another letter wrought ful synfully. 1393 [see COUNTERFEIT *pa. pp.* 1]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 The fyn bawme is more heuy tw. es, þan is the bawme þe is sophisticated and counterfeted. 1560 *Sum. Certain Reasons in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 477 By continuing of the base monies, diuers persons. have counterfaict. 1606 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* (1677) 267 He lost a Ring of Gold. . he conceals the loss, and counterfeits another like it of silver. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 329 She. . . counterfeited the Letter she gave me as from her Father. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 86 § 25 Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate.

† 3. To put a false or deceiving appearance upon; to disguise, falsify. *Obs.*

1420 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 172 Reynawde . . . contrefaytted thus his langage, by cause the duke Naymes sholde not knowe hym. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Men like players counterfeted and disguised. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatwan's Theat. World* I. 36 He counterfeits his voice, so that you would think it some other bird. 1798 *Du Fox Moll Fl.* (1840) 324, I counterfeited my voice.

4. To put on (with intent to deceive) the appearance or semblance of; to feign, pretend, simulate.

a. with simple obj. (a feeling, quality, etc.).

1395 E. E. *Allit. Poems* B. 13 Bot if þay countrefete crafte. . As be honest vt-wyth, and in-with alle fylþez, þen ar þay synful. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 250 Hee, counterfitinge great expedition to fighte, slipped away unto his adversaries. 1608 Br. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 76 The Hypocrite. . counterfeits a smiling welcome. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 1 To devey men. . from

counterfeiting a Prophetick Spirit. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 120 ¶ 6 To counterfeit happiness which they do not feel. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. ii. To counterfeit death. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 Signs of increasing prosperity. . which could neither be counterfeited nor concealed.

† b. with obj. cl. or inf. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 15 Counterfaying that truce was taken for the dayes, and not for the nyghtes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 110 b. False teachers. . . countrefeiting to preache my gospell. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1647) 189 These Templars were loth King Lewis should come to Ptolemais, though they counterfeited he should be very welcome there.

† c. *refl.* with inf. or compl. *Obs.*

1610 HRALEY *St. Ang. Cite of God* 2 [They] counterfeited themselves to be the servants of Christ. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 218 David to save his life counterfeited himself mad. 1796 *De Fox Hist. Devil* II. v. (1840) 231 Who counterfeited himself to be a devil.

† d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) with compl. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 124 The same man of sin counterfeiting protestant. 1649 — *Eikon.* I. (1851) 344 The deepest policy of a Tyrant bath bin ever to counterfet Religious.

† 5. To assume the character of (a person, etc.); to pretend to be; to pass oneself off as; to personate. *Obs.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 14/449 Bi him þat þou countrefestet. c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 122 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 These abobtes and priours. . ridden wid hauk and hound, and countrefeten knihtes. 1480 *Kobt. Deyll* 33 He muste counterfeyt a fole in all manere. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 483 Tenauntes not able to be lande lordes, and yet, after a sorte, they counterfayte landelordes. 1608 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.). To counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered.

6. *intr.* To feign, make pretence, practise deceit.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1283, I am seke in earnest. . Quod Pandarus, Thow shalt the bettir pleyne, And hast the lesse nede to countrefete. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 48 They will countrefait to beguile their Brother. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 122 Are you not mad indeed, or do you but counterfeit? 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 72 In this last scene of death, there is no more counterfeiting.

7. *trans.* To take, receive, or have the appearance of; to 'imitate', be an imitation of, simulate, resemble, be like. (Without implying deceit.)

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 555 More haf we serued . . þen þyse þat wroȝte not honerz two, And þou dotz hem vus to countrefete. c 1374 CHAUCER *Berth.* V. vi. 173 So as it ne may nat countrefeten it. . ne ben euene lyke to it. 1590 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 32 F. These Contraires . . in respect of labor to be taken. . countrefait Location and conduction. 1639 MILTON *Il Penseroso* 80 Where glowing embers through the room Teacht light to counterfeit a gloom. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 113 A bridge, which, being built on both sides, counterfeith a continued street. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune Poems* 25 A golden ray . . taught the gloom to counterfeit the day. a 1839 PRABH *Poems* (1864) I. 166 Sleep counterfeited Death so well.

† 8. To imitate, copy: a. To follow the example of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1119 Wol 3e the childishe Ialous countrefete? c 1386 — *Nun's Pr.* T. 501 Now syngeth sire. . Let se konne ye youre fader countrefete? a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1186, I may not countrefite S. Ipioun In armes. 1506 TINDALE I. Cor. iv. 16, I desyre you to counterfayte me. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Counterfeiting those that doe speake distinctly. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 83 They. . do apishly counterfeit, and resemble a Poet.

† b. To imitate or follow (conduct, action, manner, fashion). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 139 She. . peyned hire to countrefete cheere Of Court and to beend eastlich of manere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 100 3e contrefeyt my reuth and pite eik. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 134 Walde God thair wer als mony countrefait thair repentance as dois thair vice. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 105 Counterfeiting the manners of others.

† c. To make an imitation or copy of (a thing). *Obs. exc. as in 1 b.*

1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 133 Of alle maner craftus I con countrefeten heer tooles. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 Som making earth in mould do counterfete Brickwals. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Every part as artificially counterfeited as they can devise. 1601 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 519 Her complexion. . neuer was for excellency equald, or could be counterfeited.

† d. To make or devise (a thing) in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 22 Thys onest craft of good masonry Wes. . Y-counterfetyd of thys clerks y-ferre. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, Who had likewise huge and monstrous Trumpettes counterfeited wherein they seemed to sound.

† 9. To represent by a picture, statue, or the like; to depict, delineate, portray. Also said of the picture, etc. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 99 Cowntrefetyng, *configuro, conformo.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 It requieth an Appelles to haue Alexander well counterfaict. 1648 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. i. 125 The pictures counterfeite men and women. 1660 BLOOME *(title)*, The booke of five columnes of architecture. . Drawn and counterfeited after the right Symmetry and cunning measure of Free-Masons.

† b. To represent, portray, or reproduce in writing or by literary art. *Obs.*

c 1509 CHAUCER *Dehe Blauche* 1241, I can not now well counterfete Her wordes, but this was the grete Of her

answere. 1530 PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farcis and counterfeit the vulgare speche.

† **Counterfeitable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being counterfeited.

1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Maritimo* 286 (L.) Provided it be durable, not counterfeitable, and difficult to come by.

**Counterfeited**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] 1. Imitated, simulated, feigned, pretended, etc.: see the vb.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1376 *Hips. & Medea*, With thyne contrefetid peyne & wo. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 568/1 The false counterfayted churches of heretikes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 106 This counterfeited soothsayer. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 32 He pulled forth a counterfeited pass. 1769 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 201 Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee At all his jokes. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 14/1 A large quantity of counterfeited 20 coopek pieces.

† 2. Deformed, misshapen; of monstrous form; = COUNTERFEIT *a.* 4. *Obs.* [repr. F. *contrefait*.]

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Pis like best . . zuo y-counterfeited and dreduol. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/4 Foure men counterfeted and lame in al their membris.

**Counterfeiter** (kau'ntaifitar). Forms: see COUNTERFEIT; also with endings -ere, -6-7 -or, -our, (-ure). [a. F. *contrefaiteur*, f. *contrefaire*: to COUNTERFEIT: cf. *bienfaiteur* benefactor. See -ER 2 3.] One who counterfeits: see the verb.

1. One who makes fraudulent imitations (of coins, seals, documents, etc.); a forger; *spec.* a maker of counterfeit coins, a coiner.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lxf. Manhode* II. xvii. (1869) 144 A. . . counterfete of seles. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 6 The counterfeiter of any coyne currant within this realme. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 184 Coyne which was corrupted by Counterfeiteres. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 269 The counterfeiter of the exchequer bills. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 60 To baffle the skill of the counterfeiter.

2. One who imitates (a person or an action) with intent to deceive; a pretender, dissembler.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. iv, He cannot be a true serier of God. . but. . . a counterfeiter of Gods seruice. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 16 Satan is in many thynges a counterfeiter of God. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 170 That . . . shamelesse counterfeitor, that calleth him selfe . . . Bishop of Ierusalem. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 224 A counterfeiter and dissembler. 1611 COTGR., *Cafarit*, an hypocrite; a counterfeiter of, or dissembler in, religion. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 185 To know whether a Picture be of. . such a Master. . . The best Counterfeiter of Hands cannot do it so well as to deceive a good Connoisseur.

3. An imitator (with no sense of deceit).

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 1 Be ye counterfeiteres of God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 232 b, No man hath sene a better counterfaytor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 A Poet. . is both a maker and a counterfaytor. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 376 The counterfeiteres have changed their dress.

**Counterfeiting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERFEIT, *q.v.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*, Cowntrefeytyng, *conformacio*. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 b, Those Scriptures, which viterly want all suspicion of counterfeiting. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3326/1 The Persons concerned in the said Forgery and Counterfeiting. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 To render counterfeiting more difficult.

**Counterfeiting**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counterfeits; see the verb.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 28 As if the Tragedie Were plaid in iest, by counterfeiting Actors. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxvi, By heart They all have got my counterfeiting part.

**Counterfeitly** (kau'ntaifitli), *adv. Obs.* [f. COUNTERFEIT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a counterfeit manner; feignedly, pretendedly, deceitfully, falsely.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. 5 In whose [Christ's] syghte nothing is acceptable, that is counterfaytely done. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 107, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitley. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pr. Epist. Portage's Mystic Div.* 59 Wisdom from above. . without Hypocrisie. . not acting any waie counterfeitley. 1717 *De Fox Mem. Ch. Scot.* 35 Counterfeitley and lyngly to serve you.

**Counterfeitness** (kau'ntaifitnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being counterfeit.

1557 CHEKE *Lett. in Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) Pref. 5 Then doth our tung naturallic. . vtter her meaning, when she boweroweth no counterfeitness of other tungenes to attire her self withall. 1645 R. GARNER *Treat. Baptisme* 3 The first Touchstone. . wherby the. . . counterfeitness of the same will be discovered.

† **Counterfeitress**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contrefai(c)teresse*, f. *contrefaireur*: see COUNTERFEITER and -ESS.] A female counterfeiter.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed Chron.* VI. 19 Dame nature the counterfeitresse of the celestiall workeman.

† **Counterfeiture**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 contrefaiture, 6 countrefeiture, contreyfayture, 9 counterfeiture. [a. OF. *contrefaiture*, ad. L. type *\*contrafactura*, f. *contrafacere*: see COUNTERFEIT *v.* and -URE.]

1. The action of counterfeiting; feigning, pretence, deceit; forgery.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II 280 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 236 Al his contrefaiture is colour of sinne, and bost. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 514, I converted myself to the belief that they are forgeries by trying to find arguments for their counterfeiture.

b. quasi-concr. An imitation, counterfeit.  
 1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 97 A countrefeiture and resemblance of thee true sacrifice.

2. Mis-shaping, deformity. [A French sense.]  
 c. 1500 *Melusine* 198 It was grete domage, when any countrefeiture was in the membres of suche noble men.

Counterfeiture, bad obs. f. COUNTERFEITER.

Counterfess(u)nce, var. COUNTERFEISANCE.

Counter-fessed, ppl. a. Her. [COUNTER-14: cf. F. *contre-fasché*, OF. *contrefaissid* (Godefroy).] Barry and divided pale-wise, the half bars being of alternate tinctures.

1486 *Ik. St. Albans, Her.* B.ii. a. Fretly is calde in armys when the countrefessid is counterfessid. 1797-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend*.

Counter-fessy, a. Her. = prec.

Counterfet(e), -fett(e), obs. ff. COUNTERFEIT.

† Counter-figure. Obs. rare. [COUNTER-8: it answers to Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* image, ANTITYPE.]

A figure or type corresponding to something else.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 77 b. These thynges . . . be not to be taken corporally, but spiritually as counterfigures of other things. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 113 Howbeit through that happinesse as it were in a counter-figure, the prophet had further foresight.

† Counter-file. *Mil. Obs.* rare-1. [COUNTER-8.] A file standing opposite another.

1553 *H. COGAN tr. Pindar's Tragic.* xxviii. (1663) 153 All the Army was . . . divided into twelve Battalions, whereof they made twelve Files, and one Counterfile in the Vanguard, that encompassed the whole Camp, in manner of an half Moon.

† Counter-fillet. Obs. rare-1. A kind of fillet for the hair.

c. 1430 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. (Douce MS.) Here fax in fyne perre was fretted in folde, Contrefeilet [v. r. *contrefelette*, *contour-felit*] and kelle, coloured fulle clene.

Counter-fissure. *Surg.* [COUNTER-6b: cf. CONTRAFISSURE.] A fracture of the skull occurring opposite the place where a blow may have been received (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860).

1565 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physic* 172 The place of the Counter-fissure is guessed at. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-fissure*. [See CONTRAFISSURE.]

Counterfite, obs. f. COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfix, -flight, -flow: see COUNTER-.

† Counterfleury, a. Her. Obs. [COUNTER-14: cf. F. *fleurellé*.] = next.

1534 *PEACHAM Gentil. Exerc.* 160 Scotland beareth Or, a Lion enclosed with a double tressure fleury and counter fleury Gules. 1830 [see COUNTERFLOWERED.]

Counterfleury, -flory (kau'ntæf'lœ'ri, -flœ'ri), a. Her. Forms: 6 *counterflorie*, *counterflurie*, 8-9 *-fleury*, *-flory*, 9 *-fleuri(e)*, *-flouré*. [ad. F. *contrefleuri*: cf. COUNTER-14, and FLEURY, FLOREY.] Of an ordinary (esp. a tressure): Having flowers on each side set opposite each other in pairs. (Cf. COUNTER-FLOWERED.)

1579 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 41 b. Without mention made of anye tractes, or Tressour Counterflorie. c. 1806 *SURTEES Mem.* (Surtees Soc. 1852) 275 Some illuminated roll With borders rich and tressours counterflorie. 1882 *CUSSANS Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 69 The Tressure . . . is usually borne double, and *Fleury counter-fleury*,—that is, with eight *Fleurs-de-lys* issuing from each Tressure, as in the Arms of Scotland.

Counterflowered, ppl. a. Her. = prec.

1a 1700 *Montgomery's in Evans O. B.* (1784) i. ix. 48 In heralds books you ensigns flower'd, And counter-flower'd. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. ii. (1743) 53 Within a double Tressure, counter-flower'd Lye. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend*. 1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald* iii. Gloss., *Counter-flower'd* or *floury*, same as *counter-fleury* or *-flory*, and sometimes called *flourilly*.

Also Counter-flowerly.

1797 in *PORNY Her. Gloss.*

Counterfly (kau'ntæf'lai). *Mech.* [COUNTER-8.] A heavy fly-wheel running at a high velocity on an intermediate shaft for equalizing the power of rolling-mill engines.

Counterfoil (kau'ntæf'oil). [f. COUNTER-8 + FOIL leaf.]

1. A complementary part of a bank cheque, official receipt, or the like, which registers the particulars of the principal part, and is retained by the person who gives out that part.

(It varies from a duplicate to a mere memorandum of the contents of the part given out.)

1706, 1708 [see CHEQUE 1]. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* vii. 166 The tally survives still . . . in the counterfoil of the banker's cheque. 1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 To enter on the counterfoils of the licences the amount he received.

† 2. = COUNTERSTOCK. Obs.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Counter-foil* or *Counter-stock*, that part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by the Officers of the Court; the other Part, call'd the Stock, being deliver'd to the Party that has paid or lent the Queen any Money upon such Account. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. xiii. (1743) 121 In whose Office at Westminster are preserved all the Counterfoils of the tallies.

Counterfoot, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.

† Counter-footed, ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd. A transl. of Gr. *ἀντιπῶδες* ANTIPODES.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted or Counterpassers.

Counter-for-roe, counterforroe. [COUN-

TER-2, 3.] A force acting in opposition to another; contrary, opposing, or resisting force.

1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 168 By counterforce of both their strengths (the one impelling, the other resisting) the Clouds breake into Thunder. 1817 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon.* 405 A counter-force is wanting. a 1859 *DE QUINCEY War Wks.* III. 263 A counterforce to greater evils. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 181 There was no counter-force, for the mass of the people was dumb, ignorant, and fettered.

Counterfort (kau'ntæf'ort). [ad. F. *contrefort* or It. *contraforte* (Florio): see COUNTER-.]

1. A buttress or projecting piece of masonry to support and strengthen a wall or terrace: a. in *Fortif.*

1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii. The bulwarks and the rampires (must be) large and strong. With cavalieros and thick counterforts. 1599 *MINSHUF 3d. Dict.*, *Contra-forte*, a counterfort or skonce. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Counter-forts* (in *Fortif.*) are certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, distant from 15 to 20 Foot one from another. 1808 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 For full scarpe revêtements . . . the length of the counterforts should be one-fifth of their height. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 269 The counterfort joins the escarp. fig. 1877 *WRAXALL Hugo's Mistr.* ii. lxx, Mitchell's brigade, and Maitland's guards, as epaulments and counterforts.

b. in *Arch.*

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Counterforts*, Buttresses, or Spurs, are pillars of masonry, serving to prop or sustain walls or terraces, subject to bulge, or be thrown down. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 210 The quay-wall was . . . strengthened at the back by strong counter-forts. 1887 *W. G. PALGRAVE Ulysses* 30 The path . . . is kept in fairly good order, propped up by stone counterforts.

2. *transf.* A lateral spur projecting from a mountain or mountain-chain.

1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xiii. 163 Rocks . . . acting as *counterforts* or supports to the higher mountain summit. 1847 *GROTE Greece* ii. xxv. IV. 16 Between the . . . gulf and the eastern counterforts of Olympus and Bermius.

† 3. *nonce-use*. A fort raised by the besiegers, an opposing fort. [f. COUNTER-3.]

a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xii. xvi. Wks. XII. 128 We are to shake these two rotten foundations whereon their arguments . . . are grounded. Our first counterfort shall be this.

Counterforted, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Strengthened with counterforts.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 75 Acute angled embankments faced with cut stone counterforted.

Counter-fracture. *Surg.* [COUNTER-6b: cf. F. *contre-fracture*.] A fracture produced in an opposite or different part.

1847 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 574/2 A counter-fracture at some other part of its [i.e. the trachea's] circumference.

† Counterframe, v. Obs. [COUNTER-1.] To fashion or frame contrariwise, to reverse.

1548 *UDALL Exam. Apoph.* 165 a. Philippos . . . espying . . . Hecateros to bee a prudente feloe . . . and contrariwise Amphoteris to bee a loutyshe persone . . . clene turned, and counterframed their names.

† Counterfront, sb. Obs. [ad. It. *contrafronte* 'a spurte or the inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio 1598). Cf. OF. *contrefront* part opposite the front (15th c. in Godefroy). See also CONTRAFRONT.]

a. *Fortif.* A spur; = CONTRAFRONT. b. The rear face of a pier or the like).

1608 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War* iv. iiii. 133 The Orechion which is the guard or shoulder of the Bulwark, the Curtaine which is the front, the Counterfront which are the Spurs. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphib.* 220 The Counter-front is something less than an Inch [narrower].

Hence † Counterfront v.

1612 *FLORIO, Contrafrontare*, to counterfront.

† Counterfrush, v. Obs. Sc. In 6 countyr- [f. COUNTER-1 + FRUSH v.] *trans.* To smash or break in pieces reciprocally.

1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* xi. xii. 44 Togidder duschis the stowt stedis atanis, That athiris countyr fruschit vtheris banis.

Counter-fugue, *Mus.* ? Obs. [a. F. *contre-fugue*: see COUNTER-12.] A fugue in which the imitation of the subject is by contrary motion.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Counter-fugue*, (in *Musick*) is when the Fugues proceed contrary one to another. 1791 *BAILEY Counter-fuges*.

Counterfutt, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.

Counter-gabion, -gabble: see COUNTER-.

Counter-gauge, sb. Also -gase, -guage. [COUNTER-8.] (See *quots.*)

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Counter-gage*, in carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring, v. g. the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. [So in *BAILEY* (vol. II. 1731), *Builder's Dict.* (1734), *NICHOLSON Pract. Builder* (1823) 583, *GWILT*, etc.] 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Counter-gage*, an adjustable, double-pointed gage for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick where a tenon is to be made, or vice versa.

Counter-gauge, v. [COUNTER-1.] To gauge so as to check a prior gauging.

1865 *Daily News* 23 Nov., Those who know that the Canal has been constantly gauged and counter-gauged.

Hence Counter-ganger.

1704 *Lond. Gas. No. 4077/4* By John Tremlett, Counter-gager for the present Lord Mayor.

Counter-gear. [COUNTER-8.] The driving gear whence power is communicated by a belt or the like to the separate machine driven by it.

Counter-gift, -gird: see COUNTER-.

Counter-gobony. Her. = COUNTER-COMPANY.

1830 in *ROBSON Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

Counter-guard, counterward, sb. Also 6-7 -gard(e), 7 *contre-gard(e)*. [ad. F. *contre-garde* (15th c.): see COUNTER-8, 13.]

† 1. An extra guard to check another guard, or to be a reserve defence. Obs.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxix. 493 The constable, for doute of his men, sent out another company of men of armes, to be a counter-garde to the foragers that were gone before for the engyn. 1641 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvii. (1739) 116 As if he had obtained a general Pass from Providence, with warranty against all Counter-guards whatever.

2. *Fortif.* 'A narrow detached rampart, placed immediately in front of an important work, to protect it from being breached' (Stocquer). 1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 312 This masse of earth being placed as I have said, may be named a Counter-garde. 1695 *Lond. Gas. No. 3100/3* The Contregard of a half Bastion called St. Roque. 1766 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* vi. xxvii, The counter-guard which faced the counterscarp. 1839 *Sir W. F. NAPIER Penins. War* xvi. v. Counter-guards for the bastions. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 Counter-guards are outworks whose primary object is to screen the escarp of the ravelins and enceinte from being breached.

3. Part of a sword-hilt. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 In addition to these primaries . . . of the hilt, the pommel, barrel, and cross-guard, our model sword in its hilt has also a guard and a counter-guard (*garde* and *contre-garde*)—that is, it has on each side of the barrel, or fusée, and perpendicular to its axis, a plate of metal, flat or concave, plain or in open work.

† Counterguard, v. Obs. Also 6-7 -gard.

[ad. F. *contregarder* (13th c. in Littré): see COUNTER-1.] 1. *trans.* To guard against, ward off (danger, evil). 1593 *T. STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C.* i. 28 a, To counter-gard and preuent all discorde, sedition, and ill will. 2. To guard (a person or thing) against danger or attack; to safeguard. 1594 *T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad.* ii. 53 They are set before them to counter-gard and keepe them, both from our great heate, and from excessive colde. 1594 *CAREW Huart's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1616) 204 He always studieth to offend with wiles, and such wit is requisit wherewith to counter-gard our selues. 1640 *A. HARNET God's Summ.* 171 He counter-guards his heart with all diligence.

Counter-haft, -hypotheses: see COUNTER-.

† Counter-harmonical, a. Obs. = CONTRA-HARMONICAL.

1797-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

† Counter-hatch, v. Obs. [ad. F. *contre-hacher* (17th c. in Hatzfeld): cf. COUNTER-7 + HATCH v.] To CROSS-HATCH.

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 110 Thwarted (if you will counter-hatch) at equal and uniform intervals. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Hatching*, *Hatching* in pale, counter-hatched in fess, signifies *sable* or *black*.

Hence † Counter-hatch sb., † -hatching vbl. sb.

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 126 Of Counter-Hatches. *Ibid.* The counter-hatchings also, coming tenderly off, and well conducted . . . render . . . an admirable . . . effect.

† Counter-hedge, Obs. rare-1. [COUNTER-8b.] A second hedge to reinforce a main hedge. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xiii. 100 Hedges and counterhedges (having in number what they want in height and depth) serve for barradoes . . . and scotch the wheeling about of the foot.

Counter-hem, sb. Needlework. [COUNTER-8b.] A hem parallel and opposite to a first or main hem.

Thus, when a patch is felled or hemmed in on both sides, that on the inside is the *counter-hem*.

So Counter-hem v., Counter-hemming vbl. sb.

1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 92 *Counter-hemming*. The flat side should then be tacked down . . . and . . . felled (or hemmed), and as soon as one side has been finished, the second, or 'counterhem', is made in the same way.—This is an untidy method of working. 1887 *SPOON Househ. Managemt., Workroom* 890 *Counter-hemmed Patch*.—This could be utilised for almost any repairing.

Counter-idea, -ideal: see COUNTER-.

Counter-indented, Her.: see COUNTER-14.

Counter-indication = CONTRA-INDICATION.

1797-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Counter-influence, sb. [COUNTER-3.] An

opposing or contrary influence.

1834 *Ht. MARTINEAU Demerara* viii. 93 There seemed little hope that any counter-influence would be of any avail. 1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. ix. 147 A counter influence . . . quite as effective.

Counter-influence, v. Obs. [COUNTER-1: cf. prec.] To influence in the opposite direction; to affect or oppose with a counter-influence. 1667 *Decay Chr. Picty* ii. p. 1. 209 That this so auspicious planet should be counter-influenced by any malevolent star. 1681 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* i. iii (T.). This malignant temper . . . is counter-influenced by those . . . meek and auspicious ones.

Countering (kau'ntæring), vbl. sb. The action of the verb COUNTER 1, q.v.

1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* (1865) 68 Feinting dodging, stopping, hitting, countering,—little man's head not off yet. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Sept., The hardest hitting and the most slashing style of 'countering'.

Countering, ppl. a. That counters: see COUNTER v. 1 5.



1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 165 The head of the leader-off, coming forward with his blow, is projected in an utterly defenceless condition on to the countering fist.

† **Counter-instrument**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] To enter into a counter-engagement (in writing).

1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 39 Mr. Simson came in and counter-instrumented that he should be obliged to make good his charge or be censured.

**Counter-insult**, -interpretation: see COUNTER.

**Counter-interrogation**. [COUNTER-3.] Cross-examination.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 93 The scrutinizing power of counter-interrogation. 1883 — *Not Paul* 141 Without any troublesome counter-interrogation.

**Counter-irritant**. [f. COUNTER-3 + IRRITANT.] *Med.* A medical appliance used to produce irritation of the surface of the body, in order to counteract disease of more deeply-seated or distant parts. Also *fig.*

1854 MACAULAY *Biog., Bunyan* (1860) 36 Counter-irritants are of as great use in moral as in physical diseases. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* IV. lxix. 336 She afforded him no counter-irritant. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 24 Aug. 747/2, I felt as if a flogging would even be welcome as a counter-irritant to mental pain.

So **Counter-irritate** *v. trans.*; **Counter-irritation**, irritation artificially produced in order to counteract the action of disease.

1864 in WEBSTER, *Counter-irritate, irritation*. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Counter-irritation*, the production of irritation, redness, vesication, or destruction of the skin, for the purpose of favourably influencing diseases of deeper seated or distant parts, by modifying the nutrition or mode of action of their structures.

† **Counter-jetting**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1.

[COUNTER-1.] Pushing in opposite directions.

1609 *Br. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath.* 114 Adversing not to draw in a counter-jetting yoke with Infidels.

**Counter-judge**: see COUNTER-1.

**Counter-jumper**, *colloq.* [f. COUNTER *sb.* + JUMPER.] *lit.* One who jumps over a counter: applied in contempt to a shopman or shopkeeper's assistant.

1841 WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i. 3 They.. know that I'm only a tallow-faced counter-jumper. 1880 *Miss BRADDON Just as I am* xx, I don't want to see my daughter spinning round a public assembly room in the arms of any counter-jumper.

So **Counter-jumping** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*  
1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1870) 345 What right has he to call me a counter-jumping snob? 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* viii. l. 279 Aesthetic beauty, or grandeur compatible with counter-jumping.

**Counter-lath**, *sb.* [COUNTER-7, 8.]

1. In *Roofing*: a. A batten or slight rafter laid between two rafters, and blocked-up on the purlins to the same face-level, to shorten the bearing of the laths. b. A lath placed by eye between every two gauged ones.

1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 16 Betwixt every Rafter there ought to be a counter-lath. 1706 PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey*, *Counter-lath* (in Building), a Lath that is laid in length between the Rafters. 1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Laths*, About 90 five-foot, and 112 four-foot Laths, will complete a Square of Tying (Counter-laths and all). 1830 R. STUART *Dict. of Archit., Counter Lath*, one placed between every couple of gauged ones.

2. In *Plastering*: A lath or fillet nailed lengthwise along a timber or beam to keep the cross-laths away from the surface of the timber, so as to allow the plaster to squeeze in between them and form a 'key' to the plastering.

Hence **Counterlath** *v.*, to furnish with counter-laths, or counterlathing. **Counterlathing** (in *Plastering*), laths for plastering nailed to fillets on beams or timber: cf. sense 2 above.

1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Tyle*, For Ripping and Heeling again.. our Sussex Bricklayers reckon 35. 6d. per Square, and if they Counter-lath it then 35. 9d. or 4s. 1840 A. BARTHOLOMEW *Specif.* § 1348 To counter-lath all such parts of the work as may so require. 1889 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 51 All the roofs.. to be thoroughly rendered.. with lime and hair mortar on counter lathing. 1880 J. LEANING *Quantity Surv.* 60 Filleting and Counterlathing to Partitions. 1886 SEDDON *Builder's Wh.* 242 Counter-lathing.

**Counter-law**, -legislation: see COUNTER.

† **Counter-league**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.]

a. *intr.* To form an opposition league. b. *trans.* To form a league against.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 163 [Edward I] now (upon this defection of King Baliol, and his league made with France) counter-leagues with all the Princes he could draw in. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. i. § 13 (1740) 21 Lest they should take the Alarm and counterleague it.

† **Counter-letter**, *Obs.* [COUNTER-3.]

† 1. A letter of reply.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* II. 377 He.. delivered certain letters from the King, and there were counter letters written, which were never.. delivered to the King.

2. A letter countermanding a letter; a counter-deed.

1611 COTGR., *Contre-lettre*, a counter-letter, or counter-mand; a retraction of a letter by letter. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treatise Oblig. & Contr.* I. 240 Counter-letters, or private and secret agreements, derogating from ostensible articles

and authentic contracts, have no effect in respect of the interests of third persons.

**Counter-lever**. [COUNTER-8.] (See quot.)  
1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 110 That part which is between the weight and the fulcrum is called the 'counter-lever.'

† **Counterlibration**, *Obs.* [COUNTER-2.] Counter-balancing, counter-poiing.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 23 All the comprehensible motions of the Heavens, and Counterlibration of the Earth, according to Copernicus.

† **Counter-light**, *Obs.* [COUNTER-6.]

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter light*, a window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. A single Counter-light is sufficient to take away all the beauty of a fine painting. [Hence in J.]

**Counter-likeness**, *rare.* [COUNTER-8.] A fac-simile.

1853 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 499 Fac-similes, or counter-likenesses, are, therefore, seldom to be met with.

† **Counter-line**, *sb. Fortif.* [COUNTER-13.]

A line of entrenchment made against the enemy's lines; *spec.* a ditch bordered with a parapet to cover the besiegers in the direction of the fortress (Littre *Contre-ligne*). Hence † **Counterline** *v.*  
1598-1611 FLORIO, *Contrafodera*, a counterlying. 1611 — *Contrafoderare*, to counterlyne. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Sicge London-Derry* 40/2 Our men were diligent to counter-line them.

† **Counter-list**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER-8 b.]

pl. Lists or barriers placed outside of the lists proper as an additional or second line of fence.

1604 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xvii. 136 Without the principal lists were ever certaine counterlists, betwixt which two, the servants of the Constable and Marshall did stand.

† **Counter-list**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] To enlist in opposition.

1648 C. WALKER (Th. Verax) *Relat. & Observ.* I. 123 This.. listing Servants against their Masters.. had provoked that dull Beast the City.. to Counter-list in their own defence.

**Counter-lock**, -love, etc.: see COUNTER.

**Counter-lode**, *Mining.* [COUNTER-7; cf. the dial. form CAUTER.] A lode running across a main lode; a cross-lode or vein. Called also *contra-lode*, *caunter-lode*; cf. COUNTER *sb.* 8

† **Counter-lusting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [COUNTER-2.] Lusting against; contrary lusting or desire (see Gal. v. 17).

1656 J. FRANCES *Fulm. Christ* 186 The counter-lustings of the flesh. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 For haue we not two Natures in us, the Spirit and Flesh.. our Counter-lustings and our Counter-willings?

† **Counterly**, *a. and adv. Her. Obs.* [f. COUNTER *a.* or *adv.* + -LY.]

**A. adj.** Of the shield, etc.: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v a, Dyuerse beryngis of feeldis ther be. Oon is beryng hole felde. The secunde is beryng too feldis, hit is calde in armis Counterli. 1506 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 186 The secunde felde was when as the scutcheon consisteth (as it were) of two feldes parted equallye either in pale, bend, fesse, chiuerton, pile, &c. and of the auncients it was called Counterly.

**B. adv.** In a way that is counter to another, or in which two parts are counter to each other in colour, order, direction, etc.; counterwise.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1611) 18 He beareth Azure a Bordure counter-compound, Or and Gules, which is as much to say as compounded of these two colours counterly placed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/1 He beareth.. three pair of Wings, the uppermost and neithermost counterly crossed.

† **Counterly**, *a. 2. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER *sb.* 3 + -LY: cf. *heavenly, earthly.*] Having kinship with the Counter or Compter (prison).

c 1575 *Cambrayes* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 233 Why, ye stale counterly villain, nothing but knave?

**Counter-machination**, -manifesto: see COUNTER.

† **Counter-make**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1: after F. *contrefaire*.] *trans.* To make over again; to counterfeit, make the match of.

1595 A. COPLEY *Wits, Fitts & Fancies* (1614) (N.) He.. took the chalice in his hand, and began to make and unmake and counter-make a many lines and dashes upon the cloth. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 449 The besieged counter-made these Engines, with others of their own.

**Counterman** (kau-ntə'mæn). [COUNTER *sb.* 2] A shopman who serves at the counter.

1853 *Pharmac. Jyrl.* XIII. 49 A clever Chemist is not of necessity.. a good counter man. 1880 *Newspaper Adv.*, Wanted a good counterman in the grocery trade.

**Countermand** (kau-ntə'mænd), *v.* Also 5-6 **countre**, **countre**, **countre**, **countre**, (Sc.) **contra**, 5-7 -maund(e). [a. OF. *contremander* (13th c. in Littre) = med.L. and OIt. *contramandāre*, f. L. *contrā* against, counter + *mandāre* to command, order.]

I. To revoke or annul a command.

1. *trans.* To command or order the opposite of (a previous command or order); to revoke, recall, reverse, annul by a contrary command.

c 1440 *Compl.* in Lydg. *Temp. Glas* 63 Sythe that she wele me nat comaunde Nor hyre centence countermaunde. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 13 Warrants.. not lawfully counter-

manded nor revoked. 1648 J. M. *Argl. conc. Militia* 36 The King can no more countermand their judgement [sc. of Parliament]. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 241 To declare his will to day, and countermand it to morrow. 1840 MACAULAY *Cine* 43 He ordered his army to march against the English. He countermanded his orders. 1898 *Law Times* 1452 Had it been possible to countermand the invitations the gathering would not have taken place.

† 2. To command (a person to do something, or that something be done) in contradiction or reversal of a previous command. *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, Pryamus.. To worthy Hector repayed is agayne Hym countermaundyng that he ne shuld gone, Thilke day to fyght. a 1470 TIPTOTT *Caesar* xii. (1530) 14 But Cesar countermaunded that they shuld no farther folow. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* I. xxviii. 42 He countermaunded his officers to cease of makynge of any farther prouision, tyll he knewe more. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 336 The Maior countermaunded not to stirre that night. [The Mayor had before 'counsailed'.. that in the night tyme they should have issued out of the Tower].

3. To recall by a contrary order, to order back (a person, forces).

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 490 II. 160 All the jentylmen.. that went uppe to the kyng ar contramaundyng, and ar com home ageyn. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlv. 288 Than the Oryflambe, which was passed y<sup>e</sup> brydye, was countermaunded. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. x. They were at the laste constrained to countermaunde him by sondrie messangers. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 339. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxviii, Our regiment is countermaunded. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 351 They countermaunded the reinforcements which were coming up from the north.

4. To stop or prohibit (what has been commanded, ordered, or allowed), by a contrary command or order; to revoke an order for (goods, etc.).

1558 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5160 Wysewode may nocht contramand, Nor strenth that soure may nocht ganestand! 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The Archbishop's building was countermaunded and hee constrained to cease the worke. 1688 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch* 406 Neither may A. B. countermand the payment of the thousand Ducats at Venice. 1688 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 322 Such Reasons, my departure countermanding. 1787 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Three of the maids of honour sent to countermand their birth-day cloaths. 1821 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 127 Respeaking and countermanding carriages. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 194 He.. countermaunded the movement.

† b. To prohibit (a person, etc.) to do, or from doing, a thing previously commanded. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 25 He was by the French kyng and his counsell.. countermaunded & prohibited further to procede. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 158 A new commission.. countermanding him to deliver the proxy aforesaid, until a full and absolute satisfaction were had. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 47 Our fleet.. being countermanded from sailing westward.

II. To go counter to, forbid, counteract, control.

† 5. To go counter to or oppose the command of (a person or authority). Also *fig. Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* III. iii. Proud rebels that.. confront and countermand the king. 1590 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 42 The Privilege of Beauty, That it had Power to countermand all Duty. 1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 119 Drowning Moses shall come to countermand a monarch. 1666 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 553 The.. miracles.. never countermanded nature in this kind, by recruiting the strength of an aged person.

† 6. To give command against, forbid, prohibit. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 37 A back friend, a shoulder-clapper, one that countermands The passages of allies, creeks, and narrow lands. 1623 LILIE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. to By staying wars, and countermanding vices, a 1628 HARVEY (J.), Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies.

† 7. *fig.* To counteract; to frustrate; to counterbalance. *Obs.*

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* 195 Who.. to countermand the healing power of lead, first found the champing and imposing of bullets! 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. xvi. 56 A charm to countermand Witches. 1721 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Sail, Ships*, must have one After-Sail, and another Head-Sail, to countermand one another.

† 8. To control, keep under command. *Obs.*

1596 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i. And all the sea my galleys countermand. 1596-7 S. FINCHER in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 155 The ynnere trench which doth countermaunde those other. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 100 Countermanding our natural affection with reason.

III. *intr. or absol.*

9. To give a command contrary to a previous one; to revoke (one's own) or contravene (another's) command.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 190 Where God doth commaunde He doth countermaunde.

Hence **Countermanding** *ppl. a.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 467 Where no countermanding law is owned, there can be no irritating restraint.

**Countermand** (kau-ntə'mænd), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [a. OF. *contremand*, -man, f. *contremander*: see prec. *sb.*]

1. A contrary command or order revoking or annulling a previous one.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 110 b, The Cardinall was somewhat moved with this countermaunde, yet.. he bowed from his former journey, and passed the sea. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. (1632) VI. § 3. 321 To stoup as other Positiue ordinances doe, to the countermands of necessity. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 95 Haue you no countermand for Claudio yet? But he must die to morrow! 1639 FULLER



*Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 190 The pope's legate brought him a flat countermand, that he must go no further, but instantly return. *a* 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 40, I forthwith mounted, and went off; lest I should receive a Countermand. 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IX. 260 The Central Junta had countermanded the orders... of which countermand they gave us no notice. 1883 *J. SAUNDERS Robbing Peter* viii. The steward was still busy despatching the notes of countermand.

2. *Law.* An action that has the effect of making void something previously executed.

1668 *COKE On Litt.* 55 b. If a woman make a lease at will reserving a rent and she taketh husband, this is no countermand of the lease at will. 1805 *EAST Rep.* V. 209 Though marriage operate in law as a countermand to the arbitrator's authority. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex., Countermand*, where a thing formally executed is afterwards by some act or ceremony made void by the party who first did it; it is either actual by deed, or implied by law.

† 3. A command against; a prohibition. *Obs.* 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Quar.* 154 Beyng quite overthrowen by the onely countermaunde of almightie God. 1664 *SANDERSON 12 Serms.* (1637) 454 If by his countermand hee inhibit the vertue of the bread. 1689 *T. PLUNKET Char. Gd. Commander* 28 March Counter to the countermand of those Would hinder you from chasing of your Foes.

**Countermandable**, *a.* [*f.* COUNTERMAND *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be countermanded. *a* 1666 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Grants are never countermandable... whereas declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures. 1883 *ANDISON Contracts* (ed. 8) 656 A guarantee to secure moneys to be advanced to a third party... for the space of twelve calendar months, is countermandable within that time.

**Countermandate** (*kaun'təimāndāt*), [*f.* COUNTER-3; cf. mod. *F. contremander*.] A mandate or order to the contrary.

1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. ix. 285 A countermandate delivered by the voice which had sent out our troops.

**Countermander**. [*f.* COUNTERMAND *v.* + -ER.] One who countermands.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* i. 119/1 This... British, Celtic, Callidonian commanding Marine countermander. 1637 *HEYWOOD Royal King* ii. ii. What! are we King, Or have we countermanders?

† **Countermandment**. *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -MENT; also in mod. *F.*] Command against; COUNTERMAND.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 70 b. When it was agayne defeated by the Emperours countremaundement, it opened the waye to rebellion.

**Counter-manoeuvre**, *sb.* [COUNTER-3.] A manoeuvre opposed to a preceding manoeuvre.

Hence **Counter-manoeuvre** *v.*, -ing *vbl. sb.* 1845 *L.D. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiv. 18 Considering counter-manoeuvring pious in such a cause. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xiii. iv. 41 He kept manoeuvring upon Neipperg, who countermanoeuvred with vigilance.

**Counter-march** (*kaun'təimārtʃ*), *sb.* [COUNTER-6.]

1. A march in the contrary direction; a march back. Also *fig.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Keeping well their arrayes, in march, counter-march, etc. 1679 *EVERARD Prot. Princes Europe* 12 By the divers Marches and Counter-marches which these two Armies made. 1880 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VI. 441 To give General Leith's corps the trouble of a counter-march. 1883 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. 507 Wasting time and strength in a march towards the sea-shore, and a counter-march back to the Telegraph.

2. *Mil.* An evolution by which the front and rear, or the right and left file, of a body of cavalry or infantry change places, the original order of the files being retained. Now *Obs.*

The front rank turns to the right and marches off, while the rear rank does the same to the left, each wheeling close round the end toward which it marches, and thus stepping into the place of the other, but facing in the opposite direction. It is now superseded by 'changing ranks', in which the whole simply face about, and number off anew, the rear rank then becoming the front.

1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* xviii. (1643) 56 A part-Counter-march is when one Moity or part of the body, counter-marcheth, etc. 1678 *A. LOVELL Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 9 Of Counter-marches. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 99 The Counter-march changes the front and flanks of a body, and faces it to a rear, and is equivalent to a wheel of the half circle made on any of its parts or points. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 55 Counter-marches by files... tend to an extension of the files. 1884 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 84 On the word *Front*, the guides will change flanks and take post as before the counter-march.

**Counter-march** (*kaun'təimārtʃ*), *v.* [COUNTER-1; cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To march in a contrary direction; to march back.

1644 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. II. 690 The Earl of Essex pretended to Counter-march to the East. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1854) II. 564 Standing in readiness to march, to counter-march, and change our measures alertly, as occasion shall require. 1881 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 113/1 Gen. Graham immediately counter-marched in order to support the troops left for its defence. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 333 Mackay... wasted some weeks in marching, in counter-marching, and in indecisive skirmishing.

2. *Mil.* To execute a counter-march (sense 2).

1665 *MARKHAM Souldiers Accid.* 19 Ranks, counter-march from the right hand to the left. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 83 The Regiment in Line is required to counter-march on its centre. 1884 *Field Exerc. Infantry* VOL. II.

84 Counter-marching and changing Ranks. [This is the last appearance of *Counter-marching* in the official manual.]

3. *trans.* To cause to counter-march (in either sense).

*a* 1658 *CLEVELAND Engagement Stated* 43 He... Must first... Like Witches compact counter-march his Faith. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 95 When the column... is to proceed in the new direction, and therefore to be counter-marched in part. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 11 A Company in line may... be counter-marched by Files.

Hence **Counter-marcher**, **Counter-marching** *vbl. sb.*

1665 *MARKHAM Souldier's Accid.* 20 In counter-marching... you are to name neither Ranks nor Files. 1689 *T. PLUNKET Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Counter-marchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion. 1792 *DE FOX Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 49 Their... marchings, counter-marchings were done with... order. 1889 *Spectator* 30 Nov., After his [Stanley's] eighteen months of hideous suffering, of marching and counter-marching.

**Countermark** (*kaun'təimārk*), *sb.* [*ad. Fr. contremarque* (15th c. in sense 1 a); *f. contre-* in sense of COUNTER-8 b + *marque* MARK].

1. An additional mark put on something which has been marked before, for greater security, etc.

*spec.* a. A second or third mark placed on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants; b. the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company (*hall-mark*) upon gold and silver articles, added to that of the artificer, to show that the metal is standard; c. a mark stamped upon a coin after its issue from the mint, to denote a change of value, etc.

1508 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 111 And shall make every vessel therof with the marke of the said John de Castro and the countermarke of the same J. Bolle. 1697 *EVELYN Animism.* vi. 215 A blemish on the Countermark in some medals. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* In goldsmiths works, etc. the counter-mark is the mark, or punchion, of the hall, or company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer who made it. 1806 *GREGORY Dict. Arts & Sc.* i. 446 Counter-marks are distinguished... in this, that being struck after the medal, they are indented. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2009. 567/1 An angel of Henry the Eighth with countermark. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* xvii. 217 The small types called countermarks were evidently struck on the coin after it had left the mint.

† 2. A mark, letter, etc. on a plan, corresponding to one in an explanatory description.

1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* 7 Mr. Camdens words relating to the Countermark B, are only *saxa quæ vocantur Cronets*.

3. (See quot.) 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Counter-mark of a horse*, is an artificial cavity, which the jockeys make in the teeth of horses that have outgrown the natural mark, to disguise their age, and make them appear as if they were not above eight years old.

**Countermark** (*kaun'təimārk*), *v.* [*ad. F. contremarquer* (16th c. in Godef.), *f. contremarque* (see prec.)] *trans.* To furnish with a counter mark; see prec.

1611 *FLORIO, Contrasegnare*, to countermarke. 1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 He hath... countermarked them with the Letter B. *a* 1755 *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age.

† **Counter-marque**. *Obs.* Also 6 -marke. [*f.* COUNTER-3 + MARQUE; cf. the equivalent CONTRA-MART, CONTRE-MART.] Reprisals against *Letters of Marque*.

1508 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 530 Whiche haue desired letters of marke, countremarke, or graunte taking ayen. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* II. 24 The said Assurers insure the Assured from the Sea, Fire, Winds, Friends, Enemies, Letters of Marque, and Counter-marque.

† **Counter-mart**. *Obs.* = prec. 1712 *E. HATTON Merch. Mag.* 265 Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers... do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men of War... Letters of Mart, and Counter-Mart.

**Counter-master**: see CONTRA-MASTER.

**Counter-matched** (*kaun'təimætʃt*), *sb.* ? *Obs.*

[COUNTER-3, 11.]

† 1. A thing matched against another; a parallel; an antithetical clause. *Obs.*

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxv. (1617) 415 It is spoken (say they) from one Counter-matched to another.

† 2. A rival. *Obs.* 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* (1630) 40 Wines richer than the Cyprian Courtisan Quaft to Augustus Kingly counter-matched.

† 3. Competition, rivalry. *Obs.* 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 142 His child must renounce him in counter-matched with his countrie.

4. A reciprocal match. ? *Obs.* 1614 *TOMKINS Albumazar* i. v. You two decreed a counter-matched betwixt you, And purposed to truck daughters.

**Counter-matched**, *v.* [COUNTER-1; cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To be a match for, to match (in opposition), to equal, counterbalance.

1600 *HOLLAND Liry* xxiv. viii. 513 At leastwise equal unto them, and able to counter-matched them. 1840 *Eolus* 49 The centrifugal tendency... being more counter-matched by the centripetal. *Ibid.* 51 The extinguishing or the counter-matching of the original impulse.

† 2. To match one thing against another; to set in antithesis. Hence **Counter-matching**, *anti-* *thesis*. *Obs.*

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* 472 He was condemned, but hee iustifieth; Hee was slaine, but hee saueth... For these

countermatchings and the like we reade of in our Euangelists. *Ibid.* 485 For who seeth not here a manifest counter-matching between the people that are healed, and the partie that suffereth for the healing of them?

† **Counter-mate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-3.] A rival, antagonist. (Cf. COUNTERMATCH *sb.*)

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 6 On thee, thou Godfrey's counter-mate, my rime Attend. *Ibid.* 101 Nor at a counter-mate he takes offence.

† **Counter-mate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec.] *trans.* To match (in opposition); to checkmate.

1608 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 50 Annibal... was fully counter-mated by the Romanes.

**Countermaund**, *e*, *obs.* *f.* COUNTERMAND.

**Counter-meet**, -message, etc.: see COUNTER.

† **Counter-mesh**, *a.* *Obs.* (See quot.)

1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. 5 Uiii/ There is a triple or Counter-mesh net called by some a Raffle wherewith they likewise catch birds.

**Counter-mine** (*kaun'təimain*), *sb.* [mod. *f.* COUNTER-3, 13 + MINE; cf. *F. contremine*, *lt. contramina* (both 16th c.)]

1. *Mil.* A mine or subterranean excavation made by the defenders of a fortress, to intercept a mine made by the besiegers. Also, a permanent excavation made in fortification for the like purpose.

1548 *HALL Chron.* 56 b. Least either they should make a countermine or be an impediment to his worke men. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* vi. (1599) 230 It is subject to countermines on all sides. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. ii. 67. 1645 *N. STONE Enchir. Fortif.* 47 Counter-Mynes are made in Ramparts or Bulwarkes, at the first new making of a Fort... In them the least noise that is made in the outside is to be heard, and which way they work. 1686 *BURNET Trav.* v. (1750) 296 All the Bastions have a Counter-mine that runneth along by the Brim of the Ditch. 1803 *J. C. MORISON St. Bernard* iv. i. 412 He undermined the towers, and was met by the countermines of the garrison.

b. In naval war: A submarine 'mine' sunk in such a position as to explode the enemy's mines by the concussion of its explosion.

The sea mines and countermines are cylinders, or other vessels, filled with an explosive; the mines being laid so as to defend a harbour, etc., by exploding under the ships of an assailant, the latter sinks his countermines in their supposed vicinity, and explodes them from a distance by electricity.

1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242 [To] discover the approach of any hostile torpedo launches when they attempt to tow countermines against the line of defence... The lines of countermines were laid and exploded in a masterly manner by the naval launches.

2. *fig.* A secret device or plot designed to frustrate another; a counter-plot.

1570 *B. GOODE Pop. Kingd.* iii. 32 b. With dreames and fond deuce of men, and cursed counter-mine. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 992 With secret countermines and open weapons of Law. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* iii. vi. 200 Many Mynes and Countermines were every day working with great industry on both sides. *a* 1704 *R. L'ESTRANGE (J.)* The counter-mine was only an act of self-preservation.

**Counter-mine** (*kaun'təimain*), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*; cf. *F. contreminer*, *lt. contraminar*, *Sp. contraminar*.]

1. *Mil.* *a. intr.* To make a counter-mine.

1583 *J. STOCKER Civ. Warres Loue* C. i. 87 b. The enemy neuer giuing ouer vndermyning, caused the townes men also to pleye it with countermyning as fast. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Contraminar*, to counter-mine, *Cuniculum aduersum agere*. 1600 *HOLLAND Liry* xxxviii. vii. 986 b. They countermined directly against them. 1698 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. ii. 91 He may be able... to Mine or Counter-mine under the same.

b. *trans.* To make a counter-mine against; to oppose or check by a counter-mine.

1684 *J. PETER Siege Vienna* 85 Whilst the Turks were working... under that part of the Ravelin... and that our Men were digging from above to counter-mine them. 1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2150/1 Our Mines... were Countermined by the Enemy. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 38 p. 13 A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to counter-mine the Works of the Enemy. 1808 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* IV. 438 The mine was countermined.

c. In naval war: To lay down countermines. 1880-6 (see COUNTERMINING below).

2. *fig.* To defeat by a counter-plot.

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 1003 Nero countermining her, presenteth his mother with many rich jewells. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* iv. i. He knew you, Madam, and was resolv'd to counter-mine you in all your Plots. 1701 *W. WOTTON Hist. Rome* 417 Maesa... still countermined all his Designs. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 107, I seem to myself perpetually on the brink of being countermined. 1803 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 519 Cecil... did not counter-mine works of darkness with works of darkness.

¶ Erroneously for *counter-mure*.

c 1598 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* i. ii. Though counter-min'd with walls of brass. 1630 *R. JOHNSON'S Kingd. & Commw.* 289 These walls are... wel countermined with earth on the inside.

Hence **Counter-mining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Counter-mining cable, gear*, etc., that used in laying and exploding sea-countermines.

1649 *ROBERTS Claris Bibl.* 325 Gods countermining of Hamans plot. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 298 Countermining Emulators. 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/2 Experiments in countermining... exemplified by the submarine operations carried on last October. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 66 The Admiralty, with the view of undertaking extensive torpedo experiments, have ordered... 20,000 yards of counter-mining cable. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 4/1 Suitable countermining gear with which to destroy their mines.

**Counterminer** (kau-ntə'mīn-er). [*f. prec. + -er.*] One who countermines.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 33 Making use of Counterminers. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxv. 270 Three times his miners were met by counter-miners of the enemy.

†**Countermoil**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Labour in opposition. (Somewhat contemptuous.) So **Countermoil v.**, to work laboriously against; **Countermoiling vbl. sb.**

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 b, Strong and invincible agaynst all the battery and countermoyle of Heretiques. 1610 *Ibid.* 129 Undermined with the countermoyle of her outrageous Pioners.

**Counter-motion**. [COUNTER- 3, 6.]

1. Motion in the opposite direction; contrary motion.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPT. in *True & Perf. Relat.* Ooivb, by counter-motion or opposition to the spheres of the former government. 1644 *Dugby Nat. Hist.* ix. 1659 93 That resistance is a counter-motion, or equivalent to one, is plain. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* vi. 28 This motion would be quickly deadened by Counter-motions. a 1677 MANTON *Scrm.* P's. cxix. 128 Wks. VIII. 321 They owned Christ, and so walked in a counter-motion to the times.

2. A motion or proposed resolution contrary to one already proposed.

*Mod.* The amendment is in effect a counter-motion.

Hence **Counter-motion v. nonce-wd.**

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. 112 For what end at all are men sent to St. Stephen's... kept talking... motioning and counter-motioning?

**Counter-mount** *sb.*: see COUNTER- 13.

†**Countermount, -mont**, *adv. Obs.* [*a. F. contremont*, in OF. *contremunt* up-hill, up, contrariwise, *f. contre* against + *mont* mount, hill.] Up-hill, upwards, against the hill or slope; against the natural course or ordinary way. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. x. 77 Quhair throw the sandis... Erydanus, the heviline river cleir, Flowis countermount and wpwart to the lift. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 118 He might have gone vp countermount against the river of Rhene. *Ibid.* 324 Hornes and men were forced to draw countermount at the taile of euery peece. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 29 They rather draw countermount with their hearts. 1808 JAMIESON, *Contremont*, against the hill, upwards. The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to the nature or the course of things.

†**Countermount, v. Obs. [*ad. F. contremonter* (Cotgr.): *cf. prec.*] *trans.* To mount in the opposite direction; to reverse.**

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 30 There they deused to countermount all the artillerie in their armie against the Kings.

**Counter-move**, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A move in opposition to another; a contrary move. A term of chess, transferred to war, diplomacy, etc.

1596 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 446 His rival's counter-move had checked him, but he waited his opportunity. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/1 [It] was a mistake, and the advance of the Russian outposts a fair counter-move.

**Counter-move, v. rare**—*o.* [COUNTER- 1.] 'To move in a contrary direction or in opposition to' (Webster 1864).

**Counter-movement**. [COUNTER- 3.] A movement in opposition; a contrary movement.

1818 TODD, *Counter-movement*, a manner of moving in opposition to another movement; chiefly, perhaps, a military term. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii. Where there is no strong counter-movement, any proposition to do something unspecified stimulates stupid curiosity. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 705 This first counter-movement from the south, against the stream... from Central Asia.

**Contremure** (kau-ntə'miū-er), *sb.* Also 6 **contremure**, **contemure**, 6-7 **countremure**, 7 (counter-mire), 7-8 **contramure**. [*ad. F. contremur* (16th c.), in It. and Sp. *contramuro*, *f. contre*, *contra* = COUNTER- 8 + *mur*, *muro* wall.]

1. *Mil.* A wall raised within or behind another wall as a reserve defence, in case of its being breached.

1504 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 355 Ther was diches trenchis contremures bulwarkes and other repares made within the wall. 1553 BRENDÉ *Q. Curtius* G viij. But they within made a contemure as highe as the olde wall. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 261 Fortifying themselves with counter-mires which they opposed to the breaches... made with pieces of timber taken from the houses. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 146 The main hope of the Peloponnesians... was completely defeated by the contemure.

2. An outer wall for additional defence.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* III. 145 *Promurale*, a counter-mure. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 308 The city hath a threefold wall about it; the innermost very high... the third a contemure. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 117 *Contramure*, an Out-wall, built about the Wall of a City. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 292 With counter-mure guarded by sea and by land.

†*b.* Applied to a breakwater. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 755 The Island Walney as a forefence or countremure lying along by it. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 126 Wawne Island w<sup>ch</sup> is a narrow scree of land lying before Fourness and serving for a countemure to hold off y<sup>e</sup> violence of y<sup>e</sup> sea. 1645 *Ibid.* 164 Cross piles... fasten'd to y<sup>e</sup> whole work... as a countemure to receive y<sup>e</sup> force of y<sup>e</sup> water.

3. A mound or wall raised outside the walls of a fortress by the besiegers to assist their operations.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neme Ind.* (Arb.) 13 They rowled before them a bulwarke or countemure of earth, in maner as bigge as a mountayne, which... they moued neare vnto the

trenche or ditche of the castell, so that they... battered the walles and towres thereof very sore. 1600 HOLLAND *Levy* x. ix. 357 It was impregnable, either by assault, or countemures & skences. 1607 MAY *Lucan* l. Annot., Inasmuch that Caesar to besiege the conquered, made a countemure of dead carcases.

4. *fig.* (*cf. bulwark, rampart.*)

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 476 A Countemure against their Pride and Rashness. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* i Either kingdom being such a fortress and countemure to other. 1661 WITHER (*title*), A Triple Paradox affixed to a Countemure raised against the Furious Batteries of Restraint, Slander, and Poverty.

**Countemure** (kau-ntə'miū-er), *v.* [*a. F. contremurer*, It. *contramurare* (16th c.), *f. the sb.*: see *prec.*]

*a. trans.* To fortify or defend with a countemure. *b. intr.* To raise a countemure.

c 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 91 Where, countemurd with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable. 1607-47 FELTHAM *Resolvers* (ed. 7) 329 The falling of a house is more perillous than the rising of a flood... [in] the latter... there being time either to avoid the place, or to countemure. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 1677 189 A running trench... countemurd with a thick wall of stone.

**Counter-nalant**, *a. Her.*: see COUNTER- 14 a.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald*.

**Counter-name**, *rare*. [COUNTER- 3.] A name used in opposition to the real or proper name. 1556 AYTON *Bothwell* (1857) 57 Wretch, villain, traitor, regicide—These are the counter-names for men whom fortune sets aside.

†**Counter-natural**, *a. Obs. rare*. [COUNTER- 10.] Contrary to nature; = CONTRANATURAL. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iii. 17 A counter-natural, Hectic... wasting of all the parts of the body.

**Counter-nebulé**, *a. Her.*: see COUNTER- 14 b.

**Counter-noise**, *notice*: see COUNTER-.

†**Counter-note**, *sb. Mus. Obs.* [COUNTER- 12.] ? Note against note; = COUNTERPOINT *sb.* 1. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Bi þer grete crying of song, as deschaunt, countre note & orgene, þei ben letitid fro studyng & prechyng of þe gospel. 15475 *Sqr. lowe Digre* 790 Your quere nor organ songe shall waste, With counter note and dycant.

†**Counter-note**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] = COUNTERMARK *v.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* 7 Those which are thus counter-noted, are not the overthwart Pieces mentioned by him in his Narrative.

**Counter-objection**, **-obligation**, **-offer**, **-orator**, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-opening**. [COUNTER- 6.] An opening opposite another; *spec. in Surgery*, an opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing, to facilitate the discharge of matter.

1611 COTGR., *Contr'ouverture*, a counter-opening. a 1750 S. SHARP *Surgery* (J.), The place for a counter-opening. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 271 Immediately made free incisions and counter-openings in the parts which contained the matter. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Counter-opposite**, *a. Her.* 'Opposed to each other on opposite sides' (Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830).

**Counter-order**, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] An order contrary to, or reversing, a previous order.

1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl. The very positive counter-orders which he had sent by Lambourne. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 42 Perpetual orders, errands and counter-orders.

**Counter-order**, *v.* [*f. prec.*: *cf. COUNTER- 1.* (In first quot. app. nonce-use for an etymological purpose.)] *trans.* To give orders against (what has been previously ordered); to countermand.

1643 PAYNKE *Son. Power Parl.* III. 122 The first word signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1766 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 31 The Russian troops... were now counter-ordered. 1813 MARRIAT *P. Simple* lviii. I did not counter-order it. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 22 To counter-order what Vendome had ordered.

†**Counterpace**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. A movement in a contrary or reverse direction. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 750 She [the moon] fades and falls away again, and runs a counter-pace, Vntill she have foregone the light, and figure of her face.

2. A movement or step against something.

1698 TEMPLE *Memoirs* III. 339 (Seager), The rebellion in Scotland broke out; upon which it was pleasant to observe the counterpaces that were made. 1731 SWIFT *Pref. Temple's Wks.*, Not... A Person fit to be celebrated for his Part in forwarding that famous League... who had made such Counterpaces to destroy it.

3. A retaliatory action.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrapasso*, a counterpace, a forfeiture against law, a law, as we say, limme for limme.

So †**Counterpace v.**

1611 FLORIO, *Contrapasso*, to transgress, to do or forfeit against any edict, to counterpace.

†**Counterpaceer**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* One who paces or walks opposite; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES.

1551 RECORDS *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted, or Counterpacers.

†**Counter-page**, *v. Obs. rare*. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To place (a text or version) parallel to another on the opposite page.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 8 To fill vp that empty roome which of necessitie ensued the counter-paging our translation.

**Counterpale** (*e. obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE*).

†**Counterpale**, **-pale**, **-palyss**. *Sc. Obs.* [*Derivation uncertain*: see JAMIESON.] A rival.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Howlat* 904 As souerane him awne self throw bewte he hair Counterpale to the Pape, our princis, I plicht. c 1490 HENRY Wallace x. 524 Stud thow rycht wys to me, Cownter palyss I suld nocht be to the.

**Counter-paled**, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14: *cf. next.*] Of a shield: Parted into an even number of divisions pale-wise, and divided fess-wise, the tinctures of the upper and lower halves being counterchanged. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

**Counter-paly**, *a. Her.* [*a. F. contre-pallé*] = *prec.*

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss, *Counter-pallé*, or *paly*, is the same as *paly* of [six, etc.], per fesse counter-changed.

†**Counterpane** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **contrepaine**, 6 **-payne**, **counterpayne**, **-pain**, 6-7 **-paine**, **-pane**, 7 **-pain** [*app. a. Anglo-F. contrepain*, in the (unrecorded) sense 'opposite part', *f. contre* + OF. *pan* piece, part, portion (see Godef.)]: the Anglo-French word occurs in Britton, *app. in sense* 'counter-part of the contract', or 'counter-obligation': *cf. COUNTER-PAWN*.

1598 BRITTON I. 237 Cestes condicions obligent les parties... en tele manere, qe si le un doigne ou face, le autre est tenuz et obligé a fere le contrepan solum le contract.]

1. *Law.* The counterpart of an indenture.

1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 8 The jurye... shall receive the counterpayne of the office... ended and sealed by the eschetour. 1548 HALL (*Arms* 12 b), This duke of Aumerle... had his counterpane of the indenture of the confederacie... in his bowen. 1586 J. HOOKER *Grauld. Tract. in Holinshed* II. 65 i Keeping the one counterpane with himselfe, sealed with his seale that made the seizure, and leaving the other in the hands of the said warden. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Read, Scribe, gi' me the Counterpane. a 1693 URQUHART *Kabala* III. li. 414 Makers of Counterpanes, Writers.

*fig.* 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 89 The assurance that we have for our saluation is in the word of God... but God keeps a counterpane thereof. a 1668 F. GREVILLE *Formis, Hum. Learning* lxxvii. 1690 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 31 The counterpane of the Covenant... engraven on the heart.

2. *gen.* A copy, duplicate; = COUNTERPART 2.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6587 Or ellys man myght by computacion In ther contrepaine finde others reson, In frensch or english. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* V iv, I have a letter under his owne hand... this is the counterpane of it.

3. *fig.* = COUNTERPART 3. To play the counterpane: to imitate.

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 35 Of bothe these states... the earthly Jerusalem... is set for a figure, comparison, example and counterpane. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 62 That name sould preys to play the counterpane. 1608 PRYNN *Love-locks* 33 We are but their Echos, Shadows, Apes, or Counterpanes. 1666-70 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 107 Now is not famous London the sad counterpane of desolate Jerusalem? a sore and unquenchable fire hath turned England's metropolis into ashes.

4. One of two parts which fit together and complement each other; = COUNTERPART 4.

1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* Ded., Whose holy doctrine and life, are the counterpane one of the other. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 338 Our life should be the counterpane of our doctrine. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.*, *Gold. Husband* in Halliwell *Repr. Char. Bks.* (1857) 139 Love and providence be the two counterpanes of a good husband.

**Counterpane** 2 (kau-ntə'pæn, -pæn). Also 7 **-poyne**, 8 **-pain**. [*An alteration of the earlier COUNTERPOINT 2, the second element being made identical with the word PANE (F. *pan*, L. *pannus* cloth), used in 15th c. (*cf. quots.* 1459, 1464) in the sense 'coverlet, bed-cover', or with the same element in COVER-PANE covering cloth, q. v.]*

The outer covering of a bed, generally more or less ornamental, being woven in a raised pattern, quilted, made of patch-work, etc.; a coverlet, a quilt.

[1459 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 484 [Bedchamber] j fedder bed. Item, ij blanketys, j payre of schettys. Item j rede pane furred with connyngs. [Also on p. 483 *bis.*] 1464 *Will in Draper's Dict.* s.v., Six pair of blanketys, and a pane of minever.]

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xli. On which, a Tissue counterpoyne was cast. 1606 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 193 For [the] outside of a skarlett gown to make a Counterpane suitable to my Skarlett Bedd. 1679 *Lowd. Gas.* No. 1434/4 An Indian Counter-pane or Coverlid with silk and silver. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 200 The Counterpane is in a manner the same. They do not use Feather Beds. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Waltz* iv. 29 The counterpane was of patchwork. 1885 TENNYSON *In Children's Hospital* viii, Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the counterpane.

**Counterpanion**: see COUNTER-COMPANION.

**Counter-parade**, **-parry** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.* 5

**Counter-parole**. [COUNTER- 8 b.] An additional or extra parole or password given in time of alarm. *cf. COUNTER-SIGN.*

1883 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Counterpart** (kau-ntə'pāt). [COUNTER- 8: *cf. F. contre-partie* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*)]

1. *Law.* The opposite part of an INDENTURE, q. v.; each of the indented parts of a deed of contract, etc., in its relation to the other part; *esp.*



*Lanc. Wills* III. 13 A feather bedd a bolster and a counterpointe of tapistree. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxix. 223 Hid with the sheets and counterpoint. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2949/4 Stolen. Curtains and Counterpoint of a Bed, of Indian Damask.

b. Comb., as counterpoint-maker.

1611 COTGR., *Contrepointerie*, the shop of a Quilter, or Counterpoint-maker.

† **Counterpoint**, *v.* Obs.— [a. OF. *contrepointier* (in 15th c. also *contrepointier*) to quilt, f. *contrepointe*, etc. sb.: see prec.]

In French this vb. has run together with an original word *contre-pointier* to set point against point, add the counterpoint in music, point a battery against another, cross, thwart, etc.: see Cotgr. and Littré.]

To quilt by stitching together two pieces of cloth with an intervening layer of padding.

1598 FLORIO, *Imbottire*, to stuff, to quilt, to bumbase or counterpoint. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapuntar*, to counterpoint.

**Counterpointed**, **-pointé**, *a.* Her. [F. *contrepointé*, f. *contre* against, opposite + *point* point.] (See quot.)

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counterpointed*... is when two chevrons in one escutcheon meet in the points; the one rising, as usual, from the base, and the other inverted, falling from the chief. They may also be counterpointed... when they are founded on the sides of the shield, and the points meet that way; called *counterpointed in fesse*.

**Counterpoisable**, *a.* rare. In 6-peisable. [f. COUNTERPOISE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be counterpoised, or weighed in the opposite scale.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 363 So excellent, that nothing therewith is counterpoisable. *Ibid.* 365.

**Counterpoise** (kauntpoiz), *sb.* Forms: a.

5 cowntyrpeyce, -peys, cowntrepeis, 6-7 counterpeis(e), -peyse, -peyse, -pease, -pease; 5 cowntrepease, cowntrepeis, 6 -payse; 6 -poise, 6-7 cowntrepeyse, 6-8 -poise, 6- -poise. [ME. a. OF. *countrepeis*, -pais = Central F. *contrepois* (now *foils*), f. *contre* against + *pois*, *pois* = L. *pensum* weight. The original OF. *ei*, which became in Parisian in 13th c. *oi*, was retained in Northern French, and gave *ei*, *ai* in Anglo-French and English; but towards 1600 the latter adopted the contemporary continental Fr. *oi*.]

1. A weight which balances another weight, or acts against a force, so as to establish equilibrium; an equal or counterbalancing weight.

a. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 50 (Halliwell). The counterpoise was light. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowntyrpeyce [K. -peys, 1499 *Pynson* -poys], *hostimentum*, *librammentum*. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counterpayse, *contrepoys*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Contrepois*, a counterpoise.

b. 1598 FLORIO, *Marchio della stadera*, a counterpoise, anie thing put in the ballances or scales to make euen waight. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 259 We put a Metalline counterpoise into the opposite Scale. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* 195 These... are of the same weight, and therefore a counterpoise to each other. 1804 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The counterpoise at the other end of the lever-beam raises the pistons to the top of their respective cylinders. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 250 Wheels and counterpoises... to facilitate the raising of the telescope when the collimators... are examined.

2. *transf. and fig.* Something of equivalent force, effect, or weight on the opposite side; that which serves as a counter-balance or set-off.

a. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xlix. (1869) 199 Pat j shal fynde in his place cowntrepeis and equipollence of be hegge of penitence. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* ii. iii. 290 The greuous counterpeaze of discontentmentes, that euerie worldly pleasure hath with it. a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 27 A Protestant party, raised... to be a ballance or counterpoise to that dangerous Heptarchy of Spain.

b. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 137 Who... put (as a man will say) a counterpoise into the ballance. 1625 BAUCON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 307 Their Second Nobles... are a Counterpoise to the Higher Nobility, that they grow not too Potent. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. ii. (1699) 21 There is no felicity upon Earth which carries not its counterpoise of Misfortunes. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* ii. i, O jealousy... thou grand counterpoise For all the transports beauty can inspire! 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 30/5 The counterpoise and corrective to that tendency. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. ix, There was no counterpoise or rival to Politian.

† b. A compensation, equivalent. Obs.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Ded. (1616) 3 If your Honour shall but... partly like it, the end of my labours [shall] have a condigne counterpoise. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 182 Tell her she is thine: to whom I promise A counterpoise, if not to thy estate A ballance more repeat.

3. The state of being balanced; equilibrium.

a. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 61 If there be a true counterpoise given to a short tallow candle. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 151 b, With so equall a counterpeyse, that the push of a finger will sensibly moue it too and fro.

b. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 415 All Climats then should not be serv'd aright With equall Counterpoiz of day and night. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 105 After a few vibrations up and down... they arrive at a Counterpoise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 1001 The pendulous round Earth with ballanc'd Aire In counterpoise.

b. *fig.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 222 Others coming without authority from God, shall change this counterpoise. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 38 These... antagonistic principles are in a state of doubtful counterpoise throughout Christendom. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* II. 115 The... two styles of mind... are ever in counterpoise.

c. In the *manège*: The due balance and equilibrium of a rider in his seat.

1797 in BAILEY (vol. II).

d. *attrib.*

1469 Plumpton *Corr.* 21 A counterpoise wheith of the wheight stone that the wooll was weyed with. 1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 208 Before the counterpoise steel pin and loop are put on.

**Counterpoise** (kauntpoiz), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 cowntrepeise, -peyse, 4-7 counterpeise, -peyse, 5 cowntrepeyse, counterpeyse, 6 cowntrepeise, counterpeise, -peise, counterpeise, cowntrepeyse, 6-7 cowntrepeise, -payse; 6-5-7 counterpoys(e), 7 -poise, -poyse, 6- counterpoise. [ME. *countrepeise*, -peise, a. OF. *countrepeiser* (pres. sing. orig. *peise*; in 16-17th c. assimilated to the sb. with -poise.)]

1. *trans.* To balance by a weight on the opposite side or acting in opposition; to counterbalance; a. of the thing; b. of persons or agents.

a. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. vii. Fijj. Simo may... have not gittes, or qualities, to counterpeyse a straw. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. (1877) i. 361 One shilling of siluer in those daies did counterpeyse our common ounce.

b. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* ii. 30 That all the world he would weigh equallice, If ought he had the same to counterpoys. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 42 It [the book] counterpoyseth a Cade of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 177 We counterpoiz'd both it and the thread with a weight in the other Scale. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. iii. 71 The pressure upwards is thus counterpoised by the mercury in the tube. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dict.* xiii. 168 A piece of lead is made to counterpoise the bottle.

† c. To put as an equivalent. Obs. rare.

1613 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* Wks. II. 88 378 If sometimes som truth they chance to hit They'll counterpoize a hundred lies for it.

2. *transf. and fig.* To balance in power, quality, or effect; to be, or furnish, an equivalent for; to counterbalance, compensate.

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1358 For to recoueren blisse and ben at ese And passed wo with ioie cowntrepeise [i.e. -peyse]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 Pite may nought be counterpeised of tirannie with no peise. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. xiii, Not suffeycent sorowe to counterpeise the pleasure. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 9 a, With the shewe of some plausible reason, to counterpeise the offences he had committed.

b. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 58 Even the greatest worldly happines is counterpoised with evill. 1607 WALKINGTON *Oft. Glass* x. (1604) 117 Their rare Qualities... do more than counterpoize this Natural fault. c. 1630 RUSDON *Surr. Devon* (1714) i. 67 Let my Labour counterpoise your Patience. 1738 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 379 A weakness which may counterpoise this merit. 1826 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 345 [More] had attempted to counterpoise the attack upon the church by destroying the unhappy protestants.

† 3. *intr.* To be equiponderant, act as a counterbalance (to, with, against). Obs.

a. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. x. (1544) 22 a, If any sorowe or mischies unrecured May counterpeise to that I have indured. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* i. (1876) 321 Yf all these so many testimonies... shall not counterpease agaynst one frere. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. iv. 201 Such a bitterness of sorrow... as may in ballance counterpeise with the trust of pardon.

4. *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equilibrium. *lit. and fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 135 Whiche is a thing full necessary To counterpeise the ballance. 1575 TURNERV. *Venerie* 92 My doctor brings his drugs to counterpeise all quarrels. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. (1651) 639 This makes us happy, counterpoising our hearts in all miserie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 74 No man can imagine how the parts of the Earth about the Center should alwayes be equally counterpoized. 1660 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea v.* § 290 The exquisite compensation of this grand machine, the atmosphere. It is exquisitely and wonderfully counterpoised.

5. a. To weigh (a thing) with, i.e. against (another), in order to ascertain their relative values.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 He renders himself unworthy of it who will counterpoise its cost with its fruit. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 498 Who in the deceitful scales Of worldly wisdom, dare to counterpoise The right with the expedient.

† b. To weigh mentally; to balance opposite considerations in one's mind; to consider or ponder carefully. Also *absol.* Obs.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 113 b, And after [she] began to think and cowntrepeise in her mynde in dyuerse maners. c. 1500 Sc. *Poem Heraldry* 191 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 100 Quha will study his wittis, and cointerpace The hie planetis, and signis of the aire. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers* *Orac.* 300 He acts with circumspection. He is a Janus in counterpoising, and an Argus in discerning.

Hence **Counterpoised** *ppl. a.*; **Counterpoising** *vb. sb. and ppl. a.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Nomore seche weyes so cowntrepeysed. 1605 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xviii. 208 Held firme with a counterpoised weight. 1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 316 The soul is kept in an evenness... by reason of the counterpoising consolations. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. another Life* (1857) 183 Some counterpoised statements. 1870 F. HARRISON in *Forin. Rev.* Nov. 701 The doctrine of right becomes... a network of qualifications, counterpoising duties, and compensations.

**Counterpoison**, **counter-poison**, *arch.* Also 6 *counter*, *contre*. [a. F. *contrepoison* (H. Estienne 1539); cf. It. *contraveleno*, med. L. *contravenenum*, and see COUNTER-10 a, 9.]

1. A medicine that counteracts the influence of a poison; an antidote.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxxvii. 266 They mengle the floures... in conterpoysons & medicines that are made to expell poysoun. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xxi. (1633) 269 They... are mixed in Counter poysons as Tracle, Myrrhdate, and such like Compositions. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 14 A soveraigne counterpoison and remedie against all venim. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* iii. i. 100 He sent me... a Case of Medicaments and Counter-poysons.

fig. 1548 VERON (*title*), An Holson Antidotus or counterpoysen agaynst the pestilent heresy and sect of Anabaptistes. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1613) 449 Unless by the counterpoysen of the word of God hee vomit it out againe. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes*, To Dr. Scarborough, A Medicine and a Counter-poysen to the Age.

b. *attrib.*

1609 J. PARKINSON *Parad.* xxvi. 216 *Aconitum saluti-ferum*... in English... eyther wholesome Helmet flower, or counterpoison Monkes hood. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 328 Ye rich prizd homes Of counter-poysen sea-fish unicomes.

2. An opposite poison.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 473 The vulgar notion, that every poison is cured by some counter-poison, as a specific, has done much hurt. 1830 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 102 The men whose heart... revolted against intolerance... were themselves infected with the counterpoison of French philosophy.

**Counterpoise**, [COUNTER-6.] The opposite pole.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Rom. Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 267 This 'prandium'... was taken standing... the very counter-pole to the luxurious posture of dinner. 1840 — *Style* i. (1860) 197 It offers the direct counterpoise to the French style.

**Counterponderant**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [COUNTER-3; as if f. a L. *contra-ponderare* to weight against.] Counterweighing, counterbalancing.

1804 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 28 The equipoise of the system required a counter-ponderant continent in the southern ocean.

**Counterpond**, **-post**: see COUNTER-.

† **Counterpoise**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. COUNTER-1 + L. *ponere* to place: cf. CONTRAPOSE, -POSE.] *trans.* To place against, set in opposition to.

1609 MABRE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 45 Christ... doth counterpoise his authority to that of the Law-givers.

† **Counterpony**, *a.* Her. Obs. [COUNTER-14.] = COUNTER-COMPONY.

1611 [see COUNTER-CHECKY].

† **Counterportraiture**, *Obs.* [COUNTER-8 b; cf. *counterfeit*, *counterfigure*.] = COUNTERPART 3. Cf. *counter-likeness*.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Bechman's Theos. Philos.* 349 His Copy or Counterportraiture.

**Counterpoise** (kauntpoiz), *v.* rare. [f. COUNTER-1 + -pose, alter L. *contrapondere*: see CONTRAPOSE, -POSE.]

1. *trans.* = CONTRAPOSE.

1657 S. W. *Schism Disp.* 64 To points which they accounted fundamental, I counterpois'd... such as they esteemed not-fundamental. 1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing* 6a When two Causes are counterpois'd. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 580 Sentences... in which the infinitive-regnant with 'to' stands counterpoised with our flexional infinitive.

2. Blending COUNTERPOISE and CONTRAPOSE in form and sense.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* vii. xxvi. (ed. 7) 688 The North part of the Needle... would alwayes decline downward if it be not otherwise counterpoised or letted. 1637 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Jyns.* (1841) I. 35 To counterpoise this policy the other party resolved to draw up a formal complaint.

Hence **Counterpoised** *ppl. a.* Her. 'Placed opposite to each other.' Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830.

**Counterposition**, [n. of action f. as prec.; see also COUNTER-6, 9.]

† 1. Opposition, CONTRAPOSITION. Obs.

1594 CAREW *Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 The much cold of the country calleth backe the naturall heat inward by counterposition.

2. The opposite or contrary position. [COUNTER-9.]

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4 To substantiate the counter-position to that which I take.

**Counterpotence**, **-potency**, *a.* Her.

[= F. *contre-potencé*: see COUNTER-14. In English the final -é appears sometimes treated as an English -e mute.] Having the figures called 'potents' (shaped like the heads of crutches) arranged as in COUNTER-VAIR.

1572 BOSSWELL *Armorie* n. 35 Beareth Sable, a Bende Argent, with two double Cortices, Potences and Counterpotences of three pees d'Or. 1611 COTGR., *Contrapotencé*, counterpotencie (a term of Blason). 1853 CRABB *Tech. Dict.*, *Counter-potencé*.

So **Counterpotence** *sb. rare*; **Counterpotent** *a. (sb.)*, applied *esp.* to a 'fur' in which the potents are arranged as in COUNTER-VAIR.

1650 GUILLIM *Her.* i. iv. 15, I hold it better blazoned Potent counterpotent for the resemblance it hath to the heads of crowsches. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counterpotent*... by the French heralds called *contre-potencé*. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. s.v., *Counter-potent*... is classed with the furs, but composed of pieces representing the tops



of crutches. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Potent and Counter Potent are always argent and azure. *Ibid.* xiv. 158, I give the shield of Champagne in order to show more clearly the field of the shield between the counter-potences of the cotises. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. 53.

**Counterpoynce**, obs. f. COUNTER-PANE.  
**Counter-practice**, -pray, -preach, -prick, -principle, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-pressure**. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] Opposite or contrary pressure.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* l. i. 3 A resistance, or counter-pressure. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 419 The pressure being much greater on the external surface than the counter-pressure from within. 1829-9 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1049/2 The counter-pressure of the atmosphere in the thorax.

† **Counter-price**, obs. [A literal rendering of Gr. *ἀντιπώριον* in 1 Tim. ii. 6.] A ransom.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* vii. 10 A Ransom or a Counter-price. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 67 The word, properly signifieth a counter-price, when one doth undergo in the room of another that which he should have undergone in his own person. 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) l. 17 To be a 'ransom' for them, a counter-price.

Hence † **Counterpriceable** a., capable of being a counterprice or ransom.

1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 That blood .. was ἀντιπώριον καὶ ἀντίστον, countervailing, and counterpriceable .. to purchase in ten thousand worlds.

**Counter-process**, -project, -proportion, -proposal, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-profit**, v. Obs. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To counterbalance with profit.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 111 Thy land .. shall both Soard so Timely, & so Richly, as it shall counter-profit all thy prejudice.

**Counter-proof**, sb. [COUNTER- 9, 8.] † 1. Proof on the other side or to the contrary. (Might be written as two words.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xx. 162 [He] had a suspicion of the Fidelity of his wife. vntill he was driuen by counter-proof to acknowledge his causeless suspicion.

2. (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Counter-proof**, in rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed; which, by being passed thro' the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. — [see COUNTERPROVE 2]. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Counter-proof**, a. Obs. Proof (against something).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Chr. Milit.*, A man prepar'd against all ill .. counter-proofs against the farms mis-haps.

**Counter-prophet**: see COUNTER- 10 b.

**Counterprove**, v. Also 8-proove. [COUNTER- 1; cf. also COUNTERPROOF.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring proof contrary to; to disprove. Obs.

1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc. 51 The woman was willing .. to have counterproved the Evidence.

2. To take a counter-proof of; see COUNTER-PROOF 2.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. **Counter-proof**, To counterprove is also to pass a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the press, after having moistened with a sponge .. the paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

**Counter-puff**, sb. rare. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A puff in the opposite direction, a contrary puff.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Fathers* 246 The lofty pine, that's shaken to and fro With counterpuffs of sundry winds.

† **Counter-puff**, v. Obs. rare. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To puff against; to issue a counterblast to.

a 1628 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 142 Thus I have entreated Patience of my self to Counter-puff your Pamphlet.

**Counter-pull**, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-punch**. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Counter-punch** (*Chasing*), one which supports the metal beneath while the hammer is applied above.

† **Counter-push**, sb. Obs. rare. [COUNTER- 6.] A push or thrust from the opposite side.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* (1659) 39 A counterpush that quite pierced their targets.

† **Counter-push**, v. Obs. rare. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To push or thrust against; to oppose by pushing.

c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 961 The Towns-men are not slow With counter-plots to counter-push their foe.

**Counter-quarte** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER sb. 5

**Counter-quartered**, a. *Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] 1. Of a charge (such as a cross): Borne counter-changed upon a field quarterly.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 30 He bereth Sable, and Argent quartered, a playne Crosse counterquartered of the feldes. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 302 Quarterly argent and blew a fesse counterquartered.

2. Of an escutcheon: Quarterly, with each quarter also quartered.

**Counter-quarterly**, a. *Her.* — prec. 2.

In mod. Dicts.

**Counter-question**, sb. [COUNTER- 3.] A question in reply to another question, a question asked by the person questioned.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 42 They try to escape from this broad question under cover of the dust of other counter-questions. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xii. 88 The counterquestion was a fair retort.

**Counter-question**, v. [COUNTER- 1.] To put a question in reply to a question. Hence **Counter-questioning** vbl. sb.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 216 The Cornutus and Crocodilinus of the ancients .. were .. sophisms of counter-questioning. 1877 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 430/3 The antagonism of counter-questionings.

**Counter-quip**, -radiation: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-raguled**, -raguly, -rampant, -reflected, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

**Counter-reason**, -refer, -reform, -religion, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-reformation**. [COUNTER- 4.] A reformation following on, and running counter to, another; applied in *Hist.* to the movement in the Church of Rome which followed on the Protestant Reformation.

1840 MRS. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Popes* v. iv. (heading) (1866) II. 25 Beginning of the Counter-reformation in Germany. *Ibid.* II. 92 From this time the Counter-reformation began throughout all the Archducal territory. 1869 A. W. WARD *Counter-Reform.* Pref., It is not always easy to define the correct use of even so well-worn a phrase as 'the Counter-Reformation'. 1890 M. WARRE tr. *Dollinger's Stud. Europ. Hist.* 88 In Bavaria the counter-reformation was accomplished under William V.

† **Counter-resistance**. Obs. [COUNTER- 2.] Active resistance by a force or motion in the opposite direction (as distinct from that due to inertia or friction).

1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent.* 127 Of the proportion of the counter-resistance of winds or tides.

**Counter-restoration**, -retreat: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-revolution**. [COUNTER- 4.] A revolution opposed to a previous revolution or reversing its results.

1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1839) II. 388 A very large portion of the people are disposed to a counter-revolution. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 180 The effect of such a counter-revolution would be .. that William would sink into insignificance. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 138 A real counter-revolution may have effected itself in their opinions.

So **Counter-revolutionary** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a counter-revolution; **Counter-revolutionist**, one who takes part in a counter-revolution; **Counter-revolutionise** v., to subject to a counter-revolution.

1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1839) II. 144 To the troops mentioned are added by the counter-revolutionists 15,000 Hessians. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 473 To impress on public opinion a counter-revolutionary tendency. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 306 He should march against it with equal activity, whether revolutionized or counter-revolutionized. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. viii. 55 The counter-revolutionists had gained the ascendancy. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lvi. (1862) V. 88 The oligarchical party .. promised them a counter-revolutionary movement.

**Counter-riposte**. *Fencing*. [Fr. *contre-riposte*: see COUNTER sb. 5.]

A riposte delivered, still on the lunge, after parrying the adversary's first riposte. Also, sometimes, a counter followed by a riposte.

1809 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 86 The fencer whose attack has been defeated, and who has in turn parried the riposte, can deliver the counter-riposte. .. A thrust delivered after parrying the counter-riposte is called a second counter-riposte.

† **Counter-roll**, sb. Obs. Also 7 -rolle, -roule, conterrol. [a. obs. Fr. *contrerolle* 'the copy of a roll (of accounts, etc.)', a parallel of the same qualitie and content with th' original'] (Cotgr.), corresp. to med.L. *contrarotulus*: see CONTROL and COUNTER- 8.]

A copy of a roll or document, kept for purposes of checking: cf. CONTROLLER 1.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 244 The Sherifes shall haue Conterrols with the Coroners, as well of their Appales, as of enquests of Attachments. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vii. 683 The officer .. was to reside at the Receipt of the Exchequer, and to have a counter-roll of all things pertaining to the said receipt.

b. *fig.* A list, catalogue. (Cf. ROLL.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ii. (1632) 451 A Counter-roule of diuers and variable accidents.

† **Counter-roll**, v. 1 Early form of CONTROL v.

**Counter-roll**, v. 2 [COUNTER- 1.] *intr.* To roll in the opposite direction.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 210 Spiritual thunders .. did .. o'er him roll and counter-roll.

† **Counterrolment**. Obs. [f. COUNTER-ROLL v. 1] The entering in a COUNTER-ROLL.

1598 W. LAMBARDE *Office of Aliens* in Bacon's *Wks.* (1778) II. 409 This present manner of exercising this office hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrolments.

**Counter-round**. *Mil.* ? Obs. [ad. F. *contreronde*, in lt. *contrarondo*, f. *contre*, *contra* against, acting as a check on + F. *rondo*, lt. *rondo*, *ronda*, a military 'round'.] A patrol of officers to inspect or check the rounds; also *concr.* the body of officers going on this duty.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* .. iv b, To understand

the orders of watches, bodies of watches, centinells, rounds, and counterrounds. 1599 MINSHEU *Pleas. Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 63 There is newes of the enemy & therefore needfull .. that the round & counterround may goe uery thicke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 To walk the round and counter-round with his fellow inspectors. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Counter-round**, a body of officers going to visit, and inspect the rounds.

**Counter-run**, v. [COUNTER- 1.] To run back or in the opposite direction.

1796 DE FOR *Hist. Devil* i. xi. (1840) 154 He [the Devil] is like a hunted fox, curveting and counter-running to avoid his being pursued.

**Counter-sale**: see COUNTER- 4.

**Counter-salient**, a. *Her.* Also 7-8 -saliant, 8 -saliant. [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two animals borne as charges: Salient in opposite directions.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xvi. 147 Two Reynards, Countersaliant in Bend. 1766 PONY *Heraldry* v. 165 Two Foxes countersaliant. 1880 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 90 **Counter-salient**: Two Animals leaping—one in Bend, the other in Bend-sinister.

† **Countersalue**, v. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 counter- [f. COUNTER- 1 + SALUE to salute.] *trans.* To salute in return.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 39 He saluist thame on his best wayis .. In gentill wise thay him countersalued.

† **Countersay**, v. Obs. Also 4 countre-*segge*. [f. COUNTER- 1 + SAY v.] *trans.* To contradict, gainsay.

1593 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xii. 224 Ich countresegge þe nat.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 144 b, Desire that countersayeth the duty, honor, and reputation of my state.

Hence † **Countersaying** vbl. sb., contradiction.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 751 Our Lord himselfe wept for Lazarus. And Christ saith .. to the woman whose sonne was dead, Weepe not. Which counter saing Paule reconcileth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 537 What practises, what wiles, what countersayings, what inforcements.

**Counter-scale**. [COUNTER- 8: cf. COUNTERBALANCE.] The opposite scale (of the balance); *fig.* in quot.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. viii, To compare their University [Leyden] to yours [Oxford], were to cast New-Inne in counterscale with Christ-Church Colledge. 1847 DE QUINCY *Sp. Mil. Num Wks.* 1863 III. 4 This little inevitable wreck, when placed in the counter scale to the magnificent purchase of eternal idleness. [Here prob. COUNTER *adj.*]

**Counter-scalloped** (-skæ-lōpt). *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. **Counter-scalloped**, or -scallop, covered with scallop-shells, laid like the scales of fish .. each row being so placed that every scallop may overlay part of two, or appear to come from the two above it.

**Counterscarp** (kau'n-tə-skārp), sb. Forms: 6-7 counterscarf(e), 6 -scharfe, 7 -scarph, -skarfe, 6-9 counterscarpe, 6- counterscarpe. [ad. F. *contrescarpe* (in Rabelais 1550), ad. lt. *contrascarpa*, f. *contra* opposite + *scarpa* slope of a wall, etc., SCARP.]

1. *Fortif.* The outer wall or slope of the ditch, which supports the covered way; sometimes extended to include the covered way and glacis.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxv. H b, Scaling ladders that shall reache from the brym of the ditch or edge of the counterscarfe, to the top of the wal or curtain. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xviii. (1636) 152 Scipio .. hemming them round within trench and counterscarph. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., By this term is often understood, the whole Covertway with its Parapet and Glacis. And so it is to be understood, when 'tis said The Enemy lodged themselves on the Counterscarp. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 9 General Schuylenburgh had made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp of the Tenaille. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 196 The trenches were .. brought close to the counterscarp of the ditch.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The fleshy Membrane as an avant Mure or inward counter-scarfe, is ordained as a secret defence. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. (1653) 182 Defended by the counter skarfe of the lips. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 27 A secure counterscarp from the rage of the Sea. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* i. vii. (1862) 72 Bastions and counterscarps of clipped yew and variegated holly.

3. *attrib.*

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 376 The counter-scarf towers. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 Counter-scarpe revêtements.

Hence **Counterscarp** v. *trans.*, to provide or defend with a counterscarp: also *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contrascarpare*, to counterskarfe. 1648 tr. *Senault's Par. Job* 392 [Rocks] counter-skarfed and encompassed with Præcipices.

**Counter-sconce**: see COUNTER- 13.

† **Counterscore**, v. Obs. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To run up or make a score against; to rival.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 28 Leaving behind him a monument, rather by his posteritie to be woondered, than possible by anie man living to be counter-scored.

† **Counter-scout**. Obs. [COUNTER- 3 b.] A scout of the opposite side.

1611 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1626) 261, I Dolon, then a counter-scout, surprisid.

**Counter-script**. rare. [COUNTER- 8.] The counterpart or duplicate of a writing.

1888 M. D. DAVIS *Hebr. Deeds Eng. Jews* 103 Having lost the counter-script, Manser makes this declaration.

† **Counter-scuffle.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 11.] A scuffle between opposing parties or persons. (Sometimes, humorously, a scuffle in the Counter prison.) 1668 R. S. (*title*), The Counter Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter Ratt. 1696 *Artif. Handsom.* 154 What fierce conflicts and counter-scuffles have been among people of various minds. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1703) II. 540 The Counter-scuffle at Petherton-bridge, when two of his own Parties, fought with each other. 1688 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. Arg. 30 This Counter-Scuffle, I dare stand in't, The Goddess Discord had a hand in't.

So † **Counter-souffler**, one who engages in a counter-scuffle; a competitor.

1674 *Wood Life* (1848) 37 *note*, The Mertonian counter-scufflers... tug as hard for a postmaster's place as commons.

† **Counter-sea.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A sea running against the course of a ship, or against another sea or current.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 130 We met with a countersea out of the North boord, and the last voyage in this very place we had the countersea out of the S. uth, being very calme weather. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 60 [The Irish Sea] rageth all the yeere long with surging billowes and counter seas.

† **Counter-seal.** *sb. Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. OF. *contre-seel* (1256 in Joinville): cf. COUNTER- 8.]

a. A smaller seal impressed upon the reverse of a main seal, to give additional security or sanction. b. The reverse side or part of a seal.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 176 To stampe his owne Armes both in their great and Counter-Seale. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genial. Hist. Eng.* 73 Upon this Counterseal Richard is represented on Horsback. 1864 BOUTELL *Hereditary Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. § 1 ed. 31 398 In taking these impressions; two dies or matrices... were employed; these were severally called the *Seal* and *Counter-Seal*.

† **Counter-seal.** *v. Obs.* [See prec. and COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To seal with an additional seal by way of sanction or further security: cf. COUNTERSIGN.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 205 You shall beare A better witness backe then words, which we On like conditions, will haue Counter-seal'd.

**Counter-seconde** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.* 5

**Countersect** (kaunt'sekt), *v. rare.* [f. COUNTER- 1 + L. *secare*, *sect-* to cut; after *intersect*.] *trans.* To intersect crosswise; to cut across, or in cross divisions.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 87 The valley of the 'Arabah, countersected by its hundred watercourses. 1857 — *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* lxii. Characters and principles which underlie and countersect the artificial distinctions on the surface of controversy.

**Counter-secure.** *v.* [COUNTER- 1.]

1. *trans.* To secure (any one) against the risk which he incurs by becoming security for another: usually done by, or on behalf of, the latter.

1667 *Pepys Diary* 10 Mar., The King of France offers, for security herein, that the King of England shall be bond for him, and that he will counter-secure the King of England with Amsterdam. 1700 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A certain summe of money... for w<sup>ch</sup> they are to be counter-secured out of y<sup>e</sup> town's revenue. 1765 BURKE *Sp. Natob Arctol's Debts* Wks. IV. 278 When a... money dealer, becomes security for any native prince, the course is, for the native prince to countersecure the money dealer, by making over to him in mortgage a portion of his territory.

2. To give additional security to, on which to fall back should the primary security be insufficient. (The object of the verb may be the original security or the party giving it.)

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 The chancellor of the exchequer of that day, Montagu... counter-securing the state by the appearance of the city with the Lord Mayor of London by his side. 1797 *Ibid.* iii. *ibid.* 300 You are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to counter-secure it.

**Counter-security.** [COUNTER- 5.] Security given in return or exchange; security given to any one to cover his risk in becoming surety.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvii. (1739) 104 Too much counter-security from the King to the people, is like so many Covenants in Marriage, that make room for jealousy. 1700 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A summe... for w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Corporation shall give counter-security to y<sup>e</sup> persons who are bound for y<sup>e</sup> same. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-security*, security given to a Party, that has enter'd into Bonds, or other Obligations for another.

**Counter-sense.** [ad. F. *contresens*, f. *contre* = against + *sens* sense.] An interpretation or meaning opposed to the true sense.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 191/1 Herein the countersense of our divines to me... seems admirable; who teach that God gave this as a merciful law, not for man whom he here names... but for the wife whom he names not. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 461 There are some words now in French which are turned to a countersense; as we use the Dutch word *crank* in English to be well-disposed, which in the original signifieth to be sick. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 46 Though since reformed by a modern artist... too much in countersense.

b. The co-existence of opposite senses in the same word.

1884 C. ABEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 500 The disappearance of countersense... admits of being lexicographically traced.

**Counter-septime** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.* 5

**Counter-service:** see COUNTER- 5.

[**Counterset**, a frequent misprint or misreading in 15-16th c. for *counterfet*, COUNTERFEIT.]

**Countershaft** (kaunt'shaft), *Mech.* [COUNTER- 8.] An intermediate shaft driven from a main shaft for giving motion to a particular machine.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 264 Both armatures are driven... by belts from the same countershaft. 1880 SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Eng.* 515 Nearly all mules are now driven by counter-shafts.

So **Countershafting.**

1805 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 359 The mode of fixing main and counter shafting.

† **Countershape.** *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] = COUNTERFIGURE.

1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 74 A verie Image and countershape of the power from whence it proceedeth.

† **Countershock.** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] A return shock, a recoil.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrawrio*, a countershocke.

Hence **Countershock** *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contrawrio*, to countershocke.

**Counter-shine, -shout, -side, -sledge:** see COUNTER-.

**Countersign** (kaunt'sain), *sb.* [a. OF. *contresigne*, ad. It. *contresegno* 'a counter token or signe' (Florio): cf. COUNTER- 5.]

1. A sign or signal used in reply to another sign; *spec.* a private signal, usually a word, given or to be given to a soldier on guard by any one entitled to pass; a watchword, pass-word.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. ii. 106 He ought to have a different countersigne, that when he returns, he may be knowne thereby. 1670 COTTON *Ispernon* i. iv. 149 If it had been thought of, to have answer'd her Signal by the usual countersign (the Gally) had infallibly been taken. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* v. i. We are near our outposts, and the word we heard just now was the countersign. 1837 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 6 'Advance, patrolle, and give the Countersign to me'. 'The Countersign is London'. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 103 When a sentry is posted, the Countersign only is given him. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* 1260 I. 144 We who sigh for reform... have our secret communications... our signs and counter-signs.

2. A special sign or mark put on something for the purpose of authentication, identification, or reference; = COUNTERMARK.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 67 It is necessary his ensigne have certain special countersignes and markes. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* By, Baccio Baldini his works, and countersign. 1824 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. vii. 91 The character which was upon them was a legible countersign of their claim to be His servants.

† 3. A token in return. *Obs.*

1608 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 156 Radiobanes... King of Sardinia... doth send this countersigne of contracted hospitality to thee Meleander, King of Sicily.

**Countersign** (kaunt'sain), *v.* [ad. F. *contresigner* (1415 in Hatzfeld), in It. *contresegnare* 'to countermark' (Florio): cf. COUNTER- 1.]

1. *trans.* To sign (a document) opposite to, alongside of, or in addition to, another signature; to add one's signature to a document already signed by another for authentication or confirmation.

[1611 COTGR. has *contresigner* to sub'signe.] 1606 PHILLIPS, *Countersign*, to sign a Patent or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more Authentic. 1714 in *Somers Tracts* II. 99 He... had a Warrant granted him, and countersigned by the Secretary at War. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446 Charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state or lord chancellor. 1884 *Pebony Eng. Journalism* viii. 62 He brought an action against the Secretary of State who had countersigned the warrant for his arrest.

b. *fig.* To confirm, sanction, ratify.

1840 DR QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1862 X. 232 What he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures we may now countersign by an experience of eight or nine. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 241 'Blessed are the dead!' How the death-chamber belies the utterance—refuses to countersign the strange benediction! 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* v. 153 *note*, As to dictionaries, the Dean (Swift) writes of them, as if he supposed their contents were countersigned beyond the stars.

† 2. To mark with a particular sign for authentication, identification, or reference. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 37 Martine of Antwerp, whose works... were usually countersigned with M. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 If Mr. Camden hath not countersign'd them, then is his Draught imperfect. *Ibid.* 16 Two Stones countersigned by me with the Letters I I.

**Counter-signal.** [COUNTER- 5; cf. F. *contresignal*, It. *contresegnale* (Florio):] A signal in response to another signal.

1818 TODD, *Countersignal*, a corresponding signal; a naval term. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Countersignation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTERSIGN: see -ATION.] The affixing of a mark for reference; see COUNTERSIGN *sb.* 2.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6, I shall... present it to you, with some other Countersignations... for your more clearly understanding thereof.

**Counter-signature.** [f. COUNTER-SIGN and SIGNATURE.] The action of countersigning; a signature added to another person's signature on a document, for authentication or confirmation: see COUNTERSIGN *v.* 1.

1842 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 17 The form of counter-signature is my usual one. 1883 *Bankruptcy Rules* R. 73 For the purpose of his counter-signature to the order being written thereon.

**Countersink** (kaunt'siŋk), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A tool for countersinking: see the verb.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 113 The head of the countersink is conical. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 124 Countersinks for iron have two cutting edges forming an obtuse angle.

2. The conical enlargement of the upper part of a hole for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. Cf. COUNTERSUNK *sb.* Hence *countersink bit*, a bit for cutting a countersink.

1846 WORCESTER cites TANNER. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 330 The shank is conically shaped under the head in order to fit the countersink. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 135/2 Punching... has... the advantage of giving a slight countersink, or conical form to the hole.

**Countersink** (kaunt'siŋk), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **countersunk.** [COUNTER-, app. in a sense akin to 8 b, the hole being the counterpart of that which is to be sunk in it.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge the upper part of (a hole or cavity), usually into a conical form, to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc.; to bevel the edge of a hole.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The practice of countersinking the holes, to receive the nail heads. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Brit.* 189 Counter-sinking the eyes in order that they may not cut the cotton. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xxi. 482 The holes in the plates to receive the bolt-heads are countersunk one-half through the plates.

2. To sink the head of (a screw, bolt, etc.) in a depression made to receive it, so that it lies flush with the surface.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 70 The heads of the bolts must not project above the surface of the plate; therefore the grooves must be... wider at the top than the bottom, and the heads may then be countersunk. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 573 b, The horse's shoe is not to be grooved but simply punched, and the nails countersunk.

Hence **Countersinker**, a tool for countersinking; = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 1; **Countersinking** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Mechanic* § 319 The rose or rounded-headed countersinker. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 61 Countersinking machines.

**Counterskarfe.** *obs. f. COUNTERSCARP.*

**Counter-skipper:** see COUNTER *sb.* 3

**Counter-slope.** *sb.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. The opposite slope of a hill, a ridge, etc.; a slope in the opposite direction.

1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxxii. 359 The rising of a counterslope almost imperceptible to the eye. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 105 The counter-slope of this ridge is narrow.

2. 'An overhanging slope; as, a wall with a counter-slope' (Webster 1864).

1838-46 MAHAN *Civil Engineering.*

**Counter-slope.** *v.* [COUNTER- 1; cf. prec.] *trans.* To slope on the opposite side (in quot., on the inner side).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 353 In all these cases he supposes the revêtement to be countersloped, that is, to have the exterior face in a vertical plane, and the interior face inclined.

**Counter-smile, -snarl:** see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-speech.** *Obs. rare-1.* [COUNTER- 2.] Speaking against, contradiction; = AGAIN-SPEECH.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. lxxix, But t' be left free to doubt and counter-speech Authority is lost.

**Counter-spell.** [COUNTER- 3, 10.] A spell or charm against something; a spell to dissolve another spell.

1725 SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver*, Wise people... Affirmed the moon was sick, and fell To cure her by a counter-spell. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 222 He muttered a rapid counterspell to the omen.

† **Counter-stand.** *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To stand against, withstand; = AGAINSTAND.

1648 HERRICK *Heper.* I. 207 Which tries and counter-stands the shock, And ramme of time.

**Counterstand.** *sb. nonce-wd.* [Formed in imitation of It. *contrasto*: cf. prec.] Standing against; resistance or withstanding.

1870 LONGE tr. *Dante Inf.* vii. 85 Your knowledge has no counterstand against her.

**Counter-stant, -state, -statement, -statute:** see COUNTER-.

**Counter-step.** [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A step in opposition, or in the opposite direction.

1790 MEAD *Prof. Disc. Plague* 222 (Jod.) Such counter-steps will happen in a government, where there is too much of faction, and too little of public spirit. 1791 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 50 They have been making some little Counter-steps to this. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 May, A counter-step against the project of compromise.

† **Counterstock.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8.] That part of a tally retained by the payee: see quot.

1706 [see COUNTERFOIL]. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. ii. xiii. (1743) 123 The Tally being cloven asunder... one Part thereof, called the Stock, is delivered to the Party that pays the money, and the other part, called Counter-stock, or Counterfoil remains with them.

Counter-stratagem, -stream, -strike: see COUNTER-.

† **Counterstrength**, *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2, 3.] Opposing strength or force; resistance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 2 To make a counterstrength against the might of the Venetians. he judged it necessarie to alie himselfe with others. 1611 COTGR., *Contrecarre*, a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence.

**Counter-stricken**, *pa. pple.* [Implies a vb. *counter-strike*: see COUNTER- 1.] Stricken by a return-blow, or by repercussion of sound.

1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* i. 33 The high promontories Resounded counter-stricken.

† **Counter-strive**, *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To strive against. Hence † **Counter-striver**, an antagonist; † **Counter-striving**, striving against, violent opposition.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 100 Whence he his counterstruer drawne apart, Arraisons him with this besmoothing art. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 219 They have... many Counter-strivings to master, many Reluctancies to get over.

**Counterstroke** (kau'ntaist'ruk). [COUNTER- 2, 3, 6 b.]

1. A stroke given in return; a counter buff. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 7 He met him with a counterstroke so swift, That quite smit off his arme. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St. I.* i. 53 This alliance suggested to Heraclius the counterstroke of allying himself with the Turkish freebooters. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* x. The strokes and counterstrokes were like a play of quartermen on the scence.

2. = CONTRA-COUP 2.

a 1786 JUSTAMOND (*title*), Essay on Counter-strokes, exclusive of the head. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Counter-stroke*, same as Contracoup and Counter-fissura.

**Counter-struggle**, -suggestion: see COUNTER-.

**Countersubject**, *Mus.* [COUNTER- 12.] A subordinate melody forming an essential part of a fugue, written *against*, or as accompaniment to, the subject and answer.

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 64 In a two-part fugue there can be only one counter-subject. 1880 OUSELEY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 568 s.v. *Fugue*, When the countersubject is introduced simultaneously with the subject at the beginning of a fugue, it should be looked on rather as a second subject.

**Countersunk** (kau'nta:z'jnk), *ppl. a. and sb.* [Pa. pple. of COUNTER-SINK *v.*]

**A. ppl. a.** Said of a hole or cavity: Cut to receive the head of a bolt, screw, etc. Of a bolt, screw, etc.: Sunk or let in so as to lie flush with the surface.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, *Counter Sunk Bolt*, a bolt, the head of which is let in level with the surface of the plate it fixes. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 242 A piece of the same stone imbedded, with a countersunk cavity. 1884 *Notes Building Constr.* (Rivington) ii. 357 Countersunk rivets are those in which the point is hammered down, while hot, flush with the surface of the plate.

**B. sb.** (See *quots.*): = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 2. Hence † **Countersunk bit**, *Obs.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* i. 151 *Countersunk*, a hollow, cut by a bit round the edge of a hole. *Counter-sunk bit*, a bit having two cutting edges at the end, reversed to each other, which form an angle from the point. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) ii. 112 *Countersunk*, the hollows in iron plates, &c. which are excavated by an instrument called a countersunk bitt, to receive the heads of screws or nails.

† **Counter-surety**, *Obs.* [COUNTER- 5.]

(See *quot.*, and cf. COUNTER-SECURITY.) 1550 HULOET, *Countersureties*. 1611 COTGR., *Contrepleige*, a Countersurety; one that's bound to saue a suretie harmlesse. — *Contrepleige*, to saue a suretie harmlesse by counterband, etc.; To giue him a countersurety, or other security.

† **Countersway**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] An exertion of opposing force.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. i. By a countersway of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance.

† **Countersway** (kau'nta:z'wi), *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To forcibly move or incline to the opposite side; to counterweigh.

a 1640 JACKSON *Cred.* x. xxxiv. Wks. IX. 246 Attempred or counterswayed by heat. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 There are Two Things that seem to Countersway, and Incline to the Confederacy on the other side. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vi. 233 To countersway our Concupiscence, by the more powerful weight of Divine and Heavenly Love.

**Counter-swear**, -synod, -tack, -taste, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Countertail**, *Obs.* Also *countre*, *countir*, *-taille*, *-taile*, *-taylor*. [a. OF. *contretaille* the opposite half or duplicate of a tally; cf. *next*.]

1. The opposite half of a tally; a tally or score kept to check another.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 71 *Pi* rekenyng bi tyme biisili pou make, Or be deuel bringe þe countertaille. a 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 204 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 9 Hys paymentes ben scored on the countertayle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 199/11 A countertayle, *anticopa*. 1657 [see COUNTERTALLY].

2. A counter-stroke.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* vi. iii. (1554) 149 b. Agayn the malice, to make a countertaille Of proude Silla, the malice eft taylor. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 174 The countertayles Of oure enemyes.

3. *At the countertail*: in reply, in retort.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1134 Folweh Ekko that holdeth no silence, But euere answereth at the countertaille. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 130 Always at the Countertaille Theyr [wives] tunge clappithe and dothe hewe.

† **Countertally**, *Obs.* [f. COUNTER- 8 + TALLY after *prec.*] The opposite half or part of a tally; = COUNTER-STOCK.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 99/1 Countertally, *anticopa*. 1657 MINNHEU *Ductor, A Countertalle* or *Countertallie*, or tallie to confirme or confute another tallie. because it is a piece of wood which the one partie keepeth, that is cut off from another peece that the other partie keepeth: and so when both parties meet with their tallies, they score vp the number of that which is deliuered and received, by cutting a notch with a knife. (Hence in subsequent Dicts.)

**Counter-taste**: see COUNTER 10 b.

† **Counterteil**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To tell in a contrary way.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 They cross and counterteil each others News.

**Countertemps**: see CONTRITEMPS.

**Counter-tendency**, -term: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-tenor**, *Mus.* Also 5 *countur-tenor*, 6 *counter tenouer*, 7 *conter tenor*, 6-8 *CONTRA-TENOR*. [ad. obs. F. *contre-teneur*, obs. It. *contra-tenore*: see COUNTER- 12 and TENOR.]

1. A part higher in pitch than the tenor, sung by a high male voice; the alto.

1388 [see b]. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 393, I understande by... the counter tenouer [of the glorious melodye of paradise] the loye and the gladnes of the blessyd men and women of paradise. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 95 They make the voice... small, cleere, and shrill, like to the countertenor. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Char. Ballad-monger* 19 Now he counterfeits a naturall base, then a perpetuall treble, and ends with a counter-tenure. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 172 This in Musick, signifies the Counter Tenor.

† b. with word-play on COUNTER *sb.* 3, a prison.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (1850) I. 277 Peraunture on ware *post sumptum temporis planius*, A countur-tenor at Newgat cantabil carere clausus. 1681 DEKKER, etc. *Roaring Girls* Wks. 1873 III. 188 *Sir Dav.* Think you the Counter cannot breake him? I'll make him sing a Counter tenor, sure.

6. *fig.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 284 Sometimes the Tenour of Judgement; sometimes the Counter-tenour of Reproofe. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 195 To the union of which they would not scruple to recite the counter-tenour.

2. A counter-tenor voice.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 30 Apr., He has got such a clear counter-tenor. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlii. If you heard her fine counter-tenor admonishing Kate and Matty in the morning. 1856 SABILLA NOVRILLO *Voice & Vocal Art.* 4 In England, a fourth class of male voice is recognized, called alto, or counter-tenor. 1879 J. HULLAH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 581 The falsetto counter-tenor, still to be found in cathedral choirs, dates... from the restoration of Charles II.

3. A singer with a counter-tenor voice.

1663 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 10 John Croker, a conter tenor of Westminster. 1667 *Ibid.* 12 Richard Sandy, a contra tenor of St. Pauls. 1711 BUGGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 3 A most excellent Bass, but... at present he only wanted a Counter-Tenor. 1768 [see CONTRATENOR].

† 4. Name of the fourth string of the bass-viol.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 92 The Bass-Viol... is usually strung with six strings... the first... is called the Treble... the fourth, the Counter-Tenor.

5. *altrab.*

1598 BARNFIELD *Pecunia* iii. I would not sing the Counter-tenor part. a 1679 *Wood Life* (1848) 67 Mr. Ellis would take up a counter-tenor viol, and play. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 279 A counter-tenor voice. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* 9 When the C Clef is placed so that the two cross strokes enclose the middle Line, it is called the Counter Tenor or Viola Clef.

† **Counter-terrace**, *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] **Landscape Gardening.** A step or 'benching' covered with turf.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *La Blond's Gardening* 117 Foot-Paces, Counter-Terrasses... and Slopes of Groves... These Foot-Paces and Counter-Terrasses, are sustained by low Walls.

**Counter-terror**, -theory, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-think**, *v. Obs. rare.* In *quot. contre*. [COUNTER- 1: *transl.* F. *contre-penser*.]

*intr.* To think again or contrariwise. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii. Thus thought and contrethought Mirra.

Hence **Counter-thinker** (see *quot.*).

1611 COTGR., *Contrepenseur*, a counter thinker; one that thinks otherwise then, or contrarie to, that he hath done.

**Counter-thought**, -threat, -thrust, -thwart, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-tide**, [COUNTER- 6.] A tide running counter to the main or usual current.

1570 *Der Math. Prof.* 18 Places of daungens... or of Quick-sandes... Countertides, Whorlepooles, etc. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* iv. 8 Such were our counter-tydes at land, and so Presaging of the fatal blow. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 119 Rivers that have flat Shores, Counter Tides, and Eddies. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lxiii, Counter-currents and counter-tides.

**Counter-tierce** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.* 6

**Counter-timber**: see COUNTER *sb.* 4

† **Counter-time**, *Obs.* [In senses 1 and 2 *transl.* F. *contretemps* in same senses: see CONTRITEMPS; in sense 3 *counter* is prob. adj.]

1. *Fencing.* A pass or thrust made at a wrong or inopportune moment; CONTRITEMPS 1. Also *fig.* 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. xl. 226 Martius... nere discourseth but of fencing leats, Of counter times, fancies, sly passataes. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* IV. i. Let Chearfulness on happy Fortune wait And give not thus the Counter-time to Fate.

2. *Horsemanship.* Interruption by a horse of the cadence or regularity of movement, owing to bad horsemanship or to unruly disposition.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Fromena* 82 His horse... gave sometimes such counter-times, as might teach a good Horseman to stick firme to his seete. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Time* is the defence or resistance of a Horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manage.

3. *Contrary* or opposite time.

1666 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 14 You would see... the water on the other side of the bar to do the same, but in counter-time.

**Counter-title**, *Law.* [COUNTER- 3.] A title to property in opposition to another title.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 20 The grounds of the defence in respect of counter-title. 1883 *Solicitor's Jnl.* 10 Nov. 25/1 Rule 244 abolishes the practice of adding a counter-title to the action when a counter-claim is confined to a claim for relief against the original plaintiff alone.

**Counter-token**, -traverse, -treason, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-toning**, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 12.] The accompanying (of singing, etc.) in a different pitch.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xi. 145 And as neath the chants of Nature, So beneath the smiles of Art, Speak the same low counter-tonings, To my sad and questioning heart.

† **Counter-treacle**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COUNTER- 10 + TREACLE, an antidote.] A preparation counteracting a treacle, antidote, or remedy.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Queredo's Com.* Wks. (1709) 487 We have invented a Counter-Treacle to convey Poisons to the Heart.

**Counter-tree**, -trench: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-trevis**, *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14 b.] Of a charge: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v a, Countretrevis is calde in armys whan halfe the beest is of oon colour and that other halfe of an other colour. 1596 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 304 Tofte beareth arg. a Lion rampant partee per fesse gewles and sable, which the auncients called countretrevis, that is countercullored or cullored of two cullors in trauers as one would say ouerthwart the middist.

**Counter-triangle**, *a. Her.* See COUNTER- 14, and TRIANGLE.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-triangle*, called *barry indented*, the one into the other, or *barry bendy losengy counterchanged*.

**Counter-trippant**, *a. Her.* = next.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-trippant* or *-tripping*.

**Counter-tripping**, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two stags, hinds, etc.: Walking in opposite directions on the same plane.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. 132 Hee beareth Sable, two Hindes counter-tripping in Fesse argent. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v.

**Counter-truth**, -tug: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-tune**, *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 12.] A tune or musical part, answering, or forming an accompaniment to, another.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnas* 743 All these sweet-charming Counter-Tunes we hear.

**Counter-turn**. [In senses 1 and 2 formed to render Gr. ἀντιστροφή; in senses 3 and 4 f. COUNTER- 6.]

† 1. = ANTISTROPHE 1. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* LXXXVII. *Pindaric Ode*, The Strophe, or Turn... The Antistrophe, or Counter-turn.

† 2. *Prosody.* Used by Puttenham for the continued repetition of the same word at the end of successive clauses; = L. *conversio*. *Obs.*

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure *Antistrophe*, the Latines, *conversio*, I following the originall call him the *counter-turne*, because he turnes counter in the middist of euery meetre.

3. A turn in the contrary direction.

1744 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 101 Some turns and counter-turns in politics. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XII. 148 Amid the turns and counterturns, the strife And various trials of our complex being.

4. In a dramatic composition, an unexpected turn or development of the plot at the climax.

1651 DAVENANT *Coudibert Pref.*, The fourth (Act), gives... a counterturn to that main design which chang'd in the third. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garnet* III. 520 The Catastasis or Counter-turn... embroils the action in new difficulties.

**Counter-turned**, *ppl. a. Her.* Turned in contrary directions.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

**Counter-turning**, *vbl. sb.* [COUNTER- 6.] A turning in the contrary direction.

a 1668 DAVENANT *To Earl of Orrery* Wks. (1673) 280 Yours can all Turnes and Counter-turnings find To catch Opinion, as a Ship the winde.

**Countertype**. [COUNTER- 3, 8: cf. ANTITYPE.] † 1. = ANTITYPE. *Obs.*

1604 GATAKER *Transubst.* 121 Christ might not as well

compare the type with the truth; as the type with the countertype.

2. A parallel type in another sphere; a parallel. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iv. 170 Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin countertype.

3. An opposite type; a logical opposite. 1880 *Scrib. Mag.* May 121 Whitman is his countertype at the pole opposite from that of art.

**Countervail** (kaun'tarvél), *v.* Also 4-6 **countre**, **countyr**, **countir**, **countre**, **count**, **countur**, 4-7 **-vaile**, **-vayle**, **-vaille**, **-vale**. [a. AF. *countrevaloir* = OF. *contrevaloir* (pres. subj. *contrevaile*) = L. phrase *contra valere* to be of worth against.]

† 1. *trans.* To be equivalent to in value. *Obs.* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 Des tibus et his offryngis, be whiche as I suppose countervaylen be secular lordis rentis. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 569 Jewellys & other stuffe y<sup>e</sup> countervayled the sayd value. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* (Arb.) 45 All the goodes in the worlde are not habile to countervayle mans life. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 240 Such a pretious Jewell... a million of golde would not countervayle. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. v. § 10 As a Shilling passing in Payment countervailth six two-pences.

2. To equal, match, come up to. *arch.* 1530 PALSGR. 801 When the frensche tonge hath many adverbs that countervale one adverb in englyshe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowr-f. Beasts* (1673) 133 Notwithstanding they countervail not the Greyhound in greatness. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. 164 That these vapours countervale the water perpetually brought in, is... very improbable. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. Arg't., Reason alone countervails all the other faculties. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 250 An incalculable energy which countervails all other forces in nature.

† b. To make an equivalent return for; to reciprocate. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 63 Though I be vnable with any benefit to countervail your great pains. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1295/2 So much the lesse hope haue we... to countervale the huge sea of the rest of your benefits. 1610-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 7 Whome you shall ready finde To countervale your curtesie. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iii. Wks. 1874 IV. 41 This, and more... can neuer countervale The oft and frequent welcomes giuen my sonne.

† 3. To act against or resist with equal force; to counterbalance. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 29 He fierly at him flew... Who, soone prepared to field, his sword forth drew, And him with equall vauw countervayld. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. xv. (1648) 292 The outward streams... must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* i. xlvii. (1682) 163 The Air in the Bladder... was able by its Pressure to countervale the weight of 42 pound.

† b. To balance against any force; to ballast. *Obs. rare.*

1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 70 If any tempest suddenly arise, they [bees] countervale themselves with little stones, flying in the wind as neere the ground as may be.

4. *fig.* To avail or prevail against; to have force or be of effect against; to counterbalance.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 226 Though prescription served in that case... yet the warres made from tyme to tyme, countervale a possession thereof. 1560 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxxiii. 237 Gods hand them all so countervaylde. 1674 GOUT. *Tongue* Pref. § 5 These few stones and sling... may countervail the massive armor, of the uncircumcised Philistin. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 404 No certificate of a judge was allowed... to countervail the oath of the jury. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lv. (1862) V. 6 Advantage... which had to a certain extent been countervailed by subsequent losses. 1859 KINGSLEY *Agric. Crisis* Misc. II. 170 No subsequent failures... can countervail that fact.

5. To compensate, make up for (damage, trouble, loss, etc.). Formerly said also of persons.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 270 He... countervailth The harm, that he hem so travaileth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxviii. 167 The good seruyce that ye haue done, and your valyantesse... must countervayle your trespasce, and be taken for your excuse. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* iii. (1636) 23 God... hath provided food... to restore and countervale... the continual impairing... of our flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* vii. 4 Although the enemy could not countervale the kings dammage. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 135 P. 1 It... more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befall us. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 252 What hope for myself could countervail the despair for thee? 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 273 A full breadth of positive philosophy to countervail his own negative fertility.

6. *intr. a.* To be of equal force or weight on the contrary side; to avail against (*with*, for *obs.*)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 28 Where Rome than wolde assaile, There mighte nothing countervale. 1536 STARKY *Let. in England* p. xl, Albehyt... suffycient to countervayle agayn al outward displeasure. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 233 Alwaies the one signe countervailing with his contrary, there is euermore one halfe of the Zodiacke aboute the Horizonte. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 27 There is no sinne so greuous, which the grace and mercy of God is not able to countervale withal. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1851) 433 Against which testimonies... the bare denyall of one man... cannot... countervale. 1660 INGELS *Bentiv. & Urania* i. (1682) 116 Will the treading a few steps countervail for perseverance in our journey? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 108 What name... could countervail against the High Priest of Science.

† b. To be equivalent or equal; to vie with. *Obs.*

1530 CALISTO & MELIB. in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 61 [He] would say in comparison nothing countervails. 1570 ASCHAM

*Scholem.* (Arb.) 102 Surelie the proffet... wold countervale with the toile. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 81 b, A certeine man... who rashly... seemeth to countervale with the politicke prowess of Themystocles.

**Countervail** (kaun'tarvél), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] That which countervails; an equivalent.

1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 15, I to haue more poise closid in myn entraille Than alle my body set for the countervaylle. 1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 15 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars:—1. A perfect Counterpoise for what quantity soever of Water.—2. A perfect Counterpoise for what Height soever it is to be brought unto... 4. A Viceregent or Counterpoise supplying the place and performing the full force of a Man, Wind, Beast or Mill. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 515 The present pleasure of a sinful Act, is a poor Counterpoise for the bitterness of the Review. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 This... structure is given as a counterpoise to the great size and weight of the seed.

† **Countervailable**, *a. Obs.* [f. COUNTER-VAILE v. + -ABLE.] To be matched or set against as equivalent. *Const. with, to.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 209 What commendation... can I give thee that is countervailable with the singularity of thy virtue. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1401/2 With knightlie courage countervailable to his double desire of honour. 1623 BR. HALL *Serm.* V. 157 Worlds of all these are no way countervailable to Truth. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 161 A countervailable summe of money.

**Countervailing**, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERVAIL, *q.v.* 1618 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 148 What is wanting in the south parts of the two foresaid continents, towards the countervailing of the north parts.

**Countervailing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That countervails; counterbalancing, compensating.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 15 It would not have been wonderful if we had taken countervailing measures. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xx. 173 Balanced by countervailing advantages. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 781 1 If we impose a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugar.

† **Countervailment**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Compensation.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Fivb, He that hath consumed his braines to compass prosperitie and meetes with no countervailment in hir likeness but hedge wine and lean mutton.

**Countervair** (kaun'tarvél), *sb. (a.). Her.* Also 8 **contre**. [COUNTER-14: cf. F. *contre-vair*.] A variety of vair (one of the 'furs'), in which the bells or cups of the same tincture are placed base to base.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iii. (1777) 27 *Counter-Vair* or *Contre-Vair*, is when Bells or Cups of the same Tincture are placed Base against Base and Point against Point. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* iii. (1882) 54.

So **Countervairy a.** (in 8 *contre-vary*).

1731 BAILEY (vol. II, s.v. *Vary*), *Contre-Vary*. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Countervairy* or *verry* is considered a fur.

**Countervallation** = CONTRAVALLATION. 1676 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 173 Our modern Lines of Circumvallation and Countervallation. 1865 GENT. *Mag.* I. 1. 300 Lines of circumvallation and countervallation.

† **Countervalue**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **contre**. [COUNTER-1 + VALUE v.: cf. the earlier *counter-vail*.]

1. *trans.* To equal or counterbalance in value; = COUNTERVAIL 1.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 17 We haue nothing to sell... to countervalue those things that we must buy agayne. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 133 Whose vse and doctrine countervalue not their doubts & vnertaine opinions. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* B vj b, The Rent remaining will counter-value the Ground-Rent.

2. *intr.* Of an accused person: To give a counter-estimate. Cf. COUNTER-PENALTY.

1832 SIR G. C. LEWIS in *Philol. Museum* I. 132 The defendant was then allowed to make a lower assessment of the fine or other penalty, to counter-value, as it was called (*ἀντιτιμωσθαι* or *ἀντιτιμωθῆναι*).

† **Countervalue**, *sb. Obs.* [cf. prec. and Fr. *contre-valeur*.] Equivalent value.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 613/1 It is altogether fruitless, and not of countervalue with the troubles which follow it.

**Counter-vault**. [Cf. COUNTER-ARCH.] An inverted vault or arch.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Arch.*

**Counter-vault**, -vibration: see COUNTER-.

**Counterverse**, *v. rare.* = CONTRAVERSE.

1865 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 141 The demonstrability required would countervene all the purposes of the truth in question.

† **Countervenge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *contrevenger*, f. *contre* + *venger* (see AVENGE).] *trans.* To revenge, take retaliatory vengeance for.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlv. 365 [They] toke in great dyspote the takyng of the said messangers... wherfore they thought to counterueng it. *Ibid.* cccviii. 581 The erle gaue leue... to the knyghtes and squiers... to counteruenge them of their domages.

**Countervenom**, *rare.* [Cf. It. *contravveleno*.] = COUNTERPOISON; but in quot. = A venom or poison used as an antidote to another poison.

1854 DR QUINCY *War Wks.* IV. 264 A counter-venom to the taint of some more mortal poison.

† **Counterverse**, *Obs.* [? COUNTER- 8.] ? A verse sung alternately; a burden or refrain taken up by others.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 459 The best and longest song with the most counterverses in it should be set up at his coming. 1614 J. DAVIES *Egloues Wks.* (Grosart II. m. 21) And I, with thee, will chaunt each countervverse.

**Counterview**. [COUNTER- 8, 9; cf. F. *contre-vue* opposite point of view (in Littre).]

† 1. An opposite or reciprocal view; view from opposite sides or in opposite directions; position of two persons or things fronting each other, or placed so as to contrast with each other.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies Lond.* i. in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 464 A counterview of pages and of shields. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 39 The two Cherubins that face the Mercy seat with mutual counterview. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 231 Within the Gates of Hell sat Sin and Death, In counterview. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Contrail.* Introd. I have drawn some lines of Sir John Lingar's character... on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company. 1780 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 121/2 He had only to pass the names of the protestors in counterview before them.

2. The opposite view or opinion. (Better as two words.)

1854 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 2 M. Peisse has ably advocated the counterview.

**Counter-vindication**, -vota, -volley, -wager, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counterwait**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **co** u'n'tre-waite, -wayte. [a. AF. *countre*, ONF. *contre-waiter*, OF. *contreguaitier*, f. *contre* against + *guaitier*, in ONF. *waiter*, to WAIT, watch.] *trans.* To lie in wait against; to watch against.

1536 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 253 (Harl. MS.) Panne schal ye euermore countervayte enbushementz and alle espialle. 1564 PHAER *Aeneid* ix. Aa ij b, Aye watching lyke some Wolfe... countervailing shipfold cots. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 29 b, Another troope com's in with fire and sword, Yet cowardly, close countervailing his way.

Hence **Counterwaiting** *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Their returne... Was by the countervailing foe distrust.

**Counter-walk**. [COUNTER- 8b.] A smaller parallel walk as an accessory to a main walk.

1664 FLECKNOE *Disc. Eng. Stage* (1869) 277 A... well contriv'd Garden, cast into its Walks and Counterwalks. 1722 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 41 Three Alleys close together, a large one in the Middle, and two on the Sides that accompany it, and are called Counter-walks.

† **Counter-walker**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* One who walks on the opposite side; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES. (Cf. COUNTER-PACER).

1605 LISLE *Du Bartas*, Noe 123 That the men of Chili are the right Antipodes or counter walkers unto Spain.

**Counter-wall**, *Mil.* [COUNTER-13.] A line of wall raised against the enemy's wall.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 411 The Syracusans... had returned to the city... leaving a guard at the counter-wall. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lix. VII. 342 A tenable counter-wall... would completely defeat the intent of the besiegers.

† **Counter-warden**, *Obs.* = WARDEN: cf. COUNTER-MASTER.]

1611 COGGE, *Contre-garde*, an vnder-warden, or counter-warden.

**Counter-warmth**, -wave: see COUNTER-.

**Counterweigh** (kaun'tarwé), *v.* Also 5-6 **-wey**, 6 **-way**, **countweigh**. [f. COUNTER-1 + WEIGH v., a partial englishing of AF. *countre-peser* to COUNTERPOISE.]

1. *trans.* To weigh (things) against each other, or in opposite scales; to balance. (In quot. *fig.*) 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* iii. xvii. 90 a, Yf their power wer weyed in balance And counterweyed aright in theyr memory. 1541 WYATT *Abused Lover resolveth* Poet. Wks. 26 With words and chere so contrarying, Sweet and sower countre-weighing.

2. *intr.* To act as a counterpoise or equivalent weight; to weigh evenly (*with*, *against*). *lit.* and *fig.* 1523 SKELTON *Gart. Laurel* 847 With whose chaste lyvynge Your noble demenor is countervayning. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 To peece theyr shaftes... wyth brasel or holys, to counterwey with the head. 1566 — *Let. to Rave* (T.), If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not counterweigh with the loss of this occasion. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 To counterweigh against the continental predominance of the French Emperor.

3. *trans.* To counterbalance, counterpoise.

1805 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 73 The few men of worth... are too disagreeably counterweighed by the baleful swarm of creatures who keep humming round you. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in H.* i. II. i. (1879) 148 If one slight column counterweigh The Ocean, 'tis the Maker's law.

**Counter-weight**, **counterweight** (kaun'tarwé), [COUNTER- 8: cf. prec. and COUNTERPOISE *sb.*] A weight in the opposite scale, a counterbalancing weight, a counterpoise.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 Lines, Pullies, and Counter-weights. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 216 However it may be outwigh'd... by a Counterweight in the prevailing Scale. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 78 As soon as the counter-weight was taken off... the spring exerted its power. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/2 The telescope is balanced by counter-weights suspended by chains.

b. *fig.* 1766-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 64 They attribute [to the Will] a power of controlling desire, without aid of any



counter-weight whatsoever. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 662/1 Physical studies as a counter-weight. to theology.

**Counterweighted**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with a counter-weight.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 401/3 The case is analogous to that of a counter-weighted body. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 637/2 A counterweighted wire... to balance the threads after they are depressed by the faller-wire.

**Counterwheel**, v. rare. [COUNTER-1.] To wheel round in the contrary direction. Hence **Counterwheel**ed ppl. a.

1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 178 The falcon charges at first view With her brigade of talons, through Whose shoots the wary heron beat With a well counterwheel'd retreat.

**Counter-wind**, -witness: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-window**. Obs. [transl. F. *contre-fenêtre*, *contre-vitre*.] A shutter outside a window.

1611 COTGR., *Contrefenestre*, a wooden window (on the outside of a glass one), a counter window, or outward window. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 15 By the means of Windows and counter-Windowes, you may cut off the entrance both of Sunne and whatsoever Winds.

† **Counter-word**. Mil. Obs. [COUNTER-8; after F. *contre mot*.] = COUNTERSIGN.

1876 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties* Cav. 37 Quarter Master... It is his duty likewise to go duly and receive the word. He ought... to write it down with the Counter-word, that he may remember them.

**Counterwork**, sb. [COUNTER-3, 13.]

1. *gen.* Any work intended to oppose or counteract another work; opposing work or operation.

1598 FLORIO, *Contrapositione*, a counterwork, a contrarie operation. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 23 Side by side with the miracles... runs another line of wonders, counterworks of his who is ever the ape of the Most High. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 297 The history of good and evil... is the history of his work and her counterwork.

2. *Mil.* A work raised in opposition to those of the enemy.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 2 Apr. (Carlyle). The enemy had made two retracements or counter-works, strongly palisaded. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/2 We are preparing a Counter-work, from whence we may beat them from the Breach. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 411 The whole army proceeded... to the counterwork. 1874 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 49. 459 If any Good was done, they might erect some Counterworks to prevent its Effect.

**Counterwork** (kaun'taɪwɜːrk), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. wrought or worked. [COUNTER-1.]

1. *intr.* To work in opposition, or with contrary intent.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 258 Whereto amaid'd the counter-works, nor would for ought relent. 1683 CHALK-HILL *Thealma & Cl.* 37 And now Philemon 'gan to guess their ends And counterworks 't' oppose them. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 53 Two divers sets of causes are ever interworking and counterworking in the tangled web of human affairs.

2. *trans.* To work against or in opposition to; to oppose by contrary operations; to counteract, frustrate.

1668 PYM *Addr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 506 By this means they [commonwealths] repair the breaches, and counterwork the ordinary and natural effects of time. 1676 J. B. in G. HICKES *Spir. Popery* 75 After the Lord hath counter-wrought these Enemies. 1760 HUMS *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. l. 36 To counterwork the amorous projects of his rival. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 He could not actively counterwork the regent. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 598 A colliding right of the defendant, whereby the right of the plaintiff is... counter worked or restrained from operation.

† 3. *Mil.* (See quot.) Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Counter-work*, (in the Art of War) is to raise Works, in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

**Counterworker**. [f. prec. + -ER.] A worker against; a counteracter, an opponent.

1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vii. 146 A counterworker of all that had marred His influence. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 76 Antichrist the great counterworker.

**Counterworking**, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERWORK.

1660 INGULO *Bentio & Ur.* II. (1682) 21 The Counter-workings of Corivalls. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 100 The counter-workings of indwelling corruption... have ability to extinguish Grace. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1850) II. 424 In the external world, all is action and reaction—all is working and counterworking.

**Counterworking**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counterworks.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 441 Two troublesom counterworking Adversaries. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 382 By the counterworking rivalry of Pausanias. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 190 Varying and counterworking factors.

† **Counterwrite**, v. Obs. [COUNTER-1.] To write against. Hence **Counterwriting** vbl. sb.

1598 FLORIO, *Contrascritto*, a counterwriting. 1611 — *Contrascritto*, counter written. 1650 B. *Discollimium* 48, I... desire we may leave writing and counter-writing.

† **Counterwrought**, ppl. a. Obs. See COUNTER-WORD v. 3. Furnished with or converted into counter-works. In quot. fig.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 132 Let me make my approach, when I lye downe, With counter-wrought and trauers eyes [i. e. eyes serving as counterworks and trauers]. VOL. II.

**Countess** (kau'ntès). Forms: 2-5 *cuntesse*, 3 -*asse*, *contesse*, -*as*, 3-4 *contasse*, 4 *countas*, *countas*, 4-5 *countes* (e, 4-7 -*esse*, (5) *cowntasse*, *cuntasse*, *cowntyse*), 6- *countesses*. Also 5 *oometas*, *oomytiss*. [a. OF. *cuntesse*, *contesse* :—late L. *comitissa*, fem. of *comes*, *comit-em*: see COUNT sb. 2 and -*ess*. In 13th c. F. partially assimilated to L. as *contesse*; the same influence produced the occasional 15th c. Eng. *comytiss*, *cometas*.]

1. The feminine of COUNT sb. 2. a. The wife or widow of a COUNT. b. In the peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, the wife or widow of an EARL. c. A lady holding a position in her own right equal to that of a count or earl.

Besides being the proper feminine answering to the English EARL, the word is used like COUNT sb. 2 to translate the cognate Romanic words, and also the German *Gräfin* and its cognates in Du., Da., etc.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Pe kinges dohter Henries, þe hefeð ben Emperice in Alamanie & nu wæz cuntesse in Angou. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes, þes riche cuntesses. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 157 Ygerne, Gorloys wyf... þat was contasse of Cornewall. 1310 The contesse Isabel, that thert mareschales doughter was, To Gilebred, Erl of Gloucester, isposued was. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Countas of Marche was sche. 1450 in Wr. Wulker 691 *Hec comitissa*, comytiss. 1475 *Ibid.* 792/6 *Hec comitissa*, cometas. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 221 Prince Edward weddid Jone, the cuntesse of Kent. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 103 Quenes, duchesses, countesses and alle other ladies. 1500 *Melusine* 35 Specially the Countesse, the said Erlis wyf. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 1 Were not you eu'n now, with the Countesse Oliuia? 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 179 The King... may, and often hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutchesses, and the like. 1810 The Lady Mary Compton, in King James the Firsts Time, was made Countess of Buckingham for Life. 1764 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* III. xii. § 16 The sanctimonious pontiff resided at that time with the young Mathilda, countess of Tuscany. 1892 *Standard* 26 May 3/3 The guests comprised... Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Gosford... the Dowager Countess of Mayo.

2. A middle size of roofing slate.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 109 He had delivered... eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 395 The Welsh slates are generally classed in the following order:—Ladies 1 ft. 3 in. by 8 in.; Countesses 1 ft. 8 in. by 10 in.; Dutchesses 2 ft. by 1 ft. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtdg.) 256 Countesses are very light, and the wind gets under them. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 1/4 The disturbed slates rattled down on every side, regardless of the precedence in order of rank to which they were soon introduced as 'ladies', 'countesses', or 'dutchesses', according to their merits.

Hence **Countessship**, the quality, position, or personality of a countess.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 140 To see with what alacrity I'll accost her Countessship. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* II. 16 If the countessship of the countess were to be admitted.

**Countess**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make (any one) a countess.

1705 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (F. Hall), Countessed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* II. ix. 153 She's grown since she's been countessed, and does it peacocky.

**Countessnaunce**, obs. f. COUNTESSANCE.

**Counthood**, *nonce-wd.* [See -HOOD.] The rank or dignity of a count; countship.

1834 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 138 Reverence for his Count-hood. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. l. x. His Count-hood is not indifferent to this man.

**Counting**, vbl. sb. Also **compting**. [f. COUNT v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb COUNT, q.v.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 3if þei 3euen benefis to clerkis fore here worldly seruyces. as for kechene clerkis and countynge or daunsynge. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 77 After countynge of x. monethes of the 3eer. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2132/4 The new Serjeants having... performed in the Inner Temple Hall... the Ceremony of Counting, and had their Quois put on by the Judges. 1833 *Ann. Reg.* 34 If no counting out of the House took place, the House might resume at 5. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* II. 22 He's bullied me about my compting. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxv. 488 The election frauds... ballot-stuffing, obstruction of the polls, and fraudulent countings in.

† 2. A 'company' (of preachers). Obs.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans* F vi b, A countynge of prechouris.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **counting-art**, † **board-machine**, -*place*; † **counting-book**, an account-book; † **counting-cloth**, a cloth for covering a counting-table; † **counting-table**, (a) a table on which money is counted out, a counter; (b) an abacus; an arithmetical table. Also **COUNTING-HOUSE**, -*ROOM*.

1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetrie* Wks. (Rtdg.) 735 They learne... How to diuide into a hundred parts, A pound... by their long 'compting arts. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 98/2 'Countynge borde, or table, *tapecen*, *tapecela*. 15... in Pollard *Miracle Plays* 80 My 'countynge boke I wolde make so clere That my rekenynge I sholde not nede to fere. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 295 Some Prentices in the shoppes, have the trust of their Masters counting bookes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* IV (1830) 170 A yerde and iij quarters grene clothe for half a 'counting-cloth (for Exchequer Auditors). 1889 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 11 Jan. 6/1, I have been in four or five of the largest banks in Russia. The Chinese 'counting machine... is everywhere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A 'Countynge place, *libratorium*. 1440 'Counting-table [see *counting-board*]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* La

*Table ou comptoir des changeurs, banquiers ou Argentiers*, the marchantes counting table. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 298 Nor love I him that counts the counting-table Of deep arithmeticians but a fable.

**Counting-house**. [f. COUNT v.] A building or apartment appropriated to the keeping of accounts; a private chamber, closet, or cabinet appropriated to business and correspondence; an office. Now only as in c.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 99 Countynge hows, *computoria*. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 286 These kind of fellows... keep themselves close in secret counting houses, their bagges are their pillows whereon they sleep. 1597 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 157 In the lyttell counting howsse within the great chamber. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 97 Closets and compting-houses often told our ancestors their duty. *Nursery Rhyme*. The king was in his counting-house, Counting out his money.

† b. The office of account of the royal household. Obs.

1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 83 He indenteth with the Thesaurer of the household in the countinghouse for all the basyns, ewares, cuppes, etc. 1539 *Ibid.* 228 The Lord Great Master, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Kings Household... shall be dayly in the Compting-house between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Counting-house* of the Kings Household... Commonly called the Green Cloth... where sit the Lord Steward... the Comptroller... for daily taking the Accounts of all Expenses of the Household.

c. *spec.* A building, room, or office in a commercial establishment, in which the book-keeping, correspondence, etc., are carried on; also *attrib.* (Now largely superseded in everyday use by *office*.)

1614 G. MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 334 The counting-houses of the Fish Brokers. 1633 LENNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxix. § 10 To hear... a Merchant talking in his counting-house. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 148 The merchant who sits in his counting-house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 134 There were those who still remembered him an apprentice, sweeping one of the counting houses of the City. *attrib.* 1882a PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 75 A year or two of countinghouse work disgusted James Perry with invoices and ledgers.

† d. An office of finance, a COMPTOIR. Obs.

1735 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* § 234 To appoint four counting-houses, one in each province, for converting notes into specie.

**Counting-room**. = prec. c. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 52 If they ventured into the counting-room, a fellow would throw an ink-bottle at their head. 1838 EMMERSON *Nat. Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 218 In the counting-room, the merchant cares little whether the cargo be hides or barilla. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 580/1 He staid in his counting-room.

**Countir** - see COUNTER-.

**Countise**, var. of QUAINTESE, Obs., cunning.

† **Countize**, v. Obs. rare. [f. COUNTY + -IZE.] To form into a county.

1598 SPENSER in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 540 This new Countizing of the Countrie of Monohan.

**Countless** (kau'ntless), a. Also 7 *comptless*. [f. COUNT sb. 1 + -LESS.] That cannot be counted: of number, less commonly of quantity or value.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 159 O were the summe of these that I should pay Countlesse and infinit, yet would I pay them. 1590 — *Ven. & Ad.* 84 One sweet kisse shall pay this comptlesse debt. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* (1621) 448 The Flock of Israel A compt-less Flock. 1725 POPE *Odys.* (J.), I see, I cry'd, his woes, a countless train. 1807 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Morning viii.* New treasures still, of countless price, God will provide for sacrifice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 16 The countless worlds that surround it.

**Countly** (kau'ntli), a. [f. COUNT sb. 2 + -LY 1: cf. Ger. *gräflich*.] Of, pertaining to, or proper to a count.

1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 324 'To repair', as the laws express it, 'his countly hat'. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 187 No countly house in Germany has... produced such good... rulers.

**Counto**, obs. form of COUNTER.

† **Countour**, -or. Obs. [An earlier form of COUNTER sb. 2, AF. *countour*, as an official title.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* An accountant; an officer who appears to have assisted in early times in collecting or auditing the county dues.

[1292 BRITTON II. xxi. § 3 Ou seignurs, ou counsellors, ou countours.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 Vor as he huld this hundred... Adam of Arderne was schef countour. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 359 A frankleyn was in his compaignye... At sessions ther was he lord and sire ful ofte tyme he was knyght of the shire... A shirreue hadde he been and Countour. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6814 Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours; These liven wel nygh by ravynne.

2. *Law.* An ancient term for a legal pleader, or serjeant-at-law; cf. COUNT v. 11.

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 24 Si nul serjaunt, Contour, ou autre face nul manere deceyte ou collusion en la Court le Rey.] 1325 *Poem on Edw. II* 342 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 And countours in bench that stondeh at the barre. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 202 A Countour was (if I am not decei'd) a Sergeant at Law, known also then by both names. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 92 Countours by M. Home, are such Serjeants skillfull in the Law of the Realme, which serve the common people to pronounce and defend their Actions in judgement for their fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 24. 1861 RILEY *tr. Liber Albus* 42 The Common Serjeant-at-law, who is otherwise called the 'Common Countour'. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 373 note.

**Count out**: see **COUNT** sb.<sup>1</sup> 1 b, **COUNT** v. 1 c.  
**Countre**, obs. form of **COUNTER**.  
**† Countrel**. Obs. rare. [*Cf.* **COUNTOUR**.] = **ACCOUNTANT**.

1779 *Paston Lett.* No. 839 III. 254 Lete my countrelle doo what hym liste.

**Countrified**, **countryfied** (kən'trifaid), ppl. a. [*f.* next + -ED<sup>1</sup>. (The Dictionaries give preference to *countrified*; but *countryfied* often occurs in good modern writers.)]

1. Conformed to the country and its life, as opposed to that of the town; having the appearance, manners, and character that belong to, or are associated with, rural life; affected by or smacking of life in the country; rustic.

1653 *FISHER Baby Baptism* 7. We ourselves were now countrified by our long non-residence in the University.  
 1750 J. TOWNLEY *High life below Stairs* 1, I'll be so countrified you shall not know me.  
 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* liii, Miss Bell's a little countrified.  
 1875 *MRS. RANDOLPH W. HYACINTH* 1.7 They will think us stupid and countrified.  
*Comb.* 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 12 A thoroughly countrified-looking fellow.

b. Conformable to the fashion of a country.  
 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 38 If... you wish to be peculiarly countrified, you sign to him to kneel.

2. Of scenery: Country-like, rural.

1756 *LLOYD City Country Box* 60 So sweet a distance for a ride, And all about so countrified! 1814 *LAMB Let. to W. Ordsworth* 9 Aug. All that was countrified in the parks is all but obliterated.  
 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. viii. 133 It was altogether more retired and countrified, nestling closely among the chestnut woods.

Hence **Countrifiedness**.

1881 *Athenæum* 16 July 43 The common countrifiedness of their subjects.

**Countrify** (kən'trifai), v. [*f.* next + -FY; *cf.* *beautify*.] To impart the characteristics of the country; to make rural or rustic. Chiefly in pa. pple. (see *prec.*).

**Country**, **countree**, obs. and arch. ff. **COUNTRY**.

**Country** (kən'tri). Forms: a. 3-6 **contree**, -trey, 4-5 **con-**, **cuntree**, 4-6 **cuntre**, -trey; also 3 **contreo**, 4 -trai-, -tray'e, -trey-, -try, -untray-, -trei-, -thre-, **kon-**, **kuntre**, **kontrey**, 5 **cuntrye**, 6 **contrie**, -tra-, **ountrie**, -try-, -traith-, -troeth-; b. 5-6 **countree**, 5 -tray-, 5-8 -trey-, 6-7 -trie-, (*arch.* 8 **countrie**, 8-9 -tree-), 6-**country**. [*ME.* *contree*, *cuntre* (e. a. OF. *cuntrie*, *contrie* = Pr. and It. *contrada* = late L. *contrāta* (quoted by Brachet from *Leges Siciliæ*), *f. contrā* against, opposite, *lit.* that which lies opposite or fronting the view, the landscape spread out before one: *cf.* the old Pr. equivalent *encontrada*, that encountered or met with. So Ger. *gegen* region, *f. gegen* against, formed (according to Kluge) after the Romanic word.

The original stress on the final syllable, common in verse in ME., has been retained as an archaism of ballad poetry, sometimes with the spelling *countree*, *cuntree*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2302 Oute of bi kipi and his cuntree.  
 1386 *CHAUCER Thomas* 7 Yborn he was in fer cuntree, In flaudres al byyonde the see.  
 1425 *Thomas of Erceild.* 346 Wha sall be kynge, wha sall be name, And wha sall welde this northre cuntree?  
 c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4651 To straunge contree he wil we trus.  
 a. 1784 *Dick o' the Cow* xli. (*Bord. Minstr.*) Thus Dickie has fell'd Johnie Armstrong The prettiest man in the south country (*rime* three).  
 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mariner* vii. 1, He loves to talk with Mariners That come from a far contree.  
 1816 *BYRON Siege of Cor.* Intr., And some are in a far contree.]

1. A tract or expanse of land of undefined extent; a region, district.

c. 1275 *LAY.* 1282 Bi Ruscicadan hil neome be see, and bi be contree of Assare [*c.* 1205 *montaine* of Azare].  
 c. 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1437 Be cuntree well he knewe Er he be dragon souyt And seije.  
 c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Al be contree aboute Jordan.  
*Ibid.* 9 Marie wente into monteyne contree.  
 c. 1450 *MELIN* ii. 32 That contree is full of grete forestis.  
 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 196 Two days ago, we went across the country to visit Squire Burdock.  
 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 88 His road lay over a flat country.  
 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 446 A rich grazing country admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep.

b. without a. and pl.  
 1881 J. RUSSELL *Hais* iii. 38 Round Jedburgh and Hawick were immense belts of country covered with trees.  
*Mod.* All this is new country to me.

c. The transition from 1 to 2 is seen in the application of the word to a district having distinct physical or other characteristics, as the *chalk country*, the *fen country*, the *country of the red-deer*, the *stag-hunting country*, etc.

1882 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 112 The saint-foin hay has all been got in in the chalk countries without a drop of wet.

2. A tract or district having more or less definite limits in relation to human occupation, *e.g.* owned by the same lord or proprietor, or inhabited by people of the same race, dialect, occupation, etc.

Formerly often applied to a county, barony, or other part; in Ireland and Scotland, still to the territory of a clan as the *O'Neil Country*, *Lochiel's Country*.

1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 Vewe contreyes beþ in Engeland, þat monkes nabbeþ of Normandye somþing in her honde.  
 c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Þe cuntre of Dorseth,

lond & tenement, Alle had þei wasted, fro Seuerne vnto Kent.  
 c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 422 Þey wolen infecte cuntreys and cuntreys wolen infecte reumes.  
 c. 1434 *Paston Lett.* No. 19 I. 36. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* xcix. 79 Ther was a kyng Britone that held the cuntre of leycestre & al the cuntre aboute named Bredynale.  
 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 2 In Leycestershyre, Lankeshyre, Yorkeshyre, and manye other contreyes, the plowes be of dyuers makings.  
 1597 *GOLDING De Mornay* viii. 94 The very account of the yere was vncertaine and confused in the cuntre of Europe, vntill the time of Iulius Cesar.  
 1665 *SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 47 Welcomed by... the nobility and gentlemen of the contres with the volunteer troops as we passed.  
 1706-43 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* 291 Shire of Aberdeen... contains the Countries of Marre, Fourmantene, Garich, Strathlogie, and Part of Buchan.  
 1798 *PRINCE REGENT (Geo. IV.) in Chatterton Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. xxi. 347 To know whether I would not give up hunting what is called the Piddletown country.  
 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* Introd. The fort at Inversnaid, constructed for the express purpose of bridling the country of the Mac-Gregors.  
 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 175 The ancient Irish tenancy consisted of a village or district, or, in the phraseology of the island, a 'country', in which there was a paramount chief, and a number of dependent clansmen.  
 1887 *CHESHIRE Gloss.* Country, a countryside, district. Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different countries.

3. The territory or land of a nation; usually an independent state, or a region once independent and still distinct in race, language, institutions, or historical memories, as England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the United Kingdom, etc.

With political changes, what were originally distinct countries have become provinces or districts of one country, and *vice versa*; the modern tendency being to identify the term with the existing political condition.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 162 Of Jerusalem cuntre þe gode kyng Guyoun.  
 c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 11 Þe contree clepid Bythynye.  
 c. 1400 *Petr. Troy* xiii. 5426 What kynges þere come of cuntres aboute.  
 c. 1400 *Langland's Curye* 173 If a leche be in straunge cuntre he ne schal bi no maner wei take such a cure.  
 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* 156 22 To bee of one cuntre, of one nation, of one language.  
 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5 In those times very many Countreys of the West, spake or vnderstood Latine.  
 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C. Pref.* Spain, being a Country out of the ordinary road of Travellers.  
 1718 *Freethinker* No. 56. 8 A Country, where every thing is in the Disposal of the Crown.  
 1875 *JAVOIS Money* (1878) 6 The most advanced commercial countries.  
 1885 *Whitaker's Ann.* 431 Irish Peers... may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries.  
*Ibid.* 311 *titile*. Foreign Countries, chiefly those with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors or Consuls.

4. The land of a person's birth, citizenship, residence, etc.; used alike in the wider sense of native land, and in the narrower one of the particular district to which a person belongs. a. with *possess. pron.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18161 (Cott.) Þai war for-wondred o þat light, In þair contree þai sagh sa bright.  
 c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 722 Mi-self knowe ich nougt mi ken ne mi kontre noþer.  
 c. 1400 *Kom. Rose* 562 In erthe is not our cuntre.  
 1548 *HALL Chron.* 13 The most pernicious enemy to them and his owne naturall country.  
*Ibid.* 44 The final destruction of your native country and naturall region.  
 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 82 To weepe Ouer his Countries Wronkes.  
 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 811 Mighty Cesar asserts his Country's Cause.  
 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 13 Heroes that have acted for the Good of their Country.  
 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 304 The people had no love for their country or for their king.

b. absolutely. Native land, fatherland.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* 1. 2 Which speake of inuincible mindes, of bold aduenturers for Countries sauetie.  
 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 81 Forgive me Country, and sweet Countreymen.  
 1738 *POPE Epil. Sat.* 1. 153 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son!  
 1852 *TENNISON Ode Death Wellington* vi. 61 If love of country move thee there at all.  
 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 321/2 The old-fashioned love of country which never swells into bombast or sinks into *chauvinism*.

5. 'The parts of a region distant from cities or courts' (J.); the rural districts as distinct from the town or towns; sometimes applied to all outside the capital, called, by eminence, 'town'.

1526-34 *TINDALE Mark* v. 14 And... the swyne hee dedes feed, and tolde it in the cye, and in the cuntre.  
 1530 *PALSGR.* 587 2, 1 lyke nat his daunsing, he hoppeth and tryppeth lyke one of the countreys... *comme ung paysant*.  
 1598 *NASHE Christ's T.* 49 b, In the Country, the Gentleman... vndotheth the Farmer. In London, the Vsurer snatcheth vp the Gentleman.  
 1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 241 Hee... is gone into the Country, but not far from London.  
 1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iv. 201 Passed through one of the town-gates, and went about three miles into the country.  
 1784 *COWPER Task* 1. 749 God made the country, and man made the town.  
 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 319 The refinements of the capital follow him into the country.  
 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/2 (He) has so far recovered as to be able to leave town for the country.

6. The people of a district or state; the nation.  
 c. 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1407 Þe cuntre alle bidene þai seije fle ful rjst.  
 c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13262 (Fairf.) Þe cuntre hally til him sojt.  
 1548 *HALL Chron.* 24 b, By the puissance of the townsmen and aide of the country, they were repulsed.  
 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 136 All the Country, in a general voyce, Cry'd hate vpon him.  
 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xli. 57 And all countreys came into Egypt to Joseph, for to buy corn.  
 1739 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 190 No noon-tide bell invites the country round.  
 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 814 The country mourns.  
 1885 *LD. COCKBURN Mem.* 409 What was called the country, that is, the country as represented

by town councils and lairds was nearly unanimous against this reform.

b. To appeal or go to the country: to appeal to the body of parliamentary electors from an adverse or doubtful vote of the House of Commons, which is practically done by the dissolution of Parliament: see **APPEAL** v. 5.

1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 24 What with church and corn together, and the Queen Dowager, we may go to the country with as good a cry as some other persons.  
 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* lix, It became necessary for James Oxtou to go to the country... He (the Governor) dissolved the assembly and sent James Oxtou to the country.  
 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 450/1 The cry of a 'cheap breakfast table' would no longer be one 'to go to the country with'.

7. Law. Applied to a jury.

In 12-14th c. a jury was a body of witnesses summoned to decide by their sworn testimony (*verdictum*, verdict) some question debated between litigants who had formally agreed to be bound by that testimony. The jury being summoned from the neighbourhood (hundred) in which the controverted facts were supposed to have taken place, the question was said to be tried by the neighbourhood (*L. vicinium, viciniam*, Fr. *vicinet*; or by the 'country' (*L. patria*, Fr. *pays*). The litigants were said to put themselves upon the, or their country, and trial by the country was distinguished from other modes of trial. The phrase has been retained to the present day, when accused criminals still formally submit to trial 'by God and their country', although the character of trial by jury has been greatly changed. (*F. W. Maitland*.)

[1234 *Bracton's Note-bk.* I. 649 Inde ponit se super patriam.  
 c. 1250 *Bracton* ff. 142 b, Item defendit se... de necessitate per patriam.  
 1293 *Year Bk.* 21-2 *Edw. I.* 393 'Coment volet auerier?' 'Iar pays.'  
 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 2948 Als a man has drede bodily, When he es accouped of felony Byfor kynges justice, and be cuntre.  
 a. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1633) 189 If hee (the prisoner) plead not guilty, the clark asketh him how hee will be tried and telleth him he must say, by God and the cuntre, for these be the words formall of his triall after inditement.  
 1660 *Trial Regis.* 167 p. 110 And for his Tryal hath put himself upon God and the Country, which Country you are.  
 1752 J. LOUTHAUS *Form of Process* ed. 2 206.  
 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 313.  
 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* II. x. 550 When the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, and for his trial put himself 'upon the country' (which country the jury are).  
 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. By his country, represented by twelve men in a box, he will be tried.

8. With qualifications, as *black country*, *low country*, *old country*; also *east*, *west*, *north*, *south country*, in senses 1, 2, or 3. See **BLACK**, etc.

II. Technical uses.

9. *Naut.* a. A region of the sea or ocean. b. A station (see *quot.* 1867).

1748 *ANSON's Voy.* i. iii. 22 The Spanish sailors, being for the most part accustomed to a fair weather country.  
 1800 *SCOTT'S Voy. Arctic Regions* II. 237 What the fishers call... the close season, when the country is nearly full of ice.  
*Ibid.* I. 314 Two French frigates had cruized the fishing country during the latter end of the season, and had destroyed several of the whalers.  
 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arctic Regions* 270 They also told us that no less than eleven ships were destroyed in this country by the ice last year.  
 1867 *SWINN Sailing's Word-bk.* Country, a term synonymous with station. The place whither a ship happens to be ordered.

10. *Naut.* (U.S.) The space in a cabin, as the ward-room or steerage, not occupied by berths, and used by the members of the mess in common.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* cxi. (1856) 25 The area... which is known to naval men as 'the country', seemed completely filled up with the hinged table.

11. *Mining* (*Cornwall*). The rock in which a lode of ore occurs; called also *country-rock*; see also *quots.*

1674 *RAY Prep. Tin in Eng. Words* (E. D. S.) 11 Besides the main lode, they have little branches that run from it north and south, and to other points, which they call country.  
 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* Country, among the miners, a term or appellation they give to their works under ground.  
*Phil. Trans.* No. 108.  
 1857 J. SCOFFERN *Useful Metals* 81 The rock in which the lode occurs is called the country.

12. *Cricket slang.* Applied to parts of the field a long way from the wickets.

1884 *Lilleywhite's Crick. Comp.* 206 Splendid field, being especially good in the country.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

(In simple attributive use, as in *country girl*, *country manners*, = attributive use of *rural*, *rustic*, and hence considered by some an adjective. But *country* cannot, like *rural*, *rustic*, be used predicatively, or undergo comparison; we say a *country town*, but not a *more country town*, nor the *town is country*.)

† 13. *attrib.* Of a country, particular district, or part of the world; of the country (in question), of one's own country; national, native. Almost always with a possessive or demonstrative, as *his own country speech*, the speech of his own country, *that country steel*, the steel of that country. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. **COUNTRYMAN**, **COUNTRYWOMAN**.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 143 To make songes and ditee in þe contre longage (*in lingua patria*).  
 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* 30 He chaunced to fynde certayne of his countreys shippes.  
 1570-6 *LAMBRIDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 97 The pens of our owne countrie writers.  
 1598 *GREENEWEY Tacitus* Ann. i. xiii. (1622) 24 Offered vp in honour of their countrey gods.  
 1621 *FLETCHER Pilgr.* i. ii. 49 What country-crauer are you?  
 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 42 In Padua I... found there a Country Gentleman of mine.  
 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* iii. ii, Talk not

of our country ladies: I declare myself for the Spanish beauties. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 201 Among all the Country Rites (*patris ritibus*) of Religion. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 Many Workmen commend that Country-Steel for best, from whence that Steel came.

b. *Anglo-Ind.* Of or belonging to India (or other foreign country), as distinguished from European; native.

1584 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. India* 36 a. The Nayres may not take any Country women, and they also do not marry. 1619 PRING in *Purchas Pilgrims* I. 638 (Y.) Master Methwold came from Messalipatam in one of the Country Boats. 1727 HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 253 When we arrived there, we found three European Ships, and a Country Ship from Surat. 1752 in *Orme Hist. Mil. Trans.* (1805) I. 211 (Y.) A sergeant who spoke the country languages. 1817 RAFFLES *Hist. Java* I. 210 (Y.) Since the conquest... a very extensive trade has been carried on by the English in country ships. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. 1. v. 272 Employing the vessel in what is called the country trade, that is, on intermediate voyages from one port to another in India.

14. Of or pertaining to the rural districts; living in, situated in, belonging to or characteristic of the country (often as contrasted with the town); rural, rustic: as in *country bank, boy, breeding, bumpkin, carpenter, carrier, church, clergyman, fellow, gentry, girl, labourer, manners, parish, pleasures, reader, school, sport, squire, tailor, trader, village, wake, wench, work*, etc. (In some of these the hyphen is often used, esp. by earlier writers; but it is unnecessary.)

c. 1545 *Vox Populi* 374 in *Harl. E. P. III.* 281. I know not whate a clocke. But by the countre clocke. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. (Arb.)* 61 The country Squire, doth couet to be Knight. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist. Ajb.* The commendations of countre pleasures. 1577 GOOGE *Herreshach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 Of great use among countre people. c. 1588 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 40 How lovely in her country-weeds she look'd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 122, I doe loue that Countrey gille. 1600 C. PERCY in *Shaks. Cent. Poet.* 38. I am heere so pesterd with countre businesse. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 138 These fresh Nymphes encounter euery one in Countrey footing. a. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 49 In our countrey-work of threshing. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismirey* Salomon heere applies his wisdom to countre capacities. 1627 TRAFF *Comm. Ps.* vii. 1 A plain Countrey-fellow. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 301 To discover to our Country-Reader these mysterious Intricacies of Nature. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 21 To preach to ordinary people, and govern a country-parish. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvil's Lux O.* 245 Applause from the Country-Fry. 1686 DRYDEN *Prolog. Univ. Oxf.* 2 Thespis, the first professor of our art, At countrey wakes sung ballads from a cart. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 § 2 A Country Wake. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol. Ded.* In my Country-Privacy. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 7. I was bred at a country-school. 1774 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* I. 62 Enjoying the sweets of repose in a country solitude. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A's* vii. Wks. 1812 I. 28 A poor country-bumkin of a Stag. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 40 That unpopular class of beings, country-boys. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de V.* You thought to break a country heart For pasture, ere you went to town. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii. Conscious of my country-broque. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 56 Ranked with the country gentry. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 229 Bank of England. Country Branches. *Ibid.* 234 Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London agents.

15. General combinations: locative, as *country-dweller, -liver* sbs.; *country-born, -bred, -made, -trained* adjs.; objective, as *country-loving, -selling*; adverbial and parasynthetic, as *country-plain, -flavoured*, etc.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 A town-bred or \*country-bred similitude. 1834 C. BROXTON *Lett.* in *Mrs. Gaskell's Life* 93 Too much afraid of appearing country-bred. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 Rather like Forrainers and strangers, then \*Country-borne people. 1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* in *Harl. Dodsley* VIII. 53 Such \*country-button'd caps as you. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 438 Blessings which \*country-dwellers thankfully acknowledge. 1892 *Tablet* 2 Jan. 35 No country-dweller could be ignorant of the limits of the manor in which he dwelt. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* 117 That black-eyed, brown-skinned, \*country-flavoured wench. 1886 G. HAMILTON in E. H. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygoner* Pref. 2 Some old time \*country livers... may run over its pages. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 289 A pair of strong \*country-made gay horses. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. vii. 245. I am \*Country-plaine, and still short. 1695 LOCKE in *Fox Bourne's Life* II. xiii. 322 \*Country-selling knavery. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 No \*country-trained hound should be allowed even to be tried in the streets of London.

16. Special comb. (sometimes hyphenated): *country air*, (a) the fresh air of the country; (b) a rural melody or song; † *country base* = *BASE sb.* 2; † *country-bishop*, a rendering of Gr. *χωρεπίσκοπος*, CHOREPISCOPE; *country-box*, a small country-house (see *Box sb.* 14); *country captain*, (a) a captain stationed in the country; † (b) *Anglo-Ind.* a captain of a native ship (cf. 13 b); also a peculiar dry kind of curry; † *country disease*, home sickness; † *country dog*, a dog bred for use in the country; *country gentleman*, a gentleman having landed property in the country and residing there; hence *country-gentlemanlike*; † *country husband*, a rural husbandman; † *country Joan*, an awkward country lass; *country life*, life in the country following rural pur-

suits; *country-like a. and adv.*, according to the manners in the country, rural, rustic; rustically; *country-looking a.*, having the appearance of belonging to the country, rustic-looking; *country note*, a bank-note issued by a local bank, as distinguished from the Bank of England; † *Country Pepper*, the Biting Stone-crop, *Sedum acre*; † *country pie* (see quot.); † *country-put* (*obs. slang*), a rustic lout or greenhorn; *country-talk*, the talk of a district or country-side; † *country Tom*, † a bedlam-beggar; *country town*, a small town which forms the centre of a rural district, and has only the industries connected with rural and local requirements, as distinguished from a seaport, manufacturing town, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Gratefuisse* vi. These \*country-aires thy love Did take. 1715 POPE *and Ep. Miss Blount* 2 Some fond Virgin, whom her mother's care Drags from the Town to wholesome Country air. 1811 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 20 Lads more like to run The \*Country base, then to commit such slaughter. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 21 Them they called \*country-byshops, because in the contrey they represented the Bishop. 1757 LLOYD (*title*), Cits \*Country Box. 1876 BROWNING *Pachiar.* 67 Nor country box was soul's domain. 1649 W. CAVENDISH (*title*), The \*Country Captain. 1769 LD. TEIGNMOUTH in *Life* (1843) I. 15 (Y.), I supped last night at a Country Captain's; where I saw for the first time a specimen of the Indian taste. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* I. 29. I was two Months in Geneva, where... I got the \*Country Disease, and began to grieve after my Father and Mother. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 35 Their quantity is not much bigger than a \*Country Dog. 1622 BROME *Court Beggar* Dram. Personae, Mr. Swaynwit, a blunt \*Country Gentleman. 1722 BERKELEY *Alphr.* ii. § 11 Among country gentlemen and farmers. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1811) 78 English, which he treated with a Country-gentlemanlike familiarity. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 Let our \*Country-Husbands conclude, that Water... is an excellent Vehicle to convey the Spirit, Salt, and Sulphur that are apt for Vegetation into Vegetables. 1802 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 48 You are such a dowdy, such a \*country Joan, no one will look upon you. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) Aijb. Every one knows that a \*Country-life was the most Ancient. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 1 We always find the Poet in Love with the Country-Life. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Rural*, rude, \*country like. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 209 Anciently... the Feast of Bacchus was transacted Country-like and merrily. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii. A \*country-looking fellow, your worship. 1813 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii. A tall, stout, country-looking man. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 203 The extinction of the \*country note issue. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* cxxviii. § 5. 415 Stonecrop... [called] of some... wall Pepper, \*country Pepper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 293/2 The Goblet, or \*Country Pye, is made of large pieces of Flesh. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \*Country-put, a silly Country-Fellow. a. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 190 An old maid, a country-put, or a college-pedant. 1759 STERNE *Trist.* Sk. I. 1. The person... had made himself a \*country-talk by a breach of all decorum. 1660 *Midsummer Moon* (Halliwell), [He] has on property of a scholar, poverty: you would take him for \*Country Tom broke loose from the galleys. 1605 BURGESS *Personal Titles* to If he live in a \*Country Towne. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Shewlack's Bk.* 37 To search in Villages or Country-Towns.

**Country cousin.** A cousin or relative from the country, to whom the sights and life of the town are novel; one whose 'countrified' manners and ways are apt to embarrass town relatives.

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* u. 42 Pester'd at table with the odious company of... country cousins. 1806-J. J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. lxviii. Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins on their first importation into London. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 31 One of the sights of London for country cousins was to see the mails starting.

Hence **Country-cousin v.**, to treat as a country-cousin; **Country-cousinship**, a relationship felt as awkward or embarrassing.

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 139 They are fine, and inclined to 'country cousin' me. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 21 The brain is often forced to acknowledge the inconvenient country-cousinship of the stomach. *Ibid.* 364 Theory is too fine a dame to confess even a country-cousinship with coarse-handed Practice.

**Country-dance** (kōntri-dāns). [f. COUNTRY + DANCE, lit. a dance of the country. On its introduction into France the name was perverted to *contredanse*, which has been erroneously assumed to be the original form: see *CONTREDANSE*.]

a. A dance practised by country-people, usually in the open air. b. *esp.* a generic name for all English dances of rural or native origin (already in 17th c. contrasted with French dances); specifically, applied to dances in which an indefinite number of couples stand up face to face in two long lines, as in the well-known *Sir Roger de Coverley*.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 27 *Haydegies*, A country dance or round. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The countant hath twice so much in a straine, as the English country dance. 1611 COTGR., *Cordance*, a kind of country dance. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* ciii. Peasants... can advance At best, noe higher than a Country Dance. 1650 WELDON *Crt. K.* James 134 Because they could not learn the French Dances so soon as to be in gay Clothes, Country Dances must be in the garb of the Court. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 Sir Roger de Coverley. His Great Grand-father was Inventor of that famous Country-Dance which is called after him. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hornpipe*, a country dance, danced commonly

to a horn. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Country-dances being low, were utterly proscribed. 1843 Q. VICTORIA *Journ. Life Highlands* 1868 36 We danced one country-dance—I with Lord Willoughby—and Albert with Lady Carington. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. A merry country dance was going on... and new couples joined in every minute, till there were a hundred of them going down the middle and up again.

Fig. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. iv. A country-dance of joy is in your face.

Hence **Country-dance v.** (*nonce-wd.*), **Country-danceer**, **Country-dancing** vbl. sb.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 6, I was very much pleased... with that Part... which he called *French Dancing*. After this Part was over, they began a Diversion which they call *Country Dancing*. *Ibid.* ¶ 16 As for Country Dancing... as [it] is the particular Invention of our own Country... I would not Discountenance it. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 2 Nov., I country-danced till four. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 39 She... also gave him an invitation to 'squire her to a country-dancing. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. x. 56 The cotillions were over, the country-dancing began. a. 1852 T. MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* v. 20 Here... I... spite of some few dandy lancers, Who vainly try to preach Quadrille—See nought but true-blue country-dancers.

**Country-folk.** Also **folks.** a. People of the (same) country; countrymen, compatriots: usually with *possessive*; cf. COUNTRY 13. *Obs.* exc. dial. b. Inhabitants of the rural parts.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) I. li. Surely strangers would have lesse mercy on mee then mine owne country-folke. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.*, Luke Pref. 3 Your... charitie and zeale towards your country folkes. 1666 J. POPE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 331 III. 239 Thrust them and all their country-folkes out of the Queens lodgings. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. iv. 95 Though the savages were their own country-folks, yet they were most terribly afraid of them. 1818 SCOTT *Mrt. Midl.* xxxv. Which at once acknowledged the connection betwixt them as country-folk.

b. 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The townsfolk and countryfolk of Derbyshire.

**Country-house.** A house or mansion in the country; *esp.* the residence of a country gentleman; a country-seat. Also *attrib.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* a No humane creature to my sight... nor country house, field tent, or shepherd's cote. 1664 PERYS *Diary* 1879 III. 25 Going out of towne to his country-house. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* to We met at a country-house. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 21 Dec., I do not love country-house society.

**Countryism.** *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] Attachment to one's country; patriotic principles.

1860 CAROLINE FOX in *Jrnl.* (1882) II. 274 [He [Tennyson] talked of the Cornish, and rather liked the conceit of their countryism.]

**Countryless.** a. Without a country. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 12 A penniless and countryless adventurer.

**Countryman** (kōntrimān).

1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country or district (COUNTRY 2, 3); a native or inhabitant. Often in *comb.*, as *north-countryman*, etc.

c. 1305 *Life St. Kenelm* 291 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 55 Pe contrai men per beside... Ouertrowede wel whar hit lay. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 31 The countreemen coloured well ichone. c. 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lovel.* (1811) 15 The other sayth he is this countryman. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 210 Being borne a countryman of such a country. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 67 Mr. Ser. Holl. What Countryman are you, Sir? Mr. Zeal, Somersetshire. 1708 tr. *Erasm. Life Colet in Phenix* II. 19 A Disease which seiz'd no Countrymen but English. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* II. 57 When he knew what countryman I was, he made many inquiries respecting Salamanca. 1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 Other countrymen look slight and undersized beside them.

*transf.* 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farmer* 396 The Bay-tree... a Countriman in euerie coast and quarte.

2. A man of one's own country, a fellow-countryman; a compatriot; usually with *possessive*.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 19 A countreman of myne in the seyde court, Maister John Urry. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Rather brothers then enemies, rather Countreymenne then Conquerours. 1570-76 LAMBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. x. You my countrie men the Gentlemen of this Countie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 110, I am Welch you know, good Countriman. 1681 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 256 A countrie man of ours. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 31 The Earl of Strafford was my near Neighbour (as well as my Country-man) in Yorkshire. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 454 Christian and countryman was all with him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Simonides is a countryman of yours. *Mod.* We are country-men.

3. One who lives in the country or rural parts and follows a rural occupation; a husbandman.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herreshach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Concerning Wooddes what needefullest are for our Countreimen to plant. 1608 (*title*), The Great Frost... A familiar talk between a Countryman and a Citizen. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 25 Strangers, your fare is homely... But such it is as we poor countrymen Earn with our toil. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 616 Monmouth and his friends disguised themselves as countrymen. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. i. § 4 The words 'countryman, rustic, clown, paysan, villager', still signify a rude and untaught person.

**Country party.** *Politics.* A political party which advocates the interests and claims of the country as a whole in opposition to the court or other particular interest, or (in later use) of country against town, the agricultural against the manufacturing interest.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 43 A Country Party must 136—2

be authorized by the Voice of the Country. 176a HUME Hist. Eng. VIII. lxviii. (Jod.). The elections had gone mostly in favour of the country party. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 25 The language of the country party was perceptibly bolder and sharper than on the preceding day. 1888 Times 3 Jan. 9/5 The Country Party and the Town Party were battling for supremacy under the rival standards of margarine and butterine.

**Country-people.** a. Men and women of the country, rustics. † b. (with possessive) One's own countrymen and countrywomen, compatriots: cf. COUNTRY-FOLK.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 6 b. Country people were always preferred before the people of the City. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 16 Talk but with Country-people. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* III. 193 Ordered to turn them against his own country people. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 384 Practising on the prejudices and facility of country-people.

**Country-rook:** see COUNTRY II.

**Country-seat.** The mansion and demesne in which a county family is seated or established; the residence of a country gentleman or nobleman; a country-house.

1583 STANVHURST *Ennis* iv. (Arb.) 99 Pheebe, to Delos, his native country seat, hastning. 1668 ETHERIDGE *She would if she could* v. i. A pretty country seat, madam, with a handsome parcel of land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P. 4 A Description of her Country-Seat, about an hundred Miles distant from London. 1715 PRIOR *Alind* n. 58 So merchant has his house in town And country-seat near Banstead Down. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bilton* Est. i. 1 Bilton Castle is a pretty country seat, standing in a small but beautifully-wooded park.

**Countryside.** [See -SHIP. Used as if for countrysideship.] Position in relation to a country, or to a common country; compatriotism.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 32 The old acquaintance and countryside that had been between them. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. vii. Casting behind all earthly care. All countryside, all national regards And enmities. 1863 *What is Truth?* 88 My dear brethren in common countryside, —compatriots.

**Country-side.**

1. A side (e.g. east or west side) of a country, one side of a river-valley, of a hill-range, etc.; hence a district, region, or tract of country having a kind of natural unity; = COUNTRY 2. Orig. Sc. (and perh. northern Eng.); now a favourite word of descriptive writers.

1621 CADE *Serm.* 16 A terror and a plague to the towne and side of a country where he dwells. 1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 173 (Jam.) Mr. Guthry continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that country-side. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii. It made nae sma' noise in the country-side. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii. At the revels and pastimes of the country-side. 1881 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 7 The most notorious thieves... in the whole country-side. 1885 MRS. CADY *Footsteps* 7. d'Arc 23 The country-side in these north-western Vosges teems with memories of Jeanne.

2. The inhabitants of a tract of country.

1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Jackd. Rheims* 124 He long lived the pride of that country side. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 105 All the countryside is sure to be there [at the Fair].

3. attrib.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.* 'Twill mak' a bonnie countryside talk. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1303 Without reproof from the priest or rebuke from countryside opinion.

**Countryward,** a. and adv. [See -WARD.] In the direction of the country. (Orig. with to.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2176 And to his cuntreward [i.e. contree warde, contreward, country warde] he sayleth swythe. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke 30b. To gather and laie up treasures to that same countryward. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. iv. 74 To strain her dimmed eyesight seaward and countryward.

**Countrywoman.** a. A woman of a (specified) country, or of one's own country ( *fellow-countrywoman*). b. A woman who lives in the country or rural parts.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109/2 Contremann, or womann, compatriota. 1582a [see COUNTRY 13b]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 67 You are too bitter to your country-woman. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 99 A Hyrcanian Lady (which Country-woman... his mother also was). 1679 *Hist. Jettser* 37 To dress him up like a Country-woman. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 86 Her fair countrywomen. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 49 Conceiving an undying passion... for a young countrywoman whom he found in Holland.

**Countship** (kau'ntʃɪp). [f. COUNT sb.<sup>2</sup> + -SHIP.]

a. The office or dignity of a count (also used as a title).

b. The domain or jurisdiction of a count.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. i. Where's that bombast look... your countship were just now? 1831 CARLYLE *Early German Lit.* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 199 For all which, Anton and his kindred had countships and princelings in abundance. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 336 The countships of Northumberland and Huntingdon, which had once belonged to his wife's father, Waltheof. 1868 BROWN *King & Bk.* vi. 416 How his Countship sungs!

**Countur-**, obs. form of COUNTER-

**County**<sup>1</sup> (kau'nti). Forms: 4-5 *counte*, *counte*, 5 *countie*, 6-7 *countie*, -ye, 6- *county*. [a. AF. *counté* (in Laws of Wm. I.), later *counte* = OF. *counté*, later *comité* = Pr. *comitat*, It. *comitato* = L. *comitatus*, f. *comes*, *comit-em* COUNT: cf. *ducatus* DUCHY from *dux*, *ducem* DUKE. The L. word had primarily the sense of 'a body of companions, a

companionship,' subsequently 'an escort or retinue'; when *comes* became a designation of a state officer, *comitatus* followed as the name of his office, and when the *conte* became a territorial lord, the *comité* became his territory—the stage at which the word entered English.]

† 1. The domain or territory of a count. Obs.

Common in AF., but in Eng. perh. only used in reference to the territory of a French or other foreign count. (The first quot. is fig., but seems to belong here.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 85 Pe Erdome of enuye and Wrathe togideres... Pe countie [i.e. countee; A text kingdom] of countie, and alle pe costes aboute. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Countie, an erldome, *counté*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. l. 50 The Dutchy of Anjou, and the Countie of Maine. 1621 CORG. *Dracis Royaux*, the Royall Prerogative... to create a Chastellenie, a Baronie, or Countie; and of this a Marquidome, or Duchie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou C. Warres* 399 When he began to prosecute his Victory into the Bounds of the Countie, or Earldom, the Switzers interceded him to respite his Fury. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 272/1 Boulogne had... been erected into a county.

2. One of the territorial divisions of Great Britain and Ireland, formed as the result of a variety of historical events, and serving as the most important divisional unit in the country for administrative, judicial, and political purposes.

The AF. *counté* and the med. L. *comitatus* were used to render the English SHIRE, the division of the country administered originally by an *eorl* and later by a *sheriff* (AF. *riscounté*); whence *counté* was gradually adopted in English (app. scarcely before the 15th c.), as an alternative name for the *shire*, and in course of time was applied to the similar divisions made in Wales and in Ireland, as well as to the shires of Scotland, and also extended to those separate portions of the realm which never were shires, as the duchy of Cornwall, Orkney and Shetland, etc.

b. The status of county was also given at various times to a number of cities and towns in England and Ireland, with a certain portion of adjoining territory; these were separated from the shire in which they were situated, and made counties by themselves; more exactly called *corporate counties* or *counties corporate*: see CORPORATE ppl. a. 4.

c. By the Local Government Act of 1888 the word has received a further modification of meaning; besides the historical counties, and counties corporate, boroughs of above 50,000 inhabitants are made administrative counties under the name of *county boroughs*, which are administratively, but not politically or judicially, independent of the counties in which they are situated.

1292a BRITTON l. xiv. § 3 A nos viscountes de cel counté et des countez joingnautz. 1411 in *E. E. Wills* 20 Pe Londres and pe rentes in the Countee of deun-shire. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* (2 Hen. VI) IV. 198 At Oghtryn in the Countee of Kildare. *Ibid.* IV. 258 That Justice of Pees in every Countee of England shuld examen all manere of servauntz in her Countees. 1482 in *Sources Misc.* (1890) 40 Dwelling w'in the cunte of Cumbreland. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 2 In all Shires, Counties, Counties Palantyne and other Places of this Realme. *Ibid.* c. 26 § 2 The residue of the said Lordshippes Marchers within the said Countrey or Dominion of Wales shall be severed and devyded into certayne particular Counties or Shires, that is to say, the Countie or Shire of Monmouth, etc. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 64, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. ii. 49 Alfred... divided all England into Counties. 1821 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 408/1 The word shire is in most cases equivalent to *county*, a name often substituted for it in Great Britain, and always in Ireland. 1860 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) I. ii. 46 Of the Old-English kingdoms several still survive as counties. 1884 GLAINSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 The extension of the household franchise to the counties.

b. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The county of the City of Yorke... the county of the town of Kingston vpon Hull, The county Palatine of Lancaster, the county of Salop, Leicester, Hereford and Lincoln. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 107 King Henry... did... make this city [Exeter], with its suburbs, a County... by means whereof they have justices of the peace, a sheriff, constables, and all other officers that pertained to a county. 1679 *Cowley's Interpr.* s.v. *County*. Besides these Counties... there be likewise Counties Corporate... these be certain Cities, or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow such extraordinary Liberties. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 115 There are also counties *corporate*; which are certain cities and towns, some with more, some with less territory annexed to them. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 18/1 Cork, a city, the assize town of the county of Cork... situated in the county of the city of Cork... The county of the city consists of the city, suburbs, and liberties. 1859 *Polit. Peris* 26 There are in England nineteen Counties-Corporate, that is, cities, or boroughs which are counties of themselves. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The inquiry was simply limited to the 'County of London', which means the metropolis with a twenty-miles radius.

c. 1888 *Local Govt. Act in Whitaker's Alm.* (1889) 584 The following large boroughs, each with a population of not less than 50,000, or being, before the passing of the present Act, a county of itself, will be separate administrative counties, and will be known as *county boroughs*. *Ibid.* 586/2 The clerk of the peace for the county of London must be a separate officer from the clerk of the council for the administrative county of London.

3. Introduced into most of the British colonies as the name of the administrative divisions; in the United States, the political and administrative division next below the State, into which all the States of the Union are divided, except South Carolina, of which the divisions are called 'districts', and Louisiana, which is divided into 'parishes'.

For the relations between the *county* and the *town* or *township* in U.S., see BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* ch. xlviii. 1863 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 61 Govern' of Pennsylvania and

Countys annexed. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 117 The colony... was divided... into four counties or shires. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. x. 113 The society, town and county, in these countries, are new modifications of the parish, hundred and shire. 1896 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 217/1 These districts [Lower Canada] are sub-divided as under: Counties, Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships. *Ibid.* VI. 311/2 (*South Carolina*) The number of districts, which name is here substituted for that of counties, is 29. 1839 *Ibid.* XIII. 75/2 Jamaica is politically divided into three counties, Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 568 The county... is still in the main a judicial district in and for which civil and criminal courts are held.

4. Eng. Hist. The periodical meeting, convention, or court held under the sheriff for the transaction of the business of the shire; the shire-moot, shire-court, COUNTY-COURT 1; also a particular session of this court.

This was perhaps the earliest sense in which *counté* was used in English. It was a regular use of Anglo-Lat. *comitatus* and AF. *counté*; app. no such phrases as *curia de comitatu*, or *court du counté*, being in use. Business was done in *pleno comitatu*, *en plein counté*, a man was not outlawed until he had been 'exacted' in *quatuor comitatibus*; he must be exacted de *comitatu* in *comitatu*, etc.

1217 2nd *Charter Hen. III* (and Re-issue of Magna Carta) § 42 Nullus comitatus de cetero teneatur nisi de mense in mensem [transl. Pulton, c. xxv. No Countie from henceforth shall be holden, but from moneth to moneth]. 1292a BRITTON vi. iv. § 3 Purra it weyer la court soen seigneur... et pleder en Counté. *Ibid.* vi. iv. § 6 Et mouster le bref en plein Counté. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Counte in countes alle was peysed wel, Baret of baron fees forgyuen ilkadele. *Ibid.* 399 To com to be parlement, For cries & barons at London suld it be, Four knyghtes be somene chosen in ilk counte. 1444 *Petition in Rolls of Parl.* v. 120 That the shire of every shire... in the next counte holden in thaire shires... make an opyn proclamation... Of the suitors of the said counties than being in the pleine counte. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 15 Preamb. Shirels Under-shirefs Shire Clerks or any other officers holding or keeping the Countes in the name of a Shiref. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 14 The Shire Counte or Countie of or for the said Shire or Countie of Brekenok shalbe holden and kepte in the said Towne of Brekenok. 1549 *Act 2-3 Edw. VI.* c. 25 Shires which haue and vse their Counties to bee holden every six weeks. 1700 TYRKELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 776 At the next County (i.e. County-Court) which should be holden.]

5. The people of a county collectively as a part of the nation, or as a body of ratepayers. b. The county gentry or county families collectively.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 17/1 The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed... that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be billeted upon them. 1806 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* xxxi. (*Leisure Ho.* 515, 'I am sure', said Mrs. Rochford, 'the county will far better to see you there than Mrs. Russell Penton.' *Ibid.* The new bridge is to be borne by the county. The new bridge has been built at the joint expense of the County, the Borough, and the Thames Commissioners.

6. Used to render L. *conventus*, a Roman provincial judicial assembly, and hence an administrative division of a province for the administration of justice.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 52 Within the countie or iurisdiction of Corduba. *Ibid.* 88 The whole province [of Spain] is divided into three counties [in *conventus* tri] or iudiciall courts of Assises.

7. County palatine: orig. the dominion of a count or earl palatine, a palatinate; in England, a county of which the earl or lord had originally royal privileges, with the right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. See PALATINE.

The counties palatine are now *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*; formerly *Durham*, *Pembroke*, *Hexhamshire*, and *Ely* were of the number.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 24 Preamb. Where the Countie of Lancastre is and of long tyme hath byn a Countie Palantyne. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 43 It is now used to keepe Sessions in the said County Palatine of Chester, as it is used in other Shires of England. 1622 DAVIES *Wky Ireland*, etc. (1787) 106 There were five county palatines erected in Leinster. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s. v. Of these Counties there are foure more remarkable than others, called the County Palatines, as the County Palatine of Lancaster, of Chester, of Durham, and of Ely, An. 5. El. c. 23, there was also the County Palatine of Hexam, An. 33. H. 8. c. 10. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxix. (1739) 45 Of the same sort of Franchises were these which are called County-Palatines, which were certain parcels of the Kingdom assigned to some particular person, and their Successors, with Royal power therein to execute all Laws established, in nature of a Province holden of the Imperial Crown. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 351 The franchise of a county palatine gave a right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 474 The counties palatine of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster are so called on account of the delegated royalty—the 'jura regalia'—formerly exercised by the Earls of Chester, the Bishops of Durham, and the Dukes of Lancaster.

8. attrib. and Comb. Of a (or the) county; belonging or pertaining to a county; concerned in the administration of the affairs of a county, as *county alderman*, *clerk*, *councillor*, *treasurer*; for the use of the whole county and administered by its authority, as *county asylum*, *bridge*, *gaol*, *road*; of or belonging to a county in its parliamentary aspect (which, from the important differences in the qualifications of electors and representatives, formerly presented distinctive features from that of a borough), as *county constituency*, *election*, *elector*, *franchise*, *member*, *vote*, etc.



1696 W. SHEPPARD (*title*), Survey of the County Judiciaries. 1788 (*title*), County Management, with an Argument in favour of Pocket Sheriffs. 1809 TOMLIN'S *Law Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, Quarter sessions may... alter the situation of county bridges. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 409/1 (*House of Commons*), England and Wales: The number of county constituencies before the Reform Act was 52. *Ibid.* The number of county members is raised from 94 to 159. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 181 In 1749 there was established, at Aberdeen, the first county bank ever seen in Scotland. 1868 G. O. TREVELYAN in Parl. (*Daily News* 10 Dec. 1884 3/3) As regards the County Franchise, I am clearly of opinion that it should be identified with the Borough Franchise. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 (They) would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 11 The Ordnance Survey issues county maps on a scale of six inches to a mile. 1883 SIR J. F. STEPHEN *Hist. Crim. Law* I. vii. 200 In 1856, after an experience of 17 years... an Act... made compulsory the establishment of county police in all parts of England. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 565 The County system of the South and the Town system of the North-east. *Ibid.* xlix. 588 There are in some States county high schools and (in most) county boards of education. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 There are fifteen towns and cities which at present enjoy the county status, from which it is to be taken by Mr. Ritchie's bills. 1888 *Local Govt. Act* (in *Whitaker's Ann.* 1889, 585) [In] the administrative County of London... the county aldermen will not exceed (in number) one-sixth of the county councillors.

b. Special combs.: **county ball**, a subscription ball held in the county town and attended by the county gentry; **county borough** (see 2 c above); **county commissioner**, (a) a justice of the peace on the commission of a county; (b) in U. S., an elected administrative officer in many counties in the United States; hence *Board or Court of county commissioners*; **county crop** (*slang*), the county ggal 'crop', or style in which a prisoner's hair is cut, prison-crop; hence *county-cropped*; † **county day**, a day on which the county court sits (see 4 above); **county family**, a family belonging to the nobility or gentry, having estates and an ancestral seat in the county; **county hall**, a building for the conduct of the business of a county, in which the county quarter sessions, assizes, etc. are held; a shire hall; **county house** (U. S.), a county poor-house or 'union'; **county meeting**, a meeting called by the High Sheriff of a county and held to be representative of the county; **county rate**, a general rate levied upon a whole county, for the maintenance of bridges, roads, asylums, etc.; **county seat** (U. S.), the place which is the seat of government of a county; **county sessions**, the quarter sessions for a county; † **county stock**, the fund for defraying county expenses; **county town**, the chief town of a county, formerly called *shire-town*.

a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) II. 20 From Lodge, and Court, and House, and Hall, Are hurrying to the County Ball. 1847 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i. An expedition to the county ball, or the yeomanry review. 1809 TOMLIN'S *Law Dict.* s. v. *County rates*, Justices of liberties and franchises not subject to the 'County commissioners. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 569 The chief administrative officers are the county commissioners, of whom there are three in Massachusetts. 1883 *Punch* XXIV. 147 My reward is the 'County crop and the treadmill. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. 'You've got the county-crop': said in ridicule. 1867 J. GREENWOOD *Unsent. Journ.* xxv. 199 A slangy, low-browed, bull-necked, 'county-cropped', crew. 1840 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 43 Preamble, One yere vij shires or 'county daies and another yere ix shires or countie daies. 1867 SIR R. COTTON in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 470 That a care be had that there may be a County-day after the Sheriff hath received the Writ, before the time of sitting. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 The aristocracy are marked by their predilection for country life. They are called the 'county families. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Pred.* xi. 451 Mistress Alice... the Lady Macbeth of county family connections. 1797 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4394/4 The Commissioners... intend to meet... at the 'County-Hall of the County of Nottingham. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 582 Shire and county halls, assize courts, judges' lodgings, and other official buildings. 1888 *Philadelphia Press* 29 Jan. (Farmer), An exceedingly singular character has just died in the Hillsdale 'county house. 1797 J. PEARSON (*title*), The Rights of Inhabitants at large to attend 'County Meetings asserted. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 208 Saying that the meeting was not a County Meeting, because it was not called by the Sheriff! 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 70/1 The grand juries in Ireland... have a power of making a 'county rate. for roads, bridges, and other objects of general accommodation. 1888 in BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 575 The county government is established at some place designated by the voters, and called the 'county seat. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 1 The old man caught a Cold at the 'County-Sessions. 1651 W. SHEPPARD *Eng. Baine* (1657) 28 Be punished with a good Fine, to the use of a 'County-stock. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1, I arrived at the 'County Town at twilight. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 338 It was seldom that a country gentleman went up with his family to London. The county town was his metropolis.

† **County** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* Also *countie*, *countee*. [app. an adoption of AF. *counte*, or OF. and It. *conte*, with unusual retention of final vowel, confused in form with COUNTRY <sup>1</sup>]. = COUNTRY <sup>2</sup>.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 68. (1877) 80 Monster de Labright, countie de Foix. 1586 T. B. La Primaud.

*Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 270 Iohn, countie of Arminack. 1596 SHAKS. *Merck.* V. i. ii. 49 Than is there the Countie Palentine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 29 Raymund countie of Poitou. 1671 BRYDALL *Law Nobility* (1675) 9 And those which of ancient time were created Countees, or Earls. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XIV. 120 Who care to propagate A race of Counties from such blood as theirs. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Countee* or *Count*, the most eminent dignity of a subject before the conquest.

**County council.** [See COUNCIL 10.] A council which conducts the affairs of a county; in England, since the Local Government Act of 1888, the representative governing body, consisting of aldermen and councillors, of an administrative county; in Canada, a feature of the local government of longer standing.

1886 J. G. BOURINOT *Local Govt. Canada* 72 In Canada County Councils have existed since before the British N. America Act of 1867. [In Ontario] the council of every county consists of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships and villages within the county, and one of the reeves shall be the warden. *Ibid.* 78 In the province of Quebec... the County Council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county... the warden is chosen by the county council. 1888 [see COUNCIL 10]. 1890 *Standard* 15 June 2/1 The Bill promoted by the London County Council for carrying a line of tramways over Westminster Bridge.

### County court.

† 1. *orig.* A court held periodically by the sheriff of a county for the execution of certain judicial and administrative functions, the nature of which has varied much at different periods; it is the historical survival of the old folkmoor, shiremoor, or shire court, and was formerly styled simply *comitatus*, *le counté*, or *the county*: see COUNTRY <sup>1</sup> 4 for earlier references. Now only *Hist.*

[1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 And that the countie or shire court of and for the said countie or shire of Denbigh shall be holden and kept the first time at the said town of Denbigh.] 1548 *Act 2-3 Edw. VI.* c. 25 The said County Courts are holden from Sixe Weekes to Sixe Weekes. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 7 The Countie Court... wherein men may sue monthly for any debt or damages under 40<sup>s</sup>. 1688 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiogr.* 346 On whom the gentlemen at the countie court on which an election should have been made, had agreed for knights. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 35 The county court is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under the value of forty shillings. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 203 The county court in its full session, that is, as it attended the itinerant justices on their visitation, contained the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, and from each township four men and the reeve, and from each borough twelve burghers... It contained thus all the elements of a local parliament.

2. Now, in England, a local judicial court for civil actions, chiefly for the recovery of small debts; established in 1846 (mainly as a re-constitution of the earlier court, sense 1); often *attrib.*, as in *county court district, judge, summons*.

Since its establishment the powers of this court have been constantly extended.

1846 *Act 9-10 Vict.* c. 95. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Suppl. 158/2 The new County Courts first established for the recovery of claims not exceeding 20*l.* in amount, in 1846, but whose jurisdiction has since been considerably extended. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 24 Justice was slow and expensive. There were no county courts.

*attrib.* 1860 SALA *Seven Sons* I. i. 75 The balance... exceeded the salary of a county court judge.

3. U. S. A judicial court having jurisdiction in a county.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlii. 480 Local courts... We hear of... quarter sessions, hustings' courts, county courts, etc.

**County-court, v. colloq.** [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To sue (a person) in the county court, esp. for payment of a debt.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlviii. 271 He had once been county-courted for a similar trespass before. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov. He said the defendant might County-court him for what he owed. Lord Campbell observed that to 'County-court' was a new word in the English language. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 You must county-court me for the money.

**Countyism.** *nonce-wd.* Attachment to one's own county, upholding of its credit, etc.

1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 118 The sentiment of nationalism is very good; so also is that of 'countyism.'

**Countyance.** *obs. form* of COUNTRYANCE.

**Countyocracy.** *nonce-wd.* [After *aristocracy*.] The aristocracy and leading families of the county.

1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* II. vii. 101 Some mysterious acquaintance with the countyocracy that went a long way with the ladies.

**County-r.** *obs. form* of COUNTRYR.

**Countyrf.** see CONTRIVE.

**Coup** (*kup*), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Now only *Sc.* Also 5 *caupe*, *kaup*, 6 *coupe*, 9 *owp*. [In sense 1, a. OF. *coup*, *cop*, *colp* blow: see COUNTRY <sup>2</sup> 3. The spelling *caupe* in *Destr. Troy* is not satisfactorily explained, but it varies with *coupe*: cf. COPE <sup>2</sup> 2.] Sense 2 may be the same word, connected by the notion of 'a shock that overturns', but it tends, at least in modern use, to the status of a verbal derivative. The remaining senses are almost certainly of later formation from the vb. (COUP <sup>2</sup> 3.)]

† 1. A blow, stroke; the shock of a blow, engagement, or combat; = COPE <sup>2</sup> 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1237 The kyng with the caupe [was] caste to be ground. *Ibid.* 10890 Ho knowen was for kene with kaup of hir swerd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 616 [They]... thrust so sore eche at other, that the speares flew all to peces... and at the seconde coupe they dyde in lykewise. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum gat ane coup gart all hir tymmaris crak.

2. A fall, upset, overturn. *Sc.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2430 Let se gif I can loup. I man rin fast, in case I get ane coup. a 1586? MONTGOMERIE *'My Lady's Pulcritud'* 28 Albeit from cair to cair Thou catche my hairt in coup. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. v. 40 Dear me... but ye hae gotten an unco coup. I hope nae bones are broken?

3. A dislocation or fault by which a coal-seam is tilted up. *Sc.*

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (*Camptie Par.*) XV. 329 (Jam.) The coal in this district is full of irregularities stiled by the workmen *coups*, and *hitches*, and *dykes*. These *coups* and *hitches*... are found where the strata above and below the coal suddenly approach, or retreat from each other, by this means coupling the coal out of its regular bed.

4. The act of tilting or shooting rubbish from a cart, wheelbarrow, etc.; also the right or permission to do this at a specified place. *Sc.*

1807 JAMIESON *Suppl. Coup*, the act, right, or liberty of emptying a cart-load. *Free-Coup*, liberty to coup or deposit rubbish free of charge; also, a place where this liberty may be had. (Called also *free loam*.)

**Coup, coop** (*kup*), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. the same word as COOP <sup>2</sup> 1 (formerly *coupe*, *coup*). In German, as is pointed out by Hildebrand (in Grimm), *kiepe*, prop. a basket, is also applied in Saxony to a chest or box, and to a box-cart. We might suppose our word to be short for COUP-CART (now taken in the sense of a cart that can be tilted), but the simple word appears much earlier than the compound.]

1. A cart or wagon with closed sides and ends, thus fitted for carting dung, lime, etc.

1528 in T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Carriages, called *coups*, of the tenants of the 5<sup>th</sup> manor... in which they did take and carry... dung. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1691) 17 *Coup*, a Muck-coop, a Lime-coop; a Cart or Wain made close with Boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Caup*, as a muck *caup*. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 48 A *coup* laden with magazeen, drawn by six oxen. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coup*, an ox-cart, with a close body, and without 'shelvings', for carrying manure, etc., still in use. 1876 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Coup*, *Coup*, a small fell-side cart. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scotl. in 18th C.* II. x. 199 Recourse was had to *coups*, i. e. panniers fixed upon a sledge.

b. Sometimes explained as a cart that can be 'couped' or tilted. (Pronounced *kaup*.)

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Coup*, a cart that can be couped or tilted. (*N. Lancash.*)

2. The load of such a cart.

1679 in *Archæol. Collect. Ayr & Wigton* (1884) IV. 149 For seven score sextine coups of fuillie.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coup-load*; *coup-lining*, the boards forming the sides of a 'coup'. Also COUP-CART.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 The best and readiest way for keeping in of the water... is to sette downe broade and close doore or coupe-lynings against some hecke or bridge. *Ibid.* 107 As many coupe loades of redde clay.

|| **Coup** (*kü*), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [*f. coup* (*ku*) blow, stroke:—OF. *colp*, *cop* = Fr. *colp*, *cop*, It. *colpo*:—late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), *colaphus* (Law of the Alemanni) blow, stroke, for L. *colaphus* blow with the fist, cuff, a Gr. *κόλαφος* cuff, buffet. Adopted in ME. in a literal sense, and naturalized in pronunciation (see COUP <sup>2</sup> 1); re-introduced in the 18th c. in fig. sense, as a non-naturalized word, with modern Fr. pronunciation (exc. that in Eng. the vowel is made long); it also occurs in many French phrases and expressions borrowed in English.]

1. A blow, a stroke (that one sustains). *rare*.

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 4 Oct. This is a terrible coup, so soon after your union.

2. A stroke, a move (that one makes); a successful move, a 'hit'. † *At one coup* (= Fr. *tout d'un coup*): at one stroke, at once.

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 829 A corrupt majority, who have at one coup overthrown all that is good. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 280 Alfred is the only fellow who has made a coup. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl. Henry Foker is engaged to his cousin... not a bad coup of Lady Rosherville's that. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 77 He hailed the chance for a grand theatrical *coup*.

3. *Billiards*. The act of holing a ball without its first striking another ball, which occasions a forfeit.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENTISH *Billiards* 5 A miss lost one and a coup three.

4. Among North American Indians: A successful stroke; esp. one that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy.

1876 R. I. DODGE *Plains G. West* (Farmer *Americanisms*), *Giving the Coup*, the term indicates that it was... named by the old French trappers, predecessors of the Hudson Bay Company. When a foe has been struck down in a fight, the scalp belongs to him who shall first strike the body with knife or tomahawk. This is the *coup*.

## 5. French phrases frequent in English use.

a. *Coup d'état* (kudə'ta) [F. *état* state]: a sudden and decisive stroke of state policy; *spec.* a sudden and great change in the government carried out violently or illegally by the ruling power.

1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII, Life of Richelieu* 157 These were the two first *Coups d'état*, strokes of State that he made. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VIII. 352, I shall be sorry to commence the era of peace by a *coup d'état* such as that which I had in contemplation. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcvi. 87 A *coup d'état* as effectual for the time as that of Louis Napoleon [2 Dec. 1851].

b. *Coup de grâce* (kudə'grās) [lit. stroke of grace]: a blow by which one condemned or mortally wounded is 'put out of his misery' or dispatched quickly; hence *fig.* a finishing stroke, one that settles or puts an end to something.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. 43 Whilst Poor Pretenders trifle o're a Case, You but appear, and give the *Coup de Grâce*. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 326 Not being indulged, like other Malefactors, with the *Coup de Grâce*, the favourable Blow, to put an End to their Pain. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 481/4 Whenever the baker's stomach fails him, he meets his *coup de grâce* in the adulterated drugs of his friend the apothecary.

c. *Coup de main* (kudə'mæn) [lit. stroke of hand]: 'a sudden and vigorous attack, for the purpose of instantaneously capturing a position' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*); also *transf.*

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in Marshal Saxe. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liv. 46 Laudohn retook it... by the most brilliant *coup-de-main* that perhaps ever was struck. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 365 This place can be taken by a *coup de main*, and probably in no other manner. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiii. 178 To secure the guns from the *coup de main* on the left.

d. *Coup d'œil* (kudə'öyl) [F. *œil* eye]: (a) A glance taking in a general view; *concr.* a view or scene as it strikes the eye at a glance.

1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 21 Nov., This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of. 1765 *European Mag.* VIII. 468 The spot is a beautiful *coup d'œil*, a woody recess. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. fed. 212 We embraced one of the most magnificent *coup-d'œil* it is possible to conceive. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* No. 87. 227 The first magnificent *coup d'œil*.

(b) *Mil.* The action or faculty of rapidly taking a general view of a position and estimating its advantages and disadvantages.

1839 SIR C. NAPIER in W. N. BRUCE *Life* iv. (1886) 127 This is my first *coup d'œil*, and may be a very erroneous one. 1853 in STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 1864 H. AINSWORTH *J. Law* i. iv. (1881) 91 He was but a mediocre general, lacking the *coup d'œil* of genius.

f. *Coup de soleil* (kudə'solēyl) [F. *soleil* sun]: a sunstroke. *Obs.*

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 260 Even a *coup de soleil* is to be counteracted by the external application of... volatile alkali. 1814 Q. *Rep.* Oct. 202 Many European soldiers [in India] were struck dead by a *coup de soleil*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 4. I got the malaria at Rome, a *coup-de-soleil* at Naples.

g. *Coup de théâtre* (kudə'teātr): a theatrical hit; a sensational turn or action in a play; *transf.* any sudden sensational act.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* June 26, This *coup de théâtre* procured Knight his Irish coronet. 1889 MORLEY *Walpole* xi. 225 The House of Commons is the worst place in the world for *coups de théâtre*.

g. In other phrases, now rare or obs. in Eng. use, as *coup d'éclat*, a stroke which makes a sensation; *coup d'essai*, a first attempt; *coup de maître*, an action worthy of a master, a master-stroke.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. ii, *Sir Pop.* I have been endeavouring at a song!... 'Tis my *Coup d'* Essay in English. 1718 STEELE *Spectator* No. 324 ¶ 1 To put the Watch to a total Rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive Militia, is reckon'd a *Coup d'éclat*. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. (1798) 20 Ay, that will be a *coup de maître*. 1768 — *Devil* on 2 *Sticks* iii. (1794) 57 It may do for a *coup d'essai*, and prove no bad foundation for a future engagement.

**Coup, cownp** (kaup), v. 1. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. ON. *kaup-a* to buy, bargain, barter, exchange, = Gothic *kaupōn* to traffic, trade, buy and sell, OSax. *cōpōn*, OHG. *choufōn*, OE. *clāpian*: see CHEAP v. A northern word, the senses of which run parallel to those of the cognate COPE from LG., of which it is often viewed as a mere dialectal variant.]

† 1. *trans.* To buy; *fig.* to abye, pay for, suffer for. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1800 'No,' quod on, 'þat shaltou coupe,' And bigan til him to loupe.

2. To exchange, barter.

c 1650 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 2 He had been couped from hand to hand, sometimes kept against his will as a captive. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1693) 18 *Coup*, to exchange or swap; *Horse coupers*, Horse-buyers. 1808 JAMIESON, *Coup, cownp*, to exchange, to barter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Coup*, to exchange. 'Will you coup seats with me?' To have the 'couping word', the last or decisive word which shall fix the bargain or exchange. 1863 in ROBINSON *Bards of Tyne* 356 There's Billy the Barber for coupin' see eliver. *Mod. Sc.* I'll coup knives with you.

**Coup, coupe** (küp), v. 2. Also 5 *coupe*. [a. F. *couper* to cut: cf. COPE v. 4, a doublet of this.]

† 1. *trans.* To cut, slash. *Obs.* (Only in pa. pple.)

a 1300 *Syr Degarre* 790 His aschon i-couped as a knizt. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 14 To geten him gylte spores or galoches ycouped [C. y-coped, ykeped]. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1193 Withoute couped shone.

2. *Her.* To cut off clean: see COUPED.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1660) 160 Couping is when a part is cut off smooth. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxiv. (1840) 285 Piercing, voiding, fimbriating, ingrailling, coupling [the cross].

**Coup** kaup), v. 3. *Sc.* Also 5 *coupe*, 8 *cownp*. [prob. originally the same word as COPE v. 2 (which had variant forms *coupe*, *caupe*). From sense 1, we pass easily to that of 'upset or overturn with a shock or impact', and so to 'upset, overturn, tilt' generally; cf. the sense history of TILT v.]

† 1. *intr.* To strike; to come to blows, meet in the shock of combat, tilt. *Obs.* See COPE v. 2

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2059 Thane the comlyche kyng... With a crewelle launce couped fulle euene... emange the schortte rybbys. c 1400 *Kowland & O.* 453 In scheldes þay couped full euene.

2. *trans.* To overturn, upset, tilt; to empty out, as from a cart or wheelbarrow by suddenly tilting or the like; to toss off a pot of liquor.

To *coup* the crans, or crails: *Sc.* Fishery phrases; also *fig.* to cause or sustain an upset, be upset, come to grief; in various applications. (See CRAN, CRAIL.)

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 203 (Jam.) The pure woman... coupit up his heilles so that his heil went down. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 359 He is in hazard of being couped and wrecked. 1785 BURNS *To J. Lapraik* 13 Sept. ix, But stooks are coupet wi' the blast. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, 'The bairns would be left to... coup ane anither into the fire.' 1818 — *Hist. Mill.* xlviii, 'She only spae fortunes, and does not... coup cadgers' carts, or any sort of mischief.' 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 9 Let us coup aff our bicker, And toast meikle joy to the twa. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 823 He just brings a cartload of texts and coups them in. *Mod. Sc.* The horse ran away and coupit the cart.

3. *intr.* To be overturned or upset; to fall or tumble over; to capsize.

1785 BURNS *Dr. Hornbuck* xviii, I drew my scythe in sic a fury, I near-hand coupit wi' my hurry. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, 'Ower he couped as if he had been dead.' 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 228 'She'll have coupit a mile wae Inch Keith, an' the tide rinning aff the island.'

**Coup, COPE, CUP.**

**Coupabil, -ble**, obs. forms of CULPABLE.

† **Coupage**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coupage*, f. *couper* to cut: see -AGE.] The cutting up or carving of meat at table.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Houshe. Ord.* 59 That ye... be at the coupage of fleysshe and at the departing of fleysshe.

**Coupar**, obs. form of COOPER.

**Coup-cart** (kaup'kāt). [f. COUP sb. 1, 2 or v. 3]

1. = COUP sb. 2 1, a box-cart.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 185 (Jam.) In the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup carts, in the parish [of St. Vigeans, Forfar], but at present there is no other kind made use of here. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1857) I. 61 A close single horse cart, sometimes termed a coup-cart. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Coup, Coup-cart, a dung-cart, a small cart.

2. A cart with a body which can be tilted, so that the load may be 'couped' out. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1794 *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 167 (Jam.) The body of the coup cart is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Vertu* 100 Used in what are called coup-carts, i.e. when the box is moveable on a frame; and the contents can be discharged, without lifting the shafts. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Coup, to tilt out the material from a 'coup cart', or cart that turns up to be emptied.

**Coupe**, obs. f. COOP, COPE, COUP, CULP, CUP.

† **Couped** (kupe), a. *Her.* Also 6 *coupe*, 7 *-de*.

[F. *couped*, pa. pple. of *couper* to cut.] = COUPED 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 16 An Arme Coupede, Partie per Pale, Or and Ermine. 1634 PEACOCK *Gentl. Exerc.* 15 The heads... of beasts Couped or eraved, that is cut or plucked off. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 362 The bust of a king... couped at the breast proper. 1830 ROBINSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Couped* or *Couper*.

† **Coupe** (kupe), sb. [F.; specific application of *coupe* (pa. pple.) cut: in sense 1 Littre has also *carrosse coupé* cut carriage.]

1. A short four-wheeled close carriage with an inside seat for two, and outside seat for the driver.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 182 There we met with his 'Coupe' and the fair Ravenshoe en route. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 13, I will send the coupe for you at a quarter to one. 1892 *Times* 16 Feb., The Coupe company wish to return... a rug... left in one of their carriages.

2. A the front or after compartment of a continental diligence.

1834 J. BARROW *Excurs. N. Europe* II. 82 The coupe in front accommodates one who sits next to the conducteur... In the rear in another coupe. *Ibid.* 83 A seat in the after coupe of a Russian diligence.

b. An end compartment in a railway carriage, seated on one side only.

1853 *Ann. Reg.* 132 Two ladies, who were seated in a coupe. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 78, I have written a column of close 'copy' in a coupe.

3. *Fencing*. A movement of the sword equivalent to a disengage, but effected by drawing the sword along and over the point of the adversary's.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 49 The coupe is the opposite of the disengage, the blade being passed over the adversary's blade instead of under. *Ibid.* 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupe.

4. *Dancing*. = COUPER, q. v.

† **Coupe-band**. ? *Obs.* A portion cut off the end of a stack to supply material to complete it above.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 That which is cutte of the stacke end is called (for the most parte) a coupe-band.

**Couped** (küpt), ppl. a. Also 7 *couped*.

† 1. Cut, slashed: see COUP v. 2 1. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* Said of the head or any member of an animal, or a part of a plant, represented as cut off 'clean' or smoothly (opp. to *erased*, *slipped*); also of an ordinary (e.g. a cross) having the extremities cut off so as not to extend to the boundaries of the shield.

1679 *Plot. Staffordsh.* (1686) 297 Three childrens heads couped at the shoulders. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Nov., An Asses Head couped. 1804 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* 4 *Pop.* xviii. ed. 3: 274 A dexter hand couped at the wrist.

1881 CUSANS *Her.* iv. 61 The Cross humetté, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

*transf.* 1678 BUTLER *Head* III. iii. 214 Th' Ears, Eras'd, or Coupd for Perjurers.

**Coupee** (kupe), ku'pe, sb. Also 8 *coupee*, *coupie*, *coupe*. [ad. F. *coupe* in same sense: see -EE.] A dance step formerly much used; the dancer rests on one foot and passes the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation; hence, sometimes used for a bow made while advancing.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* III. i. One, two, and a coupee. 1690 D'URFEE *Colin's Walk* III. (D.) Couplees low from pauper drudges. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 Jests... Couplees, Hops, Leadings, Risings. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 105 Why shall a man practise couplees, who only means to walk? 1807 LAMB *Let. to Barton in Final Mem.* viii. (1865) 261 Advancing... with a coupee and a sideling bow.

Hence **Coupee v. intr.**, to make this movement; to make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

1690 D'URFEE *Colin's Walk* III. (D.) (He) Would lose his freedom like a puppy, Rather than she [his daughter] not learn to coupee. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Bks.* (1706) 356 It being dubious whether I limp or coupee. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 255 That it may not hinder them in rising or coupeing.

† **Coupe-gorge** (kup'gor3). [Fr.; = cut-throat.]

† 1. A cut-throat. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7422 A rasour sharpe and wel bitinge That was forged in a forge Which that men clepen Coupe-gorge. [Hence in MINSHEY 1597, PHILLIPS, COLES.]

2. 'Used in a military sense to signify any spot or position which affords an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces' (Stocqueler).

3. *fig.*

1612 SIR R. WINWOOD *Let. to Jas. I* in Motley *Barneveld* II. 456 On this, he long insysted, as th' only coupe-gorge, of all results, whatsoever, between france and spayne.

**Coupel**, obs. f. COUPLE.

**Couper, cowerper** (kaup'pai). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. COUP v. 1 + -ER.] One who barter, deals, or buys and sells. Cf. COPER. Now chiefly in *Comb.*, as *herring-, horse-couper*, etc.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 122 The halding of horses at hard meat all the Sommer season, used communie be... Couppers. a 1666 R. BAILLIE *Let.* I. 85 (Jam.) The horse which our coupers had bought at Morton fair. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 44 note (Jam.) Nor are they... a match for horse-couppers, cown-couppers,—the people that farmers have to deal with. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Acc. Scot.* xiii. (1855) 121 Its visitants [were] Dutch herring-couppers.

**Couper**, obs. form of COOPER, COPPER.

**Coupholite** (kauf'loilit). *Min.* Also *koupholite*. [Named 1797 from Gr. *κοῦπος* tender + *-lithē*.] A variety of PREHNITE occurring in thin fragile laminae.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 561 Foliated Prehnite... Koupholite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 411 s.v. *Prehnite*, Coupholite is in cavernous masses, made of small, thin, fragile laminae or scales.

**Coupis**, pl. of *coupe*, obs. form of CUP.

**Coupisse**, obs. form of COFFICE.

**Couple** (kup'pl), sb. Forms: 4 *coppell*, 4-5

*couple*, *copul* 1, *coupel*, 4-6 *coupil* 1, -yl 1, *couple*, *coppell*, 4-7 *cuppel*, 5 *coupull*, *cownp*, *cownpille*, *cuppil*, -ylle, 5-6 *copel*, -il 1, -yl 1, *cownple*, 6 *couple*, 4- *couple*. [a. OF. *cople*, *cuple*, later *couple*: = L. *cōpula* band, tie, connexion: see COPULA.]

1. That which unites two.

1. A brace or leash for holding two hounds together. Usually in pl.; also a pair of couples.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1147 Couples huntis of kest [= hunters cast off couples]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cwpylle of hundys, *copula*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b. When he has cast his cownples at will. 1608 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of boundes... had their couples cast off. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1345/4 Strayed... a red pied Fox Beagle Bitch... with a pair of Couples about her neck. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* II. to Oh days! when to a triple ty'd, The couples ginged at his side. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 81 Care should be taken

that the couples be not too loose, lest they should slip their necks out of the collar. 1881 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiv, Hounds yelled in their couples.

fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 66 In pursuit of a husband who will run away from the couple.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To go, hunt, run in couples. Here the original meaning is often forgotten, and couples used with the sense of pairs, twos.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. 'Sdeath, you perpetual curs, Fall to your couples again, and cozen kindly. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 135 He keeps my Stables where I lodge my Wife, He goes in couples with her. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. 19 note, None of them [the nerves] single, but runne in couples. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 They hunt in their Couples, what one doth at the head, the other scores up at the heele. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 39 (Like Blood-hounds) they usually hunt (in Couples) together, (Avarice and Ambition) that's their Name. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Dancing Acad.* ix, And when he had been sufficiently broken in in the parlour he began to run in couples in the Assembly-room.

2. *transf.* + a. A connexion between two parts of the body; a ligament. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* II. 19 The heade wherof the whole body by ioyntes and couples receaueth nourishment and is kait together.

+ b. *Gram.* A connecting word or particle; a copula. *Obs.*

1608 T. SPENCER *Logick* 161 The Verbe (in the common language of the Schooles) is called the band, or couple. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 152 It is called the Subjunctive Mood because it is subjoin'd or added to the first Sentence by some Couple or Tie.

+ 3. Union or coupling in matrimony; the bond of wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Orpheo* 422 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 265 A foule couple it were forthy To lete hur com in thy company. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 180 Hit is an vn-comely couple. . . To yeven a 3ong wenche to an old feble Mon. c 1450 MYRC 194 Wyth-owten couppulle or fleschly dede. a 1553 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* cxlii. 631 It were a mete coppyll of vs twayne to be ioynd together in maryage. 1611 CORYAT *Cruicities* 442 To be begotten in the honest and chaste couple of marriage.

II. A union of two; a pair.

The plural after a numeral is often *couple*, esp. when followed by *of* with the names of animals or things.

4. A brace of dogs used for hunting, esp. harriers or spaniels; also, a brace of conies or rabbits.

c 1430-50 *Two Cookery-bks.*, CC. copull Conyngges. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiii. 434 A noyse as hit hadde ben a thyrtyt couple of houndes. 1557 W. CAPON in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 104 He gave to us 6 couple of conyes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 167 Skillfull Forresters . . . Do use to say, a Couple of Rabbits or Conies. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 14 Then throw they in their Couples, and one cry Of many Parkes do ring about the Skie. 1735 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Couple*, in respect to Conies and Rabbits, the proper Term for two of them; so it is for two Hounds. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19 Two spaniels or harriers were called a couple.

5. A man and woman united by love or marriage; a wedded or engaged pair.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10168 (Cott.) To wijf he has dame anna tan, -Was suilk a couple [v. r. coupl, couple] neuer nan. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 224 The bible bereþ witnesse. . . Pat a-corsed alle couples þat no kynde forth brouhte. 1436 E. E. WILLS (1882) 107 Euery couple of man & wyf dwelling at Ochecote. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 44 b. iij. pownd of euery hundreth, to be bestowed vpon poore copyls at their maryages. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 40, I must Bestow vpon the eyes of this young couple Some vanity of mine Art. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 339 Fair couple, linkt in happie nuptial League. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/a The happy couple who got the Dunstable bacon in 1751. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses of Gl. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples, who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 43 Sir Loudoun would give up Glen Ettrick at once to the young couple.

b. A man and woman associated as partners in a dance or the like.

1759 *Compl. Lett.* -writer (ed. 6) 226, I stood two couple above her. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A merry country-dance was going on, and new couples joined in every minute. c 1875 *Routledge's Ball-room Guide* 31 The Lancers must be danced by four couples only in each set.

6. Of animals: a. A pair of opposite sexes.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 333 Of vche best þat berez lyf busk þe a couple. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 169 Alle schulen dye for his dedes. Out-taken Eibte soules, and of vche beest a couple.

b. *Farming.* A ewe and her lamb; double couple, a ewe with two lambs.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Couples*, ewes and lambs. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. n. 205, 200 ewes with their lambs, generally here [Bucks.] called 'couples'. 1882 *Somerset Gaz.* 18 Mar. 9 single couples and 2 double ditto of ewes and lambs.

7. *gen.* Two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same sort taken together; properly used of such as are paired or associated by some common function or relation; but often loosely, as a mere synonym for two. Cf. *pair*. + *Couple of corn*: app. two quarters.

All shades of gradation connect the strict sense (as in 1541) with the loosest (as in 1711).

1365 *Durk. Halmoite Rolls* (Surtees) 42 Ad emendum ij coppell' de silles cum les pannes. c 1400 *Beryn* 2002 Per & þer a coupill gon to speke & eke to rounne. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho gaf I hym a copel of maynchettis with swete butter. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Couple or a payer of bottilla. 1526 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in *Stat.*

*Jrnl.* (1621) 77 After the rate of fifteen shillings the couple of corn. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xix. 3 A seruaut and a couple of asses. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurgy*, Howe many couples of sensityfe synewes come from the brayne. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 20 Though they three do cost me a couple of hundred pounds by yeare. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 34 A couple of as arrant knaues as any in Messina. 1611 DIBLER *Sam.* xiii. 6 Make me a couple of cakes. 1638 BROOME *Antiph.* IV. viii, These persons passe over the Stage in Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 1, I shall here communicate to the World a couple of letters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* VII. 194 We spent a couple of hours resting and exploring the ruins. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 111, 1 The rule . . . has existed for at least a couple of centuries.

8. One of a pair of inclined rafters or beams, that meet at the top and are fixed at the bottom by a tie, and form the principal support of a roof; a principal rafter, a chevron.

[Cf. c 600 ISIDORE *Orig.* XIX. xix. 6 Cuplæ [v. r. coplæ, couple] vocatur, quod copulans in se luctantes.]

1364 *Durk. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 31, j domum sufficientem de iij copuls. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1328 Al þe coples cipres were & þe raftres wer al-so. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 163 Twenty cupill he gave or ma, to þe body of þe kirk alsua. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 75 An house is neuer made perfecte, till these coples be put vpon it, by the manner of an heade. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* *Archit.* 12 At every joynit a collar-beam, fastned at their heads with a pin only; these last by some are called the Arch-couples. 1706 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 140 (Jam.) The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 97 The other [rooms] . . . showing the naked couples from roof-tree to floor. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A 'half-couple' is a single main timber, such as would be used in a 'lean-to' roof.

+ 9. = COUPLE 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 102 Sir Tristrem; ouer gastes it has þe steem so. If men it sayd as made Thomas; But I here it no man so say, Pat of som couple som is away. 1423 JAS. I. *Kings* II. xxxiii, All the garding and the wallis rong Ryght of thaire song, and on the copill next Off thaire suete armory. 1569 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. x. (Arb.) 99 By distick or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.

10. *Dynamics.* A pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, tending to produce a motion of rotation.

1855 PEIRCE *Anal. Mechanics* 40 A couple of forces is a system of two parallel and equal forces which act in different lines. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 103 The moment of the couple with which terrestrial magnetism tends to turn the . . . magnet. fig. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 293/1 The central 'couple', as the Mathematicians would call it, of the European balance.

11. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 257 If three or more pairs of points A, A'; B, B'; C, C'; etc. be taken on a straight line at such distances from a point O thereon that OA.OA' = OB.OB' = OC.OC' = etc., they are said to constitute a system in involution. the points (A, A') (B, B') (C, C') etc., are called Conjugate Points or Couples of the involution.

12. *Electr.* A pair of connected plates of different metals, used for creating either a galvanic or a thermo-electric current.

1863 TYNDALE *Heat* I. App. (1870) 17 The figure represents what is called a thermo-electric pair or couple. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 415 The system of two dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid which acts on one of them is called a *Galvanic* or *Voltaic Couple*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 240.

13. *Astron.* A double star.

14. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as couple-balk (Sc.), cf. sense 8 and BALK sb. 11; couple-keep (see quot.).

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 113 The wooden framework of an old bed . . . was brought down from the couple-balks of the barn. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Couple-keep* is often to be found in advertisements. It means a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs, which must be well fed.

**Couple** (kʊp'l), v. Forms: 3 kuple, 3-5 couple, 4 copil, couple, -ul, 4-5 couple, -il, -yl, cowpyll, cuppill(le, 4-6 couple, couple, couple-pul(l, 4-7 couple, cupple, 6 coouple, 4- couple. [a. OF. *copler*, *cupler*, later *coupler*, f. *couple*: see prec. and cf. L. *cōpulāre*.]

1. *trans.* To tie or fasten (dogs) together in pairs. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1120 Penne þise cacheres þat coupe couplid hor houndez, Vncloused þe kenel dore, & calde hem þer-oute. c 1440 [see COMPLE v. 7]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Couple vp yowre houndys. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 18 Couple Clowder with the deepe-mouth'd brach. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 The Huntsmen hallowed, so ho, Venue a coupler, and so coupled the dogges. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 Tom. Bellfrye and Ringwood were coupled together. to be in at the Death of the Fox, Hare, or Stag. 1859 JERMON *Brittany* ix. 147 They [the dogs] were all coupled.

2. *gen.* To fasten or link together (properly in pairs); to join or connect in any way.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 88 If it were made in ryme couwee . . . þat rede Inglis it ere inowe, þat couthe not haf coupled a kowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 8 Wo that ioyneyn hous to hous, and feed to feed coupleth. 1432-50 tr. *Hidden Rolls* I. 135 The superior Scythia is a grete region . . . couplede of the este parte to Ynde, of the northe to the ocean. c 1475 *Rauf Coltzear* 43 With an Capill and twa Creillis cuplit abufe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxiv. 22 These shalbe coupled together as prisoners be. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 566 They bound our armes behind vs . . . coupling vs two and two together. 1665 SIR T.

HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 64 These [places] Echar coupled to the rest of his Empire. a 1744 FORK (J.), That man, who is measuring syllables and coupling rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 202, I see my young lambs coupled two by two With willow bands.

+ b. To yoke (a horse or cart). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 (Cott.) His folk all armed did he call, And cuppel did his cartes all. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 190 Let couple þe commissarie, oure cart shal he drawe.

c. *Organ-playing.* To connect (two keys or keyboards) by means of a coupler. Also *intr.* (of a key or keyboard) To admit of this connexion. 1809 *Organ Specif.* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 590/1 Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1880 *Ibid.* 601/a When the Swell was coupled to the Great Manual.

d. *Mech.* To connect (railway carriages) by a coupling; to connect (the driving-wheels of a locomotive steam-engine) by a coupling-rod.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 249/1 The two pair of wheels [of a locomotive engine] were coupled together by connecting rods. 1864 *Law Times Rep.* X. 719/1 Trucks . . . filled with ballast . . . were coupled together and carried away by an engine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Car-coupling*, in Europe the connection is more intimate, the cars being coupled together so firmly as to prevent the jar as the cars collide or jerk apart in stopping or starting.

+ 3. To join in wedlock or sexual union. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 God til mankynd as spouse til spouse is copild. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 41 Dame mariory was coupillit in-to goddis band with Walter stewart off Scotland. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 112 Borne of a woman that was carnally coupled vnto hym. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2, I am coupled in matrimonye to the sone of the euerlastyng kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* x. 9 Let not man therefore put asunder that which God hath coupled together. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Solemn. Matrim.*, If any man do allege any impediment why he may not be coupled together in matrimony. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 45 The Vicar of the next village . . . hath promis'd to . . . couple vs. 1726 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 17 Nov. 260 To assist . . . in degrading a parson who couples all our beggars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ix, As eager for her marriage with Jones as he had before been to couple her to Blifil.

+ b. To espouse, marry. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12754 Clunestra at kirke couplit onone This Engest, with Jolite to hir iuste spouse.

c. To pair (animals).

1781 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 91 If a Sow of that Breed is Coupled with a Boar of the Cloven-footed kind. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* v. v, Wedding! directly! what, do you think you are coupling some of your animals in the country?

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To unite with one of the opposite sex, come together sexually; to pair.

1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 153 To kepe his cun from Caymes þat þei coupled not to-gedere. a 1547 *Surrey Aeneid* IV. 35 He that with me first coupled tooke away My love with him. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 145 Begin these wood birds but to couple now? 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Furnish . . . your Aviaires with Birds before they couple. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 181. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 96 They [moles] couple towards the approach of spring. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 526 Why then let men couple at once with wolves.

5. *trans.* To associate or bring together (persons) in pairs, or as companions or partners; + formerly also, to match or engage as opponents in a contest.

1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 132 Clerkes þat were confessoris coupled hem to-gedere Forte construe þis clause. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3596 Thai saw never under the hevyn Twa Knights that war coupled so evyn. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 Or ever they lefte eche other goo, when they were coupled ones togyder [wrestling]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 26 He assayed to couple hym silfe with the enemy. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. II. 58 a, Ithon Montieu, as he was coupled to the enemy, was slaine with an Harquebouze shott. 1664 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, When the rest of the Company is coupled. 1802 WORDSW. *Eccles. Sonn.* II. xxxiv. *Latimer & Ridley*, See Latimer and Ridley in the might Of Faith stand coupled for a common flight!

b. To attach or unite by ties of affection, or the like.

1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 116 Ryd forþ bi Richesse. For 3if þou couple þe to him, to Clergie comestou neuere. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 22 For euer loue couplid god to man. 1526 TINDALE *N. T. Prol.*, The spyrite of god, whych . . . coupleth us to god. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 171 Although the bodies of these noble personages . . . were . . . sonder separated . . . yet their hartes were knitte and coupled in one.

+ c. To couple friendship; a Latinism. To couple a skirmish (cf. to join battle). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxvii. 1, I frenshipe couplede [1388 Y haue couplid frenschip]. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. II. 66 a, A skirmishe, beganne to be coupled betweene the Roiters of the Wood and the Roiters of the Enemy.

6. *intr.* To join or unite with another as a companion, to come together or associate in pairs; + to engage (with another) in a contest.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 39 b, Ther were none so hardy that durste . . . couple with him. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 b, The queene beyng therof ascertained, determined to couple [i. e. join battle] with hym while hys power was small and his ayde not come. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 21 They crowding come, I see, already, Close coupling, or withdrawn unsteady.

7. *trans.* Of things immaterial: To connect, conjoin, link (one with or to another, or together). Properly of two things only.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1059 Puri þet he wes soð godd, in his cunde icuplet wið ure. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18804 (Cott.) He . . . þat cupplid þus vr kind til his. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 158 Clergye an Couetise heo [Meed] coupled to-gedere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 236 The wrechyt dome, That is couplyt to

foule thyridome. 1506 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 2 Whill they be-  
hold your pure conversacion coupled with feare. 1597  
HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 10 He hath coupled the sub-  
stance of his flesh and the substance of bread together.  
1777-78 GAY *Fables* i. xii. 48 A vice. Must still be coupled  
with his cares. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.*  
(Bohn) i. 342 A biblical plainness, coupled with a most un-  
canonical levity. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiii. x. 57  
A man who coupled acts with words.

b. To conjoin in thought or speech.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 78 Isaac uieid hope & silence, & kupleð  
bode togederes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489  
Neither did he so couple you to the Colledge of Philo-  
sophers, and Oratours. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5  
Theft and swearing are coupled together in the Prophet  
Zachariah. 1866 SOUTHEY *Vind. Ecl. Angl.* 253 To this let  
me couple the just complaint of Melchior Canus. 1866  
MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* xxiii. I wish you would  
not couple her name and mine together.

† **Coupleable**, *a. Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ABLE.]  
That may be coupled.

1611 COTGR., *Accoupleable*, yokeable, coupleable, fit to be  
coupled with.

† **Couple-beggar**. *Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* 3 +  
BEGGAR.] A disreputable priest who made it his  
business to 'couple' beggars or perform irregular  
marriages.

1700 *Wiltshire Parish Reg.* in *Earwaker E. Cheshire* I.  
99 Were lately married by a couple beggar. 1725 SWIFT  
*Poems, Riddle*, No Couple-Beggar in the Land E'er join'd  
such Numbers Hand in Hand. 1744 *Faulkner's Trul.* 6-9  
Oct. in *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* (1878) II. 369 This last term  
a notorious couple beggar... was excommunicated... by the  
Vicar-General of this diocese, on account of his persisting in  
this scandalous trade, which he had taken up, to the un-  
doing of many good families.

**Couple-clause**. Coupling of clauses; a name  
given by Puttenham to the rhetorical figure *Poly-  
syndeton*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Another  
manner of construction which they called (*Polisindeton*) we  
may call him the (*couple clause*) for that every clause is  
knit and coupled together with a conjunction.

**Couple-close**. Also *-close*. [app. f. F. *couple*  
*couple + close* closed, shut.]

1. *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, having one  
fourth of its breadth, borne in couples, and usually  
cotising a chevron.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Coupleclose muste containe  
the fourth part of the Cheuron, and is not borne but by  
payres, except there be a Cheuron betwene two of them.  
1664 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 363 A  
chevron between two couple-closes. 1868 CUSANS *Her.*  
iv. 57 The term Cotising is applied indifferently to Costs,  
Barrelets, and Couple-close.

2. A pair of rafters or couples in a roof. (See  
COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1849 J. WEALE *Dict. Terms, Couple-close*, a pair of spars  
of a roof. 1864 *ip* WEBSTER.

**Coupled** (*kup'ld*), *pp. a.* [f. COUPLE + -ED.]

1. Tied, joined, linked, or associated together in  
pairs. In *Her.* = CONJOINED *c.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowplyd, *copulatus*. 1598 SYL-  
VESTER *Du Barlas* II. i. 614 Thou... that things to come  
dost know Not by... coupled points, nor flight of fatal  
Birds. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 361 The rest... came  
coupled, Polarchos and his soone wonne Lady, etc. 1709  
WATTS *Lyric Poems, Adventurous Muse* v. His verse  
sublime A monument too high for coupled sounds to climb.  
1859 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The coupled wheels [of  
a locomotive] were... equally loaded. Six-wheeled coupled  
engines had from 5 tons to 6 tons on a wheel.

b. *Arch.* Coupled columns: columns disposed  
in pairs close together, with wider intervals between  
the pairs. Coupled windows: windows placed  
side by side, forming a pair: cf. COUPLET 3.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II) s. v. *Column, Coupled Columns*,  
are such as are disposed by two and two, so as almost to  
touch each other at their bases and capitals. 1844-76 GWILT  
*Archit.* § 267 The use of coupled columns and niches ex-  
hibits other varieties in which the Romans delighted. 1879  
SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 95 Coupled columns of  
nearly three feet diameter each. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj.*  
*Vpnce* 108 A grand range of Romanesque coupled windows,  
bearing date 1250.

c. Joined in marriage.

1679 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 38 After they have mar-  
ried persons, the coupled, on discontents, part, and pretend  
they were not legally married.

† 2. Built with couples or rafters, roofed. *Obs.*  
(See COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1340 WYCLIF *Haggai* i. 4 That 3e dwelle in housis coupled  
with tymbre [Vulg. in domibus laqueatis].

3. In combination, as *well-coupled*, *short-coupled*:  
said of the joining of the back to the hind-quarters  
in horses, etc. Also in reference to roof-couples.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 100 Horses that are short  
coupled and well-backed. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.*  
cclxxxv. The well-raised Arch Of Honour! where noe Act  
of Fame misplac't, Firms him, well-coupled, from the sure-  
lay'd Base. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 120  
Many of our best ambling nags are well coupled, and for  
the most part durable on a journey. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.*  
*Perth* viii. A strong black horse... high-shouldered, strong-  
limbed, well-coupled, and round-barrelled.

† Erroneously for CUPOLAED, having a cupola.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 33 The Ottoman Mausoleas... built  
all of white marble, round in forme, coupled on the top.  
1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 'Tis covered at top,  
arched and coupled after the mode of those oriental Coun-  
treys.

† **Complement** (*kup'plément*). *Obs.* Also 7  
coo-ple-, ooo-ple-, cupple-. [a. OF. *complement*:  
see COUPLE *v.* and -MENT; cf. *accouplement*.]

1. The act of coupling or fact of being coupled  
together; union of pairs.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.*, an. 16. 52 b, By this con-  
junction and complement of matrimony. 1596 SPENSER  
*Prothal.* vi. Ioy may you haue and gentle hearts content  
Of your loues complement. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi. Mak-  
ing a couplement of proud compare With Sunne and Moone,  
with earth and seas rich gems. a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Wil-*  
*liams* II. (1692) 140 He met with all sort of brain-sick fac-  
tions combined in one complement.

2. The result of coupling. a. A couple, pair.  
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 535, I wish you the peace of  
minde, most royall complement. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. v.  
24 And forth together rode, a comely complement. 1816  
SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 70 Anon two female  
forms... Came side by side, a beauteous complement.

b. Of verses: A couplet or stanza.

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1616) 42 He made  
complementments of verses very well composed.

3. Anything that couples together; a coupling.  
1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. x. § 5 Ordnance ready  
mounted with all their Complementments, Ornaments, Tires.

**Coupler** (*kup'plur*). [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One that couples; *spec.* one whose business it  
is to couple railway carriages or trucks.

1552 HULFOT, *Coupler, copulator*. 1748 SWOLLETT *Red.*  
*Rand.* xi. (1804) 58 No such creature as you neither—no ten  
pound sneaker—no quality coupler. 1774 PENNANT *Tour*  
*Scot.* in 1772 (1790) II. 95 Those infamous couplers despise the  
fulminations of the Kirk. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7  
Couplers [of railway carriages or trucks]... expose them-  
selves to danger in shunting operations.

2. A thing that couples or links together. *spec.*

a. In an organ: A contrivance for connecting two  
manuals, or a manual with the pedals, or two keys  
an octave apart on the same keyboard, so that  
both can be played by a single motion.

1668 CUPPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 144 The  
Orbicular Muscle only moves the upper Eye-lid, and doth  
but embrace the lower, and knit it as a coupler. 1840 *Penny*  
*Cycl.* XVI. 492, 1 These several parts, or organs, when  
brought together by stops, called *couplers*, give to the keys  
of the great organ the command of every pipe in the instru-  
ment. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 8 The organ... is fitted  
with 125 stops and 32 couplers.

b. See quot. Also = COUPLING.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Coupler*... 2. The ring which  
slips upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a nipping-tool  
of any kind. Also called *rimins*.

**Coupleress** (*kup'plares*). *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -ESS.]

A female coupler; a woman who brings couples  
together.

1864 W. BELL in *N. & Q.* V. 412 These old witches were  
frequently bawds and coupleresses at Rome. 1885 K. F. BUR-  
TON *1001 Nights* I. 338 note, So the Germ. 'Kupplerinn', a  
Coupleress. It is one of the many synonyms for a pimp.

**Couplet** (*kup'plet*). Also 7 *cop-*, *cup-*, (? *cap-*  
*let*). [a. F. *couplet* (1364 in Godefroy two pieces  
of iron riveted or hinged together, succession of  
verses riming together, stanza, etc., dim. of *couple*.)]

1. A pair of successive lines of verse, *esp.* when  
riming together and of the same length.

1520 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), In singing some short couplets,  
whereto the one half beginning, the other half should  
answer. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cont. w. Jonson Wks.*  
(1711) 225 It is all in couplets, for he detested all other  
rhymes. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Congreve Wks.* III. 171  
Except what relates to the stage, I know not that he has  
ever written a stanza that is sung, or a couplet that is  
quoted. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popu-  
lar notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet. 1889 SKEAT  
*Chaucer's L. G. W.* Introd. 33 He introduces a new metre  
... now famous as 'the heroic couplet'.

2. *gen.* A pair or couple; in *pl.* = twins (quot.  
1824, *nonce-use*: cf. *triplets*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 412 Weel whisper ore a  
couplet or two of most sage sawes. 1600 — *Ham.* v. i. 310  
As patient as the female Doue, When that her golden  
Couplet [? *q.* couplets] are disclos'd. 1824 MISS MITFORD  
*Village Ser.* I. (1863) 161 Their very nurse, as she used to  
boast, could hardly tell her pretty 'couplets' apart.

3. *Arch.* A window of two lights.

1844 *Ecclésiologist* III. 149 The church is lighted with  
four couplets and a half on each side. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT  
*Lect. Archit.* I. 251 The couplets, triplets, and more nume-  
rous groups of the Early English windows.

4. *Mus.* Two equal notes inserted in a passage  
of triple rhythm and made to occupy the time of  
three.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

† 5. A coupling, link, or chain. *Obs. rare*—1.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 105 Being chain'd by  
the mightie couplet of inevitable destiny.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *couplet-chiming*, *couplet*  
*verse* (sense 1); † *couplet-harness*, mail.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 264 A couple of  
Parthians in couplet-harnais [L. *cataphractorum*]. 1666  
DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 38 In this neces-  
sity of our rhymes, I have always found the couplet verse  
most easy. 1797-1808 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins* Lament viii,  
'Twere strange if they [dead poets] should rise, and go  
afresh to couplet-chiming.

**Couplet, v. nonce-wd.** [f. the *sb.*] To couplet  
it: to compose couplets.

1745 JARVIS *Quix.* II. iv. xvi. (D.) Methinks, quoth Sancho,  
the thoughts which give way to the making of couplets

can not be many. Couplet it as much as your worship  
pleases, and I will sleep as much as I can.

**Coupling** (*kup'plin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUPLE *v.* +  
-ING 1.]

1. Joining in couples, pairing; linking: see the *vb.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 34 Lufe properly as a full cup-  
pyllinge of þe lufande and be lufed to-gedyre as Godd and  
a saule in-to ane. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 11 Trees to  
the ioyningis of the bilyng, and to the coupling of housis.  
a 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig. Prayers* (1844) 463 In the  
coupling together of the christian members. 1589 PUTTEN-  
HAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 We vse sometimes to  
proceede alle by single words, without any close or coupling.  
1641 *Termes de la Ley* 212 b, Couplings in lawfull marriage.  
1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ii. Sir, there's such  
coupling at Pancreas, that they stand behind one another,  
as 'twere in a country dance. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*,  
*Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 37 Their realistic logic, or coupling  
of means to ends. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 622  
Any detaching or coupling of vehicles.

2. The pairing of the sexes; sexual union.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 A goostly marriage, wilk þe bodily  
coupling performip. c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*  
(1878) 247 The fleshy coupling which before the sin of Adam  
was in marriage an office or virtuous deed. 1677 HALE  
*Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 199 The promiscuous couplings  
of Males and Females of several Species.

*attrib.* 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 160 This was their  
(turtles) coupling-time.

3. *concr.* Anything that couples, or is used to  
join together.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Col.* II. 6 Denied into  
every member through the ioyntes and couplings. 1611  
BIRLE *Ex.* xxxvi. 11 And he made loopes of blew, on the  
edge of one curtaine, from the seluedge in the coupling.  
1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 42 These two peeces are  
called couplings.

† 4. = COUPLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 106 They take off their  
Dog couplings. 1687 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 2254/4 A handsome  
young white Hound of the King's. slpit his Couplings,  
and run out of the Mews. 1695 *Ibid.* 3080/4 A Spaniel  
Dog... a pair of Couplings about his Neck.

† 5. A rafter; = COUPLE *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hubb.* II. (1586) 110 For Cup-  
plings and Rafters of houses, the Elme. 1611 BIRLE  
2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 11 Timber for couplings, and to floore the  
houses.

6. In *Machinery*, etc.: The name of various con-  
trivances for connecting parts of constructions or  
machinery, *esp.* in order to transmit motion. a.

A contrivance for connecting the ends of shafting  
together, either permanently, or so as to admit of  
their being disconnected at pleasure: they are of  
various kinds, as *box coupling*, *clutch coupling*, etc.  
1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 407 It is... often  
requisite to connect two or more shafts together. These  
connections are denominated couplings.

b. The chain or link connecting two carriages  
or trucks of a railway train.

1807 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. iii. v. 159 The engine  
and three of the front carriages had broken from their  
couplings and plunged on to the bank.

c. *Carriage-building.* (a) The connexion or  
joint upon which the fore-carriage turns or locks.  
(b) The attachment of whatever kind uniting the  
hind to the fore wheels.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. In an organ; = COUPLER.

7. Of a dog or other animal: see quot. (Cf.  
COUPLED *sb.* 3.)

1881 V. SHAW *Bk. of Dog* 38 *Couplings*, the length or  
space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and tops of  
the hip-joints, or huckle-bones. The term denotes the pro-  
portionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or  
long in the couplings.

8. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *coupling-ledge*; *coup-*  
*ling-box*, a metal box joining the ends of two  
shafts, so that they may revolve together; *coup-*  
*ling-chain*, the chain which couples railway  
carriages, trucks, etc.; *coupling-link* (see quot.);  
*coupling-pin*, a pin used for coupling railway  
carriages, etc. (see also quot. 1874); *coupling-*  
*pole*, the pole connecting the fore and hind gear  
of a wagon (cf. 6 c); *coupling-reins*, the reins  
that couple a pair of horses together; *coupling-*  
*rod*, the rod that couples the wheels of some  
locomotive engines; *coupling-strap*, a strap for  
linking animals together, used *esp.* with restive  
horses running in pairs.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 413 Couplings which  
have no \*coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands.  
1831 N. WOOD *Railroads* (1838) 220 The \*coupling or  
dragging chains are fixed to these [springs]. 1858 *Mech.*  
*Mag.* LXIX. 281 It is well known how severely coupling  
chains suffer from sudden jerks. 1862 SEIDEL *Organ* 92  
Some call the gear-shorn a \*coupling-bute. *Ibid.* 59 These  
ledges are called \*coupling-ledges... they are between the  
two parts of the slide. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Coupling-*  
*link*, an open or split link for connecting two objects, or  
forming a detachable section in a chain. *Ibid.*, \**Coupling-*  
*pin* (Vehicle), a bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the  
coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears by the  
king-bolt. 1887 M. ROBERTS *W. Avermus* 239 He... fetches  
a coupling-pin (of iron, about one inch thick and ten inches  
long)... and lets drive at me. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages*  
(1801) II. 137 The \*coupling reins, which are what both horses  
are checked by, so as to turn one way, being fastened from the  
rein of one horse to the bit of the other. 1844 DICKENS *Mart.*



*Chns.* xxxvi. The buckles of the leaders' coupling-reins. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The "coupling-rods" were made without brasses. a 1732 *GAY Pastoral* iii. Let hares and hounds in "coupling-straps" unite. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Coupling-strap, a strap connected to the off bit-ring of the off horse, thence through the near bit-ring, and leading back to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and for restive horses in ordinary service.

**Coupola**, -o, obs. ff. CUPOLA.

**Coupon** (kū'pōn, || kupoñ). [a. F. *coupon*, in OF. *colpon*, *copon* piece cut off, cutting, whence the earlier Eng. *CULPON*, *colpon*, *coulpon* slice, cut, piece (of meat, etc.). The latter has come down to *coupoun*, *coupon*, *coopin* in Sc., but was obs. in English when *coupon* was reintroduced from mod. French.]

A separable certificate or ticket, of which a series are attached to, and form part of, certain original or principal certificates, in order that they may be severally detached and given up as required.

a. One of a set of certificates attached to a bond running for a term of years, to be detached and presented as successive payments of interest become due to the holder; a separable dividend-warrant. b. One of a series of conjoined tickets issued together, which entitle the holder to certain services rendered in separate instalments, after each of which the corresponding coupon is detached and given up. They are largely issued by Excursion Agencies, so as to facilitate the prepayment in a single fixed sum of the travelling and hotel expenses of a tourist, who then, instead of paying money, gives up the corresponding coupon at each stage of his tour. The name and system of Coupons was introduced by the late Mr. Thomas Cook in 1864.

a. 1862 *COHEN Compendium of Finance* 19 These 212,000 rentes (of the City of Paris) are made to bearer, and divided in coupons of 250 francs each. 1836 *Stock Exch. Official List* Oct. 28 Spanish Bonds 5 per Cent. Consolidated .. Ditto ex Coupons. 1839 J. J. WILKINSON *Law of Public Funds* 216-7 Dividends on Russian bonds .. are payable half-yearly .. on presenting the dividend-warrants (coupons) .. and on some Dutch bonds by delivery of the coupons. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. s.v.* In the United States, the certificates of State stocks drawing interest are accompanied by coupons, which are small tickets attached to the certificates. 1874 *Act 37-8 Vict. c. 3 § 5* The coupons for interest annexed to any debenture shall also pass by delivery.

b. 1864 *Cook's Excursionist* 25 Apr. (Suppl.) The [railway] tickets are .. in the shape of small books of coupons. 1868 *Ibid.* 1 July, The Hotel accommodation coupons .. constitute quite a new feature in tourist programmes.

Hence **Couponed** ppl. a., bearing coupons, having coupons attached.

1881 *Echo* 28 June 1/1 Promissory notes, with or without coupons, or couponed certificates payable to bearer, will be issued for sums of Rs. 500.

**Coupul** (l), obs. f. COUPLE.

**Coupulo**, obs. f. CUPOLA.

**Coupure** (kūpiu'e). [a. F. *cupure*, in OF. *coupeure*, *coupeure* cutting, f. *couper* to cut: see -URE.] *Mil.* A ditch or trench; esp. one dug by the besieged for purposes of defence. b. *Fortif.* A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entrant angle of the covered way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged. (*Stocqueril Mil. Encycl.*).

1710 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 639 The besiegers .. made too deep coupures to drain the inundations. 1714 *London Gas.* No. 5264/12 They carried all the Coupure which was behind the Monastery. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xv. ii. Making coupures (trenches or sunk barricades) in the streets. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 133/1 Portions of the faces .. are isolated by a small ditch and parapet at right angles to the face, called a coupure.

**Coupy**: see COUPÉ (*Her.*).

**Coupyl** (l), obs. f. COUPLE.

**Cour**, obs. f. COVER, COWER.

**Courach**, var. of CURBACH.

**Courage** (kūrédz), sb. Forms: 4-7 *corage*, *courage*, (4-6 *corage*, 5 *courag*, *corage*, 6 *courage*, *courra*(d)ge, 7 *corage*), 5- *courage*. [*ME.* *corage*, a. OF. *corage*, *courage*, later *courage* = Pr. and Cat. *corage*, Sp. *corage*, It. *coraggio*, a Common Romanic word, answering to a L. type \**coraticum*, f. *cor* heart. Cf. the parallel *ataticum* from *atāt-em* (AGE); and see -AGE.]

†1. The heart as the seat of feeling, thought, etc.; spirit, mind, disposition, nature. *Obs.*

1300 *K. Alis.* 3559 Archelaus, of proud *corage*. c 1306 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 11 Smale fowles maken melodie .. So priketh hem nature in here *corage*. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xxxiii. (1869) 20 What thinkest in thi *corage*? c 1430 *Stans Puer* 5 To all norture thi *corage* to enclyne. c 1500 *Knt. Curtesy* 407 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 213 In his *corage* he was full sad. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 57 This soft *corage* makes your Followers faint. 1638 *DRUMM.* OF *HAWTH. Iron* Wks. (1711) 163 Men's *corage*es were growing hot, their hatred kindled. 1659 *R. HARRIS Farival's Iron Age* 41 The Spaniards .. attacked it with all the force and maistry the greatest *corage*es were able to invent.

†b. *transf.* Of a plant. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To bring a thing into good heart'.)

c 1490 *Palladius on Husb.* xi. 90 In this *courage* Hem ferto graffe is good.

†c. Applied to a person: cf. *spirit*. *Obs.*

1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) V j b, The prowess of those diuine *corage*es [viz. Marquesse of Mantua, etc.]. 1647 *W. BROWNE Pollex.* ii. 197 These two great

*corage*es being met, and followed by a small companie of the most resolute pirates.

†2. What is in one's mind or thoughts, what one is thinking of or intending; intention, purpose; desire or inclination. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To speak one's mind'; 'to tell all one's heart'.)

c 1300 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2446 Lo her, sire, a litel page! That schal sai the thi *corage*. c 1306 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 10 Swich a greet *corage* hadde this knyght to been a wedded man. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 7 Fayr frend what is your *corage* or entent. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 277 Ye mayster dyscouered to her all his *corage*, how that he loued her. 1557 *NORTH tr. Guenarn's Diall Pr.* 93 b/1 The romaines had a greet *corage* to conquire straunge realmes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 289 Many were taken of their owne *corage*, which might have scaped if they had list. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. 24 I'de such a *corage* to do him good. a 1666 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxii. 81 The law .. shall .. make construction that my minde and *corage* is not to enter into the greater bond for any menace.

†3. Spirit, liveliness, lustiness, vigour, vital force or energy; also fig. *Obs.*

a 1498 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 2 Thei .. were greved with colde and rayne, that thei had no *corage* to feight. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 505 In the Cardinals of Rome, Pride, Auarice, and Lechery are in their greatest *Courage*. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 249 They have horses of excellent *courage*. 1705 *London Gas.* No. 4182/4 A Chesnut Mare .. of great *Courage*.

†b. Anger, wrath; c. Haughtiness, pride; d. Confidence, boldness. *Obs.*

c 1306 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* (Harl.) 1154 The hunt[er] strangled with wilde bores *corage*. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour Fijib.* (She) became .. so grete of *courage* that also to the knyge her lord she bare not so grete reuerence as she ought. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 285 Every man cryed and besought the king to have mercy .. for Gods sake refraine your *courage*, ye have the name of sovveraigne noblenesse. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. x. 30 Trompart .. Besought him his great *courage* to appease, And pardon simple man. 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to catch a I.* I will .. set so good a *courage* on my state, That I will be believed.

†e. Sexual vigour and inclination; lust. *Obs.*

1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 329/5 By the reason that priestes are so hoate of *courage*, and can not keepe their chastitie. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 129 If the Bull be not lusty enough about his businesse .. his *courage* is also stirred up by the like odours. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE tr. Justin* 56 Darius horse .. by reason of the *courage* had to the Mare, forthwith neighed alowde. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 45 If they be taken away, the iolity and *courage* of the Creature is extinguished.

4. That quality of mind which shows itself in facing danger without fear or shrinking; bravery, boldness, valour.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 208 A knyght of gret *corage* .. That thaim comfort with all his mycht. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxv. 3 Seith 3ee of litil *corage*, taketh counfort. 1577 *HOOKER Eocl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 10 The faith of Christ .. armeth us with patience, constancy, and *courage*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 108 *Courage* never to submit or yield. 1793 *WATSON Philip III* (1793) II. v. 99 He possessed .. the virtues of political and martial *courage*. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 409 Evagoras .. had raised himself by his *courage* and prudence to the throne. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* Love Wks. (Bohn) I. 75 *Courage* to defy the world. 1887 *T. FOWLER Princ. Mor.* ii. i. 24 We speak of a man's *courage* in undertaking some financial, literary, or political enterprise, or in sustaining some misfortune, or in braving public opinion where he believes himself to be in the right. In this application the term is often qualified as *Moral Courage*. *Ibid.* 25 *Courage* in the original sense of the term [the readiness to face physical dangers], that is, *Physical Courage*.

†b. Formerly also in pl. in reference to a number of persons. (Cf. *hearts*). *Obs.*

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* D 2 The gud *corage*es of al honest entrepreysers in those matters & al other. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1191 Every man .. gave God the praise, for taking away the Turkes *corage*es. 1675 *SHADWELL Psyche* iii. If danger could our *corage*es remove. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* v. (1806) III. 107 Their drooping *corage*es he cheer'd. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 98 Undaunted are their *courage*es, Right Cossacks in their forages.

c. (with a and pl.) A kind or species of *courage*; an instance of *courage*. *rare*.

1886 *TUPPER My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a *courage* than a cowardice. 1888 *WOLSELEY in Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 136/1 As for Charles Gordon, he had all the *courage*es—the *courage* of instinct, of religion, of contempt of life.

d. *Phrases*, as *To take courage*, *be of good c.* (obs. or arch.), *pluck up c.*, *lose c.*, etc. *Dutch courage*: bravery induced by drinking (*collog.*). The *courage* of one's convictions or opinions [F. *le courage de son opinion*, cited 1864]: *courage* in action equal to the courageousness of one's opinion; *courage* to act consistently with one's opinions.

c 1490 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xli. (1800) 154 Bycause they sholde take a better *corage* for the persone & sight of her. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xix. 13 Take a good *corage* vnto the, and let us quyte oure selues manly. 1611 *BIBLE Josh.* i. 9 Be strong, and of a good *courage*. — 2 *Chron.* xv. 8 He took *courage*, and put away the abominable idoles. 1798 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 42, I pluck'd up *courage* enough to speak to her. 1836 *SCOTT Woodst.* xii. Laying in a store of what is called *Dutch Courage*. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nt.* I. 104 He took *courage* and entered. 1873 *H. SPENCER Stud. Sociol.* viii. 188 A dose of brandy, by stimulating the circulation, produces 'Dutch *courage*'. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* Pref. 8, I never could muster up the *courage* .. to undertake the business. 1878 *MORLEY Diderot* II. 12 He is one of Swift's Yahoos, with the *courage*

of its opinions. 1883 *J. PAVN Thicker than Water* xxxviii. (1884) 306 That *courage* of his opinions which he never failed to display against any odds. 1887 *HALL CAINE Life Coleridge* i. 21 [He] believed in the efficacy of the birch, and had the *courage* of his convictions.

e. As an exclamation: = Take courage! Cheer up!

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 111 What man, *corage* yet. 1764 *COWPER Tirocinium* 787 But *courage*, man! methought the muse replied. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* II. III, *Courage*, poor heart of stone!

†5. *To the courage of*: so as to awaken or increase the *courage* of, to the encouragement of.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 To the great *corage*, boldnesse, and comforte of the seid evyll doers. 1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Many clerkes conuicted were .. suffered to make their purgacions, to the greate *corage* of evyll doers. 1659 *Vulg. Err. Cens.* 5 To the cowardise of themselves, or the *courage* of their enemies.

†**Courage**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—o. [f. prec. sb.]

'Stout' of body. Hence †**Courageous**.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 92 *Corage* or craske, *crassus*, *coragi-*ous. *Ibid.*, *Coragenesse* or craskenesse, *crassitudo*.

†**Courage**, v. *Obs.* Also 5-6 cor(r)age.

[f. *COURAGE* sb.: perh. partly aphetic (in Eng. or AF.) for *acorage*, OF. *acorager*: see **ACOURAGE** (the Eng. examples of which are however late).] *trans.* = ENCOURAGE. (Very common in 16th c.)

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xv. Ye must *courage* yourself or els ye ben al shente. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 11 b. And *corage* them the more to lerne. 1535 *COVERDALE Hos.* iv. 8 They .. *corage* them in their wickednesse. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spiler & F.* lxxviii. 91 He *corage*d them to stand. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devit's Banquet* 242 Consecrate and *courage* your vbls and voyces to the vastation of Jericho-walls.

Hence **Couraging** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* viii. (1874) 22 It is a great *corag-*ing to hym to trouble his neyghbor. 1570 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 36 He lacketh teaching, he lacketh *coraging*. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn.* Pestle Ind., A *coraging* part.

†**Courageable**, a. *Obs.* [f. *COURAGE* sb. + -ABLE]. Abounding in *courage*, *courageous*.

1689 *HICKERINGILL Cerem. Monger* 28 Oh poor English! a foolish people and unwise, though the most *courageable* and best *Hearts*. 1693 *W. FENKE Serl. Ess.* xxxiv. 224 A *Courageable* Enemy is better than a Bastard Friend.

**Couraged** (kūrédz), a. [f. *COURAGE* sb. + -ED.] Having or endowed with *courage*. Now only in parasynthetic comb., as *high-couraged*.

1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (R.), He who .. is most like stomacked vnto a woman, nor lusty *couraged*. 1593 *STANYHURST Arcetis* II. (Arb.) 60 *Couraged* Hector. 1625 *BACON Henry VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 426 As commonly the captains of commotions are but half-*couraged* men. 1830 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1851) II. 50 *High-couraged* cattle. 1891 *SIR W. HARCOURT in Scot. Leader* 26 Sept. 5 A high-minded, high-souled, high-*couraged* party who believe in their own principles.

**Courageless** (kūrédz), a. [f. *COURAGE* sb. + -LESS.] Without *courage*.

1593 *MUNDAY Def. Contraries* 82 Some .. strength-lesse, *courage-lesse*, or counsell-lesse creature. 1598 *GRENNWY Tacitus Ann.* II. v. 39 Arminius being now *courageless*, by reason of continuall danger, or fresh bleeding wound. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 35 He was *courageless* in war, and base in peace.

†**Couragement**. *Obs.* [f. *COURAGE* v. + -MENT.] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos Wks.* (Grosart) 62 (D.) From Sov'raigne's weaknesse taking *couragement* T'assault their gates.

**Courageous** (kūrédz), a. Forms: 3-5 *corageus*, *coralious* (e, (i = j)), 4 *koraios*, *cura-*lows, *coragous*, *corrageous*, 4-6 *corageous* (e, 5-6 *cur-*, *curragious*, *corragious*, *coraguous*, 5-7 *ooragious*, 6 *couragious*, 6-8 *couragious*, 5- *courageous*. [a. AF. *corageous*, OF. *corajus*, -os, *corageus*, later *courageux*, f. *corage*, *courage* *COURAGE*: see -OUS. Cf. It. *coraggioso*.]

1. Having *courage*, full of *courage*; brave, fearless, valiant.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 359 Harald, a man wyb grete herte *corageus* ynou. c 1320 *Will. Palerne* 3318 So *coraios* a contenance þat kud knyt hadde. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 438 Hym dredeþ noþyng of Olyuer. For he was strong & *coraios*. c 1440 *Generydes* 2093 A myghty prince in armys *corageus*. 1593 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxiv. 203 The prince of Wales .. was *coragious*, and cruell as a lyon. 1611 *BIBLE Josh.* i. 7 Bee thou strong, and very *corageous*. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 145 He was .. of a sanguinical complexion, and a *coragious* stomache. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* v. v. *Courageous* thane, Receive this dagger. 1885 *F. TEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. 4 Among religious men we ought to expect to find .. the most *corageous* of men of science.

†2. Desirous, eager (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479, 607 To witen hire stat euer-echdel he was wel *coraios*. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4416 Whanne .. traitours .. To noyen me be so *coragious*. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1892 Made vs *corageous* and kene 3oure clere gold to wyn.

†3. Full of virile force; lively, lusty, vigorous.

c 1306 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. 511 His compleccion is so *cora-*geous that he may nat forbere. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 176 b, The erle of Marche beyng lusty, and in the floure of his *coragious* yought [=youth]. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) III. 116 b, They feede them [stallions] lustely, to make them more *coragious*, for the lustier they be the better coulties they bring.

**Courageously** (kōr'ə-dʒəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a courageous manner; with courage; valiantly, bravely, boldly, fearlessly.

1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dietes* 21 Exorte thy people as courageously as thou can. c1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 176 [They] courageously rane vpon peire enemies. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 391 Howe terrible a thing it was, that he so courageously attempted. a 1678 *Wood Life* (1848) 114 Then Holloway..required of them admission..which the fellows did all coragiously denie. 1708 W. J. tr. *Brayn's Voy. Levant* xi. 43 Martyrs who so courageously laid down their lives in the Defence of the Faith. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 315 The Servians..defended themselves most courageously.

**Courageousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being courageous; valour, bravery, boldness, courage.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxvi. 273 He was of .. great courageousness. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 35 Labour prepareth the body to hardnesse, the mind to courageousness. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 202 True valour and manfull courageousness.

† **Couragie**. *Obs. rare.* Also **courragie**. By-form of **COURAGE**.

1556 *Aurelio & Isah. Cv.* With great and vertuous couragie. *Ibid.* D viii. With a hey myndede courragie.

**Couragio**, *obs.* variant of **CORAGGIO**, assimilated in spelling to **courage**.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 344 Couragio, my hearts! S. George for the Honour of England!

**Courant**, *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 **corant**. [a. F. *courant*, OF. also *curant*, *corant*:-L. *current-em* running.]

**A. adj.** † **a.** Running: early form of **CURRENT** *a. q. v.*

**b. Her.** Applied to figures of animals represented as running. (Formerly also *current*.)

1797 BAILEY II. *Courant* (in *Heraldry*), running, as a buck *courant*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 262 Three greyhounds courant in pale. 1886 MISS YONGE *Armourer's Prentices* 29 Crest, a buck Courant.

† **B. sb.** A running-string; see *quot. Obs.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. i. (1634) II. 3 A..net..together with the cords and strings called Courants, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.

**Courant** (kura'nt), *sb.* Also 7 **corant**, *e.* **corrant**. [a. F. *courant* runner, subst. use of *courant* running, posting (Cotgr.). With sense 2 cf. Du. *krant* (from *korant*) gazette, newspaper.]

† **1.** ? An express (messenger or message). *Obs.* 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 168 A Corante was granted against Master Deputy Farrar, and .. others..to plead their causes before ..the Lords of his Maesties Priuy Councell. 1638 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 442/1 For his relations, Corants, avisos, correspondences With this ambassador, and that agent! 1648 *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 190 Shameless reports of strange men, and weak certificates by courants from foreign parts. 1797 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 26 *Courant*, a Messenger.

**2.** A paper containing news; a published newsletter or newspaper. (Now only in names of newspapers, esp. in Scotland and northern counties.)

1601 BR. H. KING *Sermon* 59 Euery fabulous Gazette, and idle Corante that posts betwixt England and Doway. 1666 *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 529 The liberty of these times (wherein your courants, gazettes, pasquils, and the like, swarm to abundantly). a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxi. *Vulcan*, The weekly courants with Paul's seal; and all Th' admired discourses of the prophet Ball. 1648 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 There are in Paris every week commonly some odde Pamphlets and Pasquils dispersed..which with the Gazets and Courants hee should do well to reade weekly. 1774 FOOTE *Coccyzus* i. Wks. 1799 II. 146 Journals, chronicles, morning and evening posts, and courants.

**Courant**, *sb.* 3: see **COURANTE**.

**Courant**, *carant*, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. next.]

† **1. intr.** To dance a courante. *Obs.*

1665 LISLE *Du Bartas*, Noe 73 The neighbour hillocks leapt, and woods rejoiced round, Carranting, as it were, at her sweet voice's sound.

**2.** To run or race about. *dial.*

1800 F. LEIGHTON *Let.* 17 Feb. to *J. Boucher* (MS.), To the list of Shropshire words you may add 'Couranting', i.e. begging corn about the country on St. Thomas's day. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* xxx. (D.), 'If everybody's caranting about to once each after his own men, nobody'll find nothing.' 1879 *Shropsh. W. ord.-bk.*, *Couranting*, going about from place to place gossiping and carrying news.

**Courante**, **courant** (kura'nt, kura'nt). Also 7-9 **corant**, 8 **currant**, **corrant**, (**ouraunt**). [a. F. *courante* in same sense, lit. 'running (dance)', from *courant*, -*ant*, pr. pple. of *courir* to run. In 17th c. usually *corant*, and **CORANTO**, *q. v.*; in 18th c. conformed to the French, and in this form alone now used as a musical term.]

**1.** A kind of dance formerly in vogue, characterized by a running or gliding step (as distinguished from leaping).

1586 SIR E. HOBY tr. *Cognel's Truth & Lying* xi. 39 The Voltes, courantes, and violent daunces proceede from furie. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxi. What shall I name those current travases, That on a triple dactyl foot do run Close by the ground, with sliding passages, Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won, Which with best order can all orders shun: For everywhere he wantonly must range, And turn and wind with unexpected change. 1597 MORLEY *Introd.*

*Mus.* 181 The volte rising and leaping, the courante trausing and running. The courant hath twice so much in a straine, as the English country daunce. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i, I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Boree, Or a Minuet. a 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* III. i, L. You would have a grave, serious dance, perhaps? G. Yes, a serious one. L. Well, the courante, the bocane, the sarabande. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 304 She..swam round the room, as if leading up a courant. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 10 He dreamed of the reel, the jig, .. and the corant.

*attrib.* 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Q. v. i*, I can..walk with a courant slur.

**2. Mus.** The tune used for accompanying this dance, or a tune of similar construction; a piece of music in triple time, regularly following the Allemande as a movement of the Suite.

1597 [see 1]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Our late solemn Musick is now justled out of esteem by the new Corants and Jigs of Foreigners. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* ix. (1731) 151 The Kinds of Air..as, Almand, Corant, Jigg, etc. 1880 PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 410 As a component of the suite, the Courante follows the Allemande, with which in its character it is strongly contrasted.

**3. dial.** A running or careering about. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loustad* i. Wks. 1812 I. 176 All her wild Courants in fields of clover. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 244 By a courant with the boys, they mean a game of running romps.

† **Couranteer**. *Obs.* [f. **COURANT** *sb.* 2 + -ER.] A newspaper writer, journalist.

1733 *Revolution Polit.* vii. 11 The Haerlem and Amsterdam Couranteers should make a dismal Story of it. 1734-5 in *The Bookworm* (1829) 86, I solemnly protest to you..in the words of an honourable couranteer.

† **Couranter**. *Obs.* ? A pamphleteer.

1681 *Relig. Clerici* 142 We can never have peaceable days, as long as Bunkers and Coblers are Preachers and Couranters.

**Couranto**, *obs.* f. **CORANTO**.

|| **Courap** (kū-rāp). [ad. west. Ind. vernacular *kharup* a kind of herpes; cf. Mahrāti *kharpadi* scab or scab, *kharapae* to scratch; Skr. *kshur* to scratch.] 'Name given in India to cutaneous diseases attended with itching and eruptions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Courap*, a kind of Indian Itch, a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm. 1811 HOOPER *Dict.*, *Courap*, a distemper very common in Java, and other parts of the East Indies, where there is a perpetual itching and discharge of matter. It is herpes on the axilla, groins, breast, and face. 1868 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* 178 *Courap*, a form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica*.

**Couratour**, *obs.* f. **CURATOR**.

**Courbaril** (kū-rāril). [Native American name.] The West Indian Locust-tree, *Hymenaea Courbaril* (N. O. *Leguminosae*), a common tree of tropical South America; also the resin obtained from it (called also **ANIMÉ**).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hymenaea*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, first described by Plumier under the name of *coubaril*. 1808 WEBSTER, *Courbaril*, gum anime, which flows from the *Hymenaea*, used for varnishing. 1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I vi. 216 The orchidee, the pipers, and the potatoes, nourished by a single courbaril, or American fig-tree.

**Courbash**; see **KOORBASH**.

† **Courbe**, *a.* *Obs.* Also **corbe**. [a. F. *courbe*, in OF. *corbe* (= Pr. and Cat. *corb*, Sp. and It. *corvo*) :-L. *curvus* bent.] Bent, bowed, crooked.

1395 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 Her necke is short, her shuldurs courbe. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lvi. (1869) 203 Courbe and impotent j wole make pee with be grete strokes j shal giue pee. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 56 So on thy corbe shoulder it [thy head] leanes amisse.

**b. Comb.**, as *courbe-backed* *adj.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xii. xvi. An olde lytil man, pale and corbebacked. 1484 — *Esop.* ij. He had a grete hede.. corbe-backed, grete legges and large feet.

† **Courbe**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *courbe*, subst. use of the *adj.*: see prec. The modern form is **CURB**, under which the surviving senses will be found.]

**1.** A crook, a hump.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 159 Vulcanus, of whome I spake, He had a courbe upon the back.

**2.** A swelling on the back of a horse's hock: see **CURB** *sb.*

† **Courbe**, **courb**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 **kourbe**. [a. F. *courber*:-L. *curvare* to bend: see **CURVE** *v.* In modern Eng. the form is **CURB**, but the following senses are associated with the earlier form.]

**1. intr.** To curve, bend, bow.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. II. 1, I courbed on my knees and cryed hir of grace. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 155 Vertue it selfe of Vice must pardon begge, Yea courb and woe, for leaue to do him good.

**2. trans.** To bend, bow.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. He thrugh whom al is wrong kourbed. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 41 Sallies may also be propagated like Vines, by courbing, and bowing them in Arches. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 138 So courb'd to earth, beneath their heavy teams Of torment stoop they.

**3.** See **CURB** *v.*

† **Courbed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5 **oorbed**, 7 **corbed**. [f. prec. + -ED.] Bowed, bent, crooked.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 Som man coorbyd, som man goth uprihte. 1563 GOLDING *Ovid's*

*Met.* III. (1593) 77 Medon..having lost his former shape did take a courbed backe. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglogues* (1772) 114 So corbed elde accoyes youth's surquetry.

**Courber**, *obs.* f. **CURBER**, hooker.

|| **Courbette** (kur'bet). [F. *courbette*, ad. It. *corvetta* 'a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continually dancing of a horse' (Florio).] = **CURVET**.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74, A demivolte with courbettes..may be useful in a fight or mêlée. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, The horse made a courbette, and brought the full weight of his chest against the counter of the other.

**Courche**, **Courchie**, *obs.* ff. **CURCH**.

**Courchef** (*e*-, *er*, *obs.* ff. **KERCHEF**, **KERCHER**).

**Courchie**, **Courd**, *obs.* ff. **CURTEY**, **CURD**.

**Coure**, **Coursour**, *obs.* ff. **CURRER**, **CURRIER**.

**Courey**, **Courfeu**, *obs.* ff. **CURRY** *v.*, **CURFEW**.

**Couri**, **Couris**: see **COWBIE**, **CURRY** *v.*

**Courier** (kū'riai, kū'riai). Forms: **a.** 4 **cur**,

**our**, **oorour**, 4-5 **currou** (*e*, 5 -*owre*, -*ur*, **cor**,

**our** (*e*, **ourour**, 6 **currar**, **ourar**, 6-7 **curror**,

-*er*, 7 **ourour**. **β.** 6-7 **currior**, 6-8 -*ler*, 7 -*our*,

7-8 **ourrier**, 7- **ourrier**. [Here are combined

two words: (1) ME. *corour*, *currou*:-OF. *corcor*,

F. *courcur* runner = Pr. and Sp. *corredor*, It. *corridore*:-late L. *curritōr-em*, f. *currere* to run; (2)

*currier*, 16th c. F. *courrier*, F. *currier*, ad. It. *corriere*,

in med.L. *currierius* a professional runner,

post, messenger, f. It. *corre*, L. *currere*. The two

words remain distinct in French; but in Eng. the

earlier word, which by the 16th c. had the forms

*curror*, *currier*, coalesced with the later under the

forms *currior*, *currier*, in the 17th c. conformed to

F. spelling as *courrier*.]

**1.** A running messenger; a messenger sent in haste.

a. 1380 WYCLIF & *Chron.* xxx. 6 Curours wenten with letters. — *Jer.* ii. 23 A list corour [1380 swift renner]. 1398 TREVISAN *Bart.* De P. R. viii. xv. (1495) 321 Mercurius is callyd in fables the courour of goddes. c1410 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.), xv dayes iournes of a comyn currou [ed. 1530 renner]. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He deluyerd his letter to a courour. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Currar, a man that ronneth, *currier*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 821 He was the common currer and dailie messenger betweene them. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* x. xiii. 229 A winged Curror. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 60/1 The Currou at Arms, or Foot Messenger of Arms.

**β.** 1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 449 If his Lord Ambassador would write by that Currior. 1579 FENTON *Gm. iard.* x. (1599) 434 The Pope sent to him dailie curriers and postes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 126 Spying agents and couriers. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. vii. 338 Dispatching away an express Currier the next morning. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 27. 189 A Courrier or a Running-Footman. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 149 Those Curriers are called Dog Chouckies. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 239, I will write to his Lordship by the next Currier. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 580 The ..couriers who had arrived from the West.

† **2. Mil.** A light horseman acting as scout or skirmisher. *Obs.* Cf. **AVANT-CURIER**.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* I. xlvii. 67 They met with a xxv. courours of the frenchmen. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 220 Kyng Edward..dispatched certayn curriers on light horses. 1598 HAKLUYT *Key.* I. 21 They [the Tartars] haue 60000 Courriers, who being sent before vpon light horses..will in the space of one night gallop three dayes iourney. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* i. xliii, Most fit for scouts and curriers, to descry.

**3.** A servant employed by a traveller or travelling party on the continent, having the duty of making all the arrangements connected with the journey.

Orig. (as still in F. *courrier*), a mounted messenger sent in advance of the carriage to secure relays of horses at each stage and arrange for accommodation at the inns. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 106 Naples. The Duke of Dorset arrived here on Thursday last, and his courier, a Piedmontese. 1800 *Ibid.* 976 Bartolomeo Bergami was taken into her majesty's service as courier. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* p. xxi, A courier..is a most useful person. His duties consist in preceding the carriage at each stage, to secure relays of post-horses on those routes where horses are scarce. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. i. 2 The door was opened by..Paulina's confidential courier and butler.

**4.** A frequent title of newspapers, as *The Liverpool Courier*. [So F. *Courrier*.]

1798 CANNING & FRERE in *Anti-Jacobin* xxxvi. (1852) 215 *Couriers and Stars*, Seditious Evening Post.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Couriering** *vbl. sb.* **Cour-terish** *a.*, characteristic of a courier.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 386, I have done with couriering if a soldier can fix a resolution. 1879 SALA *Paris Herald* Again (ed. 4) II. 36 Using in his cour-ierish conscientiousness about fifty words.

**Courious**, *obs.* f. **CURIOUS**.

**Couri**, *obs.* f. **CROWL** *v.*

|| **Courlan** (kur'lan). [Fr.; ad. S. American name.] A name sometimes given to S. American birds of the genus *Aramus*, closely related to the Rails.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Courou'ce**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conrouce*,

*coroce*, fem. form = *cour(r)oux* (L. type *corruptia*):

see next.] = **COUROUX**.

1450 *Nt. de la Tour* (1868) 87 When she saw the wraibe

and courouce [printed courance] of her husbande.

**Couroucou**: see **CURUCU**, a S. American bird.

† **Courou'x**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cour(r)oux*,



England, a thousand, fyue hundredth, fyftie and seven. 1566 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. 1625) 82 Inversion of words besides their common course, as when we say... *faults no man lieth without*, when order requireth we should say, *No man lieth without faults*. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 48 For the Choice of these Lessons... holy Church observes a several course.

21. A line of (personal) action, way of acting, method of proceeding. To take (such and such) a course: to proceed or act in such and such a way. † To take a course: to act in a particular way or with a particular purpose; to take steps (obs.).

1593 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 64 Now what counsayl, what course may rightlie be taken? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 23 If you will follow this course, you shall... reape thereby many commodities. 1650 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) i. 172 The Maior... shall disburse moneys and take course to see the same fenced. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvi. If there be not a speedy course taken to remove some Encroachments. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 18 To persevere in this Course is often more than half the Cure. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. i. 268, I think our wisest course will be to join the cry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 53 The Supreme Pontiff was for legal and moderate courses. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* i. iii. 47 He had made up his mind to a certain course of action.

b. pl. Ways of action, proceedings; personal conduct or behaviour, esp. of a reprehensible kind; 'goings on'. arch.

1592 GREENE *Groat's Wit*, I might intreate your rare wits to be employed in more profitable courses. 1605 *Land. Prodigal* v. i. 275 With conceit of his vile courses. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 2, I knew his courses as much... as any man beside. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. xi. (1699) 129 They have dissuaded them from their evil courses. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 197 Baser courses, children of despair. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 13 But in his old age he has mended his courses.

#### IV. A consecutive series.

22. A planned or prescribed series of actions or proceedings: as of medicine, diet, study, lectures, etc.

1605 D. BOYD in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* App. (1855) 31/2 [He] will pass his course at the Colledge within two years. 1609 Bp. HALL *Passion Sermon*. Recoli. Treat. (1614) 640 A wonderful Physician; a wonderful course of cure. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 114 A certain strict course of dyet. 1750 N. BLISS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 337 Any one of these Classes or Courses will require about three Months. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* ii. xxxii. 241 A regular course of study and exercise was judiciously instituted. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 206, I wished... to put him on a course of chalybeate tonics. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wichit* ix. 290 He began to deliver... a course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov. 701/1 The 'course' is usually fifteen douche-baths and five tube-baths.

b. Eccl. The prescribed series of prayers for the seven canonical hours.

1570 B. GOUGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 36 b, To him they certayne prayers giue, that here the Course they call. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 72 Shewing... that the Scottish... course was of as ancient and noble parentage as their own. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) i. vii. 272 The course, or order of daily prayer for the seven hours.

c. gen. A number of things following one another in regular sequence; a prolonged series.

1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 25 Formed in a long course of centuries. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 64 Persons who have been housemates for a course of years.

23. Agric. The system of rotation of crops; a series of crops in rotation.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 141 Let this experiment last three courses, or twelve years. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 251 The turnip and grass land course, which is the prevalent course on the more or less fertile, sandy and gravelly loams. 1844 *Jnl. Agric. Soc.* v. i. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. i. 48 The general system of working the land is on the four or five years' course; of roots, spring corn, seeds for one or two years, and wheat.

24. Change-ringing. The successive shifting of the order in which a particular bell is struck in a series of changes; also, a series of changes in which the bells return to their former order.

1677 F. S[TEEDMAN] *Campanol.* 82 Upon six bells there are also single and double Courses, viz. twelve changes in every single Course, as in Grandsire Bob, etc., and twenty four changes in every double Course, as in Colledg Bob, etc. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 94 Some Peals upon five Bells consist of single Courses, wherein are ten Changes, and twelve Courses make the Peal. *Ibid.* 112 The two hind Bells dodge, and the five first go a perfect Hunting-Course. 1880 TROYTE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 334 Treble Bob... derives its name from the fact that, instead of the plain hunting course, the bells, and more especially the 'Treble', have a dodging course.

#### V. Each member of a consecutive series.

25. Each of the successive parts or divisions of a meal, whether consisting of a single dish, or of a set of dishes placed upon the table at once.

1325 *Corr de L.* 3429 Fro kechene come the fyfte cours, With pyppes, and trumpes, and tabours. 1356 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 58 It nedeth nat for to deuyse At every cours the ordre of hire serveyse. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 How many course and how many dishes at every cours there were seruid. 1599 MINSHU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 6 Bring us some Olives for the third course. 1668 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. i, I'll tell you the Story between the Courses. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* ii, What's here? For the first course; for the second course; for the dessert. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 108 Like one returning thanks after a dinner of many courses.

† 26. Each of several successive attacks: a. of disease. Obs.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 b, Medicinable agaynst gowtes, joynt aches, and fevers, which come by courses. 1768-71 H. WALLPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 24 He... died of a severe course of the gout.

† b. in Bear-baiting. Obs.

'The bear was tied to a stake and baited with dogs, a certain number at a time. Each of these attacks was technically termed a course' (Aldis Wright, *Note on Macbeth*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. vii. 2 They have tied me to a stake, I cannot flye, But Beare-like I must fight the course. 1698 BROME *Antipodes* iv. i, Also you shall see two ten dogge-courses at the Great Beare. 1829 SCOTT *Jnl.* (1820) II. 276 I am brought to the stake, and must perforce stand the course.

27. pl. The menstrual discharge, catamenia, menses. Also in sing. (obs. rare).

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1573) 151 Beware that they which have their monthly courses, doe not then... come neare. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxxiv. § 2. 47 The monthly course of women. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 177 When Maids begin to have their Courses. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. iii. 339 Chast-tree... stops the courses. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 440 1 The... expressions of 'the illness' or 'the courses' are those in most common use among the vulgar.

28. A set of things made or used at one time; spec. of candles made at once.

1551-2 *Will of W. Smythe* (Somerset Ho.), Unto the poore... of this parish a Course of Candelles xvj in the pounde. 1572 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 Y<sup>e</sup> every fuller have eleven course of kandells and 2 payre of sheres at y<sup>e</sup> least. 1712 Act to Anne in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031 6 No. 1 Maker of Candles... shall begin to make any Course or Making of Candles, without Notice thereof first given.

29. A row, range, or layer.

† a. A layer, stratum. Obs. exc. as in b. c.

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Ley be iiiij. course of pin Fleye... as brode as in cake. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 131 Set the nethermost course vpon the endes, and the seconde course flat vpon the syde. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curious* F viij, Over these a newe course of trees and stones agayne. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 146 The breadth that the thatcher taketh up with him, all att a time, afore the ladder bee removed, that is called the course; they will say that hee wanteth, that is called the course to the end of the howse. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. vii. 487 They... have out the first course of the Centurion's star-board side.

b. Building. A single continuous range or layer of stones, bricks, or timber, of the same height throughout, in a wall, the face of a building, etc.; also, a row of slates, tiles, or shingles.

1644 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 20 That certain Courses or Legges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed like Bones. 1663 GERBER *Counsell* 15 Lay a course of Stone on the Cornish. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 129 Three, or four, or five course of Bricks to be laid. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* xiv. 233 In some parts of the walls courses of Roman brick might still be seen. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vener.* ii. 34 Broad bricks laid in several courses among small squared stone.

c. Mining, etc. A layer or lode of ore, etc.

1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 310 Any Vein or Lode is often termed a Course. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xiii, They are called by the miner cross lodes, cross courses, or caunters. 1880 *Mining Jnl.* 9 Oct. A course of ore... was struck.

d. In a musical instrument. e. In a file.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Course*. 2. (Music) A set of strings of the same tone placed alongside, and struck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound desired. *Ibid.* 3. A row of parallel teeth on the face of a file. One course makes a single-cut file. A course crossing the file at right angles constitutes it a double-cut file.

f. A flight (of stairs).

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Seven courses of stairs brought you up hither with fatigue and shortened breath.

g. A stage (of life).

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) i. xxv. 273 The beginning, the several courses, and the close of a human life.

† 30. The time for anything which comes round to each individual in succession; (one's) turn. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Cours of order, *terr.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* 116 b, Every company, as their course came, saluted the kynge. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 105 a, Where men by courses be borne to dye. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. cc iii, As it were course by course, when we haue the night, they haue the day. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 After the death of some noble Gentlemen, my course came next. 1665 G. HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 374 Trouble and peace... comfort and discontent, come all of them by courses.

† b. adv. = In turn. Obs. rare.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 90 Pelops to Atreus, chief of men; he, dying, gave it course to prince Thyestes, rich in herds.

31. A set of persons appointed to serve in their turn along with another set or sets.

1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xxviii. [xxvii.] 1 Officers waytinge vpon the kynge, to go of and on after their course euery moneth one... Every course had foure and twenty thousande. 1611 BIBLE *Chron.* xxviii. 13 Also for the courses of the Priests and the Leuites. — Luke i. 5 A certaine Priest, named Zacharias, of the course of Abia. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* i. xii. (1700) 205 We haue the Courses of Israel for the first example of Rotation in a popular Assembly.

#### VI. Naut.

32. Each of the sails attached to the lower yards of a ship; now usually restricted to the fore-sail (fore-course) and main-sail (main-course). Formerly including also the stay-sails upon the lower masts: cf. quot. 1769.

c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 12 Mayne corse toke in a refe by force. a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glaske* (1861) 134 And severed our bonnets from our courses. 1607 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The maine saile and the fore saile is called the fore course, and the maine course or a paire of courses. 1694 *Ser. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 21, I stood to the Southward, close haled under my Courses. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) K k b, The courses are the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen, main-stay-sail, fore-stay-sail, and mizen-stay-sail; but more particularly the three first. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 503 Haul the courses up and heave to. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxxviii, She was pitching and rising without appearing to advance, under her courses and storm staysails.

#### VII. Prepositional Phrases.

33. By course. † a. In due course or order; as a consequence, naturally, duly, properly. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1343 Moche sorowe for he sight & sobbing of teres... hom be course felle. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 The kynges grace hath systers... which by succession and course are inheritoys to the crowne. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* i, So by course my lease might be long. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 78 That it may... not be violently forced into a high Fermentation; for then by Course the Salt and Sulphur will be too violently agitated.

† b. By turns, in turn, alternately. Obs.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 27 And by course questioning with them. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alterna* ruz, by course. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. 5 They took their journey... Claus and Strephon by course carrying his chest for him. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 38 These Psalms we sing or say by course, The Priest one verse, and the people another. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 201 As though that could not be known which knows not again by course. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) i. 493 [To] sing to themselves or to another by course... or one after another.

c. By course of: according to the customary course or procedure of the law, etc.).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. viii, Thenne by course of kynde he slepte. 1495 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 7 He had suyd lyvere... by cours of the lawe. 1535 STURWAT *Cron.* Scot. II. 229 Concord was maid be cours of common law. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 35 Cut off by course of Justice. 1658 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Nat. Secrets* 198 They... yet expect a pardon by course of Law.

34. In course. † a. In order, in turn. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27160 (Cott.) An er þai aight in curs to kene, qua, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen, hu oft-sith, on quat-kin wise. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. i, When the rest... Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room With laughter. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 158 He that was defied gave the first Stroak, and so they struck in Course.

b. In the regular, usual, natural, or due order. Now in due course.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 222 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er... & sippe for beo more profound... arsmetrike radde in cours in Oxenford wel faste. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* v. 1824 The tapster... straight leaves his other guesstes, in course to take his cup. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French* A. Wks. 1730 i. 59 Ev'n Oaths, with thee, are only things in course. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Case Delicacy* II. 208 Hearing there were words between us, and fearing that hostilities would ensue in course. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 321 Everything now appearing to go on successfully and in course. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xx. 179 Mr. George Miller arrived in due course. 1883 BESANT *Garden Fair* v, When the boys got promotion, which came in due course.

c. Naturally, as might be expected; = Of Course. (Now only in vulgar use.)

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 The inclination itself... is in this case uppermost, and in course takes the commanding post. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Translation*, If he had, I should in course have put the bow I made him into French too. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 425 In course they are convertible words. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, 'Oh, in course,' echoed the tall man.

† d. In a row or series. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1644 Of crafty colours to know, all in course set. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 12 Four Stones in Course one within another.

35. In course of: in (regular) process of; in process of (construction, etc.). In the course of: in the process of, during the progress of. In the course of things: in the ordinary sequence of events.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1665) 6 Which himself should in course of Nature inherit. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 320 No account being received in course of the post. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 186 A line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellion Est.* xxiii. 267 In course of post there came an answer.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i Any crosses that may arrive unto them in the course of their lives. 1681 DRYDEN *Als. & Achil.* i. 549 In the course of one revolving moon, Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon. 1790 PALEY *Horz Paul.* i. 8 Difficulties which presented themselves in the course of our inquiry. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii, In the course of the morning. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 3 In the course of things men of other ideas came to rule. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 51 In the course of time... [it] may be introduced.

36. Of course. a. adjectival. Belonging to the ordinary procedure, custom, or way of the world; customary; natural, to be expected. Now esp. in a matter of course.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 With other clauses of course necessarie for the same. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 93 The friendship between man and man as it is common so is it of course. 1642 J. M. *Argl. conc. Militia* 19 (Milton's Wks.) It will be said that the Writ is a Writ of course... and that from this there is no varying. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 P. 3 Their Congratulations and Condoleances are equally Words of Course. 1739 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 392 He thought



It a Matter of Course. 1795 *Jemima* II. 87 You profess a wish to oblige me, said Rosina; if only words of course, I beg you will spare my ear. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 11. 88 A case in which this right is supported, as a thing of course. 1849 *Macaulay Speech* in *Misc. Writings* (1889) 749, I am not using a mere phrase of course, when I say, etc. 1866 *Trollope Orley F.* xiii. 99 As for her innocence, that was a matter of course. He knew that she was innocent.

b. *adverbial*. In ordinary or due course, according to the customary order, as a natural result. † *Of common course*: ordinarily, as an every-day occurrence.

1548 *Udall Erasme. Apoph.* 53a. Of course and custom. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 9 b. A pardon, which either is granted of course, or by kyng of pytee and compassion geveth. 1547 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iii. (1702) I. 207 No man presuming to intimate, that it should be granted in any other manner than of course it had been. 1657 *Hevlin Ecclesia Vindicata* II. 472 That not once or twice, but of common course. 1736 *Butler Anal.* II. vi. 325 Information... is by no means always given us of course. 1779 *Junius Lett.* Ded. (1804) I. 9 To dissolve the present parliament a year or two before it expires of course. 1845 *Stephen Law Eng.* II. 391 It was at one time made a question whether giving the royal assent to a single bill did not of course put an end to the session.

c. Hence, in qualification of the whole clause or sentence: Naturally, as will be expected in the circumstances; for obvious reasons, obviously. (Sometimes used as an emphatic affirmative reply.)

1853 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 39 She made some very particular inquiries about my people, which, of course, I was unable to answer. 1838 *Dickens O. Twist* xxxiv. 266 You will tell her I am here! Of course. 1861 *M. Pattison Ess.* (1889) I. 32 It would be easy, of course, to exaggerate this truth of the continuity of history into a falsehood. *Mod.* And you were present? Of course; why not?

† 37. *On or upon course* = 36 b. *Obs.*

1618 *Bolton Florus* III. x. 109 The tide withdrawing upon course, during the skirmish. 1666 *Ailesbury Passion Sermon*. 24 Thus Pilate. is desirous that Christ might be pardoned upon course. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 7 When that is held, the rest do cease on course, as formerly all the Courts in Rome did during their Comitia. 1721 *Addison Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 3 When I see the Name Coelia. at the Bottom of a Scrawl, I conclude on course that it brings me some account of a fallen Virgin, etc.

† 38. *Out of course* (adj. and adv.). Out of proper order or measure, irregularly, improperly.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Pe pape sauh out of cours be wikkednes of Jon. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 29 b. Master Jhon Petit... wrested scripture and doctors so far out of course. 1553 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 He spake manie things notable, but this, out of course.

VIII. 39. *Comb. as course-end* (*Change-ringing*), see sense 24; *course-stone*, one of a course or series of stones (see 29 b).

1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 19 Oct. 7 The peal has the tenors together throughout, and is in six parts with 120 'course ends'. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* I. 252 Stones called Corsestones, Weighing 12 tunne. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 17 He sets down... twelve Tun unto his Course-stones, and six or seven to his Cronets over them.

**COURSE** (kō's), *v.* Also 5 *cours*, 6 *coursoe*, *coursse*, *coarse*. [f. *COURSE sb.* in various senses, giving verbal senses unconnected with each other.]

1. To pursue or hunt (game) with hounds; *spec.* to hunt (hares) with greyhounds in view (not by scent): see *COURSING vbl. sb.* 8. *trans.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) 57 Falow-dere, wyldre bores, and wolves for noble men to course. 1555 *Eden Decades* 2 As it hadde byn hares coursed with greyhounds. 1581 *Mulcaster Positions* xxv. (1887) 99 To hunt a hare, and course a hart. 1771 E. LONG *Trial Dog Porter* in *Hone* II. 209 He'll never course hares again. 1870 *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* v. 551 The animals which were coursed by the ancients were of very different kinds, such as the wild ass, the stag, the mountain goat, the wolf, jackal, boar, fox, hare, etc.

b. *absol.*

1558 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 246 He coursed and coursed again with his dogs here. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 49 Say thou wilt course, thy greyhounds are as swift As breathed Stags. 1637 N. WHITTING *Albino & B.* 32 He bowled, coursed, angled in the brooke, His pleasure was his joy. 1841 *Lever C. O'Malley* xxiii, She hunted with Smith Barry's hounds... she coursed, practised at a mark with a pistol.

c. *trans.* To course away.

1818 S. ROGERS *Columbus* III. 3 With hawk and bound I coursed away the hour.

2. *trans.* To chase, pursue, run after.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 135/2 Sir John Perot... so coursed and followed them... that he left him no one place to rest in. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* II. i. 39 The big round teares Cours'd one another downe his innocent nose In pittieous chase. 1766 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 25 Some coursing butterflies, others culling flowers. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xvi. 133 Inky banks of clouds... coursed each other rapidly across the pale stormy blue of the heavens.

† 3. To pursue, persecute, worry, trouble. *Obs.* 1466 *Plumpton Corr.* 17 To make prossis against my Cousin Godfrey, to bring the issues and profits that he hath received... and else to cours him from day to day. 1600 *Holland Lity* III. xi. 96 [He] coursed and troubled [agitare] the Commons, and persecuted the Tribunes as it were with open warre.

† 4. To chase or drive with blows; hence, to drub, trounce, thrash. *Obs.*

1585 *Abp. Sandys Serm.* (1841) 37 He bestirred him with his whip, coursed those simoniacal choppers and changers. 1589 tr. *Marprel. Epit.* Civ b. Let me take you againe in such a pranck, and ile course you. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* v.

iv. 44 That mighty yron man With his strange weapon... Them sorely vext, and courst, and overran. 1611 *Cotgr., Accommoder*... also, to course, beat, cudgell. *Ibid.* s.v. *Robb.* He courst his coat or Jacket soundly.

5. *intr.* To run or gallop about, to run as in a race, to career; also *transf.* of liquids, etc.

a. 1533 *LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij. A trumpetour, that coursed as a knyght vpon a horse. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* XII. viii. (1622) 165 Caractacus coursing hither & thither. 1608 *Shaks. Ham.* I. v. 66 Swift as Quick-silver, it courses through The natural Gates and Allies of the Body. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvii. 125 To course through Woods and Mountains. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 187 In wanton Rings Coursing around... The merry multitude disporting play. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 266 Coursing like a colt across its lawns. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* x. 79 Raising her hand to her face to wipe off the tears that were coursing down her cheeks. 1849 *Tennyson Gard. Daughter* 217 We spoke of other things; we coursed about The subject most at heart.

† b. To course it: in same sense. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sinnes Round* i. Sorrie I am, That my offences course it in a ring. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 141 She [the Mole] courses it not on the ground like a rat or mouse, but lives under the earth.

† c. *fig.* To 'run' over or through successively a number of particulars, writings, etc. *Obs.*

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* I. iii. 72 She did so course o're my exterior with such a greedy intention. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. (1851) 16 It were tedious to course through all his writings. a. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 337 After they have coursed through all sciences and literate enquiries.

6. *intr.* To steer or direct one's course; to take or pursue a particular course.

1555 *Eden Decades* 61 Coursing alonge by all the coastes and goulfes. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 343 They took the southernmost channel... and thus they coursed for three or four days. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The Roman roads that coursed from Mancunium to the neighbouring stations. 1883 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 32 We... then coursed down a considerable stream. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 419 We coursed more than the third of a mile in almost a direct line.

† 7. *intr.* To run a course (in a fight or tournament). *Obs.*

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. iv. 30 So as they courst, and turneyd here and there.

† b. *Oxford Univ.* To oppose a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1660 [see *COURSING vbl. sb.* 3]. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 479 He did with as much facility course (or oppose his Antagonist) in the publick Schools, as in Latine.

8. *trans.* [from 5.] To run or move swiftly over (a place) or along (a particular path).

1789 *WORDSW. Even. Walk* 21 In thoughtless gaiety I coursed the plain. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. xxvii, Tears coursed his burning cheek. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. iv. 117 Fauns... tired With coursing the wide pastures.

† b. To follow the course of. *rare.*

1883 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 66 We proceeded onward, coursing occasionally the streams, and then crossing one range of hills after another.

9. *causal.* To cause to run, exercise in running; to give (a horse) a run; to use (greyhounds) in coursing.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 534 She would course horses, and ride them to water. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 147 Some of the Mariners went on shore to course dogs. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 29 Course not your Horse hard 4 or 5 days before your Match. a. 1819 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks.* I. 19 The greyhound ye desired to course. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* ii. (ed. 3) 10 Two greyhounds will run down more hares, if they course in unison, than if they are coursed separately.

† 10. *fig.* To turn over in one's mind. *Obs. rare.* 1600 *HOLLAND Lity* xl. viii. 1064 He walked up and downe alone... coursing and discouring [voluntans] many matters in his head.

† 11. To put through a course (of physic). *Obs.*

1773 *GOLDISM. Stoops to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 You have been dosing me ever since I was born... you have thoughts of coursing me through Quincy next spring.

12. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1841 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Coursing*, conducting the air backwards and forwards through old workings, by means of stoppings, properly arranged. Air is usually coursed or shethed 'two and two', or 'three and three', according to the greater or less quantity of fire-damp evolved.

**COURSE, v. 2.** to exchange, etc.: see *CORSE v.*

**COURSE, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE, COSS sb. 2, CURSE.**

† **COURSE-a-park.** *Obs.* Name of a country game, in which a girl called out one of the other sex to chase her.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii. 19 Staid with the maid to runne at barilbreake: Or that he cours'd a parke with females fraught, Which would not runne except they might be caught. 1640 G. H. *Witts Recreations* (N.), At course-a-park, without all doubt, He should have first been taken out By all the maids i'th town. 1675 *TEONGE Diary* (1825) 112 Like boys and gyrls at course-a-packe, or barly breakes.

**Coursed** (kō'st), *ppl. a.* [f. *COURSE sb. & v.*]

1. [f. the vb.] Chased, *spec.* as a hare by greyhounds.

1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* III. 427 So the cours'd Hare to the close Covert flies. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 199, I swerved like a coursed hare.

2. [f. the sb.] Of masonry: Laid or set in courses.

1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. v. § 6 There are solid as well as coursed masses of precipice. 1861 *SMILES Engin.* II. 173 The whole of the masonry was plain rustic coursed work.

**Courseless, a.** Without a (definite) course.

1845 *HIRST Poems* 68 Vessels rudderless and courseless.

† **Coursely, adv.** *Obs.* [f. *COURSE sb.* + *-LY* 2.]

In due or ordinary course or order.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 271 Kende, or kynde of thyngys bat Godd cowrsly hathe insett, natura. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 59 The 12 signes... In the zodiack cercle had passyde coursly. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. CCXXXVIII 276 He renewed coursly the Chartre house of Witham, besyde Salysbury.

**Coursely, -ness, obs. ff. COARSELY, -NESS.**

**Courser**¹ (kō'ssɪ). [In earlier sense immediately repr. OF. *courseur*, L. *cursor-em*, n. of action from *currere* to run: in later senses prob. directly f. *COURSE v.* or *COURSE sb.* + *-ER*.¹]

† 1. A runner; one who runs in a race, a racer.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 267 (Cott.) Cursur [v. r. cursor, coursor] o world man aght it call For almost it ouer-rennes all. 1652 *GAULF Magastrom.* 309 A certain courser, intending to try his speed at the Olympick games.

† 2. One who chases or pursues. *Obs.*

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 16 The greatest coursers, and professed hunters of dumbe dogs. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Master* I. ii. If he cannot protect us from the constable, and these midnight coursers, 'tis not a house for us.

† 3. *Courser of bulls*: a bull-baiter. *Obs.*

1599 *MINSHEU Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 20, I was once a courser of Bulls, and I alwaies tooke pleasure in fierce Bulls.

† 4. A disputant in the schools (in Oxford University): see *COURSE v.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1668 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 242 A noted sophister and a remarkable courser... in the public schools. 1688 *MIEGE Fr. Dict., Courser* or Disputant in Schools.

5. One who practises the sport of coursing.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 29 Some coursers even pretend, that all, not being of the fashionable colour, are curs, and not greyhounds. 1804 *BYRON Juan* xvi. lxxx, Hunters bold, and coursers keen. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1910 The fore-legs... are more important organs in the greyhound than many a courser imagines.

† b. A dog used for coursing.

1600 *SURFLET Countess Farme* VII. xxix. 855 Collers hung with bells put about the dogs neckes which are called coursers. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 4/6 A sale of greyhounds... [The] famous courser Salamis brought 245 guineas. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 14/1 Some twenty greyhounds... racers and not coursers.

6. A building stone used in forming a course.

1885 *Blacklaw Quarry Price List*, Coursers 6 in. by 6 in. 34d per lineal foot.

**Coursur**² (kō'ssɪ). *Forms*: 4 *coursore*, *coursour*, 4-5 *coursere*, *coursour*, 5 *coursore*, (5) *coursroyer*, *coursiare*, *coresser*, *coursere*, *coursor*, *-ser*, *coursowyr*, 5-6 *coursur*, 6 *coursore*, *coursar*, 6-9 *Sc. cursour*, 4- *coursur*. [a. F. *coursier*, OF. *corsier* = Pr. *corsier*, It. *corsiere*:—L. type \**cursarius*, f. *cursus*: see *COURSE*. In ME. the ending -*our* was often erroneously substituted.]

1. *orig.* A large powerful horse, ridden in battle, in a tournament, etc. [cf. *COURSE sb.* 5]; a charger.

† b. Since 17th c. usually taken as: A swift horse, a racer. But in either sense now only *poetic* or *rethorical*.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 4056 And sette him on an hygh coursour. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 41 A courser, that he sholde ride Into the felde. 1423 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. x. (1483) 101 A fayre courcyer brydeled with gold. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 25 Knightes ouyt to take coursours to luste and to go to tornoyes. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hom.* 551 Vpon a bardit cursur stout and bald. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 232 This Colgrunus vpone ane cursour wyght, With speir in hand all cled in armor brycht. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. ii. 51 That they may breake his foaming Coursers backe, And throw the Rider headlong in the Lists. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 421 The Courser of Naples... though he be not so swift as the Spanish Genet, yet is he better able to indure travell, and to beare the weight of Armor. 1632 J. HAYWARD *fr. Biendi's Eromena* 35 Armed at all pieces, and mounted on a great Courser. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 58 He entered the lists on a fiery courser. 1867 *BRYANT Poems, Brighter Day* ii, The fiery coursers fling Their necks aloft, and snuff the morning wind.

† b. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 27 Then I... a hundred Coursers from the Goal will drive. 1719 *YOUNG Buiris* I. i, Ethiopia sends A thousand coursers fleetier than the wind. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 223 He alighted from his chariot, mounted a fleet and eager courser.

† 2. A stallion. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Cowrsor, *admissarius*. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 72/22 A courser, *equus admissarius*. 1808 *JAMIESON, Coursur, conser, cusser*, a stallion. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 5 A fey man and a cursour fears na the deil.

3. *Comb.*, as *coursur-breeding* ppl. adj.

1725 *Pope Odyss.* xxi. 374 Wide Elis' coursur-breeding plain.

**Coursur**³ (kō'ssɪ). *Zool.* [ad. L. *cursorius*, orig. adj. 'adapted to running', used subst. as a generic name.] A bird of the genus *Cursorius*, noted for swift running; esp. *C. isabellinus*, the cream-coloured courser, a native of Northern Africa, very rarely seen in England.

1766 *PENNANT Zool.* II. 108. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 237 We shall place near the plovers and oyster-catchers, the Courser. 1878 T. HARDY *Return Native* I. x, A cream-coloured courser had used to visit this hill, a bird so rare that not more than a dozen have ever been seen in England.

**Coursur**⁴, var. of *CORSEB*, *Obs.*, dealer.

**Coursette**, obs. f. *CORSET*.

**Coursey, -ie**, obs. ff. *CURTSY*, var. of *COURST*.

**Coursing** (kō'sin), *vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup> [f. COURSE *v.*]

1. The action of the verb COURSE; running, racing, pursuing, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 101 There shall bee no such gadding nor coursing over any more to Rome. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 4 There was wrestling, running with Horses, coursing with Charriots. 1618 BREKWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 138 The coursings and streamings of rivers, from the midland parts toward the sea.

2. *spec.* The sport of chasing hares or other game with greyhounds, by sight.

1538 IELAND *Itin.* VII. 102 Faire Launds, for Coursyng. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 990 In Coursing of a Deere, or Hare, with Grey-Hounds. c. 1730 C. FIENNES *Diary* i. A fine Champion Country pleasant for... Riding, Hunting, Coursing. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* v. 551 Coursing, as a popular term, is understood to denote a branch of hunting, in which the dogs... pursue their game by sight only.

*attrib.* 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlix. A grand coursing match on Newark hill. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl. Bute Crawley didn't go to a coursing meeting.

† 3. *Oxford Univ.* The opposing or challenging of a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 353 In Oliver's time... excellent disputations and much zealous coursing. 1692 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 603 Coursing in the time of Lent, that is the endeavours of one party to run down and confute another in disputations, did commonly end in blows. a 1683 SHAFESBURY in *Remin.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 36 In the year 1637 I went to Oxford to Exeter College... [We] did then maintain in the schools coursing against Christ Church.

4. *Comb., as coursing-joint* (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Coursing-joint, the mortar-joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

† **Coursing**, *vbl. sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COURSE *sb.*] (See quot.)

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 The kynges grace hath systers... which by succession and course are inheritours to the crowne. Who yf they shulde mary with strangers, what should ensue God knoweth. But God graunt they neuer come vnto coursing nor succedynge.

**Coursing**, *ppl. a.* [ING 2.] That courses: see the verb.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* l. ii. 143 We do not meane the coursing snatchers onely. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 227 The mean murd'rous coursing Crew; intent On Blood and Spoil. 1801 EDGEMORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 307 Coursing officers, and watching officers.

**Coursiter**, -or, *obs. ff.* CURSITOR.

**Coursee**, *obs. f.* CORSE.

† **Coursy**, -sey. *Obs.* Also -sie. [a. *obs. f.* *coursie*, *corsie* (in Cotgr. 1611) = *It. corsia*, deriv. of *corso* COURSE.] A raised passage from prow to poop of a galley over the rowing benches.

1611 COTGR., *Coursie*, the Coursey; or, the Gallerie like space, on both sides whereof the seats of the slaues are placed. 1689 J. PHILLIPS *Quix.* 577 With that the Admiral, leaping upon the Coursey, 'Courage, Boys, all hands to work, let her not scape Us'. a 1693 URQUHART *Kabala* iii. lii. 429 Hatches, Decks, Coursies, Bends and Walls of his Carricks.

**Court** (kō't), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 2-4 *court*, 3 *kurt*, (4) *courete*, (4) *courth*, 4-5 *kourt*, 4-6 *curte*, *cort*, 4-7 *courte*, (5) *courtte*, *court*, *cowurt*, *kourt*, 5-6 *cowrte*, 6 *cortte*, 3- *court*. [Early ME. *cort*, *court*, a. OF. *cort*, *cort*, later *court* (from 15th c. *cour*) = Pr. *cort*, Sp. and It. *corte* = L. *cohort-em*, *cōrt-em* (nom. *cohors*, *cors*, in med. L. *cortis*, *curtis*) *court*, poultry-yard, yard, enclosure, also company of soldiers (COHORT), crowd of attendants, retinue. At an early date the French word appears to have been associated with L. *cūria* (which has not itself survived in Romanic), and hence apparently the series of senses under branches III and IV, in which *cūria* is the regular med. L. equivalent.]

I. An enclosed area, a yard.

1. A clear space enclosed by walls or surrounded by buildings; a yard, a court-yard; e.g. that surrounding a castle, or that left for the sake of light, etc. in the centre of a large building or mass of buildings; formerly also a farm-yard, poultry-yard. At Cambridge, the usual name for a college quadrangle.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 9934 (Cott.) Pat castel brightnes sua vngned Oueral bat curt on length and brede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 466 Rist as capones in a court cometh to mennis whistlyng. 1535 COVERDALE *3 Sam.* xvii. 18 They... came to a mans house at Bahurim, which had a well in his court. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* 238 Than deyde the lodgyngs by the cyrcuyte of the quadryuall court. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 There are... in the castell... three very large courtes in the which the noble men of the court have theyr lodgynges. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* v. 1 Esther... stood in the inner court of the kings house. 1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 550 And in all the four Corners of that Court, Faire Staire Cases. 1724 DR. FOK *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 78 The king came down into the castle court. 1789 P. SWYTH *tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 147 Through the entrance you go into the great court. 1808 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xvii. The jolly train halted before the door of Sir John Ramorny's house, which a small court divided from the street. 1866 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 75 Round the cloisters of the vast courts into which these gateways opened were spacious mansions.

b. Each of the uncovered enclosures surrounding the Jewish tabernacle, and constituting the temple

area round the fane or sanctuary on Mount Moriah. [Vulg. *atrium*.]

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. 4 Blessed is the man whom thou chocest... that he may dwell in thy court. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxvii. 12 And for the breadth of the Court, on the West-side shalbe hangings of fifty cubits. — *Ps.* lxxxiv. 2 My soule longeth, yea euen fainteth for the courts of the Lord. fig. 1619 W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* i. 32 The true Christian... hath farre more to doe in the inward roomes of his soule, than in the outer court of his conuersation. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 Those who unfortunately have to sit in the darkness of the outer court.

c. A section or subdivision of the area of an Exhibition building, a museum, or the like, open above (to the general roof), and usually devoted to the products of a particular country, or department of science, art, or industry.

This application of the word appears to have originated in the structure of the building in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The rows of pillars supporting the roof, which crossed each other at right angles, divided the central area into a number of rectangular sections; these being themselves open to the lofty roof, while bordered on two sides by galleries supported by the pillars, suggested courts within buildings, and soon received the name; the term was further extended in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham (as in the Alhambra, Egyptian, Pompeian, and Renaissance Courts), and in later Exhibitions has been used with still greater extension; it has also been, with more closeness to the original notion, applied to the central open area of a museum, surrounded by its arcades and galleries.

1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 3 May 364/1 The very nature of the construction of the building suggests its subdivision into courts; and this is distinctly illustrated in the plan of the gallery... there are four of these large courts, and two smaller ones, parallel with the transept in each of these western divisions of the Building... from the gallery these courts form a most interesting feature in the arrangements. *Ibid.* 31 May 404 The Tunis Court. *Ibid.* 405 The Canadian Court... The Building Court. 1854 (*title*) The Ten Chief Courts of the Sydenham Palace. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XL. 315/1 (*International Exhib.*) The French Court will be the largest... section of the foreign department in the whole building. 1886 *Guide to Colonial & Ind. Exhib.* 21 The Court devoted to Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco is filled with the largest assortment of specimens ever got together.

1891 KELLY'S *Direct. Oxfordsh.* 697/2 The Oxford University Museum... The main entrance... leading into a large lobby and thence into the great Court, which has a glass roof supported by iron columns and arches... the court is surrounded by an open arcade of two storeys.

† 2. A large building or set of buildings standing in a court-yard; a large house or castle. In early times applied to a manorial house; = BURY. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 385 Hii by gonne hem to sprede, And robby aboute & berne, & courtes adoun caste. *Ibid.* 546 Curt Lincolne & Berkele, & other courtes also, Were aboute in the lond tho a fure idio. c 1300 HAVELOK 1685 His wif he dide with him lede, Vn-to he heye curt [Ubbe's castle] he yede. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 334 Toward is kourt [v. r. hous] he [Sir Sabur] him kende. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 23 Conscience... bad me come to his court, with clergie sholde I dyne. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie (which is to say a Court) there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Court*, the principal house in a village. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), *Court*, or *Court lodge*, the manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held.

b. Often in proper names of English manor-houses, e.g. Hampton Court, Tottenham Court.

a 1529 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 401 To whyche Court? To the kynge's court, Or to Hampton Court? c 1630 RUSDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 82 This Nutwell Court (which signifies a Mansion-house in a Seigniory). 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 232 Delightful Abs-court, if its fields afford their fruits to you, confesses you its lord. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 3 Let us picnic there At Audley Court.

3. In a town: A confined yard or more or less quadrangular space opening off a street, and built around with houses; 'a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street' (J.).

In towns, usually tenanted by the poor, except where, as in the City of London, they have been converted into business offices, e.g. *Copthall Court*, *Hatton Court* (Thread-needle Street), and the like.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/3 He liv'd in Drury-lane in King's-Head-Court. 1799 *tr. Meister's Lett.* Eng. 173 *Lanes and Courts* (in London) are passages through which no carriage can pass, and therefore, they are commonly paved in the same manner as the footways. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. He... continued his way with rapid strides, through various courts and alleys. 1847 ALA. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 177 The shop... was situated in a little narrow court. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 A city-bred child, brought up in narrow, dingy streets and courts.

4. An enclosed quadrangular area, uncovered or covered, with a smooth level floor, in which tennis, rackets, or fives are played; the plot of ground marked out for lawn-tennis; also applied to each of the quadrangular divisions marked on such grounds. (See TENNIS-COURT, etc.)

1519 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (Brewer) III. ii. The tennis court at Richmond. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* 545 He would toss him som London balles that perchance would shake the walles of the best court in France. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 205 Tell him, he hath made a match with such a Wrangler, That all the Courts of France will be disturb'd With Chaces. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Tennis... is a Pastime, used in close or open Courts, by striking a little Round Ball to and fro... with... a Racket. 1878 JULIAN MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 115 In order to understand the

game of Tennis, one should first of all become acquainted with the arena, or Court, in which it is played. *Ibid.* 117 The area enclosed between the lines *x* and *y*, and the walls, may be called the *service-court*; and the area enclosed between *x*, *y*, *h*, and the main wall, the *pass-court*.

II. A princely residence, household, retinue.

5. The place where a sovereign (or other high dignitary) resides and holds state, attended by his retinue.

This sense is said to have arisen in Old French, the name *court* being applied to the residences of the early Frankish kings on their rural domains: see LITTRÉ, and cf. sense 2. But the actual history is involved in obscurity from the paucity of early evidence.

a 1175 *Lefsong in Cott. Hom.* 231 An rice king... wolde... 3eclepien all his under-peod bat hi... to his curt [berie] come sceolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* viii. 15 *Pei*... knowne contrées and courtes and many kynnes places. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 646 He... Is riden in to the feedes hym to playe Out of the court were it a myle or tweye. 1404 CAXTON *Descr. Eng.* 17 The messengers of Rome came to the grete Arthurs court. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 25 They which are gorgeously apparelled and lyue delicately are in kynnes courtes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 43 Mistris, dispatch you with your safest haste, And get you from our Court. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 497 In Courts and Palaces he also Reigns And in luxurious Cities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 509 The quarters of William now began to present the appearance of a court.

6. The establishment and surroundings of a sovereign with his councillors and retinue.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 210 Auh heo lebbeth to be ueonde, & beoth alle ine his hirde, & serueð him ine his kurt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ac ulatours and lyceyes byep to grat cheap ine hare cort. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 *Pe* maner of his [the Soudan's] courte schold I wele ynogh ken. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 62 When the Court lay at Windsor. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1675) 316 It will... be imitated by all those on whom the Court has Influence. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 9 Pictures of the reigning Beauties of the Court of France. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 93 Charles appears to have designed that his Court should resemble the literary Court of the Medici. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 25 May children of our children say... 'Her court was pure'.

b. without article or other defining word (*at court*, *to court*, etc.), primarily meaning the place, but including the persons and proceedings. Cf. *at church*, *council*, *school*, etc.

c 1300 *Beket* 165 He com to court and was in god offiz With the Archebisshop of Canterbury. c 1386 CHAUCER *Profl.* 140 And peyned hire to countrefete cheere Of court, and been estatich of manere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11527 All the counsell for kourt was clenely depertid. a 1529 SKELTON (*title*), Why come ye nat to Courte? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 129 You shall be mist at Court. a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 His writings... had the air of Court. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶ 3, I appeared at court on all publick days. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1112, I go in state to court, to meet the Queen.

C. The Court: as an institution.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 264/4 She norryshed them more for desert than for the court. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* II. i. The court's a school, indeed, in which some few learn virtuous principles. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 22 Every one is tir'd with being here, but the Court enervates our Resolution. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. ii. Love rules the court, the camp, the grove.

7. The body of courtiers collectively; the retinue (councillors, attendants, etc.) of a sovereign or high dignitary. (Construed as plural.)

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 5244 (Cott.) Ioseph of his fader herd, Wit his curt gain him he ferd. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 981 A crie bat all be curte knihtis and erles Suld put pain in to presens his precep to here. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* i. (Arb.) 5 Whan the kyng of alle beestis had assemblid alle his court. 1600 *Disc. Gourie* *Conspir.* in *Moyses Mem.* (1755) 266 All the huntsmen... attending his majestie on the green, and the court making to their horses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 128 In the presence of the Great Duke of Tuscany and his court. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii. If the king and the whole court are standing by! 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 21 One morn when all the court, Green-suited... Had been, their wont, a-maying.

† b. An escort. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 381 Part of the court had Wallace labour seyne. *Ibid.* iv. 22 Wallace sum part before the court furth rade.

8. The sovereign with his ministers and councillors as the ruling power of a state, or in international relations. (Construed as singular.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 In Chambre whom the court avaunceth. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 234 To give you some pertinent notice of the affairs of the French court. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 641 An assignment granted to him by the court of Delhi. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 622 The two cabinets whose union had caused the northern courts so much uneasiness. *Mod.* Accredited as ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

b. Court of Rome: the papal Curia.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/50 *Pe* erende bat huy broughten fram *pe* court of Rome. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) i He wente vnto *pe* court of Rome, For to tak his penance. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 In *pe* court of Rome mai no man get no grace, but if it be bowt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 105 The Court of Rome commanding.

III. An assembly held by the sovereign.

9. A formal assembly held by the sovereign at his residence: in early times, of his councillors and great lords, for purposes of administration; in later times to give state receptions, audience to ambassadors, and the like. The early use has

given rise to the 'high court of parliament' (sense 10), and 'the king's courts' of justice (sense 11); the modern use is naturally associated with senses 6, 7, as in *to be presented at court*.

1554 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.), And [Henri] held þær [in Lundene] micel curt. [The regular phrase said of earlier kings was 'heold his hired': cf. 1085, 1091, 1106, 1110.] 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 42 In that sweet isle where Venus keeps her court. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 331 At Berlin, the Court was only held on Sundays. 1890 TENNYSON *Ger. & Enid* 146 For Arthur on the Whitsuntide before Held court at old Caerleon upon Usk. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. ix. 109 He journeyed to York, and held court there for a week.

IV. A court of judicature, of law, or of administration.

10. Applied to Parliament. Cf. Sp. *Cortes*.

1450 *Impeachm. Dh. Suffolk in Paston Lett.* No. 76 l. 105 We pray that this be enacted in this your High Courte of Parliament. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 134 Now call we our High Court of Parliament, And let vs choose such Limbes of Noble Counsaile. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 10 Parliament being a mere temporal court. 1668 Bk. Com. *Prayer*, A Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, to be read during their Session.

11. An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.

Justice was in early times administered in assemblies held by the sovereign personally (sense 9), then by judges who followed the king as officers of his court; hence the title *the King's Courts* (*curia regis*).

In this sense more fully defined as *court of law, law-court, court of justice, of judicature*. These are distinguished as *superior* or *inferior*, according to their respective rank, the highest court of a country or state being called the *Supreme Court*. *Court of first instance*: a court in which a matter must first be tried, as distinguished from a *court of appeal*, to which it may subsequently be carried. *Court of record*: see quot. 1765.

1590 BRITTON l. i. § 1: En droit de nous mesures et de nostre Curt. *Ibid.* § 11 Sauve les Justices q' suivent nous en nostre Court.] 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 The king wolde, that in is court the ple solde be drue. 1590 BEKET 606 That he scholde fram thulke curt biddie to the kynge. 1520 *Cast. Love* 239 In þe kynges court 3it vche day Me vseþ pulke selue lay. 1530 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 173 Þe courte opon him sat, þe quest filed him & schent. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 91 The serch and the copy of the wrytts, out of one cort to another costeth much money. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 243, I do beseech the Court to give the judgement. *Ibid.* 338 He hath refus'd it in the open Court. 1637 *Decree Star Cham.* in *Milton's Artop.* (Arb.) 8 The Court hath now also ordered, That the said Decree shall speedily be Printed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 94 b. The greater part are Courts of record, some are not, and therefore accounted base Courts in comparison of the others. 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Law* (1840) 25 A court of justice is that which hath cognizance of such causes as are to be ended by the positive laws of the land. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 257 He (the king) therefore has alone the right of erecting courts of judicature. *Ibid.* III. 24 A court of record is that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled in parchment for a perpetual memorial and testimony. 1809 *TOLMINS Law Dict.* s.v. *Pleading* l. § 2 This would often embarrass the jury, and sometimes the Court itself. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 641 This new Court is to be in ecclesiastical matters a Court of first instance. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* x. 110 The courts of the Equites... were to be composed two-thirds of knights and one-third only of senators. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 16 In crimes and contracts, and the other business of courts of law. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xiii. *init.*, The Judiciary in every State includes three sets of courts—A supreme court or court of appeal; superior courts of record; local courts.

b. With many specific qualifications indicating the sphere, business, or constitution of the court, as BASE, BURG, CIRCUIT, COUNTY, CRIMINAL, CUSTOMARY, FOREST, HUNDRED, INSOLVENT, MANORIAL, POLICE, SHERIFF, etc.: C. of ADMIRALTY, ARCHES, ATTACHMENTS, AUGMENTATION, CHANCERY, CHIVALRY, COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY, GUESTING, HIGH COMMISSION, JUSTICIARY, KING'S or QUEEN'S BENCH, LODEMANAGE, PIPEPOWDER, PROBATE, SESSION, STANNARIES, TIENDS, TRAILBASTON, WARDS, etc., for which see these words.

c. *Court of Claims*: a court in which claims are adjudicated on; in U.S. a court sitting at Washington for the investigation of claims against the government; also, in some States, a county-court charged with the financial business of the county. *Court of Conscience* or *of Requests*: a small debt court; *court of conscience* (fig.), conscience as a moral tribunal.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 Signor Emulo has warr'd my master to the court of conscience. 1680 DRYDEN *Profl. Let's Caesar Borgia* 23 One theatre there is of vast resort, Which whilome of Requests was called the Court. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 563 An act for erecting a court of conscience at Newcastle upon Tyne. 1691 *Ibid.* II. 314 Many Irish were come to Dublin, to demand their estates, which were restored... a court of claimers will be sett up there to decide such matters. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 123 Courts of Requests or Courts of Conscience, for the recovery of small debts, were first established in the reign of Henry VIII., and they now exist under local Acts, in many populous places. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 54 Here and there in the metropolis were dotted small debts courts... called Courts of Request.

12. The place, hall, or chamber in which justice is judicially administered.

(In many phrases senses 11 and 12 are blended: cf. b.)

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21435 (Cott.) Bath to þe quenes curt þai com, þe luu thrali badd giue him dom.] *Ibid.* 19139 (Edin.) Þai gaderit oute babe prince and priste, and set þaim in þat corte imide. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xiii. (Arb.) 29 Reynard... wente forth proudly with his neuue thurgh the hiest street of the corte. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Court where men plede, *auditoir*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 14 Go one and cal the lew into the Court. 1668 COKE *On Litt.* 58 a, Court is a place where Iustice is iudicially ministred. 1866 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 117 But won't she have to go and sit in the court,—with all the people staring at her? 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 6/1 The Master of the Rolls: What is a court? This remarkably ugly room is called a court, but it is not the ugly room that is a court. It is a court because we sit in it.

b. without article or other defining word (*in, into, out of court*, etc.), including place and proceedings. Also in phrases, as *men of court* (= men of law), *attorneys of court*, *lincs of court*.

a 1295 *Leg. Kalk.* 398 Tu schalt, þu motild, to curt cumen seoden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9478 (Cott.) Þis es bot lagh... Vsed in curth þis ilk dai. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 700 To corte quen þou schal com, Per alle oure causez schal be tryed. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 409 They cared fior no coiffes That men of court usyn. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 79 Men of lawe and attorneys of court. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 This yere was a grette debate arose betweene Flet strete and the howys of corte. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 10 It is his Highnesse pleasure, that the Queene Appaere in person, here in Court. 1713 POPE *Fraser of J. D.*, Producing further proofs of this truth in open court. 1883 SIR E. FAY in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 596 A barrister may be... reprimanded by the judge if he misconducts himself in court. *Mod.* The case had been already settled out of court.

c. *Phr. Out of court*: said of a plaintiff who has forfeited his claim to be heard; now mostly fig. of arguments having no claim to consideration.

1846 MILL *Logic* III. xx. § 2 The argument of analogy is put out of court. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Out of Court*, a plaintiff in an action at common law must declare within one year after the service of a writ of summons, otherwise he is out of court. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 1 June, These gentlemen are almost, if not altogether, out of court. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* II. i. 252 Though there is much truth still in many of his statements, the conclusion he draws from them... is quite out of court now.

13. A session of a judicial assembly; usually in phr. to hold (+ keep) a court. (Cf. sense 9.)

1590 BRITTON l. i. § 13 Et volums ausi, qe... soient les Courts tenues par les sutyours.] 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 The constable of Gloucester... Held ofte in the kinges name, courtes ver & ner. 14... Customs of Malton in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 They schall haffe two Baillyffes and two undyr Baillyffes... for to hold the fore sayd court of their own fre will. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Macc.* iv. 43 Of these matters therefore there was kepte a courte agaynst Menelaus. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 27 The Archbishop Of Canterbury... Held a late Court at Dunstable. c 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* I. 69 The Superior Court was to be held the next morning in Boston. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 197 Forfar... the county town of Angus-shire, where the sheriff has held his courts for upwards of two centuries.

† b. A council of War. (Cf. COURT-MARTIAL.) 1663 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 73 When the Reare was come vp, immediately he called a Court of Coronels and Captaines. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 302 A Souldier... sneezing at a Court of War the whole Company bowed and blessed the Gods.

14. An assembly or meeting of the qualified members of a company or corporation (*general court*), or of the managing board or council thereof (*court of assistants, committees, directors, governors*, according to the style of these in different corporations); also, the qualified members or board collectively.

1597 *Minute-book of the Mercers' Company* (London), The Courte of our Company holden the 5th day of March 1556. 1555 *Articles Russia Co.* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 295 The Gouernour, Consuls, Assistants, and whole Company assembled this day in open court. 1556 *Minute-bk. Grocers' Co., London*, (heading), Courte of Assistants. 1600 (Dec. 31) *Charter E. Ind. Co.*, At any of their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company. 1608 (title), Letter from the Factors at Bantam to the Court of Committees of the East India Company, 4th Dec. 1619-20 *Order & Constit. Virginia* 4 Rule 14 The Treasurer and the Counsell, or the Court, haue power to admit any into this Society. *Ibid.* 18 It shall not be counted a Court of Committees, vnless the Treasurer or Deputie with sixe Comittees be present. 1668 *Charter of Chas. I to Massachusetts Bay Co.*, The said governor, deputy governor, and assistants of the said company... shall or may... assemble and hold and keep a court or assembly of themselves for the better ordering and directing of their affairs. 1661 *Charter of Chas. II to E. Ind. Co.* 3 At any public Assembly commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company. 1664 *Charter Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 380/1), That thirteen or more of the said governors and directors... shall constitute a Court of Directors. 1713 *London Gas. No.* 5007/1 The Sovereign, Recorder, Burgesses, Freeman, and Commonalty of Your Majesty's... Corporation of Kinsale, assembled at a Court of Deer-hundred. 1722 *Act Incorpor. Gwy's Hosp.* 15 Subject to the approbation or disallowance of a General Court or Assembly of such intended Corporation. 1726 *Craftsman* No. 5 (1727) 43 This day was held here [at the East India House] a general Court of the United Company of Merchants of England. 1809 *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) p. vii, The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. 1823 *Act renewing Charter of Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 383/1), A general Court of Proprietors of the Bank shall be held. 1839 *Penny*

*Cycl.* XIV. 118/1 The senior law-officers of the city have seats in the court [of Common Council], but have no vote. ... The sheriffs attend the lord-mayor on state occasions and at every court of aldermen. *Ibid.* 119/1 Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants.' 1854 STOCQUER *Brit. India* 43 There are eighteen directors of the East-India Company, ten or more of whom constitute a 'court'.

15. *General Court*: the designation of the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as Colonies and as States of the American Union.

The former is the continuation of the 'general court' of the Massachusetts Bay Company, in preceding sense.

1608 *Charter of Chas. I to Massachusetts Bay Co.*, Held and kept by the governor, or deputy governor of the said company, and seven or more of the said assistants... which four general assemblies shall be styled and called the four great and general courts of the said company. 1668 *Massach. Colony Laws* c. 108 (1814) 211 It is ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that, etc. 1691 *Massach. Province Charter* (1814) 8 Which said great and general court or assembly shall consist of the governor and council or assistants for the time being; and of such freeholders of our said province or territory as shall be... elected or deputed by the... inhabitants of the respective towns or places. 1796 *Explan. Charter of Geo. I.*, The representatives... shall... elect a fit person out of the said representatives to be speaker of the house of representatives in such general court. 1796 *Massach. Prov. Laws* 10 Geo. III. c. 338 An act providing for a more equal representation in the General Court. 1797 *Ibid.* c. 335, 1 Ind. (1814) 701 Whereas the King of Great Britain hath abdicated the government of this and the other United States of America, by putting them out of his protection, and unjustly levying war against them... Be it therefore enacted by the council and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, etc. 1866 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Court*, In New England this word is applied to a legislative body composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate; as the General Court of Massachusetts. 1875 *Jevons Money* (1878) 24 The Court of Massachusetts ordered, in 1649 [etc.]. 1889 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* I. xxxvii. 414.

16. By some Friendly Societies, originally and particularly the Foresters, used as the name for a distinct local branch, corresponding to the 'lodge', 'tent', etc. of other Societies; also a meeting of such a branch, and of the central body (*High Court*).

Adopted from the style of the *Court of the Forest* or *FOREST-COURT*; cf. the similar use of the terms *Ranger*, *Woodward*, etc.

1854 C. HARDWICK *Friendly Soc.* 9 In January, 1850, the foresters consisted of 1553 courts (as they are named) comprising 80,089 members. 1886 (title), Rules of Court 'Loyal Oxonian' No. 2991, Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters. *Ibid.* Rule 23 The Beadles... shall not admit into Court any but members of the Order. 1890 *Report Chief Regr. Friendly Soc.* 31 The 'Royal Order [of Foresters]' by August 1834 had opened 358 courts. In that year... a disruption took place, and the 'Ancient Order' was founded, drawing away to itself... 294 courts of the Royal Order. *Ibid.* The first 'High Court meeting' was held at Salford in that year [1835]. *Ibid.* 224 United Sisters Friendly Society, Suffolk Unity... Cambridge Court... Cowen Court... Loyal Clifford Court.

V. 17. Homage such as is offered at court; attention or courtship shown to one whose favour, affection, or interest is sought: in phr. *to make or pay (one's) court* to [F. *faire le cour, faire son cour d*] = COURT v. 3, 4. (With quot. 1590, cf. ACCOUNT.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 2 Him the Prince with gentle court did bord. 1667 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 24, I went to make court to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, at their house in Clerkenwell. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* (J.), Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. (1755) 38 All the servants in the Family made high court to her. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 14 Sept., At supper... the men had the permission of paying their Court. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 11 His court being rather made to her mother than to herself. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtdg.) 126, I went every day at certain hours to pay my court to the king. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* iv. 49 Forgetting all the court that should have been paid to a pretty woman. 1875 M. PATTERSON *Casanbon* 29 Casanbon... had probably fallen in love with Estienne's MSS. collections, before he began to pay his court to the daughter.

† b. ? FAVOUR, influence. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 314 Let Christ's love bear most court in your soul and that court will bear down the love of other things. *Ibid.* I. 351, I am in some piece of court with our great King.

VI. 18. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. in sense 'of or belonging to a royal court', as *court-amour, attendant, -ball, -beauty, -breeding, -bubble, -chapelain, -contempt, -ease, -faction, -familiar, -fashion, -favour, -favourite, -flatterer, -frump, -fucus, -intrigue, -lady, -life, -manners, -milliner, -mistress, -odour, -pageant, -poet, -rook, -sermon, -trick, -wit, -word; court-bred, -curious, -ridden* adjs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 23 Bestowing those charges vpon... Court-familiares and favorites. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, You must look to be envied, and endure a few court-frumps for it. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 759 Receives not thy Nose Court-Odour from me? Reflect I not on thy Baseness Court-contempt? *Ibid.* 768 Advocate the Court-word for a Pheasant. 1665 FLETCHER *Elder Br.* IV. i. 2 You are... Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men; court-bubbles, That every breath or break or blows away. 1631 FULLER *David's Sin* (1857) 235 Court-curious entertainment and fine fare. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* II. ii. (1839) 56 This same whoreson court-ease is



temptation To a rebellion in the veins. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The major's place and colonel's. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref., While the king... washes over with a court-fucus the worst and foulest of his actions. *Ibid.* iv. By him only and his court faction. *Ibid.* vi. Certainly court-breeding and his perpetual conversation with flatterers was but a bad school. *Ibid.* viii. The quibbles of a court sermon. 1655 Br. J. RICHARDSON *Upon Old Test.* 385 (T.) The court-ladies especially, that were faulty as the men. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 69 A court-rook, or one that by playing the cogg-jester, and so humouring a leud emperor, was become a noble man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 767 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots... nor in Court Amours. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 61 I'm sure Sir, I made your Cloaths in the Court-fashion. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. i. (1713) 275 What am I the better... for court-favour and countenance? 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* ii. ii. Ha! Grillon here! some new court-trick upon me. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 408 He was by a Court-Intrigue recall'd to Madrid. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded., But was Ovid, the court-poet, so bad a courtier, as, etc. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 1 A Fine Court-Lady. a 1715 WYCHERLEY *Posth. Wks.* 23 (Jod.) Common court-friends, like common court-mistresses, ruin those they profess to love, by their embraces and friendship. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xxxiii. Who have been fully convinced, by an infamous Court-Chaplain, that there is no such place as Hell. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xciii. Court-bred poets. 1767 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 273 The refinements of court-manners. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xlviii. It was dangerous flattery... to tell a poor minister's wife that she was like a court-beauty. 1836 RICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (1831) I. 1 Some brilliant ceremony, or court-pageant. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* 1. (1876) 2, I wonder shall History ever pull off her Periwig and cease to be court-ridden. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* 1. i. She afforded a Court-Milliner the very best possible scaffolding for expensive gowns.

b. in sense 'of or belonging to a court of law', as *†court-bar*, *see*.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxviii. 13 David borroweth not colored Rhetorik from the court-barre. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 92 And that same stock's gone off in Court-fees And law gratuities.

19. Special combinations: court-almanac, an almanac or annual hand-book of royal families and their courts; *†court-book* (see quot.); *†court-bowl*, ? some form of the game of bowls (perhaps played in a court); *†court-bread*, bread of the finest quality; *court-calendar* = *court-almanac*; *†court-chair*, tr. of L. *sella curulis*, curule chair; *†court-chimney*, ? a kind of small stove; *court-circular*, a daily record of the doings of the Court, published in the newspapers; *†court-compliment*, an insincere compliment offered out of politeness; *†court-cream*, insincere flattery such as is used by courtiers; *†court-cup* (see quot. 1676); *†court-dish* (see quot.); *†court-element*, hollow flattery (cf. *court-water*); *†court-fagot*, name of a kind of fagot; *court-fold*, 'a farm-yard. *Worc.*' (Halliwell); *court-fool*, *†jester*, a jester kept for the amusement of a prince and his court; *†court-form*, a form of process in the law courts (L. *formula*); *court-guide*, a directory (or section of a general directory) containing the names and addresses of the nobility, gentry, and people in 'society' (the theory being that it contains the names of all persons who have been presented at court); *†court-hall*, (a) the hall where the king holds his court; (b) a manor-house (cf. COURT-HOUSE); *court-hill*, a moot-hill, on which a court was held; *†court-holder*, one who holds or presides at a court; *†court-jack*, a kind of leather bottle or jug; cf. BLACK-JACK; *†court-keeper*, (a) = *court-holder*; (b) see quot. 1847; *court-lands* (see quot.); *†court letter*, the form of letter used in COURT-HAND; *†court marshal*, the marshal of a prince's household (= G. *Hofmarschall*); hence *court-marshales*, the wife of a court marshal; *†court-martialist*, a soldier belonging to the Court; *court-mourning*, a period of mourning observed at Court, 'mourning' worn at Court or with court-dress; *†court nap* (see quot.); *court-newsmen*, a person appointed to furnish news of the doings of the Court; *court-night*, a night on which the sovereign held his court; *court-paper*, an official paper giving particulars of the business before a (legal) court; *court-party*, a political party which advocates the interests of the Court (cf. COUNTRY-PARTY); *†court-passage*: see PASSAGE (a game at dice); *†court-post*, the court-officer who carried letters between the Court and the post-office; *court-Scotch*, the court-language of Scotland; *court-suit*, (a) a suit preferred at Court; (b) a suit worn at Court, court-dress; *court-sword*, a light sword worn as part of a man's court-dress; *†court-table* (cf. COURT-CUPBOARD); *†court-water* (cf. COURT-HOLY-WATER).

1557 *Order of Hospitals* F iv. You shall kepe a \*Court-booke... whereinto you shall write all things passed in any

Courte or otherwise. 1672 MARVELL *Rth. Transp.* I. 60 One might shoot with the arbalist, or play at \*Court-boule on Sundayes. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* v. xx. 579 That which is called the finest bread, or \*Court bread which is the lightest of all the rest. 1758 GARRICK *Male Coquette* 1. (Jod.) There are quicker successions in your honour's list than the \*court-calendars. 1793 MAD. D'ARRELY *Lett.* 29 Sept., If it had been an old court-calendar... he would have received it with his best bow and smile. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. 292 There the Senator staid at him, as he sat in his \*Court-chaire. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Hart. Misc.* V. 414 (N.) They use... no fire, but a little \*court chimnie in their owne chamber. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl. Mr. Chuckster entertained them with theatrical chit-chat and the \*court circular. 1848 [see CIRCULAR B. 2]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 13 This was in some of them but a \*Court-Complement. a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 150 With no more labor and expense, then the cunning bestowing of soume \*courte creame one the comons. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (N.), And yet I know a hundred... that will make a jolly shift with a \*court-cup on their crownes, if the weather bee colde. 1676 *True Gentlew. Delight* (N.), Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise called a court-cup... till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer. a 1655 Br. G. GOODMAN *Crt. James* I. 1. 311 The King... caused his carver to cut him out a \*court-dish, that is, something of every dish, which he sent him, as part of his reversion. 1640 MILTON *Eikon* xvii. This intricate stuff tattered here of Timothy and Titus, and I know not whom their successors, far beyond \*court element, and as far beneath true edification. 1523 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. *Canterb.* For making of x loodis of \*Court fagot iij. iij. 1789 *Walpoliana* cxi. 46 Our \*Court-fools ceased with the reign of Charles I. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 22 The authors thus played the part of court fools by deputy. 1699 T. COCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 276 Aquilius... had not then published his \*Court-forms about Knavery. 1814 MOORE *Epigr.* i. 399, 'I want the \*Court-Guide', said my Lady, 'to look If the House, Seymour Place, be at 30 or 20'. 1837 THACKERAY *Katechism* i. Registered in Mr. Boyle's \*Court Guide'. 1552 HULLIOT, \*Court hall, *Basilia. Regia Aula*. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1613) 204 The name of Aldermans burie... there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 15 On the point of a tongue of land is an ancient \*court-hill. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 13 § 7 The steward or deputy-stuarde or \*courtholder of the same leete or lawday. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. v. (1558) 504 The Court-holders of such leetes are bound to certifie the same. 1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. Alii, Like a \*Court-jack, which though it be blacke, yet holds as good liquor as your fairest. 1641 W. SHEPPARD *title*, The \*Court Keepers' Guide, for keeping of Courts Leet and Courts Baron. 1715 G. JACOB *title*, Complete Court Keeper; or Land Stewards Assistant. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Court-keeper*, the master at a game of racket, or ball. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, \*Court-lands, domains or lands kept in the lord's hands to serve his family. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2612 4 The Young Clerk Completed... with breaks off the \*Court Letters, and 166 Words Abbreviated in Court Hand, and fairly written at length in Secretary. 1692 MOLESWORTH *Act. Denmark* (1694) 147 The \*Court Mareschal invites whom he thinks fit to eat with the King. 1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2545 2 Next... the Grand-Marshal, and Court-Marshal with the Silver Staves of Office [at the Saxon Court]. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Char. Act. Goethe* II. 76 Countess and Hofmarschallin (court-marshales) von E... 1624 DAVENPORT *City of Captiv.* Have I ruined so many city-citadels to let in \*court-martialists, and shall this country-cottage hold out? 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 771 2 Goldsmith's last comedy was to be represented during some \*court-mourning. 1639 SHIRLEY *Genly. of Venice* III. iv. We are cheated by a \*court-nap, referring to an old officer of the court who is going to arrest them. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxiii. (healing), Describes, far more fully than the \*Court Newsmen ever did, a bachelor's party given by Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. Hoppe, The Queen has conferred the appointment of Court-newsmen upon Mr. Thomas Beard. 1715 *Pope Let. to Congreve* 19 Mar., The three first nights notwithstanding two of them were \*court-nights were distinguished by very full audiences of the first Quality. 1752 J. LOTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 193 The Clerk... should make a \*Court-paper of the Day and Place of the Sessions, the Names of the Justices present, and of the Persons indicted. 1762 HOME *Hist. Eng.* VIII. lxxviii. (Jod.) The \*court party reasoned in an opposite manner. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. (1881) 8 This second plan, though supported by the court party... was rejected. 1743 *List Genl. Officers* in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 80 \*Court-Post, Dennis Bond, Esq; at per Diem £2. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. IV.* 295 There is a court-post, who has 21. a day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xlviii. She was educated in a convent abroad, and speaks that pure \*court-Scotch, which was common in my younger days. 1632 BROME *Crt. Begger* i. Wks. 1873 I. 187 Your ayme has bin to raise Your state by \*Court-suits. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii. It was Tubalcain that made thy very Tailor's needle, and sewed that court-suit of thine. 1620 *Int. Hensch Goods* (Trans. Essex Arch. Soc. New Ser. III. II. 167, i little \*Court Table... i Court Cubberd, Carved. 1616 T. ADAMS *Disc. Socle* xviii. 67 The Flatterer is after the nature of a Barber; and first trimmes the head of his masters humour, and then sprinkles it with \*Court-water.

*†Court*, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Some kind of cart for carrying stones, bricks, lime, sand, and the like. Hence *court-load*. Cf. also COURTIER.<sup>2</sup>

1576 Act 18 Eliz. c. 10. § 4 Every person shall be charged to find... one Cart, Wain, Tumbril, Dungpot or Court, Sleads, Cars, or Drays, furnished for... Repairing of the Highways [in *Statutes of Irel.* an. 12 Jas. I. Bolton, 432] printed 'Tumbril, Dung-pott or Courtslad'. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 358 Yet had they for their horse, their court, and their driver but onlie twelve pence a daie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1542 1 There were to be employed five or six hundred carts about a wall of small breidth. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 203 Workmen in Sussex tell me, that they commonly put 2 of their Court-loads (that is about 24 Bushels) of Sand to 1 Load. of Lime.

*Court* (kō-rt), v. [f. COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. Old It. *cortare*, *Lond. Corter* to be or reside at court f.

*corte*, *court COURT*), later It. *corteggiare*, F. *courtiser* in senses 3, 4: cf. COURTESAN.]

I. *†1. intr.* To be or reside at court, to frequent the court. Obs.

1515 [see COURTING 1]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 The king reteyned unto him a gard of Archers of Chesshire... And after these rusticall people had a while Courted, they entered into so great a boldnesse, that they would not let [etc.].

*†2. To court it*: To play or act the courtier. Obs. (Cf. *to coach it*, *foot it*, etc.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 When we see one gaie and gallant, we use to saie, he courties it. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 To instruct them to become as bold as soldiers, to court it like curtezans. 1619 *Sacrilege Handled* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, than when the Church Courteth it and the Court Churcheth it. 1657 J. SMITH *Mystr. Rhet.* 74, I cannot Court it, i.e. I can not perform the duty or manners of a Courtier.

II. 3. *trans.* To pay court to, pay courteous attention to; to try to win favour with.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 34 A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate, Courted of many a jolly Faramore. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our unletter'd Grand-fathers were wont to court God Almighty with false Latine. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 362 To flatter kings, or court the great. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 218 While the king was thus courting his old adversaries. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lynnhurst* viii. 200 A man... sure to be courted in the best London society.

b. *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 15 She led him vp into a goodly boure And comely courted with meet modestie.

4. To pay amorous attention to, seek to gain the affections of, make love to (with a view to marriage), pay addresses to, woo. (Now somewhat homely; also poet.)

1580 LYL *Euphues* Arb. 353 To picke out those that can court you, not those that loue you. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 156 With ruffull looks, sighes... and Fooleries more than few I courted her. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 4 While he Neera courts, but courts in vain, And fears that I the Damsel shall obtain. 1722 Dr. Foe *Reliq. Courtish* i. ii. (1840) 102 She declares she will not marry, no, not if a peer of the realm courted her. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶ 11 He courted a young lady. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 There they had made their friendships, had courted their wives. 1873 R. BRIDGES *Poems* (1891) i. v. I heard a linnet courting His lady in the spring. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* I. 1 A young man had come courting the earl's daughter.

b. *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 85 Long ago I haue forgot to court. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 27 See how they kisse and court. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Bv b. But how he courted... And how the fauour of this Nimph he wonne. 1705 BURNS *Young Peggy* 14 When feather'd pairs are courting. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Starling* 7 When we and our mates were courting merrily!

c. *fig. and transf.* Cf. *to woo*.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vii. 329 Our Boate ready to court the shoare. 1674 MILTON *Samson* 719 Sails filled, and streamers waving, Courtied by all the winds that hold them play. 1743 G. SHANNON *Eligies* vi. 27 A train of lovers court the chequer'd shade. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 114 Fruits... That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. i. Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 1 Their broad sheets court the breeze.

5. To seek to win or attract (any one) to do something; to invite, allure, entice into, to, from, out of, etc. Cf. *to woo*.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Downy sleep Courts us to entertaine his company. 1622 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xxviii. 429 Opportunity courted him to procure the Empire for himself. 1665 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* 1676 683, I come not now to Court you from him. 1663 Br. PATRICK *Arab. Pilgr.* A sight he had been long pursuing... but could never court it into his embraces. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 38 All the skies, ambitious of thy sway, Conspire to court thee from our world away. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. v. Dear Sir, let me court ye To take a Coach, because it's dirty. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 30 Sept. (1788) I. 150 An interval of calm sunshine courted us out to see a cave on the shore. a 1844 CAMPBELL *Poems*, *Caroline* II, To Evening Star'd Wanton flowers that well may court An angel's feet to tread them down. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 Gustavus Adolphus... courted them to his standard.

6. To show oneself desirous of, to seek to win or attract, to affect (a thing).

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 109 That he courted acquaintance with meere Irish enemies. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 192 Never would he have had the face to have courted the crown imperial. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. II. 281 Both of them courted his friendship. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 130 They rather court publicity for their opinions. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 79 Sylla never courted popularity.

III. 7. To sue in a court of law, to 'put in the court'. *collog.* (Cf. *courtly-court* v.)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 673 The usual advice when a party complains of another owing him money, is, 'Oh, court him!'

II. *Courtage* (kurtāz, kō-rtēdz). [F. *courtage*, in OF. *correlage*, *courralage*, f. *correter*, *courreter* to act as a courtier (OF. *couratier*, *correter*) or broker, L. types \**cūrātāre*, \**cūrātārius*, f. \**cūrātus* management, charge, f. *cūrāre* to take charge of, manage, f. *cūra* care.] = BROKERAGE.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (ed. 2) Index, *Courtage*, brokerage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Courtage*, the business or remuneration of a courtier or broker in France.



|| **Courtagie.** *Obs. rare.* [Obs. Du. *cortagie*, now *kortazje* = F. *courtage*.] = prec.

1688 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 8 He must be content with that Reward... which is called by the Hollanders *Courtagie*. Those Covetous Exchangers that will save the *Courtagie*, by concluding their own Exchanges face to face, without the help of the Brogers.

**Courtall**, obs. f. **CURTALL**.

**Courtain(e, -ein(e, etc., obs. ff. CURTAIN.**

**Courtal(l, -aud, -ault, obs. ff. CURTAL.**

**Court-baron.** [a. AF. *court baron*, earlier *court de baroun*; in med.L. *curia baronis*, court of the baron or lord.] The assembly of the freehold tenants of a manor under the presidency of the lord or his steward.

Such a court had a jurisdiction in civil actions arising within the manor, especially in such as related to freehold land. This jurisdiction began to decay at an early date, and is now practically obsolete. (In modern times lawyers have distinguished between the *court-baron* which was the court of the freehold tenants, and the *customary court* which was the court for the copyhold tenants. The early history of this distinction is obscure. F. W. Maitland.)

[1598] *BRITTON* i. xxvii. § 3 En nostre Court ou aylours, sicum en Court ou en court de baroun ou de autre franc homme. *Ibid.* vi. iv. (heading), De Court de Baroun. 1661 *Year-bk. i. Edw. IV.* f. 10 Mich. pl. 19 II avoit une court baron. 1548 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 23 Such leetes, lawdaies, and courtbarons, as apperteneith to the lordships and manours. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archeon* (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called Heale-gemot, and corruptly Haylemot, that is... the Court of the Hall, Manor, or chief place. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 24 To have and to hold a Court Baron, with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong. 1733 *Court Roll of Manor of Aldenham*, The Court Baron of the Most Noble Lord Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, Lord of the Manor aforesaid held... before Peter Walter, Steward. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 91 Manors were formerly called baronies... and each lord or baron was empowered to hold a domestic court, called the court-baron, for redressing misdemeanors and nunsances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. 1790 H. C. *ROBINSON Remin.* (1869) I. ii. 20, I was out of town with Mr. Francis all day holding a Court Baron. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 364 At a court-baron holden for the manor of Featherstone in 1785, the homage presented the death of Sir S. Helier, and an entry of a proclamation on the rolls was made as follows. 1852 *Court Roll of Manor of Park*, At the General Court Baron and Customary Court of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Arthur Algernon, Earl of Essex... Lord of the said Manor... before John Huddle, Steward. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* § 129 I. 399. 1875 *DIGBY Real Prop.* v. § 6 (1876) 256.

**Courtby**, var. of **COURTEPY**, *Obs.*

**Court-card.** [An alteration of the earlier name *COAT-CARD*, q. v. (readily suggested by the personages represented on these cards): see also *CARD sb.* 2.] 1. A playing card bearing the figure of a king, queen, or knave; a picture-card.

1641 *MILTON Reform. Wks.* 1738 I. 18 To blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards. 1650 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 192 If a Presbyterian or Scotch court card were trumpe. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 187 When all the court-cards get together, and are acted by one mind, the game is usually turned accordingly. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 49, 55. 1851 *DICKENS Child's Hist. Eng.* xv. Whom he took with him wherever he went, like a poor old limp court-card.

2. *fig. Obs. slang and dial.* [Cf. *CARD sb.* 2 c.] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew. Court-card*, a gay fluttering fellow. 1795 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Court-card, 'He's gotten to be a court-card noo' is said of some one who has risen very much in social position.

**Court Christian**, an ecclesiastical court: see **CHRISTIAN** a. 2 b.

**Court-craft.** The craft or art practised or required at court; statecraft in the interest or service of the court.

1646 *FANSHAWE Pastor Fido* (1676) 158 And in Court-craft not having any skill. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 You are made the King's Chief Treasurer and Steward of his Court-Craft [L. *antice astutia*]. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* Ded. 13 The Throne is now establish'd, not on the narrow and sandy Foundations of Court-Craft, and unconstitutional Expedients, but on the Popularity of the Prince.

† **Court-cupboard.** *Obs.* A movable side-board or cabinet used to display plate, etc.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 8 Remove the Court-cupboard, looke to the Plate. 1606 *CHAPMAN Mons. D'Olive* (N.). Here shall stand my court cupboard, with its furniture of plate. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 Three Court-cupboards placed, upon the which was a great deal of very fine Porceelain. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* vi. A large portable court cupboard... showing the shelves within, decorated with a full display of plate and porcelain.

**Court-customary** = **CUSTOMARY** court.

**Court-day.**

1. A day on which a court (legal, administrative, etc.) is held.

1484-5 *Churche. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Spent the next Corte day after and sunyng of the Corte iij d. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Toirs de palais*, court dayes, when Judges do sit. c 1714 *ARBUUTHNOT, etc. Mart. Scribl.* xv. The judge took time to deliberate, and the next Court-day he spoke. 1706 *BURNS Tru Dogs* 93 I've notic'd, on our Laird's court-day... Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash.

1631 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 68 To the great Court-day, when all things shall be righted.

2. A day on which a prince holds court.

1720 *Land. Gas.* No. 5901/1 It happened to be the... VOL. II.

Court-Day, and there was a more than ordinary Appearance at the Palace. 1766 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 24 July, The court-days, which require a particular dress. 1836 *HANSARD Parl. Debates* Ser. III. XXXII. 243 Members of that House were accustomed on Court-days to carry certain things intended at least to represent words.

**Court-dress.** The costume worn by those who attend at Court, and on other state occasions.

1797 W. TOOKER *Cath.* II (1800) II. 370 The Court-dress for the men was a coat à la française. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 6 Why, he goes angling... in a court-dress, bag-wig, and ruffles. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The Queen of the Belgians' court-dress on the occasion of her visit to Vienna for her daughter's marriage.

So † **Court-dresser.**

c 1698 *LOCKE Cond. Und.* § 33 Such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances by this court-dresser, the fancy.

**Courted**, ppl. a. [f. *COURT* v. + -ED.] That is wooed or sought.

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* i. i. (Ritldg.) 81/2, I thought I had come a-wooing, and I am the courted party. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 Its retiring modesty renders it necessary to dig it from its courted obscurity.

**Courteis, -eise**, obs. ff. **COURTEOUS, -ESY.**

† **Courtel**, musical instrument: see **CURTAL**.

**Courtelace, Courtelage, Courtelax(e, obs. ff. CURTELAGE, CURTILAGE, CURTAL-AX.**

† **Court-end.** The end of the town where the Court is, the fashionable quarter. (Cf. *west-end*.)

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 450 P. 5 A wealthy Spark of the Court-end of the Town. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 26 May, Mr. Thrale's house is in West-street (Brighton), which is the court end of the town here as well as in London. 1801 *STREET Sports & Past.* III. ii. 153 A puppet-show was exhibited at the court end of the town.

**Courteousie, -eour e**: see **COURTESY, COURTIER.**

**Courteous** (kō'tyəs, kō'tyəs), a. Forms: a.

3-5 cortēs, -eīs, -eys, 4 -ays(e), (-es, superl. cortēst); β. 3-5 cortials, (4 -ais, -us), 4-6 -aise, ays(e), -as, -es, -eīs(e), -eys(e), (5 -ase, -ase, -is, superl. cortēst, 6 cortēis, -ese, -ess, -yae, -uus, courtēyse); γ. 4-6 cortēals, -eys(e), (5 -oyus); δ. 5-6 cort-, courtōis, -oys(e), (5 -oyus); ε. 6 cortēous(e), -ious, cortēous, 6-7 courtious, 6-cortēous. [a. OF. *cortēis*, *cortēis* (later *cortēis*, *cortēis*) = Sp. *cortés*, It. *cortese*, deriv. of *corte*, *cort*, *court*, *COURT* + Romanic suffix -ese (-es, -eīs), repr. L. -ensis: the corresponding L. type being \**cohortensis*, *cortēsis*. In Eng. the typical form from 14th c. is *court*, after later F. (whence also *Caxton's courtēis*); by confusion of suffixes, -eous has been substituted for -eīs from the 16th c.]

1. Having such manners as befit the court of a prince; having the bearing of a courtly gentleman in intercourse with others; graciously polite and respectful of the position and feelings of others; kind and complaisant in conduct to others.

c 1275 *xi Pains of Hell* 389 in O. E. Misc. 155 Hug is his rihte name And he is cortēis and hendy. c 1330 *Roland & V.* 18 A knight ful cortēis. c 1390 *Sir Perceval* 298 Comly mayde of kynges kende, be cortēst bat i knowe. c 1390 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 99 His sone a yong Squier, Cortēis he was, lowly, and servysable. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. x. The cortēst knyghte... and mekest vnto all ladyes and gentylwymmen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 Cortas, *curialis*. c 1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Aymon* I. 38 A good man, sage, cortēis & valyaunt. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* II. 803 A swete faire gentylwoman, cortēis and comly. 1526 *TINDALL 1 Cor.* xiii. 4 Love suffreth longe, and is cortēous. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxiii. 214 The lady... was ryght sage and cortēous. 1562 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* 1859 508 I thou lovest him only because he is gentile and cortēus. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. i. 167 Be kinde and cortēous to this Gentleman. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Goodness* (Arb.) 209 Gracious, and Cortēous to Strangers. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 28 King Henry the fourth... though cortēous, was not servial to the Pope. 1790 *Dig. For Capt. Singleton* III. 49 We found the natives always very free and cortēous. 1859 *TENNISON Lancelot & E.* 554 With smiling face arose... a Prince... Gawain, surnamed The Cortēous.

† b. Const. of *Obs.*

1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. IV. 17 Cortēis of speche. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 19 Cortēis of behauiour. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* IV. 182 Our English women are more cortēis of their bodies than bloodie of their mindes.

† c. Of superiors: Gracious. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 54/21 An Eorl þare was in poile þat was cortēis and hendē. c 1340 *CURTOR M.* 11973 (Trin.) Thesus þat was cortēis. c 1360 *Deo Gratias* 41 in E. E. P. (1862) 129 Almyhty cortēis crowned kyng, God graunt vs grace to rule vs so. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 190 Pite maketh a king cortēis Both in his worde and in his dede. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 57 Oure cortēis crist, oure king riale. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 149/1 Fayr brother, god is more cortēis than ye be. 1596 *Pa. cvl.* in *Gude & Godlie Bal-lates* (1878) 100 Cortēis and kynde till all men is the Lord. 1609 *HOLLAND Anm. Marcell.* XXI. vi. 172 A lady... excellēg a number, and yet in so high an estate right cortēous. 1813 *SCOTT Triermain* I. i. Cortēous as monarch the morn he is crown'd.

† d. Of inferiors: Politely respectful or deferential. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 163 in *Babers Bk.* (1868) 305 Be cortēis to god, and knele down On bothe knees with grete deuocioun.

e. As a formula of address; orig. to superiors = Gracious, gentle, benign. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 433 'Cortēyse quen' þenne s(a)lyde þat gaye. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 313 Nowe cortēyse kynges, to me take tent. 1508 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b. Say (Cortēous sir) speakes he not movingly. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 185 Hauē with you Prince: my cortēous Lord adew. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* Pref. 1 If you are desirous, Cortēous Reader [etc.]. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 1 Cortēous Companions, sometime since, to tell you my Dream... was pleasant to me, and profitable to you.

† f. absol. (Cf. *fair, gentle*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2411 Comaundez me to þat cortēys, your comlych fere. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 78 It maketh cortēis of the villain.

2. *transf.* Of personal qualities, words, actions, etc. † *Cortēous prison* (F. *prison cortēoise*, It. *prigione cortese*): honourable imprisonment (*obs.*).

a 1300 *CURTOR M.* 2256 (Cott.) Bot dryghtin dere þat ai es hend A curtēis wrak on þam he send. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 512 Cortēys wordez. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. vi. H v. Hit is sayd in a comyn prouerbe cortēyse langage & wel sayyng is moche worth and coste lytyl. 1509 *FISHER Fnu. Serm. Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 29 Full cortēyse answered she wolde make to all that came vnto her. 1595 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 205 He was set in a cortēyse prysoun, so that he coulde not departe when he wolde. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 287 Taken... and committed into Cortēyse prysoun in the Tower. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 31 When her cortēous dedes he did compare. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y.* L. v. iv. 75 This is call'd the retort cortēous. 1879 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* II. ii. 25 A kind and cortēous letter. 1883 *G. LLOYD Ebb & Flow* I. 50 In her most cortēous tones.

† b. Of things personified. *Obs.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenitw.* Some cortēous wiinde come blowe me happy now. 1580 *SIDNEY, etc. P.* xlviii. Ambitious mountaines, cortēous hills. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. i. 179 Thankes, cortēous vvall.

**Courteously** (kō'tyəsli, kō'tyəsli), adv. For forms see prec. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cortēous manner; with courtesy; with obliging politeness or civility; † graciously; kindly.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 397/140 And cortēliche seruēþe hom. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 160 Jesu crist... zayþ wel cortēysliche. 1380 *WYCLIF Acts* xxvii. 3 Iulius trefyng manly, or kurtēysli Poule. c 1475 *Ranf. Coityear* 423 Cortēously to the Knight kneillit the Coilyear. c 1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Aymon* III. 75 He salued theym cortēously. 1568 *Sir F. KNOX* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 193 II. 245 Hyt Grace answered me very cortēysly. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 7 Diuers of their gallies putting into the haueen were cortēously entertained. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* III. 277 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received: By Agnes cortēously. 1825 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 388 It was... intimated to him, kindly and cortēously, but seriously.

† b. Handsomely, deftly. *Obs.*

c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 136 He strake the seconde so cortēisly, that he ouerthrowe both horse and man.

**Courteousness** (kō'tyəs, kō'tyəsnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cortēous; gracious or obliging politeness; courtesy.

c 1430 *Chet. Assigne* 179 The cortēysnesse of criste... be with þese other cheynes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 210/1 Cortēysnesse, *benignité*. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par. Matt.* v. (R.). Godly menne... muste moue and allure all menne with cortēysnesse, ientlenesse and beneficiallesse. to loue and to concore. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 253 Cortēousness is the skin and outside of virtue. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* ix. (1876) 236 His manly cortēousness and affability of disposition.

† **Courtepy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *courtepy*, -by, *kourtepy*, *courtepy*, *court(e)by*, -py, 5 *court(e)by*, (*courtbe*, 6 *courtby*, 7-9 *courtple*, *cote-a-pye*). [app. a. MDu. *korte ple*, i.e. *korte* short + *ple*, coat of coarse woollen stuff, now *pij*: cf. *PEA-coat, -jacket*.] A short coat, cloak, or tabard of coarse material, worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.

1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 63 A kertil & a courtēpy [B. v. 80 *kourtepy*, *courtepy*, *courtepy*]. 1377 *Ibid.* B. vi. 191 An heep of heremites... ketten here copes, and courtēpies [v. r. *courtepies*, *courtepies*, *courtepies*] hem made, And wenten as weremen with spades and with schoueles. c 1380 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 290 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford... Full thredbare was his ouerest courtēpy [*Lansd.* *courtepy*]. — *Friars* T. 82 A gay yeman... He hadde vp-on a courtēpy of grene [*Petr.* *courtepy*, *Lansd.* *courtepy*]. a 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 220 She was clad ful porely, Al in an old torn courtēpy. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 655 *Hoc epitogium*, a courtēpy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79/2 A Courtēpy [v. r. *Courtepy*], *renale*, *emilogium*. [1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1657) 196 They had also about this time (Rich. II)... a short gabbardin called a courtēpie. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* I. v. Going out in that old courtēpie and wimple—you a knight's grandchild. *Ibid.* III. ii.]

**Courter** (kō'tar). [f. *COURT* v. + -ER 1.] One who courts; a wooer.

1611 *COTGR.* *Muguet*, a fond woer, or courter of wenches. 1688-9 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 294 Lovers and courters of the fair sex. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. xii. 261 A great courter of popularity.

**Courter**, obs. f. **COURTIER.**

† **Courtesan, -zan, sb.** 1 and a. *Obs.* Also 5 *courtesano*, -sano, 6 *curtisan*, 7 *courtisan*. [a. F. *courtisane*, ad. It. *cortigiano*, in Florio *cortegiano* a courtier, f. *corte* COURT. It. *cortigiano* is primarily adj., app. an extension of *cortese* (*cortesi-ano*) in its etymological sense (see **COURTEOUS**): cf. *Parma, Parmese, Parmigiano, Parmesan*.]

A. sb. One attached to the court of a prince: a. in 15-16th c. commonly used for a member of the

papal Curia. (Cf. BOCCACCIO *Decam.*, 'le maniere del papa... e di tutti i cortigiani'.)

1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7. I. 24 On Maister Robert Sutton, a courtesane of the Court of Rome. *Ibid.* 25 Maister John Blodwelle... a sufficient courtesan of the seyde court. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 216 With fraude of the courtesanes, which were commensalis with the Pope, they were illuded. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 198/1 That it should be lawful for a few Curtisians and Cardinals... to chuse what Pope they list.

#### b. trans.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 986 Their Priests, and Courtisians, that is, the Learn'd among them (in Japan), which bear the Offices of the Court.

**B. adj.** (here used *absol.*). The court language (of Italy).

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 3 Considering what a nombre of diversities they haue in theyr tounge, it is a meruall, that in manner all gentillmen dooe speake the courtesane. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 104 [Italy]. To be discerned from the vulgar, they all in general speake the courtesan.

**Courtesan, -san** (kōrtizən, kōrt-). Forms: 6 (cortegian), cortisaine, cortisan, 6-7 curtisan, -san, 7 courtesan, -san(e), courtisan(e), 6- courtesan, 7- -san. [a. F. *cortisane*, ad. It. *cortigiana*, in Florio *cortigiana* 'a courtesane, a strumpet', orig. woman attached to the court, fem. of *cortigiano*. In quotation 1565 directly from Italian. Formerly always pronounced kōrt-, which is still said by many, though kōr- is the growing usage.] A court-mistress; a woman of the town, a prostitute. (A somewhat euphemistic appellation: cf. *quots.* 1607, 1635.)

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 84 b. The rest of the brethren dooe keepe Courtesanes. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 409 M. Harding... hath beene in Rome, hath seene Bishops, and Cardinals men of warre... Open Stewes so deereley rented: so many thousand Cortegians so well regarded. 1576 FLEMING *Panof. Epist.* 369 His misdeameours... with courtesans and common strumpets. 1607 E. SHARPHAM *Fleire Dijb*, Your whore is for euery rascall, but your Curtizan is for your Courtier. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 147 The name Courtesan (being the most honest synonymy that is given to a Whore) had his originall from the Court of Rome. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 342 Accus'd to have dress'd her like a Curtizan. a 1700 B. E. *Dist. Cant. Crew*, *Curtizan*, a gentle fine Miss, or Quality Whore. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* I. 296 The lewd leer of a courtesan. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. iv. 420 She had ministered to the licentious pleasures of the populace as a courtesan. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 160 The ambitious courtesan who now ruled the king.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 That knowledge may not be as a courtesan, for pleasure... but as a spouse, for generation. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 18 For fear of Excommunication from that Anti-christian Courtesan.

Hence **Courtesan v. nounce-wd.**, to make or treat as a courtesan. **Courtesanism, Courtesanship**, the practice and position of a courtesan.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 13 The Ladies... courtesied him, but he courtesianed not them. 1840 *title*, Woman, Physiologically considered as to Mind, Morals, Marriage... Concubinage, Courtesanism, Infidelity, Divorce, etc. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 562 She amassed no wealth by her courtesanship. 1880 ENSWORTH in *Bagf. Ballads*, *Amanda Group* 534 'We might have shown the Courtesanship, not only of Stuart times, but also during the reign of the Virgin Queen.

**Courtesy** (kōrtisē, kōrt-), sb. Forms: 3-4 cortisie, -sy, (3 kurteisie), 4 cortaysye, -se, 4-5 curtasy, -ase, -asi, -aisi, -assy, -esi, -eisie, -eisy, -eysye, -eysy(e), -issie, -oisy, -ysy, 4-6 curtisie, 4-7 curtisie, -sy, 4-9 curtisye, 5 courteisie, curtoysye, -oisy, 5-8 courtesie, 6 courtesye, -eysy, -eosis, (curt'sie, curtsie, cur'sie, curchy), courtesye, -aysye, (7 courteosis), 6- courtesye. See also CURTSY. [a. OF. *cur-*, *cortis* (later *courtoisie*) = Pr. *cortesia*, It. *cortesia*, a Romanic abstract in -ia, from *cortese* COURTEOUS. Formerly pronounced kōrt-, now more generally kōr-, exc. in sense 4, which is also commonly spelt *curtesy*. In the 16th c. the medial short *e* was frequently elided, giving *court'sy*, *curt'sy*, formerly occasional in all senses, but now confined to 9, and treated as a separate word: see CURTSY.]

1. Courteous behaviour; courtly elegance and politeness of manners; graceful politeness or considerateness in intercourse with others.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 416 Of ancre kurtesie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ofte sunne & scheome on ende. 1340 HAXFORD *Pr. Conc.* 1529 Pat somtyme men held velany Now yhung men haldes curtasy. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 46 A knyght ther was... he loued chualrie, Trouthe and honour fredom and curtesie. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 529 It is no curtesie a man to auante of hymself. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61, I am the very pinck of curtesie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xlix, Courtesie grows in court; news in the citie. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 3 The King... entertained the Ambassador with much curtesie. 1748 ANSON's  *Voy.* II. iv. 164 The Lieutenant endeavoured, with great curtesy, to dissipate their fright. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 8 In no country is more to be obtained by the cheap outlay of courtesy in manner and speech. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Courtesy, the true considerateness which will infringe no right of another... which recognises all individuality and pays homage to all just claims, is self-suppression in action, as well as concrete sympathy.

b. To show or do one (a) courtesy: also fig.

1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* 97 An Ointment or Plaster of it might do a man a courtesie that hath any hot virulent sores.

† c. To strain or pinch courtesy: (a) to insist too much on, be over-punctilious in, the observance of courtesy; to stand upon ceremony; (b) to act or treat with less than due courtesy.

(a) 1508 MORE *Heresyest.* Wks. 107/2 Without any straining of curtesie, whereof the serimones in disputacion marreth much of the matter. 1530 PALSGR. 657, I pynche courtaysye as one doth that is nyce of condyscions. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 69 Modesty caused us to pinch curtesie, who should first come. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 101 Yet to this honour, as my fitting hire, If you me call, I will not curchy straine. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Disc. to Salisbury* 25 a (N.) But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand straining curtesie who shall goe first. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1831) 4 Such was Peters unseasonable Humilitie... who... would needs straine curtesie with his Master. 1800 LAMB *Two Races Men* Wks. 1876 III. 167 Strain not courtesies with a noble enemy.]

(b) 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 55 Pardon Mercutio, my business was great, and in such a case as mine, a man may straine curtesie. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* III. iii, I must straine cursie with you, I have business, I cannot stay. 1623 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Feronica* 150 Princesse Eromilia (whom feare had caused to strain curtesie with her religious vow).

2. As a quality: Courteous disposition; courteousness; also nobleness, generosity, benevolence, goodness (*obs.*).

1597 R. GLOVE (1724) 189 Be Kynges les so wyde sprong ynou Of godenesse & of curtesie. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 378 Crist, of his curtasie, interpretib per wordis to goode. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Whiche vertues, as chastity... curtesie, gentylnes, good maner, and such other. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 557/2 Let vs learne to esteeme Gods graces, to the ende they may bring vs to all curtesie. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiii. 344 Love towards Inferiours... is Courtesy and Condescension. 1807 FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. ii. 97 Kindness may be defined as a disposition to confer benefits, curtesie as a disposition to waive rights. 1891 G. W. RUSSELL *Gladstone* xl. 280 A most engaging quality of Mr. Gladstone's character is his courtesy.

† b. To stand to or at the courtesy (of): to depend or be dependent upon the indulgence, favour, or kindness of; similarly to leave to, be at the courtesy (of). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iv. 111 Some prouysyon for the second brethrene... and not to leue them bare to the only curtesy of theyr eldyst brother. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* Fr. Acad. I. (1594) 143 It is better... to stand at the curtesy of crows than of flatterers. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxxiii. 21 For better it is that thy children should seeke to thee, then that thou shouldst stand to their curtesie. 1654 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. Intrud. 64 That did place the legislative power absolutely in the Parliament, and left it at curtesy, whether the Parliament would after concede any negatives to him. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 43 We always let a raw brother come in for a full share to encourage him, but afterward... he stands to curtesy. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 300 The younger sons of a Hottentot... are at the curtesy of the eldest both for their fortunes and liberty.

3. Of, by (at) curtesy: by favour or indulgence; by common good will or allowance, as distinguished from inherent or legal right.

1597 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 111 His [a knight's] wife also of curtesie so long as she liueth is called my ladie. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xxx. (Arb.) 72 March paines and such other dainty meates as by the curtesie and custome euery guest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house. 1602 BACON *Hen. VII.* 4 If he relied upon that Title he could be but a King at Curtesie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xxi, It has no unity Therewith, but only oneth of cursy lend it life. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Ind.* iv. 58 The Popes in latter times had some power in England, of Curtesy not of Duty. 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 165 Only of Curtesy the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and to the Eldest Sons of Earls. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 185 One... who calls himself by curtesy Your humble servant. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 657/1 By the curtesy of the House, a member who has been thanked in his place is considered as having a right always to occupy that place.

b. Hence **Courtesy title**: a title of no legal validity given by social custom or courtesy; *esp.* applied to the territorial titles given to the eldest sons of earls and peers of higher rank, the prefix *Lord* or *Lady* to the names of the younger sons and the daughters of dukes and marquises, and of *Honourable* to the children of Viscounts and Barons. So also **courtesy rank**, etc. Also *transf.*

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 91 The courtesy rank which they had acquired already. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* (ed. Manning) 361 A sort of courtesy-title, allowed to some aggregation of men who profess to belong to the One Society, but who do not in reality belong to it. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/3 The deceased... is succeeded in the courtesy title by his brother. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 660 (heading) Titles of Courtesy borne by Eldest sons of Dukes, etc.

4. **Law.** A tenure by which a husband, after his wife's death, holds certain kinds of property which she has inherited, the conditions varying with the nature of the property. More fully called **Courtesy (Curtesy) of England or of Scotland**.

The most common instance is that in which the husband holds for life estates of which the wife in her lifetime has been seised in fee-simple or fee-tail, provided there has been lawful issue of the marriage able to inherit.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 Tenantes by the curtesy, tenants in dower. 1531 *Dial. on Laus Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 14 To hold as tenant by the curtesie of England. *Ibid.* II. xv.

84 No man shall be tenant by the curtesie of Land, without his wife haue possession in deed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 73 Curtesie of Scotland, is quhen ane man marries ane heretrix of lands: procreates vpon hir ane quick barne, mail, or female: And it happens the woman onlie, or beath the woman and the bairne, to deceise. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 98 b. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iv. 42 The husband shall be Tenant by the Curtesie of a Moiety. 1754 ESKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 234 A marriage, though of the longest continuance, gives no right to the curtesy, if there was no issue of it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 158 (heading) Origin of Estates by the Curtesie, and Circumstances required to their Existence... Curtesy in Gavel-kind. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 155/1 The wife's equitable inheritances are subject to curtesy. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 148 An estate by the curtesy of England.

† b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 126 After I had served out the five years' servitude (having been kidnapped as a slave to Virginia), I should have the curtesy of the country, as they called it, that is a certain quantity of land to cultivate and plant for myself.

5. **U. S. Courtesy of the Senate**: (a) the custom by which the President of the United States, in making appointments to office, is guided by the wishes of the Senators of the State in which the office is held; (b) the custom by which the nomination of Senators or Ex-senators to an office is confirmed without reference to a committee.

1808 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. vi. 58 By this system, which obtained the name of the Courtesy of the Senate, the President was practically enslaved as regards appointments. *Ibid.* The 'Courtesy of the Senate' would never have attained its present strength but for the growth... of the so-called Spoils System.

6. (with *pl.*) A courteous act or expression.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtesye* 171 in *Babes Bk.* 304 Another curtasie y wylle be teche. 1528 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 419 By your greute fauoures and curtesies obteynynge the same. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 11 He fiercely gan assay That curtie with like kindnesse to repay. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 129. 1607 J. WARE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 The many curtesies which I received from you at my last being in England. 1702 ROWE *Tamers.* III. i, To have a nauseous Curtesie forc'd on me. 1839 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 162 He seem'd to slur with garrulous ease and oily curtesies Our formal compact. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 95 Some courtesies even passed between him and the great Sir Robert Walpole.

7. The courteous or ceremonious expression of apology or deprecation: in phrases to make courtesy (at), to make a show of ceremonious deprecation, to scruple; to make no curtesy, to make no ceremony, scruple, or 'bones' (at or of). *Obs.*

1541 U'DALL *Erasm.* *Apopht.* (1877) 69 (D.) Plato refused to doe it... but Aristippus made no curtesie at the matter. 1541 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 638 When the Lorde Chamberlaine had tolde this message they [the 2 Ambassadors] rode furth and made no more curtesie. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 249/2 They that haue any honestie or any shame in them, will make curtesie at it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 284 A very great gift, which he made curtesy to accept, saying it was too much for such a mean person.

† 8. The customary expression of respect by action or gesture, *esp.* to a superior; the action of inclining, bowing, or lowering the body; usually in phrase to make or do curtesy. *Obs.*

1523 *Bk. of Kerynye* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 270 When your souerayne is set... make your souerayne curtesy. 1540 COVERDALE *Erasm.* *Par. Phil.* 5 In the name of y<sup>e</sup> same Jesus... euery knee should bowe & make curtesie. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 7 Thei... loov... to haue curtesi doon to them in the commun places. 1553 EDEN *Trat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 25 All suche as wayte on hym, stroue downe and make lowe curtesie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 114 The Elephant hath ioynts, but none for curtesie. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 232 Them that make curtesie to the Chancell where the high Altar stood.

9. An obeisance: see CURTSY sb. 2.

† 10. A 'mannerly' or moderate quantity; = CURTSY sb. 3. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 463/2 It is good for your sonne to drinke a courtesye [ung *pen*] of Malvesye. 1535 COVERDALE *Kings* xvii. 12, I haue no bred, but an handfull of flour in a pitcher, & a curtesy oyle in a cruse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xliii. 11 Carie to the man for presents, a courtesie of rosen, and of honey, and of incense. 1607 *Treas. Hidden Secrets* xlv, Take a curtesie of Storax liquida.

† 11. Used like *worship*, etc. as an ascriptive title. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 22 Hee that shoves store of Money amongst needie persons whets a borrower to cut his Courtesies purse or a Theife to steal it.

12. **Comb. to courtesy-morsel**, a piece left 'for manners' sake', a 'manners-bit'.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 41 When we see a glutton leaue nothing in the platter, not so much as the curtesi-morsell, we say *Lari sacrificat*.

**Courtesy, v.** [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To treat with courtesy; to pay courteous attentions to. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xl. 256/1 *marg.*, Boner looked to be curtesied. a 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Act. Low Countries* (1618) 5 (T.), The prince politickly courtesied him with all fauours.

2. *intr.* To make a curtsy: see CURTSY v. 1.

**Courteyer**, *obs.* f. **COURTIER**.

**Court-gate**. The gate of a court or courtyard; the gate of the king's court.

1540 *Housh. Ord.* 211 Item, the allowance of board-wages to be given to...every of them being lodged without the Court gate. 1554 in *Chron. Gr. Friars* 87. Most tray-torsy shott at the corte gattes. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 18 The new Proclamation That's clapt upon the Court Gate. 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* i. 165 A Proclamation to proclaim King Charles, which was forthwith published at the Court-Gate at Theobalds. 1676 *SIR T. OVERBURY Acc. Murder W. Harrison* (1743) 5 He did [go] to Mr. Harrison's Court-Gate.

**Court-hand** (kō'rt-hand). [*f.* COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> 11.] The style of handwriting in use in the English law-courts from the 16th c. to the reign of Geo. II, when it was abolished by statute.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 100 He can make Obligations, and write Court hand. c. 1640 *SHIRLEY Capt. Underwit* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 339 Papers defil'd with Court hand and long dashes, or Secretarie lines. 1650 in *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1738) IV. 32 All writs shall be in a legible hand, and not in court-hand. 1731 *Act 4 Geo. II.* c. 26 Be it enacted...That...all Proceedings whatsoever in any Courts of Justice...shall be written in such a common legible Hand and Character, as the Acts of Parliament are usually ingrossed in...and not in any Hand commonly called Court Hand, and in Words at Length and not abbreviated. 1759 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 198 P. 3 Ability to draw a lease and read the court hands. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) I. 242 By no means employ a scrivener, who may write it in such an unintelligible court-hand, that Satan himself could not understand it. 1776-1779 *A. WRIGHT Court Hand Restored* Introd. (ed. g) p. x. I have pitched upon the Court-Hand and its Contractions, as the best and most difficult of the Old Law Hands.

† **Court holy bread.** *Obs.* = next.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 6a, Those that stand most on their honour, haue shut vp their purses, and shift vs off with court-holy-bread. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Westw. Hoe* ii. iii. He feedes thee with nothing but Court holy bread, good words, and cares not for thee.

† **Court holy water.** *Obs.* A proverbial phrase for fair words or flattery without performance or sincere intention. Also called *court-water* and *court-clement*: see COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> 19.

1583 *GOLDING Calvyn on Deut.* lxxiii. 448 Although some fayre promises be made them, all is but holy water of the Court as they terme it. 1598 *FLORIO, Mantellizare*, to flatter, to giue one court holie water [1611 to court one with faire words]. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. 10 O Nunkle, Court holy-water in a dry house, is better than this Rain-water out o' doore. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* App. 36 All this Court Holy-Water was onely to keep every Bird within his owne nest. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xv. (1851) 450. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. i. § 6 Her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled amongst the people.

**Court-house.**

1. A building in which courts of law are held. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Court-house. 1776 *Virginia Hist. Coll.* 31 Mar. VI. 159 To be Call'd on the Parade Nere the Court House to-morrow. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. She had looked anxiously for Butler in the court-house. 1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 33 At the east side of the Square [in Wigton] is the new Court-house.

2. A manorial dwelling: cf. COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> 2. (*South of Eng.*)

1857 *G. OLIVER Cath. Relig. Cornw.* 60 Cannington.. Lord Clifford frequently resided at its noble Court-house.

3. *U. S.* (chiefly southern). = *County seat* (see COUNTY 1 8 b).

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* (1859) 80 She went to a Sunday-school at the Court House. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Court-House*. The county towns of Virginia are often called so without regard to their proper names. Thus Providence, the county town of Fairfax, is unknown by that name, and passes as Fairfax *Court-House*. 1887 *C. W. SUPER in N. Y. Nation* 27 Oct. 331 The word *court-house* for *county-seat* is probably of Southern origin, though there are at least two county-seats in Ohio that still retain this designation.

† **Courtician.** *Sc. Obs.* Also *court-*. [*a.* 15-16th c. *f.* *courtisicn.*] = COURTSEAN 1.

1540 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 In drede that sum curtician alege trason on vs. 1550 *LYNDESAY Spr. Meldrum* 1535 He was ane richt courticane. And in the lawe ane practiciane. 1550 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* ii. 307 They will me call ane cassin Courticiane.

**Courtier** (kō'rti-er). Forms: 3-4 *courteour* (e), 4 *kourteour*, 5 *courtyour*, -teyer, teer, coortyoure, cowntyoure, cortoeur, 5-6 *courtyer*, 6 -tyar, -ter, -ture, cortier, 6- *courtier*. [*app. repr. an AF. \*corté(i)our* = OF. \**cortoyeur*, *f.* *cortoyer* to be at or frequent the court: see COURT v.]

1. One who frequents the court of a sovereign; an attendant at court.

c. 1590 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 114/254 A-3en be proute courteoures. c. 1590 *Will. Palerne* 342 My fader...knew of kourt be bewes, for kourteour he was long. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. lii. 372 (Add. MS.) Prelates of causes temporall, courtiers, iurours, and wily men. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 44 Reynard the foxe is now asquyer and a courtier. 1538 *STARKE England* ii. i. 159 To many courtiarys and idul servaitys. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 66 Thou wouldest make an absolute Courtier. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 535 A delicate Courtier, curious in her habites...did all things fit for a Court, as well as any braue Lady could doe. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 83 False is the cringing Courtier's plighted word. 1847 *L. HUNT Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 122 Chaucer was a courtier, and a companion of princes.

b. *transf.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. i. 97 That youth's a rare Courtier. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 13 We have now a new vicar, and I must turn courtier in my old age.

c. *Eng. Hist.*

1837 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 269 The new parliament consisted of courtiers, as the Cromwell party were always denominated.

† d. A court-card. *Obs. rare.*

1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son* (1673) 179 A Courtier kept out, and a mean trump foisted in, where the best is required.

† 2. One who courts; a wooer. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 17 Courtiers of beauteous freedom. a. 1642 *SUCKLING* (J.), There was not...a greater courtier of the people than Richard the III. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 333 Courtiers of Applause. 1766 *AMORY Bunce* (1770) III. 183 The husband generally proves a very different man from the courtier.

3. *Comb.*, as *courtier-company*; *courtier-like* adj. and adv.

1598 *FLORIO, Cortegianesco*, courtier-like. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 268 Courtier-like dainty Courtship. 1735 *Collect. Epigrams* cclvii. (Jod.), He courtier-like cry'd, prythee, get thee gone. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer* III. 503 A spirit of courtierlike adulation. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Cruise* 42 The courtier-company, to whom he passed The paper.

† **Courtier** 2. *Obs.* Also *courteer*. [*f.* COURT sb.<sup>2</sup>] The driver of the cart called a 'court'.

1630 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For breade and beere for the courtiers that brought in our bricke and tyles ijij. 1638 *Ibid.* For the courtier to drinke ijij.

**Courtieress**, *noun-wd.* [*f.* COURTIER 1 + -ESS.] A female courtier.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The hoop of a Windsor Courtieress.

**Courtierism.** [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.] The practice or quality characteristic of a courtier.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 318 Perfect politeness without courtierism or sansculottism. 1857 *CARLYLE Misc.* IV. 196 (D.) The perked-up courtierism...of many here.

**Courtierly**, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 1.] Having the personal characteristics of the courtier; courtly.

1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* v. xi. 344 His courtierly admirers. 1881 *LADY MARTIN in Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 69/2 Her formal, courtierly father (Polonius).

**Courtiership.** [*f.* as prec. + -SHIP.] The practice or position of a courtier.

1596 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1561) Liv. The Count...entreated upon Courtiership so copiously. 1611 *G. H. Anti-Caton* To Redr. 2 A knowing better what belongs to points of Courtiership, then Schollership. 1879 *F. HALL in N. Y. Nation* XXXVIII. 219/1 Promotion was perhaps oftener due to adroit courtiership than bestowed as the reward of desert.

† **Courtieri.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -Y.] The manners of a courtier, or? the body of courtiers collectively.

a. 1637 *B. JONSON Entertainm., The Satyr*, In his garb he savours Little of the nicety In the sprucer courtieri.

**Courtillage**, *obs. form of CURTILAGE.*

**Courtin**, *dialect*. Also *courtain*, -ing. [*ad. med. L. cortina* farm-court or close, dim. of *med. L. cortis* COURT.]

1794 *A. LOWE Agric. Berwicksh.* 34 Courtings, where young or wintering cattle lie...or courtings where young cattle are confined during the summer. 1809 *R. KERR Surv. Berwicksh.* (1813) iii. § ii. 94 The offices, provincially called the *stead*, *steading*, or *courtin*, form three sides of a square or courtyard. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Courtain* (North Eng.), yard for cattle. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Courtin*, a court, an enclosed yard.

**Courtin(e, -ing, obs. ff. CURTAIN.**

**Courting**, *vb. sb.* [*f.* COURT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COURT.

† 1. Residence at or frequenting of the court; the practice of a courtier. *Obs.*

1515 *BARCLAY Egloties* II. (1570) B. ijij/2 All courting I defye, More clemness is kept within some hogges stye. 1556 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1561) II. N ij/b. To finde oute som what to saie for one nyghte of Courting. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 784 For he is practis'd well in policie, And thereto doth his Courting most appie.

2. The paying of courteous attention, in order to win favour or love; paying of addresses, wooing. 1607 *HERWOOD Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 18 A plague on this courting. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* iii. iv. 259 A gainfull courting of so pleasing a mistress. 1655 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 350 There is danger by too much courting of enemyes to loose frinds.

3. *attrib.*

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. xvii. 259 Is it a drinking day, or a Courting day, and no day of Turnament? 1764 *J. POTTER Virt. Villagers* II. 113 Vows of constancy and adoration engage some of our courting hours.

**Courting**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That courts, or pays court.

1580 *H. GIFFORD Gilloflowers* (1875) 154 Thou knowest among the courting crew, How little fayth is forced. 1591 *SPENSER Ruins of Time* 202 The courting masker louteth lowe. 1764 *J. POTTER Virt. Villagers* II. 118 What are the joys of courting lovers to connubial happiness!

**Courtious(e, obs. f. COURTEOUS.**

† **Courtism.** *noun-wd. Obs.* [*f.* COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISM.] The practice or manner of the court.

1654 *BENLOWES Theoph.* xi. lix. 200 Thou...spend'st pretious dayes In dances, Banquets, Courtisms, Playes.

**Courtlace, -lage, -las, -lax, -ledge**: see CURT.

**Court leet.** [See LEET.] A court of record held periodically in a hundred, lordship, or manor,

before the lord or his steward, and attended by the residents of the district.

It had jurisdiction over petty offences and the civil affairs of the district, and performed a number of administrative functions. The institution still survives, but its jurisdiction has practically passed to authorities of more recent creation.

1588 *FRAUNCE Lawyers Log.* i. xii. 53 *Court Leete*. 1598 *J. KITCHIN* (title), Jurisdictions; or, the Lawful Authority of Courts Leet; Courts Baron, etc. 1604 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 5 To keep Court Leets or Court Barons, for the true administration of Iustice, and to the punishing and suppressing of offences. a. 1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) 42 Court-Leet, where they have a power to make By-Laws, as they call them; as that a man shall put so many Cows, or Sheep in the Common. 1683 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 198, I was at the court-leet of this manor [Deptford-le-Strond], my Lord Arlington his Majesty's High-Steward. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) I. 307 He is one of the grand jury of the court-leet. 1819 *Manor of Hitchin in Seebohm Eng. Village Community* (1883) App. 445 That in the Court Leet yearly holden after the Feast of St. Michael...the jurors for our Lord the King are accustomed to elect and present to the lord two constables and six headboroughs...and likewise two ale conners, two leather searchers and sealers, and a bell-man. 1875 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. (1876) 54 The court leet held either separately or in conjunction with the court baron had jurisdiction over crimes committed within the manor, and the court baron over civil suits arising within the same limits. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 140 The Court Leet is still held, but partakes slightly of the nature of a harmless farce.

*transf.* 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 93 That power the undiscerning Canonist hath improperly usurpt into his Court-leet.

**Courtless**, *a.* [*f.* COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LESS; in sense 2 *app. f.* after *court-ly*.]

1. Without a court.

1590 *J. MELVILL Diary* (1842) 287 If it saibe...sic court-leetours to sett out our court, war it nocht better to be courtless?

† 2. Wanting in courtliness, uncourtly. *Obs.*

1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* ii. iii. Alasse, lady, these answers by silent curt'sies, from you, are too courtlesse, and simple. I haue euer had my breeding in court.

**Courtlet** (kō'rtlēt). [*f.* as prec. + -LET.] A small or petty court.

1842 *DE QUINCY Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 220 At any other court or courtlet whatsoever, except that of Ashantee. 1844 *THACKERAY Lit. Trav.* ii. These little mansions...have a courtlet before them, in which...green plants...are growing. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 136 The...hollow formalities of some court or frontier courtlet.

**Courtlike, court-like, a.** [*f.* as prec. + -LIKE.] After the style or manner of the Court; courtly, elegant, polite.

1556 in *HULOET*. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 215 Abandoning all courtlike statelynesce. 1597 - *Courtin*. *Holinshed* III. 1308/1 Of all the bishops in the land he was accounted the courtlikest and the best courtier. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 28, I think that our English tongue is...as Courtlike as the French. 1661 *ORWAY Soldier's Fort.* I. i. Very Court-like, civil quaint and new. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrev.* 50 Her wit was keen and court-like. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb. 5/4 In the words of a fashionable and courtlike journal.

b. Resembling a court; see COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

c. 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 314 (1810) 326 This ancient court-like house...is seated near a navigable river.

**Courtliness** (kō'rtlinēs). [*f.* COURTLY + -NESS.] The quality of being courtly; courtly civility or 'grace of mien'; courtly elegance of manners.

1599-1623 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.*, *Cortesanamente*, courteously, with much courtlinesse or courtesie. 1651 *Ld. Digby To Sir K. Digby* (J.), The slightest part that you excel in is courtliness. 1764 *HURD Uses For Trav.* viii. (R.), All the courtliness and gallantry you make me master of. 1801 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 182 His general courtliness of conduct. 1879 *McCARTHY Own Times* II. xxi. 108 It was but the extravagance of courtliness which called his polished...speeches oratory.

**Courtling** (kō'rtling). [*f.* COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LING.] A frequenter of the Court, a courtier (*obs.*); a creature of the Court; a young or petty courtier.

1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 98/1, I must declare myself unto you no profest courtling. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 God by reproof sends...Proud Courtlings to th' Riches of the fields. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* II. 295 Showered down upon this happy courtling...two pensions, two Irish titles, and a British peerage. 1835 *URE Philos. Mannf.* 205 The courtiers about his person, and all their dependent courtlings in the country.

**Court-lodge**, a corruption of CURTILAGE.

**Courtly** (kō'rtli), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY 1.]

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Court. *Obs.*

1484 *CAXTON Curiall* 3 The maner of the peple curyall or courtly. 1567 *NORFOLK Let.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. l. 536 Than that I can write any thing of courtly proceedings. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. l. 27 In Courtly company. 1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 485 The Courtly Church, where the Prince and his family of the Court heareth divine Service. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 62 And were his Majesty...attended onely with his Ordinary Courtly Guard. 1706 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 10 July, I fear you will be so taken up with your courtly attendance, that you will have no leisure. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* I. 105 The minion of courtly power.

2. Of persons (or their manners): Having the manners or breeding befitting the Court; polished, refined, of a high-bred courtiesy.

c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 474 Be jolif, fressh, and fete, with thinges newe, Courtly with maner. c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk.* 188-2

*Nurture* 679. Se pat ye haue officers bope courtly and conynge. 1580 *IVLY Euphues* (Arb.) 367 Philautus... courteous by nature, and courtly by countenance. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* i. i. The French are passing courtly. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 9 Of a courtly behaviour. 1791 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* June, I could but accede, though I fear with no very courtly grace. 1858 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. xiii. 234 The most courtly gentleman that he has seen in Europe. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 520 His manners were genial, and even courtly.

3. Of things: Having the state, elegance, or refinement befitting a court; elegant, refined.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 397 The madynis come in mony courtlye ring. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 192 His youth, his sport, his pleasant chere, His courtly state and company. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 72 You haue too courtly a wit, for me. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 Many Courtly Barges, both for magnificent shewes and pleasure of the water. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1865) II. 14 Alas! the same caprices reign In courtly hall, or tented plain. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 279 The governor... entertained them with a courtly hospitality.

4. In bad sense: Characterized by the fair words or flattery of courtiers.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. i. 28 To Promise, is most Courtly and fashionable. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* II. i. 215 In our own [days] excuse some Courtly stains No whiter page than Addison remains. 1768 *H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts* 78 Truth sometimes escapes from the most courtly pens. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 130 A large and respectable minority voted against the proposed words as too courtly. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 737 A more impudent case of courtly falsehood can hardly be found.

b. Disposed to favour or be subservient to the Court.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 213 That judgment James had notoriously obtained... by dismissing scrupulous magistrates, and by placing on the bench other magistrates more courtly. *Ibid.* 225 Convicted by a jury, such as the courtly sheriffs of those times were in the habit of selecting. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 140 He was now essentially aristocratic and courtly in his predilection.

**Courtly, adv.** [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner or style of the Court; in courtly fashion.

a 1590 *GREENE James IV* (1861) 194 Then will I deck thee princely, instruct thee courtly, and present thee to the queen as my gift. 1668 *DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 512 They can produce nothing so Courtly writ... as Sir John Suckling. 1866 *KINGSLEY Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly that I too am inclined to trust you.

**Court-man.** A man of the Court, a courtier.

c 1266 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 248, I haue now been a court man all my lyf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A courtwman, or a courtwoure, *curio, audicus.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Denmyng* 21 Be I ane courtman or ane knyght. 1862 *H. MARRYAT Year in Sweden* II. 325 The Danish king danced with all his court-men. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 36 On every side His courtmen and good bonders sat.

† **Court-mantle.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *curt, cort*, now *court* short (see *CURT*) + *MANTLE*.] One who wears a short cloak. (A surname given to Henry II.)

c 1267 *Engl. Hist.* (1863) III. v. cix, Henricum Curtaunetel cognominatum, qui postea regnavit in Anglia. 1636 *JAMES Her Lanc.* (1845) 3 As ye squire So are they all, court-mantels in attire Of blew. 1646 *BUCK Rich. III.* i. 4 The French men called him, Henry du Court Manteau, or Court Mantle, because he wore a cloake shorter than the fashion was in those times. 1677 *F. SANDFORD Genial. Hist. Eng.* 599 This Henry [II] called... Court Mantle, because he was the first that brought the fashion of short cloaks out of Anjou.

**Court-marshall:** see *COURT sb.* 19.

**Court martial, sb.** Pl. courts martial, sometimes incorr. court-martials. Forms: a. 6-7 martial (1 court, marshal's court; b. 7-8 court marshal (1, 7- court-martial, court martial. [Originally martial court: see *MARTIAL*. In 17th c. sometimes written *marshall* or *marshall's court*.]

1. A judicial court, consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences, or the administration of martial law.

There are various kinds of courts martial, differing in power and function, as *General, Garrison, Regimental*. a. 1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 120 They enter into consultation and call a martial court. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Kut. B. Pestle* v. ii, As I am a soldier and a gentleman, it craves a martial-court. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 76 To try the delinquents by a Marshals Court. 1639 (Feb. 14) in *Rymer Fadera* XX. 367/1 We do give... to you full power... to hold... one or more Military or Martial or Marshal Court or Courts.

b. 1651 in *J. SEACOME Hist. Ho. Stanley* (1735) 135 If a judgment be given in one Court Martial, there is no appeal to any other Court Martial. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 78 Leaving them to the Mercy of their Opponents Court-Marshalls, who presently doom'd them to be shot to death. 1772 *STEELE Spect.* No. 497 P. 1 Without waiting the Judgment of court-martials. 1814 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* XII. 33 The formation of the General Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes; by a District or Garrison Court-Martial to 150 Lashes; and by a Regimental Court-Martial to 100 Lashes. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 737 Cnut's courts martial really exercised this kind of jurisdiction.

b. *Drumhead court-martial:* a court-martial summoned round an upturned drum, for summary treatment of offenders during military operations. 1835 *COL. C. SHAW Let. in Mem. War Spain* II. 449, I

had the thirteen ringleaders tried by a drum-head court-martial. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 20 Apr. There is no more law but that of drumhead court-martial. 1880 *M'CARTHY Own Times* IV. 27 Taken to Morant Bay... tried by a sort of drumhead court martial, and instantly hanged.

c. *attrib.*

1833 *PALMERSTON in Bulwer Life* (1870) II. x. 149 Hardly any [Tories] voted with us on the court-martial clauses.

† 2. [See quot.] *Obs.*

1628 *J. LEE Survey Sweden* 43 The next... is the college of war, wherein are handled all Martiall or Military affairs, and is called the Court marshall or martiall. To this court belongs the Councell of War, and over this court presides the great Marshall of the kingdom.

**Court-martial, v. colloq.** [f. prec.] *trans.*

To try by court martial.

1859 *LANG Wand. India* 61 He would... have been court-martialed and cashiered for the very first offence. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 56 He desired to court-martial General Lee and others. 1889 *Times* 4 Apr. 51 The possibility of his [Gen. Boulanger's] being arrested, court-martialed, and shot was also spoken of.

† **Court-noll.** *Obs.* Also -noll-e, -nold, -nowle, -nal. [f. *COURT* + *NOLL*.] A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier.

1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Amittie* (N.), Though ich am not so zeemlie chvot, As bene the court-noll'es gay. 1590 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1871) 27 Now every lout must haue his son a court-noll. 1599 *PEELE Sir Clyon. Wks.* (Rtldg.) 516 i. What, you will not flout an old man, you court-noll'd jack? c 1600 *DAY Bege. Bednall Gr.* iv. iii, I am to go amongst the Court-noll'es; you must needs let me haue good store of money with me. 1666 *WALKER Arb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. (1612) 405 Such bastard Court-noll'es serue but Turns, besibbing Coyns of brass. 1668 *CHAMBERLAYNE Love's Vict.* Ich cant abide these court-noll'es.

† **Court of guard.** *Obs.* (Also c. *de guard*.)

[A perversion of *CORPS DE GARDE*. So *Du. korte-gaard* in sense 2.]

1. = *CORPS DE GARDE* 1.

1590 *GREENE Ortl. Fur.* (1591) 22 Goe see a Centenel be plac'd, And bid the souldiers keepe a Court of gard. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 163 Who... killed all the Court of Guard, and with small resistance, grew Masters of the place. 1678 *tr. Giya's Art of War* i. 72 The out Courts of Guard make Rounds about the covered wayes. 1703 *DAMPIER Voy. III.* I. 32 A small Fort... where is always a Court of Guard kept.

2. = *CORPS DE GARDE* 2.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. i. 4 Let vs haue knowledge at the Court of Guard. 1647 *Treas. Acc. Aberdeen in Scot. N. & Q.* (1891) Sept. 57 Expense of constructing a Court de Guard in the links. 1648 *CROMWELL Let.* 15 Nov. (Carlyle), Until we haue deal-brooks to make them courts-of-guard. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 60 A fine Barrack... at the Entry [is] the Court of Guard. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. vi.* Bertram... Was entering now the Court of Guard.

**Courtois, -oys(e), obs. ff. COURTEOUS.**

**Court-ple, -py, vars. of COURTEPY, Obs.**

**Court-plaster.** [So called from its being used for the black patches formerly worn on the face by ladies at Court.] Sticking-plaster made of silk (black, flesh-coloured, or white) coated with isinglass, used for covering superficial cuts and wounds.

1778 *GRAVES Spir. Quix.* x. xxiv, Some gold beaters' skin and court plaster. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 593 Benzoin is used in the preparation of... Court Plaster. 1891 *Queen* 14 Nov. 805/2 Scissors, bodkins, and court plaster.

† **Courtress.** *Obs. rare* -1. = *COURTIERESS*.

A female courtier.

a 1590 *GREENE Misc. Poems* Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 None of account but stout: if plain, stale slut, not a courtress.

† **Court-trie, dial. Obs.** = *COURTIER*, body of courtiers.

1a 1700 *Ballad 'Outlaw Murray'* iv. (Bord. Minstr.), There was an Outlaw in Eutrick Forest Counted him nought, nor a' his courtiee gay.

**Court roll, Law.** The roll or record kept in connexion with a manorial court, containing especially entries as to the rents and holdings, deaths, alienations, and successions of the customary tenants or copyholders, a copy of which constitutes the tenant's title to his holding.

1461 *J. PASTON Lett.* No. 408 II. 36 The bille that Sir Miles Stapilton hath of the corte rolles of Geinyngham. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 12 b, Tenautes by copye of corte role. 1628 *COTE On Litt.* 60a, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they haue no other evidence concerning their tenements, but onely the Copies of Court Rolles. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 147 An estate held by copy of court roll; or, as we usually call it, a copyhold estate. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1015 The legal estate appearing on the Court Rolls to be in the trustees.

† b. *transf. and fig. Obs.*

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 128 You haue heard a whole Courte rolle of ribaudrie. 1673 *A. WALKER Lees Lachr.* 5 They are God's Records or Register, Heavens Court-Rolls. 1679 *PLOT Staffordsk.* (1686) 438 All the Musicians being call'd over by a Court-roll.

Hence † **Court-roller**, one who keeps a court-roll (or ? error for *CONTROLLER*).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 310, I was your chefe tollare And sithen courte rollar.

**Court-room.** A room or chamber in which a court is regularly held.

1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 324 In the court-room are several fine pictures. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* i. 14 'Tis in the court-room you must read law.

**Courtesy, obs. f. CURTSY.**

**Courtskip** [kōr'tsɪp]. [f. *COURT sb.* 1 + -SHIP.]

† 1. Behaviour or action befitting a court or courtier; courtliness of manners. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v.* ii. 363 Trim gallants, full of Courtskip and of state. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* Avj b, For valour, wit, and courtskip, few came nie me. 1607-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xciv. 148 A man may look in vain for Courtskip in a Plowman; or Learning in a Mechanic. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Keh.* 79 How one of his private condition and breeding could arrive to this degree of court-skip.

† b. *Courteous behaviour; courtesy. Obs.*

a 1640 *MASSINGER Very Woman* i. i, Grant this, Which a mere stranger, in the way of courtskip, Might challenge from you. 1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 113 This Doctor might haue had so much Courtskip, or common Civility at least. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* IV. 175 His Honour... in Courtskip exceeding, Return'd a smart Speech.

† c. with *pl. Obs.*

1631 *MAY tr. Barclay's Mirr. Minides* i. 211 Besides other elegancies and courtskips which the customes of the age doe teach them. 1655 *THEOPHANIA* 36 He was so unaccustomed to such Courtskips, that he knew not what reply to make to his civil expressions.

† 2. The state befitting a court or courtier. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 34 More Valitude... more Courtskip. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 He liveth in better fashion of Courtskip, than the other Princes.

† 3. Office or position at court; position as a courtier, courtiership. *Obs.*

a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 We take him now as he was admitted into the Court, and the Queens favour. Hitherto I have only touched him in his Courtskip; I conclude him in his lance. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 62 I never had any office, nor any of my relations. I have no courtskip.

† 4. Practice of the arts of a courtier; court-craft; diplomacy, flattery, etc. *Obs.*

1590 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 12 a, The Frenchman... is whollie compact of deceivable courtskip. 1605 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 219 Courtskip, Flattery and Pretence become not Kings Counsellors. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 6. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 320 What-ever others out of fear or Courtskip might call them. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 362 Who will think of rising by any means but courtskip or corruption?

† 5. The paying of court or courteous attentions; esp. the paying of ceremonial or complimentary acts of courtesy to (a dignitary). *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. iv. 24 Heere Bagot and Greene Obseru'd his Courtskip to the common people... What reuerence he did throw away on slaues. 1638 *FORD Fancies* Ded., A practice of courtskip to greatness. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 58 The Magistrate... is to be honour'd with a more elaborate and personall Courtskip. 1729 *SWIFT To Dr. Delany*, Who paid his courtskip with the croud As far as modest pride allow'd.

† b. with *a* and *pl. Obs.*

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Hind* xv. 86 She all their courtskips overpast with solemn negligence. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 8 He... cannot imagine God... pleased with... superficial courtskips of ceremonious address.

6. The action or process of paying court to a woman with a view to marriage; courting, wooing.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. viii. 44 Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To courtskip, and such faire ostents of loue. 1676 *D'URFEE Mad. Fickle* iv. i, Follow me, and I'll place you, where you shall, unseen, hear all their Courtskip. 1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 236 Pretending courtskip, as is said, to the lady Ann. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 261 P. 3 The pleasantest Part of Man's Life is generally that which passes in Courtskip. 1828 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xiv, A newly-married couple who had visited Mr. and Mrs. Kenwigs in their courtskip. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 304 A like piece of vigorous courtskip is recorded of one of Athelred's descendants.

with *a* and *pl.* - 1713 *STEELE Englishm.* No. p. 57 The Conversation of a Courtskip is more pleasing than ordinary Discourse. *Mod.* The comparative advantages of long and short courtskips.

b. *transf.* of animals and plants.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 26 Every meadow and marsh resounds with their [birds'] different calls, to courtskip or to food. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 614 Not Darwin's self had more delight to sing Of floral courtskip, in th' awaken'd spring. 1874 *SULLY Signs & Intuit.* 7 Deep sexual emotion built up during the courtskips of unnumbered species.

c. *fig.*

1635 *COWLEY Davideis* II. 60 Why does that twining plant the Oak embrace? The Oak for courtskip most of all unfit 1856 *GRINDON Life* v. (1875) 51 The plainest face improves under the courtskip of the summer breezes.

7. *fig.* The action of courting, soliciting, or enticing; endeavour to win over or gain.

1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 86 The first attack the Devil made upon our Mother Eve we have had fully described. Mr. Milton has given us the particulars as distinctly... as if he had... heard the courtskip, and how cunningly the Devil managed. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xiii, In vain from side to side he throws His form, in courtskip of repose. 1804 *Westm. Rev.* I. 454 Wallachia and Turkish Moldavia are open to Austrian courtskip.

† **Courtskipment.** *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] = *COURTSHIP* 4.

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 162 Swaines more innocent Than kenne not guile or courtskipment.

**Courtsie, -sy, obs. ff. CURTSY.**

**Courtture, obs. f. COURTIER.**

**Courtwards, adv.** [See -WARDS.] In the direction of the court.

1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* xxv. (1860) 399 These opinions of mine... had [not] been intimated even courtwards.



† **Courty.** Given in Nares as a separate word; but in quots. app. a misprint of COURTIER.

1616 *SURL.* & MARKH. *Country Farme* 583 Courties, Chanons, Monkes, and Schollers of Colledges. 1634 *CHAPMAN Revenge Honour* (N.), I shall declare to you... why men are melancholy. First, for your courties. 1659 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pharonida* (N.), A subtle way, To the observant courties to betray Their serious folly.

**Courtyar, yer, your,** obs. ff. COURTIER.

**Court-yard, courtyard.** An open area surrounded by walls or buildings within the precincts of a large house, castle, homestead, etc.

1554 *HULOKT, Courte yarde, platea.* 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. ix. 22 One of the maidens passing thorow the Court-yard, returns with report of Poliarthus death. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 12 Oct. Two immense gates and two court-yards precede the entrance into the dwelling part of the house. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 56 Within the high walls and in the narrow court-yard of a prison. 1869 *TROLLOPE He knew* vii. (1878) 36 Windows looking out behind into a gloomy courtyard.

**Courtyng,** obs. f. COVERING.

**Courtyng(e, -tyse,** obs. ff. CURTAIN, COURTESY.

|| **Couscous**<sup>1</sup>, **couscousson** (ku'skus, -kusu). Also 7 **cousus**, 9 **kus-kus**, **kous-kous**; 7 **cousus**, **cooscooscosos**, 8 **cousussu**, **-cosoo**, **-casow**, 9 **coos-**, **cooscoosoo**, **couscousou**, **kouskousou**. [a. F. *couscous* (also *improp. couscou, couscoussou*),

a. Arab. كسكس *kuskus*, f. كسكس *kaskasa* to pound or bruise small.] An African dish made of flour granulated, and cooked by steaming over the vapour of meat or broth.

1600 *PORY tr. Leo's Africa* 142 In winter they [of Fez] have souden flesh, together with a kind of meate called Cuscus. 1695 *MOTTEUX St. Olon's Morocco* 87 Their standing Dish is some Cooscooscosos, a Paste made with fine Flower, which has been boild with some young Pidgeons, Fowls, or Mutton. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cyc. Suppl.*, *Cuscasow*, the name of a Moorish dish eaten in Egypt. 1759 tr. *M. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 55 They sat cross-legged round a large wooden bowl full of couscous; which is a thick-grained pap, made of two sorts of millet. c. 1790 *WILLOCK Voy.* 112 Bringing us a dish... called cuscusoo. It is made of flour, wet... after which they rub it between their hands, till it forms itself... like barley-corns... Underneath it they stew a fowl, mutton, or beef, with onions... the steam of which gives a nice relish to the small particles above. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 147 A large bowl of cooscoosoo. 1874 F. W. PAVY *Treat. Food* (1875) 243 The Kous-kous, Couscous, or Couscoussou, of the Arabs, which forms a national food in Algeria.

|| See also CUSCUS.

|| **Couscous**<sup>2</sup> (ku'skus). [Fr. spelling of a native Moluccas word, in Du. spelling *koeskoes*.] A marsupial quadruped, the Spotted Phalanger of the Moluccas (*Cuscus maculatus*).

1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 460 *Cuscus maculatus*... named Coescos at the Moluccas... At Wagiau... the natives call it Scham-scham. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Kennel* IV. 411 Couscous, or Spotted Phalanger, a marsupial animal [in Spice Islands].

† **Couse, coussé, v.** Obs. and dial. In 4 **kowse**. [perh. related to F. *causer*, or to Ger. *kosen*: cf. COZE. The identity of the 14th c. *kowse* with the mod. Cornwall word is only conjectural.]

† a. To say. Obs. b. To chat, gossip. dial. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 90 He muste here brynye, I herde hym kowse [rimse spouse, house]. Into the temple a spouse to wedde. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Coussy*, to chat, to gossip; to loiter on an errand. 'She's allus coussing.'

Hence **Couse sb.** 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cousse*, a chat, a gossip. 'We had a bra' comfor'ble couse.'

Co-use: see Co-pref. 3 a.

**Cousen, -age,** obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

**Couseranite** (kū'zērānit). Min. Also **cous-**. [Named c. 1823 from *Couserans*, old name of dept. Ariège, France.] A variety of dipyre.

1823 *PHILLIPS Min.* (ed. 3) 203 Couseranite... occurring in rectangular prisms. 1868 *DANA Min.* 326 Couseranite.

**Coushot,** obs. f. CUSHAT.

**Cousignace, -es,** bad forms of COUSINESS.

**Cousin** (kū'z'n), sb. Forms: 3-6 **cosine**, **-yn**, e, 3-7 **cosin**, (4 **kosin**, **-yn**, **cosyn**, **cossen**, **pl. kosnis**, **cosignis**), 4-5 **ousin**, **-yn**, **-ing**, **-yng**, 4-6 **cosyng**, **cousyn**, **-ing**, **-yng**, 4-7 **cosen** (5 **kosen**, **kussin**, **cosinne**, **-ynne**), 5-6 **coosin** (e, **coosin**, **-in**, **-yn**, **cooussin**, 6-7 **coousen**, **cousen**, (7 **cosen**, **-in**, **ousen**), 6- **cousin**. [a. F. *cousin*, in OF. also *cusin*, *cosin* = Pr. *cosin*, *cozin*, Cat. *cost*, It. *cugino*, Rumansch *cusrin*, *cusdrin* = L. *consobrinus* cousin by the mother's side. Med.L. forms were *cosofrenus* and *cosinus* (St. Gall. Vocab. 7th c.). In mediæval use, the word seems to have been often taken to represent L. *consanguineus*: see 1 b, 9.]

† 1. A collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman, a relative; formerly very frequently applied to a nephew or niece. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24312 (Cott.) *Dir martirs tuin* [St. Mary and St. John]... Cosins bath and martirs clene. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2578 Men tolde, þe bischop was em... þe beschope... seide: 'Wolkome, leue cosin!' c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.*

(1810) 189 *þi sister sonne am I, þou eam & I cosyn.* 1340 *Ayeb.* 89 [Jesus] answered, 'huo ys my moder, and huob byeb myne cosynes?' 1380 *WYCLIF Dan.* xiii. 29 She came with fadir, and modir, and sonnys, and alle hir cosyns (1388 alle kynnesmen). c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 261 (Harl. MS.) A! lorde god... have mercy of my swete sone, husbonde, and cosyn... that he may be clene of his synnyss. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 A Cosyn, *cognatus*. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Aiv.* There be thre manere of cosyns. The fyrst is spiritual as ben godfaders and godmoders. 1506 *TINDALE Rom.* xvi. 7 Salute Andronicus, and Junia my cosyns (1611 kinsmen). 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 b, *Si parentes inter se lamentantur*, which is as much to saye that yf the cosyns of such a chylde have cause to make lamentacion. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. ii. 2 How now brother, where is my cosen your son? 1668 Mrs. EVELYN *To her brother-in-law in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 13 Though your eye be continually over my cosyn your son. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. vi. 36 'Cousin Harlowe' said my aunt Hervey, 'allow me to say,' etc.

† b. In legal language formerly often applied to the next of kin, or the person to whom one is next of kin, including direct ancestors and descendants more remote than parents and children. (Here taken as = L. *consanguineus*.)

a 1400 *Arthur* 215 [The 'Emperor' Lucius to Arthur] Our cosyn Iulius cesar Somme tyme conquered þar. 1491 *Act 7 Hen.* VII. c. 15 § 5 Anne his Wyf, in hir right as cosyn and heire unto the said Thomas Lord Dispenser that is to sey, Daughter to Isabell daughter to the same Thomas. 1495 *Act 11 Hen.* VII. c. 63 § 4 Any of the premysses, that... revere from any Auncestour or Cosyn of the said Fraunces. 1503 *Act 19 Hen.* VII. c. 35 § 1 Robert Brews Squyer Cosyn and heire unto Sir Gilbert Debenham... that is to say, sone of Elizabeth Brews Sister to the said Sir Gilbert. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 a, Everye one that is his next cosyn collateral of the whole bloude. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 267 After the death of his great great grandfather or grandmother, or any other collateral Cosin, as the great great grandfathers brother. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* viii. § 506 One P. D and A his wife enter into the same land as in the right of A his wife as coosen and heire to the donor.

c. Applied to people of kindred races or nations (e.g. British and Americans).

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 252 He had received such good accounts from the Upper Nez Percés of their cousins, the Lower Nez Percés. 1860 *JEFFERSON Bk. about Doctors* II. 158 The example... was not lost upon the physicians of our American cousins. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 12 Aug. 7/1 The toast of 'Our American Cousins' was proposed by Mr. Harry Furniss.

2. *spec.* The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt: = *own, first, or full cousin*, COUSIN GERMAN. (The strict modern sense.)

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 365/24 Huy weren ore louderdes cosines. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 86 Joon Evangelist... Crist was his cosyn, and Cristis modir was his aunte. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coosyn or emys sone, *cognatus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 209/5 Cosyn, brothers children, *cousin german*. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iv. 1-10 Cosene Amerle, How far brought you high Herford on his way? What said our Cosin when you parted with him? *Ibid.* iv. i. 181 Giue me the Crown. Here Cousin, seize y' Crown: Here Cousin, on this side my Hand, on that side thine. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. i. 1, I am this gentleman's own cousin, sir; his father is mine uncle, sir. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 120 The children of uncles, or of cosens. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 62 A Cousin is often chosen as a wife, on account of the tie of blood. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10 He is my cousin, and the son of my uncle Glaucou.

b. *Cousin-in-law*: a cousin's wife or husband. [after *brother-in-law*, etc.]

1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 242 The rich cousin-in-law [in 'Locksley Hall']. 1890 *DUNCKLEY Ld. Melbourne* 78 The lady suggested was Lady Caroline's cousin-in-law.

3. *First, second cousin*, etc.: expressing the relationship of persons descended the same number of steps in distinct lines from a common ancestor.

Thus the children of brothers or sisters are *first cousins* to each other; the children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other; and so on. The term *second cousin* is also loosely applied to the son or daughter of a first cousin, more exactly called a (*first*) *cousin once removed*.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 242, I never knew the marriage of second cosens forbidden, but by them who at the same time forbad the marriage of the first. 1661 *Merry Drollery* II. (1691) 346 Who thus confineth all his pleasure To th' arms of his first Cousen. 1688 *MIEGE Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Cousin*, A second Cousin, a Cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain*. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 496 P 3 No man swung any woman who was not second cousin at farthest. 1752 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 446/1 The deponent is first cousin to the pannel. 1824 *HT. MARTINEAU Fawcett* iii. 43 Morgan believed herself to be the fiftieth cousin of the family. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Allison* I. 27 Full second cousin of, etc.

4. *fig.* A person or thing having affinity of nature to another. † To have no cousin: to have no fellow or equal (obs.).

1306 [see 9]. 1358 *BALE Thre Lawes* 271 Now wyll I proue ye a lyar Next cosyne to a friar. 1540 *UDALL Erasme.* *Apoph.* 220 b, If he had had the feacte to hold and kepe an empire, as well as he coude achue and winne it, he had had no cosyn. 1596 *COGAN Haven Health* 279 Other diseases neere Cosins to the plague. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 300 The evil habit of the body is next cosyn to the dropsie. 1609 *CHAPMAN Juvenal* v. 193 Glad to take An eel, near cosyn to a hideous snake. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 The Sophist is the cosyn of the parasite and flatterer. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 23 Hawthorn Hall was not first cosyn to The Aspens, having nothing of the villa about it.

5. As a term of intimacy, friendship, or familiarity.

a. Used by a sovereign in addressing or formally naming another sovereign, or a nobleman of the same country.

In England applied in royal writs and commissions to earls and peers of higher rank. (See quotation 1765, and cf. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abol. & Lim. Mon.* x. 134 And by discente þer is not like to falle gretter heritage to any man than to þe kyng. For to hym biþ cosens þe most, and grettest lordes off the reame.)

1418 *HEN. V* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. i. 1 With my cosin of Northumberland and my cosin of Westmerland. 1477 *EDW. IV* *ibid.* ix. 16 Where as our brother and cousin the King of Scotts desireth a marriage to be had, etc. 1513 *JAS. IV* to *Hen. VIII* *ibid.* xxvii. 78 To the right excellenit, right hie, and mychty Prince oure Dertrest Brothir and Cousing the King of Ingland. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordship? 1601 — *All's Well* i. ii. 5 A certainty wouch'd from our Cosin Austria. *Ibid.* iii. i. 7. 1673 *CHAS. II* in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 112 Right Trusty and Right Wellbelovéd Cousin & Counsellor, Wee greet you well. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 386 In all writs, and commissions... the king, when he mentions any peer of the degree of an earl, always styles him 'trusty and well beloved cousin': an appellation as antient as the reign of Henry IV; who being either by his wife, his mother, or his sisters actually related or allied to every earl in the kingdom, artfully... acknowledged that connexion in all his letters. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 126 The title... of *primo*, or 'cousin', by which a grandee of Spain is saluted by his sovereign. 1890 *R. Commission Gt. Exchib.* in *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Jan., Victoria, by the grace of God... to... Our right trusty and right entirely-belovéd Cousin and Councillor Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury.

b. As a friendly or familiar term of address or designation. Now esp. in Cornwall; hence *Cousin Jan*, *Cousin Jacky*, nicknames for a Cornishman.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. i. (1544) 1 Our fader Adam... sayde 'Cosine Bochas'. 1899 W. B. FORFAR (title), Cousin Jan's Courtship and Marriage. 1880 *IV. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cousin*, a familiar epithet. All Cornish gentlemen are *cousins*. *Cousin Jan*, a Cornishman. — *E. Cornwall Words* 71 To imitate the talk of Cousin Jacky from Redruth or St. Just.

† **C. cant.** A strumpet, trull. Obs. (Cf. AUNT 3.)

So *Cousin Betty*; also, a half-wit.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, One of my Cosens, a Welch. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Cousins, Cullies, Stallions and Bell-bumpers. 1749 *GOADBY Banph-fyde M. Carew* xv, One of the sisters of that order of mendicants commonly called Cousin Betties. *Ibid.* xix, A gay bachelor, who... was a great admirer of that order of Female Travellers called Cousin Betties. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL S.V.*, *Cousin Betty*, or *Cousin Tom*, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lov.* xiv. (D.), [No one] can say Foster's wronged him of a penny, or gave short measure to a child or a Cousin Betty.

7. Phrases. To call cousins: to claim kinship (with); see CALL v. 17 b. Similarly To call the king one's cousin, etc. (mostly with negative).

† My dirty cousin, or my cousin the weaver: formerly used as a contemptuous form of address. *Cousin kiss-them-all*: a colloquialism for 'wheel-ler' (Suffolk).

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 102 A Mayden ful gent; Heo mihte cusse þe kyng for cosyn 3if heo schulde. 1623 *cf.* [see CALL v. 17 b]. c. 1706 *SWIFT Pol. Conv.* ii. (D.), A kiss! marry come up, my dirty cousin. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* iv. xiv. (D.), Marry come up! I assure you, my dirty cousin, thof his skin be so white... I am a Christian as well as he. 1793 L. WILLIAMS *Children's Friend* I. 175 He talks and acts as if the King were his cousin, and he has not a farthing all the while. 1836 *MARRIAT Thre Cutlers* ii, I only wish I had... I wouldn't call the king my Cousin. 1882 *Fall Mall G.* 9 June 4/4 A person who apparently calls cousins with some of the 'best' people in England.

† 8. To make a cousin of: † to beguile, deceive, mislead, impose upon, gull, hoax. Obs.

[App. connected with COZEN v., either as the phrase from which that vb. arose, or as a play upon the two words. For the latter, cf. also to prove a cousin to in quot. 1600.]

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 235 Cassander... determined with him selfe to make a Cosinne of his young Neuew [app. by keeping him in the dark as to facts] until he had bought witte with the price of his woe. 1600 *ROWLANDS Let. Humours Blood* vii. 83 And while his eares with Brothers tearmes he feedes He prooueth but a Cousen in his deedes. 1645 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* (1840) 117 The said Sir Henry Savill... at an Oxford Act... in mere merriment, (to try whether he could make cosens of his aunt's children therein,) devised the story, far from any... mischievous intent to deceive posterity, but only for present delight.

9. In its use predicatively, as in to be cousin to, and in apposition, as in cousin brutes (cf. brother men), the word sometimes approaches the character of an adj. = kindred, akin, related. (Cf. L. *consanguineus*.)

c. 1306 *CHAUCER Prol.* 742 The wordes moote be cosyn to the dede. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xci. [1525] 271 That ye shal be frendes and cosyn to the kynges, as by reason ye ought to be. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. iv. 12 Her former sorrow into sudden wrath (Both cosens passions of distroubled spright), Conuerting. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. 138 All the Campe with head-les dead is sowne, Cut-off by Cozen-swords, kill'd by their own. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 407 A family resemblance to his cousin brutes.

† **Cousin, v.** Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.: cf. to father.] trans. To call cousin, claim kinship with. a 1608 *CLEVELAND Publ. Faith* 52 The Publick Faith? Why 'tis a word of kin, A Nephew that dares Cousin any sin.

Cousin, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

† **Cousinage** (kʷz'nɛdʒ). *Obs.* Forms: 4 **cusynage**, 4-5 **cosynage**, 4-8 (y) **cosin**, 6 **cosen**, **cosen**-, **yn**-, (co)osin-, (co)zinn-, 7 **cousinage**, **cozenage**. [a. F. *cousinage* (13th c.); see -AGE.]

1. The condition of being 'cousins'; kinship, consanguinity.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 135 A lady . . . That was till him in neir degre Of cosynage. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 If pat a man wed in to wif . . . a cosyn of his . . . after his cosynage is known to him. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Be wel ware of feyned cosynage. 1571 CAMPTON *Hist. Irel.* ii. vii. (1633) 98 Clayming cosynage to diverse noble houses. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 12 By which mariages cosynage might easily . . . growe between the two tribes.

b. *Law. Writ of cosynage*: see *quots.* (Cf. AIEL, BESAEI.)

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 Any Assise of Mort auncestor, Cosynage, Alyce. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 424 Where he had view before in a Writ of Cozenage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 157 a. If there be a Challenge for Cosynage, he that taketh the Challenge must shew how the Juror is Cousin. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 90 b, Cosynage . . . lyeth where my great Grandfather, my Grand-fathers Grandfather, or other Cosin dyeth seised in fee-simple, and a stranger abateh, viz. enteth into the lands, then I shall have against him this writ. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 61 Nor can the grandson . . . proceed by writ of Cosynage in the lifetime of the daughter.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Betwene fische and water is nyssnesse of cosynage. c1450 MYRC 168 The cosynage of folowynge [= Baptism] teche. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* viii. 21 note, The spiritual cosynage is to be preferred to the carnal and natural. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 133 The Punicall tongue, acknowledging a likeness and cosynage, as it were to be betweene that and the Hebrew tongue.

2. *concr.* Kinsfolk collectively; family, kindred.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxiii. 9 [lxxxiv. 8] Be cosynage of þa seyde in þaire hert . . . þe cosynage of þa is þe felagship of all dampnall men. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xii. 3 Alle cosynages of the erthe. c1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem viii, Geue them in possession amonge the cosynage. a1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw.* Eng. i. xii. (1609) 16 Care to maintaine still this their cosynage and common family.

**Cousiness** (kʷz'nɛs). Forms: 4 **cosynes**(s), 5-6 **Sc. couignes**, -nace, 6 **Sc. cosingnace**, -nais, 9 **cousiness**. [f. COUSIN + -ESS. Used in ME.; frequent in 16th c. Scotch writers, and occasional as a nonce-wd. in 19th c.] A female cousin; a kinswoman (*obs.*).

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 625 Per-for, curteise cosynes, for loue of crist in heuene, Kipe nouz þi kindenes. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 36 Loo! Elizabeth, thi cosyness, and sche hath conceyued a sone in hir elde. c1470 HENRY Wallace x. 1156 His wiff was Eduuadis ner cusing [v.r. Eduuadis couignes]. 1575 MORTON *Proclam. (Reg. Privy Council Scot. II. 459)* Betwix our souerane Lord and his dearest sister and couignace the Queene of England. 1858 *People's Paper* 28 Aug. 4/4 The wife of one and the couigness of another. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* 321 He had the bad taste not to care for his couignesses, if I may coin a word which is much wanted.

**Cousinet**. *nonce-wd.* Diminutive of COUSIN.

1814 W. S. WALKER in *Poet. Rem.* (1852) p. xxxiii, Remember me to all the republic of uncles, cousins, cousinsets, and friends.

**Cousinge**, obs. f. COZEN.

**Cousin-german**. Pl. **cousins-german**, formerly **cousin-germans**, orig. -s -s. [a. F. *cousin germain* (13th c. in Littré): see GERMAN a. Formerly also *german cousin*, like *brother-german*, *german brother*.

c1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 912 He is mi germain cosyn. a1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 23 This . . . standeth upon transubstantiation its german cousin.

1. The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt; (one's) first cousin; = COUSIN sb. 2.

Now chiefly legal or technical.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 2830 Cosyn also y am Germain to Roland. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 402 Ye ne han bretherne ne cosyns germainys, ne noon ooper neigh kynrede. c1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 Thei were bothe cosin germainys, and also thei hadde wedded two susters. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 Shee . . . and the kynge of Portogale were cosyn germainys of two systers. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. v. 434 Whether the marriage of Cousens-germans that is, of Brothers or sisters children, be lawfull. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 23 He was brought up with one of his Cosen Germans. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 138 ¶ 2 A Cousin-German of mine and I were at the Bear in Holbourn. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 232 The marriage of cousin-germans . . . was allowed in the first ages of the church. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 473/1 The marriage of cousins-german . . . is reprobated as prejudicial by some.

† b. *Cousin german* (once) removed: = 'first cousin once removed,' i.e. first cousin's child or (vice versa) parent's first cousin. *Obs.*

1404 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxxviii. 237 Seynt Edward and this duke Wylliam were, by the fathers syde, cosen iarmaynes removed. 1667 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Dk.* (1886) 141 The now Earl of Devonshire, his cousin-german, once removed, lent him £1000.

2. *fig.* A person or thing closely related or allied to another; a near relative. Formerly approaching the character of an *adj.*: cf. COUSIN a.

1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 So to be natural may seem to be cater-cousin, or cousin-german with to be diabolical. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 Poetrie and Piping are Cosen Germans. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.*

i. ii. § 67. 77 Extremely improbable and even cosen-german to impossible. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 49 Our Cousin-germans of Oxford will scarce give Credit hereunto. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 1 The Lion was a Cousin-German of the Tyger who made his Appearance in King William's days. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceg. Hall* (1849) 300, I had been apt to confound them [rooks] with their cousins-german, the crows.

**Cousinhood** (kʷz'nɛd). [f. COUSIN sb. + -HOOD.]

1. Cousins or kinsfolk collectively; an association of cousins or relatives. (Cf. BROTHERHOOD s.)

a1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 134 The only one of the cousinhood who could not be turned out. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Sir W. Temple* ¶ 13 There were times when the cousinhood, as it was once nicknamed, would of itself have furnished . . . the materials . . . for . . . an efficient Cabinet. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/6 Royal houses . . . are fast becoming a kind of Coburg cousinhood.

2. The relation of being a cousin or cousins.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 365, I feel a sort of cousinhood or uncleship, for the season. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1880) 266 The cousinhood of these persons is represented as a cousinhood on the mother's side.

**Cousinize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [After *fraternize*.] *intr.* To act as a cousin, play the cousin.

1888 'TASMA' *Uncle Piper* iv. 37 She would 'cousinize' with them all.

**Cousin-like**, a. and *adv.* = next.

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 76 Mr. and Mrs. Gage have paid us several cousin-like visits.

**Cousinly** (kʷz'nli), a. and *adv.* [f. COUSIN sb. + -LY: cf. *brotherly*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Characteristic of or befitting a cousin.

c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xii. 308 That cousinly little interview. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* v. (ed. 12) 27 He . . . had been open-handed and cousinly to all who begged advice of him.

B. *adv.* In a cousinly manner.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 403, I love my cousin cousinly, — no more.

**Cousinred**. *nonce-wd.* [f. COUSIN + -RED: cf. *brotherred*, *kindred*.] Cousinship, relationship.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, 'There is some cousin-red between us, doubtless,' said the Bailie reluctantly.

[In Scott's *Journal* 1826 (1890, I. 350) used with obvious reference to the Sc. phrase 'to red kin' i.e. to clear up obscure questions of kinship.]

**Cousinry** (kʷz'nri). [f. COUSIN sb. + -RY: cf. F. *cousinerie*.] A body of cousins or kinsfolk.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. 23 The numerous and now mostly forgettable cousinry. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. v. 88 The Irish cousinry were taken into favour.

**Cousinship** (kʷz'nʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The relation of cousins; the fact of being (a person's) cousin; kinship, relationship.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/45 Cousinship, *cognatio, affinitas*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xi. 62 These are the brotherhoods and cousinships (*sic*) of the world. 1636 ABR. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 139 Opposers of our Liturgie, who brag of their Cousinship and Coheirship with Christ. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Maryness* xii, His own cousin too; to be sure it was a cousinship far removed. 1865 *Fall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 Are you within any assignable degree of cousinship to this young gentleman? 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iii. 120 A . . . lady . . . who claimed cousinship with his wife.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1853 LYNCH *Self-Impro.* iv. 86 There will always be some cousinship between a man's chosen work and his favourite recreation. 1880 DK. ARGVLL in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 53 There is an obvious cousinship and correspondence between the great bulk of the species.

2. The action proper to a cousin; the fulfilment of a cousin's part.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 329, I thank you for your generous cousinship. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* III. v, The lesser standing always under the express protection and as it were cousinship of the greater.

3. = COUSINHOOD 1.

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* I. i. 98 Breaking up the mighty cousinship which . . . overshadowed Germany.

**Cousiny** (kʷz'ni), a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -Y 1.]

Of or pertaining to a cousin.

a1832 CRABBE *Posth. Tales* xx. *The Will* 91 As for this paper, with these cousinry names, I—'tis my Will—commit it to the flames.

**Couslip**, -slop(e), obs. ff. COWSLIP.

**Couson**, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

† **Cousse**. *Obs.* Abbreviation of *cousin*: cf. COZ.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i, You are welcome, cousse.

**Coussin**, **Cousyn**(g), obs. ff. COUSIN, CUSHION.

|| **Coussinet** (ku'sinet, or as F. *kusine*). *Arch.* [F. dim. of *cousin*, cushion.] (See *quot.*)

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Coussinet* (Fr.) or *Cushion* [a.] A stone placed upon the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch. . . [6.] The word is also used for the part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute, and it is in the capital thus called because its appearance is that of a cushion or pillow seemingly collapsed by the weight over it.

**Cost**, -age, -ous, obs. ff. COST, etc.

**Costume**, **Costrell**, obs. ff. CUSTOM, CUSTREL.

**Cout**, dial. f. COLT; obs. f. COOT.

**Couteh**(e), -er, obs. f. COUCH, -ER.

|| **Couteau** (kuto). [F. —OF. *coute*: see next.] A large knife worn as a weapon. (Frequently used in English in 18th c.) *Couteau de chasse* (F.): hunt-ing-knife.

1677 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1198. 4 A small Couteau walking sword. 1743 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 73 In the Piazzas, Covent Garden, [pick-pockets], come in large bodies, armed with couteaus. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1683 VI. 87 A couteau generally by his side. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xxix, Drawing a large couteau from his side-pocket. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 They each put on a long sword, instead of a couteau. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, A gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding-habit . . . without any arms except a couteau-de-chasse.

† **Coute'l**. *Obs.* Also 3-7 *cotel*. [a. OF. *cotel*, *coute*, earlier *cottel*:—L. *cultellum* knife.] 'A short knife or dagger in use during the Middle Ages' (Fairholt); a knife. Cf. CUTTLE sb.

[1292 BRITTON II. xxii. § 4 Coteles, haches, et bastouns.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxxi. (1730) 194 That Statute that forbids the use of a pointed sword, or pointed Cotel . . . at that sport. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* p. 90 Leaving the knife, a ten penny cotel, in his body. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 112 The cotel . . . a military knife . . . added to the offensive weapons [in Edward I.'s time].

**Coutelace**, -as, obs. forms of CUTLASS.

**Couter**, **cooter** (kū'tai). *slang*. [According to *Slang Dict.*, from Danubian-Gipsy *cuta* gold coin.] A sovereign.

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* 246, I . . . got six Fennips and a Cooter for the Yacks. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 312 Upon which the 'swells' . . . come down with a couter (sovereign). 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 207 (Farmer) Well, he gave us half a couter at all events.

† **Coutere**. *Obs.* Also **cowter**. [f. OF. *coute* (13th c.), later *coute* elbow:—L. *cubitus*: cf. F. *coudière*, for which AF. had possibly *coutere*.] A piece of armour to protect the elbow.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 583 Gode cowters & gay, & glouez of plate. ? a1400 *Morie Arth.* 2567 Bristes þe rebrace with the bronde ruche, Kerves of al þe couter with þe clene egge.

**Cout-euill**, obs. Sc. f. COLT-EVIL.

**Couth** (kū), pa. *pple.* and a. (*sb.*). *Obs.* or only *Sc.* Forms: 1 *cūþ*, 2-4 *cūð*, *cud*, 3 *cūþ*, *kūð*, 3-4 *coup*, 4 *cūth*, *cūpe*, *coupe*, *kouþ*, *cowthe*, *couht*, *coud*, *kowd*, 4-6 *couth*, *kouth*(e), 5 *cowpe*, 6 *kowth*, 3- *couth*. [OE. *cūð*, pa. *pple.* of the vb. *cunnan* CAN, corresp. to OS. *cūth*, *cūð*, OHG. *kund*, *chund*, *chunt* (MHG. *kunt*, Ger. *kund*), Goth. *kund-s* known.]

† 1. *pa. pple.* passing into *adj.* Known. *Obs.* (See also NAME-COUTH.)

a1000 *Riddles* lxxxix. 1 (Gr.) Ic eom . . . eorlum cūð. c1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/279 Þat word was sone wide couth. a1300 *Cursor M.* 22140 (Cott.) Fra north to south, He sal do mak his sarman cuth. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 How schal it be kowd that is songun? c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 692 This name of thraldom was neuere erst kowth. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v, As it is kouth as well nigh as ferre. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* 5511 Pare was þe kirk of tynemouth Of cuthbert right to all men couth. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Couth*, knowne.

† 2. *adj.* As a quality of things: Known; well-known, familiar. *Obs.* Cf. the negative UN-COUTH.

a1000 *Daniel* 692 Ðæt was þara fæstna folcum cūþost. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Heo beoð, more herm is, to monie al to kude. c1300 *St. Margaret* 65 Mi cunrede he seide is couþ. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 578 To be keture y-kid þan any kouþ peple. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. ii. 131 This couth surname.

† 3. Of persons: Well-known, familiar. *Obs.*

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxviii. 8 Feor ðu me dydest freondas cuþe. c1205 LAY. 2446 Alle þat cūðe folk. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24721 (Gott.) Þat blithful brid . . . þat þu sua cuth was till. c1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Eueryman boþe fremyd and kouth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 270 Sen tha till him most kyndlie war and couth.

† 4. Noted, renowned, famed. *Obs.*

a1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 230 Cupes werodes. c1200 ORMIN 9240 Sannit Johan i westeland Wass wurrþenn cup þatt time. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2666 Wið faigered and strengthe kuth. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 5053 Comli castelles and couþ and cuntres wide. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2638 My fader was a philisofer . . . & his nome kouth. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 105 Deserts of Nymphs, that ancient Poets shoue, Ar not so kouth as hers.

† 5. Acquainted, familiar. (*with, of, or dative.*)

a1225 *Juliana* 22 3ef þu cneowe ant were cūð wið þe king. c1275 *Lune Rom* 104 in O. E. *Misc.* 96 Mayde to þe send his schonde And winþeþ for to beo þe cūþ. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24711 (Cott.) Crist made þe cuth of his consail, And priuest of his kin. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* 842 Pare was three clerkes of þe southe Of england, with þe bischop couth.

6. Kind, affable, agreeable, pleasant: said of persons and their actions; = COUTHIE 1. *Sc.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3659 Wiþ clipping and kesseng and alle couþe dedes. c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 46, I was faine Of that couth word and of his companie. c1450 *Towneley Myst.* 225 Comly lady good and couth. 1728 RAMSAY *1st Anstr.* to *Somerhill* 76 Nor will North Britain yield for fouth Of ilka thing, and fellows couth To ony but her sister South.

7. Comfortable, snug, cosy; = COUTHIE 2. *Sc.*

a1749 SIR J. CLERK *The Miller*, His house was warm and couth And room in it to hold me. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 182 (Jam.) A mankie gown . . . Did mak them very braw, and unco couth.

† 8. *absol.* = Acquaintances. *Obs.*

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxvii. 18 Mine cūðe [notes meos]. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 9 Fer made þou mi kouth [Wyclif my known] fra me. a1400 *Octavian* 792 Loke boy, ne be naught betrayd Of kouth ne strange.

+ **Couth**, *adv.* Obs. 1 *cūpe*, 4-5 *couths*, etc. [OE. *cūpe*, *adv.* from *cūp*: see *prec.*] Clearly, manifestly; familiarly.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxviii. 3 1c minum xecorenun cūbe gesette. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 249 Loo this sentence ys knowen kouths Of every Philosophres mouthes. c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 254 A blisful bryd. Cowbe ykid in every cost.

+ **Couth**, *sb.* Obs. [app. f. COUTH *ppl. a.*]

1. ? Known quality, renown.

c 1460 *Launsfal* 624 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* i. 197 Syr Launsfal schud be stward of halle, For to agye hys gyses alle, For couths of largesse.

2. ? Friendliness, kindness; = COUTHNESS.

a 1806 in Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* i. 125 O, blessins on thy couth, lord John; Weel's me to see this day.

Couth (s), obs. f. *couth*, pa. t. of CAN v.

Coupe: see KYTHE v., to make known.

**Couthie** (kū'pi), *a. Sc.* Also *couthy*. [app. f. COUTH *a.* + -y: cf. Ger. *kundig*, *kündig*, OHG. *chundig* known, knowing, OE. *-cūpi*, f. *cūp* knowledge, early ME. *cūpi* (ii) ? known, noted.

c 1205 *LAV.* 457 Heo beoð to gadere icumene, kudies meyses [c 1275 *cūpie* meyses]. *Ibid.* 5098 Kudie meyses [c 1275 *treuwe* bropers]. c 1275 *Ibid.* 860 þat folk com to gadere, cūpie meyses [c 1205 *gudliche* cnihtes].

1. Acting as befits persons well known to each other; full of friendly familiarity; warm and friendly in intercourse; kindly, pleasant, genial. (The opposite of treating each other as strangers.)

1719 *RANSAY* and *Ans. to Hamilton* vii. Heal be your heart, gay couthy carle. 1773 *R. FERGUSON* *Auld Reekie* Wks. (1879) 127 Where couthy chiefs at e'ning meet. 1854 *GALT* *Rothielan* i. ii. x. 234 The magistrate and the chief tain. had often been couthy together. 1871 *G. MACDONALD* *D. Elginbrod* iii. vii. 304 If they had met on the shores of the central lake of Africa, they could scarcely have been more couthy together.

b. Said of personal actions and qualities.

1830 *GALT* *Laurie* T. vi. viii. (1840) 287 After a couthy crack about auld lang syne. 1858 *M. PORTER* *Souter Johnny* 70 That couthy, social and humorous effect which it (Tam o' Shanter) so eminently possesses.

2. Of things: Agreeable, pleasing, 'nice'

1768 *Ross Helenore* 22 (Jam.) The water feckly on a level sled Wi' little dinn, but couthy what it made. — *Ibid.* (1866) 275 This strange but couthy tale. a 1806 in Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* i. 293 The spence was ay couthie an' clean.

3. Used *adv.* After the way of familiar friends; kindly, genially.

1768 *Ross Helenore* 32 (Jam.) Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak. 1767 *BURNS* *Hallowe'en* vii. Some kinde couthie, side by side, And burn thegither trimly. 1837 *R. NICOLL* *Poems* (1843) 92 She daunts them and hauds them fu' couthie and well.

Hence **Couthy-like**, **Couthily** *adv.*, **Couthiness**.

1768 *Ross Helenore* 88 (Jam.) He... spake sae kindly, couthy-like, and fair. *Ibid.* 76 In by they come, and hailst her couthily. 1808 *JAMIESON*, *Couthiness*, *Couthness*, familiarity. 1800 *Glenfergus* i. 239 (Jam.) How kind and couthy-like Lord Armbank was lookin' to Miss Flora.

+ **Couthly**, *a. Obs.* In 3 *couthlic*, *couthlich*. [—OE. type *cūplīc*, f. *cūp* COUTH *a.*: see -LY 1.] Familiar, friendly.

c 1205 *LAV.* 9827 Wið Claudien minne fader, þe wes þi cūdlīche freond. *Ibid.* 19679 Þas swiken... cleopeden to þan cnihte mid cūdlīche [c 1275 *cūplīche*] worden.

**Couthly** (kū'pli), *adv.* Obs. exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 *cūplīc*, 3 *cūplīz*, *cūplīche*, *kūplīz*, 4 *cūplīc*, *cūplīc*, *outhlī*, *couthly*, *kouthly*, 9 *couthly*, *coothly*. [OE. *cūplīc*, f. *cūp* COUTH: see -LY 2.]

+ 1. Certainly, manifestly; clearly. Obs.

c 900 *Bada's Hist.* ii. xii. 128 1c cūplīc wat [scio certissime]. a 1000 *CYNWULF* *Juliana* 411 (Gr.) Acyrted cūplīc from Cristes m. 1388 *Wyclif* 1 *Sam.* (Pro.) The wordis of daies, the which more couthly may be clepid the Cronycle of Goddis stories.

2. Familiarly, kindly, as a familiar friend. Obs. exc. *Sc.*

c 900 *Bada's Hist.* v. vii. Ðæt he ðe cūplīc from ðam halgum xē-earnede in heofonum onfongen beon. 1000 *Andreas* 322 (Gr.) Ðæt he eahmædum eforfusse oncnawe cūplīc. 1200 *ORMIN* 2204 He toc to frofenn hire anann Cūplīz bi name. c 1205 *LAV.* 719 Þu heom clepe to and cūplīche wið heom spec. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17656 (Cott.) Cuthli for him can [v. r. gon] i knele. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 937 Þe lorde... cūplīc hym knowez & callez hym his nome. 1840 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) i. 271 I'm coothly come your luv to win.

3. With the knowledge or skill of familiarity: the opposite of *uncouthly*. (A pseudo-archaism.)

1816 *W. TAYLOR* in *Monthly Mag.* xli. 330 He only passes for the parish star, Who couthly strains the bow, or thrusts the steel. 1843 *LYTTON* *Last Bar.* i. vi. By the blood! this is couthly and marvellously blazoned.

+ **Couthutlaughe**. Obs. Law. Also 3 (in MSS.) *outhutlage*, *outh utlaghe*, *kuthutlaghe*. [app. an early ME. repr. of an OE. *cūp utlaga* known outlaw.] A term applied, according to Bracton, to a person knowingly harbouring or concealing an outlaw; or perhaps, more properly, to the offence of doing so.

c 1250 *BRACTON* iii. ii. xiii. (Rolls) II. 336 Talem [exulem] vocant Angli utlaghe. ([Utlagus] aut potest esse notus et cognitus vel ignotus et incognitus; et unde qui notum et cognitum receptaverit pari poena puniendus est, qui dicitur Couthutlaughe [MSS. v. rr.: see above]. 1607 *COWELL*

*Interpr.*, *Couthutlaughe* is he that willingly receiveth a man outlawed, and hideth him. [Hence, 1641 in *Termes de la Ley*, 1696 *BLOUNT*, and later Dicts.]

[Known only in loc. cit.; the OE. term represented is not recorded. It is not easy to comprehend that the term 'known outlaw' could originally designate the harbourer; prob. the word is the fragment of a phrase designating the harbouring of a known outlaw; it has been suggested that the meaning might be 'acquaintance or familiar of an outlaw', but this would be in OE. *utlaga cūpa*, or perh. *cūpa utlaga*.]

**Coutil** (kū'til). Also *coutelle*, -ille. [a. F. *coutil* (kū'til), in 13th c. *keutil*, f. *keute*, *coute* mattress, quilt.] A close-woven sort of canvas, used for mattresses, pillows, and in stay-making.

1853 *Specif. R. Gill's Patent* No. 2374. 1 My improvements are chiefly applicable to weaving double coutelle. 1854 *Specif. G. W. Reynolds' Patent* No. 644. 2 Double loom-stitched coutil. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 3/2 Black saten corsets lined with white coutil.

**Coutre-bone**, var. **QUITTER-BONE**.

+ **Coutrement**. Obs. Aphetic form of ACCOUTREMENT.

1601-51 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. 469 Costly stomachers... all those other coutrements. 1668 *Ritvals* iii. 35 We represent a Morrice... Whose Coutrements hang heavy on my purse string.

**Coulenales**: see QUIENALS.

+ **Couvade** (kū'vād). [a. obs. F. *couvade*; f. *couver* to hatch: see next. Cotgr. (1611) has *couvade* = *covrē* (COVER) or *couverment* (brooding, sitting on eggs); whence the derisive phrase, *faire la couvade* 'to sit cowering or skowling within doors, to lurk in the campe when Gallants are at the Battell'.] A term applied by some writers to the 'man-childbed' attributed to some uncivilized or primitive races, and extended to comprehend a series of customs according to which, on the birth of a child, the father performs acts or simulates states natural or proper to the mother, or abstains for a time from certain foods or actions, as if he were physically affected by the birth.

1865 *TYLOR* *Early Hist. Man.* x. 288 One of these practices has an existing European name, the *couvade*, or 'hatching', and this term it may be convenient to use for the whole set. *Ibid.* x. 294 The country... where Marco Polo met with the practice of the *couvade* in the thirteenth century, appears to be the Chinese province of West Yunnan. 1871 *YULE* *Marco Polo* Note 3 to ii. l. 57 This highly eccentric practice has been fully illustrated and explained by Mr. Tylor under the name of the *Couvade* or Hatching, by which it is known in some of the Béarn districts of the Pyrenees.

[Fr. *couvade* (in R. Etienne 1543, Ph. Monet 1626) was a word of the same class as *cruisade* CRUSADE, in which the suffix -ade, adapted from Fr. and Sp. -ada, It. -ata, is substituted for the cognate F. -de, from L. -ata: see -ADE. It was thus etymologically a doublet of *covrē*, *covey*. As applied to men the phrase *faire la couvade* appears to have been merely derisive. The recent application of the word in anthropology is due to Dr. E. B. Tylor, following M. Francisque Michel *Le Pays Basque* (1857) 201, where the 'man-childbed' attributed to the Basques and Béarnese, is said to be so called by the latter. But this is a mistake, traceable to a statement as to the phrase *faire la couvade*, in *Rochefort's Hist. Naturelle et Morale des Antilles* (1658) 494-5, repeated with variations by a sequence of later writers. It is not true that *couvade* was ever a name for the practice in Béarn; the Béarnese *coade* is simply = F. *covrē*, a covey of chickens. Further, the pretended existence of the practice in Béarn and among the Basques appears to be merely the echo of a statement of Strabo as to the ancient Celtiberians, loosely repeated by one compiler after another as a commonplace of history. (See *Academy* 29 Oct., 5 and 19 Nov., 10 and 17 Dec. 1892.)]

+ **Couve**, *cove*, *v.* Obs. [a. F. *couve-r*, OF. *cove*, to hatch (eggs): —L. *cubare* to lie, recline.] *trans.* and *intr.* To incubate, hatch, or sit upon.

1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* xxi. xvii. Those living creature that couve and quicken their egges within their belly. *Ibid.* Index to x. liii. The knitting of egges within the bodie, the laying, couving and sitting of them. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 Whiles they sit and cove, their egges be preserved drie.

+ **Couvey**, *covie*, *v.* Obs. Also 7 *couvie*, -y. [Var. of *prec.*, perh. affected by the cognate sb. *covie*, COVER, F. *covrē*.] *intr.* = *prec.*

1598 *FLORIO*, *Accourer*, to hatch, to lie close as a hen over hir chickens, to squat, to couie. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* x. liii. Doves lay and couvey ten times in the yeere. *Ibid.* (1634) i. 241 They [tortises] couvie a whole yeare before they hatch. *Ibid.* 318 Bees couvy and sit as hens do.

**Covie** *sb.*, obs. f. COVER.

**Couvre-feu**: see CURFEW.

**Couward**, **Couwe**, obs. ff. COWARD, COUGH.

+ **Cowee**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *coute* tailed.] In 'ryme cowee', OF. *rime coule*, med.L. *rithmus caudatus* tailed rime, applied to a couplet or stanza with a tail, tag, or additional short line.

[13.. *Ar. Rithmicandi* in *Reliq. Antig.* i. 32 Rithmorum caudatorum alii sunt consoni alii dissoni. Primus modus est quando duæ distinctiones concordant simul, et additur cauda, et duæ aliz simul, et additur cauda, et cauda concordant.] c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron.* Prol. 85 If it were made in ryme cowee, Or in strangere, or entlerice, þat rede Ingilis it ere Inowe, þat couthie not haf copped a kowe, þat outhere in cowee, or in baston, Som suld haf ben fordon.

**Couye**, **couwe**, obs. ff. COUGH.

**Couyn** (s), var. COVIN.

**Couze**, obs. f. COZ.

**Couzen**, -in, etc., obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

**Couzeranite**, var. COUSERANITE.

**Covable**, **couabill**, *erron. f.* CONABLE, COVEN-ABLE, suitable, proper.

**Covale**, **Covan**, obs. ff. COVET, COVEN.

**Covande**, -aunde; see COVENANT.

**Covariant** (kōv'e-riānt). *Math.* [f. Co- pref. 4 + VARIANT.] (See *quot.*)

1853 *SYLVESTER* in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 544 *Covariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms do to a similarly derived transform of its primitive. 1880 *CARR* *Synop. Math.* § 1629.

**Covarture**, **covate**, obs. ff. COVERTURE, COVET.

**Cove** (kōv), *sb.* 1-2 *cōfa*, *cōus*, 4-*cove*, (Sc. 4 *cōwe*, 5 *cōawe*, 6 *cōif*). [Common Teut.; cf. MHG. *kobe* (mod.G. *koben*), MLG. *cove*, *coven*, mod. *koven*; ON. *kofi* cell, hut, shed, Sw. *kofva*, dial. *kove*, *kuvvi*, hut, Norw. *kove*:-O'let. \**kubon*. Some of the special applications in Eng. seem to be local developments, and are of late appearance in literature.]

+ 1. In OE.: A small chamber, inner chamber, bed-chamber, cell, etc.; common with qualifying word prefixed, as *bēn-cōfa* bone-chamber, body, *gāst-cōfa* spirit's chamber, breast.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1583 *Pistimum* [-num], *cōfa*. 956 *Charter Eadwig* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 348 Of mædæna cōua on ðone hricweg tō Ealhæres byrgelse. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1464 (Gr.) Wæa cūlfre eft of cōfan sended. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* civ. 26 [cv. 30] On cýninga cōfum [in *cubilibus regum*]. c 1000 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 189/10 *Penates*, *cōfodas*. c 1050 *Gloss.* *ibid.* 423/18 *In conciliis*, on cōfan.

+ 2. **Cove and Key**: closet or chamber and key; an ancient legal phrase used by Bracton in reference to the functions and rights of the mistress of a house, from the age of fourteen or fifteen. Obs.

In the 1569 ed. of Bracton, erroneously printed *cove and key*; repeated in Spelman and the *Law Dicts.*, as well as in the Rolls ed. of Bracton. The MSS. have clearly *cove*; MS. Rawlinson C. 158 has *cove* and *key* (see *CLERE* 'chamber, bed-room, closet = cove'; MS. Rawl. C. 159 has *cove*, app. altered from *cōfa*. See W. H. Stevenson in *Academy*, 17 May 1890, 338. (It is not perfectly clear whether *cove*, *clove* closet here meant 'bed-chamber' or 'store-chamber'.)

c 1250 *BRACTON* ii. xxxvii. § 2 *Femina*. cum possit et sciat domui suæ disponere et ea facere quæ pertinent ad dispositionem et ordinationem domus, ut sciat quæ pertineant ad cove et keye, quod quidem esse non poterit ante quantum decimum annum vel decimum quintum. *Ibid.* § 3 Cum esset quatuordecim vel quindecim annorum... in tali etate potest disponere domui suæ et habere cove et keye. 1651 *W. G. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 33 A Woman is supposed to be of perfect age in Socage in all cases so soon as she is able to know how to dispose of her house... and is able to understand what appertains to Cove and Key, which cannot be before she be fourteen or fifteen years old. 1890 *W. H. STEVENSON* in *Academy* 17 May 338 'Cove and key' meant 'closet and key', referring, no doubt, to the housewife's storechamber.

+ 3. A cell in a pigeon-cote. Obs.

1795 *BRADLEY* *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon House*, As to the Nests or Coves of the Pigeon-house, some build them in the Wall with flat Bricks.

2. A hollow or recess in a rock, a cave, cavern, den. *Sc.* and *north.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 13 Hus min hus gebedes gecceiged 7 ic uutedlice 7 ic worhton ða ilca cōfa ðeafana [*Ag. Gosp.* to peofa cote; Vulg. *speluncam latronum*]. — *John* xi. 38 Se Hærend... cuom to ðem byrgenne, ues uttedlice cōf [Vulg. *spelunca*] 7 stan ofer-gesetted ues him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12341 (Cott.) To þe leones cove he yod. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 814 & in þat roche he y stay A cove he had quhare he lay. c 1450 *HENRYSON* *Mor. Fab.* 56 All wyldre beastes... Drawes... vnto their dennes despe, Couching for cold in coaves them to keepe. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* i. iv. 21 Vndir the hingand rokis was alwa Ane cōif, and thairin fresch watter springand. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 47 A certane cove [Lat. *antrum*], quhairin water continualie drapping, in a schorte space turnes in a verie quhyte stane. 1767 *BURNS* *Hallowe'en* i. Note, A noted cavern near Colean-house, called the Cove of Colean. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 358 The dark caverns, or 'coves', tenanted by these animals.

3. A recess with precipitous sides in the steep flank of a mountain. (Common in the English Lake district, where small lateral valleys often end in 'coves'.)

b. In some parts of U.S. = gap, pass. 1805 *WORDSW.* *Fidelity* iii. It was a cove, a huge recess That keeps till June, December's snow. 1879 *JENKINSON* *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 337 The dark, solitary hollows of Nethermost, Ruthwaite, and Cock coves. *Ibid.* 342 A wild, secluded cove, at the head of the glen. 1879 *SCHÉLF* *DE VERR* *Americanisms* 511 *Notch*, a narrow passage, through the mountains... in the Catskill mountains represented by Cove.

4. A sheltered recess in a coast; a small bay, creek, or inlet where boats may shelter.

1590 *FERRIS* *Voy. Bristol* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 161 Within five miles of St. Ives, we were constrained to seek for a cove; which we found called St. Dryve, in Cornwall. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH* *Virginia* i. 20 Gallant Coves, to containe in many of them 100 sayle. 1674 *RAY* *S. & E. C. Words* 62 Cove, a little harbour for boats. *West Country.* 1790 *DR. FOX* *Capit. Singleton* iv. 58 We run our vessel into a little cove. 1776 *C. LER* in *Sparks* *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 244 The creek, or cove, which separates it from the continent, is near a mile wide. 1807 *VANCOUVER* *Agric. Devon*



(1813) 37 There are several coves and indentures in the cliffs between the Start Point and the mouth of the Dart river. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 30 As waves that from the outer deep Roll into a quiet cove.

**5. transf.** A sheltered place or recess among hills, woods, etc.

1766 W. GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* I. 133 Ambleside is... delightfully seated. A cove of lofty mountains half incircles it on the north. 1767 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 2 'Tis mine to rove Through bare grey dell, high wood, and pastoral cove. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cove*, a strip of prairie extending into the woodland. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 35 Small farm-houses... may not unfrequently be met with in the little coves of the valleys.

**6. Arch.** A concave arch or vault; an arched moulding or concavity running along the projecting member of a structure; esp. the concave arch of a ceiling; now usually the quadrantal curve at its junction with the cornice.

1821 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Payd for making off a cove ouer de ovyn. 1845 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 219 The fillings up, or cove, betwixt the walls, were of urns and earthen pots, for the better sounding. 1797 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 133 O'er arching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring coves, Supporting roofs fantastic. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 278 note, This course... forms the cove on the outside. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Encouragem. Arts* XV. 252 Paintings... on curved surfaces, such as the coves of ceilings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 139 The coves and cornices of rooms are generally executed in plaster. 1884 *Law Times* 18 Oct. 401/2 The ceiling... is... joined to the walls with a cove having a radius of six feet.

**b. Naut.** (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cove*, the arched moulding sunk in at the foot or lower part of the taffrail.

**7. Comb. Cove-bracketing** (see quot.); **cove-plane**, a plane for cutting coved surfaces.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 146 In some shops it will be worked out by hand with cove planes. 1876 GWILF *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cove Bracketing*, the wooden skeleton for the lathing of any cove... usually applied to that of the quadrantal cove, which is placed between the flat ceiling and the wall.

**Cove** (kōv), *sh.2 slang* (orig. *Thieves' cant*). Forms: 6-7 *cove*, 6 *coff*, 7- *cove*. [The early variant *cove* has suggested that this is identical with Sc. COFF *sh.*, 'chapman, pedlar', the sense having undergone the same transition as in CHAP, which is now nearly equivalent in meaning, save that *cove* belongs to a lower and more slangy stratum of speech. But the phonetic change of *f* to *v*, at so late a date, is not usual; and the origin of the word still remains obscure. Cf. also CO *sh.2*] A fellow, 'chap', 'customer'; sometimes = BOSS *sh.6* (see quots. 1812, 1891).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 A gentry *cove*, a noble or gentleman. *Ibid.* 86 What, stowe you, bene *cove*... What, holde your peace, good fellowe. 1609 DEKKER *Laurel & Candle* Lt. Wks. 1834-5 III. 196 The word *Cove*, or *Cofe*, or *Cuffin*, signifies a Man, a Fellow, &c... a good fellow is a Bene *Cofe*. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rldg.) 611/2 There's a gentry *cove* here, Is the top of the shire. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cofe*, c. as *Cove*. 1737 in Logan *Pedlar's Pack* (1869) 147 Now my Kinchin *Cove* is gone. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., The master of a house or shop is called the *Cove*...; when joined to particular words, as a cross-cove, a flash-cove, a leary-cove, &c., it simply implies a man of those several descriptions. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, That old *cove* at the book-stall. 1891 N. GOULD *Doubt Event* 115, I am not in the habit of being called a *cove*. 1891 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.*, *Cove*, master or overseer of an Australian station.

**Cove** (kōv), *v.* [f. COVE *sh.1*]

†1. *intr.* To shelter in a cove or small bay. *Obs.* 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church. 1704) IV. 811 Even there between two Rocks we coved. *Ibid.* 814 We could not possibly get to Bell Sound that night, but Coved halfway.

2. *trans.* To arch or vault; esp. to arch (a ceiling) at its junction with the wall.

1796, 1799 (see COVED). 1817 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 29 Oct., in *Lockhart*, I resign the idea of coving the library to your better judgement. 1864 KERR *Gentl. House* 207 Another good principle is to cove the ceilings.

b. To incline inwards (the sides of a fireplace): see COVING 2.

1838 *Papers Duties Corps R. Eng.* II. 253 Fire-places... should all have their sides altered by coving them.

**Cove**, var. of COVE *adv.* *Obs.*, quickly. a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The list-fot... The go-bi-groundes... The coue-arise.

**Cove**, var. of COUVE *v.*; obs. f. COVEY.

**Coved** (kōvd), *pph. a.* [f. COVE *sh.1* and *v.* + -ED.] Formed into a cove; arched, vaulted.

1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 130 The spring... is surrounded with a coved wall of about three feet high. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. through Spain* xlv. (T.), The mosques... are rounded into domes and coved roofs. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 81. 209 The roof proper may be flat, coved, or domed. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 138 Repeating on its coved surface the coffered panels.

b. **Coved ceiling**: one rising in an arched curve; now usually one connected with the cornice by a concave curve.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 489 A coved ceiling of about 10 feet high. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frmts.* I. 165 In the coved ceiling... there are still some bright frescos. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1292. 135 The destruction of the coved plaster ceiling of Bishop Montague.

**Covettise**, var. of COVETISE covetousness.

**Covel**(le, obs. ff. of COWL, a tub, etc.

**Coveld**: see COVLD.

**Covelet** (kōvlet). [f. COVE *sh.1* + -LET.] A small cove.

1896 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* I. II. 4, I landed... in a covelet smoothed by a succession of sandpits. 1897 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ix. 64 The coast-line curved into covelets and promontories.

**Covelline, covellite** (kōv'lain, -sit). *Min.*

[Named after Covelli, an Italian mineralogist who found the mineral in the lava of Vesuvius: see -INE, -ITE.] A native indigo-blue sulphide of copper; often called blue or indigo copper.

1850 DANA *Min.* 510 Covelline. 1868 *Ibid.* 84 Covellite is the result of the decomposition of other ores of copper. 1863-74 WATT *Dict. Chem.* II. 74 Protosulphide of Copper or Cupric Sulphide, CuS. This compound is found native, as Covellin, Indigo copper, etc.

So **Covellinite** = prec.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 98 Covellinite. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vener.* x. 278 Covellinite—a sulphide of copper—is noticed as a Vesuvian product by Beudant.

**Coven, covin** (kōven). *Sc.* Also 6 *covan*. [Var. of COVEN, CONVENT.] An assembly, meeting, or company. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Quhen many benefices vakit* Wks. (1833) 205 Lat anis the cop ga round about, And wyn the covanis [i.e. covenis] banesoun.

b. *spec.* A gathering of witches; a 'convent' or company of thirteen witches; cf. CONVENT 1, 2. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scot. III. 606 Ther vould meit bot sometimes a Coven. Ther is threitein persones in ilk Coven. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 286 The witches of Auldreth... were told off into squads, or Covines. 1886 C. ROBERTS *Sc. Life* Scot. III. xx. 273 To their covens or gatherings the foul sisterhood were borne through the air.

†**Covenable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 -*abul*, 5 -*abil*. [a. AF. and OF. *covenable*, *covenabil*, early var. of *convenable* (cf. COX- prefix, f. cōn- ven-ir, to n ven-ant, to agree:—1. *convenire* to agree, come together: see CONVENE. In Eng. *covenable* was further reduced to *cōnabul*, whence corruptly *connable*, *comunable*, *COMENABLE*, and *CONABLE*. (Cf. the forms of COVENANT.) Ultimately the full form *convenable* was exclusively used in French and adopted also in Eng.: see CONVENABLE.]

1. Agreeing with circumstances; appropriate, becoming, meet, fit, suitable. 1399 BRITTON v. iii. § 1 Lout covenable sustenance. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10122 (Trin.) Charite is so covenabul [i.e. comunable, comunabil]. 1384 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xv. 23 A covenable name [Vulg. *congruum nomen*] he putte to the place, clepyng it Mara. 1395 E. F. WILLS (1822) 6 A bed covenable for a gentel woman. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 751 Withouten covenable cause. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 89 He is happy that usith his dayes in doyng covenable thinges. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gild. Bk. M. Auld.* (1546) Hii, Wise... as it is counable for a curiose prynte to be. 1581 J. BELL *Hutton's Astro. Obs.* 33 b. All the Sacramentes... we doe observe in dur and covenable order. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 82 a, Hee shall have time and space to tender to him covenable marriage.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent.

1384 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 56 Sothli manye seiden falk witnessinge agens him, and the witnessings weren not covenable [Vulg. *convenientia*]. 8. Suitable for a purpose, or to the needs or wishes of any one; convenient. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 388 When a covenable day fell. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 The wind was covenable. 1465 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiii. 136 Engyns covenable to drawe out of the shippes the timber, the stones, the pipes and other thinges. 1569 STOKER *tr. Diot. Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Sending them into places covenable to winter. 1643 PEYNE *Sir. Power Parl.* II. 70 To obvent the malice of such felons, and to see a covenable remedy.

4. Of persons: Of becoming appearance or behaviour; seemly, comely; accomplished. Cf. *proper* (man, child, etc.) in obs. and dial. use.

c 1350 WYLL *Palerne* 4089 A ful loueli lady lettered at þe best, corteys & covenabul. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 311 The sygne that hyght Gemini. makyth a man fayr, covenable, and of meane stature. c 1400 *Beryn* 244 Ful abill to armes, & to travall, & persone covenabill. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Freiss.* I. cclxxix. 635 A sonne called Philip, a right covenable and gracious man.

†**Covenableness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Fitness; seasonableness; suitability.

1384 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 6 To alle nede time is covenableness [Vulg. *opportunitas*]. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (1495) 208 In fedyng men sholde take hede to covenableness of tyme.

†**Covenablete**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *covenablete*: see COVENABLE and -TY.] Fitness, suitability; also, a fit occasion, an opportunity.

1384 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 29 He kepte covenabletee [Vulg. *opportunitatem*], in which he shulde performe the maundement. — *Matt.* xxvi. 16 And fro that tyme he souyte covenablete, for to bitake hym. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 This onely covenablete without the other preptes.

†**Covenably**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. COVENABLE + -LY 2; cf. CONABLY, CONVENABLY.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; fitly; appropriately; seasonably, opportunely; conveniently.

1384 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 11 And he souyte how he schulde bitraye him covenably [Vulg. *opportune*]. 1397 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 303 Gades is covenabliche first i-sette

among þe ylondes of þe greet see. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 9 A good medicine covenably yeven to them that be seke. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 175 If a daughter be covenably married by him, this is a sufficient advancement. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 3 In every church... a secular person was to be ordained vicar perpetual, and covenably endowed. Cf. Act 4 Hen. IV. c. xii.]

†**Covenance**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 5-6 *-aunce*. [a. OF. *covenance*, now *covenance*, whence later Eng. COVENANCE.] Agreement, covenant, convention.

1475 *Syr. Iove Degre* 902 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 57 Vnto the kyng soone he rade, As he before his couenaunce made. 1483 CAXTON *Esop* (1889) 47 The couenaunces and pacyons made by... force oughte not to be holden. 1490 — *Eneydos* lviii. 156 The kyng Latyne and the other barons deuyed the couenaunces [of the combat]. c 1500 Melusine (E. E. T. S.) 5 She assentid to hit by such couenaunce that neuer he shuld see her naked.

†**Covenance**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5-*aunce*. [a. OF. *covenancier*, -*ancer*, to covenant, settle or contract, f. *covenance*, agreement, covenant: see prec.]

*trans.* To agree to, settle, or contract by covenant. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 She thenne, that wold fayne haue sene this mayryage to be couenaunced and graunted. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvii. 126 To hym he hadde couenaunced his daughter Lauyne.

**Covenant** (kōv'nant), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *coue-nante*, -*ande*, -*ond*(e), *kouenand*, 4-5 *coue-naund*(e), 4-6 -*and*, -*aunt*(e), 5 -*awnt*(e), 3-7 *couenant*, 7- *covenant*. β. 3 *couenant*, 4 -*and*, 6 -*ent*. γ. 4 *conant*, *conande*, *cunand*, *Sc. cwnnand*, 4-6 *conand*(e), *Sc. cunnand*(e), 5 *cunant*, *connownt*, *cownand*, *Sc. connand*. (4 ? *cuaunt*, *kuaunt*, 5 *covande*, -*aunde*: perh. error of u, v, for n.) δ. 5 *comnawnt*, *cumnawnte*. [a. OF. *covenant* (12-15th c. in Littré), later *covenant*, sb. use of *covenant*, *covenant* adj., orig. pa. pple. of *convenir* to agree: see COVENABLE, and cf. the development of forms there.]

1. A mutual agreement between two or more persons to do or refrain from doing certain acts; a compact, contract, bargain; sometimes, the undertaking, pledge, or promise of one of the parties. Phrases, *To make or enter into a c.*; *to hold, keep, break c.* (No longer in ordinary use, exc. when coloured by legal or theological associations.)

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7484 (Cott.) Sir King, he said, hald me couenant. c 1315 SHORFHAM 64 Hit is wykked condicioun, Couenant of schrewed-hede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 859 Hauie I nat holden couenant vnto thee. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 990 Ne he keppeid no couenaunt to þe kynd maydon. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, They made couenaunt that they sholde sle him. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Solemn. Matrimonic*, So these persons may surely perfourme and kepe the vowe and couenaunt betwixt them made. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxi. 27 And Abraham tooke sheepe and oxen, and gaue them vnto Abimelech: and both of them made a couenant (1535 COVERDALE bond together). 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scoell Acts & Ord. i. li. (1658) 87 Who are now to be joynd in the Honourable estate of Marriage, the Covenant of their God. 1643 CARY *Sacr. Cort.* 7 A Covenant... is more than a promise, and lesse than a Oath. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 684 Bad men, profaning friendship's hallowed name, Form, in its stead, a covenant of shame. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 17 He had entered into a covenant for mutual support with forty of the king's other slaves.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3722 Al þat lond By certeyn couenant was in Kyng Artures hond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2352 (Cott.) Our lauerd him held treu couenaunt. 1546 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 327 Haistie my couenent I brak.

γ. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Suane... to þat conant him bond. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* III. 753 The cunand on this wyss was maid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5543 He [Alexander] makis a conand with his knyghtis. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *viii.* 1345 To Bruce sen syne he kepit na conand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 To breke Conande, depaciis... To make Conande, paciis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 102 How many crakyt cunand? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, They eares also hath made a couencyon or conande with reason.

δ. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 108 Cumnawnte [v. rr. *comnawnt*, *cunaunt*], pactum, *Jedus*, *convencio*.

†b. *To, on, upon, in, at* (a or the) *covenant*: on a mutual stipulation, or understanding; on the condition that. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7637 (Cott.) If he wald His doghter wedde... To be couenaunt for to bring An hundred heids to be king. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 2 Thu gaf man skil and in-siht. To kouenant that he serue the riht. c 1400 Melayne 193 In that conande I yelde it the. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Theodora* 237 One þat cunande... I wil tel þe a thinge. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 696, I shall you telle, At this couenant wold I dwelle. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1700 On þe conand þat whils I leue þou tell naman what I didd. 15... *Merchant & Son* 80 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 138 On a couenaunt, fadur, y wyll, and ellys not. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 236 b, To conclude a truce... upon couenaunt, every man to have his awne.

†2. A promise made to oneself, a solemn personal resolve, a vow. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 688 *Cleopatra*, And in myn self this couenaunt made I tho, for ryght swich as 3e feldyn wel or wo The same wolde I felen, life or dethe.

†3. Each of the points or terms of an agreement. *Obs.* exc. as in 4 b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 712 And swiftly he sware on þat shene god; All the couenaundes to kepe. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 711 Home they rode. And to the quene the covenantys seyde. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 119 Certaine other couenants



were agreed upon between them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. viii. § 6 To make good the Covenants of the late concluded peace.

4. *Law.* A formal agreement, convention, or promise of legal validity; esp. in Eng. Law, a promise or contract under seal. (The English equivalent of Lat. *conventio* as technically used from the Norman Conquest onwards.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 þe conantz þat wer sette. Kyng Philip has þam gette fro þat tyme hiderward. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2135 Ariadne, As ye han In this Covenant herd me rede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 240 It was sent to the court of rome . . . that the for-sayd couenauntz shold be enbuled. 1590 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 100 G, An Instrument of Covenants therefore is a formal deed containing an agreement of diuers persons. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 91 b. Covenant is an Agreement made by Deed in writing, and sealed between two persons . . . if the one of them holdeth not his covenant but breaketh it, then hee which thereof feeleth himselfe grieved, shall have thereupon a Writ of covenant. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index s.v., Express and implied covenants defined. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VIII. 116 The lien of covenants usually contains introductory words, declaring the extent of the covenant. If there are several covenants, it usually declares the covenant to be several, or joint, or joint and several. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 294 A covenant to stand seised was where a person by deed agreed to stand seised to the use of some near relation—son, brother, nephew, or cousin.

b. esp. A particular clause of agreement contained in a deed; e.g. the ordinary covenants to pay rent, etc. in a lease.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 155 Let there be couenants drawne betwixt. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 682 You invert the covenants of her [nature's] trust. a 1700 SHEPHERD (*Dk. Buckhm.*) Wks. (1753) II. 103 The City granted the Lease at last. . . full of covenants so much to the City's advantage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 After warranty usually follow covenants, or conventions; which are clauses of agreement contained in a deed. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 127 The suit was instituted on several covenants contained in a deed made by John Peck. 1878 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 97 Four new leases . . . were declared void for non-fulfilment of covenants. *Mod.* Are there any restrictive covenants on this property?

† 5. The matter agreed upon between two parties, or undertaken or promised by either; hence, covenanted duty, service, wages, rent, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4990 (Cott.) þe term es fourti dais sette þat i o þam mi cuunand gette. c 1385 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 561 Watz not a pené þy couenaunt þore? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 153 (MS. C) Alle þat done her conmande wel han dowlie hyre for her trauaille. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 316 Euery prentes that . . . trowly serueth his conmand. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1803 Lo, here is all þi connownt, all-redy þou xall it haue. 1581 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 244 Look well into thy servants. Give them their covenants, and suffer them not to be idle. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 Exacting of them (besides his covenants) what he pleaseth.

† 6. Pledge, security. *Obs. rare.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 He who freely magnifies what hath been nobly done . . . gives ye the best cov'nant of his fidelity.

7. *Script.* Applied esp. to an engagement entered into by the Divine Being with some other being or persons.

[The Heb. word בְּרִית *berith* is also the ordinary term for a contract, agreement, alliance, or league between men. It is constantly rendered in the Septuagint by διαθήκη 'disposition, distribution, arrangement', which occurs in Aristophanes in the sense 'convention, arrangement between parties', but usually in cl. Gr. meant 'disposition by will, testament'. Accordingly, the Old Latin translation of the Bible (Itala) appears to have uniformly rendered διαθήκη by testamentum, while Jerome translated the Heb. by *testamentum* and *pactum* indifferently. Hence, in the Vulgate, the O. T. has the old rendering *testamentum* in the (Gallican) Psalter, but Jerome's renderings *testamentum*, *pactum* elsewhere; the N. T. has always *testamentum*. In English Wyclif strictly followed the Vulgate, rendering *testamentum*, *pactum*, by *boond*, *covenauant*, rather indiscriminately, *testamentum* in the Psalter and N. T. always by *testament*. So the versions of Rheims and Douay. The 16th c. English versions at length used *covenant* entirely in O. T. (including the Psalter), and Tindale introduced it into 6 places in the N. T. These the Geneva extended to 23, and the Bible of 1611 to 22 (in 2 of which Gen. had *testament*), leaving *testament* in 14 (in 3 of which Gen. had *covenant*). The Revised Version of 1881 has substituted *covenant* in 12 of these, leaving *testament* in 2 only (Heb. ix. 16, 17).]

Thus בְּרִית, *berith*, *testamentum* (*pactum*), *covenant* are applied to God's engagement with Noah and his posterity, Gen. vi. 18, ix. 9-17; to that made with Abraham and his posterity, Gen. xvii. of which the token was circumcision; to the institution of the Mosaic Law, Exod. xxiv. 7, 8, and to that law or its observance itself, whence the expressions *book of the covenant* (i.e. of the law), *ark of the covenant*, *blood of the covenant* (i.e. of beasts ritually sacrificed), *land of the covenant* (=promised land, Canaan). The covenant with the Israelites, in its various phases, is commonly called the *Old Covenant*, in contrast to which the prophets made promise of a *new covenant*, Jer. xxxi. 31; and this name נְאֻם יְהוָה *New Covenant* (*testament*) was, according to St. Luke xxii. 20, applied by Jesus to the new relation to man which God had established in Him. In this sense it is also used by St. Paul and the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, who contrast these two covenants (Gal. iv. 24, Heb. viii. 13, ix. 15, etc.), also called by commentators the *Temporal* and the *Eternal Covenant* (cf. Heb. xiii. 20).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1795 (Cott.) A couenand neu ic hight to þe, þou xal fra now mi rainbow see. *Ibid.* 2667 Hald 3ee þe couenand o þis wi[s]d. Do your knaue-barnes to circumce. 1381 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxi. 31 Y shal smyte to the

hou[s] of Israel and to the hou[s] of Iuda newe pes couenauant, not after the couenauant that y couenauantede with youre fadir [Heb. viii. 8, I schal ende a newe testament]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Heb. viii. 8, I shal make with the house of Israel and with the house of Iuda a new couenauant [earlier versions testament]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiv. 28 And he wrote vpon the Tables the words of the couenauant, the ten Commandments. — Heb. viii. *Reading*, And the temporal Couenauant with the Fathers [is abolished] by the eternal Couenauant of the Gospel. *Ibid.* xii. 24 The mediator of the new Couenauant [margin testament]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 892 And makes a Couenauant neuer to destroy The Earth again by flood. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns*, Oh, how I love thy holy word, Thy gracious couenauant, O Lord! 1828 J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, Heb. xiii. 20 The everlasting couenauant—viz. the couenauant of grace, in its last dispensation, termed everlasting. 1881 N. T. Luke xxii. 20 This cup is the new couenauant (*marg.* testament) in my blood.

b. Hence *covenant* is sometimes used = Dispensation.

1818 J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, Rom. iii. 28 The faith by which men, under the New Covenant, are justified. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 587 The doctrine, that it was allowable for a man now, as well as under the old covenant, to have several wives. 1867 Bp. FORBES *Expl.* 39 Art. vii. (1881) 118 Another important instance of the connection between the old and the new covenant is Prophecy.

c. The two divisions of the Scriptures, belonging to the Mosaic and Christian dispensations respectively, are sometimes called the *Books of the Old and the New Covenant*, instead of the usual form O. and N. Testament (Gr. παλαιά and καινή διαθήκη). 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 541 The Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistles, all which together we call the newe Couenauant or the newe Testament. 1796 NEWCOMB (*title*), An attempt towards revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures or the new Covenant of Jesus Christ.

d. (*Greater*) *Book of the Covenant*, *Little Book of the C.*: names given by O. T. critics to certain portions of the Book of Exodus, viz. ch. xx. 22-xxiii. and ch. xxxiv. 11-26 respectively.

8. *Theol.* a. *Covenant of Works*, *Covenant of Grace*: the two relations which are represented as subsisting between God and man, before and since the Fall.

The *Covenant of Works* (or of *Life*) was made with Adam for himself and his posterity upon condition of obedience; the *Covenant of Grace* (or of *Redemption*) with 'the Second Adam' and with his elect in him, for their deliverance from the misery and penalty into which they had fallen through transgression of the covenant of works. The theology of the covenants, or Federal Theology, was first elaborated by Koch or Cocceius (1603-1669); and attained great vogue in the 17th c., esp. among the Puritans. It is prominently developed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and its accompanying Catechisms.

a 1640 J. BALL *Cont. of Grace* (1645) 8 The Covenant of works, wherein God couvenaneth with man to give him eternal life upon condition of perfect obedience in his own person. The Covenant of Grace, which God worketh with man promising eternal life upon condition of believing. 1643-7 *Westm. Conf. Faith* vii. Of Gods Covenant with Man. 1647 *Assembly's Larger Catech.* A. xxxi. The covenant of grace was made with Christ as the second Adam, and in him with all the elect as his seed. 1647 *Shorter Catech.* A. 12 When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience. 1654 JER. TAYLOR and ANSW. *Bp. Rochester*, Only the covenant of works did God make with all men till Christ came: but he did never exact it after Adam. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* (1879) 351 Thus . . . was my Soul . . . tossed sometimes headlong into despair, sometimes upon the Covenant of Works. 1774 FLETCHER *Salv. by Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 30 An account of the two covenants, that God entered into with man. 1828 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. 'Which Covenant is your honour meaning?—is it the Covenant of Works, or the Covenant of Grace?

b. Applied to the engagement with God which is entered into by believers at their baptism, or admission into the visible church.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 17 The couenand or condition maid in Baptisme. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 4 Baptism implieth a couenent or league between God and man. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 222 Yet have they not any . . . power to make them members of God's church (if they be not under the visible covenant). 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* i. li. (1658) 84 To improve and make the right use of their Baptism; and of the Covenant sealed thereby betwixt God and their souls. 1706 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 325 That solemn service, the renewing of our covenant with God. 1821 WORDSW. *Eccles. Sonns.* III. xxiii. On each head His lawn-robed Servant lays An apostolic hand, and with prayer seals The Covenant. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year.* 5th Sun. after Easter x. The covenant of our second birth. 1891 T. MOZLEY *The Son* xlviii. 306 Admitted to covenant with God, as in our Catechism all baptized persons are described as children of God.

9. *Eccles. & Sc. Hist.* The name given to certain bonds of agreement signed by the Scottish Presbyterians for the defence and furtherance of their religion and ecclesiastical polity.

The *National Covenant* was signed at Edinburgh on 28 Feb. 1538 for the defence of Presbyterianism against the Episcopal system that had been introduced by James I and Charles I. The *Solemn League and Covenant* was accepted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on 17 Aug. 1643, and by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and English Parliament, on 25 Sept., as a league between England and Scotland on the basis of the establishment of Presbyterianism in both countries. It is to the latter especially that the name usually refers. It is sometimes given also to the Bonds subscribed at Edinburgh by

the Lords of the Congregation and their followers on 3 Dec. 1557, and at Perth on 31 May 1559, the object of which was the carrying out of the Protestant Reformation.

1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) II If you will not be content to admitt the Couenent to remaine, call a generall assemblie uher ye may expect the Bishopes to be limited. 1643 *Solemn League & Covt.*, We Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgesses, Ministers of the Gospel and Commons of all sorts . . . after mature deliberation, resolv'd and determin'd to enter into a mutual and solemn League and Covenant. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, The Covenant being pressed, I absented myselfe. 1650 CHAS. II *Outl.* in *Hist. Chas. II* (1660) 76, I Charles King of Great Britain France and Ireland, do assure and declare by my solemn Oath . . . my allowance and approbation of the National Covenant, and of the Solemn League and Covenant. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, The Scotch Covenant was burnt by the common hangman in diuers places in London. Oh prodigious change! 1677 BURNET *Mem. Dks. of Hamilton* 367 The 17th of August, the day in which the Covenant was first made, which from thence some used to call *Saint Covenant's Day*. 1761 HUMR. *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 139 The Earl of Argyll . . . had at last embraced the Covenant. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 Lauderdale had been conspicuous among the Scotch insurgents of 1638, and zealous for the covenant.

b. *Church Covenant*: the formal agreement made and subscribed by the members of a Congregational Church in order to constitute themselves a distinct religious society. (An important feature of Congregational polity in New England.)

c 1640 T. HOOKER *Ch. Discipline* i. iv. (1648) 45 Of the Formall cause of a Visible Church, the Church Covenant. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* v. iv. Of the Form of the Visible Church, and of Church Covenants.

10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *covenant ark*,  *blessings*, *charter*, *engagement*, *mercies*, *right*, *safety*, *servant*; *covenant-breaker*, *-closure* sbs.; *covenant-breaking*, *-ensuring*, *-keeping*, *-making* adjs.; *covenant-wise* adv.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 167 The 'covenant Ark' . . . will rise buoyant on the waters. 1836 E. OSLER in *Palmer Bk. of Praise* (1874) 209 A milder seal than Abraham found Of 'cov'nant blessings more Divine. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 'Cum nauante brekere, *fidi fragus*. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 31 Couenaunte breakers, vnlovinge, truce-breakers. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Covt.* i. 48 He cannot be a covenant-breaker. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 104 The Covenant, or rather, the 'Covenant-Charter, was given soon after the Fall, to Mankind in general. 1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* Ep. Ded., Your hearts in their 'Covenant-closure with Christ. 1861-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 290 Unless we perform it upon a 'Covenant Engagement. 1701 COWPER *Hope* 150 Bright as the 'Covenant-ensuring bow. 1685 J. HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* ix. 231 To that blessed . . . and 'covenant-keeping God. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 561 Sa fell off this 'conand making. c 1750 Wesley's *Hymns* (1831) *Suppl. Hymns* No. 748 And make the 'cov'nant peace mine own. 1660 *Hist. Chas. II* 83 Those hard 'Covenant Pills which the Kirkmen made him swallow. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 413 A 'Covenant-right to the Promises of God. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 168 Let us rejoice in this 'covenant safety. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Paraphr.*, Luke 131 a, To lue as a 'couenaunt seruauit with so ryche . . . an housholder. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 76 An union 'covenant-wise could never have been, except God had in a manner bowed to us.

b. *Special comb.* † *Covenant-head* (*Theol.*), one who enters into a covenant as a representative of others; † *covenant-man*, a party to a covenant or contract; a *covenanter*; † *covenant-penny*, earnest-money.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 15 We did not commit it, but Adam; but it is so reckoned ours, upon our being included in him as our 'covenant-head. 1769 CRUEN *Concordance* (ed. 3) s.v. *Covenant*, Elect sinners, on whom grace and glory were settled for ever in Christ, their covenant-head. 1540 *Will of J. Smyth* (Somerset Ho.). To euery of my Joreneyemen & 'Covenaunt-men. 1581 DEES *Diary* (Camden) xi Helen was hyred at our Lady Day for the yere . . . she had her 'covenant penny.

**Covenant** (*kəv'vānt*), *v.* Also 4-6 *covenauant*, (4 *pa. pp.* *y-covenauant*, 5 *cumnawntyn*, 6 *counauant*), 6 *covenauent*, *-aunt*, 7 *cov-nant*. [*f.* the sb.: cf. COVENANCE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To enter into a covenant or formal agreement; to agree formally or solemnly; to contract.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Cum nauwntyn, or make a cum-nawnte, *covenio*, *pango*. 1536 in *Thynne's Animadr.* Introd. 28 John Wylkynson . . . hath covenanted and bargayned with Edmund Peckham. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 The reason why the landlord will no longer covenant with him. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 15 They covenanted with him for thirtie pieces of siluer. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 666 They had jointly Covenanted against Foreign Dominion and Tyranny. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 562 A man cannot grant any thing to his wife, or enter into covenant with her: for . . . to covenant with her, would be only to covenant with himself. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 185 Did I not pay them . . . the sum covenanted for?

b. with *infin.* or *clause*, expressing purpose or purport.

c 1314 [see COVENANT *pa. pp.*]. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crude* 38 A Carm me hab y-covenauant þe Crede me to teche. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 140 They covenaued with hym to paye yearlye a hundreth pounde weight of perles. 1645 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* i. li. (1658) 87, I M. do take thee N. to be my married Wife, and do . . . promise and covenant to be a loving and faithfull Husband unto thee. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 182 The King of the Romans and Electors did covenant mutually to assist and defend one another. 1768

STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 120 I had covenanted at Montrail to give him a new hat with a silver button and loop. 1819 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59 Did you not covenant to write to me first? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. IV.* 552 An agreement by which the Company had covenanted to furnish a person named Colston with two hundred tons of saltpetre.

2. *trans.* To agree or subscribe to by covenant; to agree formally to give or do (something).

1368 WYCLIF *Ex. xxxiv.* 27 Thes wordes with which I haue couenaunte a boond of pees. c1500 *Melusine* 155 Ye couenaunte with me a yefte whiche I purpose now to take. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. cccclix. 794 These maryages were sworne and couenaunte. 1530 PALSGR. 503 s. v. That that I commaunt with you shall be parfourmed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* (1851) 22 The Tribute Covanted to Belinus for his enlargement. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 374 Nothing is covenanted as to any remainder. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 179 She refused to pay the witch who had assisted her the sum covenanted.

3. To make it a condition or clause of an agreement, to stipulate. (with *obj. clause*.)

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* III. (1586) 153 b. The old husbandes in hiring of a shephearde, did alwaies covenant among others, that he should be sound of body and limme. c1590 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. Wks. (Ritldg.) 234/1 With Poland, therefore, must I covenant thus, That if, etc. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v. *Imprimis* then, I covenant that your acquaintance be general. *Item*, I article that you continue to like your own face, as long as I shall.

4. To take the Covenant: see COVENANT sh. 9. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 25 Reverend Divines reduced to begge their Bread, because they would not Covenant.

5. *trans.* To covenant out: to exclude or expel by Covenant. *Obs.*

1661 *Mercurius Caledonius* 1 Mar. That laudable custom of suppers, which was covenanted out... is again in fashion. + **Covenant**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* An occasional variant of COVENANTED.

c1314 *Guy Warr.* (A. 474) As it was couenaunt bitven ous two. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 85 Hauing his monie that was covenanted, is hee not bound... to teach them.

+ **Covenant**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *covenant*, early form of *convenant* suiting, agreeing.] = COVENABLE a. 4.

c1440 *Bone Flor.* 945 Let him goo, He semyth covenawnt and trewe.

**Covenantal** (kɒvənəntəl), *a.* [f. COVENANT sh. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a covenant.

1663 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. xii. (1874) 154 Heaven's bright bow The emblem of her covenantal sign. 1809 LUX *Mundi* xii. (1890) 493 The one condition of covenantal union with God.

**Covenanted** (kɒvənəntəd), *ppl. a.*

1. Of a thing: Agreed upon, established, or secured by covenant. *Covenanted grace, mercies* (Theol.): those that are secured to such as have entered into covenant with God: see COVENANT 8 b.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 The reduction of his elect to their former covenanted obedience. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 204 Hostages... to keep their covenanted peace. 1788 BURNS *Let.* 8 Nov. Nothing inconsistent with the covenanted terms. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyrical Apost.* xxxvii. There is not on the earth a soul so base, But may obtain a place In covenanted grace. 1887 S. COX *Expositions* Ser. III. xiii. 169 There is a very general impression... that a radical and vast difference obtains between what are called the covenanted and the uncovenanted mercies of God. 1888 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxf. Lect.* viii. (1890) 199 Their covenanted liberty of self-government.

2. Of a person: Having entered into a covenant, bound by a covenant.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Conv.* I. 165 To shew mercy to his covenanted people. 1722 *Lett. fr. Mist's Trnl.* II. 235 Any profess'd Dissenter, and covenanted Member of a Conventicle.

3. *Hist.* Having subscribed the Covenant.

1660 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 256 He [Charles II] thanked God that he was a Covenanted King. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 90 When the Covenanted Zealots were uppermost. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 317 The presbyterians remembered that he [Charles II] was what they called a covenanted King. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 456 The heir of a covenanted house.

4. *Indian Civil Service.* Applied to the regular members of the service who used to enter into a formal covenant with the East India Company, and do so now with the Secretary of State for India. Hence the covenanted service.

1757 in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt.* (V.). A great scarcity of covenanted servants in Calcutta. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 323 The covenanted civil service in India. 1861 *Times* 23 July. In addition to general covenants for fidelity, obedience to orders, and accounting, the covenanted servants bind themselves to deliver to the Government, on demand, all their books and papers, etc. 1885 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr. 466/1 A covenanted Bengal civilian.

**Covenantee** (kɒvənənti), [see -EE.] *a.* *Legal and gen.* The person to whom a promise by covenant is made. The correlative of COVENANTOR.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Even so it is between the King, who is Covenantor by Oath, and the People who are Covenantees concerning Lawes and Statutes... to be enacted. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 156 If a man covenants to be at York by such a day... and is not at York at the time appointed... these are direct breaches of his covenant; and may be perhaps greatly to the disadvantage and loss of the

covenantee. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 101 If a tenant in tail covenants to stand seised to the use of the covenantee for life. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 308/1 The reasons for making the trustees covenantees are that the husband cannot covenant with his wife.

b. *Theol.* One admitted into God's covenant with His people.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 1 The Covenantees according to the faultless Covenant must so continue in it, that God may be for ever their God, and they His People. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. III. (1852) 295 To be in covenant, or to be a covenantee is the *formalis ratio* of a church member. 1765 AVLIFFER *Parragon* 105 Both of them were the respective Rites of their Admission into the several Covenants, and the Covenantees became thereby entitled to the respective Privileges which were annex'd to them.

+ **Covenantee**, *-ier.* *Obs. rare.* [see -EE.] = COVENANTER 2.

1660 *Hist. Chas. II* 86 The proud Marquess of Argyll, and other Covenantier Lords. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 114 His majesty... did recommend to them the suppression of covenanters and all schismatics.

**Covenanter** (kɒvənəntər), [f. COVENANT v. + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who covenants or enters into a covenant with others.

1643 CARVEL *Sacr. Conv.* 10 You must bid high for the honour of a Covenanter. 1665 S. WINTER *Serm.* 40 Abraham is brought in as the first explicit Covenanter. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 288 Faithfulness is plainly and clearly declared... betwixt covenanters. 1850 F. H. BROWNE *Exp.* 39 Art. xxvii (1874) 615 But a covenant on God's part implies the faithfulness of the Covenanter.

2. *Sc. Hist.* A subscriber or adherent of the National Covenant signed 28 Feb. 1638, or of the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643. (In Scotland traditionally pronounced *covenanter*.)

1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 51 Take him to be a worse instrument than any Covenanter. 1638 CHAS. I. in *Hetherington Hist. Ch. Scot.* 1842/290 I intend not to yield to the demands of those traitors the Covenanters.

a1670 SPALDING *Troth.* Chas. I. 1. 108 This blew ribbon was worn and called 'the Covenanter's ribbon' by the hail soldiers of the army. 1681 in *Bagford Ballads* (1878) 929 Each zealous Covenanter [prime a Ranter]. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 93 The same fanatic principle... emptied its whole vial of wrath on the miserable covenanters of Scotland. 1886 MORLEY *Mill's Autobiog.* Crit. Misc. III. 66 The temperament of the Scotch Covenanter of the 17th century.

**Covenantee** (kɒvənənti), *vbl. sb.* [f. COVENANT v. + -ING 1.] The entering into or signing a covenant.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. (1711) 186 For whatsoever crime; except lese majesty against the state, and not covenanting. 1652 GAULE *Magistrom.* 140 In regard of their implicate covenanting. 1681 6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 285 These Words do imply our formal Covenanting with God in Baptism.

**Covenanting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That enters into or signs a covenant; *spec. in Sc. Hist.* see COVENANT 9).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 13 Their select fraternities and covenanting congregations. a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1843) 592/1 He had application enough from the covenanting party of Scotland. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 147 Alexander, who led the Covenanting troops. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* v. 82 A paper (known in Covenanting annals as the Hamilton Declaration).

+ **Covenantly**, *adv. Obs. rare-1.* [-LY 2.] According to covenant.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 29 The Army did not violate or break any the rights and privileges of Parliament, properly, or Covenantly so called.

**Covenantor** (kɒvənəntər), *Law.* [f. COVENANT v. + -OR.] One who enters into a legal covenant; the party by whom the obligation expressed in the covenant is to be performed.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Every Covenantor may... advise with Himself... as well as with the Council of His Covenantee. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 If the covenantor covenants for himself and his heirs, it is then a covenant real, and descends upon the heirs. 1887 *Law Rep.* 34 Ch. Div. 4 Necessary to give one covenantor a right through the covenantee as against other covenantors.

**Covenous**, var. of COVINOUS.

+ **Covent**. The early form of CONVENT, q. v., common down to 17th c., and surviving in some proper names, as in *Covent Garden*, London.

**Coventre**, ? error for *coyentre*, *coyntre*: see COYN *Obs.*, quince.

c1450 *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker *Voc.* 716 *Hec cocianus*, a coventre. [Cf. *ibid.* 625/12 *Coctanus* qwynstre.]

**Coven-tree**, *covin-tree.* *Sc.* [In sense 1, app. from COVEN; but 2 is of uncertain origin.]

1. *trans.* 'A large tree in front of old Scottish mansion-houses, where the laird met his visitors' (Jamieson), or where he assembled his retainers.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii. I love not the Castle when the covin-tree bears such acorns as I see yonder. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 333 At all old Scottish mansion-houses, there was a tree at some distance from the door, called the cögin tree, (variously the covan tree,) where the landlord met his guests. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 367 The Border reivers were being hung to their own covin trees by rough and ready Jedburgh Justice.

2. A local name of the shrub *Viburnum Lantana*, called also *Wayfaring (Man's) Tree*: recorded by Britten and Holland from Bucks and Wilts.

a1697 AUBREY (Brit. & Holl.), *Coven-tree* common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.

**Coventry** (kɒvəntri, kɒv-). An ancient town in Warwickshire.

1. *To send (a person) to Coventry*: to exclude him from the society of which he is a member on account of objectionable conduct; to refuse to associate or have intercourse with him. So also *to be in Coventry*.

[The origin of the phrase has been the subject of numerous ingenious conjectures: see *Brewer, Phrase and Fable*, etc. A probable suggestion refers it to the circumstances recorded in quot. 1647; a less likely source has been suggested in quot. 1691.]

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 83 At Bromingham a town so generally wicked that it had risen upon small parties of the king's, and killed or taken them prisoners and sent them to Coventry [then strongly held for the Parliament]. a1691 BAXTER in *Reliq. Baxter* I. i. (1696) 44 Thus when I was at Coventry the Religious part of my Neighbours at Kidderminster that would fain have lived quietly at home, were forced... to be gone, and to Coventry they came.]

1765 *Clubbk. Tarporley Hunt* in Eg. Warburton *Hunting Songs* Introd. (1877) 16 Mr. John Barry having sent the Fox Hounds to a different place to what was ordered... was sent to Coventry, but returned upon giving six bottles of Claret to the Hunt. 1767 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Aug.* I sent his dependence and his building to Coventry, by not seeming to hear him. 1790 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 34 No. 3 [He] paid thirty shillings and sixpence for contumacy, and swore himself to Coventry. 1811 CROKER in *C. Papers* I. 203 [Farmer] I found MacMahon in a kind of Coventry, and was warned not to continue my acquaintance with him. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* iii. The oldsters... had sent me to the most rigid Coventry. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xxxiv. She ended by virtually sending him to Coventry in his own house.

2. *slang.* A kind of cake (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 198 Among the regular articles of this street-sale are 'Coventrys', or three-cornered puffs with jam inside.

+ 3. **Coventry Bells.** *Obs. a.* An old name for *Campanula Medium*. Also called *Coventry Rapes*, *Coventry Marians*. It is possible that some British species, as *C. Trachelium*, *C. Rapunculus*, were sometimes included under the name: cf. CANTERBURY BELL. b. In Gerard also for *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 Like the Belfloours, or Couentrie Marians... the Couentrie Marians violet. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 173 Of Marians violet, or Couentrie Belles. These pleasant floures grow about Couentrie in England. *Ibid.* 174 We may also call them Couentrie Rapes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxiii. § 3. 309 In Cambridgeshire, where they [Passe Flowers] grow, they are named Coventry bells. *Ibid.* II. cx. § 2. 363 Couentrie bells are called... Mercuries violets, and Couentrie Rapes, and of some, Mariettes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxi. 117. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 329 Coventry-bells, Campanula.

+ 4. **Coventry blue.** *Obs.* A kind of blue thread manufactured at Coventry, and used for embroidery. (Also simply *Coventry*.)

[1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 49 a. I have heard say that the chiefe trade of Coventry was heretofore in making of blew thred.] a1590 GREENE *Jas. IV.* (1861) 208 Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue. c1600 *Acad. Ball.* VI. 463 She hath a cloute of mine, wrought with good Coventry. 1621 B. JOHNSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 625/1 A skein of Coventry blue I had to work Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief.

+ **Coventry**, *v. Obs.-1* [f. the surname of Sir John Coventry, on whose mutilation by the king's friends in 1670 the *Coventry Act* (22-3 Chas. II, c. 1) against nose-slitting and maiming was passed.] To slit the nose of.

1704 W. BISSET *Plain Eng.* 55 Sure to be cudgell'd or Coventry'd; or have my Throat cut the next hour.

**Cover** (kɒvər), *v. 1* Forms: 3 *couter-en*, 3-6 *couer(e)*, 4- *cover*. Also 4-5 *covyr(e)*, *covir*, 4-6 *kever(e)*, *keuer(e)*, 5 *kouer(e)*, *kyuer(e)*, *cufer(e)*, *couure*, *couvre*, 6 *couour*; also 4-5 *cure*, 6 *cour*, 8 *Sc. coor*: see CURE v. 2 [a. OF. *covr-ir*, *cour-ir*, later *couv-ir* = Pr. *cobrir*, *cubrir*, Sp. *cubrir*, It. *coprire* = L. *coopere*, f. *co-* = *com-* intensive + *operire* to cover, cover up, conceal. The OF. stressed form *cucure*, *queuvre*, of the pres. sing. gave the English variant *kever*, *kiver*, still extensively used in the dialects.]

1. *trans.* To put or lay something over (an object), with the effect of hiding from view, protecting, or enclosing; to overlay, overspread with.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 3678 Cott. Wit a rug skin sco hidd his hals And couerd þar-wit his hands als. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 616 Priam a prise towmbe prestly gart make, And the bodies... buried þerin. Couert hom clantly, closet hom to gedur. 14... E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 68 Kever the rotes agene with same erthe. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorat.* III. xxxiii. 47 Put it into a grate Tubbe, and keuer it with water. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 9 Where finding life not yet dislodged quight He much rejoyst, and couerd it tenderly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw... your young exposed Evergreens. 1752 C. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) June 291/2 The people... were covering potatoes. 1800 tr. *Lavrange's Chem.* I. 410 Cover the whole with a stratum of charcoal.

2. To put a covering of some specified kind on. The addition or accession of the covering, rather than the condition of the object covered, is the prominent notion.

a. To put a cover or lid upon (a vessel, etc.), or over (its contents); also to overlay (a pie or the like) with paste.

128a WYCLIF *Ex.* xli. 33 If eny man open a cystem... and not couerith it, and oxe or asse fal into it. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Keure bin cofyns with be same past. *Ibid.* 52 Kyure hym [be Lampray] fayre with a lede. 1577 *Googe Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 To cover every pot with one cover. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 77 They [coffins] had been at first cover'd with handsome lids. 1853 *Soyker Panoply.* 63 Cover the saucepan for an instant, uncover, and serve.

† b. To put a roof upon or over; to roof. *Obs.* (but see *Cover in*, 18).

1593 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv.* 64 Ich schal keurey 3oure kirke and 3oure cloistre maken. 1628 *CAXTON Trevisa's Higden* xli. (1527) 42 b, Brent tyle to covers [1597 *TREvisa* hele] with houses and churches. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 116 Their houses... are covered with straw or reed. 1644 *PERKINS Prof. Bk. x.* § 666 To cover the house of another stranger. 1734 *SALL Koran Prelim. Disc. 1.* (Chandos) 4 Covered with a cupola.

c. To put a surface layer of something on for ornament or use; to overlay, overspread with.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xli. 94 be walles within er couerd with plates of gold. 1563 *FULKE Metears* (1640) 31 The Sea-Calf is never hurt with lightning: wherefore the Emperours tents were woont to be covered with their skinkies. 1665 *PERVIS Diary* 21 Sept. Most of the house is covered with lead, and gilded. 1850 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 29 Pines... covered with the freshly-fallen snow. 1874 *E. PRACOCK Mabel Heron* i. viii. 132 The roof was covered with wooden shingles.

d. To spread a cloth or the like over the upper surface of (a table); esp. in preparation for a meal, to lay the cloth. Often *absol.*

1563 *WYCLIF Bk. Questions in Cert. Tractates* (1888) I. 84 Quhy couer 3e your table with a quhyte clath at your communioun? 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 290 When the house of Supper was come, and the tables covered. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* (1861) 169 To cover courtly for a king. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. v.* 63. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 Our bodies covered... with the stripes of the lashes. *Ibid.* lxviii. 276 Covered all over with pearls, and chains. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 829 Gardens, fields and plains were cover'd with the pest. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. 60 Art and literature covered England with great buildings and busy schools. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 58 The whole surface could not be covered with a design.

e. To overspread with something which marks or occupies the whole surface; to strew with.

128a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 7 He shedde it not vpon erthe, that it may be keured with dust. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 The thorne is sharp keured with freshe colours. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 Our bodies covered... with the stripes of the lashes. *Ibid.* lxviii. 276 Covered all over with pearls, and chains. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 829 Gardens, fields and plains were cover'd with the pest. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. 60 Art and literature covered England with great buildings and busy schools. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 58 The whole surface could not be covered with a design.

† f. To cover his feet (a Hebraism): to ease himself. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xxiv. 3 There was a caue, and Saul wente in to couer his fete. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) Judg.* iii. 24 Surely he doeth his easement [margin note he couereth his fete]. 1611 *ibid.*, Surely he couereth his feet in his Summer chamber.

3. To clothe (the body); to wrap, wrap up, invest, envelop.

c 1340 *CURSOR M.* 25465 (Fairf.) Ne palle to couer mi bane. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 116 Clop to coueren wip our bones. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 5530 He was... couert as a capull all the corse ouer. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 1251 Y<sup>e</sup> haddest pite of my nakidnesse. For when I was a cold thou couerdest me. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.)* Intro. 281 Ladder to kyure theyr members with. 1611 *BIBLE 1st.* xxxvii. 1 Hee... couered himself with sackcloth. — *Ezek.* xvi. 10. I couered thee with silke. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 90 They cover themselves in the Summer with blankets.

b. fig. and transf.

128a WYCLIF *Ps.* cviii[i]. 29 Be thei couered as with a double mantil with ther confusion. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cix. 29 Let them couer them selues with ther owne confusion, as with a mantil. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 267 Heav'n's all-ruling Sire... with the Majesty of darkness round Covers his Throne. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. viii. He stood... covered with confusion. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 19 You... cover yourselves with the renown of a good name.

4. To cover (one's head): to put on or wear one's hat or other head-covering; spec. after it has been taken off as a mark of reverence or respect; also to be covered, and *absol.* to cover.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 27 It es no wyrchipe to Godd for to couer His heuede and leue His body bare. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 2071 Thy veyl or keurchief wyth whiche thou kuerest thy hede. 1530 *PALSGR.* 499/1 Cover your heed. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. i.* 18 Good eu'n gentle friend. Couer thy head... Nay prethee bee cover'd. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Cor.* xi. 6 If the woman be not couered, let her also bee shorne. 1656 *FINETT For. Ambass.* 194 Whether he would now, at his leave taking, cover in presence of her Majesty. 1667 *PERVIS Diary* (1879) IV. 412 Here I stood bare, not challenging to be covered. 1800 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cxvii. The Order has the particular privilege of being covered in the King's presence.

5. Said of the instrument: To lie or be over (an object) so as to hide, protect, or enclose it; to serve as a covering to.

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 9998 (Cott.) De colur. Pat cuuers al abute be wal. es rede. c 1340 *E. E. Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) xliii[i]. 21 Shadow of deþ couered vs. 1490 *CAXTON Encydis* xix. 70 The nyght obscure couereth the landes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 The rofe y<sup>e</sup> couereth all the theologicall vertue, hope. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xl. 34 A cloud

couered the Tent of the Congregation. 1760-78 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 76 The shell which covers the coco nut. c 1800 *SHELLEY Fugitives* viii. One boat-cloak did cover The loved and the lover. 1823 *F. CLISSOLD Ascent M. Blanc* 16 A smooth broad sheet of ice covered the whole of the declivity. 1883 *G. LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. xxv. 82 Dreary swamps cover what was once the city of Classis.

b. Said of garments and the like.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 71 The scapularie also that keuereth the schuldris. 1533 *MORR Apol.* xxiii. Wks. 882 Clothes that shal only keuer them and not kepe them warme. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 127 He [the Camaleopard] is covered like a fallow Deare. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxii. All that beauty that doth cover thee Is but the seemly raiment of my heart. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 88 A cap which... covers part of their shoulders.

c. To extend or abound thickly over the face of; to occupy the entire surface of; to strew, occupy.

c 1340 *CURSOR M.* 5931 (Trin.) Froggas bat no tonge coude tel. Al be erþe bei couered so. 128a WYCLIF *Num.* xxii. 5 A peple... that couereth the vttermoost of the erthe. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* lviii. 201 The felde were coueryd with dead men. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* viii. 6 Froggas came vp, and couered the land of Egypt. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 312 So thick bestrown... lay these, covering the Flood. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 97 The bands... then covering the upper provinces of Hindustan. 1874 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 31 Phœnician and Greek vessels covered the eastern Mediterranean.

† d. To enclose as an envelope. *Obs.*

1801 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* IV. 364 Your Excellency's letter... covering two letters from Lord Carysfort.

e. fig.

1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* II. ii. 75 Words are but holy as the deeds they cover.

6. Of a stallion: To copulate with (the mare); rarely of other animals. Also *absol.* and *causally*.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 6 § 1 Horses and nagges... to couour mares and felys of very small stature. 1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* xvii. 45 [The stag] which hath the mastrie... casting himselfe with a full leape vpon the Hynde to couer hir. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. I. 111. 1621-31 *BURTON Anat. Met.* III. ii. vi. v. 576 Like that generous Mare... she was contented at last to be covered by an Ass. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit*, The Persian Beast acquired his Faculty, by covering a Mare the Day before. 1790 *Bewick Quadrupeds* 5 Eclipse... now covers by subscription forty mares at thirty guineas each. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 60 A stallion... [which] covers this season at Dringhouses. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Covering her with another horse, or another kind of horse. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 567/1 A bitch which had never been covered.

† b. Of a bird: To sit upon (eggs). *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 145 Eggs covered by the Hen. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 128 P. 3 Whilst the Hen is covering her Eggs.

7. a. To place a coin, etc. of equal value upon another, as in wagering.

1827 *BORROW Romany Rye* (1858) II. xiii. 193 'This is slow work,' said Jack, banging down a guinea on the table; 'can you cover that, old fellow?' 1864 *TROLLOPE Orley Farm* III. 166 [Hoppe] I'll put that [sol. note] in K's hand, and do you cover it. *Mod.* We must do something to help him. I will give a sovereign if you will cover it.

b. To play a card of higher value upon (one already played).

1823 *PROCTOR Whist* II. 34 If a high card is led, and you hold a higher... it is generally best to cover. *Ibid.* 35 When King is led, second player, if he holds Ace, puts it on ('covers'), is the technical expression.

II. To protect, screen, etc.

8. To shield, protect, shelter. Also *fig.*

a 1275 *PROV. Alfred* 595 in *O. E. Misc.* 135 De woke gume þu coueren. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 1798 (Gött.) Was nan fra dede þat mith him couer. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xli. 97 A grete target, with whilk þai couer all þaire body. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 90 They brought him into a seller... and so covered him from the people. 1608 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* Ser. II. (1887) I. 41 Tyrrell... to cover his estates he maketh semblance to come to submission. 1678 *tr. Gay's Art of War* II. 112 *Papet*, a casting up of Earth to cover the Defender. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 120 That he Commanded the Tartars to keep near him to cover his March. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 9 Conveyed to his camp by a body of horse, who covered him with their arms and bodies. 1841 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) II. ix. 130 Any measure which he chooses to cover with his authority. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* III. 236 Leake... exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen. 1887 *A. B. ELLIS Tshi-speaking Peoples* xvi. 230 The swamp... is... inhabited by a powerful god who covers the approach to the capital.

b. Said also of the material instrument: To serve as a defence, protection, or shelter to; spec. a fortress, or its guns, are said to cover the territory within their range. Also *fig.*; cf. *command*.

c 1490 *Anturs of Arth.* xli. He keruet of the cantel that couert the knyghte. c 1449 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 221 Our wellevette hatte... keureyd us from mony stormys browne. 1796 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 75 b. A Port... covered with some high steep hill, that may... serve as a land-mark for the Sailors. 1733 *J. SEACOME Hist. Heras* Stanley 110 Cannon... to cover the Ships in the Harbour. 1758 *Ann. Register* 55 Some woods... which covered their retreat. 1838-43 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* II. xxiv. 537 High ground, covered in front by the deep bed of the Anio.

c. Said of a ship's flag, and papers; of a law, constitution, etc.

1786 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* I. 180 She was an American Vessel, although covered by British Papers. 1788 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 470 Such a constitution... as will... cover its friends, and make its enemies tremble. 1849-50

*ALISON Hist. Europe* V. xxxiii. § 7. 484 That the flag should cover the merchandise.

d. To cover a siege, etc.: to protect the besieging army from attack.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Tackly* II. 162 The King at last consented to stay and cover the Siege. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 6 The siege went on in form; And the king lay with an army covering it. 1811 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VII. 620 By which the operation can be covered if it should be possible to continue it, or the siege can be raised if it should be necessary to raise it.

9. To hide or screen from view; to conceal.

a. Said of the agent. To cover the buckle: see *BUCKLE sb.* 1 b.

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 2046 (Gött.) A mantil fra his neck he toke... And him [Noah] þar wid couerid þai. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 2408 Nathing here swa covered and hydde þat sal noht þan be shewed and kydde. c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 129 Gret olyvys... Covered in levis smale. 1530 *PALSGR.* 49/2, I covered me behynde yonder hanging and herde all their counsaile. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* x. 26 There is nothing covered, that shall not be reueiled. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 697 Lead me to some solitary Place, And cover my Retreat from human Race. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. 119 He [the stag] will often cover himself under water, so as to shew nothing but the tip of his nose. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* I. iii. 154 Cover thy face from every living eye.

b. To conceal or screen (actions, facts, qualities, and other immaterial objects).

128a WYCLIF *2 Esdras* iv. 5 Ne couere thou the wicknesse of hem. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 275 Ther may be vnder godelyhede Keured many a shrewde vice. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xliii. 83 He made no semblaunt therof, as he that wel coude couure his courage. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b. If... you... finde any thing blame-worthy, cover it I pray you. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 249 With great care they will cover their losses. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 64 They covered their voyage with the pretext of ransoming prisoners. 1883 *G. LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 268 Frank laughed to cover his anxiety.

c. Said also of the instrument.

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Serv. Paules Crosse* 34 Would to God the same earth... could also cover the sinne. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1358 By reason of a little mountain that covered them. 1773 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) I. 187 His voice is so sweet, that it wants no instruments to cover it. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Vis. Maid Orl.* 265 That thou shalt wish The earth might cover thee.

10. Of a pickpocket's confederate: To screen the operations of (a principal).

1819 *J. H. VAUX Mem.* I. xii. 140 He only required me and the third man to cover him. 1828 *Glasgow Gaz.* 13 Nov. (Farmer, I saw Merritt... thrust his hand into the pocket. Jordan and O'Brien were covering Merritt. 1859 *SALA Tr. round Clock* (1861) 422 He had missed the confederate who usually 'covered' him.

b. To shield from legal penalties.

1888 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 297/2 He holds in his own name the appointment of a surgeon... He covers himself by employing a qualified assistant... to sign certificates. *Ibid.*, *Cover Assistant*.—A qualified man 'covering' one unqualified at a distance of six or seven miles lays himself open to censure by the Medical Council.

11. To cover (with a gun, pistol, etc.): to present a gun or pistol at (something) so as to have it directly in the line of fire; to aim directly at.

1607 *CONGREVE Old Back.* I. iv. 'Tis his diversion to set, 'tis mine to cover the partridge. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1831) 138/1 He [a duellist] levelled his pistol, and covered Mr. O'Grady for a few seconds. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 401, I covered him with the rifle and made him move off.

12. *Mil.* To stand in line with from a point of sight or of attention.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 That those several leaders may the more accurately and easily cover each other, when the march is in a straight alignment. 1853 *STOCQUER Mil. Encycl.*, To cover... to stand in such a position in file, that when [a man] looks exactly forward to the neck of the man who leads him, he cannot see the second man from him. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers see that both the picket and tent pole numbers [i.e. men] cover correctly. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., In the field exercise and drill of troops, one body is said to cover another exactly in rear of it.

13. *Cricket.* To take up such a position behind (another man) as to be able to stop the balls missed by him.

1840 *NYREN Cricketer's Guide* (ed. 2) 35-6 Long Field to cover the Middle Wicket and Point... must learn to judge the direction in which the batter... will strike the ball, and... he should be off to meet, or cover it. 1850 *'Bat' Crick. Manual* 44 The long-slip is placed to cover the short-slip. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 456 A man to cover the middle-wicket and the point, stands on the off-side of the striker. It is his duty to save those balls that either of the above may have missed.

III. To extend or stretch over, to pass over.

14. To be extensive enough to include or comprehend; to include within its application or scope; to provide for.

1793 *BURKE Comd. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 618 Mr. Fox's general principle fully covered all this. 1809 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2 The words are sufficiently wide to cover them. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 104/2 In cases which are not covered by the statutory provisions of the Divorce Acts.

b. To include, comprise, extend over.

1868 *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 90 The name may be one covering some of the allied contingents. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/2 The sixteenth annual report... which covers the year 1884.

15. To extend over, be co-extensive with, occupy, comprise: a. a space; also fig.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 215 His [Chaucer's] tales cover the whole field of mediæval poetry. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 July, Meux's brewery covers nearly four acres of ground. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wanderings* vi. 160 This [remark] covers the ground completely.

b. a period of time.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 334 The life... of Samuel covers the whole of this period of perplexity and doubt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 602 The long life of Hobbes covers a memorable space in our history.

c. In other fig. uses, in which it is sometimes combined with other senses. Cf. to overtake.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/4 The work... was found to be more than its existing staff at the ports could cover. 1890 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 28 Feb. 1/2 The... Loan has been covered many times over by subscriptions.

16. To pass over (ground); to get over, complete, or traverse (a given distance).

1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 510 Other racers... loiter on the ground... losing time while they cover space. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 269 In the same Kafir war... 1000 miles were covered in seventy-one days. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr., Wanted, by manufacturer... Part Services of a Gentleman covering Beds, Berks, Bucks, Herts, and Oxon. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 83/2 The distance covered was close on twenty miles.

17. To be sufficient to defray (a charge, or expense), or to meet (a liability or risk of loss); to counterbalance or compensate (a loss or risk) so as to do away with its incidence; to be or make an adequate provision against (a liability); to protect by insurance or the like.

1868 SCOTT *Yrnl.* (1890) II. 147 This... will prettily cover [the expense of] my London journey. 1866 *Cruve Banking* v. 132 A promissory note received from a customer and his surety to cover a running balance. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 119 A small charge... to cover the trouble and risk. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* 10 Apr. 218 'The bill of sale shall cover... the whole of it.' 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 An obvious saving in time and labour which must go a long way to cover their original cost.

b. absol. To provide cover; to meet the liability incurred in a speculative sale; to insure oneself.

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4 The avowed expectation on the part of producers that they will be able to 'cover' later on to better advantage. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/2 He can always 'cover' in Havre or Paris or Hamburg, where... much English business is already done.

c. To cover short sales, or 'shorts' (Stock Exch.); to buy in such stocks as have been sold short (i.e. without being actually held by the seller), in order to meet his engagements on the day of delivery, or to protect himself against loss.

1876 *Fables from N. Y. World* 14 Who had realized at the turn of the market, and was now trying to cover his shorts. 1890 *Times* 23 Aug. 3 The closing was strong. Reading advancing to 30, on covering by the 'shorts.'

d. To cover into the Treasury (U.S.): to cover or write off the balance in a balance-sheet by a transfer of the amount into the Treasury; hence, to pay into the Treasury.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 53/2 The bribe was 'covered into the Treasury'. 1887 *Pail Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/2 No heirs appeared, and the money was covered in time into the State treasury. 1890 *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) 7 Jan., The work was done for \$1000 less than the appropriation, and that amount was covered into the State Treasury.

IV. With adverbs.

18. Cover in. To complete the covering of (anything) by adding the upper layer or part; to add the roof to a building; to fill in the earth in a grave or excavation. (Also said of the roof, etc.)

1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 57 n. Various methods of covering in a building. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1885) V. iv. 318 The gilded dome which covers in the fabric. 1819 SHIRLEY *Julian & M.* 316 Would the dust were covered in upon my body now! 1826 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. v. 50 The little knoll which we cleared away to cover in our storehouse of valuables. *Mod.* The house is fairly dry; it was covered in before the winter.

19. Cover over. To cover the whole surface of, cover completely, overlay; to cover with anything that overhangs.

1530 PALSGR. 499/2 Saynt Thomas shrine is covered over with golde. 1883 STANFURD *Encis* III. (Arb.) 77 Vnder a rock arched, with trees thick covered over. 1890 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 104 The Deske That's cover'd ore with Turkish Tapistrie. a 1776 *Lass of Lochroyan* v. in Child Ball. III. lxxvi, A bonny ship... a' cored o'er with pearl.

20. Cover up. To wrap up so as to conceal; to cover over.

1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 131 The idea of covering up any portion of the rich garden loam with buildings. 1881 W. M. THAYER *Log Cabin to White Ho.* iv. Often... feeling cold after having kicked off the bed-clothes, he would say in his sleep: 'Tom, cover me up.'

† **Cover**, v. 2. Obs. Forms: 3-5 *couer-en*, *cover-en*. Also 4 *courir*, *yr*, *coouer*, *ceuer*, *kuuer*, *kuver*, *keurie*, *keuerie*, 4-5 *keuer-e(n)*, *keuer*, 5 *keuyr*, *kouer*; 5 *coowr*, *cure*, 8 *Sc.* *coor*, *cowr*. [In part at least aphetic f. *Acouer* to recover, q.v.; but reinforced by the cognate OF. *couver*, *couverer*, to get, acquire = Pr. and Sp. *cobrar*, a word which contains the radical

part of F. *re-couverer*, Sp. *re-cobrar*, L. *recuperare* to regain, recover; *cuperare* appears also in med. L.: cf. *cuperamentum* acquisition, in Du Cange = OF. *couvrance*, *couvrance* (Godef.).

French influence is evident in the vowel-change in the form *keuer*, the 3rd sing. pres. of *couver* being regularly *couvre*, *keuvre*, as in COVER v. 1. Numerous examples of the OF. *couver*, *couverer* are given by Godefroy under *couver*. Like COVER v. 1, this word was sometimes reduced to a monosyllable *cour*, *cour*, *coor*, esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To get, gain, obtain, attain.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 342 in O. E. Misc. 122 *Pe mon be hi* [god wymmion] may icheoue, and icouere over obre [v. r. chesen hire from obere]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 664 (Cott.) Tell me... I sal couer [M. T. gete] bi saghteling. c 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 136 in E. E. F. P. 1862 110 Pat be [Judas] be teoping of bulke boxes to him keouerie miste. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 485 I keuered me a comfort bat now is cast fro me. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 209 An yle, Pat no creature might keuer for course of the see. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 37, I had moche leuer couere a lill blame thenne [etc.].

b. with *inf.* To attain or get to be.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 128 Pat it no schuld neuer Kuere to be king for as be kinde eyre.

c. *intr.* To attain, make one's way, get (to, out of).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 319 Er moste bou ceuer to ober counsail. c 1340 *Gow. & Gr. Knt.* 222 Sylven he keueret bi a cragge, & comet of a hole. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 325 William at last keuered with be kinges sone out of be keene prese. *Ibid.* 3647 For oust bat here enemyes ever worche mist, Pei keuered with clene strenghe with him to towne. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowryn, or strechyng [v. r. curyn, or stretchyn; P. arechyn], attinge.

d. To cover up: to get up, succeed in rising.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4269 His hors... keuerid up above the flood; And swam to that othir syde. c 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Koxb.) 58/8 Vp he keuered on his fete.

2. *trans.* To recover, get back, regain.

a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1240 Wende she it [Ne child] coueren neuere mor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26 134 Samson... couerd sipeh his fax. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1249 His cuntre to kouer, & his kid rewme. c 1425 *Seven Sng.* (P.) 357, I scholde couere agayn my syght.

3. To recover, restore, relieve (a person, etc. from, of, out of); to heal (a wound).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2630 (Cott.) Godd sal couer be of bi care. *Ibid.* 15575 (Cott.) Pou sal couer & confort ham Pat sitis in sorow. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1700 [He] couwe vche kyndam to-kerue & keuer when hym lyked. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1521 Your comfort mai him keure & his sorwe slake. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 109 Pat bus has couered vs of our care. c 1450 *Martin* xxviii. 574 The kyng deluyered hem leches to couer their woundes.

b. *refl.* To recover oneself.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12905 (Cott.) Saulus him couerd in a stund, be luss fast can he confound. c 1475 *Rauf Colyear* 924 Wald thou couert the in hy, and couer the of sin.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To recover (from sickness, fainting, or the like); to regain health; to be restored, to be relieved.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Kyng Wyllam keuerede azen to hele al to sone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8624 (Cott.) Dis child... miht not couer to lyf agayn. 1340 *HAMMOLE Pr. Cons.* 811 Pan er men in dout... Wethir he sal euer couer agayn. 1384 *Wyclif Heb. xi.* 34 Thei keuereden of syknesse. c 1435 *Portugall* 334 Thus he couyrd out of care. c 1450 *Myrc* 858 Gef that they to lyf keure. 1470-1570 *HENRY Wallace* x. 26, vij thousand. Dede on the bent, that recoueryt [ed. 1570 couerit] neur mar. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 37 [Jam.] Say, ye're in love, and but her cannot couer.

**Cover** (kō'vər), sb. 1. Forms: 4 *cuvur*, 4-5 *couere*, 5-7 *couer*, 5-*cover*; see also CURR sb. 2 [Mainly f. COVER v. 1; but it is possible that in early use the word represented F. *couvert*, which had in nom. sing. and in pl. *couers*, whence an Eng. sing. *cover* was natural. Sense 7 represents mod. F. *couvert*.]

I. 1. That which covers: anything that is put or laid over, or that naturally overlies or over-spreads an object, with the effect of hiding, sheltering, or enclosing it; often a thing designed or appropriated for the purpose.

c 1300 *Sir Beues* 4611 (MS. C) Of golde he made be ryche couere [v. r. cornere]. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 55 *Pe arke* or couere of god was conquerid into enemyes hondis. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 60 Her Waggon Spokes made of long Spinners legs: the Couer of the wings of Grashoppers. 1593 — *Rich. II.* III. ii. 154 That small Modell of the barren Earth, which serves as Paste, and Couer to our Bones. 1607 *Toisell Serpents* (1653) 754 They climbe up to the sieling, or couer of the house. 1684 *BURNET Th. Earth* (J.), The fountains... strengthened... by making a strong cover or arch over them. 1691 *RAY Creation* (J.), With your hand or any other cover you stop the vessel. 1793 *WASHINGTON Let.* 12 Dec. Wks. 1891 XII. 362 To the building of such houses, there would be no limitation, nor to that of thatch for the cover of them. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 115 Having a good deal of cover of earth, &c. upon them, they were then chiefly wrought underground. 1823 *W. BUCKLAND Reliq. Diluv.* 185 The alluvial cover which rests upon the rocks of this district.

b. Often as the second element in combinations. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1662) 93 The violent flapping of a Chest-cover, no hand touching it. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 264 Needlework... in the shape of chair-covers, sofa-covers.

2. *spec.* a. The lid of any vessel, receptacle, or aperture, whether detached or not.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 475 One white stonydyng cuppe with a cover of silver. 1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26

You shall but seeke to cover every pot with one cover. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 99 Take the Vessel from the Fire, and take off the Cover. 1694 *Ser. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 130 He hath a great many small holes on the Cover of his Gills. 1796 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 253 The... covers of the ship's coppers, were converted into frying-pans. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 39 The font requires a cover to keep out the dust.

† b. A defensive or protective covering for the body; a piece of armour; an article of clothing. *Cover of the eyes:* the visor (of a helmet). Obs.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2359 He hitte Amanas... In the cubur [error for cubur] of the eyghe. 1540 *HYNDEN tr. Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. R. This apparell... is the cover of antichrist. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 88 Of the skin of the bird called Looon... they make not an unbecoming cover for the head. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 20 They expose themselves... without any cover upon their breasts.

c. Of a book: (a) The binding, wrapper, or case, as a whole; (b) each of the boards or sides, as in *from cover to cover*; (c) the quantity of cloth required for a case.

1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 88 This precious Booke of Loue... onely lacks a Couer. 1668 *EARLE Microcosm.* vii. (1811) 23 A manuscript [he] pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth eaten. 1770 *HEARNE Collect.* (Ox. Hist. Soc.) III. 9 Bound up in Past-Board Covers. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 422 These three materials are then passed on to the case-makers: one of whom takes possession of the pile of cloth covers. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 99/1 The books are beautiful specimens of scrivency, and from cover to cover may be searched without finding a blot.

d. The wrapper of a letter or of any postal packet.

Hence, to address to (a person) under cover to (another). In a general sense including an envelope (which is a special kind of cover); but *spec.* used of a wrapper cut and folded differently from an envelope, as in the 'Mulready covers'.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 IV. 374, I acknowledge her goodness to me, with a pencil only, on the cover of a letter sealed up. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xiii. 191 Direct to me at Lord Longtown's... under cover to Alice. 1804 *PITT in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 75, I send this under Hammond's cover to the Postmaster. 1876 *World V.* 11 The task of addressing the covers to the subscribers does not devolve upon him [the Editor].

6. In various technical uses.

1883 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 583 Cover, in slating; the part of the slate that is hidden; the exposed part being called the margin. 1899 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 100 That part of the sliding faces projecting beyond the depth of the port, is called the cover, and is much greater on the steam side of the port than on the education side. 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Cover*, a miner's box in which ore is removed from the rock or strata. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Cover* (machinery), the cap-head or end-plate of a cylinder.

3. That which serves for shelter or concealment; a shelter, a hiding-place.

14... *Stations of Terra.* 400 (Horst.) Pan ranne we ferre & nere As conys doth to her couere. 1611 *BIBLE Wnd.* x. 17 Wisdom... was vnto them for a couer by day. 1751 *Narr. of Wager* 28 The Tree... not proving so good a Cover from the Rains as we wished. 1776 N. GREENE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1841) I. 2/8 As the state of the barracks is, they would find exceeding good cover for the men. 1877 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 49 They will be here afore you can find a cover. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/2 When driven from their entrenchments they clung to every bit of cover the surface of the country afforded them.

† b. fig. Support, countenance. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 24 Beggerly fragmets of mans invention, beyng without all cover of Scriptures, yea rather contrary to the same.

c. † *In cover:* in concealment (obs.). *Under cover:* under a screening or sheltering eminence, roof, etc. *Under (the) cover of:* under the protection or shelter of.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10513 Kepos you in couer, cleane out of sight! 1573 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 110 Sydenham... was in cover all the while. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 508/2 [They] being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under cover. 1796 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 219 Whilst others got up water-buts, and slept in them under the cover of a tree. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, We can glide under cover of the woods with less hazard of being seen. 1836-43 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 143 These feed... under cover of the darkness. 1885 *GRANT Mem.* xx. I. 274 The troops... lay crouched under cover of the river bank.

d. fig. Something that hides, conceals, or screens; a cloak, screen, disguise, pretence. *Phr.* *Under (the) cover of.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 117 Death is the fairest couer for her shame. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hesse* vii. (1652) 277, I will take their covers from their... eyes... Wicked men have divers covers for their lewdness. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) VI. iv. 70 Presumption which loves to conceal itself under the cover of humility. 1766 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxi. 564 Precautions, which were probably nothing but covers to his ambition. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 272 Under the cover of rhetoric much higher themes are introduced.

e. Concealment, disguise; underhand or deceitful conduct. *rare.*

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 198 We ourselves with a little cover, others more directly, pay a tribute to the republic of Algiers. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 7, I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover.

f. *Thieves' slang.* A confederate who screens the operations of a thief or pickpocket.



1822 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Cover*. Any body whose dress or stature renders him particularly eligible for this purpose (covering a thief) is said to be a good cover. 1853 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 106 The ranks of . . the passers of base coin, shofulmen, 'wires', and 'covers' will be sensibly strengthened.

4. *Hunting*. Woods, undergrowth, and bushes, that serve to shelter or conceal wild animals and game : = COVERT 3. Also in comb., as *fox-cover*.

1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. xi. Never frightened Hare fled to Cover . . with more terror of mind than I to this retreat. 1761 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 264 You hunt a cover that is full of foxes. 1796 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 275 The rhinoceros . . broke cover at last and appeared on the plain. 1839 PRATER *Poems* (1864) II. 55 She wields the gun, or beats the cover. 1867 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* II. 22 The fox trots out . . but, not liking the aspect of affairs, turns back to the cover.

6. *Comm.* Funds adequate to cover or meet a liability or secure against contingent loss.

1803 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/1 Warden supplying the necessary cover when losses were reported, in order to avert failure. 1824 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 104 Gledhill deposited the certificate with . . his stockbroker, by way of cover of security for all . . advances in the course of business. *Mod.* The Shanghai branch remits bills of exchange as cover for its own drafts on London. Having reason to expect a rise in Mexicans he bought £1,000 stock, and deposited £10 as £1 per cent. cover; contrary to expectation the stock declined, and he lost his £10 cover.

8. See COVER v. 1. 6.

1848 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Retaining the horse all night, and offering her a fresh cover in the morning.

II. [After F. *couvert*, (1) 'the covering or furniture of a Table for the meal of a prince' (Cotgr.), the cloth, plates, knives, forks, etc. with which a table is covered or laid; (2) the portion of these appropriated to each guest.]

7. The utensils laid for each person's use at table; the plate, napkin, knife, fork, spoon, etc.

a 1612 HARRINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 213, I muste go before the breakfasting covers are placed. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4116/1, 4 large Tables, with 50 Covers each. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. Covers were laid for four. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 99 We get a card of invitation to a dinner of sixty covers at John Hamock's.

III. 8. Combinations: attrib. and appositional, as *cover-boat* (see quot.); *cover-clay*, a bed of clay covering the strata of a quarry, mine, etc.; *cover-feather* = COVERT 5; *cover-glass*, a glass used as a cover, *spec.* a slip of glass used to cover a microscopical preparation; *cover-hack*, a horse ridden in a cover (for game); *cover-hole*, a hole provided with a lid or cover; *cover-pan*, a pan having a cover; *cover-plate*, a plate serving as a cover; the removable plate of a lock, a cap-plate or cap; *cover-shooting*, shooting (of game) in a cover; *cover-side*, the side of a fox-cover, where the hunters congregate; *cover-way*, 'the recess or internal angle left in a piece of masonry or brick-work to receive the roofing' (Gwilt).

1824 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 9/1 (*Queensland Labour-traffic*) The second boat . . called the 'cover' boat, keeps a short distance outside the surf, in order to cover the retreat of the trading boat. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mineral Kingsd.* (1810) 146 In some places this species of compounded 'cover-clay' contains specimens of all the strata found in the neighbourhood. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. ix. 336 The plumage . . is white, except the quill and the 'cover' feathers of the wings. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 347 If slices of root under a 'cover-glass' are irrigated. 1883 *Med. News* IV. 163 Place a drop of Canada-balsam on the cover-glass and mount carefully. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hundred and two 'cover-hacks'. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1066 Houses . . open up to the thatch with a 'Cover-hole or two to vent the steam of the pans. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 27 Place the 'Cover-plate' . . so as the Centre of the Cover-plate, may stand directly over and against the Centre of the Main-plate. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 194 The cover-plate . . which will just cover the opening of the box. 1864 *Reader No.* 88. 294/3 Better exercise than 'cover-shooting'. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 2 I'll have . . Cecil Falconer over here, for a few days' cover-shooting. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 269 To ride to the 'cover side and see the fox found. 1881 *Gentleman's Ann.* 103 More highly esteemed at the cover-side, on the cricket-field and the river. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 583 'Cover-way in roofing.

|| **Cover** (kɒvə), *sb.* 2. *Wales*. [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cyfair*.] The ordinary measure of land in South Wales, being  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an imperial acre.

1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4516/4 The Estate . . containing 551 Acres, Statute Measure, being 828 Welch Covers.

**Couer**, var. of **QUIVER** a. *Obs.*

† **Coverance**. *Obs.* Also 4 *keuraunos*, (*ou-rans*). [a. OF. *covrance*, *covrance*, f. *couver*; cited by Godef. in sense 'getting, acquisition': cf. COVER v. 2.] Recovery, restoration.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9770 (Cott.) Adam . . mought wit na chance Of his fall get gain couerance [v. r. haue Curans, haue keuraunce]. *Ibid.* 23722 (Cott.) O þat dun-cast we mai wit chaurance . . get couerance.

**Coveratour**, *obs.* Sc. var. COVERTURE, coverlet.

† **Coverchief**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 as in COVER, with -ohief, -cheffe, -cheef, -ohief(e), -chif, -ohyef, etc.; 5- ooverchief; pl. 4-5 -cheues,

-cheves. [a. F. *couvre-chief*, in OF. *cuevre-chief*, *queuvrechief*, f. *couver* to cover + *chief*, OF. *chief*, head: see COVER v. 1 and CHIEF.] Earlier form of KERCHIEF.

1. A cloth used as a covering for the head, chiefly by women; a 'head-rail', head-cloth, head-dress. *Obs.* since 16th c. exc. *Hist.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Scho 3ede out in hir smok . . Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchief alle bare vis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 739 With that hir couerchief ouer hir heed she bryde. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xx. 125 Women . . schulden haue linnen or silken keuercheffis. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 149 Also ther is our Ladyes keuyrcheffe. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 Guyngye eche to other laces, gyrdels, gloues, keuercheues. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 617 Before you can leave off your couercheffe, and then your nightcap. [1848] LYTTON *Harold* I. i. 'Give me my couerchief and my staff,' said Hilda.

b. With qualifying word, as *breast, neck coverchief*, a cloth to cover the neck, breast, or other part of the body.

1386 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 23 Necke couercheues and filetes and roketes. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 148, xxiiiij breast couerchiefes of Holand clothe.

2. A handkerchief.

c 1305 *Pilate* 126 in E. E. P. (1862) 114 Mi keuerchief ic him bitok and he wond hit aboute his face. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1063 The keuercheffes he took on honde Abouten hys arme he hem wonde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. vii. The kynge wepte and dryed his eyen with a keuerchief.

**Covercle** (kɒvəɪk'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 *oou-*, *oovercle*, -oule, -kell, -akylle, -kyl, *oowerkylle*, 8 *coverkil*, 4- *coverrole*. [a. OF. *covercle* (mod. F. *covercle*), ad. L. *cooperculum* a cover, f. *co-operire* to COVER.]

† 1. A cover (of a vessel), a lid. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 284 A little roundell . . Paraventure as broad as a covercle. 1434 E. E. Wills (1882) 102 A littill couerckell for his coppe ygit. 1488 *Will of Fourmer* Somerset Ho., A salt woute a couerle. [1706] PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Covercle* or *Coverkil* (old Word) a Cover, or Lid.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Any natural structure, acting as a lid; an operculum. *rare.*

a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* II. (L.) The covercle of a shell-fish. 1829 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 453 Opening the covercle of the lecythis. 1876 *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 535 note, The hornets line their cells with silk, and stop them with a covercle of the same material.

† **Covercle**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To close down or hide under a covercle.

a 1621 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 233 We cover it [sin] with some pretences, some excuses, some hopes of covering it.

**Covercle**, *a. nonce-use*. [f. COVERCLE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a covercle or lid.

1854 BADHAM *Halicut*. 64 Silver stewpans, covercled and without lids.

**Cover-cloth** (kɒvəɪk'lɒp). [f. COVER *sb.* + CLOTH.] A cloth used as a cover, a cloth covering. 1599 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 336, iij pare of linnen sheates . . xiiij new coverclothes, in a troncke. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 402 They who thou beginst to lash . . in thy Latine Cover-Cloth. 1888 CAULFIELD, etc. *Dict. Needlework* 399/1 All these Pillows before they are finished are covered with three cloths known as Cover Cloths, which are used to keep the lace clean while in progress.

**Covered** (kɒvəɪd), *pp. a.* Also 5-7 *couered*, 5 *ouryd*, *kevryd*. [f. COVER *sb.* and v. + -ED.]

1. Having a cover, covering, or lid. † b. Of a ship: Decked. † c. Of base coin: Overlaid or plated (with precious metal).

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My best gay cuppe of erthe keuyrd. *Ibid.* 42 My browne cuppe of erthe curyd. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet. a 1665 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 421 King Eumenes, coming from Elzea with 90 covered ships. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medals*, Covered or Plated Medals are those which have only a thin silver leaf over the copper.

† 2. Concealed, hidden; secret; of concealed or ambiguous meaning. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 57 b, Yf she hadde holde her self more secrete and couered. 1554 LATIMER *Serm.* 23rd *Sund.* after Trin. Wks. II. 182 Yf he doth it with dark and covered words. 1851 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 173 Either by his covered, or discovered will.

3. Thickly clothed with some vegetative growth. Now only in comb., as *brake, moss, weed-covered*. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 320 Some were in the covered fields hunting their prey. 1670 A. LOVELL *Pontaine's Duties* Cav. 119 An Army passing through a close and covered Country.

4. Roofed or closed in overhead.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 763 The spacious Hall . . like a covered field. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 123 P. 2 These were most of them covered Walks. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 262 There is not a covered way to walk in after drinking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 195 They walked about in the covered court.

5. Wearing one's hat; keeping one's hat on.

c 1669 S. COLVIT in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 394 And speak to Statesmen with your hat on; And covered, round in ladies' ears. 1797 SWIFT *Wonder of Womd.*, He stands always covered, even in the presence of the king.

6. Sheltered, protected, screened; *spec.* in *Fortif.* † covered flank, covered-way (formerly covert-way; see COVERT a. 1 b): see QUOTS.

1568 TRAVESTIN *Sigge Newkewel* 28 The besieged made a Sally by a covered way. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flank*,

Low, covered, or retired Flank is the platform of the casemate which lies hid in the bastion. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 207 The Covered-way is intended to form a communication round the place, and to prevent the enemy from approaching the counterscarp of the ditch. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 9) 261 The Covered way is a space of about 30 feet broad, extending round the counterscarp of the ditch, being covered by a parapet . . with a banquette.

7. *Comb.* Covered-binding (*Mining*) = plank-timbering (see quot.); covered-eyed a., having eyes protected by a covering; opposed to *made-eyed*.

1857 AGASSIZ *Nat. Hist. U. S. I.* 71 The Covered-eyed Medusa. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Covered-binding, = Plank-timbering, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames.

**Coverer** (kɒvəɪə), [f. COVER v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who covers.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VI. 176 Constantyn shal be here cook and coueror of here churche. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 The eye lyddes ben the helers and couerors of the eyen. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Velador*. a coueror. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry in Harl. Misc.* III. 527 No coueror of his thoughts. 1861 TREMCH *Ep.* 7 *Ch. Asia* 205 The true coueror of the nakedness of man.

b. A thing that covers; a cover.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 142 Then side stones, and a stone coueror were put in.

2. *spec.* † a. One who covers or roofs building, etc. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Slate*, Helliers or Coverers with Slate. 1764 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 173/2 Tilers, and other coverers.

b. *Mil.* He who covers the man in front of him: see COVER v. 12.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 When any of those officers . . shift from their proper places . . their coverers occupy such place during their absence, and on their return again resign it. 1838 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 101 The Standard and his Coverer resume their posts. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xlv. (1889) 427 He is covering sergeant of my company, and the smartest coueror we have.

3. With defining word prefixed, as *boat-, bonnet-, flask-coverer*, etc.

1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6172/11 Henry Hunt . . Flask-Coverer. a 1770 *Cook Voy.* VI. iv. ix. (R.), The women are the . . boat-builders or boat-coverers. 1807 *Hackney Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/7 Wanted. Bonnet-Coverers—Velvet and leaders.

**Coverfeu**, *obs.* var. of CURFEW.

† **Cover-fire**. *Obs.* [f. COVER v. 1 + FIRE *sb.*, after F. *couvre-feu*.] A utensil for covering up and preserving fire.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 54 The Cover-Fire (as the Author calls it). *Ibid.* 129 The Cover-Fire Instruments. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 234/1 An iron implement which is called a curfew, or cover-fire.

**Covering** (kɒvəɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1

1. The action of the vb. COVER, in various senses. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxiii. 252 In gode love scholde be no coverynge. 1428 E. E. Wills (1882) 80 To the keuyring of the trinite schapel. 1558 HULOET, Couerynge, horsynge or leapyng of a mare. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 152 The hiding and couering of mine owne actions. a 1728 LIELE *Husb.* 36 Covering is when the lime is first laid on the land . . and so covered over with earth. 1818 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 612/2 The division of Foy . . was charged with the covering of the retrograde movement. 1849 YOUTT *Horse* 319 From the time of covering, to within a few days of the expected period of foaling. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers correct the covering and dressing.

2. *concr.* That which covers or is adapted to cover, whether for protection, shelter, concealment, or adornment; a cover; a cloth to spread over; clothing; the outer coating or integument.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 343 Scaffatis, ledderis, and coueryngis. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 A woman . . straute out a couerynge vpon the mouth of the pit. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 346 Medicyns þat . . makip a rynde aboute upon þe fleisch & makip a strong keuyeryng for to defende þe fleisch fro harm. 1413 LVG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxvii. (1483) 84 Norysshing to the body within and koueryng withoute. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Coueryng of a sadell, *houste*. 1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 54 An alb—whearof is made a coueringe for our font. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 70 b, Trees and Wooddes. at the first served men for foode, coueryng, and clothing. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxii. 14 Thicke cloudes are a couering to him that he seeth not. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 48 The whole earth . . was buried beneath a covering of waters. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, There was neither cloak nor covering for the Prince. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 106 The covering or capsule, when the seeds become ripe, opens at the top. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 40 The geologist . . finds its solid covering composed of rocks. 1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortin. Rev.* Feb. 226 A convenient covering, from behind which he may direct his own shafts with impunity.

† b. *spec.* The roof of a building; a canopy; a bed-cover; the cover of a book. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxvii. (1495) 711 Trees areryd . . vp to the toppes of the house . . beeryth vp the coueryng therof. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 336 l. 482 Item, j payre of schetys . . Item, j coueryng of whyte linnen clothe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 The stretes were couerd ouer his hede . . with ryche couerynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 Couerynge of a buke, *cooperatorium*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, The foundacyon may be without the couerynge of the hous. 1558 *Inuent.* in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 170 A payre of lin sheits & a old couerynge. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 238 The tops and coverings of houses. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 We sold covering, sheet, and blanket.

† c. A lid. *Obs.*

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 54 A pece of syluer w<sup>t</sup> a curyng of syluer haueyng a knoppe aboue. c1540 *Pilgr. T.* 83 in Thynne *Animadu.* App. 79 With keuering of his cupe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. xxv. 25 Like to a pot... with close-laid covering.

3. *Comb.* [here the *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* often blend], as *covering-hurdle*, -*party*, -*plate*, -*time*; *covering-board*, a plank which is fitted round the ship, covering the tops of all the timbers; = *PLANK-SHEER*; † *covering-seeds*, comfits made by coating seeds with sugar; *covering-stone*, the top stone of a cromlech or the like; *covering-strap*, in iron ships, a plate beneath the two meeting-plates in a strake, to which these are riveted, and thus connected together.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, \**Covering-board*, the same as *plank-sheer*. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. i. noticed how close the water washed up against the covering-board. 1823 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 122 The Britons are said to have used a \**covering-hurdle* in battle. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Put into the pan, and covered with a \**covering plate*. 16. *Rich Closet of Rarities* (N.). To make each sort of comfits, vulgarly called \**covering-seeds*, etc., with sugar. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 218 In order to get the \**covering-stone* the easier into its place. 1786 *Sportsm. Dict.* s.v. *Stallion*. Let there be likewise a rack and manger, to feed him in during his \**covering-time*.

† *Covering*, *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. *COVER v.* 2 + -ING 1.] Recovering, recovery.

c1330 *Hali Meid.* 11 Hit is an lure bat is wiðute coueringe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12266 (Cott.) All had couering bat was in wa. c1320 *Cast. Love* 572 No mon nedde of him-self a couyng. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 113 Swa seik was the king That men doutit of his couyng. c1450 *LONELICH Grail* li. 356 Keuering of myn grete maladye.

*Covering*, *ppl. a.* [f. *COVER v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That covers: see the *vb.* *Covering-leaves* (see *quot.*). *Covering letter*: a letter enclosing another letter or document; an explanatory letter. *Covering price*: an inclusive price.

1335 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxviii. 14 Thou coueringe Cherub. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 350 These couering Heauns. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* iv. 5 They shall take downe the couering Vaile. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 323 Orders were given for the covering and working parties... to return to camp. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 36 The covering sergeants move up to the front rank. 1877 *BENNETT tr. Thom's Bot.* iv. 86 Covering-leaves are so called because they cover or protect other parts of the plant. In this class are included the bud-scales already described and the bracts or hypophyllary leaves. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 28, 304 per piece is a covering price. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 14/4 Addresses... must be written legibly on the back of the designs, and not on covering letters. 1890 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 189 The petition, with Rodney's covering letter... are... at the Record Office.

*Cover-key*, dial. f. *CULVER-KEY*.

*Coverless* (kə'vələs), *a.* [f. *COVER sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cover. Hence *Coverlessness*. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 4 The gin-palace on one side of the way, and the empty cupboard and coverless bed opposite. 1881 *Mrs. H. HUNT Childr. Jerus.* 58 The dinner was... [sent] coverless through the storm. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 304 The little quartos are so well printed... that one is bound to excuse... their coverlessness.

*Coverlet* (kə'vəli:t), *Forms*: 4-5 *cou-*, *coverlite*, -*lyt*, -*lyth*, *cowrylythe*, *keuerlit*, -*lyte*, *keuwerlyte*, *keuer*, -*koverlet*, 5-6 *couerlet* (t/e, 6 *couerlyght*, *couverlet*, *keuerlette*, 6-7 *coverlott*, 5- *coverlet*. [The early form *coverlite* appears to represent an OF. \**couver-lit* (f. *courir* to cover + *lit* bed). Examples of *coverlit*, *coverlet* occur in 14th c. Anglo-Fr.; but these may be from English. (Mod.F. *couver-lit* is a neologism, suggested perhaps in part by Eng. *coverlet*.) The variants in -*let*, -*light*, -*led*, -*lid* (see next), etc., show that at an early date the composition of the word was unknown.]

1. The uppermost covering of a bed; a counterpane, quilt.

[1381 *Will of Cress of March* in Nicholls *Royal Wills* (1780) 100 Un coverlet de worstede pur mesine le lit, vn courtour de bleu, etc. 1399 *Will of Cress of Gloucester*, *ibid.* 181 Item, un lit... ove... testers, coverlitz, curtyns, et tapitz, qe a eux appertient.]

a1300 *Cursor M.* 11239 (Gött.) Was bar no pride [of] couerlite [v.r. couerled] chamber curtin ne tapite. 1384 *Wyclif 2 Kings* viii. 15 He toke an couerlyte... and spradde upon his face. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel yppouthered with Cheuerons. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 160 (Harl. MS.) Bitwene hir shete and hir couerlyte of hir bede. 1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* iii. (1570) Bvj/2 All the clothes and couerlet. 1523 *Bury Wills* 116 A couerlyght with flowre deleyce. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. (1682) 200 Neither have they any bed-cloths, save only a couerlet above them. 1766 *PENNINGTON Zool.*, *Eider Duck*, It's remarkably light, elastic, warm qualities, make it [eider down] highly esteemed, as a stuffing for coverlets. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xx. 405 A present of a quilted coverlet.

2. *transf.* A covering of any kind; a cover.

1531 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xvii. 19 The wyfe toke and spread a couerlet [COVERDALE, couerynge; so 1611] on the top of the well and strawed thereon... barley. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 90 The Nets, are cover'd for avoiding the Rain with dry Coverlets made of Palm leaves. 1718 *POPE Iliad* v. 246 Ten polish'd chariots... veil'd in spacious coverlets. 1744 *MITCHELL in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 104 Perhaps the inner Epidermis itself may appear thro' its

outer porous Coverlet. 1805 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 20 Any blind, shade, coverlet or awning... before any shop.

b. *fig.* (from 1 and 2.)

1607-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxxiv. 57 Gold is the only Coverlet of imperfections. 1607 *CONGREVE Old Back* iv. 1, Under the coverlet of religion. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vii. 50 Over the slopes... was spread a coverlet of shining snow.

3. *Comb.*, as *coverlet-maker*.

1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 273 The Sieur Veron, coverlet maker.

*Coverlid* (kə'vəli:d), *Forms*: 4-7 *cou-*, *coverled*, -*lyd*, (7-8 *coverlaid*), 6- *coverlid*. [A variant of *prec.*, with different analysis of the second part.] = *prec.*

a1300 (see *COVERLET* 1). c1450 *Vox* in *Wt. Wülcker* 742 '16 *Hoc cooptorium*, a coverlid. 1590 *Hay any Work* 33 Fling a coverled on him. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* xviii. 323 And on him laid a white Coverled. 1707 *tr. Cress D'Annoy's Wks.* 508 She wrapp'd her self up in her Coverlaid. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 3 Jan. 9 Blankets and coverlids were distributed to the necessitous poor. 1855 *MACALAY Hist. Eng.* III. 174 Blankets and coverlids. 1865 *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 185 The bed, with its silken coverlid.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes iv. xv. 253 Having nothing but the spangled Coverlid of Heaven over him. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat.* Ins. 1070 This field Spider... stretching forth his sheet with a Coverlid. 1854 *RUSKIN Lect. Archit.* i. 34 The very soul of the cottage... is in its thick impenetrable coverlid of close thatch. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. ix. 201 Under a coverlid of London Fog.

*Coverly*, *obs. var.* of *COVERTLY*.

† *Cover-pane*, *Obs.* Also 5 *keurepayn*, 6 *coverpanne*. [f. *COVER* + *PANE cloth*.] A cloth that covers, a cloth covering: cf. *COUNTERPANE* 2.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In anoder cofer toyleys, a keurepayn, vj. white bolles unkeueryng. a1552 *LELAND Inthron. of Alp. Nevill* (R.). All to be covered with a cover-pane of diaper of fyne sylke. 1564 *Lanc. Wills* II. 57 Unto Robert Moreleys wief a coverpane. c1600 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Serjant [of the Pantry] hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothes... that are darned.

*Cover-point*, [f. *COVER v.* + *POINT sb.*]

1. *Cricket*. a. A fielder who stands behind, and a little to the bowler's side of, 'point', to stop and return such balls as are not fielded by the latter.

b. His position in the field.

1850 *'Bat' Crick. Manual* 45 A good cover-point watches the motions of the batsman. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. viii. Look out now at cover-point. 1887 *Times* 5 Sept. 9.5 The smart fielding of cover-point.

2. *Lacrosse*. A player who stands just in front of 'point', with the object of preventing the ball from coming near the goal.

*Co-versed* (kə'və:st), *a. Trig.* [f. *Co-* pref. + *VERSED a.*] In *Co-versed sine*: the versed sine of the complement of an angle: see *VERSED*.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Co-versed Sine* (in *Geom.*) is the remaining part of the Diameter of a Circle after the Versed Sine is taken from it. 1763 *HUTTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 32 The difference between radius and sine will be the co-versed sine.

*Cover-shame*. Something used to conceal shame; a garment used to cover nakedness; also *fig.* b. The shrub *Juniperus Sabina* or *Savin*, employed to procure abortion.

1609 *GAULLE Holy Madn.* 86 Hath made him a new kinde of Catch-credit of his old cover-shame. 1659 *GAYTON Art Longer* 73 Thou cover-shame, old Figtree. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* iii. 1, Does he put on holy Garments for a Cover-shame of Lewdness? 1693 *Reply to Ladies Pettit*, in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 419/2 Those dangerous plants called cover-shame, alias *savin*, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Cover-shame, *Juniperus Sabina*.

*Cover-slip*. 1. *Cricket*. An extra fielder sometimes placed to back up the two slips (short-slip and long-slip). b. His position in the field.

1891 *Daily News* 23 June 3/7 He was let off... by Wilson at cover-slip.

2. A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation; = *cover-glass* (*COVER sb.* 8).

*Cover-slut*. Something worn to cover sluttishness, an outer garment put on over untidy attire, an apron, pinafore, or 'brat'. Also *fig.*

1639 *Short Contention betw. French-hood, Felt-hat, etc.* 1.9 Wee doe know you [i.e. the head-dress called 'The Bagge'] to be... a meere rumpel'd... Taffeta Cover-slut. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 173 It is... hateful, that the providence of God should be misapplied as a cover-slut of idleness, ignorance, and unconscionableness. 1670 *Acc. Scotland* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 139 (D.) Those women that can purchase plads need not bestow much upon other clothes, these cover-sluts being sufficient. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 54 Rags and Cover-sluts of Infamy. 1808 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *One more Peep* Wks. 1812 V. 374 Put on your cover-slut of blue. 1845 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting... a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front... a mere 'cover-slut' intended to hide meanness and deformity.

*Covert* (kə'və:st), *a.* (pa. *ppl.*) *Forms*: 4-7 *couert* (e, 5 *couerte*, 6 *couvert*, 4- *coovert*. [a. OF. *covert*, later *covert* = *L. coopertum*, pa. *ppl.* of *courir*, *courir* = *L. cooperire* to COVER.]

1. *lit.* Covered, hidden; roofed over; overgrown; sheltered. Now *rare*.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 227 For gladly wolde I... holde me covert alway. c1489 *CAXTON Blanch.* v. (1890) 22 Blanch-

ardyn... holdyng the couert wayes, because... he shold not be folowed or ouer taken. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ezek.* iv. comm., Covert passage about seven foot in height. 1625 *BACON Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 559 You are... to Plant a Covert Alley, vpon Carpenters Worke... by which you may goe in Shade. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The fox is... very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially... near forest-woods and covert places. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* III. 177 This covert nook reports not of his hand. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 40 All is green, solitary, covert.

† b. *Fortif. Covert way*: = *COVERED way*.

1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 311 The way which is made in the counterscarpe which is commonly called the covert-way. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 27 The Covert or close way... left above the Moat next the open Field. 1801 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Des.* I. 361 Turning them by the covert way.

† c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1713 *STEELE Spect.* No. 423 P. 4 This Covert-way of Courtship. 1774 *FELTHAM Hist. Ess. Wks.* 1795 IV. 11 The covert way of Pharisaeism. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 401 The beaver has a covert way bored under the ice.

2. *fig.* Concealed, hidden, secret; disguised.

c1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 389 3yf hyt be shewed here apert, yn ouper stede hyt ys couert. a1400 *Robbery in Rel. Ant.* II. 38 A covert thefte dos he in case. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 50 The covert thoughts and delights of the minde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73b, Condition implied, or covert and not expressed, which is called a condition in Law. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* I. 187 Wage covert war or open? 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. v. 117 It was a covert attempt on the French side to disguise Catholic emancipation. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. 631 The words... were taken as conveying a covert threat.

b. of looks, glances.

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xii. Towards one particular window he directed many covert glances. 1845 — *Mod. Fr.* I. xvi. A covert glance at her face.

† 3. Of persons: Not open, close, secretive; sly, deceitful. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMMILL Pr. Cons.* 4489 Gog es als mykel at say, als covert, And Magog es nocht elles bot als apert. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6152 Religious folk ben fulle covert; Seculer folk ben more apert. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxv. 159 This Lewys was not so covert in his werke... but that his vncle had thereof wytyng. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. v. 33 He was the covertest sheltered Traitor That euer liv'd. 1673 *S. C. Art of Complaisance* 94 Tiberius the most crafty and covert of all men.

b. Of words: Of hidden or obscure meaning or reference. Now *rare*.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 55 To speke in wordes so coverte. 1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale* Wks. 542/1 The covert and obscure wordes of. Christ. 1625 *BACON Hen. VII.* 11 Chose rather a kind of middle-way... under covert and indifferent words. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They have no fancy, and never are surprised into a covert or witty word.

4. *Law*. Said of a married woman: Under the cover, authority, or protection of her husband. See also *FEME-COVERT*, *COVERT-BABON*.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 7 § 3 Women covert. 1523 *FITZ-HEBB. Surv.* 32 b, If a woman covert with baron shall do homage they shall knele before the lorde. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* Stat. Irel. 1621 149 The husband or friend of any woman covert. 1699 *Act 10-11 Will. III.* c. 14 § 2 Any person... within the age of 21 years, or covert, non compos, imprisoned, or beyond the seas. 1798 *DALLAS Amer. Law Rep.* II. 202 The instrument of 1790, executed by Margaret Henderson, being then covert.

*Covert* (kə'və:st), *sb.* *Forms* 4-7 *couert*, 4 *Sc. couert*, 5 *coovert*, *coovert*, *cowart*, 5-6 *couerte*, 4- *covert*. [a. F. *covert*, f. *covert*, pa. *ppl.* of *courir* to cover: see *COVER a.*]

1. *gen.* A covering.

a1400 *Stac. Rome* 768 Vpon his hed A covert of brasse. a1400 *Cot. Myst.* 140, I suppose that this woman slepte Withoutyn alle coverte. 1600 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* viii. 90 My bed was straw... without any covert at all. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. (1682) 303 His Head vailed with a Wooden covert. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* viii. What covert dare eclipse thy face? a1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 200 Provident nature hath wrapped them [Wal-nuts] in so many coverts. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Swirey* 146 Sheltered from the cold Air by a moveable Covert. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 82 With blood-stain'd covert rent.

2. That which serves for concealment, protection, or shelter; a hiding-place, shelter; = *COVER sb.* 3.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2217 No couert mist bei kacche þe cuntre was so playne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 582 Toward the covert can he ga. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 71 Couert of treis sawit him full weille. 1550 *LEVER Serm.* (Arb.) 137 Whyche also shall make bryghte the courtes of darkness. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. iv. 113 In this City, Sheba the rebell, pursued by Joab, took covert. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1704) 363 They did all creep out of their Holes and Coverts. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 302 Firing from behind stone walls, and such like coverts. 1790 *BYRON Iliad* I. III. 80 A surer covert for the thief than night. 1876 *BACROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. li. 385 No thicker offered covert, no swamp a refuge from cavalry.

b. *fig.* = *COVER sb.* 3 d.

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 1 b, Vnder the coverts of figures, [rather] than in open speeche. 1597 *BACON Counters Good & Evil* vii. (Arb.) 148 Hypocrisie draweth neer to religion for covert. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Eng. Free-thinking* 30 Free-Thinking is made the common Covert for Scepticism. 1873 *BROWNING Red Clot. Nt.-cap* 128 Publicity Stopped further fear... and what tale Cowardice thinks a covert.

c. † *By covert*: under cover, covertly. † *In (into) covert*: in concealment; in hiding; or disguise, secretly; rarely, in safety. *In (the) covert of*: in the shelter of; † rarely, in shelter from. [Cf.

F. à couvert de in both senses.] *Under covert*: under cover, in shelter; † in concealment, under a disguise. *Under (the) covert of*: (lit. and fig.) under the shelter, authority, or countenance of; under the veil or disguise of; † under cover of (a letter).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 528 [He] held him in-to covert ay. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1362 His cuntre [he] keppt in covert & pes To the last of his lyf. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 8 Bacon, and Raimond, with others many moe wrote under covert, and Aristotle alsoe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxiv. 137 Whiche [treteles] shal serve to make aleyes under covert. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 636 They came downe in a vale by covert. . . but the valyaunt knyght . . . spyed them. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Luke xii. 113 Neither is there anything . . . so close under covert, which shall not . . . be uncovered. 1549-50 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xvii. 8 And under covert of thy wynges defend me secretly. 1560 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 198 Under the Covert of that name you do . . . set forth your own error. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 2 If you have any delight in his fellowship, use the same rather in covert . . . at home. 1611 BIBLE Job xl. 21 He lieth . . . in the covert of the reede. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 10 Arguments . . . when they steal into a Man's Assent, under the Covert of a Parable. c. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) 599 I receiv'd your last under the covert of Sir John Sackville. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties* Cav. 141 Ditches, Hedges, little Hillocks, and . . . every thing that may put the Soldiers under Covert. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. xx. (1715) 153 Walls . . . under the Covert of which the Vessels had Protection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* vi. 11 Thy Bees a quiet Station find, And lodge 'em under Covert of the Wind. — *Eclog.* vii. 12 Sit here with us, in covert of the Wind. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search Happ.* i. 134 The Dame . . . Dwells in the covert of yon green retreat. 1791 COWPER *Liad* viii. 305 He under covert fought of the broad shield. 1866 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* i. vi. 382 Every theory of roofing and lighting which places the whole of an Assyrian palace under covert.

3. A place which gives shelter to wild animals or game; esp. a thicket; = COVERT sb. 4.

1399 *Rot. Chancery* 21 Sex acras terre in foresta nostra . . . iuxta coepertum bosci. 1404 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 17 It is ordained, that no Man . . . drive them out of their Coverts. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 37 Coverts or boroughes, wherein . . . he may find game at pleasure. 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* ii. 379 Like a Deere . . . to the Covert doth himselfe betake. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 Sportsmen who boast of killing the foxes which they lodge in the covert. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. i. 2 Wolves . . . infested the woods and coverts. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 10 The spiked palmetto forms an impenetrable covert. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 73 Am I to . . . Be with hand that haunts the covert?

Fig. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 88 Tradition . . . that wild, and overgrown Covert of antiquity. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 335 The hedgehog . . . within his Covert or thicket of Prickles.

† 4. The technical term for a flock or 'company' of coots. Obs.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A couerte of cootes. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* Fvjb, A Couert of cootes. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. ii. 33.]

5. Ornith. in pl. Feathers that cover the bases of the larger feathers on some particular part of the body, e.g. tail-coverts, wing-coverts, esp. the latter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* iii. vii. xiii. The coverts of the wings are of a deep blackish green. 1797 BRICKW. *Brit. Birds* 290 The middle coverts deep blue, glossed with green and gold. 1835 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* ii. ii. 179 The great coverts of the wings are stiff, narrow and pointed. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) i. 8 The ear covert . . . consists of certain feathers that cover the external organ of hearing. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 351/1 The feathers which lie immediately over the quill-feathers are the 'greater coverts'. The small feathers . . . upon the bones of the antibrachium . . . the 'lesser coverts'. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. iv. § 1. 73 The wing-coverts are brownish, with the greater coverts white.

† 6. Law. In phr. *Under covert* = COVERTURE 9. 1563 HOMILIES II. *Matrimony* (1859) 506 She is under covert and obedience of her husband. 1677 W. SHERLOCK *Answ. T. Danson* 67 A Wife under covert is secured from all Arrests at Law. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 262 P 4 She was now under Covert, and not liable to any Debts contracted when she was a single Woman.

b. transf. Authority, jurisdiction.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) i. 243/2 Bishops and Priests ought not to come under the covert and contremolent of Temporal power.

7. attrib., as (sense 3) *covert-bough*, -*shooting*, -*side*; *covert coat*, a short light overcoat worn while shooting, riding, etc., and as a dust-coat; hence *covert coating*, material, usually waterproof, for such coats; *covert-feather* = COVERT 5; † *covert-parent*, parental authority or protection (after *covert-baron*).

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iii. 360 The birds that shot the 'covert boughs between. *Mod. Advt.* Waterproof Venetian 'covert coats. 1875 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 190 Fasten a bell upon the two 'covert feathers of your hawk's stearne. 1760 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The . . . covert feathers of the wings and tail. 1867 B. P. BAEW in *Tegetmeier Pigeons* xxi. (1867) 171 The whole of the lesser covert feathers of the wing shoulders. 1860 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. § 6 Being grown Virgins of pretty stature they were closely kept under 'covert-parent. 1885 *New Bk. of Sports* 34 The physical aspects of 'covert-shooting . . . have changed very much. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* i. x. 305 He mounts his hack, and is off to the 'covert-side.

† *Covert*, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To put a covering over; to cover, conceal.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 147 In stre or other thyngne To covert here is holsum husbondynge. *Ibid.* i. 385 This is husbondrie To covert hem with sumwhat whille thay drie.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. i. (1840) 175 The love of his loyal subjects, hitherto rather covered than quenched.

**Covert-baron**, a. (sb.) Also 7 *covert-barne*, -*bearn*. [a. AF. *couverte baroun*, orig. *coverte de barun* covered by a husband.]

A. adj. = COVERT a. 4.

1518 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 4 Women Covertebaron except. 1623 COCKERAM, *Covert-baron*, a married woman. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 442 The woman . . . is therefore called in our law-french a *feme-covert*, *foemina viro co-operta*; is said to be *covert-baron*, or under the protection and influence of her husband, her *baron*, or lord.

B. sb. (Chiefly in phrase *under covert-baron*.)

The condition of a *feme covert* or married woman. 1581 B. RICHE *Farrwell* Hjb, She beyng under covert barne, your Obligation is unpleadable. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 27 No woman under Covert-Baron was lyable to pay it. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* iv. 68 Say you are my wife, and plead covert-barn.

† b. Said (humorously) of the position of a married man: cf. next. Obs.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 364 To put himselfe under covert-baron, he tookke him a wife from out that place. 1638 BROME *Antip.* ii. vii, Who dares trust A Ladies husband, who is but a Squire, And under covert-barn? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. 703 Impatient Grizel Has drubb'd her Husband . . . And brought him under Covert-Baron.

† *Covert-feme*, Obs. rare-1. [Humorously formed on analogy of prec.] Under c.: (of a man) under the cover or protection of his wife.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* iv. i, Instead of her being under covert-baron, to be under covert-feme myself.

**Co-vertical**, a. *Geom.* [CO- 3 + VERTICAL.] Having common vertices.

† *Covertill*, Obs. rare. [a. OF. *couvertill* (Godef.), dim. of *couvert*, in same sense.] The lid (of a cup); = COVERCLE sb. 1.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 My lowe chased pece of silvir . . . with owtyn any couertill, myn ij stondyng pecys of silvir chasid with a couertill to oon of hem.

**Covertine**, obs. f. CURTAIN.

**Covertless**, a. [f. COVERT sb. + -LESS.] Without a covert or (obs.) covering.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 674 (R.) Our couertlesse boate . . . was sometimes ready to sinke.

**Covertly** (kəvɔːtli), adv. [f. COVERT a. + -LY.] In a covert manner.

† 1. In a close covered manner; closely.

1430 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 So covertly every thyng was couered. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 277 Rycht covertly that kept him in that caiff. 1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 That princes causes be vailed so covertly that no intelligence may bewraye them.

2. In a concealed manner; secretly, privately.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6113 He his lyf led covertly in Gile and in Ipocrisie. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy iii. xxv, The tother eye can laugh covertly. c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 Commanding them al to be . . . in . . . a certain place, as covertly as they myght, without any noyse. 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 97 Getting Information very covertly. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 16 To make his addresses to her not covertly. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxii. 420 Intimations were covertly made to him.

3. In a veiled or hidden manner; with the sense implied, not expressed; indirectly, by implication.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 19 Wighthes That dremen . . . Ful many thynges covertly That fallen after al openly. c. 1450 *Merlin* xix. 305 Whan Blase herde Merlin thus covertly speke. 1586 W. WESBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 Virgill hath a gallant report of Augustus covertly compysed in the first *Æglogue*. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* iv. iv. 158 There are, covertly or expressly . . . glances upon the Millennium. 1762 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* v. 152 He treats of them, although covertly and in an indirect manner. 1844 MACKINTOSH *Icon Basilik* Wks. 1846 i. 512 In these two letters . . . more covertly in the first, more openly in the second . . . Gauden apprises Lord Clarendon, that [etc.].

**Covertness** (kəvɔːtnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being covert; secrecy.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 103 In respect of the covertness, safety and assurance in him reposed. 1730-6 in BAILEY folio, *Covertness*, hiddenness. 1735 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

**Coverture** (kəvɔːtʃə). Forms: 3 *kuuertur*, 4 *couertor*, 4-6 *oou-*, *covertour* (e), 4-7 *couerture*, 5 *couertowre*, (6) *coouverture*, 5c. *coovera-*, 8 *couerture*, 3- *coverture*. [a. OF. *coverture* (12th c.; now *coverture*) = Pr. and Sp. *covertura* = L. type \**coopertūra*, f. ppl. stem of *coopere* to COVER: see -URE. Early instances in -or-, -ur-, -our were prob. a. OF. *covertor*, *couvertor* = L. *coopertorium* covering; but on the mutescence of final -e these ceased to be distinguishable from the word in -ture.]

1. Anything used to cover. Formerly used of the cover or lid of a cup or dish; the cover of a book; the cover of a letter; now only in the general and usually collective sense of 'covering'.

c. 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 754 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 324 Wo so euer he takes pat mete to bere, Schalle not so hardy bo couerture rare. *Ibid.* 791 The keruer . . . Vnkouers be cup . . . Into be couerture wyn he powres owt. 1460-70 Bk. *Quintessence* 5 Seele be vessel with his couerture. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 1 Full goodly bounde in pleasant couerture. 1540 MORVINSKY *Vives* *Introd.* Wynd. Bv b, The bodye . . . is nothing els but a couerture and a thyng bound to serve the soule. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1374/1 For such letters as came vnto me . . .

they were inclosed vnder a couerture from Fulgeam. 1598 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* Fij b, Strong Okes . . . and browne Hasils . . . with the greene couerture of their innumerable leaves. 1607 tr. *Cress d'Aunoy's Trav.* 1706 83 Her hair was white, which she hid under a Couerture of black Lace. 1708 W. J. BRUYN *Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 140 This Tomb is quite naked without any Couerture or Balisters. 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* ix. lxxxii. IV. 454 The couches . . . daintily decked out with their rich couertures. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1061 Herbage and floral couerture bedeck Von splintered mass.

Fig. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 13 In Nights Couerture . . . Wee may surprize and take him at our pleasure. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 79 He stumbled home, In the darke couerture of shady night.

† b. In *coverture*: covered. Obs.

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII. Matins*, Keep our eyes in couerture From all evil and vain pleasure.

† 2. A bed-cover, coverlet, or quilt. Obs.

(App. the earliest sense in Eng.)

a. 1285 *Ancr. R.* 214 Schulen beon of wurmes his kurtel and his kuuertur. a. 1300 K. Horn 716 He lip in bure, Under couerture. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 855 Couertorez ful curious, with comlych panes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6955 Pi couerture on be sene Salle be vermyen fulle felle and kene. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 110 The childe deyde bi cause . . . the childe was ouer charged with couerture. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 66 To lye on the bedde of tribulacion under the couertour of right mortal distresse. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 126/1 A moche riche couertour for hys bedde. 1539 *Inventories* 45 (Jam.) Four coueratours of grene taffatus stikkitt. 1607 tr. *Cress d'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 45 The Beds are without Curtains, the Couertures of Cotton.

† 3. Covering for the body, clothing; a garment. Also of a horse: Housings, trappings, caparison.

c. 1300 *Thrusch & Night*. 119 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. (1864) i. 55 Hoe fedde a crupel in hire boure, And heledde him with couertour. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 602 Pe croptore, & be couertour, accorded wyth be arsounez. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 241, 4 grete Destrerres. Covered with riche Couertours. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 152 Vestementes and couertours necessarye vnto hys body. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 208 The men go vnto naked without any . . . couerture at al. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 192 Other thinke that beasts skinnes . . . was mans first couerture. 1607 *Lisander & Cal.* x. 210 Without any caparison or other couerture but his saddle.

4. An overhead covering; † a roof, a canopy; the tilt of a waggon. Now rare.

1380 WCLIF *E. x.* xxxvi. 19 He made the couertour of the tabernacle of skynnes of wethers. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bachas* i. xviii. (1554) 344, The sterred heauen is thy couerture. 1530-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Decay of the couertures of thatched houses. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 384 The admirable Fishponds of Lucullus, the Couerture of which, is supported by forty eight natural Pillers of stony Earth. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* iii. 1094 Through the waggon's couerture.

5. Protective covering; shelter; refuge. Also fig.

c. 1450 *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151* (Halliwell) To kepe hym under the couerture Of trowthe and of connyng. 1556 ANR. PARKER *Ps.* cxi, My closely couerture. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 26 Agaynst his cruell scorching heate, Where hast thou couerture? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. (1682) 50 To seek the couerture of some Rock. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 609 That he would assist those miserable Wretches, and take them into Couerture. 1837 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 550 By Him, whose banner is our couerture.

6. Concealing covering; disguise, veil. Also fig.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 159 Pilke notificaciouns pat ben yhid vndir be couertours of sope. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1588 Ryght as a myttrou openly Shewith alle thing that stonidh therby. Withouten ony couerture. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 205 The wiles which come vailed with anie couerture. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. ii, To make Iehoua but a couerture, To shade ranck filth. 1645 W. B. TRUE *School War* 7 The specious Mantle, and couerture of Religion. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xix. 273 Shrowded under the couerture of other Persons and Names. 1856 BOKER *Anr. Boleyn* v. vi, I'll hide thy name Under the couerture of even lines.

7. fig. Concealment; dissimulation, deceit, covert conduct.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 328 They . . . faile of that they seche By couerture and sleight of speche. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1147 Kepte well hir purpose vndir couerture. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 683 Thoroughly arm'd against such couerture.

† 8. fig. a. A pretext, pretence; b. a justification, a defence of conduct. Obs.

c. 1440 *Generydes* 4596 To sle hym vterly, With fals tresone vnder a couerture. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, He folowed Medea under the couerture of will to go . . . to the temple. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Matt. i. 22 Under this dishonest couerture. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxvi. 710 Nay not then, when wee haue just cause and couerture.

9. Law. The condition or position of a woman during her married life, when she is by law under the authority and protection of her husband. Also in phr. *Under coverture* (lit. and fig.).

1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 The freholde of his wife, during the couerture between them. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 285 If the Soule had held her self in awe, and onder couerture. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 20 10 This grant shall not bind the husband dureing the couerture. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. v. (1743) 179 If a freeman marry a bondwoman, she is also free during the couerture. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 698 B. afterwards died under couerture, no entry having been made on her behalf to avoid the fine. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* II. vii, His accomplished wife could scarcely be subjected to . . . imprisonment . . . while sheltered by the ægis of her couerture.

b. humorously said of a married man.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Watkins Tottle*, I pleaded my couerture, being a married man.

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*New Calech.* (1844) 122 The covetousness of money is the root of all evil. 1838 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 20 At last the covetousness of the coyne overcame him. 1895 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 29 When Workemen strive to do better then wel, They do confound their skill in covetousnesse.

2. Inordinate and culpable desire of possessing that which belongs to another or to which one has no right.

1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 22 Oute of the herte of men procede... theft, covetousnes, wickednes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Declaring the covetousnes of the Spaniards to be vnsaciable. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 26 Desire of Riches [is called] Covetousnesse: a name used alwayes in signification of blame. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* i. 54 Casting the eyes of covetousnes upon the whole of the property. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 49 We understand by covetousnes the longing for other people's goods.

**Covey** (kō'vi), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5 *coue*, *coueye*, 6-7 *covie*, *coovie*, (6 *coou*), 7 *covie*, *cooye*, 5-8 *covey*, 5- *covey*. [ME., ad. OF. *covele*, mod.F. *couvé* brood = lt. *covata* = Rom. type \**cub-āta*, lit. a hatching, f. L. *cubare*, It. *covare*, F. *couver* to sit, incubate, hatch.]

1. A brood or hatch of partridges; a family of partridges keeping together during the first season. (Sometimes also of grouse, ptarmigan, etc.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66/2 Covey of pterychys (H. P. coue, or couy). 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b, Let yowre spanyellis fynde a Couy of partrychy. 1553 STANYHURST *Ennis* iii. (Arb.) 77 This coui rauenouse [of harpies]... They gripte in tallants the meat. 1589 *Paphe with a Hatchet* E ij, There is not a better Spannell in England to spring a couie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 The partridges... together with their couie of young birds. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 119 Sinne is... like the Partridges, which flye by Coueys. 1730 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 19 The fluttering coueys from the stubble rise. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* Partridge (1812) I. 365 A partridge followed by a large couey of very young birds. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* ix. 132 A couey of ptarmigans. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. 141 The sage-brush... gave shelter to a few coueys of sage-hens.

2. *fig. and transf.* A family, party, or set (of persons or things).

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. (1630) 16 Here's... a couie of Cockscobes. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Elder Bro.* iv. iv, Who are they in the corner? As I live, a couey of fiddlers. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. App. 9 There are so many couies of New Doctrines sprung up ever and anon. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 124, I never did spring such a Couey of Mathematicians all at once. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* IV. 76 The whole couey of victims was thus netted. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xxvii, A whole couey of trumps was ranged in one corner.

† **Covey**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [perh. derivative of COVE *sb.* 1 in its OE. sense of 'closet', etc.] A pantry.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 68 From the cellar-door to the pantry or covey-door. *Ibid.* 77 A little vault at the west end of the Frater house like unto a pantry, called the Covey. [1661 *Our English Home* 80 The pantry, called by ancient housekeepers the covey.]

**Covey** (kō'vi), *sb.* 3. *slang or vulgar.* [f. COVE *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Little 'cove'. (Used of an intimate or associate: cf. CHAPPIE.)

1881 P. EGAN *Life in Lond.* 287 The covey was no scholar, as he asserted. 1898 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, 'Hullo! my covey, what's the row?' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Hamilton Tighe*, 'What a rum old covey is Hairy-faced Dick!'

† **Covey**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* (See quot.)

a 1667 SKINNER *Etymol.*, *Botan.*, Covey, vel sweet Covey, pro Muscovy [= *Erodium moschatum* (Britten & Holland)].

† **Covey**, *sb.* 5. *Obs.* Perh. = CONVEY, CONVOY (but of earlier date).

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 636/7 Al that nyght, with fayr covey, They rede forth by the way.

† **Covey**, *v.* *Obs.* To hatch: see COUVEY.

Co-vibrate: see Co-pref. 1.

† **Covid** (kō'vid), *Anglo-Ind.* *Obs.* Also 7-8 *covet*, 7 (*coveld* ? misprint for *coveed*), 8 *covit*. [ad. Pg. *covado*, Flemish *ell*, *cubit*.] A lineal measure formerly used in India: its length varied, at different places and times, from 36 to 14 inches.

1685 PLOT in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1052 A China Covet (i.e. a piece 23 inches and 3 long) being worth 80 Tale. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & Pers.* 206 (Y.) Measures of Surat are only two; the Lesser and the Greater Coveld... the latter of 36 inches English. 1720 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) II. 338 (Y.) Four large pillars, each to be six covids high, and six covids distance one from the other. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xxix. 366 He wants so many Covets of Ground to dig in. 1808 CART. ELMORE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 383 Covids, of fourteen and a half inches long.

Covie, *obs.* f. COVEY.

Co-villager: see Co-pref. 3 b.

**Covin** (kō'vin), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *cou*-, *covynne*, 4-9 *cou*-, *covine*, *covin*, 4-7 *cou*-, *covyn*, (4-5 *cou*-, *koueyne*, 5 *couuyne*; Sc. *cowyn* (e, *cov*-yng), 6 *covene*, 6-7 *coven*; also in Sc. 5 *coun*-wyn (e, 6 *convine*, -nene, 6-7 *conuyne*, *conueene*. [a. OF. *covin*, *covvin*, *cuvvin* masc., more usually *covine*, *covine*, -yne, *covaine*, *covaine*, sometimes *covine*, -vigne fem. = late L. *convenium* (in Du Cange, of date 1218, 'in eodem pacto et convenio'), and its pl. *convenia*, or fem. sb. of same form; f. *convena* one who comes together VOL. II.

with others, f. *convenire* to come together, CON- VENE.]

† 1. A number of persons confederate together, a confederacy, company, band. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 Pe erle of Ascelle, Sir Jon be Comyn, Badenaun sonne, I telle, & pretty of per Comyn. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 21, I se þe felonous couines of wikked men abounding in ioie and in gladnes. 1415 HOCCEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 21 Fro cristen folk to hethenly couyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* vii. xii. 29 A thousand men he led of his covine Fro Coreite the cite Aglyne.

† 2. Private agreement, compact, covenant; often with unfavourable connotation. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxvii. 158 They muste kepe wel that theyre couyne and entrepise be not accused nor knownen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* vii. v. 168 For the maist part of our couyne and band To me sal be to tuche your kingis hand. *Ibid.* viii. i. 9 All Latium assemblit, sone contrivit Ane consiuratioun or haisty couyne. *Ibid.* xii. iii. 101 This couyne and trety. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Coitio*. Covine or confederacie in doing of any thing. [1888 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, Such burghers as have covine and alliance with the Highland clans.]

† b. A 'combination' or union (not known to the law). *Obs.*

1561 *Act 34 Edw. III.* c. 9 Totes alliances & covignes des Maceons & Carpenters... & sermentz entre eux faites ou affaires, soient desore anientiz & annuliez de tout. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 11 All alliances and covins of masons and carpenters... shall be void.

3. A privy agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another; conspiracy, collusion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 111, I wat nocht... quham with he maid the couyne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 The treson of Catinelle... and the covine Of hem that were of his assent. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* xxvi, By assent and coven of the parties he shall make default. 1594 WEST 2nd Pt. *Symbol.*, *Chancery* § 36 If thone make a false plea of covin between him and the defendant. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Covine is a deceitful assent or agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 412 From the collusion and covin between the tenant for years and the remote remainder-man.

4. Fraudulent action of any kind to the injury of another; fraud, deceit, treachery. *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 14 Thai tald the king all the covynge [Edin. MS. *conwyne*] Of Iohn Cwynne. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 631 By couyne of the quene, they were all iii. in great danger. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 100 Yf any person do sell in grosse any wyne by fraude or covin contrary to the prises set. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xviii. 50 Without tromperie or couyn. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 132 When I demanded of him, what was Covine: he answered, when one thing is pretended, and an other done... And this covine was punishable by the lawes. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. 111 By the Couen of the French... and the Popes Coniuncti. 1720 M. HENRY *Comm. Prov.* iv. 28 This requires us to pay our just debts without fraud, covin, or delay. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 226 Mulcted of my right by thy fraud and covin.

† 5. Secret contrivance or device; secret or privy intent. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 952 Sche... knew al þe koueyne for ou3t he koupe hide. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 For yet was never such covine That couth ordeine a medecine To thing, which God in lawe of kinde Hath set. c 1450 *Merlin* xix. 306 To discurre nought of youre coueyne.

† 6. Internal condition; manner of being. *Obs.* [Very common in OF.]

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3147, I knowe al þe couyne of cuntre how 3e went. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 301 He sperit the couyn of the land, And quha the castell had in hand. *Ibid.* xiii. 122 Lordingis, now luk that she Worthy and of gud couyne be At this assemble, and hardy. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1227 Let me wiþ hem speke a browe For to wyte wat pay be & hure couyne y-knowe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 18 Serchyng alleway the state and couyne of his aduersaries.

† **Covin**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *covenir* (now *convenir*) to agree, be agreed, etc.] *trans.* To agree upon. To be *covined*: to be agreed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 When they be covined, They feignen for to make pees. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxv. iv, By false confederacie Bytwene hym and therle of Marowe, Couened fully be fore cast traytorie.

† **Coviner**, *Obs.* One guilty of covin or fraud; a covinous person.

1593 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 43 He called me spitefully couiner [printed couiver]. I told him that he did lye in so saying.

**Coving** (kō'vin), *sb.* [f. COVE *sb.* 1.]

1. An arched or vaulted piece of building, as the curved soffit of a projecting upper part of a building (see quot. 1703), the arching of a coved ceiling; coved work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 122 When Houses are built projecting forth over the Ground-plot, and that is... turn'd with a Quadrant of a Circle... of Timber, which is Lathed and Plaister'd... under which People may walk dry... such Work is commonly call'd Coving. 1742 MRS. DE-LANEY *Life & Corr.* II. 190 The new wall is almost built up, and the covings are now putting up in the little parlour. 1861 BERRIS. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 194 C. vi. 224 Roofs, of which the transverse internal section shows an arch either curvilinear... or many sided (which is the case with a polygonal coving). 1881 *Athenaeum* 5 Nov. 603/4 The roof, which has the outline of a mansard, or coving.

2. *pl.* The inclined or curved sides of a fireplace, approaching each other toward the back.

1796 RUMFORD *Ess.* I. 317 The vertical sides of a Fire-place,

or the covings (as they are called). 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 167 The covings, or sides, of a fire-place, are now commonly placed in an oblique position. 1886 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 6 Range, with... plate rack, and tiled covings.

**Coving**, *pp.* a. *rare.* [f. COVE *v.* + -ING 2.] Forming an arch or vault; coved.

1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* i. i. 3 The coving roof leaves a large square opening in its centre.

† **Covinliche**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. COVIN + -liche, -LY 2.] In agreement, with one accord.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 979 Þai seyden al couinliche, þe dome was 3ouen sikerliche [15th c. version wyth oon assente].

**Covinous** (kō'vinəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 6-9 *covenous*. [f. COVIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of covin; collusive; fraudulent, deceitful.

1570 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 5 § 2 Such guileful, covinous or fraudulent Devices and Practices. 1598 LAMBARDE *Alienations in Bacon's Wks.*, For the restraint of making those inordinate and covinous leases of lands. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, s. v. *Faine pleader*, It signifieth... a false, covinous, or collusive manner of pleading. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 529 Making voluntary or fraudulent and covinous conveyances.

**Coviously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By collusion; fraudulently.

1550 *Wardmote Laus in Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) II. v. xxii. 423/1 If any have covenously, fraudently, or unduly obtained the freedom of this city. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 387 Pretending... the said Edmund... for his deformitie to bee couinously put besides the Kingdome. 1848 ARNOLD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. iii. ii. 712 Every species of fraud and knavery covinously committed.

**Co-visit**, *sb.* [See Co- 3 a.] Joint visit.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 76, I am afraid our co-visit with Coleridge was a dream.

**Covit**, *var.* of COVID.

**Covorly**, *corrupt form* of CAVALLY.

1807 J. F. KEANE 3 *Years Wand. Life* II. ii. 77, I caught so much fish... as 'old-wives', young covorly, and skipjacks.

**Co-votary**: see Co-pref. 3 b.

**Covy**, **Covyk**, *obs.* f. COVEY, CONVICT *v.*

**Cow** (kau), *sb.* 1. Forms: *sing.* 1-4 *ou*, 3-4 *ku*, 3-6 *ou*, *kou*, *kow*, 4-7 *cowe*, *kowe*, (5 *ough*, 6 *ooowe*), 3- *oww*. Plural *cows*, *kine* (kain), north. *kye* (kai): see below. [A Common Teut. and Common Indo-germanic word: OE. *cū* = OFris. *kū*, OS. *cū* (MDu. *koe*, Du. *koe*, LG. *ko*), OHG. *chuo* (MHG. *kuo*, G. *kuh*), Icel. *kýr*, acc. and dat. *kú* (: -*kú-s*, Sw., Da. *ko*, *koe*): -OTent. \**kōu-s*, \**kō-s*, fem. :-Aryan *gʷōus*, acc. *gʷōm*, whence Skr. *gāus*, *gām*, *gav-*, *gō-*, Gr. *βοῦς*, *βο-*, *Bo-*, L. *bōs*, *bov-*, *bo-*, ox; the word being of both genders outside Teutonic.

The *u* in OE., Fris., and ON., against the original *o* retained in OS. and OHG., is perh. to be explained from an original Teutonic inflexion (*kūu*), *kōm*, *kōwes*, *kūwi*, pl. *kōwes*, *kōwōm*, *kōwōmis*, whence, by regular passage of original *ow* before vowels into *u*, gen. *kūis*, dat. *kūi*, pl. *kūis*, etc. Hence by levelling in the separate langs., *kū* or *kū* (umlaut *ku*), throughout. (Prof. Sievers.)

The OE. inflexion was: *Sing.* gen. *cūe*, *cū*, later, after *o*-stems, *cuus*, *cūs*; dat. *cý*; Pl. nom. acc. *cýe*, *cý*, gen. *cūa*, later, after *n*-stems, *cūna*, north. *cýna*; dat. *cūm*. The umlaut pl. *cýe*, *cý*: -OTent. \**kōwes*, *kūis* (cf. also ON. *kýr*, OS. *koji*, OHG. *churwi*, *chuo* (*chuoji*), *chuo*, Ger. *kühe*) gave regularly ME. *ky*, *kye*, still retained in Sc. and N. Eng. But Southern Eng. at an early period took an extended form *kýn*, later *kyne*, *kine*, still used, with slightly archaic flavour, beside the later *cows*, which hardly appears before the 17th c. ME. *kýn* is to be compared with *brethren*, *children*, and other southern plurals in -n. In this particular case, the use of the gen. pl. *cūna*, *cýna* (in 12th c. *cune*, *kyne*) with numerals (see 1 b β below), may have contributed to the prevalence of the *kýn*, *kyne* form.]

1. The female of any bovine animal (as the ox, bison, or buffalo); most commonly applied to the female of the domestic species (*Bos Taurus*).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2085 *Vacca* cuu. 1085 O. E. *Chron.* Ne furdon... an oxe ne an cu ne an swin. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Vor þeonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre. *Ibid.* 418 3if eni mot nede habben ku. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 193/33 Heo bi-gan to milken þis cov. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6763 (Cott.) Ox or ass, or cou or scepe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 11 He þat stelþ an oxe or a cove. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v b, Hootte mylke of a cove. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 31 Where the Bull and Cow are both milk-white, They neuer do beget a cole-blacke Calfe. 1798 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 302 Milk, warm from the Cow. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 129 Cow's milk there is, and store of curdled cheese. 1823 MAYNE REID *Boy Hunt.* xiii, They are buffaloes... two bulls and a cow. 1885-6 (*Xmas Card*) Song, 'Three Acres and a Cow', i, We're all to have a bit of land, and learn to speed the plough, And live for ever happy on Three Acres and a Cow. 1886 JESSIE COLLINGS in *Times* 25 Feb. 5/4 'Three Acres and a Cow' is the title of a leaflet issued by the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, 95 Colmore-row, Birmingham. This leaflet was... the origin of the phrase.

b. *pl.* a. 1 *ofo*, *of*, 3-4 *kij*, 4 *kuy*, 5-6 *key*, 3- *ky*, *kye*, *kie*. (Now Sc. and north. *diol*.) c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii. 31 Betwih cye folca [L. *inter vacas populum*]. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe... ðæne cowe and gecelle cy mid me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4566 (Cott.) Fatt and faire kij [other MSS. *ky*]. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1259 Boþe to cayre at þe kart & þe kuy

mylke. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4732 Fifty pousand ky. 1424 E. E. Wills (1882) 57, I wul my wyf haf half my mylche kye. 1511 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (1890) 60 For iij key, xxxs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 185 Tydy ky lowys, veillys by thame rynnys. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII* c. 5 § 1 Any person... with... oxen, kye, or any other cattal. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 In this Wod war nocht onlie kye bot oxne and bules snawquhyte. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 About April some take Kie to hire, which have none of their own, and other buy Kie to farme them out. 1664 SIR R. FANSHAW tr. *Horace's Odes* i. xxxi. Hot Calabrias goodly kye. 1806 BURNS *Two Dogs* 234 The kye stood rowtin' the loan. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 15 The sunny pastures of the kye. 1873 GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i. The song of the milkmaid milking the kye. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Kye, cows. In West Holderness, kye is used to denote particular herds, kine being used for cows in general.

B. ? 3-4 cūn, ? 3-5 kyn; 4 kuyñ, kin [gen. pl. i cūna, cūna, 2-3 cūne, \*kūne, 4 kine], 4-5 kiñ, kiyn, kyñ, kyñ, kien, ken, kene, 4-6 kyeñ, kyeñ, keen, 6- kine. The spelling with u (ū) is early s. w.; cūn, kēn, keen is Kentish.

[c1560 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 10 Dael cūna ic bohte fife. c1600 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxii. 15 Feowertig cūna.] c1300 *A. Ais.* 760 Oxen, schep, and eke kuyñ [orig. ken, rime slen]. c1305 *St. Kenelm* 233 in E. E. P. (1862) 54 Per nas non of alle þe kyñ þat half so moche mule 3ene. c1305 *Sature* ibid. 155 Trips and kine fete and schepen heuēdes. 1340 *Ayemb.* 101 Alle þe prestes Ken. 13... *Chron. Eng.* 592 in Ritson *M. Rom.* II. 294 Fif thousand fatte cūn. 1377 *LANG.* P. Pl. B. vii. 142 To kepe kye [7. rr. kyeñfe, ken, kiñ] in þe felde. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxv. 31 In the kiñ [1383 kien] of puplis. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Non's Pr.* T. 11 Thre kyn [7. rr. keen, kyne, kyeñ] and eke a scheep. 1387 *TREVIS* *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätzner) þe seune kuyñ. a1400 *Ottobian* 672 Of ken and oxe. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1833) xxvi. 269 Hornes... of kyñ. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 643 To wyldre kyeñ. 1495 *TREVIS* *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) xviii. ix. 850 Kene lowe when they be a bullynge. 1529 *MORE* *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 320 1 That he bad them preache to oxen & keene and their calves to. a1533 *Ld. BERKELEY* *Huon* cv. 351 What in beeffes keen and hogges. 1578 *LYTE* *Dodoens* i. xxxviii. 56 Spurry is good... fodder for oxen and kyeñ, for i caushit kyeñ to yeelde store of milke. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. II.* ii. iv. 519 Pharaohs leane Kine. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* xl. 647 A herd of Beeves, faire Oxen and faire Kine. 1868 *FRIEMAN* *Norm. Comp.* (1876) II. vii. 46 She looked... after her rents in money, kine, and honey.

#### 7. COWS.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 Kine or Cowses are the female of this kind. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* 1776 III. 9 In Germany, Poland, and Switzerland, every peasant keeps two or three cows. 1877 H. A. LYNESON *Sport in many Lands* 514 Surely the same protection might be afforded to the American bison by the enactment of laws preventing cows being killed during certain times.

#### 8. KYIS (kaise).

(Kaise appears to be only the Che-hire pronunciation of cows, with ai or au for au. See *Kyis* is perh. a double pl.)

1598 *Gude & Godlie Ballades* (1808 171 Pri-utis, tak na kyis [prime crys]). a1810 *TANNAHILL* *Poems* (1846 88 Quoth Tom of Lancashire, Thoose are foin kaise thair't driving there.

#### 2. In many phrases and proverbial expressions.

1399 *LANG.* *Rich. Radeles* iii. 262 As becometh a kow to hopping in a cage. 14... *Eight Goodly Questions* viii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (ed. Bell) VIII. 189 God sendeth a shrewd cow a short horse. 1547 J. HEYWOOD *Dial.* ii. i. She is in this mariage As comely as a cowe in a cage. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 Every man as he loueth, Quoth the good man, when he kyst his coowe. 1599 *SHAKS.* *Much Ado* ii. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes, but to a Cow too curst he sends none. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) IV. 95 Drinking, eating, feasting, and revelling, till the cow come home, as the saying is. 1728 *SWIFT* *Pol. Conversat.* 153, I warrant you lay a Bed till the Cows come home. c1776 Miss F. GRAHAM in *Chambers Pop. Poems* Scot. (1829) 11 The black cow [= misfortune] on your foot ne'er trode. c1800 *HOGG* *Song*, [When the gloamin and the mirk when the kye comes hame. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (ed. 3) 121 'There,' exclaimed Rogers, 'that'll hold us till all's blue, and the cows comes home in the morning'.

b. † To a cow's thumb: to a nicety. † Brown cow: humorous name for a barrel of beer. The cow with the iron tail: i. e. the pump.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol.* 404 To a cows thumb, ad amussim. 1685 H. MORE *Curiosy Refl.* 27 Mr. Gadbury... will rectify the Time to a Cows Thumb. a1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) I. 40 (D.) Since you see 'tis as plain as a cow's thumb. *Ibid.* III. 26 (D.) You may fit yourself to a cow's thumb among the Spaniards. 1725 *RAMSEY* *Gentle Shepherd* iii. ii. Prol., The auld anes think it best With the brown cow to clear their een. 1798 J. MIDDLETON *Surrey. Middlesex* 337 A considerable cow-keeper in Surrey has a pump of this kind, which goes by the name of the famous black cow... and is said to yield more than all the rest put together. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 33 The cow with the iron tail is still milked a great deal in London.

3. The female of certain other large animals, e. g. elephant, rhinoceros, whale, seal, etc., the male of which is called a bull. See BULL sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

1725 [see BULL sb.<sup>1</sup> 2]. 1766 *FARRINGTON* in *Pennant Zool.* (1812) I. 171 The vulgar name is sea calf, and on that account, the male is called the bull, and the female the cow. 1886 *GUILLEMAND* *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 200 The female [of the Fur Seal], or cow as she is always termed.

b. attrib. In sense of 'female', 'she'.

1803 *Spring in Lapl.* 184, I saw a magnificent cow elk quietly walking up the mountain-side.

4. trans. † a. A timid, faint-hearted person, a coward. *Obs.* Cf. COW-BABY, -HEARTED, COWISH a. 2.

1581 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 11 What a one shal I seeme to bee unto my Lady? will she not thinke herselfe to be coupled with a cow? 1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Crier*, The veriest cow in a companie brags most. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* ii. 731 Vain vpstart braggadocio! heartlesse cow!

b. Applied to a coarse or degraded woman.

1696 *PHILLIPS*, *Cow*, the Emblem... of a Lazy, Dronish, beastly Woman, who is likened to a Cow. 1891 *FARMER* *Slang and its Analogues*, *Cow*, a woman; a prostitute.

5. Mining. A kind of self-acting brake with two prongs or horns used in ascending an inclined line of rails: see quot. 1851. (Also called bull.)

1834 O. D. HEDLEY *Safe Transit Railw. Carriages on Tyne & Wear* (Newcastle) 25 The cow is essential to the safety of the carriage; for should the rope, the centre crooks, or the chains which connect the carriages together, break... it takes firm hold of the ground, and thus sustains the carriages, which are prevented descending the plane. 1840 *WHISHAW* *Railw. Gl. Brit.* 418 Each train is furnished with a cow, or trailer, for stopping the train. 1851 *GRIFFIN* *Coal-tr. Terms* *Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Cow*, a wooden or iron fork, hung loosely upon the last waggon of a set, ascending an inclined plane. Its use is to stick into the ground, and stop the set, in case of the rope breaking.

b. Sometimes applied to the brake or 'clog' of a gin.

6. See quot. [Perh. not the same word.]

1843 *MARRYAT* *M. Violet* xxxiii. note. A cow is a kind of floating raft peculiar to the western rivers of America, being composed of immense pine trees tied together, and upon which a log cabin is erected.

#### 7. attrib. and Comb.

Several of these appear already in OE., where it is difficult to separate real compounds from syntactical combinations, since the orig. genitive *cūw* was, when contracted to *cū*, identical with the nom. But where it was really a genitive, the later form of the case *cūs*, *cūw* often appears as an alternative. Such are *cū butere*, *cū calfe*, *cū cage* (*cūs cage*) cow's eye, *cū mesa* cow's dung, *cū horn* (*cūs horn*) cow's horn, *cū tægl* cow's tail.

a. attrib. Of or belonging to a cow or cows, as cow-beef, -breath, -broth, -butter, -byre, -cheese, -crib, -flesh, -garth, -hair, -hold, -kind, -pasture, -shed, -shippon, -stable, -stall, -yard; b. similitive and parasynthetic, as cow eye; cow-bellied, -eyed, -like adjs.; c. objective or obj. gen., as cow-driver, -driving, -farmer, -jobber, -lifter, -lifting, -stealer, -stealing.

1588 *COGAN* *Haven Health* ciii. (1612) 113 \*Cow-biefe if it be young, is better then both fox-beef and bull-beef. 1803 *Pail Mall G.* 7 Apr. 7 1 Horse-flesh was being sold in the parish as beef. Very few outside of the trade were able to distinguish it from good cow-beef. 1867 *TRIAL* *Trans.* in *Harl. Doc.* III. 272 This \*cow-bellied knave doth come from the cart. 1854 *HAWTHORNE* *Blithedale* Rom. I. iv. 67 Let her... help in the kitchen, and take the \*cow-breath at milking time. 1840 *MILL* *Dis. & Phys.* (1851) I. 146 A hundred millions of human beings think it, the most dreadful pollution to drink \*cow-broth. c1000 *Sax. Letchd.* II. 23 On huize and on \*cū buteran. 1545 *RAYNOLD* *Birch Markende* 113 Take an ounce of cowe butter. 1887 A. S. HILL in *Times* 4 Aug. 8 3 The process by which it [butter] is made to resemble cow butter. 1883 T. STOCKER *Cir. Warres* *Love* C. i. 87 a. A pound of \*Cowe cheese. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 33 Set on the carpenter to repair \*cow-cribs. 1870 *MISS* *Broughton* *Red as Rose* I. 168 Looking calm invitation at him out of her great, fine, passionless, \*cow eyes. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 495 The milk is measured and served out by the \*cow-farmer. 1528 *PAYNEL* *Sulern's Regim.* Elij. He sayte... that \*cow fleshe nourisheth moche. 1570 *LEVIN* *Manib.* 34 18 Y. \*cowgarth, bouile. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Atle, Archit.* *Atoms*, I sing how casual bricks. Encounter'd casual \*cowhair, casual lime. 1641 *BIST* *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Sheep letteth the mucke of the \*cowe-holde to poore folkes for 8d. a weeke. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 61715 Richard Foster. \*Cowjobber. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. xl. 332 Pere ne was cow ne \*cowkynde þat conceyved hadle þat woude belwe after boles. 1675 *HORNES* *Obisley* (1677) 245 Or man would quickly all cow-kind destroy. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 18 When... we have described the varieties of the cow kind, we shall pass on to the buffalo. 1848 40 *TYTLER* *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 405 Indicted to stand his trial for fire-raising and \*cow-lifting. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Dec. 4/3 A grand cowlifting expedition. 1728 *POPE* *Dunc.* ii. 164 His be yon Juno of majestic size, With \*cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes. 1523 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. for a \*Cow-pasture ijd. 1878 *EMERSON* in *Am. Rev.* CXXVI. 412 In our own door-yards and cow-pastures. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vic. c.* 49 § 9 Any \*cowshed or other place in which an animal... is kept. 1859 *SALA* *Gas-light & D.* 187 Black are the hedgerows... and lonely \*cowshippons. 1648 *SLINGSBY* *Diary* (1836) 185 As you go by y: \*Cowstable to y: Ings. 1817-8 *CORBETT* *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 4 The yard, cow-stable, pig-sty, hen-house. 1830 *MISS* *Mitford* *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 269 She... turned the coach-house into a \*cow-stall. 1855 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* III. 631 Neither his commands nor his example could infuse courage into that mob of \*cowstealers. 1820 *SHELLEY* *Hymn* *Merc.* ii. A \*cow-stealing, A night-watching and door-waylaying thief. 1798 *BLOOMFIELD* *Farmer's Boy*, *Spring* 186 Spring makes e'en a miry \*cow-yard clean. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Maid Heron* I. 206 The two apprentices were mending 'tumbrels' in Mr. Todd's cow-yard.

8. Special combinations: oow-baille (Sc.), one who has charge of the cows on a common, etc.; oow blackbird (see cow hunting below); cow-blakes (dial.), dried cow-dung used for fuel; † oow-brawl, a transl. of F. *rans des vaches*; oow-bug (U.S.), a species of beetle; oow bunting (U.S.) = COW-BIRD 2 a; † oow-carrier, a ship used for cattle transport; † oow-cloom, a mixture

of cow-dung and clay; cow-clap, -clot, -dab (local), a plat of cow-dung; cow-doctor, one who treats the diseases of cows; cow-down, a down on which cows pasture, an upland common; cow-dung, the dung or excrement of cows; hence cow-dung bob, cow-dung fly, a grub and fly used by anglers; cow-feeder, a dairy-farmer; † cow-gang, a common on which cows pasture; cow-girl, a girl who tends cows; in U. S. fem. of COW-BOY 3; cow's grass, pasture for a cow; cow-hitch (Naut.), 'a slippery or lubberly hitch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); cow hooks, hooks which turn inwards like those of a cow; so cow-hooked ppl. a. (said of horses and dogs); cow-horn, the horn of a cow; a horn used for calling cattle; attrib. in cow-horn forceps (see quot.); hence cow-horned ppl. a., shaped like a cow's horn; cow-killer ant (U.S.), a Texan species of the family *Mutillidae* of hymenopterous insects; † cow-lask, diarrhoea in cows; cow-lease, cow-pasture (see LEASE sb.); cow-leech, a cow-doctor, 'one who professes to cure distempered cows' (J.); hence cow-leeching, the profession of a cow-leech; cow-lick, a lock or curl of hair which looks as if it had been licked by a cow (cf. calf-lick); cow-man, (a) a man who attends to cows; (b) a cattle-keeper or 'ranchman' in the western U. S.; † oow-meant, fodder for cows; cow-milker, a mechanical contrivance for milking cows; cow-paps, local name of a marine polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum*; cow-path, a path made or used by cows; cow-pilot, a fish (*Pomacentrus saxatilis*) of the West Indies and adjacent coast of the U. S.; cow-plat = cow-clap; cow-puncher (U.S.), a cow-driver in the western States; so cow-punching; † cow-remover (U.S.) = COW-CATCHER; cow-run, a common on which cows pasture; cow-shark, a shark of the family *Hexanchidae* or *Notidanidae*; cow-stone (local), a boulder of the green-sand; cow-sucker, † a hedge-hog; cow-tick, an insect infesting cows; cow-troopial = COW-BIRD 2 a; cow-whistle (U.S.), a whistle used by an engine-driver to scare cows from the line; † cow-whit, a payment to the vicar in lieu of the tithe of milk; cow-woman, a woman who tends cows.

1837 *LOCKHART* *Scott* ii. Auld Sandy Ormiston, called from the most dignified part of his function the \*cow bailie. 1669 *WORLIDGE* *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Casings* or \*Cow-blakes, Cow-dung dried and used for fuel as it is in many places where other fuel is scarce. 1756 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 174 On the recruits for the Swiss regiments piping or singing the \*cow-bravol, a common tune among the Alpine boors. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 103 There is a black one nearly 2 in. long... and nearly an inch across... with yellowish spots on its back, which they call—I know not why—the \*cow-bug. 1844 *DE KAY* *Zool. N. Y.* n. Birds 143 The \*Cow Bunting, Cow Blackbird, or Cowpen-bird, derives its various names from the circumstance of its following cattle in the fields. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 681 Two Fleets... the \*Cow Carriers from Ireland, and the Bristol Fleet from Virginia. 1669 *WORLIDGE* *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184 Wicker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with \*Cow-cloot tempered for that purpose. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 100 Nothing... but a \*Cow-Clot. 1780-6 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Academicians* Wks. 1790 I. 117 Let but a \*cowdab show its grass-green face. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 73 The ignorance of \*cow-doctors. 1807 *VANCOUVER* *Agric. Devon* (1813) 232 Allowance of 5 per cent. on the gross produce of the dairy for losses, cow doctor and other contingent expenses. 1724 S. SWITZER *Pract. Fruit Gard.* viii. ix. (1727) 323 In dryish upland pasture ground, in sheep-walks and \*cow-downs. 1793-1813 *Agric. Survey Wills.* 17 (E. D. S.) Cow commons, called cow downs. 1626 *BACON* *Sylva* § 401 The Seed... having been steeped all night in Water mixed with \*Cow-dung. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 1181 For fuel they burn weeds gathered in the steeps, as well as bundles of reed and cow-dung. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 \*Cow-dung-bob is found under cow-dung, and resembles a gentle. 1787 *BEST* *Angling* (ed. 2) 102 The \*Cow dung fly... is used in cold windy days. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 205 The Cow-dung, or Lion fly... is one of the most useful of the land flies. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 32 Our author... found the trade of a \*cow feeder a singularly profitable one. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Midl.* ix. A dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1883 *Inquisition in Halliwell Contrib. Eng. Lexicography* (1836) 10 From the south end of Winterringham \*cowgang to Winterringham haven. 1884 E. BARKER *Through Awerne* 110 We passed a group of \*cow-girls singing. 1824 *Boston (Mass.) Frnt.* 28 Nov. 2/3 A beautiful cowgirl lives near Murkel, Taylor county, Neb. She owns some stock, which she personally looks after. 1824 *MISS* *Ferrier* *Inher.* xiii. I shall have a croft from you, a \*cow's grass and a kail-yard. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 3 Oct. 14/2 The land... is roughly measured by so many cows' grass. 1863 *Frnt. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. i. 94 [A horse with] short thighs, curby or \*cow hocks. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 532/1 Hacks, all rat-tailed, \*cow-houghed, ewe-necked. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 407 The Italian horse, generally speaking, is... ill-made, cow-hocked, etc. a1000 *Lavus of the 59* \*Cūw horn biþ twæga peninga wurp. a1605 *MONTGOMERIE* *Sonn.* lxii. 6 My trumpets tone is terrible be tuynt Nor 3on corne, whereof 3e me accuse. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 25 The cow-horns were presently no longer heard. 1874 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.*, *Cow-horn Forceps*, a dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong

being gouge-shaped. 1886 *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/2 The handles are long 'cowhorns' hollow tubes. 1873 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 4/2 A medicine for the 'cowlaske'. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 412 The remaining 40 (acres) in 'cowlease ground, home crofts, paddock and homestead. 1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 532 To encourage Gentlemen of higher Degrees of Learning than the Farrier and the 'Cowleech to make themselves acquainted with the Diseases of Horses, Cows, and other Cattle. 1844 S. BAMPFORD *Life of Radical* 40 His father was a famous cow-leech. 1707-16 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.). There are many pretenders to the art of farriery and 'cow-leeching. 1898 R. HAYDOCK tr. *Lomax's* ii. 86 The locks or plaine feakes of haire called 'cow-lickes, are made turning upwards. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 125 'See those cowlicks,' said an old farmer, pointing to certain patches on the clouds. 1897 *Judy* 23 Feb. 95 The Cowlick on the crown of his head rises up. 1864 *HEBER Jrnl.* (1888) I. 229 Herds of the village, under the care of two or three men 'gaowale' ('cow-men'), etc. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Cowman wanted, active, tidy and trustworthy. 1873 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 102 Som countries lack plowmeat, And some doe want 'cowmeat. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 June, 'The construction of the 'cow-milker is very simple, consisting of two diaphragm pumps, etc. 1865 in *Century Mag.* Feb. (1890) 563/3, I shall expect to retain no man beyond the by-road or 'cow-path that leads to his house. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* II. 385 A narrow cowpath between it and the columnar basalt cliffs. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Years on Trail* 357 The town was full of 'cow-punchers, mule-whackers, etc. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/1 A Wyoming ranchman, who has spent four seasons big-game shooting and 'cow-punching' in that Territory. 1848 *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* 13 May 305 This apparatus is said, by the inventor, to answer for a snow plough as well as 'cow-remover. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 The Government offers facilities for 'cow-runs—that is, pastures common to the hamlet. 1891 T. E. KEBBEL *Old & New* 173 A very small percentage are without either allotments, cottage-gardens or cow-runs. 1880 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps... 'cow-suckers and toads. 1812 *SOUTHEY Omniana* II. 262 An insect like a 'cow-tick. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 307/1 The Cow-Pen Bird, Cow Blackbird, 'Cow Troopial, and Cow Bunting of the American colonists. 1893 A. CRANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/2 The engineer sounded his 'cow-whistle. 1870 *RAMSAY Scot. Life & Char.* (ed. 18) p. xxxv, The poor 'cow-woman.

9. In many names of plants, in some of which *cow-* means 'eaten by' or 'fit for cows', or, like 'horse-' in similar use, distinguishes a coarse or wild species from one grown for human use: *Cows* and *calves*, a popular name for *Arum maculatum*; *cow-basil*: see *BASIL* 1 2; *cow-bind*, *Bryonia dioica*; *cow-cabbage*, a kind of cabbage grown for feeding cows; *cow-cherill* = *COW-PARSLEY*; *cow-clover*, a name for *Trifolium medium* and *T. pratense*; *cow-croakers*, dial. name of *Silene inflata*; *cow-cress*, a name for *Lepidium campestre* and other plants; *cow-fat*, an old name for *Centranthus ruber*; *cow-herb*, *Saponaria Vaccaria* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *cow's lungwort*, *Verbascum Thapsus*; *cow-make*, *maok*, dial. name for *Lychnis vespertina* or perh. *Silene inflata*; *cow-mumble*, dial. name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and other plants; *cow-pea*, a name for *Vigna sinensis*, largely grown for fodder in the southern United States; *cow-rattle* (*local*) = *cow-cracker*; *cow-suckle*, *-sokulle*, some plant not identified.

1853 T. B. GROVES in *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 60 *Arum maculatum*... the vulgar names 'cows and calves, and lords and ladies, are also known. 1878 LYTE *Dodoens* 242 The Herboristes do call this herbe Vaccaria. We may call it Field Basil or 'Cowe Basil. 1880 SHELLEY *Question* iii. And in the warm hedge grew lush eglantine, Green 'cow-bind. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 264 'Cow-cabbage... now cultivated in Jersey. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 147 The Cow Cabbage is much cultivated for milch cows in French Flanders, the Netherlands, and in Jersey and Guernsey. 1863-79 *Prior Plant Names*, 'COW-CRESS, a coarse cress, *Lepidium campestre*. 1897 *GERARDE Herbal Suppl.* to Engl. Names, 'Cow fat is Cow Basil. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* I. 143 Great Woolly Mullen, Hag-taper, or 'Cow's Lungwort. 1897 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 53 Some husbands (to make the cow take the bul the sooner) do giue her of the hearb called 'cow-make, which groweth like a white gilliflow among corne. 1885 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Cow-mumble, a wild plant, more commonly called cow-parmsip. 1846 WORCESTER, 'Cow pea, a kind of pea, cultivated instead of clover. *Farm. Ency.* 1890 *Century Mag.* July 459/1 'Cow peas', a vegetable that seemed to be a cross between a pea and a bean. 14.. *MS. Laud Misc.* 553 fol. 9 b, Cauliculus agrestis is an herbe that me clepeth glande or 'couratle (*marg.* couratle) bis herbe hath leues liche to plantayne but hii biith noust so moche... & he hath whit floures & he groweth in whete. c. 1450 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 644/14 (*Nomina herb.*), *Vaccinium*; 'cowsokulle. ['Apparently another name for the cowslip (Wright).]

**Cow** (kau), *sb.* 2. *Sc.* Also *kow*, *owwe*. [Possibly ad. OF. *coe*, *coe*, *cowe*, *cowe* (mod.F. *queue*, dial. *coue*, *coue*, *cawe*, etc.) tail: cf. F. *queue de chanvre*, etc.] A twiggy branch, or bunch of twigs, of birch, broom, heather, etc.; a besom or birch of twigs.

a. 1548 *Thrie Priests Pblis*, Ane cow of birks into his hand had he. 1598 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Proverbs* (1785) 21 It is a bare mood that he gaes o'er, and gets na cow. a. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 198 They fastened heather kowes to their steel bonnets, to be a signe that they were freinds. 1768 *ROSS Helmore* 77 (Jam.) Put on

[the fire] a cow till I come o'er the gate. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 68 Some horses ware of the brume-cow framt And some of the greine bay tree. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* I. 136 Thy broom... E'en kowe by kowe was all up-wrung. 1885 D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* Ser. viii. 46 He waved aloft a flaming cowe O' whin.

**Cow, kow** (kau), *sb.* 3. *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: it is phonetically distinct from *Cow sb.* 1, not being (kū) in any *Sc. dial.*] 'A hob-goblin; a scare-crow, bugbear' (Jam.); cf. *WIBBICOW*.

c. 1500 *Roull's Cursing* (Jam.). And Brownys als, that can play cow Behind the clait with mony a mow. 1603 *Philotus* cxxvi, Gude-man quhat misteris all thir mowis? As 3e war cumberd with the cowis. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* viii. 190 (Jam.) And Campbell kind, the good knight of Lochow, To Suthron still a fearful grievous cow. 1728 *RAMSAY Anacronitic* 15 And he appear'd to be nae kow, For a' his quiver, wings, and bow. 1822-53 *Whistle Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 56 O what a brow has Betty! O sic a cowe is Betty!... Sae baleful is the power o' Betty.

† **Cow**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* Short for *COW-FISH* 4.

1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 14 Plenty of Shell fish, Oisters, &c., Crabs, Cows, or the Tillinow.

**Cow** (kau), *sb.* 5. *local*. [Phonetic variant of *COWL sb.* 1.] = *COWL sb.* 1 4.

1736 *PEGGE Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Cow*, the wooden thing put over the chimney of a hop-host or malt-house, which turns with the wind, and prevents smoking; it means *cowl*. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii, Who could continue to exist, where there are no cows but the cows on the chimney-pots? 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cow*, a windlass, at top shaped like a cowl, for supplying mines with air.

**Cow**, *sb.* 6. *obs.* form of *CHOUGH*.

**Cow** (kau), *v.* 1. [Perh. a. ON. *kuga* 'to cow, force, tyrannize over', Norw. *kue*, Sw. *kufva* to subdue; but of late appearance in literature; app. often associated with *Cow sb.* 1].

*trans.* 'To depress with fear' (J.); to dispirit, overawe, intimidate.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 18 Accursed be that tongue that tels mee so, For it hath cow'd my better part of man. a. 1616 *BYNUM & FL. Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, At that I was held a master in, he has cow'd me. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Cowing our free spirits. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. ii. 711 For when men by their Wives are Cow'd Their Homs of course are understood. 1780 *BURKE Let. T. Burke* Wks. IX. 230 We feel faint and heartless... In plain words, we are cowed. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 564 Their spirit was cowed. a. 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) III. 194 The nation, cowed and broken, gave way.

b. with *into*; formerly also *from*, *† out*.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 47 The Sectaries... have so strangely cowed us out of late, as if God had taken away our hearts. 1685 *CROWNE Sir Courtly Nice* I. 2 They are so cow'd from marriage, they will go volunteers into a battle, but must be prest to marriage. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 256 To be cowed into weak and cringing submission. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 821/2 To cow men into silence by threats of prosecution.

† *intr.* ? Confused with *COWER* v.

1844 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXIX. 561 Instead of ending like a man, he now cowed before me quite spirit-broken. 1897 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cow*, to cower, shrink.

**Cow, cowe** (kau, kou), *v.* 2. *Sc.* [A later form of *COLL v.* 2: cf. *knowe*, *pow*, *roue*, *scrow*, from *knoll*, *poll*, *roll*, *scroll*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To poll (the head); to clip, cut short, top, prune. Hence *Cowed* (*covit*), *pp.* a.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Tua maritit Wemen* 275 Weil couth I... kemm his cowit noddill. 1536 *BELLENDEN Descr. Alb.* xvi. (Jam.) Nane of thaim throw ythand cowing of their hedis grew beld. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 453 They made it like ane scraped swyne; And as they cowed they made it whryne. 1706 *BURNS Ordination* xiii, They'll... cove her measure shorter By th' head, some day. 1898 *Minute Council Dumbarton in Hist. Dumbarton* (1878) 42 To cut and cow her hair, gif need be.

2. To overtop; surpass, excel: *esp.* in phrases that *coves the gowan, that coves a'.*

1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 18 The... proverb, 'That coves, or keels, the gowan'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 556 note, There was surely some Gowan's soul at work for us, or she [a vessel] would never have cowed you [wave].

**Cowage, cowhage** (kau'edz). Also *oww-itch*, (7-8 *owhage*, 8 *oww edge*). [A perversion of the Hindī name *kiwāñch*, *kawāñch*, contr. *kawāñch*.] The stinging hairs of the pod of a tropical plant, *Mucuna pruriens*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, formerly used as an anthelmintic; also the plant, or its pods.

'The pods are 4 or 5 inches long, shaped like the letter J, and clothed with a thick coating of short stiff brittle hairs of a bright brown colour, the points of which are notched or finely serrated, and easily penetrate the skin, causing intolerable itching' (*Trans. Bot.* 1866).

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1056 The hairy kidney bean called in Zurrate where it groweth Cowhage. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 145 Of Cowage... call'd commonly, though very improperly, Cow-itch. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 319 With cow-itch meazle like a leper, And choak with fumes of Guiney-pepper. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) III. 80 The sharp spiculae or hairs, which are found on the pods of cowhage, have been recommended in worm cases. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 142 Methods of annoyance adopted by boys towards ushers and teachers, such as putting cowage between their sheets. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 107 In the dense jungle the cowhage... and the stiff reeds... annoy the half-naked porters. 1879 *GARROD Materia Med.* 234 Cowhage has been used as an anthelmintic.

b. **Creeping Cowage**, a twining euphorbiaceous shrub, *Tragia volubilis*, having hairy capsules.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 206 Cow-itch. This is a long scandent vine. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 336 The creeping Cowhage... well known on account of its sharp itching hairs.

c. **Cowage cherry**, a shrub of Central America, *Malpighia urens*; = *BARBADOES CHERRY*.

1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 106 Cowhage Cherry. The leaves have... their under surface very thick set with very small sharp prickles lying along close to the leaf, which fills one's hands or flesh coming to touch it, full of prickles. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 230 The Cowhage Cherry. This weakly shrub... is remarkable for the itchy setæ upon its younger leaves. 1878 *SMILES Robt. Dick* v. 41 He found a specimen of the cowitch shrub.

**Cowage, cowhage**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or sprinkle with cowage.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 527 Having cowaged his bed the preceding night.

† **Cowan** 1. *Sc.* *Obs.* rare-1. [? a. Gaelic *cobhan* offer, box, ark.] A fishing-boat.

1722 *WODROW Hist. Church* Sc. II. 535 The Earl... resolved to man out... thirty large cowans or fisher-boats.

**Cowan** 2 (kō'ān). Also 7 *kowan*, 8 *owwen*. [Derivation unknown.]

1. *Sc.* One who builds dry stone walls (*i.e.* without mortar); a dry-stone-diker; applied derogatorily to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly apprenticed or bred to the trade.

1598 *Stat. & Ord. Maister Maisonnis* in D. M. Lyon *Hist. Lodge Edinb.* (1873) 10 That na maister or follow of craft tessaue ony cowanis to wrik in his societie or companye, nor send nane of his servands to wrik w<sup>t</sup> cowanis, under the pane of twentie punds. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 267 (Jam.) A boat carpenter, joiner, cowan (or builder of stone without mortar), gets 12. at the minimum, and good maintenance. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 3 The men who are employed in building walls for inclosing fields are called... cowans, to distinguish them from the regular masons. 1873 *MACKELVIE Ann. D. P. Church* 511 He was by trade 'a cowan', that is an occupation combining the callings of a mason and house carpenter in one.

2. Hence, One uninitiated in the secrets of Freemasonry; one who is not a Mason.

1707 [Mother Kilwinning Lodge, Ayrshire, defines the Cowan as a Mason 'without the word']. c. 1722 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They... are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn sword, from all Cowens and Eves-droppers. 1767 J. ANDERSON *Constit. Free Masons* iv. 96 The Working Masons... ever will have their own Wages... let Cowans do as they please. 1767 *Collect. Masonic Songs* xli. 69 The Cowan may strive, nay plot and contrive To find out our great mystery. 1881 *Text Bk. Freemasonry* 2. 55 Armed with a drawn sword, to keep off all Cowans and intruders to Masonry.

3. *slang.* 'A sneak, an inquisitive or prying person' (*Slang Dict.*).

4. *attrib.* Uninitiated, outside, 'profane'.

1855 *STRANG Glasgow* (1856) 416 This tavern—shut off from the observation and the ken of the 'cowan' world.

**Cowaroe**, *obs.* form of *COARSE*.

**Coward** (kau'ard), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 *oueard*, *ouard*, 4 *ouward*, *ouoward*, *ouowarde*, *ououherde*, 4-6 *cowart*, *cowarde*, 5 *coward*, *koward* (e, 6 *cowert*, *cow-heard*, *cow-herd*, 3-*ouoward*. [a. OF. *coart* (*cohart*, *cuard*, *covairt*, *later couart*, *couard*) = Pr. *coart*, It. *codardo*, f. *coda*, L. *cauda*, OF. *coe* tail: see *ARD*.]

The precise reference to *tail* is uncertain: it may be to an animal 'turning tail' in flight, or to the habit in frightened animals of drawing the tail between the hinder legs: cf. the Heraldic use in sense B 2. It is notable that in the Old French version of *Reynard the Fox*, *Coart* is the name of the hare: this may be a descriptive appellation in reference to its timidity; but it is also possible that the hare was so called originally from its tail or 'bunt', so conspicuous as the animal makes off, and that the name was thence transferred to 'hearts of hare'.

A. *sb.* 1. A reproachful designation for one who displays ignoble fear or want of courage in the face of danger, pain, or difficulty; an ignobly faint-hearted or pusillanimous person.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 [MS. Cleop. C. vi.] He, kene bet was er cueard [v.r. eruh, kurre]. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 275/139 'Ous, 3e cowardies, quath be king. c. 1350 *Sir Ferumb.* 593 Pou ne schalt me fynde no cowart. 1430 *Lyoc. Chron.* Troy I. v. Like a coward faynte and hertles. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 234 Come fore, sir coward! Why cowre ye behynde. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 150 He... was vanquished of his servaunte, beyng but a cowarde and a wretch. 1562 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* iii. (1888) I. 26 Gif ony... hid him self as aue cowart at home. 1601 *SHAKS. Jyl. C.* II. ii. 32 Cowards dye many times before their deaths. The valiant neuer taste of death but once. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. 1709 *STERLE Tatler* No. 125 P 9 A Coward flying from his own Shadow. a. 1711 *KEN Edmond's Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 344 An earthly Coward is an odd's Name, A Ghostly Coward an eternal Shame. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. & Helen* 254 He was a coward to the strong: He was a tyrant to the weak. 1863 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 241 You've no conception what a coward this illness has made of me.

2. Applied to animals: † a. An old appellation of the hare. † b. A cock which will not fight.

*Obs.* c. A horse without spirit in a race. 1248 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Cuwaert the hare. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Evb. *Hunting of Hare*, The coward with the short taylor [transl. AF. *la cowarde on la court*]



*cowe*. 1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 131 If... any of your Chickens Crow clear and loud... then to the Pot or Spit with them, they are Cowards. 1880 *Field* 22 May 638/a Don Juan... ran a coward throughout, and Dinna Forget landed her backers with ease. 1884 *Illustr. Sporting News* 16 Feb. 563/a If in all stables the young ones were treated as they are at Danebury, there would be fewer rogues and cowards when it comes to racing.

### 3. Comb.

1727-38 *GAY Fables* xxxiv. xxx. (Jod.), He ne'er like bul-lies coward-hearted, Attacks in public to be parted.

### B. adj. or attrib.

1. Of persons and their attributes: Destitute of courage; faint-hearted; = COWARDLY *a.* 1. 1807 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 455 In word he ys god ynou, & coward in dede. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 7, I bihold a 3ong man coward, that passith bi the strettis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 A! cowarde herte of love unlered, Whereof art thou so sore alered. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96 Coward, hertlesse, *vecors*, *iners*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii. 134 Kyng turnus... sore merueylled that they were... 500 coward. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 15 Nor undertake the same for coward feare. *Ibid.* vi. vi. 26 That craven cowherd Knight. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iii. l. 67 The Don... excites his coward-spirits. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 88 From his blank visage fled the coward blood. 1796 BURNS *A Man's a Man* i, The coward-slave, we pass him by, We dare be poor for a' that. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxix, The Father-ruffian of the band Behind him rears a coward hand!

### b. Of actions, etc.; = COWARDLY *a.* 2.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, My body being dead, The coward conquest of a wretches knife. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 79 Hence with those coward terms; or fight, or fly. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 303 Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* v. 131 It is coward un-faithfulness, as well as cruelty.

### c. transf. Of things.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 498 But ah, forbear to tell my stooping sire His darling hopes have fed a coward fire. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 8 Not here... Lest... our coward keel returning Stint the vow that brought us here.

2. *Her.* Said of a lion or other beast borne as a charge: Having the tail drawn in between the legs.

c. 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 133 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98, xv mapieris of lions in armys... xiiij in nomer [morne]; xiiij, lionne cowert. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxvi. (1611) 184 This is termed a Lion Coward, for that in cowardly sort hee clappeth his taile between his legs, which is proper to all kind of beasts (having tailes) in case of extremity and feare. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvi. § 4 (ed. 3) 250 Three lions coward in pale.

### 3. quasi-adv. In the manner of a coward. rare-1.

1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 366 Tremble ye not, oh friends! and coward fly, Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die?

† **Coward**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* (Fr. has from 11th c. an intrans. *couarder* to be a coward.)]

1. *trans.* To render cowardly or timorous; to make afraid, daunt, intimidate.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 3344 Thy taryng thy folk cowardith! 1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 541/1 That which cowardeth a mans heart. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 75. 1683 CHALK-HILL *Thealma & Cl.* iii. 53 This cowardeth the valour of the rest.

### 2. To call, or show to be, a coward.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Privilege* i, Disgraced My noble fathers memory, defam'd Nay cowarded my Ancestors. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xxvi. 69 A man that is forwardest in professing Courage... is in greater danger basely cowarded by silly Wenches.

**Cowardice** (kau'ædis). *Forms:* 4-8 *cowardise*, 4-6 *-yse*, 4-5 *-ys*, (4 *cowardyse*, 5 *cowartys* (a, *kouardise*, 6 *couuardeis*), 6-7 *cowardise*, 7- *cowardice*. [a. OF. *cowardise* (13th c. in Littré), f. *coward* COWARD *sb.* + *-ise*, suffix: -L. *-itia*: see -ICE. An earlier F. equivalent was *cowardie* COWARDY; obsolete English synonyms are *cowardness*, *cowardry*, *cowardship*; see also *cowardliness*.]

The quality of a coward; cowardliness; want of courage to face danger; faint-heartedness, pusillanimity. *Moral cowardice*: ignoble fear of the disapprobation or hostile sentiments of others.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 3066 That day thou hadist heorte of pris: And now art ful of cowardys. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2273 Pou art not Gawayn... Such cowardise of bat knyzt cowpe I neuer here. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 338 Fule-hardymet the formost is, And the tothyr is cowardys. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 56 Wrothe of the grete cowardyse of these bestes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 24 To banish cowardize. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 16 He is a Man... of comely Vertues, Nor did he soyle the fact with Cowardice. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. (1843) 660/1 It was imputed to his cowardice. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 34 It is no cowardice to fly from the rage of persecutors. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 267 It is like all of the cat kind except the lion, remarkable for its cowardice. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Demoralized by cowardice of heart and understanding.

### b. with a and pl.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 372 Among alle coward-isis, cowardise of richesse is be moste. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a courage than a cowardice.

### † c. transf. Weakness (of wine). *Obs.* rare-1.

1673 SIR W. SCROGGS in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 116 The cowardize of wine would turne it into vinegar.

### Cowardie, -dise: see COWARDY, COWARDICE.

### Cowardise, -dise: see COWARDY, COWARDICE.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 124 a, margin, A base minded and cowardise kinde of people.

† **Cowardish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -ISH.] = COWARDLY.

1530 PALSGR. 773/2, I waxe cowardyshe, or faynte herted. 1537 *Thersyde* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 401 Here be a couple of knyghtes cowardishe and scabbed. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 135 A cruel acte of a base and a cowardyshe mynde. c. 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurrection Serm.* i. (1659) 64 Fearful and Cowardish Souldiers, more womanish than women.

**Cowardise** (kau'ædis), *v.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a coward of; to render cowardly; to daunt. Hence *Cowardising* *vbl. sb.*

1609 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Ded. 6 The cowardizing of our English spirits. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xix. (1655) 139 Now they are cowardized, oppressed, unarmed. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 57 It is guilt upon the conscience that softens and cowardizes our spirits. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVIII. 261 That the poverty and slavery they were bred up in should cowardize them.

**Cowardise**, *obs. form of COWARDICE.*

**Coward-like**, *a.* and *adv.* [see -LIKE.] Like, or after the manner of, a coward; cowardly.

1597 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 36 With naked sword he preast to do the deed, And came behinde, full cowardlyke to speed. 1640 *Epitaph in Herald & General* (1865) III. 378 Ling ring, slow, and coward-like delay. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *W. W. Thome*, who... coward-like return'd to meet Mockery and shame. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vi. 204 To... shun the conflict, coward-like.

**Cowardliness** (kau'ædliness). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 53 b, Leste... slouthfulness, or cowardliness, or some such thing appeare. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollet. Treat.* 1011 It is a base cowardliness... to thinke of running away. a. 1715 BURNET *Chron. Time* (1766) II. 174 The ill nature of the one side and the cowardliness of the other. 1827 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 21 July, The cowardliness and impolicy of the Nonconformists, at the Restoration. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* iv. 26 The cowardliness of the action.

**Cowardly** (kau'ædli), *a.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -LY.]

1. Having the character or spirit of a coward; wanting in courage; pusillanimous, timorous.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 39 Souldiours be not the cowardleste thieves. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 251 A... fearful, cowardly, and dastardly loute. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 6 The Cowardly Rascalls that ranne from the battaile. 1605 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 636 Their weak and Cowardly Hearts. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Ex-pect.* vi, I was too cowardly to do what I knew to be right.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a coward; proceeding from fear or a spirit of cowardice.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 104, I do finde it Cowardly... For feare of what might fall, so to preuent The time of life. a. 1709 SOUTH (J.), A cowardly silence in Christ's cause. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* viii, At cowardly distance... secure thou hast stood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 33 The affront was not only brutal, but cowardly.

**Cowardly**, *adv.* [f. COWARD *a.* + -LY.] It occurs much earlier than prec.] Like a coward; with cowardice or base avoidance of danger.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1631, I fayn wolde Wyt be wytte of þe wryt, þat on þe wowe clyues. For alle calde clerkes han cowardlyly fayled. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 379 He... cowardlyly consentid to his foly. a. 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 379 Yit had I levir do what I may Than here to dye thus cowardely. 1588 A. KING tr. *Camillus Catech.* 49 They... quha dois falsly deny, or cowardlie impugne this chair of peter. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 56, I... do now not basely dye. Not Cowardly put off my Helmet. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 529 Captain Hodgson's man was cowardly run through the back. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xxviii. 10 Those apostate apostles, that cowardly left me in my danger. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* vi. 68 To whom you surrender basely and cowardly without a blow.

† **Cowardness**, *Obs.* [f. COWARD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. = COWARDLINESS, COWARDICE.

a. 1400 *Gloss. in Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *l'ecordia*, cowardnes. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlv, It is a grete cowardnes that men dreden hym so moche. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Matrimony* (1850) 503 It is a token of womanish cowardnes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commur.* (1678) 16 Too much boldnesse, and too much cowardnesse. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 80 Poetry can turn hatred to love, cowardness into valour.

### 2. Applied to a 'company' of curs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v j b, A Cowardnes of curris.

† **Cowardous**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. type \**cowardos*: see COWARD and -OUS.] = COWARDLY *a.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii, The cowardous pees that was ordeyned. 1530 WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ.* B j, Fye for shame that any chrystyan sholde be so cowardous. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* A j, By cowardous slouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 648 Without heart or courage, cowardous, and unapt to war. 1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 15 How desperately cowardous did he show himselfe!

† **Cowardry**, *Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -RY.] = COWARDICE.

a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 511 And some there were, for shamefull cowardrie Clambe up againe. *Ibid.* iv. 18 Cowardry notes hartes swarved out of kind. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 986 Shake off this vile harted cowardree.

† **Cowardship**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The action or behaviour of a coward; cowardice.

c. 1330 *Artik. & Merl.* 9210 Our cowardschipe we may it wite. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi. 80 b, He... blameth the cowardship of them that... did further debate the matter. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 422 More a coward then a Hare. for his cowardship aske Fabian.

† **Cowardy**, *Obs.* Also -die, -dye, -ty. [a. OF. *cowardie* (11-12th c. *cuardie*, *coardie*), f. *coward* COWARD *sb.*; = It. *codardla*: see -Y. Other synonyms are *cowardice*, *cowardship*, *cowardry*.] = COWARDICE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 92 He... Fleis thus for hys cowardy. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1872 No maner man heldn it no cowardye. c. 1440 *Partonope* 1469 Of hys fals cowardy. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 9 The febill cowardy of thair nobillis. 1576 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. Ind.* (1576) 324 Quahutemoc beganne to reprehend his men for their cowardie and flight.

**Cowart**, -loo, -lie, etc.: see COWARD, etc.

**Cowatice**, -touse, *obs.* f. COVETICE, -TOUS.

**Cow-baby**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 cow-babe.

[? f. Cow *sb.* (sense 4 a) + BABY.] A reproachful designation for a timorous person, a coward.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 311 When we will note a man to be a buzzard, and a cow-babye. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 129 (Fearful cowbaby) he neuer heard peice shot off, but hee fell flat on his face. 1614 J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* Wks. (1896) 212 (D.) Peace, lowing cow-babe, lubberly holberdehoey. 1689 T. PHILLIPS *Quix.* 85 The tears of a sniveling Cow-baby. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cow*... the emblem of a cowardly timorous Fellow, who is called a Cow-baby, a Cow-hearted Fellow. 1863 W. BARNES *Forset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), Cow-baby, a boy or girl childishly meek-hearted, or mother-sick. One easily cowed.

**Cow-bane**, [f. Cow *sb.* + BANE *sb.* 2 b, poison, poisonous plant.] A name of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, an extremely poisonous plant, mentioned by Linnaeus as fatal to cows.

**Spotted cowbane**: an American species, *C. maculata*.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 177 Cowbane... is one of the rankest of our vegetable poisons... Early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it. 1800 SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 322 *Cicuta virosa*, Water Hemlock, Water Cowbane. 1854 BALFOUR *Class.-bk.* Bot. 826. 1859 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Tent. Myth.* 216 A woman, who had her lap full of cowbans.

**Cowbard**, *obs.* f. CUPBOARD.

† **Cow-beck**, *Obs.* App. a corruption of CAUDR-BECK.

1670 *Bk. of Rates* (Jam.) Hats of hair and wool mixed, or cowbecks the dozen—3l. (1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.)

### Cow-bell.

1. A bell hung round a cow's neck, to tinkle when the animal moves. (Esp. in Switzerland.)

a. 1813 A. WILSON *Forrester's Poet. Wks.* (1846) 240 Jumbling cow-bells speak some cottage near. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* i. 23 The tinkle of the cow-bells.

2. A name in Scotland and U.S. for Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*).

**Cow-berry**, [f. Cow *sb.* 1: app. a rendering of the Latin *vaccinium*, f. *vaccinus* of or pertaining to cows, applied to some plant, supposed to be the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), and now taken as name of the genus.] A book-name, of recent bestowal, for the low shrub *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, and its fruit, called also Red Whortle-berry, Red Huckleberry.

The name was unknown to Lightfoot (1789), who has only *Red Whortle-berry*.

1800 SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 416 *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*, Red Whortleberry, Cowberry. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 93 Cowberry, or Mount Ida Whortle-berry... They are of a scarlet or coral red colour, and have an acid harsh taste. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 1109 The Cowberry has short procumbent stems and evergreen leaves.

**Cow-bird**, [f. Cow *sb.* 1]

1. ? See quot.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 206 The cow-bird is seen an attendant upon herds of cattle (between Mogador and Morocco)... He resembles the sea-gull but his plumage is pure white.

2. U. S. a. A name for several species of *Molothrus*, esp. *M. ater* or *M. pecoris* (called also *cow-blackbird*, *cow-bunting*); so called from their habit of constantly attending cattle. b. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

1828 AUDUBON *Amer. Ornithol. Biog.* I. 18 in *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 210 From the resemblance of its notes to that word [cow, cow], this Cuckoo is named Cow Bird in nearly every part of the union. a. 1839 NUTTALL in *Penny Cycl.* XV. 308/4 Another of these birds forsok the nest on taking out the Cow-Bird's egg. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/2 The cow-bird makes room for her own illegitimate egg in the nest by removing one of the bird's own.

3. A local name for the Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla Rait.*) Swainson, *Prov. Names of Birds* (1885) 45.

### Cow-boy, cow-boy.

1. A boy who tends cows.

1725 SWIFT *Receipt to Stella*, Justices o' quorum, Their cow-boys bearing cloaks before 'um. 1787 O'KEEFE *Farmer*, A flaxen-headed Cow Boy, As simple as may be. 1887 A. LANG *Johnny Nut* 1 A little cow-boy named Johnny Nut.

2. U. S. Hist. 'A contemptuous appellation applied to some of the tory partisans of Westchester Co., New York, during the Revolutionary war, who were exceedingly barbarous in the treatment of their opponents who favored the American cause' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jnl.* (1823) 285 Banditti consisting of lawless villains within the British lines have received the



names of *Cow-boys* and *Skinners*. 1805 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 290 Who knows but you are one o' the tores yourself or one o' the cowboys? 1857 W. IRVING *Washington* (1865) IV. ix. 109 A beautiful region... now almost desolated by the scourings of Skinners and Cow Boys.

3. In the western U.S.: A man employed to take care of grazing cattle on a ranch.

It is typical of the cow-boy that he does his work on horse-back, and leads a hard rough life, which tends to make him rough and wild in character.

1882 *Century Mag.* 511 (*New North West*). In place of the cow-boy we find the buffalo-hunter. 1884 *Miles City* (Montana) *Press*, June, The latest troubles between cowboys and Indians will cause an outbreak of redskins. 1887 *Spec-tator* 10 Sept. 1219 The rough-and-ready life of men who have cast their lot among cow-boys.

4. A local name for the Ring Ouzel. (Tipperary: Swainson *Bird Names* 1885.)

**Cow-calf.** A female calf. (In quot. 1634 *fig.*) a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1155 *Bacula, vitula, cuculif.* a 2000 *Laws Alf.* in Thorpe I. 70 (Bosw.). Gif man of myran folan adriþ oððe cuculif. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xv. 462 Riþt as þe cow-calf coueyteth swete mylke. 1593 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 66 That he reere two oxe-calves and two cow-calves. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* III. i, *Mer.* They worship Nothing with so much service as the cow-calves. *Paulo.* What do you mean by cow-calves? *Mer.* Why, their women. 1779 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 288 One was a bull-calf, and the other a cow-calf.

**Cow-catcher.** U. S. An apparatus fixed in front of a locomotive engine, to remove straying cattle or other obstructions from the rails in front of a train.

1858 *Railway Mag.* Mar. 185 This machine is used... in the United States, and is termed a 'cow or horse catcher'. 1852 June 8, A patent No. 8996 was granted in U. S. to C. Darling... for a 'cow-catcher'. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* iv. 60 The cow-catcher is a strong iron fence, or set of bars, springing out from the engine in front of both fore wheels. 1884 *Philada. Times* No. 3041. a Cow-catchers for street cars.

**Cowche(e, -er, obs. ff. COUCH, COUCHER.**

**Cowcumber, -cumber.** see CUCUMBER.

**Cowd(e, obs. f. could: see CAN v.1**

† **Cowde, cowd.** Obs.

(Possibly = Fr. *coude* (—L. *cubitus*) of which the primary sense was 'elbow', whence 'corner, angle'. The Winchester MS. of *Promp. Parv.* refers to *Ugocio, comus*; Du Cange has *comus* = corner, angle. (There was also a medieval confusion of *comus* and *cunus*, both being taken as = F. *coin*; Du Cange has *cunus* a form of bread: cf. Ger. *Wecke* wedge, and roll of bread.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96 *Cowde, frustum, congiarium.* 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor.* *Cowde* is an old English word, signifying a gobbett, morcell, or pece of any thing cut out. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Cowde* (old word: a gobbett.)

**Cowderon, obs. f. CAULDRON.**

1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 135 j. of the brwyng cowderons. [**Cow-drife.** App. a scribal error in MS. for *cockatrice* = cockatrice.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4097 A burly best with a bake as bedell as a saje... a cowdrife breste.]

† **Cowdy, sh. Obs.** [f. *cow'd*, *cowed* polled (see *Cow v.2*) + *y* denominative.] A pollard cow.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* (1691) 133 A *Cowdy*, a little Cow, a Scotch Runt without Horns, or else with very short ones. 1835-79 *JAMIESON, Cowda*, small cow, *Roxb.*; *Cowdie*, Dumfr.

**Cowe<sup>1</sup>** (kau, kōu). Sc. [f. *Cow v.2*] The act of 'cowing', cropping, or pruning; *fig.* a dressing, a cropping.

1785 *BURNS To W. Simpson* xxvii. But new-light herds gat sic a cove, Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe.

**Cow(e<sup>2</sup>, obs. f. COE sh.1**

1670 *PETTUS Fodina Reg.* Table, Cowes are houses that the Miners build over their Groves. *Ibid.* 98 In their Houses, Cowes, or any other place.

† **Cowe<sup>3</sup>.** Also *coue*, *kow(e)*. Obs. = CHOUGH. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 66 þe hen hwon heo hæuð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. And hwat biþit heo þerof? Kumeþ þe coue anonriht & reueþ hire hire eiren. 1386-1561 (see *CHOUGH* 1 B.)

**Cowed** (koud), *pp. a.* [f. *Cow v.1* + -ED.] Depressed or dispirited through fear; overawed.

1608 *SHAKS. Per. iv.* iii. 25, I do shame To think of what a noble train you are And of how cow'd a spirit. a 1745 *SWIFT Hetter Skeller* (R.), Low in pocket, cow'd in courage, Safely glad to sup their porridge. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 149 Not like whipped curs and cowed slaves, but as free men. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* viii. 230 A farm labourer is a heavy, sanctimonious, and thoroughly cowed creature.

**Cowed, knew; obs. var. of could: see CAN v.1** c 1500 *'Robin Hood & Potter'* in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1888) III. v. cxxi. 111/2 The potter cowed of corteysy.

**Cowedge, obs. f. COWAGE.**

**Cowel(e, Cowen, var. of COWL<sup>2</sup>, COWAN.**

**Cowens, var. of CONES.**

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 3 A description of flour called 'cowens', used by bakers for making up their dough.

**Cower** (kau<sup>1</sup>), *v.* *Fcems:* a koure, 4-7 cower, 5-7 cower, 7 (8-9 Sc.) cower, 8 cower, 8-cower. [perh. of Norse derivation: cf. Icel. *kúra* to sleep, doze, Sw. *kura*, Da. *kure*, to squat; also mod.G. *kauern* to cower, of which the antecedents are unknown.]

1. *intr.* To stand or squat in a bent position; to bend with the knees and back; to crouch, esp. for shelter, from danger, or in timidity.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2053 Treowe love in heorte durith, Ac nede cowed byhynde kourith. 1340-70 *Alisannder* 557 To hur

God Seraphin þe gomes gon all Koure doune on hur knees. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 47 He koured lowe To bi-hold in at þe hole. *Ibid.* 3336 3e... couwardli as catifis couren here in meuwe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. i, Wynter... causeth a lusty man and woman to coure and sytte fast by the fyre. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* i. ii, They coure so over the coles, they eyes be bleard with smooke. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 155 If the Pail be put over the Mans head above Water and then he cower down, and the Pail be pressed down with him. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 515 Cowering and Quaking at a Conqueror's Sword. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 291 With humble Adulation cowering low. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L. i.* iii, Close in her covert cowered the doe. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 550 She remained with her child, cowering for shelter from the storm under the tower of Lambeth Church. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* xii. 390 The dog cowers at the sight of the whip.

b. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Cowering*, in falconry, the quivering of young hawks, who shake their wings, in sign of obedience to the old ones.

c. *pa. pp. = Cowering.* (Cf. *huddled.*) *rare.*

1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xxii, I left them cowered up in a small room.

2. *trans.* To lower, bend down. *rare.*

1799 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 179 But here my muse her wing main cour; Sic flights are far beyond her pow'r. 1819 *BYRON Juan* III. xxxii, The patriarch of the flock all gently cowers His sober head. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxvii (1848) 316 I have... Cowered my powers, and becalmed my course.

Hence **Cowering** *vbl. sb.*

1865 *TYLER Early Hist. Man.* iii. 47 Cowering or crouching is so natural an expression of fear.

**Cower, Cowered, obs. ff. COVER, COWARD.**

**Cowering** (kau<sup>1</sup>rin, kau<sup>1</sup>rin), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That cowers: see the verb.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 Hir colde and cowering and syer. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 73 Nowther the roe, nor the rein-deer dun, The hinde nor the courying grew. 1860 *TRENCH Sermon. Westm. Ab.* ix. 96 A servile band of cowering slaves.

Hence **Coweringly** *adv.*, in a cowering manner.

1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.* *Wallace* lxxiii, Which coweringly ye sought to shun. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falconer* I. 70 'I'll never luik at it'... answered Shargar, coweringly.

**Cowert, obs. f. COVERT, COWARD.**

**Cowff, cowgh(e, cown, obs. ff. COUGH.**

**Cowffer, obs. f. COFFER.**

**Cow-fish.** [*Cow sh.1*]

1. The sea-cow or manatee.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 212 (Mauritius) The Mannatee or cow-fish for taste and shape can pose both feeders and beholders. 1833 A. R. WALLACE *Trav. Amazon* xvii. 512 Their food is entirely produced by the river, consisting of the *Manatus*, or cow-fish, which is as good as beef.

2. A dolphin, porpoise, or grampus.

1860 *Mrs. Marine Mag.* VII. 212 Shoals of cowfish... played their uncouth gambols.

3. A fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, of the Indian and American seas, having the head and body covered with plates of bone closely united, and two strong spines like horns over the eyes.

1825 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 407 The beautifully coloured 'cow-fish'... with an expression of face exactly resembling that of a very benignant cow, horns and all. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 84, I noticed several small cow-fishes come out of a hole.

4. (See quotes.)

1808 *JAMIESON, Cowfish*, a name commonly applied to *Macrura latraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney. 1866 *EDMONDSTON Gloss. Shell. & Orkney Dial.* *Koo-fish*, a species of shell-fish, the 'Venous'; *isl. kúskel.*

**Cow-gate, -gait.** [f. *Cow sh.1* + *GATE, GAIT* going, walk: cf. *sheep-walk*.] It was originally a syntactic combination, with *ky-gates*, *kine-gates* = *cow's gates* in *pl.*] A pasture over which a cow may range; pasture for a cow, e.g. in a common field.

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. 277 To Thomas Hall... the howse that William Walton dwelt in, and vj kye-gates, in Wingait grainge. 1607-8 *N. Riding Records* IV. 136 Conveyance of one message in Ebberton with fower kyne-gates. 1768 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 41 Not to let... a cow-gait to a cottager. 1808 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Apr. 1/2 Some good Cow Gates at Maiden Hills to be let. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essays* (1813) I. 50 On the enclosure of Great and Little Chesterford, the cottagers that had cow-gates on the commons, had allotments of land, which they now cultivate in wheat, potatoes, etc. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cow-gate*, the right to pasture a cow on common land. Many of the farms at Frodsham have so many cow-gates on Frodsham marsh according to the size of the farm.

**Cow-grass.** A wild species of Trefoil, *Trifolium medium*; sometimes also applied to a cultivated perennial form of Red Clover.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 57 Rib-grass, fitch-grass, cow-grass. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 84 A grass called cow-grass... very similar to clover, only that the stem is solid instead of tubical. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 166 Cow-grass and marl-grass are found to be good substitutes.

**Cowhage, var. of COWAGE.**

**Cowheard, -herd, obs. ff. COWARD.**

**Cow-heart.** A pseudo-etymological alteration of *COWARD*: cf. next.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Your skirmishing parties, call them cohorts or cow-hearts, shall never drive my statarianly disciplined battalion from its ground. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cowheart*, a coward. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cow-heart*, coward.

**Cow-hearted, ppl. a.** [cf. *prec.*] Faint-hearted, timorous, cowardly.

1660 H. ADIS *Fannaticks Mite* 214, It will corroborate the Cow-hearted. 1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* 16 She [Lady Powis] struck him gently with her Fan on the hand, calling him Cow-hearted Fellow. 1795 *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 147 'Messmate, dost thou see anything?' cried the cow-hearted pilot from the coach-box. 1881 *Chry. Career* 250 'You cow-hearted... cow-built wretch [a horse]!'

Hence **Cow-heartedness.**

1718 *MOTTEUX Quix.* (1733) III. 46 Valour lies just half way between Rashness and Cow-heartedness.

**Cow-heel, cowheel.** The foot of a cow or ox stewed so as to form a jelly; the dish prepared from this.

1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 203 Also a tender Cow-heel is counted restorative. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Take a Cowheel from the Tripe House ready drest. *Ibid.* 93 Make a strong broth of Cowheels. 1799 C. WINTER *Lett. in W. Jay Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 60 A cowheel was his favourite dish. 1868 *Daily News* 19 June, The feet of sheep and oxen... after being duly cleansed and dressed, are retailed under the designation of 'trotters' and 'cowheels'.

**Cowherd.** Forms: 1 *ou-hyrde*, 5 *cow-hird*, 6-7 *-heard*. [*Cow sh.1* + *HERD*<sup>2</sup>.] One whose occupation is to tend cows at pasture.

a 1000 *Rect. Sing.* in Thorpe A. S. *Laws* I. 438 Cuhyrde gebyrð þæt he hæbbe caldre cu meolc vii niht. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4 A couherde, þat fele winteres... had kepud Mennes ken of þe cuntre as a comen herde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowherde, *vaccarius, vaccaria*. 1528 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 89 His grandfather was but a poore Ploughman, and his father a Cowheard. 1679 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 One Cowherd will serve an hundred Oxen. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. 26 A cowherd from whose lips... flowed the first great English song.

**Cowherdness.** *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -NESS: cf. *shepherdness*.] A female cowherd; a cowherd's wife.

1611 *SPED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxvi. 330 The Cowherdesse coming in... said, Thou fellow, dost thou see the bread burne before thy face, and wilt not turne it? 1883 *MONIER WILLIAMS Relig. Thought India* I. v. 112 Brought up among cowherds, cowherdeses, and... peasants.

**Cow-hide, cowhide, sb.** [Formerly pronounced with stress on *hide*, or with equal stress.]

1. The hide of a cow (stript off, 'raw', or 'dressed'). (Also pl. + *kine hides*.)

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 148 The best kyne hydes, being rough, be sold for iiii lijs. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1677) 141 He himself slept on a good cowhide. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* I. 191 In a Robe of Cow-hide, Sat yeasty Pride. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 127 (Jod.) A negro... his left arm wrapped round with a cowhide. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 83 Ships made of wicker, covered with bolg or cow-hides.

2. Leather made of the hide of the cow.

1728 *POPE Dunc.* l. 150 There Caxton slept, with Wynkyn at his side, One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. 1759 *GOLDSM. Polite Learning* ix, Bound in cow-hide and closed with clasps of brass.

3. U.S. A strong whip made of the raw or dressed hide of the cow. Cf. *RAWHIDE*.

1839 *MARRVAT Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 230 He would receive forty lashes with a cow-hide. 1865 *SALA Ship Chandler* i. 6 The correction of a cowhide would be of the greatest possible benefit.

4. *attrib.* (kau<sup>1</sup>hid). Made of cow-hide.

1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* v. 12 He... wore thick, cowhide boots. 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Kicking the woman with his heavy cowhide shoe. 1844 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 323 A heavy cowhide whip.

**Cow-hide, cowhide, v.** [f. *prec. sb.*, sense 3.] *trans.* To flog with a cow-hide.

1855 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 356 He got his skin well beaten—cow-hided, as we may say—by Charles XII., the rough Swede, clad mostly in leather. 1864 W. WHITNEY *Amer. Slav.* 194 Cowhiding the half-naked back of a slave. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* III. 84 Cowhided by a lady.

Hence **Cow-hiding** *vbl. sb.*

1832-4 *DR. QUINCY Cæsars Wks.* IX. 50 Dacia, that needed a cow-hiding for insolence. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 341/1 Tall talk, which would hardly procure an extra cow-hiding per diem for a Bowery editor.

**Cow-house.** A house in which cows are sheltered or stabled; a cowshed, byre, or shippon.

1530 *PALSGR. 209/2* Cowe house, *uacherie*. 1608 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 In the Cow-house, a Boosce is the space between Range and Cratch. 1760-78 *tr. Yuan & Ullian's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 235 I was obliged to remain in a cow-house on that mountain. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 A great variety of cowhouse fittings.

† **Cow-hu'by.** Sc. Obs. [Derivation of second element uncertain; it is not known as an independent word.] App. = 'calf', used in endearment or ridicule. (The meaning *cow-herd* suggested by Jamieson does not appear in the quotes.)

1500-20 *DUNBAR 'In secret place'* 58 Quod scho, 'Gramercye! my sweet cowhuby'. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enetis* VIII. Prol. 86 Knychtis ar kowhuby, and comenis plukyt cawis. 1558 *Br. Dury in Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 262 Fra France we thought to have gottin a Rooby [Mon-sieur de Ruby]; And yit is he nothing but a cowhuby. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flyting* 617 An clauering cohoobie that crackes of the pharie.

**Cowish** (kau<sup>1</sup>if), *sb.* [prob. an imitation of an American Indian name.] A plant with an edible root found in the valley of the Columbia River in North America.

1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour Rocky Mts.* (1846) 223 The

cowish or biscuit root grows on dry land, is somewhat larger than a walnut, tastes like a sweet potato.

**Cowish** (kau'ish), *a.* [f. Cow *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Like a cow; of the nature of a cow.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145.9. Cowish, raccinus. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 63 Brentius saith, A circle representeth Christes death as well as a Crosse. Peter Viret sayd: A Cowe is as good a signe of it. The cowish and circle-like signe.

† 2. Cowardly. *Obs.*

1579 W. A. *Rem. Lawless Love, Vision of Raw Devise* to Amid the crew of cowish carped knights. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. ii. 12 The Cowish terror of his spirit.

**Cow-itch**: see COWAGE.

† **Cowith**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cywydd*.] A form of Welsh verse, consisting of couplets, with internal alliteration or assonance or both, ending in like syllables which would rime, except that one is stressed and the other stressless. It is the commonest form of bardic verse.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 59 Some Makers. Rehearse their high conceits in Cowiths. *Ibid.* 67 Cowiths are couplets of equal tetrameters.

**Cowke**, *obs.* form of COKE.

**Cow-keeper**. A keeper of cows, a dairy-man.

1680 OTWAY *Cains Marins* iv. i. Heav'n keep me a Cow-keeper still. - I say. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. i. [He] had his head broke by a cow-keeper. 1845 *Lower Sp. Stud.* i. ii. Now here's my master Victorian; yesterday a cow-keeper, and to-day a gentleman. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 509 A lady of rank is a cowkeeper and profits by her dairy-farm.

So **Cow-keeping** *vbl. sb.*, dairy-farming; *ppl. a.*, that keeps cows, that manages a dairy farm.

1803 A. R. WALLACE *Land Nationaliz.* 121 The habits of thrift and forethought encouraged by cowkeeping and dairying. 1825 HONE *Every-day Lib.* I. 870 This bull-finch has since been occupied by a great cow-keeping landlord.

**Cowl** (kawl), *sb.* Forms: 1 coule, ouzle, ouhle, [oufle], 1-3 oule, kuule, ouuel, 3-4 couele, couel, kouel, 4 cole, 5-7 cowl, coule, 6 coule, 7 kowle, 8 coul, 7- cowl. [The derivation and form-history present difficulties. OE. renders *L. cuculla* by *cuzele*, *cuzle*, *cuhle* and *cule*, weak fem.; also *cufle* wk. f. The former comes down in 12-13th c. *cule*, and the *coule*, *couele* (coule) of later times; *cufle* may be the parent of *kuule* (which in Ancrén R. would regularly stand for *kuulele*), *couele*, *kuuel*, *coul*. OE. *cuzele* is cognate with OHG. *cucula*, *cugula*, *chugula* (MHG. *kugele*, *kugel*, *gugel*, LG. *kogel*), a. eccl. Lat. *cuculla* monk's cowl, from cl. *L. cucullus* hood of a cloak. OE. *cufle* appears to be cognate with MDu. *covele*, *covel* fem., in Kilian *kovel*, mod. Du. *keuvel* 'cowl', and to be connected with (perh. the origin of) Icel. *kofl*, *kufst* str. masc. 'cowl'. The history of *cufle* and its allied forms is obscure.]

1. A garment with a hood (*vestis capitiata*), worn by monks, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but 'having the permanent characteristics of covering the head and shoulders, and being without sleeves' (*Cath. Dict.*). † Also, formerly, a cloak or frock worn by laymen or by women.

The cl. Lat. *cucullus* was the hood of a cloak, covering the head only. The cowls of the early Egyptian monks covered the heads, and barely reached the shoulders; by 800 the cowls of monks had become so long as to reach their heels, when St. Benedict restricted their length to two cubits. In the 14th c. the cowl and the frock were often confounded; but it was declared at the Council of Vienne 'we understand by the name of *cuculla* a habit long and full, but not having sleeves, and by that of *flocus* a long habit which has long and wide sleeves'. See Du Cange s.v. *Cuculla*.

c 961 ÆDELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lv. (Schröer 89), Þæt he hæbbe cugelán [Wells MS. *culan*, *Tiberius Gloss culan*, *L. cucullam*] and syric; sy on wintra seo cuhle [W. *cule*, *T. Gl. culan*] of piccum hæzle. *Ibid.* 91 Þæt he hæbbe twa cugelán [W. *culan*, *T. Gl. cufan*, *L. duas cucullas*]. *Ibid.* 93 Þæt is cuzele [T. *Gl. þæt is cufle*]. a 1100 O.E. *Glosses* in Wr. Wülcker 328 *Cuculla*, cuzle. c 1205 LAV. 17608 Seð. den ane cule of ane blake clade [c 1275 one blake couele]. c 1210 Wintney *Rule St. Benet* lv. (title), Sancte Benediht 37wð munece cule and yesetteð mantel tojeanes þære cule, and halizraft, forþan þe hit nis laza þæt munece habben cule; hodes hi mazon habban. a 1225 Ancr. R. 10 Unwise . . . þæt weneð þæt order sitte iðe kurtel oþer iðe kuuele. a 1300 *Havelok* 766 He ne broucte bred and sowl, In his shirte or in his couel. *Ibid.* 2904 Cuuel [rimes with] sowel. c 1315 SHORHAM 110 Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. 1388 *Reg. Vestib. Westm. Abbey in Archæol.* LII. 214 A vestry gyrdyl to tukk up hys cole. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 110 (Mätz.) Madame. Undermethe your comly cowl to have myn intent. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowle, munkysabyte, *cuculla*, *cuculins*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 330/4 He dyde of thabyte of a bisschop and dyd on a cool and stode amonge the monkes. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Coule for a monke, *froc*. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 17 It is not the . . . badges of our Religion that make a Christian; more than a Cowle doth make a Monk. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 107 I know you'll grant the Devil is no Fool, He can disguise in Surplice, Cloak, or Cool. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 427 Luther. . . travelled indeed in a most lowly guise; the cowl he wore was borrowed. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 201 The cowl is a loose vestment worn over the frock in the winter season and during the night office.

b. Taken as the sign of monkhood, or monastic orders, and hence sometimes as = Monk.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xl. The frock and cowl draw unto it self the opprobries, injuries and maledictions of the world. 1848 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xii. Bluff Harry broke into the spence And turn'd the cowls adrift. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. l. 28 He was meant for the cowl, but his mother. . . let him make choice of the flat-cap.

2. Sometimes applied to the hood alone.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Capuchon*, a coule or hood. 1639 HORN & ROOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unt.* ix. § 638 Monks hooded with cools. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P. 4 The red Cap and the Cowl will fall under the same Contempt. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 205 Each affrighted sentinel Pulls down his cowl upon his eyes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* i. v. 485 The cowl is the hood belonging to the monk's every-day habit. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 6 [He] took off his cowl in token of respect.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 ROWLAND MOUNTFELT *Theat. Ins.* 981 The first . . . hath as it were a grass cowl or hood which covers the head, neck, and alm-st half the body. 1825-9 TOLUB *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 174 2 Each of the cowls [of the Clis.] seems. to be composed of two spherical parts. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* (1878) 4 By the smoky town in its murky cowl.

4. A covering, commonly shaped like a hood, placed on the top of a chimney or ventilating shaft to assist ventilation; usually constructed so as to turn with the wind. b. A wire cage at the top of the funnel of a locomotive, etc. See *Cow sb.*

1812 ANN. REG. 315 The invention of a cap or cowl to be placed on the top of chimneys. 1866 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 263 Moveable cowl, intended to exclude rain and yet to allow the free passage of air. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 129 Tubes with cowls turning towards the wind. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 35 The kilns have high conical roofs, each surmounted by a cowl with a vane. 1891 *Times* 16 Oct. 8 5 The work of providing her [a ship] with efficient ventilating apparatus is being pushed forward . . . she will be furnished with the largest cowls afloat.

5. *Comb.*, as *cowl-like* adj.; † *cowl-man*, one who wears a cowl, a monk; *cowl-muscle*, the *cucullaris* or trapezius muscle.

1592 WARNER *Alk. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. Our Cowleman's forehead Actor so prevailed. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 53 A small cowl-like depression.

**Cowl**, *coul* (kawl), *sb.* Forms: 3 couel-, 4 pl. coufies, 5 couel(le, kouuele, kowuele, couuele, colle, 5-7 cowl, 7 coule, coule, kowle, 6-coul, 7-cowl, (cowl). [ME. \**covel* (13th c. in *covel-staff*), *covelle*, app. a. OF. *cuvèle* = *L. cucella* small vat or cask, dim. of *cūpa*, F. *cuvette* tub, cask, vat. But cf. also Ger. *kubel* glossed in MHG. *cupa*, *tina*), OHG. \**chubil* (cf. *miluh-chubili*, milk-pail), with senses parallel to those of *cowl*, considered by Grimm and Kluge to be a native word. The uncertainty as to the origin of our word is increased by the ambiguity of the symbol *cu*, *cw*, in ME.]

1. A tub or similar large vessel for water, etc.; esp. applied to one with two ears which could be borne by two men on a cowl-staff. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1250 [in COWL-STAFF]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 In lepes and in coules [i.e. fish] hit solde hym brynge. Pat ech man wondryssal of so gret cacchynge. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. ix. (1866) 171 A kowuele ther was bi nethe, that resceyvede alle the dropes. *Ibid.* lxii. 173 Cwuele. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowle, vesselle, *tina*. a 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 616 *Tina*, a couelle [see *covel-tree* in 2]. c 1450-75 *Pict. Vocab.* *ibid.* 808 *Hec cupa*, a colle: *hec tina idem est*. 1508 *Prin. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 4 A cowl for Water xij d. 1597 MASCALL *Gr. Cattle* (1627) 71 Provide that they may have water brought them in cowles. c 1642 TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 62 Carried away. . . in a great cowl betwixt a men. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithe* 38 The Parson or Vicar is amongst the Mayds, with a Pale or Cowl every tenth day for tithe milk. 1825 HONE *Every-day Lib.* I. 12 The Cowl is a water-vessel borne by two persons on the cowl-staff. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Cowl for carrying fish. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cowl*, a tub or barrel swung on a pole, or more commonly mounted as a wheel-barrow, used for carrying pigs' wash or liquid manure.

† b. Applied to a liquid measure. *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *kübel* as a measure, Grimm s.v. 2 b.]

1467 Ord. Worc. in *Eng. Gilds* 371 That the comyns have the cowl to mete ale w<sup>t</sup>. *Ibid.* 382 That comyns have vyne ayeen, as hit hath ben, the Cowl to mete ale w<sup>t</sup>.

† c. A cup. *Obs.* [Cf. med. L. *cupella* 'vasis potorii species', Du Cange.]

[c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 577/10, *Cupa*, a cupe or a Cowl.] 1476 *Will of Thurston* (Somerset Ho.), A cup called a cowl.

2. *Comb.* † *cowl-tree*, *coveltre* = COWL-STAFF. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 604 *Phalanga*, a coveltre.

**Cowl** (kawl), *v.* [f. Cowl *sb.* + -1.]

1. *trans.* To put a monk's cowl on; to make a monk of.

1536 LATIMER 2nd *Serm. bef. Conv.* Wks. I. 48 Swaged and cowed with a Franciscan's cowl. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1340) II. 236 By such preposterous cowling of boys, and veiling of girls. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. iii. Belike you'll cowl him.

2. To cover as with a cowl or hood; to draw over like a cowl.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. ii. The Rajah. . . smote his breast, and o'er his face Cowl'd the white mourning vest. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lix. The mountains, cowed with fog,

and seamed with storm. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 216 That stern Florentine apart Cowl'd himself dark in thought. † **Cowl**, *v.* *Obs.* [Cf. COWL *sb.* 2.] To quarrel. 1556 *Rec. Nottingham* IV. 111 We present the organe makar wyffe for cowllyng with hyre neibours [3 instances].

**Cow-lady**. [app. a transposition of the name LADY-COW, which occurs earlier.]

1. A common provincial name of the coleopterous insects of the genus *Coccinella*; also called Lady-cow, and more usually Lady-bird.

1656 *Musarum Delicia* (N.). A pair of buskins they did bring Of the cow-ladies corall wing; Powder'd o're with spots of jet. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 30 The Cow-Lady, or spotted Scarabee. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 97 Our common Cow-Lady or Lady-Bird, as usually called. 1877 *Stamford Mercury* 24 Aug. A bluish black beetle about the size of a cow-lady has made its appearance.

2. A fly used by anglers; also an artificial fly of similar appearance.

1676 COTTON *Angler* 325 The next is a Cow-lady, a little fly. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month. . . For May. . . the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The cow-lady, a small fly: the wings of a red feather, or stripes of a red hackle of a cock: the body of a peacock's feather.

**Cowle** (kawl). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Arab. *جَوْل* *gaul* word, promise, bargain, compact, which 'has become technical in the Indian vernaculars, owing to the prevalence of Mohammedan Law' (Yule).] A written engagement; a lease or grant in writing; a safe-conduct or amnesty.

1688 in Wheeler *Mairas* (1861) I. 176 (Y.) The President has by private correspondence procured a Cowle for renting the Town and customs of S. Thomé. 1799 BAIRD in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 128, I requested Major Allen. . . to proceed with a flag of truce to the palace, and offer Cowle to Tippoo Sultan. . . on his unconditional surrender. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 193 On my arrival in the neighbourhood of the pettah I offered cowle to the inhabitants.

b. *Comb.*, as *cowl-flag*.

1799 HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 100 Cowle flags shall be distributed over the country, and safe-guards sent to all the villages. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 39 Cowle flags were hoisted in different parts of the town.

**Cowled** (kawl, poet. -ed), *ppl. a.* [f. COWL *sb.* + -1 and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or wearing a cowl.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 87 The cowled Sophisters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 58 The Myrted Bishop, and the Cowled Fryer. c 1790 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 117 The cowld reclus. 1890 HOSMER A. S. *Freedom* 95 Cowled and tonsured priests.

b. *transf.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 332 A little membrane on each side uniting to form a cowled tube. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes For. Lands* II. vi. 234 The cowled monster [a cobra]. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 234 To block up the cowled windows.

2. *Bot.* Shaped like a cowl, cucullate.

1808 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Cowler**, *obs. erron.* form of COOLIE.

**Cowless** (kaw'les), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Cow *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of cows.

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 514 It is grassless and cowless; its only milk is goat's.

† **Cowlish**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COWL *sb.* + -ISH.] Characteristic of a monk; monkish. (Cf. COWL *sb.* 1 b.)

1536 LATIMER 2nd *Serm. bef. Conv.* Wks. I. 49 That cowlish deliverance. . . their papal spoliations.

† **Cowl-staff**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec + -IST.] One who wears a cowl; a monk.

1637 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bell. Avij b.* The Cowl-ists of this younger age.

**Cowl-rake**: see COUL v., COLE-RAKE.

**Cowl-staff**, *coul-staff*. Forms: a. 3 couel-staf, 6-7 coule-, cowlle, 6- coule-, cowl-staff. b. 5-8 coule-, 6-7 coule-, coule-, 7 coule-, coll-staff. 7. 6-9 coult-staff. [f. *cuvèle*, COWL *sb.* + STAFF, in description of its primary use, that of carrying a 'cowl'. Partly through phonetic contraction, and partly by 'popular etymology', it came afterwards to be associated with *cole*, COAL, and COLT; but as a current word it is still generally associated with COWL *sb.* 2.]

A stout stick used to carry a 'cowl', being thrust through the two handles of it; a pole or staff used to carry burdens, supported on the shoulders of two bearers; a 'stang'. It was formerly a familiar household requisite, and a ready weapon. *arch.* and *dial.*

† *To ride on a cowl-staff*, etc.: to be set astride a pole and carried in derision about the streets; a rough form of popular punishment, inflicted esp. on a husband who allowed himself to be beaten or abused by his wife. See BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. *Nuptial Usages* § 35.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3710 Des xii bider hem hauen brost. . . An win-grape on an couel-staf, And tolden hem ðe lond is god. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 62/2 One clustre of grapes as moche as two men myght bere bytwene them upon a colestaff. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 92 [They] stroke. . . Wells on the breast w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> end of a grett cowl staff. 1580 LUTTON *Singila* 50 If a woman beat hir husbande, the man that dwelleth next unto hir shal ride on a cowlstaffe. 1590 ARDEN *of Faversham* v. i. [We] have taken the Constable. . . And carried him about the fields on a colstaffe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 156 Go, take vp these clothes heere, quickly: Wher's the Cowl-staffe?

**c 1641** Suckling *Gobline* III. (ed. 2) 35 Mounting him upon a Cowie-staffe Which . . . He apprehended to be Pegasus. **c 1645** Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. 568 There are many that wear horns, and ride daily upon Colts-staves. **1698** Sidney *Disc. Govt.* II. § 24 (1704) 168 He resolv'd to follow the Crown, tho it were upon a Coalstaff. **1711** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 182 Two Men will easily carry it upon a Colt-staff, or Hand-Barrow. **1777** Hooke *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 84 One can carry as much by thrusting a wheelbarrow, before him . . . as two can carry on a cole-staff. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art I.* 30 When two draymen carry a barrel on a coulstaff, to which it is suspended by a chain.

† **b.** as an appliance in bone-setting. *Obs.*  
**1676** WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 488 Instruments proper for the Reduction of the luxated shoulder are Ladder, Coulstaffe, Pulleys, Glosocomium, etc. **1863** SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 297 A bone-setter . . . came . . . and tried it with a coule-staff, which put my Son to extreme torture.  
† **Cowme**, obs. f. COOMB<sup>1</sup>, sense 3.  
**c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 97 Cowme of come, *cumba*.

**Cowmorte**, -fory, obs. ff. COMFORT, COM-FREY.

**Cownand**, obs. f. COVENANT.

† **Cow-milk**. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *cū meoluc*, 5-7 *cowe*. [Cow sb.<sup>1</sup>] The milk of the cow; now *cow's milk*, *cow's milk*.

**c 1000** Sax. *Leechd.* II. 40 Genim gate geallan . . . meng wið cu meoluc xif þu wille. **c 1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 110 Take flour and cowe mylke. **1528** PAYNEL *Salern's Regim.* F. b. Gootis mylke . . . is nat. . . so full of curdes and butter as kowe mylke and shepis mylke is. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Ky mylk & 30ue mylk. **1666** BACON *Sylva* § 51 Cow-milk, thus prepared, I judge to be better than Ass-milk.

**Cownt**, obs. f. COUNT.

**Cowntewery**: see COUNTER sb.<sup>3</sup>

**Cownuole**, obs. f. CONVOY.

**Cownye**, obs. Sc. f. CUNYE.

**Co-work** (kəwɜːk), *v.* [f. Co- + WORK *v.*] *intr.* To work together; to co-operate.

**1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 728 The . . . prouidence of God co-working in those workes of Nature and Industrie. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 111 All things co-work for good. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 524 Man co-working with God.

Hence **Co-working** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

**a 1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 5 The manner of his (God's) co-working in men. **a 1684** LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet. i.* 2 (1817) Working and cowering grace.

**Co-worker**. [f. Co- + WORKER.] One who works together with another; a co-operator.

**a 1643** J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 105 We are co-workers with God. **a 1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 8 God . . . making men co-workers with himself. **1863** HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xxi. 308 Work of this character . . . establishes sympathy between the co-workers.

**Co-workman**. *rare.* [f. Co- + WORKMAN.] = *prec.*

**1619** PURCHAS *Microcosmus* LXIV. 635 Co-workmen with God. **1626** W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Theiss.* (1629) 223.

**Co-worship**: see CO-*pref.* 1.

**Cowp**, -e, var. COUP *v.* 1, 3; obs. f. COOP, CUP.

**Cow-paraley**. [Cow sb.<sup>1</sup> 9.] A name of the umbelliferous plant *Anthriscus* (*Cherophyllum*) *sylvestris*, wild in Britain, also called COW-WEED, *Wild Chervil* or *Cicely*. (Of recent origin.)

**1796** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 The first [Wild Chervil] vulgarly called Cow-weed or Cow-paraley, has a smooth streaked stalk. **1800** SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 326 *Cherophyllum sylvestre*, Smooth Cowparsley, Wild chervil. **1882** GARDEN 25 Mar. 202/3 The Cow Parsnip and Cow Parsley, are often used in connection with other large and umbrageous plants.

**Cow-parpsnip**. [Cow sb.<sup>1</sup> 9.]

1. A large umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, wild in Britain: so named by Turner.

**1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* 76 *Sphondylium* . . . It may be called in english Cowpersnepe or rough Persnepe. It groweth in watery middowes and in ranke groundes about hedges. **1576** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxvi. 528 Turner calleth it Cowe Parsnep, or Medo Parsnep. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 169 Cowparsnip or Wilde carrat growing in meadowes . . . Some see the it in drinke with leuen, and vse it instead of Ale or Beere. **1882** GARDEN 6 May 306/2 Cow Parsnip . . . is in no way injurious to animals.

2. Used as a generic name of all species of *Heracleum*, e.g. *American C.*, *H. lanatum*, Giant C. of Kamtschatka, *H. giganteum*, etc.

**1780** COXE *Russ. Disc.* 52 There are no trees upon the island; it produces, however, the cow-parpsnip which grows at Kamtschatka.

† **Cowpe**. *Obs.* [app. a. F. *coupe*, with sense of L. *cūpa*.] ? A tub or cask.

**c 1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 771 *Hec urna*, a cowpe. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 79 Cowpe, *cupa*. **1622** MALYNES *Inc. Lavo-Merch.* 72 Only the Cowpe must find the goodness of Indico by the working of it.

**Cow-pen**, *sb.* A pen or enclosure for cows.

**1635** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. lxxii, To 11 women 2 days a peece weeding the oates in the cowpens. **1688** J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 987 As soon as they were set forth of the Cow-pens, they would fall a feeding. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. li. 384 Driven from time to time into cowpens.

**b. Comb. Cowpen-bird** (U.S.) = COW-BIRD 2 a. **1826** J. JENNINGS in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1138 There is a bird in the United States of America, called 'Cowpen' *emberiza pecoris*, by Wilson. **1887** C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 55 The cowpen-bird, which is never mated, and for several months in the year deposits fertile eggs in the nests of other birds.

**Cow-pen**, *v.* To pen cows upon (a piece of ground).

**1688** J. CLAYTON *Virginia* iv. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 A fresh piece of Ground . . . will not bear Tobacco past two or three Years, unless Cow-pen'd; for they Manure their Ground by keeping their Cattle . . . within Hurdles, which they remove when they have sufficiently dung'd one spot.

**Cowper**, obs. f. COOPER; var. COUPER.

**Cowperian** (kupi-ri-ān), *a. Anat.* [f. the name Cowper + -IAN.] **Cowperian glands**: a pair of glands situated beneath, and with ducts opening into, the urethra in male Mammalia; discovered by the anatomist William Cowper (1666-1709). Also called *Cowper's glands*.

**1738** *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 496 He proves the Gonorrhoea to affect . . . Cowper's and Littre's Glands. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 338, I do not recollect to have seen Cowper's glands diseased. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 36 The glands representing the Cowperian glands of the male, and known in the female as the glands of Bartholini or Duvernoy.

So **Cowperitis** [see -ITIS], inflammation of Cowper's glands.

**1874** VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Cowperitis seems to occur only in connection with urethral inflammation.

**Cow plant**. A climbing plant of Ceylon, *Gymnema lactiferum*, N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*, yielding a milky juice used for food.

**1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 213 The Cow Plant of Ceylon . . . yields a milk of which the Cingalese make use for food. **1849** BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (1860) 473. **1854** ADAMS, *etc. Nat. Hist.* 419.

**Cowple**, *Cowpyll* (e, obs. ff. COUPLE.

**Cowpon**, obs. Sc. form of CULPON.

**Cow-pox**. [Cow sb.<sup>1</sup>] Also 8-9 -pooks, with sing. -pook. A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of cows in the form of vesicles (pocks) of a blue or somewhat livid colour. It was established by Dr. Edward Jenner in 1798 that the communication of this to the human subject by vaccine inoculation (VACCINATION) gives immunity (whole or partial) from the attack of small-pox.

A single pustule is called a Pock; the plural *pocks* taken as the name of the disease (cf. *measles*), is conventionally spelt *pox*.

[*Rep. Committee Ho. Comm.* (1802) XIV. 178 (Witness stated) It was in the month of May 1780 that Dr. Jenner first informed him of the particular nature of the cow-pox as a sure preventive of small-pox.] **1798** E. JENNER (*title*), An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ; a Disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow-pox. *Ibid.* 45 The Cow-pox protects the human constitution from the infection of the small-pox. **1800** *Med. Princ.* III. 176 Traditionally, this fact has been established time immemorial, with regard to the casual Cow-Pock. **1806** R. HILL (*title*), Cow-Pock Inoculation Vindicated. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 27. 125 Women and Children who have not had the Small or Cow-Pox will not be allowed . . . in Barracks. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1042 Cowpox is transferred to man and from one person to another by the introduction of a virus, and never, at a distance, by infection.

**β.** Sometimes called *Kine-pox*.

**1803** E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 171/1, I had had the Kine Pox. **1868** LOSSING *Hudson* 215 Almost every soldier was inoculated with the kine-pox.

† **Cow-pox**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To vaccinate. Hence † **Cow-poxing**, vaccination.

**1815** *Inscr. on J. Birch's Monument* (St. Margaret Patten, Eastcheap). The practice of cow-poxing, which first became general in his day . . . he uniformly, and till Death, perseveringly opposed. **1829** COBBETT *Adv. to Fathers* § 263 In hundreds of instances persons cow-poxed by Jenner himself have taken the real small-pox afterwards.

**Cow-quakes**, *dial.* Also *cow-quakers*.

1. A popular name of Quaking-grass, *Briza media*. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* i. 87 *Phalaris pratensis* is called also *Gramen tremulum* . . . about Nantwich, Quakers and Shakers; in some places Cow-quakes. **1690** RAY *Synopsis* (Britten & Holl.), *Gramen tremulum cow-quakes dictum* product. **1711** J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 380 Great Spanish Cowquakes. **a 1722** LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 280 The cow-quake grass, or gramen tremulum . . . is no indication of poor land. **1777** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 99 *Cow-quakes*, Quaking Grass. **1879** in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

2. According to Halliwell and Wright, a name in the East of England of Common Spurry.

**Cowre**, var. of COVER *v.* 2 *Obs.*; obs. f. COWER.

**Cowrie**, *cowry* (kau-ri). Forms: 7 (kauret), *cowrey*, *cori*, 8 *cowree*, *cauri* (e, 7-9 *courie*, 9 *couri*, -y, *cowri*, -y, 7- *cowrie*, *cowry*. [a. Hindi and Urdu *kaurī* (*kauṛī*) = Skr. *kaparda*, *kapardika*.]

1. The porcelain-like shell of a small gastropod, *Cypræa moneta*, found abundantly in the Indian Ocean, and used as money in some parts of Africa and Southern Asia; also the animal itself. **b. gen.** Any gastropod (or its shell) of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræide*, characterized by their oval shape, undeveloped spire, and narrow aperture as long as the shell; e.g. *Cypræa Europæa*, the common cowrie of the British coast.

**1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's E. Ind.* i. (1669) 68 They [of Guxuratta] also make use of . . . certain Shells, which they

call *Kaurets*. **1676** J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav. Ind.* i. ii. 22 Their other small Money are the little Shells which they call Cori. **1698** *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 The small Shells, called Cowries, which pass for Money in Bengale and other places. **1797** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxviii. 347 Their Trade is chiefly from a small Shell-fish called Courie. **c 1813** Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* i. 9 She wanted a few cowries to buy khauna. **1827** *Wood Common Obs. Sea-shore* ii. 22 The little shell . . . is one of the cowries. **1884** MISS NORTH *Lett. from Seychelles in Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. (Y.). A lovely cowrie two inches long, like mottled tortoise-shell.

2. *attrib.*, as in *cowrie-shell*.

**1817** COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 1 Twice ten cowry shells are a *chint*. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 24 Cowry shells . . . have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

**Cowrie pine**: see KAURI.

**Cowree**, obs. f. COARSE, COURSE.

**Cowrtchis**, obs. pl. of CURCH.

**Cowrte**, -youre, obs. ff. COURT, COURTIER.

**Cowrtby**, var. of COURTEY *Obs.*, short coat.

**Cowschote**, -scot, -shot, obs. ff. CUSHAT.

† **Cow-shard**. *Obs.* Also 6 -sherd, -shed,

6-7 -sheard. [f. Cow sb.<sup>1</sup> + SHARD, var. of SHARN.]

Cow-dung; a cow-turd.

**1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19 The Scarabe flies over many a sweete flower, and lightes in a cowshard. **1598** GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 49 The beetle that . . . at night takes up his lodging in a cowsherd. **1599** CHAPMAN *Hum. Days Mirth Wks.* (1873) I. 96 (D.) Blind as a beetle . . . that in cowsheds fall. **1666** BACON *Sylva* § 775 Turf and Peat and Cow-sheards are cheap Fowels.

† **Cow-sharn**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 -shern,

7-9 -shorn, 9 -scarn, -shairn. [f. Cow sb.<sup>1</sup> + SHARN = OE. *scearn* dung.] Cow-dung.

**1622** W. BURTON *Descr. Leic.* (1777) 2 in *Leicester Gloss.*, The want of wood and fuel for fire, for which the inhabitants are constrained . . . to make use of . . . straw, cow-shern, and such like. **a 1697** AUBREY *Wills* Royal Soc. MS. 168 (Halliwell) Hartflies . . . bred out of the dung of the deer, as beetles are out of cowshorne. **1808** R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* (1819) 63 Ann, git cow-scarn. Nowt meks a pulstus better. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cow-shorn* or *Cow-sharn*, the leavings of the cow. Wilbraham's Gloss. 1820-6.

**Cow-skin**.

1. The skin of a cow (when stripped off); the same dressed as a mat, a covering for trunks, or the like. Also *attrib.*  
**1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i. With a very small and weather-beaten old cow's-skin trunk.

2. Leather made of the skin of the cow or ox.

3. A whip of raw hide; = COW-HIDE 3.

**1822** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 87 He laboured him with the 'cowskin'. **1864** W. WHITNEY *Amer. Slav.* 187 The man who wields the blood-clotted cow-skin.

Hence **Cow-skin v.**, to flog with a cow-skin.

**a 1849** FOX *W. E. Channing Wks.* 1864 III. 239 Napoleon Buonaparte Jones . . . is cowskinned with perfect regularity five times a month.

**Cowslip** (kau-slip). Forms: 1 *cūslappe*, *cūslappe*, 4-6 *couslop* (pe, 5 *cowalope*, -*slowpe*, -*slyppe*, *cowe*, *couslyppe*, *cowysalepe*, (cow-*alek*), 5-6 *cowalop* (pe, 6 *couslip*, *couslope*, 6-7 *cowalippe*, 6- *cowslip*. [OE. *cū-slyppe*, app. f. *cū* cow + *slyppe* viscous or slimy substance, i. e. 'cow-slobber' or 'cow-dung' (cf. *f. kuh-scheisse* as a plant-name in Grimm); the variant form in -*sloppe*, -*slop* may be compared with ME. *sloppe*, sloppy or wet place, and *slops*: see SLOP sb. and *v.*]

1. The common name of *Primula veris*, a well-known wild plant in pastures and grassy banks, blossoming in spring, with drooping umbels of fragrant yellow flowers. Also called *Paigle*.

**c 1000** *Saxon Leechd.* II. 326 Wyrc gode wensealf; nim wudu merce . . . cu slyppan . . . gecnuca ealle. **c 1000** *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 135/26 *Britannica*, *cūslappe*. **a 1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Herba paralisia*, *couslop*. **c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 99 Cowslope, herbe [PYNSON, cowslek, or cowslop], *herba petri*, *herba paralisia*, *ligustra*. **c 1450** *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 586/44 *Glutrum*, *cowslyppe*. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 141 Daffadownillies, And couslips, and kingcups. **1589** GREYNE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There grows . . . The cowsloppe, the primrose, and the violet. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 89 In a Cowslips bell, I lie. **1663** PERRY *Diary* 26 April, Beyond into the fields, gathering of cowslips. **1740** SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* i. 101 The tufted Cowslips breathe their faint Perfumes. **1860** GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 Tall and luxuriant cowslips.

**b.** In U.S. commonly applied to the Marsh Marigold. **1856** A. GRAY *Manual Bot. U.S.* 11.

2. Applied with qualifying words to various plants resembling the common cowslip.

**a. American Cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia* (N.O. *Frimulaceae*), with umbels of large rose-purple or white flowers, found in woods in N. America.

**b. French or Mountain O.**, the Auricula (*Primula Auricula*). **c. O. of Jerusalem**, *Jerusalem O.*, the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (N.O. *Boraginaceae*); also called *C. of Bedlam*, *Bedlam C.*, *BUGLOSS-C.* † **d. Our Lady's Cowslip**, the Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*, N.O. *Liliaceae*).

**e. Virginian O.**, *Mertensia* or *Pulmonaria virginica* (Treas. Bot.).

**1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bulbus sylvestris*, our ladies-couslapes. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 125 We call it in English

Sage of Jerusalem and Cowslip of Jerusalem. c 1660 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 324 With Cowslips of Hierusalem so nice, Sweet Eglantine, and cloues of Paradise. 1669 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* (1656) 240 They [*Primula Auricula*] are called by divers women French cowslips. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Cowslips of Jerusalem, peculiar to mitigate Hectical fevers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 421 The well-known American Cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, grows in woods in the warmer parts of North America. *Ibid.* 940 The *Pulmonaria* formerly held a place under the country name of Jerusalem Cowslip. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, Cowslip, French- or Mountain-, *Primula Auricula*.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cowslip-bell*, *-bud*, *-check*, *-garland*, *-spangled* adj.; *cowslip-ball*, a ball of cowslip-blossoms, often made by children; *cowslip-peep*, *-pip*, a cowslip-blossom (*dial.*); *cowslip tea*, a drink made by infusion of the flowers of the cowslip; also formerly a name for a variety of green tea (quot. 1796); *cowslip-water*, a decoction made from cowslips, used medicinally; *cowslip wine*, wine made from cowslip-blossoms.

1841 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 28 We will make a 'cowslip-ball'. 1841 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 82 'Cowslip buds, so early peeping. 1890 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 339 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow 'Cowslip cheekes. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, Your friend... Wreathed me this 'cowslip garland for my head. 1841 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 29 Folks tell me that the May's in flower, That 'cowslip-peeps are fit to pull. 1835 — *Rural Muse* 36 In the cowslip-pips... Five spots appear. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 238 Pleasant walks through 'cowslip-spangled meads. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 12 Superfine 'Cowslip Tea, 14s. per lb. 1859 MRS. GATTY *Aunt Judy's Tales* 49 Aunt Judy had got beyond the age when cowslip tea was looked upon as one of the treats of life. 1612 J. WEBSTER *White Devil* Lb, 'Couslep-water is good for the memorie. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 325 To make 'Cowslip Wine. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* I. vi. Ways of... making the cowslip wine.

**Cowslip'd, cowslipt** (kau'slipt), *a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*]. Covered or adorned with cowslips.

1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, The western gale Sweeps along the cowslip'd dale. 1841 KEATS *Lamia* I. 6 Cowslipped lawns.

**Cowssing**, obs. *f.* CUSHION.

**Cowt**, dial. *f.* COLT.

† **Cow-tail**. Obs. The bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak used as a whisk; = CHOWRY.

1671 tr. *Bernier's Voy.* 84 (Y.) These Elephants have then also... certain Cow-tails... hanging at their Ears like great Mustachoes. 1774 W. HASTINGS in *Markham Tibet* (1876) 8 Cattle which bear what are called cowtails. 1847 [see CHOWRY]. 1840 H. H. WILSON *Vishnu-purāṇa* (1863) IV. 276 Yaśodā... waved over him a cow-tail brush.

**Cowter**, var. COUTERE, armour for the elbow.

**Cowthe**, obs. *f.* could (see CAN v.1), COUTH.

**Cowther**, var. of QUETHER v. Obs., to tremble, to be 'all of a shake'.

1599 NASHE *Lenen Stuffs* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 180 (D.) Plautus in his Rudens bringeth in fishermen cowering and quaking.

**Cow-thistle**. Herb. [See Cow sb.1 g.] A name applied by early herbalists to a common species of thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* or *C. palustris*.

Later writers sometimes use the word as a synonym of Sow-thistle, and esp. of *Sonchus alpinus* (*Mulgedium*) the Blue Alpine Sow-thistle.

1564-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Scolymos*. Some take it to be Cowthistle. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lxxi. 535 Cooper calleth this [Wild Thistle] Wild Artichoke and Cowthistle. 1605 BRETON *I pray you* Wks. (1879) 6 (D.) Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-thistle. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 191 The Cow-Thistle (*Sonchus alpinus*)... grows spontaneously in Northumberland... The stem, which is milky, is peeled and eaten raw by the Laplanders.

**Cow-tree**. [transl. *Pg. palo de vaca*.]

1. A South American tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron* (called by Humboldt *G. utile*), N. O. *Artocarpaceæ*, abounding in a juice closely resembling the milk of the cow both in appearance and quality, which is obtained by incision into the trunk, and is an important article of food.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 95 The famous Cow Tree... of South America, which yields a copious supply of a rich and wholesome milk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 171 The Cow-tree... yields a milk of as good quality as that from the cow.

2. Subsequently applied to other trees yielding a milky juice; e.g. the Cow-tree of Para, *Mimusops elata*, N. O. *Sapotaceæ*; of British Guiana, *Tabernaemontana utilis*.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 38 The Massaranduba, or Cow-tree... producing from its bark a copious supply of milk as pleasant to drink as that of the cow.

**Cow-turd**. Now vulgar or dial. A clot of cow-dung (e.g. in a pasture).

c 1285 *Digby Myst.* II. 101 Butt in a cow tord dyd ye slyde. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xciv. 68 Use local playsters, and among all other thynges a hote cowe toorde is nat the worst. 1584 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Nj, Take a drye coutord. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 172. *transf.* 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 21 The Prelates... put vp their fingers to their Four-Square Cowturds, and giue him a nod with the head.

2. Comb. cow-turd-bob, the larva of a beetle found in cow-dung, used by anglers as a bait; so cow-turd-fly.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 10 (1689) 30. 1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month...

For May... the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 246 Cow-turd bob, or Clap-bait, found under a cow-turd.

**Cowuele**, obs. *f.* COWL sb.2

**Cowura**, **Cowurt**, obs. *ff.* COURSE, COURT.

**Cow-weed**. Herb. [See Cow sb.1 g.] Wild Chervil or Cow-parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).

1744 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 21 They first gather'd me the *Cicuta vulgaris* of John Bauhin, or Cow-weed. 1761 *Ibid.* LII. 90 The *Cicuta vulgaris* of the botanists... in some parts of England is called cow-weed, in others wild cicely. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 167 *Charophyllum sylvestre*, Wild cicely or cow-weed.

**Cow-wheat**. Herb. [From the prevalence of the species *Melampyrum arvense* in wheat fields, where its black seeds are apt to be mixed with the grain: hence Gr. *μελάμυρον* 'black wheat'; the Eng. name answers to med.L. *tritimum vacinum* or *bovinum*, Fr. *blé de vache*, Ger. *kuhweizen*, in 16th c. *kuweysen* (Dodoens), Du. *kuweyle* (Kilian): cf. Cow sb.1 g.]

1. A plant, *Melampyrum arvense*, N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, which grows in corn-fields in the E. and S. of England, and in the Isle of Wight. Sometimes distinguished from other species as *Purple Cow-wheat*.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xiv. 163 Horse flour, or Cowe wheate, hath a straight stemme. 1597 GERAKUR *Herbal* I. lxviii. 91 The seed of cow wheat raiseth up fumes.

2. Extended as a book-name to the other species of *Melampyrum*, as Crested Cow-wheat (*M. cristatum*), Meadow Cow-wheat (*M. pratense*), Wood Cow-wheat (*M. sylvaticum*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxxi. 91 Red leaved wild Cow wheat. 1796 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 123 Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum*. The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated shape. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 223 We can scarce miss the yellow corollas of the *Melampyrum pratense*, or common cow-wheat.

3. Locally applied to the Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

So in S. W. Cumberland (Britten and Holland).

**Cowyne**, obs. *Sc.* form of COFFIN.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 49, Of spechis a cowyne Pa mad til hyme met.

**Cox** (kɒks), *sb. colloq.* Abbreviation of COXSWAIN.

*Mod.* The cox of the Trinity boat.

**Cox**, *v. colloq.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To act as cox or coxswain to (a boat); also *intr.*

*Mod.* The man who coxed his college boat.

**Cox**, var. of cock's: see COCK sb.8

1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Marcell* III. i. By Coxbones.

**Cox**, var. of COCKS Obs., fool, and of COXE.

|| **Coxa** (kɒksə), *Pl. coxae*. [*L.*; = hip.] 1. *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; 'also applied to the ischium and to the coccyx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coxa*, the Hip, or Haunch, the Joint of the Hip, the Huckle-bone. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Intro. 34 The legs must be amputated at the Coxa.

2. *Zool.* The joint by which the leg is articulated to the body in insects, arachnida, and crustacea.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 185 One of the rotators of the anterior coxa. 1834 MCMURTRY *Cruvier's Anim. Kingd.* 288 The first articulation, which attaches the foot to the body... is called the coxa, or hip. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VII. 405 The first sternum is... largely hidden by the coxae of the metathoracic limbs.

**Coxal** (kɒksəl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL*] Pertaining to the coxa: a. pertaining to the hip or hip-joint; b. pertaining to the coxa of insects, etc.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 121 *Ossa innominata*, coxal or haunch-bones. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 332 The coxal joint of the antenna. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* I. 36 The iliac, or coxal bone.

**Coxa-gra** *Pathol.* [*Gr. ἀρπα* catching, trap, after *podagra* trap for the feet, *fig. gout*], pain in the hip.

**Coxa-lgia** [*Gr. -αλγία* pain], **Coxa-lgy** [*F. coxalgie*], pain in the hip-joint; disease of the hip-joint. **Coxa-lgio** [*cf. F. coxalgique*] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with coxalgia. **Coxarthritidis** [*ARTHROITIS*], gout in the hip; coxitis.

1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 208/1 Caries and necrosis of the pelvic bones... chiefly occur as the consequences of coxalgia. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/6 A child affected with painless coxalgia. *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 6/1 Coxalgic patients... unable to walk even upon crutches. 1851-60 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 237/1 Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease... coxalgia.

† **Coxbody**. [*cf. COCK sb.8*] (See quot.) 1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xvii. That the Pages of the Palace might play upon it [the pavement] with their dice or at the game of coxbody.

**Coxcomb** (kɒkskɒm), [= COCKSCOMB.] 1. A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's comb in shape and colour; = COCKSCOMB 2. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 24 He... shall strue for a coxcomb, and thrive as a daw. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. I. 226 What is your Crest, a Coxcombe? 1605 — *Leary* I. iv. 116 Fool! If thou follow him, thou must needs wear my Coxcombe.

2. A ludicrous appellation for the head; = COCKSCOMB 3. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 57 The skinne is good for your broken Coxcombe. 1601 — *Twel. N. v.* i. 193 If a bloody coxcombe be a hurt, you haue hurt me. 1604 FORD *Sun's Darling* III. i. The knight broke his coxcombe. 1604 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marr.* I. i. To score him over the Coxcomb. 1704 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 181 Where each one drank a lusty dose His Stupid Coxcombe to dispose To form the accusation. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xiv. 242 Who may have seen them come in... with bleeding coxcombs.

3. A fool, simpleton (obs.); now, a foolish, conceited, showy person, vain of his accomplishments, appearance, or dress; a fop; 'a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments' (J.).

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 147 His looke like a coxcombe, vp puffed with pride. 1577 B. GOOGE *Henshach's Husb.* I. (1586) 2 It were the part of a madman or a coxcombe to runne headlong without any profite into danger. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 79. 1604 — *Uth.* v. ii. 234 Oh murder! Coxcombe, what should such a Foole Do with so good a wife? 1667 PERRIS *Diary* (1879) IV. 236 A vain coxcombe he is, though he sings and composes so well. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVII. (1843) 867 2 Oliver... was a brave fellow, but that Richard, that coxcombe... was surely the basest fellow alive. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* III. vi. I told him, 'He was a coxcombe, always pretending to be wiser than his companions!' 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transforn.* 54 Fond to be seen she kept a bevy Of powdered coxcombs at her levy. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier Wks.* 1846 III. 259 Those shallow, atheistical coxcombs whom his satire was intended to scourge. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. Bohn) II. 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards.

† b. Applied to a woman. Obs.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, *Cuculo*. You tried my wife. Alas! you thought she was foolish... you have not found it. *Pedro*. I have found a pair of coxcombs. 1753 FIELDING *Amelia* VII. iv, [Mrs. Bennet speaking] Latin... said [my aunt] had made me a downright coxcomb.

† 4. As a name of various plants; = COCKSCOMB 5.

1576 [see COCKSCOMB 5a]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Coxcomb*, a sort of Herb, otherwise called Yellow Rattle. 1796 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 119 Coxcomb, *Pedicularis*. The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated kind.

† 5. ? A kind of lace with an edging like a cock's comb. Obs.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2862/4 A Point Nightrail 3 quarters deep, middle-sized flowers and Coxcomb loops. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* XI. (D.) To trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of coxcomb.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*

1708 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 309 The conceit of coxcomb-pyes and coxcombs, sink it below the original. 1794 MATHIAS *Pers. Lit.* (1798) 327 Tird and jaded with the coxcomb strains. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* VI. iii. § 67. III. 326 The easy dupes of coxcomb manners from the court. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* I. 144 In coxcomb exultation, Here in the garden I walk.

b. Comb., as *coxcomb-hunting*; *coxcomb-proof* adj.; † *coxcomb-bird*, a parrot.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i. One would imagine you were gone a coxcomb-hunting by this time. 1763 ROWE *Ulys.* ProL. i. 18 She was coxcomb proof. 1739 PONS *Ep. Cobham* 5 The coxcomb Bird, so talkative and grave.

Hence various nonce-wds. **Coxcombabilities**, *pl.* things coxcombical. **Coxcombess**, a female coxcomb. **Coxcombhood**, the condition or status of a coxcomb. **Coxcomby** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1831 MRS. TROLOPE *Dom. Mann.* Amer. XXX. (1839) 281 Nick nacks, bronzes, busts, cameos, and alabaster vases... in short, all the coxcombicalities of the drawing-room. 1897 LAMB *Lett. to Barton* 4 Dec. Would to the fifth heaven no coxcombess had invented Albums! 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 243 In the potent prime of coxcombhood. 1885 *Ibid.* 641/2 A costume condemned as coxcomby.

**Coxcombic** (kɒkskɒmɪk), *a.* [*f. prec. + -IC*] = next.

1784 *Morning Post*. Its greatest beauties have been selected and condemned with all the assurance of coxcombic pertness. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 568 The coxcombic strut, the ignorant pretence and shallow senselessness, of some writers.

**Coxcombical**, *a.* Also coxcombical. [*f. as prec. + -AL*]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a coxcomb; foolishly conceited; foppish.

1776 ROWE *Biter* II. i, Such a... whimsical coxcombical... kind of a Husband. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 524 She is a little coxcombical, and affects to be learned. 1800 *Examiner* No. 633. 345/1 Some coxcombical bookseller... introduced the fashion. 1858 DICKENS *Black Ho.* xviii. He is... the most coxcombical and utterly brainless ass!

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*. He... assumed a coxcombical assurance and indolence joined. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. That singularly coxcombical work, called *Enphues and his England*. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* viii. (1878) 123 A curiously coxcombical lip. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* I. iv. 76 The tirade... was only one part coxcombical to three parts satirical.

Hence **Coxcombicality**, coxcombical quality or act. **Coxcombically** *adv.*, in a coxcombical manner, like a coxcomb.

1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 308 Cure him of his coxcombicality, and he may do good. 1834 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 53 Not the least of his coxcombicalities. 1763 BYRON *Remarks* (R.), This coxcombically mingling Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjuggling. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 434 Your creatures who prate coxcombically of belonging to the *juste milieu*.



†**Coxcomb**, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* The making a coxcomb or fool (of). Cf. *fooling*.

1664 *Let. in Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. VII.* 484 Sir R. T... if all be true, made a very coxcoming of Pryne.

**Coxcombity**, *rare*. [See -ITY.] = COXCOMBRY 2, 2 b.

c 1680 AUBREY *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 537 Our present writers reflect so much upon particular persons, and coxcombities, that 20 years hence they will not be understood. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 140 Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.

†**Coxcomby**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **cooxcomby**. [f. COXCOMB + -LY.] Resembling, or of the nature of, a coxcomb; characteristic of a coxcomb or fop.

1594 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 276 You coxcomby knave, said he, it is a Mill. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. ii. My looks terrify them, you coxcomby ass, you! 1668-3 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., The fellow would not be known, which my Lord imputed to his coxcomby humour. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 124 With all the true coxcomby spirit and humour that the... character required. 1858 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Go... and may I never see thy coxcomby face again.

Hence †**Coxcombiness**. 1765 J. HOADLY in *Garrick's Corr.* (1831) I. 185, I thought that Dodd was deficient even in coxcombiness in the part of Lord George Brilliant.

**Coxcomby** (kɔːkskɒmri). [f. as prec. + -BY.]

†1. Foolishness, foolery, Obs.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick* iii. iv. Thous kitchen-stuff-drag of beggary, roguery and coxcomby.

2. The action, behaviour, or manner characteristic of a coxcomb; foppery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 348 Our spunk of valour is degenerated into coxcomby. 1858 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 245 The solemn coxcomby of Pinkerton. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And All* i. xxii. 82 Military coxcomby and ignorance were always at work in India. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* x. 82 Attired in a nautical suit of ineffable coxcomby.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A trait or characteristic of a coxcomb; a thing in which foppery is embodied.

1798 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 16 There was no great appearance of trade in the city, except in coxcombies and gewgaws. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 58 He... must even introduce his coxcombs, affectations, and eccentricities into... the pulpit. 1824 L. HUNT *Sir R. Baker* (1850) 367 Unless it be a coxcomby in me, still, to say so. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 34. 124 A perfection... which by itself, and regarded in itself, is an architectural coxcomby. 1876 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 137 Some of the coxcombies of literary modishness.

3. Coxcombs collectively.

1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv, Of coxcomby's worst coxcombs e'en the pink. 1823 — *Island* ii. xiv, No babbling crowd Of coxcomby in admiration loud.

†**Coxe**, *cox.* *Obs. rare.* = COXA.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 176 Of woundis in þe haunche, and of þe coxe, of þe knee, and of bonis of þe feet. *Ibid.* 227 Of an enpystom of þe haunche & of þe cox.

**Coxe**, *obs.* form of COAX, COKE.

**Coxen**, *obs.* form of COXSWAIN.

||**Coxe**ndix. Pl. coxe'ndices. [L., f. *coxa*.]

The hip or hip-bone; also the ischium, the ilium. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 344 Their Coxendices are distracted and parted asunder. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Anat.* Table Fig. iii. 16-19 Nos. Innomiatum or Coxendix. 1856 BLACKWOOD *Crad.* Novell xxiv. (1883) 207 A dahlia whose stake had gone through his waistcoat-back and grazed his coxendix or something.

**Coxitis** (kɔːksɪtɪs). *Pathol.* [f. COXA + -ITIS.]

Inflammation of the hip-joint.

1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 59 Two cases supervened upon chronic coxitis.

**Coxless**, *a.* [f. COX *sb.*] = COXSWAINLESS.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 7/1 Seven colleges are putting on crews for the coxless four.

**Coxocerite** (kɔːksəˈsɛɪt). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. *keras* horn + -ITE.] 'The basal segment of the antenna in Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 An imperfect basal joint, produced into a prominent cone, perforated behind and internal to its apex; here called coxocerite.

Hence **Coxoceritile** *a.*, pertaining to the coxocerite.

**Coxo-femoral**, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + *femur*, femor- thigh, femoral-is of or pertaining to the thigh.] Pertaining to the coxa or ilium and the femur; ilio-femoral.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 173 The coxo-femoral and scapulo-humeral articulations.

**Coxon**, *obs.* form of COXSWAIN.

**Coxopodite** (kɔːksəˈpɒdɪt). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. *podos* foot + -ITE.] The basal joint which connects the limbs to the body in the Arthropoda, esp. the Crustacea.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The abdominal legs... consist each of seven joints... the proximal joint is known as the 'coxopodite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 143 A very short basal joint, the coxopodite.

Hence **Coxopoditile** *a.*, pertaining to the coxopodite.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The structures known as coxopoditic setae.

**Coxswain, coxswain** (kɔːksweɪn, kɔːks'n). Also 5 **cook**, **koke**; 7-8 **coxon**, **coxon**. [f. COCK *sb.* ship's boat + SWAIN; cf. *boatswain*.] The spelling *coxswain* (which would more logically be VOL. II.

*coxswain*, since *cox* = *cocks*) has in the present century quite established itself in ordinary use. Thence also the familiar abbreviation COX, and vb. *to cox*.] The helmsman of a boat; the person on board ship having permanent charge of a boat and its crew, of which he has command unless a superior officer is present.

In a man-of-war the Captain's coxswain, who has charge of the captain's boat and attends his person, ranks high among petty officers; the Admiral's coxswain in a flag-ship ranks still higher.

c. 1483 MANN & HOUSEH. *Exp.* 219 Geyrn... to the coxswayne in almese, j. d. 1481-90 Howard *Househ. Bks.* (Roxbl. 68, I took the kokeswayne of the Mary xx. d. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 The Cockswaine and his Ginge fetcht them. 1794 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6289/1 A handsome Barge, with a Cockswain and 12 Men. 1848 F. COOPER *Jack & Lantern* I. 157 'Bad fig', sputtered Jacques, 'Raoul's cockswain'.

β. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The Coxswaine is to have a choyce gang to attend the Skiffe, to go to and againe as occasion commandeth. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. ix. 399 The boat's crew... were in number eighteen and the Coxswain. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. vi. 219 The captain placed at my disposal his own coxswain.

γ. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 35 The Coxon hath... 3 [shares]. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr., The Coxon of the Vice-Admiral came for me. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiv. (1737) 100 Here, Coxen, get the Ladder over the Gunnel. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coxswain* or *Coxen*, the officer who manages and steers a boat.

Hence **Coxswainless** *a.*, without a coxswain.

**Coxswainship**, skill in steering.

1820 *Standard* 30 July 3/8 The Thames Cup, for Coxswainless Fours. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July, There were singularly few mistakes made in the coxswainless races. 1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 3/7 [They] lost their opportunity through bad coxswainship.

**Coxy**, var. of COCKSY.

1708 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 199 Yon little coxy wight that makes sic wark With tongue and gait.

**Coxygeal**, erroneous var. of COCCYGEAL.

†**Coy** (koi), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 **quoy**(e). [a. Du. *kooi*, formerly *cloye*, in same sense, a parallel form to MDu. *couwse* = MHG. *houwe*, *kouwe*; — WGer. *cawia*, *cawwia*, a. L. *cavea* hollow, enclosure, CAGE.]

1. A place constructed for entrapping ducks or other wild-fowl; a DECOY.

1621 [see COY-DUCK]. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1841) 3 A convenient place in the remotest part of the marsh for a coy. *Ibid.* 172 He advised me... to bring a spring into my coy. a 1670 HACKET *Ap. Williams* II. 133 (D.) Until the great mallard be catch't in the coy. a 1865 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1877 in *Gloss. Holderness* 46. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Coy, a decoy for taking wildfowl.

2. A lobster-trap. *dial.*

1733 in W. RYE *Cromer* (1889) 72 In 1733 Richard Ellis... granted licences to erect 'lobster coys' off Cromer. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Coy... 2. A coop for lobsters.

3. = COY-DUCK. Also *fig.*

1609 GAULF *Holy Madn.* 381 His mony flies out (like Stales or Quoyes) to fetch in more. 1659 *Lady Alimony* III. vii, I have most fortunately made their pages our coyes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as coy-bird, -dog, -house, -man, -pool. Also COY-DUCK.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 44 John my coymen reported it. *Ibid.* 171 (Bridgewater) About half a mile hence is Orion's coy, which is placed near a highway. This is a large spacious coy-pool... There are five pipes in this coy as in mine. *Ibid.* 172 None so little, nor seeming so nimble as my coy-dogs. *Ibid.*, The coy-house is larger than mine. 1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Policy* 54 They will invite a returne of their like, and as quoy favours bring home more of their kinde to you. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 534 The Devil hath his coy-birds... to draw others into his net.

†**Coy**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.* <sup>1</sup> [Seems to go with COY v. 2: but may be from COY v. 1.] Encouragement of an animal by clapping the hands or the like.

a 1400 *Octonary* 134 No man may on that stede ryde But a bloman be hym bysyde... For he hym maketh. A nyse coye (*ryme* Troye). The coye ys with hys handys two, Clappynge togedre to and fro.

†**Coy**, *sb.* <sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [a. F. *coy* 'a sinke', or as *fosse coye* 'a priuie, jakes, house of office', Cotgr. (*lit.* 'quiet or retired ditch')?] A sink.

1600 MARKHAM *Farwe. Husb.* (1625) 68 You shal in the lowest part of the ground (either loynynge vpon some other spoyle ground, or vpon the Sea wall or banke) place a Coy which may either cast the water into the other ground, or else ouer the wall and banke into the Sea.

**Coy** (koi), *a.* Forms: 4-6 **coole**, **koile**, 5-6 **koy**, 5 **koye**, 6 **Sc. quoy**(e), 4- **cooy**. [a. F. *coi* (fem. *coite*) earlier *quei* = Pr. *quets*; — L. \**quētus*, from *quētus* at rest, still, quiet.]

†1. Quiet, still. Chiefly in *to bear, hold, keep* (oneself) *coy*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (1810) 281 Cambinhoy beres him coy. c 1330 *Sir Ferumb.* 2286 Roland cryede an he3. Many sarayns þan huld hem coye. c 1490 *Merlin* 318 His felowes... were stille and koy that seiden not o worde. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 440 Rycht closlie than the held thame all full quoy. a 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* iv. 163 The court was Coy, commandit was silence. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* iv. (1682) 158 Their Superiours, before whom they... keep great silence, and are wonderful coy during the time of their presence.

†2. Of things. *Obs.*

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. 80 Secrete throwgangs ar

schawin, wont to be quoy. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolgues* vii. 43 These things beene all to coy for mee, Whose youth is spent in jollity.

†3. Cf. a quiet hint.

1579 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Euphues, though he perceived hir coy nippe, seemed not to care for it.

2. Not demonstrative; shyly reserved or retiring.

a. Of a person. Displaying modest backwardness or shyness (sometimes with emphasis on the displaying); not responding readily to familiar advances; now esp. of a girl or young woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerr's Prol.* 2 Ye ryde as coy and stille as dooth a mayde Were newe spoused, sittingte at the bord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coy, or sobyr, sobrius, modestus. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 She was to them, as koy as a crokers mare. 1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 96 'Tis but a kiss I beg: why art thou coy? 1688 WITHER *Philarete, Juven.* (1633) 669 That coy one in the winning, Proves a true one being won. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 19 As some coy nymph her lover's warm address Nor quite indulges nor can quite repress. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* x. 114 Why should she hesitate, and play the coy girl?

b. of actions, behaviour, looks, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 27 He feining seemely merth, And shee coy looks. 1593 SHAKS. *Linc.* 660 Love's coy touch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 310 Subjection... Yelided with coy submission, modest pride. 1700 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 165 The cruel nymph well knows to feign... coy looks, and cold disdain. 1805 SCOTT *Retrospect* ii, What value were there in the love of the maiden, were it yielded without coy delay?

c. of animals; and *fig.*

1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 80 If he [the hawk] be froward and coy; when he kills, reward him not as usually. 1801 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 14 The coy rabbit ventured from his den. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 104 Sleep was almost as coy a visitant with her as with her lover.

d. *transf.* Of a place or thing: Withdrawn from view or access, inaccessible, secluded.

1670-98 LASSERUS *Voy. Italy* I. 83 The Bibliotheca Ambrosiana... is not so coy as the others, which scarce let themselves be seen. a 1767 GRAINGER (J.), The Nile's coy source. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 185 Pursuers of exact science to its coy retreats.

e. Const. of or inf.: Reserved, backward.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 37 If good men be coy of their counsell. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1803 A true joviall boy, And one that of his purse is nothing coy. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xiv, Unworthy they of art, who of their art are coy. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Unkindness* i, Lord, make me coy and tender to offend. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 112 And her very vanity made her more coy of speech.

†3. Of distant or disdainful demeanour. Also quasi-adv. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 b, Look not so coy upon us poore Civilians I pray you, because we geve our endeavour to learne y<sup>e</sup> Statutes of Christian Religion. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 494 A yoweman... Their match in glorie, mightie, fierce, and coy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 245, I finde you passing gentle: 'Twas told me you were rough, and coy, and sullen. 1621 COTGR. *Mesprisserie*, a coy, squeamish, or scornfull dame. 1666 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 He first goes to Prince Perwees... whom... he found so strangely altered, so coy and stately.

†4. To make it coy: to affect reserve, shyness, or disdain. *Obs.*

a 1590 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy. — *Magnyf.* 1262 The knave wolde make it koy, and he cowde. 1530 PALSGR. 624/2, a coy, or nyce. *je fais lestrange.*

†5. Lascivious. (? an error; but cf. COY v. 1 3.)

1590 LEVINS *Manif.* 214/14 To be coy, lascivius, coire.

*Ibid.*, Coy, lascivius, sala.x.

**Coy** (koi), v. <sup>1</sup> Also 4 **koy**, 7 **quoy**. [f. COY *a.*: or perh. originally an aphetic form of *acoy*, Accoy, OF. *acoier* vb.]

†1. *trans.* To render quiet; to calm, appease.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 752 To... koy hem, that thei sey non harme of me. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., He coyed also bothe beast, foule, and tree. 1530 PALSGR. 488/2, I coye, I styll or apayse.

†2. To stroke or touch soothingly, pat, caress.

1340-70 *Alisannder* 1175 Hee coies hym as he kan with his clene handes. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 133 Coy her as muche as you can devise. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 2 While I thy amiable cheekes doe coy. 1645 BR. HALL *Remed. Discontents* § 23 Like a dog, which being coyed, and stroked, follows us at the heels. 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreation* II. (1706) 74 Be very mindful of coying them [Sparrow hawks] as much as you can.

†3. To blandish, coax, court, gain over by caresses or coaxing. *Obs.*

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 86 (MS. K.), Coyn, blandior. 1507 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 83 Sir Paris gone to Greece, faire Helena to coy. 1570-6 — *To late acquainted Friend*, As when he [love] coyde the closed nunne in towre. 16... BEAUMONT & FL. *Bonduca* iv. iii, Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted By all the mistresses of war.

†b. To coax, entice, allure into, from, etc. *Obs.*

(Here. app. associated with COY *sb.* 1, DECOY v.)

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 29 A wiser generation... who have the Art to coy the fonder sort into their nets.

†c. *intr.* To coy with: to coax, blandish.

1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Mar., With good words I thought to coy with him.

4. *intr.* To act or behave coyly; to affect shyness or reserve. Chiefly in *to coy it*. *arch.*

1593 STANVHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 139 If she coye, that kendleth thee fondling loouer his onset. c 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. in Hazl. *Douglas* V. 47 Although she coy it, as becomes

her kind. 1605 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii. When He comes to woo you, see you do not coy it: This mincing modesty has spoil'd many a match. 1605 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii. What, coying it again! 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* II. Thus to coy it! With one who knows you too! 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. What! you coy it, my nymph of the high-way?

† b. To disdain. *Obs. rare.*  
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 6 If he... coy'd To hear Cominius speake, He keepe at home.

5. *fig.* To withdraw itself, recede into the back-ground.

1664 BLACKMORE *C. Vaughan* lxiv. Of all the fronds and plumes and coyings, nothing so withdrew and coyed. 1866 — *Crad. Nowell* i. A massive wood... coying and darkening here and there.

Hence † **Coying** *vbl. sb.* 1, fondling, coaxing, blandishing.

1580 LVLV *Euphues & Eng.* (Arb.) 277 We esteeme it [their old wooing and singing] barbarous: and were they liuing to heare our newe quoyings... they would tearme it foolish. 1603 DRYDEN *Odes* vi. 46 The Mothers o'r-joying. Makes by much coying The Child so untoward. 1807 BOURDILLON *Aucassin & Nicolette* 3 Sweet thy kiss, and sweet thy coying! None could hate thee, Nicolette!

† **Coy**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [See *COY sb.* 2.] To instigate or stir up to action. Hence † **Coying** *vbl. sb.* 2

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coyng, or styryng to werkyn [v. rr. styryng to done a werke, styryng], *instigacio*

† **Coyance**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *COY v.* 1 + *-ANCE*.] Coying; the object of coying or petting.

1608 T. HEYWOOD *Salust* 13 Men whose mind is their belly, their delight sleep, their body... their coyance.

**Coyche**, *obs. f. COACH.*

**Coy-duck**. Also 7 *quoy-*. [f. *COY sb.* 1 + *DUCK*: cf. *Du. kooieend*.]

1. A duck trained to entice wild-fowl in a decoy; = *DECOY-DUCK*.

1601-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 268 Fowling... with lime, nets, glades... coy-ducks. a 1605 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 389 To bring game to his snare by a stale or quoy duck. 1644 K. DICKIN *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1658) 393 Coyducks are beaten and whipped to what they are taught, like setting dogs. a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Coy-duck*, a duck trained to entice others into the tunnel in a decoy. 1877 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

2. *transf.* A person who entices others, one who leads the way.

1654 in *Dorothy Osborne's Lett.* (1883) 287 A couple of coy-ducks drew in the rest. 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 8 Neither the diving-brain of the Protektor... nor his coy-duck Thurlow. 1808 W. Somerset *Word-bk.*, *Coy-duck*, an enticer, a snare. A very common name for pretty barmaids.

Hence **Coy-duck** *v. dial.*, to entice.

1808 W. Somerset *Word-bk.* s.v., 'They'll coy-duck 'em away'. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 83 (Kentish woman says) 'Tis the other chaps as coyducks him away'.

**Coyf(e, -ffe, obs. ff. COIF.**

**Coygne, coynage, obs. ff. of COIN, -AGE.**

**Coynye** (*Irish Hist.*): see *COYNE*.

**Coyish** (*koi'ish*), *a.* Somewhat coy.

c 1330 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 433 in *Babes Bk.* 94 To thy fellow be not coyish. 1567 DRYDEN *Horace's Sat.* II. iii. (R.) This coyishe paramour. 1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 202 As yet so coyish to be kist.

Hence † **Coyishness**.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esquividad*, statelines, coyishness.

**Coyl(e, Coyler, obs. ff. of COIL, COILER.**

**Coyler**, *obs. form of COOLER* (sense 2), a vessel for cooling the wort in brewing: also *KEELER*.

1551-60 *Inventorie* in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1887) 152 In the Brewhouse... Three fates w<sup>th</sup> a coyler.

**Coylett**, *obs. f. QUILLET*, plot of land.

**Coyl(e, Coyllon, obs. ff. COAL, CULLION.**

**Coylish**, *erron. f. cloysh, CLOSH.*

**Coyly** (*koi'li*), *adv.* [f. *COY a.* + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. Quietly. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 2184 Ful coyly and preuaily within entering.

2. In a coy manner, with display of shy reserve.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coyly or sobyrlly, *modeste*. 1598 GRENE *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 45 He very coyly badde them all welcome to his fathers house. a 1640 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Love suffers no Parasol* (R.), Then while ye coyly stand To hide me from those eyes. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 261 At first she coyly ev'ry kiss withstood. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolf-er's Roost* (1855) 271 The damsel hung her head coyly.

1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 41 Beautiful imagery... long sought and coyly won.

† 3. Distantly, disdainfully, haughtily. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. § 4 P 2 Putting on a supercilious gravity, looking coyly and disdainfully upon all about them.

† **Coyly**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *COY a.* + *-LY* 1: cf. *goodly, sickly, weakly*.] Having a coy appearance.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 127 In... coyly looks thou dost delight.

† **Coyne, coyne, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *coyn*, 5 *coyne*, *quoyne*, 6 *quyne*. [a. OF. *cooin*, later *coin*, in mod.F. *coing* (with *g* always mute) = Pr. *codoin*: — L. *colōnecum*, var. of *cydonium* quince, f. *cydonius* adj. 'of *Cydonia*', Gr. *Kudonia*, the town of Cana in Crete; thence *κυδωνιον μηλον*, *cydonium malum*, Cydonian apple, quince. (Cf. It. *cologna*, *cologna*: — L. *colōnea*, -ia, quince.)] A quince.

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Mala citonia*, *cottana idem*, *coyna*. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1374 Many... trees... That peches, coynes, & apples beere. c 1405 *Voc. in Wr.* Willelme 647/39 *Hoc coccinum*, *quoyne*. c 1450 *Two Cookery-*

*bks.* 106 Toke 30 coynes & x wardones. 1575 *Art of Planting* 57 To graffe the Quyne Apple.

**Coyne(e, obs. f. COIN, QUEAN, QUOIN.**

**Coyne(e** (*Irish Hist.*): see *COYNE*.

**Coyness** (*koi'nēs*). [f. *COY a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being coy; display of shy reserve or unwillingness; an instance of this.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 The manner of Ladies to salute Gentlemen with coyneesse. 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i. This is but the coyneesse of a bride. 1614 STIRLING *Doomesday* 6th Ho. (R.), I scorn men's coyneesse, women's stoutneesse hate. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxiii. 232 Some of us women act as if we thought coyneesse and modesty the same thing. 1814 Mrs. WEST *Alicia De Lacy* II. 280 Nor did Matilda affect those doubts and coyneesses to which her heart was a stranger. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* III. (1867) 71 Rome... was wont to dispense the favour of her franchise with affected coyneesse. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 313 The cause of her coyneesse was... obvious—she had on neither shoes nor stockings.

b. Said of animals.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 137 You shall hardly reclayme hir [a hawk] from her coyneesse. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 10. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 167 Then she [a carp] putting on a seeming coyneesse, they force her through weeds and flags.

**Coynefaye, obs. f. COMFIT** (Halliwell).

**Coyne, coigne** (*koi'nē*), *sb.* *Irish Hist.*

Forms: 5 (?) *coynne*, 5-6 *coynnye*, 6 *coignye*, *coynye*, *coine*, 7-9 *coigny*, *coyne*, 7 *coynie*, *coigne*, (8-9 *erron. coyn, coin*). [a. *Irish coinnemh* (*koin'ev*, with nasal *v*) billeting, entertainment, one billeted, a guest: OIr. type \**condem*, whence *condmim* vb. I billet, *condmed* vbl. sb., later *coinnmheadh* billeting, *condmedim*, *coinnmhedhim* vb. I billet. (Whitley Stokes.)] The billeting of military followers upon private persons; food and entertainment exacted, by the Irish chiefs, for their soldiers and attendants; an impost levied for the same purpose. *Coyne and livery*: see *quots.*

1449 *Act 28 Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 14), No other man shall any more use any such coyneesse, nor shall take no pledges from them. 1495 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) I. 54 [spelling corrupt] This evil custom of coyn and livery.

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Carew* 87 The wicked and detestable usages of the Irishry in coyn and livery. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 623 There is also such another Statute or two, which make Coynege [ed. 1633 coigny] and Livery to be treason... It is apparent, that, by the word Coynege is understood man-meate; I think this word Coynege is derived of the Irish. 1600 DYMOCOCK *Treat. Irel.* (1843) 3 Coynege is... a placing of men... by a prerogative of the Brehon law, whereby they are permitted to take meat, drinke, aqua vitae and money of their hostes. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Any such unlawful exaction as coynege. 1612 Sir J. DAVIES *Why Ireland* (1747) 31 Maurice Fitz-Thomas of Desmond... began that wicked extortion of Coynege and livery and pay; that is He and his army tooke horse-meate and man's-meate and money at their pleasure. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 218 The damnable custome... of Coynege and Livery. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 361 The requisitions of coyne and livery... were again forbidden. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 100 *note*, A document in the book of Kells records how the quarterly coigny... was commuted. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 127 Coin and livery.

Hence † **Coyne**, *coigaye v.*, *trans.* to billet upon; also to exact coynege from; *refl.* and *intr.* to quarter oneself upon.

1449 *Act 28 Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 13), They doe coynege them upon poore Husbandes and tenants. 1456 *Act 35 Hen. VI* (ibid. 24), The sonnes of many nien... doe robbe, spoylle, and coynege the kings poore liege people. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Their purpose was to coynege vpon me, and to eate me out of house and home.

**Coyne**, *obs. var. of CUNTE, COIN.*

**Coynt, -eliche, -ice, -ise, obs. ff. QUAIN, -LY, QUAINTE.**

|| **Coyote** (*koi'yō'te, koi'yō't*). *Zool.* [a. Mexican Sp. *coyote*, ad. native Mexican *coyotl*.] The name, in Mexico and now in the United States, of the prairie- or barking-wolf (*Canis latrans*) of the Pacific slope of North America.

[a 1608 HERNANDEZ *Anim. Mex. Hist.* (1651) 4. 1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) I. 257 Coyotl seu vulpes Indica.] 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* (1862) viii. 77 We saw the coyotes... prowling along the margin of the slough. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 213 Several coyotes and a skunk. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxii, Wildest of all beasts is the wolf, and wildest of all wolves is the coyote.

*transf.* 1890 *Chicago Advance* 20 Nov., Many 'coyotes,' as the Mexicans call the half breed population.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coyote-skin, -wolf*; *coyote-diggings*, small shafts sunk by miners in California, compared to the holes of the coyote.

1857 BORTHWICK *California* 138 (Bartlett) The coyote diggings require to be very rich to pay. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* x. 219 Floor of pine, and Coyote-skin rug. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 382 At nightfall the coyote-wolves... left their hiding places.

Hence **Coyotting** *vbl. sb.* (see *quot.*)

1867 J. A. PHILLIPS *Mining of Gold & Silver* 164 This method of mining... is called coyotting, from the supposed resemblance of openings so made to the burrows of the coyote. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coyotting*, mining in irregular openings or burrows.

**Coyphie, obs. f. COIF.**

**Coypu, coypou** (*koi'pu*). *Zool.* [Native name

in S. America.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myopotamus Coypus*), nearly equal to the beaver in size; called also *Coypu Rat*.

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) II. 177 Le Coypu, Coypou... This animal lives equally well in the water as on land. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* xii. (1878) 318 We do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the coypu and capybara, rodents of the S. American type. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 124 Crab-eating Raccoon... Coypu Rat.

**Coyr, obs. f. COIR.**

† **Coyse**.

1650-1730 COLLES, *Coyse*, [O]ld word, jolliness, joy. **Coyse, -eyr**, var. of COBS v., COBBLE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 Coyse, alterare, & cetera; vbi to change. Coyseyt of hors, mango.

[**Coyse** (Chester Pl. and Halliwell), error for *cayser*, KAISER.]

**Coystilly**: see *COSTLY*.

**Coystrel**: see *COISTREL, CUSTREL*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A coystrel, *mirgise*.

**Coyby, obs. f. QUEASY a.**

**Coyt(e, obs. f. QUOT; Sc. f. COAT.**

† **Coyte**. *Obs. rare*—1. [OFlem. *kuyte* thin beer, petite bière (Plantijn and Kilian).]

1542 BOORDE *Dyct.* x. (1870) 258 Coyte is a drynke made of water, in the whiche is layde a sowre and a salt lenyn.

**Coyve, cooyve**, *obs. sing. and pl. of COIF.*

1595 I.D. BERNERS *Froissart* II. liii. (lxv.) 209 Coyves.

1544 MS. *Ac. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, To mend syster Clerkis coyve.

**Cose** (*kōz*). Also 6-7 *cose*, *couse*, 6-8 *cus*, 7 *coose*, *cousse*, *couse*. An abbreviation of COUSIN (*cozen*), used in fond or familiar address, both to relatives and in the wider sense. So *coz-german*.

1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) M ij b. I drynk to you good Cuz ech traytor sayes. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 67 Content thee gentle Cose. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 78 And deare Couse, to you The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 12 Cose, for those words heres thirte Portugues. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xii. xcviij, Then guard thee Couse my Javelin now most fly. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckingham) *Rehearsal* IV. i. I'll follow you, dear Cose. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 4. 3/1 Search not the Cause in Wings or Head, dear Cuz. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P 1 Your very humble servant, dear coz. 1794 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Crying Epist.* 16 Coz-german to the best of Kings. 1809 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie's* xliii, Good-bye, fair coz.

**Cose** (*kōz*), *v.* Also *cose*. [app. ad. F. *cause-r*: cf. *COUSE*.] *intr.* To converse in a friendly and familiar way; to have a long talk or chat.

1808 LVELL *Life, Lett. & Journals* I. viii. 183 Breakfasted with Murchison and... cozed with him till midnight. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cose*, to converse with earnestly and familiarly.

South. 1874 H. D. BEST *Priestly Abol.* (ed. 3) 56 We used to sit together hour after hour cozing: I believe I must thus spell the word we have derived from the French *causer*: no other word has the same meaning... And so another hour's cose.

**Cose, sb.** [app. f. COZE v.: but may have been formed by associating *cozy*, *Cozy* with F. *causer*, as if a 'cozy chat'.] A cozy, friendly talk.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxvi, Miss Crawford... proposed their going up into her room, where they might have a comfortable cose. 1874 [see COZE v.]

**Cozen** (*kōz'n*), *v.* Forms: 6-9 *coosen*; also 6 *cooson*, -in, (*cousing*, *coosson*, *cousen*), 6-7 *coosson*, *coosen*, *cooson*, *cousin*, 7 *cooin*, *cooson*, *coosson*, *cooson*, -son, -sin, 7-8 *cousen*. [Derivation uncertain.]

The earliest trace of the word appears to be in the derivative *coosener* in Awdelay's *Fraternalite of Vocabularies*, 1561 (see COZANER); it is not improbable that it arose among the vagabond class. It has generally been associated with *Cousin sb.* and compared with F. *coosiner*, explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as 'to clayme kindred for advantage, or particular ends; as he, who to saue charges in travelling, goes from house to house, as cousin to the owner of euerie one', by Littré as 'faire le parasite sous prétexte de cousinage'. From this it is not far to a transitive sense 'to cheat, beguile, under pretext of cousinship': cf. also the phrase 'to make a cousin of' under *Cousin* 8. Still, the transition is not evidenced in our quotations for this vb.; and it is noteworthy that while in *cousin sb.* the ending -in predominates, this verb has sometimes -en, most commonly -en, the prevalent 17th. c. forms being *coosson*, *coosen*, *cousen*, the latter of which became the established form c 1710. In view of these difficulties, Mr. Smythe Palmer has suggested derivation from It. *cozzomare*, explained by Florio 1598-1611 as 'to play the horse-breaker or courser'. Also, to play the craftie knave', deriv. of *cozzome*, 'a horse-breaker, a horse-courser. Also, a craftie knave'. But this also presents difficulties, which the extant evidence is not sufficient to remove.]

1. *trans.* To cheat, defraud by deceit.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 24 Delight not for pleasure two houses to keepe, least... Jankin and Jenikin coosen thee so to make thee repent it. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* (1843) 122 All is lost aforehand especially if two be confederate to coosen the thirde. 1594 WEST and Pt. *Symbol* § 218 The offence of coosening taketh place if any thing be done by guile in or out of contracts. 1600-60 HAYWYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 197 He that trusts to a Greek is sure to be coosened. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxxi, All worldly thoughts are but thees met together To coozin thee. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1889) 127 He would not willingly be coosened in his pay. 1790 COWPER *Odes* xiv. 464 Since an Etolian cozen'd me. 1806 RUSKIN *Musgrave P.* (1880) 8 They can only cozen their neighbours.

b. *Const. of, out of*: cf. *to cheat (out) of*.

1608 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 232, Cosining a Ladie... of a certayne summe of money. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 28 They had cosined the Earle of Cumberland... and others; some of five pounds, some of ten. 1628 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* xiii. xv. (1733) 340 Soldiers... had been cosened of their Pay. 1823 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & V. i.* 5 He would be cosened out of no more money.

**C.** *absol.*  
1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 226 Nor to lie for your pleasure, nor to cozen for riches. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* i. i. 508 A Light... For Spiritual Trades to cozen by.  
2. To deceive, dupe, beguile, impose upon.  
1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. 47 Be not vterly deceived (or to speake in plainer termes, cosened at their hands). 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 218 By gar I am cosened, I ha married on Garsoon, a boy. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 397 Thus men coosen themselves with their owne fancies. 1668 SIR W. WALKER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 96 The picture of the grapes that cosened the birds. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ulysses* 265 All eyes were cosened by the borrow'd vest. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xiv. 323 Do not think... to cozen your contemporaries. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* I. (1880) 3 Those agents... who beat knew the art of deceiving and cozening the people.

† b. To beguile, while away (time). *Obs. rare*—1.  
1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 315 In Vienna, where he cosened his time in Love and Gallantry.

**C.** *absol.*  
1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 141 Asylums, hospitals and schools, He used to swear, were made to cozen.

3. To beguile or cheat into, up, etc.; † to induce by deception to do a thing.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc. 1841) 57 Would ye haue me... cussen my selfe to beare her injuries? 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* 421 Our feet are still in the same posture cosened up the hill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1702) I. 74 It... cosened very many honest men into apprehensions very Prejudicial to the King. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* i. i. Be cosened by thy guilty Honesty. To make thyself thy Country's Enemy. 1809 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xlv. A man who was cosened into leaving every shilling away from his own children.

Hence **Co'sened ppl.** a.  
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iv. 23 Sawcie trusting of the cosin'd thoughts Defiles the pitchy night. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* The cosined birds busily take their flight. 1845 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech Folkestone* (1877) 373 The cosened countryman.

**Cozen**, obs. f. COUSIN.  
**Cozenage**¹ (*kɔːzɪnɪdʒ*). Forms: 6 cooson-, 6-7 cooson-, coosoun-, coosin-, coosin-, coosnage, 6-8 coosen-, 7 coosin-, coosoun-, coosnage, 7-8 coosoun-, coosoun-, 8 co'snage, 6- coosnage. [f. COZEN v. + AGE. In form originally identical with COUSINAGE, whence many word-plays. The most usual 17th c. spellings were *coosnage*, *coosnage*; *coosnage* has prevailed since c 1710.]

The practice or habit of cozening; cheating, deception, fraud; the fact of being cheated.

1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. 48 Dissimulation, coosnage and guile. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 148 Whosoever shall vse any shifting, or coosnage... or any manner of false play. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Iudas [cannot] swallow downe his coosnage and treason. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* v. ii. Forces us to pay for our own cozenage. 1709 STURKE *Tattler* No. 15 P. 4 The Arts of his Mind, Coosnage and Falshood. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* iv. i. The old Doge... smiled on him With deadly cozenage. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 105 We observe many queer developments of the cozenage of language.

b. (with a and pl.) An act of cozening; a deception, a fraud; a result or embodiment of cozening, a piece of deception.

1598 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 97 a. In Playes, all coosnages... are most liuely anatomized. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* i. i. Then you shall see an exquisite coosnage. 1604 HAYWOOD *Gumait* iv. 186 One that for coosnages and forgeries had lost his ease. 1606 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iii. (1606) 141 His Frauds and Cozenages appear like Specters at his Door. 1801 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* III. I. 2 The spectral face... was no cozenage of the lad's fancy.

¶ In the following there are plays on or allusions to COUSINAGE.

1600 ROWLAND *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 83 Brotherhood once in kindred bore the sway, But that dates out, and Coosnage hath the day. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* i. 1161 There is no kin, but Coosnage.

**Cozenage**², obs. f. of COUSINAGE.

**Cozen** (*kɔːzɪn*). Forms: 6 coosoun-, coosoun-, coosoun-, coosoun-, 6-7 coosen-, coosin-, 7 coosoun-, coosoun-, coos'ner, coos'ner. [f. COZEN v. + -ER.] A deceiver, cheat, impostor.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 The company of coosouners and shifters. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 474 Magicians and deceitfull Coosouners. 1598 GREENE *Art Conny Catching* iii. 31 Such a number of Connycatchers, Coosouners and such like. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 256 There are Cozeners abroad. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrann. Love* v. i. Know, fair Coz'ner, that I know the Cheat. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl.* iv. i. 1575 Nor will I listen to the Coz'ner, Hope. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii. It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners.

**Cozening** (*kɔːzɪnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. COZEN; cheating, fraudulent dealing; an imposture.

1576 FLEMING *Causus Eng. Dogges* (1880) 27 With colourable shifts and cloudy cozening. 1621-2 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. 43 Not... true bodies... meer illusions and cozenings. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 141 The mysteries of over-reaching and cozening. 1844 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 34 By plundering, oppression, cozening.

**Cozening**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That cozens; cheating, deceitful, fraudulent.

1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. 54 By which kind of theft, (for this coosoning shift is no better) they rake in great somes of mony. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 133 The... gulling of them with delusions and cozening devices. 1753 FOOTR *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 33 The traders here are a... cozening people. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 182 A great stronghold Unto the cozening gods of old.

Hence † **Cozeningly adv.**, in a cozening manner.

1611 COTGR. *Pipewesment*, deceitfully, cozeningly.  
**Cozenry** (*kɔːzɪnɪ*). [See -RY.] = COZENAGE.  
1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 187 No tawdry pencil, disciplined to lie, Cheated thee with its gaudy cozenry.

**Cozey** (*kɔːzi*). [ad. F. *causer* to chat, chatting, associated with COZY a. Cf. COZE.] A quiet chat.  
1837 Hook *Jack Brag* xxii, I am come to do a bit of cozey with you.

**Cozie**: see COST.

† **Cozier**. *Obs.* Also 7 coislar. [ad. OF. *coisere* seamster, tailor, accus. *coisier*, -eur, f. *coindre*, *coisant* to sew; cf. Sp. *coser* to sew.] A cobbler.

1592 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 184 John Lye, cosyer, of Wellington. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* ii. A Cosier or cobbler, *remendón*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. 97 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice. 1605 ARMIN *Fooles upon F.* (1880) 22 How this leane Foole Leonard... was reuenged of one that clapt coisliers waxe to his head. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cosier* (old word, a Botcher, called also a Sowter. [Hence in later Dicts., some of which erroneously have 'A tailor who botches his work'.])

**Cosily, cosily**, -ness, vars. of COBILY, -NESS.

**Cosin**, **Cosinnage**, obs. ff. COUSIN, -AGE.

**Cosling** (*kɔːzliŋ*). *nonce-wd.* [f. COZ + -LING.] Little coz or cousin.

1840 HOOD *Kilmanseg* xliii, And down to the Cousins and Cos-lings. 'Were all as wealthy as 'gossings'.

**Cosoner**, **Cosyn**, obs. ff. COZENER, COUSIN.

**Cozy**: see COST.

**Cr.**, abbreviation of *Creditor*, *Credit*.

**Craal**, var. of KRAAL, a South African village.

**Crane**, obs. f. CRANE.

**Crab** (*kɹæb*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 crabbe, *pl.* -an, 2-6 crabbe, 2-3 *pl.* -en, (5 crabe), 5- crab. [OE. *crabba* = ON. *krabbi* masc., MLG. *krabbe*, MDu. *krabbe*, Du. *krabbe*, *krab*, fem. (Hence F. *crabe* 13th c., in 16th c. also *crabbe*). Allied etymologically to MLG. *krēvet*, MDu. *creest*, Du. *kreest* = OLG. type \**krēbī*, \**krēbato*, OHG. *chrebiz*, *chrebazo*, MHG. *krēb(e)z*, *krēb(e)ze*, Ger. *krabs* (whence F. *hrevisse*, Eng. CRAYFISH). (In no way related to *L. carabus*, Gr. *καράβος*, but to LG. *krabben* to scratch, claw: see CRAB v.² and CRAWL.)]

1. The common name for decapod crustaceous animals of the tribe *Brachyura*; applied especially to the edible species found on or near the sea coast in most regions of the world. Also with qualifications applied to other Crustacea and Arachnida which more or less resemble these.

The common edible crab of Britain and Europe is *Cancer pagurus*; the small green, or shore crab is *Carcinus Maenas*; the edible or blue crab of the United States is *Callinectes hastatus*. Other genera of *Brachyura* are known as box-crab, calling-crab, fiddler-crab, lady-crab, land-crab, pea-crab, porcelain-crab, rock-crab, sand-crab, spider-crab, stone-crab, swimming-crab, etc. Black crab, a land-crab of the Antilles, *Gecarcinus rusticola*, so called from the marking of its carapace. The hermit-crab, palm-crab, soldier-crab, tree-crab, belong to the tribe *Anomura*. The horse-shoe, Moluccan, or king-crab is classed among the Arachnida. Glass-crabs are young transparent crustaceans of the families *Palaemonidae* and *Scyllaridae*. Crabs can move in any direction, and frequently walk sideways or backwards, to which characteristic frequent reference is made in language: cf. *crab-like*, *crab-sidde*, also CRABBED.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wt.-Wülcker 94 Hwæt feht ðu on sæt... ostriam and crabban. c 1175 *Laube Hom.* 51 Crabbe is an mai ere of fische in pere sea. c 1300 *K. All.* 423 After crabben and airen by skippen and lepeþ. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 600 Breke þe clawes of þe crabbe, þe smalle & þe grete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Crab, *piscis est*. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 78 One Crab blames another for her backward pace, And yet the blamer can none other do. 1597 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 We sawe crabs swimming on the water that were red as though they had been soddren. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 205 You your selfe Sir, should be old as I am, if like a Crab you could go backward. 1674 RAY *Collect. Wds., Fishes* 105 Spanish Crab... Cancer maias. Besides all these we observed two other sorts of small Crabs. 1779 P. BROWN *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* 423 *Cancer rusticola*. The Black or Mountain-Crab. These creatures are very numerous in some parts of Jamaica. 1834 M. MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 318 They run swiftly, and frequently retrograde or move sideways like Crabs. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 76 The soldier crab is the most hasty and blundering of marine animals. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 262 The King Crabs are a very peculiar family of Crustaceans. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 Black crabs abound in the Palisades and are very fierce.

2. *Astron.* A zodiacal constellation, lying between Gemini and Leo. Also the fourth of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac, which originally coincided with the constellation; = CANCER 2.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 244 An þær tacna ys gehaten aries þæt is ramm... Feorða cancer þæt is crabba. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiii. (1483) 104 The sonne entred the

signe of Cancer which is cleped the Crabbe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. i. When Phebus entred was in Gemini... And horned Dyane then but one degre In the Crabbe had entred. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cij b, Mars loaths the crab, he's in the lions den. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 675 Up to the Tropic Crab. 1799 JOHNSON *Rasselas* 95, I have restrained the rage of the dog-star and mitigated the fervours of the crab. 1860 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 372 The next group is situated in the Crab, and is known by the name of Præsepe.

b. Name of a nebula or star-cluster in Taurus.  
1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 30 The Dumb-Bell cluster in Vulpecula and the Crab cluster in Taurus... have been resolved into stars. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranogr.* § 23 The so-called 'Crab Nebula'.

† 3. A malignant growth; = CANCER 3. *rare*.  
1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 1 The Crabbe, the Gangrene, or the Stone.

4. Short for CRAB-LOUSE.

1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 488 The... crabs or crab-lice, form Dr. Leach's genus *Phthirus*.

5. *Angling.* The larva of the Stone-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 266 The crab or creeper is the larva of the stone fly.

† 6. An arch. [*rare*, only transl. med.L. *cancer* in same sense.]

1397 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 (Mätz.) [His work is] set upon sixe crabbes [*super sex cancris*] of hard marbilston.

7. A machine or apparatus for hoisting or hauling heavy weights: the name being orig. applied to a machine with claws, and transferred to others of like use. a. A kind of small capstan (see quot. 1764); a portable capstan. † b. A three-legged frame with tackle for raising heavy weights; a gin. *Obs.* c. A portable machine for raising weights, etc., consisting of a frame with a horizontal barrel on which a chain or rope is wound by means of handles and gearing; used in connexion with pulleys, a gin, etc.: a portable winch.

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. 2 A Crab... is an engine of wood of three claws, placed on the ground in the nature of a Capstern, for the lanching of ships. 1632 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) IV. 815/1 A Halser thereupon we got, which fastning unto our Shallops, we with a Crab or Capstang, by main force of Hand heaved them out of the Water upon the Shoar. 1739 LABELYER *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons placed their Crab or Engine, with which they hoisted their Stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Crab or Gin... an engine used for mounting guns on their carriages. It is made of three pieces of oak, ash, or other strong wood, of about 14 feet long, two of which are joined by transoms; so that they are wide asunder at bottom, and join at top, on a strong piece of wood... The third piece of the crab is round; one end of it goes into the head, and the other stands on the ground; so that all three make a triangle called the pye. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. Crab. This machine differs from a capstern in having no drum-head, and in having the bars to go entirely through it, and reach from one side of the deck to the other. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 220 Hauled the vessel upon the dry land, by means of a crab, or small capstan. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 18 Crab, a species of capstan, worked usually by horses, for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights, such as pumps, spears, &c., in a shaft. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 Brooks has rigged a crab or capstan on the floe. 1864 SMILES *Engineers* II. 221 On the truck were placed two powerful double-purchase crabs or windlasses.

8. 'An iron trivet to set over a fire, Cheshire' (Halliwell).

¶ A cross ill-conditioned person: see CRAB sb.² 6.

9. *pl. slang.* The lowest throw at hazard, two aces. To come off, turn out crabs: to turn out a failure or disappointment. [This may belong to CRAB sb.².]

1768 LD. CARLISLE in Jesse G. *Schuyt* (1882) II. 238 (Farmer) If you... will play, the best thing I can wish you is, that you may win and never throw crabs. 1777 GAMBLERS 7 Then Hazard rose, and Crabs and Doctors sprung. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 7 Dreamt that I had thrown crabs all night, and could not nick seven for the life of me. 1801 WHYTTA *Melville Tisbury Nogo* 51 My next neighbour... called for fresh dice, and selected two of them with the utmost care only to throw 'crabs'. 1874 G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* iii (Farmer), My annuity drops with me; and if this throw comes off crabs, there won't be enough to bury me, unless I die a defaulter.

10. *Rowing.* To catch (rarely cut) a crab: to make a faulty stroke in rowing whereby the oar becomes jammed under water. The resistance of the water against the blade drives the handle against the rower's body with sufficient force (if the boat be in rapid motion) to throw him back out of his seat, and to endanger the capsizing of the boat.

The phrase prob. originated in the humorous suggestion that the rower had caught a crab, which was holding his oar down under water; it does not appear to have any historical connexion with the It. *pagliare un granchio* 'to catch a crab', to make a big blunder or complete mistake, 'toto cælo errare'; all the quotes. given by Manzoni for this phrase are *fig.*, of conduct, action, etc., e.g. 'In nessun'altra cosa l'uomo più erra, piglia più granchi, e fa maggior marroni, che nella cosa della guerra' (i.e. In no other thing does man err more, catch more crabs, and make greater blunders [*lit.* spades], than in the matter of war).

The phrase is not uncommonly applied, from similarity of result, to the action of missing the water with the stroke, or to any other action which causes the rower to fall backward; but this



(though found in Dictionaries from Grose onward) is an improper use by the uninitiated.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Crab*, To catch a crab, to fall backwards by missing one's stroke in rowing. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 262 Catching crabs, that is, missing the hold they intend to take of the water with their oar. 1806 *Specif. C. Wilson's Patent* No. 2064. 4 It will clear itself of the water, so as the most inexperienced man can never what is technically called catch a crab, or impede the boat's motion by a resistance against the water in rowing. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 9, I have been down the river...with some other freshmen...though we bungle and cut crabs desperately at present. 1862 NARES *Seamanship* (1882) 151 Q. When laying on your oars under sail, what should be done with them? A. Always fling them out of the rowlocks, and let them rest abaft in the gunwale. If they are left in the rowlocks, and...the loom of the oar were not kept...down, it would 'catch a crab'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Catch a crab, in rowing, when an oar gets so far beneath the surface of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backwards. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 11 3 A boat upset...because one of the rowers caught a 'crab'.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crab-computing*, -*eating*, -*fishing*, -*gauge*, -*racing*, -*trap*; (sense 7) *crab-capstan*, -*engine*, -*winch*, -*windlass*; *crab-claw*, a claw or clutch for grappling or fastening; *crab face*, an ugly ill-tempered looking face (cf. *Sc. partan face*, used by the fisher folk: in later use app. associated with *CRAB sb.*<sup>2</sup>, cf. *crab-tree faced*, *sour-faced*); so *crab-faced*, *crab-favoured*; *crab-farming*, raising crabs in enclosed shallows for the market; *crab-lobster*, the porcelain-crab, an anomalous crustacean; *crab-pot*, a trap for crabs, a basket or frame of wicker-work so constructed that crabs can readily enter but cannot get out again; *crab rock* (see *quot.*); *crab-roller* (*Printing*), a term for the distributing roller, so called from its diagonal motion; *crab's claw*, (a) the claw of crabs, formerly used in medicine for the same purpose as *CRAB'S EYES*; (b) a water-plant, *Water Soldier*, *Stratiotes Aloides*; *crab-shell*, the carapace of a crab; *slang* a shoe; *crab-snouted* (see *crab-faced*); *crab-spider*, the name of several species of spiders; *crab-step*, a sidelong step by a capering horse; *crab-stone*, a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of crustaceans, previous to the casting of their shells; in crayfish it forms the *crab's eyes*.

1694 *Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 107 And instead of Anchors, they have wooden 'Crab-claws, or Kellocks. 1780 COWPER *Error* 487 E'en Leeuwenhoek himself would stand aghast... And own his 'crab-computing powers o'ercome. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 309 The 'Crab-eating Opossum is common in Guiana and Brazil, it...prefers marshy situations, where it feeds on crabs. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 22 An ordinary 'crab engine was employed in driving the piles. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 331 Viewing his 'crab face. 1563 A. NEVILL in B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 22 Such 'crab-faced, cankered, carlish chuffs. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* v. (1655) 14 An old crab-fac'd English Fryer. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 9 Being invited by a 'crab-favoured host to a neat house. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/2 Lobster and 'crab fishing. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. lxxxiii, Patented aquaria...and 'crab and lobster gauges. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone L.* § 264 They...disengaged the layers of cork...and cut them to pieces for their 'Crab-pots and Seines. 1852 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* ii. viii. (ed. 2) 180 The rope made from it is especially valuable for crab pots. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 5/1 One of the latest forms of amusement at French and Belgian seaside resorts is 'crab-racing'. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 4 'Crab Rock, local name of brecciated Permian rocks of Cumberland and Westmoreland. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 30 Take Powder of 'Crabs-claws compound...half a scruple. 1758 DOSSIE *Elabor. laid open* 163 Crabs claws are for the most part sold or used when crabs eyes are demanded or ordered. 1563 A. NEVILL in B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 21 Those 'crabsnowted bestes, Those ragyng feends of hell. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. v. ii. 260 The Mygales ('Crab Spiders and Mason Spiders'. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 97 The 'Crabs' Stones which are most esteemed come from Astrakan. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 'Crab and Lobster Trap. 1877 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/2 The upper bolts of chain sheaves, 'crab winch, &c., had leaked a little at first.

**Crab** (kræb), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Also 5-7 *crabbe*; 6- *SCRAB*. [Of uncertain origin, appearing first in 15th c.]

A *Sc.* form *scrab*, *scrabbe*, is evidenced from beg. of 16th c., and may easily be much older. This is app. from Norse, as Rietz has *Sw. dial. skrabba* fruit of the wild apple-tree, and may be the original form. In that case *crabbe*, *crab*, would be a southern perversion, assimilated to *CRAB sb.*<sup>1</sup> But, on the other hand, this may be only a transferred use of that word: cf. the history and development of *CRABBED*, and the application of *crab* in various languages to a person. A fruit externally promising, but so crabbed and ill-conditioned in quality, might very naturally be so called; yet actual evidence of the connexion is wanting. (A *Sw. krabb-äple*, which has been cited, is merely the horticultural name of the American Crab-apple, *Pyrus Coronaria*, introduced with the shrub from the United States.)

1. The common name of the wild apple, especially connoting its sour, harsh, tart, astringent quality; applied also to cultivated varieties having similar qualities, grown for preserving, making verjuice, etc.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Rolle hit on balles...In gretines of crabbes. c 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 594/26 *Matum macianum*, a Crabbe. *Ibid.* 715 *Hoc arbitum*, a crabbe. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 74 As

by Faces of People ye maie Deeme, When thei tast Crabs while thei be greene. [1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. iii. 18 With wilde scrabbis and vthir frutis large.] a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 10 (R.) As a man would wryng verjuice out of crabbes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. v. 15 She's as like this, as a Crabbe's like an Apple. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2526 They must have verjuice that will squeeze such crabbes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 48/1 The Crab is a small round Apple, growing on Trees in Hedges by the Way sides. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 121, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws Or blushing crabs. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. i. 18 Crabs were collected in order to manufacture verjuice. *fig.* 1615 J. HALL *Let.* in Burnet *Life W. Bedell* 300 What a sorry crabb [i.e. letter] hath Mr. Waddesworth at last sent us from Sevil? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 109 Weak fruit of idle hours, these crabs of mine I dare lay at thy feet, O Muse divine!

2. The wild apple tree of northern Europe, the original of the common apple (*Pyrus Malus*).

1425 [See *CRAB-TREE*. c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 99 Crabbe tre, acerbus, macianus, arbutus.] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 Blossoms of Trees...those of Apples, Crabs, Almonds, and Peaches, are Blushy and smell sweet. a 1679 W. GURNALL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dow.* Ps. ci. 6 You would get the best fruit trees, and not cumber your ground with crabs. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 55 The wild Crab is the only Apple indigenous to this country. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.*, Friday 358 Like the crabs which grow in hedges, they furnish the stocks of sweet...fruits.

*fig.* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1846) 350 The fellow proves to be a crab of my own planting in the days of...unrestrained libertinism.

3. With qualification applied to some cultivated varieties of the apple (tree and fruit), as *Minshull Crab*; and to other species of the genus, as *Cherry Crab* (*Pyrus baccata*), *Chinese Crab* (*P. spectabilis*), *Siberian Crab* (*P. prunifolia*), *Garland Crab*, or *American Crab-apple* (*Pyrus coronaria*), and several other North American species.

1657 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 517 The croft Crab and white or red Horse-pear do excel them, and all others. 1838 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab...used for making quasar punch. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* vi. 71 The snowy clusters of the American crab...and seringa, lilac, laburnum, guelder rose. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 381/2 The Chinese Crab...[is] a tree unsurpassed in beauty by any of the class.

4. A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree; a crab-stick.

1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* i. ii, Out bolts her husband with a fine taper crab in his hand.

5. *transf.* The potato-apple. *dial.*

1794 J. HOLT *Agric. Surv. Lanc.* 30 Crabs, or oukles, which grow upon the stems [of potatoes]. 1869 *Lensdale Gloss.*, Crab, a potato-apple.

6. Applied to persons: a. as *fig.* of 1: A sour person. b. In later use, often a back-formation from *CRABBED*: a crabbed, cross-grained, ill-tempered person. [This might come directly from *CRAB sb.*<sup>1</sup>; in *Ger.* and *E. Fris.* *krabbe* crab (the animal) is applied to a cross-grained, fractious person: see *CRABBED*.]

a. 1580 BARET *Adv.*, A rude pesant, and crabbe of the countree. 1594 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* ii. l. 230. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* ii. l. in Bullen *O. P. L.* 111. 289 And that sowre crab do but leere at thee I shall squeeze him to vargis.

b. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* i. 179 What coming crabbe over us, old fellow? Very well, I shall bolt and try Randall, and that's all about it. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* i. iii, I love you better than...that crab of a priest. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Crab, a peevish, ill-tempered person. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* i. xiii. 229 But there was not a coward nor a 'crab', as they called the cross-grained when speaking among themselves.

7. *Crabs* in Hazard: see *CRAB sb.*<sup>1</sup> 9.

¶ *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to the crab-apple or crab-tree, as *crab blossom*, *kernel*, *verjuice*, *vinegar*, etc.; b. resembling the crab-apple in its sour, harsh taste, or inferiority as fruit, as *crab lemon*, *orange*, *vintage*, *wine*, etc.; + *crab-bat*, a crab-tree club or cudgel; + *crab-knob attrib.*, rough and rugged like a crab-tree; + *crab-staff* = *CRAB-STICK*; in *quot. fig.* Also *CRAB-APPLE*, -*STICK*, -*STOCK*, -*TREE*, etc.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15, I am a 'Crabbat against Arbitrary Government. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 2/2 The glorious profusion of the 'crab-blossoms. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 'Crab Kernels for Stocks. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 22 An Island Theare seat, with 'crabknob skruide stoans hath framed an hauen. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) i. x. 296 The Lime is a sort of bastard or 'Crab-limon...The Fruit is like a Lemon but smaller. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* iii, She...looks as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeezed out of a 'crab orange. a 1603 Q. ELIZ. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Persius, a 'Crab-staff, Bawdy Martiall, Ovid a fine Wag. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 100 Bathe it in good 'Crab verjuice. 1884 *Farm & Home* 25 Oct. 278/3 The old English verjuice, called in the west of England 'crab vinegar'. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Better gleanings their worn soil can boast Than the 'crab vintage of the neighb'ring coast. 1612-5 Br. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* ii. v. His liberality hated to provide 'crab wine for his guests.

**Crab** (kræb), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> Corruption of *CARAP*, the native name of a South American tree, *Carapa guianensis*, used in composition: as *CRAB-NUT*, the nut or seed of this tree; *crab-oil* (*carap oil*), the oil obtained from Crab-nuts, used for lighting purposes and as an anthelmintic; so *crab-tree*, *crab-wood*.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 81 The Caraba, or Crab Tree...consists of numerous branches, covered with long narrow leaves, of a dark green colour. 1849 J. F. BOURNE in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 183, I intend to use 'crab-wood' for the roof and fittings. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Carap Oil, Crab Oil*, an oil obtained in South America from the Carapa guianensis. 1865-66 [see *CARAP OIL*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 220/2 Crab-wood...is used for making articles of furniture, for shingles, and for the masts and spars of vessels. 1883 IM THURN *Ind. of Guiana* xiv. 314 Crab-oil finds a ready sale in the towns. Most of this oil is prepared from the nuts of a very common tree, the crab-wood (*Carapa guianensis*). *Ibid.* On the savannah, where crab-nuts are less easily procured.

**Crab** (kræb), *v.*<sup>1</sup> Also 6-7 *crabb*; *Sc.* 5-6 *crab*, 6-7 *crabe*. [*f.* *CRABBED a.* or its source.] + 1. *trans.* To go counter to, to cross; to put out of humour or temper; to irritate, anger, enrage, provoke. *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5323 Qui colkins þou, ser conquirour & crabbis so þi saule. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 84 Ane full gude seruant will crab his Master anes. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. viii. (1877) l. 383 Thow makis gret falt... All thus but caus to crab thi creatoure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 563 To contray him or crab in ony thing. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.*, Schort Waye 6 b, To put our selues in danger to crab god. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.*, Offendo, to stumble, to crabbe, to find by chance. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomery* 152, I will...swingeour, for thy sake refuse it...To crab thee.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*

a 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 122 Thai here glaidly, and lytill spekis, Laith for to crab and seldin wrekis. *Ibid.* III. 175 Crab nocht lytly for lytill thing. 1598 FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov.*, He that crabbs without cause should mease without mends.

+ 2. *trans.* To render (the disposition, etc.) ill-tempered or peevish; to sour. *Obs. rare.*

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 33 How age or sickness sowers, and crabbs our natures.

**Crab** (kræb), *v.*<sup>2</sup> [App. the same as *Du.*, L.G., *E. Fris.* *krabben* to scratch, claw, f. the same root as *CRAB sb.*<sup>1</sup>]

1. *Falconry*. Of hawks: To scratch, claw, or fight with each other. a. *trans.* b. *intr.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 73 That when your hawkes bate, they maye not reache one another for crabbing. *Ibid.* 114 Some falcons...will crabbe with every hawke and flee of purpose to crabbe with them. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1706) 57 If you mew more than one Hawk in one Room, you must set your Stones at that distance, that when they bate they may not crab one another. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown they are certain to fell the game at once, and the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'pelt'. 1892 *Note from Correspond.*, Two hawks soaring or on the ground will often claw each other, when they are said to 'crab'.

2. *trans.* To criticize adversely, cry down, find fault with, 'peck at', 'pull to pieces'. *slang* or *stable-talk*, whence *collog.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To prevent the perfection or execution of any...business, by saying anything offensive or unpleasant, is called *crabbing* it. 1862 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XXXIII. 385 Owners...will not send their horses to be crabbed and consequently lowered in value because they cannot pass a strict veterinary inspection. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 Officers naturally do not care to be frowned upon as men who 'want to crab the new rifle'. 1891 MAUDE *Merciful Divorce* 76 And you 'crab' the girl because she is able to take care of herself. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 128/2 To crab the complexions or the clothes of the people who occupied the pew in front.

3. 'To break or bruise. *North.*' (Halliwell.)

**Crab**, *v.*<sup>3</sup> [Nonce-uses, derived from *CRAB sb.*<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, or their derivatives.]

+ 1. *trans.* To beat with a crab-stick; to cudgel. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iv. vi, Get ye to bed, drab, Or I'll so crab your shoulders.

+ 2. ? To catch as a crab does. *Obs.*

1721 CIBBER *Refusal* i. Plays II. 386, I hold six to four now, thou hast been crabbed at Paris in the Mississippi. *Granger*. Not I, Faith, Sir; I would no more put my Money into the Stocks there, than my Legs into the Stocks here.

3. *Naut.* (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crabbing* to it, carrying an overpress of sail in a fresh gale, by which a ship crabs or drifts sideways to leeward.

4. *U. S. colloq.* (*fig.*) = *CRAWFISH v.*

5. *Dyeing*, etc. To subject to the operation of *CRABING* (*vbl. sb.*<sup>3</sup>).

1892 PROF. HUMMEL (*in letter*), Cloth that has not been crabbed.

6. See *CRABING 2*.

**Crab-apple**. = *CRAB sb.*<sup>2</sup> 1 and 2.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, John had his golden pippins, peaches, and nectarines; poor Miss a crab-apple, sloe, or a blackberry. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 244, I have often met with a crab-apple in a hedge. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* v. 100 The crab-apple and the sloe, the savage parents of our pippins and plums.

b. Also with qualifications, like *CRAB sb.*<sup>2</sup> 3, as in *American Crab-apple* (*Pyrus coronaria*), *Oregon Crab-apple* (*P. rivularis*).

+ **Crabat**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *crabātus*, *grabātus*, a. Gr. κράβ(β)ατος couch; in Fr. *crabat*.] A couch.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 417/3 Julyan dyd do brynge a crabat of copper and dyd do laye...out the body thereon.

**Crabat**, *crabbat*, *obs. ff.* CRAVAT, CROAT. **Crabbat** (*crab-bat*): see *CRAB sb.*<sup>2</sup> 7.



**Crabbed** (kræbəd), *a.* Also 4 crabby, 4-6 crabbid, 4-8 -it, 5 -yd, (Sc. 6-7 crabbit, 6 crabbit). [orig. f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED; cf. DOGGED. The primary reference was to the crooked or wayward gait of the crustacean, and the contradictory, perverse, and fractious disposition which this expressed. Cf. Ger. *krabbe* crab, whence, according to Grimm, 'because these animals are malicious and do not easily let go what they have seized, LG. *ene lütje krabbe* (a little crab) a little quarrelsome ill-conditioned man (*Bremen Woch.*); also in Saxony said of self-willed, refractory children. So E. Fris. *krabbe* crab, *transf.* a cantankerous, cross-grained man (who is refractory and forward like a crab, sticking fast or going backwards, when he ought to advance); whence *krabbig* contentious, cantankerous, fractious, cross-grained (*Doomkaat Koolman*). Literal senses of 'cross-grained, crooked', and 'knotted, gnarled, unsmooth', applied to sticks, trees, and the like, also appear; these re-act upon the sense in which the word is applied to persons and their dispositions. In later use there is association with the fruit, giving the notion of 'sour-tempered, morose, peevish, harsh'.]

1. Of persons (or their dispositions): *orig.* Of disagreeable forward or wayward disposition, cross-grained, ill-conditioned, perverse, contrarious, fractious. (Now blending with b.)

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8043 (Gott.) *Pe ius bat war sua crabbid* [Cott. & Fairf. cant] and *kene*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Crabbyd, awake, or wrawe [W. wrayward], *ceronicus, bilous, cancerinus*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 130 For women are crabbed, bat comes pem of kynde. *c* 1547 *LATIMER Sermon*. *& Rem.* (1845) 426 He that is so obstinate and untractable in wickedness and wrong doing, is commonly called a crabbed and forward piece. 1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 49/9 Crabbed, forward, *prauus, iratus*. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* Intro., The little that our Saviour could prevail . . . against the crabbed textuists of his time. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 22 Despite the persevering labours of those crabbed essayists. *a* 1845 *Hood Tale of Temper* i. Of all cross breeds of human sinners, The crabbedest are those who dress our dinners.

b. In later use: Cross-tempered, ill-conditioned, irritable, acrimonious, churlish; having asperity or acerbity of temper. Since 16th c. a frequent epithet of old age, in which perhaps there was at first the sense 'crooked'; cf. sense 5. Also often influenced by, and passing insensibly into, sense 9.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 542 That I thairfor crabit or cruell be. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 43 To you they breed more sorrow and care. . . because of your crabbed age. 1583 *STURGES Anat. Abus.* II. 65 He that is borne vnder Cancer, shall be crabbed and angrie, because the crab fish is so inclined. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ix. 3 Therein a cancred crabbed carle. . . That has no skill of court nor courtesie. 1601 *WEVER Mirr. Mart.* Cj. Craft, anger, vsury, neuer scene in youth: In crabbed age these vices we behold. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. i. 8 O She is Ten times more gentle, then her Father's crabbed; And he's compos'd of harshness. 1635 *N. R. tr. Camden's Hist. Ellis.* II. xvi. 170 A man of a crabbed disposition and rash to raise commotions. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett. Aug.* Calling you a crabbed fellow. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii. His Father, the hardest of old crabbed men, he loved with warmth, with veneration. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* III. xviii. A crabbed fellow with crutches is dangerous. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. v.) V. 302 [The] ignorant. . . lays up in store for himself isolation in crabbed age.

c. *transf.* of things.

*a* 1400-30 *Alexander* 3794 Colwers. . . & crabbed snakis And obire warlayes wild. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 477 How charming is divine Philosophy! Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose. 1688 *DRYDEN Dk. of Guise* III. i. But if some crabbed virtue turn and pinch them, Mark me, they'll run. . . and howl for mercy.

2. Of the temporary mood: Cross, vexed, irate, irritated; out of humour. (In early use only Sc.: now dial.; often pronounced *crab'd*.)

*c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 786 Some mene saith he crabty is. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 81 Quhaira he was crabbit and causit discharge the said Johnne of his preitching. 1530 *PALSGR.* 773/2. I wake crabbed, or angrie countenance. *Ye me richigne.* 1558 *ABR. HAMILTON Catrck.* (1884) 9 It is nocht ane thing to be crabbit at our brotheris persone and to be crabbit at our brotheris falt. 1828 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.* *Crab'd*, affronted; out of humour; sometimes called being in *Crabstreet*. 1861 *HOLLAND Less. Life* i. 19 A business man. . . will enter his house for dinner as crabbed as a hungry bear.

3. Of words, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or showing an ill-tempered or irritable disposition; angry; ill-natured. *Obs.*

1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 65 For nou is vche Boye Bold. . . to..Craken a3eyn be Clergie Crabbede wordes. *c* 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 168 b. Her feminine crabbed eloquence. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 277 Your crabbed and snappish accusation against Luther. *a* 1638 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgem.* I. II. i. (1642) 155 He. . . chased him away with bitter and crabbed reproaches.

4. Of the countenance: Expressing a harsh or disagreeable disposition: cf. *crab-face*, CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> 11. [*c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentius* 202 Dacyane hyme-self pere wod Become. . . And kest his handis to & fra And trawit [editor reads crabbit] continence cane ma.] 1603 *H. CROSE Vertues Commu.* (1878) 51 When a crabbed

visage and a misshapen body, shall stand by an amiable and lovely personage. 1641 *Hist. Edw. V* 6 Hard favoured of visage, such as. . . is called. . . among common persons, a crabbed face.

4. Of things: Harsh or unpleasant to the taste or feelings; unpalatable, bitter. *Obs. or arch.* (Cf. sense 9.)

*c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed loutoun, þat fraystez flesch with þe fysche & fode more symple. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 40 A kinde dinner and a crabbed supper. 1608 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed entertainment it gave us.

5. Of trees, sticks: Crooked; having an uneven and rugged stem, gnarled, knotted; having cross-grained and knotted wood. *Obs.*

*c* 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bvj. To make a streight Jauluin of a crabbed tree. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 5 To a crabbed knotte muste be soughte a crabbed wedge. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 53 A crabbed briery hawthorne bush. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xxxiii. 540 A crabbed and knotty piece of matter.

6. Of the human body and (fig.) nature.

1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 18 Troubled. . . with a crabbed and crooked nature. 1603 *COCKERAM III.* Therisites, one that was as crabbed in person as he was Cinciall and doggish in condition. 1639 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 16 This king. . . being of a crabbed nature, pimple faced and a creple. 1799 *SOUTHEY Sonu.* xv. A wrinkled, crabbed man they picture thee, Old Winter.

7. Of land, weather, etc.: Rough, rugged.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* v. (1599) 221 A crabbed mountaine, where they lost threescore men at armes and manie footmen. 1583 *STANFURD Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 171 God Mars the Regent of that soyle crabbed adoring [Virg. III. 35 *Geticis arvis*]. 1608 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed mountains which overtopped it. 1876 *ROBINSON Whilby Glass* *Crabbed* or *Crabby*. Weather terms. 'Bits o' crabbi'd showers', the rain or sleet driven by cold winds.

8. Rough, rugged, and inelegant in language.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* I. 41 Though he be rough sometime & crabbed in his manner of speech. 1656 *COWLEY Misc., Answ. Copy of Verses* 13 Such base, rough, crabbed, hedge Rhymes. . . set the hearers Ears on Edge.

9. Of writings, authors, etc.: Ruggedly or perversely intricate; difficult to unravel, construe, deal with, or make sense of.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* III. 310 To debarre crabbed questions. 1618 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 122 The best and easiest Commentaries of the hardest and most crabbed Schoole-Authors. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 2 Writing. . . in crabbed Scholastic style. 1763-5 *CHURCHILL Poems, Author.* O'er crabbed authors life's gay prime to waste. 1788 *REID Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6 Those crabbed geniuses made this doctrine very thorny. 1830 *MACKINTOSH Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 179 Mr. Hume, who has translated so many of the dark and crabbed passages of Butler into his own transparent and beautiful language. *a* 1839 *PAARD Poems* (1864) II. 76 Since my old crony and myself Laid crabbed Euclid on the shelf. 1890 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 A hard, dry, and rather crabbed collection of notes and statistics.

b. Of handwriting: Difficult to decipher from the bad formation of the characters.

1618 *DEKKER If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 287 Lawes Wrap'd vp in characters, crabbed and vnkowne. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* I. 91 It is such a crabbed hand, I can't read half of it. 1853 *FARADAY in B. Jones Life* (1870) II. 318 Do you see how crabbed my hand-writing has become? 1879 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* (1886) 18 A few worn rolls of crabbed manuscript.

10. Of or pertaining to the zodiacal sign Cancer. *Obs. rare.*

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 43 Muskat is a citie. . . upon the Persian Gulfe and almost Nadyr to the crabbed Tropique.

11. Of the nature of the crab-tree or its fruit; fig. sour-tempered, peevish, morose; harsh.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Acerbus, Vultus acerbus, sower or crabbed.* 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villania* 170 Against the veruice-face of the Crabbedst Satyrst that euer stutted. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. i. ii. 102 Three crabbed Moneths had sow'd themselves to death. 1656 *DUCHESS NEWCASTLE in Life of Dk.* (1886) 313 As for my disposition, it is. . . not crabbed or peevishly melancholy. 1796 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xxxvi. 189 This philosophical apple-tree. . . never grew kindly, nor produced any thing but sour crabbed stuff. 1865 *HOLLAND Plain T.* III. 107 Only treated respectfully by wives and children because they are crabbed and sour.

12. Comb. as crabbed-looking, -handed adjs.

1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miseris Hum. Life* (1826) v. xi. That sort of hideous old crabbed-looking crone of fashion. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 34 A lean-visaged, crabbed-looking personage. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xliii. That crabbed-handed absent relative.

**Crabbedly** (kræbədli), *adv.* [f. CRABBED *a.* + -LY.]

In a crabbed manner: crossly, ill-temperedly; sourly, morosely; with rugged intricacy.

*a* 1400 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3514 A man also to Julius Cesar ones Crabbedly seide. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 318 Many of them. . . have. . . spoken to crabbedly and hardly. 1580 *BARET Adv.* C. 1523 Crabbedly, sowrly, grimly, lowrly, lously. 1593 *NASHE Christi's T.* 66 a. [He] that in the Pulpit takes affectedly, coldly, crabbedly or absurdly. *a* 1774 *FERGUSON Plainstane Poems* (1845) 49 We sail ha the question stated And keen and crabbedly debated.

**Crabbedness** (kræbədnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being crabbed.

1. Crookedness, perversity or refractoriness of disposition, fractiousness (*obs.*); ill-nature; harshness; asperity or sourness of temper.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. 66 O deth. . . bytter art thou and ful of crabbydnesse. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 472 Throw crabbitnes with gret crudelitie. 1598 *FLORIO, Perversione, peruersene, frowardnes, crabbednes.* 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. 187 The natural crabbedness of his wife's temper. 1808 *J. K. LAUGHTON in Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 96/1 The sweetness of temper which everybody loves, or the crabbedness of will which everybody fears.

2. Ruggedness, roughness, asperity; rugged or perverse intricacy of language, questions, etc.

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. ix. 19 a. Menander & Philemon. . . aswaged al the crabbednesse of the olde wrytinges. 1563 *GOLDING Caesar* (1565) 213 b. The crabbednesse of the wayes were a let to hym. 1579 *FARSTON Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 391 The crabbednesse of the season may suffice to detain vs. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 319 Leaving the crabbedness of Logick. . . he became. . . Herald. 1803 *F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius* I. 9 Like his uncle's sexagenarian crabbedness of hieroglyphic.

3. Harshness or asperity of taste. *Obs.*

1715 *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* II. v. 298 Sugar. . . mollifies the Acrimony, and makes meek the Crabbedness of tart and sour things.

**Crabber** (kræbər). [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ER.] One who fishes for crabs; a boat used in crab-fishing.

1848 *C. A. JONES Week at Lisard* 241 It matters not much to the crabbers what sorts of fish they catch. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Crabber and Cod or Ling Boat.

**Crabbery** (kræbəri). [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ERY, after rookery, etc.] A place abounding with crabs, or where crabs are fished.

1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* IV. (1879) 80 Great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales or Crabberies, from the number of small crabs.

**Crabbing** (kræbɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CRAB v.<sup>1</sup>, 2 + -ING.] The action of the vb. CRAB.

1. Vexing, embittering; hence, vexation, crossness. *Sc. Obs.*

*c* 1490 *Wisdome of Sol.* 646 Better is crabbing na blythnes or laiching. 1529 *LYNDESEY Complamnt* 32, I wyll nocht fyte. . . For crabbing of thy Celstude. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 187 Aurelius. . . sufferit thame of his benigntie, With[out] crabbing or 3it crudelitie. *Ibid.* III. 8. Greit wrang he wrocht in his crabbing and ire. 1573 *J. DAVIDSON Brief Commend.* xlv. The feid of fremmit and crabbing of your kin.

2. Adverse criticism, 'pulling to pieces', detraction. See CRAB v.<sup>2</sup> 2.

**Crabbing**, *vbl.* sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>, 2, implying verb to crab, perhaps not otherwise used.]

1. Catching crabs, crab-fishing. Also attrib.

1657 *LIGON Barbadoes* (1693) 66 The Negroes will often upon Sundayes go a Crabbing. 1884 *Western Morning News* 4 Sept. 4/5 At Sennen Cove the crabbing season is over. 1897 *G. M. FENN Devon Boys* II. 16 We. . . made plans to go. . . crabbing when the tide was out.

2. Gathering crab-apples: cf. *nutting*, etc.

1877 in *E. PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

**Crabbing**, *vbl.* sb.<sup>3</sup> Dyeing, etc. (See quot.)

1874 *W. CROOKES Dyeing & Calico Print.* 654 Another important operation is 'crabbing'. Before stuffs can be dyed, all dirt, grease, and the dressing used by the weaver, must be completely removed. The pieces are generally first passed through hot water. They are next treated with hot lyes of soap, carbonate of soda, and liquid ammonia. 1898 *PROF. HUMMEL (letter)*, Crabbing is the operation of passing a thin woollen or union fabric in a state of tension, and in the open-width, through boiling water, and at once wrapping it on a roller, where it is subjected to considerable pressure. The primary object of crabbing is to prevent subsequent wrinkling of the cloth, due to unequal contraction. A secondary object is to give the cloth a particular finish, so that the operation is now frequently used for all-wool and all-cotton cloth.

b. attrib., as crabbing-machine, -trough, etc.

1885 *HUMMEL Dyeing* 112 The boiling water in the crabbing trough. 1898 *Machine Maker's Advt.*, Makers of all kind of machinery for dyeing, etc. . . viz. crabbing, singeing, scouring, washing. . . machines.

3. **Crabbish**, *a. Obs.* [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISH; cf. CRABBED.] Cross, crabbed.

*c* 1425 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 91 Such crabbysh wordes do aske a blow. *a* 1598 *GREENE Arbasto* III. With a coy countenance, she gave me this crabbish answer. 1606 *DEKKER Ser. Sinnes* IV. (Arb.) 34 Crabbish Satyrists.

**Crabby** (kræbi), *a.<sup>1</sup>* [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]

1. Crab-like; + with sidelong gait (*obs.*)

1593 *STANTHURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 It wil be sauller too passe thee countrie Pachynus, With leasure lingring, and far stricts crabbye to circle. 1806 *R. C. LESLIE Scrap-Printer's Log* 20 Some old fisherman's crabby paw dodging round the bottom of a crab-pot.

2. Abounding in crabs.

1608 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 Which after we called Crabby cove. . . for that all the water was full of a small kinde of redd crabbes.

**Crabby** (kræbi), *a.<sup>2</sup>* [f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup> + -Y.]

1. = CRABBED 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*

1590 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* vi. 71 So doth God lop and hewe the crabby old Adam with the crosse. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 134 The most combersome and crabby treatie of Freewill. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villania* 170 Persius is crabby, because auent, and his ierkes. . . dusky.

2. = CRABBED 1, 9.

1776 *PAINÉ Com. Sense App.* (1791) 86 The narrow and crabby spirit of a despairing political party. 1830 *M. MAR-GOLIOUTH Pilgr. Land of Fathers* II. 61 We must have looked very crabby when we made those rude speeches. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant-Killers* 101 The crabby, surly, savage old giant.

**Crab-catcher.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. One who catches crabs.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. iv. ii (Jod.). The dexterous crabcatcher takes them by the hinder legs in such a manner, that its nippers cannot touch him.2. A name given to several American species of herons which feed on small crabs; esp., in W. Indies, *Ardetta* or *Butorides* *viridescens*.1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1705) II. ii. 66 Crabcatchers are shaped and coloured like Herons, but they are smaller. They feed on small Crabs no bigger than ones Thumb. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 The Crested Bittern. They breed in the Bahama Islands. They are there called Crab-Catchers, because they mostly subsist on Crabs. 1796 P. BROWN *Jamaica* (1789) 478 The small red-winged Crab-catcher. This is the smallest species of the Crab-catcher in Jamaica. The whole bird is very beautiful, and not above the size of a pigeon. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind. Proprietor* (1834) 319 A bird about the size of a large pigeon. It is called a crab-catcher.**Crab-cater.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>: cf. F. *crabier*.]1. An occasional book-name for a small species of heron, *Ardetta minuta*, the Little Bittern.2. A scumbroid fish, *Elacate canada*, found on the North American shores of the Atlantic Ocean.1848 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* iv. Fishes 114 The Crab-cater. was captured in a seine in the harbor of Boston, and placed in a car with other fish.† **Crabber.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *crabier* (*raton crabier*), f. *crabe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>] The water-rat.1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 73 The Cormorant. and the Crabber which come call the water-rat.**Crab-face, -faced, -favoured:** see CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> II.**Crab-fish.** *Obs.* = CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> I.1600-50 Alexander 3892 Now comes a company of Crabbe-fische, as calves gret. 1665 GOLDING *David's Met.* iv. (1593) 90 The crab-fish having caught his enemy. Doth clasp him in on every side with all his crooked cleas. 1666 Sir G. Goosecappe iii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 42, I lay my life some Crabfish has bitten thee by the tongue, thou speakest so backward still. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Crab*. The common large crab-fish has its abode from twenty to forty fathom water.**Crab-grass.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>]1. The Glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, a marine plant common in salt-marshes. ? *Obs.*1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxlvii. 439 The herbe is also called. *Kali articulatum*, or jointed Glasswort. in English Crab Grasse, and Frog grasse. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 285 Glasswort is sometimes called. Crab-grass.

2. The Knot-grass. (Britten and Holland.)

3. In U.S. A species of grass, *Panicum sanguinale*; also other allied species.1801 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* viii. 45 In its old walks. Crab-grass had spread. 1805 HARPER'S *Mag.* Dec. 133 A field in which crab-grass had grown in the place of the harvested wheat.**Crab-harrow.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + HARROW: cf.E. Fris. *krabbe*, *krab*, a small hoe or mattock with bent teeth for tearing up the ground.] A harrow with bent teeth for thoroughly breaking up deeply ploughed land; its later form is the *drag-harrow*.1796 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIV. 205, I also find them (that is the wheels with short axle-trees) very useful with my crab-harrow. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 147 Ox harrows, heavier and more effective in deep working than the common crab-harrow of the county. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow.Hence **Crab-harrow v.**1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 34 Scarifying or crab-harrowing with four horses between the ploughings. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. i. 511 The lands are again crab-harrowed, and harrowed with common harrows.† **Crabier.** [Fr.; f. *crabe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>] = CRAB-CATCHER 2.1825 WATKINSON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 28 In the marshes and creeks will be found coots, gulls, pelicans, crabiers.**Crabite** (kræ'bait). *Geol. rare.* [a. F. *crabite*, f. *crabe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>: see -ITE.] A fossil crab.

1847 in CRAIG, and in modern Dicts.

**Crablot** (kræ'blét). [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LET.] A small or young crab.1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 27 Sandry little crablets that had wandered among the rocks. 1803 CORNH. *Mag.* Feb. 184 Startled crablets making spasmodic movements.**Crab-like, a. and adv.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>] Like a crab, esp. in moving backwards or sideways.1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barias* ii. ii. 392 Because then Southward Sol doth retrograde, Goes (Crab-like) backward. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Gods Fury* Aij b. Such was their Crab-like condition. 1797-38 GAY *Fables* ii. xiv. 26 But, crablike, rather backward goes. 1819 BYRON *Venice* i. Thus they creep, Crouching and crab-like. 1861 WYATT *Melville Tibury Nogo* 355 He crawls first backwards, then sideways, crablike. to the spot.**Crabbling** (kræ'blin). [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LING.] = CRABLET.1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 316 Another crabbling, see, is coming forward. Save us! there's nought but crabs. 1843 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVIII. 400 The minute crabblings heedlessly run over their variegated discs.**Crab-louse.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>, in reference to the recurved feet by which it hooks itself to its host.] A parasitical insect, *Pediculus pubis*, or *Phthirus inguinalis*, which infests parts of the human body. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 273 Head lyece, body lyece, crabbe lyece, and nits. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.*Ins. 1099 May be Scaliger meant by a Tike some Lowse like a Crab, or some Crab-louse in man; for they both breed in the beard and privities, and can very hardly be pulled off. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. l. 296 The Public Louse, which is known by the common name of 'Crab Louse', attaches itself to the hairs of the sexual organs, the arm pits, and even of the eyebrows.**Crab-nut, -oil:** see CRAB sb.<sup>3</sup>**Crabologist.** *nonce-wd.* [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>, after *ornithologist*, etc.] A student or collector of crabs.1844 McCulloch *Highlands Scot.* III. 420 The island furnishes rare minerals to the mineralogist and rare crabs to the crabologist.**Craboun,** corrupt form of *carabine*, CARBINE.1608 and Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1765 Base worme must thou needs discharge thy craboun [so ed. 1606, M.S. crabbyanne] to batter downe the walles of learning.**Crab's-eye, -eyes.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. (Usually in pl.) A round concretion, found in the stomach of the crayfish and some other crustacea, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime; it has been used, finely powdered, as an absorbent and antacid. Now also applied to finely powdered carbonate of lime from other sources.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 181 Take . . of the stones which are commonly called crabbes eyes halfe an ounce. 1693 LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 958, I put some Crabbes-Eyes into the Vinegar. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 364 A chalky substance, found in the lower part of the stomach of all lobsters, improperly called crab's eyes. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 604 The use of carbonate of lime as a manure, a paint, and a medicine, under the names of lime, whitening, crab's eyes, &c. is equally well known. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 97 When the Crabs are about to cast their shell, two calcareous masses are found in the lateral compartments of the stomach. These have received the name of 'Crab's eyes'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 223 A minute crab's-eye or gastrolith.2. pl. The scarlet seeds or peas of *Abrus precatorius*, the Coral-bead plant; also the plant.1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 166 The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, called 'Crab's-eyes', are strung together for necklaces.3. *Crab's eye lichen* (see quot.).1849 in LINDLEY *Med. & Econ. Bot.* (1856) 20. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Crab's eye lichen*, *Lecanora pallescens*, which was formerly gathered under this name in the north of England for the dyers.**Crab-side, v.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + SIDLE v.] *intr.* To sidle or shuffle sideways like a crab.1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 105 They were obliged to walk . . some backwards like lobsters, others crab-sidling along.† **Crab-skuit.** *Obs.* [Du. *krab-schuyte*, f. *krabbe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + *schuit* boat.] A small open fishing-boat with sails.1614 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. Garner IV. 333 Vessels of divers fashions. . go. for herrings . . and they be called. . . Sword-Pinks. Crab-Skuits, and Yevers.**Crab-stick.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup>] A stick or cudgel of the wood of the crab-tree.1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i. Do you see this Crab-stick, you Dog? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A crabstick, which was all the weapon he had, brought the fellow to the ground with the first blow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. vi. Brave young Egalité reaches Switzerland . . with a strong crabstick in his hand.

b. Application of this in chastisement.

1830 JAMES DARNLEY v. 25 My own quantity of crabstick.

c. Fig. A bad-tempered, crabbed person.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xxxv. 193 Our Colonel the most cross-grained old crabstick. 1877 E. PRACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Crab-stick*, a bad-tempered child.**Crab-stock.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup>] A young crab-tree or wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon; fig. a person or thing of wild or unreclaimed nature.1605 FLETCHER *Nt-Walker* I. i. Graft me a dainty medlar on his crabstock. 1678 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 47 There may be such a Crab-stock as cannot by all ingrafting be corrected. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 18 The Crabstock's close-wrought grain. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. 281 You know me well enough by this time, young Crab-stock, to make a pretty good guess.**Crab-tree** <sup>1</sup>. [f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. The wild apple-tree.

1495 *Loc.* in W. Wülcker 646 *Hec arbutus*, crabtre. 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 340 Duos crabtrees crescentes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell . . the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 47 b, An Appel tre. . . is called . . in y<sup>e</sup> Southe Countre, a Crab tre. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 205 We haue Some old Crab-trees here at home, That will not be grafted to your Rallish. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. iii. There's a crabtree, near our house, which . . has brush'd our jackets, from Father to son for several generations. 1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, The crab-tree, which supplied a secret hoard With roasted crabs to deck the wintry board.2. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to the crab-tree.

b. Resembling a crab-tree; crooked, knotted.

1593 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 Grafte it in a crabbe-tree stocke. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* (Britten & Holl.), The crab-tree porter of the Guild Hall gates. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 7 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree stauces, and strong ones. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1870) 105 He getteth him a grievous Crab-tree Cudgel. . . and beats them fearfully. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 7/1 The cadets suffered themselves to be beaten with a crabtree stick.c. Comb., as *crab-tree-faced*, -like adjs.1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 117 Of bodie bygge and strong he was, and somewhat 'Crabtree faced. c1600 DAY*Bege. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. I lik'd him not, he had such a crabtree-fac'd countenance. 1607 WALKINGTON *Oat. Glas* 55 Zeno the crabbe-tree-fac'd Stoicke. 1596 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 237 As your body is crooked, 'crabtree like, and grown out of all order, so your mynde is.**Crab-tree** <sup>2</sup>: see CRAB sb.<sup>3</sup>**† Crabut.** *Obs.* [Derivation uncertain.Cf. F. *crapaudon*, *crapaudine*, ancient pieces of artillery.] A kind of fire-arm, used in 17th c.1606 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 (The names of all sorts of great Ordinance and peeces, and their appurtenances.) Carbines, Crabuts, long Pistols, short Pistols. 1607 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For. Coliours, Crabuts, Carbins. 1699 HOWELL *Vocab.* § vi. Smaller guns as courtoirs, harquebusses, muskets, crabuts, carbines.**Crab-weed.** = CRAB-GRASS I and 2.1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* VIII. 89 A marine plant called Crab-weed. . . grew luxuriantly.**Crab-wood:** see CRAB sb.<sup>3</sup>**Crab yaws.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + YAWs.] The West Indian name of a kind of yaws or frambesia attacking the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, forming ulcers with very hard edges.1790 *Hist. Jamaica* 313 That which is called Crab-Yaws is never removed. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 33 In every instance . . of venereal taint in yaws, or crab yaws, I found it ineffectual, prior to the use of mercurials.**† Cracocus, cracous.** *Obs.* [? for *Coracous*.]

‘A kind of tobacco’ (Halliwell).

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* iv. i. We'll run the rusty rascal out of his tobacco. Ay, and he had the best cracocus in London. 1605 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii. Selling (which is a sin unpardonable) Of counterfeit Cods or musty English Cracous.**† Craches.** *Herb.* Pimpernel or chickweed.1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Craches herba, *maruon* [*Maruon*, *maruon* = pimpernel, also chickweed (Cotgr.)].**† Crachoun.** *Obs.* Also -on, -un. A word of uncertain origin, frequent in *Cursor Mundi*, the later texts of which render it *castiff* or *wretch*.[The only similar OF. word is *crachon* = F. *crachet* ‘matter expectorated or spat out’, which gives a possible sense in the quotes. There is a curious likeness in sense and form between *crachoun* and *crachoun* (*crachon*, *craton*), although so many instances of both occur that the hypothesis of an error of *ch* for *th*, or the converse, seems to be inadmissible.]a1300 *Cursor M.* 9014 (Cott.) Pe man sco has in hir bandon, He es forcasten als crachon. *Ibid.* 14717 Als crachuns [*Trin.* *caitiffs*] be þam feld ilkan. *Ibid.* 18120 þu erst nu crachun [*other MSS.* *wreche*] fra þis sith. c1350 *Ibid.* 27063 (Fairf.) He lise ouer-commen as a crachoun.**Crachyd, obs. f. CRACKED.****Crack** (kræk), sb. Forms: 4-6 *crak*, 4 *krakke*,5 *krak*, 6 *krakke*, *crake*, 6-7 *crakke*, 6- *crack*.[Goes with CRACK v. The sb. is not known in OE., but corresponding forms occur early in the cognate langs.: OHG. *chrac*, dial.G. *krack*, Du. *krak*, and OHG. *\*chrak*, MHG. and G. *krach*, MDu. *crak* (dat. *crake*), mod.Du. *krakke*, E. Fris. *krak* and *krak*. Cf. also F. *crac* (in Cotgr. 1611), similarly related to *cracher*.] *orig.* An imitation of the sharp sound caused by the sudden breaking of anything hard; whence, I. any sharp dry sound, II. a break or breaking of various kinds, with III. sundry transferred applications.I. Of sound. \**inarticulate*.

1. A sudden sharp and loud noise as of something breaking or bursting; e.g. the crack of a rifle, a whip, of breaking ice, bones, etc. Formerly applied also to the roar of a cannon, of a trumpet, and of thunder; the last is still common dial., and in the archaic phrase the ‘crack of doom’, i.e. the thunder-peal of the day of judgement, or perh. the blast of the archangel's trumpet.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 18953 (Gott.) All carpend of þat grist crack. c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1210 Cler claryoun crack cryed on-lofte. 1460 Lybeaus Disc. 962 Gyffrounys legge to-brak, That men herde the krak. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 218 Huge and horrible crakes of thundur. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The enyl that the thondir dois. . . is dune or ve heir the crack of it. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 127 Cannons with their thundryng cracks. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracke of Doome? 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 210 In Thunder, which is far off. . . the Lightning precedeth the crack, a good space. 1718 GAY *Lett. to Mr. F.* 9 Aug., There was heard so loud a crack, as if heaven had split asunder. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 203, I made the necessary extension until the joint gave a crack. 1839 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 100 The crack of his whip. 1867 PARKMAN *Jeune N. Amer.* xvi. (1875) 219 The deadly crack of the rifle.b. A cannon-shot (*obs.*); a rifle-shot (*collog.*).*Gynis* [*Engour* Bruce xvii. 505 Bot gynis for crakkis his cannon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 505 Bot gynis that day thai saw. He nane. *Ibid.* xix. 399 Tw novelreis that day thai saw. The tothir crakkis war of wer, That thai befor herd neur eir. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 37 As Cannons ouer-charg'd with double Cracks. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 23 I thought I'd take a crack at him. 1895 SLEDLEY *H. Coverdale* I. 3, I mean to carry you off . . for a crack at the rabbits.c. A sharp, heavy, sounding blow. (*collog.*)1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, I'll do your business myself with a crack on the head. 1855 SLEDLEY *H. Coverdale* II. (Rtdg.) 11 You hit him an awful crack! 1880 J. STURGES *Dick's Wand.* III. iv. xlv. 156 To. . hit him a crack over the sleek head.

2. The time occupied by a crack or shot; a moment, instant. *In a crack*: in a moment, immediately (cf. *in a twinkling*). *collog.*

1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* i. i. I throw, when that she saw, within a crack, She came with a right thievish errand back. 1764 FOOTER *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 I. 161 They.. will be here in a crack. 1834 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 162 He was a Reformer in the crack of a whip. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xxi. (1886) 171 He was on his feet again in a crack.

3. The breaking of wind, *ventris crepitus*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1307 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 A crack of be neper ende. c. 1450 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvi. 47, Lattand a crack, bat men mycht here. 1850 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 464 That he should... let a cracke downwards. 1621 COTGR. s.v. *Soubhantr.*

*\*\* vocal.*

4. Loud talk, boast, brag; hence, sometimes, exaggeration, lie. *arch.* or *dial.* (In this sense there was a tendency in 16th c. to use *crake* as a distinctive form. Cf. CRACK v. 6.)

c. 1450 HARDING *Map of Scotl.* (National MSS. Scotl. II. lxx.), Where Pluto... regneth in wo In his palais of pride with boste and crack (*prime lak*). 1523 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* VI. 122 Notwithstandyng the Frenchemennys crakes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* iii. (1877) 92 Crakes, lyes, vautes, bostes and fables. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 10 Leasinges, backbyttinges and vain-glorious crakes. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiv. 122 Out of this fountain (conceit) proceed all those cracks and brags. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* ii. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 Tony. That's a damned confounded—crack. [1890 Still heard from school-boys, though *cracker* is more common.]

5. Brisk talk, conversation; *pl. news.* *Sc.* and *north dial.*

1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* ii. i. Come sit down And gie's your cracks. What's a' the news in town? 1795 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxvi. They're a' in famous town For crack that day. a. 1810 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 55 Gossips ay maun hae their crack. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. 92 Having had another crack with the old man. 1880 BESANT & RICK *Seamy Side* xviii. 243 To have a crack with the boatman on the beach.

II. Breaking; fissure.

6. *Thieves' slang.* House-breaking.

1811 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *The crack* is the game of house-breaking; a crack is a breaking any house or building for the purpose of plunder. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii. 'Here', said Toby, 'Success to the crack!'

7. A fissure or opening formed by the cracking, breaking, or bursting of a hard substance.

1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Cracks, breaking, *fente*. 1604 *Coll. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 30 A Mountain... full of cracks all filled up with snow. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 37 Centipedes... come out of the cracks... of the walls.

b. A break in which the parts still remain in contact; a partial fracture.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 In case their peeces by overcharging... or cracks, or rifts, doo breake. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 43. I have very often been able to make a crack or flaw, in some convenient pieces of Glass, to appear and disappear at pleasure. 1758 *Handmaid to Arts* (1764) II. 347 The surface will appear covered with... a net-work of an infinite number of cracks. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 86 The most porous pieces [of charcoal], and such as are full of cracks. *Mod.* A crack in the bell so minute as to be with difficulty distinguished.

8. Of things immaterial: A flaw, deficiency, failing, unsoundness.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 46 Such, as so vse me, will finde a fowle Cracke in their Credite. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound, sans cracke or flaw. 1611 — *Wint.* 7. i. ii. 322, I cannot beleve this Crack to be in my dread Mistress. 1668 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 7 The man who has no defect or crack in his character.

9. The breaking of the voice; cracked or broken condition of voice.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 236 Though now our voyces, Have got the mannish cracke.

10. A flaw of the brain; a craze, unsoundness of mind.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 9 Here they come reeling... having a cracke in their heads. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 143 A man most subject to the most wonderfull Crack. 1750 STEELE *Tatler* No. 178 ¶ 2 The Upholsterer, whose Crack towards Politics I have heretofore mention'd. 1892 *Month LXXII.* 494 The crack in Laurence Oliphant's mind was growing wider.

III. Transferred and doubtfully derived senses.

† 11. A lively lad; a 'rogue' (playfully), a wag.

[Conjectured by some to be short for *crack-hemp*, *crack-halter*, *crack-rope*, used playfully. Cf. also *mod. Icel. krakki* 'urchin'.]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. 1607 — *Cor.* i. iii. 74 Val. Tis a Noble childe. *Virg.* A Cracke Madam. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. i. Enter Cupid and Mercury, disguised as Pages. *Mer.*... Since we are turn'd cracks, let's study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 253 It is a rogue, a wag... A notable dissembling lad, a Cracke. 1649 W. M. WAND. *Jew* (1857) 44 Who is it, Juculo? A melancholy Hee-cat (sir) said the cracke, a wilde man. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 76 An arch Crack... had observed what counterfeit Rogues the major part of these were.

† 12. [from 4] A boaster, braggart, liar. *Obs.* c. 1600 DAY BEGG. *Bednall Gr.* (1659) F. If I snip not off their purses then call me crack. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. 405 A crack or boasting fellow, *gloriosus*.

13. [from 5] One full of conversation. *Sc.*

1807 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 349 A bauld crack that auld papist body. 1809 — *Antiq. Advt.* To be a gude crack, that is, to possess talents for conversation.

† 14. [from 8] A woman of broken reputation; a wench, a prostitute. *Obs.*

1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* v. ii. He that you quarrel'd with about your Crack there. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 379 Her Beauty, Wealth and Birth, could not secure her from being consider'd as a Crack. 1715 VANBUGH *Countr'y Ho.* ii. v. My Sister was with me, and it seems he took her for a Crack. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 27 Cracks that Coach it now. 1765 GROSS *Dict. Vulgar T.* Crack, a whore.

† 15. [from 10] A crack-brain, a crazy fellow.

a. 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* ii. Is not that the Crack you turn'd away yesterday? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 251 ¶ 2, I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a Crack, and a Projector.

16. That which is the subject of boast or eulogy; that which is 'cracked up'; a horse, player, ship, regiment, etc. of superior excellence: see CRACK a.

1637 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* iv. iii, 1st Genl. What dost think, Jockey? 2nd Genl. The crack o' the field's against you. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. I. 1703 *English Spy* 255 (Farmer) Most noble cracks and worthy cousin trumps. 1843 (title), Cracks of the Day [with engravings of celebrated race-horses]. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr., They were the 'cracks' of the regulars, as the Scottish and the London were the 'cracks' of the volunteers. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 (Cricket) When the Harrow crack had made 90, he was badly missed at mid-off. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 227 Our leading counsel—we had engaged a couple of cracks—began to state our case.

17. [from the vb. 11] *Thieves' slang.* A burglar; — CRACKSMAN.

1749 GOADBY *Life Bamfylde-M. Carew* (Farmer), No strange Abram, ruffler crack. 1857 *Punch* 31 Jan. 49/2 (*Slang Song*) The High-toby, mob, crack and screeve model-school.

18. *slang.* Dry wood (from its sound in breaking, or burning). (Cf. CRACKMANS.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 328 The next process is to look for some crack (some dry wood to light a fire).

**Crack** (kræk), *v.* Forms: 1 *cracian*, 3 *craky*, *chrakien*, 3-4 *craken*, (4 *craccho*), 4-7 *crake*, *crak*, 5-6 *crakke*, 6-7 *crake*, 6- *crack*. [Common Teutonic: OE. *cracian* (:-\*krakjān) = OHG. *krachōn*, *chrachhōn*, MHG. and mod.G. *krachen*, MDu. *crāken*, mod.Du. and Low G. *kraken*. Mod.Du. has also a by-form *krakken*, dial. HG. *kracken*:-OLG. *krakkōn*. Cf. also Fr. *cracher*, *cracquer* in same sense (16th c.), perh. from German. The regular phonetic descendant of OE. *cracian* is *crake* (cf. *macian make*, *wacian wake*), which showed a tendency in 16th c. to become a distinct form (in sense 6), and is now actually so used dialectally, e.g. in Essex. The form with short vowel has probably prevailed through the influence of the sb., and the continuous tendency to keep the word echoic, as in *cuckoo*; the mod. Du. and dial. Germ. parallel form goes back to an early date.] *orig.* To make a dry sharp sound in breaking, to break with this characteristic sound; hence, in branch I, mainly or exclusively of the sound; in II, of the act of breaking.

I. Referring mainly to the sound.

1. *intr.* To make a sharp noise in the act of breaking, or as in breaking; to make a sharp or explosive noise (said of thunder or a cannon (chiefly *dial.*), a rifle, a whip, etc.).

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlv(i). 3 Us þuhte for þam gepune, þæt sio eorpe eall cracode. c. 1200 LAY. 1875 Banes þer crakeden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3568 (Gott.) His heued bigines for to schake... And his bonis for to crac. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 4438 The speris cracketh swithe thikke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xlv. xciv. (1495) 585 Comyn salt cracketh and sperleth in fyre. c. 1400 *Ysaie & Gaw.* 370 The thoner fast gan crack. 1535 COVERDALE *Exet.* xxi. 6 Mounre therfore y' thy loynes crack withall. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 23 b. Moist wood that cracketh in the fire. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iv. 285 *Aurum fulminans* which shall... crack louder then any gunpowder. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 174 At every twist the bones of the buffalo were heard to crack. 1788 *Trifler* No. xxiv. 309 The whips of the postillions again cracked. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 26 Trees... That tumble cracking.

b. *collog.* To shoot (with fire-arms), fire.

1871 *Standard* 23 Jan., Skirmishers went forward and cracked at the retreating foe-men.

2. *trans.* To cause (anything, e.g. a whip, one's thumb) to make a sharp noise.

1667 STAPFULTON *Jrurnal* 45 The carter cracks his whip. 1696 tr. *De Moni's Voy. Levant* 275 Waiting-Women... who... crack all the Joynets of their Arms. 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 55 The post boy cracked his whip incessantly. 1877 BESANT & RICK *Song of Vulc.* i. viii. 96 Flourishing his stick, and cracking scornful fingers.

3. To strike with a sharp noise; to slap, smack, box. *Now dial.*

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cv. iii, [The] Danes all were... Without merie cracked vpon the croune. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 21 'She oughter cracked me over de head for bein' so sarcy.'

b. *Cricket slang.* To hit (a ball) hard with the bat.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Ulyett let out at Morley and cracked him hard to the on for a brace of 4's.

† 4. *intr.* To break wind, *crepitum reddere*. *Obs.* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxi, Then he... belched, cracked, yawned, etc. a. 1693 *Ibid.* iii. v. 54.

5. *trans.* To utter, pronounce, or tell aloud, briskly, or with *déclat*; formerly in *crack a boast*, *word, jest*; and still in *crack a joke*.

c. 1315 SHORHAM 99 Wordes that he craketh. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 81 He cracketh boost, and swor it was nat so. 1400 HOCCEVE *Lit. of Cupid* 328 Kepe thyne owne what men clappe or crake! a. 1450 — *De Reg. Princ.* 3092 Not a worde dar he crake. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 83 Myne enemies craked and spake many grette wordes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 16 And further did uncomely speeches crake (*prime take*). a. 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art of P.* Wks. (Kildg.) 733/2 Or crack out bawdy speeches, and unclean. 1781 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 17 He cracked jests. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Falkow* (1784) 211/2 [He] would fain have cracked a joke upon their extraordinary dispatch. 1767 *Babler* I. 265 He... will... even... crack his indelicate ambiguities upon his children. 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers, Thorns in Cush.* (1876) 47 Whilst the doctor... cracked his great clumsy jokes upon you.

6. *intr.* To talk big, boast, brag; sometimes, to talk scornfully (of others). *Now Obs. or dial.*

c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 111 Hard I never none crack so clere out of toyne. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Ded. viii, V's Scottes will aye bee bostyng & crakyng. a. 1553 UDALL *Reyter D.* i. i. (Arb.) 12 All the day long is he facing and craking of his great acts in fighting and fraymaking. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. ii. i, What is it they crake so much of? 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* a. *Peter* ii. 1 Thus the ring-leaders begin... to crack of their forces. 1708 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* iii. i. i. (1852) 277 One that would much talk and crack of his insight. 1766 ADDISON *Drummer* i. i, Thou art always cracking and boasting. 1854 CARLYLE *Lett. in Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) II. xx. 107 My sleep was nothing to crack of. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 24 That's naut to crack on.

† b. with *obj. cl.* To boast. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. Cvij b, Thei boasted and cracked religiouslye dreames to be shewed and declared of God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 181 Lorde how the Fleminges bragged, and the Hollanders cracked, that Calice should be wonne and all the Englishemen slain. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. iii, Which he... cracks to be a most sovereigne remedie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 38 [The Stoics] crack that the duties of Virtue are therefore honest and desirable.

† c. *trans.* (with simple *obj.*) To boast of. *Obs.* 1653 *Brevi's Disq. in Phenix* (1708) II. 318 They continually crake the perpetual Consent of the Fathers.

7. *intr.* To converse briskly and sociably, chat, talk of the news (see the *trans.* 'crake a word' in 5). *Sc.* and *north dial.*

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 As they were crackand in this case... In came the 3ow, the mother of the Lam. 1599 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 235 Bot sum to crack, and sum to clatter. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 201 They tuik some curage, and begouth to crak. 1707 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 135 The cantie auld folks crackin crouse. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 115 He'd many things to crack on with his ale. 1877 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. iv. 88 'Twa o' them walkin' an' crackin' their lane.'

8. *trans.* *Crack up*: to praise, eulogize (a person or thing). So to *crack into* (*repute*, etc.) *collog.*

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xxxiii. 392 'Our backs is easy ris. We must be cracked up or they rises, and we snarls... You'd better crack us up, you had!' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi, Then don't object to my cracking up the old School House, Rugby. 1884 *American VII.* 334 Mexico... is not what it has been cracked up to be. 1890 *Standard* 1 Jan. 3/3 Unfortunate individuals who are for a time 'cracked' into reputation by ill-advised patrons.

II. Referring mainly to the breaking indicated by the sound.

9. *trans.* To break anything hard with a sudden sharp report; now chiefly of things hollow, a skull, a nut, etc.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise croune he ther crakede Ageyn a gret ston. *Ibid.* 914 Sticks kan ich breken and kraken. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepeol and cracked a-two here legges. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 To Crakk nuttes, *nucliare*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 42 To cracke the nutte, he must take the payne. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* i. 7 Every coward that durst crack a spear... for his lady's sake. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 They crackt a peeces the glasse-windowes. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 573 Who heaved his blade aloft, And crack'd the helmet thro', and bit the bone. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 111 [Diogenes] taking a louse from his head, cracked it upon her altar.

† b. (from *fig.* use of *phr.* to *crack a nut*: see NUT) To puzzle out, make out, solve, discuss. *Obs.*

1660 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. ii, I'll come sometimes, and crack a case [at law] with you. 1712 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*, When with much labour the matter I crackt. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 409 Logic you cannot crack without a tutor.

10. *transf.* To get at the contents of (a bottle or other vessel); to empty, drink, 'discuss'.

† 25... in Ritson *Robin Hood* II. xxxvii. 60 They went to a tavern and there they dined, And bottles cracked most merrilie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 66 You'll cracke a quart together? Ha, will you not? 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 164 And sometimes stay to crack a Pot or two with the good Host. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ix, When two gentlemen... are cracking a bottle together at some inn. 1775 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 25/2, I think we may venture to crack another bottle. 1841 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 223 [He] bragged about... the number of bottles that he... had cracked overnight.

11. *Thieves' slang.* To break open. To *crack a crib*: to break into a house.

1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, Crack, is also used to break open; as, To crack up a Door. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*,

*Crack*, to break open. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, The crib's barred up at night like a jail; but there's one part we can crack. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxvii. (D.), If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to crack that particular crib known as the Bridge Hotel.

12. *fig.* To break (a vow, promise, etc.). Now dial. *To crack tryst* (Sc.): to break or prove false to an engagement.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 342 Cracking in sunder the conditions of that covenant. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 256 He will crack a Commandment with her, and wipe off the Sin with the Church's Indulgence.

18. *intr.* To snap or split asunder. *Obs.* c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7202 (Trin.) Sampson waked of his nap, his bonde dud he al to crack. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3269 With coronws of clere golde that krakede in sondire. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 The hoopws of his barrels cracked and brake. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 The .. Rigging cracking and flying in Pieces. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 38 All her (Nature's) bonds Crack'd.

b. *trans.* 1605 SHAKS. *Leor* iii. 1. Blow windes, and crack your cheeks. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 148 Till .. love-strained cries Crackt her poore heart-strings. 14. *intr.* Of persons: To come to a rupture, split, break off negotiations. *Obs.*

1563-74 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 301 Upon these two matters they crack.

15. *fig.* To come to pieces, collapse, break down. (Cf. *the bank broke*.) Now only in racing slang. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 99 They came into this House, and voted themselves a Parliament. They acted high in some things, and soon cracked. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks when little comes in, and much goes out. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/1 The first named [of the racing horses], 'cracked' some distance from home. 1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 8/4 Twice, however, the Dublin crew looked like 'cracking'.

16. *intr.* To break without complete separation or displacement of parts, as when a fracture or fissure does not extend quite across.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. 325 For thrust [thirst] asunder my lypys gyn crake. 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* II. xxii. 109 Some Colours as Lake, Umber and others .. will crack when they are dry. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Crack*, These Boards begin to crack. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), By misfortune it cracked in the cooling. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 243 When full grown the skin cracks and forms little scales. 1839 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 232 With a piece of heated wire .. he traces a line upon the globe, and .. wetting the line thus traced, the glass will crack and divide along the line. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1. 174 Heat causes these soils to crack. 1874 *Punch* 9 May, When the glaze on chinaware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed.

17. *trans.* To break or fracture (anything) so that the parts still remain in contact but do not cohere. (Often contrasted with *break* in its full sense.)

1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 99 Glasses that are once cracked, are soon broken. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 147 Money .. so crack'd or broken that it will no longer pass in Payment. 1845 D. JERROLD *Curtain Lect.* xiii. 31 There's four glasses broke and nine cracked. 1890 LYNCH *Theo. Trim.* xi. 217 'Tis like a ball that time hath crackt. *Mod.* The servants say it was cracked before.

b. To break into fissures; to fissure, cause to split.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 Look to your Fountain-Pipes. Jest the Frosts crack them. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 73 For a long time after the formation of the Earth till the Sun had crackt the outward crust thereof. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Oct., The poor old Bishop of London .. I think broke or cracked his skull. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1056 A .. flash of lightning .. fell on the round tower of the church .. the wall of which it cracked for the space of several feet. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* x. 122 The ground was everywhere cracked and dusty.

c. with *off.* *trans.* and *intr.* 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 43 Small .. thick bubbles of Glass .. being crack'd off from the Puntition whilst very hot, and so suffered to cool without nealing. 1844-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* (1846) I. 139 The varnish .. cracked off.

18. *trans.* To break the musical quality or clearness of (the voice); to render hoarse or dissonant, like a cracked bell. Also *intr.*

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, He's hoarse; the poor boy's voice is crackt. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 153 Cracke the Lawyers voyce, That he may neuer more false Title pleade. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 74 With such a scholastical Bur in their throats, as hath .. crack'd their voices for ever with metaphysical Gargarisms. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herrew.* xx. 249 The old Viking's voice was cracked and feeble. *Mod.* He was a fine singer before his voice cracked.

19. *fig.* (from the consequence of cracking the skull): To injure (the brain); to render of unsound mind. Cf. *CRACKED* 5.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, Alas, his care will go near to crack him. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 7 When wise men turn Oppressors, they have crackt their understandings in the very Act. 1698 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ii, Having crack'd himself with an ungovernable Ambition. 1718 STERLE *Spect.* No. 526 P. 3 Let this hard student should .. crack his brain with studying.

20. To damage (something immaterial) so that it can never again be sound; to ruin virtually.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 12 He lives .. Ne yet hath any knight his courage crackt. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. i Not that we call any man to the cracking of his estate. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* II. 95 [This] .. hath much crack'd his Reputation. 1891 *Spectator* 6 July, Natural effect here is

only suggested, because full effect would crack the drawing convention.

b. *esp.* in phr. *To crack credit.* 1597 *Test. K. Henrie Stewart* IV. in *Scampill Ball.* (1872) 9 *Fr. credit* I crackit. No man wald throw the worde I did say. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* IV. 246 They had .. dealt .. contrarie to .. the law of armes, and thereby so greatlly cracked their credits. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* IV. 95 He asperes and seeks to crack the credit of this spotless Virgin. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 266/2 Trust .. not .. the Borrower if once or twice he hath cracked his Credit.

III. Of sharp or sudden action.

21. *trans.* To move with a stroke or jerk; to 'whip' out or on, snatch out, clap on. (*collog.*) a 1541 WYATT in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 454, I reached to the letters .. but he caught them .. and flung them .. into the fire. I overthrew him and cracked them out. 1890 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 10 Her commander had cracked on all the canvas she could carry.

22. *intr.* To 'whip' on, 'pelt' along, travel with speed; *Naut.* to clap on full sail. (*collog.*)

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 43 He must have cracked on near about as fast as them other geese. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 74/2 The trio coming .. as hard as they could crack. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 [We] set the flying-jib and crack on to her again. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *To crack on*, to carry all sail. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xix. 126, I doubt if anything will hinder the Colonel from cracking on when he catches sight of us.

**Crack** (kræk), *a. collog. or slang.* [*CRACK sb.* 16, used *attrib.*] Pre-eminent, superexcellent, 'first-class'.

1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 95 [Sheep] called here [Subbolk] a crack flock, which is a provincial term for excellent. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 186 Crack regiments. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, My sleeping-room .. was the crack apartment of the hotel. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Hoots* (1860) 365, I was .. such a crack-shot myself, that fellows were shy of insulting me. 1884 *Christian World* 14 Aug. 612/1 It wasn't .. the crack speakers that brought the crowds up.

**Crack** (kræk), *adv., int.* [The vb. stem so used.]

1. *adv.* With a crack, with a cracking sound.

(Cf. *bang, bump*, etc.) 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 18 Crack! went the whip, and away flew the horses! 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* II. 269 Crack went his whip, and we were off. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 Crack went the mast.

2. *int.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Esop* II. i, I've got our wife Joan to be the queen's chambermaid; and then—crack says me I! and forget all my acquaintance. 1796 AMORY *Banck* (1790) II. 3 Crack! all is gone and vanished on a sudden.

**Crack-** in combination occurs in two groups of compounds: 1. Combs. in which *crack-* is the vb. stem governing an object: CRACK-HALTER, -HEMP, -JAW, -NUT, -ROPE, -TRYST; so *crack-fart*, deriv. -er (see *quots.*). 2. Combs. in which *crack-* app. stands for *cracked-* (which is occasionally found in early examples): as CRACK-BRAIN (ED, -GROAT, -HEADED, -SKULL, -WINDED).

1569 in HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 212 Excommunications .. are but what our Famous Queen Elizabeth, when Excommunicated by Pope Sergius, called them, the Popes Crack-farts. 1606 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* II. 15 Her Head-Quarters Where e're she [Fame, Rumour] roam'd by day, was the Crack-farters!

**Crack**, *obs. dial. f. CRAG sb.*

**Crackable** (krækəbəl), *a.* [*f. CRACK v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being cracked.

1862 *Guardian* 16 Apr. 1 The fort which can mount the hugest ordnance, and can be so constructed as not to be crackable. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 221 Most of them of a brittle crackable nature.

b. as *sb.* (in *pl.*) Things that can be cracked.

(*nonce-use, after eatables*, etc.) 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 100 Fond o' breaking crackables.

Hence **Crackability**, quality of being crackable.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* 344 The crackability, which is here made the characteristic of this sort of nut.

+ **Crackaret**. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f. CRACK*, after *F. sansonnet*: see *Cotgr.*] = *CRACK sb.* 3.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ii, To quell him comes Q. R. who limping frets At the safe passe of trixie Crackarets.

**Crack-brain** (krækbrɛn). [*For crack-brain*:

see next and *CRACK- 2*.] One having a cracked brain or impaired intellect; a crazy fellow.

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* II. i in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 334 Such a crackbrain as thou art. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 Sure, once thou wast No crack-brain. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 329 If the unhappy crack-brain has any handicraft.

b. *attrib.*

1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Whitcraft* Ded., Any crack'd brain Girl. 1815 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* in Talford II. 10 These crack-brain metaphysics.

**Crack-brained** (krækbrɛnd), *a.* Formerly *cracked-, crackt-brained.* [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] Having the brain cracked or crazy, crazy-pated, impaired in intellect.

1634 CANNIE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 209 He would .. have called him idle head, cracked-brained, fool. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 15 Crack-brain'd Menippus. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 24 A crack-brain'd Noddy. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 212 They always took me to be a little crack-brained at Oxford. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 214 One of those crack-brained wits, — half wit, half fool. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Intro. 82 A certain crack-brained enthusiasm for .. allegorical interpretation.

**Cracked** (krækt), *pp. a.* Forms: (5) *crachyd*, 6-8 *crackt*, *crack'd*, 7- *-ed*. [*f. CRACK v.* + *-ED* 1.]

1. Broken by a sharp blow.

[c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2027 He stode schakyng, the sothe to sayne, Crokyd and crachyd thertoo.] 1568 J. HAYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 201 Not woorth a crackt nut. 1596 SHAKS. 1. *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 96 We must haue bloodie Noses, and crack'd Crowns. 1866 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 177 The cracked rice (broken in the process of removing the hull).

2. Burst asunder, fissured, full of cracks.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 49/10 Cracked, rimous. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* Pref., A ship .. so rent with rocks, so crackt and viterly decayed. 1662 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 116 Their tongue is red, dry, and cracked. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* III, The lips were parched and cracked in many places. *Mod.* The parched and cracked soil of the plain.

3. Broken without separation of parts, fractured; partially broken so as to be no longer sound.

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Half Groats .. being Silver (howbeit they were cracked) shall .. be current. a 1631 DRAVTON *Triumph David*, His brazen armour gaue a iarring sound Like a crackt bell. 1665 *Gracian's Courtiers* *Orac.* 173 The crackt pot seldom breaks. 1817 SHELLEY *Hate* 2 He took an old crackt lute. 1890 TENNYSON *Falcon*, But one piece of earthenware .. and that crackt!

4. *fig.* Damaged, having flaws; impaired or unsound in constitution, moral character, reputation, etc.; blemished; + bankrupt (*obs.*).

1527 *St. Papers Henry VIII.* I. 278 Continuing my journey .. with such diligence, as myn olde and crackt body may endure. c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 395 His cracked fulke is nothing regarded of vs. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Hornes* 25 Stammering out a most false and crackt Latin oration. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never rest* in Hazl. *Dodley* XII. 167 These two crack'd gallants Are in several bonds. For a debt of full two thousand a-piece. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1564/4 Two Geldings, one of them black .. his Wind a little crack'd. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v., Crackt .. qui a fait banqueroute. 1704 SWIFT *Project Adv. Relig.*, A crackt chambermaid. 1804 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 A masculine widow, of crackt character.

5. Of the brain, mind, etc.: Unsound, impaired, somewhat deranged. Of a person: Unsound in mind, slightly insane, crazy. (Now *collog.*)

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Estropé de caboché, ou de cervelle, frantick, witless, brain-sicke, brain-crackt.* 1644 Bp. HALL *Recol. Treat.* 758 That which this man was wont so oft to object to his brother (a crackt brain). 1698 LOCKE *Educ. Wks.* 1812 IX. 165 Would you not think him a little crackt? 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* II. i, You are as studious as a crack'd Chymist. 1775 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Bonwell*, I never could see why Sir Roger is represented as a little crackt. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 29, I must have been cracked to have written it, for I have no evidence. 1874 MAUDSLAY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* II. 49 They were cracked, but as it has been remarked, the crack let in light.

6. Of the voice: Sounding like a cracked bell, broken in musical quality or clearness.

1730 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* (1884) II. 22 Imagine .. all this transacted by cracked voices. 1769 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* IV. 522 (Old Cuzzoni, who sung .. with a thin crackt voice. 1831 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 173 Shelley's [voice] was equally extraordinary, being what I should call a cracked soprano. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvii, The cracked jarring note.

7. *Comb.*: see *CRACK-BRAINED*, *CRACK-WINDED*.

**Cracken**, *var. of KRAKEN*.

**Cracker** (krækaɪ). Also 6 *craker*, 6-7 *craker*. [*f. CRACK v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which cracks (in any of the senses of the vb.).

1. *gen.*

1605 B. JONSON *Staple of News* Prol. for Crt., To scholars .. above the vulgar sort Of nut-crackers, that only come for sight. 1845 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 14/1 A teller of anecdotes and cracker of jokes. 1866 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* u. xviii, A professional in his own line, a cracker of crabs.

2. *esp.* A boaster, braggart; hence, a liar.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 12 Crackers and bosters with Counters auenterous. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 121 Two good hay makers, woorth twentie crackers. 1595 SHAKS. *Jokn* II. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares with this abundance of superfluious breath? 1654 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* cx. 208 Beware. Of Boasters and Crackers, for they will thee beguile. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 48 Crackers against you are hang'd in Effigy.

3. *familiar or collog.* A lie.

a 1665 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iv, Crackers Put now upon me? 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 28 That was a cracker of those fellows. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, Learning to tell lies, and call them 'crackers'.

4. *U.S.* A contemptuous name given in southern States of N. America to the 'poor whites'; whence, familiarly, to the native whites of Georgia and Florida. Also *attrib.*

According to some, short for *CORN-CRACKER*; but early *quots* leave this doubtful.

1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 Maryland, the back settlements of which colony had since the peace been greatly disturbed by the inroads of that hardy banditti well known by the name of Crackers. 1840 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 73 Sometimes .. my host would be of the humblest class of 'crackers', or some low, illiterate German or Irish emigrants. 1866 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 548 The operatives in the cotton-mills are said to be mainly 'Cracker girls' (poor whites from the country). 1887 *Beacon* (Boston) 11 June, The word *Cracker* .. is supposed to have been suggested by their cracking whips over oxen or mules in taking their cotton to the market. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 240 They will live like the crackers of Georgia or the moonshiners of Tennessee.



5. A local name for the Pintail Duck (*Dafla acuta*), and the Corn-crake (*Crex pratensis*).

1676 Ray Willoughby's Ornith. 376 The Sea-Pheasant or Cracker: *Anas caudata*. 1818 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 155 Pintail, Sea Pheasant or Cracker. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1845) III. 253. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names of Birds* (E. D. S.) 177 Corn Crake. Crack, Cracker, or Craker (*North; Salop*). Bean crake, or Bean cracker (*South Pembroke*).

6. A kind of firework which explodes with a sharp report or a succession of sharp reports.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 39 Yes, yes, with squibs and crackers brauely. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 5 Nov., Seeing the boys in the streets flying their crackers. 1708 Dr Fox *Reform. Manners*, These are the Squibs and Crackers of the Law, Which hiss, and make a Bounce, and then withdraw. 1841 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 Not a schoolboy but would have had his... pockets stuffed with crackers.

b. (In full *cracker bon-bon*.) A bon-bon, or small parcel of sweets, etc., containing a fulminant, which explodes when pulled sharply at both ends.

1841 ALB. SMITH *Delightful People in Mirror* XXXVII. 404 He exploded a cracker bonbon. 1844 — *Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 They paid compliments, and said clever things, and pulled crackers. 1883 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* l. iv. 61 You remember the cracker we pulled together... on Monday, and I would not show you the motto?

† 7. A pistol. *Obs. slang.* (Cf. BARKER 4.) 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxv. I don't value your crackers of a rope's end.

8. An instrument for cracking or crushing something; a crusher; *spec. in pl.* nut-crackers.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. ii. A pair of nut-crackers. 1699 OSBORN *Observ. Turke* (1673) 344 The Tongues being at the best but the Crackers of Knowledge: the Kernel remaining useless... till picked and dressed by Employment and Experience. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* vi. It were an easy thing to crack that nut Or with thy crackers or thy double teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cracker*... 3. One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Turnip slicer, oilcake cracker.

b. *humorously* (in *pl.*). The teeth.

1815 LAMB *Lett. to Wordsw.* 9 Aug., I conjecture my full-happiness'd friend is picking his crackers.

9. A thin hard biscuit. (Now chiefly in U. S.)

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 459 Twenty barrels... flour, 20 barrels crackers, 30 bags navy bread. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Narr. Wks.* (1800) XIII. 179 note, His patent for a machine that rolls and cuts crackers and biscuits. 1845 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 108 Crackers, toast, and tea. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 28 The hunters live chiefly on bread or crackers.

10. *pl.* (*S. Africa*). (See *quoin*.)

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 13 Sheepskin trousers—which, from the sound they make at every movement of the wearer, are called 'crackers'. *Ibid.* 121 Equipped in the easy... dress of a broad brimmed 'Jem Crow' hat, a fustian jacket, leather 'crackers'.

11. *slang.* a. A 'cracking' or 'rattling' pace.

1871 *Daily News* 1 Nov. (Farmer), The shooting party, mounting their forest ponies, came up the straight a cracker. 1891 N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 124 Rob Roy made the pace a cracker past the sheds. 1892 *Field* 9 Apr. 514½ The deer... went a rare cracker over Shire Hill.

b. A break-down, a smash: cf. CRACK v. 15. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Nov. (Farmer), He's gone a cracker over head and ears.

Hence (*nonce-words*). *Cracker* v. *trans.*, to pelt with crackers. *Crackeress*, a female cracker. *Crackery*, crackers collectively.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 5 They may not squib and cracker the inhabitants. 1883 *Cham. Trml.* 600 This young crackeress was... ill dressed and untidy. 1884 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* l. (1863) 57 As much of squibbery and crackery as our boys can borrow.

**Cracket** (kræk'et). *north. dial.* Also -it. [var. of CRICKET.]

1. = CRICKET, a low stool (called in Scotl. a *crackey-stool*).

1635 *Ventry Bks.* (Surtees) 301 Malking a cracket to kneall on. 1666 *Ibid.* 332 For a crackett for the reading pew, 12. 1743-4 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 259 You desired me... to send you a pattern for crackets. 1834 *Bishop-ric Garland* 54 He sits on his cracket. 1889 *Archaeol. Eliana* N. S. XIII. 311 A third [cockpit]... where chairs and tables, stools and crackets... were regularly fought for.

2. = CRICKET, an insect.

1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 69 The crackets were chirping on the hearth.

**Crackey**! var. of CRICKET, an exclamation.

† **Crack-groat.** *Obs.* [See CRACK-2.] A 'cracked' or damaged groat.

[Cf. 1503 in CRACKED 3.] 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* (1879) 367 Like those crack-groats and fourpence-halfpennies that rich men carry in their purses, when their Gold is in their Trunks at home.

† **Crack-halter.** *Obs.* [f. CRACK v. + HALTER.] One likely to crack or strain a halter, i. e. to die by the gallows; a gallows-bird; = *crack-hemp*, *crack-rope*. Also playfully: cf. 'rogue'.

It has been suggested that the original sense was perhaps 'one who has cracked or broken the halter, and so escaped death'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* i. 4 You crackhalter, if I catch you by the ears, I'll make you answer directly. 1579 GOSSON *Scd. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The little crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantouffles. 1607 DKKER *Northw. Hoe* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 52 Featherstones boy, like an honest crack-halter, layd open all to one of my prentices.

**Crack-headed**, a. [See CRACK-2.] = CRACK-BRAINED, crazy.

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1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* v. iii. She likes our crack-headed old doctor. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 395 What would you have me say to a crack-headed fellow like this?

† **Crack-hemp.** *Obs.* [f. CRACK v. + HEMP.] = CRACK-HALTER.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 46 Vin. Come hither crack-hemp. *Biom.* I hope I may choose Sir. Vin. Come hither you rogue.

**Crackiness** (kræk'inēs). *colloq.* [f. CRACKY + -NESS.] The quality of being 'cracky'; craziness.

1861 *Leisure Hours in Town* (1862) 131 An exhilaration that approaches to crackiness. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 5/2 A huskiness of voice, perceptible in his opening sentences... and... a slight indication of 'crackiness' in the closing sentences.

**Cracking** (kræk'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRACK v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRACK.

1. The emission of a sharp sound as in the act of breaking or bursting, or the noise so emitted.

c 1590 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 452/114 Porus noyse of pe crakeyngue be guode man i-heorde: bat put treo fel. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 116 Pe first cors come with crakyng of trumpes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxi. 8720 Wryngyng of hondes, Clamur & crie, crakyng of fyngurs. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* vii. 6 The laughing of foolis is like y<sup>e</sup> crakyng of thornes vnder a pott. 1648 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 203 Eeles do... stir at the cracking of thunder. 1817 T. L. PRACOCK *Melincourt* xxxviii. The cracking of whips. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/3 The cracking of rifles was... heard.

† 2. Exaggerated talking, bragging, boasting. *Obs. or dial.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 100 Crakyng, or boste, jactancia, arrogancia. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 103 Hys gret crakyng and bost. 1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 34 b, So much crakyng, so litle performing. 1645 CAPEL *Tentations* 62 The Cracking of a coward before he loseth the Victory. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 147 Let us learn to know our selves... without any craking.

3. The breaking of anything hard and hollow; bursting or fissuring; partially fracturing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 853 Crakyng of cristis, crussyng of speiris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A Crakyng, nucleacio. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 130 When they [reindeer] walk, the joints of their feet make a noise like the clashing of flints, or cracking of nuts. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 Keep the whole frame compacted together from any cracking or opening. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xcii. They... can sustain sudden alternations of heat and cold without cracking. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) I. 54 Cracking of craniums was the rage.

4. Damaging (of credit, reputation, etc.); a flaw. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxv. (1617) 417 A cracking of his credit. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 9 Even the courses of the strictest saynts have their crackings; Peter was a good man, and yet dissembled.

5. *attrib.*

1804 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 192 Larger pebbles, very likely used as cracking-stones.

**Cracking**, *ppl. a.* [f. CRACK v. + -ING 2.]

1. That cracks or makes a sharp noise as in breaking; that breaks with a sharp report; that bursts asunder.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 1165 Wyth such a crackande kry, as klyffes haden brusten. 1669 WOLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. (1681) 300 Roaring or distant Thunders signifie Wind; but cracking or acute Thunders Winds and Rain. 1811 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 74 Cracking whip and jingling gears. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 243, I stepped across the cracking earth, and knew 'Twould yawn behind me.

† 2. Braggling, boasting; boastful. *Obs.*

1528 *Roy Sat.* (Arb.) 43 Full of crakyng wordes inopinable. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xvi. (Arb.) 184 The craking Scotts... made this bald rime upon the English-men. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* 11/2 A Cracking Coward was well cudgled for his knavery. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* 20 Come leave your Cracking tricks.

3. *slang.* Vigorous, 'rattling', 'thumping'.

1880 LADY F. DIXIE *Across Patagonia*, He had gone quite ten miles at a cracking pace.

**Crack-jaw** (kræk'jɔ), a. [f. CRACK v. + JAW sb.] Fit to crack the jaws; difficult to pronounce.

1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. 237 A Polish nobleman, a Count somebody; I never can remember their crack-jaw names. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 232 The names are far too crackjaw. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* v. Your outlandish crack-jaw foreigner lingo.

**Crackle** (kræk'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of crackling; the emission of slight cracks.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 68 The occasional crackle when Allen folded his paper. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 76 The crackle of the blazing faggots. 1879 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiv. 200 A thin crackle of laughter.

† 2. Something that makes a crackling noise; a rattle. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Trebejo, a chesse board, a chilles crackle.

3. A kind of china ware characterized by the appearance of minute cracks all over its surface. Also *crackle-china*, *crackle-ware*. So *Crackle-glass*, a kind of glass of a similar character (originally made at Venice).

1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Gotwin* I. 170 Curious specimens of crackle, brought home by the Captain. 1885 G. H. BROUGHTON *St. Rambles Holland* xvii. 231 Their rarest and choicest bits of old blue and crackle.

*attrib.* 1875 URR *Dict. Arts* II. 668 s.v. *Glass*, The reticulated glass, the crackle glass... are all due to the Venetians.

1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calfiv.* 43 They had... sniffed at the stale *pot-pourri* in old crackle vases. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXI. 266½ A skin like yellow crackle-ware.

**Crackle** (kræk'l), *v.* [dim. and freq. of CRACK v.: see -LE.]

1. *intr.* To emit a rapid succession of slight cracks; to crepitate.

c 1560 T. INGELAND *Disob. Child* in *Dodsley* II. 315 My bones, alas, she will make to crackle. c 1657 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Death W. Harvey* ix, Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear it rage and crackle there. 1680 CARRICH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 190 The Leaves all crackle. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ix. 80 Our tatter'd sail-cloth crackled in the wind. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* II. xix. 332 During the time of cooling the ice crackled audibly from its contraction. 1879 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 179 Huge logs blazed and crackled.

† b. To trill or quaver in singing. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

a 1500 *Cuckoo & Night.* xxiv, My song is both true and plaine... though I cannot crackle so in vaine, As thou dost in thy throte.

† c. *Lute-playing.* (*trans.*) To play the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; to execute an arpeggio. *Obs.*

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* 170 To crackle such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to loose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity.

2. *trans.* To crush or break down with slight but rapidly continuous cracking; as in the case of anything hard and brittle.

1611 COTGR., *Croussiller entre les dents*, to crash, or crackle between the teeth, as a nut shell. 1881 J. W. OGLE *Harveian Oration* 119 The clown who crackles his chestnuts at the Christmas fire.

† 3. *intr.* To crack and break off in small pieces. *Obs.*

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Colour*, If there be too much gum, it will shine, and be apt to crackle off.

4. *trans.* To crack (jokes) in a small way. *nonce-use.*

1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 181 That wits might crackle their jests so droll.

**Crackled** (kræk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CRACKLE v. + -ED 1.] a. Marked with small cracks upon the surface. b. Of roast pork: Having the skin crisp and hard (see CRACKLING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1699 GAYTON *Art. Longev.* 32 The ways are throng'd blockt up with bellies big, (And bellies would be so) for crackled pig. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 2/1 The appearance of crackled roast pork.

**Crackless**, a. *rare.* Without a crack; flawless, whole, unbroken.

1616 J. DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury's Wife* Wks. (1876) 6 Then sith good name's (like glasse) as frail as clear, All care should keep it cracklesse in thy Dear.

**Cracklin** (kræk'lin), *var.* of CRACKLING, sense 5; perh. after F. *craguelin* biscuit.

1860 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*, and in later Dicts.

**Crackling** (kræk'ling), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRACKLE; the production of a rapid succession of slight cracking sounds; crepitation.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 51 With wondrous crackling filling both our eares. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* vii. 6 The crackling of thornes vnder a pot. 1738 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 252 Dry Scurvy with crackling of the Bones. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* I. iii. 30 The crackling of the frozen snow beneath our... feet.

Fig. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶ 13 Those little Cracklings of Mirth and Folly. 1866 CARLYLE *Frædk. Gl.* (1865) III. ix. ii. 85 Gay bantering humour in him, cracklings, radiations.

2. The crisp skin or rind of roast pork (usually scored with parallel cuts).

1709 W. KING *Cookery* 486 But if it lies too long, the cracklings pall'd. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 17 When you roast a loin... cut the skin across, to make the crackling eat the better. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, There is no flavour comparable... to that of the crisp, well-washed, not over-roasted, crackling, as it is well called. 1880 Mrs. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housew.* 195 The object is to keep the crackling from scorching and to render it crisp.

b. In Cambridge University slang, applied to the three bars of velvet on the sleeve of the gown worn by students of St. John's College. (In reference to the nick-name 'hogs'.)

1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 15 Jan. 217 Richly laced over the upper part of the arm, the 'crackling' as it would be called at Cambridge.

3. The residue of tallow-melting, used for feeding dogs. (Usually *pl.*) Cf. CRACON.

1621 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 628 (Jam.) That the candle-makeris prowyd thame selfis of housais for melting of their tallowe and cracklingis at some remote pairtis of the town. 1844 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Lect. Agric. Chem.* 884 Cracklings are the skinny parts of the suet from which the tallow has been for the most part squeezed out. c 1865 LETHBR, in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94½ The residue is sold under the name of greaves or cracklings, and is used for feeding dogs.

b. *dial.* and U. S. 'The crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard is fried out. *Crackling-bread* is corn-bread interspersed with cracklings' (Bartlett).

1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 27 A little fat melted in the pot, the cracklings carefully removed. 1887 *Boston (Mass.) Trml.* 31 Dec. 2/4 Half dozen pones of cracklin' bread, made from Georgia-raised hogs.

4. = CRACKNEL. Now dial. [= F. *craquelin*.] 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* i. xxx. 58 A great siluer or guilt vessell full of bread baked like cracklinges. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, Cracklinges, crisp cakes.

5. = CRACKLE sb. 3, crackle-ware. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* ix. 109 Sipping tea.. in an alcove lined with celadon and crackling.

† 6. *Crackling-pokes* (Sc.): bags for holding explosives in old naval warfare. Obs.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the cracklene pokis to the top.

**Crackling**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crackles; see the verb.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvii. Fj, If crackling cartes, if tauernes noyse if stifling dust disease the. a 1635 CORREY *Poems* (1807) 226 Makinge thy peace with Heaven.. With holy meale and cracklinge salt. 1757 DYER *Plece* i. 109 I knew a careful swain, Who gave them to the crackling flames. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* i. (ed. 5) 3 Crackling wit.

Hence **Cracklingly** adv. 1611 COTGR., *Frioler*, to consume.. cracklingly, or with a noise, as fire does stubble. 1855 *Chamb. Jnl.* IV. 66 As he creeps cracklingly along [through a wood].

**Crackly** (kræ'kli), a. [f. CRACKLE + -Y: cf. *crack-y*.] Prone to crackle; crisp and brittle.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*. 78 The true Venetian crackly substance of water-colour, with the rich and transparent glazings of oil. 1884 *Mehalah* x. 144 I'm crisp and crackly like seaweed in an East wind.

**Crackmans**. *Thieves' cant*. [see CRACK sb. 18: cf. *darkmans* = night.] A hedge.

1610 S. ROWLANDS *M. Mark-all*, Crackmans, the hedge. 1681 B. JONSON *Masque Met. Gipsies*, To their libkins at the Crackmans. 1793 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v., The Cull thought to have loap'd by breaking through the Crackmans. 1793 *Bacchus & Venus*, Thou the Crackmans down didst beat.

**Cracknel** (kræ'knəl), Forms: 5 *crakenelle*, *krakenelle*, 5-6 *craknel*, 1, 6 *crakenell*, *cracknell*, 1, *cracknelle*, -nal, 6-9 -nell, 6- -nel. [app. an alteration of F. *craquelin*: cf. the dial. equivalent CRACKLING 4. With the F. cf. Flem. *crackelink*, Du. *krakeling* in same sense, f. *krake crack*.] 1. A light, crisp kind of biscuit, of a curved or hollowed shape. Cf. CRACKLING 4.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brede twyys bakyn, as krakenelle or synnell, or other lyke. 1481-90 *Howard Housh. Bks.* (Roxb.) 165 Item, to krakenelles j. d. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xvii. 19 Whan the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste theron, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a crakenell, or bysket. 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Crakenell, *craquelin*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 369 That oblation was.. a bowed peece of breade (which we call a cracknell) baked in an oven. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 3 Take with thee ten loaves, and cracknels, and a cruse of honie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cracknels*, a sort of Cakes made in shape of a Dish, and bak'd hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth. 1880 BEACONSFIELD *Endym.* lxxxix. 413 Plum cakes.. and no end of cracknels. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 85/2 Crisp as a cracknel by Huntley and Palmer.

attrib. 1600 *Unton Invent.* 27 One little cracknell boule. 2. pl. Small pieces of fat pork fried crisp. (*local Eng. and U. S.*) Cf. CRACKLING 3 b.

3. = CRACKLE 3, CRACKLING 5. rare. 1881 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* 221 And other crockery both cracknell and green dragon.

**Crack-nut**, sb. and a.

A. sb. A nut-cracker. Now dial. In the first quot. the meaning may be 'nuts that one cracks'.

16.. FLETCHER *Poems* 244 (in Wright *Prov. Dict.*) That sweet fool, Just wean'd from's bread and butter, and the school.. Cracknuts and hobbitorse. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, Cracknuts, nut-crackers.

B. adj. That cracks nuts.

1597 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The little crack-nut squirrel.

**Crackow** var. of CRACKOW.

† **Crack-rack**, (sb.) a. Obs. An echoic word representing or describing a succession of cracks. 1523 STANWORTH *Amis* ii. (Arb.) 53 These crack rack crashing the vnywyting pastor amareth.

† **Crack-rope**. Obs. [f. CRACK v. + ROPE.] 1. = CRACK-HALTER; also = rogue, vituperatively, and playfully.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tod's Confession* 48 (Jam.) Syne widdie-neck and crack-raip callit als, And till our hyre hangit up be the hals. 1571 EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 68 Away, you crack-ropes, are you fighting at the court-gate? 1611 COTGR., *Baboin*, a crackrope, waghalter, unhappy rogue, retchless villain. 1660 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. iii. 19 'Sancho, you are a Crack-rope', quoth Don Quixote, 'faith you want no Memory'. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii. About a score of fusty Crackropes and Gallowclappers.

2. attrib. or adj.

1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 19 There was a crack-rope boy, meeting Tarlton in London street. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* iv. iii. You do not know the mystery: this lady is a boy, a very crack-rope boy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx. Ye crack-rope padder, born beggar, and bred thief.

† **Crackship**. Obs. *nonce-ud.* A mock title for a 'crack' (see CRACK sb. 11).

1608 MIDDLETON *Blurt* ii. i. Did not he follow your crackship [a page] at a beck given? 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* iii. iii. 30 *Bid.* [a page] How live you? *Slip.* Miserably, complaining to your crackship.

**Crack-skull**. rare. = CRACK-BRAIN. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

**Cracksmen** (kræ'ksmæn), slang. [f. CRACK sb. 6 + MAN: cf. *sportsman*, etc.] A house-breaker. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Cracksmen, a house-breaker. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. 86 You'll be a fine young cracksmen. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* 597 The skilled 'cracksmen' thoroughly versed in the practical mechanics of burglary.

**Crack**: see CRACKED.

**Crack-tryst** (kræ'k'troist), Sc. [f. CRACK - I.] One who 'cracks' or breaks tryst (see CRACK v. 12); one who fails to fulfil an engagement

1817 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 113 Thou shalt be punished as a crack-tryst.

**Crack-willow**. [f. CRACK v. + WILLOW.] A name for *Salix fragilis*, a species of willow with brittle branches.

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant.* 271 The Crack-willow. 1806 T. HARWOOD *Lichfield* 453 Near Stow-pool, the *salix fragilis*, crack-willow, flourishes. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 80. † **Crack-winded**, a. Obs. Also **cracked**, **crackt**. [f. CRACK - 2] = BROKENWINDED.

1680 *London Gas.* No. 1550/4 The other a little crack winded. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2136/4 A red roan Gelding.. crackt-winded. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4190/4 A sorrel chesnut Nag, a little crack winded.

**Cracky** (kræ'ki), a. [f. CRACK + -Y.]

1. Having cracks or fractures; prone to crack.

1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Slate*, That sort of Stone is not cracky, but firm and good. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Auerley* I. xvii. 278 White buckled walls, and cracky lintels.

2. Somewhat cracked in intellect; crazy.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 99 Let cracky Carlyle say what he will. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A bit cracky, partially crazy.

3. Abounding in conversation. north., chiefly Sc.

1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 To mak us a' sae pleased and cracky. 1885 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 355 They were rather civil, and very cracky creatures.

**Crackos**: see CRAWKE.

† **Cracoon**. Obs. Also *cracukond*, *crakan*, *cracoonum*, *krawkan*, *kraghen*. [Etymol. uncertain: perh. f. CRACK v. or F. *cracquer*; cf. CRAWKE in same sense.] = CRACKLING 3: cf. Du Cange s.v. *Cremium*.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ci. 4 [cii. 3] Mi banes als krawkan dried þa [Lat. *sicut in frictorium confrixa sunt*]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ci. 4 My banys as kraghen dried [v. rr. cracooned, cracoon, brent gres, crakan]. c 1450 *Medulla MS.* (in *Prompt. Parv.* 101) A cracoonum of grece or talwhe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crakan, *cremum*.

|| **Cracovienne** (krākōvienne), [F. fem. adj. = Cracovian, f. *Cracovie* Cracow in Poland.] A kind of light and lively Polish dance.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. xi, He could.. execute a Cracovienne with all the mincing graces of a ballet heroine.

**Cracous**: see CRACOUS.

**Cracy**, formerly also *-cratie*, *-crasie*, a. F. *-cratie* (-krasi), ad. med. L. *-cratia*, a. Gr. *-κρᾱτῖα*, in composition 'power, rule', f. *κράτος* strength, might, rule, authority. Already used in Greek in *ἀριστοκρατία* aristocracy, rule of the best-born, *δημοκρατία* democracy, popular government, *ὀλιγοκρατία* ochlocracy, mob-rule, *πλουτοκρατία* plutocracy, an oligarchy of wealth, *θεοκρατία* theocracy, rule of God; whence ANGELOCRACY, government by angels, *bestiocracy* (*The Times* 21 Nov. 1863) the rule of beasts. All these have a preceding *o* belonging to or representing the stem vowel of the first element, but which tends to be viewed as part of the suffix, as if this were *-ocracy*. The word *aristocracy* has in modern times, in Fr. and Eng., passed into the senses of 'a ruling body of nobles, the nobles as a ruling class, political power, or upper class', after which *democracy* has received the sense of 'the people or lower class as a political power or element', and *plutocracy* that of 'a class ruling or influential by virtue of its wealth'. Hence the suffix, in the form *-ocracy*, has been added to English words, to designate in mockery or ridicule any dominant, superior, or aspiring class, as in the following (mostly colloquial or newspaper words); *barristerocracy*, *brokerocracy*, *capocracy*, *millocracy*, *shipocracy*, *shoddyocracy* (barristers, brokers, cap-setting women, mill-owners, ship-owners, shoddy-manufacturers, as classes of social standing or pretensions); see also *BEEROCRACY*, *CLUBOCRACY*, *COTTONOCRACY*, *COUNTYOCRACY*, *MOBOCRACY*, *SNOBOCRACY*, *SHIPOCRACY*, *SLAVEOCRACY*, etc.

1866 *London Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The Lord Lieutenant.. holds a court for the barristerocracy of Dublin to wear periodical pumps in. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 270/1 The 'demoralising' influence of a slipper-working 'capocracy' upon the minds.. of the younger clergy. 1887 *19th Century* Aug. 159 Anarchy.. is obviously as incompatible with plutocracy as with any other kind of cracy.

† **Cradden**, -on, sb. and a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6-7 *Sc. ora-*, *orawdown*; 8-9 dial. *craddant*. [Derivation uncertain: possibly the same word as CRATHON, but app. associated in Sc. with *craw* to *crow* and *down*; several quota. refer to or suggest a cock that will not fight.] A craven, a coward.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 119 Becum thow coward, craddoun recryand. And by consent cry cock, thi deid is dycht. 1571 B. GOOGE *Herreshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 158 Neither must you.. have him [the cock] a Craddon, for he must sometime stand in the defence of his wife and children. 1606 BISHOP *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 23 It wold make our craw-down fedrum fal. 1847-79 JAMIESON, *Cradden*, a dwarf. *Lanark.*

Hence † **Craddenly** a., cowardly.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Crassantly*, as a crassantly lad, a coward. *Chesh.* In Lancashire they say craddantly. So 1690-1720 in COLES. 1740-1800 BAILEY, *A Craddantly* Lad, a Coward. *Lancash.* 1707 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Craddently*, cowardly. North. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Craddantly*.

**Craddle**, dial. var. of CRADLE.

**Crade**, obs. f. of CRATE.

**Cradge** (krædʒ), sb. local. In the East of England: A small bank made to keep out water.

1824 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 19 (*Linc.*) Crests, cradges, and ward-dykes [were] constructed to hold off fen-waters from the inned grounds. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 72.

**Cradge**, v. local. [f. prec. sb.] (See quota.)

Hence **Cradging** vbl. sb.

1880 *Lincoln Mercury* 5 Nov. 4 Many hands were set on to increase the cradging on the west bank. *Ibid.* 6 These [banks] were temporarily cradged, and slips and leakages made good. 1892 *Chamb. Jnl.* 26 Dec. 828/2 'Cradging' banks—that is, heightening and backing them temporarily with clay, to prevent the water running over them or percolating through them.

**Cradle** (krɪ'dl), Forms: 1 *cradel*, -ol, 3-7 *cradel*, 4, 4 (*crady*), *Sc. kradil*, 4-6 *cradil*, 1e, 4-5 *kradel* 1, 5-7 *cradell*, 5- *cradle*; 4-6 *credil* 1e, -dyl 1e, -del, 5 *Sc. credill*, 1, 7 *credille*, 7 (9 dial.) *credille*, 9 dial. *credille*. [*OE. cradol*, beside which there was perh. a parallel form \**credel* whence northern M.E. *credil*, *credel*, mod. Sc. and north. Eng. *cradde*. Derivation uncertain. Usually compared with OHG. *chratto*, *cratte*, MHG. *kratte* 'basket, panier, creel' which, with the synonymous OHG. *chrasso*, MHG. *chrasso*, *krasse*, Gr. *κράσις*, *krasis* (having also, Grimm, *Kradel* 1. 3, the sense 'cradle'), appears to go back to an abut-stem \**krat-*, *krad-*. From this, *OE. cradol*, *cradil* might be a diminutive formation, lit. 'little basket': cf. mod. *bassinet*. The various Celtic derivations conjectured, e.g. from Welsh *crŷd*, 'shake, shakes, ague', now also in N. Wales 'cradle', from Gael. *crathall* (kr'al), *cradle*, etc., have no etymological value. *Crathall* sometimes erroneously cited as Irish, is a bad spelling of Gael. *crathall*, given by O'Reilly from Shaw.]

I. 1. A little bed or cot for an infant: properly, one mounted on rockers, but often extended to a swing-cot, or a simple cot or basket-bed that is neither rocked nor swung. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker I. 224 *Cunabulum*, *cradel*. a 1245 *Ancre. R.* 82 Heo maketh of hire tunge *cradel* to þes deofles beam, & rocketh hit geomeleche ase nurice. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243 In hir *credille* zing tille Ingolond scho cam. 1383 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 Wakynge a nyghtes.. to rocke be *cradel*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 101 *Credel*, or *cradel*, *crepandum*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 358 The.. valliant warrior.. once.. lay crying in a wicker *cradle*. 1674 tr. *Schiffer's Lapland* xxvi. 123 The rocking the infant in his *cradle* follows next. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* N.W. Pass. 211 The Women carry these *Craddles* at their Backs, with the Child's Back to theirs. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, He rocked the *cradle* with his foot. *Mod. Proverb*, She who rocks the *cradle* rules the world.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. IV.* iii. i. so Wilt thou.. rock his Braines, In *Cradle* of the rude imperious Surge. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iv. To rock your baby thoughts in the *cradle* of sleepe. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. iv, To rock them.. in the *cradle* of their false security.

b. Applied to a piece of silver plate, or the like, presented to the wife of a mayor to whom a child is born during his period of office. Originally a *cradle*, or the model of one, for which some thought else is now often substituted. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. (Hoppe), The Lady Mayoress of Dublin, having given birth to a child during her husband's year of office as Mayor, has been presented with a silver *cradle*. The gift is really a case, but on such occasions it is always termed a 'Cradle'. 1880 *Manchester City News* 4 Dec., At the Annual dinner of the City Council.. Alderman Pattison the ex-Mayor, was presented with a silver *cradle*.. It is a pretty conceit, this custom of presenting a silver *cradle* to a chief Magistrate on the occasion of a birth in his family during his year of office.

2. In various phrases, taken as the symbol of infancy or of the first period or stage of existence; e.g. *from the (first, or very) cradle, to stifle in the cradle, watch over the cradle*, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 110 Wherewith the stomakes of our people.. haue euer byn nourished euen from their cradelles. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 186 To keepe a countenance farre about the common, euen from the first *cradle*. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 In the Latine wee haue been exercised almost from our verie *cradle*. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 153 Now this infamous treason was known.. but all the difficulty was how to stifle it in the *Cradle*. 1709 STERLE *Taller* No. 52 p. 4 A modest Fellow never has a Doubt from his *Cradle* to his Grave. 1755 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 309 To watch over the *cradle* of those seminaries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 That the Norman gentlemen were orators from the *cradle*. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Russ's Hist. Canon* iv. 61 Churches whose origin goes back to the *cradle* of Christianity.

3. fig. The place or region in which anything is nurtured or sheltered in its earlier stage.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. x. 64 Sith to thee is unknowne the cradle of thy brood. 1608 COKE *On Litt. Pref.*, Our labors are but the cradles of the law. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) l. Pref. 5 Egypt that served at first as the cradle of the holy nation. 1845 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* l. 80 The cradle of literature and art. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) l. vi. 407 Wessex the cradle of the royal house.

4. Applied *poetically* to that which serves as a couch or place of repose.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 80 Swaggering . . . So neere the Cradle of the Faerie Queene? 1598 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1185 In this hollow cradle (the bosom) take thy rest My throbbing heart shall rock thee day and night. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* iv. 506 Four cradles in the sand she scoop'd.

5. *Naut.* 'A standing bedstead for a wounded seaman, instead of a hammock' (Crabb).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 259 Captain Merville. . . gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

II. Technical applications to things having the structure, appearance, use, or rocking motion of the child's cradle.

6. Any framework of bars, cords, rods, etc. united by lateral ties; a grating, or hurdle-like structure:

*Spec.* a. A framework or grating placed round anything to protect it; b. a supporting framework; c. a frame in which glaziers carry glass; a crate of glass; d. a basket-like grating or framework; a cresset; e. a suspended scaffolding or stage used by workmen on buildings, in mines, etc.; f. in *Coach-building* (see quot. 1794); g. The bed or carriage of a cannon (quot. 1497).

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j. Credel. 1497 on *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* l. 348 Giffin to pynouris to bere the treis to be Mons new cradill to hir.

*Ibid.* 349, xiii stane of irne, to mak grath to Mons new cradill. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* v. 16 (Jam.) Ane cradill of glass.

1561 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 102 For makinge a new cradle for the bere. *Ibid.* 130 For makinge of a cradelle to goe about the steeple. 1611 *MARKHAM Country Content.* l. xvi. (1668) 78 Set a little cradle of limed straws about his seat.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Carefully protect . . . your Ranunculus . . . covering them with Mattresses supported on Cradles of Hoops. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 81 The Iron-grate or Cradle that holds the burning Coals. 1679 *Pilot Staffordsh.* (1686) 280 An old Man. . . that carryed a cradle of glasses at his back. a 1686 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 49 Men place cradles upon high trees in marsh regions, that storks may breed upon them. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 171 From the Water to the Cradle, (that is the round Circle that goeth round about the Middle of the Mast, and is made in the shape of a Basket).

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s.v. *Caractia*, A cradle . . . applied to some other utensils that carry or bear any thing. As in the North, a dish-cradle, for the setting up wooden dishes or trenchers. 1748 Br. WILSON in *Keble Life* xxiii. (1863) 800 My proposal to dry corn-mows (by a sort of cradle perforating them to ensure ventilation). 1771 *Batchelor* (1773) l. 256 Mr. F. mounted on the box, driving a stage coach, with Mr. P. by in the cradle. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) l. 130 A cradle is a leather platform, made to receive the seat. Coachboxes are not complete without cradles and seats. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Museum.* 20 These pieces of wood being placed upon moveable cradles made of hammered iron. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* II. 65 You must see to the credlles. . . I can't have my young oaks barked. *Ibid.* III. 195 The iron cradle in which the warning-light had often burned. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Cradle. 8 A suspended scaffold used by miners. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* l. i. 486 Each of the counterpoises is equal to twice the weight of one of the pulleys with its sliding cradle. 1884 J. MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scot.* III. xxix. 329 The Wemyss glass-work. . . The cradles contained fifteen wisp.

7. *Hush.* A light frame of wood attached to a scythe, having a row of long curved teeth parallel to the blade, to lay the corn more evenly in the swathe; 'a three forked instrument of wood on which the corn is caught as it falls from the sithe' (*Tusser Redivivus* 1710).

1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 37 A cradle for barlie, with rubstone and sand. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 Come sythes haue allwayes cradles, for carryinge of the corne handsomely to the mowethalke. 1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 255 Which [barley] they mow with a sithe without a cradle. 1790 *ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* IV. ii. 44 Barley. . . is mown by the scythe and cradle. c 1818 Mrs. CAREY *Tour in France* i. (1823) 15 The scythes. . . are very light, with a little cradle attached. 1866 *THOREAU Yankes in Canada* iii. 56 Wishing to learn if they used the cradle. . . I set up the knives and forks on the blade of the sickle to represent one.

8. *Surg.* A protecting framework of different kinds for an injured limb, etc.

(a) A series of arches of wire or wood, connected by longitudinal strips, to sustain the pressure of the bedclothes. (b) A framework in which an injured limb may be slung.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 44 The sick Person may at once enjoy the Convenience of a Cradle. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A Surgeon's Cradle. . . to lay a broken Leg in. 1847 *SOUTH tr. Chellus' Surg.* l. 511 For the more effectual cooling of the limb a cradle should be kept over it. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 886 The limb is then slung in a simple cradle. 1883 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVI. 167 The cradles for the knee and ankle are made of wood.

9. *Naut.* The framework on which a ship rests during construction or repairs, and on which she slides at launching. Also, that in which a vessel lies in a way or slip, or in a canal-lift (cf. COFFER 9); and other analogous applications.

1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* l. 1 A cradel is a frame of timber, made along a ship. . . for the more ease and safty in lanching. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Crailes*, the ways, or cradles, upon which a ship . . . descends,

when she is . . . launched. 1775 *FALCK Day's Diving Vess.* 50 There are different kinds of cradles. . . made use of for weighing of vessels; one sort is made of four cables of equal length. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* l. 547/1 The Kent, of 80 guns, was . . . securely placed in a cradle for repair. 1828 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 126 Cradle, or Coffin, the framework employed in perpendicular lifts, for holding the boats, and conveying them from one pond to the other. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 The 'cradles' must be fitted . . . between the bottom of the ship and the sliding-way.

10. An appliance in which a person or thing is swung or carried.

a. The apparatus in which a person is drawn from a wreck to a place of safety. b. 'A machine made of stout sail-cloth, for the purpose of shipping and unshipping horses' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

1839 36 *Years of Seafaring life* 268 They hauled the lines in . . . the cradle (was) sent along, and by this means thirteen persons were saved.

11. The part of a cross-bow on which the missile rested. *Obs.* 1781—in BAILEY.

12. *Arch. and Building.* (See quot.; also COFFER 5 a.)

1823 *Crabb Techn. Dict.*, Cradle (*Archit.*) vide Coffin. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Cradle (*Carpentry*), the rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulting ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster.

1875 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, Cradle, a name sometimes given to a centering of ribs and lattice for turning culverts.

13. *Engraving.* A chisel-like tool with a serrated edge, which is 'rocked' to and fro over the surface of the metal plate, to produce a mezzotint ground.

1788-9 *Howard Encycl.* I. 619 Cradle, among engravers, is the name of an instrument used in scraping mezzotints and preparing the plate. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts & Lit.* *Engraving* II. 288 This operation is called *laying the ground*; it is performed by rocking the cradle to and fro.

1883 J. C. SMITH *Brit. Mezzotint Portr.* iv. ii. p. xxiii, The instruments used in mezzotint engraving consist of the cradle, or rocking-tool, the scraper, etc.

14. *Gold Mining.* A trough on rockers in which auriferous earth or sand is shaken in water, in order to separate and collect the gold.

1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 (*Lat. fr. Gold Diggings*) Two men can keep each other steadily at work, the one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. 1859 *MOTLEY Lett.* (1869) l. 146 Whether I shall at last find a few grains of pure gold in my cradle. 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan., The Cradle or rocker is the rudest . . . of all machines for the separation of gold.

15. See CAT'S CRADLE.

III. *Attrib. and Comb.*

16. General: a. attributive, as (sense 1) *cradle-babe*, *-bed*, *-cap*, *-child*, *-clothes*, *-clout*, *-dream*, *-fellow*, *-head*, *-life*, *-melody*, *-necessaries*, *-practise*, *-side*, *-throne*, *-time*, *-tune*; (sense 7) *cradle-bar*; b. objective, as *cradle-dealer*, *-keeper*, *-plunderer*, *-rocker*; c. locative, as *cradle-sworn*, *-tombd*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI.* III. ii. 392 As milde and gentle as the 'Cradle-babe. a 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xvii. 451 She took her little infant. . . and laid her asleep upon the 'Cradle-bed. 1868 *LD. HOUGHTON Select.* 210 Beside the downy cradle-bed. 1874 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 'Cradolcild geþowode þurh wealhweore unlaga. 1879 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 55 Though a cradle-child misfortune threw me on the shoals of life. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* l. i. 83 That some Night-tripping Faery, had exchang'd in 'Cradle-clothes, our Children where they lay. 1828 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 233 To the profession of a 'Cradle dealer. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 55 The Bethlehem-song that hushed our 'Cradle-dreams. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxxi. 38 With him who had been my 'Cradle-fellow. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 277 The woman . . . half embraced the basket 'Cradle-head. 1860 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 164 *Cumina*, the 'Cradle-keeper and wick-chaser. 1886-3 *SCAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2138 Christian art in Rome, where it had its 'Cradle-life. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 100 It had been a 'Cradle melody to him. 1858 HULOT, 'Cradle necessities, or all things pertaining to the swathing of Infantes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.*, Luke 190 b, An Infante in the 'Cradle place. 1864 W. WHITNEY *Amer. Slav.* 187 We have . . . 'Cradle-plunderers for church members. 1871 *MARRINGER Emp. East* iv. iv, The cure of the gout. . . without boast be it said, my 'Cradlepractice. 1888 *Ohio Archæol. & Hist. Quarterly* June 105 Nations now gather to the 'Cradleside of any new-born thought. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 547 A 'Cradle-sworn conspiracy To set the world awry. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* III. x. 10 That Saint. . . who to Jesus 'Cradle-throne Led us first. 1886 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* l. iii. (R.), Hercules [of] whose famous acts . . . the first but not the least in 'Cradle-time befell. 1868 *WHITTIER Among the Hills* xli, As free as if from cradle-time We two had played together. 1596 *SYLVESTER De Bortas* II. ii. *Babylon* 511 One in the feeble birth becoming old, Is 'Cradle-tomb'd. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 417 Ears whose 'Cradle-tune had been the beat of ocean-waves.

17. Special Comb.: + *cradle-band*, *-bands*, swaddling cloth, or bands; + *cradle-barn*, *cradle-child*; + *cradle*, *-ohimney* (see quot.); *cradle-drill*, a rock-drill supported on a cradle-like trough; *cradle-heap*, *-hill* (U.S.) a hillock formed by the fallen trunk of a tree; *cradle-holding*, a name for land held in BOBOUGH-ENGLISH; *cradle-hole* (U.S.), a depression in a road; also a spot from which the frost is melting; *cradle-joint*, a joint allowing something to swing or oscillate; *cradle-land*, the land in which a people dwell in their earliest times; *cradle-man*, one

who uses a cradle-scythe, a cradler; + *cradle-piece*, a piece cut out of a quill in making a pen; *cradle-printing-machine*, 'a printing machine in which the cylinder has only a half revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion' (Ogilvie); *cradle-roof*, a roof, in shape like a half cylinder, divided into panels by wooden ribs; *cradle-scale*, 'a pair of scales for weighing sacks of corn in a mill' (Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.*); *cradle-scythe*, a scythe fitted with a cradle (in sense 7); *cradle-song*, a song sung to a child in the cradle, a lullaby; + *cradle-tooth*, a rib of the cradle of a scythe; *cradle-vault* (see quot. and cf. *cradle-roof*); + *cradle-walk*, a garden walk over-arched with clipped yew or the like; + *cradle-witted* a., having the wits of an infant.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. ix. (1495) 195 The nourse bindeth the chylde togdyers wyth 'cradylbondes. c 1475 *Voc. in Wr. Wülcker* 794/1 *Hec fassia*, credylbond.

1552 *HULOT*, Cradle bande, *instita*, c 1300 *Havelok* 1019 He . . . made hem rowte Als he weren 'kradelbarnes. 1865-79 *JAMIESON*, 'Cradle-Chimlay, the large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides, used in what is called a round-about fireside. 1884 R. HUNT *British Mining* 526 A single-acting 'cradle-drill mounted on a stretcher bar for sinking shafts. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* III. ii. (1849) 86 Stumps and 'cradle heaps. . . succeeded one another. 1886 F. POLLOCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 350 note, The land is known . . . as 'Cradle-holding in some parts of the south. 1867 J. HOCO *Microsc.* l. iii. 190 A small tube. . . connected to a stout pin by means of a 'Cradle-joint. 1879 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 37 The position of Egypt between the 'Cradle lands of the human race and the African continent. 1889 F. A. BRUCK *Plantation Negro* 197 'Cradlemen, ditchers, assortors of tobacco are paid higher for the same. . . time. 1797 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 76 Enter your Knife sloping . . . about twice the breadth of the Quill. . . and cut away the 'Cradle-piece. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 282 The 'Cradle roof of the chancel still remains; some of the bosses are very good. 1875 *GWILT Archit.* § 2052 h, The framing of cradle roofs, with king-posts carried upon the tie-beams. 1669-81 *Worlidge Dict. Rust.*, A cradle is a frame of wood fixed to a sythe for the mowing of corn. . . it is then called a 'Cradle-sythe. 1888 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 99 The axe, the pick-axe, and the cradle-scythe. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. iv. (1495) 19 Nouryses vse lullynges and other 'cradyl songes to pleyse the wyttes of the chylde. 1809 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 636/1 It is remarkable. . . that Watts, who was a bachelor, has written the loveliest cradle-song in the language. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 The smallest sort of them for harrowe-spindles, some for 'Cradle-teeth; and some . . . for plough-staffes. 1875 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, 'Cradle Vault, a term used, but improperly, to denote a cylindric vault. 1662 *EVELYN Diary* 9 June (D.), The 'Cradle-walk of homebeame in the garden is . . . very observable. 1731 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 124 The garden laid out in a cradle-walk, and intervening parterres. 1880 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. 222 Who . . . Though 'Cradle-witted, must not honor lose.

**Cradle** (krā'd'l), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To lay or place in, or as in, a cradle; to rock to sleep.

a 1400-30 *Alexander* 1707 The catyfest creatur þat credyllytt was euer. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Convey'd to earth and cradled in a tomb. c 1714 *ARBUTHNOT*, etc. *Mart. Scrib.* l. iii, He shall be cradled in my ancient shield. 1826 *CAPERN* (ed. 2) to We'll cradle up our infant child, And take our evening's ramble. 1864 *TENNYSON Sea Dreams* 57 The babe . . . cradled near them, wail'd and woke The mother.

fig. 1839 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 207 Ere the morn cradles the moon. 1800 *MOORE Anacreon* iv. 6 Let me have a silver bowl, Where I may cradle all my soul.

b. To receive or hold as a cradle.

1879 *HOLLAND Marb. Proph.* 82 For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a king.

+ 2. *intr.* (for refl.) To lie as in a cradle. *Obs.*

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* l. ii. 464 Wither'd roots, and huskes Wherein the Acorne cradled.

3. *trans.* To nurture, shelter, or rear in infancy, or in the earliest stage.

1823 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 34 Cain. . . cradled yet in his fathers household. 1793 *BURKE Rem. Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 l. 606 A commonwealth in a manner cradled in war. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 192 The house that cradled Prince Metternich. 1826 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) l. 165 A fear in which they have been cradled. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 263 Wesleyan Methodism, if not born, was cradled in Lincolnshire.

b. To cradle into: to rock or lull into; to nurture into from the cradle.

1819 *SHELLEY Julian & M.* 545 Most wretched men Are cradled into poetry by wrong. 1823 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) l. iv. 177 The conscience is cradled into a state of stupefaction.

4. *Hush.* To mow (corn, etc.) with a cradle-scythe. Also *absol.* (dial. *cradde*.)

1790 *ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* V. ii. 61 The art of cradling corn. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 149 A rye field. . . which he had . . . let to be cradled. 1836 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 153 A man with a cradle over his shoulder, having been cradling oats. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 203 One quarter of an acre a day was secured for each able hand engaged in cradling, raking, and binding.

5. To set or support, in or on a cradle; to raise a boat or ship to a higher level by a cradle.

1775 *FALCK Day's Diving Vess.* 50 A method that promises better success. . . namely, cradling the object. 1803 W. SCORESBY *Yrnl.* 305 The ship being firmly cradled upon the tongues of ice. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cradle*, The locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are cradled and transported over the grade.

6. To support the back of (a picture, panel, etc.) by longitudinal ribs and transverse slips.

1880 Webster *Suppl.* s.v., To cradle a picture. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The panel was cradled—that is, narrow pieces of mahogany were fixed down the back of the panel, and these were cross-hatched with other slips. The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

7. To wash (auriferous gravel) in a miner's cradle. Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 144 All occupations, other than digging and cradling, are reserved for Sunday. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 188 (Hoppe), I don't doubt there is some truth in the phenomena of animal magnetism; but when you ask me to cradle for it, I tell you that the hysteric girls cheat so, etc.

8. Coopering. To cut a cask in two lengthwise.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cradling, cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterwards united and re-hooped.

**Cradled** (krād'ld), *a.* [f. CRADLE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] 1. Laid or reposing in a cradle.

1831 DONNE *Progr. Soul* (R.), Her cradled child. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* 1. i. Love, like a cradled infant, is lulled by a sad melody. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xxxiii, Where in cradled rest they lay. 1871 C. B. PEARSON *Sarum Sequences* vii. 21 The King of Heaven is cradled found Amid the beasts He made.

2. Cut down with the cradle-scythe.

1847 HALLECK *Recorder* Wks. 216 Ripened like summer's cradled sheaf.

3. Provided with a cradle: cf. *Cradle-scythe*.

1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 101 My friend was to exhibit his skill with the cradled scythe.

**Cradle-hood** (krād'ld'hood), [f. CRADLE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a child in the cradle; babyhood, infancy.

1899 NASHE *Lenten Stufe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 212 All their transmutations from their Cradlehood. *Mod.* From the stage of cradlehood to extreme old age.

**Cradler** (krād'ldr), Also *g. dial.* craddler. [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ER.] *a.* One who or that which cradles (an infant, etc.). *b.* One who reaps with a cradle-scythe.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 149 Cradlers generally mow round the field when the crop admits of doing so. 1844 L. D. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream in Gondola* 98 Cradler of placid pleasures. Dear boat! 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 204 A gang of fair cradlers and binders.

**Cradling** (krād'ld'ng), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* CRADLE in various senses; an instance of this. *lit.* and *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* l. 391 A yielding up, a cradling on her care. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* l. iii. (1891) 60 Oftentimes a single cradling gets them all, and after that the poor man's labor is only rewarded by mud and worn pebbles.

2. A framework of wood or iron, *esp.* in *Archit.* 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 69 Pinnacles. bound together by a cradling of iron. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, Cradling (*Archit.*), the mass of timber-work disposed in arched or vaulted ceilings for sustaining the lath-and-plaster. 1875 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Cradling, is applied to the wooden bracketing for carrying the entablature of a shop front. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

**Cradling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That cradles or forms a cradle.

1775 *Ann. Reg.* 242 Her cradling pinions there she amply spread.

**Craer**, var. of **CRAYER**.

**Crafish**, obs. form of **CRAYFISH**.

**Craft** (kraft), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *craft*, (1 *craft*, 3 *crafts*), 1-4 *craft*, 3 (*Ormin*) *craft*, 4-6 *crafts*, 5-6 *sc. craft*, 6 *sc. craft*, 3- *craft*. [Com. Teutonic: OE. *craft* masc. = OFris. *craft* (mod. Fris. *craft*, *craft*); OS. *craft* m.f. (MDu. *craft* f., Du. and LG. *kracht*), OHG. *kracht* f., MHG. and G. *kraft*, ON. *kraft* (Norw., Sw., Da. *kraft*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain, though connexion with mod. Icel. *kráfr* adj. 'strong', is possible; relationship to *CRAVE v.* OE. *crasian*, has also been suggested, through intervention of the sense 'compel, force'. The original meaning preserved in the other langs. is 'strength, force, power, virtue'. The transference to 'skill, art, skilled occupation', appears to be exclusively English; with the nautical applications in branch V cf. analogous uses of G. *kunst*.]

I. Originally.

† 1. Strength, power, might, force. *Obs.*

1893 K. ALFRED *Ors.* l. xii. 52 On þæm gefeohte Meða craft & heora dugud gefeoll. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 394 (Gr.) Nyðap craft tid. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 260 Mid hlafordes craft and mid folcriche. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3900 Þurð godes bode and godes craft(t). 1307 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 Who þat deþ wip hem nedep more to be war more of gile þan of craft. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 305 Though he cryde with all the craft that he cowde in the hyste voys that he myghte. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. Thou hast vaynquished them. by subtilties. But I that am a romayn shal vaynquisse them by craft and strength of armes. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b. By the craft of nature.

II. Intellectual power; skill; art.

In these and the following senses, *art* and *craft* were

formerly synonymous and had a nearly parallel sense-development, though they diverge in their leading modern senses: cf. *Art*.

2. Skill, skillfulness, art; ability in planning or performing, ingenuity in constructing, dexterity; = **ART** 2. *archaic* (or contextual).

c 800 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Wundorlice craft þu hit hæfst gefceapen. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 And don us mid his mihte þat stef cress ne mihte. c 1200 *Ormin* 18809 Þat iss þat craft tatt tæcheþ þe Off tre to wirrenn arke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21197 (Cott.) Lucas was . . . loche o craft, al lerd o gru. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 1 The lyf so short, the craft so longe to lerne. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 By hap oþer by craft [L. *casu vel industria*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 56 Nane is, nor was. ne 3it sal have sic craft in poetrie. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 37, I told them that the craft was in catching it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 69 It is counted . . . good Workmanship in a Joyner, to have the Craft of bearing his Hand so curiously even, the whole length of a long Board. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 4 Equally distinguished for strength and for manual craft.

† b. *spec.* Occult art, magic. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Bestiary* 542 in O. E. *Misc.* 17 So wicches hauen in here craft. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4212 Alle þat of þe devels craft can, Als negremancians and tregetours, Wiches and false enchauntours. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 1 (Harl. MS.) That knyght shall dye by my craft, yn what cuntre . . . so euer þat he be ynne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68 f. Saul. . . cam to the woman by nyght and made her by her craft to reyse Samuel.

† c. Human skill, art as opposed to nature; = **ART** 2. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1495) 90 But it be take out by craft or by kinde. 1560 TURNER *Baths* 152, Ether by nature or by craft. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 803/1 And in the same park curious trees made by craft.

† 3. A skillful contrivance, a device, artifice, or expedient. b. A magical device; a spell or enchantment. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 272 Witen he wolde þurh þa wiber-craftes [c 1275 wise craftes] wat þing hit were. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 854 Esculapies craftes ant Galienes grapes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10538 (Cott.) Þat he moght of his craftes (Philip's miracles) lerne. 1340 *Ayene* 45 Þe neynde box of auarice is ine kuede craftes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 36 This Dedalus, which . . . many craftes couthe Of fethers and of other thinges. c 1440 *Generydes* 4233 For your entente I shall a craft devise. That ye shall haue your purpose euery dele. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 140. I have me be- thought A praty craft by me shalbe wrought. a 1533 L. D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mii. A sothsayer, that was had in great reputation for her craftes.

† d. *concr.* A work or product of art. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* (Bosworth), Unbegunnen Scyppend, se ðe gemacode swylene craft. c 1325 E. E. *Adit. P.* C. 131 He calde on þat ilk craft he carft with his bondes. 1503 STANHYURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Three watrye clouds shymring to the craft they rampyred hizing.

4. In a bad sense: Skill or art applied to deceive or overreach; deceit, guile, fraud, cunning. (The chief modern sense; cf. **ART** 13: in *craft*, the bad sense is more explicit.)

In early use only contextually separable from sense 2.

c 1205 LAY. 27007 Euander king hine aqualde mid lufere his craft. 1340 *Ayene* 157 Uor ous to gily be hare cresse an by hire gynes. c 1440 PROCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 228 No gouernance in craft or out of craft is but that of it cometh yuel. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Craft, subtile, astuce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 His craft [is] so great, that I feare he shall circumvent us. 1611 *Bible Mark* xiv. 1 The Scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 That Crooked Wisdom, which is called Craft. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 120 If craft had anything to do with them, never was craft better hid. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 They hate craft and subtlety. They neither poison, nor waylay, nor assassinate.

† b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An application of deceit; a trick, fraud, artifice. *Obs.* (cf. **ART** 14.)

971 *Blick. Hom.* 19 þat he us xescyde wip þa þusendlican craftas deofles costunga. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 257 þe feont . . . bimong alle his crokeinde craftes. 1368 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. XI. 21 þat suche craftes cunnen to counsell beop i-clept. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 308 All the subtile craftes and sore temptacions of our spirituall aduersary. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 98 An old craft of the Clergy to secure their Church-Lands. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1730) 103 That being one of the Crafts of the Italian Priests.

III. † 5. The learning of the schools, scholarship. b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A branch of learning or knowledge, a science. The seven crafts: the 'seven arts' of the mediæval Universities: see **ART** 7. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 10923 On bocken heo cuðe godne craft. *Ibid.* 30493 An clarc þe com from Spaine . . . feole craftes he cuðe. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 522 Fifti scolmeistres, of alle þe craftes þet clerc ah to cunnen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4647 (Cott.) þe seuen craftes all he can. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 31 þe passage of þe planetis, þe poyntes & þe sygnes. þat ware þe kiddist of þat craft knawyn in þaire tyme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Craft, ars liberalis, sciencia [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Craft of multiplyeing, alquemenie.

IV. A branch of skilled work.

6. An art, trade, or profession requiring special skill and knowledge; *esp.* a manual art, a **HANDICRAFT**; sometimes applied to any business, calling, or profession by which a livelihood is earned.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* i. 24 Se craft þas lareowdomes bið craft ealra crafta. c 900 *Bada's Hist.* IV. xiii. Seo þeod ðone craft ne cuðe ðæs fiscoþes. c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* 94 For ingehide his craftes. 1340 *Ayene*.

178 Wone makeþ maister, ase hit sæweþ ine þise oþre craftes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 3 Of his craft he was a carpenter. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 Prentys to a craft. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 About this tyme the craft of enpryntynge was fyrst founde in Magunce in Almayne. 1530 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 14 Suche craftes, as be called handy craftes, they be very abiecte and vile, and lyttel regarded and esteemed. 1611 *Bible Acts* xviii. 3 And because hee was of the same craft, he abode with them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 31 P. 12 He has attempted at other times the crafts of the shoe-maker, tinman, plumber, and potter. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 120 Famous for his skill in the goldsmith's craft. 1880 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 67 Political journalism proper is a craft of which very few men . . . become masters by intuition.

b. *spec.* The occupation of a hunter or sportsman, as in the *craft of the woods* = **WOODCRAFT**.

*Gentle craft*: now often applied to Angling; formerly, a denomination of Shoe-making: see **GENTLE**.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. vj b. Your craftis let be kydde: And do as I yow bydde. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte of huntynge, uenerie. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 74 A spot . . . known to lovers of the 'gentle craft' as Sprouton Dub. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 250 Fond as William was of the craft of the woods.

c. *fig.* (cf. *business*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Auel. & Arc.* 88 But he was double in loue . . . And subtil in that craft ouer any wight. c 1450 *T. & Kermis* (Imst. II. viii. 48) It is a craft, a man to be conseruant wip ihesu. 1490 CAXTON *title* The Arte and Craft to know well to Dye. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 We were but as seruantes bounde to lerne y' craftes of y' exercyse of vertues. 1801 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. To . . . slay i' the dark too—Fie, Bertram! that was not a craft for thee! 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 40 Their theology was a craft at which they were marvellous adepts.

7. *concr.* A trade or profession as embodied in its practitioners collectively; the members of a trade or handicraft as a body; an association of these; a trade's union, guild, or 'company'.

1360 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 101 Tailours, tanneris & tokkers boþe, Masons, minours and mony oþer craftes. 1366 *Little London Mercers in Rolls of Parl.* III. 225 Of us togydre of the Mercerye, or other craftes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can't. T.* 2 Of a craft of vitalliers was he. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* 114 That the said craft and Mistere [of Bakers] shall . . . hold and kepe their fest of theyre solempnitie of theyre Brotherhede. 1506 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 43 The mayer, aldermen, & xij. craftes, theys rode, & all the rest of the craftes went in their barges. to Westminster. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. IV. vi.* 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 66 They . . . proposed to abolish all incorporations, crafts, faculties, apprenticeships, and restrictions of every kind.

b. *spec.* The craft: the brotherhood of Free-masons.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 48 But mason schulde never won other calle. Withynne the craft amonghs hem alle, Ny soget, ny seruand. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 6 Nov. 4/1 It was agreed . . . that the craft at large should have an opportunity of presenting a bust of the Grand Master.

c. *Sc.* = **CRAFTSMAN**: used of shoemakers.

1830 J. STRUTHERS *Autobio.* Poet. Wks. I. 38 The remaining five were all regularly bred crafts. *Ibid.* 97 What among the brethren of the birse is called a ready craft.

† 8. *Man of craft*: one skilled in any craft or art; a. a **CRAFTSMAN**, a tradesman; b. one skilled in occult or magic art. *Obs.* (Now = *crafty man*.)

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 371 Marchandes, men of craft, and tilmen. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 23 Alle trewe tyllers and men of craft. 1430-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 Men of craft and commune people dwelled in the thrydde . . . circuite of the walles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A man of Crafte, artifex qui suam artem exercet. 1757 DE FOX *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 62 Recommending themselves for men of craft, pretending to tell fortunes, calculate nativities [etc.]. *Ibid.* I. vii. 186 The Devil and those men of craft.

V. Applied to boats, ships, and fishing requisites.

[These uses were probably colloquial with watermen, fishers, and seamen some time before they appeared in print, so that the history is not evidenced; but the expression is probably elliptical, sense *g* being = vessels of small craft, i.e. small trading vessels, or of small seaman's art, and sense *ro* = requisites of the fisherman's craft. It is not impossible that the latter was the earlier: cf. quot. 1704 in *ro*. The want in English of any general collective term for all sorts of 'vessels for water carriage' naturally made *craft* a useful stop-gap.]

9. a. *collect.* (constr. as *pl.*) Vessels or boats.

(a.) *orig.* only in the expression *small craft*, small trading vessels, boats, lighters, etc.

1671-2 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 75 Only ketches and such small craft to attend the fleet and fire ships. 1699 HACKE *Robert's Voy. Levant* 34 There is good lying for small Craft. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 53 A Place of great Trade . . . and abundance of small Craft, that only run to and fro on this Coast. 1706 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 They employ 3000 sail of small craft in this fishery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 1/3 The want of efficiency of our navy [in], what are known as small craft, that is to say, the classes of sloops, gunvessels and gun-boats.

(b.) Hence, without *small*, in same sense; later, in the general sense of vessels of all kinds for water carriage and transport.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Craft*, a general name for all sorts of vessels employed to load or discharge merchant-ships, or to carry along-side, or return the stores of men of war: such are lighters, hoys, barges, prames, &c. 1793 SMYTHON *Edystone L.* § 103 A transport buoy of a size proportioned to our sort of craft and service. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 270 We are much in want



of craft here. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 322 The light craft of those days. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 315/1 The salt is prepared . . . at Northwich, and . . . sent by craft to Liverpool for shipment. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/3 To arm such craft heavily would be to interfere materially with their speed and navigation.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A small vessel or boat; any sailing or floating vessel.

1775 FAULK *Day's Diving Vess.* 51 Four crafts are to be moored at equal distances. 1835 MARRIAT *Pirate* 73 The sea-breeze has caught our craft; let them . . . see that she does not foul her anchor. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 35 These crafts they are narrow enough. 1885 *Act* 48-9 *Vict.* c. 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any . . . skiff, dingy, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

10. *collect.* Implements used in catching or killing fish; in mod. use chiefly in Whale-fishery: see *quot.* 1887.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 163/1 Craft is any kind of Nets or Lines to catch Fish with. 1694 *Collect. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 1 Set out . . . with provision of Craft to take Fish, and Fowls, a Seyne Net, and hooks and lines, and faggots, and harping Irons. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 55 It is a mighty strong Fish, so that the Fishing-Craft must be very strong to take them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Craft*, is a Sea word signifying all manner of Lines, Nets, Hooks, &c. which serve for Fishing; and because those that use the Fishing Trade use Small Vessels, they call all such little Vessels *Small Craft*. 1837 *Fisheries of U.S.* v. II. 241 The harpoons, hand-lances, and boat-spades, are usually called 'craft', and the other implements 'gear'.

VI. 11. *Comb.* (in senses 6-7) **craft-brother**, one of the same craft or trade; **craft-guild**, a guild of workmen of the same craft or trade; **craft-warden**, the warden of a craft-guild.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iv. iv. His slight-built comrade and craft-brother. 1870 L. BRENTANO in *Eng. Gilds* p. cxvi. The oldest German charter referring undoubtedly to a Craft-Gild is that of a Cologne Weavers' Gild. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 880/3 The very plausible theory that the Scottish craft-guilds were modelled on those of the Hanseatic towns. 1896 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The 'craft-wardens' of the various fellowships . . . were levying excessive fees on the admission of apprentices.

12. **craft** is also the second element in many compounds, e.g. HANDICRAFT, KINGCRAFT, PRIEST-CRAFT, SPATECRAFT, WATERCRAFT, WITCHCRAFT, etc., q.v.

† **Craft**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* ? To attain, win. *rare.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 2 Onne the crafte any that stat, Ac some crafte that halve. *Ibid.* 157 God made mannes schefte, That ylle lo3 al for to crafte.

2. ? To make or devise skilfully. *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 148 Have a cisterne. . . Let crafte it up pleassant as it may suffice.

3. *intr.* To use crafty devices, act craftily.

1526-1555 [see CRAFTING]. 1530 PALSGR. 500/2, I se by that thou doest but crafte with me. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 257 Whill that the Quein begane to crafte. 1879 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes*, etc. Wks. 82 And canst thou crafte to flatter such a frende?

4. *nonce-use.* To exercise one's craft, make a job of it.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts, you have crafted faire.

**Craft**, *-er*, *Sc. dial.* f. CRAFT, *-ER*.

† **Crafted**, *pp.* a. [f. CRAFT *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Craftily or cunningly devised.

1550 *Bale Image Both Ch.* Blij b, Honyed colours of retorycke or of crafted philosophye.

**Craftedness**. Possession of a handicraft.

1887 F. W. ROBINSON *In Bad Hands* II. 135 Let honest, horny-handed craftedness take precedence of science.

**Crafter**, *-est*, *obs.* compar. and superl. of CRAFTY.

† **Craftful**, *a.* *Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -FUL.] Skilful. Hence **Craftfully** *adv.*, skilfully.

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* xv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 *pe* best clark. . . Craftfullich makid bis bastun.

**Craftihood**, *rare.* [f. CRAFTY *a.* + -HOOD.] Craftiness, cunning, craft.

1827 C. J. PALMER *Diary* (1892) 53 Pretended miracles having by the craftihood of the Priests been worked at his tomb.

† **Craftilich**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. CRAFTY + -lich, -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Skilful, skilfully wrought.

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 He was a clerk *pat* wrochete bis craftilich werke.

**Craftily** (*kra'fili*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *craftig-lice*, 4 *craftilich*, -liche, -lyohe, -li, 4-6 *craftily*, *craftely*, 4- *craftily*. [f. CRAFTY + -LY<sup>2</sup>: the spelling *craftily* perh. sometimes stands for the parallel CRAFTLY.]

1. Skilfully, cleverly: see CRAFTY 2. *arch.*

[c 900 *Bada's Hist.* iv. xix. (1891) 324 Seo heafodstow wundor craftiglice geworht ætewode.] c 1050 *Gloss* in *Wr. Wülcker 400/15* *Fabre* craftiglice. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 150 (Cott.) O salamon þe wis, How craftilich (*v.r.* craftili, crafteli) he did iustia. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's P.* Prol. 48 On metres and on rymyng craftely. c 1400 MAUNDREY (*Roxb.*) xi. 42 *pe* dures *er* of cipresse, craftily made. 1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Folye* (1570) 40 Many are which others can counsaile craftely. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i. Pet. 8 Wyues . . . with their heare craftily broyded. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 41, I haue drunke but one Cup to night, and that was craftily qualified too. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 113/1 A craftily-prepared salad.

2. In bad sense: Cunningly, artfully, wilily.

1500-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Preamb., Craftely feyned and forged informations. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth*

168 If thou haue not craftely vndermined him. 1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1387 So craftily a bait was laid. 1720 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 276 The Conqueror . . . craftily put them under the same Title. 1804 CHURCH *Bacon* II. 43 They were playing cautiously and craftily.

† **Craftiman**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *crafti man*, 4-6 *crafty man*, 5 *craftiman*, *craftyman*. [The phrase *crafty man*, subseq. written as one word.]

1. One who pursues a handicraft; a craftsman.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1681 In þe kechene . . . am crafti men manye. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Craftes men (*v.r.* crafty men) craueþ Meede for heore prentys. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 14 A crafti man of metal. to doo al werk of metal. c 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 565/42 *Artificialis*, a craftiman. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 1 Certeyn craftymen named Hatmakers and Kapmakers. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 The plowman, and generally every crafty man. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 70 (1877) 80 Lynen wevers and handy craftsmen of Gaunte . . . fought a great battayle. . . no lytell honour to the crafty men of Gaunte.

2. *fig.* Artificer.

1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 10 A cite . . . whos crafty man and maker is God.

**Craftiness** (*kra'fines*). [f. CRAFTY + -NESS] The quality of being crafty.

† 1. Skilfulness, cleverness; aptitude in a handicraft. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craftynesse, industria.

2. Artfulness in deceiving or overreaching.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 13 They . . . of their Craftynesse use to bring no more hider. 1506 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 19 He compasseth the wyse in their craftynesse. 1598 F. MERES *Pall. Tamia* 281 When cheating and craftynesse is counted the cleanest wit. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 97 Thoughts of politic craftynesse arose. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* III. v. Its old simplicity of expression got masked by a certain craftynesse.

† **Crafting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. CRAFT *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Crafty or artful dealing; using crafty devices.

1506 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 707 Craftyng & haftyng controyed is. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 142 The lawes taketh away craftyng one way, and philosophyers another way. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* F. v. Thys aduersarye of mankynde . . . never ceased questioning and craftyng with the woman.

† **Craftious**, *-one*, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [app. f. CRAFTY + (Romanic suffix) -OUS: it may, however, be of like formation to *righteous*:—OE. *rihtwils*.]

1. Skilful, artistic.

c 1440 *Pecock Repr.* II. ix. 108 Her beldingis and her othere Craftiose doingis.

2. Engaged in a handicraft.

c 1440 *Pecock Repr.* IV. v. 450 Craftiose men and Marchaundis.

Hence † **Craftiously** *adv.*, skilfully.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 147/2 Precyous clopes or craftiously coloured. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. (1858) I. 93 In Athenis . . . all science was kennit craftiuslie.

**Craftless** (*kra'fles*), *a.* [-LESS.] Without craft, unskilled in any art; without cunning. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 118/25 *Expers, indoctus, desleas, nel craftless.* 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) C ij/4 Some craftles foolles. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 268 Craftless and innocent people.

† **Craftly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -LY<sup>1</sup>: cf. OHG. *kraftlich*, G. *kraftlich*.] a. Artificial; b. Skilful, ingenious; c. Crafty, cunning.

a 1000 *Byrktferth in Anglia VIII.* 317 *Vulgaris vel artificales dies* est *þæt* byð *ceorlic dæg* oððe *craftlic*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 220 b/2 *Mete* that is . . . without craftly sauer as fruytes, herbes & rotys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 117 A great while made by craftly Geometry. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, By his craftly fraudes to deceyue men.

† **Craftly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>: cf. OHG. *kraftlich*, OS. *kraftlic*. See also *craftly* under CRAFTLY.] Craftily, skilfully, cunningly.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 178/40 *Affabre, craftlice nel smicere.* c 1250 *Gm. & E.* 2549 Bute if we craftlylike hem for-don. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 328 William . . . cumfort hem craftly with his kinde speche. 1423-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 *pe* ymage of Venus al naked . . . was so craftliche made *þat* [etc.]. 1569 SANFORD *Agrippa* xcvi. 169 Redier craftly to deceiue then plainly to trie out the truthe.

† **Craftman**, *Obs.* = CRAFTSMAN.

1415 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Intro. 34 All maner of Craftmen. 1583 STANYHURST *Ancis* I. (Arb.) 32 Craftmens coonning he marckt with wonder amazed.

**Craftmanship** (*kra'ftmænʃip*). [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] = CRAFTSMANSHIP.

1830 CARLYLE *Chartism* III. (1858) 16 Let a man honour his craftmanship. 1881 *Academy* 20 Aug. 135 With fairly competent craftmanship. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* II. 81 The doings of men are divided into four categories, government, commerce, husbandry, and craftmanship.

† **Crafts-child**, *Sc. Obs.* *rare.* *pl.* -childer. A craftsman's apprentice or lad.

1561 *Diurnal of Occurr.* 66 The provest and bailies sould discharge all maner of actionis quhill thaj had aganes the saidis craftschilder in any tyme bygane.

**Craftsman** (*kra'ftsmæn*). Forms: 4-6 *craftes*, *craftsman*, (4 *craftus*, *craftise* man, 5 *craftise* man), 5-6 *craftis*-, *craftys*-, *craftesman*, 6-7 *craftes*-, *crafts-man*, 6- *craftsman*. [Orig. two words in syntactical relation: cf. *tradesman*.]

1. A man who practises a handicraft; an artificer, artisan.

1368 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Alle kunne craftes men.

*Ibid.* VII. 63 Alle kunne craftus men. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, masouns and leyers, and craftisemen of trees, and of alle craftis. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Eny craftiesman, artificer or other. 1500 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 150 Ane pure mecanyk craftis man. 1650 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 133 The Merchant liveth obscurely, the Tradesman penuriously, and the Craftsman in drudgerie. 1748 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 544 The Craftsman have proclaimed aloud that their privileges were in Danger. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Tr.* III. § 43 The commonest fisherman or craftsman who was a hearer of the Apostles.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. Maker, artificer, inventor, contriver. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Wind.* xiii. 1 Thei . . . ne . . . knewen who was craftis man. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 299 The kynges sayd . . . in game, 'I am a wonder craftesman, for I haue made a newe erle of an olde bysshop'. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 122 Such a presence of Christ in the Sacrament, as the craftsman of the Court of Rome haue sayned.

b. = ARTIST 7.

1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 224 A picture deftly painted by the craftsmen over the sea. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* v. 58 Shakespere was learning his trade as a dramatic craftsman.

3. *Comb.*, as *craftsmanlike* *adj.*

1881 *Academy* 11 June 433 Craftsmanlike skill.

**Craftsmanship**. [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The performance or occupation of a craftsman; skill in clever or artistic work; skilled workmanship.

a 1650 BROME *Queen's Exch.* II. Wks. 1873 III. 475 Now take thy piece of craftsmanship again. 1881 S. COLVIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 238/1 The poetry of Mr. Tennyson . . . will . . . interest and impress [the student] by choice and brilliant qualities of craftsmanship. 1884 F. WEDMORE in *Fortm. Rev.* Jan. 68 The patient craftsmanship of the engraver.

b. more generally: Exercise of craft or art.

1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 61 The consummate craftsmanship with which he could throw himself into the popular feeling of the hour.

**Crafts-master** (*kra'ftsmastə*), *arch.* Forms:

a. 6 *craftes*, *crafts maister*, *craftes*-, *craftsmaister*-, 6-7 *craftes*-, *crafts master*, *crafts-master*-, *maister*, *craftesmaster*, 6-9 *crafts-master*: β. 6 *craftmaister*. [Orig. two words *craftes master* in syntactical construction.]

1. One who is master of his craft; usually *transf.* one skilled or proficient in a (specified) practice or occupation, an adept.

† a. *orig.* With possessive: *His (etc.) craft's master*: i.e. master of his (etc.) craft. *Obs.*

1513 SIR T. MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 52 1 Suttell folkes, and such as were their craft maisters in the handling of suche wicked deuises. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 207 Hee is not his Crafts-master, hee doth not doe it right. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxxvi. 242 Sextius and Licinius . . . being their own craftsmaisters knew . . . how to manage. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parietal's Iron Age* 255 He was already his Crafts-master in War. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 32 Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their Crafts-master.

b. without possessive, as single word.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 115 Of arts none can peritellie judge, but the craftsmaister. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 638 A Bee is . . . the only crafts-master of hony-making. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 4 [Saturn] the Craftsmaister of our Errour. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 584, I am a Craftsmaister; I have no equal in this city; but no one is shaved at my shop because I am a poor man.

† 2. A master of craft (in the bad sense); a person of consummate craftiness or cunning. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 5 The craftsmaisters of the Court sought . . . to bury the undeserved bludshed of the gillies, in the untrue slauder of the holy Martirs. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 160 And was not the Earl a Crafts-master to set his Jackall to get a Sum of Money if he could.

**Craftswoman** (*kra'ftswmæn*), *rare.* A woman engaged in a handicraft; a female artificer.

1886 *Athenaeum* 4 Sept. 313/1 A craftswoman was rated like a craftsman, thus: 'Amicia Gudhale, Webster, vjd.'

**Crafty** (*kra'fti*), *a.* Forms: 1 *craftig*, 3 *crafti*, *craftel*, *crafty*, 3-4 *crafti*, 4 *craftye*, *crafty*, (? *carfti*, *carfty*), 6-7 *craftie*, 4- *crafty*; 4 *comp.* *crafteer*, *craftier*; *superl.* *craftest*. [Common Teut.: OE. *craftig* = OS. *craftag*, -ig, OHG. *chrestig*, MHG. *krestic*, G. *kraftig*, Du. *krachtig*, ON. *kröftugr* strong; deriv. of *craft*, *kraft*, CRAFT: see -Y. The original Teutonic sense 'strong, powerful' scarcely appears in Eng.] Having or characterized by CRAFT.

† 1. Strong, powerful, mighty. *Obs.* *rare.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x, Swa earme wif and swa alþeodge hæfdon zegan þone craftigstan dæl. þises mid-dangeardes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9088 þa wardes . . . Er mare crafty and strang þan any kan neven.

2. Skilful, dexterous, clever, ingenious. a. Of persons or their faculties, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Men . . . þe on ænigum þingum craftig sy. c 1205 LAY. 22892 A crafti weorc-man. c 1275 O. E. *Misc.* 91 Þeos crafty clerkes þat vpe bok rede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8753 (Cott.) Sua wis was neuer nan; Ne crafter (*v.r.* crafter) in werce of hand. *Ibid.* 5898 (Fairf.) Þe crafterst (*v.r.* craftiest) of his iogelours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Intro. (Roxb.) 3 Aftyr the scole of the crafty clerk Galfrid. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 425 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i, To mark the crafty wyttis That on both the partis hath set there delitis. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xi. 69 They that suppose themselves wise, or crafty. 1791 *Essay on Shooting* (ed. 2) 249 The most crafty and best trained dog. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 382 His crafty hands are busy, and the harp is murmuring yet. 1877 Holderness *Gloss.*, *Crafty*, skilful, ingenious.

† b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing skill or cleverness; skilfully wrought. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Byrhtferth in Anglia* VIII. 321 To þam iungum munecum þe heora cildhad habbað abysgod on cræftizum bocum. c 1205 LAY. 10355 þe vfenen he makede scid wal wunder ane cræftie. c 1300 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 700 This discipline, and this crafty science. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3665 A four hundredth postis, With crafti coronals and clene. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* (1874) II. 274 The crafty Poesye of excellent virgill. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. 1. 22 Of this matter is little Cupids crafty arrow made.

3. In bad sense (the current use): a. Of persons or their faculties, etc.: Skilful in devising and carrying out underhand or evil schemes; cunning, artful, wily.

c 1300 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 102 Sin that he is so crafty and so sly. 1a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 Thou craftye knave. 1506-24 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xii. 16, I was crafty, and took you with gile. 1599 B. HARRIS *Parvules from Age* 163 Where the most crafty Cheats are held the best Politicians. 1700 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxviii. 272 The weak would... be at the mercy of the strong and the ignorant of the crafty. 1852 MISS YONGE *Camelot* II. i. 2 Robert d'Artois grew to man's estate, crafty, courtly, ambitious, and unscrupulous.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing craft or cunning.

a 1205 *Juliana* 34 Wite me from his (devil's) lað ant wið his crefti crokes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 172 Feyned suggestions and crafty Sutys unto his Grace made. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 53 Nay, you may thinke my loue was craftie loue, And call it cunning. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. ix. 420 This crafty trick. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 710 Had not his crafty schemes been disconcerted.

4. Comb., as *crafty-headed* adj.; † *crafty-siok* a., feigning sickness.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* Induct. 37 Where Hotspurres Father, old Northumberland, Lyes crafty sickie. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 55 A tale, devised long after by some crafty-headed heretics.

**Crafshe**, obs. f. CRAFTYFISH.

**Crag** (kræg), sb. 1. Forms: 3- *crag*, 3-8 *cragge*, (4 *krage*), 4-7 *craggo*, (5 ? *dial. crack*); β. 4-6 *Sc. crage*, 6- *Sc. craig* (kræg). [app. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. and Gael. *craig*, Manx *crag*, *cragg*, Welsh *craig* rock. None of these, however, exactly gives the Eng. *crag*, *cragg*, found in north. dial. already before 1300, and app. of ancient use in the local nomenclature of the north of England and Scottish Lowlands. The mod. *Sc. craig* comes nearer in its vowel to the Celtic form; but it is app. a later development from an earlier *crag* (found in 14-15th c.): cf. *Sc. naig* = *nag*, etc.]

The relations of the Celtic words themselves are obscure. W. *craig* is not the corresponding form to Ir. and Gael. *craig*, which would require *crech* in Welsh. W. has also *carraig*, OW. *carrec*, a stone (sometimes also, a rock), Irish *carraig*, OI. *carraic*, rock, rocky headland, anglicized *carraig*.]

1. A steep or precipitous rugged rock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9885 (Cott.) þis castel . . . es hei sett a-pon þe crag (v. r. *cragg*). c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2240 þat wittye werwolf. kouchid him vnder a kragge. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* vi. 211 Betuixe ane hye crag and the se. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 847 The Irland folk. On cragis clam. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 293 In ane crag that callit is the Bas. 1608 L. GRAY tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Nor . . . was there any . . . way to climbe vp those craggies. 1681 COTTON *Wood. Peak* 76 Bleak Craggs, and naked Hills. 1706 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* (1788) II. 228 The bare sides of these lofty craggs on the right. 1790 BURNS *Duncan Gray* ii, Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* 371 The awful and picturesque rocks called Minto craggs. 1842 TENNYSON *'Break, break, break'* iv, Break, break, break, At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!

b. *Crag and tail* (Geol.): see quot.

1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 217 The . . . island . . . presenting the form of what is usually called 'crag and tail'—i. e. being rocky and precipitous on one side and gradually sloping to the water's edge on the other. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Crag and Tail*, properly 'craig and tail'), applied to a form of Secondary hills common in Britain, where a bold precipitous front is exposed to the west or north-west, and a sloping declivity towards the east. The phenomenon . . . is evidently the result of the currents of the Drift epoch.

2. A detached or projecting rough piece of rock. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Per lies in ilke a hauen many grete craggies of stane. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxiv. He lepte oute and fylle vpon the crackys in the see. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 150 One only rude Row of broken Craggs about the Base of the Tumulus. 1760-73 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. xiv. 160 A crag of it (a mountain) being . . . struck from it by a flash of lightning. 1706 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* I. 193 Many of them are covered, like the steeps of Helvelin, with a continued pavement of craggs.

b. Applied to a curling-stone.

1709 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 16 Then rattled up the rocking crag.

† c. As a material: Rock. *Obs. rare.*

148a *Paston Lett.* No. 86: III. 285, I bequeth to Katerine his wiff . . . a stoon mortar of cragge. [This, although from Norfolk, can hardly belong to 3.]

3. A local name for deposits of shelly sand found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and used for manure; applied in *Geol.* to the Pliocene and Miocene strata to which these deposits belong, called, in order of age, the Coralline Crag, Red Crag, and Mammaliferous or Norwich Crag.

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word; the connexion is not obvious.]

1725 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 77 In Levington . . . was dug the first Crag or Shell, that has been found so useful for improving of Land. 1764 *Gen. Mag.* June 282 There is in Suffolk a manure which the farmers call *cragg*. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 77 An experiment on shell marle from Woodbridge-side, called there, *crag*. 1838 G. A. MANTON *Wond. Geol.* (1848) I. 223 In England a very interesting assemblage of pliocene and miocene strata . . . is called the *Crag*; a provincial term, signifying gravel. *Ibid.* 224 Coralline or lowermost Crag. 1865 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 4) 160 The Red Crag . . . often rests immediately on the London clay, as in the county of Essex.

attrib. 1725 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 78 Whoever looks into any of these Craggs-Pitts cannot but observe how they lie Layer upon Layer. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 210 Sections of the *crag strata*. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* App. 521 It is a *crag-fossil*. 1884 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 4) 167 The commonest of the *Crag shells*.

4. Comb., as *crag-built*, *-carven*, *-covered* adjs., *crag-hawk*, *-platform*, *-work*, etc.; *crag-fast* a., said of a sheep which in climbing among crags gets into a position whence it can neither ascend nor descend.

c 1400 *Promp. Part.* 100 Craggestone [P. *crag stone*], *rupa*, *scopula*, *capid*, *saxum*. 1807 BYRON *Ho. Idleness*, 'When I roved' ii, As I felt when a boy on the *crag-covered* wild. 1881 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. iii. iii. 122 The *crag-built* desarts of the barren deep. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* ii, A huge *crag-platform*. 1878 — *Gareth & L.* 1172 In letters like to those . . . *crag-carven* o'er the streaming Gelt. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccl. Dalmatia* 110 *Crag-hawks* wheeling . . . round the peaks. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4 2 The sheep . . . along the rock ledges . . . seek the freshest grass. And in search of this they sometimes become *crag-fast*. 1888 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 5/2 A steep descent covered with scree, but . . . there is little or no *crag-work*.

† **Crag** (kræg), sb. 2. *Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.*

Forms: a. 4-5 *orage*, 5-8 *orag*, 7 *oragge*, 7-8 *oraggo*; β. *Sc.* 6 *kraig*, 6-8 *craige*, 7 *craigge*, 6- *craig* (kræg). [Chiefly northern: in *Sc.* from 14th c., and may be older. It corresponds to Du. *kraag*, MDu. *cräcche* (Kilian *kraeghe*) m. and fem., Ger. *kragen*, MHG. *kraze* masc., Efris. *kraze*, Wfris. *kraze*, neck, collar; also to Icel. *kragi*, Norw. and Sw. *kraze*, Da. *kræte* collar.]

The WGer. type is \**krago*; but the non-appearance of the word in the earlier stages of the languages is notable. The general opinion of etymologists also is that the Norse and Scandinavian words are from German, since they show only the secondary sense 'collar'; in that case our word is prob. from some Low German source: no OE. \**craga* is recorded, and, if it existed, it could only give *Craw* q.v.]

1. The neck. (Chiefly *Sc.*, but also *north. Eng.*)

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2926 He his crage strake ewyne ine two. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* II. 400 Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 151 Hir sowppl crag inclynand. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 With cumlie crag that wes bayth greit and fair. 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 82 Like waitellulld widowes hangen their crags. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 135 Atlas . . . would . . . breake his crage. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac. Informers* (1860) 46 Extending his noddle, and straining his crag. 1704 R. KINGSTON *Hist. Man* 41, I will command him to be hanged by the Cragge. 1803 SCOTT *Quentin D. vi*, Were I to be hanged myself, no other should tie tippet about my crag. 1876 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Crag*, the neck or countenance. 'He hang a lang crag when t' news com'.

b. The throat. (So G. *kragen*.)

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 92 (Jam.) Couthy chiefs at evening meet their bizzing craggs and mous to weat. *Mod. Sc.* 'Pit that ower yer crag' (=swallow that). 'It's all away down Craig's Close', i. e. swallowed.

c. The crow or crop of a fowl. *dial.*

a 1805 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crag*, the crow. 1803 ALMOND, & Huddersf. *Gloss.*, *Craig* or *Craigie*, the crow, or crop of a fowl.

† 2. A neck of mutton or veal, as a joint. *Obs.* [Cf. SCRAO, which appears to be a perversion of *crag* in this sense.]

1469 Ord. Dk. *Clarence in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 The craggies of veale and moton. 1767 B. THORNTON tr. *Plautus* I. 327 How I shall chop the crags from off the chins.

3. Comb. *crag-bone* (*Sc. -bane*), the bone of the neck, the cervical vertebra; *crag-oloth* (*Sc. craig-claith*), a neck-cloth; *crag-end*, the neck-end of a 'neck' of mutton; now *scrag-end*.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* II. 54 His crag bayne was brokyn. a 1608 DIGBY *Close Open.* (1677) 127 A *crag-end* or two of necks of Mutton. 1665 in *Deprad. Clan Campbell* (1816) 114 Item, twenty *craig-cloaths* and *craivats* for men. 1714 J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* II. 61/2 That he did eat the Cragg Ends of the Neck of Mutton himself, that he might leave the Poor the Shoulders. 1795 *Cock-laird in Orpheus Caled.*, *Craig-claiths* and *lug-babs*.

† **Crag**, sb. 3. *Obs. rare*—1. [A variant of SCRAO: cf. prec., sense 2.] A lean scraggy person.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 131 a, Anaximenes . . . had a panche . . . fatte and great . . . to whome Diogenes came, and spake in this manner, I pray you geue to vs lene craggues some bealy to.

**Crag**, v. 1 *local. trans.* To dress (land) with *crag* (see *CRAO* sb. 1 3).

1771 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Tour E. Eng.* II. 176 There is a strong notion . . . that the land can be craggied but once.

† **Crag**, v. 2. *Obs. or dial. intr.* (See quot.)

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 To hawne wheate and rye stubble . . . to hatch our stackes, and then our manner is to mix haver-strawe with it to make it cragge well, that is to drawe out and lappe about the end of the wispes, to keepe them fast.

**Craggan** (kræg'gān). *Archæol.* [ad. Gael. and Ir. *crogan* pot, dish, pitcher, OIr. *crocan* pot, in Welsh *crochan*.] A rude earthen pot or vessel, such as those made for domestic use by the inhabitants of the remote Hebrides.

1800 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* 28 With regard to these Craggans, there is nothing known in the way of pottery more rude. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 171 The rude craggans of Tiree, manufactured by the old women of the island, and employed for domestic purposes.

**Cragged** (kræg'gēd), a. 1 [f. *CRAO* sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Formed into, beset with, or abounding in crags.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 10 b, The waters descending out of the craggd rocks. 1647 SPRIGGS *Anglia Rediv.* iv. iv. (1834) 237 Through a country so craggd. 1660 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 384 Cragged ways and dangerous precipices. 1832 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonaparte* II. 115 The mountains were lofty, with snowy peaks and craggd sides.

b. *transf. and fig.* Rugged, rough.

a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 384 As knave wyth this craggd knad hym kylie I. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. cxx. 150 b, A craggd headlong downefall. 1603 CAMDEN *Rem.*, Our English names running rough with craggd consonants. 1609 ROBERTS *Classic Bibl.* 404 He is not rough and craggd, but smooth and polished. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 375 Having . . . a sharp and craggd Stone in the Right Kidney.

**Cragged**, a. 2 Also *Sc. craiged*. [f. *CRAO* sb. 2 + -ED 2.] Chiefly in parasynthetic combs.: Having a . . . neck, -necked; as in *narrow-cragged*.

1607 MARKHAM *Carval* III. 14 His necke straight, firme . . . and not as my Countreyman say) withie-cragg'd, which is loose and pilyant. 1722 RAMSAY *Fables* xvii, A narrow craiged Pig.

**Cragginess** (kræg'gēdnēs). [f. *CRAO* sb. 2 + -NESS.] The quality of being craggd; ruggedness, roughness.

1598 FLORIO, *Ruvidenza*, roughness. . . sharpnes, craggdnes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 7 By the reason of the craggdness and hard passages of their country. 1606 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 8 Falling through the downe-right places of stones and craggdness of the Rocks. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 367 [He] voided much Gravel, and Stones of a considerable bigness and craggdness.

**Craggily**, adv. *rare*. [f. *CRAO* sb. 2 + -LY 2.] In a craggy manner, ruggedly.

1598 FLORIO, *Scoscesamento*, ruggedly, steepely, craggily.

**Cragginess** (kræg'gēdnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being craggy; ruggedness.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. iv. 26 The Mountainous cragginess of the country. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 251 Its high Hills . . . thought unpleasant objects for their cragginess. 1735-6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 319 By the hardness and cragginess of the ways, their feet had been so hurt. 1803 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 112 About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, cragginess, and desolation.

**Craggus**: see *CRAO* sb. 3

**Craggy** (kræg'gi), a. Also *Sc. craigie*, -y. [f. *CRAO* sb. 1 + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by crags; of the nature of a crag, steep and rugged.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 108 Thys hyl is craggy and eke cavernous. 1555 EDM. DECADES 80 Craggy rocks full of the denues of wyld beasts. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cvii. (1612) 415 So inaccessible is Wales, so mountainous, and craggie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 289 Whose Bark . . . Or Pinnace anchors in a craggy Bay. 1769 *De For's Tour Gl. Brit.* III. 154 We . . . entered Craven, which is a very hilly and craggy Country. 1766 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* (1788) II. 227 Bunterdale opens with a grand craggy mountain on the right. 1803 STEVENSON *Treas.* III. iii. xiv. (1886) 110 One of the hills, with two quaint, craggy peaks.

2. *transf.* Hard and rough or rugged in form.

1508 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittis* (1879) 54 Wear the hart of craggie flint or Steele. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 140 Three craggy Blocks. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 101 The . . . craggy Part of each of these Bones. 1807-08 S. COOPER *First Lines Swrg.* (ed. 5) 197 Neither is the swelling always irregular and craggy. 1890 A. C. DOWLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 261 The craggy, strongly lined face of the old merchant.

3. *fig.* Hard to get through or deal with; rough, rugged, difficult; perilous. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* of prec. senses).

1593 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Smooth this craggie trauayl. 1634 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Patenc.* 64 Hee . . . brought the Commonwealt into a craggie and redoubtable danger. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 76 The quest of it is craggie, difficult, and painful. 1806 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 104 Byron 'liked something craggy to break his mind upon'.

b. Of sound: Rough, harsh. *rare.*

1774 W. MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 153 The whole passage has a broken, or rather, to borrow a metaphor from a sister art, a craggy form. 1806 *Sunday at Home* 134/1 Sounds that are very harsh, craggy, and grating to English ears.

4. Comb., as *craggy-faced*, *-forked*, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. *Handy-Crafts* 247 One day he sate . . . Upon a steep Rock's craggy-forked crown.

**Cragman** (kræg'mān). Also *Sc. craige*.

[For *crag's man*, f. *CRAO* 1: cf. *landsmān*.] One accustomed to, or skilled in, climbing crags.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'I was a bauld cragman,' he said, 'ance in my life'. 1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 145 The cragsmen and boatmen of this wild coast. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 303 A good cragsman may scramble direct to the top of Scawfell from this spot.

**Craich**, **Craie**, var. of *CRAECH*, *CRAIE*. **Craier**, obs. form of *CRAIER*.

**Craiff, Craift**, obs. Sc. ff. CRAVE, CRAFT.

**Craig**, Sc. and north. form of CRAIG sb. 1 and 2.

**Craigie** (kr<sup>2</sup>gl). Sc. and north. Also 8 **cragy**, 9 **craily**. [f. *craig*, CRAIG 2 + dim. -IE.] = CRAIG 2. 1724 RAMSAY *Treatise*. Misc. (1733) I. 21 A good blew bonnet on his head, An owl's about his craggy. 1795 BURNS *Jolly Beggar's* Air vi. If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant, May I ne'er weat my craggy. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 102 If ever aw gan there agyen, The deel may break my craggy.

**Craik**, obs. Sc. f. CARRACK.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 39 Nother houk nor craik May heir brulk sail. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott.* II. 601 Ane greit navin. Of craik and coluin, of mony bark and barge.

**Craik, Craill**, var. of CRAKE, CREELE.

**Crailed**, a. Perhaps for *crulled*, *crulled*, curled. [Crulled is Devonshire dial., and the author was from Plymouth. Cf. also CRAIL v.] 1793 T. NERVE *City & C. Purch.* 20 [Balcony Railings] are sometimes made of cast iron of various figures in semi Relief, and others of wrought iron, in crail'd work, or flourishes, of different shapes, according to. Fancy. (So 1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Balcony*. CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1753 cites Neve's statement, but reads *crail-work*, which has thence passed into *Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.* (1855) s.v. *Craill*.)

**Craim, craimer**, var. of CRAME, CRAMER.

**Craime**, obs. var. of CRANE, CRANNY.

† **Crainte**. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *crainte* fear, f. pa. pple. of *craindre* to fear.] Fear.

c 1477 CANTON *Yason* 103 b, Sorow, craynte and doubte departed from his herte.

So † **Craintive** a. [a. F. *crainitif*, -ive: see -IVE], fearful, timorous.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 In all affection crayntyue.

**Craion, Crair**, obs. ff. CRAYON, CHAYER.

**Craise, Craised**, obs. ff. CRAZE, CRAZED.

**Craisey**, var. of CRAYSE, a buttercup.

**Craik** (kr<sup>2</sup>lk), sb. Also Sc. **oraik**. [In sense 1, app. a. ON. *kríka* f. *crow*, *krákr* m. raven (Norw. *kraake*, Sw. *kräka*, Da. *krage*, *kråk*); cf. also Ger. dial. *kräke*, *kracke*, *krack* in same sense: see Grimm. Of echoic origin: cf. CROAK. In sense 2, perh. orig. the same word (*corn craik* = *corn crow*), but now viewed as directly derived from the grating cry of the bird, as in sense 3: cf. the Gr. *κράξ*, *κράξ* - as name of some croaking fowl.]

1. A crow or raven. north. dial. c 1300 *Scyns Sag.* 3893 Fulfid e now the crakes crying. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Briddes of krakis kalland him. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Rukes and crakes and ober fowles. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Craike, *cornix*, *cornus*. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, Craike, a Crow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Craike or Craike, a rook or crow. 'Aud crake-sticks', an old rook's nest. 1876 in *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*

2. A name of birds of the family *Rallidae*, esp. the CORN-CRAKE (also *Bean Craike*) or Landrail (*Crex pratensis*); also the *Water Craike* or *Spotted Craike* (*Porzana maruilla*).

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* lxi. The Corn Craike, the pundar at hand. 1791 BURNS *Elgy* *Capt. Henderson* ix. Mourm, clam'ring craks at close of day. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* 213 The young craks run as soon as they have burst the shell. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* c. iv. The brook shall flood the haunts of horn and craike. 1863 *Spring Lapt.* 353 None of the rails or crakes appear to come so far north. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Lays Leisure Hours* 49, I hear, in gloamin grey The craike among the corn.

3. The cry of the corn-craike.

1876 D. GORRIE *Summer & Wint.* in *Orkneys* v. 104 The far-heard craik of the rail. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 218 The corncrakes. utter their loud call of 'Craike, craike, craike!' not unlike the turning of a wooden rattle.

4. Comb. **craike-berry** (north.), the CROW-BERRY (*Empetrum nigrum*); **craike-needle**, the Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb (*Scandix Pecten*).

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, Craikeberries, crowberries. Craike-needle, Shepherd's-needle, or the Seed-Vessels of it. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 612 Black-berryed Heath, Crow, or Craike-berries. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Grnak's Greenland* 65 We found here... a great quantity of black craikeberries... nearly as well flavoured as our own. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 337 Black Crow-berry, or Craike-berry... is a small shrubby prostrate plant.

**Craik** (kr<sup>2</sup>lk), v. 1. Also 5- Sc. **oraik**. [If CROAK goes back to an OE. \**crācian* (of which the recorded *crācian* would be dim.), *craike* may be the northern form, as in *oak*, *ake*, etc.; cf. LG. *krāken* in Grimm. But *craik* is of late appearance, and both it and *craike* may be of echoic origin.]

1. *intr.* To utter a harsh grating cry: said of the crow, quail, corn-craike, etc.

(The first quot. may belong to CRAKE v.) c 1306 CHAUCER *Merck. T.* 606 The slakke skin about his nekke schakith, Whil that he song; so chaunteth he and craketh. c 1490 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Als the Quailzie crakand in the corne. 1547 *Pore Heil* x in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. j. 38 Some bluster and blowe And craike (as the crow). 1592 FLORIO *and Fruits* 10 When the crowe begins to craike, The Fox beguiles him of his cake. a 1603 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 504 Geise and gaislings cryes and crakes. [Cf. CRAK v.] 1886 W. W. FOWLER *Year with Birds* 32 Crooning, craking, and hopping into it again.

† 2. To grate harshly; to creak. Obs.

1857 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 73 The craking of a door.

† **Crake**, v. 3. Obs. exc. dial. A variant of CRAK v. (being the direct phonetic repr. of OE. *crācian*), used esp. in the sense 'To boast, brag'.

It is still in dial. use, e.g. in Suffolk.

**Crakel** (e, obs. f. CRACKLE.

**Craiken**: see KRAKEN.

**Cra'ker**, dial. [f. CRAKE v. 1] = CRAKE sb. 2. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1799) 24 Wrens, Stone-Chaker, Craker, Cuckow. *Ibid.* 37 Left the Craker to cry and lisp as he pleased. 1805 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 177 *Corn Craike*, Cracker, or Craker (North; Salep).

**Craker**, obs. f. CRACKER, esp. a boaster.

† **Crakow** (kr<sup>2</sup>kau). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 4-5 **crakowe**, 5 **crawow**, 7-9 **crac(k)owe**, 8 **crakow**, **crakoo**. [f. *Crakow*, *Krakau*, or *Cracovie*, in Poland, whence they were introduced to England: see Zébot, *Dějiny Kroje v Zeměch Českých* (History of Costume in Bohemia), Prague (1892) 333.] A boot or shoe with a very long pointed toe, worn at the end of the 14th century.

c 1367 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. clxxxvi. 231 Habent etiam sutulares rostratas in unius digiti longitudine quas 'crakowes' vocantur; potius iudicantur ungulae. demum quam ornamenta hominum. c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 128 Wip tagged clothes and crakowe pykis. c 14... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 With her long crakowis. 14... tr. *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. App. 467 A man... was compelled to eite the crakowes and leder of his schoone. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 47 A Stone-Coffin, wherein lay the Corps of a Man... upon his Legs were a Pair of Boots picked like Crakows. 1866 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 110 But one representation of crakowes thus fastened has been recorded, and in that instance they are secured to the girdle.

**Crakow** (e: see CRACKOWE.

† **Crall**, v. Obs. [Allied to *crull*, *CURL*: cf. Swiss *krallen* to curl oneself up, become twisted; in Grimm.] *trans.* To bend, curve, twist, curl.

c 1400 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 35 Penne under þo wyngþ þo skyn þo cralle. *Ibid.*, Summe cralled, sum streit. † a 1500 *Flowerman's Tale* Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 134 (Mätz.) A courser... With curious harnes quaintly crallit.

**Crall**, obs. f. CRAWL; var. KRAAL.

**Crām** (krām), v. Forms: 1 **crammian**, 4-5 **crom**, 4-7 **cramm** (e, 5 **cremmyn**, 6 **cromme**, 6-7 **cramme**, 7 **crambe**, 7-8 **cramb**, 6- **cram**. [OE. *crammian* (:-\**krammjan*), deriv. of the strong vb. *crimman*, *cram(m)*, *crummen* to insert; cf. OHG. *krimman*, *chrimman* to press, pinch, scratch, and its deriv. Ger. dial. *krammen* to claw, also ON. *krémja* (*krámði*, *krámð* or *krámð*) to squeeze, bruise, pinch (:-\**kram(m)jan*), Sw. *krama* to squeeze, press, strain. The primary meaning was 'to press, squeeze': cf. also CRAMP. The 15th c. variant *cremm-yn* appears to be from Norse.

Some of the dialects preserve senses more akin to those in the continental languages; cf. the following:

1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetland Gloss.*, *Cram*, to scratch severely with the finger-nails. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Cram*, to crumple, tumble, disarrange. 'Look how my dress is crammed!'

1. *trans.* To fill (a receptacle) with more than it properly or conveniently holds, by force or compression; less strictly, to fill to repletion, fill quite full or overfull, 'pack'. Const. *with*.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (L.) 190 *Faricio*, ic crammige oððe fylle. c 1306 CHAUCER *Parl.* Prol. 20 My longe cristal stoonen 1-crammed ful of cloutes and of boones. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 *Cremmyn*, or stuffyn, *farcino*, *repleo*. 1523 STANFURD *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Thee gats ar cramd with an armye. 1635 PAGITT *Christiogr.* 231 Till hee had drained them dry to crambe his own Coffers. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 31 Dec. The room where the ball was to be, crammed with fine ladies. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 502/1 Every avenue leading to the fair was crammed. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/2 The boisterous party of us that crammed a double compartment.

b. *intr.* with passive sense. *rare*.

a 1763 J. BYRON *Poems* (1773) I. 11 The Coach was full as it could cram.

2. *esp.* To feed with excess of food (*spec.* poultry, etc., to fatten them for the table); to overfeed, stuff, fill to satiety.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 The knave crammeth is crop. 1723 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* 1. 42 Tyl hare bagge and hare bely were brefful ycrammid. 1777 B. GOODE *Herrsch's Hush.* iv. (1586) 169 [Pigeons] must be crammed in such sort as you crame Capons. 1830 BRAITHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 86 Wee were not created onely to crame our selves. 1861 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., Those that feed themselves abroad... are of better nourishment, than such as are cramd in a coop. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 144 The infant... stuffed and crammed with paps and puddings. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 June. The little garden where I was crammed with gooseberries. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Down. Econ.* II. 75 In the Society Islands, dogs were crammed, as poultry with us, for the sake of improving their flesh.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To eat greedily or to excess, to stuff oneself; to 'stuff'.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 24 And so againe crammes in. As if a fortnight he had fasting bin. 1634 Heywood *Witches of Lanc.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 219 Such a bevy of belademes... crammings like so many Cormorants. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 770. 1795-96 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lonsiad* II. Wks. I. 235 Madam Schwellenberg, inclined to cram, Was wondrous busy o'er a plate of ham.

3. *fig. (trans.)* To fill quite full, overfill (with facts, knowledge, etc.).

1881 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 22 Neither stuffe the bodye, nor choke the conceit, which it lightly doeth, when it is to much crammed. 1881 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 91 Cram's with prayse, and make's As fast as tame things. 1774 FOOTE *Comers* I. Wks. 1799 II. 157 He never crams congregations, gives them more than they can carry away. 1808 SCOTT *Tales Grandif.* Ser. I. xxxii. (1841) 125/2 A boy of fourteen... with as much learning as two excellent schoolmasters could cram him with. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Curr. Dis.* 35 Books crammed with useless statements.

4. To thrust, force, stuff, crowd (anything) into a receptacle or space, etc. which it overfills, down any one's throat, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4455 Pus make 3e vessels... to 3oure foule corse, To cram in 3oure carious. 1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 533 Cramme not in People, by sending too fast, Company after Company. 1698 LOCKE *Toleratun* I. Wks. 1727 II. 243 Cram a Medicine down a sick Man's Throat. 1709 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1700) 348 Do not... cram your Hands into your Pocket. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* I, Andy was obliged to cram his face into his hat to hide the laugh. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xiv. 166 He was... cramming his shirts into his portmanteau.

b. *fig.*

1728 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 97 b, Though he never crome hys synne in to the prestes care. 1810 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 106 You cram these words into mine eares, against The stomacke of my sense. 1668 LD. CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I would advise you to eate your words... else... He crame them downe your throate with my sworde. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 200 To have an Oath of Abjuration cramm'd down their Throats. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 14, I had but little heart to my nouns and pronouns, which now began to be crammed upon me. 1863 HOLLAND *Let. James* xix. 275 [To] cram a lie down the public throat. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* Pref., To cram as many facts as possible into their pages.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, crowd. *rare*.

c 1750 *Scotland's Glory* 69 A crowd then crams into the Kirk.

d. *slang.* To make (a person) 'swallow', i.e. believe, false or exaggerated statements. Cf. colloq. to stuff (a person) up; and see CRAM sb. 3. CRAMMER 3. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* 1085 (Farmer), I lately came over him for a good round sum... Luckily, I crammed him so well that, etc. 1888 SCOTT *Nigel* xviii. Ridiculous tales... with which... Richie Moniplies had been crammed. 1885 — *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 13 He crammed people, as it is termed, about duels, etc., which never existed. 1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii. Poor Caledonian youth! I have been cramming him with the most dreadful lies.

6. *colloq.* To prepare (a person) for an examination or special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing his memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to the temporary object aimed at.

Orig. *University slang*; always depreciative or hostile.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. iv. § 10 As a man may be eating all day, and for want of digestion is never nourished; so these endless readers may cram themselves in vain with intellectual food, and without real improvement of their minds, for want of digesting it by proper reflections. 1805 FOMBLANQUE in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 394 An uneducated man, when crammed for an occasion. 1807 WHATELEY *Logic* (1837) p. xxvi. By learning questions and answers by rote, — in the cant phrase of undergraduates, by getting crammed. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 94 He had been well crammed in his science. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* II. ix. 179 Cramming Ministers and Members of Parliament with statistical facts. 1879 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/5 Their boys had not been crammed, but had diligently studied their subjects.

b. To 'get up' (a subject) hastily for an occasion, without any regard to its permanent retention or educative influence.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VII. xxi, Randal had spent the afternoon in cramming the subject from agricultural journals and Parliamentary reports. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 Wasting six months in cramming up a minimum of forgettable matter. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1820 E. TATHAM *New Addr. Free Members Convoc. Oxford* 21 The business of cramming preparatory to Public Examination. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Friends* 150 'What are you cramming at?' said he. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xv, She can cram for an examination.

7. *trans.* To urge on forcibly (a horse). *slang.*

c 1830 C. WICKSTED *Cheshire Hunt* iv. in Eg. Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 207 Who's cramming his mare up yon steep rotten bank? 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. i. 15 Getting to the bottom of the nullah as best I might, I crammed my steed up the opposite sides. 1852 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponges's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 379 Taking his horse back a few paces, [he]... crammed him manfully at the pailings, and got over.

8. *intr.* To thrust oneself in, intrude. *dial.*

1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Cram*, to intrude. 'My Papa doesn't like me to cram in that way'.

**Gram** (krām), sb. [f. prec. verb.]

1. A mass of dough or paste used for cramming fowls, etc.; any food used to fatten. *dial.*

1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Hush.* (1623) 141 To cram a Capon... take Barley-meale... and... make it into a good stiffe dough; then make it into long grams, biggest in the midst, and small at both ends, and... give the Capon a full gorge-full. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 18 Mix up two quarts of flour, four ounces of Jamaica Pepper, [etc.], to the consistence of Grams. 1790 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. 1. 99 Receipt for making grams [for calves].

2. A crammed or densely crowded condition or party; a dense crowd, crush, 'squeeze'. *colloq.*

1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 5 Aug. It was a prodigious cram, and we turned away no end of people. 1861 ETHEL COXON *Basil Pl.* I. 77 A cram like the Fields' can't be pleasant.

3. *slang.* A lie. (Cf. CRAM v. 5.) 1842 PUNCH II. 21/2 (Farmer) It soundeth somewhat like a cram. 1886 B. GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. xvi. 244 Master... believes all the crams we tell.

4. The action of cramming information for a temporary occasion (see CRAM v. 6); the information thus hastily and temporarily acquired.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. 98 Going into the school clad in his examination coat, and padded over with a host of crams [cf. *Cram-paper* in next]. 1869 MILL *Liberty* II. 81 The temptation of contenting himself with cram. 1860 SAT. REV. IX. 308/1 He has not only crammed, but he has thoroughly digested and assimilated the cram. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xi. (1880) 94 If capacity for taking in cram would do it, he would be all right. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 27 Cram is a mere mechanical operation, of which a reasoning animal should be ashamed.

b. = CRAMMER 2.

1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's Daw.* ix. (Farmer), I shall go to a coach, a cram, a grindstone.

6. *Weaving.* A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed (Webster 1864).

**Cram-**: the vb. or sb. in combination.

1. [cf. CRAM v. 2, sb. 1.] **cram-cake**, + (a) ? fried cake, pancake; (b) = CRAM sb. 1. (*dial.*); + **cram-maid**, ? a woman who crams or fattens fowls, a poultry-woman; + **cram-paste**, ? = *cram-cake*.

1838 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 2 Therf cramcakes wet with oyle [1838 therf paast sodun in watir, bamwed, ether fried, with oile]. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 137 Placente sunt panes facti azima per quoddam artificium... angl. Cram-pastes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80/1 Cram cake, collirida, lagannu. 1688 *Althorp MS.* in Simpson's *Washingtons* p. xxxi, To the Cram maide. 1834 *Ibid.* xiii. 4 Wooden platters for the cramaid. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addit., *Cram cake*, a cake made of oatmeal or other coarse meal for feeding fowls.

2. [cf. CRAM v. 6, sb. 4.] **cram-book**, a book used for 'cramming' a subject; **cram-boy** (*nonce-ud.*), a boy who has been 'crammed' for an examination; **cram-coach**, a tutor who 'crams' pupils for an examination; **cram-man** (*nonce-ud.*), cf. *cram-boy* above; **cram-paper**, a paper of items to be 'crammed' for an examination. (All *colloq.*)

1856 SAT. REV. 14 Aug. 150 Cramming, crammers, and cram-books, are the... fruits of this examination system... A cram-man is worthless enough... But a cram-boy is simply made less healthy and more conceited. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Science* (1890) 116 The drudgery of... popular lecturing and cram-book writing. 1885 M. PATTISON *Memo.* 292 The successful cram-coach. 1888 *Daily News* 29 June 5/1 Partially to abolish the cram-creating system of payment by results.

**Cramaid**, var. *cram-maid*: see CRAM.

**Cramasie**, -sye: see CRAMOIST.

**Crambe**, obs. form of CRAM.

+ **Crambe** (kræ'mbr). *Obs.* Also 7 *cramb*.

[a. L. *crambe*, a. Gr. *κράμβη* a kind of cabbage.]

1. Cabbage: only *fig.*, and usually in reference to the Latin phrase *crambe repeta* cabbage repeated, renewed, or served up again, applied by Juvenal (VII. 154 *Occidit miseros crambe repeta magistros*) to any distasteful repetition. So in med.L. *crambe bis cocta, bis posita*, cabbage twice sodden, twice served up.

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat.* Crosse (1846) 320 (D.), I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your crambe. 1600 ABT. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 301 This never cometh, but for want of other matter, being a crambe, oftentimes sodde. 1660 GAUDEN *Antisacrilegus* 17 That Boanerges... hath so oft... killed the world with the poisonous cram of his Paradoxes. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactic* 329 It is nauseous to the strongest Stomach to have the Crambe disconcerted so often drest up. 1753 ELLWOOD *Life* (1765) 289 It was indeed a Hash of ill-cooked Crambe.

2. Hence, (Distasteful) repetition. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 330 That Crambe, *Zach.* 9. 11, etc. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 18. 397 You obtrude upon us this Crambe no fewer than seven times. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* II. Can we not understand an order... of praying, reading, expounding, and administering, unless our Prayers be still the same Crambe of words? 1721 BAILEY, *Crambe*, a Repetition of Words, or saying the same Thing over again. 1757 J. BYRON *Poems, Rem. Pamphlet* 36 Forbid the Gallic Nambly Pamby Here to repeat its crazy crambe.

3. = CRAMBO 1 b, 3.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. v. F. Joule, owle, foule, troule, boule. P. Crambe, another of the Diuells games! 1630 — *New Inn* I. iii, Where every Iouial Tinker, for his chinke, May cry, mine host, to crambe! *give vs drinke*; And doe not stinke, but skinke, or else you stinke. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crambe* or *Crambo*, a Term us'd among School-boys, when in Rhiming, he is to forfeit, who repeats a word that was said before. 1808 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 353.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrens* 72 Nauseating crambe verities, and questions over-queried. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 21 A Crambe-Pun and Quibble.

Hence + **Crambe** v., to play crambo.

1623 B. JONSON *Tale Two* IV. i, Change my name of Miles To Guile's, Wile's, Pile's, Bile's, or the foulest name You can devise, to crambe with for ale.

**Cramble** (kræ'mbl), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *crambil*, 9 *dial. crammel*, -le. [Actual origin obscure: in *form* app. a freq. and dim. from stem *cramb*: see CRAM. Analogous forms, but none of them exactly corresponding in form and sense, are Ger. *krameln* to grope or clutch about, to finger; Ger. and E.Fris. *krimmeln* to crawl, *krabbeln* to crawl, move with all fours, or with many limbs as an insect, to grope with the fingers, clamber, scramble up. Cf. also SCRAMBLE.]

+ 1. *intr.* To creep about with many turns and twists: said of roots, stems, etc. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126/42 To *crambil*, *reptitare*. 1597 GEMARDE *Herbal* I. xvi. 19 [It] hath many crooked and crambling rootes of a woody substance, very like unto the right Cyperus. *Ibid.* I. xviii. 24 Also the root crambleth... hither and thither. *Ibid.* II. cxlix. 431 Armes or braunches crambling or leaning toward the grounde.

2. Of persons or animals: To crawl, hobble, walk lamely, decrepily, stiffly, or feebly. (Still used in north. Eng. dialects down to Cheshire and Lincolnshire.)

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. 11 The gathering of the foales legges makes it cramble with the hinder parts, and goe both crookedly and ill-faouredly. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 191 Up which defatigating hill we crambled with no small difficulty. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crammel* or *Cramble*, to walk ill, as with corns on the feet, to hobble. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Cramble*, to hobble or creep. *Cramble*, to crawl on the hands and knees. 1877 HOLTERNESS *Gloss.*, *Cramble*, to walk feebly or lamely: 'Poor awd man, he can hardly cramble'. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Cramble*, to move as though the joints were stiff. 1884 Cheshire *Gloss.*, *Cramble*, to hobble. (Macclesfield.)

3. *trans.* (See quot.) Cf. CRAM, CRAMP.

1833 Huddersfield *Gloss.*, *Crammle*, to twitch, or squeeze into a small compass. Thus a shoe is *crammled* down at the heel.

**Cramble**, sb. *north. dial.* [Allied to prec. vb.] Boughs or branches of crooked and angular growth; used for rustic work or firewood.

1700 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 289 'Crambles'—firewood boughs, for to 121, a load. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crambles*, the large knotted boughs of trees. 1858 W. WHITE *Month in Yorksh.* XI. 112 A cramble gate is a rustic gate with zigzaggy rails.

**Crambly**, a. *north. dial.* [f. CRAMBLE v. + -Y.]

1876 Mid-Yorksh. *Gloss.*, *Crambly*, in a cramped state. 1876 Cumbld. *Gloss.*, *Crambly*, tottery, unsteady. 1884 Cheshire *Gloss.*, *Crambly*, lame. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Crambly*, crambly, shaky, tottering, decrepit.

**Crambo** (kræ'mbo). [app. a popular variation of CRAMBE: cf. senses 1 b and 4.]

1. A game in which one player gives a word or line of verse to which each of the others has to find a rhyme.

1660 PERRY *Diary* 20 May, From thence to the Hague again playing at Crambo in the waggon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 p. 6 A Cluster of Men and Women... diverting themselves at a Game of Crambo. 1718 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 504 p. 1 Those who can play at Crambo, or cap Verses. 1721 BAILEY, *Crambo*, a Play in Rhiming, in which he that repeats a Word that was said before, forfeits something. 1837 BLACKIE *Mag.* XLI. 289 A sort of Hellenic crambo—Hesiod singing one verse, and Homer filling up the meaning with another.

b. *Dumb crambo*: a game in which one set of players have to guess a word agreed upon by the other set, after being told what word it rhimes with, by acting in dumb show one word after another till they find it. (Sometimes *transf.* = dumb show.)

1806 PRATER *Poems* (1864) I. 293 One finds my pretty chambermaid, And courts her in dumb crambo. 1839 *Ibid.* I. 66 And showed suspicions in dumb crambo. 1884 EDNA LYALL *W's Two* xxiii, Brush your hair with your hands! This is something between Dumb Crambo and Mulberry Bush!

2. *transf.* Rime, riming: said in contempt.

1697 PRIOR *Sat. mod. Transl.* 92 Wks. (1892) II. 362 Rymer to Crambo privilege does claim Not from the poet's genius, but his name. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 6. 2 2 For Faith the freedom of Dear Cuz, Pop'd out as Crambo pat to Buzz. 1700 SWIFT *To Stella*, His similes in order set, And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get. 1808 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 142 A page or two of such crambo. 1876 BROWNING *Poet's Croisic* lxxiv, Every scribbler he permits embalm His crambo in the Journal's corner!

+ 3. A fashion in drinking. *Obs.* (Cf. CRAMBE 3, quot. 1630.)

1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 12 And were drunke according to all the learned rules of Drunkenness, as *Upsy-Freeze*, *Crambo*, *Parmizant*, &c. 1637 T. YOUNG *England's Bane* (Brand), He is a Man of no Fashion that cannot drinke *Supernaculum*, carouse the *Hunters Hoop*, quaffe *Upsyfresse Crosse*, bowse in *Permyssant*, in *Pimlico*, in *Crambo*.

+ 4. = CRAMBE, repetition. Also *attrib.* *Obs.* c 1670 MARVELL *Hist. Poem* 87 And with dull crambo feed the silly sheep. 1705 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 154 Stuffing every half page... with his crambo Storys.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crambo-rime*, -song; *crambo-olink*, -jingle = sense 2.

1706 LLOYD *Odes, Oblivion* II. 9 Sacred to thee the crambo rhyme. 1708 BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* viii, Amaist as soon as I could spell, I to the crambo-jingle fell. 1706 — *On Scotch Bard* I, A' ye wha live by crambo-clink. 1709 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Feb., A crambo song, on his own name. 1876 CLERK in D. Macleod's *Life N. Macleod* I. iii. 33 He would improvise crambo rhymes.

**Crame** (kræ'm), sb. *Sc.* Forms: f—*crame*; also 6 *craym*, *creame*, 8 *creme*, 9 *crain*, *cream*, *kraim*, *kreame*. [Adopted in 15th c. Sc. from MDu. (Flem.), or MLG. *krāme*, *kraeme*, *krām*, *kraem*, in mod.Du. *kraam*, LG. *kraam*, *krām*, tent, booth, stall, stock of wares. A word common to continental WGer.: cf. OFris., EFris. *krām* (WFr. *kreame*, Wang. *krām*); OHG. *chram*, *crām* masc., MHG. *krām* m., *krāme* f., Ger. *krām* m. dial., *krame* m., f. The original sense is shown by OHG. to be 'tent-covering, awning'. In the transferred sense 'wares, merchandise, toys' the word went with German traders to the north (Icel. Norw., Sw., Da. *kram* n.), and into Slavonic and Lithuanian (Pol. *kram*, Boh. *krām*, Illyr. *krama*, Lith. *krāmas*), and prob. entered Scotland in a similar way. There is no trace of it in Gothic, or in OE.]

1. A booth or stall where goods are sold in a market or fair. (In common use in Sc.)

1477 JAS. III *Charter* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 8 The Cramys of Chapmen. 1531 *Edin. Council Regul.* in R. Chambers *Tradit. Edin.* (1846) 307 Ony manner of burdis or cramis to sell siklyke stuff. 1609 *Acts of Sederunt* 29 Feb. (Jam.), If they make any merchandise privily in a shop or crame. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 207 (*Lauden, Roxb.*) (Jam.) Booths, (or as they are here called, crams) containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected... at the fairs. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gam* IV. 137 Kramis, tents, and stands were swept away. 1881 MACGREGOR *Hist. Glasgow* xiii. 113 Freeman whose 'cram' might stand opposite their own doors. 1884 HARRISON *Overs Towns College* II. 41 The 'Old Kirk' is barnaced round with 'krames'.

+ 2. A pack or bundle of goods carried about for sale; a pedlar's stock of wares. *Obs.*

1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 24 (Jam.) To help him to aine craym, that he may trawell to win his living in the cuntry. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Pede pulverosus*, Ane pedder, is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis aine pack or creame vpon his back. 1706 MARR *of Collington* in J. Watson *Collect. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 40 Oft have I turnt your hether crame.

3. *Comb.*, as *crame-folk*; *crame-ware* [Ger. *kramwaare*], goods sold in a crame.

1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Zetland* 131 (Jam.) Set up booths or shops, where they sell... several sorts of crame-ware, as linen, muslin, etc.

+ **Crame**, sb. *2 north. dial.* *Obs.* [cf. Du. *kram* cramp, cramp-iron, hook.]

1614-5 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 Pd. for iron crames for the Church coffins.

+ **Crame**, v. *north. dial.* *Obs.* [cf. Du. and dial. Ger. *krammen* to fasten with cramps, f. Du. *kram* cramp, hook, fastening.] *trans.* To fasten or mend with cramps or hold-fasts.

1614 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 Pd. for craminge our church leades with iron, viij d. 1667 *Ibid.* 223 For craminge the shovell, 2 d.

**Cramer** (kræ'mar). *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also *cremar*, *creamer*, *crammer*, *crainer*, *kramer*. [In 15th c. Sc., a. MLG. *krēmer*, *krāmer*, *krāmer*, or MDu. (Flem.) *kramer*, *krāmer*, in LG. *krāmer*, *krāmer*, mod.Du. *kramer*, petty trader, retailer, pedlar, hawk, prop. keeper of a CRAME; = OHG. *chrāmari*, *krāmari*, MHG. *krāmære*, *krāmer*, *krāmer*, mod.G. *krāmer* (*kramer*): like the root-word, introduced by German trade into other langs.: Icel. *kramari*, Sw. *krāmars*, Da. *krammer*, Pol. *kramars*, etc.]

One who sells goods at a stall or booth; also a pedlar or hawk.

1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 184 Graytht boycht be the King fra a cremar at the Kirk dure. 1504 *Ibid.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 120 To aine cremare for aine Psalter. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 300 James Dalzell Merchand, and Alexander Fousie cramer. 1641 SIR T. ROE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 458 The pedling French trade must be met with, by diligent search, at the landing of these creamers. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842) III. 336 Diverse books set forth by Jesuits, inbrought in this countrie by Poles, crammers, and others. 1718 J. SPOTTISWOOD *Forms of Process*, Perquisites... from the crammers in the outer hall. 1791 *Statist. Acc.* II. 508 (*Forfar*) (Jam.) 2 creamers, persons who go through the parish, and buy butter, hens, eggs, etc., mostly for the Dundee market.

**Cramerie** (*acid*): see KRAMERIC.

**Cramery**. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also *cremary*. [cf. MLG. *krēmerie*, *crāmerie*, G. *krāmerie*, *kramerei*, Du. *kramerij* (Kilian *kraemerij* 'merx') the trade or merchandise of a CRAMER.] 'Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar' (Jam.).

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Small cremary. 1535 STEWART *Crown. Scot.* III. 237 Of siluer werk, and goldin cremary, Of silk and sabill, and of tapestry. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyr* 4501 Gift with my merchandise (*Bannatyne MS.* *cramery*) 3e list to mell Heir I haue Folie-Hattis to sell.

**Cram-full** (kræ'm-fu:l), a. [f. CRAM v. or a. + FULL.] As full as cramming will effect; very full, over-full.

1837 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 92 Cram full, and very interesting meeting. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Fabrics, cramful of patents. 1889 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The ceremonial of the Jews is cram-full of similar superstitions.



**Crammable** (kræm'āb'l, a. colloq. [f. CRAM v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being 'crammed' (see CRAM v. 6 b.).

1867 J. M. Wilson in *Ess. on Lib. Education* 270 Geology and Chemistry are frightfully crammable. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 376 2 Your undergraduate scents a crammable subject like a bloodhound.

**Crammasy, -assy**: see CRAMOISY.

**Crammed** (kræmd), ppl. a. [f. CRAM v.]

1. Stuffed full beyond the natural capacity; spec. fattened for the table.

1877 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks.* 73 The crammed fowls come quickly to his death. 1890 *Bowler Anthropol.* xxii. 241 As fat as crammed Capons. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvi. 161 A Couple of crammed Fowls, with Oyster Sauce. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 595 No crammed cartouch their belted back attires.

2. colloq. Of a lesson, etc.: 'Got up' hastily for the occasion. Of a student: Prepared for an examination by 'cramming'.

1837 BEACONSFIELD *Corr.* 20, Sister 21 Nov., L.—made a crammed speech like a schoolboy. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 4/8 The crammer has given his pupils 'tips' out of Goethe (etc.) which the crammed reproduce more or less inaccurately and unintelligently.

Hence **Crammedness**, state of being crammed. 1888 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers' Mem.* I. 410 There is not that crammedness of population.

**Crammoe** (kræm'ō), nonce-ud. [f. CRAM v. 6 + -EE.] One who is 'crammed' (for an examination, etc.); the pupil of a 'crammer'.

1893 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 791 An ingenious crammee—if we may be allowed the convenient coinage—will, with equal facility, assimilate, reproduce, and forget. 1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 275/2 Young Brown (one of the crammees).

† **Crammel**. Obs. [connected with CRUMB, in ME. also *cramme*.] ? A small crumb, a grain.

1340 *Ayeb.* 253 Þe bysne oþer þe malancolien. . . byþe ylich þan þe zekþ þe crammeele ine þe russoles.

**Crammel**: see CRAMBLE.

**Crammer** (kræm'ər), [f. CRAM v. + -ER.]

1. One who crams or fattens poultry, etc. b. An apparatus used in cramming poultry.

1665 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improvement* (1746) 119 The best fattening of all Fowl, is, First, to feed them with good Meat. Secondly, To give it them not continually, as Crammers do. 1897 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* Apr. 13 The Sussex cramming machine. At the end of the crammer is a funnel-shaped opening.

2. colloq. One who 'crams' pupils for an examination, etc.; more rarely, a student who 'crams' a subject. (Cf. CRAM v. 6.)

1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patron* I. iii. 49 Put him into the hands of a clever grinder, or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. 1898 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 645 Thereupon grew up another class of specialists—the Crammers. Their business is, not to teach, nor to test teaching; but to enable students to pass the tests.

3. slang. A lie. (Cf. CRAM v. 5, sb. 3.)

1866 SALA *Seven Sons* I. xi. 87 Every other word he says is a crammer. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* 105 That's why she made me tell all those crammers.

**Crammer**, var. CRAMER, Sc., pedlar, etc.

**Crammese**: see CRAMOISY.

**Cramming** (kræm'ing), ppl. sb. [f. CRAM v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CRAM.

1. Stuffing over-full, over-feeding, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Saggiatore*, a pampering, a cramming, or feeding fat. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 558 The best food . . . for the cramming of all sorts of poultrie. 1796 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 44 b. The filling up or cramming of the middle of the Wall. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 618 People by frequent cramming stretch their stomach beyond its natural tone.

2. colloq. The imparting or acquiring of the knowledge of a subject hastily and for an occasion.

1891 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 247 It will be better not for him to stand out for College next year, because it will require cramming. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 308/1 Without a sort of preliminary cramming, no one could have depicted the peculiarities of an attorney's office. 1866 CARLYLE *Naug.* Address 172 There is also a process called cramming, in some Universities—that is, getting up such points of things as the examiner is likely to put questions about.

Attrib. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 A paralytic stroke (probably caused by the cramming system). 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 165 There are more large schools and cramming institutions.

**Cramming**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That crams.

1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Univ. Wks. (Bohn) II. 93 A cramming tutor.

**Crammist**, nonce-ud. [see -IST.] One who 'crams' a subject for examination.

1866 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 107/1 Any thorough student . . . [contrasted with] the slovenly crammist.

**Crammole**: see CRAMBLE.

**Crammole**: see CRAMOISY.

**Crammy** (kræ'mi), a. nonce-ud. [f. CRAM v. or sb. + -y: cf. stuffy.] Characterized by cramming or crowding; affording insufficient space.

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* x. (1876) 160 Past all the little crummy courts and places, out into the big avenues. † **Cramocke**. Obs. Corruption of CAMMOCK, crooked stick.

1897 *Mirr. Mag.*, Madan vi, Full hard it is a Cramocke straight to make.

VOL. II.

**Cramoisie, cramesy** (kræ'moiz-i, -ēzi), a and sb. arch. (In earlier use chiefly Sc.) Forms: 5 *cremesye, -yay, cramyase*, 5-6 *crammas(s)y*, 6 *cram(m)esy, -osie, -osye*, 7 *crambassie, cramoisy, arch. 8 cramasie, 9 -asye, -oisy, -le, -ay*. [a. early It. *cremesl* and OF. *cramoisi*, later *cramoisi* = Sp. *carmesl*, Pg. *carmesim*; the original type is seen in It. *chermeti, chermici*, a. Arab. قمرى *qirmāzī* of or belonging to the قمر *qirmiz*, KERMES or ALKERMES, the Scarlet Grain insect: see CRIMSON. Since the 16th c. there has been a tendency to assimilate the spelling to modern French *cramoisi*, which has been facilitated by the fact that the word is itself obsolete and the tradition of its English spelling and pronunciation broken.]

A. adj. Crimson.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 153 Crymssy velvet. 1495 *Haliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* 244, 3 ells cramyssie satyn. a 1555 LYNDSEY *Trag.* Prol. 21 In Rayment reid . . . Off vellot and of Saityng Cramoisie. c 1600 *Christening Chas. I* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 527 Two chairs of cramoisy velvet. 1618 *Inv. Furniture* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnoch* 308 Stampit crambassie vorset courtinies. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 105 A blustering figure . . . in . . . cramoisy velvet, or other uncertain texture. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* iii. He gathered for her some velvety cramoisy roses.

B. sb. Crimson cloth; = CRIMSON sb. 2.

1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q. Ch.* Als like 3e bene, as day is to the nyght; Or sek-cloth is vnto fyne cremesye. 1468 *Inv. Jewels* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A belt of crammassy hermesit with gold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 282 Couert weill with crammassy rycht fyne. 1744 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Sae put on your pearls, Marion, And kyrle of the cramasie. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 224 I thought to see my daughter ride . . . in golden gear and cramyse. 1881 JOHNSON *Baillie Metr. Leg.*, Ld. John xii. With a vest of cramoisie meet.

**Cramoyse**, -in, obs. ff. CRIMSON.

**Cramp** (kræmp), sb. 1. Forms: 4-7 *crampe*, (4-5 *cromp*, *croampe*, 5 *cromppe*, *croampe*), 5-*cramp*. [ME. *cr(u)mp*, a. OF. *crampe* (13th c. in Littré), a. OLG. \**krampe*: cf. MLG. and MDu. *krampe*, LG. *krampe*, Du. *krampe* f., beside OS. *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf*, G. *krampf* m., according to Kluge, a subst. use of *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf* adj. compressed, bent in: see note at end of this article.]

An involuntary, violent and painful contraction of the muscles, usually the result of a slight strain, a sudden chill, etc.

Usually spoken of as *cramp*, formerly and still colloq. the *cramp*; a *cramp* is a particular case or form of the seizure. The word is also used of affections accompanied by feelings akin to those of *cramp*, and assumed to be in part due to it, as *cramp of the chest* (= ANGINA PECTORIS), *cramp of the heart, stomach*, etc., and it is also applied to paralytic affections caused by over-exertion of particular muscles of the hand, as *composer's, musician's, scrivener's, shoemaker's, writer's cramp*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1022 Wel he felte a-boute his herte crepe. . . The crampe [i.e. crampe] of deth. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 335, I cacche þe crampe, þe cardiacle some tyme. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 þe crampe is a syknes . . . in þe which syknes cordis & senewis weren drawn to her bigynnyng. *Ibid.* 105 þe maner of crampis: þe toon is cleid amprostos, þe toper empistenos, þe iij. tetanus. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 21 Wyth this vnguent annoynt the member which hath the crampe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. J. L.* IV. i. 105 Leander . . . he went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and being taken with the crampe, was drownd. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 369 He racke thee with old Crampes. 1700 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 357 Who to your bed will cramps and stitches bring. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Feb. He recounted to me the particulars of his sudden seizure . . . from the cramp in his stomach. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 814 Painful contraction of muscles . . . not produced by any obvious cause, is known as *cramp*. 1897 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/6 The deceased, while bathing with his father, was seized with *cramp*.

b. Applied to diseases of animals, esp. a disease of the wings to which hawks are liable.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* I. 298 If he take colde ore he be full sommyd, for soth he shall gendre the crampe. *Ibid.* 302 For the cramp in hawkes wyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a. The Crampe comyth to an hawke with takyng of coole in hir yowthe. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 122 The Crocke & the Crampe are two very dangerous euils. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 218 Cramp a distemper in sheep. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 337 They should be kept very clean, as indeed should all singing birds. . . otherwise they will have the cramp, and perhaps the claw will drop off.

c. fig.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 64 Nor anger pull With cramps the Soule. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 9 There is scarce a word . . . in the writing whereof his fingers were not wofully troubled with the Cretian cramp [i.e. lying].

d. Comb. *cramp-bark* (U.S.), the bark of the American Cranberry Tree, having anti-spasmodic properties; also the plant itself; *cramp-bone*, the knee-cap or patella of a sheep, believed to be a charm against *cramp*; *cramp-ray* = CRAMP-FISH; *cramp-spider*, the Whirligig, a water-beetle; *cramp-stone*, a stone used as a charm against *cramp*; *cramp-word* (see CRAMP a. 1). Also CRAMP-FISH, -RING.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xlv. Carried in her pocket . . . along with two 'cramp-bones'. 1849 — *David Copperfield* xvii. He could turn cramp-bones into chessmen. 1869 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 67 'Cramp-ray'. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 321 The torpedo, or cramp-ray, is a very curious fish. 1781 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 147 Water Beetles of several kinds, Boat-Flies, a *Monoculus*, and 'Cramp Spider'. 1869 MAS-SINGER *Pictures* v. 1, *Ricardo*. I have the cramp all over me. *Hilario*. . . A 'cramp-stone', as I take it, Were very useful. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cramp-stone*, a certain kind of pebble carried in the pocket as a preservative against *cramp*.

[Note. The family of words etymologically related to *cramp* is very large. The ablaut series *krimp*, *krampe*, *krampe* is a secondary (intensive) form of *krimb*, *kramb*, *kramb* (varying phonetically as *krimm*, *kramm*, *kramm*) with the root-meaning 'to press in, compress forcibly', as mentioned under CRAMP v. There may have even been a simpler series *krim*, *kram*, *kram*, represented by ON. *kremja* 'to pinch, squeeze'. Cf. the parallel relation of CLAM, CLAMP, and of the stems *cring*, *crink*, mentioned under CRANK sb. 1.]

The English members of the group are, I. from stem *krimb*, *krimm*: 1. OE. st. verb *crimman*, *cramm*, *crammen* to press in. 2. CRAMP v., sb.; CRONK, CROME, sb., t. 3. CRUM, CRUMB a., v.; CRUMMIE. II. from stem *krimp*: 1. CRIMP v., a., sb., and their derivatives. 2. CRAMP a., sb., t. 3. CRUMP v., a., sb., t.; CRUMPY, etc. III. from dimin. stem *krimbil*: CRIMBLE v., CRAMBLE v., sb. IV. from dimin. stem *krimpil*: CRIMPLE v., sb.; CRAMPLE v.; CRUMPLE sb., a., t., and their derivatives.

There is a strong analogy both of form and sense between this group and the parallel series of *cring*, *crink*, *crank*, *cringle*, *crangle*, *crinkle*, *crankle*, *crunkle*.

**Cramp** (kræmp), sb. 2. [Found since 16th century: apparently from Du. or LG. Cf. MDu. *krampe* (Kilian, in mod. Du. replaced by *kram*), OHG. *chramph* 'hook, aduncus' and *chrampho*, MHG. *kramph*, mod. G. dial. *krampf* m.; also mod. G. *krampe*, properly of LG. origin: orig. the same word as CRAMP sb. 1, but now differentiated in the various langs. (mod. G. *krampf* spasm, *krampe* the instrument, Du. *krampe* and *kram*); the immediate derivation of the two words in Eng. is distinct.]

† 1. An iron bar with the end bent to a hook; a grappling-iron; = CRAMP-IRON 1. Obs. exc. dial.

1503 *Kal. Sheph.* (1506) F iv. Wheles. . . lyke mylles euermore tournynge. . . the wheles were full of hokes and crampes of yron. 1591 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 434 For the undoying of which (knottes) shall neede no great yron crampe, but a seely simple wyer onely shall suffice. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* t. vii. 52 A sharp grapple or cramp of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. 1883 *Ilampshire Gloss.*, *Cramp*, a bent iron, or the like.

2. A small bar of metal with the ends bent, used for holding together two pieces of masonry, timber, etc., a clamp; = CRAMP-IRON 2.

1504 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 26 Peece the timber work in such sort, as that it may resemble an arch of stone, make the joints strong, and binde them fast with crampes or dogs of iron. 1608 *Louth Churchw. Acc.* IV. 34 (in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*) A Drill for putting in y<sup>e</sup> cramps xij<sup>d</sup>. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 20 Every Course cramped together with Iron Cramps, let into the Stones. 1793 SMEA-TON *Edystone L.* § 41 Iron cramps were used to retain the stones of each course together. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv. Now have they From the stone coffin wrench'd the iron cramps. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1223 In modern buildings iron is chiefly used for the cramps. . . The Romans wisely used cramps of bronze.

3. A portable tool or press with a movable part which can be screwed up so as to hold things together; esp. one used by joiners and others for pressing together two pieces of wood, etc., which are being joined (see quote.). Cf. CLAMP sb. 2.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. i. 52 A pair of Cramps made of Iron, with Screws to fasten the Scale of Equal Parts and the Scale to be made together. 1890 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Cramp*, a short bar of iron, with its ends bent so as to form three sides of a parallelogram: at one end a set-screw is inserted, so that two pieces of metal, being placed between, can be held firmly together by the screw. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cramp*, an iron instrument about four feet long, having a screw at one end, and a moveable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for forcing mortise and tenon work together. 1890 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* III. 16 Joiner's Screws, Cramps.

4. In other technical uses.

† a. A contrivance for stopping a windmill. Obs. rare. 1622 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 69 The Windmills in Moorfields. . . have a devise called the Crampe, which will suddenly (in the face of the storm) [check] the . . . circumgyration of the wheeles.

b. = CRAMPET 3, CRAMPON 3.

1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* I. i. 59 Riddell sprung upon the cramps. *Ibid.* II. i. 206 A pair of cramps cost 22. 8d. 1898 *Cornh. Mag.* June 612 He . . . puts on his heavy shoes with iron cramps in the soles.

† c. An iron fastened on the feet for gliding on the ice; ? a skate. Obs.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 191 The youth, on cramps of polished steel, Like lightning o'er the lake they glide.

d. *Shoemaking*. 'A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape' (Webster). Also called *crimp*.

5. The cluster of calyces or husks of a bunch of nuts.

1866 *Nature & Art* Dec. 216 A basket or bag of nuts in their husks or cramps being produced. *Ibid.* For so many lovers had Sue of the Vale, That no cramp of nuts could give half of the tale.

6. 'A pillar of rock or mineral left for support' (Raymond, *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. A cramped or stiffly wrinkled part in paper, etc.; a fold, crease, ruck.

1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 55 And when the paper is become dry, it will, by contracting again, stretch itself smooth and flat from any cramps and unevenness.

8. *fig.* A constraining and narrowly confining force or power; a cramping restraint.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 255 They are too wise to have any such Cramps upon Trade. 1761 COWPER *Truth* 466 Crippling his pleasures with the cramp of fear! 1800 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 454 His genius was embarrassed by the cramp and confinement of the French literary laws. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. iv. § 104. 124 Attempts to fasten down the progressive powers of the human mind by the cramps of association.

9. A cramped or constrained condition or state.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 143 The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and stunt out of it.

10. *Comb.*, as *cramp-frame*, *-hole*, *-joint*, etc.; *cramp-drill*, a portable drill consisting of a frame similar to the joiner's cramp, with a drill-spindle, feed-screw, and support for the article to be drilled.

1796 FEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 346 The cramp-holes... do not perfectly correspond to the letters.

**Cramp** (kræmp), *a.* [Not known before 17th c., and perh. formed from CRAMP *sb.* or *v.* But an adj. *crampe* OF, seized or affected with cramp, occurs in OF. (cf. *goutte-crampe* in Littré), and the word is old in Teutonic: Icel. *krapp-r*, for earlier Norse *\*kramp-r* contracted, strait, narrow, OHG. *chramph*, *crampf*, forcibly squeezed together, crooked, *f.* Teut. vb. stem *krimpan*, *krampf*, *krumpfen*, to press together with force, compress, for which see note to CRAMP, *sb.* In OE. the only trace of the word is in the adj. *crampet* as a gloss of *folialis*; cf. *'foliatum curbutum'* in Corpus Glossary (Hessels: 67.)

1. Difficult to make out, understand, or decipher; crabbed.

*Cramp word*: a word difficult to pronounce or understand.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Self.* Contents, Doctor More's cramp argument brought off. 1683 A. SNAPR *Anat. Horse* IV. i. (1686) 151 The Cramp-names (as we call them) of the Muscles are no such hindrance to me as... to most others. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 362 Proposing Riddles and cramp Questions. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 21 Your Lawyer's Cramp Law Terms. 1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 481 It's pity a gentleman should write in so cramp a style, as to need a Dictionary at the margin and the foot of the page. 1808 *Lit. Churchman* IV. 4071 The cramp Latinity of Tertullian. 1837 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cramp-word*, a word difficult to be understood. 'Our new person... uses so many of these cramp-words.'

b. In *cramp handwriting* now associated with CRAMPED, constrained, not written freely and distinctly.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* in *Eng. Introd.* They are written in such damned cramp hands, you will never be able to read them. 1805 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VII. VIII. ii. 108 Handwriting, not too cramp for him.

2. Contracted, strait, narrow; cramping.

1785 MRS. BENNETT *Jour. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 30 The old gentleman made a cramp sort of a will. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xii. 135 On your way to your seat in a cramp corner. 1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 There is a cramp limitation in their habit of thought... a tortoise's instinct to hold hard to the ground. 1863 HOYLE'S *Games Mod.* 357 *s.v.* *Billiards, Cramp-Games*, those in which one player gives to another some apparently great advantages.

**Cramp** (kræmp), *v.* [Strictly two words from CRAMP *sb.* and CRAMP *sb.* respectively; but these have run together in use, and have given rise to senses which partake of both notions.]

I. Connected with CRAMP *sb.*

†1. *trans.* To give the cramp to (a person); to cause to be seized with cramp. *Obs.*

1579 R. H. tr. *Lauatrus' Ghostes* (1596) 185 When thou wilt crampe some man by the toes in night time. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1072 William Forbie... fell asleep and could not be wakened with pricking, cramping, or otherwise burning whatsoever. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchel* B. What fast a sleeper? Nay faith, He cramp thee till I wake thee. a 1700 B. F. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cramped*, a weight with a string tied to one's Toe, when a Sleep, much used by School-boys, one to another.

†b. To affect (a part of the body) with cramp. 1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O how impatience cramps my cracked veins. c 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* II. ii. And I take you railing at my patron, sir, I'll cramp your joints! 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii. I can laugh... When the gout cramps my joints.

2. To affect with the painful stiffness, numbness, or contraction of the muscles which characterizes cramp; the result of a constrained position, paralysis, exposure to cold, etc. Usually in *passive*.

1639 [see CRAMP *v.* 3]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 720 When the contracted Limbs were cramped. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 206 Who ever touches this fish... his limbs will immediately be cramped and benumbed. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 5 July, We stood till we were cramped to death, not daring

to move. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v. A man with a deep-veined hand cramped by much copying of manuscripts. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* III. 21 A hand which was probably cramped together, and curved by the complaint.

II. Connected mainly with CRAMP *sb.*, but often affected by CRAMP *sb.*

†3. To compress or squeeze (the body and limbs) with irons in punishment or torture. Contrasted with *to rack*. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 258 Racking, and cramping, injuring and wronging the same. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. viii. Thou art to lie in prison, cramped with irons, Till thou be'st sick and lame indeed. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Complots* I. i. Now, cramped with iron, Hunger, and cold, they hardly do support me.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To compress forcibly.

1673 A. WALKER *Less Lachrymans* 12 Levelling Principles which... would wrack and cramp all conditions of Men into one size and Stature. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), The antiquarians are for cramping their subjects into as narrow a space as they can. 1721 — *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 10 The Verses were to be cramped or extended to the Dimensions of the Frame that was prepared for them.

4. To confine narrowly, fetter or shut in (in space), so as to restrict the physical freedom of. Often with *up*.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 35 They intended to seize upon him and the Admiral, to cramp the one in Prison, and cut off the other's head. 1705 W. BOSMAN *Const. of Guinea* 43 To banish, or at least cramp Akim so that he should not be able to go far inland. 1726 LEONARD *Albert's Archit.* I. 89 a. The Cramp ought not... to be so cramped up and confined, as not to afford sufficient room. 1756 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 278 Bad planting by cramping the root, etc., will often induce sickness. 1831 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 212 My objection to the vessel is its smallness, which cramps one so for room. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* 699 A company of puppy-dogs cramped up in a bag.

†b. To cramp in: to crush into a space where there is not sufficient room.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 8 Those which crampe in (into a writing), matters impertinent.

5. *fig.* To restrict or confine within injuriously narrow limits (any action or operations).

1605 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 544 It is impossible to conceive the Number of Inconveniences that will ensue, if Borrowing be Cramped. c 1645 [see b]. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scrips. Sci.* 3 The sloath and laziness which... hath crampit endeavour. 1704 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 Those who have used power to cramp liberty. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* 1871 III. 443 The hardness of the landlord cramps the industry of the tenant. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1850 I. 242 The want of money cramps every effort. 1873 DIXON *True Queens* I. II. vii. 109 Trade was cramped by laws and customs.

b. To compress or narrow (the mind, faculties, etc.) by preventing their free growth.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 33 The last week you sent me word that you were cramped with Business... if you write not this week... I shall think you are cramp in your affection rather than your fingers. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Poverty cramps the mind. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 9 They cramp their own Abilities too much by Imitation. 1818 MRS. SHEPHERD *Frankent.* IV. A selfish pursuit had cramped and narrowed me. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* I. xiii. 273 [It] chilled his energies, and cramped his powers of production.

III. Connected with CRAMP *sb.* alone.

6. To fasten or secure with a cramp or cramps; esp. in *Building*, to join stones (together) with cramp-irons. †To cramp up: to do up or repair by this means. *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ecra* x. iii. Tottering houses must be cramped with iron bars, or they will soon down. 1675 EVLYN *Mem.* (1867) II. 102 This vessel was flat-bottomed... It consisted of two distinct keels cramped together with huge timbers. 1744 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 162 A Steel Bar... capped or armed with Iron at each End, cramped with Silver. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 93 The stones... were all cramped with iron, each to its neighbour. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 113 The 1st regiment will have their gallopers... which I have cramped up for them; it is impossible to do anything to those belonging to the 4th regiment. 1805 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 6/5 Supported by iron braces, which were cramped on to the central core.

*fig.* 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 419 The diversified but connected fabric of universal justice, is well cramped and bolted together in all its parts.

7. *Shoe-making*. To form (the instep of a boot, etc.) on a boot-cramp.

1864 in WEBSTER; and later Dicts.

†Crampand, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Implies an intr. cramp to curl, not otherwise known, & Sc. -and = -ING 2.] Curling, curly.

†a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Three deid Powis* Bannatyne Poems (Hunterian Club) I. 157 Thy crampand hair, and eik thy cristall ene. [Misprinted in earlier edd. *crampland*.]

**Cramped** (kræmpit, -ēd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAMP *v.*]

1. Seized with cramp; suffering from the painful contraction of muscles which characterizes cramp.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 15 The Limbs of some Indian Penitents, become altogether cramp and motionless for want of use. 1858 MORRIS *Def. Guenevere* 210 And when she slipped from off the bed, Her cramp'd feet would not hold her. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xx. 347 It was morning when they got out cramped and frozen. 1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 His cramped fingers could scarcely hold the pencil.

2. Forcibly or unnaturally compressed and confined; constrained.

1676 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 29 Ye make a worse noise then cramp'd Hedge-hogs. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, Bks.

Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 The creative power lying coiled and cramped here. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xiii. 155 The direction was written in... crooked, cramped little characters.

3. Confined, restricted in space, extent, action, etc.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 Nov. She would go to Ireland... to see you, were her fortune less miserably cramped. 1833 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 221 The cramped and narrow mould of a human system. 1884 *Law Times* *Rep.* LI. 306 2 The space occupied by the schools was cramped and incapable of adequate expansion.

b. *fig.* Confined or restricted in character; narrow.

1741-a RICHARDSON *Pamela* Introd. (ed. 2) 38 And squeeze cramp'd pity from the miser's heart? 1808 *Med. Tral.* XIX. 465 The effects of a cramped medical education. 1806 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 In high departments they are cramped and sterile. 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 21 Feb. 57/5 The Archbishop's prayer... is cramped and stiff in style.

4. Fastened or secured with a CRAMP (*sb.*).

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 215 From the bottom of the spindle to the first cramped joints.

**Crampedness**. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] Cramped quality; narrowness resulting from restraint.

1808 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 193/1 The crudeness and crampedness of monkish annalists. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 There is... an irritating... sameness of subject and crampedness of treatment in the pictures.

**Crampell**: see CRAMP.

**Crampier** (kræmpai), *rare*. [f. CRAMP *v.* or *sb.* + -ER; in some cases perh. reduction of *crampier*.]

†a. = CRAMP-IRON; b. A kind of fish; c. A preventative of cramp: see *quots.*

1598 FLORIO, *Falconer*, to arme with crampiers. *Falconi*, hooked, armed with crampiers, as the Romans were wont to arme their carts. 1608 *Louth Churchw. Acc.* IV. 34 (Peacock A. W. *Line. Gloss.*) For crampiers for the steeple weigh 8<sup>lb</sup> 11<sup>viij</sup>. 1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist.* *Pisc. App.* 1 *Brama saxatilis* seu *Pagrus Indicus*, caro inter dissecandum se contrahit, unde nonnullis *Crampiers* i.e. Spasmodes dicitur. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Crampier*, in zoology... a large and broad sea fish, caught among the rocks on the shores of many parts of the East-Indies. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crampier*, a yarn or twine worn round the leg as a remedy against cramp.

**Crampier**, *sb.*, obs. variant of CRAMP-IRON.

†Crampier, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *prec.* sb.]

To fasten with cramp-irons or cramps; *fig.* to cramp, confine.

1577 STANHYURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed Chron.* VI. 3 The scope of the English pale is greatly impaired, and is cramped and caught into an odd corner of the country.

**Crampet** (kræmpet). Also 5-9 *crampette*, (8 *cramp-bit*, 9 *crampit*). [app. a deriv. of CRAMP *sb.*]

1. The chape of the scabbard of a sword; occasionally used in *Heraldry* as a charge.

1489 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Fairholt* (1885) II. 136, ij crampettes for the king's sword. 1515 *Will of R. West* (Somerset Ho.), My best goblet with a cover with Crampettes upon the knopp. 1608 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 A Crampette, or a little Crampe... some term... a Crampett. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 (*Scottish Regalia—the Sword of State*) On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver over gilt, two of them near to the crampet are enamelled with blue. 1808 CUSSANS *Iter.* vii. 103 The Crampette is an infrequent charge.

2. = CRAMP-IRON 2. (? error.)

1766 PONY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Crampette*, a small piece of iron, commonly called cramp-iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

3. *Sc.* = CRAMPON 3; *esp.* one formerly used by curlers; hence, applied to an iron foot-board laid on the ice for the player to steady himself while delivering the stone.

1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 149 (Jam.) We... clam the Dragon hole, With crampets on our feet, and clubs in hand. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 160 Their crampets on the trusty steel, Like bucklers broad did glance. 1850 J. KEAR *Hist. Curling* II. i. 177 The use of crampits attached to the feet was forbidden, as they injured the ice. *Ibid.* in. iii. 408 After he has taken his place on the crampit every curler should give the soles of his stones a rub.

**Cramp-fish**. [f. CRAMP *sb.* + FISH; cf. Du. *kram-visch* torpedo (Kilian).] The electric ray or torpedo, also called *cramp-ray* and *numb-fish*.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Torpigo*, a crampfish, Torpedo. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 And like the Cramp-fish darts... His slie insinuating poysonous iuice. 1625 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 That Palsey which is caught by touching of the Torpedo or Cramp-fish. 1663 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 384 The Torpedo or Cramp-fish... by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them. 1773 GRANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 468 The general name by which they are known here, is the Numb or Cramp-fish.

*fig.* 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 304 He cannot even tell what it is—this Cramp-fish of a Socrates has so bewitched him.

**Cramping** (kræmpin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CRAMP, *esp.* a fastening together with cramps or cramp-irons.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 To hold Timber work together in old decayed Houses... is termed cramping. 1739 LABELYER *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 32 The Masons proceeded in setting and cramping the third Course of Stones. *Ibid.* 41 The same Cementing and Crampings, as if built upon dry Ground.

b. attrib. † *Cramping-iron*, an iron for cramping or compressing.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v. When you have us'd all your cramping irons to the Text, and done your utmost to cramme a Presbyterie into the skin of one person.

*Cramping*, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That cramps or benumbs.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* i. iii. § 11 The Annular Fibres are contracted more narrowly, and after a cramping Manner. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 369 Bearing well the violent heat of the Pekin summer and the cramping cold of its winter.

2. That cramps, or compresses and narrows.

1768 Trifler 158 No. XII. Freed from the cramping bonds of slavery. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 30 The cramping influence of purely professional occupation. 1885 TENNYSON *Despair* iv. The cramping creeds that had madden'd the peoples.

Hence *Crampingly* adv., in a way that cramps or restricts free action.

1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 189 The prison he was shut up in so closely and crampingly.

*Cramp-iron*. Also 6 *crampiron*, -peron(e). [f. CRAMP sb.<sup>2</sup> + IRON.]

† 1. A piece of iron bent in the form of a hook; a grappling-iron; = CRAMPON 1; sometimes also used to render L. *falx*. Obs.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Chelonia*, The Iron hooks or crampirons to take hold of the stones or timbers, *Forces ferre.* *Ibid.* *Falx*, a crampiron, or hook used in warre. *Falcatus curvus*, cartes armed with crampirons or hooks. 1618 *Kal. Sheph.* viii. Wheels . . full of hooks and cramp-irons [edd. 1503-6 crampes, 1560-1612 crampions] of yron and Steele. 1853 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 43 A great Junk coming upon us . . those that were in her threw into us great Cramp-irons fastened unto two long chains, wherewithall they grappled us fast unto them. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 240. 300 gallant young lads . . with the help of cramp-irons, which . . they strook into the Rock, to hold fast by, gat by little and little to the top. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crampiron* or *Cramp-iron*. a Grapple, or Grappling-iron, to lay hold of an Enemy's Ship. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. vi. 79 Cramp irons, and such like instruments, invented for the defence of cities. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grecian Hist.* II. 202.

2. A small metal bar with the ends bent so as to grasp two stones of a building, etc., and hold them firmly together; = CRAMP sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Fibula* . . a crampiron or hooke to hold square stones together. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crampiron* or *Cramp-iron*, an Iron that fastens Stones in a Building. 1776 Br. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 128 They are large nails . . the ends being bent so as to make them cramp-irons. 1814 MOORE *Sale of Tools* ii. A cramp-iron, to stick in the wall of some church that old women are fearful will fall. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Crampiron* or *Cramp Iron*, usually called for shortness *cramp*.

† 3. *Printing*. (pl.) Pieces of iron fastened under the coffin of the old hand-press, on which it glided on the frame. Obs.

1713 J. WATSON *Hist. Printing* (T.). The cramp-irons, that it moves on still, Are the good motions of the will. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cramp-irons*, irons nailed to the carriage of the press to run in and out.

4. = CRAMPON 3. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1818 D. WALL tr. *Ebel's Switzerland*. 209 The most convenient . . kind of Cramp-irons, to proceed over the Glaciers.

† *Crampish*, v. Obs. [f. lengthened stem *crampish*- of OF. *crampir* trans. and intr., f. *crampe* CRAMP sb.<sup>1</sup>] intr. To become cramped or stiffened by muscular contraction. trans. To cramp, stiffen painfully, paralyze.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 171 To groundes heo falleþe dede as any stoon Al crampished [v. rr. *crampyssh*, *crampisheth*, *crampicheth*, -picheth, -pisheth] hir lymnes crokedy. c 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiii. Styll she laye dombe as any stone As marbyll colde, her lymnes crampishyng. c 1440 — *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 19 b. Death crampishyng, into her hert gan crepe. [1533 SKELTON *Carl. Laurei* 15 Encrampysshed . . was my conceyte.]

[*Crampland* (Jamieson): error for CRAMPAND.] *Crample*, v. dial. A variant of CRAMBLE v. (sense 2). Also *crample-ham'd* (see quot.).

a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crample*, to move with pain and stiffness, as if affected by cramps. *Crample-ham'd*, stiffened in the lower joints.

*Crampness* (kræmpnēs). [f. CRAMP a. + -NESS.] State or quality of being cramp or cramped; confinedness.

1840 BLACKIE *Mag.* XLVII. 237 Faust feeling nothing but the crampness of his situation. 1859 C. BATHURST *Shaks. Versif.* 182 The use of parenthesis, instead of denoting crampness and entanglement, appears, etc.

*Crampoon* (kræmpōn), sb. Also *crampoon* (kræmpōn). [a. F. *crampion*, late L. type *crampionem*, deriv. of radical form \**cramp*, f. LG.: cf. CRAMP sb.<sup>1</sup>, 2.]

1. A bar of iron or other metal bent in the form of a hook, to serve as a grapple or clutch; a grappling-iron; also = CRAMP sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 There myghte ye see sayles rente, Cordes and ropes broken, And crampoons of yron wyrythen a sondre and plucked oute. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 143 The brase . . was so sore bounde with crampoons of steele to ye benche, that he coude not remeue it. 1660 HOWELL *Party of Beasts* 7 (D.) Man with his crampoons and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Crampoons*, pieces of Iron, hooked at the ends, which are fastned to great Pieces of Timber, Stones or other things, to pull 'em up or draw 'em along.

[1706 — (ed. Kersey) *Crampoons*. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Crampoons*, hooked pieces of iron, something like double calipers, for raising timber or stones.

† 2. 'The border of metal which keeps a stone in a ring' (Halliwell). Obs.

3. A small plate of iron set with spikes or points which is fastened to the foot to secure a firmer hold in walking over ice or slippery ground, or in climbing a steep. Cf. CRAMPET 3.

1769 COKE *Trav. Switz.* xxx. I. 421 To secure us as much as possible from slipping, the guides fastened to our shoes crampoons, or small bars of iron, provided with four small spikes of the same metal. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 12 As we had now to enter on the glaciers, I wore my spiked shoes, and the guides tied on their crampoons. 1823 CRABE *Tech. Dict.*, *Crampoons*, iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart. 1826 *Patent Jm.* 5 Sept., A crampoon to prevent horses slipping in frosty weather. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 481 Our crampoons . . were very useful on ice or hardened snow.

4. Bot. 'A name given to adventitious roots which serve as fulcra or supports, as in the Ivy.' [So in F.: see Littre.]

1870 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot. Gloss.*

† *Crampoon*, v. Obs. [a. F. *crampoonner*.] To fix or fasten with crampoons or cramp-irons.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 Toures, crampooned and knyrt tygdyr wyth gret chaynes of yren. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* iii. 339 On his Head, and toppe of his Wings, are fixed and crampooned strong Pikes of Iron.

|| *Crampoonnee* (kræmpōne), a. Her. [a. F. *crampoonnee* crampooned: see prec.] Said of a cross having a square hook-like bend at the end of each limb, all turned thus, f.

1707 BAILEY (Vol. II.) s. v., A Cross Crampoonnee . . has a Cramp at each end, or a square Piece coming from it, that from the Arm in chief towards the sinister Angle.

*Cramp-ring*. [f. CRAMP sb.<sup>1</sup> + RING.]

1. A ring held to be efficacious against cramp, falling sickness, and the like; esp. one of those which in pre-reformation times the kings and queens of England used to hallow on Good Friday for this purpose.

See BURNETT *Hist. Ref. Records* II. 266; BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 85.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My crampe ryng with blak innamel and a part silvir and gilt. 1526 MAGNUS *Lct. to Wolsey in Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 30 Certaine Cramp Ringes which I distributed . . amongstes other to M. Adame Otterbourne, who, with oone of thaim, releved a manne lying in the falling sekenes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* I. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Englande doth halowe euery yere Crampe rynges, the whyche rynges, worne on ones fynger, dothe helpe them the whyche hath the Crampe. 1611 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* iv. ii. A face . . which shows like an agate set in a cramp ring. 1694 *Collect. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 193 The Morss or Sea-horse . . having a great semicircular Tusk . . very much valued . . for their uses in Medicines, as to make Cramp-rings (which they make also of the Bristles upon his Cheeks) to resist Poison and other malignant Diseases. 1730 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* II. 138 Is not a Brilliant more attractive than a Cramp-Ring? 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. clivij, These rings were called Cramp-rings, and the MS. in this volume is the service dedicated to their consecration. 1876 J. C. ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Cramp-ring*, a ring made from old coffintyre, or the metal ornaments of decayed coffins, and worn as a preventative of cramp.

† 2. *Thieves' cant*. [with reference to CRAMP sb.<sup>2</sup>] pl. Shackles, fetters. Obs.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 *Quier crampiringes*, boltes or fetters. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rldg.) 620/1 Here's no justice Lippus Will seek for to nip us, In Cramp-ring or Cippus. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 17 Thou the Crampirings ne're dist scowre [= wear].

*Crampy* (kræmpi), a. [f. CRAMP sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Characterized by or liable to cramp; suffering from cramp or a similar affection; inducing cramp; of the nature of cramp.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) A vj b, It is good for them that have their neke bowyng backward by violence of a crampy dysease. c 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 474 The crampy convulsions of the leg. a 1864 HOWITT (quoted in Webster), This crampy country. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crampy*, rheumatic, lame.

† *Crampse*, *crampse*, v. Obs. [Cf. Norw. *kramsa*, Da. *granske*, to grope, grasp, or clutch after, Icel. *krafsa* to paw or scratch with the feet; Ger. dial. *kramtschen*: see Grimm s.v. *krammen* to claw.] To claw, to scratch.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 100 *Crampyn*, *supra* in crachyn [H. c 1490, P. 1499 *crampyn*, *supra* in clawyn]. *Crampynge*, *supra* in crachynge.

*Cran*<sup>1</sup> (kræn). Sc. [Of uncertain etymology: *crann* is used in Gaelic in same sense, and it has been suggested that it is the Gaelic *crann* 'lot', and was applied orig. to the 'lot' or share of fish that fell to each man engaged.] A measure of capacity for fresh herrings as caught; fixed by the Fisheries Board at 37½ gallons (about 750 fish).

Up to 1815 the *cran* was measured by heaping full a herring-barrel with the ends taken out, which was then lifted, leaving the heap on the ground or floor. In 1816, the Commissioners for the Herring Fishery fixed the capacity of the 'cran' at 42 gallons, Old Wine Measure, which in 1832 was raised to 45 gallons, 42 gallons when 'pined' being found insufficient to make a barrel of bung-packed herrings. In 1852 the con-

tents were given in Imperial measure as 37½ gals., making, when pined, a barrel of 30 gals.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 282 (*Lewis*) They . . bought the herring . . at the great price of from 9s. to 12s. per crane (which is the full of a barrel of green fish as taken out of the net. 1815 *Act 55 Geo. III.* c. 94 § 13 If . . any crane or measure not so marked . . shall be made use of . . in the British herring fishery. 1852 *Board of Fisheries Notice* (May 15), The Commissioners for the Herring fishery . . do hereby give notice that from and after the date hereof, the Cran shall be of the contents or capacity of Thirty-seven Gallons and One Half Gallon Imperial Standard Measure. That it shall be made of Oak Staves . . that it shall be bound with Six good Iron hoops, etc. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 4 The catch for the season is now nearly 90,000 crans.

*Cran*<sup>2</sup>, Sc. [A Scotch form of the word CRANE.]

† 1. Applied formerly to the crane and the heron. Obs. (See Jamieson *Suppl.*)

2. The ordinary name of the Swift in the south of Scotland.

1840 [Remembered in actual use]. 1861 J. C. ATKINSON *Brit. Birds' Eggs* 69 Swift (*Cypselus apus*): Devil, Black Martin, Screech . . Cran. 1880 *Berw. Nat. Club* 230 The Swift called 'Cran'.

3. 'An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle' (Jamieson).

4. To *coup the crans*: fig. to have an upset, come to grief; see COUP v. 3 2. (By Jamieson referred to sense 3; but perh. belonging to CRAN<sup>1</sup>.)

a 1796 BURNS *Ans. Post. Epist.* v. Garren lassies cowp the cran Clean heels owre body. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, The trades . . offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should coup the crans.

*Crannage* (krænədʒ). Also 5 *crainage*, 6 *kranage*, (*krænag*). [f. CRANE + -AGE.] The use of a crane to hoist goods; dues paid for the use of a crane.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 43 Item, [for] warfage j. d. Item, [for] crainage vj. d. 1530 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge, Essex* (Nichols 1797) 182 For the claper and yern worke of the gret bell 6s. 8d.; for Crannage 2d. 1607 *Cowel Interpr.*, *Crannage* is a liberty to use a crane for the drawing up of wares from the vessels. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 123 For example, Wharfage, Crannage, Scavage, and such like. 1804 DENHOLM *Tour to Lakes* 141 The dues of crannage at the quays. 1887 W. HUNT *Bristol* 209 The port dues, wharfage, crannage, and the like.

*Cranberry* (krænberi). Also 8 *craneberry*.

[A name of comparatively recent appearance in English; entirely unknown to the herbalists of 16-17th c., who knew the plant and fruit as *marsh-whorts*, *fen-whorts*, *fen-berries*, *marsh-berries*, *moss-berries*. Several varieties of the name occur in continental languages, as G. *kranichbeere*, *kran-beere*, LG. *krönbere*, *krones-* or *kronsbeere*, *krönshär*, *kranebere* (all meaning *crane-berry*); cf. also Sw. *tranbär*, Da. *tranebær*, f. *trana*, *trane*, crane. As to its introduction into England, see sense 1.]

1. The fruit of a dwarf shrub, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, a native of Britain, Northern Europe, Siberia, and N. America, growing in turf bogs: a small, roundish, dark red, very acid berry. Also the similar but larger fruit of *V. macrocarpon*, a native of N. America (*Large* or *American Cranberry*). Both are used for tarts, preserves, etc. The name is also given to the shrubs themselves.

The name appears to have been adopted by the North American colonists from some LG. source, and brought to England with the American cranberries (*V. macrocarpon*), imported already in 1686, when Ray (*Hist. Pl.* 685) says of them 'hujus baccae a Nova Anglia usque missas Londini vidimus et gustavimus. Scribitis seu ortis (*Tartis nostrates* vocant) eas inferciunt'. Thence it began to be applied in the 18th c. to the British species (*V. Oxycoccus*). In some parts, where the latter is unknown, the name is erroneously given to the cowberry (*V. Vitis Idæa*).

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 119 Cranberry, or Bear Berry . . is a small trailing plant that grows in salt marshes. 1694 *Act. Sev. Late Voy.* i. Introd. p. xvii, A Shrub whose fruit was . . full of red juice like Currans, perhaps 'tis the same with the New England Cranberry or Bear-berry with which we make tarts. 1743-4 Jan. 18 P. COLLINSON in *Linnaeus Corresp.*, I herewith send you a box of Cranberries or *Oxycoccus*. They came from Pennsylvania; ours in England are very small. 1748 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491, I gathered [near Clogher] four sorts of fruits, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries, and nuts. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 203 Cran-berries, Moss-berries, or Moor berries. 1817-8 CORBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 189 Cranberries, the finest fruit for tarts that ever grew, are bought for about a dollar a bushel, and they will keep . . for five months. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highlands* 139 The dinner . . ending with a good tart of cranberries.

2. Applied with qualifications to several plants having fruit resembling a cranberry; as *Australian Cranberry*, *Lissanthe sapida* (N.O. *Epacridaceae*); *Bush C.*, *High C.*, or *C. Tree*, *Viburnum Oxycoccus* Pursh (N.O. *Caprifoliaceae*); *Tasmanian C.*, *Astroloma humifusum* (N.O. *Epacridaceae*).

1876 *Backwoods of Canada* 144 High and low-bush cranberries . . brought by the Squaws in birch baskets. The low-bush cranberries . . form a standing preserve on the tea-tables . . but for richness of flavour . . I admire the high-bush cranberries. The bush on which this cranberry grows resembles the guelder rose. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U.S.* (ed. 2) 168, *V. Opulus* L. (Cranberry Tree). (*V. Oxycoccus*

and *V. edule*, Pursh). The acid fruit is used as a (poor) substitute for cranberries, whence the name High Cranberry-bush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 688 *Lissanthus spida*, a native of South-eastern Australia, is called the Australian Cranberry on account of its resemblance both in size and colour to our European cranberry.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cranberry-crop*, *-picking*, *-tart*; *cranberry-tree* = *High Cranberry* (see 2). 1865 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* II. 342 Devouring a cranberry tart. 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 July, Speculators who have forestalled the cranberry crop at Cape Cod.

**Crance** (krans). [Cf. Du. *kran* wreath, garland; and see the latter word.] *Naut.* (See quot.) 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s. v., *Crance*, a kind of iron cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses. Also a name sometimes given to any boom-iron.

**Crance**, chaplet, garland: see CRANTS.

**Cranoh**, var. of CRANCH.

**Cranok**, obs. f. CRANK.

**Crane** (krān), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-3 *oran*, 3 *oron*, *kran*, 3- *orane*. (Also 4 *orone*, *Sc. oron*, 5 *orane*, 6 *orayne*, *orane*, 5- *Sc. oran*, 6-7 *oraine*, 7-8 *orain*.) [OE. *cran* corresponds to MG. *kran*, MLG. *krān*, *krōn*. Cf. MDu. *crāne*, Du. *kraan*:—OLG. *kranō*, *kranu*, OHG. with guttural suffix, *chranuh*, *chranih*, MHG. *kranech*, *kranich*, G. *kranich*. The corresp. Norse forms have initial *tr* for *kr*, ON. *trani*, Sw. *trana*, Da. *trane*.]

1. A large grallatorial bird of the family *Gruidæ*, characterized by very long legs, neck, and bill. The name belongs originally to the common European crane, *Grus cinerea*, of an ashy-gray colour, formerly abundant in marshy places in Great Britain, and prized as food, but now extinct; about 15 closely-allied species are found in other lands.

Among these are the common American or Sand-hill Crane (*G. canadensis*), and Whooping Crane (*G. americana*). The Crown Crane or *Demoiselle*, Numidian, and Stanley Crane of Africa belong to allied genera. The Adjutant or Gigantic Crane is a species of Stork.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Loc. in Wr.* Wülcker 132/21 *Grus*, *cran*. c. 1205 LAY. 20163 *Sw* doð þe wilde cron [c. 1275 *crane*]. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/342 *Cranes* and swannes. c. 1300 *Harclok* 176 The beste inete That king or caysir wolde etc.; *Kranes*, lampreys, and gode sturgun. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 103 þe Pigmens, whilk er men of litill stature, feight with *Craanes* comounly. 1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* I. 182 Item, til a man, for a crane. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 16 They sawe flockes of great cranes twise as bygge as owres. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 21 Like a Crane his necke was long and fyne. c. 1605 POLWART *Flying to Montgomerie* 713 Like an *cran*, in mounting soone orethronen, That must take aye nine steps before shee flye. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 The Crane, that has totally forsaken this country, bred familiarly in our marshes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 82 Large red-legged cranes, three feet high, with black and white wings.

b. Applied locally to other large grallatorial birds, as herons and storks; also to the Shag or Crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax graculus*).

1676 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 332 The Shag, called in the North of England, the Crane. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Crane*, a name improperly given in many parts of England to the shag or small cormorant. a. 1767 M. BRUCE *Lochleven*, The slow-wing'd crane moved heavily o'er the lea. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 159 *Cranmere*, a haunt of herons (still called 'cranes' in Devonshire). 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 145 *Heron*, Crane (Somerset; North-Hants; Westmoreland; Lancashire; Ireland; Scotland).

c. *Astron.* The southern constellation *Grus*.

1868 LOCKYER *Hætuens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phenix, below which . . . are found Toucan, the Crane (etc.).

2. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights; in its usual form it consists of a vertical post capable of rotation on its axis, a projecting arm or 'jib' over which passes the chain or rope from which the weight is suspended, and a barrel round which the chain or rope is wound. [So F. *grue*, G. *kran*, *krahn*, *kranich*.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 608 Ane *cran* [i. e. crane] thai haf gert dress vp hey Rynand on quhelis. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 127 That they shuld doo make. a crane sufficient and able to take vp from the water of Thamis the weight of a tonne. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 Houses, with Key or Wharf, having any Crane or Gibelet belonging to the same. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* II. 526 Some from the quarries hew out massy stone, Some draw it up with cranes. 1768 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* VI. 325 A Model of a Crane for Wharfs. 1868 *Morn. Star* 24 Feb., A terrific gale made a great breach between the lighthouse and the breakwater, demolishing the machinery and cranes.

3. A name given to various other mechanical contrivances: a. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the crane described under 2. b. An upright revolving axle with a horizontal arm fixed by a fireplace, for suspending a pot or kettle over the fire. c. *Naut. (pl.)* Projecting pieces of iron or timber on board a ship, to support a boat or spar. d. *Turning.* A spindle with a bent arm, serving as a lever (quot. 1725). e. *Carriage-building.* (See quot. 1794; and cf. *crane-neck* in 7.)

1795 W. HALPENNY *Sound Building* 56 The Eyes in which the Spindle of the Crane turns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) E ii j, A double rope-netting, supported by double cranes of iron. 1794 FELTON *Carriages*

*Gloss.*, *Cranes*, strong iron bars which form the sides of the upper carriage, and unite the back and fore timbers, shaped like a crane's neck for the purpose of the fore wheels to pass under. 1864 WEBSTER, *Crane*, (6.) A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace for supporting kettles, etc. over a fire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crane*, Also pieces of iron or timber at a vessel's sides, used to stow boats or spars upon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crane*, A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, *Crane*, the iron arm over a fire from which the 'crook' hangs.

4. A bent tube, used to draw liquor out of a vessel; a siphon. [So G. *kran*.]

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nature & Art*, Take a Crane (that is a crooked hollow Crane) one end whereof let be somewhat longer than the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321 '1' Brewers by a Leaden Crane draw their Wort from one Cooler to another. 1771 tr. *Van Swieten's Comm. Boerhaave's Aph.* § 303 III. 35 An instrument inflected like a siphon or crane. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.*, *Hydrost.* xvii. 182 That is called a distiller's crane or syphon.

5. An overhanging tube for supplying water to the tender of a locomotive; a water-crane.

6. *attrib. or as adj.* † a. Crane-coloured, ashen gray (quot. 1517). b. Crane-like; long and lanky. c. Of or pertaining to a crane or the cranes.

1517 in *Kerry St. Labor. Reading* (1883) 108, þy Copes of satten russet and crane. 1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3328 A black Gelding, a long Crane Neck. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 11 The feet are not furnished with sharp claws, as in others of the crane kind. 1807 VANCOUVER *Jour. Voy.* (1813) 250 Their crane stems are often burnt for charcoal. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Town* 723 Mocking at the much ungainliness . . . and long crane legs of Mark.

7. *Comb. a.* in sense 1, as *crane-flock*; *crane-battle*, a battle with cranes (attributed to the fabled Pygmies); *crane-colour*, the colour of the common crane, ashy gray; also *attrib.*; *crane-coloured a.*, of this colour; † *crane-feather*, *attrib.* of the colour of crane's feathers; *crane-neck*, an iron bar bent like a crane's neck uniting the back and front timbers in a carriage (= CRANE 3 c); also *attrib.*; *crane-necked adj.*, (a) of a carriage, having a crane-neck; (b) having a long neck like a crane's; *crane-vulture*, a name for the Secretary-bird.

1610 HENRY ST. AUG. *Citie of God* 582 Their 'Crane-battels are fables. 1517 *Will of R. Alynne* (Somerset Ho.), 'Crane colour. 1544 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 176 A gowne of crayne colour furrid with white ludge. 1658 ROWE AND MONTAGUE *Theat. Ins.* 64 The fourth hath broad horns of crane colour. 1549 in *Survey Church Goods* (1879) 100 One cope of 'crane-colouryd' sylke. 1593 *Lanc. Wills* II. 79 Tow Kirtles one of crayne colour satten. 1597 *Will of J. Rene* (Somerset Ho.), My 'crane-feather doblete. a. 1698 WHITTIER *L. A. K.* 54 As in air The 'crane-flock leaves no trace of passage. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2186 A 'Crane-neck Coach lined with figured Velvet. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 23 p. 2 A Lady's Chariot . . . had a Crane-Neck, and hung with twice the Air that hers did. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1792) 12 They [coaches] are all 'Crane-Neck, and the Wheels before very low. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* Oct., The coach body was suspended by thick straps, from four of what are now . . . called crane-necked springs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, One of those purse-mouthed, crane-necked, clean-brushed . . . individuals. 1840 BARHAM *Engl. Leg. Spire of Tapp.* The man was fitting straps on a light pair of crane-necked spurs. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 424 'The Secretary-bird (*Scapanus Secretarius*), or 'crane-vulture'.

b. In sense 2 or 3, as *crane-charge*, a barge carrying a crane; *crane-chair*, a chair lowered and raised by a crane; *crane-house*, a shed or building in which a crane stands; *crane-keeper*, *crane-man*, a man in charge of a crane; *crane-post*, the vertical post or axis of a crane; *crane-shaft*, (a) = *crane-post*; (b) see quot. and 3 c; *crane-wheel*, a tread-wheel by which a crane was formerly worked.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Crane-charge, a low flat-floored lump, fitted for the purpose of carrying a crane, in aid of marine works. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 21 Baths are . . . supplied with . . . Sea-water, And for the Convenience of such as . . . have not strength to plunge themselves, there is a 'Crane Chair of particular Contrivance. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4105 4 The Stone-Wharf, with a Crane and 'Crane-House. 1598 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. ii. § 7 Any Wharfenger, 'Cranekeeper, Weigher or other Officer. 1300 in *Riley Mem. London* p. xxi, Richard the Fruter, 'crane-man. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 18 *Craneman*, a lad, whose business is to hoist the curves of coals on to the trolleys with the crane. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 4 The tippers and crane men at the Butte Docks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.* I. 644 In Morrison's steam crane, the 'crane-post forms the steam cylinder. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, 'Crane shaft, wood instead of iron for [carriage cranes]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 105 A Man turning a 'Crane-Wheel or Grindstone. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 251 In a crane-wheel the power is . . . applied . . . by a man walking within the wheel.

† **Crane** (krān), *sb.* 2. *Obs. or arch.* [a. F. *crâne*, ad. med. L. *cranium* skull.] The skull; = CRANIUM.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The brayne-panne skulle or crane. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 312 Fracture of the crane. 1600 VENNERS *Via Recta* III. 63 The Crane is of an hard and fibrous substance. 1844 MEDWIN *Convers. w. Byron* (1832) I. 83 A skull that had probably belonged to some jolly friar. The crane was filled with claret, and . . . passed about. fig. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 277 Till Autumn spoiled their [poppies'] fleeing quite with rain, And, turbanless, a coarse, brown, rattling crane Lay bare.

**Crane** (krān), *v.* [f. CRANE *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To hoist or lower with a crane, or with similar apparatus.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 By two Wheles more . . . there may be Craned vp 200,000 pound weight. a. 1658 BLOUNT *Queen's Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 536 When I shake the rope, then crane me up again. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 53 It is craned into cellars. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, Being safely craned up to the top of the crag.

b. *fig.*

1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 They are bad works, that need rewards to crane them up withal. 1638 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* III. i, An upstart, craned up to the height he has. 1676 KIDDER *Charity Dir.* 21 Let us not need Craning and Skrewing up to so Blessed a work. 1890 W. M. FULLERTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 251 By moneyman is enabled . . . to crane himself above the dead level of uniformity.

2. To stretch (the neck) like a crane. (Also, rarely, to crane one's head.)

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 64 A grotesque being, a little man who can . . . crane up his neck to the top-tower window. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 319 We all craned our necks over the edge to see what had become of our companion. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* III. 34 Craning his head forward he looked in the direction indicated.

3. *intr.* To stretch out one's neck; to lean or bend forward with the neck stretched out.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii. (1884) 270 Pen craned over the coach to have a long look at the great Hurtle. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deceit* xii. 80 Those who sat above craned forward.

4. *Hunting.* To pull up at a hedge or other obstacle and look over before leaping; hence *fig.* to 'look before one leaps', hesitate at or shrink back from a danger, difficulty, etc. (*collog.*)

1803 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xxxiii, He clear'd hedge, ditch, and double post, and rail, And never craned. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. liii*, A very fat pony, who would have craned if he had attempted to leap over a straw. 1849 E. F. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 240 The bold fox-hunter, who . . . never 'craned' at . . . stone-wall, or double-ditch.

fig. 1866 *Bradford Advertiser* 27 Dec. 6/3 The American Executive appears to be feeling its way. In England it looks like craning. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 647/1 Was he expected to 'crane' at the taxation of ground values?

**Crane-fly**. [f. CRANE *sb.* 1 + FLY.] A two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula* or family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by very long legs; in Great Britain popularly called *daddy-long-legs*.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Montet's Theat. Ins.* 043 A Water-fly, which men call from the length of the feet or shanks . . . *Grammæ*; called therefore in English a Crane Fly. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Crane-fly*, a name given by some to the creature we commonly call father long-legs. 1835 KIRBY *Hub. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 90 Their long legs [fit] the crane-fly to course rapidly over and among the herbage. 1857 *Trin. R. Agri.* Soc. XVIII. i. 74 Marshes give birth to myriads of crane-flies.

**Cranel**, var. CRANNEL, cranny, chink.

**Crane-line**. [CRANE *sb.* 1. 2.]

† 1. The rope or chain of a crane, by which weights are hoisted or lowered. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 350 My mastyr paid to Felawe for a lede and a crane lync. vj. d.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1674 T. MILLER *Modellist* (1676) 4 Crane-lines, and mainstay. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 65 19 The Crane line. 20 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1759 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Pantagruel*, the calharpins, and crane-lines of the shrouds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crane-line*, those which formerly went from the spirit-sail-topmast to the middle of the foremast, serving to steady the former. Also, small lines for keeping the lee backstays from chafing against the yards.

**Craneling** (krān'ling), *rare*. A young crane.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 156 Young cranelings newly hatched.

**Craner** (krān'nal), [f. CRANE *sb.* 1 and v. + -ER 1.]

1. [f. the *sb.*] An official in charge of a crane or public weighing-machine (CRANE *sb.* 1. 3 a).

1871 *N. & Q.* 4th ser. VIII. 123 Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods. An official, popularly the craner, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight . . . called the craner's note.

2. [f. the *vb.*] One who 'cranes'; one who hesitates at a dangerous leap, etc.: see CRANE *v.* 4.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 61 Leaving 'Welters' and 'Craners' and 'slow-uns' behind.

**Cranes** (*Fakoury*): see CREANCE.

**Crane's-bill**, **cranesbill** (krān'zibil).

[CRANE *sb.* 1 + BILL. A translation by the 16th c. herbalists of Du. *cranchals*, Ger. *kranichhals*, MLG. *kraneshals*, names of *Geranium dissectum*.]

1. *Bot.* A name for the various species (*esp.* the native British species) of the genus *Geranium*; so called from the long slender beak of the fruit.

By the 16th c. herbalists applied originally to only one species, apparently *G. dissectum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* D iij, *Geranium* is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl, the other is called Pes columbinis of the commune Herbaries, and it may be called in englishe Douefote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccclviii. 940 The roots of this Cranes byl have a little kinde of heat in them. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 8 One kind of Cranes-Bill, call'd *Geranium Moschatum* . . . smells just like Musk. 1796 SIR J. HUNT *Herbal* 196 The Cranesbills are characterised . . . by their singular fruit. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village* (ed. 1850) 4



Carpet of flowers, primroses, orchises, cowslips, ground-ivy, crane's bill, ootton-grass. 1875 BLACK *Adv. Phacton*, xx. (D.) Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large crane's-bill, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?

2. *Surg.* A kind of forceps with long jaws.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Via. Querc.* (1708) 28 Came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Crane's-bill, a kind of forceps used by surgeons, and so named from its figure. 1874 KNIGHT *Pict. Mech.*, Crane's-bill, a pair of long-nosed pincers.

+ **Crane's-bill**. *Obs.* Also 7 crannet. [Corrupted from OF. *crignete*, *crinete*, dim. of *crigne*, *creigne*, in sense of mod.F. *crinière*, f. *crin*. L. *crin-is* hair, mane.] A piece of armour covering a horse's neck or mane; a crinière.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 One band had the scafferon the crane, the bard of the horse all white. 1610 GUILLIM *Heruldry* iv. (1660) 266 Defensive, serving for Horse... as the Shafrone, Crane, Barde. 1611 COTG., *Crinière*, a crannet; armor for the neck, or mane, of a horse.

+ **Crane's-bill**. *dial. Obs.* 'A small red worm. Cumberland' (Halliwell).

1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* VI. 41 They will seeme to the looker on as eggs, and to the taker as young red little cranes. 1851 *Cumbrl. Gloss.*, Crane, a small worm.

+ **Crane's-bill**. *Obs.* = CRANIUM, skull.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 354 The heade of an elephant of such huge byggenesse, that only the bones or crane's-bill (printed crane's-bill; *Hakluyt* 1598-9 has crane's-bill) thereof.. wayed aboute two hundredth weight.

Crane's-bill, *obs.* f. CRANNY, CRANT.

**Crang** (kræn). [A variant of *krang*, *KRENG*, n. Du. *krang*, MDu. *crenge*, carrion.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed; the flesh of a dead whale.

1881 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arct. Regions* 43 As black as the crang of a whale. 1887 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 113/2 They lived upon the crang. 1887 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 45 *Crang*, a skeleton. 'T' whoal crang', the entire frame of bones.

+ **Crangle**, v. *Obs.* *intr.* To twist, writhe, wriggle; = CRANKLE. Hence *Crangle* *vbl. sh.* and *pl. a.* (In quot. 1642 *fig.*)

1586 HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas* *Judith* 18 (Jam.) A serpent... Which crangleth crept. *Ibid.* 75 (Jam.) The Danow which begins to flow, With snakish crangle slow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 212 Crangleth and worldly wise braines.

**Craniad** (kræ'niäd). *nonce-ud.* [f. CRANIUM + AD I c.] The epic of a skull.

1876 C. GIBSON *Life G. Combe* I. vi. 99 A long poem entitled 'The Craniad'.

**Craniad** (kræ'niäd). *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *crāni-um* (a. Gr. κρανίον) skull + AD.] Pertaining to the cranium or skull; *strictly*, pertaining to the cranium proper or brain-case, as in *craniad bones*. *Craniad nerves*: the great nerve-trunks arising from the brain and passing through openings in the cranium; = CEREBRAL nerves.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 138 Imperfection of the cranial bones was similar to the case before related. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The second or optic nerve, the largest of the cranial nerves, except the fifth. 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar. The cranial capacity of the largest chimpanzee measured is 274 cubic inches, that of the smallest man being 55.

Hence **Craniadly** *adv.*, in regard to the cranium.

1866 LAING & HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Calth.* 132 Two sections of mankind may be very similar cranially, and yet very different in other respects.

+ **Craniata**, *craniota*, *sb. pl. Zool.* [f. L. *crāni-um* and Gr. κρᾰνί-ον, with respective suffixes, as in *pinnata*, *trepatā*. Introduced in the latter form by Hæckel, but generally used in the former by English naturalists.] A primary division or branch of the VERTEBRATA (q. v.), including those which possess a brain and skull, i.e. the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes.

1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 413 In the Craniota [it] gives rise, by concrecence and differentiation, to a head. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/2 We should have liked to have seen a marked distinction made between... the lampreys and the remainder of the Craniota.

+ **Craniote**, *craniish*. *Obs.* App. an error for *cravice*, *CREVICE*, by confusion with CRANNY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 508 Gaps and cranishes, representing hollow caverns. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* v. iv. § 7 Any glasse window or cranice.

**Crane**, *d.* *obs.* ff. CRANNY, CRANY, CRANNIED.

**Cranio-** (kræ'niō), before a vowel *crani-*, combining form of Gr. κρᾰνίον CRANIUM.

a. In combinations, chiefly in sense 'belonging or relating to the cranium and...'; as *cranioc-facial a.*, belonging to both the cranium and the face; *cranioc-spinal a.*, belonging to the cranium and the spine; so *craniocranial* [ACROMION], *craniopharyngeal*, -*thoracic*, -*vertebral* adjs.; also *craniotabes* (-tæ'bi:z) [L. *tābēs* wasting away, putrefaction], 'a form of rickets in which the skull bones are softened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. In derivative formations, as *Craniotomy* [Gr. *κρᾰνίον* excision], see quot. *Craniotome* [see CELE *sb.*], 'the protrusion of a part of the encephalon from the cranial cavity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cranioclast** (kræ'niōklast), *a.* [Gr. κλάσμα fracture, breaking], the breaking up of the fetal head in the operation of *craniotomy*; **Cranioclast** [Gr. κλάστης breaker], an instrument for doing this.

**Craniogno-** (kræ'niōgno-), *a.* [Gr. γνῶμις- of or pertaining to knowledge], pertaining to craniognomy. **Craniogno-** [Gr. γνῶμις knowledge], 'the science of the form and characteristics of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Craniogno-** [Gr. γνῶμις knowledge] = prec. **Craniograph** [Gr. γράφω writer], an instrument for taking drawings of the skull; **Craniographer**, one who draws or describes skulls; **Craniography**, description of skulls. **Craniometer** [Gr. μέτρον measure], an instrument for taking measurements of skulls; **Craniometrie**, **Craniometrical a.**, pertaining to craniometry; hence **Craniometrically** *adv.*; **Craniometrist**, one who practises craniometry; **Craniometry**, measurement of the skull. **Craniopathy** [Gr. πάθος suffering], 'disease of the cranium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Craniophore** [Gr. φέρω bearing], an instrument invented by Topinard for measuring the dimensions and proportions of the skull. **Cranioplasty** [Gr. πλαστικός, f. πλαστός moulded, fashioned], an operation for supplying deficiencies in the cranial structures. **Craniopolis** (*nonce-ud.*) [Gr. πόλις city], a city of skulls. **Craniopsie**, **Craniopsical a.**, pertaining to craniopsie; **Craniopsist**, one who studies craniopsie; **Craniopsie** [Gr. σκοπία, f. σκοπος that views], examination of the size and configuration of the skull; formerly applied to what is now commonly called PHRENOLOGY. **Craniopsie** (*nonce-ud.* after *philosophic*, etc.), learned in skulls. **Craniotomy** [Gr. τομή cutting], 'name for the trephine; also a name for the craniotomy forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Craniotomy** [Gr. τομή, f. τομός cutting], in obstetric surgery, an operation in which the head of the fetus is cut open and broken down when it presents an obstacle to delivery; hence *craniotomy forceps*, a forceps used in this operation.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 761 [The operation of] 'craniotomy, in which a strip of bone is removed from the cranium and the development of the brain... allowed to go on. 1860 SIMPSON *Cranioclast* in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 357 The operations of craniotomy, cephalotripsy, and 'cranioclast'.

*Ibid.* In the latter operation [Cranioclast] two instruments are necessary—a perforator... and the 'Cranioclast'. 1859-60 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 656/1 The number of 'cranioclast' segments.

1813 *Pantologia*, 'Craniogno-my', a visionary system of physiognomy lately brought forward by Dr. Gall of Vienna. 1810 *Phil. Mag.* XXXVI. 74 Materials for a comparative 'Craniogno-my'. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* 271 Profile taken with M. Broca's 'Craniograph'. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* I. v. 84 To the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries... I would especially invite the attention of the 'Craniographer'.

*Ibid.* 83 That branch of [it] [ethnology] which may be conveniently termed 'Craniography'. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* 297 The 'Craniometer' substitutes mathematical data for the uncertain data founded on judgment and opinion. *Ibid.* 219 Requisite for 'Craniometrical study'.

1860 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 738/3 A list of the 'Craniometric measures and processes' adopted. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* June 105/1 Having been 'Craniometrically' examined. *Ibid.* 105/2 He invited her to a comparative measurement by the authorized 'Craniometrists'. 1861 CLELAND in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 30 On a Method of 'Craniometry'. 1861 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 28 Craniometry indicates that the natives of these islands are more mixed than either of the other Polynesian races. 1860 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Craniopharyngeal ligament, the thickened median part of the pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to the tuberculum pharyngeum of the basilar process of the occipital bone. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 274 A new 'Craniophore' (an instrument for taking all the cranial projections) by Paul Topinard. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 328 A populous Place of Skulls—a 'Craniopolis' like the catacombs. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 140 [Dr. Gall's] 'Craniopsie' passion. 1860 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 'Craniopsie' landmarks drawn so geometrically by their rivals. 1860-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 79 A literary man, whose skull puzzled the 'Craniopsists'. 1864 *Edin. Rev.* III. 415 Uroscopy has... given way to 'Craniopsie'. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* III. 191 Gall, whose system of Craniopsie, publishing itself under the name of Phrenology [etc.]. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 A 'Craniopsie' public would disdain that work. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 641/2 The 'Craniospinal cavity'. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* v. 78 The segments of the craniospinal cord in which the sentient and voluntary nerves are rooted. 1860 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 400 'Craniotabes' occurring epidemically. 1855 RAMSOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 22 A woman whom I delivered... by 'Craniotomy'.

**Cranioid** (kræ'nioid), *a. Zool.* [See -OID.] Allied to the genus *Crania* of Brachiopods.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. (1854) 187 The Orbiculoid and Cranioid groups... afford some characteristic species.

**Craniological** (kræ'niōlōjīkāl), *a.* [f. as CRANIOLGY + -IO + AL. (In mod.F. *craniologie*.)] Of or pertaining to craniology.

+ **Craniological**: see CRANIOLGY I. *Obs.* 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 227 Long before this time we should have looked for his craniological death. 1887 G. CRUIKSHANK (*title*), Phrenological Illustrations, or an Artist's View of the Craniological System of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim.

2. Relating to the study of the characters of skulls: see CRANIOLGY 2.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 255 Craniological illustration of ethnic characteristics. 1875 LAFILL *Trin. Geol.* II. iii. xliii. 478 Studying the craniological characters of the American Indians.

**Craniologist** (kræ'niōlōjīst), [f. as next + -IST. (In mod.F. *craniologiste*.)]

+ **Craniologist**: see CRANIOLGY I. *Obs.* 1815 *Phil. Mag.* XLVI. 68 No arguments, according to the... craniologists have yet been able to set aside the proofs of the truth of the theory. 1841 *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Feb. 20 Mr. Combe is a devoted craniologist.

2. One versed in craniology: see CRANIOLGY 2. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xii. 91 The great variety of shapes and characters exhibited in these... crania, render them a very interesting study for the craniologist and phrenologist. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* 230 A skull... measured... by a foreign craniologist.

**Craniology** (kræ'niōlōjī), [mod. f. Gr. κρᾰνίον skull (CRANIO-) + -λογία: see -LOGY. In mod.F. *craniologie*.]

+ **Craniology**: see CRANIOLGY I. *Obs.* 1815 *Phil. Mag.* XLVI. 68 No arguments, according to the... craniologists have yet been able to set aside the proofs of the truth of the theory. 1841 *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Feb. 20 Mr. Combe is a devoted craniologist.

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b. Later, as a device for converting circular into reciprocal motion, and now chiefly (as in the steam engine) reciprocal into circular motion.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crank*, a contrivance in machines in manner of an elbow... projecting out from an axis or spindle, and serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons of engines for raising water. 1731 H. BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank of cast iron. 1766 *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 6 Three cylinders... work a treble or other crank. 1771 WATT *Lett.* in *Muirhead W.'s Mech. Invent.* (1854) II. 17 A crank of a sufficient sweep will be by much the sweetest motion. 1780 *Specif. Pickard's Patent* No. 1263 A. B. represents a lever commonly called a crank... the pin of which crank is inserted into the end of a spear or carrier. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 85 The connecting-rods gave the motion to two pinions by cranks at right angles to each other.

attrib. 1808 WATT in *Muirhead W.'s Mech. Invent.* III. 37 The true inventor of the crank rotative motion was the man... that first contrived the common foot lathe.

2. An elbow-shaped device in bell-hanging, whereby the rectilinear motion communicated to a bell-wire is changed in its direction, usually at right angles, as from horizontal to vertical or the reverse.

1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 288, I found the bell-wire... to be intirely melted... but the effect ceased at the crank, which transmitted it to the chamber adjoining.

3. An elbow-shaped support or bracket.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Crank*, is an iron brace which supports the lanterns on the poop-quarters, etc. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 201 A semi-cylinder of wirework, balanced in its proper situation by means of two arms, or cranks. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cranks*, pieces of iron shaped as an elbow, etc., and attached to the beams of the quarter-deck for the capstan-bars to be stowed thereon.

4. A machine for the punishment of criminals sentenced to hard labour, consisting of a revolving disc to which a regulated pressure can be applied, and which the prisoner is required to turn a certain number of times each day.

1847 *2nd Rep. Surveyor of Prisons* 12 Means should exist of rendering the discipline... more stringent... by placing crank machinery in the cells. 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss.*, *Crank*, (2) a machine used in some prisons for finding employment for refractory prisoners. There was one in the now disused prison at Kirtou-in-Lindsey.

5. *Sc.* = CRAMP *sb.* 2 4 b.

1865-79 JAMIESON, *Crank*, an iron guard for the feet in curling, to prevent sliding on the ice. *Roxb.*

6. *Comb.*, as *crank-and-comb*, a contrivance for stripping the carded cotton from a carding-engine; *crank-axle*, (a) the driving-axle of an engine or machine; (b) a carriage axle with the ends bent twice at a right angle, so as to lower the carriage-body and yet allow the use of large wheels (see CRANKED); *crank-hatches* (see *quot.*); *crank-hook*, the rod which connects the treadle and the crank in a foot-lathe; *crank-pin*, the pin by which the connecting-rod is attached to the crank; *crank-shaft*, the shaft driven by a crank; *crank-wheel*, a wheel which acts as a crank; *esp.* one having near its circumference a pin to which the end of a connecting-rod is attached as to a crank-pin; a disc-crank.

1826 *URE Cotton Manuf.* II. 35 This is the 'crank-and-comb' contrivance... This elegant instrument takes off the cotton in a fine transparent fleece. 1725 DESAGULIERS *Exp. Philos.* (1744) II. 516 [The wheels] are fitted to 'crank axles, by which improvement the [Fire] engine runs upon larger wheels, without raising the Cistern. 1827 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 377 Geared by chains to fixed pulleys on the crank-axle. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-book*, 'Crank-hatches' are raised coamings on a steamer's deck, to form coverings for the cranks of the engines below. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 86 The 'crank pin' is of wrought-iron. 1850 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, *Crank-pin*, the cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank-arms, and attached to the connecting-rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod: if the crank has only one arm, the pin projects from the end of it. 1854 RONALDIS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 147 The rotation of the 'crank-shaft' will put in motion the bevel-wheels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 'Crank-wheel', for spinning of lines, box-cord, etc. is fixed on an iron spindle.

**Crank** (kræŋk), *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *cranok*/'o. [Of the same origin as *prec.*, and possibly the same word, with the original sense 'crooking, crook'; but the two words had been differentiated before the earliest instances of this.]

†1. A crook, bend, winding, meandering; a winding or crooked path, course, or channel. *Obs.* 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 a, Bowling in allayes... eyther in playne or longe allayes, or in suche as haue Crankes with halfe bowles. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 7 How he might easily wind out of the turnings and cranks of the Labyrinth. *Ibid.* 846 Aratus... was out of his path he should have found... and with many crooks and cranks went to the foot of the Castle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 52 So many turning cranks these [the planets] have, so many crookes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xxxv. 413 a, [Anni-ball] woon the verie tops of the Alpes, through by-lanes and blind cranks. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 141. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. 28 Meet you no ruin but the soldier in The cranks and turns of Thebes? c 1630 RUSDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 63 Exec... runneth a long course with his crooked cranks.

†b. *fig.* A crooked or deceitful way; a deceit, wile, sleight. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Prophecies* 68 To occupie... the commons... by flimflams, wily cranks, and sleightie knacks of the maker. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* (1615) 16 A cunning cranke of deepe and devilish deceitfulness. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., The waies of the Lord, strait and faithfull... not full of cranks and contradictions.

†2. A tortuous or somewhat inaccessible hole or crevice; a cranny. *Obs.* b. Sometimes used as = Chink, crevice, crack; but prob. by confusion with *crack* and *cranny*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proc. 4. Epigr.* (1667) 217 Suche cranksis, such cony holes. 1601 HOLLAND *Livy* II. 274 The root is giuen to haue cranks and holes, and those full of mud or durt. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 18 Exclude the light from the cranks and cranies of our chambers.

b. 1552 HULOET, Crannye or cranke in an earthen pottle, ignes. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G. Prol.* 47 There daylight peeps through many a crank.

c. *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *Vices Comm. St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 74 There is no crane, no secret, in all these tongues, but he hath searcht it out. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. 83 (T.) The politick heart is too full of cranks and angles for the discovery of a plain familiar.

3. A twist or fanciful turn of speech; a humorous turn, a verbal trick or conceit. Usually in *phr. quips and cranks*, after Milton. Also, anything fantastic in behaviour, gesture, or action.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in *Thoms. Pro. Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambolds. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 25 Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crank*, 3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H. v.* To play at riddles, quips, and cranks. 1800 SUTCLIFF *With Atlas* II. 5 Many quips and cranks She played upon the water. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. vi. 37 Wolsey was driven to quips and cranks which made the King suspect him.

4. An eccentric notion or action; a mental twist put into practice; a crotchet, whim, caprice.

1648 LYTTON *Harold* 130 These be new cranks, with a vengeance; we shall be choosing German or Saracen or Norman next. 18. CARLYLE (Webster *Suppl.*), Subject to sudden cranks; a headlong, very positive, loud, dull, and angry kind of man. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 7 June 6/1 The son... does not share what he probably deems the 'crank' of his sire.

5. *U.S. colloq.* A person with a mental twist; one who is apt to take up eccentric notions or impracticable projects; *esp.* one who is enthusiastically possessed by a particular crotchet or hobby; an eccentric, a monomaniac. [This is prob. a back-formation from CRANKY, sense 4.]

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 3/4 Guiteau continued, 'You have got a lot of stuff there. It is not in your handwriting. I guess it must have been contributed by some crank.' 1882 *Fall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 4/1 Persons whom the Americans since Guiteau's trial have begun to designate as 'cranks'—that is to say, persons of disordered mind, in whom the itch of notoriety supplies the lack of any higher ambition. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* May 28 It is the brightness of enthusiasm. Every crank has such eyes.

6. *dial.* [App. belongs chiefly to this word, with sense of 'something wrong' (cf. *WRONG* from *twisting* to *twist*, *F. tort* = *L. tortus*); but a physical comparison of pains or spasms to crank action is also possible.]

147-78 in HALLIWELL. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Cranks*, aches and slight ailments. A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill-health.

†**Crank**, *sb.* 3 *Thieves' slang. Obs.* Also 6 *orainke*. [app. a. Du. or Ger. *krank* sick, ill; also formerly in Ger. as *sb.* 'one that is sick or ill'. (The 16th c. vagabonds' cant contains words taken directly from continental languages.)

(In full, *counterfeit crank*.) A rogue who feigned sickness in order to move compassion and get money.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. 51 These that do counterfeit the Cranke be yong knaues and yonge harlots, that depely dissemble the falling sickness. For the Cranke in their language is the falling euill. There came early in the morninge a Counterfeit Cranke vnder my lodgyng... this Cranke there lamentably lamentinge. a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 13 She sent me the Counterfait crainke for to play. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 167 There are some counterfeit cranks... who vpon some occasion haue by meere knauery fained themselves such. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vi. 159 Jodocus Damhoderius... hath some notable examples of such counterfeit Cranks. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* II. i, Jarkman, or patrico, crane, or clapperdudgeon.

**Crank**, *sb.* 4 *Sc.* [Cf. CRANK v. 2] A harsh or grating sound.

1706 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xviii, When wanting thee, what tuneless cranks Are my poor verses! 1800 *Gloss. to Burns* (Jam.), *Crank*, the noise of an ungreated wheel.

**Crank** (kræŋk), *a.* 1 Also 6-7 *cranok*/'o. [Of obscure origin: not easily connected with the other adjs. and sbs. of same spelling.]

†1. Rank, lusty, vigorous, in good condition.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xi. (1495) 396 Snowe nouryssheth and fedyth good herbes, and makyth theym cranke. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* II. 20 He who was a little before bedred... was now cranke and lustie. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon* To Philologer, [The English language alters] sometimes the sense of the words which she borrows; as she useth *crank* for being lively and well, whereas 'tis *sick* in Dutch.

2. Lively, brisk, in high spirits; lusty, sprightly, merry; aggressively high-spirited, disposed to exult or triumph, 'cocky'. Now *dial.* and in U.S.

1499 PRYNOB *Promp. Parv.*, Corage or cranke, *crassus, coragiosus*. c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 290 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 92 She was full ranke, And of condycyons cranke, And redy was alwaye. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 94 The Scots... showed themselves upon sundry brunts, very crank and brag. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 179 Princes Fauours often make the fauored too cranke. 1608 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 234 This Man at Armes has... some friend in a corner, or else hee durst not be so cranke. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *leynx*, As crank as a Cocke Sparrow. 1625 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XI. § 3 (1669) 114/2 Would not our bloud much more grow too rank, and we too crank and wanton, if we should feed long on such luscious food? a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 112 It becometh them... to be iocund and crank in their humour. a 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 21 (T.) How came they to grow so extremely crank and confident? 1736 PEGGE *Kentishism*, *Crank*, merry, cheery. 1786 MRS. STOWE *Dread* I. 317 (Bartlett) If you strong electoryes didn't think you were among the elect, you wouldn't be so crank about it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxi. 385 We feel pretty crank about having a book writer here in Crampton.

†**B.** quasi-adv. Boldly, briskly, lustily. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 46 As cocke on his dung-hill, crowing cranke. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 102 Since thee he mates so cranke.

**Crank** (kræŋk), *a.* 2 *Naut.* [Of obscure origin, appearing first in the comb. CRANK-SIDED, q. v. The early explanations suggest association with the Du. and Fris. *krengd* (of a ship) laid or lying over on its side, pa. pple. of *krengen*, orig. to apply pressure to, push over, *spec.* to lay or cause (a ship) to fall upon her side, e. g. in careening, also *intr.* to incline or lie on one side, as a ship does when her cargo shifts in the hold. See Dale, and Doornkaat *Koolman Ostfries. Wch.* Possibly this foreign word was caught up, and confused with the native *crank*.]

Liable to lean over or capsize: said of a ship when she is built too deep or narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail. *Crank by the ground* (see *quots.* 1606, 1704).

1696 PHILLIPS s. v. *Crank*, A ship is said to be *crank* by the Ground when she is narrow-floor'd (1706 adds) so... that she cannot be brought on Ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at least of wringing her Sides. 1708 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 82 Through a jealousy of the vessel being crank. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Crank*, the Sea Term for a Ship that cannot bear her Sails, or can bear but a small Sail for fear of oversetting; and they say she is *Crank by the Ground*, when she cannot be brought on Ground without danger of over-throwing her. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6/1 At present she is so crane she cannot carry sail. 1850 LOWMYR *Building of Ship* 29 Strangest of all, Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 380 That crank little boat with its top-heavy sails.

*fig.* 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. (D.), I have heard as how you came by your lame foot by having your upper decks overstowed with liquor, whereby you became crank, and rolled, d'ye see. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* II, Things, which... Still serve to ballast, with convenient words, A few crank arguments for speaking lords.

**Crank** (kræŋk), *a.* 3 [A group of senses connected with CRANK *sb.* 1 and 2 and CRANKY a.]

1. 'Crooked, distorted' (Jam.); angularly twisted or bent. *Sc.*

1805-79 in JAMIESON, who cites 'crank-handed, a crank hand', from Aberdeen, Meams. 1892 J. MATHER *Poems* 252 There stood the old oak tree... No wonder he is crank and grim.

†2. In *fig.* sense of 'twisted, angular'; crabbed, awkward or difficult to pronounce, understand, or execute. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birth-day Song*, A skilful critic justly blames Hard, tough, crank, guttural, harsh, stiff names. 1790 SHIRREES *Poems* Gloss., A *crank job*, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the execution. 1805-79 JAMIESON, *Crank*, 2. Hard, difficult; as, 'a crank word', a word hard to be understood.

3. Infirm, weak, shaky in health; = CRANKY 1. *dial.* [Cf. Du. and Ger. *krank*.]

1802 R. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Crank*, infirm, weak, in bad condition. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crank*, sick, ailing.

4. Of machinery: In a loose, shaky, or crazy condition; out of order, working with difficulty; = CRANKY 3.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, The machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed crank and slack. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, This Convention is unfortunately the crankiest of machines. 1876 *Times* 11 Nov. 9/2 The crank machinery of the double government would... enfeeble every effort of the State.

**Crank** (kræŋk), *v.* 1 [f. CRANK *sb.* 1, 2, which yield a number of isolated senses.]

I. [from CRANK *sb.* 2 1, 2.]

†1. *intr.* To twist and turn about; to move with a sharply winding course, to zigzag. *Obs.*

Shakspeare's *phr.* to *come cranking in* is humorously echoed in the later quots. without regard to its strict sense. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 682 The purblind hare... He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 98 See, how this Riuier comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. 1830 MISS MITTFORD *Village* 4th

ser. (1861) 309 Here and there, too, farm-houses and cottages, half hidden by cherry orchards, come cranking into the meadows. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 664/1 Here is Professor Finn Magnusen comes me cranking in... and gives a totally different rendering to the Runes.

† 2. *trans.* To wrinkle minutely with parallel ridges and furrows, to crinkle. Also to *crank in*.

1661 *CHILDREY Brit. Baconica* 75 They were streaked and cranked like a Cockle-shell. *Ibid.* 76 Other little stones... that were cranked in like a Cockle-shell, but deeper, and not so thick together. *Ibid.* 78 There is an apparent difference between the Muscletone, and the true Muscle of the Sea, both in the shape... and in the cranking of it.

3. *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crank*... (4) to mark crossways on bread-and-butter to please a child. Kent. 1867 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crank*, to mark cross-wise.

II. [f. *CRANK sb.* 1.]

4. *trans.* a. To bend in the shape of a crank, i.e. with two (or four) right angles; to make crank-shaped. (Also, to *crank down*.) b. To attach a crank to, furnish with a crank.

1793 *SMERTON Edystone L.* 197 Each end was also cranked about an inch, so as to set the transverse part of the bars, clear of the copper sash frame. 1834 N. W. CUNDY *Inland Transit* 56 The axle of the greater wheels is cranked. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 349 An excellent specimen of the low-chested cart, obtained by cranking down the axles. 1854 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 138 Tools are often cranked... without any idea of the object to be gained.

5. To fasten with a crank: see *CRANK sb.* 1. 3.

1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The edge-plate... should run from one extremity to the other, commencing at the hind bottom bar, on to which it should be cranked.

6. *Sc.* To shackle (a horse).

1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* I. 267 (Jam.) As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be cranked before and kicked behind.

7. To lift or draw up by means of a crank.

1883 *LATHROP in Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332/1 He... cranks his prey up [a steep incline] at the rate of 2000 people a day.

**Crank**, *v.* 2 [App. onomatopoeic, having associations with *clank*, and with *croak*, *creak*; cf. *CLANK v.* Cf. also north. dial. *CRONK* to *croak*.] *intr.* To make a harsh, jarring, or grating sound. (Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.)

1807 *CLARK Steph. Cal.* March 31 The solitary crane... Cranking a jarring melancholy cry. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crank*... (5) to *crank*. North. 1852 D. M. MOIR *Poems*, *Snow* xiv. Voiceless, except where, cranking, rings, The skater's curve along, The demon of the ice.

**Crank-bird**. [Cf. *prec.*] A local name of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

1840 *MAGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 86. 1883 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 99 Crank bird (Gloucestershire). From the cry of the bird resembling the creaking produced by the turning of a windlass.

**Cranked** (*kraŋkt*), *ppl. a.* [f. *CRANK sb.* and *v.*]

† 1. Twisted, crooked, tortuous. (In *quot. fig.*)

1550 *BALD Image Both Ch.* C j b, The most cranked vylynesse of oure synnes.

† 2. Crinkled, wrinkled. *Obs.* (Cf. *CRANK v.* 1. 2.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cranked shells or Stones*, wrinkled or wreathed.

3. Formed into or furnished with a crank. *Cranked tool* (in *Wood-turning*): see *quot.* 1881.

1864 *SMILES Engineers* III. 102 The mechanical skill of the country was not equal to the task of forging cranked axles. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 252/2 The... action resembles that of a double-cranked... steam-engine. 1881 *Mechanic* 1 569 Cranked or internal tools... are used for turning recesses in a piece of wood. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1273/1 Humber bicycle... cranked handles.

**Crankery**. [f. *CRANK sb.* 2 + *-ERY*; cf. *foolery*, *knavery*.] The characteristics of a 'crank'; crack-brainedness, enthusiastic eccentricity.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 17 Oct. 15/3 Crankery ranges all the way from dangerous approach to insanity, to the one-sided fanatics in pseudo-scientific research [etc.]. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 481/2 The thoughts and words of a 'crank', often very amusing and interesting in themselves, and as a study of crankery.

**Crankily** (*kraŋkili*), *adv.* [f. *CRANKY a.* + *-LY*.] In a cranky manner.

1864 T. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 283 'Tis a saying that hasna much sense in it', said the Doctor, crankily. 1875 *Anderida* III. iii. 54 A rusted brazier stood crankily on its three legs.

**Crankiness** (*kraŋkines*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being cranky or crazy.

1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 235 There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risk of crankiness, than business. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb. The reputation for 'crankiness' and wrong-headedness which that able historical writer has gained in British North America.

† **Cranking**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* App. = *CRANK a.* 1. 2.

1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 18 b, But he delighted with Diana more Than cranking Cupid or Dame Venus play.

**Crankish** (*kraŋkiʃ*), *a.* [f. *CRANK sb.* 2 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat cranky; inclined to cranks.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 746/2 Crankish theories of human perfection.

**Crankism**. [f. *CRANK sb.* 2 + *-ISM*.] = *CRANKERY*.

1890 *Troy Daily Times* 15 Nov. 2/3 The epidemic of crankism which has prevailed.

**Crankle** (*kraŋkl*), *v.* Also 7. *crankle*. [Frequentative of *CRANK v.* 1; in use from c 1600, but app. never very common. Cf. *CRINKLE*.]

1. *intr.* To bend in and out, to wind, twist; 'to run in flexures and windings' (J.); to run zig-zag.

1598 *FLORIO, Serpicolato*, turning, winding, cranking in and out like a serpent. 1611 *COTGR., Serpenter*, to wind, or crangle in and out... to goe wauing etc. like a serpent. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Arctvelde* II. iv. iv. The river crangles round an alder grove. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiv. The forked lightning cranked out every now and then clear and bright. 1851 S. JENN *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 149 Some went cranking and sheering, some described somersets.

† 2. *trans.* To bend sinuously, to zig-zag; to crinkle (a surface). Hence *Crankled ppl. a.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 58 Writings, and cranked wanderings. 1700 J. BROMM *Trav. Eng.* iii. (1707) 297 Stones... somewhat roundish... streaked and cranked like a Cockle-shell. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 14 Old Vaga's stream... her wonted Track Forsook, and drew her humid Train aslope, Cranking her Banks.

**Crankle** (*kraŋkl*), *sb.* [f. *prec.*, or dim. of *CRANK sb.* 2.] A bend, twist, winding; a curve or angular prominence. See also *CRINKLE-CRANKLE*.

1598 *FLORIO, Tortuoso*, crooked, winding, full of crinkles and crankles. 1755 *JOHNSON, Crankles*, inequalities; angular prominences. 1822 *LAMB Elia, Old Actors*, The accused Verulam buildings... had not encroached upon all the east side of them, cutting out delicate green crankles. 1845 *TALFOURD Vac. Rambles* I. 128 It wound round one great crankle of the lake after another. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 209 Had the rack's rough crankles my joints untied.

**Crankle**, *a. dial.* [f. *CRANK a.* 3.]

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crankle*, weak; shattered. North.

**Crankling** (*kraŋkliŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CRANKLE v.* + *-ING*.] A twisting or winding in and out.

1598 *FLORIO, Catapechic*... cranklings, turnings in and out. 1611 *COTGR., Les replis d'une Riviere*, the manifold cranklings and wringings made in and out by a River in its course. 1835 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 137 Saxon cranklings and crankings are bad enough... the Moorish horse-shoe-like deviations from beautiful curves, little better.

**Crankling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] Twisting or winding in and out.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. xlviii, Along the crankling Path. 1618 — *Poly-olb.* vii. 105 Meander... Hath not so many turnes, nor cranking nookes as shee. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* 7 46 Amnis, or a cranking brook. 1850 H. COLBRIDGE *Poems* II. 243 Her cranking bays and sinuous lochs. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crankling*, sinuous; twisting in and out.

**Crankly** (*kraŋkli*), *adv.* [f. *CRANK a.* + *-LY*.] In a 'crank' manner; lustily, briskly, boldly, etc.

1566 *STUDLEY Agamemnon* iii. With clubbed bruising battings batte he crankly did subdue. 1569 *PREELE Tale of Troy Mks.* (Rldg.) 552/1 Thus this doughty dayman... Did crankly venture on this thankless deed. 1590 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 9 Danter's gentleman... crankly spitteth upon the heads of some.

**Crankness** (*kraŋknes*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being crank (in the different senses of the *adjs.*)

† 1. Lustiness, vigour. *Obs.*

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Crankness*, briskness, liveliness. 1755 *JOHNSON, Crankness*, i. health; vigour.

2. Of a ship: 'Disposition to overset' (J.).

1765 *SHREVOCK Voy. round World* 2, I came under the Success's lee, and complained of the crankness of my ship. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) E. iii, Crankness... is occasioned by having too little ballast, or by disposing the ship's lading so as to raise the centre of gravity too high.

3. = *CRANKINESS*.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 324/1 Absolute freedom from crankness, a virtue rare, indeed, in art-literature.

**Crankous**, *a. Sc.* [f. *CRANK a.* 3 + *-OUS*.] Inclined to be crank; irritable, fretful, cranky.

1766 *BURNS Earnest Cry* xvi. This while she's been in crankous mood, Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid.

**Crank-sided**, *a. Naut.* [See *CRANK a.* 2, which appears first in this comb.] = *CRANK a.* 2

1565 *CART. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 13 A ship crane sided. a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) II. 337 The ship... was very crank-sided, so it was conceived she was overset in a great tempest. 1658-1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Crank*, A Ship is said to be crank-sided when she will bear but small Sail, and lie down very much with little Wind. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The ship of state at that time was a crank-sided creature.

**Crankum**. [A humorous formation from *CRANK sb.* 2. Chiefly occurring in the combination *CRINKUM-CRANKUM q.v.*]

† 1. = *CRINKUM*. *Obs.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Courtier* (1860) 21 He gets the French crankums, and so knows what it is to have a tenure in *taille*.

2. A twist, eccentric turn, crotchet, conceit.

1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* II. xxvii. 250 His contrariness is altogether of some mislaid crankum about your caring nothing for him. 1865 R. WARD *Tremaine* III. xxi. 379 Woodington 'Squire is a noble fellow, with all his crankums. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 The cleft, the stave, the semitone, An' fifts an' thirds And ither crankums.

3. *local.* A large wooden trap used for catching pheasants or other game alive.

**Cranky** (*kraŋki*), *a.* 1 [A comparatively modern formation, covering a group of senses that hang but loosely together, and have various associations with *CRANK sb.* 2 and 3, *CRANK a.* 2 and 3.] (The order here followed is merely provisional.)

1. Sickly, in weak health, infirm in body; = *CRANK a.* 3. *dial.*

1707 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly; from the dutch *crank*, sick. North. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly. [So in *dial. Glossaries of Cumberland, Whitby, Holderness, Leicestersh., Berkshire; W. Somerset* has *crankety*; in others prob. omitted as being a general word.] 1891 *Science* (N. Y.) 21 Aug. 102/2 The vigorous sheep being constantly drafted away for sale... these 'cranky' sheep (as they came to be called) were left behind.

2. *Naut.* = *CRANK a.* 2

1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bess* 358 'Beg pardon, sir, but the boat is very cranky... if you goes on so, she will be over.' 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 126 The craft is cranky.

3. Out of order, out of gear, working badly; shaky, crazy; = *CRANK a.* 3. 4.

1862 *SMILES Engineers* III. 90 It was constantly getting out of order... at length it became so cranky that the horses were usually sent out after it to bring it along. 1863 *Mas. Toogood Yorksh. Dial.*, 'Don't sit on that chair, it is cranky.' 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Cranky*... for machinery, out of gear; for a structure, in bad repair, likely to give way.

4. Of capricious or wayward temper, difficult to please; cross-tempered, awkward; 'cross'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 82 Cranky Newport, not annoyed with you. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* vii, That his friend appeared to be rather 'cranky' in point of temper. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 151 He got plaguy cranky of late; wouldn't come down with the money. 1876 *MISS YONGE Womankind* xxiii. 199 We view our maids as cranky self-willed machines for getting our work done. [In *dial. Glossaries of Cumberland, Whitby, Holderness, Leicestersh.*]

5. Mentally out of gear; crotchety, 'queer'; subject to whims or 'cranks'; eccentric or peculiar in notions or behaviour. Cf. *CRANK sb.* 2. 4, 5.

1840 *DICKENS Poor Man's Tale of Patent (Househ. Wds.* 19 Oct. 70), I said, 'William Butcher... You are sometimes cranky'. 1863 C. READE *Hard Cash* II. 113 He [a mad-doctor] had... almost invariably found the patient had been cranky for years. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky* ways, crotchets. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. iv. 66 A cranky, visionary, talkative man. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* July 11, Butler makes a long fight over his cranky notions.

6. Full of twists or windings, crooked; full of corners or crannies. Cf. *CRANK sb.* 2. 1, 2.

1836 W. S. LANDOR *Wks.* 1876 VIII. 94 No curling dell, no cranky nook. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky* roads, crooked roads. 1887 *Jasopp Arcady* iii. 71 Old closets, dim passages, and cranky holes and corners.

7. (See *quot.*) *dial.* Cf. *CRANK v.* 1. 2.

1768 *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, checked [i.e. striped] linen; *cranky apron*, a checked-linen apron. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cranky* adj., of stout old-fashioned linen for housewives' aprons, with a blue stripe on a white ground.

**Cranky**, *a.* 2 *dial.* [f. *CRANK a.* 1 + *-Y*.] Brisk, merry, lively, disposed to exult; = *CRANK a.* 1

1811 *WILLAN W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Crank*, *Cranky*, jocular, sprightly, exulting. 1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 407 Most of the first chop men cut and run, as they always do in such like cases, considerable cranky. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Cranky*, merry, sportive. How cranky the boy is! he's full of quirks and pranks. [In *dial. Glossaries of Sussex and Hampshire*.]

**Cran-line**, *obs.* f. *CRANE-LINE*.

**Cranrage** (*kraŋedʒ*). [f. *CRAN* 1 + *-AGE*; cf. *tonnage*.] Number of crans taken, in the herring fishery.

1890 *Scot. Leader*, 2 Sept. 4 The herring fishing... gives promise of better results... Fraserburgh... holds the field with a total cranrage of 280,000 up to the present date.

**Cranne**, *obs.* f. *CRANE*.

† **Cranell**. *Obs.* Also *cranel* (1), *crannell*. [app. f. *F. cran*: see *CRANNY*; perh. identical with *F. crenel* (12th c. in *Littre*), *Pr. cranel*, dim. of *cran*, which is however chiefly a term of fortification; see *CRENELL*, *CARNEL*.] A small opening or hole; a cranney, crevice, chink.

1533 Q. CATH. *PARR tr. Erasmus. Commune Crede* 66 As... lyghte passeth... throughe a cranel or hole. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* II. (1599) 98 Euery little hole... you even the smallest cranel or crevish. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 161 It leaked at certain crannels.

**Cranried** (*kraŋrid*), *a.* [f. *CRANNY* + *-ED*.] 1. Having crannies or chinks.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 100 Crannyd, rimatus. 1577 B. GOUGE *Herrbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 137 Their homes large cranried, and blacke. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxix. 76 As a Raine doth drench The cranried Earth. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 339 A... fruit... not unlike a Citron, but somewhat rougher, chopt and cranried. 1870 *TENNISON*, Flower in the cranried wall, I pluck you out of the crannies.

2. Of the formation of a cranney.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 159 A wall... That had in it a cranried hole or chinke.

† **Crannock**. *Obs.* Also 6 *crennock*, *-eke*, *krenneke*, *cren*, *cryn*, *crineoke* (all in *Shuttleworth Accts.* Chetham Soc.). [See *CRUNOCK*. Formerly often latinized as *crannocus*, *-acus*, *crannoca*. In Ireland the word was app. identified with the native word *crannog* (see next), whence in Irish Dictionaries 'hamper' appears as one of the senses of the latter.]

The name of a dry measure formerly in use in Wales, the West of England, and Ireland. It varied greatly in different places, and according to the commodity. For corn, the crannock of 2 or 4 bushels is mentioned; for salt it appears to have been much larger.

1189-90 *Pipe Roll* 1 *Rich. I. Glouc.* 163 Pro D. crannoc' frumentii. 1219 *Rot. Claus.* 3 Hen. III. m. 2 Rex mandat

Justiciario Hibernie ut liberet Regi Mannie, singulis annis, duo dolia vini et sexies viginti crennos bladi, pro homagio suo. 1235-58 *Rent. Glastonb.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 1, j. crannoc frumenti. *Ibid.* 168 Centum crannocas salis. 1506 in *Shuttleworth Acc.* Chetham Soc. 1. 29 Towe krennekes and a halfe of salte at the North Wyche xxxv. 1591 *Ibid.* 66 Thrie crynokes and a halfe of salte liii. 1603 G. OWEN *Pembroke*. 1. xviii. (1892) 137 Neither ys the Cranoke or Wey measures used in selling [corn]; but by the bushell onely (see Note). 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 175 (Ireland) A Cranok of wheat was sold for three and twenty shillings. 1611 *Speed Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 139/2 (Ireland) In 1330 a cranoc of wheat was sold for 20s, a cranoc of oats for 8s, a cranoc of pease, beanes and barley for as much. 1815 W. DAVIES *Agric. S. Wales* II. 172.

**Crannog** (kre'nog). *Preh. Archæol.* [a. Irish *crannog*, Gael. *crannag*, structure of timber, pulpit, round top of a mast, cross-trees of a ship, etc., deriv. of *crann* tree, beam, mast, shaft, etc.]

Erroneously printed *crannog* by Dr. Daniel Wilson, and after him by many archaeologists, with pl. *crannog*, as if the *g* were soft.

An ancient lake-dwelling in Scotland or Ireland.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 351 One of the ancient Lake villages or Crannoges. *Ibid.* II. III. iii. 30. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556. 2 The Irish crannoges continued to be resorted to, in troublous times, even down to the seventeenth century. 1898 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 The well-known palisades of the crannog in Scotland and Ireland.

attrib. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II. III. iii. 100 The ancient forests of the crannog era. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 345 Engineering and mechanical skill on the part of these early crannog builders.

Hence **Crannog**, a dweller in a crannog.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 19 Sept. 12 Crannogers felt strong in their fastnesses, and were unwilling to quit them for the convenience of the mainland.

**Cranny** (kre'nī), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: (5) *crayne*, 5-7 *crany*, 6-7 *cranie*, *craney*, 7 *crannie*, -ey, (oraine), 7- *cranny*. [app. related to F. *cran* (in Cotgr. *crēn*) 'a notch, cleft, niche, or jag', a crack in metal, a transverse fissure in strata, etc.; but the etymology and form-history present many difficulties.]

F. *crēn*, *crān* is in Walloon *crēn*, and is associated with Rumansch *crēna*, Lombard *crēna*. It is referred by Darmesteter to a pop. L. *crēnum*, supposed to be related to *crēna* a word formerly attributed to Pliny, but now considered as a textual error. No early example of the French word is known (see however *Crēnēl*); Palsgrave translates 'cranny' by *crasse*. The form of the English word makes its French derivation doubtful, as this does not account for the termination. The form *crayne* in *Prompt. Part.* is a scribal error for *crayne* (see ref. under *Craus*), and *craine* in Minshew is apparently merely copied from it.]

A small narrow opening or hole; a chink, crevice, crack, fissure.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 100 Cranye [erroneously Crayne] or craynes [Pynson crany or cranes], rima, rimula, risus, 101 Craus supra in Crany. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 710 Here the owin must ryve asunder & blede out at y' cranyes & an Image appere out w' woundis bleding. 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Crany or rylt, *crasse*. 1590 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 560 Peeping in at a cranny of his chamber door. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Cranie* or cleft, *cide* Cranie. A *Cranie*, craine, or cleft. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. I. (1648) 152 Which does usually blow in at every chink or cranny. 1678 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. II. (1673) 281 No light but what peeped in from a few little cranies. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 166, I saw the water ooze in at several cranies. 1836 MARRIAT *Tophet* XIV. 8) After examining every nook and cranny they could think of. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* XII. 321 Swallows build their nests in the cranies of the cliff.

Fig. 1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. Bullen in O. Pl. III. 181 Some... that neare [=neer] looke Into the chynckes and cranies of the state. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 152 Some lurking vanity stealing slyly in through cranies where one would least expect it. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 Into every crevice and cranny of human life.

**Cranny**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Glass Manuf.* [Origin unknown.] The smooth iron rod on which the bulb of plastic glass is rolled in order to form a neck, in blowing crown-glass.

1666 MERRET *Tr. Ner's Art of Glass* 365 Cranny is a round iron whereon they roul the Glass to make the neck of it small. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Cranny (Glass Manuf.), a tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

**Cranny**, a. A dial. by-form of CRANKY.

1674-9 RAY *N. C. Words*, Cranny, as a cranny lad, a jovial, brisk, lusty lad. *Chesh.* [Hence in BAILEY 1721, GROSE, etc.] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Cranny, quick, giddy, thoughtless. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, Cranny adj., simple, foolish; sb. simpleton.

**Cranny**, v. [f. CRANNY sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 1. *intr.* To open in cranies or chinks. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 100 Crannyyn, rimo. 1505 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 35 The ground did cranie everywhere, and light did pierce to hell. 1607 BARKSTED *Mirror* (1876) 51 The ground did cranie.

2. To penetrate into cranies. *rare.*

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlvii. All tenanted, save to the cranning wind. 1873 BLACKMORE *Craddock* N. vi. (1881) 21 Eyes that crannied not, like a crane's bill, into the family cracks and dust-bin.

**Cranreuch** (kra'nreuch). *Sc.* Also 7 *crain-rooch*, 9 *cranreugh*, *cranraoch*. [app. f. Gael. *crann* tree + *reodhadh* freezing; but the Gaelic *Dicts.* give for 'hoar-frost' *crith-reodhadh*, lit. 'shaking or quivering frost'. (The alleged Gaelic *crannrathach* in Jam. is some error.) Hoar-frost, rime. Hence **Cranreuchy** a.

1668 R. LAW *Mem.* (1815) 239 No frost at all excepting some crainrooch or small frost. 1705 BURNS *To a Mouse* vi. To thole the winter's shety dribble, An' cranreuch could! 1809 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Intro. p. xxv. The dunhewassell's neck and shoulders... were covered with *cranreuch* i.e. hoar frost. 1883 J. BATH *Bishopricshire Lits* 14 The cranrauch's on the hill. 1898 J. MATHER *Poems* 59 The cranreugh grows its hoary plume.

1881 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.) Like the rouky gleemoch in a cranrochie morning.

**Cranrier**, *erron.* form of CREANCER.

† **Crants**. *Obs.* Also *cranse*, *crance*, *cranceo*, *crance*. [a. Ger. (MHG., OHG.) *kranz*, whence Du. *kranz*, in Kilian 1599 *kranz*, wreath, garland, chaplet.] A garland, chaplet, wreath.

1598 GREENE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt) II. 246 The filthy queane wears a crance and is a Frenchwoman, forsooth. 1596 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 391 After they received some reward, and with a crance with their ladies gave daunces with them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. I. 255 (Qo.) Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants [F. rites]. 16... CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Wks. 187; III. 232 Clowns with each of them a miter with crances on their heads. 1706 J. WATSON *Collec. Sc. Poems* II. 10 (Jam.) Their heids wer garnisht gallandlie With costly crants maid of gold. 1890 HARMAN *Our Prayer* 44.12 The 'crants' were garlands which it was usual to make of white paper, and to hang up in the church on the occasion of a young girl's funeral. Some of these were hanging up in Flamborough Church, York-shire, as late as 1850.]

† **Crany**. *Obs.* Also 7 *cranie*. = CRANIUM.

1595 *Jerome of Brunswyk's Surg.* xxx. With brekyng of Crany. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 89 The Crany of a beast. 1646 — *Relig. Med.* III. xiii. 137 It was rather the forehead bone petrified, then a stone within the crany. 1730 SWIFT *Dan Jackson's Reply* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 253 Good spelling-master, your crany has lead on't.

**Cranzy**, *erron.* obs. ff. CRANNY, CRATON.

**Crap** (krepp), sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 *crappe*.

[Identical with earlier Du. *krappe* 'carpus', carp-tura, res decerpita, frustum decerpitum siue abscissum, pars abrasa siue abscissa; pars carnis abscissa; crustum; ossella, offula; placenta; pulpa-mentum' Kilian, 1599], connected with *krappen* to pluck off, cut off, separate. Cf. also F. *crappe*, OF. *crappe* siftings, also 'the grain trodden under feet in the barn, and mingled with the straw and dust' (M. L. Delisle in Godef.), med.L. *crappa* in Du Cange. Cf. also *crapinum* the smaller chaff. In mod.F. the word has taken the sense of 'dirt, filth', and 'grease of a millstone'. It is doubtful whether all the senses here placed belong to one word, though a common notion of 'rejected or left matter, residue, dregs, dust' runs through them.]

† 1. The husk of grain; chaff. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 100 Crappe, or grops of corne, *aus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 30 Crappes, *aus.*

2. A name of some plants: a. Buckwheat. b. Applied locally to various weeds growing among corn, as Darnel, Rye-grass, Charlock.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 604 29 *Hoc siligo*, rye. *Hec curialis*, crappys. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 726 16 *Hec vicia*, a fitch. *Hec curialis*, craps. *Hoc exaltum*, byge. 1669 WORTLEIGH *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Crap*, in some places Darnel is so called, and in some it signifies Buckwheat. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words*, *Crap*, darnel, *Sussex*. In Worcestershire and other countries they call buck-wheat *crap*. [KENNET makes the former *Crop*, PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) makes both *Crop*.] 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Crap*, 1. runches in general. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crap* or *Crapgrass*, Ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

3. The residue formed in rendering, boiling, or melting fat; cracklings, graves; hence *crap-cake*, *tallow-craps*. In this sense it varies with *scraps*. (Usually in pl.)

1490-99 *Prompt. Part.* 101 (MS. H. & ed. Pynson) *Crawke* or *crappe*, *cranium*. [See CRAWKE.] 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crappins* or *Craps*, the shreds from pig's fat, after the lard is melted out. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Craps* are eaten with salt to tea, etc. In North Holderness the refuse pieces after tallow-boiling are also called *craps*. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lanc. Gloss.*, *Craps*, *Scraps*, scraps of pig's fat which remain after the lard has been extracted by boiling. People eat them with mustard, vinegar, and pepper.

4. 'The dregs of beer or ale' Halliwell.]

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Crap*, *Crop*, the settlings of ale or beer at the bottom of a barrel, sometimes used instead of barm.

5. Money. *slang* or *dial.* [A cant use of some of the prec. senses, or of F. *crappe* dirt: cf. 'dust'.]

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crap*, Money. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr., I'm poor Got-wot... My Crap's aw done. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Craps*, *Crap*, in the north it is sometimes used for money.

6. A SCRAP: perh. due to confusion of the words.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Biiij. 4 And sometime to this sent a little *crap* With saucour therof to take thee in the trap. 1590 WHITINGTON *Fule*, (1527) 42 b, Gadre vp the crappes & crones elene. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 26 A *crappe*, *mica*, *grammum* [Levins has not *Scrap*].

† **Crap**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [a. Du. *krap*, MDu. *crappe*, whence also Ger. and Sw. *krapp*, Da. *krapp*, F. *crappe* (1513 from Lille in Godef.) Maddier; esp. the commercial product obtained by grinding the inner part of the root.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 185 *Crap* Maddier from 1676 to 1679, 46s. a. 64s. per ct. wt. 1768 tr. *Buching's Syst.*

*Geog.* V. 626 In some tracts [are cultivated] the herbs for dying, as *crap*, woad, and clary. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 133 The finest sort [of madder], which is of a bright reddish colour, is called *Crap*.

**Crap**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Thieves' cant.* [a. Du. *krap* *cramp*, *clasp*, *clasp*.] The gallows.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Crap*, the gallows. 1809 LYTTON *Disowned* 8 But our wealth is as free of the bailiff's eye, As our necks of the twisting *crap*. 1894 H. ARNSWORTH *Knockout* III. v, If he come to the *crap*.

Hence **Crap** v. *trans.*, to hang.

1781 G. PARKER *Vicio Soc.* II. 30 (Farmer) Sentencing some more to be *crapped*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Crap'd*, hanged.

**Crap**, *Sc. dial.* f. *CROP* sb. and v.

**Crap**, *obs.* and *Sc. pa. t.* of *CREEP*.

**Crapan**, *erron.* f. *TRÉPAN*.

† **Crapaud**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *crapault*, -pauld,

-paut, -pald, *crepau* (e, -pawd, 6 *crapau*de,

-pawd, (crapexaux, *croppolite*, *crapal*), 7 *crapaud*;

5 *crap*, *crepawnde*, 6 *crapon*. [a. F. *crapaud*,

in OF. *crapaut*, -ot, for earlier -aul, = Pr. *crapaut*,

*grapaut*, *OCat.* *grapaut*, *grapalt*, med.L. *crapalidus*, *crapollus*: see Diez, Littré, Hatzfeld.]

1. A toad.

1481 CANTON *Myrr.* II. xv. 99 Yf the tode, *Crapault*, or syncope, byte a man or woman, they be in danger for to dye. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 83 Serpentes, *crapauldes*, and other beestes. 1634 PRICHAM *Gentil. Exer.* III. 152 The old Armes of France were the three Toades or *Crapauds*.

2. (More fully *crapaud-stone*.) A precious stone formerly believed to be produced in the head of the toad: cf. Shaks. *As You Like It* II. i. 13; a TOAD-STONE. The stones so named were of many kinds.]

c. 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 101 *Crappawnde*, or *crappawnde*, precyous stone (Pynson *crapaud*), *smaragdus*. 1447 BOKERHAM *Scriptys* (Roxb.) 3 No man whyhs [= wys] The vertuous *crepau*de despyse best, Thow [= though] a todys *crowne* wer' hys first nest. 1465 *Will of Pke* (Somerset Ho.), My *crepau*de stone. 1527 *Will of G. Armys*, A stone called a *Crapolite*. 1528 *Gifts to Q. Eliz.* in Nichols *Progr.* II. 539 A jewell, containing a *crapon* or *toade-stone* set in golde. 1580 SHUTEY *Aradia* (1622) 11 Her haire like *Crapal* stone.

**Crapaudine** (krapod'īn). [F. *crapaudine* (= Pr. and med.L. *crapaudina*, orig. *adj. fem.*), f. *crapaud* toad. The Fr. word has many derived and transferred applications, a few of which have to a slight extent been used in English.]

† 1. ? = TOADSTONE. *Obs.*

1508 *Lanc. Wills* I. 182 On *crapadyn* ijd.

† 2. *Farricry*. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crapaudine* (in Horses), an ulcer on the coronet; also, a tread upon the coronet. 1823 in *Craus Tech. Dict.*

3. A socket in which the pivot of a swing-door turns; whence *crapaudine door*.

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Crapaudine Doors*, those which turn on pivots at top and bottom.

† **Crapaute**, *crapotee*. *Obs.* [A deriv. of *crapod*, *CRAPAUD*.] = *CRAPAUD* 2, *Toadstone*.

a. 1440 *Thomas of Erce* v. 52 *Compaste* all with *crapotee*. Stones of Oryente, grete plente. c. 1460 *Emarr* 94 Full of Stones ther hit was pyght. — Of *crapowtes* and *nakete*.

**Crape** (krepp), sb. (In 7 *orespe*.) [An anglicized spelling of mod.F. *crêpe*, in 16th c. *crêpe* (= *tissu crêpe*), sb. use of *crêpe* adj. CRISP, crisped, minutely curled or frizzled.]

1. A thin transparent gauze-like fabric, plain woven, without any twill, of highly twisted raw silk or other staple, and mechanically embossed, so as to have a crisped or minutely wrinkled surface. The name originally comprised fine worsted fabrics (see b.); but it is now chiefly limited to a black silk (or imitation silk) fabric much used for ladies' mourning dresses, and for funeral trimming and draping.

Sometimes specifically called *English crape* (*crêpe anglais*). For similar fabrics of other colours or material the French form *Crêpe* (which has retained the wider meaning of the word) is now used by preference, though the English form also occurs with qualifications, as in *Canton* or *China crape* = *crêpe de Chine*, *crêpe-lesse* = *Crêpe lisse*, a kind of crape without any wrinkling or 'figure'; see also *crape-cloth* below. The 'crape' for which Norwich was formerly famous, was a plain cloth of silk warp and worsted weft, which afterwards degenerated into *bombazine*: see the latter word (quots. 1789-1831).

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 179 Tunicks of *Crêpe*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/5, 2 Pieces of Stript Silk Norwich *Crape*, and two Pieces of mixt Norwich Silk *Crape* not Stript. 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 59 White *crape* or any other sort of white dress. 1700 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamode covered with Black *Crape*. 1721 SWIFT *Epit. to Play* Wks. 1755 III. II. 182 Proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage, With fifty yards of *crape* shall sweep the stage. 1727 (see *CRAPED*). 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii. He could discern the outline of the bush, as through a veil of fine *crape*. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade s. v. Crape*, Aerophanes, *crape-lesse*, and gauze are either white or coloured. 1880 MISS BRADDOX *Mit. Royal* II. iv. 82 That's the kind of way widows talk in their first edition of *crape* and caps.

Plural. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 p. 1 His Wenches are in plain Pinners and Norwich *Crapes*.

b. In the 18th c., 'a sort of thin worsted stuff,



of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made' (Bailey 1755); hence, sometimes put for those who are dressed in 'crape', the clergy, a clergyman; see also *crape-gown*, *-man*, etc. in 3 b.

1688 [see *crape-gown* in 3 b].  
1699 GARTH *Dispens.* i. (1730) 144 Avoid th' Inclemencies of Morning Air, And leave to tatter'd Crape the Drudgery of Pray'r. 1733 *Pope Ep. Cobham* 136 A Saint in crape is twice a Saint in lawn, A Judge is just, a Chanc'lor juster still. 1754 G. COLMAN in *Connoisseur* No. 1, Jan., Those tattered crapes said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crape*, a thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 387 A Curate in his tatter'd crape.

2. a. A band of crape worn round a hat, etc., in token of mourning. b. A piece of crape drawn over the face as a disguise.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 That hat. To set it off, a mourning crape must deck. 1764 COWPER *Task* III. 802 Crape and cocked pistol, and the whistling ball Sent through the traveller's temples. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 84/2 He [a highwayman] pulled down a crape over his face. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, A white hat with a crape round it.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. (or adj.) Of crape; connected with crape.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 p. 2 His Crape Hatband. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xlii, My father seized his hat, tore off the crape weepers and threw them on the floor. 1835 *Ure Philos. Mannf.* 255 To take up the crape trade in earnest. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The folds of her white crape fichu.

b. Comb., as *crape-dresser*, *-dyer*, *-scurver*, *-wreath*; *crape-like*, *-shrouded* adjs.; *crape-cloth*, a woollen material to which a crape-like appearance is given, used for mourning; *crape-faced* a., having the face covered with a piece of crape for disguise; *†crape-gown*, a gown of crape, formerly worn by English clergymen (see 1 b); hence *†crape-gown-man*, *†crape-man*, a clergyman; *crape-myrtle*, a Chinese shrub, *Lagerstræmia indica*, with bright rose-coloured petals of crumpled appearance, cultivated in greenhouses in England, and in gardens in Southern U.S.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 490 \*Crape-dresser. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Crape and Feather Dresser*, one who crimps and curls those articles, and re-stiffens crape with gum water. 1861 \*Crape-dyer, a tradesman who redresses and improves black crape. 1813 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 15 Robbers, black 'crape-faced robbers. 1688a (title), Speculum 'Crape-Gownum, Or, a Looking-glass for the young Academicks. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 309 A new Pudding-sleeve Crape Gown. 1688a 'PHILANAX MISOPAPPAS' *Tory Plot*, 2nd Pt. 3 High-blown 'Crape-Gown-men, that thunder briskly against the Dissenters. 1881 J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Yarn* 55 The dank and 'crape-like moss. 1887 H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 51 A multitude of tiny crape-like markings or folds. 1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The lazy 'crapecamen of Oxford, bouncing priests, whose eyes were so closed up with fat. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 6 Orange trees, acacias, and the pink blossoms of the 'crape myrtle. 1681 CABLE *Mad. Delphine* ix. 48 This side doorway was overarched by a crape-myrtle. 1793 *Loud. Gas.* No. 6385/4 Andrew Gayney, 'Crape-Scurver. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The heavy 'crape-shrouded gown which marked the first period of her mourning. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 240 Great clouds of dark vapor are seen to the southward to-day, the 'crape-wreaths of our first imprisonment.

† *Crape*, v. 1 Obs. [a. F. *crêper* = OF. *crisper* = Pr. *crispar*, It. *crispare* = L. *crispâre* to curl, crisp, crimp, f. *crispus* : see CRISP a.] trans. To make (the hair) wavy and curly; to crimp, to frizzle.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 July, The hour. for curling and craping the hair. 1769 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 185 Here is. no craping or frizzing the hair. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 18 Hair craped and powdered.

*Crape* (kræ'p), v. 2 [f. CRAPE sb.] trans. To cover, clothe, or drape with crape. To *crape it* (colloq.) : to wear crape in mourning. Also *transf.* 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* IV. 38 Six or seven men with their faces blacked or craped ran. and intercepted my retreat. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 147 The moon was still craped with a ceaseless roll of cloud. 1891 MACRAE *G. Giffillan* 128 note, I craped it when when my man deed, I wis gled to be rid o' him.

*Crape*, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.

*Craped* (kræ'pt), ppl. a. [f. CRAPE sb. and v. 1]

1. Crisped, crimped, minutely curled or crinkled.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Crape*, Crapes are either craped, i. e. crisped, or smooth. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Nov. 2/2 Two yellow craped feathers in the front.

2. Covered, robed, or draped with crape.

1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* ii. 26 The Neapolitans had determined on marching with their flag furled and craped. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Soc. Th.* I. x, She is standing long and craped beside the fire.

*Crape-fish*. [Cf. Norse *krappr* compressed, LG. *krapp* hard-twisted (rope), hard-baked.] Cod-fish salted and hardened by pressure.

1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xi. 22 We saw the cod fish here in all the stages of preparation. the stockfish dried in the open air without salt, crape fish salted and pressed.

*Craper* (kræ'pən), a. rare. [f. CRAPE sb. + -EN 4.] Formed of crape.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bess* 138 The foremost row [of caps] confronted me with all the severity of craper folds.

*Crapple*, obs. variant of GRAFFLE sb. and v. [OF. *grape*, *grapin*, etc., varied with *cr-* forms.]

VOL. II.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 40 The monstrous Scorpion with ugly craples crawling. 1650 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxviii, Still he thought he felt their craples tear Him by the heels back to his ugly denne. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 5 Fearfully sinne they against this example, who. crape and couple livings together.

*Crapnel*, obs. form of GRAFNEL.

*Crapon*, *-owte*, *-otee*, obs. var. CRAPAUD, CRAPAUTEE.

*Crapper*, obs. form of CROPPER, pigeon.

*Crappie* (kræ'pi), U.S. Also *crappé*, *croppie*. A species of sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, found in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* iii. 41 A fish they call the crappée. *Ibid.* xxii. 363 The crappée. very like our fresh-water bream. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer. Croppie*.

*Crappin*, Sc. dial. f. CROPPING.

*Crappit-head*. Sc. [Crappit has the form of a pa. pple. of a vb. *crap* or *cropp*, not otherwise found, but compared by Jamieson with earlier Du. *krappen* to fill the crop of, cram (a capon, etc.).] The head of a haddock stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, and spices. (Jamieson.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxiii, I gae a look to making the friar's chicken myself, and to the crappit-heads too. 1816 *Antiq.* vi, Here is fish and sauce, and crappit-heads. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 64 'Eat crappit heads for supper last night and was the waur o't'.

*Craps*: see CRAP sb. 1, esp. sense 3.

|| *Crapula*. Obs. [L. *crápula* excessive drinking, inebriation, intoxication, ad. Gr. *κραυδάλη* drunken headache or nausea, the result of a drunken debauch. In adopting the Gr. word, the Romans seem to have put the cause for the result; both senses are found in the English derivatives.]

1. The sickness or indisposition following upon a drunken or gluttonous debauch.

a 1687 COTTON *Poems, Night Quatrains* (1689) 248 The drunkard. when he wakes. shall find A crapula remains behind. 1791 BAILEY, *Crapula*, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking : Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

2. A resin or drug productive of intoxication : a Latin use.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 If the wine when it is new be mighty and strong, they put in the more of this medicine or confection called Crapula.

|| *Crapule*. [F., ad. L. *crápula*.] = prec.

a 1687 H. MORE is cited by WORCESTER.

*Crapulence* (kræ'piuləns), [f. CRAPULENT : see -ENCE.] 1. Sickness or indisposition resulting from excess in drinking or eating.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Crapulence*, surfeiting by over-eating. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crapulence*, drunkenness, sickness by intemperance.

2. Gross intemperance, esp. in drinking; debauchery.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xx. 144 A thousand amiable qualities. were lost in this crapulence. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 163 The men are idle and debauched, spending their days in unbroken crapulence and drunkenness.

† *Crapulency*. Obs. rare-1. [See -ENCY.] = prec. sense 2.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 270 Whether crapulency, ebriety and an inordinate life be the actions of a sound state.

*Crapulent* (kræ'piulənt), a. [ad. L. *crápulent-us* very much intoxicated, f. *crápula* : see above, and cf. *vinolentus*, *violentus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to crapulence; suffering from excessive drinking, eating, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crapulent*, surfeiting or oppressed with surfeit. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 229 In crapulent cases, and after a drunken Debauch. 1863 *Possib. of Creation* 287 When the collective wisdom of the country was in an intensely crapulent state.

2. Given to gross intemperance.

1888 *Open Court* 12 Apr. 881 The crapulent monks.

† *Crapulent*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *crápulent-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to crapulence.

1600 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 35 The aforesaid crapulentall hurts are not induced.

*Crapulous* (kræ'piuləs), a. In 6 *crapulus*. [ad. L. *crápulos-us*, f. *crápula* : cf. F. *crapuleux*.]

1. Characterized by gross excess in drinking or eating; intemperate, debauched.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxiv, Throw their crapulus and schamfull glutone. 1721 BAILEY, *Crapulous*, given to Gluttony. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 579 His distresses and his crapulous habits. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo.* III (ed. 2) 210 The crapulous life which her future successor led. 1854 BADHAM *Halicut* 434 After one of these crapulous repasts. 1866 J. THURPP *Ang. Sax. Home* vii. 217 Under the Danish kings the monks were more crapulous than ever.

2. Suffering from the effects of intemperance in drinking; resulting from drunkenness.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crapulous*, sick with intemperance. 1822 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 11/2 The crapulous eruptions of a drunken cobbler. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lvi. 141 Men who spend their evenings over their wine and awake crapulous in the morning. 1876 BARTHOLOW. *Med. Med.* (1879) 85 Crapulous diarrhoea and dysentery are not benefited by them.

*Crapulousness*. [f. prec. + -NESS.] State or quality of being crapulous.

1890 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 187 The crapulousness of his sententious colleague. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 515/2 Culminating. in mere crapulousness.

*Crapy* (kræ'pi), a. [f. CRAPE sb. 1 + -Y 1.]

1. Of the texture or appearance of crape; resembling crape.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221, I was soon enveloped in crapy mist. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 28/1 My pretty black butterfly. spun his crapy white-streaked halo among the leaves.

2. Of crape; clothed or draped in crape.

1855 *Chambr. J. nrl.* III. 97 The tremendous interest which these gauzy, crapy, ribbon bewilderments have for hundreds of the other sex. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* III. xiii. 276 I've had crapy processions all day before my eyes.

*Crare*, obs. var. of CRATER.

*Crase*, *Crased*, etc., obs. ff. CRAZE, CRAEKED, etc.

*Crash* (kræʃ), v. Also 4 *crassche*, 5 *craschyn*, *craschyn*, 5-6 *crasshe*. [An onomatopoeic word having the same relation to *crack* that *clash* has to *clack* and *clap* : see CLASH, DASH. There are possible associations also with *crase*, *crase* (though here the *a* has been long, and the *s* pronounced as *z* prob. from the 14th c.). The mod. Scandinavian langs. show Icel. *krassa* 'perficare, dilacerare' (Haldors.), Sw. *krasa*, Da. *krase* to crackle, and the phrases Sw. *slå i kras*, Da. *gå i kras* to dash in pieces, break to shivers; but these are app. only analogous formations.]

1. *trans.* To break in pieces with violence and noise; to dash in pieces, shiver, shatter, smash. (Now somewhat rare.)

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1109 The creest and be coronalle. with his clubb he crasschede doune. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 13 Beholde, I wil crasshe you in sonder. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cras*, *Crash*, to kill. 1718 *Pope Iliad* iv. 602 The pond'rous stone. crashed the solid bone. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, Crashing the branches as he went. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* 1st Ser. x. (1866) 171 The tempest that crashes down the forest. 1854 LANDOR *Let. American* 41 To see the valorous and adventurous crasht by the portentous concurrence of brute matter.

† b. *fig.* To discuss with violence and noise; to 'thrash out'. Obs. rare.

a 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* (1692) II. 42 He thought them [Calvinistic controversies]. worthy of crashing in the schools, but not in the Church.

c. To force or drive with a crash or with crashing; to cause to come or go with a crash.

1831 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 172 Two women literally crashing hoarse thunder out of a piano. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. 67 Two other knights crashed their horses through the brushwood.

2. *intr.* To break or fall to pieces with noise, as when dashed down or violently struck; to smash, break up. rare. (First quot. of doubtful sense.)

1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 13 Like as a wayne crasseth, y<sup>e</sup> is full of sheaues. 1803 J. BRYANT in *Naval Chron.* IX. 240 At the first blow his head crashed.

b. To move or go with crashing.

1694 *Acct. Serv. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 44 Crashing and grinding against each other. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 89 The rocks. overlap, and crumble, and crack, as if they would crash over you. 1860 T. MARTIN tr. *Horace* 179 He crash'd through the fray with his terrible spear. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 24 Some. hand would crash through them and leave them dangling brokenly.

† 3. a. *trans.* To strike (the teeth) together with noise; to gnash. Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craschyn, as tethe, fremo, fromleo. 1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I knowe a foolle that wyll crasshe his tethe togyther. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vii. xlii. 125 He shakt his head and crasht his teeth for ire. 1846 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 2 Rub not thy teeth nor crash them.

† b. To crash with the teeth, in same sense. Obs. 1530 PALSGR. 500/2 I crasshe with my tethe togyther, *je grinche*. 1850 BARET *Alt.* C 1575 He crasheth terribly with his teeth.

† c. To crush with the teeth; to CRAUNCH.

1530 PALSGR. 501/1 Herke howe he crasseth these grystels bytwene his tethe. 1599 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 Swine haue also crashed and broken akorns. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 147 A Lyon shall crash their bones. 1622 Bp. HALL *Serm. Wks.* (1627) 493 Some crashed in peeces by the teeth of lions. 1730-6 [see CRAUNCH].

† d. *intr.* (for *passive*) To go to pieces noisily between the teeth. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iii/2 Betwene thy tethe oft tyme the coles crashes. 1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I crasshe, as a thynge dothe that is cryspe or britill bytwene ones tethe, *je crespse*.

4. To make the noise that a hard body does when dashed to pieces or smashed; to make a loud confused noise as of many hard bodies dashing and breaking together. † Formerly also, to make a crackling noise.

1563 FULKE *Mettors* (1640) 67 b, Tinne is. very porose. which causeth it to crash, when it is broken or bitten. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 20 Crash do the rent tacklings (*stridorque rudendum*). 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 99 Something yet crash'd in his belly, as if there were a Bag of Glass in it. a 1771 GRAY *Wks.* (1807) I. 41 Pikes must shiver. Hauberks crash, and helmet ring. 1822 BYRON *Via. Jydg.* lix, Here crash'd a sturdy oath of stout John Bull. 1864 SKERT *Uhländ's Poems* 69 O'erhead the rolling thunders crash.

5. The vb. stem is used adverbially, usually with the vb. *go*: cf. *bang*, etc.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. (1837) 54 Crash went half-a-dozen dragons upon the marble hearthstone. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast. vi.* Crash with that, The Image fell. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf. vii.* (1889) 61 Crash went the slight deal boards.

**Crash** (kræʃ), *sb.* 1. [f. CRASH v.]

1. The loud and sudden sound as of a hard body or number of bodies broken by violent percussion, as by being dashed to the ground or against each other; also transferred to the sound of thunder, loud music, etc. (It is often impossible to separate the sound from the action as exemplified in sense 2.)

1580 BARET *Alt. C.* 1575 A crash, the noise of a thing that is broken. 1608 SHAK. *Ham. ii. ii.* 48 Senseless Illium. Stoops to his Bace, and with a hideous crash Takes prisoner Pyrrhus eare. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) l. xv. 120 The windows were demolished with a terrible crash. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst. vi.* The thunder burst with a terrific crash. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac. i. ii.* 12 The echos of the first crash.

2. The breaking to pieces of any heavy hard body or bodies by violent percussion; the shock of such bodies striking and smashing each other.

17. POPE *Wks.* 1836, X. 263 The decay of beauty and the crash of worlds. [But cf. CRASH sb.] 1718 — *Trad. xvi.* 928 The whole forest in one crash descends. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev. i. ii. i.* The oak... when with far-sounding crash it falls.

b. *fig.* The action of falling to ruin suddenly and violently; *spec.* sudden collapse or failure of a financial undertaking, or of mercantile credit generally.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon. ii.* (Bohn) 424 A rapid series of explosions (in mercantile language, a crash), and a consequent precipitation of the general system. 1846 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. II.* 663 With what a crash... would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen! 1889 GIFFEN *Case Agst. Bimetallism* (1882) 119 At the cost of a financial crash to which the world has yet seen no parallel. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July, A great crash is expected in South America. Both in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, everybody has been over-speculating.

† 3. A bout of revelry, amusement, fighting, etc.; a short spell, spurt. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Nijb. To recreate their selves with sporting tales a crashe. 1575 FURCE *Comfut. Purg.* (1577) 40 But first he must rayle a crash at the forsaken Protestantes. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. Jas.* 75 They haue a spirt, a crash, a fit at the worde, and leaue off. 1652 BROME *New Acad. III.* 1, Come, Gentlemen, shall we haue a crash at card? 1767 W. HANBURY *Chariet Ch. Langton* 168 We could not haue a friendly crash, but we must be troubled with one or more of those fellows [musical performers] to fill up the parts.

**Crash** (kræʃ), *sb.* 2. [Of uncertain origin: cf. Russ. *krashenina* coloured linen.] A coarse kind of linen, used for towels, etc.

1812 J. SWYTH *Pract. Customs* 125 A coarse sort of narrow Russia Linen... commonly called Crash, and generally used as Towelling. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 79 There is crash upon the wide surface of the parlour floors! 1890 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/6 Coarse linens, such as canvas and crashes.

b. *attrib.* Made of crash.

1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 106 A basin, crash towels, a caraffe. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 14/1 Strong white 'crash' bags.

**Crashing** (kræʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRASH v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRASH, q. v.

1540 PROMPT. *Part. 100* Cracchynge of tethe. 1540 *Merlin* 155 The crasching of speres. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 55 The Hyrde Trochilus with crasching of her bil awakes the Crocodile. 1766 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1808) 46 The crasching of bones. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* l. xii. 212 The horrible crasching of the tempest.

**Crashing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crashes; that makes a crash; that breaks, falls, etc., with a crash; see the vb.

1580 BARET *Alt. G.* 300 A gnashing, grinding, or crashing noise, *stridor*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 464 The broad axe enters with a crashing sound. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 773 The crashing bones. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iv. 60 Crashing thunder then came, peal upon peal. 1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 307/1 Remaining unmoved amid a crashing universe, and so forth.

† b. *Crashing lead*: an old appellation of tin, from its crackling when bent. *Obs.* (See CRASH v. 4.)

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* iii. ii. 175 Crashing Lead, which is called White and in the Sentence of Art, Jupiter.

|| **Crisis** (krɪˈsɪs). [Gr. *krāsis* mixture, combination (also in the grammatical sense below), f. *κρᾶννύμι* to mix.]

1. The blending or combination of elements, 'humours', or qualities, in the animal body, in herbs, etc. † a. As a permanent characteristic: Composition, constitution, temperament, 'complexion'. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* ii. 647 His bodies crisis is angelicall. 1660 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 32 He had transmitted... that excellent temper of body; which should have been like his own happy crisis. 1768 *Month. Rev.* 507 They have imagined them [animal spirits] of a somewhat diverse crisis, in different bodies. 1799 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* l. xi, [York] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole crisis.

† b. 1654 EVELYN *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 95 The complexion and crisis of this body politick. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 61 There are lodged in the very crisis and constitution of the Soul certain rational Instincts.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 91 (1740) 186 But the Crisis of Times must account for all such Indecencies.

b. The combination of 'humours' or qualities constituting a state of health or disease; (healthy or diseased) condition. ? *Obs.*

1608 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* p. ii. (Arb.) 21, I have considered of the crisis, and symptoma of your disease. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* l. 6 Virulent purgatives, that alienate the crises or ferments of the parts. 1677 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* l. 75 In a dissolved Crisis of the blood. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* l. 418/b, In malignant petechial fevers the crisis is so broken as to deposit a sooty powder.

† c. In wider sense: Mingling, mixture, combination. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 56 The Heart is indeed the Crisis, or Collection of all the Powers of the Soul. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 440 A most pleasant Crisis or Euphony of Temper, Thoughts and Operations.

2. *Gr. Gram.* The combination of the vowels of two syllables, esp. at the end of one word and beginning of the next, into one long vowel or diphthong; as in *ἀντίον* for *αντῖον*, *τοῦτομα* for *τὸ δῶμα*.

The explanation given in quot. 1836 is that of the late Greek Grammarians, and in the Greek Grammars of the 16th c.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Bullmann's Larger Grk. Gram.* 60 Avoiding the hiatus (1) by elision with the apostrophe; and (2) by contracting both syllables into one compound sound, or CRISIS. 1836 *Edin. Acad. Grk. Rudiments* (ed. 4) 14 There are three modes of contraction: CRISIS, SYNAPHRISIS, and SYNCOPE. CRISIS is the mixture of two sounds, with a change of the vowels: as *αἰνῖον* *αἰνῖον*. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Grk. Gram.* § 16 11 (the coronis) indicates... a crisis... or contraction of two words. *Ibid.* § 89 With crisis the accent of the first word is lost.

† **Crack**, *a.* *Obs.* — (See quot.)

1540 PROMPT. *Part. 100* Craske, or fryke of fatte (K. crask, or lusty), *crassus*. (Thence in MINSHU, HALLIWELL.)

|| **Craspedon**, -*dum* (kræˈspɛdɒn, -dɪm). *Zool.* Pl. *craspeda* (-dā). [*κράσπεδον* edge, border: the form in -um is mod. Latin.] The convoluted filament, charged with thread-cells, forming the border of the mesentery in Actinozoa.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 101 Along the free margins of the mesenteries... occur certain convoluted cords, charged with thread-cells, and termed Craspeda. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 240 This thickening is the mesenterial filament or craspedon.

**Craspedote** (kræˈspɛdɒt), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κράσπεδον* bordered, f. *κράσπεδον* (see prec.).] Hence mod. L. *Craspedota* pl.] Applied to those Medusæ which have a velum or intumed border along the margin of the 'bell'.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 248 A Medusa with a velum is said to be Craspedote. Such Medusæ characterize the *Craspedota*, one of the two main subdivisions of the class Hydrozoa.

**Crass** (kræs), *a.* [ad. L. *crassus* solid, thick, dense, fat, etc. Cf. F. *crasse* fem. adj. (16th c. in Littre); OF. *had* cras, now *gras*.]

1. Coarse, gross, dense, thick (in physical constitution or texture). Now somewhat *rare*.

1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* 12 The bottom of the mother or wombe is more crasse, thicke, and fleshy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 91 A crasse and fumide exhalation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* 1723/295 Particles, which are more crasse and ponderous. 1715 tr. *Pancirolii Rerum Mem.* l. i. ix. 23 Of all Unguents... the most crasse and thickest. 1866 *Trans. Bot. s. v.* The leaves of cotyledons, which are much more fleshy, have been called crass. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 180 A crass, gluey substance.

† b. Said of things material as opposed to immaterial or spiritual. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. Ad Sec. 12. 94 Dives had the inheritance of the earth, in the crasse material sense. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. vi. § 7 Whatsoever is crass and external leaves stronger Impress upon the Phansie. 1664 — *Synops. Proph.* 217 Bearing strongly upon the phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable objects.

2. Of personal qualities, ideas, and other things immaterial: Gross; grossly dull or stupid; 'dense'.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 20 Where the phantasie... is crass and dull and moves slowly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 110 An undoubted and conspicuous piece of the crassest Anti-christianism. 1899 *Times* 20 Aug. 8/3 A free Press... to dispel the crass ignorance which weighs over the land. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 108 The crass materialism which talks about the brain secreting thought as the liver secretes bile. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* 291 The crasser forms of religion.

b. Of persons: Grossly stupid, 'dense'; grossly insensitive or unrefined (*rare*).

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* viii, Your undeserved good fortune... has rendered you hard, cold, crass, indifferent. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Middm.* xvi, Crass minds... whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 161 This crass idiot.

**Crass** (kræs), *sb.* [An abbreviation of the specific name *crassicornis*.] A collector's name for a species of Sea Anemone, *Bumodes crassicornis*.

1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* vi, *Bumodes crassicornis*... is much too long a title for everyday use, and so it is contracted into 'Crass'. 1885 RUMICMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 101 The glossy anemone is useless, but the firm solid crass makes the best possible lure for cod.

† **Crassamentum**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *crassimentum*: see next.] The thick part of a non-homogeneous

liquid, which solidifies or settles; lees, dregs, sediment.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 53 All the spermatall partes are generated of the Crassament or body of the seede. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 592 The crassament that remains... is called Powder of Mercury. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 179 The other solid parts of the body... are made of the same crassiment of secd.

|| **Crassamentum** (kræsimentəm). *Phys.* [L.; = thickness, thick sediment, dregs, f. *crassare* to thicken, f. *crassus* CRASS a.] † a. = prec. b. *spec.* The solid jelly-like part of coagulated blood, consisting of fibrin with blood-corpuscles entangled in it; the clot, coagulum.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Crassamen*, or *Crassamentum*, wine-lees. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crassamentum* (with some Anatomists) the cruor of blood, or that part which forms the Coagulum, in opposition to the Serum in which it swims. 1793 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Comment.* l. 283 The crassamentum was rather loose in its texture. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 28 The quantity contained in the crassamentum is not much inferior to that in the serum.

Crassantly, *a.*: see CRASSANTLY.

**Crassche**, *crasshe*, *obs.* f. CRASS.

**Crasse**, *Crassete*, *obs.* f. CRESS, CRESSET.

† **Crassic**, *Crassid*, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [Bad formations from L. *crassus* CRASS a., on erroneous analogies.] = CRASS.

1700 D. G. *Harangues of Quack Doctors* 3 They purge the Brain from all Crassick Cloudifying Humours. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 136 Displaying... the most crass and dark ignorance.

|| **Crassities**, *Obs.* [L. *crassities* density, f. *crassus* CRASS a.] Density, materiality.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 120 It is manifest that the Crassities of Matter is every where alike. 1678 COPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 389 His one Enns must needs be devoid of body, because if it had any crassities in it, it would have parts. *Ibid.* 804 In a Middle State, betwixt the Crassities of a Mortal Body, and the Spirituality of a Perfectly Glorified Body.

**Crassitude** (kræsitiüd). [ad. L. *crassitudo*, f. *crassus* CRASS a.]

† 1. Thickness (of dimension). *Obs.*

1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 429 Of the clave Is best an handful greet in crassitude. And cubital let make her longitude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicks* 93/1 Spreads this foresayed on that peece of cloth, the crassitude of the back of a knife. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Try also the difference in Sound of several Crassitudes of Hard bodies percussed. 1630 T. WESTCOTT *Devon.* (1845) 90 A stone... not five feet in length and much less in crassitude. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Inquirer* 60 The Longitude, Latitude, and Crassitude of Ground-plates.

† b. Solid content, volume. *Obs.* *rare*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. i. Qj. Multiplye the length with the breadth, and the Product in the thickness, so haue ye the Content or Crassitude.

† 2. Thickness (of consistency); density; coarseness (of physical constitution). *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Crassitude*, fatness or thickness. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 773 The Dead Sea... is of that Crassitude, as Living Bodies... cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. 1653 H. MORE *Conjunct. Cabal.* (1713) 189 A mere Vacuum... no crassitude any where. 1888 GOOD *Study of Med.* (1834) IV. 464 A... case, in which the same crassitude was found in the skin of an infant.

3. The state or quality of being crass: a. Coarseness, grossness of ignorance, etc.; b. Gross ignorance or stupidity, excessive dullness of intellect, obtuseness, 'density'; an instance of this.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyardus's Theat. World* ii. 318 The Crassitude of Apprehension of our Senses. 1804 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xvii. Wks. 1846 l. 108 Bonaparte, in the crassitude of his ignorance. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 39 They... are not panic stricken by... Colenso's crassitudes. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch* II. x. 292 Amy, not being afflicted with crassitude, soon did her work admirably.

† **Crassity**, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. L. *crassitās* or *crassities*, f. *crassus*: see -ITY.] = CRASSITUDE.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Crassly** (kræsli), *adv.* [f. CRASS a. + -LY 2.]

Coarsely; grossly; 'densely'; see the adj.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ii. 217 Being so crassly discovered and described. 1883 LOCKYER in *Nature* XXVII. 250 The artist was crassly ignorant of the phenomena he attempted to represent.

**Crassness** (kræsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being crass; (physical) density (*obs.*); coarseness, grossness; gross dullness or stupidity.

1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* Hhh iv, The crassnesse or thicknes of the inner coote. 1661 *Origin's Opin.* in *Phoenix* (1721) l. 69 As well... a Terrestrial Crassness, as... a Spiritual Tenuity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 56 The crassness... of these Superstitions. 1883 *Standard* 24 July 5/3 A crassness of vulgarity a d presumption.

† **Crassous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *crassus* CRASS + -OUS: cf. F. *crasseux* (in Paré 16th c.), dirty, sordid.] = CRASS a.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxii. (1737) 100 The Servitude of crassous Ignorance. 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 20 The imputation of crassous ignorance.

|| **Crassula**, *Bot.* [med. L. *Crassula*, dim. of *crassa* (sc. *herba*) thick: see CRASS.] A name applied by the mediæval herbalists to some species of *Sedum*, esp. *Orpine*; but now limited (by Dillenius) to a genus of succulent plants, chiefly South

African, the type of the N. O. *Crassulaceae*, which includes the Stonecrops, Houseleeks, Echeveria, etc. *c. 1400* Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 331 *Crassula* major is a good repercussif for cool mater. *1671* Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 400 *Orpine*. *Crassula* is a good wound herb. *1885* W. Grasswell in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 179/2 Heath's, orchids, crassulae, and wild geraniums.

Hence *Crassulaceae* a. Bot., of the Natural Order *Crassulaceae*, of which *Crassula* is the type. **† Crassulent**, a. Obs.— [f. *L. crassus* CRASS: cf. *crapulent*.]

*1656* Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crassulent* (*crassulentus*), full of grossness, very fat.

**† Crassy**, a. Obs. Also *crassie*. [f. CRASS of *L. crassus* + -Y.] a. = CRASS, coarse, thick. b. Sordid dirty, greasy; = F. *crasseux*.

*1630* J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose Wks.* I. 108/2 Geometry would lose the Altitude, The crassie Longitude and Latitude. *1648* Gage *West. Ind.* xvi. 1655/109 They take off the scumme or crassy part. *1858* Sala *Journ. du Nord* 80 A miserable moujik in a crassy sheepskin.

**† Crastin**, Obs. rare. [a. OF. *crastin* the morrow, the day after (any feast), ad. *L. crāstinum* morrow, f. *crās* tomorrow + *-stinus* adj. suffix with words of time. Also written *crastino* after the Latin form in dates, e. g. *Crastino Sancti Vincentii*, date of Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. 3 (Cowell).] The day after, the morrow; the *crastin* of Trinity Term = the day after the last day of Trinity Term.

*1581-2* FLEETWOOD *Let.* 14 Jan. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 212 II. 284 Sunday being crastino of the Twelfth day. *1585-7* July *ibid.* I. 216 II. 296 Mundaye laste beinge the crastinn of Trinitie Terme.

**† Crastinate**, v. Obs.— [f. *L. crastinum*: see prec.] = PROCRASTINATE. So *Crastination* = PROCRASTINATION.

*1656* Blount *Glossogr.*, *Crastinate*, to delay from day to day, to prolong. *1730-6* BAILEY (folio), *Crastination*, a Putting of till to morrow, a Deferring or Delaying, etc. *1755* JOHNSON, *Crastination*, delay. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

**† Crasure**, Obs. rare. [f. *crase*, *CRASE* v. + -URE, app. on analogy of F. forms like *brisure* (13th c.).] Breaking or cracking, fracture.

*1423* Lydg. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxx. Gold wyll well endure under the hamoure enlarging hymself withouten crasure.

**Crasy, crasyd**, obs. ff. CRAZY, CRAZED.

**-crat**, **-ocrat**, suffix, formerly also **-crate**, immediately after F. *-crate* in *aristocrate*, *démocrate*, formed from *aristocratie*, *démocratie*, with the sense 'partisan of an aristocracy or aristocratic government, of a democracy or democratic government'. By an easy transition, *aristocrate* came at the French Revolution to be used for 'a member of the aristocracy', after which *-o)crat* is now used in such formations as *plutocrat*, member of a plutocracy, *colonocrat*, member of the *colonocracy*, etc. *Autocrat*, f. *autocrate*, may have been formed directly on, or with reference to, Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*, but other cognate words were in earlier use, which see in their places. Hence **-cratio**, **-cratious**.

**Cratch** (krætʃ), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 2-3 *oreoche*, 4 *oreke*, 4-5 *orochoe*, *orochohe*, 4-6 *orochoe*, *oratohe*, 6 *orach*, *oretohe*, (6-7 *dial.* *oritch*), 6-*oratch*. [ME. *creche*, a. OF. *creche*, *creche* manger, crib = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia*, It. *greppia*: Rom. type *\*creppia*, a. Ger. type *\*crippia* (Goth. *kriþjo*), whence OHG. *chrippa*, Ger. *krippe* = OE. *cribb*, CRIB. Thus *cratch* and *crib* are in origin identical.]

1. A rack or crib to hold fodder for horses and cattle in a stable or a cowshed; in early use sometimes, a manger. Obs. exc. *dial.*

*c. 1300* Gloss. to Neckam in Wright *Voc.* I. 106 In stabulo sit presepe (gloss *creche* [? *creche*]). *c. 1350* Will. Palerne 3233 Queyntliche to his crache was corue swiche a weie Pat men miht legge him [the horse] mete. *1388* Wyclif *Isa.* I. 3 The oxe knei his weldere, and the asse the crache of his lord. *1580* BART *Atv.* C. 1530 A Crach or cribbe, *Presepium*. *1598* Florio, *Presepio*, a cratch, a rack, a manger, an oxe-stall in a stable, a crib, or a critch. *1616* SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 91 Let his harnes be tied, and he close made fast to the cratch. *1653* URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv, Beeves fatned at the cratch in Oxe stalls. *1669* Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Cratch*, a Rack for Hay or Straw. *1691* RAY *South-country Wds.*, *Cratch*, or *Critch*, a rack.

b. *spec.* applied to the 'manger' at Bethlehem where the infant Jesus was laid. Obs. or arch.

*a. 1225* Ancr. R. 260 Heo leiden hine up on heih in one creche, mid clutes biwraðed. *c. 1325* Metr. Hom. 64 3e sall fynd a chylde thar bounden In a creke, wit cloutes wounden. *1388* Wyclif *Luke* II. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlapide him in clothis, and putide him in a crache. *a. 1560* KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 55 A stable was his beste house, and a crache his cradle. *a. 1654* SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. *1656* TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* II. 13 From his cratch to his cross, he suffered many a little death all his life long. *a. 1711* KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 48 When we saw him in a cratch, a weak, And sucking Babe. *1884* C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 9/2 The 'cratch', that is, the manger in which the infant Jesus was laid.

**† o. Astron.** The star-cluster known as *Presepe* (the manger), in the constellation *Cancer*.

*1647* Lilly *Chr. Astr.* cliv. 667 The ascendant directed To the Cratch in the Crab.

2. A movable rack for feeding beasts out of doors.

*1523* FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 70 It is necessary to make standyng cratches to caste theyr fodder in. *1577* B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* III. (1586) 140 To feede them [sheep] at home in cratches. *1688* K. HOLME *Armoury* II. 176/1 *Cratch*, or Racks, to give. Sheep... meat in, in the Winter-time. *1821* HOWITT *Seasons* 305 The farmer has driven his flocks into the farm-yard, where some honest Giles piles their cratches plentifully with fodder. *1834* Brit. *Hush.* I. 208 It consists of a cratch in the centre for hay, and four mangers projecting from it for corn or roots; the whole roofed with boards and mounted on four wheels. *1870* Auctioneer's *Catal.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. Cratches and mangers. *1877* *ibid.* Two sheep-cratches.

**† 3. transf.** A small house, a cot; cf. CRIB. Obs. *c. 1305* *Poem Times Edw.* II 75 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 297 He priketh out of toune. Into a strange contré, and halt a wenche in crache.

4. A wooden grating or hurdle; a sparred frame or rack, for various purposes. *local*.

*1288* Wyclif *1 Chron.* iv. 23 Dwellynge in plantyngis, and in crachis [1388 *heggis*]. *1613* PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VII. ix. (1614) 656 In Benigo and Coanza they are forced to set up. houses upon cratches. *ibid.* IX. v. 844 Their Houacan is a greidion of four cratches. *1664* CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 51 Poore bridges, only made of a few cratches, thrust in the oze, and three or four poles laid on them. *1804* Hull *Advertiser* 3 Mar. 2/2 A large Bottle Cratch framed and tiled. *1863* MORROW *Cycl. Agric.* II. *Gloss.*, *Cratch* (*Rail*), a sort of rack with two legs and two handles, used to kill sheep on. *1865* E. METEVARD *Life Wedgwood* I. 201 And hooked to the beams of the ceiling the great oak-made cratch for bacon. *1887* S. *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. The cratch in a drainer is the frame which supports the curd, and allows the whey to ooze out. Cratches are likewise fastened round the sides of a cart (e. g. in harvest-time) to allow of a larger load being placed upon it.

5. *Comb.*, as *cratch-yard*, a yard containing cratches or racks for fodder.

*1610* W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 30 Cast into the Cratch-yard all Winter, and bestowed on the fallows next September. *1877* N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Cratch-yard*.

**† Cratch**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. or *dial.* [f. CRATCH v.]

1. Some cutaneous disease attended with itching. *a. 1300* Cursor *M.* 11823 (Cott.) Wit þe crache [Fairf. skratting] him tok be scurf.

2. *pl.* A disease in the feet of horses; the SCRATCHES. Also a similar disease in sheep.

*1523* FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 112 Cratches is a soruance that... appereth in the pastures, lyke as the skyn were cut ouer-thwart. *1607* TOPSELL *Fowr-f. Beasts* (1673) 330 Of the Cratches, or Rats'-tails. This is a kinde of long scabby rifts growing on the hinder part, from the fetter-lock up to the curb. *ibid.* 476 Of the warts and cratches of sheep.—This disease... doth annoy the sheep. *1877* in N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*

**† Cratch**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 *orechen*, 4-5 *orochoe*, 5-6 *orochoe*, *oratohe* (e). [Etymological history obscure: somewhat similar forms are MDu., MLG. *kratsen* (mod. Du. and LG. *krassen*), OHG. *chrasson*, MHG. *kratsen*, *kretsen*, G. *kratsen*; also Da. *krade*, Sw. *kratsa*. Of all these the original seems to be the OHG. *chrasson*, which corresponds to a WGer. *\*krattōn*, app. the source of F. *gratter*, Pr., Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare*. The Eng. may possibly have been adopted from Du. or LG. in 12-13th c.; but evidence is wanting. *Scratch*, which appeared in 16th c., appears to be a modification of *cratch*: see SCR-]

1. *trans.* To scratch. *c. 1320* Orfeo 78 She... crached hur tyl that sche can blede. *1368* LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 154 He [the cat] wil... Crache vs. or clove vs. *c. 1475* Stans *Pier* 63 in O. *Elia. Acad.*, etc. 58 Crache not þi fische. *1547* BOORDE *Brev. Health* 966 A good payre of nayles to crache and clawe. *1558* HULOET, *Crache* out ones eyes, *oculos exculpere*.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* (usually for *refl.*) *1393* LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 140 Ich crié and crache with my kene nailles. *1404* FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxli. 282, iii. of them all rased the body of y<sup>e</sup> olde eglye, and the iiiij. was crachyng at the olde eglys eyen. *1547* BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxc. 96 Some do name it ych for the patient must crache and clawe.

2. *trans.* To seize or snatch with, or as with, claws; to scrape up greedily; to grab. The first quot. is possibly an error for *crachen* or *clachen*. [a. 1225 *Juliana* 35 Make me war & wite me wið his crefti crokes þat ha me ne crechen.] *1377* LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 139 Al be clergye vnder cryste ne mihte me crache fro helle. *1564* BRON *Wks.* Pref. (1843) 26 He that doth nothing but rake and take, cratch and snatch, keep and sweep all that he can get. *1581* J. BELL *Haddon's Anst.* Osor. 402 Their crafty conveyance to cratch uppe the pence.

Hence *Cratching* *vbl. sb.*

*c. 1320* *Senyn Sag.* (W) 876 He mot the bringge to swich ending, Als hadde the bor for his cracheing. *1545* RAYNOLD *Byrth Manhynde* V yj, In kembyng or cratchinge of the heade.

**† Cratchen**, -ing. Obs. (exc. *dial.*) [app. the same as CRAON, *crakan*, with palatalized *k*; but it has also the variant form SCRATCHIN (G, as if associated with the pair *cratch*, *scratch*.)] In *pl.* The refuse of grease or tallow; = CRACKLING *sb.* 3.

*1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 369 The... grease... is to passe through linnen bags that it may be tried from all the grosse cratchens. *1688* R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 102/2 Craves or Cratchens is the Dross of the Tallow. *1884* *Chesh. Gloss.*,

*Cratchern* or *Cratchings*, (1) the dried up bits that remain after the rendering of lard, used for making cratchern cakes; (2) graves, from a chandler's refuse fat. *1887* S. *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cratchin*, (1) one of the bits of flesh remaining after the 'rendering down' of lard.

**† Cratohet**, Obs. rare. [f. CRATCH v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

One who scratches or scrapes up.

*1514* BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyskyn.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Hunters of ryches, Cratchers of coyne.

**Cratohet**, obs. f. CRATCHET.

**Crate** (krætʃ). Also 7 *creat*, (? 8 *orade*). [app. ad. *L. crāt-is* hurdle.

But connexion with Du. *krat* basket, and its cognates is not impossible. Cf. esp. *dial.* Du. *krat*, *kret*, a ladder-shaped frame attached to the back of a wagon to extend its area. Sense 3 is difficult, alike from its sense and early date: it may be a different word, though quite possible as a fig. application.]

1. A hurdle or frame of parallel cross bars. Obs. *1526* *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, Saynt Laurence whan he laye restinge on the yren crate.

2. A large case, basket, or hamper of wicker-work, for carrying crockery, glass, or other goods; any case or box of open bars or slats of wood, for carrying fruit, etc.

*1608* R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 239/2 The Women of Lapland... bear on their backs things like Pedlars Crates. *1720* *Jack Horner* 11 Six jolly blades... Who on their shoulders carry'd crates, And glasses in the same. *1775* JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl. Scot.* Wks. 1825 IX. 80, I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a crate of earthenware. *1840* Hood *Kilmanegg* cv, The dish and the plate, Taken out of a Staffordshire crate. *1882* P. ROBINSON *Under the Gun* III. v. 205 A wicker crate filled with ducks. *fig.* *1859* TENNYSON *Vivien* 623 So lean... the skin Clung but to crate and basket, ribs and spine.

b. The frame in which a glazier carries his glass; also a measure of glass; see quot.

*1823* P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 420 The glass is bought by the crate, which consists of twelve tables of the best. *1832* G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 186 Twelve of these plates make up what is called a crate or side of glass.

3. Applied contemptuously to a person. Obs. *c. 1460* *Towneley Myst.* 201 (To Jesus) Com furthe, old crate, Belyfe; We shalle lede the a trot. *14...* *How March dyd Wyfe betray* 213 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 206 Hyt was thy wyfe, that olde crate

4. *Comb.*, as *crate-maker*.

*1795* *Land. Gas.* No. 6404/4 Ralph Edwards... Crate-maker. *1871* *Daily News* 16 Sept., The cratemakers' strike in the Staffordshire potteries is at an end.

**Crateful** (krætʃʹlʹful). As many as fill a crate.

*1876* ANNIE THOMAS *Blotted Out* xxx. 275 A crateful of cackling hens, all fuss and feathers.

**Crateman** (krætʃʹtmæn). Also 8 (?) *cradesman*.

A man who carries a crate; a hawker of pottery. *1679* Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 The poor Cratemen, who carry them [pots] at their backs. *1750* *Jack Horner* 18 For crowders they are rogues I know, And cradesmen they are worse. *1865* E. METEVARD *Life Wedgwood* I. 107 The Cratemens packed their wares, as they came from the oven, into crates which swung on either side their sorry beasts.

**Crater** (krætʃʹtɔɪ). [a. *L. crātēr* bowl, basin, aperture of a volcano, a. Gr. *κράτηρ* bowl, lit. 'mixer, mixing-vessel', f. *κράω*, *κραω* to mix. (In French *cratère* is late, senses 1 and 2 being admitted by the Academy in 1762, 1798 respectively.)]

1. *Greek Antiq.* 'A large bowl in which the wine was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled' (Liddell & Scott). Also *krater*.

*1730* 6 BAILEY (folio), *Crater*, a cup or bowl, a goblet. *1774* J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 236 The crater, or cup. *1857* BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 44 A kind of crater was used as a receptacle for the wine or water drawn from the amphore. *1866* J. B. ROSS *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 94 With crater ivy-bound Libations to Lenzus there he sheds.

2. A bowl- or funnel-shaped hollow at the summit or on the side of a volcano, from which eruption takes place; the mouth of a volcano.

*1613* PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ix. 657 The Vulcan, Crater, or Mouth whence fire issued, is about halfe a league in Compasse. *1752* Phil. *Trans.* XLVII. 355 The sides... form a concavity, or crater, resembling a truncated cone, with its base uppermost. *1860* EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 The mountains and craters in the moon. *1867* WHITTIER *Abraham Davenport* 19 A dull glow, like that which climbs The crater's sides from the red hell below.

3. *Astron.* A southern constellation, situated between Hydra and Leo, west of Corvus.

*1658* PHILLIPS, *Crater*... called the bottom of the pitcher in Virgo, it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of March. *1850* C. A. YOUNG *Uranography* § 38 About the middle of his [Hydra's] length, and just below the hind feet of Leo... we find the little constellation of Crater.

4. *Mil.* The excavation or cavity formed by the explosion of a mine; the funnel.

*1839* Penny *Cycl.* XV. 233/2 The dimensions of the crater or funnel formed by the explosion depend on the amount of the charge. *ibid.*, The ratio between the diameter of the crater and the length of the line of least resistance.

5. *Electr.* The cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc light in the course of combustion. *1892* S. THOMPSON in *Electr. Engineer* 16 Sept. 281/2 At the surface of the positive electrode or crater.

6. *Comb.*, as *crater-formed*, -like adjs., -rim, -wall. *1830* LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 387 The... crater-like configuration. *1869* PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* I. 6 Down the steep crater-walls. *1874* LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* I. 6 Each leaflet produces honey in a crater-formed gland.

Hence **Craterine** (krā'tērīn) *a.*, = **CRATERAL**.  
**Craterkin**, a little crater. **Craterless** *a.*, without a crater. **Craterlet**, a small crater; *esp.* applied to the smaller craters on the moon. **Craterous** *a.*, of the nature of a crater, crater-like.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 620 The harbor... with its hills, seems of craterine origin. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 There... was a small crater twenty feet wide... The bottom of the craterkin was entirely closed. 1890 R. S. BALL *Story of Heavens* 67 Those comparatively craterless peaks. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 281/3 Close along this rill [on the moon]... are three craterlets. 1883 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVII. 315 The craterlet which forms the tip-top of the Peak. 1886 Mrs. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* VIII. 341 That June day too deeply sunk in craterous sunsets now For you or me to dig it up.

**Crateral** (krā'tērāl) *a.*, [f. **CRATER** + **-AL**.] Of, belonging to, of the nature of, a (volcanic) crater. 1860 W. WEBB in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 The alluvial deposits in crateral abysses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 A new cone seated within the old crateral hollow.

**Cratered** (krā'tērd), *ppl. a.*, [f. **CRATER** + **-ED**.] Having or furnished with craters. 1863 *Illustr. Beauties Trop. Scenery*, Her many cratered peaks. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 318/2 The moon... cratered over with extinct volcanoes.

**Crateriform** (krā'tērīfōrm, krā'tērī-), *a.*, [f. *L.* type *\*crāterīformis*, f. *crāter* **CRATER** and **-FORM**.] 1. *Geol.*, etc. Crater-shaped, crater-like.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 389 A conical and crateriform disposition. 1876 PAGE *Ad. Text-Bk. Geol.* xix. 377 The crateriform hills of Auvergne.

2. *Bot.* Cup- or bowl-shaped; concave and nearly hemispherical.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 248 Crateriform, or Saucer-shaped, like rotate, except that the broad limb is cupped by some upturning toward the margin.

† **Crates**. *Obs.* App. a name for a beard of some particular cut, or for some parts of it; see Fairholt's *Costume in England* Gloss. s.v. *Beard*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* V. 406 He [the barber] descends as low as his beard and asketh... whether he will have his peak cut short and sharp... whether he will have his crates cut low like a juniper bush, or his suberches taken away with a razor?

**Crathe**, *erron. form for crache, CRATCH*.

† **Crather**. *Obs.* A cradle-scythe: see **CRADLE**. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 72/2 A Crather is... a Sith having a kind of Rack fixed to it for the Ears of Corn to fall on.

† **Crathon, craton**. *Obs.* Also 4 *crapayn*, *crayon* (? *crapon*), *crathan*. [Of uncertain form and obscure etymology; app. the same in meaning as **CRACHOUN**, though the forms of both words seem well established.] A term of depreciation: (app.) Craven, caitiff.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1773 He cared for his cortaysse, lest crapayn he were. 1400 *Melnyne* (80 He said: 'Allas, sir Charlyone, That thou thus some be comes a crayon'. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3078, I pat was straȝt to be sternes am streken now to grond, Now craton, now caitefe (*Dubl. MS.* Nowe a crathan and a Knaffe), now am I kast vndire.

† **Craticle**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L.* *craticula* fine hurdle-work, lattice-work, dim. of *crātis* hurdle: see **-ICLE**.] A lattice-work, a grating.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 486 The middle Region... is divided from the Conistery by a... craticle.

**Cratling**, *dial.* Also *crutlin*. = **CRACKLING** 3. (Cf. also **CRITLING**.)

1890 MADDEN *Wyclif's Bible Gloss.*, *Critouns* [also s. v. *Croote*], *cratlings*, refuse of frying pan. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. (Suppl.)*, *Crutlins*, the remains of the leaf after the lard is extracted, sometimes called *scratchingins* (*leaf crutlins*).

**Cratometer** (krā'tōmētər). Also *krato-*. [mod. f. Gr. *κράτος* power + *μέτρον* measure.

The stem of the Gr. word is *κράτεω*, and the proper formation would be *cratometer*. *Cratometer* ought to mean 'head-measurer'.] (See *quots.*)

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S.* *Kms.* 504 Kratometer for finding magnifying power and focal length of objectives. Dr. Royston Pigott, F.R.S. 1880 P. GREG *Acc. Zodiac* I. ii. 47, I inspected the cratometer, which indicated a force as great as that with which I had started.

Hence **Crato-**, **kratometrie** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of power.

1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 18 I have seen a kratometric chart designed to show that the city of Philadelphia was in the same thermic belt... as the cities of Athens, Rome, and London.

**Craton**: see **CRATHON**. **Cräu**, *obs. Sc. f. CROW*. **Crauas**, *-es, -ish, obs. ff. CREVICE, CRATFISH*.

**Crauaunde**, *-ant, obs. ff. CRAVEN*. **Crauke**, *var. of CRAWKE, Obs.*

**Craule**, *obs. ff. CRAWL, KRAAL*.

**Craump**, *obs. f. CRAMP*. **Craunce**: see **CRANTS**.

**Cranch, cranch** (krānʃ, krānʃ), *v.* [*Cranch* appears after 1600; in early use it varied with *scranch*, still given by Johnson, 1755, as retained by the Scots, and now dialectal. As in other words where initial *cr-* and *scr-* interchange (cf. *crab, scrab, crap, scrap, cratch, scratch*), it is doubtful which of these is the original. The priority of *scranch* is favoured by its nearness in form and sense to some Du. and L.G. words. Cf. 16th c. Du., in Plantijn 1573, *schransen* to split, break,

evidently related to MHG. *schrans* breach, split, crack, rent; in Killian 1599 *schransen* to break, tear, crush, bruise; also to chew, crush with the teeth, to comminute or grind (the food) with the teeth; mod. Du. *schransen* to eat voraciously, W.Flem. *schransen* to gnash, eat with gnashing of the teeth, to craunch; also Efris. *schransen, schranssen*, to tear or snatch to oneself, to eat greedily.

On the other hand, earlier examples are at present known of *cranch*, and this may, as in the parallel pair *crunch, scrunch*, be really the earlier form. *Cranch* might be an onomatopoeic modification of *crash*, which was used in the very same sense from 16th to 18th c.: see *quot.* 1730 from Bailey's Folio. That association with *crash, crush*, has affected the word, is evidenced by the later form *crunch*. The original pronunciation was as in *branch*; the occasional pronunciation as in *paunch* is due to the spelling with *au* (chiefly since Johnson), with the obsolescence of the word in living use: cf. Thoreau's spelling *crunch*.]

1. *trans.* = **CRUNCH** *v.* 1, 2.

1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* iv. ii. We prune the orchards, and you cranch the fruit. 1668 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 683 They [locusts] easily eat ears of corn and cranch them with a great noise. 1796 SWIFT *Gulliver, Breedingmag* iii. The Queen... would cranch the Wing of a Lark, Bones and all, between her Teeth. 1730-36 BAILEY (Folio), *Cranch* [cranch or crunch] between the Teeth, *v.* *Crash*. [*Crash*, to break with the Teeth with a Noise, as in eating green Fruit.] 1760 *Life & Adv. Cat* 28 A leg of which he was cranching. 1807 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* iii. 185 The crocodile, the dragon of the waters... cranch'd his prey. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 249 The separated sides would come together with an explosion like a mortar, cranching the newly formed field. 1864 KINGSLAY *Rom. & Tent* p. lii. Of a thousand acorns... but one shall... grow into a builder oak, the rest be cranch'd up by the nearest swine.

2. *intr. and absol.* = **CRUNCH** *v.* 1 b, 3.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 30 Here doe I meane to cranch, to munch, to cate. 1790 LAMSON *Sch. Art* II. 158 If you find it... cranch between your teeth. 1807 Mrs. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 70 You encounter strings of mill-hands... cranching in hungry haste over the cinder-paths. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* iii. 32 The wild beasts can't be always howling, and yelling, and cranching.

Hence **Cranching** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 139 Like the cranching of a stone in plum-cake. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S. vi.* A stealthy, creeping, cranching sound among the crisp fallen leaves. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* ix. 131 As a dog would... bury it [a bone], only resorting to it in the dark, for private cranching.

**Cranch, cranch**, *sb.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. An act, or the action, of cranching; = **CRUNCH** *sb.* 1.

1866-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. 1, Mumping your way through a... very sour apple, though you are soon reduced to your fore-teeth grinders *hors de combat* at the first cranch. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 872 The all-destroying cranch of Mr. Murray's Review.

2. That which is or may be crunched; *e.g.* apples or the like. *collog.*

*Mod.* The children like the garden, there is plenty of cranch there.

3. An accumulation of gravel, sand, grit, etc., at the mouth of a harbour. *local.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 8 There is what we call a cranch at the entrance of the harbour; the mud and sand accumulated there.

4. (*cranch*.) *Mining.* A portion of a stratum or vein left in excavating to support the roof.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Fj b. *Cranches* are left though good Ore be in them... for a small Piece of wholes will hold up a greater weight than any Timber we can set to it. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cranch*, part of a vein left off old workings.

**Crauwalek**: see **CROW-LEEK**.

**Cravand**, *-ant, -aunde, obs. ff. CRAVEN*.

**Cravas**, *obs. f. CREVICE*.

**Cravat** (krāvət), *sb.* Forms: 7 *crabbat*, *crabat*, *cravett*, *crevet*, *cravatt*, 7-8 *orevat*, 7- *oravat*, (8-9 *gravat*). [a. F. *cravate* (1652 in Hatzfeld), an application of the national name

*Cravate* Croat, Croatian, a. G. *Krabate* (Flem. *Krawaat*, ad. Croato-Servian *Khrvat, Hrvat*, OSlav. *Khrivat*, of which *Croat* is another modification: cf. the following]

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3903 2 Monsieur de Guiche... Colonel-General of the Regiments of Horse called the *Cravates*. 1721 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 119 We fell foul with two hundred Crabats. 1759 HUME *Ess.* II. vii. l. 355 The troops are filled with Cravates and Tartars, Hussars and Cossacs.]

1. An article of dress worn round the neck, chiefly by men.

It came into vogue in France in the 17th c. in imitation of the linen scarf worn round their necks by the Croatian mercenaries. When first introduced it was of lace or linen, or of muslin edged with lace, and tied in a bow with long flowing ends, and much attention was bestowed upon it as an ornamental accessory. In this form it was originally also worn by women. More recently the name was given to a linen or silk handkerchief passed once (or twice) round the neck outside the shirt collar and tied with a bow in front; also to a long woollen 'comforter' wrapped round the neck to protect from cold out of doors.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crabbat* (Fr.). is often used Substantively for a new fashioned Gorget which women wear [1674 (ed. 4) *Crabat* (Fr.) is of late well known with us to be that Linnen which is worn about Mens (especially Souldiers and Travellers) Necks, in stead of a Band]. 1658 *Wit Restored, Burse of Reform.* (Fairholt), Pray you Madam

sitt, ile shew you good ware... Against a stall or on a stool Youd nere hurt a cravat. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1166 The Handkerchief about the neck (Canonical Cravat of Smeck). 1674 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. ii. 'Twould be as convenient to buy satires against women ready made, as it is to buy cravats ready tied. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. That a mans excellency should lie in Neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Cravat! 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 17/1 A Cravat is... nothing else but a long Towel put about the Collar. 1805 CONGREVE *Love for L.* i. xiv, Criticks, with long Wigs, Steinkirk Cravats, and terrible Faces. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* IV. 16 While patriots... with tri-colour'd fillets, and cravats of green, Shall crowd round the altar of Saint Guillotine. 1874 BURNARD *Mytime* v. 40 He would fold his cravat twice round, and tie it in the nastiest bow possible. 1888 FRITH *Autobiogr.* III. xii. 236 Dickens wore one of the large cravats which had not then gone out of fashion.

b. *fig.* in reference to hanging or strangling. 1676 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 341 Hemp... Which others for Cravats have worn about their Necks. 1885 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 607 The Gallows comes next... a hempen Cravat. 1880 BYRON *Juan* v. lxxxix, With tough strings of the bow... To give some rebel Pacha a cravat.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cravat-goose*, a name for the Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*), from the white mark on its throat; + *cravat-string*, the part by which the cravat was tied.

1884 ORWAY *Atheist* I. i. Concerning Poets, Plays... Peruques and Cravat-strings. 1793 T. BROWN *Wks.* IV. 210 (Fairholt) His cravat reached down to his middle... A most prodigious cravat-string peeped from under his chin, the two corners of which... eclipsed three-quarters of his face. 1861 (1760) IV. 223 (D.) The well-tied cravat-string wins the dame. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 13 June 4/1 With cravat puddings battle wage. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 308 *The Canada Goose*, or *Cravat Goose*. *L'Oie à cravate* of the French.

Hence **Cravat v. trans.**, to furnish with a cravat, *fig.* to cover as with a cravat; *intr.* to put on a cravat. **Cravateless** *a.*, without a cravat. **Cravatted** *a.*, wearing a cravat. + **Cravateer**, one who ties a cravat. (All more or less *nonce-words*.)

1814 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. cvi, Douglas alarmed us the other night with the croup. I... cravatted his throat with blisters, and fringed it with leeches. 1807 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxiii, I redoubled my attention to my dress; I coated and cravatted. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 779 Pozzlethwayte was... cravat-less. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* I, The young man... handsomely cravatted. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xiv. (D.) So nicely dressed... so booted and gloved and cravatted. 1859 *Chambr. Jvnl.* XI. 319 The master of the wardrobe put the cravat round the royal neck, while the 'cravateer' tied it.

**Crave** (krāv), *v.* Forms: 1 *cravian*, 2-5 *craven*, 4- *oraue*, *crave*; (also 5 *crawyn*, 5-6 *Sc. craif* f, *craiff*). [*OE. cravian* = *O* Tent. type *\*krabijan*; akin to which *ON.* had in same sense *krefja* (= *krabjan*), Sw. *kräva*, Da. *kræve* to demand, require, exact: cf. *ON. krafa* fem. craving, demand. Not known elsewhere in Teutonic, but *krab-, kraf-* has been conjectured to be the root of *craft*, with a radical sense of 'to force, exact'.]

† 1. *trans.* To demand (a thing), to ask with authority, or by right. *Obs.*

1005 *Cant's Sec. Law* 70 in Thorpe I. 412 3if hwa wite crafize. 1070 *O. E. Chron.*, þæt he [Lanfranc] mid rihte crafede þas þa he crafede. *Ibid.*, Eal þæt se arceb' æt him crafede eadmedlice gefylde. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1667 Quat-þu wilt for hire crauen, Aske it wið skil and þu salt hænne. 1320 *Cast. Love* 249 And þewe and þral may not cræwe þow riht non heritage to haue. *Ibid.* 257 þæt mowe his heritage cræwe.

† 2. To demand the presence of (a person) before a tribunal; to 'appeal', to summon; to prosecute. *Obs.* [Cf. 11th c. Anglo-L. *cravare* 'postulare, in iudicium mittere', Du Cange.]

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 288 Dæd man... crafode hine on hundrede. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 121 Noght gif þou me to me cravand [L. *persequentibus me*]. *Ibid.* 122 Noght þe proude sal cræwe [L. *non calumniatur mihi superbi*].

c. Here perhaps belongs the *Sc. Law* use: To ask (as of right) from a legal tribunal.

1681 *Stair Inst.* iv. 38 § 28 [Entitled] to compete and crave preference. 1818 [see 3]. 1881 *Alloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 3/1 They will crave interdict in the Court of Session.

2. To ask earnestly, to beg for (a thing), *esp.* as a gift or favour. *Const. of, from* († *at*) a person.

1300 *Cursor M.* 8400 (Cott.) For na ȝerning þat i haue, Ani couenand of þe to craue. 1300 *Havelok* 633 He sat up, and crauede bred. 1330 R. BURNHE *Chron.* (1810) 60 Þe erle com himself mercy for to craue. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 80 To craue some succour of the jolly friar. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 113 Madam your mother craves a word with you. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wits xiv. (1596) 239 Salomon... craued wisdom from heaven. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 43 Joseph... went in boldly vnto Pilate, and craued the body of Iesus. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3, I the rather make bold to craue your Advice. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 258 The cavalier... knelt and craved a benediction. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning's Poetry* ii. 73, I must crave the indulgence of the philosophical reader.

b. Often in the courteous or apologetic phrases *To crave pardon, leave, etc.* Cf. *BEG* *v.* 3.

1575-6 THYNE in *Animado*. Introd. (1865) 54 Cravinge pardonne for my tedious writinge. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirac.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 40, I must crave leave to tell you. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Wks.* 1871 III. 421, I shall crave leave to make use of some unsuspected testimonies. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, I crave leave to observe, that [etc.]. 1849 JAMES Woodman *v.* Let me crave pardon for having detained you so long.



o. To beg to know; ask to be told or informed.  
 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 180 If she denie to wed, I'll craue the day When I shall aske the banes. 1735 PORE *Donne Sat. iv. 67* 'Permit' (he cries) 'no stranger to your same To craue your sentiment.' 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1845) 35 He craved my name.

d. To craue to do, or that something be done.  
 c. 1175 *Pater Noster* 74 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome... he hit haleys bet we crauen. c. 1440 *Bocace* (Laud MS. 559) fol. 5b, I wolle not craue Youre daughter ne your treasure to have. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 8, I do... but onely craue that it may please thee [etc.]. 1598 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 46 When Ladies craue to be encountered with. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 246 Here are no Laws made, here only the execution of Law is crav'd might be suspended. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 4 The Keeper craved to be heard.

e. To craue of a person to do a thing (obs.), or that he do something.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Craving of you, in pittie of my state, To doe none ill. 1823 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iv. 65 The verdure seemed to craue of the light clouds... that they would descend in showers.

3. To ask, request (a person) of, after, for a thing, to do something; also, with double object, a person a thing.

a 1295 *Ancre R.* 2 3e. habbeð moni dai iremd on me [v. r. icraued me] after riwle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 278 Maistres pat techen clerkes crauen hure for mede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 887 (Ashmole MS.) Litill kyngis... Craires in to curte to craue him bar dettis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 160 Dyscoveryt not whoever thee craue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 45 His auld promys na mair will I hym craif. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel Gva.* None of those who are pleased to accept it, are craved to Patronize it. 1808 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. The crown, says he, canna be craved to prove a positive.

4. To ask (a debtor) for payment, to dun. Sc.  
 1812 W. INGRAM *Poems* 75 (Jam.) He... strives to pay what he is due, Without repeated craving. 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., 'I crav'd him whenever I met him.'

5. *transf.* Of persons (their appetites, etc.): To long or yearn for, to desire earnestly; to call for or demand, in order to gratify a desire or appetite; to have a craving for.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4442 3e couett & craue castels & reumes. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush.* II. (1586) 87 Who so ploweth his Olive Garden, craveth fruite. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 26 His mouth craveth it of him. 1669 PENN *No Cross* I. v. § 11 What the Eye views not, the Heart craves not. 1737 PORE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 212 If, when the more you drink, the more you craue, You tell the Doctor. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* *Aids Contentm.* 11 Each of us craves a recognition of his talents and his labours. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 57 The thing... that feeds the disease and that the disease constantly craves.

6. *fig.* Of things. To need greatly, to require, to call for, demand (something necessary or desirable). (Const. also with *inf.* or *obj.-clause*.)

1576 FLEMING *Panofl. Epist.* 156 Necessitie craveth, that with him... conference be not refused. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush.* IV. (1586) 180 b. Bees... craue diligent regard, when they are about to swarm. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. II. 14 His designes craue hast. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 362. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Ananas for goodness and shape may craue attention. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 161 Other parts of matter... craue the force of fire as an informing soul. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x. The time craves speed! 1880 — *Ivanhoe* XVII. But come, fill a flagon, for it will craue some time to tune the harp.

7. a. *intr.* Const. *for*, after.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25823 (Cott.) For es na man mai merci haue pat wil noght ask and efter craue. c 1386 CHAUER *Wife's Pro.* 518 (Harl.) What thyng we may not lightly haue, Therafter wol we sonnest crie and craue. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 142 And for comforte bei call and craue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b. It wyl craue importunely for sustenance. a 1641 SUCKLING (J.) Once one may craue for love. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 66 Vices... like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. a 1865 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 380 They taught the men of their generation to craue after the unseen.

b. *absol.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 49 And non so bold beggere to bydden and craue. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. (Cain) It is better hold that I have Then go from doore to doore and craue. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 24 Not begging nor craving with bolde and shamelesse faces. 1645 FULLER *Holy and Prof. St.* II. xix. 127 He who gives to day may craue to morrow. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (J.) Who, spite of all his store, Is ever craving, and will still be poor. 1865 S. BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 248 At that time the old man was craving with hunger.

Hence Craved *ppl. a.*, begged, entreated.

1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 60 The last refuge o. a craved, denied, and constrained courtesy?

Crave (krā'v), sb. [f. the verb.] = CRAVING.

(Not in general use.)

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 134 His craue and his vanity so far deluded him, that... he attempted to obtain distinction as an orator. 1864 *Speciator* 6 Dec. 1303/1 A craue for deeper knowledge. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* v. 144 The craue to be doing something had so overmastered him.

Craven (krā'v'n), a. and sb. Forms: 3, 7 *cravant* (crau-), 5 *crauaunde*, 6 *cravine*, -yne, 7 *cravand*, 6- *craven*. [In early ME. *crauant* (rare), etymology obscure.]

Mr. Henry Nicol (*Proc. Phil. Soc.*, Dec. 1879) suggested its identification with OF. *crauant*, *crauant*, crushed, overcome: see CRAVENT v. But the total absence of the final *e* from the word, at a date when English still retained final *e*, makes a difficulty. Others have considered it a variant, in some way, of CRANT (OF. *crant*, *crant*), which is a much

more frequent word in the same sense in ME. The difficulty here is to account for the *v* (w), for which popular association with CRAVE v. and its northern pa. pples. *craued* has been conjectured.]

A. *adj.*  
 †1. Vanquished, defeated; or, perh., confessing himself vanquished. Obs.

a 1285 *St. Mark.* 11 Ich am kempe ant he is crauant bet me wende to oetrumen. a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 133 Al ha icnewen ham crauant & ourcumen, & cweðen hire þe meistris & te menske al up.

b. To cry craven: to acknowledge oneself vanquished, to give up the contest, surrender. Also *fig.* a 1634 COKE *Inst.* III. (1648) 221 If he become recreant, that is, a crying Coward or Craven he shall for his perjury lose liberam legem. 1670 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1840) 196 He had been visited with a desperate sickness, inasmuch that all art cried craven, as unable to help him. 1708 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 340 Or victory is obtained, if either champion proves recreant, that is, yields, and pronounces the horrible word of craven. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *W.* xv. I. will make That slanderous wretch cry craven in the dust. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 451 Neither King nor Duke was a man likely to cry craven.

2. That owns himself beaten or afraid of his opponent; cowardly, weak-hearted, abjectly pusillanimous.

1e 1400 *Morte Arth.* 133 Haa! crauaunde knyghte! a cowardly semez! 1598 DRYDEN *Heroic. Epist.* v. 77 Those Beggars-Brats... Ally the Kingdom to their craven and Brood. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 40 Some craven scruple Of thinking too precisely on the event. 1666 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Cor. xv. 55 Death is here out-braved, called craven to his face. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. The poor craven bridegroom said never a word. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 594 All other feelings had given place to a craven fear for his life.

†b. Applied to a cock: see B 2. Obs.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 205 Though hee bee a cocke of the game, yet Euphues is content to be craven and crye creak. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 164 This Craven Cocke, after a bout or two... crowing a Conquest, being ready presently to Cry Creak. c 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) II. 161/1 Oh, craven-chicken of a cock o' th' game! 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* xlix. Red Craven Cocks come in.

B. sb. 1. A confessed or acknowledged coward.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 349 Monckes and Friars, and that whole generation of Cowled Cravines. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* VII. 139 Hee is a Craven and a Villaine else. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark* all 53 In regard of manhood a meere craven. a 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 458 Fly, cravens! leave your aged chief. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 71 He climbed to the highest round of the political ladder, to fall and perish like a craven.

2. A cock that 'is not game'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 228 No Cocke of mine, you crow too like a craven. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 14 Where to the Pope, (no Craven to be dared on his owne dung-hill) as stoutly answered. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 157/1 It is certainly a hard case that a fighting-cock should kill an unoffending craven.

C. *Comb.*, as craven-hearted, -like *adj.* & *adv.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 245 All creatures whose Testicles are hidde within should be faynt and craven-hearted. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* Wks. (1716) III. 56 Not as Gentlemen and Scholars, but (Craven like) calling upon the Jailors, the Sumners, etc. 1836 WHITTIER *Song of the Free* i. Shrink we all craven-like, When the storm gathers?

Craven, v. [f. prec.] To make craven or cowardly, to render spiritless through fear. Hence Cravened *ppl. a.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 80 Against Selfe-slaughter There is a prohibition so Diuine That cravens my weak hand. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 81 This enslaves Our craven d Spirits so. 1683 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* IV. iii. Awd and cravened, as he had been spelled. 1826 Mrs. BRAY *De Poix* xix. (1884) 219 There are circumstances which can craven a spirit that never shook before the sword.

†Cravenly, a. Obs. rare. [f. CRAVEN sb. + -LY.] Cf. cowardly *adj.* Of the nature of a craven, cowardly.

1653 GAUDIN *Hierasp.* 561 Of no mean and cravenly kind.

Cravely (krā'v'nli), *adv.* [f. CRAVEN a. + -LY.] In a craven manner.

a 1593 H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 479 Too cracking or too cravenly, Too hateful or too gratefully. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 64 He neither foolishly thinks to resist... nor... cravenly yields. 1807 *Chicago Advance* 18 Aug. 521 They grovel cravenly under dread of what may be termed the 'social boycott'.

Cravenness (krā'v'n'nēs), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Abject or acknowledged cowardliness.

1850 W. ANDERSON *Regen.* (1871) 76 In the cravenness of your spirit. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 373 Your cravenness is past all bearing.

†Cravent, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *crauant* (*craunter*, *craunter*) to crush, overcome, overwhelm = Pr. *crebant*, Sp. Pg. *quebrantar* to break, crush, etc. — L. type *\*crepāntē*, f. *crepāntem* pr. pples. of *crepāre* to crackle, rattle, clatter, also to burst or break (*intr.*)] *trans.* To vanquish, to overthrow. c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 He crauanted & ouerthrow al before him.

Craver (krā'v-j). In 4 -ere, 5 -are, -our. [f. CRAVE v. + -ER.]

†1. An appellant, an accuser. Obs.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxi. 4 And meke þe craver so he solle [L. *humiliabit calumniatorem*].

2. One who asks or begs (favours, gifts, etc.); an importunate or urgent asker; a beggar.

1406 HOCCEVE *La Male Regie* 429 As the shameles crauour wole, it gooth. c 1532 DRYDEN *Introd. Fr.* in *Palagr.* 917 Craver, *truant*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18b, Being cravers not of the least importune sort. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 92 But crave? Then I'll turn craver too, and so I shall scape whipping. c 1660 *Jovial Crew* in *Bagford Ball.* I. 196 A Craver my Father, a Mander my Mother. 1878 *Tail's Mag.* V. 502 A levier of taxes, a craver of benevolence.

3. One who longs or earnestly desires.

1849 TRENCH *Mirac.* *Introd.* 78 The lovers of, and cravers after, the marvellous. 1883 *American VII.* 154 Cravers for emotional excitement.

†b. Applied app. to the appetite. Obs.

1592 FLORIO *and Fruites* 49 R. Master, dinner is readie, shall it be set upon the board? S. I pray thee doo so.. N. My cravers, as the scots man says, serves me well.

Craves, -sya, obs. ff. CRAYFISH.

Craves, obs. f. CREVICE.

Craving (krā'vin), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

†1. Accusation; persecution. Obs.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. 134 Fra craving of men [L. *a calumniis hominum*] me bie pou.

2. Earnest or urgent asking; begging.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 359 Loke that thou pay wele every mon algate... That no cravynge be y-mad to the. 1560 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Shamfull cravynge must haue shamefull naie. 1612-3 Br. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. II. vi. The opening of the Malady was a craving of cure. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* Let my craving, O Lord, be accepted of. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 345 An unjust method of craving and getting.

†b. Craving of the principle (Logic): = L. *petitio principis* or 'begging the question'. Obs.

1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 122 Is not this a setting downe of that thing for a ground, which... resteth to be prooved, and (to speake after his owne maner) a cravynge of the principle?

3. Urgent desire; longing, yearning.

16.. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), A regular vicissitude and succession of cravings and satiety. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 1 The first care of mankind is to supply the cravings of nature. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A craving after prophecies... had infected all ranks. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* 58 A man liable to attacks of craving for strong drink.

Craving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That asks or begs earnestly; urgent or importunate in asking or beseeching.

1668 RYCAUT *Ottoman Emp.* (1686) 161 Covetous and craving Turks. 1745 De Fol's *Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) I. 17 Our poor are very craving, and Money at this time very scarce. 1807 *Charity Organ. Rev.* Nov. 416 Craving appeals in the newspapers.

2. Urgently desiring, longing, hungering.

1688 MIEGR *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To have a craving stomach. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 8 When some craving passion shall be fully gratified. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 187 Meer Causim... regarded the supposed treasures... with a craving appetite.

Cravingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a craving manner.

1621 LADY MARY WROTH *Urania* 461 The Iambolian then cast his eyes cravingly towards her. 1864 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* i. 4 The characteristic of girls having a disposition to rise is to be cravingly mimetic. 1890 *Chamb. Jral.* 22 Nov. 741/1 Gazing cravingly in her upturned face.

Cravingness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Craving state or quality.

1875 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 31/1 Nor by indigence is here meant cravingness, or a sense of want only.

Cravish, Cravyn, obs. ff. CRAYFISH, CRAWEN.

Craw (krā), sb. Also 4-6 *crawe*, 6 *craue*. [ME. *craue*, repr. an unrecorded OE. *\*craga*, cogn. with OHG. *chrage*, MHG. *kraze*, Du. *kraag* neck, throat; or else a. later Norse *kraze*, Da. *krave* in same sense. The limitation of sense in English is special to this language.]

1. The CROP of birds or insects.

1398 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* vi. 25 The craue of culueris. *Margin*, In Latyn it is seid of the drit of culuers; but drit is... takun here... for the throte, where comes, etun of culueris, ben gaderid. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 101 *Craw*, or croupe of a byrde, or oþer fowlys, *gabus*, *vesicula*. 1552 HULOET, Craue or gorge of a byrde, *ingluvis*. 1565-70 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chelidonii*... Little stones in the craue of a swallow. 1604 DRYDEN *Owle* 75 The Crane... With Sand and Gravel burthening his Craw. 1774 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 313 Some birds, with gizzards, have a craw or crop also, which serves as a reservoir, and for softening the grain. 1825 LONGF. *Hiaw.* viii. 209 Till their craws are full with feasting. 1825 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 35 Such an agitation of plumage, redness of craw, and anger of manner as a maternal hen shows.

2. *transf.* a. The stomach (of man or animals). *humorous* or *derisive*.

1573 A. ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 43 (T.) To gorge their craws with bibbing cheer. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 b. Stuffing their craws with most exquisite vyandes. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812. II. 449 They smite their hungry craws. 1822 BYRON *Juan* viii. xlix. As tigers combat with an empty craw.

†b. To cast the craw: to vomit. Obs.

a 1520 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 489 Such a bedfellow Would make one cast his craw.

†3. *transf.* The breast of a hill. Obs. rare.

a 1648 CLEVELAND *May Day* II, Phœbus tugging up Olympus craw.

†b. Humorously applied to a cravat, falling over the chest in a broad fold of lace or muslin. See Fairholt s.v. *Neckcloth*.

1797 'G. GAMBADO' Acad. Horsemen (1809) 14. The creatures with monstrous craws. 1790 Poetry in Ann. Reg. 135 Now, at his word, th' obedient muslin swells, And beaux, with 'Monstrous Craws,' peep out at pouting belles.

4. Comb. + *craw-bone*, the 'merry-thought' of a bird, which lies over the *craw*; *craw-thumper* (*slang*), one who beats his breast (at confession); applied derisively to Roman Catholic devotees; so *craw-thump* v.

1611 Cotgr. *Bruchet*, the *craw-bone*, or merry thought of a bird. 1793 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 93 We are no *Craw-thumpers*, no Devotees. 1797-1808 G. Colman Br. *Grins, Knt. & Friar* 1. xxxv, Sir Thomas and the dame were in their pew *Craw-thumping* upon hassocks. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Craw thumper*, a Roman Catholic. Compare *Bruchet-beater*.

† *Craw*, v. 1. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans.* To *crawl out*: to fill or distend like a bird's *craw*. b. To *crawl it*: to fill one's 'craw'. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Content* 31 To *crawl out* a Purse With th' molten Cinders of the Universe? 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vi. (1737) 20 We might, gorge it, *crawl it*.

*Craw*, v. 2. Obs. exc. dial. [Echoic: see CROW sb.] = *Caw* v.: said of rooks or crows.

a 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 216 The Crows. . . when the men wandered out of the way in the dark, would with their *crawling*, call them into the right way again. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Craw*, to *caw* or *croak*; said of the crow and rook.

*Craw*, Sc. and north. form of CROW.

† *Craw-craw* (krō-krō). *Pathol.* [app. a Dutch Negro name, from Du. *krauw* scratch, *krauw-en* to scratch, to claw] A malignant species of pustulous itch, prevalent on the African coast, especially about Sierra Leone.

1863 *Wanderings in W. Africa* II. 93 A bad kind of scabies, commonly called *craw-craw*. . . not confined to mankind; goats and other animals often die of it. 1891 *Nature* 20 Aug., A papulo-vesicular skin disease called *craw-craw* is endemic in the sleeping sickness region. O'Neil found a filaria-like parasite in the vesicles of *craw-craw*.

*Crawdown*: see CRADDON.

*Crawe*, obs. f. CRAW, CROW.

*Crawed* (krōd), a. rare. [f. CRAW sb. + -ED 2.] Having a *craw* or crop.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 348 Most sorts of birds, especially those of the *craw'd* kind, feed much on its seeds.

*Crawfish* (krō-fish), sb. = CRAYFISH q.v.

1. Still the usual name in U.S. in sense 3 a.

2. U.S. *colloq.* One who retreats from or backs out of a position; a political renegade or turn-coat. cf. CRAWFISH v.

1860 in BARTLETT. 1899 in FARMER.

*Crawfish*, v. U.S. *colloq.* [f. prec.; from the animal's mode of locomotion.] *intr.* To retreat from a position taken up; to 'back out'.

a 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, We acknowledge the corn, and retreat, retrograde, *crawfish*, or climb down.—*Cairo Times*. 1888 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 5 July, The remark defeated him for Governor. He tried to *crawfish* out of it. . . but it didn't work. 1888 *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 22 Mar. (Farmer), He was afraid to bet and *crawfished* out of the issue by claiming that he didn't drink.

*Crawful* (krō-ful), rare. As much as fills a bird's *craw*.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 170 A *crawful* of half-digested shrimps

† *Crawke, crauke*. Obs. [Etymology obscure; but evidently closely akin to CRACKON, and perh. to CRACK v. or F. *cracker*.] = CRACKLING 3.

c 1295 *Prose Psalter* cii. 4 My bones dried as *craukes*. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 *Crackoe* [error for *crawke*], relefe of molte talowre or grese (v. r. *crauche* [*crackoe*], *crawke* or *crappe*, *creminum*).

*Crawl* (krōl), sb. 1 [f. CRAWL v. 1] The action of crawling; a slow creeping motion.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xliii, In the silence. . . Was heard on high the reptiles' hiss and *crawl*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307, I rather dislike the *crawl* of centipede or slime of snail.

*Crawl* (krōl), sb. 2 Also 7-8 *crawle*, *craul* (e). See also KRAAL. [a. Colonial Du. *kraal*, a. Sp. *corral*: see CORRAL.]

† 1. An enclosure, pen, or building for keeping hogs (in the West Indies). Obs.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 17 They build two or three little Houses, or more; by them called a *Crawle*, and in these, they first inclose these tame Hogs. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, These *Crawles* or houses and sties built for feeding and breeding hogs.

b On the coast of Africa, a pen for slaves awaiting shipment' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. A pen or enclosure of stakes and hurdles in shallow water on the sea-coast, to contain fish, turtles, etc. Also a reservoir for keeping caught turtles, lobsters, etc. in stock for the market.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Crawl*, a sort of pen formed by a barrier of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, to contain any sort of fish within it. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1850) 420 The Turtle *Crawls* filled with beautiful clear water. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 11/1 The custom is to give the turtles in stock. . . three days in the 'crawl' and three days in the tank. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 338 The spongers go ashore and build a pen, or 'crawl', of stakes, close to the water's edge.

3. A village, or enclosure of huts, of Bushmen,

Hottentots, or other South African natives: in which sense commonly written KRAAL q.v.

*Crawl* (krōl), v. 1 Forms: 4 *croul*, *croul*, *croul*, 4-7 *craule*, *crawle*, 5-6 *craul*, 7 *craul*, 7-*crawl*. [A rare word in M.E. and apparently only northern; prob. from Norse: cf. Da. and Norw. *kraule* to crawl, climb up, Sw. *kraula* to grope, Icel. *kraula* to paw or scabble with the hands (mod. Icel. *kraula fram úr* to crawl out of). The word existed also in West Germanic, but the corresponding OE. form \**craflan* has not been found.

To Norse *kraula* corresponds an OLG. \**kraulōn*, whence 15th c. HG. *kraulen*, *kraulen* to crawl, creep, still used in various HG. dialects, but now replaced in mod.G. by *kraulen* (see Kluge). The word is a frequentative from an OTeut. vb. stem \**kra-*: *kra-* to scratch, claw, paw: cf. CRAW v. 2 and see Grimm *kraulen*, *kraulen*.

The diphthongal M.E. *craule*, *crawle* (from *craule*), was reduced to *craul* by end of 13th c., riming with *small* in Spenser: cf. the form-history of AWL. But the phonology of the early forms *craule*, *craule*, *craule*, *craul*, is obscure; *craule* reminds us of M.Du. *cræulen*, but *craule*, *craul*, suggests some confusion with CRAWL, Fr. *crawler*: see esp. sense 6.

1. *intr.* To move slowly in a prone position, by dragging the body along close to the ground, as a child upon its hands and knees, any short-limbed quadruped or reptile, an insect, serpent, worm, slug.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Cott.) *Pai fand bot wormes* *creuland* emid (v. r. *Gott. crouland*, *Fairf. croulande*, *Trin. croulyng*). *Ibid.* 11836 (Cott.) *Wormes creuld* (*Gott. creuld*, *Fairf. creuld*, *Tr. creuld*) here and here. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44. 1 To *craule*, *reperere*, *serpere*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 22 Serpents small. Which swarming all about his legs did *craul*. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 201 Spiders. *craul* under the Rail. 1700 GAY *Poems* 1745 l. 100 Slow *craul'd* the snail. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii, The children trotted or *crawled* towards her. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 361 We had to *crawl* into the sanctuary upon our hands and knees. 1897 BESANT *Demoniac* i. 15 They spoke of worms, reptiles, and things that *crawl*.

fig. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Poems*, *Dead Pan* xxxi, See! the wine *crawls* in the dust, Worm-like.

† b. *trans.* To *crawl upon* or *over*. Obs. rare.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 48 Snails there had *crawl'd* the Hay. 1796 ELIZA PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. 150 The veriest wretch that *crawls* the earth.

2. *transf.* To walk, go, or move along with a slow and dragging motion.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 155 The aged Symeon *crawls* to kyrk. 1500 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 444, I can no further *crawle*. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxv. (1840) 81 The patriarch *crawled* to Rome, being a hundred years old. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 25 This Fountain is so very small, Th' Observer hardly can perceive it *crawl* Through the sedge. 1798 SOUTHEY *Elegies* v, The poor old woman told me that she was forced to *crawl* abroad and pick the hedges. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xxiv, Mark it as the sunbeams *crawl*, Inch after inch, along the wall. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, Gloomy vehicles. *crawling* heavily along.

b. To encroach stealthily upon. rare.

1836 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 241 This forest has been *crawled upon* by favourites and is now much smaller.

3. fig. a. To move or progress very slowly.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. i. 42 While we Vnburthen'd *crawle* toward death. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 124 Sicknesse posteth to us, but *crawleth* from us. 1830 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xxx, Months and seasons *crawled* along.

b. To move stealthily, sneakily, or abjectly.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 103 Cranmer. . . Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the King. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), That litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Stewart* in Lockhart xiv, These Gaelic poems. are very unequal. often *drivelling* and *crawling* in the very extremity of tenacity. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv, Art thou not the veriest slave that e'er *crawled* on the loathing earth?

4. Of plants, etc.: To spread over a surface with extending stems or branches; to trail, creep. (rare.)

1634 MILTON *Comus* 295 A green mantling vine That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Bartol. Anat.* I. xv. 38 A little. . . Nerve, which *crawls* up and down the Coat of the Liver. 1867 LADY HERRBERT *Cradle L.* II. 57 Passion-flowers, ipomoeas, and hibiscus *crawled* over every wall.

5. *transf.* To be all 'alive' with crawling things.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 204 All my skin *crawled* with lice. 1658 S. RICHARDSON *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 435 Dead Bodies. that lie rotting. . . until they *crawl* all over with Worms. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 127 The whole ground seemed alive, and *crawling* with unceasing destruction [ants]. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 20 Let the waters *crawl* with the *crawler*.

6. To have a sensation as of things crawling over the skin; to feel 'creepy', to 'creep'.

[The first quot. here may really be from F. *crawler* 'to shake, tremble, quiver, quake' (Coigr.): see CROWL.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3667 Cott., *Gott.* *Quen bat* [a man] *sua bicus* ald. . . It *crepes* *crouland* in his bak [*Trin.* hit *crepe* *cruylng*, *Fairf.* w1 *crepinge* *croulis*]. 1801 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 161 Kissing a ragged infant or two, whose dirtiness positively made me *crawl*. 1869 M. E. WILKINS *Far away Melody* (1891) 15 You make me *crawl* all over, talkin' so much about *dyin*.

† *Crawl*, v. 2. Obs. Also 6 *craul*, 7 *craul*. To entangle.

1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* III. (R.), Beyng *crawled* in the deuilles snares. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 282 When we have *crawled*, and *crawled* our Soules into Knots, at last. . . wee fall, like a Weaver, to Cutting. *Ibid.* 284 The

unprofitable Web of my Life, which in the Weaving I have so strained. . . Knit, and *crawled*.

*Crawl*, obs. form of CROWL v.

*Crawler* (krō-lau). [f. CRAWL v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which crawls; a crawling creature, a reptile, etc.

1649 LOVEACE *Lucasta* 140 Unarm'd of wings. . . Unhappy *Crawler* on the Land. 1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 247 Thou child of the dust. . . Thou *crawler* on earth. 1800 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 462 The man who dies by the adder's fang May have the *crawler* crush'd. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* I. 256 Ignorant *crawlers* upon earth.

b. spec. A louse. ? Obs. Cf. *creeper*.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Louiad* II. Wks. 1812, l. 236 That we, your Poets, are such a nasty crew. . . as to have *Crawlers* in our heads. 1805 KRAFF & BALOW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 27/2 *Crawlers* were found in his wounds.

2. *colloq.* A cab moving slowly along the streets in search of a fare.

1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* x, Seeing that London cabs—*crawlers*. . . could when paid for it, do their business like lightning. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug. To amend the Hackney Carriage Act, in order to prevent what are called 'crawlers' plying along the streets.

3. fig. a. One who acts in a mean or servile way; b. A lazy person, loiterer.

1826 BAKER *Poems* 1857 II. 104 That scheming *crawler*. 1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 289 *Crawlers* are not wanted, and will soon discover that they are in the way.

*Crawling* (krō-lin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRAWL.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1859) I. 522 Attentive to the *crawlings* of an emmet. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 16 The *crawling* of a glacier. 1899 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 53 The *crawling* of the Maggot or Caterpillar.

attrib. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 406 It can be entered only in a *crawling* posture.

*Crawling*, ppl. a. [f. CRAWL v. 1 + -ING 2.] That *crawls* (*lit.* and *fig.*); see the verb.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Fairf.) *Pai fand bot* *crawlande* [*Cott. crouland*, *Gott. crouland*] worms. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 146 To plucke this *crawling* serpent from my breast. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 5 To raise up a base and *crawling* spirit to heaven. 1801 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I. i. The *crawling* glaciers. *Ibid.*, The wingless *crawling* hours.

Hence *Crawlingly* adv.

1678 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 62 With which your Book of Politicks is so *crawlingly* full. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* II. xii, Then propitiatingly and *crawlingly* Mr. Riderhood cried.

*Crawling*, var. of CROWLING vbl. sb.

*Crawly* (krō-li), a. *colloq.* [f. CRAWL + -Y.] Like or having the sensation of insects crawling over the skin; 'creepy'.

1860 THACKERAY *Love's*, A sort of *crawly* sensation, as of a ghost flitting about the place. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* I. 198 It makes one feel *crawly* even to think of it.

*Crawn*, obs. pa. pple. of CROW v.

† *Crawpook*. Obs. Erron. form of CRAWPOKE.

1544 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. vi. 207 A *crawpocke* delivereth from prison. Chelidonius is a stone taken out of a swallows, which cureth melancholie.

† *Cray*. Obs. Also 7 *craye*. [a. F. *crâie*: -OF. *crâie*: -L. *crâta* chalk. Also in F. in sense 2, for which another name is *pierre* stone.]

1. Chalk.

14. . . *Recipes in Rel. Antig.* I. 52 Do tharto *cray* that thir parchemeners wirkes withall.

2. A disease of hawks, in which the excrements become excessively hard and are passed with difficulty.

c 1490 Bk. *Hawking in Rel. Antig.* I. 294 An yvell y-callyd the *cray*, that is when an hawke may not mite. *Ibid.* 295 The *Cray* comyth of wasch mete, that is wasch in hote water, in defaute of hote mete. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 311 The Stone or *Cray*. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1631) 134 This disease. . . that wee call. the *Craye*, is of an exccitatie or astrigent qualitie.

† *Craye*. Obs. Forms: 6-7 *craye*, *crail*, 7 *orea*. [app. erron. form of CRAWY] = CRAWYER.

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 No person. . . shall carie. . . in any ship, bote, *craye*, or vessel any white wollen clothe. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIX. xxviii. (1634) 328 With gallies, bulks and *crayes*. . . with sailes and oares to help at all assaies. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 349 Some shell or little *crea*, Hard labouring for the land, on the high-working sea. 1667 — *Agincourt* 11 Skiffes, *Crays*, Scallops, and the like. . . coured all the Seas.

*Craye*, obs. f. CRAW.

*Crayer, crare* (krē-i). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms:

4- *crayer*, 5 *krayer*, 5-7 *Sc. crear*, 6 *crayer*, *crayor*, *craine*, *Sc. crayer*, 6-7 *craler*, *craser*, *Sc. and north. crair*, 9 *croer*, 6- *craro*. [a. OF. *crayer*, *crailer*, *creer*, *croyer*, in med.L. *cratera*, *creyera*.] A small trading vessel formerly used.

c 1305 *Coer de L.* 4785 Berge, schoutes, *crayeres* [*printed* *trayeres*] fele. 142400 *Morte Arth.* 3667 Cogge appone cogge, *krayers* and oþer. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 25 His *crayer* laden with wete. 1493 *Charter in Hist. Montrose* (1866) I. 10 All schippis, *crearis*, and botis pertaining to oure leigis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 b, Robbed .v. or .vi. littel *Crayers* and fisher botes laden with fysh and come. 1551 *Acts Privy Council* 15 Nov III. 417 Those *Fleminges* that have unlawfully taken ij English *crays*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 205 To show what coast thy sluggish *crare* Might easiellst harbour in. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 496 Our Cobles, *Crayers*, and Boats being small, . . . are easily swallowed by a rough Sea. 1753 MAITLAND

*Hist. Edin.* iii. 248 Every large Lime-boat and Crear with-out a Topmast. 1844 *JACK Hist. St. Monance* 73 Six crears sailed regularly from this port to the Orkney Isles. 1849 *J. GRANT Kirkcaldy & Gr.* xiv. 131 He made several voyages with two armed crayers or sloops between Leith and the shores of Fife.

**Crayfish** (krē'fī), **crawfish** (krō'fī). **Forms:** a. 5 creusses, -es, -eys, krevys, 5-6 crev-, creues, -ys (e, 5-7 -is (e, -loo, 6 -yoo, -is, 6-7 -isse, creavis (e, 7 krevise; β. 6 creuyashe, 6-7 crev-, creuish (e, 7 creyvishe, 7-8 creevish; γ. 6 crefyashe, 6-7 crefish, 7 creyfish, craifish, crea-fish, 7- cray-fish, crayfish; δ. 5 craveys, 6 crav-, craues, -ish, crafyshe, 6-8 cradish, (8 ora-fish), 7- craw fish, cawfish. [ME. *crevice*, -visse, a. OF. *crevice* (13-15th c. in Littre); cf. *crevis* m., *crevicel* dim. in Godef.; in OF. also *escrevisse*, mod.F. *écrevisse*, Walloon *grevêse*, Rouchi *grawiche* (Littre); a. OHG. *crebis*, MHG. *krebez*, a derivative of stem \*krab- in *krab-bo* CRAB q.v.]

In Southern ME. the second syllable was naturally con-founded with *vish* (written *viss* in Aynbite), 'fish'; whence the corrupted forms under β and γ, and the later *crey-*, *cray-fish*. The variants in *cre-* go back to Anglo-Fr. when the stress was still on second syllable, and the first liable to vary between *cre-* and *cra-*; they are the origin of the modern *craw-fish*, now used chiefly in U.S.]

#### A. Illustration of forms.

a. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3864 Creusses. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 154 A krevys with his claws longe. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 84 For v. crevys j. d. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 102 (MS. K) Creveys, fysshe [Pynson creues]. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 281 A creues, dyght hym thus. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyle* (1553) I i va. Excepte it be a creuisse. 1570 *B. Googe Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 21 Some pleasant River . . full of creuis. 1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* l. ii. § 87. 163 Creuises are good for Hecticks. 1637 *COLES Adam in Eden* lviii. To seek after Crevises. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 19 Lobsters. . . analogous to a Crevice. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* ii. \*Carabus. . . a crab, cray-fish, or crevice.

β. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 302 The fleshe of creuysshes. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 173 b, Crevishe, Barbils, and Chevins. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1041 Crabs or river Crevishe. 1783 [see B i b]

γ. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 115 Full of crabbes or crefysshes. 1571 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 70 Take a good sort of Crefysshes. 1597 *GERARDE II. ccl. Crayfish Woolfes-bane.* 1613-6 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. iii. From his lurking hole Had pull'd the Cray-fish. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 269 The Crefish are some of them red. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, Germ.* ii. 443 The largest crayfish in Europe. 1880 *HUXLEY (title).* The Cray-fish.

δ. 1476 *BOTONER Itin.* (1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare . . de craveys. 1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* Add. MS. 27448, f. 27 b. A craves and ij crabbes. 1577 *HARRISON England* iii. x. (1878) ii. 21 The lobster, crafish [1597 or crevis], and the crab. 1595-73 *COOPER Theat. Ins.* v. *Crusta*, Pilles of certain fishes, as of Crauishes. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 175 They caught . . great crav-fishes. 1666 *BACON Sylva* (1677) § 45 The Flesh of the Crab or Crayfish. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic.* (1762) 82 Ashes of Crayfish. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* v. 86 A ragoo of crayfish. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 48 The tail of a crav-fish. 1883 *Century Mag.* 378 A dozen large crav-fish.

#### B. Signification.

† 1. Formerly, like Ger. *krebs*, a general name for all the larger edible crustacea. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3864 Pan comes bare-out creusses of manykins bewis. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 9 Fresh Herring, Oysters, Samon, Creu-s, and such like. 1656 *W. D. tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* p. 159 Crevices are shelled swimmers, with ten feet, and two claws; among which are huge Lobsters of three cubits; round Crabs; Cray-fish, little Lobsters.

#### † b. spec. applied to the crab. *Obs.*

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fols* (1874) l. 271 On the Crauys he styll shall backward ryde. 1546 *Phaer Bk. Childr.* (1553) S vja. The canker . . spreadeth it selfe abrode, like the fete of a creues, called in latin *cancer*. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 909 To say, walk on, behauve your selues manfully; and go clane: kam ourselues like crevises. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morrell) i. *Crevis*, or *crevishe*, *cancer*.

† 2. A general name for large crustacea other than crabs. The name *Sea crayfish* included the lobster and its allies: cf. 3 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Crabbes and creveyse and lamprons in lentyne. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 614 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 159 The bak of pe Crevishe, bus he must be sted: array hym as ye do he pe crabbe. 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 182 Perches, Creviz, Crabs, 1 mess 8d. c 1532 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 913 Creveyce of the see, *houmars*. 1575 *Appius & Virginia* in *Hazl. Doddsley* IV. 118 Yea, but what am I? . . A crab or a crevis, a crane or a cockerel? 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* ii. 28 Crabs, Shrimps, Crevises, Oysters.

3. In current use: a. *gen.* A fresh-water crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis* (River or Fresh-water Crayfish, *crevice d'eau douce*), resembling a small lobster, found in rivers and brooks. Also applied to other species of *Astacus* and of the allied American genus *Cambarus*, e.g. the blind crayfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (*C. pellucidus*).

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 618 in *Babes Bk.* 159 Of Crevis dewe douz. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 15 a, Shell fyshs, excepte crevis deau douce. 1577 *HARRISON England* iii. x. (1878) ii. 21 The little crafishes. . . taken . . plentifully in our fresh rivers. 1576 *LYTE Dodona* ii. xli.

60 The tayle of a Lobster, or river Crevis. *Ibid.* iii. lxxviii. 426 A fresh-water Crevis. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 443 Craifishes of the river . . be diureticall. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* iii. (1662) 223 This Sir Christopher is also memorable for stocking the river Yower . . with Crevishe. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 213 The Cray-fish or Cray-fish is an inhabitant of fresh water, and indeed only of the purest water. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* i. 16 There are a number of kinds of Cray-fish. . . but they bear the common surname of *Astacus*. *Ibid.* 31 Crayfishes of a year old are . . two inches long.

b. With London fishmongers and generally on the sea-coast of Great Britain: The Spiny Lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*, the *Langouste* of the French. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. i. 125 This was sea cra-fish; they generally weighed eight or nine pounds apiece. 1770 *WESLEY Wind. God in Creation* (1809) l. 275 The crab, the cray-fish, and many other animals are seen to devour them [muscle]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 167 *Palinurus vulgaris*. It is the common Sea-crayfish of the shops, *Langouste* of the French. 1866 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xxii. (1865) 508 Crayfish are very fine, but not thought equal to lobsters in the London market. *Note.* This crustacean is . . the spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*) of naturalists, and attains a length of 18 inches. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 81 The cray-fish, or thorny lobster.

4. *attrib.*, as *crayfish broth, soup*; † *orevishe eyes* = CRAB'S EYES; † *orevis fish* = CRAYFISH.

1599 *A.M. tr. Gabelkauer's Bk. Physike* 125/1 Take 6 or 7 Pickerells Eyes. . . and as manye Crevishe eyes. . . contunde all these things very small. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* 338/1 A Crevice, or a Crefish, or as some write it, a Crevis Fish . . a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1702 *J. PURCELL Cholic Index*, Crayfish Broths and Garlic recommended. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* l. 268 All must stoop to Crayfish Soup.

**Crayling**, obs. f. GRAYLING.

**Craym, e, Crayne**, obs. ff. CREAM, CRANE.

† **Crayne**, obs. var. of CRANNY sb. and v. [App. a scribal or typographical error: in *Promp. Parv.* *crayne* occupies the alphabetical place of *crayne*; and in quot. 1607 two syllables are wanted.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crayne [Pynson, crany], rima. 1607 *BARKSTED Mirrha* (1876) 61 The tree straight craynes, and springs forth a child.

**Crayon** (krē'zōn), sb. Also 7 orion, oryon, 8 orason, oraison. [a. F. *crayon*, deriv. of *crate*:—L. *crēta* chalk.]

1. A pointed stick or pencil of coloured chalk or other material, for drawing.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 145 2 Crions [are] either White or Red Chalk cut into long pieces, and made sharp at the end to draw withal. 1719 *J. RICHARDSON Art Criticism* 174 ff. . . what was done in Oyl is imitated with Crayons. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 185 He wrote his name . . with a craion. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Annuam.* 142 Lithographic Crayons . . may be used as pencils upon the stone. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. Pref. 6note, Chalk debris, black and white, broken off the crayons with which Turner had drawn.

b. In *crayons*: usually said of a design drawn with a crayon or crayons; also an artist in *crayons*, etc. (cf. in colours, in oils).

1663 *PRYDS Diary* 15 May, Sir Thomas showed me his picture. . . in crayon in little, done exceedingly well. 1681 *London Gas No.* 1636/8 Another Picture in Red Cryon upon white Paper. 1756 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 64 p. 4 A wonderful performer in crayons. 1859 *L. OLIPHANT China & Japan* II. viii. 181 Sketches of groups of horses in crayon.

2. *transf.* A drawing in crayons. † b. *fig.* A work not carried out in detail, a 'sketch'.

1666 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* A v b, Collecting the Crayons, Prints, Designs. 1787 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 247 It is a poor crayon, which yourself . . must fill up. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May Supp., The gallery of large photographs and crayons.

3. A carbon point in an electric arc lamp.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crayon-box*, -board (see quot.), -draft, -holder, -sketch.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 398 His crayon-drafts are also admirable. 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anal.* III. 347/1 Instruments resembling crayon-holders. c 1865 *J. WYLD in Circ. Sc. I.* 191/2 Insert in each crayon-holder a piece of . . charcoal. 1880 *WEBSTER Supp.*, Crayon-board, thick drawing-paper, or cardboard for drawing. 1883 *G. LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 98 Frank's original crayon sketch.

**Crayon, v.** [a. F. *crayonner* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *crayon*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To draw (something) with a crayon or crayons; to cover with drawing in crayons.

1666 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Jan., When Mr. Cooper, the rare limner, was crayoning of the King's face and beard. 1808 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Dun Wks.* 1832 VI. 305 The floor crayoned with roses and myrtles, which the dancers' feet effaced. 1852 *WILLIS in W. Irving's Life & Let.* IV. 69 The flesh is most skilfully crayoned, the pose excellent.

2. *fig.* To sketch, 'chalk out'.

1734 *BOLINGBROKE Lett. to Swift* Apr. 12, The other [books] will soon follow; many of them are writ, or crayoned out. 1797 *Ann. Reg.* 496 The plan which he had crayoned out. 1865 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 500 This relic . . has found a new kind of immortality, so charmingly crayoned in the page of a transatlantic writer.

**Crayon, Obs.**: see CRATHON.

**Crayonist**. [f. *CRAYON* sb. + -IST.] An artist in crayons.

1844 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 73 The charming crayonists of the eighteenth century.

**Crayonize, v. nonce wd.** [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = *CRAYON* v.; in quot. *fig.* to sketch, depict.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 669 Let our own right hand crayonise the French chem-men.

**Crayse, craisey, local.** Also *crasey, crasy*. [Derivation unknown.] A rustic name of various species of *Ranunculus* or buttercup.

c 1652 *Roxb. Ball.* (1873) l. 340 With milkmaids Hunney-suckle's phrase, The crow's-foot, nor the yellow crasey. 1769 *MARSHALL Gloucestersh.* l. 178 Creeping crowfoot, provincially creeping-crasey. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Craisey*, the butter-cup. *Wills . . Crasy*, crow's foot. *South.* 1869 *J. BRITTON Q. J. Nat. Folklstone Nat. Hist. Soc.* l. 99 In Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, etc., Buttercups are known as 'Craizes'—a word, which is in Buckinghamshire embodied in 'Butter-craizes' and 'Yellow craizes', applied indiscriminately to the three species. 1879 *Prison Plant-n.* 57 *Crasy* or *Craisey*, the buttercup, apparently a corruption of *Christ's eye*, *L. oculus Christi*, the medieval name of the marigold. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Craisey*, a buttercup.

**Crayuse**, obs. form of CREVICE.

**Craze** (krē'z), v. **Forms:** 4-7 craze, 5- crasey, 6-7 craise, 6- crase. [A fuller form *acraze*, *ACRAZE*, is known in 16th c.; if this existed earlier, the probability would be that *craze* was aphetic for *acraze*, and this a. OF. *acraser*, var. of *écraser*. The latter is supposed to be of Norse origin: cf. Sw. *krasa* to crackle, *sld i kras* to dash in pieces. If not aphetic for *acraze*, the Eng. *craze* may be immediately from the Scandinavian word.]

† 1. *trans.* To break by concussion or violent pressure; to break in pieces or asunder; to shatter. c 1369 *CHAUCER Deke Blawuche* 324 With glas Were all the windowes well yglased. . . and nat an hole ycrased. c 1490 *Merlin* 325 Ther was many a grete spere crased. 1631 *HEYWOOD Maid of Westm.* Wks. 1874 II. 299 Thou canst not craze their barres. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 220 God . . will . . craze their Chariot wheels.

† b. To break the surface of, batter with blows, bruise, crush, damage. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, His basenet was bowed and ycrased. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccliv. 286 Kyng Phylipp broused or crased y<sup>e</sup> castells of Gentelyne & Garney. 1566 *WINZET Certain Tractates* i. (1888) l. 3 Ane schip . . quihik . . is euyl crasit on the schaldis. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 22 Sore wounded, crased, and brused, so as he dyeth of it. 1618 *LATHAM and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 139 If the feathers have beene much bruised or crased. 1766 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 260 Many of them [papers] are imperfect and sadly crazed.

† c. *intr.* To be broken, crushed, shattered, or bruised; to break, crack, suffer damage. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5785 The sheldes crased thoo somdele. 1593 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1209 Her pitcher should not craze. 1596 *T. WATSON Centurie of Love* xxiv. (Arb.) 60 Thou glasse. I marvel howe her beames. . . Do never cause thy brittle sides to craze. 1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 491, I would have caused bind it, but he persuades me it would craze in the sea carriage. 1854 *F. TENNYSON in Fraser's Mag.* l. 645 The wild waters crazing on the rocks.

2. *Mining. (trans.)* To crush (tin ore) in a mill. (See CRAZE-MILL, CRAZING vbl. sb. 3.)

1650 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* l. 185 Their devices of breaking, stamping. . . crazing. . . and fining the Metall.

3. *trans.* To break (a thing) so that the parts still remain contiguous; to crack. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 381 What quod my lord þer is no more to doone. . . I am right siker þat þe pot was crased. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 35 The reparation . . of any the pyppes of leade hereafter to be crased or broken. 1666 *HOOKS Microgr.* 43 As soon as these parts are crazed by hard rubbing, and thereby their tenacity spoiled, the springiness. . . makes a division. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Craze, to crack. 'I've crazed the jug'.

b. *spec.* To produce minute cracks on the surface of (pottery). (cf. CRACKLE sb. 3.)

1874-80 [see CRAZED 2]. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 The Japanese potter. . . opens his oven. . . and permits a cold blast of air to enter for the express purpose of 'crazing' his productions.

c. *intr.* To become minutely cracked: said of the glaze on the surface of pottery.

1832 [see CRAZING vbl. sb. 1]. 1883 *BINNS Guide Worc. Porcelain Wks.* 26 The glaze. . . will not craze or crackle on the surface. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 To secure a paste and glaze whose coefficients of expansion were the same. . . a condition of things in which the glaze should not 'craze'.

4. *fig.* To destroy the soundness of, impair, ruin; to ruin financially, render bankrupt. (Usually in *pass.*) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1561 *DAVIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 168 b, Reveling his truth to the world now crased and waxen old. 1585 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Ocorr.* 119 Thinkyng thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 29 b, Creditor. . . crazd, and deade and buried in debt. 1643 *HEYWOOD Reader here, etc.*, French and Spanish wines. . . in their worth deboyst and crazed.

5. To impair or break down in health; to render infirm. Usually in *pa. pple.*: Broken down in health, decrepit, infirm. *Crazed in his wind* (of a horse): = BROKEN-WINDED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1476 *SIR J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 775 III. 161, I am somewhat crazed, what with the see and what with the thys dyet heer. a 1555 *RIDLEY Wks.* 366 Mr. Latimer was crazed, but I hear now, thanks be to God, that he amendeth again. 1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Amittie* (1870) 46 If fierce disease shall craze thy corpe. 1637 *HEYWOOD Dial.* ii. 123 Craz'd or in health. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 570 'Till length of years And sedentary numbness craze my limbs. 1684 *London Gas.* No. 1937/4 A Brown Bay Mare. . . a little crazed

in her wind. 1706 BURNS *Two Dogs* 193 They've nae sair wark to craze their banes. 1870 BROWNING *La Saisias* 49 Job-like...crazed with blains.

† b. *intr.* To become infirm or diseased. *rare.* 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 9/2 Thy body is not so firm, but thou findest this humour over-abound, and that part craze faster than another.

6. To impair in intellect; to render insane, drive mad, distract. Usually in *pa. ppl.*: Insane, mad, deranged, CRAZY. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c 1496-7 *Paston Lett.* No. 940 III. 391 Your brother...ys so troubleld with sekens and crasid in his mynde, that I may not kepe hym aboute me. 1605 SHAKS. *Leas* iii. iv. 175 The greefe hath craze'd my wits. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/4 Aged about 52 years. something Crazed in his Wits. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 394 Inscriptions. Such as...Craze antiquarian brains with endless doubt. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers.* Byron (1832) II. 17 The upbraidings of her own conscience, and the loss of her child, crazed the old lady's mind. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. iii. 73 The outbreak which was soon to craze the world with terror.

b. *intr.* To become crazy, go mad. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. My tortured brain begins to craze. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i. 21 Asking a life to pass exploring thus, Till near I craze. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 365 Keeping the head from crazing, and the heart from breaking.

**Craze** (krā'z), *sb.* Forms: 6 *craso*, 7 *crayso*, 8 (*craso*, *craso*), 7- *craso*. [f. CRAZE v.]

† 1. A crack, breach, cleft, flaw. *Obs.* 1507 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1545/2 The weight of the wall it selfe...made a clift or craze therein. 1611 COTGR., *Cas*, hoarse like a bell that hath got a craze. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri.* Faith (1845) 339 The frame... must be kept from the least craze or throw in the wheels.

† b. *fig.* A flaw, defect, unsoundness; an infirmity of health or of brain. *Obs.*

1534 FISHER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. 175, f. fall into crases and diseases of my body. 1566 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 75 Whilst there is yet but one craze or slender flaw in...thy reputation. 1608 HIFORD *Defence* iii. 71 Would it not argue a craze in the brayne? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xii. (1669) 153/2 This defect and craze that is in the Saints judgement.

2. An insane or irrational fancy; a mania.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 204 The Duke...has a twist, or, as the Scotch say, a craze on the subject of dress. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. I. 37, I had a perfect craze for being despised. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bus. Faith* ix. 389 The miser's craze for gold.

3. Craziness, insanity; a crazy condition.

1841 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journey* (1883) 147 Germany, where mysticism and craze seem to be indigenous. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* x. 78 Until my head is in a craze with pain and misery.

† c. A crazy person, a crack-brain. *Obs. rare.*

16... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 96 Tom Dekker, Heywood, Middleton, And other wandring crazes (vime blazes).

3. *Mining.* (See *quots.* and cf. CRAZE v. 2 and CRAZE-MILL.)

1776 W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 221 The tin...is sorted into 3 divisions...the middle...being named...the craze. *Ibid.* 219 *Crazees*, the work or tin in the middle part of the Buddle in dressing. [Hence in *WEALE Dict. Terms*, RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, etc.]

**Crazed** (krā'z), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAZE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Broken, cracked; flawed, damaged. *Obs.* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4830 Twa crasid gatis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 A Crased shyp, whiche in drownynge her self, Drowneth many other. 1508 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 248 To the mending of one crasid chalice. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. 1. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* ii. (1654) 57 Cast on shore by a storm in a crazed Vessel. 1810 SHELLEY *P. Bell the Third* vi. x, Like a crazed bell-chime, out of tune.

2. *spec.* Of pottery: Having the surface or glaze covered with minute cracks. 1874 PUNCH 9 May, When the glaze on china-ware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Crazed pottery*, that which has the glazing covered with irregular cracks.

† 3. *fig.* Impaired, damaged, unsound; ruined in estate, bankrupt; of cracked reputation. *Obs.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mits. N.* i. i. 92 Yelde Thy crazed title to my certaine right. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. 1, Why may not the mother be a whore, a peevish drunken flurt...a crazed peece, a fool? 1797 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Several crazed and starving creditors.

† 4. Broken down in health; diseased; infirm. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 98 Leauynge euer the crazed men beynd hym. 1574 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10b, The best drinke for the crazed at Buckstone, is meane Ale. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. (1682) 79 With a fearful heart, a crazed body, a thirsty stomach. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri.* Faith (1845) 247 Caring for his crazed body.

5. Mentally impaired or deranged; insane; = CRAZY 4. Cf. *cracked*.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xiv. (1714) 17 No craz'd Brain could ever yet propound...so vain and fond a Thought. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 400 Crazed and distracted persons. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 170, I took him...for a craz'd Man. 1876 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxviii. 448 A mere crazed enthusiast.

6. *Comb.* as *crazed-headed* adj.

1676 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 5 A Company of these Craz'd-headed Coxcombs.

† **Crazedness**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The state of being crazed; infirmity of body or mind.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol. Pref.* § 3 In the crazednesse of their mindes. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 642 Iacob (in the feeblenesse and crazednesse of his

body). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. v. 658 A kind of crazedness or distraction.

**Crazeling**, *nonce-wd.* A person affected with a craze or mania.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life of De Foe* x. 443 (They) look upon (him)...as a crazeling and a fool.

† **Craze-mill**. *Obs.* [cf. CRAZE v. 2.] A mill for crushing tin ore: see CRAZING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2111 Two sorts of Tin; the one, which is too small, the other, too great. The latter is new-ground in a Craze-mill (in all respects like a Greist-mill with two stones, the upper and the neather). 1770-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Craze Mill*, *Crazing Mill*.

† **Crazed**, *a. Obs.* = CRAZED; broken, shattered. 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 74 As the crazed tops of armettes Trees...Do tell thee of the north winds boisterous furies.

**Crazied** (krā'zid), *ppl. a. rare.* [Assuming a *vb.* to *crazy*; cf. *to dizzy*.]

† a. *adj.* Unsound, infirm, 'shaky' (*Obs.*). b.

*pa. ppl.* Made crazy, distracted. (= CRAZED 3. 5.) 1654 *Plan for Free State* 32 The crazied and uncertain life of a King. 1664 H. MOKE *Answer* 312 The fruits of...a crazied fancy. 1845 ORDERSON *Cred.* xiii. 138 Like one...crazied with care.

**Crazily** (krā'zili), *adv.* [f. CRAZY + -LY 2.] In a crazy manner.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. ii. 195 It would be a sign that things hung very crazily and unsoundly together. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxi. 232 She now jumped about the room, quite crazily. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 3 The rotten Legs too crazily staided on planks of old resurrections.

**Craziness** (krā'ziness), [f. CRAZY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crazy.

1. The state of being flawed, damaged, or liable to break down.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 177 By reason of the craziness of the roof of their [colliers'] works, which often falls in of its own accord.

† 2. The state of being broken down in bodily health or constitution; indisposition, infirmity; shakiness. Also *fig. Obs.*

1604 FULBECKE *Pantheist* Ded. i. Her...sisters did condole with her, and deplore the iniurie of the times which did cause her craziness. 1621 LD. WILLIAMS *Fortescue Papers* 166, I have bene much tormented with a flying report of your Lordships craziness and indisposition. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr. (J.)*, The craziness of her title. 1697 LOCKE *Let.*, The craziness of my body so ill seconds the inclination I have to serve him.

3. Unsoundness of mind.

1755 JOHNSON, *Craziness*. 2. Weakness of intellect. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 47 It may appear downright craziness to common sense. 1882-3 S. HART *Enycl. Relig. Annot.* I. 69 Amalric's doctrines, which he characterized as mere craziness.

**Crazing** (krā'zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRAZE v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRAZE; crushing, bruising, cracking, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*); *spec.* of tin ore, and of pottery (CRAZE v. 2, 3 b.).

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1511) 58b, To kepe the rule of holy obedyence, hole and sounde, without crasyng or brusynge. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 1662 195 In Stamping, Drying, Crazing and Melting. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Forcelain & Gl.* 30 Crazing is a technical phrase, used to denote the cracking of the glaze.

† 2. *concr.* A crack, cleft, chink. *Obs.*

1308 WYCLIF *Obat.* i. 3 Dwellynge in crasyngis of stoonys. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. cxliii. (Tollem. MS.), Chynes and crasyng of schippes bep stoppid per wip.

3. **Crazing-mill**, a mill for crushing tin ore.

1604 CARP *Cornwall* 122, From the stamping mill it (the Tin) passeth to the crazing mill, which...bruseth the same to a fine sand. 1824 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 65 The tin miner...took them to the crazing-mill.

**Crazing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That crazes: see the *verb.*

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 241 The form winds could not bow Nor crazing tempests.

**Crazy** (krā'zi), *a.* Forms: 6-7 *crazy*, 6-8 *crasie*, (6 *crasie*), 7-8 *crasie*, 7- *crazy*. [f. CRAZE v. or *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of cracks or flaws; damaged, impaired, unsound; liable to break or fall to pieces; frail, 'shaky'. (Now usually of ships, buildings, etc.)

1523 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 51 If Aeolus with his blasts, or Neptune with his stormes chaunce to hit vpon the crasie bark. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 374 Or be their pipes untunable and crasie? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 As a crazie pitcher which is vnfit to hold water. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. x. 151 With a crazy ship. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. II.* ii. 1. 310 The house is crazy...and will not stand very long. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 119 The court was full of crazy coaches. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 336 An old crazy ship.

† 2. Having the bodily health or constitution impaired; indisposed, ailing; diseased, sickly; broken down, frail, infirm. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 4 Remove not from the place where you be, sithence you are weake and crasie. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 89 Some better place, fitter for sicknesse and for crasie age. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. (1632) 782 The King somewhat crasie, and keeping his Chamber. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 2, I find my Frame grown crasie with perpetual Toil and Meditation. 1807 MED. *Jrnl.* XVII. 290 By a guarded mode of living...a very crazy constitution is frequently piloted into old age. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. ii. 33 An indulgence conceded to his little crazy body.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* Unsound, impaired, 'shaky'; frail, infirm.

1605 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 3 Fraile and crasie mortall men, remembering wel their owne infirmite. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 34 To keepe up the floting carcass of a craze and diseased Monarchy. 1647 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Misdoubting what issue those his crasie evidences would find at the Common Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 60 The old And crazy earth has had her shaking fits More frequent.

† b. Broken down in estate; ruined, bankrupt.

1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem.* 29 There sneaks a Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Citizen.

4. Of unsound mind; insane, mad, demented, 'cracked'. Often used by way of exaggeration in sense: Distracted or 'mad' with excitement, vehement desire, perplexity, etc.

1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let. in Crt. & Times* *Jas. I.* II. 19 He was noted to be crazy and distempered before. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *Ep. Sidrophel's* 'Tis in vain To tamper with your crazy brain. 1732 FRANKLIN *Let Wks.* 1807 I. 407 'Lord, child, are you crazy?' 1779 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arblay Diary & Lett.* May, Mr. Murphy is crazy for your play...do pray let me run away with the first act. 1836 SIR H. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* I. i. 24 Lord George Gordon, a crazy fanatic, led the London mob to burn down Newgate. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. ii. 7 Linked in a marriage without love...driving each other crazy with...mutual spite.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing derangement of intellect; insane, mad.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 471/1 Crazy theories. 18... WHITTIER *Cassandra Southwick* ix, By crazy fancies led. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/1 The crazy wildness of his appeal.

5. *Comb.* as *crazy-headed* adj.; *crazy ant* (see *quot.*); *crazy Betty* (see *quot.* cf. *CRAYSE*); *crazy bone* (*U.S.*), the 'funny-bone'; *crazy quilt* (*U.S.*), a patchwork quilt made of pieces of stuff of all kinds in fantastic patterns or without any order; so *crazy patchwork*, *crazy-work*.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 132 Another curious variety is appropriately called the "crazy ant". He always seems to be in a violent hurry...moving forwards, backwards, and sideways in the most purposeless and insane manner. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 24 Where to find the first "crazy Betties"...These are the marsh marigolds. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, "Crazy-bone", so called on account of the intense pain produced when it receives a blow. 1776 J. LONG *Assise Serm. Govt.* 3 "Crazy-headed people. 1805 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 531/2 Alternate stripes of "crazy patchwork" embroidered on crimson turcoman. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 61 The "crazy-pate banker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 6/2 What is generally called "crazy quilt" in the States and patchwork in England. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 47/1 As uncertain in marking as the pattern of a crazy-quilt.

**Crazy**, a buttercup: see *CRAYSE*.

**Crazyologist**. A word formed in derision of **CRANIOLGIST**.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. (1849) 88 The feeling of local attachment. Spurzheim and the crazyologists would have found out a bump on his head for its local habitation.

**Crea**, var. *CRAYE*, *Obs.*, small trading vessel.

† **Creable**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *creable*, now *crayable*.] To be believed, credible.

1480 CAXTON *Ord's Met.* xv. x, How this fable is creable.

† **Creable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *creabilis*, f. *creare* to CREATE: see -BLE.] That can be created.

a 1646 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Man, as he was creable, fallable, saveable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 432 The creative power extends it self to every thing creable. 17... WATTS cited by WORCESTER.

**Creach**, var. of *CREAGH*, plunder.

† **Creachy**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [Deriv. unknown.]

1. See *CREECHY*.

2. *dial.* Broken down, dilapidated, infirm; sickly, ailing; = CRAZY 1, 2.

1715 BYRON *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. l. 31, I sent a box to London...open it, but carefully, 'tis creachy. 1845 F. E. PAGET *St. Antholin's* 44 You poor old creachy creature. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Creachy*, sickly; weakly; ailing.

**Crea-fish**, *obs.* f. *CRATFISH*.

|| **Creagh**, *creach* (krex), *sb.* Also 9 *crach*. [a. Gaelic and Irish *creach* plunder, pillage.]

1. An incursion for plunder (in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland); a raid, foray.

1814 SCOTT *War.* xv (heading) A Creagh, and its consequences. *note*, A *creagh* was an incursion for plunder. termed on the Borders a *raid*. 1845 *New Statist. Ac.* Scot. XV. 198 A border parish was exposed to sudden inroads and crachs. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 535 Farmers who lay exposed to the creaghs.

2. Booty, prey.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, The cattle were in the act of being driven off, when Butler...rescued the creagh. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 22 Large 'creaghs' of prey were driven by the Highlanders.

Hence *Creagh v. trans.*, to raid, plunder.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 464 Those who are 'creaght'. 1884 MISS HICKSON *Ireland in 1714* C. I. 14 The wild creaghting life of Ulster.

|| **Creaght** (krext, krē't), *sb.* Also 6 *creeto*, 7 *creat*, 6, *oret*, 6, *creat*. [a. Mid-Irish *caerai-ghacht*, mod. Ir. *caorai-ghacht*, (*caoidhecht*, *caoidhecht*), f. *caera*, *caora* sheep (the application being transferred to horned cattle).] In *Irish Hist.* a nomadic herd of cattle driven about from place to place for pasture, or in time of war with the forces of their owners. (The word often includes the herdsmen or drivers.)



1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 652/2 He shall finde no where safe to keepe his crete . . . that in shorte space his crete, which is his moste sustenance, shalbe . . . starved for wante of pasture. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 123 [In these fast places] they kept their creaghts or herds of cattle. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* x. (1821) 127 The residue . . . I have left to keepe their Crets. 1643 COL. H. O'NEILL *Relation in Gilbert Contemp. Hist. Affairs Irrel.* III. 201, O'Neill ordered his army and creaghts to move.

¶ Sometimes misunderstood and loosely or erroneously used.

1646 in Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 121 Commonly bringing their Cattle into their own stinking Creates. 1658 USSHER *Annals* 227 The country people . . . dwell scattered in cretes and cabans. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 673 He was soon at the head of seven or eight thousand Rap-parees, or, to use the name peculiar to Ulster, Creaghts.

2. *transf.* Applied to Eastern pastoral nomads.

1634-77 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 170 Near this place we overtook some of those Creats or wandering Herds-men, old Authors commonly call Nomades . . . now of no account amongst the Persians.

Hence *Creaght v.*, to take cattle from place to place to graze.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 They do . . . by kreating and shifting their Booles from seed-fur til harvest bee inned, both depasture and soile their grounds. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 161 It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to creaght or graze upon their lands.

¶ *Creaghter.* [f. CREAGHT + -ER.] A nomad.

1643 HOLCROFT *Proposius* I. 3 Some skirmishing about bounds they have, being no Creaghters, as other Hunnes.

*Creak* (krīk), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *oreke*, 5-6 *kreke*, 6 (*orik*), 6-7 *oreake*, 7 *oreake*, 7-9 *oreek*, 7- *oreak*. [App. echoic; cf. *crake*, and *croak*.] The ME. pronunciation would be (krēk) and that of the 16th c. (krīk): the application of the verb has prob. been modified as the vowel-sound became narrowed.]

I. +1. *intr.* Formerly: To utter a harsh cry: said of crows, rooks, etc., where CROAK is now used; also of geese, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in Wright *loc.* 152 *Le hofmugist* (lowes), *la grue growle* (crane lounet, *Camb. MS.* crekes). 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* vi. xxv. 317 A crowe that she hadde norryshed creked louder than he wote. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvii. F ij, If that the Crow could feede in whishte, not creake nor make adoe. 1580 BARET *Adv. G. 9* To Gagle, or creake like a goose, *glacito*. 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 50 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 270 The Henne, the Goose, the Ducke, might cackle, creake, and quacke. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 The Raven or Crow Creeking clear . . . signifies fair weather.

2. *intr.* To make a harsh shrill grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction, or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain.

1523 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 32 And gates with the metal dooe creake in shrilled harshing. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 37 The Chariot driver ask'd his wheele Wherefore it creak'd? 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 6 The Door creaks; The Actor comes upon the Stage. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 b. That is . . . best which being rubb'd with the Hand creaks the most. 1799 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow*, No swinging sign-board creaked from cottage elm. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi. How that door creaks! 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* 2nd Ser. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan. *Mod.* New shoes are apt to creak.

b. *transf.* Said of the strident noise of crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1643 [see CREAKING *vbl. sb.*]. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 54 Where crickets creak.

c. To move with creaking.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 57 With a long, indented bone . . . he . . . creaks along the gunnel of the boat. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* Prel. 13 A single hay-cart down the dusty road Creaks slowly.

3. *intr.* To speak in a strident or querulous tone. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

In early use allied to 1; in more recent use to 2. c. 1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 1006 Ye may weel karpe, stryue, clatere, and creke. *Ibid.* IV. 453 Lete hem calle, lady, lete hem crye and creke (*rime break*). Suffyseth you if ye may leue in pees. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. C viij, I mayntaynde it with toothe and nayle, in all that I coude creake. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 181 Against me dare they not to creake (*rime quake*). 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. xi. 321 To creake and vaunt in a loftie tragical note. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Nor . . . (bear me down) with his treble creeking, though he creek like the chariot wheels of Satan. 1662 P. BAILLIE *Lauderl. Papers* (1886) I. 96, I am an ill beggar, yit I must still creak to your [lordship] for yon presbiterians.

4. *trans.* To cause to make a creaking noise.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 31 Creaking my shoes on the plaine Masonry. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 24 The wind would . . . creak the door to and fro.

II. Phraseological uses of the verb-stem.

+5. To cry *creak*: to confess oneself beaten or in error; to give up the contest; to give in. *Obs.* (Cf. to cry CRAVEN, cry CREANT.)

1537 *Therites* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 309, I would make the knaves to cry crik. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 102 When tilth plows breake, poore cattle cries creake. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irrel.* in *Holmshad* VI. 52 When the prefixed daie (for the combat) approched neere, Vescio . . . began to crie creake, and secretlie said into France. 1584 T. WATSON *Centurie of Lowe* I. (Arb.) 37, I now cry creake that ere I scorned loue. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Antw. Nameless Cath.* 164 This Crauen Cocke, after . . . crowing a Conquest, being ready presently to Cry Creake.

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6. With *go*, in sense: With a creak, with a creaking noise. Cf. *bang, bump, crash*, etc.

1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* xvii. (1852) 44 I Creak, creak, went the stairs. Her father was coming down.

*Creak* (krīk), *sb.* [f. CREAK + -ING.]

1. A strident noise, as of an ungreated hinge, new boots, etc.; a harsh squeak.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lauw* 1336 A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack, Yea, the least crack, shall make thee turn thy back. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* III. 46 Roused by a creak and screech of the latticed window. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1876) 147 If he wears buckles and square-toed shoes . . . you never hear their creak. 1878 *Masque Poets* 53 The labouring vessel, with creak and strain, Struggled and groaned like a thing in pain.

b. The noise made by a cricket. *rare.*

1842 THORRAU *Excursions* (1863) 40 Cheery as the creak of crickets.

+2. A watchman's rattle. *Obs.*

1836 *Ann. Reg.* 46 He heard Dillon springing his creak.

*Creak*, var. CRICK *sb.*; *obs.* f. CREEK.

*Creaker* (krī'kar). [f. CREAK + -ER.] Something that creaks; an instrument for making a creaking sound; a child's rattle (*dial.*).

1855 *tr. Lamartine's Turkey* 104 The creaker that convoked the Christians before the invention of bells. 1845 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Creaker*, 'A bairn's creaker', a child's rattle.

*Creaking* (krī'king), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREAK + -ING.] The action of the verb CREAK: + a. of birds, etc.; *esp.* of geese. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERRY *Faulconrie* 269 The creaking and crying that they (hawks) use in the mewes sometymes. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 182 The creaking of the grasshoppers. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 106 Creaking of Geese. b. of things.

1580 *Burlaque Recipe in Rel. Ant.* I. 251 The kreyngye of a cart-whele. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* III. iv. 97 The creaking of shoes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, Then a gentle creaking of his door.

*Creacking*, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That creaks: see the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 76 The creaking Crow and Carrion Kight. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 383 Some creaking geese. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 510 Creaking Grasshoppers. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xx. 47 What man can ever expect to be loved who wears creaking shoes? 1808 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* II. ii. 127 It is said that 'creaking doors hang the longest'.

Hence *Creackingly adv.*, in a creaking manner; with creaking.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 640 Backwards and forwards he creakingly swung. 1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* X. 124 Bolts and bars . . . cautiously and creakingly withdrawn.

*Creaky* (krī'ki), *a.* [f. CREAK *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by creaking, apt to creak; *transf.* that creaks under a slight strain, crazy, frail.

1834 HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 362 Ailments to which our creaky frames are subject. 1861 *Times* 23 May, I like a woman to wait at table . . . Men always have creaky boots. 1878 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeyroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 149 Mrs. Pomeyroy sat . . . on a low stool creaky with age.

+ *Cream, creme, sb.* *Obs.* or *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 *oreme*, 4-5 *oreyme*, *crayme*, 4-6 *crem*, 5-7 *oreame*, 5 *oreym*, 6 *kreme*, *ohreame*, 6-7 *cream*. [ME. *creme*, a. OF. *creme*, later *creme* masc., now *crème* = Pr. *crema* fem. = L. *chrisma*: see CHRISM and next word. In ME. the form *crisme* was used alongside of this; and since the 16th c. CHRISM has become the accepted form.] The consecrated oil used in anointing; = CHRISM.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9495 Holy baptême, Houe of watyr, and noytede wyf creme. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 13 That hit beethe eke atte fount Mid oyle and creme alyned. 1340 *Aeneid*. 93 Huanne he is ysmyred myd pise holy crayme. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 *Creme* scholde be blissede in the church evey yere. *Ibid.* VI. 159 The noyntynge of holy creme [*sacri chrismatis*, Trevisa *crisme*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 273 Item whether the kreme and oyle be newe, and evey yere newe halowyd. 1538 BALE *Three Leaves* 675 A box of creme and oyle. 1593 BECON *Reliques of Rome* Wks. 383 The byshop must annoynt them with chrisme, commonly called, *creame*. a. 1604 W. PERKINS *Cases Cont.* (1619) 320 Popish consecration of salt, *creame*, and such like. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Mad. Fashions*, To Baptize with Cream, with Salt and Spittle. 1803 *tr. Campan's Mary Antoinette* 160 Some consecrated oil, called holy cream.

b. *Comb. cream-, creme-box, creme-stock*, a receptacle for the chrisma, a chrismatory.

1450 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 203 Ane crem stok of siluer. 1565 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 106 Item one creme box broken and defaced.

*Cream* (krīm), *sb.* *2* Forms: 4 *creym* (e, *creem*, *craym*, 5 *oreme*, *kreme*, 5-6 *crayme*, 6-7 *oreame*, 7- *oream*. [ME. *creme*, *creem*, *creyme*, a. F. *crème*, in OF. *creme* fem., Pr. *crema*, a popular application of *creme* chrisma (see prec.), with change of gender after L. words in a.

Both words were in OF. *creme*, later *creme*: according to Beza, they were in 16th c. distinguished in pronunciation as *le crème*, *la crème*; they are now distinguished in spelling as *le crème*, *la crème*, but pronounced identically *crēm*. (By etymological conjecture *crème*, *cream*, was in 16th c. referred to L. *cremor* (see CREMOR), and latinized as *cremor lactis*, *crema lactis*.)

1. The oily or butyraceous part of milk, which gathers on the top when the milk is left undisturbed; by churning it is converted into butter.

*Clotted or clouted cream*, known also locally as *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire* *cream*, etc.; see CLOUTED.

1332 *Creyme* [in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 404]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 260 A fewe Cruddes and Craym [B. VI. 284 *creem*, C. IX. 306 *creyme*]. 1387 TRAFUSA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 95 Al be *creem* and fatnesse of pat mylke. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 101 *Creme* of mylke, *quaccum*. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 81 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 123 Bewar at eve of *crayme* of cowe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Yf thou haue no honny take swete *creame*. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd *crayme* and rawe *crayme* put togyther. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 314 We see *Cream* is Matured, and made to rise more speedily by putting in cold Water. 1776 *Love Feast* 33 With wheezing Whistle (He) whisks up his whipt *Cream*. 1842-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 A new class finds itself at the top, as certainly as *cream* rises in a bowl of milk. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/3 Smearing both with Devonshire *cream* and with honey.

*Fig.* a. 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 267 Notwithstanding of all this faire wether and suet *cream* intendit by the court. 1661 A. WRIGHT in Spurgeon *Treas.* *Dev.* Ps. cxviii. 2 This turns all that a man bath to *cream*.

2. *transf. a.* A fancy dish or sweet of which *cream* is an ingredient, or which has the appearance and consistency of *cream*, as *almond*, *chocolate*, *iced cream*, etc.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Fride *Creme* of Almaundys.—Take almaundys, an stampe hem, an draw it vp with a fyne thykke mylke. gadere alle be *kreme* in be clothe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 347 From sweet kernels prest She tempers dulcet *creams*. 1751 [see ALMOND 10]. 1831 *Cal's Tail* 29 The *creams* were not iced. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* L., The remnants of a devoured feast . . . *creams* half demolished—jellies in trembling lumps.

+ b. A substance or liquor of *cream*-like consistency; *esp.* a decoction (of barley, etc.): cf. CREMOR. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Skum or *creme* of the eyes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 119 Till the meate bee perfectly changed and boyled into a moyst and liquid *Creame*. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 49 Indian Maiz . . . must be thoroughly boyled, and made into a Maiz-Cream like a Barley-Cream. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLT *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 24 To change the acid *Cream* brought out of the Stomach, forthwith into a brackish Salt.

c. The part of a liquid which gathers on the top like the *cream* on milk; a 'head' of scum, froth, etc.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 12 (1681) 141 Let the Vessel not be quite full, that there may be room for the Cider to gather a Head or *Cream*. a. 1672 E. MONTAGU *tr. Barro's Art of Metalls* II. xii. (1674) 38 Let it stand awhile, and if there arise a scum or *cream*, that is gross, or oily, scum it off. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxviii, The *cream* of your champagne.

d. A *cream*-like preparation used cosmetically. See also COLD CREAM.

1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and *creams* To smooth her face or hide its seams. 1810 RUSSELL *To a Lady in Poet. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold *cream* to Eliza you send. Whoe'er with this *cream* shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear.

e. Used in the names of some cordials and liqueurs, with reference to their viscid character, or acknowledged excellence; *cream of the valley*, *of the wilderness*, fancy names applied to gin.

1848 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* I. 1 (Farmer) What's up, Jim? . . . is it *cream* of the valley or fits as has overcome the lady? 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 10 It's so jolly cold, I shall just buy some *Cream* of the Wilderness for mother.

3. *fig.* The most excellent element or part; the best of its kind; the choice part; the quintessence.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 107 The gentlemen, which be the *creame* of the common. 1601-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. 215, I say of our Melancholy man, he is the *cream* of humane adversity. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, The *cream* of the market. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerms. Sinner Saved* (1886) 18 These therefore must have the *cream* of the gospel, namely, the first offer thereof in His lifetime. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. The inside of the letter, is always the *cream* of the correspondence. 1844 BYRON *Juan* xv. xli. An only daughter, Who seem'd the *cream* of equanimity. 1864 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iv. 65 Receiving the *cream* of society, but never returning visits. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 145/2 Flight-shooting at duck is the very *cream* of wild-fowl shooting.

4. *Cream of tartar*: the purified and crystallized bitartrate of potassium, used in medicine and for various technical purposes.

1664 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101 The *Cream* of Tartar is . . . to be had at any Druggist. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cream of Tartar*, is made of Tartar, or dry Wine-lees. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 287 Tartar, or *Cream* of Tartar as it is commonly called when pure. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cream of tartar whey*, two drachms of bitartrate of potash are added to a pint of milk. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.

b. *Cream of tartar tree*: a tree of Northern Australia, *Adansonia Gregorii*: see quot. The name is also given to the allied Baobab, whence *Cream of tartar fruit*, the fruit of the Baobab.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 181 *Adansonia Gregorii*. . . is a native of the sandy plains of N. Australia, and is known as Sour gourd and *Cream* of tartar tree. The pulp of its fruit has an agreeable acid taste, like *cream* of tartar, and is peculiarly refreshing in the sultry climates where the tree is found.

5. *Cream of lime*: pure slaked lime.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 154 Earth convertible, by a second calcination, into quick-lime, is called the cream of lime. 1808 WEBSTER cites *Encycl.* *Cream of lime*, the scum of lime water. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sc.* xl. 341 Reservoirs, containing pure slaked lime—the so-called 'cream of lime'.

6. *simple attrib. or adj.* Cream-coloured, yellowish white.

1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., A cream mare, fetched 50 guineas. 1867 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 38.1 Trimmed with cream lace.

b. *ellipt.* Cream colour; also, a cream-coloured horse, rabbit, or the like.

1788 *Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 154 She was drawn by a pair of prancing, long-tailed 'creams'. 1873 BLACK *Adv.* *Phaeton* vii. 96 Barges in cream and gold. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1269/2 A grand pair of creams, with their litter of young. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/2 The Queen's horses. The creams are eleven in number.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cream-bowl*, *fat*, *-freezer*, *-pail*, *-pancake*, etc.; *cream-blanch*, *-hued*, *-white*, etc., *adjs.*; *cream-cake*, a cake filled with a custard made of cream, eggs, etc.; *cream colour*, the colour of cream, a yellowish white; also *attrib.*; *absol.* a cream-coloured horse; *cream-cups*, a Californian papaveraceous plant, *Platystemon californicus*, with cream-coloured flowers; *cream-faced a.*, having a face of the colour of cream (from fear); *†cream-joy*, a kind of sweet-meat; *cream-jug*, a small jug for holding cream at table; *†cream-kettle* (see quot.); *cream-laid a.*, applied to laid paper of a cream colour; *cream-nut* = *Brazil nut*; *cream-pan* = *cream-pan*; *cream-pitcher*, (U.S.) a cream-jug; *cream-pot*, a vessel for holding milk while the cream is forming; a vessel for keeping cream; *fig.* a dairy-maid; see also quot. 1877 and cf. *cream-kettle*; *cream-separator*, a machine for separating the cream from milk; *cream-slice*, a knife-like instrument for skimming milk, or for serving frozen cream; *cream-ware*, cream-coloured pottery ware; *†cream-water* (see quot.); *cream-wove*, wove paper of cream colour. Also *CREAM-CHEESE*, etc.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 345 Hath the 'cream-blanch'd steed...borne away His master? 1500 TARTLTON *New Purgat.* (1844) 56 As merry...as ever Robin Goodfellow made the cuntry wenches at their 'Cream-boules. 1836 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Rldg.) 747/2 You may sound these wits...They are cream-bowl, or but puddle-deep. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 4/2 Work up the milk into...cream-cake. 1864 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 35 A good Breed of Horses...of a yellowish 'Cream Colour. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* i. 10 An...ass set up his horrid bray, started my cream colours. 1883 *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemums...cream colour, full flower. 1865 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 11 'Thou 'cream-fac'd Loone. 1793-7 *Polit. Ed. in Spirit Public Journals* for 1797/1799 I. 437 Great Marat...Sees cream-fac'd Stanley turn on Fox his heels. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 325, I have...Ruscan and 'Cream joy, Wherewith you may slubber you. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 The following articles...were assayed and marked...castors, ice pails, 'cream jugs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, I observe another fly in the cream-jug. 1841 *Best Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 93 This feast (harvest-home) is called the cream-potte or 'cream-kettle...the work-folk will ask thee dimes if they have good store of cream, and say that they must have the cream-kettle anon. 1863 R. HERRING *Paper & P.-Making* (ed. 3) 123 With reference to the writing qualities...there are five kinds—cream wove, yellow wove, blue wove, 'cream laid, and blue laid. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* 131 My 'cream-pail is now before me in my china case, and makes a very considerable figure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Esburrer*, to fleet the 'cream potte. a 1645 FLETCHER *Witw. Money* ii. v, To carry any dirty dairy Cream-pot, or any gentle Lady of the Laundry behind my Gelding. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* ii. i, What would your Cream-pot in the Country give for that title, think you? 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cream-pot*, a harvest supper of cakes and cream. 1884 *Pall Mall G. Extra* 24 July 3/4 There are three 'cream separators. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 Milk from which the cream has been taken by the centrifugal cream-separator. 1879 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* I. 269 'Cream-slice, a wooden knife, somewhat in the shape of a table-knife; length 12 or 14 inches. 1776 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., 'Cream-water, such Water as has a Kind of Oil upon it or fat Scum, which being boiled, turns to several Medicaments. 1843 TENNYSON *Sir Lancelot & Q. Guinevere* 31 Her 'cream-white mule. 1883 *Garden* 5 Aug. 110/4 A little Hollyhock with cream-white flowers. 1863 'Cream-wove [see *cream-laid*]. 1891 *Haymarket Stores Catal.* 387 Foreign note paper. Strong cream wove.

**Cream** (krīm), *v.* [f. *CREAM sb.2*] 1. *intr.* Of milk: To form cream. 1596 [see *CREAMING vbl. sb. b*]. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 The Dairy-Maids first let the milk stand to cream. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 119 Strain your Milk into a Pot...put it in your Pans...when 'tis creamed, skim it exceeding clean from the Milk. 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 295 The salient idea in the system is that milk is set in ice-water to cream.

b. *trans.* To cause or allow (milk) to form cream. 1883 *Worcester Advert.* 9 June 3/2 It is better to cream the milk at the farm in small vessels. 1886 *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 34 They churn the milk instead of creaming it first.

2. *intr.* Of other liquids: To form a scum or frothy layer on the surface; to mantle, foam, froth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cremyn, or remyn, as lycour, spumat. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 89 A sort of men,

whose visages Do creame and mantle like a standing pond.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surgery* I. vi. 13 Some Fontaines creame with a liquid Bitumen. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 331 If it...cream like bottled ale. 1873 BLACK *Adv.* *Phaeton* xx. 291 The wine that was frothing and creaming in her glass.

fig. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* xxiv, My temper chafed and creamed under hourly unkindness.

b. with *advb.* extension, as *down*, *up*.

1844 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. vii. (1851) 94 The stream...was seen creaming down a dark precipice. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., The tide creaming past us.

3. To rise to the top like cream. *nonce-use.*

1887 *N. & Q.* 7th ser. IV. 57/2 That a man must have creamed to the top by prosperity and success.

4. *trans.* To skim the cream from the surface of (milk).

1797-31 BAILEY *Vol. II. Cream*, to skim off cream. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 205 The spoon, which had unluckily been left, after creaming the milk for my tea.

5. To separate as cream; *fig.* to take the cream of, take the best or choicest part of; to gather as the cream. *Const. off.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 410 Nourished...by a most pure and bright substance out of the separation of the blood; as if he should say, it is creamed as it were off from the blood. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Ded. A. iv, Yet how many such Authors must be creamed...to make up his *Eucara*? 1704 SWIFT *T. T. T.* ix, Such a man, truly wise, creams off nature leaving the sour and the dregs, for philosophy and reason to lap up. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 490 The picturesque table of matters which my aunt creamed for us. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 621/2 It has been found necessary to cream the battalions now in England to make up the Nile expedition.

6. To add cream to a cup of tea, coffee, etc.

1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helen* xxxvi, He sugared, and creamed, and drank, and thought, and spoke not. 1850 *Chamb. Trnl.* XIV. 104 [She] creams and sugars as if her hands dallied over a labour of love. *Mod.* To cream tea.

**Cream**, var. of *CRAME*, *Sc.* a stall, etc.

**Cream**, to crumble: see *CRIM v.*

**Cream-cheese**. A soft, rich kind of cheese, made of unskimmed milk enriched by the addition of cream; a cheese of this kind.

*fig.* Sometimes used as a type of extreme fastidiousness of taste, elegance of language or style.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres* *Lowe C.* II. 53 b A pounde of Creme Cheese two Sous. 1616 SUREL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 65 With this Creme, to make Creme-cheese, ordinarily accustomed to be sold in Summer. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 453 An English gentleman may believe the world was made by chance, or the moon made of cream-cheese, if he pleases. 1848 CLOUTH *Bothe* v, If the cream-cheeses be white, far whiter the hands that made them. c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 355/2 Cream-cheese is the richest.

**Cream-coloured, a.** Of the colour of cream, having a yellowish white colour.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 270 My Cream-colour'd Horse is yonder. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 41 Wedgwood...began to manufacture...cream-coloured ware, which acquired great celebrity.

**Creamed** (krīmd), *pp. a.* [f. *CREAM sb.2* and *v.* + *ED.*]

1. Having the cream formed or separated.

1643 WOODROFFE *Marrow Fr. Tong.* 211 (T.) Have you some creamed or curded milk? 1660 HUNHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Gecaeude melck*, creamed milke to make butter off.

2. Made, flavoured, or mixed with cream.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 11 Mar. 3/4 Creamed Apple-Pies.

a 1809 MISS SEWARD *Lett.*, Drinking creamed tea.

**Creamer** (krīmā), [f. *CREAM v.* + *ER* 1.]

a. A flat dish for skimming the cream off milk.

b. A machine for separating cream.

1848 SIGHT & BURN *Farm. Implem.* 509 The creaming-dish...made of china, and sometimes called the skimmer or creamer, is for taking the cream off. 1885 J. LONG *Brit. Dairy-Farming* 201 At Delft...two creamers are worked.

**Creamer, Creamerie, -ry**, var. of *CRAMER*, *CRAMERY*, *Sc.* pedlar, etc.

**Creamery** (krīmēri), [f. *CREAM* + *-ERY*: in sense 2 certainly, and in sense 1 possibly immediately ad. *F. crémérie*.]

1. An establishment (often worked on the co-operative or joint-stock principle) in which butter (and cheese) is manufactured on a large scale from milk supplied by a number of producers; a butter-factory. Also the work of such an establishment, the making of butter, etc. (First used in U.S.)

1879 (title) *Associated Dairying: Creameries and Creamery, Butter, Cheese and Cheese-making*, 12mo. pp. 74. *Lancaster (Pa.)*, 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The creamery is fast superseding the dairy in all thickly settled portions of the northwest. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 4/3 The introduction of creameries, or establishments for churning the cream of the small farmers...in Ireland.

b. The produce of this industry, esp. butter.

1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The current makes of creamery [butter] are already beginning to show a good deal of grass flavor and color.

c. *attrib.*

1883 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 213 A deal of knowledge about this creamery business. 1886 *Standard* 24 May 2/1 The efforts of Canon Bagot to extend the creamery system in Ireland...have resulted in the formation of the Creameries Association of Ireland. Eight Creamery Companies have been affiliated.

2. A name for a shop where milk, cream, butter, etc. are sold, and light refreshments supplied.

(SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1858 has *Crémérie*, a breakfast or refreshment house in French towns.)

**Cream-fruit**. The juicy, cream-like fruit of a plant found in Sierra Leone. The name has been applied to an apocynaceous plant, *Roupellia grata*, which was believed to yield the fruit.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 The Cream fruit of Sierra Leone. 1883 *Garden* 29 July 86/2 Roupellia Grata...has been named Cream fruit by some botanists.

**Creaminess** (krīmīnēs), [f. *CREAM* + *-NESS*.]

The state or quality of being creamy.

1888 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 31 Adulterated Quick-Silver looks somewhat dull, and is commonly crusted over with a kind of Creaminess. 1893 *Miss Yonge Camos* I. xxxiv. 287 The fresh creaminess of new stonework.

**Creaming** (krīmīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CREAM v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *CREAM*; formation of cream or froth; skimming off of the cream.

1596 [see b. below]. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* *Introd.*, A kind of milk, which will not stand above a single creaming. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* II. 251 The creaming and foaming of the waters flung from the vessel's sides.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cream-ing-dish*, *-pan*, utensils used in the dairy.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 48 Some wicked beast unaware That breaks into her Day's house, there doth draine Her creaming pannes. 1858 [See *CREAMER*]. 1886 *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 35 The old-fashioned shallow creaming-pan.

**Creaming, ppl. a.** [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That creams; forming into froth or foam, mantling.

1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 227 His animal spirits are more bounding, more humorous, more 'creaming' (to borrow a metaphor from champagne). 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xli, The lieutenant filled the long-necked glass...with the creaming mixture.

**Creamometer** (krīmōmētā), [f. *CREAM sb.2*, after *lactometer*. In *F. crémomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream contained in a sample of milk.

1876 A. H. HASSALL *Food* 414 The amount of cream is determined by means of an instrument invented by the late Sir Joseph Banks, called a creamometer. 1885 J. LONG *Brit. Dairy Farm.* 72 The value of the glass creamometer is much regulated by its diameter being in accordance with its height.

**Creamy** (krīmī), *a.* [f. *CREAM sb.2* + *-Y* 1.]

1. Characterized by, containing, or abounding in cream.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 333 Eat The creamy wafer. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, When they are old, their Milk is not so creamy and it is drier. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 309 The milk was creamy, and the eggs fresh.

2. Resembling cream in some quality: a. Of the general appearance or consistence of cream.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xiv. 38 If it be extraordinary white, and as it were, creamy, then it is a signe the horse hath weak veins. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song* v, To watch the...tender curving lines of creamy spray. 1843 A. COMBE *Phys. Digestion* (ed. 4) 289 A yellow residue of a creamy consistence began to flow from the wound.

b. *fig.* Soft and rich, luscious.

a 1605 FLETCHER *C. Corinth* III. i, Your creamy words but copen. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 510 Verse...Without a creamy smoothness has no charms. 1899 *SALA Gas-light & D.* II. 18 His creamiest jokes are met with immovable stolidity. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Break-ft.* II. (Paterson) 47 A woman with a creamy voice.

c. Cream-coloured: often as a qualification of *white*, *yellow*.

The word has a connotation of richness or softness which is absent from *cream-coloured*.

1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 162 The Roses in pots attracted great attention...Nemesis, fine rose; Belle Allemande, large creamy yellow. 1880 VERN. *LER Stud. Italy* II. 108 The thickest and creamiest paper. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 4 All around that temple cooed The creamy doves.

**Creance** (krīāns), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *creaunce*, (5-*awnoe*, *-aune*), 5-*creaunce*; also (in sense 4 only) 6 *creyaunce*, 6-7-*anoes*, 7 *creyaunce*, *criaunce*, *oryants*, *oranes*. [ME. a. OF. *creaunce* (11th c.), corresp. to L. type *crēdēntia*, f. *creant* pr. pp. of *creire*:—L. *crēdēre* to believe. Cf. *CRÉDENCE*.]

†1. The mental action or condition of believing; belief, faith, trust, confidence, credence. *Obs.* c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1851 Pou scholdest leue by false creaunce, and bylue on heuene kynge. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 366 Er Rome came to the creaunce Of Cristes feith. c 1450 MYRC 1788 And bydde hem say wyth fulle creaunce. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 3 To abyde and deye in the same creaunce and byleue.

†2. Credit, reputation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 *Owein* 8 3if he ben of gode creaunce. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 358 If pou yknewe me aris, my doynge and my creaunce, pou noldest profre me no fyt for al pat gold of fraunce.

†3. *Comm.* Credit, trust. To *creaunce*: on credit.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeli* IV. 17 Ne had creaunce I come at þe last ende. þey had be drawe to þe deyill for dette þat þey owed. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 118 He shall...by [buy] all þat is necessarie...by creaunce and borowyng. 1468 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) VII. xxv. 314/7 Chapman that selle to creaunce to let the byer from other chapmen.

4. *Falconry*. A long fine line or cord attached to a hawk's leash, by which she is restrained from flying away when being trained; also used similarly to confine the game at which the hawk is flown. [So *F. creance*, a string to retain a bird *de peu de creance*, i. e. whose indications cannot yet be well trusted.]

14.. *Sloane MS.* 2721 *Plut.* xcv. C. How to use her when she will come redeley in the creance. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b. Take the partrich owte of yowre bagge and ty it by the legge with a creance. *Ibid.* B v j a. Ye shall call the long lyne that ye do call yowre hawke to Reclaym with: yowre Creance, what so euer it be. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 16 Draw her gently to you with your lure or cryance. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 337/1 Her wing became entangled in the creance, and she came to the earth with a thud.

fig. 1635 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Chabot* i. ii. No power flies Out of his favour but his policy ties A crance to it, to contain it still.

† b. Sometimes spelt *cranes*, as if plural.

1598 *FLORIO, Filagna*, the cranes to lure a hawke with. 1603 — *Montaigne* i. xlii. (1632) 139 We commend... a hawke for his wing, not for her cranes or bells. 1616 *BKAL M. & F. L. Scornful Lady* v. iv. Take off her Cranes. 1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* III. 452 As a hawk takes his flight but still under the restraint of his cranes.

† *Creance*, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *creancier* to promise, engage, etc., f. *creance*: see above.]

1. *intr.* To pledge oneself to pay; to take credit. c 1386 *CHAUCER Shipm.* T. 289 We may creance whils we have a name, But goldes for to be it is no game. *Ibid.* 303 Now gooth this Marchant... and byeth and creanceth.

2. To pledge oneself, vow, plight one's troth. c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 97 b. Jason and Medea swore and creanced that they should take eche other by mariage.

*Creanced* (krī'ānt), *a.* *rare*. [f. *CREANCE* sb. 4 + -ED.] Confined with a creance. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 33 Like mated falcons round their creanced young.

† *Creancier*. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *creansour*, *-sure*, *creansure*, 4-6 *creancier*, *creancier*, 5 *creancier*, *-syr*, 6 *-syr*, *-sier*, 7 *-sour*, *-sor*. [ME. *creansour*, in Anglo-F. *creancier*, a. OF. *creancier*, f. *creancier*: see prec. and -OR. The form in -er may repr. F. *creancier* (12th c. in Littré) from *creans*, corresp. to late L. *credentiarius*.]

1. A creditor.

1386 *WYCLIF 4 Kings* iv. 1 A creansure cume, that he take my two sonys to seruen to hym. — *Prov.* xxix. 13. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. 118 His creanciers shul alway gruche for lake of their paymente. 1607 *COWEL Interpr.*, *Creansour*, signifeth him that trusteth another with any debt. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 196 *Creancier* or Creditor.

2. One entrusted with the charge of another; a guardian, tutor: esp. at school or college. (In med.L. *creditor*: cf. Du Cange.)

[*Statuta Aularia* (Bodley MS.), Unusquisque scholaris manens sub magistro, tutore, aut creditore.]

1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 My creansyr Mayster Thomas [at Eton]... praythe yow to sende hym sum mony for my comons. c 1500 G. VERNON in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. 16 Mr. Grove, Pryncipall of Mawdeley Hall, the which is creanser unto me and my brothir. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 329 The Busshop of Rosse... is creancier and counsaillour to the saide Erle. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasme. Par. Gal.* 13 The heyre... vnder creancers & gouernours. 1823 *BLOXAM Register Magd. Coll.* i. 59 'It appears about this time' viz. 1660 'there was a College order that the choristers etc. should have Cransiers.')

† *Creant*, *a.* *Obs.* Also *creant*. [In form, a. OF. *creant* believing, trusting, giving oneself up, pr. pple. of *creire*:—L. *credere* to believe. But as OF. had only *recrant* in this sense, it is possible that *creant* is an abbreviated form of that word. Cf. CRAVEN.]

1. In phrases *To yield oneself creant*, *to cry* (or *say*) *creant*: To acknowledge oneself vanquished; to surrender oneself to an antagonist.

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 288 And leif hire self aduneward, and buid him ase he bit, and zied creant, creant, ase swowinde. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 478 (1883) Ar ich wald creant yeld me Ich hadde leuer an-hanged be. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5319 On knees he fel down, and cryde Creant, For Mahoun and Termagaunt. But Sere Fouk wolde nought soo; The hedde he smot the body froo. 1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* B. XII. 193 Pe thef... 3elte hym creant to cryst on pe crosse and knewleched hym gulty. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. P 624 He that despireth hym is lyke the coward Champion re-creant that seith creant with oute nede. 1480 *CANTON Chron.* Eng. cxliii. The knight overcome the clerk and made hym yelde hym creant of his false impechement.

2. Believing, orthodox. *nonce-use*.

1633 *CARLYLE Cagliostro Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 124 The lives of all Eminent Persons, miscreant or creant.

*Creant* (krī'ānt), *a.* *2 rare*. [ad. F. *crant*, or L. *creant-em* creating, f. *creare*.] Creating, creative.

1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Drama of Exile* 24 We Sprang very beautiful from the creant Word.

*Crear*, *obs.* form of *CRAYER*.

† *Crease*, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *crese*, *ores*. [f. *CREASE* v. 1] = INCREASE sb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crese, or increse... *excreencia*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 210/2 Crease, encrease, *renewance*, *augmentation*. 1568 *T. B. HOWELL Arb. Amittie* (1879) 19 The more it comes vnto the crease of yeres, The more it fayth. 1575 *Art of Planting* 13 In the crease of the Moone.

*Crease* (krī's), *sb.* *2* Also 6 *creaste*, 7 *creast*. [Origin and early history unknown.]

Goes with *CREASE* v. 2; it does not appear whether the sb. or the vb. had priority. In the sb. the spelling *crease* appears in the 16th and 17th c., but perh. merely by confusion with *crest*, of which *crease* was a variant. The verb had from the beginning very frequently the form *crease*, which is the current form both of vb. and sb. in Sc. The spelling *ca* suggests French origin, as in *cease*, *grease*, *lease*, *peace*, *please*, etc. But no cognate Fr. word has been found. The suggestions of connexion with Breton *kriz*, *crease*, wrinkle, or Ger. *kraus*, MHG. *krās*, must on obvious phonetic grounds be discarded.]

1. The line or mark produced on the surface of anything by folding; a furrow in a surface, such as is caused by folding; a fold, wrinkle, ridge.

1578 *LYRK Dodoens* vi. xl. 709 [Peach] a fleshy pulpe... in the midst whereof is a rough harde stone full of creastes and gutters. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 83 In the little furrows or creases of my skin. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 Having... a hollow Crease cut into it round about. 1666 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 20 Wove so extream thick, that it frets in the creasts under Men or Womens cloaths. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4144/4 A... Saddle Nag... with... a Crease on his near Shoulder. c 1745 *SWIFT* (J.). An ivory knife, with a blunt edge... which cut it even... whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the crease, and disfigure the paper. 1865 *MISS BRADDOCK Sir Jasper* III. i. 3 Never mind the creases in that blue frock of yours.

2. *Cricket*. The name of certain lines scratched or marked on the ground to define the positions of the bowler and batsman.

These are the *bowling-crease*, drawn in the line of each wicket, from behind which the bowler delivers the ball; the *return-crease*, a short line at each end of the bowling crease, and at right angles to it, beyond which the bowler must not go; and the *poping-crease*, a line in front of each wicket parallel to the bowling-crease, behind which the batsman stands to defend his wicket.

1755 *Game at Cricket* 6 The Bowling-Creases must be cut in a direct line from each Stump. *Ibid.* 7 The Bowler must deliver the Ball, with one foot behind the Crease. 1849 *Law of Cricket in Crick. Man.* (1850) 53 The Popping-Crease must be four feet from the wicket and parallel to it, unlimited in length, but not shorter than the bowling-crease. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. i. 1 § 3. 667 If the striker at the wicket go outside the popping crease... the bowler may put him out. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 105 Within the return-crease... and behind the bowling-crease, the bowler must stand when he delivers the ball.

† In the following, app. error for *CREST*.

3. *Arch.* A curved or ridge tile; = *CREST* 6.

1303 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 270 Crease... These are such Tiles as are used to cover the Ridge of a House; they being made... like a half Cylinder. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crease*, a curved tile. *West.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Crease*, a ridge tile.

4. *dialect*. 'The top of a horse's neck' (Halliw.); = *CREST* 8.

*Crease*, *sb.* 3, Malay dagger: see *CREESE*.

† *Crease*, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *creose*, *creosee*, *creose*, 4-5 *crese*, 5 *creose*, *creose*, 5-7 *crease*. [app. aphetic form of *acrese*, *ACCREASE*, also found in sense of earlier *encrease*, *INCREASE*. A direct formation from *creiss*-stem of OF. *creistre* to grow, is possible in some cases.] = INCREASE v. a. *intr.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 148 Pe fame of Crist must creese. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 276 He... bad hem creese and multiply. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. II. xix. (1495) 45 Always as the trespass... creasyth, soo the payne creasyth also. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 227 As faster lande wol creese and thrive. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 *Creysin* or *encreysin*, *acrescio*. 1547 *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* 130 My anger... creaseth more and more.

b. *trans.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 4262 Which ofte cressith hurt.

*Crease* (krī's), *v.* *2* Also 6-9 *cross*. [See *CREASE* sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* To make a crease or creases in or on the surface of; to wrinkle; to fold in a crease.

1598 J. *MELLIS Bride Instr.* F vij b. A leaf of paper... creased in the middes. 1594 *NASHE Terrors of N.* Civ b. The clearest spring a little tucht is creased wyth a thousand circles. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 9 They double all the stuff... that is, they crease it just through the middle of it, the whole length of the piece. 1824 *GALT Rothelan* I. II. viii. 212 Seeing Sir Gabriel de Glowt creasing and cross-folding... the broidered vestments. 1823 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The clean abrupt edge of the fractures... creased their otherwise symmetrical outline.

b. To cut deep furrows in the flesh (of mackerel, cod, etc.); to crimp. Cf. *CREASING* vbl. sb. 2 3, quot. 1883.

2. *intr.* To become creased, fall into creases.

1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. 106 'The legs are good realistically', said Hans, his face creasing drolly. *Mod. A.* material that is apt to crease.

3. *trans.* To stun (a horse, etc.) by a shot in the 'crest' or ridge of the neck. (U.S.)

1807 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. 159 We fired at a black horse, with an idea of creasing him. 1841 *CATLIN V. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 58 We would try the experiment of creasing one [buffalo], which is done by shooting them through the gristle on the top of the neck, which stuns them so that they fall.

*Crease* (*Mining*): see *CRAZE* sb. 3.

*Creased* (krī'st), *ppl. a.* [f. *CREASE* sb. 2 and v. 2 + -ED.] Having a crease or creases.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heads whych men call he rigged, creased or shouldered heads. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 153 They [seeds] seem'd... a little creas'd or wrinkled. 1750 *GRAY Poems, Long Story* 68 Creased, like dog's ears, in a folio. 1865

*Morn. Star* 24 Apr. In a creased coat and trousers evidently their first appearance since last summer.

*Creased*: see *CRAZED*.

*Creaseless* (krī'sl's), *a.* [f. *CREASE* sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without creases.

1854 *FRANCIS Mag.* XLVI. 164 A creaseless cap. 1883 J. *WINGFIELD A. Rowe* I. iv. 63 How transcendent a neck-cloth! Spotless, creaseless, awful.

† *Creasement*. *Obs. rare*. In 6 *creosment*.

[f. *CREASE* v. 1 + -MENT.] Increase, augmentation. 1590 *WYRLY Armorie* 95 Lurking sparke in hept straw inclosed, Feeling winde quicke life of cressment blowing.

*Creaser* (krī'ser), [f. *CREASE* v. 2 + -ER.] One who or that which creases; spec. applied to various mechanical contrivances for making creases, grooves, or furrows in iron or leather, for creasing the cloth in a sewing-machine, etc.

† *Creasing*, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *CREASE* v. 1 + -ING.] Increasing, increase, growth.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. vii. lxiv. (1495) 279 *Lepra meslyry*... hath the begynnynge of the veynes, and full cressynge without the veynes. 1587 *GOLDING De Morny* xiv. (1617) 211. 1609 *MABBY tr. Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 235 Her [the moon's] ordinarie creasings and wanings.

*Creasing* (krī'sin), (*vbl.*) sb. *2* Also (in sense 2) *creasing*. [f. *CREASE* v. 2 and sb. 2.]

1. The action of the verb *CREASE*; production of creases or wrinkles; also quasi-concr. = *CREASE* sb. 2. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 9 The reason of which creasing we shall next examine... the creasings or angular bendings... become the more perspicuous.

2. *Arch.* (See quot.) Cf. *CREASE* sb. 2 3.

1823 P. *NICHOLSON Pract. Builder, Tile-creasing*, two rows of tiles fixed horizontally under the coping of a wall, for discharging rain-water. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Creasing*, a layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall. 1876 *GWILT Archit.* II. iii. § 13. 700 Parapets... finished with double plaittile creasing.

3. *attrib.*

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Creaser*, *Creasing tools*... may be set in the jaws of a creasing-swage. *Ibid.*, *Creasing Hammer*, a narrow, rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet-metal. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Mackerel splitting and reaming or creasing knives.

† *Creasing*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. *CREASE* v. 1 + -ING.] Increasing; yielding increase.

1590 *WYRLY Armorie* 116 With thirftie hand the creasing yearth none store.

*Creasote*, variant form of *CREOSOTE*.

*Creast*, *obs.* f. *CREST*, *CREASE*.

*Creasy* (krī'si), *a.* [f. *CREASE* sb. 2 + -Y.] Full of creases.

1823 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Northw.* I. 168 Chairs... covered with chintz... which did not fit on well, and looked creasy and disorderly. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Ard.* 747 The babe... rear'd his creasy arms.

† *Creat*. *Obs.* [F. *créat*, ad. It. *creato* foster-child, alumnus (cf. Sp. *criado* servant);—L. *creatus* offspring, child, subst. use of *creatus* pa. pple.: see *CREATE* pa. pple.] (See quot.)

1770-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Creat* (with horsemen) an Usher to a Riding Master, or a Gentleman educated in an Academy of Horsemanship, with Intent to qualify himself for Teaching the Art of Riding the great Horse.

*Creat*, *create* sb.: see *CREAGHT*.

*Creatable* (krī'ē-tā'bl), *a.* [f. *CREATE* v. + -ABLE.] That can be created.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 862 The life of the Soul... is only creatable and annihilable by the Deity. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 643 Capital is not creatable by statute.

*Creatal* (krī'ē-tāl), *a.* *nonce-ud.* [see -AL.] Of or belonging to creation.

1857 *GOSSE Creation* 182 It is their natal, or rather (to make a word) their *creatal* day.

*Create*, *ppl. a.* Also 4-6 *creat*. [ad. L. *creatus*, pa. pple. of *creare* to produce, make, create.] Created. † 1. as pa. pple. *Obs.*

c 1393 *CHAUCER Scogan's Statute*... That creat were eternally to dure. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. When such a counsell is fully create and established. 1549-60 *STERNHOLD & H. Quicunque vult.* Of none the Father is, ne made, ne creat, nor begot. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 412 And the issue there create, Euer shall be fortunate.

2. as *adj.* *arch.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm.* (1652) 62 A create perfection. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* Mij b. Whether it be... a create or an uncreate thyng. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 21 Any creat *Ens* or *Bonum*. 1805 *CARY Dante, Inferno* III. 7 Before me things create were none.

*Create* (krī'ē't), *v.* Also 6-7 *creat*; pa. t. 5-6 *creat* (e, 6 Sc. *creatt*; pa. pple. 4-6 *creat* e. [f. *creat*-ppl. stem of L. *creare*: see prec.]

The early instances are all of the pa. pple. (= L. *creatus*, It. *creato*), or the pa. t.; *create* continued a true pple. to c 1600, but already in 15th c. it varied with *created*, and in 16th c. we find the present *create*, with pple. *creating*, etc.]

1. *trans.* Said of the divine agent: To bring into being, cause to exist; esp. to produce where nothing was before, 'to form out of nothing' (J.).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. P 144 Al be it that God hath creat [3 MSS. *created*] al thing in right ordre. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. i. (1495) 6 The creatour... fro the begynnynge of tyme creat... the creature... of no thyng, or of no matere precedent. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 189 Wherefore poetes feyne hym... to haue create men of stones. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 133/2 [He] that had created alle the world. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b. He create

& infused that noble soul. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* i. 1 In yr begynnyng God created heauen and earth. 1591 JAS. I *Poet. Exerc.* Lijb, Praise him for that he creat hath The heauen, the earth, and all. 1611 BIBLE Ps. li. 10 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 52 Wherefore did he creat passions within us? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 190 To say the World was not Created... is to deny there is a God. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Ess.* (1881) II. xx. 395 And the gods consulted a second time how to create beings that should adore them.

b. with complemental extension.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 39 Are you a god? would you create me new? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lvi. 18, I create Ierusalem a reioyng, and her people a ioy. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 148 And what created perfect? 1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 143 God created man a moral creature.

c. absol.

1590 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* vii. 1714 46 To create, to God alone pertains. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 656 To create I greater then created to destroy. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 381 It is only for God to create without toil.

2. *gen.* To make, form, constitute, or bring into legal existence (an institution, condition, action, mental product, or form, not existing before). Sometimes of material works as *fig.* of 1.

1590 WYATT *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 D, A constitutive Instrument creating... whereby any estate, propertie, power or obligation, not having any essence or being before, is newly rayzed and created. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (J.), With power to create a manor, and hold a court-baron. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Prol. 8, I found not, but created first the stage. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iv. 205 Thus make they Kings to fill the Regal Seat; And thus their little Citizens create. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 336 The word heirs is not necessary to create a fee simple. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 Those towns where wealth is created and accumulated. 1854 RONALDS *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 225 It is always necessary, before lighting the fire in the stove, to create a draught by heating the chimney.

b. absol.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., The imagination... becomes suspicious of its offspring, and doubts whether it has created or adopted. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxviii. 400 The inspired genius which creates. 1854 ROBERTSON *Sermon* 3rd Ser. xii. 147 The mason makes, the architect creates.

c. Of an actor: To be the first to represent (a part or rôle), and so to give it its character. [*F. créer un rôle*: see LITTRÉ, HATZFELD.]

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 314, I have created more than one important rôle. 1882 *Standard* 24 May, Madame Christine Nilsson... at the Royal Italian Opera... when she will create Boito's Opera *Mefistofele*.

3. To constitute 'a personage of rank or dignity'; to invest with rank, title, etc. *Constr.* to create a peer, to create a man a peer.

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Hugh Capite... with that was the myghtiest subgett off Fraunce, and therefore create and called *Dux Ffrancie*. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 35 Preamble, The Kyngis Grace... created hym Duke. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 347 During the which [Parliament] he created two Dukes, a Marques and five Erles. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 20 Arise my Knights of th' Battell, I create you Companions to our per-on. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 341 The Ephori were first Created about the sixth Olympiad. c. 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 51 He was... created bach. of arts. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 374 Edward Hyde... was now created a peer by the title of lord Clarendon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 103 Opposition came from the very prelate whom Henry had created to enforce his will.

4. To cause, occasion, produce, give rise to (a condition or set of circumstances).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 264 O Ceremonie... Art thou ought else but Place, Degree, and Forme, Creating awe and feare in other men? 1667 DECAIR *Chr. Piety* (J.), Difficulties of their own creating. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 185 'Tis only fit to create Mirth. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 100 She failed to create any profound impression. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 11 Position and climate create habits.

**Created** (*kri:et'id*), *pp.* a. [*f. prec. + -ED*]. Brought into being by an agent or cause. *esp.* a. Made or formed by the divine power. b. Constituted of a certain dignity or rank.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 705 But what created mind can comprehend Thir number? 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 586 He is held In silly dotage on created things, Careless of their Creator. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 428 A newly created Marshal of France, the Duke of Noailles.

Hence **Createdness**.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Sur-footing* 35 Their very Createdness and Finittness entitle them to defectibility. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* i. i. (1886) 13 The double sense of His creation and of their createdness (to coin a word) is not in all their thoughts.

**Creator**, *obs.* f. CREATURE.

**Creatic** (*kri:et'ik*), *a.* Also *kr-*. [*f. Gr. κρείας*, \*κρείας- flesh + -IC.] Of or pertaining to flesh.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Nausca*, *Creatic nausca*, [that] produced by the sight of, or the attempt to eat, animal food.

**Creatine** (*kri:et'in*). Also *kre-*. [*f. Gr. κρείας*, \*κρείας- + -INE.] An organic base,  $C_4H_9N_3O_2$ , discovered in 1835 by Chevreul in the juice of flesh.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 49/2 Osmazone contains a peculiar substance, to which he [Chevreul] has given the name of *creatine*. Creatin is solid, inodorous, in-soluble. 1851 [see CREATININE]. 1858 THURDICHUM *Urine* 116 Creatine is present in the blood and urine of man and animals. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 160 Kreatin, a crystalline body... supposed to be the chief form in which nitrogenous waste matter leaves the muscle on its way to become urea.

**Creating** (*kri:et'in*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. CREATE v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb CREATE.

1605 SHAKS. *Leir* i. ii. 14 More composition... Then doth... Go to th' creating a whole tribe of Fops. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* Concl. R., The creating of so many malcontents. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Truls.* II. 95 The god-like attribute of creating.

**Creating**, *pp.* a. [*-ING* 2.] That creates.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 88 Great creating Nature. 1810 SOUTHEY *Khama* x. iii. The will of the Creating Mind.

**Creatinine** (*kri:et'inin*). Also *kre-*. [*f. CREATINE + -INE*]. An alkaline crystallizable substance  $C_4H_9N_3O_2$ , a normal constituent of urine and of the juice of muscular flesh.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 443 By the action of strong acids, kreatine may be readily converted into kreatinine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 353 Creatinine crystallizes in colourless prisms.

**Creation** (*kri:et'sh'n*). [*a. f. cr:ation* 14th c. in Littré or ad. *L. creatiō-em*, n. of action *f. creare* to CREATE.]

1. The action or process of creating; the action of bringing into existence by divine power or its equivalent; the fact of being so created.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 To fore the creation Of any worldes station. 1413 LYND. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xvi. (1483) 63, I was present at his first creation. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b. From the creacyon of the worlde unto this tyme. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvi. § 2 As when a new Particle of Matter doth begin to exist... which had before no Being; and this we call Creation. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1574 I. 92 That mature state of life, which was the end of his [man's] creation. 1830 LAYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 399 The creation of a new lake, the engulfing of a city, or the raising of a new island. 1858 MAXELL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 35 We can think of creation only as a change in the condition of that which already exists.

b. *absol.* The calling into existence of the world; the beginning, as a date.

1593 SHAKS. *L.M.C.* 924 From the creation to the general doom. 1662 STILLINGE *Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. § 9 Could Noah then be ignorant of the Creation, and the fall of man? 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Tract.* (1677) 370 As if all India was theirs by title from the Creation. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 100 The account of the creation in Genesis.

2. *gen.* The action of making, forming, producing, or bringing into existence.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 138 This is the very coynage of your Braine: This bodilesse Creation extasie Is very cunning in. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 420 The creation of estates tail. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Art Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 In our fine arts, not imitation, but creation, is the aim. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxvii. 216 Down these we swept... usually accompanied by an avalanche of our own creation. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 29 June, The creation of that opinion which has made slavery hateful.

3. The investing with a title, dignity or function.

1460 CAINRAVE *Chron.* 297 This Alisander granted... plener remission in the first day of his creation. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 16 § 7 The creation of your seid subgett into the Erle of Surrey. 1621 EISING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 95 That the LL. of the newe creation may be brought into the House, each by 2 other LL. 1790 OZELL *Verot's Rom. Rep.* I. vi. 325 This restless... People... required Decemvirs, and we consented to their Creation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 520 The Tory party had always been strong among the peasants. It... had been reinforced... by several fresh creations.

4. *concr.* That which God has created; the created world; creatures collectively.

*Lord of Creation* = man: see LORD.

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 22 For wee know that the whole creation groaneth. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. Which in forty dayes swallowed almost mankind and the living creation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iii. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1795 DE FOE *Pop. round World* (1840) 280 This vast tract of land... is a fruitful... part of the creation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 13 A race with whom... the whole creation seems to be at war. 1783-94 BLACK *Songs* *Uncon.*, *Cradle Song* 18 All creation slept and smiled.

5. An original production of human intelligence or power; *esp.* of imagination or imaginative art.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 38 Or art thou but A Dagger of the Minde, a false Creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 493 The treacherous colours the fair Art betray, And all the bright creation fades away! 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 62 Fancy's thin creations. 1866 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxiv. 130 Jugdunum was a new creation of the Roman power. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* III. v. cxviii. 42/2 Robin Hood is absolutely a creation of the ballad-muse.

6. *Comb.*, as *creation-day*; **creation money**, an annual payment by the Crown to a newly created peer.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 556 Beasts, whom God on their Creation-Day Created mute to all articulat sound. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 454 The Dukes and Marqueses a greater yearly annuity or Creation money. 1876 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 436 The earl's creation money, twenty pounds, was a substitute for the third penny of the county... and the retention of this payment probably suggested the bestowal of creation money on those who were raised to the newer ranks of peerage. *Ibid.* III. 526.

**Creational** (*kri:et'sh'nāl*), *a. rare.* [*f. prec. + -AL*]. Of or pertaining to creation.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xv, You'll admire the Creator, in his rare and admirable Creational work. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iii. 253 note, Nor... can any 'creational law' which does not fill up these voids... make any difference in the character of those phenomena.

**Creationism** (*kri:et'sh'niz'm*). [*f. as prec. + -ISM*]. A system or theory of creation: *spec. a.* The theory that God immediately creates a soul for every

human being born (opposed to *traducianism*); b. The theory which attributes the origin of matter, the different species of animals and plants, etc., to 'special creation' (opposed to *evolutionism*).

1847 BUCH *tr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 1 The theory designated Creationism... was now more precisely defined. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 102 The other and more generally received doctrine is known as Creationism. Each soul is an immediate work of the Creator. 1880 GRAY *Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 89 The true issue as regards design is not between Darwinism and direct Creationism.

**Creationist** (*kri:et'sh'nist*). [*f. as prec. + -IST*]. One who believes in or advocates creationism.

1899 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 233 What a joke it would be if I pat you on the back when you attack some immovable creationists. 1886 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 463 The verbal controversy between Creationists... and Traducianists.

**Creative** (*kri:et'iv*), *a.* [*f. CREATE v. + -IVE*].

1. Having the quality of creating, given to creating; of or pertaining to creation; originaive.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1808) II. 317 This Divine, miraculous, creative power. 1745 W. THOMSON *Sickness* i. (R.) Creative bard (Spenser)... expand thy fairy scenes. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 332 Heav'n's creative hand. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 164 There is no trace of creative genius or originality in his character.

2. Affording the cause or occasion of, productive of.

1803 MED. *Jour.* IX. 272 Injuries... unattended by any symptoms creative of alarm. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 130 Laws and customs cannot be creative of virtue: they may encourage and help to preserve it; but they cannot originate it.

**Creatively** (*kri:et'ivli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*].

In a creative manner.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 186 That is in all cases the primary thing for him, and creatively determines all the rest. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 171 All in vain doth Speech Fatigue itself, creatively to build up forms.

**Creativeness** (*kri:et'ivnes*). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. Creative quality or faculty.

1880 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 204 Such must be the... creativeness of their fancy. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 161 The rich creativeness... which distinguishes the older Aryan dialects.

**Creotophagous** (*kri:et'ofāgəs*), *a.* [*f. Gr. κρείας* flesh + *-phag-* eating + *-OUS*. Cf. *F. créotrophage* (also *créophage*).] = CREOPHAGOUS.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Creator** (*kri:et'tar*). Forms: 3-4 -ur, 3-6 -ure, 3-7 -our, 4-5 -oure, 4- -or. [*ME.* and *AF.* *creatour*, -ur = *OF.* *creator*, -ur, -our, later -eur, of learned or liturgical formation, ad. *L. creatōr-em*. The pop. *OF.* word was *creere*, *criere*.]

1. The Supreme Being who creates all things. (In OE. *scēppend*.)

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111/174 For-to serui is creatour. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1119 (Cott.) Par-wit com our creatour [i.e. creatour]. For to spek wit þat traiture. c. 1366 CHAUCER *2nd Nun's T.* 49, The creatour of euery creature. c. 1429 CANTON *Blackduneyn* xxxv. 133 God, my swete creatour. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hom.* cxxii. 436 Prayse be to our lorde god my creature. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 26 The Creatour of the ends of the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 436 Him by fraud I have seduc'd From his Creator. 1866 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1820) 4 Human nature, as its Creator made it.

2. *gen.* One who, or that which, creates or gives origin to.

1579 FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 154 We have learned of their owne writers... that a Priest is... the creator of his creator. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* ii. 11, Translated thus from a poor creature to a creator; for now must I create an intolerable sort of lies. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* i. v. Since it thus appears that custom was the creator of prelaty. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epic.* i. vii. 35 Winchester was not the first that... professed such universal Obedience to his Creator the Pope. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 456 If the creator of the use had a fee simple in the land. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 350 Just as little as the Voltaic battery is the animal body a creator of force.

Hence **Creatorship** = CREATRESS.

1807 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 331 note, Luonto-Luont, Nature, the Creatress, Kawa's wife.

**Creatorship** (*kri:et'taupip*). [*See -SHIP*]. The condition or function of a creator.

1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 211 In truth, agreeably to their views, Brahma has neither creatorship, nor omniscience, nor omnipotence. 1876 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 817/1 The idea of creatorship is universal.

**Creatress** (*kri:et'trés*). Also 7 -isse. [*fem.* of CREATOR: see -ESS]. A female creator.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 10 As her creatress had in charge to her ordain'd. 1616 T. TUXE *Treat. agst. Painting* 57 Yet is she her owne creatress. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* Sept. The all-devouring flames... in consuming her [Evelina, the novel] would have preserved her creatress! 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 72 Minerva too, Creatress of the olive. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/11 And yet, as happens so often in the case of dramatic successes, the palm remains with Mdm. Doche, the creatress of the part.

**Creatrix** (*kri:et'triks*). [*L. creatrix*, fem. of *creator*]. 1. = *prec.*

1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* x. 8 His limbs (as their Creatrix) her embrace. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. 39 Perkin... returned to his Lady Patronesse and Creatrix. 1793 COLLIERIDGE *Trans. Grk. Ode.* Wisdom, the Creatrix. 1881 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Khami* v. 259 The worship of the divine creatrix Isis.



+ 2. *attrib. or adj.* Creating, creative. *Obs.*  
 1677 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 272 The Creatrix Essence  
 of God. The Divine Creatrix Essence.

**Creatur**, obs. f. CREATURE, CREATOR.

**Creatural** (krī'tiūrāl), *a.* [f. CREATURE + -AL.]  
 Of or pertaining to creatures; of the nature of a  
 creature or created being.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. l. xxv. That common  
 condition Of every vitall centre creatural. 1681 GLANVIL  
*Sacculus* II. (1726) 463 They... in no wise are creatural,  
 but purely Divine. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv.  
 (1852) 91 In proportion to the degrees of creatural capacity  
 to acquire knowledge. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in*  
*Spir.* viii. (1884) 270 Man in his creatural life.

Hence + **Creaturalised** *ppl. a.*, made creatural.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. § 55 The formed  
 creatural'd Elements within us.

**Creature** (krī'tiū, krī'tiū). Forms: 3-5  
 creatur, -our(e), 3- creature, (4-5) creater, *crature*,  
*oryatur*, *oryatur* (e, 7) *oreture*; also *dial.* or *colloq.*  
 7 *orytur*, 8 *oreter*, *oretur*, 9 *oreatur*, *orater*,  
*critter*, -ur; see also sense 1 d. [a. F. *crature*  
 (11th c.), ad. L. *creatura* thing created, f. *ppl.* stem  
 of *creare* to CREATE: see -URE.]

1. Anything created; a created being, animate or  
 inanimate; a product of creative action; a creation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 417 (Cott.) He fordesten tuin creature  
 [i.e. creature] to serve him in pat hali ture. 1340 HAM-  
 ROLFE *Pr. Cons.* 5472 Godes creatures were... Als be son and  
 be mone and be sterns. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 Of  
 which [sc. God] that every creature hath his being and his  
 nature. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 148 Pe Cros is a cold crea-  
 ture. 1534 TINDALE 2 Cor. v. 17 Yf eny man be in Christ,  
 he is a new creature. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*  
 128 b. These thy gyftes and creatures of bread and wyne.  
 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 121 Fierce fire and iron...  
 Creatures of note for mercy-lacking vnes. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng.*  
*Episc.* II. vii. 121 Light was one of the first Creatures.  
 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 3 Affirming the most High and  
 Sacred Order of Kings... to be a meer human Creature.  
 1793 COMPTON *Let. to J. Newton*. The first boat or canoe  
 that was ever formed... was a more perfect creature in its kind  
 than a balloon at present. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tanquer's*  
*Life & Sermon*. xviii. (1857) 395 Dress, jewels... a pleasant  
 abode, and other transitory creatures. 1878 HOOKER &  
 BAILL *Morocco* 274 The gentian and saxifrage... and the  
 other bright creatures that haunt the mountain tops.

+ b. The created universe; creation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 328 (Cott.) For bi es godd, als sais  
 scripture, Nan elder pan his creature. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.*  
 iii. 4 So alle thinges lasten for the bygynnyng of creature.  
 c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 480 Sithen the Fadris diieden alle  
 thinges lasten for the bygynnyng of Creature. 1533 COVER-  
 DALE 2 *Pet.* iii. 4 Euery thinge contynueth as it was from  
 the begynnyng of y<sup>e</sup> creature. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 19  
 For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the  
 manifestation of the sonnes of God.

c. Applied, after 1 Tim. iv. 4 ('every crea-  
 ture of God is good'), to food and other things  
 which minister to the material comfort of man;  
 usually in phr. *good creature*.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 107 Those that come to  
 their meate as to a medicine... shall be sure not to joy too  
 much in the creature. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 12. 72  
 Waste... of the good creatures of God. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.*  
*Waters* I. 170 Tea, snuff, and many other useful creatures.  
 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* Bay I. 107 The good  
 creature tobacco. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Grace before Meat*. We  
 were put to it to reconcile the phrase 'good creatures', upon  
 which the blessing rested, with the fare set before us.

d. *humorous*. Intoxicating liquor; esp. whisky.  
 The 'Irish' pronunciation is represented by the spellings  
*natur*, *cratur*, *cratur*, etc.

[c 1590 *Pride & Love*. The creature [wine] of the proper  
 kinde Was good, though use offendeth therewithall. 1604  
 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 313 Come, come, good wine is a good  
 familiar creature, if it be well vs'd.] 1639 PENKETHMAN  
*Artichoke*, K ij. The moderate use of the Creature, and  
 sparing Dyet, which is very little practised. 1690 DRYDEN  
*Amphitryon* III. i. My Master took too much of the creature  
 last night. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 298  
 They would... tipple and smoke till they were over-  
 taken with the creature. 1758 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom*  
 (1784) 32 1/2 The German... never went to bed without  
 a full dose of the creature. 1779 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.*  
 vii. ii. (D.). He seems to like a bit of the good cretur as  
 well as other folks. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 386 His...  
 followers... take a little 'cratur'. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 2  
 Says he, 'Maggie, have a drop of the Cratur'.

2. A living 'creature' or created being, an animate  
 being; an animal; often as distinct from 'man'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 (Cott.) Pat was na creatur in liue  
 pat mought to grund or reche or riue. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.*  
*G. IV.* 2164 *Ariadne*. There dwellede cryatur non Save  
 wilde bestes. a 1400-30 *Alexander* 5534 How many kind  
 of creatours pat in be cole duellis. 1503 HAWES *Examp.*  
*Virt.* II. 23 Euery beest and luyng creature. 1590  
 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 15 Commeth drowsie night, When  
 euery creature shrowded is in sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*  
 vii. 506 A Creature... not prone And Brute as other Creatures.  
 1721 BAILEY, *Cal.*, a Creature well known. 1733  
 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 172 'Go, from the Creatures thy in-  
 structions take.' 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 On introduc-  
 ing a living animal into the air, the creature was suffocated.

b. In U. S., esp. applied in rural use to cattle.  
 1698 *Prov. Laws Mass. Act to Will.* III (Bartlett). The  
 owners or claimers of any such creatures [i.e. swine, neat  
 cattle, horses, or sheep], impounded as aforesaid, shall pay  
 the fees, etc. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 4 She told us fur-  
 ther, that travellers commonly hire a creature (a horse)  
 at her house. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvii. (1865) 249 The  
 upper story... occupied by... the family, and the rooms below  
 by the animals, or as a Yankee would call them, the

critters. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. 'The creatures  
 will be put into the pasture to-day.' 1870 LOWELL *Among*  
*my Bks.* 1st Ser. (1873) 285 He used the word 'creatures'  
 for kine, and the like, precisely as our farmers do now.

3. A human being; a person or individual (as in  
 'every creature in the room'). Common in the  
 phrase 'our fellow-creatures'. [So F. *creature*.]

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6948 Creature with him non nas Bote the  
 treowe Perdicas. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B. N.* 364 Euery  
 cristene creature shulde be kynde til other. 1495 *Act 11*  
*Hen. VII.* c. 57 Preamb. Your said Suppliant is as...  
 repentant as any creature may be. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon*  
 xxxii. 99 He was s're alshessed when he coude fynde no  
 creature. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 200, I shall dispaire,  
 there is no Creature dues me. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No.  
 191 ¶ 4 Scarcely a creature would come near them. 1796  
 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iii. She was the only creature  
 in the room that he asked a second time. 1837 NEWMAN  
*Par. Sermon* (ed. 3) L. i. 1 To make sinul creatures holy.

b. With qualifications expressing (a) admira-  
 tion, approbation, affection, or tenderness (some-  
 times playfully); (b) compassion or commiseration  
 (sometimes with a shade of patronage).

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 50 134 Swuch a creature as he [St.  
 Edward] was. c 1300 St. *Margarete* 170 Eni so holi crea-  
 ture. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B. N.* 119 A ful comely creature,  
 treuth she higte. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 194 The world  
 hath not a sweeter Creature. 1610 - *Temp.* III. i. 25 No,  
 precious Creature, I had rather cracke my sinewes. 1711  
 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's  
 Habit sat in Court. 1846 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID  
*Life* (1883) I. vi. 186 However, the dear creatures did what  
 I asked them. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 39 The best  
 creature in the world.

1530 PALSGR. 210 1/2 Creature, a poure soule, creature.  
 1586 R. LANGDALE *Willm Yorksh. Archrol. Jm.* XI. 417  
 To Harbarye her daughter... beinge a lame creatur. 1641  
 BROOME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 398 Your Wor-  
 ships Charity to a poor Crytur welly starv'd. 1719 DE FOE  
*Cruise* (1840) II. viii. 191, I was the most disconsolate  
 Creature alive. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ruf. Skirt* I. 107 'Can  
 you tell me which of the poor old creatures it is?'

c. Expressing reprobation or contempt.

(Originally with qualifications as in b, but at length used  
 alone = creature of a kind which one forbears to specify.)  
 a 1400-30 *Alexander* 1707 Pe califfeste creatour [i.e. r.  
 creatur] pat cried was euire. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon*  
 xxxiii. 103 A more fouler and hydeous creature was neuer  
 sene. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 17 And from the com-  
 mon st creature plucke a Gloue. 1601 - *Jul. C.* I. i. 1  
 Hence home, you idle Creatures. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No.  
 410 ¶ 1 Decent Dresses being often affected by the Creatures  
 of the Town. 1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 92 The creature's at his  
 dirty work again. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 5 To  
 lose his time in attending to the creatures on the stage. 1813  
 WELLINGTON in GURW. *Desp.* X. 475 The creatures who  
 govern at Cadiz appear to feel no such interest. 1888 M.  
 MORRIS *Claverhouse* ix. 154 Though the Duke was a weak  
 creature, his position was strong.

4. *fig.* That which is produced by, or owes its  
 being solely to, another thing; a result, product,  
 or offspring of anything.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 53 Nothing else but crea-  
 tures of the Fancy. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 31 Both ships and  
 garments were the creatures of lands and mens labours there-  
 upon. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203 Nor are these  
 miseries imaginary only, or the creatures of a groundless  
 panic. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 247 In support  
 of these theories he adduces the zodiacal light, itself a crea-  
 ture of theory. 1855 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.*  
 LIII. 382 1/2 The railway and the rights of the railway are  
 the creatures of the Act of Parliament.

5. One who owes his fortune and position to a  
 patron; one who is actuated by the will of another,  
 or is ready to do his bidding; an instrument or  
 puppet. [So F. *creature*, said in this sense to be  
 from It.]

1507 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 139 When they [kings, etc.]  
 give any man a qualitie which he had not afore they terme  
 him their Creature, as hauing made somewhat of nothing,  
 in respect of the qualitie wherewith he was indued. 1603  
 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 246 In their rooms [he] placed  
 other his owne creatures. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 116 This  
 Fellow heere, Lord Timon, this thy Creature, By night fre-  
 quents my house. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxiv. (1700) 265 The  
 See of Rome did... dispose of the best Benefices to their own  
 Creatures and Servants. 1766 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV.  
 liv. 168 Sir Francis Windebank... was a creature of Laud's.  
 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 317 He [Wolsey] regarded  
 himself and proclaimed himself simply as the creature of the  
 King.

*fig.* a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* (1730) I. 84 To be  
 the creature or servant of Justice and Nature. 1866 SIR B.  
 BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 83 We are but the creatures  
 of circumstances.

6. *Comb.* a. appositive, as *creature-delights*,  
*-god*, *-good*; b. attributive ('of, pertaining to,  
 connected with creatures'), as *creature competi-*  
*tions*, *attraction*; c. objective genitive, as *creature-*  
*worship*, *-love*.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 56 All creature-com-  
 petitions would then be... impossible. 1665 T. MALL *Offer*  
*of F. Help* 96 O mortife self-love and creature-love. 1671  
 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* II. 4 The best Creature-delights... are  
 mixed. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 472 Injoining Creature-  
 worship... with the Worship of the Creator. *Ibid.* 551  
 The *gynopolis* tho, that is, the Creature-Gods. 1689 P. HENRY  
*Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 364 He is both Jachin and Boaz too;  
 our creature-props are neither. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) li.  
 17 No Creature-Good dost thou desire. 1826 JAY *Christian*  
*Contempl.* II. 56 Another prevention is to be found in crea-  
 ture attraction, and worldly cares.

d. *creature-comforts*, material comforts (such  
 as food and clothing).

1659 [see COMFORT sb. 7]. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI.  
 161 With plentiful store of all creature-comforts. 1850 T.  
 A. TWOLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* xviii. 281 Toulouse... [is]  
 abundantly supplied with all the creature-comforts of life.

**Creature**, obs. f. CREATOR.

**Creasuredom** (krī'tiūdəm). [See -DOM.] The  
 domain or realm of creatures.

1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 345 [This] distinguishes  
 human life from all other creasuredom below it.

**Creasurehood** (krī'tiūhud). [See -HOOD.]  
 The condition of a creature.

1882 MISS COBBE *Peak of D.* 280 To assume that immor-  
 tality and creaturehood are compatible. 1884 *Academy*  
 6 Sept. 148 Is it material substance or creaturehood?

**Creatureless**, *a. rare* -1. [See -LESS.]  
 Without a creature (or creatures).

a 1631 DONNE *To Countess of Bedford Poems* (1633) 108  
 God was alone And creatureless at first.

**Creatureliness** (krī'tiūlinēs). [f. next +  
 -NESS.] Creaturely state or quality.

1854 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* xlii. (1876) 145 The acknow-  
 ledgment... of creatureliness, of absolute dependence,  
 of having nothing, but receiving all things of God. 1856 R. A.  
 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) I. vi. 233 This... process which  
 seeks... to transcend humanity and creatureliness.

**Creaturely** (krī'tiūli), *a.* [f. CREATURE +  
 -LY 1.] Of, belonging to, or proper to creatures;  
 of the nature of a creature.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc. Per-*  
*fection* 114 In the Creaturely humanity of Christ. 1678  
 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 473 Sensible Objects, and Creaturely  
 Forms. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* I. (1816) 29 Every crea-  
 turely spirit must have its own body. 1872 LIDDELL *Elem.*  
*Relig.* iv. 155 The conditions of creaturely existence. 1879  
 R. FLINT *Anti-theistic Th.* viii. 301 The perversity of the  
 creaturely will.

**Creatureship** (krī'tiūship). [See -SHIP.] The  
 state or condition of a creature.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 33 His glorification alters not  
 his Creatureship. 1665 CAVE *Serm.* 10 (T.) The Laws of  
 our creature-ship and dependence. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON  
*Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 364. 1871 BROWNING *Pr.*  
*Hohenst.* 179 Varied modes of creatureship abound.

**Creaturism**. [See -ISM.] A theory which  
 ascribes qualities of a creature to God.

1866 J. C. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xx. 7 It is opposed to  
 pantheism, naturalism, creaturism, or the applying of the  
 name of God to the creator or any part of it, or dealing with  
 it as if it belonged to a creature.

**Creaturist**. [See -IST.] One who ascribes  
 the qualities of a creature to God.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 He denied the human  
 nature of Christ to be a creature, and called those that  
 thought otherwise creaturists.

+ **Creaturize**, *v. Obs.* [f. CREATURE + -IZE.]  
*trans.* To make into a creature, to invest with  
 creaturehood. Hence **Creaturizing** *vbl. sb.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 594 This... would of the two  
 rather Degrade and Creaturize that Mundane Soul. *Ibid.*, A  
 Monstrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their Trini-  
 ty, and little other than an absolute creaturizing of the same.

**Creauce**, -aunt, etc., var. CREANCK, etc.

**Creave**, **Creavis** (e, obs. ff. CREEK, CRAYFISH.

**Crease** (*Mining*): see CRAZE sb. 3.

**Crebe**, obs. f. CRIB sb.

**Crebri-** (krī'bri), combining form of L. *crēber*  
 frequent, closely placed, as in **Crebricostate** *a.*  
 [L. *costa* rib], having closely-set ribs or ridges;  
**Crebrisulcate** *a.* [L. *sulcus* furrow], having  
 closely-set furrows.

1864 in WEBSTER (both words).

+ **Crebritude**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *crēbritū-*  
*tudo* frequency.] = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crebritude*, frequency, oftleness.  
**Crebrity** (krī'bri). *rare*. [ad. L. *crēbritās*, f.  
*crēber*, *crēbrum* frequent.] Frequency.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crebrity*, a multitude, oftleness,  
 manifoldness. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 40 The  
 crebrity of the Pulse. *Ibid.* 137 Join'd with Langor, Cre-  
 brity, and Smallness. 1740 STURGELEY *Stonehenge* 20 [The  
 stone circles] by the crebrity and variety of their intervals.

+ **Crebrous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *crēbrum*  
 frequent + -OUS.] Frequent.

c 1600 J. LEACH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 74 The  
 crebrous phame of your clemencie. a 1679 T. GOODWIN  
*H. Ghost* I. i. Stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts.

**Crece**, var. of CREASE *Obs.*, increase.

|| **Crèche** (kref), *sb.* [f. *crèche* (in 13th c.  
*crèche*) = Pr. *crèpia*, *crepcha*, It. *greppia* = Rom.  
*creppia*, a. OLG. *kripja*, *krippa*, CRIB. Cf.  
 CRATCH.] A public nursery for infants; an insti-  
 tution where the infant children of poor women  
 are taken care of while their mothers are at work,  
 or in hospitals, etc.

1822 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 50 No such crèche should be  
 allowed to exist except under direct Government inspection.  
*Mod. Newspaper*, The Crèche and Infant Home at Stepney-  
 causeway is a public nursery for infants. The institution  
 provides entirely for some 30 infants, whose mothers are in  
 hospitals or convalescent homes. Besides these, from 100  
 to 130 are left daily by their mothers while at work, a charge  
 of 2d. a day being made for each child.

[Crèche, erroneous f. CROCHE *v.*, to hook in.]

**Crocket**, obs. f. CRICKET.

**Credal**: see CREEDAL.

**Credill**, **credille**, obs. and dial. ff. CRADLE.

**Crede**, obs. f. **CREED**: var. of **CREE**.

**Credence** (krĭdĕns), *sb.* Forms: 4-**credence**; also 4-5 **credance**, 5-**sunce**, -**ans**, 5-6-**ens**(e), (6 **credennce**, **credennce**, -**ens**). [a. F. *credence* or ad. med.L. *crēdentia* believing, belief, f. *crēdere* to believe, etc.: see -**ENCE**.]

1. The mental action of believing or accepting as true; belief. To give credence to: to accept (a statement, etc.), or accept the statement of (a person, etc.), as true; to believe, credit.

1388-8 Wyclif *Isa.* Prol. 226 To 3yue credence to goodis bihiht. 1430 *Paston Lett.* No. 14 l. 30 My clerke, to whom I prey you to gyue feith and credence touchant this matier. 1509 *Rastell Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 109 A man of lyght credence beleuyng euery fust tale. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Thou maist not giue credence to so slender a testimony. 1644 Whitlock *Zootomia* 436 A new printed Bill of a famous Physitian... shall gain more Credence than the most learned Lecture. 1706 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 204 Instructions, to which it seems credence was to be given. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. v. 46 Charles had given him credence as a man of truth.

b. That which is believed; a belief.

1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xvii. Grey-hair'd eld A superstitious credence held. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* i. l. 36 The strife and conflict of opposite credences.

†2. Trust, faith, confidence in, reliance on (a person or authority). *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* l. 249 He may best a man beguile In whom the man hath most credence. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. viii. 13 a/1 We haue credence in God. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 242 Who soner deceiveth then he to whom moste credence is attributed?

†3. The condition of being worthy, or of being held worthy, of confidence; trustworthiness; credit, repute. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 99 That sweuens ben of no credence. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Wyse men and men of credence of base cuntreys. 1407 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 12 § 2 They shall not be in his Favour, but taken as Men out of Credence. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 3 § 4 [They] shall neuer after be in any credence, nor their othe accepted. 1684 F. Spence *Ho. Medici* 380 He dispaht away a man of Credence to negotiate with them. 1822 Mrs. Nathan *Langreath* III. 112 Henrietta almost doubted the credence of her senses.

†b. *Comm.* = **CREDIT** *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Tidings fr. Session* 34 Sum is put out of his possession; Sum herreit, and on credens dynis. 1514 Let. in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* l. App. iv. 7 At the receipt of [their wages] they pay for meat and drink... had and obtained upon their credence. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 212 b. The Merchaut should stande in adventure, both of losse of stocke and credence.

†4. Something, usually a document (see b), which gives claim to credit or confidence; credentials; *transf.* the message with which a messenger or embassy is entrusted. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

†a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 444 Pow arte fulle servyde... Of cumdit and credence, kayre where the lykes. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v. ii. When temperour Lucys had wel vnderstonde theyre credence, he was sore meued. 1509 More *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1051 A frende of myne sent ones vnto me a secrete sure frende of his, with certayne credence to be declared vnto me. 1649 Milton *Eikon*. 184 The King question'd of the Embassadors their Credence. 1663 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* iii. If from some God you come... What Sign, what Powers, what Credence do you bring? 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* l. 101 That with such credence as prevents delay, He to the King might send me.

b. Letter of credence: a document commending the bearer to confidence; a letter of recommendation or introduction.

c. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 258 Dis letter of credence bei schewed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 385 II. 5 Suche tydyngs as my Lady of York hath by a lettre of credens. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 228 He delivered to the kyng, letters of credence, which willed the kyng to geve credite and perfait faith to the duke. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 123 Sir Robert Sherley had the Kings Letter of Credence or Firman to testify the truth of it. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4821/3 He [an envoy] carries Letters of Credence with him. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) l. viii. 493 Grafigori then asked for a written letter of credence.

†5. (One's) charge, trust, care (to which a thing is committed). *Obs.*

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b. Spirituall talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1506 DARTMOUTH tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 138 To commend lyfe and gudes vnto the credence and custodie of the yland-men.

†6. The tasting or 'assaying' of meats formerly practised in a royal or noble household as a precaution against poisoning. *Obs.*

c. 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1195 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 106 Tastyng and credence longe the to blode & birth royalle. *Ibid.* 1199 Credence is vsed, and tastyng, for drede of poysonyng.

†b. A 'company' of servers or arrangers of dishes at table. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a. A Credens of Seweris.

†7. A side table or sideboard on which vessels and dishes were placed ready for being served at table. *Obs.* [cf. med.L. *credentia* (Du Cange), It. *credenza* (Florio), F. *credence* (Cotgr.).]

1565 Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 377 While the Pope is yet sitting at the Table, the noblest man within the Court... shall be brought to the Pope's Credence to giue him Water. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 323 A buffet, or credence, three

stories high. [1888 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. vii. Below and beside these were credenzas and cabinets.]

8. *Ecc.* In R. C. and Anglican churches: A small side table or shelf on which the eucharistic elements are placed previous to consecration.

[1646 PRYNNE *Canterb. Doome* 123 Lo here in this place and chapel you have... a Credentia or side-table.] 1841 C. ANDERSON *Am. Models* 130 On one side there should be a niche or credence to hold the elements before the oblation. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* xi. 114 The introduction and use of the credence are now becoming common in new churches. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* In ancient times when the oblations were presented by the faithful during Mass, there was not the same necessity for the use of a credence.

b. attrib., as credence-shelf, -table.

1804 REES *Cycl.* Credence table. A small table placed on the right hand side of the high altar in Roman Catholic churches, for the purpose of holding several articles made use of in the service of the mass. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 56 A Fenestrella with Credence-shelf. 1889 *Yorksh. Archæol. Trul.* X. 559 The recess was probably for a credence table to a chantry.

†Credence, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. prec.: cf. the parallel OF. *crancer*, f. *crance*.] *trans.* To give credence to, believe, credit.

1522 SKELTON *Way not to Court* 439 In credensyng his tales. 1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* l. xxxiv. 381 Neither the certificate... nor the indictment... are to be credenced.

Credenceive (krĭdensiv), *a.* rare. Also credensive. [f. credence, app. with a vague feeling of analogy to *defensive*, *offensive*, *apprehensive*, and the like.] Disposed to give credence; ready to believe. Hence Credenceiveness.

1864 T. NICHOLS 40 *Years in Amer.* II. 89 The strong credenceiveness of the American character.

†Credency. *Obs.* rare. [See -**ENCY**.] = **CREDENCE** *sb.* 1.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. (1655) 146 Credency to what any base Spaniard shall inform against them.

Credenda (krĭdĕnda), *sb.* pl. Also 7 in Anglicized form credends. [L. *crēdenda* things, to be believed, neut. pl. of *crēdendus*, gerundive of *crēdere* to believe.] Things to be believed; propositions forming or belonging to a system of belief; matters of faith. (Opposed to *agenda*, things to be done, matters of practice.)

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. 41 Those points of Faith... which were merely and purely Credenda, and not Agenda. 1641 Sir E. DIERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. 63 There is a great difference... between the Agenda and the Credenda of a Christian. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* 1852 II. 325 There never yet was a people of philosophers... their credenda being too... speculative for vulgar comprehension. 1841 MIALI *Vomcomf.* l. 481 Is the power of selecting the credenda of the nation to be vested in the civil magistrate?

Credent (krĭdĕnt), *a.* *sb.* rare.

1. Believing, trustful, confiding. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* l. iii. 30 If with too credent care you list his Songs. 1800 Sir P. FRANCIS in *Parr's* II. 48 (1828) VII. 194 All my credent faculties desert me... when I am called upon to believe [etc.]. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Æneid* 247 We lend credent ears.

b. as *sb.* One who believes; a believer. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. Pref. § 29 That opinion which you would fain induce your credents unto.

†2. a. Having credit or repute; b. credible.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 29 My Authority beares of a credent bulke. 1611 - *Wint. T.* l. ii. 142 Then 'tis very credent, Thou may'st co-joyne with something.

Hence Credently adv., believably.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 227 To have heard credently that such exist.

Credential (krĭdĕnshl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *crēdentialis* (see **CREDENCE**) + -**AL**. (A *crēdentialis* in med. or mod.L. may be the immediate source.)]

A. *adj.* Recommending or entitling to credit or confidence; usually in phr. †credential letters = 'letters of credence'; see **CREDENCE** *sb.* 4 b. rare.

1504 *Instruct. to Pace* in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* l. App. xiii. After the... deliverance of his letters credentials. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) l. 467. 1695 KINNETT *Pur. Antig.* ix. 377 The Earl keeping the credential papers for a proof of the Conspiracy. 1700 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 79/1 The Baron de Thugut has presented his credential letters, as Envoy Extraordinary. 1806 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 292 This very sceptre... as the credential distinction of Mercury.

B. *sb.* Usually in pl.:

1. pl. Letters or written warrants recommending or entitling the bearer to credit or confidence; 'letters of credence'; a letter of recommendation or introduction; esp. one given by a government to an ambassador, or envoy.

a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1843) 590/2 The queen regent... sent Montrevil... with credentials to the king, as well as to the Parliament. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 P. 3 We will not take a Footman without Credentials from his last Master. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept. The whole ceremony of delivering his credentials to the King in state. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 710 An Envoy Extraordinary from Savoy... proceeded... to London [and] presented his credentials in the Banqueting House.

b. in sing.

1756 JOHNSON *Lett. to Lewis Paul* 12 Mar., A short letter for me to show as a kind of credence. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Genl. Desp.* XII. 238 Lord Fitzroy Somerset ought also to have a credential to enable him to act here. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. St. Paul (1862) II. xxvii. 473 He probably felt

that Timotheus might need some more explicit credential from himself than a mere verbal communication.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 38 The Miracles of our Saviour and his Apostles, the Seals and Credentials of the Truths they delivered. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 339 There stands The legate of the skies! His theme divine, His office sacred, his credentials clear. 1860 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* xxxvi. No longer they need Credentials of party and pass-words of creed.

b. in sing.

1660 tr. Amyraldus' *Treat. conc. Relig.* i. i. 12 Light carries it's credential in it's natural splendor. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* II. 40 The superiority of the virtues is no credential to the motive.

Credibility (krĕdĭbĭlĭtĭ). [ad. med.L. *crēdibilitās*, f. *crēdibilis* CREDIBLE: cf. F. *crédibilité* (Academy's *Dict.* 1694).] The quality of being credible; an instance or case of this.

1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* II. iv. § 1 (1845) Sith the ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 4 The credibility of objects... is distinguishable... according to the different authority of the testimony on which it depends. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon. Abp. Bramhall*. If this be not sufficient credibility in a matter of fact... then we can have no story credibly transmitted. Then we may be as sure that Christ... is already risen as all these credibilities can make us. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. 2. The extraordinary powers of the gizzard would exceed all credibility. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 220 Christianity... rests on the credibility of the Gospel history.

Credibility, *v.* nonce-*wd.* [f. L. *crēdibilis* CREDIBLE + -**IZE**: cf. *utilize*, *mobilize*.] *trans.* To render credible.

c. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rom.* (1836) II. 211 Even the word 'again' has its credibilizing effect.

Credible (krĕdĭbl), *a.* Also 5 credeable, 5-6 credyble, 6 credabul. [ad. L. *crēdibilis* worthy to be believed, f. *crēdĕre* to believe: see -**BLE**. Also in 15-16th c. F. *croivable*, *crédible*.]

1. Capable of being believed; believable: a. of assertions.

c. 1374 CHAUVER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 124 Al be it so hat his ne seme nat credible þing peraventure to somme folk. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. The mortall harme. That is well more then it is credible. 1594 (see **CREDIBILITY**). 1623 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. ii. 7 Than right reason makes that which they say, appear credible. 1798 FERRIER *Varieties of Man* in *Illustr. Sterne* 211 Who had the fate to be disbelieved in every credible assertion. 1803 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 142 When the falsehood ceased to be credible the system which was based upon it collapsed.

b. of matters of fact: with impersonal const.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b. And it is to suppose, & credyble to byleue that, etc. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 52 Some would make it seeme credible, that of vapours and Exhalations... a ciste might be made in the clouds. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 195 No news could be heard of her, which made it credible that she also suffered shipwreck. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 81 It is not all credible that an Imposture of this kind could have passed upon all the Christian Churches.

2. Worthy of belief or confidence; trustworthy, reliable: †a. of information, evidence, etc. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Among the kinges in the bible I finde a tale and is credible Of him. 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 l. 25, I herde... no manner lykly ne credible evidence. 1523 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 37 1/2 This haue I by credible information learned. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 4 So tis reported sir... Nay tis most credible. 1630 LITTONG *Trav.* IV. (1682) 139 It is holden to be so credible as if an Oracle had spoken it.

b. of persons. (Now somewhat arch., exc. in 'credible witness' or the like.)

1476 Sir J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 814 III. 222 Any suche credyble man maye, iff he wyll, wytnesse ther-in with me. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 125 Promysing feithfully in the presence of credyble persones. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1370 Though the evidence be plaine, and the accusars credible. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 40 Observations from credible authors. 1728 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 11 Which I noted down from the mouth of credible persones. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 473, I have been informed by a credible person that [etc.].

†3. Ready, willing, or inclined to believe. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Chron. Viled.* 1087 Puse men weren credeable of Seynt Edus godenasse. c. 1440 LYDG. *Secrets* 1060 Nat lyghtly to be Credyble To Talys that make disencion. 1623 COCKERAM II. A iij b. One too much Beleuing, *Credulous*, *Credible*. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 217 There is a fair way laid open to the credible of such objects attested and revealed with such circumstances.

†4. Having or deserving credit or repute; of good repute, creditable, reputable. *Obs.*

1631 MILTON *Lett.* in *Wks.* (ed. Birch 1738) I. 4 To which nothing is more helpful than the early entering into some credible Employment. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astroch.* xxix. 191 He is in good estimation and lives in a credible way. 1728 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii. A good credible way of living.

Credibleness (krĕdĭblĭnĕs). [f. prec. + -**NESS**.] = **CREDIBILITY**.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 2 If... they... have no manner of conformity with any credibleness of matter. a. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. 435 (R.) The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed. 1866 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 73 The credibleness of this Relation.

Credibly (krĕdĭblĭ), *adv.* Also 5 credyble, 5-7 -*ebly*, 6 -*ably*, 6-7 -*ibly*. [f. **CREDIBLE** + -**LY**.] In a credible manner; so as to be believed;

on trustworthy authority. (*To be credibly informed* = to receive credible information.)

1486 C. 1155 of Oxford in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 For as moche as I am credibly enformed. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 163 He beyng of his appoche credibly advertised, by his exials. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. (1682) 409 They also at the sight of each new Moon (I speak it credibly) bequeath their Cattel to her Protection. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 172 It is credibly written of Kelley, that he transmuted Gold into Quicksilver. 1732 *BERKLEY Alchym.* ii. § 26, I am credibly informed that Jesuits... are admitted into their clubs. 1873 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XVII. 304/2 A letter which he very credibly states that you declined to admit into your columns.

**Credit** (kredit), *sb.* Also 6 *credyt(e, -ytte, credyte, 6-7 credite, -itt(e, 7 creditt.* [a. F. *credit*, 15th c. ad. It. *credito* belief, trust, reputation, ad. L. *creditus*, -um, pa. pple. of *credere* to trust, believe. The pa. pple. neuter *credendum* was used in L. itself as a *sb.*, in sense of 'thing entrusted to another, a loan']

1. Belief, credence, faith, trust. *To give credit to*: to believe, put faith in, credit.

1542-3 *BRINKLOW Lament.* (1874) 109 Yf ye will gene no credyte to it. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 193 My... forewarning watchwords were counted unworthy credite. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. i. 58 The variety of it is... indeed almost beyond credit. 1674 *ALLEN Danger of Enthus.* 15 To procure Credit to it by many Signs and Wonders. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & Fall* III. 58 Charges like these may seem to deserve some degree of credit. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* iii. 48 To give entire credit to whatever he shall state.

† 2. The attribute of being generally believed or credited; the quality or reputation of being worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness, credibility (of persons, statements, etc.). *Obs.* or merged in 5 b.

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 37 So euident an assurance of rewarde (if he bee of credite that hath promised it). 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 408 The creditt of which opinion I see not how it can be of any force. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* 2 Purchas, a Writer of good credit here in England, gives this testimony of my Author. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 198 This... Absurdity... destroys the Credit of the Story. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* iii. 284 He is contradicted by other authors of better credit. 1732 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 259 The abstract philosophy of Cicero has lost its credit. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail.

† b. Right to be believed; authority (on which testimony is accepted); *esp.* in phr. *on the credit of.* *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 115 That his sicknesse was naturall... the credite of others as well as my selfe can testifie. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 126, I dare take it on the credit of an excellent witness. 1796-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 135 The above-mentioned inscription... rests only on Pighi's credit.

† c. *Letter of credit*: a document recommending the bearer to confidence; = *letter of credence.*

1582 *LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 22, Hee gaue them a Letter of credite. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 137 He despatch'd him away in a frigate with letters of credit. 1726-31 *TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 99 The Duke... refused to give Ridolpho the Letters of credit which he desired for the Courts of Rome and Madrid. [See also 10 b.]

† 3. Something believed; a report. *Obs. rare.* 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* iv. iii. 6 There I found this credite, That he did range the towne to seeke me out.

† 4. Trust, charge (to which something is committed, or which is committed to any one); = *CREDENCE sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1549 *CHURCH Hurt Seditt* (R.), Such offices of trust... as ye haue committed to another mans credit. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* i. iii. (1602) 12 The Lord Chancellor... and euerie Justice of the Kings Bench, haue (closed in their offices) a credit for conservation of the peace. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Leu.* vi. 2 The thing delivered to his custodie, which was committed to his credit. 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 William Dowglas had the credite of the keyes.

5. The estimate in which the character of a person (or thing) is held; reputation, repute. † a. *gen. Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 175 Such as have the name and credite of wise men. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 356 A deepe dissembler... whereby he purchased unto himselfe that credit, that he was not of any of his neighbour Princes... either beloved or trusted. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 290 Their Credit, be it good or bad, depends chiefly on the Successes and Event.

b. Usually in pregnant sense: Favourable estimation, good name, honour, reputation, repute.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 372 What credite and worshipp is wonne by learning. 1599 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1865) 22 At which tyme Chaucer was a grave manne, holden in greate credyt. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 149 They will be drunke. Nor is it... losse of credit with them. 1654 *Selden Table-t.* (Arb.) 115 This they did to save their own credit. 1792 *COWPER Gilpin* 2 John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown. 1886 *FROUDE Oceana* ii. 33 The captain had his own and his ship's credit to maintain by a quick passage.

6. Personal influence based on the confidence of others; power derived from character or reputation.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 87 He vas resaut rycht honorabilye, and gat gret credit among them. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 82 Very muche can you obtayne of his friends, so good is your credit. 1634 W. TIRWITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 68 To bringe him selfe into credit at Court. 1762 *HUME Hist.*

*Eng.* (1762) III. xlix. 765 Buckingham... resolved to employ all his credit in order to prevent the marriage. 1855 *PRES-COTT Philip II.* ii. vii. (1857) 279 Granville... was not slow to perceive his loss of credit with the regent.

7. The honour or commendation bestowed on account of a particular action, personal quality, etc.; acknowledgement of merit. *Const. of* (an action, etc.).

1609 *HIERON Wks.* I. 217 The Ephraimites were... offended with Gideon, because he called not them to the battell... they would have had the credit of it. 1681 *RAY Corr.* (1848) 130, I would not have... you (deferred) the credit of your inventions. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xl. 126 Promising him both the advantage and the credit of it, both the honour and the reward. 1876 *MATTHEWS Courage* i. 8 The credit of inventing coined money has been claimed for the Persians. 1891 *GARDINER Hist. Gr. Civil War* III. lxiv. 439 note. He never takes credit for any plan of the kind.

b. Phr. *To do credit to*: to bring honour to, cause to be commended. *To be (much, etc.) to the credit of*: to be creditable to; to be to the honour or praise of.

1761 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN S. Bidolph II.* 172 [A treatment] that seemed to please him highly, as it did him credit in the presence of his lady. 1768 *GRAY in Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 82 Temple does himself much credit with me by this letter. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xxi. God grant that I may do credit to it. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* iv. xiii. That your grandson should succeed in life, and do you credit. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnals.* (1872) I. 13 If it be ever so little to their credit. 1868 *BRIGHT Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr. That is greatly to the credit, not only of his head, but of his heart.

8. A source of commendation or honour; something creditable. (Now only with a and to.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 133 Making you to believe, that to become a roister is credit. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* N. II. iii. 117 This is much credit to you. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. i. § 2 Conceiving it more credit... to go then to be driven away. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 8 Mar., He... may be a Credit to the College. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. vi. You are a credit to the school. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 51 Even if it were a credit to me.

9. *Comm. a.* Trust or confidence in a buyer's ability and intention to pay at some future time, exhibited by entrusting him with goods, etc. without present payment. Phr. *To give credit*; *on (upon) credit*; *long credit*, i.e. credit for a long period; *six months' credit*, etc.

1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Sundrie persons... consume the substance obtained by credite of other men. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 385 You are forced (because of credit and forbearance) to give a greater price. 1607 *Lisander & Cal.* vii. 118 Having taken their meate and lodging with him upon credit (they) had gone away without paying. 1691 *LOCKE Wks.* (1727) II. 71 Credit being... the Expectation of Money within some limited time. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxvii. 272 He buys his wool... at two or three months' credit. *Ibid.* II. xxxii. 2 An entry of all goods sold out and received in upon credit. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 324 That the purchasers of books take long credit. 1876 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 110 Any one who lends a thing gives credit, and he who borrows it receives credit.

10. *Fig.* 1761 *JOHNSON Let. Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov., One or two whom I hardly know I love upon credit. 1830 *SCOTT Jnrl.* 26 June, Scottish audiences, who are certain not to give applause upon credit.

b. Reputation of solvency and probity in business, enabling a person or body to be trusted with goods or money in expectation of future payment.

1573 *TUSSEER Hubb.* (1878) 13 They... must keepe touch in all their paie: With credit crackt else for to lue. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. P.* i. i. 180 Try what my credit can in Venice doe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 17 Frances the I... left his credite sound with the merchants, and readie money to his sonne. 1673 *TEMPLE Let. to Dr. Ormond Wks.* 1731 I. 124 For the Credit of the Exchequer... I fear it is irrecoverably lost by the last Breach with the Bankers. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 143 Nothing is of more value to a tradesman than his credit. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* iii. 17 Public credit is threatened with a new debt. 1866 *CAMPBELL Banking* i. 4. 1884 *Standard* 20 Mar. 4/8 The state of Egyptian credit affects... the relations of our rulers to the situation on the Nile.

10. A sum placed at a person's disposal in the books of a Bank, etc., upon which he may draw to the extent of the amount; any note, bill, or other document, on security of which a person may obtain funds.

1662 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 80 Send us up a dormant credit for an hundred pound, which... we must have ready at hand. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 21 Then the Bank Credit that is to secure the Lender will be 200 thousand pounds. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 266 A letter... with a credit for the money. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 233 The testatrix gave... all her mortgages, bonds, specialties, and credits... to her nephew and niece. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* iii. vii. 688 An Exchequer warrant authorizing the Bank of England to grant credits... for the specified sum. 1883 *AMERICAN Vill.* 166 The ready use as credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

b. *Letter (bill, & ticket) of credit*: a letter or document granted by a banking or financial establishment, authorizing the person in whose favour it is granted to draw money to a specified amount from their correspondents in other places.

1645 *EVRLYN Mem.* (1857) I. 191, I took up ninety crowns for the rest of my journey, and letters of credit for Venice. 1655 *DIGGES Compt. Ambasi.* 345 Your Lordship... must... send into Italy a Bill of Credit for so much money as may defray his charge into England. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 11 Having one son at Venice, one at Noremberge,

one at Hamburgh, and one at Dantrick, where Banks are, I desire four Tickets of Credit, each of them for a Thousand pounds. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. App. (1852) 191 Had the government been settled... the Massachusetts bills of credit had been like the bank bills of Venice. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* lxxii. Furnished with money and bills of credit. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 32 Some Letters of Credit are called *general*, empowering the bearer in the course of his travels to apply to any of his employer's correspondents for... money.

11. *Parliament.* A sum on account, which the Administration is empowered by vote of Parliament to borrow and expend in anticipation of the amount voted in the Annual Estimates. Hence *Vote of credit*.

1854 *LD. RUSSELL in Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXXXV. 598. I rise for the purpose of asking the Committee to agree to a Vote of 3,000,000. in Supply, usually denominated a Vote of Credit. 1863 *COX Inst. Govt.* 198 The practice of voting supplies of credit from time to time. 1883 *DAILY NEWS* 31 Oct. 5/4 That, owing to Ministerial duplicity, insufficient credits had been voted.

12. *Book-keeping.* The acknowledgement of payment by entry in an account. *To enter (put) to a person's credit*: to acknowledge in this way any value received from him. b. (with *pl.*) A sum entered on the credit or right-hand side of an account; this side itself (abbreviated *Cr.*).

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 14 And give credit in account current to your humble servant. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolaukee Doss's books to a great amount. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 163/2 The amount of each entry has been carried forward... to the credit of each payer. 1868 *HAMILTON & BALL Bookkeeping* (1886) 17 He finds that the total of the debits exceeds the total of the credits by £10. 1889 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* II. 187/2 This equality of debit and credit is the... universal principle of complete book-keeping.

13. *To give a person credit for something*: a. to trust a person for the future fulfilment of something expected or due from him (*obs.*); to ascribe (a quality) to him on trust, to put it to his account in one's estimate of him; b. to acknowledge that it is due to him; to ascribe the merit of it to him; c. to enter (a sum) to his credit in his account; = *CREDIT v.* 7.

1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxxxv. 155 They... gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 141 Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. iv. [They] give her credit for sincerity. 1845 *HOOD Tale of Trumpet* xiv. And as for the clock... The Dame only gave it credit for ticking. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* v. I give you credit for the scheme. *Ibid.* xxv. It will be the advice of a sincere friend; you will give me credit for that. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* i. 15 He gives no credit to kings or emperors for any other motive.

14. *attrib. and Comb.* (mostly in the technical senses 9-11), as *credit balance, customer, entry, item, side* (of an account), *system, ticket*; † *credit-worthy a.*, worthy of credit or belief, trustworthy.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. (1568) 38 Pliny... had... red in credit worthy authors that Cyprus was Ligustrum. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. ix. (1840) 15 Reported by credit-worthy writers. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 78 Set... on the credit side of the account. 1849 *FRESE Comm. Class-bk.* 109 The Journal is ruled to receive the debit and credit entries, into separate columns. 1866 *CAMPBELL Banking* iii. 82 Bankers always furnish to their customers printed forms, called 'credit tickets,' which are divided into different heads, and should be filled up and taken to the bank with the cheques. 1873 *POSTE Gains* iv. § 64 The banker... allows for any credit-items. 1880 *MC CARTHY Own Time* IV. lvi. 176 They... saw that the credit system leads to almost incessant litigation. 1892 *Scot. Leader* 8 Jan. 2 The borrowings still appear on the credit side.

**Credit** (kredit), *v.* Also 6 *credyte, -itt, 6-7 credite.* [f. *CREDIT sb.*: cf. mod. F. *crediter* (not in Cotgr. 1611, in Savary 1723). The vb. may however have been formed, without the intervention of the sb., directly on L. *credit*-ppl. stem of *credere* to believe, as the Eng. repr. of the latter; it was app. so treated in 16-17th c.]

1. *trans.* To give credit to, put faith in, believe, trust (a statement, person, or thing).

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse & Cod.*... graunt us all to learne, love, credyte and maynteyne hys truth. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 35 Credit not those... that talke that and this. 1622 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 171 That the fame of the accident might... be the better credited. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 356 They are... civil in peace, fierce in war; deceitful if too much credited. 1728 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 17 P. 2, I... am content to credit my senses. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 644 The report of William's death was... credited. 1875 *BYRCK Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 61 If we may credit Theophanes.

† b. *intr.* To give credit to *Obs.*

1557 *NORTH tr. Guevara's Diall Pr.* 216 b/2 Crediting... to such hie doctrine. 1655 *ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 180 If you will credit to a profession which my actions seem to contradict.

† 2. *trans. a.* To entrust (a person with a thing). 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. iii. (1588) 384 That he which is put in trust with the rest of the Records, should be credited with the custodie of the Commission. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 8 More then once I have bin credited with ten times the value of that at your hands. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 683 (R.) Whome your especiall trust and fauour hath credited and graced with this employment.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1823 VII. 397 If I can get some good family to credit me with a sister or a daughter... I will... marry.

† b. (a thing to a person). *Obs.*

1559 Scot in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. App. vii. 18 Continue in those things which thou hast learned, and which be credited unto thee. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 93 This office [Serjeant Major] was credited unto none. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiii. (1739) 126 That the smaller Free-holds should be of too high esteem to be credited to such Conveyances. 1660 GAUDIN in *Chr. Wordsworth Doc. Supplement* (1825) 24 It seems a good omen... that my concerns should be credited to see generous a breast.

† 3. a. To trust (a person with goods or money on the faith of future payment; to supply with goods on credit. *Obs.*

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 Strangers... used to credit and trust the poor inhabitants... which... had not redy money. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 No man will credit or trust a bankerowte. 1667 DUCLOS in *Newcastle Life of Duke* (1886) 98 My Lord... was credited by the citizens for as many goods as he was pleased to have. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 163 Persons, who... are industrious Men, and can be credited. 1754 SHEPHERD *Matrimony* (1766) I. 40 That ready Money from a Tobaccoist's Wife is equal to the Honour of crediting a Dutchess.

† b. To credit out: to lend or let out on credit.

1595 Marcellus *Ext.* 5 Not to credit out his wares to amie man. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 29 How faithfully... doth she [the earth] repay with usury that which was lent and credited out unto her!

† 4. To secure belief or credit for, to accredit.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. iv. Our next endeavor is... to credit that [report] With all the countenance we can. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 19 If a Writer endeavors, by delivering new... Observations or Experiments, to credit his Opinions.

5. To bring into credit, repute, or estimation; to reflect credit upon, do credit to. Now *rare* or *arch*.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 106, I call them forth to credit her. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 43 They seek... to credit their owne Colledge. 1623 MARRE tr. *Aleman's Gucman d'Alf.* I. 198 That my actions might credit my profession. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 242 Smatterers in science... neither instruct the company, nor credit themselves. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Lookers-on* No. 35 That sanctity of morals, under which the marriage state is sure to be credited and promoted. 1880 *World* 26 May, Some will burst into leaf, and credit the care and attention of the husbandman.

6. Book-keeping. To enter on or carry to the credit side of an account. *Const.* to credit an amount to a person, or a person with an amount.

1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 237 A wise Creditor will... presently upon the Receipt thereof, credit his account of Goods, and debit his account current for the Value. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706 2 The Ballance... has been duly credited to the Publick. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 An universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1868 HAMILTON & BALL *Book-keeping* (1886) 4 To enter on the Cr. side. [is called] to credit the account. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academy* Org. iv. 110 Of this nett income, a part... must be credited to our second division of the endowment fund, as an outlay on education. 1883 *Lancet* 11 Q. Bench Div. 565 Entries were made... crediting Stoney with 1630*l.* and Armitage with 800*l.*

7. fig. To credit (something) to a person, or a person with something: to give him credit for it, 'put it down to his account', ascribe it to him.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. The world which credits what is done is sold to all that might have been. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 159 Some excellent remarks were made on immortality, but mainly borrowed from and credited to Plato. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pot.* II. ii. (1881) 114 The famines of India (etc.)... can no more be credited to over-population than [etc.]. 1883 FROUD *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 27 To credit him with a desire to reform the Church.

Hence Credited *pph. a.*, Crediting *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxiv. 301 For the better crediting whereof, they... wrote their Letters. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 There is an act of faith, the crediting and believing faculty is stirred up. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (ed. 2) 153 That once credited promise, that 'they who have done well shall go into everlasting life'.

**Creditability.** *rare.* [f. next.] The quality of being creditable; a thing creditable; something that ought to be believed although not an article of faith.

1886 CARD. MANNING *Serm.* Feb. 13, in *Universe* 20 Feb. 2/1 But about those pious creditabilities, as they were called, he knew nothing.

**Creditable** (kre'dit'abl'), *a.* [f. CREDIT *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE. (No corresp. Fr. word.)]

† 1. Worthy to be believed; credible. *Obs.*

1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 102 'Neither it is creditable' (saith he) 'that all which are cast into hell should straightway go to heaven, therefore must we put a purgatory.' 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 43 Records farre more creditable then these. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) a, Persons, sufficiently creditable, and perfectly informed. 1760 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 8 The most distinct account I have had of it, was from a creditable person at Roxbury. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1860) 252 A church-yard, which at least a hundred creditable persons would swear was haunted.

† b. Comm. Worthy of receiving credit (commercially); having good credit. *Obs.*

1761 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* II. ii. 307 The creditable traders of any country. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 670 On receiving the security of creditable bankers for

the balance which the Nabob owed to the Company. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 108 Banks that were creditable a few days ago, have refused to redeem their paper in specie.

2. That brings credit or honour; that does one credit; reputable. Often implying a slighter degree of praise or excellence: Respectable (see c).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1660) 31 It is become a creditable thing, the badge and signature of a modern Wit, thus to be one of David's Fools, in saying, There is no God. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 89 Whatsoever is just, honest, and Creditable. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Did he not maintain an honest house... and keep a creditable board? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 62 Clive made a creditable use of his riches. 1884 *Lancet* 13 Q. Bench Div. 613 The father... was not... leading a creditable life.

b. That does credit to.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 231 Mr. Selby's splendid work on ornithology, so creditable to his zeal in the cause of Science. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 43 The places... were filled in a manner creditable to the government.

† c. Respectable, decent (a) in appearance or quality; b in social position or character. *Obs.*

1688 MIRGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., This suit of yours is a creditable Suit, *Cet Habit est honorable.* 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 352 A creditable Silk for my dear Mother. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* xiv. 224 This gentleman was born of creditable parents, who gave him a very good education. 1779 J. MOORE *Vice-Sag. Fr.* II. xcv. 426 A Frenchman in a creditable way of life. 1845 MRS. CAMERON *Proper Spirit in Household* Trans. I. ix. 7 To set a poor lad, like you, to teach creditable children. 1860 GOS. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. cv. 14 It was once my fortune to serve with two Russian midshipmen; very creditable lads they were.

**Creditableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Worthiness of being believed; credibility. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. x. 243 The Creditableness of this Hypothesis. 1688 *Disc. Addresses agst. Association* 13 Consider of the Quality and Creditableness of the Witnesses.

2. The quality or condition of being creditable or in good repute.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 117 The creditableness of an unchristian, impious life, so long as they may be allowed by the Christian name. 1667 *Deity Chr. Pity* ii. § 17, 213 The creditableness and repute of customary vices. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statism. Manu. Binger. Lit.* (1822) 364 The discovery that they could purchase the deencies and the creditableness of religion at so small an expenditure of faith.

**Creditably** (kre'dit'abl'), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. Creditably. *Obs.*

1748 SMOLETT *Rob. Rand.* (1812) I. 423, I am creditably informed of your incapacity.

2. In a reputable or creditable manner: † a. so as to be well thought of, with credit (*obs.*); b. in a praiseworthy manner, with credit to oneself.

1672 *Made's Wks.* Life 42 (R. Wherein the better sort think they... come off fair and creditably. a 1716 SCOTT *J.*

Rather to neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service. 1844 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22 Nino sang very creditably.

† **Credite** (-ee). *Obs. rare.* [app. a law-French *crédité*, correlative to *créditeur*, -or.] One who is credited; one to whom something is entrusted or sold on credit.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 To credit and truste the poore inhabitants... unto such time the said credites... might make clothes of the said wolle.

**Creditive** kre'ditiv', *a. rare.* [f. L. *crédit-* ppl. stem of *crédere* to believe + -IVE.]

a. Having the attribute of believing. b. Of the nature of belief or intellectual assent.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 498 Simple human reason is not the creditive subject. 1868 BRUSHFIELD *Norm. Living Subj.* 58 This faith... is no mere creditive assent or conviction.

**Creditless**, *a. rare.* [f. CREDIT *sb.* + -LESS.]

Destitute of credit. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 198 To make themselves useless and creditless by wholly withdrawing from public affairs. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* VI. 492 Every department... moneyless and creditless.

**Creditor** kre'dit'ar. Also 5-6 *credytour*, 6-or, 5-7 *credittour*. [In 15th c. *credittour*, a. Anglo-Fr. *credittour* = OF. *credittour*, *credettour* (early 14th c. in Godef.). The OF. word had become *obs.* in 16-17th c., but it reappeared in Savary *Dict. du Comm.* 1723, and was admitted by the Academy in 1878.]

1. One who gives credit for money or goods; one to whom a debt is owing; correlative to *debtor*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntyls* (Roxb.) 158 Than ask I... wch of these two Detrouers the credytour was moste holdyn to. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 14 Make satisfaction to your creditours. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770 Now unthrifles riott and runne in debt... and byd their creditours go whistle. 1633 EARL MANSCH *Al. Mondo* (1636) 23 Though they cannot pay their creditours. 1799 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 He asked me who were our creditours; and where we found money to pay them. 1807 LYTTON *Pelham* I. i. 7 It will just pay off our most importunate creditours.

*attrib.* 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 68 England, it is said, being a creditor country, would always be paid in the cheaper metal.

Fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 21 There is a soule counts thee her Creditor, and with advantage meanes to pay thy loue. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 183 He hath more debtors in knowledge among the present Writers, then Creditors among the ancient Poets.

2. Book-keeping. Creditor (or Cr.) being written at the top of the right-hand or credit side of an

account (originally in personal accounts, in apposition with the name of the person whose account it is), is hence applied to that side of any account, or to what is entered there. Formerly with *pl.* = CREDIT *sb.* 12 b.)

1543 *title*, A profitable Treatyce... to learne... the keeping of the famous reconynge, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor, etc. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* CV. The left side... is Debitor, and the other Creditor. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 208 Place the Creditors upon the right-hand page, and all the Debtors on the left, the pages number'd by 1. 1. 2. 2 so as the Dr. and Cr. make but one folio upon either side. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xv. 131 Stock Dr. To cash of my father. 1800 Stock Cr. By house rent, at 5*ol.* per an. ... £500.

*attrib.* 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* CV, The Creditor syde of this your first lease, declareth in briefe sentences where the estate of your Chyst in money is bestowed. 1806 G. FISHER *Instructor* (ed. 29) 139 Cast up the Dr. and Cr. Sides of your Balance; and if they come out both alike, then are your Accounts well kept.

† 3. One who becomes surety for a person or thing. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *creditor* in sense of 'curator', and CREANCER 2.]

a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 176. Symeon. Alle hey! my kyndely comfort! Anna. Alle hey! my manyndys creditour. 1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxxiv. (R.). Frende, appease yourself, thou shalt be well payed or this day be ended; kepe the nere me, I shall be thy credytour.

† 4. One who credits or believes. *Obs. rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* III. lxxxiii, The easie creditours of novelties.

Hence **Creditorship.**

1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 10 Creditorship and debtorship are distinguished by some peculiarities.

**Creditress.** [f. CREDITOR + -RESS: cf. *actress*, etc.] A female creditor.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 209 Fortune is so farre from his Creditresse That she owes him much. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* III. i, You yet may, lady. Become my Creditress.

† **Creditrice.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. 16th c. F. *creditrice*, fem. of *crediteur* (legal).] = prec.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fv b, If [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

**Creditrix.** ? *Obs.* [a. L. *creditrīx*, fem. of *creditor* in Rom. Law.] = prec.

1611 COTGREVE, *Creanciere*, a creditrix; the woman that trusteth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 35 Yet durst she not demand payment, lest the creditrix should be made away, and so the debt satisfied. 1687 in Sir J. HAWKINS *Walton's Compl. Angler, Life of Cotton* p. xlviii, Granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal creditrix.

**Credle**, *obs.* Sc. f. CRADLE.

**Crednerite** (kre'dnerit). *Min.* [Named 1847 after Prof. Credner, who described it in *Jahrb. Min.* 1847.] A native oxide of manganese and copper, occurring in dark grey foliated masses.

1840 DANA *Min.* 460 *Crednerite*.

|| **Credo** (krē'do). [f. *credo* 'I believe'. Used similarly in Fr., It., Sp., Pg., Ger., etc.]

1. The first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, in Latin; hence in early times a common name for either of these Creeds; now used chiefly for local or historical colouring, or as the name of a musical setting of the Nicene Creed.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Pe salm pet heo alle [apostles] þus writen was ihaten Credo, efter þan forreste word of þe salm. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 And sigged Pater Noster & Credo. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 And sayde he wold teche hym his credo. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Priests*, After the gospel and Credo ended. 1590 PRESCOTT *Perru* II. 131 The Spaniards... muttered their credos for the salvation of his soul! 1891 W. B. ROBERTSON *Luther* 21 The old monk Staupitz explained to him the 'Credo'.

b. *gen.* A creed or formula of belief.

1597 J. STILL *Hymn agst. Sp. Armada* Roxb. Bal. VI. 378 We will not change owre Credo for Pope, nor boke, nor bell; And yf the Devil come him self, we'll bounce him back to hell. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 274 With his hypothesis and ultimate infallible credo. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 262 The formal lines of a theological doctrine or a systematic credo.

† 2. [transl. of a Spanish idiom 'en menos que un credo', etc.] The short space of time in which a man might say his Creed. *Obs.* Cf. PATERNOSTER.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 192 They were defeated in the space of two credoes. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 For the space of five or six Credoes nothing had been spoken (60 pp. 229, 268, etc.).

† **Credulence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CREDULENT: cf. -ENCE.] Easy belief; credulity.

1650 T. BAVLY *Herba Parietis* 42 Sullie not a princes name, By too much credulence to fame.

† **Credulency.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1809 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 338 My credulencie or thine inconstancie.

† **Credulous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *credul-us*, app. after words like *corpulent*, *fraudent*, from L.: see -LENT.] Easy of belief; credulous.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 339 A Wizard or Witch... Oracles of many too credulous women! 1602 *Ibid.* Epit. The King was too credulous, uncircumspect.

† **Credulist.** *Obs. rare.* A credulous person. 1708 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 53, I read the lumber of those doughty credulists.



**Credulitiveness.** *nonce-wd.* after phrenological names of faculties.

1819 McCulloch *Scotland* (1824) IV. 64 There is an Organ of Credulity or Credulitiveness which requires food.

**Credulity** (kr'di-liti). [Late ME. a. F. *credulité* (12th c. in Littré), or immed. ad. L. *credulitas*, n. of quality f. *credulus* CREDULOUS; see -ITY.]

†1. Belief, faith, credence; the quality of being a believer; readiness to believe. *Obs.*

1430-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 To jiffe feithe and credulite to the dictes of those men. 1533 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/1 The spirite of godd... woorketh in man the credulite and belief by which we... believe the church. a 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 176 Thomas his Absence and Incredulite hath bred more faith in us, then the credulite of them all. 1639 tr. *Du Bos's Compl. Woman* II. 64 The steddier in their credulity, may have some doubts. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. 214 We see, what motion the Scripture gives to the sun... according to the appearance of sense and of popular credulity.

2. Over-readiness to believe; disposition to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

This sense in early instances is only contextual, and was not implicitly present before the close of the 17th c.

1647 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 220 A... bayte, alluring our simplicitie and credulite. 1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 82, I had rather wrong my self by credulity, then others by unjust censures and suspitions. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 188 By his credulity to any tale that is told. 1665 GLANVILLE *Script. Sci.* xiii. 76 An ungrounded Credulity is cry'd up for faith. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 49 His ridiculous credulity in dreams, signs and prodigies. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xviii. 142 Credulity the child of goodnature. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* II. 260 A humbug, living on the credulity of the people.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of credulity.

1836 LYTON *Athena* (1837) II. 401 His very credulities have a philosophy of their own. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 266 The native home of all credulities and monstrosities.

**Credulous** (kre-di-lus), a. [f. L. *credulus* (f. *credula*) + -OUS.]

1. Ready or disposed to believe. (Now rare exc. as in 2.)

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Beinge over credulous to believe whatsoever is unadvisedly committid to writing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 69 If he be credulous, and trust my tale. 1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. 15 Not a curious head, but a credulous and plaine heart is accepted with God. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 364, I... advised him not to be too credulous of the Generals promises. 1839 LONGF. *Flowers* xv. With childlike credulous affection. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Geraint & Enid* 1723 Like simple noble natures, credulous Of what they long for, good in friend or foe.]

2. Over-ready to believe; apt to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 Bee not credulous... and light of beleefe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 46 Thus credulous Fooles are caught. 1807 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 Seven as arrant impostors as ever deluded the credulous world. 1791 COWPER *Lines* xvi. 1030 And with vain words the credulous beguiled. a 1866 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 111 An ignorant and therefore a credulous age. 1896 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iii. iv. 322 Well known to be of a credulous turn of mind.

b. *transf.* Of things, etc.: Characterized by or arising from credulity.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 323 That credulous Peace which the French Protestants made with Charles the Ninth. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 190 The credulous superstition of the people. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* II. 57 Credulous exaggerations.

†c. Believed too readily. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FL. *Faithf. Friends* IV. i. 'Twas he possessed me with your credulous death.

**Credulously** (kre-di-lu-sli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a credulous manner.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* Edw. IV. an. 1471 (R.), The city of York had too credulously believed King Edward's oath. 1701 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 91 Sectaries, who credulously received the fables of Ovid, and obstinately rejected the miracles of the Gospel. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Ench. Relig. Knowl.* 1236 Each may have received too credulously that statement which seemed to favor their own views.

**Credulousness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 60 The night furthered their credulousness. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 64 Whose sex hath bene famous ever for devotion and credulousness. a 1799 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Beyond all credulity is the credulousness of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb., He fell a victim to his own credulousness.

†**Cree, orie, v.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *crier* (OF. also *crier*), ad. L. *creare* to create.] To create.

a 1490-90 *Alexander* 3390 (Ashmole MS.) Ilka kyng suld him know crie (*Dubl. MS.* create) of be soile. *Ibid.* 4519 He 3oure nase & 3oure nebb & all of noyt crie. 1425 *Petit. Earl of Norfolk in Rolls Parl.* IV. 274/1 Yt liked to Kyng Rychard ye Seconde... to cree Thomas... into Duc of Norff.

**Cree** (krī), v.3 Chiefly dial. Also 7 *croy, crede, 9 creave, creove.* [The original form was app. *crete, creve*, a. F. *crever* to burst, split, in *faire crever le riz*, to cause rice to swell with boiling water or steam (Littré). For the reduction to *cree*, cf. Sc. *preve pree, leve lee*, etc. See also CREVE v.]

1. *trans.* To soften (grain) by boiling.

1600 MARKHAM *Farrer. Husb.* (1625) 135 Barley... may... be creyed, parcht, or boyled. 1655 *Queen's Closet Opened* 159

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(D.) Take rie and crede it as you do wheat for Furnity. 1674-91 RAY A. C. *Words* 18 To Cree Wheat or Barly, &c., to boil it soft. 1846 *Gard. Chron.* 237 To... pour boiling water on the malt would cause it to become solidified or creed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Creave*, or *Cree*, to pre-boil rice or wheat so as to soften it for cookery purposes... 'Creaving days', those in the country when creaved wheat is prepared to sell in the town for Christmas frumity. 1877-88 in *Holderness & Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cree*.

2. *intr.* To become soft or pulpy by soaking or boiling.

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* This rice is not good, I have boiled it for ten minutes, but it does not creave. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. The sown wheat is said to 'creave in the ground' when it swells and bursts from over wet weather, instead of shooting.

3. *trans.* To pound or crush into a soft mass. Hence *creeing-trough*, the 'knocking-trough' formerly used for pounding grain.

1822 BEWICK *Mew.* (1862) 13 To 'cree' them with a wooden 'mell', in a stone trough, till the tops of the whins were beaten to the consistency of soft, wet grass. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 256 The corn was crushed in the mill, or in the creeing-trough. 1886 *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* 300 A fine creeing-trough.

Hence *Cree* *pp.* a.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 31 On the Trent creed malt is a favourite roach-bait. 1890 *Lincoln Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/1 [He] secured a nice basket of roach with creed wheat.

**Creech, creach** (krīʃ), local. [Derivation unknown.] Local name of a kind of stony or gravelly soil: see *quots.*

1650 (see CRECHY below). 1798 *Young Ann. Agric.* XXXI. 201 Much creech lime from near Matlock. 1801 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 533 The soil is creach upon limestone. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 266 A good red deep loam with fragments of stone (locally [Lincolnshire] termed 'creech' land). *Ibid.* 267 The soil varies from clay to creech and sand; the creech making good arable land.

Hence *Creecy, creachy* a., of the nature of creech; gravelly.

1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. 3 Either Simple, as Clay, Mould, Moore, Grauell, Sande: Or Commixt, as Creachie, Chaulkie, Clayie, Sandie Earth. *Ibid.* xi. 35 Vetches are fruitfull in Creachie Countries. *Ibid.* i. 43 Best fitted with a glareous soyle, viz. dry, lean and creachy.

**Creed** (krīd), sb. Forms: 1 *creda*, 2-6 *crede*, 5-6 *Sc. creid* (e), 6-7 *creede*, 7- *creed*. [OE. *creda*, ad. L. *credo* I believe: see CREDO. (Cf. *Pogatscher Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 137.)]

1. A form of words setting forth authoritatively and concisely the general belief of the Christian Church, or those articles of belief which are regarded as essential; a brief summary of Christian doctrine: usually and properly applied to the three statements of belief known as the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds. (*The Creed*, without qualification, usually = the Apostles' Creed.)

a 1000 in Thorpe O. E. *Hom.* II. 596 Se lessa creda. *Ibid.* 274 Elc cristen man sceal after rihte cunnan his credan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 þe salm þe me clepeð crede. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 20 þus doð... iðe Crede et tis word 'natus ex Maria uirgine'. c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 8 Y can noht my Crede. c 1440 CANGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* Prol. 167 þis athanasius... 3ef it wer he þat made þe psalme qwech we clepe þe crede. 1483 CAXTON *Calo Cij.* The three credes the whyche our moder holy chirche singeth. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay To Rdr.* (1888) 5 Thay suld leir the chrisstine faith as it is content in the creid. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 495 The Scripture asserting no such thing... nor any of the Three Creeds. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 117 It had been the custom to repeat the creed. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Brit. War* III. 236 Atheism or blasphemy contrary to the doctrine of the three Creeds.

b. A repetition of the creed, as an act of devotion.

1425 Ord. *Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick London (1766) IV. 354, xv Pater Nosters, and thre credes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxvi, Before his beads Have marked ten aves and two credes.

c. More generally: A formula of religious belief; a confession of faith, esp. one held as authoritative and binding upon the members of a communion.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 124 That we should believe ever the more for a Creed, it cannot be expected. 1833 *Declar. of Faith*, &c. in *Congregational Year-Bk.*, Disallowing the utility of creeds and articles of religion as a bond of union. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 269 The Wittenberg reformers took, as basis of their creed, the Schwabach articles. 1884 R. W. DALE *Manual Congreg. Princ.* IV. iii. 186 Nor is it consistent with Congregational principles for a particular church to draw up a Creed and to require its acceptance by candidates for membership.

2. An accepted or professed system of religious belief; the faith of a community or an individual, esp. as expressed or capable of expression in a definite formula.

1562 N. WINGET tr. *Vincentius Lirinensis* Ded. Wks. 1890 II. 8 We and al wtheris professing our common crede. 1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* (1878) 194 This is my stedfast Creede, my faith, and all my trust. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* IV. 705 Nature is Christian. And bids dead matter aid us in our creed. 1827 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 257 Every man is better and worse than his creed. 1880 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* xxxii, The creed may be wrong, but the life may be true. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 229.

b. *transf.* A system of belief in general; a set of opinions on any subject, e.g. politics or science.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 51, I loue him not, nor feare him, there's my Creede. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 72 If the Sex cannot, much lesse can Conception be discerned, though it be part of the peoples Creed it may. 1733 LADY BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 175 As to your creed in politics, I will heartily subscribe to it. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 210 A declaration of your political creed. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 378 His favourite chemical creed. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 132 The cynical creed... of the market.

c. Belief, faith (in reference to a single fact).

*rare.* 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cvi, Her creed in her own innocence. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 340 note, It was the creed of the Greek... Church, that St. Catherine was a king's daughter.

3. *Comb.*, as *creed-bond*, *-bound* adj., *-maker*, *-making*, *-monger*, *-mongering*, *-subscription*.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 108 A kind of Creed-maker general. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 393 'Whatever some creed-makers mean By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene.' 1826 WHITTIER *Trinitas* xiii, Old pages, where (God give them rest!) The poor creed-mongers dreamed and guessed. 1879 G. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiii. 332 A shade of Creed-reciting belief. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 703 The Creed-making power in any creative sense is lost to the Church.

†**Creed**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *credere* to believe: after CREDO sb.] *trans.* (also *absol.*) To believe.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxxv. (1612) 313 Nor creeded be this Loue-Tale. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Sonn.* late *Prace* xxxvi. Wks. 598 One Ouer-Creeds, another Creeds too short. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 296 That part which is so creeded by the People. 1652 C. B. STAPLETON *Herodian* IV. 26 No humane worke they creed it is at all.

**Creed** *pa. pple.*: see CREE.

**Creed**, var. of GREED, duckweed.

1820 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 26 The pond in the corner, all green with 'creed' or duck-weed.

**Credal, credal** (krīdāl), a. [f. CREED sb. + -AL; often spelt with single *e* after L. *credo*: cf. CRED.] Pertaining to or characterized by a creed, or formula of religious belief.

1879 *Public Opinion* 12 July 43 Credal religion is no safeguard against individual grossness of character. 1888 *Athenaeum* 15 Sept. 349 Expositors impregnated with credal theology.

**Cred'dful**, a. *nonce-wd.* [cf. next.] Having or characterized by a creed.

1868 *Land. Rev.* 15 Aug. 105/1 All faithful souls... born under whatever cred'dful or creedless star.

**Credless** (krīdlēs), a. [f. CREED sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of a creed.

1807 MOORE *Alkiph.* i. (1839) 8 None of all our credless school. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 12/1 True Christianity is credless, and aims at nothing but a right life.

Hence **Credlessness**.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 531 Catholicism, Protestantism, and credlessness, which he calls Philosophy. 1897 *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 645/2 [This] shows what may come of credlessness.

**Creed'sman**, *rare.* An adherent of a creed, or of the same creed.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 352 His neighbours and fellow-creedsman. 1897 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 180 Who live on the charity of their creedsman in Europe.

**Creeing-trough**: see CREE.

**Creek** (krīk), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 4 *krike*, 4-5 *cryke*, (*kryk*), 6-7 *crike*; β. 4-6 *oreke*, (6 *oreke*, *orieque*), 6-7 *oreke*, 7 *oreak*, *oreick*, 6- *oreek*; γ. 6- *orick*. [Three types of this are found, viz. (1) *crike*, *cryke* (i), usual in ME., (2) *oreke*, rare in ME. (see sense 7), but common in the 16th c. (whence the current *creek*), and (3) *crick*, only since 16th c. The first corresponds to F. *crique* (14th c. in Littré); the second to earlier Du. *krike* (Kilian), mod. Du. *kreek* creek, bay, and to med. (Anglo) L. *creca* (sometimes *crecca*) creek. The form *crick* resembles Sw. dial. *krik* bend, nook, corner, creek, cove (Rietz), and Icel. *kriki* crack, nook (*handarkriki* armpit), but is prob. an Eng. shortening of *crique*, *crike*. In many parts of U.S. *crick* is the common pronunciation of *creek* in the sense 'stream'. The earlier history is not known, but the word (in French also) is generally supposed to be Germanic. In sense 4 the word appears to be related to *crack*; in 6 and 7 there appears to be association with CROOK.

A corresponding double form is seen in *pike*, *peak*, F. *pic*. It has been conjectured that the word is preserved in the OE. proper names *Crecanford*, *Cresanford*, *Cresanford*, *Crayford* (in Kent), and *Crecanfeld*, *Crisfeld*, *Flor. Cricklade*, *Cricklade* (in Wilts); the former is impossible; in the latter *crecca* could not be the origin of either *crike* or *oreke*, though some connexion is possible, if there were any reason to suppose that the meaning suits.]

1. A narrow recess or inlet in the coast-line of the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river; an armlet of the sea which runs inland in a comparatively narrow channel and offers facilities for harbouring and unloading smaller ships.

(The first quot. may be of more general meaning.)

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2947 In euerle welle, in euerle crike [*printed trike*] Men funden blod al witterlike. c 1300 *Have.* 140

lok 708 Hise ship. He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, pat it ne doute d'ond ne krike. *c1386 CHAUCER Prolog. 409* He knew . . . every cryke in Britaigne and in Spayne. *c1440 Promp. Part. 103* Cryke of watyr, *scatena. 1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 1* Dwellers next vnto the streame of Seuerne, and vnto the crikes and pilles of y<sup>e</sup> same from Kingrod vaward toward the City and Towne of Gloucester. *1666 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Vng. Seamen 17* A channell, a bay, a rode. . . a crike, a riuer.

*B. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 1 § 1* The Frenchemen . . . knowe . . . every haven and Creke within the sayde Countie. *1571 HAMMER Chron. Irel. (1633) 155* The ship was by foule weather driven into a creick. *1622 CALLIS Stat. Seueris (1647) 38* Creek of the sea is an Inlet of sea cornered into the main Land, shooting with a narrow passage into some Angle of the Land, and therein stretching it self more then ordinary into the Land. *1694 SMITH & WALFORD Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1711) 39* A Creek two miles long, which is dry at Low Water, and not more than thirty foot broad. *1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 187/2 (Faversham)* The creek or arm of the Swale on which the town stands is navigable for vessels of 150 tons. *1846 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) 1. 57* A long narrow saltwater creek, communicating with the sea at Portland Road.

*y. 1288 N. Lichefield tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind. 64 a*, Foys placed in every Baye or Kriketo to set upon him.

*b.* A small port or harbour; an inlet within the limits of a haven or port. *c.* In the Customs administration of Great Britain, an inlet, etc., not of sufficient importance to be a separate Customs station, but included within the jurisdiction of another port station.

*a.* *1478 BOTONER Itin. (Nasmith 1778) 125* Pertinentes ad havyn de Falmouth sunt 147 portus et crykes.

*B. 1486 Cless of Oxford in Four C. Eng. Lett. 7* That such wetche . . . be used and hadde in the poorte, and creeks. *1588 Act 1 Eliz. c. 11 § 1* Conveying . . . their Wares . . . out of Creekes and Places where no Customer ys resident. *1642 MILTON Apol. Smect. (1851) 298* He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlode the foolish frigate of his unseasonable authorities. *1789 Ann. Reg. 133* A Creek in the language of the Customs, is a place included within the limits either of a head or member-port; as set out by the commissions of the Court of Exchequer; and at which officers competent to transact the coast business are stationed by order of the Board of Customs. *1863 P. BARRY Dockyard Econ. 211* Between the fourth and fifth slip there is a dock inlet or creek, which might at any time be enlarged into a dry dock or basin for ships of the largest class. *1876 Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36 § 11* Customs Laws Consolidation. The pre-existing limits of any port, sub-port, haven, creek, or legal quay.

*y. 1628 Digby Voy. Medit. 47* Besides the port is but a little creek.

*d.* Applied to any similar opening on the shore of a lake.

*1810 SCOTT Lady of L. i. xiv.* Loch-Katrine . . . In all her length extended lay, With promontory, creek, and bay.

*2.* As part of a river or river-system.

*a.* An inlet or short arm of a river, such as runs up into the widened mouth of a ditch or small stream, or fills any short ravine or cutting that joins the river. (This is merely an occasional extension of sense 1.)

*1577 (see 8). 1653 WALTON Angler 147* A He and a She Pike will usually go together out of a River into some ditch or creek. *1671 MILTON P. R. II. 25* On the bank of Jordan, by a creek, Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 151* The otter has two different methods of fishing; the one . . . by pursuing [its prey] into some little creek, and seizing it there. *1814 D. H. O'BRIAN Narr. Escape 109* On the banks of the Rhine . . . I perceived a small Punt hauled into a creek. *1822 MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal I. vi. 151* He knew every tributary, creek, and eyot.

*b.* In U.S. and British Colonies: A branch of a main river, a tributary river; a rivulet, brook, small stream, or run.

Probably the name was originally given by the explorers of a river to the various inlets or arms observed to run out of it, and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at a later period these 'creeks' were explored, they were often found to be tributaries of great length; but they retained the designation originally given, and 'creek' thus received an application entirely unknown in Great Britain.

*1674 Pennsylv. Archives I. 34* On the East-side of a Small Creeke or gutt on this side the Single-tree. *1748 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass. I. 132* Called Ten Shilling Creek, but not properly, it being a Branch of the great River. *1748 WASHINGTON Jnl. 25 Mar.* Left Cresaps and went up to y<sup>e</sup> mouth of Patersons Creek [a tributary of the Potomac]. *1836 Backwoods of Canada 64* Besides numerous small streams, here called creeks, two considerable rivers. . . find an outlet. *1879 D. M. WALLACE Australas. II. 25* The drainage of the interior is effected by numerous creeks and water-courses which only run after periods of rain. *c1848* in H. WATTERSON *Oddities S. Life & Char. (1883) 69* 'You see that krick swamp?' asked Suggs.

*3. transf.* *a.* *1635 N. CARPENTER Geog. Del. II. vi. 87* The Adriatic Sea in the inmost creeke neere Venice swells neere foure foote in height. *1652 NEEDHAM Selden's Mare Cl. 333* Jersey, and Garmesey . . . situated within that Creek of Sea which is made by the shore of Bretaign on the one side, and that of Normandie on the other.

*b.* A narrow corner of land running out from the main area; a narrow plain or recess running in between mountains. Cf. Cove.

*1649 BLITH Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) 56* Certain Creeks or corners of Land running into the up-lands. *1669 WORLIDGE Syst. Agric. XI. § 3 (1681) 233* To How the several Creeks,

Corners, and Patches of your Land. *1896 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. II. (1858) 136* The plains which run into the mountains are the creeks into which they [the Bedouins] naturally penetrate.

*II. + 4.* A cleft in the face of a rock, etc.; a crack, fissure, chink, crevice, cranny. *Obs.*

*a.* *1375 BARBOUR Bruce x. 602* Thai clam into the crykis swa, Quhill half the craggis thai clummin had. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius 43* A kryk in to a crage he hade, & bare his dwelling has he mad.

*B. y. LEVINS Manlyp. 54* A creke, crick, fissura. *Ibid.* 120 A crick, rima. *1635 BRATHWAIT Arcad. Pr. 179* To wals and portels would he lay his eare, Through creeks and crannies too, that he might hear. . . desir'd applause.

*5.* A narrow or winding passage penetrating the interior of any place and passing out of sight; an out-of-the-way corner. To seek creeks: to seek a hiding-place. *Obs. or dial.*

*1573 TUSSEY Husb. (1878) 108* Tom Piper hath houen and pulled vp cheekes, If cheese be so houen, make Cisse to seeke creekes. *1590 T. WATSON Centurie of Love xcv. (Arb.) 131* A Labyrinth is a place made full of turnings and creekes. *1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. IV. ii. 38* One that countermands The passages of allies, creekes and narrow lands. *1609 CHAPMAN Juvenal v. 15* Is no creek wold?

*1681 COTTON Wond. Peak 52* The Cave. . . stretching itself . . . As if past these blind Creeks we now were come into the . . . Mountains Womb. *1750 GRAY Poems, Long Story 62* Each hole and cupboard they explore, Each creek and cranny of his chamber. *1808-25 JAMIESON s. v. Crykes*, 'Creeks and corners' is still a common phrase. *1878 MAS. H. Wood Pomeroy Ab. (ed. 3) 112* We . . . looked in every crick and corner for it. *1883 G. ALLEN in Colin Clout's Calendar 65* To fill up all the cricks and corners between other plants.

*b. fig.* A nook, a hidden or secret corner.

*1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 341* And so must sounde doctrine keepe all the faithfull . . . in their duetie and quiet concord, without creeke or creauise. *1597 FLEMING Contm. Holinshed III. 12/61* Thoroughlie view the hidden and couered creeks of our minds! *1614 J. DAY Day's Festivals (1615) 261* There is not a creeke or crany in the World, but withes it bee fraught with it. *c1620 Z. BOYD Zion's Flowers (1855) 91* The crooked creeks Within my heart. *1715 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. I. 249* Jesuitical Creeks and Corners of Superstitious Romanism.

*+ c.* Applied to the two cavities of the heart.

*1621-51 BURTON Anat. Mel. I. i. 1. iii.* The Ventricles, Caudes, Kells, Tunicles, Creeks, and parts of it. *Ibid. I. i. 1. iv.* This heart, though it be one sole member, yet it may be divided into two creeks right and left.

*+ 6.* A turn, a winding, as of a river or crooked way. *Also fig. Obs.*

*1552 DAVIES Immort. Soul xv. 4* As Streams, which with their winding Banks do play, Stopp'd by their Creeks, run softly thro' the Plain. *1556 - Orchestra, I love Meander's path. . . Such winding slights, such turns and cricks he hath, Such creeks, such wrenches, and such dalliance. c1653 England's Alarm in R. Bell Collect. Anc. Songs 1857* Painted harlots which they often meet At every creek and corner of the street. *1671 FLAVEL Fount. of Life vii. 20* In every Creek and turning of your lives. *c1680 CHARNOCK Attrib. God (1834) I. 648* He hath a prospect of every little creek in any design.

*+ 7. fig.* A crooked device; a trick, artifice, contrivance. *Obs.*

The early date of this sense makes its history and position doubtful.

*c1386 CHAUCER Reeve's T. 131* (Ellesmere MS.) They were nat no man may hem bigile. The moore queynte creekes [so 4 MSS.; *Harl. knakkes*] that they make The moore wol I stele. *a1666 W. SALUTER in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxvi.* 6 Without those slights, or creeks of carnal policy, for which men are in the world esteemed wise.

*III. 8. attrib. and Comb., as creek-hole, -side.*

*1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. IV. (1586) 173* In the banks and sides of these Ponds, you must have Bushes and Creeke holes, for the Fish to hide them in from the heate of the Sunne. *1748 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass. I. 145* The Pieces of Swamp between this Channel and the Creek-head. *1809 K. CORNWALLIS New World I. 111* A creek-bed ran parallel with the road. *1879 WHITTIER St. John xvii.* From island and creek-side Her fishers shall throng.

Hence *Creekward a.*, towards a creek.

*1807 C. C. ASBOTT Waste-Land Wand. III. 85* Kept a creekward course until out of sight.

*Creek, sb. 2. Obs. exc. Sc.* [Corresponds to early mod. Du. *kriekke* (also *kriekelinghe* 'aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinus splendor, crepusculum', Kilian), Du. *het krieken van den dag*, LG. (Bremen) *de krik van dage*, EFr. *'t krikken fan de dag*, the creek of day; f. earlier Du. *krieken, kriekelen* (Kilian), mod. Du. *krieken*, EFr. *krieken, krieken, kricken* to break or burst through as the day-light. See also GREKING, and SCRAAK, SKREIGH, SKRIKE.

Franch thinks the Du. word connected with the echoic root of *Da. krekkel* cricket, the notion of a creaking sound passing into that of sudden breaking, as in *crack*: see also Doornkaat *Koolman Ostfries. Wkh.*

The break (of day); dawn.

*1567 TURBURY Eglogs III. 251 (T.)* He wak'd at creek of day. *1710 RUDIMAN Gloss. Douglas' Aeneis s. v. Greking, Scot. dicimus* Creek of day. *1723 RAMSAY Fair Assembly xxiv.* Soon as the morning creek Has usher'd in the day. *1768 ROSS Helenore 46 An'* ilka morning by the creek [later ed. creek] of day They're set to work.

*+ Creek, v. Obs. [f. Creek sb. 1.]*

*1. intr.* To run (up) as a creek or tidal inlet; to form a creek.

*1538 LELAND Itin. III. 27* Trure Creeke is next, and goith up a 2 miles creaking up from the principal streame, and creeketh within halfe a mile of Trure. *Ibid. III. 34* From

Lantiant Pille to Blougham Pille or Creke nere a mile, it creeketh up but a litle.

*2.* To bend, turn, wind. Hence *Creek'ing* *vbl. sb.*, a bend, turn.

*1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. I. 312* Arun. . . with sundry creekings . . . holdeth on his course to the sea. *Ibid. 451* The salt water so creeketh about it [a town] that it almost insulateth it.

*Creek, (v. obs. f. CREEK, CRICK sb. 1.)*

*Creek'let.* [See -LET.] A little creek.

*1577 HARRISON Descr. Brit. I. xii.* In *Holmshed* 63 Another mile yet down, is an other little creeklet.

*Creeky* (*kri'ki*, *a.* [f. CREEK sb. 1. + -Y.]

Characterized by, or full of creeks.

*1569 Theat. Worldlings, Vis. Bellay vii.* He shed a water, whose outgushing streame Ran flowing all along the creekie shore [1592 SPENSER Vis. Bellay ix, The creekie shore]. *1612 DRAVTON Poly-ob. III. Notes 51* Willibourne . . . with her creekey passage, crossing to Wilton. *Ibid. xvii.* Notes 568 The Channell not being over creeky.

*Creel* (*kri'l*), *sb. 1* Forms: 5-6 *crele*, *creill* (e), 5 *crelle*, 6 *creil*, *krele*, *kreil*, 7 *creele*, (8 *crail*), 8- *creol*. [Originally northern, and chiefly Scotch; etymology uncertain.

The Old *criel* chest, coffer, has been compared: but the vowel of *creel* appears to be not *i*, but *e* or *ei*, *ai*. OF. *greille*:—*L. craticula* fine hurdle-work, may have had a variant *\*creille*.)

*1.* A large wicker basket; formerly applied to the large deep baskets, coupled in pairs across the backs of horses, for the transport of goods; now applied to a basket used for the transport of fish and borne upon the back, to a potato-basket, and the like.

*c1425 WYNTOUN Cron. VII. xxxviii.* 51 A payr of Coil Creilis. *c1440 Promp. Part. 101* *Creille*, basket or lepe, *cartallus, sporta*. *c1475 Rawf Collyear 367* He kest twa Creillis on ane Capill, with Coillis aneew. *1508 DUNBAR Flying w. Kenedie 229* Cager aviris castis bayth coillis and creilis. *1590 ROLLAND Cr. Venus III. 595* 3e him hang our 3our wallis in a creill. *1594 Wills & Int. N. C. (Surtees) 224* A basket and iij kreles. *1610 HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God 251* There was also the Vane which is otherwise called the Creele. *c1730 BURT Lett. N. Scott. (1818) I. 330* The horse laden with creels, or small panniers. *1806 Gazetteer Scot. (ed. 2) 194* Fishermen, whose wives carry the fish in wicker-baskets, or creels to Edinburgh. *1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING Gloss. (E. D. S.)*, *Creel*, two semi-circular wicker baskets joined by cords which admit of their closing to hold hay. A man having the creel strapped over his shoulders, conveys provender to sheep. *1860 G. H. K. Vac. Tour 121* When the father of the last Lord Reay . . . changed his residence . . . his son was put into a creel on one side of a pony, and counterbalanced by his younger brother, the admiral, in another. *1869-70* in Dial. Glossaries of Cumberland, Lonsdale, Scaledale, Whithy, Holderness, N. W. Linc. *1884 Q. VICTORIA More Leaves 206* An old fishwife, with her creel on her back.

*b.* A modern term for an angler's fishing-basket.

*1844 Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. 4* Ere the Creel was half stocked. *1874 C. S. KEENE Let. in Life (1892) 159* I hope you had a good time with rod and creel. *1884 W. C. SMITH Kildrostan I. i. 227* It is not every fish you hook that comes to the creel.

*2.* A contrivance made of wickerwork used as a trap for catching fish, lobsters, etc.

*1457 Sc. Acts Jas. II. (1597) § 87* That na man in smolt time set veschelles, creilles, weires, or ony other ingine to let the smoltes to goe to the Sea. *1532-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 7* No person shal take in any lepe, hine, crele, *fier*, or any other engine . . . the yonge *frie*, of any kinde of salmon. *1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. p. xxxiv.* The peple makis ane lang mand, narrow halsit, and wyid mouthit . . . als one as the see ebbis, the fische ar tane dry in the creilis. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 42* Nocht sa mekle fische thay with nettis, as with skeps, or long kreilis win with wickers in the form of a hope. *1750 BINNELL Descr. Thames 111* With any Nets, Trammel, Keep, Wore, Creel, or other Device. *1775 ADAIR Amer. Ind. 403* Catching fish in long crails, made with canes and hickory splinters, tapering to a point.

*3.* To coup the creeks: in various fig. uses; to fall or tumble over; to tumble heels over head, to die' (Jamieson); to meet with a mishap. In a creel: in a state of temporary mental aberration.

*1715 RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr. II. xvii.* When he was strute twa sturdy chieils . . . Held up frae cowping o' the creels The liquid logic scholar. *1765 BURNS To William Simpson III.* My senses wad be in a creel, Should I but dare a hope to speel, Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield. *1816 SCOTT Old Mort. vi.* 'The laddie's in a creel!' exclaimed his uncle. *1818 - Rob Roy xx.* If folk . . . wad needs be couping the creels over through-stanes. *a1835 HOGG Tales & Sk. III. 206* If you should . . . coup the creels just now . . . it would be out of the power of man to get you to a Christian burial. *1871 C. GIBSON Lack of Gold xvii.* 'The lassie's head's in a creel,' cried Susan.

*4. attrib. and Comb., as creel-hawking, -pig; creel-like adv.; creel-house, a house or hut with the walls made of wickerwork covered with clay; creel-man, a man who transports goods in creels.*

*1865 J. G. BERTRAM Harvest of Sea (1873) 310* The system . . . followed by the fishwives in the old days of 'creel-hawking. *1876 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, 'Creel-house, a wicker hut with a sodded roof. *1878 MACINTOSH Hist. Civilis. Scot. I. Intro.* 134 Till recently creel houses were used in some parts of the Highlands. *1898-9* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils (1868) 66* He . . . creel lyke lives in the fyre of contention. *1883 J. BEATH Bishopshire Lilts 14* Strideleags on the 'creelman's ass. *1880 Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 'Creel-pig, a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

**Creel** (krīl), *sb.* [Perh. the same word as preceding; but evidence is wanting.]

1. A framework, varying in form according to its purpose (see quot.). (Cf. CRATCH, 4.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 222 The feet of the sheep being bound, it is laid upon a bier—provincially, a 'creel'. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Creel*, a kind of bier, used for slaughtering and salting sheep upon. 1821 J. HUNTER *MS. Gloss.* in *Addy Sheffield Gloss.*, *Creel*, a light frame-work placed overhead in the kitchen or other room of an ordinary farmhouse, on which outcakes are placed. [So 1883 in *Huddersf. Gloss.*] 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Creel*, a barred stool on which sheep are salved and clipped, pigs are killed, etc. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Creel*, a plate-rack, a food-rack for sheep; a butcher's hand-barrow. 1877 N. W. *Lin. Gloss.*, *Creel*, a wooden rack in which plates are put to dry. A frame in which glaziers carry glass.

2. *Spinning*. A frame for holding the paying-off bobbins in the process of converting the 'sliver' into 'roving', or the latter into yarn. Hence also *creel-frame*.

1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 225 The roller-pair... receives the fine rovings from bobbins placed on skewers or upright pins in the creel behind. 1851 *Art. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. vii\* 1 The bobbins... are placed in a wooden frame called a 'creel', so that they will revolve. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 The rove creels... stand about six or seven feet high.

b. (See quot.) *north. dial.*

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Creel*, a frame to wind yarn upon.

**Creel** (krīl), *v.* [f. CREEL *sb.* 1.]

1. *Sc.* To put into a creel; also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ProL 32 Men sayis thow briddillit Aristotle as ane hors, And crelit wp the flour of poetry. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Creel*, to put into a basket... 'He's no gude to creel eggs wi', i.e. not easy, or safe, to deal with.

2. *Angling*. To get (a fish) into the basket; to succeed in catching. Cf. 'to bag game'.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. v.* I creelied him, and tried again. 1892 *Field* 18 June 922/3 My friend... creelied nearly twice as many trout.

3. *Sc.* In certain marriage customs: To make (a newly married man) go through some ceremony with a creel; *esp.* to make him carry a creel filled with stones, till his wife releases him. Cf. Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 55.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 80 The second day after the Marriage a Creeling, as it is called, takes place. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Berwicksh.* 59 All the men who have been married within the last 12 months are creelied. *Ibid.* 263 An ancient... local usage called creeling is still kept up here. 1890 *Glasgow Times* 3 Nov. 3/4 A miner... having got married... his fellow-colliers... went through the process of creeling him.

**Creeler** (krīlɛr), [f. CREEL *sb.* 2 + *ER* 1.] A young person who attends to the creel of a spinning machine.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 32 A minder and a creeler engaged in manufacturing with a self-acting mule. 1882 *Manchester Guardian* 19 May. The relationship between spinners and their creelers and piecers.

**Creelful**. As much as fills a creel.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii. A creelful of coals. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mountain & Mere* xviii. 157 The creelfuls of trout I have caught.

**Creem** (krīm), *v. dial.* Also *cream*, *crim*. [Of obscure etymology: possibly two or even three distinct words are here included. The various senses belong to distinct parts of England.]

The variant *crim* has suggested identity with OE. *crimman* to squeeze, press (cf. sense 2); but the evidence does not show that *crim* is the earlier form, rather the contrary; and it is not easy to see how *creem* with its long vowel could arise from the ablaut series *krīm*, *kram*, *krum*.

1. *trans.* To put, place, or deposit secretly or surreptitiously. (*northen.*)

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 12 *Creem it into my hand*: Put it in silyly or secretly. *Chesh.* a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Creem*, *Creeme*, to slip or slide anything into another's hand. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Vicar Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 53, I creem Nip near on then o Lunshun. 1807 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Creem*, to hide. 'Creem it up', put it out of sight, hide it in your dress or pocket... It is a rare word, and rapidly becoming obsolete.

2. To squeeze; to hug. (*Devon and Cornw.*)

1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 326 The has a creem'd ma Yearms and a most host ma neck. 1864 CAPRIN *Devon Provinc.* He creemed my hand. 1880 W. *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Creem*, to squeeze, to mash... To hug in wrestling. 1880 E. *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Creem*, to squeeze.

3. *intr.* To shiver. *trans.* To cause to shiver, to chill. Hence *Creemed ppl.* a, chilled and shivering. (*south-western.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL *Crim*, to shiver. *I. Wight.* 1880 E. *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Creem*... is metaphorically used to describe that sensation of rigor or creeping of the flesh, known as goose flesh, *cutis asperina*. 'Creemed wi' the cold'. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adm. & Eve* iv. 44 Do 'ee go near to the fire... you looks all creemed with the cold, and as wisht as can be. 1888 W. *Somerset Wordbk.*, *Creamy*... to shiver, to shudder.

**Creem**, *sb. dial.* [f. *prec.*] A shiver proceeding from cold, indisposition, etc.

1847-78 HALLIWELL *Creem*, a cold shivering. *Somerset.* 1880 W. *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Creem*, *Crim*, a shiver; a creeping of the flesh. 'I feelled a crim coom o'er me'. 1888 W. *Somerset Wordbk.*, *Creem*, a shiver... a shivering state.

Hence *Creemy a. dial.*, shivering, shuddering.

**Creem**, *obs. f. CREAM sb.* 2

**Green**, *obs. form of CREEN.* On the green: ready to turn either way on receiving an impulse.

1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 234 [To] decide the future turn of things, which are at this moment on the green. *Ibid.* 236 Stopping the movement in the Eastern States, which were on the green.

**Creengle**, *obs. f. CRINGLE.*

**Creep** (krēp), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **crept** (krept). Forms: see below. [A common Teutonic strong vb.: OE. *criopan* = OS. *criopan*, OFris. *kriapa* (Nfris. *krepēn*, Satl. *kriofe*, ON. *kriupa* (Sw. *krypa*, Da. *krybe* :—OTeut. \**kreupan*). As with some other verbs of the same class (cf. Bow, Brook, Lout), the present has in some of the langs. *sl* for *eu*, as OLG. *kripan*, MDu. *cripen*, Du. *kruipen*, MLG. LG. and Efris. *kripen*, MG. *kripen*, *kraufen*. In OHG. replaced by *chriophhan*, MHG. and mod. Ger. *kriechen*, repr. a type *kreukan*, the relation of which to *creupan* is uncertain.]

The OTeut. conjugation was, pres. *kreupan*, pa. t. *kraup*, pl. *krupun*, pa. pple. *krupan*; whence OE. pres. *criopan* (3rd sing. *crepp*), pa. t. *criap*, pl. *crupun*, pa. pple. *cropen*. The OE. pres. *criopan*, ME. *cripen* (close *e*), has regularly given the modern *creep*; occasional ME. instances of *crope* are app. errors. The pa. t. sing. *criap* regularly gave ME. *crēp* (open *e*), spelt also *crepe*, *crepē*, which was in general use to the 15th c., and survives with short vowel in the dialectal *crep*. The plural *crupun*, *crupen*, became in the 13th c. *cropen*, *crope*, after the pa. pple.; and this passed also into the sing. as *crope*, the prevailing type of the tense to the 16th c., after which it gradually dropped out of literary use, though still widely used in English and U.S. dialects. In the northern dial., the form adopted in the 13th c. was *crap* (after the pa. t. of other classes), which is still Scotch. But already before 1400, weak forms *creep-ed* and *creep-t*, began to take the place of all these, the second of which has since 16th c. gradually attained to be the standard form, leaving *crep*, *crope*, *crup*, *crap*, as only dialectal. The pa. pple. *cropen* continued till the 17th c. in literary use, and to the 19th c. in the northern dial. where the vowel is still short *croppen*, *cruppen*; in the south it became in 13th c. *crope*, also literary Eng. to the 18th c.; but a weak form *crepid*, *creeped* began to appear in the 14th c., and in the form *crept*, identical with the pa. t., has been the dominant form since the 16th c.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Pres. tense*. 1 *criopan*, *criopan*, (*cripan*), 1-3 3rd sing. *criep(e)*; 2-4 *croope(n)*, (*kroope(n)*); 2-6 *crope(n)*, (3-6 *crope*, 4 *crope*); 4-5 *krope*, 4-7 *croope*, (6 *croape*), 7- *creep*, (*Sc.* 5- *criep*). c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (2.) 170 *Repo* ic croope. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Hwa creoped þer-in? c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þe neddre... creped... þureh nerewe hole. a 1250 *Out & Night*. 819 Þe fox can crepe (v.r. *crope*) bi þe heie. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 107 in E. E. P. (1862) 73 Makede hire redi to kreoepen in. 1303 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 475 *Arys...* and creop on knees to þe croys. 1403 *Cath. Angl.* 81 To Crepe, *reper*. 1570 *LEVIN'S Maniþ.* 70 To creepe, *reper*. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 137 Why creape you on the ground? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 950 And swims or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies.

2. *Past tense*. a. *sing.* 1-3 *crēap*, 3 (*creop*). 3-5 *crope*, *crope*, 4-5 *creep(e)*, 9 *dial. crep*; pl. 1 *crupun*, 2-3 *crupen*.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 394 (Bosw.) Heo creap betwux ðam mannun. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1083 Sume crupen under. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 908 [He] com ant creap in ure. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2924 Ðor crep a dragun. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1009 Þer crep oute an addre. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 306 She crepeþ (v.r. (MSS. 1435-75) *creep*, *crep*, *crepte*) in to the clerk. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crep*, pt. and p.p., *crept*.

b. *pl.* 3-4 *cropen*, 3- *crope*; *sing.* 4 *crope*, *crope*, 5- *crope* (*sing. & pl.* 6 *croape*, *dial.* 7-9 *crope*, 9 *crope*).

c 1275 *LAY.* 18472 Somme hii crope [c 1205 *crupen*] to þan wode. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 170/217 Heo... cropen al-so ase amene al aboute. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2303 (Cott.) Þaa wigurs crouþ þe wailau in. c 1400 *Avow. Arth.* lxxv. The caytef crope in-to a tunne. 1535 COVERDALE *Sam.* xiii. 6 They crope in-to a caues and dennes. 1578 R. H. tr. *Lanternus' Ghostes* (1596) 207 Divers errors croape into the Church. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 14 Before the Kirk-buriall crope in. 1678 SIK C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 160 He crope quietly on again. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. iii. § 144 (1740) 217 Another Witness crope out against the Lord Stafford. 1831 *LANDOR Fra Rupert* Wks. 1846 II. 577 His dog soon crope betwixt us. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Crope*, preterit and past participle of *crep*, is common among the negroes and poorer whites.

γ. *north.* 3-9 *crap*, (4-5 *crope*).

c 1205 *LAY.* 29282 Þe spawre innene crap. c 1450 *HENRYSON Rom. Fab.* 44 To an Caue he crape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 48 And crap in wnder the feit of the goddess. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE 'Since that the Hevius' 41 With my king in credit once I crap. 1795 *MACNEILL Will & Tenn* III. Gloamin... crap over distant hill and plain.

δ. 4-5 *creped*, -id, *crepped*, (*kreppet*), 7-9 *creeped*, (-4- *Sc. creipit*).

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 390 On hire bed twyes he leped, The thriddie tyme yn he creped. 14... *Chaucer MS.* (see B 1).

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. iii. How the devil Creeped he into my head? 1807 (see B. 1). *Mod. Sc.* A fox creepit [or *crap*] through the hole.

ε. 4- *crept*, o.

c 1350 *Cursor M.* 15388 (Fairf.) Crepped in him Sathanas [Trin. MS. *crepte*, Cott. *crep*, Gott. *croupe*]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2235 And crepten into a caue. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 169 Whereunto... [this] tended and crept up. 1624 *LITHGOW Trav.* IV. (1682) 141 He crept in favour with Christians. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xi. 69 We crossed crevasses and crept round slippery ridges.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 1-7 (*north. dial.* -9) *cropen*, 5-6 *Sc. croppin*, *croipin*, (6 *cropen*, 9 *north. dial. croppen*, *croppen*, *Yorksh. croppen*).

c 1205 *LAY.* 5671 Þa ilke þe anht weoren atcrope. c 1286 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 886 As thou... were cropen out of the ground. 1293 *JAS. I. Kingis Q.* clxxxii. Quho that from hell war croppin onys in hevin. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 17 He had cropen therein. a 1553 *PHILIPOT II.* (1842) 336 Corruptions have crepen into the people. 1563 *WINGET Four Scair Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 132 Abuss... croipin in the Kirk. a 1578 *Knox Hist. Kt.* Wks. 1846 I. 401 Frensch men ar croppin in of lait. 1601 *MARSHAM Prov. Hunger* (1655) 32 Cropen away and hidden. 1698 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 [They] would have cropen away. 1790 *MRS. WHRELER Westmrd. Dial.* (1821) 23 Sic pride croppen intul Storth an Arnside. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Croppen* or *Crophen*, *crept*. 'Where hae ye gitten croppen to?'

b. 3-4 *yerope*, *yorop*, 3-8 *crope*, (4-5 *orepe*).

c 1275 *LAY.* 5671 Þat weren awei crope. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3473 In the erthe they wolde have crope. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7229 Whiderward were ye y-crope. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* III. 404 If he ware Crope thorow þe zate. 1505 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grimwile To the Jayrest* I. A Heauenlie fier is crope into my braine. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 71 The Lord speaks of those... despised men, crope out of captivity. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* 273 (D.) The Captain was just crope out of Newgate.

γ. 4-5 *crepid*, 7-9 *creeped*.

c 1430 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 339 (Camb. MS.) He wende a crepid by hese felawe Ion [5 MSS. *cropen*, *Harl. crope*]. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 396 Intestine faction had creped into the Government of France. *Mod. Sc.* It has crept oot.

δ. 6- *crept*.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Mac.* vi. 11 Some y<sup>e</sup> were crepte in to dennes. 1611 *BIBLE Jude* 4 There are certaine men crept in vnawares. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 195 Mahomet has a little crept among them. 1825 *TENNISON Maud* III. vi. i. My life has crept so long on a broken wing.

4. The Perfect Tense was formerly, as in *go*, *come*, etc., formed with *be* to express result: *he is cropen or crept in*.

c 1205-1243 (see 3 a above). 1534 *TINDALE Jude* 4 For ther are certayne craftely crept in. 1545 *JOVE Exp. Dan.* vii. iij b. Oute of poore scoles & cloysters are these beggers cropen vp. 1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilly* 338 As soon as they are crope out from their Spring-head. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 151 No Errors are crept into the... Text. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 57 P 4 That Party-Rage which... is very much crept into their Conversation. a 1734 (see 3 β.).

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To move with the body prone and close to the ground, as a short-legged reptile, an insect, a quadruped moving stealthily, a human being on hands and feet, or in a crouching posture.

Formerly said of snakes, worms, and other creatures without limbs, for which *crawl* is now more usual, though in some cases either may be used: see *CRAWL*.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Oþer næfþ his fota gewæld þæt he mæge gan... and onginþ creopan [Bodl. MS. *cripan*] on ðone ilcan weg. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 488 (Bosw.) Him comon to creopende fela næddran. c 1205 *LAY.* 29313 Þe king him gon crepen an heonden and a futen. c 1286 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 339 He wende haue cropen [MS. *Camb. crepid*, *Harl. crope*] by his felawe Iohn. And by the Millere he crepeþ (v.r. *creep*, *crope*, *creped*, *crept*) anon. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 82 The serpent... shold... crepe vpon his breste. 1508 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. ii. 59 Creep into the Kill-hole. 1611 *FLORIO, Carphare*, to creep on all foure. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 213 Land Tortoyes so great that they will creep with two mens burthens. 1705 *BURKLEY Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 509 We were forced to stoop, and soon after creep on our knees. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 146 See there he [the fox] creeps along; his Brush he drags. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* III. vi. 227 A person accused creeped on his hands through the fire. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 852 [There] the slow-worm creeps.

† b. Proverbially contrasted with *go* (= 'walk').

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Se biþ mihtigra se ðe gæþ bonne se þe criepð [Bodl. MS. *cripp*]. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 267 The Dikes were so develyde depe... Quer cowde thai nothir goo nor crepe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 114 Kynde wille crepe Where it may not go. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Children must learne to crepe ere they can go. 1663 *BR. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* 304 The most imperfect souls, who are not as yet able to go, but only to creep in the way to heaven. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 352 And besides, as the vulgar saying is, One must creep before one goes! 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 57, I used to hear when I was a boy, 'first creep and then go!'

† c. To creep to the Cross (also to *creep the Cross*): spec. used of the Adoration of the Cross, in the Roman Service for Good Friday. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridai. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 428 Ariseþ... And crepeth to þe crosse on knees. c 1440 *PECKOK Rebr.* 269 Not as thouþ thei crepiden thanne & there to noon other thing saue to the Ymage, but that thei afir her ymaginacioun crepiden to the person of Crist. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 129 Nocht our oft creip the corss one knies. 15... in Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) *Introd.* 92 The Usher to lay

a Carpet for the King to Creeze to the Crosse upon. 1554 BALE *Dial. Bonner's Articles* Div. b. To creape to the Crosse on Good Friday fealty. 1566-68 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 115 (N.) We kiss the pit, we creepe the crosse, our beades we over-runne. 1666 SHAKS. *Tit. And. Cr.* III. iii. 73 To come as humbly as they vs'd to creepe To holy Altars. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (N.) Because they would not creepe unto the crosse, And change Gods sacred Word for humane drosse.

2. To move softly, cautiously, timorously, or slowly; to move quietly and stealthily so as to elude observation; to steal (*into, away, etc.*).

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 23 And þer beo analpi holh þat an mon mei crepan in. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 198 This lady tho was crope a side As she, that wolde her selven hide. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 627 Full law that crap, quhill that war out off sight. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 The Fathers forsaking the Plough, began to creepe into the Tounne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. F. L.* II. vii. 146 The whining Schoole-boy... creeeping like snails Vnwillingly to schoole. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 9 We here took a little Boat to creepe along the Sea-shore as far as Genoa. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vii. 7 Like a guilty thing I creep At earliest morning to the door. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xxv. 421 If this wind continues, we can creep up to-morrow to Loch Roag.

b. Of things: To move slowly. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 214 Where the brook Zorah creeps faintly out of the Tribe of Judah. 1752 YOUSE *Brothers* II. i. Go, fool, and teach a cataract to creep! 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* xxiv. The mist crept upward chill and damp. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 178 The sea-bottom over which the cold water creeps.

3. fig. (of persons and things). a. To advance or come on slowly, stealthily, or by imperceptible degrees; to insinuate oneself *into*; to come *in* or *up* unobserved; to steal insensibly *upon* or *over*.

c 1340 CURSOR *M.* 14147 (Trin.) Pat sekene crepte to heued & fote. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 296 Þis newe ordyn, þat ben cropen in wip-oute grounde. c 1430 HYNNE *Virg.* (1867) 84 Now age is cropen on me ful stille. c 1430 LIVING. *Chron. Troy* I. i. So ferre he was cropen into age. 1533 Q. CATH. *PARR. tr. Erasmi. Commune Crede* 74 b. By unlawfull plesure crope in the death and destruction of mankynde. 1565 GOLDING *Orid's Met.* VI. (1563) 172 Sleepe upon my carefull carcase crope. 1647-8 COTTEWILL *Pavla's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 19 These opinions... crept up, till they were universally embraced. 1708 DE FOE *Shortest Way to Disasters in Arb. Garner* VII. 523 How they crept into all Places of Trust and Profit. 1709 STURGE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 1 Among many Phrases which have crept into Conversation. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 250 Despondency began to creep over their hearts. 1869 TROTT *He Knows* III. (1878) 293 When these sad weeks had slowly crept over her head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 301 The licence of which you speak very easily creeps in.

b. To move timidly or diffidently; to proceed humbly, abjectly, or servilely, to cringe; to move on a low level, without soaring or aspiring. Cf. CREEPING *apl. a.*

1581 MARSHALL *Bk. of Notes* 623 So lowe crope they on the ground, that when they heare the name of the Sabbath, they remember nothing but the seauenth day. 1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 614/4 When they are weary of warres... then they creepe a litle perhaps, and sue for grace. 16. - DRYDEN (J.). It is evident he [Milton] creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1735 - *Prod. Sat.* 333 Wit that can creep, and pride that licks the dust. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 145 Where men of judgment creep, and feel their way. The positive pronouncement without dismay. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Boston) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 89 Where aspiration is wanting, the soul creeps.

4. Of plants: To grow with the stem and branches extending along the ground, a wall, or other surface, and throwing out roots or claspers at intervals. b. Of roots or subterranean stems: To extend horizontally along ground.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. 1840 II. 270 [Ivy] creepeth along by the ground till it find a great tree. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1597 To creepe, to run as routes do in the ground. 1673-3 GREW *Anal. Plants* II. i. § 9 The Motions of Roots are... sometimes Level, as are those of Hops... and all such as properly Creep. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 182 Cucumers along the Surface creep. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 243 Where round some mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi. Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green, That creepeth o'er ruins old!

† c. Said of the ramification of blood-vessels, etc. *Obs.* Cf. CRAWL *v.* 4.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 67 Those [blood-vessels] which come from above do creep all the womb over. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 97 As they [blood-vessels] creep along the side of the branches [of the horns].

d. fig. To extend like a creeping plant. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 138 Vineyards creep along the ancient terraces. 1859 JEFFERSON *Britany* III. 24 Up this cliff creeps the town, capped by the fine old church. 5. *trans.* = *creep along* or *over*. *rare.* (Cf. also *creep the cross* in I c.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 523 And every creeping thing that creeps the ground. 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 78 Whose ragged walls the ivy creeps. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'O Thou whose Wisdom' III. The meanest Worm that creeps the Earth. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 130 Black clouds crept the southern hill.

6. *intr.* Of the skin or flesh, less usually of the person himself: To have a sensation as of things creeping over the skin; to be affected with a nervous shrinking or shiver (as a result of fear, horror, or repugnance).

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 3567 (Cott.) Quen þat [he] sua bicums

ald... It crepes crouland in his bak. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2558 Whanne thou weneest for to slepe, So fulle of payne shalt thou crepe. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii. 223 Something in their countenances that made my flesh creep with a horror I cannot express. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvii. You make my hair stand on end, and my flesh creep. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxviii. (1899) 266 He had such an air of saying 'Tom's a-cold', that her skin crept in sympathy. 1882 Mrs. KAY'S *Tempt.* I. 310 It makes me quite creep.

7. *Naut.*, etc. To drag with a creeper for anything at the bottom of the water.

1813-14 *Act 54 Geo. III.* c. 159 § 10 No person... shall... creep or sweep for anchors [etc.]... supposed to be lost in any of the ports. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* ix. There the cargo is left, until they have an opportunity of going off in boats to creep for it, which is by dragging large hooks at the bottom until they catch the hawser. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* II. 143.

8. Of metal rails, etc.: To move gradually forward under the continuous pressure of heavy traffic in the same direction, or as a result of periodical expansion and contraction on a gradient.

1885 *Science* V. 344 2 In some places the rails move longitudinally or 'creep'. On long inclines or grades the track may creep down hill. 1887 *Engineer* LXIV. 9 Now I have the fish bolts loosened I am threatened with a creeping of the line. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 23 The very curious 'creeping' action of lead upon a roof was also shown by means of a model. In the experiment the lead, first heated and then cooled, was made to creep a perceptible space.

9. *Coal-mining.* To suffer a 'creep'.

1851 GRELLSWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 10 The softer the thill, the greater the liability to creep. 1861 *Trans. N. Eng. Inst. Min. Engineers* IX. 24 [It] had evidently brought on a heavy creep as shown on the section of crept beds.

**Creep** *krēp*, *sh.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action of creeping; slow or stealthy motion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 679 Until a gentle creep. A careful moving caught my waking ears. 1842 WORDSW. *Lyric* 'though such power'. Or watch. The current as it plays In flashing lights and stealthy creeps Adown a rocky maze. 1864 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 264 There is a fine sense of terror and danger and adventure in Jason's stealthy creep.

† b. *Hawking.* See *quot. Obs.*

1466 *Bk. St. Albans* D. j. Youre hawke fleeth at or to the Creepe when ye have youre hawke on youre fyst and crepe softly to the Ryuer or to the pit, and steth softly to the byrke therof, and then cry huff, and bi that meane Nym a fowle.

2. A sensation as of things creeping over one's body; a nervous shrinking or shiver of dread or horror. Usually in *pl.*, the creeps or cold creeps (*colloq.*).

1862 LYTTON *Haunted & Haunters in Str. Story* (1866) II. 391, I felt a creep of undefinable horror. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 21 Aug. 53 It gives you the creeps all down the small of the back. 1884 *Athenaeum* 13 Mar. 340 t.

3. *Coal-mining.* The slow continuous bulging or rising up of the floor of a gallery owing to the superincumbent pressure upon the pillars. 'Also any slow movement of mining ground' (*Raymond Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1813 *Ann. Philos.* II. 285 The pitmen were proceeding... through the old workings... the proper road being obstructed by a creep. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 132 The creep... arises when the thill or underlay is soft, and the proportion of pillars to bords such that after a time a downward movement takes place; the pillars then force the clay to rise upwards in the bords. 1867 *Ann. Rec.* 176 He advised that it should be buried in some of the creeps or crevices of some old pit-workings.

4. A low arch under a railway embankment; an opening in a hedge or other enclosure, for an animal to creep or pass through. Cf. CREEP-HOLE. 1875 W. McLEWATH *Guide Wigtonsh.* 37 A creep for cattle, on the Wigton Railway. 1884 R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* x. 188 Through this hedge [poachers] leave holes, or 'creeps', for the pheasants to run through.

5. = CREEPER 5.

1889 *Chamb. Jnrl.* Jan. 28/2 Boatmen went to work with creeps or drags to search for the body.

6. *Comb.*, as *† creep-window* (cf. sense 4). Also CREEP-HOLE, CREEP-MOUSE.

1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* Ded. B. j. The least Creep-window robs the whole House; the least Error in War is not to be redeemed.

**Creeper** (*krēpə*). Forms: 1 *crēopers*, 4-6 *creper*, 6 *crepar*, 6- *creeper*. [f. CREEP *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who creeps. (In *quot.* 1883, a child too young to walk.)

a 1000 *Gloster. Frag.* 12. 17 (Bosw.) Seo ealde cyrce was eall behangen mid crieum and mid crepera scamelum. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crepere, or he þat crepythe, reptor. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* IX. 35 A creper with spiders, and a flier with flies. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* v. ii. All us little creepers in 't, called men. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 256 The door must not be shut... until the last little creper has been brought in and sat at the Father's table.

b. fig. One who moves stealthily, timidly, or abjectly, or proceeds in a mean and servile way.

1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poisie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Sometimes a creeper, and a curry-faull with his superiours. 1598 FLORIO, *Insinuator*, a craftie sle creeper into ones bosome, fauor or minde. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. vi. A gilded rascal, A low-bred despicable creper. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 360 They were... no strutters in the streets, but despicable creepers. 1811 LAMB *Trag.*

*Shaks.* The servilest creeper after nature that ever consulted the palate of an audience.

† c. *slang.* A 'penny-a-liner'; see *quot.*

1804 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 241 A creeper is one who furnishes the newspapers with paragraphs at so much a line. 1825 T. LISTER *Granby* IX. (1836) 425 Persons, called, in the slang of the trade, 'creepers', whose business it is to prowl about, collecting incidents for the newspapers.

2. An animal that creeps, a creeping thing, an insect or reptile; *spec.* (in vulgar speech) a louse.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b. You shall be sure to have neither Mite nor Creeper in your Cheese. 1609 BIBLER (Douay) *Gen.* VII. 21 Al creepers, that creep upon the earth. 1651 MILLER *of Manuf.* 8 Hast any Creepers within thy gay Hose? 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 61 'Tis unbecomng... to scratch... as if there were Creepers upon our backs. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 200 A mounted gendarme would probably disdain to pursue a creeper.

b. *Angling.* The larva of the Stone-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 264 The crab or creeper is the larva of the stone fly.

c. *Poultry-rearing.* 'One of a breed of fowls with legs so short that they jump rather than walk'.

1825 in ANNANDALE.

3. A name given to many small birds, of different families, which run or climb up and down the branches of trees and bushes; *esp.* the common Brown Creeper or Tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.* Birds... not melodious, as the... wital, creeper, wren. 1676 RAY *Eng. Birds* 84 The Creeper or Ox-eye Creeper. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 191 The creeper... next to the created wren is the least of the British birds. 1803 BATES *Nat. Amazon* VII. (1804) 293 Many pretty little blue and green creepers of the Dacnidae group were daily seen feeding on berries. 1880 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. 553 No Gold-crests or Creepers, and rarely any Wrens were seen.

4. A plant that creeps along the ground, or (more usually) one that ascends a supporting surface, as ivy and the Virginian Creeper (*Ampelopsis hederacea*); a climber.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 536 They are Winders and Creepers; as Ivy, Bryony, Hops, Woodbine. 1712 tr. *Pommet's Hist. Pruss.* I. 41 This Plant is a Creeper, and twines or lashes itself round any Tree that is near it. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 37 The Ivy, and Virginia Creeper. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* II. 416 The creeper, mellowing for an autumn blush. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 60 Primalval labyrinths of giant trees, tangled with ten thousand creepers.

b. (*pl.*) *Arch.* 'Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic edifices to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts; crochets'.

1864 in WEBSTER.

5. A kind of grapple used for dragging the bottom of the sea or other body of water.

In first *quot.* app. used of a grappling-iron.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1667 Cogge appone cogge, krayers and apour. Castys creepers one cosse als to be crafte langes. 1536 BULLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 106 He perist in Loch Tay. His body was found to be creparis. 1730 CART. W. WRIGHTSWORTH *M.S. Log-Book of the "Lycell"* 24 July. We swaped with a Creeper for the Hawser, which we got hold of. 1769 FALCONER *Pict. Marine* (1780) *Creper*, an instrument of iron resembling a grappling, having a shank and four hooks or claws. It is used to throw into the bottom of any river or harbour... to hook and draw up any thing... lost. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* *Creepers*. 2. Grapnels to bring up any thing from the bottom of a well or pond. 1875 WILKINS *Sea-Fisherman* (ed. 3) 40 The Grapnel or Creeper Sinker is much used off Dartmouth... on account of the strength of the tidal currents. These creepers have five claws. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* II. 143.

† 6. A small iron 'dog', of which a pair were placed on a hearth between the andirons. *Obs.*

1556 *Inv. Goods in Archbol.* XXXVI. 289 A payre of creepers. 1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 178, j. olde brand-rethe. j. iron creper. 1609 *Inv. in Trans. Essex Archbol.* Soc. III. II. 167, 1 p<sup>r</sup> creepers, fyer shovell and tonges. 1661 PRYNNE *Exam. Exub. Com. Prayer* 106 The little Creepers, not the great Brass shining Andirons, bear up all the wood, and heat of the fire. 1733 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 162 The andirons proper... and what were denominated creepers, a smaller sort, with short necks or none at all.

7. *local.* a. A kind of patten or clog worn by women. b. A piece of iron with points or spikes, worn under the feet to prevent slipping on ice, etc.

1721 BAILEY, *Creepers*, a sort of Galoshes, between Clogs and Pattens, worn by Women. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* *Creepers*, 1. Low pattens mounted on short iron stumps, instead of rings. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Creepers*, pieces of iron, furnished with sharp points and strapped under the feet, to prevent one falling when walking upon ice. 1897 *Newcastle Wkly. Chron.* 1 Jan. 4 Ice-creepers are now on sale in certain shops of Newcastle.

8. = CREEP *sb.* 4.

1845 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 189 That... lambs may... have more liberty, and pick out the shortest and sweetest of the keep, I have 'creepers' placed to enable them to do so.

9. a. An apparatus for conveying grain in corn-mills, a conveyor. b. An endless moving feeding-apron, in a carding-machine.

1847 *Engineer & Mach. Assistant (Descr. Plates)* 92 The creeper... constructed by Mr. Fairbairn. 1865 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills & Millwork* II. 140 The creeper consists of a long enclosed screw with the wide pitch and projecting thin threads enclosed in a wooden box or trough.

10. A small iron frying-pan with three legs; also called a spider. (*U.S. local.*)

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.*

11. *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *creeper-clad*, *creeper-covered* *adjs.*



1824 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 292 His pretty latticed creeper-clad window. 1888 *Daily News* 25 June 6/3 The cool woods and creeper-covered rocks.

**Creep-hole** (krī-phōl). [*f.* CREEP *v.* or *sh.* + HOLE.] A hole by which one creeps in or out; 'a hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger' (J.). Also *fig.* (*cf.* loop-hole).

1646 *Game of Scotch & Eng.* 20 How willing our brethren are to get a creep-hole, and how they shuffle and cut to struggle themselves out of the byers. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Thrasol. Gen.* (1693) 560 A poor shifting excuse, a miserable come-off, a very creep-hole. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* I. 53 A screen of ivy... across the front of the recess... a small creep-hole being left for entrance and exit.

**Creepie** (krī-pi). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **creepy**. [*f.* CREEP *v.* + -Y or -IE, denominative.]

1. A low stool. Also **creepie-stool**.

1661 *Mercurius Caledonius*. To assemble all her Creels, Basquets, Creepies, Furnes. a 1796 *Sc. Song, Logie o' Buchan*. I sit on my creepie and spin at my wheel. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted House* vii. 34 He sat between his parents... and Bessy on the old creepie-stool. 1865 *Reader* 13 Nov. 579/3 Carrying her creepie in one hand and her milking-pail in the other.

b. 'It sometimes denotes the stool of repentance' (Jamieson). Also **creepie-chair**.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. viii. It's a wise wife that kens her weird, What tho' ye mount the creepie? 1794 BURNS *Rantin Dog* iii. When I mount the creepie-chair, Wha will sit beside me there?

2. A small speckled fowl. (*U.S. local.*)

**Creeping** (krī-pin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING *v.*]

1. The action of moving on the ground, as a reptile, or a human being on hands and knees.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 666 *Obreptions*, *cripungae*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 *Crepyng*, *repcio*, *reptura*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Kampement*, *sur terre*, a ramping or creeping on the ground. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 242/2 Creepings in dust and wadings through mire.

† b. *Creeping to the Cross*: see CREEP *v.* 1 c. 15... in Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) *Introd.* 92 The Order of the Kings, on Good Friday, touching the... creeping to the Cross. 1511 *Will of Osborn* (Somerset Ho.) At the tyme of the creping of the crosse. 1583 BABINGTON *Com-maudm.* ii. (1637) 23 With crossings and creepings, Paxs and Beads.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of moving slowly, stealthily, or in a servile manner.

1665 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 153 The creeping in of these canced heresies. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* *Introd.* Pref. (1675) 22 A Writer in some cases may be allowed to... forbear Soaring, as well as avoid Creeping. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 463 After great creepings and cringings to Archbishop Laud, he became his creature. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi. The man was well fitted for the creeping and niggling of his dastardly trade.

3. The sensation as of something creeping on the skin; *cf.* FORMICATION.

1799 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 July, Your creepings are surely the effect of overlabour of the brain. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Creepings*, cold shivery sensations. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 362 We feel a creeping of the nerves.

4. Dragging with creepers or grapples.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 When they [ironclads] attempted to follow up the clearance effected by creeping and counterming, and to make the passage of the channel.

5. In Canada: Stalking the Moose-deer, etc.

1869 C. HARDY *Forest Life Acadie* vi. 134 At the present day the animal (Cariboo) is shot by stalking or 'creeping' as it is locally termed, that is, advancing stealthily and in the footsteps of the Indian. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *10th Cent.* July 60 Creeping or 'still hunting' as it would be termed in the States is as nearly as possible equivalent to the ordinary deer-stalking.

6. *Comb.* **creep-hole** = CREEP-HOLE; **creep-ing-sheet** (see *quot.*).

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 204 The Works of greatest Magnificence... this Doctor talks of, extended to no more than... a creeping Hole at best. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 72 Each burrow [of the hamster] has at least two openings, one descends obliquely, the other perpendicularly. The former is termed the 'creeping-hole'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Creeping-sheet*, the feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

**Creeping** (krī-pin), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING *v.*]

1. That creeps (as a reptile).

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* i. 25 And eall creowende cynn on heora cynne. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 10849 (Cott.) All maner crepand leist. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 81 A Crepyngeste, *reptile*. 1611 BIRLE *Gen.* viii. 19 Euery beast, euery creeping thing, and euery fowle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 452 Cattel and Creeping things, and Beast of the Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 568 The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Moving slowly, stealthily, or by imperceptible degrees.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3567 (Fairf.) Wip crepyng croulis in his bace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 12 The creeping deadly cold. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 112 The creeping hours of time. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 748 The creeping death Benumbed her senses first, then stopped her breath. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The invisible and creeping air. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Creeping sickness*, a form of chronic Ergotism.

b. Moving timidly or abjectly; acting meanly or servilely; cringing.

a 1618 RALPH *Instruct. Sonne* iii. in *Rem.* (1661) 89 Flatterers... are ever base, creeping, cowardly persons. 1706 JER. COLLIER *Refl. Ridd.* 112 Others of a mean and creeping Soul. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 9 Nor Envy base nor creeping Gain. 1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xv.

(1860) 159/1 The mean vices,—such as theft, and the grosser and more creeping forms of untruthfulness and dishonesty.

3. Having the sensation of a nervous shiver.

[*Cf.* 1340 in 2 a.] 1814 BYRON *Corsair* iii. x. So thrill'd—so shudder'd every creeping vein. 1815 — *Hebrew Mel.*, 'A Spirit pass'd' 5 Along my bones the creeping flesh did quake. 1881 G. M. BEARD *Sea-sickness* 24 Creeping chills up and down the spine.

4. Of plants: Having a stem or stems which extend themselves horizontally along the surface of the ground, and throw out roots at intervals. It is often popularly applied, instead of 'climbing' or 'clinging', to plants that cling to and ascend trees, walls, or hedges: *cf.* CREEPER 4.

*Creeping root*, a popular name for a rhizome or subterranean stem that grows horizontally and throws out shoots and roots at the joints, as in Wild Convolvulus.

[1558 HULOT *Creeping* here and there lyke a vyne, *errans.*] 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 57 With... creeping Vines on Arbours weav'd around. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 762 The casements lined with creeping herbs. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 111 [*Vitis*] *florutina* and *l. germanica*... have more properly creeping roots. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xi. Creeping shrubs of thousand dyes. 1880 VINES *Sachs Bot.* 156 The underground creeping shoots of *Pteris aquilina*.

b. In the names of many plants with aerial creeping stems, as *Creeping Ivy* (the procumbent form of *Hedera Helix*), *Creeping Jack*, a local name of *Sedum acre*, *Creeping Jenny* (*Lysimachia Nummularia*, and other plants), *Creeping Sailor* (*Saxifraga sarmentosa* and *Sedum acre*), *Creeping Wheat* (*Triticum repens*), etc.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 683 *Creeping Mouse-ear*. Mouse-ear Hawkweed. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 45 The common Creeping Cinquefoil. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 124 *Creeping Wheat*, or Couch-grass. 1880 *Garden* 12 Aug. 138/2 The common Moneywort, or Creeping Jenny as it is called.

**Creepingly** (krī-piŋli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY *v.*]

In a creeping manner. *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Carbone*, creepingly, as he that goeth on all lower. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 17 Age coming on so creepingly. 1675 PHILLIPS *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. (T.) That the poem be not... creepingly low and insipid. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iii. 460 Pretending not to see The latter [satyr] in the brakes come creepingly.

**Creepie**, *obs. f.* CRIPPLE.

**Creep-mouse**. [*f.* stem of CREEP *v.* + MOUSE.]

a. *sb.*

† 1. A creeping mouse: a term of endearment.

1540 PALSGRAVE *it. Fullonius Acolastus* Rija, I con the thank my lyttel sparrowe, or my pretye creepemous.

2. A nursery play with a child.

1809 J. CARLILE *Fortune-hunters* 25 Not so old but I can play at creep-mouse yet; creep, Mouse, creep, catch her.

b. *adj.* [*Cf.* break-neck.] That creeps like a mouse so as to escape notice; furtive, timid, shy. 1766 GOODY *Two-Shoes* (1882) 58 Not seeing such a little creep-mouse Girl as Two-Shoes. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1816) I. xv. 304 You may be as creep-mouse as you like, but we must have you to look at. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Here are creep-mouse manners, and thiefish manners.

**Creepy** (krī-pi), *a.* [*f.* CREEP *v.* or *sh.* + -Y.]

1. Characterized by creeping or moving slowly. 1794 SULLIVAN *Virtu Nat.* II. 95 It is a creepy fluid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 49. 538 She is rarely still, though I am bound to say she is creepy gentleness itself. 1869 J. ABERCROMBIE *E. Caucasus* 180 An artistically embroidered coverlet tenanted... by countless swarms of creepy insects.

2. Having a creeping of the flesh, or chill shuddering feeling, caused by horror or repugnance.

1831 *Cats Tail* 30, I feel somehow quite creepy at the thought of what's coming. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 38 There comes over him, all at once, a sort of cold, creepy shudder. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* 444 To confess that he has felt 'creepy' on account of certain inexplicable sounds.

b. *transf.* Tending to produce such sensations. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 236 The whole place seemed lonely, and, as Mildred whispered to Pauline, 'creepy'. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 470/1 A really effective romance of the creepy order.

**Creepy-crawly**, *a.* That creeps and crawls.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* ix. (1862) 99 Ride and drive! yes,—creepy crawly! creepy crawly! 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 85 'You and that creepy-crawly lawyer.' *Mod.* A creepy-crawly feeling came over me.

**Creer**, *var.* of CRAYER.

**Crees**, *var.* CREST 3 *Obs.*, a kind of linen cloth.

**Creese, crease** (krīs), **kris** (kris), *sb.* Forms: 6 *orise*, (*orloke*), 6-7 *orys*, 7 *orisse*, *orise*, *oryse*, (*crest*, *creaset*, *oric*), 8 *oris*, *orise*, 8-9 *orese*, *orese*, 9 *kreese*, *orese*, *orese*, *orese*, *orese*, *kris*, *krisse*, (*krist*). [*a.* Malay *kiris*, *kris*, *kres*, according to Yule and Burnell of Javanese origin: the earliest Eng. uses refer to Java.]

A Malay dagger, with a blade of a wavy form.

1577-80 *Drake's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 742 Certaine wordes of the naturall language of Iaua learned and observed by our men there, *Cricke* [*triche*], a dagger. 1596-8 *Candlish's Voy.* *ibid.* 822 Which dagger they [of Java] call a *Crise*, and is as sharpe as a razor. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 33 (Y.) Manancabo [Sumatra] where they make Poynyards, which in India are called *Cryses*. 1666 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 173 (Y.) As the Japanners... rip up their Bowels with a *Cric*. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* v. (1851) 53 The Javians, and Sumatrans, by their poisoned crests. 1770-84 COOK *Voy.*

(1790) III. 916 A crice or short dagger. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 332 Sooloos, with drawn creases, pursued the Buggess. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 143 Snatched Soogle's Malay Creese, and stabbed him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 21 The cursed Malayan crease. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* ii. 33 Standing on the main-hatch, with a long Illanoon creese in his hand. 1883 Mrs. BISHOP *Malay Pen. in Leisure Ho.* 197/1 Mr. Ferney has... given me a *kris*.

**Creese, crease, kris**, *v.* Forms: see *prec.* [*f.* *prec.*] *trans.* To stab or kill with a creese.

Hence **Creeseing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1600-5 E. SCOT *Disc. Java* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 175 This Boyhooy we tortured not, because of his confession, but crysed him. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 158 One [Malay] of them runs to the King, and crest him to the heart. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* vi. 79 They... constantly saw their countrymen creased before their eyes. 1883 G. M. FRANK *Middy & Ensign* xxix. 181 They having been krissed and their bodies thrown into the river.

**Creesses**, *obs.* and *dial. pl.* of CRESS.

**Creesh, creish** (krīŋ), *sb.* *Sc.* 6 *oreischo*, *oreischo*, 7-9 *oreish*, 8 *oreisoh*, *kreish*, 9 *oreesh*, *oreesh*. [*a.* OF. *crasse*, *resse* = *graisse*, *gresse* fat, grease:—L. *crassa*, fem. of *crassus* thick, fat, gross, in late L. also *grassus* (see Du Cange). In Gael. *créis* (krīŋ), *s* with a 'small' vowel being always *j*; several instances of a similar change occur in Lowland Sc.; *cf.* also *gresche* = GREASE.]

1. Grease, fat.

a 1400 *Burgh Lewis* lxviii. Woll, nowtie cressehe or swyne sayme. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Smin Symis* 99 In creische that did incress. 1543 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xi. 61 Fat cressehe or same. 1806 HUSLOP *Proverbs Scot.* 41 Butters king o' a' cresseh.

2. A 'lick', a stroke. *Cf.* ANOINT *v.* 5.

a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 93 (Jam.) Now some for this, wi' satire's leesh, Has gien auld Edinbrough a creesh. 1833 MOIR *Mauie Wauch* xxii. (1849) 172 Give the beast a good creish.

**Creesh** (krīŋ), *v.* *Sc.* Forms: see *prec.* [*f.* CREESE *sb.*; *cf.* F. *graisser*.] *trans.* To grease. *To creesh the loof* (*fig.*): 'to grease the palm', i.e. with a douceur. *Cf.* to grease (a person) in the hand (see GREASE *v.*).

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 237 (Jam.) Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat, nor to creish wool. a 1774 FERGUSON *Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 13 He'll take the hint and creish her loof wi' what will buy her fairin. 1816 SCOTT *Antie* x. 'Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty uylie?' 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 48 If he was only able to creish the clerk's loof.

**Creeshy** (krīŋi), *a.* *Sc.* [*f.* CREESE *sb.* + -Y *v.*]. In Gael. *créisidh* (krīŋi). Greasy.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 140. I ken weill, be his creischie mow, He hes bene at ane feast. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 747 Creishie souter, shoe cloutier, minch moutier. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* i. Wabsters... pour your creeshie nations... with to the Laigh Kirk. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/2 But filthy lucre is the name For Scotland's creeshy pounds.

b. *subst.*

1890 *Scot. N. & Q.* Aug. 53 Creeshie was the name given to boys and girls who worked in the carding and spinning departments [of woollen mills].

**Creesome**, *obs.* form of CHRISOM.

**Creest/e, Creete**, *obs. ff.* CREST, CREAUGHT.

**Creeshish, crefish, -fysshe**, *obs. ff.* CRAFTYFISH.

**Creese**, *var.* CREESE, Malay dagger.

**Creft, creftil, -y**, *obs. ff.* CRAFT, CRAFTY.

**Crei-en**, early var. of CRY.

**Creil** (le), *obs. f.* CREELE, and *var.* CRILE *Obs.*

† **Creis**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* To curl. (Jamieson.)

[Only in the following passage, the sense of which is doubtful.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. li. 125 Hys crysp and zallow hayr, That are mayd creis, and curls now sa weill.

**Creitser**, *obs.* form of KREUTZER.

**Creke**, *obs. f.* CRATCH, CREAK, CREEK.

**Creket** (t, -kytt), *obs. ff.* CRICKET.

**Crele, crelle**, *obs. ff.* CREELE.

**Crem**, *obs.* form of CREAM *sb.* 1

|| **Crémallère** (kremalyer). [*Fr.*; formerly *cramailière* a crook with a rack or notches for hanging pots over a fire, a toothed rack, any indented piece, deriv. of *cramail*:—late L. *cramaculum* (Capit. Charlemagne *De Villis* 42) in the first of these senses. *Perh.* f. Du. *kram* hook, or some cognate word. The two following technical applications of the Fr. word appear in Eng.]

1. *Ficli-fortif*. An indented or zigzag form of the inside line of a parapet, giving opportunity for bringing a greater fire to bear upon the defile. (Stocqueler.)

1826 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 264 These hurdles... are very useful in forming the teeth of the crémallères in the salient angles of fieldworks. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 9) 273 Lengthen the lines by crémallères.

2. *Watch-making*. (See *quot.*)

1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 69 Crémallère. [*is*] the winding rack of a repeating watch.

**Crema** (e), *obs. f.* CRAMER, *Sc.*, pedlar, etc.

**Cremaster** (kri-mas'tai). *Pl.* -ers, also || -eros. [*a.* Gr. *κρημαστήρ* suspender (or spec. in Anatomy, as in sense 1), f. *κρημα*-to hang.]

1. *Anat.* The muscle of the spermatic cord, by which the testicle is suspended.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cremaſter*, the Muscle, that holds up the Stones. a 1693 UPOUHAU *Kabelais* III. xxvii. 218. 1843 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 187 The Cremaſter, considered as a distinct muscle, arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament. 1881 MINVART *Cal* 243 One delicate layer... forming what is known as the cremaſter muscle.

2. *Entom.* A name given by Kirby to the hook-like processes on the posterior extremity, by which many lepidopterous chrysalids suspend themselves; extended to the dorsal process or tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect that undergoes complete metamorphosis.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 153 Pupa of Privet Hawk Moth. The tenth somite... bears the cremaſter... covered with spines which vary much in different specimens.

† **Cremaſteral**, *a.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] = next.

1661 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Cremaſteral*, muscles belonging to the testicles.

**Cremaſteric** (kremāſter'ik), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the cremaſter.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cremaſteric artery*, a thin branch of the deep epigastric artery.

**Cremaſte** (kremāſt'), *v.* [f. L. *cremāſte*-ppl. stem of *cremaſte* to burn, consume by fire, cremaſte.] To consume by fire, to burn; *spec.* to reduce (a corpse) to ashes. Hence **Cremaſted** *ppl. a.*; **Cremaſting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1874 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XIX. 425/4 *Satt*, or a woman who is cremaſted with her husband. 1878 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The construction of a cremaſting apparatus. 1889 *Ibid.* 18 The body of the Marquess of Ely was cremaſted at Woking. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 6/2 Mortuary urns containing cremaſted Greeks' ashes.

**Cremaſtion** (kremāſ'ſjən). [ad. L. *cremaſtion-em*, n. of action f. *cremaſte* (see *prec.*)] The action of burning or cremaſting; *spec.* the reduction of a corpse to ashes as a way of disposing of it in lieu of interment; an instance of this practice.

1633 COCKERAM, *Cremaſtion*, Burning. 1652 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. 4 The Solemnities, Ceremonies, Rites of their Cremaſtion or enterrment, so solemnly delivered by Authors. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 87 ¶ 4 The custom of voluntary cremaſtion is not yet lost among the ladies of India. 1851 D. WILSON *Prich. Ann.* II. iii. vi. 160 When cremaſtion was abandoned for inhumation. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 1/2 The cremaſtion of Garibaldi... is to be carried out in accordance with his last will and testament. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 3/2 Mr. Justice Stephen's recent decision that cremaſtion... is a legal proceeding has... stirred the Cremaſtion Society of England to be up and doing.

Hence **Cremaſtionism**, *nonce-wd.*, the advocacy or 'cause' of cremaſtion. **Cremaſtionist**, one who advocates cremaſtion as a means of disposing of the bodies of the dead.

1884 *Fargo* (Minnesota) *Argus* Feb., Cremaſtionism is on the increase. 1875 F. S. HADEN *Earth to Earth* 6 The Cremaſtionists, whose position I... think untenable. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 The revelations made... excited the cremaſtionists immensely.

**Cremaſtor** (kremāſ'tōr). [a. L. *cremaſtor* (Ter-tullian), agent-noun f. *cremaſte*; see *CREMATE*.]

1. One who cremaſtes or practises cremaſtion of corpses.

1881 *London Post Off. Direct.* 1553 (Trades Division) Cremaſtors. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2/1 It is the boast of the skilful cremaſtor that under his supervision the contents of the barrel are never exposed to view. 1885 *Academy* 16 May 342/3 It is... erroneous to describe the aborigines of British Columbia as 'cremaſtors'. Only a few of the Northern tribes burn their dead.

2. A cremaſtory furnace: *a.* for the combustion of rubbish; *b.* for the cremaſtion of dead bodies.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/2 Models of hospitals, sewer works, and... cremaſtors. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXII. 799 To enable the housekeeper... to dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremaſtor, or destructor, has been introduced. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 10/2 The furnace, or 'cremaſtor', built close to the deceased's house, was on the banks of the River Stour.

**Cremaſtorial**, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a cremaſtory or to cremaſtion.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 112 The Cremaſtorial Association of Philadelphia is about to erect the largest cremaſtory in the world.

**Cremaſtorium** (kremāſtō'riūm). [mod. L., in form f. *cremāſte-us*, *cremāſtōr*-, derivs. of *cremaſte* to burn.] = *CREMATORY sb.*

1880 *Times* 9 Oct., In the cemetery of Milan, near the Cremaſtorium erected a few years ago, a Cinerarium is to be erected for the preservation of the ashes of the dead. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 4/2 The new building will be the second public cremaſtorium in the United States.

**Cremaſtory** (kremāſtō'ri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type \**cremāſtōri-us*, f. *cremāſtor*: see above.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to cremaſtion.

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/4 Belief in the cremaſtory process as a sanitary measure. 1886 MORLEY *Life Geo. Elliot* Crit. Misc. III. 94 Leaving as little work, to the literary executor, except of the purely cremaſtory sort, as did, etc. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 556 Cremaſtory furnaces... have been erected.

*B. sb.* A place or establishment for cremaſtion; *spec.* an erection for the incineration of corpses.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortu. Rev.* Jan. 118 The aspect of death might be a little softened, if cemeteries gave place

to cremaſtories. 1885 *Times* 27 Mar. 15 Yesterday morning the cremaſtory erected at St. John's, Woking, Surrey, was made use of for the first time.

† **Cremaſte**, *v.* Obs. [f. *cremaſte*, *CREAM sb.*] = *CHIRISM v.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. IX. xxxi.* (1495) 367 Cryſma... with the whyche chylidern ben cremaſt and enoynted.

**Cremaſte**, obs. form of *CREAM*, *CREAM*.

**Cremaſin(e)**, -yn(e), -ye, obs. ff. *CRIMSON*, *CRAMOISY*.

[**Cremaſt** = *EREMITE*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Cremaſteous**, **Cremaſteuse**, *a.* Obs. rare. [a. OF. *cremaſteus* and *cremaſteus* fearful, timid, f. root of OF. *cremaſt*, *cremaſt*, now *craindre* to fear.] Fearful, timid.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 26 b. As cremaſteous and doubting the recountrous of reſuſe. *Ibid.* 14 b. They of Olierne were so cremaſteuse... and durst not come out.

† **Cremaſteur**, Obs. [OF. *cremaſteur* 'fearce, dreade' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *cremaſt*: see *prec.*] I read.

1485 CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 46 Kyng of Fraunce and lord of so grette cremaſteur.

† **Cremaſtify**, *v.* Obs. -1 [f. F. *crème* or med. L. *crema*, *CREAM* + -FY.] *trans.* To make creamy, cause to form cream.

1638 NABBES *Tottenham Crt.* iv. 7 Isinglasse and other ingredients to cremaſte the soure milke.

† **Cremaſil**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 4 *cremaſyle*, -ell, 4-5 *cremaſyl*, 5 *cremaſyll*, -yll.

[Connexion with 'crummele to plait' (Halliwell), and *crimpe*, has been suggested. Cf. next word.]

A word used in connexion with certain textile fabrics; often applied *attrib.* to their borders; 'meaning, apparently, open work or lace, or perhaps a fringe' (W. H. Stevenson, in *Nottingham Borough Records* II. Gloss. s.v.).

1393 *Will of Kent* (Somerset Ho.) Flameolium de Cremaſyle.

1408 in *Nottingham Rec.* II. 52 Pro ij plyes de coton cremaſyll, ijs. viij. 1408 *Will of Lyte*, Flameolium vocatum cremaſyll.

1408 *Will of Stapilton*, j cremaſyll kyrchieff. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 § 18 The making of any Cloths called Florences, with Cremaſil Lists. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 3 Wollen clothes called Bastardes made with cremaſyll Lyses. 1885 *FAIRHOLT Costume* II. 136 *Cremaſyll*, cotton open work, or lace.]

† **Cremaſil**, **crimil**, *v.* Obs. [cf. *prec.*] *trans.* ? To plait, to crimp.

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B.* xv. 223 Ac in riche robes rather he walketh, ycalled and ycrimiled [i.e. i-crymeled, y-crymiled, ycrimaylled, ycrimailed] and his crowne shaue.

† **Cremaſtoried**, *ppl. a.* Obs. (Meaning obscure.)

1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to catch iv. v.* Out, you babliaminy, you unfeathered cremaſtoried quean, you cullisance of scabiosity.

**Cremaſmyn**, obs. form of *CRAM v.*

**Cremaſocarp** (kremāſōk'āp). *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *κρεμα-* to hang, *κρεμαστός* suspended, hanging + *καρπός* fruit.] A species of fructification, occurring in the Umbelliferae, in which the simple inferior fruit divides into two indehiscent one-seeded mericarps, which remain for some time suspended by their summits from the central axis.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 345. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 312 The Cremaſocarp is an inferior, dry, indehiscent, two-celled, two-seeded fruit. 1885 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 537 A Cremaſocarp, where the fruit breaks up into two one-seeded halves or mericarps by the splitting of the dissepiment or 'carphophore' along its length.

**Cremona** (kremōnā). Name of a town in Lombardy, where the art of violin-making reached its highest perfection in the 17th and early 18th century. *attrib.* Pertaining to or made at Cremona, as in *Cremona fiddle*, *school violin*; *absol.* A violin made there. Also (from Fr.) † **Cremonese**. Hence **Cremonese** *a.*

1764 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xv. 68 I'll stake my Cremona to a Jew's trumpet. 1764 SHERIDAN *Life of Swift* (T.), A lady whisking about her long train... threw down and broke a fine Cremona fiddle. 1798 HARRINGTON *Retort Courtious*, 'Twas thieving Pindar, tis well known, Swindled his Godship's old Cremona. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The Bible... is like an old Cremona; it has been played upon by the devotion of thousands of years. 1880 P. DAVID in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 416 'A Cremona', or 'a Cremonese violin' is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make.

**Cremona** <sup>2</sup>. [Corruption of *Krummhorn*, *CRUMORNE*.] An organ reed-stop of 8-foot tone.

1660 *Specif. of Organ*, *Whitchall* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 571 Choir Organ... 14. Cremona. 1880 P. DAVID in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 416 'Cremona', as applied to an organ stop, is a mere ignorant corruption of 'Krummhorn'. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *Ibid.* II. 74 Krummhorn (i.e. crooked-horn', *CRUMORNE*, Cremona. The Cremonas in the organs built by Father Smith (1660)... were doubtless 'voiced' to imitate the... now obsolete crooked-horn.

† **Cremaſor**. In 7 *cremaſor*. [a. L. *cremaſor* thick juice obtained by steeping, pressure, or decoction, broth, pap (? related to *cremaſte* to burn), and obs. F. *cremaſeur* 'a creamie or milkie disposition or humor' (Cotgr.), where the sense is app. influenced by *crème* cream.]

*a.* A thick juice or decoction; a liquid of this consistency: a broth, pap. *b.* By erroneous asso-

ciation with F. *crème*, *CREAM sb.* <sup>2</sup>, a scum gathering on the top of a liquid.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 163 Of their cremaſor may be made a certain sorbicle. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cremaſor*, the top or flower of any liquor or cream of milk, yeast, the juice of steeped barley, &c. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a Chyle or Cremaſor. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 128 When the water was exposed for some days to the air, there was a cremaſor separated from it of a shining chalybeate colour. 1831-60 MAYNE *Esper. Lex.*, *Cremaſor*, cream; also, any substance floating on, and skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also, a thick decoction of barley.

*b.* *Cremaſor of tartar* (= *cremaſor tartari*): cream of tartar; see *CREAM sb.* <sup>2</sup>.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 201, Cremaſor Tartar dissolved in steed Wine. 1796 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 16 The chief commodities of this country... verdigrease, cremaſor tartari, &c.

**Cremaſorne** (organ-stop): see *CRUMORNE*.

**Cremaſin**, -oyſin, **cremaſin**, -ysyn, **Cremaſmy**, obs. ff. *CRIMSON*, *CRAMOISY*.

† **Cremp**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Only known in early ME.; prob. a. MDu. or LG. *krimp-en* (:-*krimp-jan*), causal of *krimp-en*; cf. *CRAMP*.] *trans.* To contract, restrain.

c 1290 *Owl & Night*, 185 3ef the thincth that ich misrempe, Thu stond aȝein and do me cremp. *Ibid.* 509 A sunere chories awedeth, And vorcrempeth, and vorbredeh.]

**Cren**, obs. Sc. form of *CRANE*.

|| **Crena** (kri'nā). *Bot., Zool.*, etc. [mod. L. *crēna* incision, notch, corresp. to It. *crena* notch, nocke (Florio, 1598), F. *crene*, *crénne* (16th c.); R. Estienne *Petit Dict.* 1543 has 'un cren ou crénne, crena'.]

The history of this word is very obscure; L. *crēna* incision, notch, was formerly read in Pliny, *H. N.* xi. 37. 68 § 180; but it is now held to be an error, so that the word remains without ancient support. But the word, with its derivative *crēnatus*, has been used freely in mod. L. since the 16th c. From same date F. has also *cren*, *cran* sb., and *crener* v., *crén* pa. pple. An earlier date for the vb. is implied by the sb. *crénée* (:-*crénée*) = *crénel*, and *crénneur* (:-*crénneur*) *crénature*, 12th c. in Godef. For *cren* a still higher antiquity is implied by the diminutives *crénel* and *crénelle* (12th c. in Littre): see *CRENEL*. Herewith *Diez* associates also Rumansch *crenna*, Lombardian *crna*, Piedm. *crana*. But the origin of *crenna* remains uncertain.]

1. An indentation, a notch; *spec.* in *Bot.* one of the notches on a toothed or crenated leaf; *Anat.* the depression or groove between the buttocks; the longitudinal groove on the anterior and posterior surface of the heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A crenated tooth, a scallop; *spec.* in *Bot.* a round or convex tooth on the margin of a leaf, etc. = *CRENATURE*, *CRENEL*; *Entom.* a rounded raised mark resembling a wrinkle on a surface or margin; *Anat.* each of the serrations on the edge of the external table of the cranial bones by which these fit together in the sutures (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Crenate** (kri'nāt'), *sb.* *Chem.* [f. *CREN-IC* + -ATE<sup>4</sup>.] A salt of crenic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 Crenate of manganese. 1863-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 The apocrenates of the alkalis resemble the crenates, excepting that they are black.

So **Crenated** *a.* 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 Crenated peroxide of iron. Obtained when crenic acid is mixed with a neutral sulphated peroxide or chloride of iron.

**Crenate** (kri'nāt'), *a.* *Bot., Zool.*, etc. [ad. mod. L. *crēnātus*, f. *CRENA*. Junius *Nomenclator* 1577 has 'Folium crenatum, pinnatum, feuille crenée'.] Having the edge notched or toothed with rounded teeth; finely scalloped.

1794 MARTYN *Koussean's Bot.* xxii. 307 Cat-mint has the middle division of the lower lip [of the corolla] crenate. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 When these projections and notches are very fine, the shell is said to be crenate. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 152 When the teeth are rounded the leaf is crenate.

*b.* In comb. = *CRENATO*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 129 Leaves... crenate-dentate. *Ibid.* 330 Leaves... shining, crenate-serrate, ciliate.

Hence **Crenately** *adv.*

1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 47 Lobes of the pinnae... with... a crenately toothed margin.

**Crenate**, *v.* rare. [f. *CRENATE a.*: cf. 16th c. F. *crénér*.] To produce crenations; to 'mill' the edge of (coin).

1868 SEYD *Bullion* 279 The stamping and crenating are done at one stroke.

**Crenated** (kri'nēdāt'), *ppl. a.*

1. *Bot., Zool.*, etc. = *CRENATE a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Crenated Leaves [are] such as are jagged and notched. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 39 The margin of the lips is crenated. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 83 Flat plate beads... which occasionally are crenated.

† 2. = *CRENELLATED*. Obs. rare.

1883 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 401 Crenated battlements.

**Crenation** (kri'nā'ſjən). *Bot., Zool.*, etc. [f. *CRENATE*: see -ATION.] A crenated formation; a

rounded toothing, *e. g.* on the margin of a leaf or shell; scalloping; a crenature.

**1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 490 The polyps... have twelve short tentacles... in some species they are mere crenations to the disk. **1875** H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 317 A well-marked stellar crenation. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 376 In many teeth and crenations of the leaf.

**Crenato-** (*krinēto-*), combining form of *mod. L. crenatus* CRENATE; crenately, crenate-

**1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 124 Leaves... doubly and evenly crenate-serrate. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 304 It is represented as crenato-denticulate (= crenately-toothed). **1866** TREAS. *Bot.* 346 *Crenato-serrate*, when serratures are convex, and not straight.

**Crenature** (*kre'nātūrus*, *krin-*). *Bot. & Zool.* [*f. mod. L. crenatus* + *-URE*; cf. *OF. crenure*.] A rounded tooth or denticulation on the margin of a leaf, etc. Also sometimes applied to the notches or indentations between the teeth.

**1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 389 Mining into the very crenatures between the two surfaces of the leaf. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 Leaflets 3-lobed, with ovate, rounded crenatures. **1875** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 177 The leaves... produce young plants from buds originating in the notches (*crenatures*) of the margin.

**Crenel, crenelle** (*kre'nēl*, *krinēl*), *sb.* Forms: 5 (*pl. crenoula, crenaux*), 8-9 *crenel*, 9 *crenel*, -ell(e). [*a. OF. (12th c.) crenel*, *pl. creniaux* (*mod. F. crénneau, -eaux*). *OF. variants were kernel, karnel*, whence also *Eng. CARNEL, KERNEL* q. v. The *Fr.* word is app. dim. of *cren*, *cran* notch (of which however *Littre* has no example before 15th c.); see *CRENA* and cf. *CRANNY*.]

1. One of the open spaces or indentations alternating with the merlons or cops of an embattled parapet, used for shooting or launching projectiles upon the enemy; an embrasure: see *BATTLEMENT*. In *pl.* = Battlements, embattled parapet.

**1821** CAXTON *Godfrey* 179 It should be fasted to the creneaux of the wall, with good and stronge crochettes of yron. *Ibid.* cxx. 181 Thence cam to the creneuls, and put out his heede and called his people. **1774** T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 371 The walls... in most castles, were topped by a parapet, and a kind of embrasures called crenels. **1813** SCOTT *Trierem.* III. ix. Crenell and parapet appear. **1819** - *Leg. Montrose* x. The... palisades should be artificially framed with re-entering angles and loop-holes, or crenelles, for musketry. **1877** DIXON *Diana* II. vii. 1. 174 A high curtain of masonry, pierced by many windows, some mere crenels of defence, others embayed and mullioned.

2. *Bot.* = CRENATION, CRENATURE. **1835** LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 271 When the... teeth are rounded, they become crenels.

**Crenel** (*kre'nēl*), *v. rare*. Also *crennel*. [*a. F. créneler*, *f. OF. crenel*: see *prec.* Cf. the parallel forms *CARNEL, KERNEL*.] *trans. a.* To embattle, to crenellate; also *fig.* See also *CRENELLED*. + *b.* To indent the edge of (a coin), *obs.* [*c. 1330, 1377*, see *CRENELLED*. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 Licence to fortifie and kernel his mansion house.] **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 225 Crenelling of the small and thinner (moneys). **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* I. 284 The rumel slipped, Elate with rains... He... yet trod... on the stubs of living rock Ages ago it crenelled. **1883** H. E. JERNINGHAM *Norham Castle* 170 A special licence... for the towers to be crenelled.

**Crenelot** (*kre'nēlēt*), *rare*. [*f. CRENEL sb. + -ET*.] A small crenel or embrasure.

**1860** READE *Cloister & H.* xliii. II. 278 With far more freedom... than they could shoot... through the sloping crenels of the higher towers.

**Crenellate, -elate** (*kre'nēlēt*), *v.* [*f. F. créneler* + *-ATE*. The *l* has been doubled partly after *crennelled*; partly perh. after assumed *L. \*crinella*, dim. of *crēna*.] *trans.* To furnish with battlements, to embattle; to furnish with embrasures or loopholes.

**1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* 157 note, Laurence de Ludlow had licence to crenellate his mansion of Stoke-Say. **1877** CLERY *Min. Tact.* xvii. 261 Walls that have been loopholed or crenelated afford material aid.

Hence **Creneclated, crenelated** *pp. a.*, embattled.

**1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Crenellated parapet* (*Fort.*). **1848** LYTTON *Harold* iv. vii. Crenellated castles. **1869** tr. *Lenormant's Anc. Hist. East* I. iv. 459 The roofs of Assyrian edifices were flat and terraced, surrounded by a crenellated battlement. *transf.* **1881** *Athenaeum* 4 June 754 Crenellated mountain tops half clad in snow.

**Crenellation, -elation** (*kre'nēlēt-jōn*).

1. The action of crenellating or providing with battlements; the condition of being crenellated.

**1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xxi. 536 The fortification or crenellation of these houses or castles.

2. *concr.* Embattled work; a battlement.

**1849** LYTTON *Caxtons* xii. vi. (D.), Octavo ramparts flanked with quarto crenellations. **1864** BURTON *Scott Abr.* I. v. 294 The Scots laird... perched projecting crenellations or bastions on the top corners of his tower.

3. A notch or indentation.

In *mod. Dicts.* [*f. CRENELL sb. + -ATION*.] [*a. F. créneller*.] Having the edge indented like a battlement; EMBATTLED.

**1826** FRANK *Blaz. Gentry* 179 These bendes... are notched or nicked which thing the French worde Crenelle doth very

aptly signifie. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1632) 65 Hee beareth Gules, a Cheefe Crenelle, Argent.

**Crenelled, crenelad** (*kre'nēld*), *pp. a.* [*f. CRENEL v. + -ED*. Cf. *F. crénellé* (12th c. in *Littre*).]

1. Embattled, crenellated; having embrasures. [*c. 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14646 Castels... bretaxed and carnelled. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VI. 78 See *KERNELED*.] **1875** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 787 Crenelled battlements. **1883** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 355 With a crenelled wall for muskets.

2. Having a notched or indented edge; in *Bot.* = CRENATE *a.*

**1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elder Tree*, Leaves... sticking to short Stalks, and crenell'd on the Edges. **1769** Char. in *Ann. Reg.* 361 An instrument with a crenelled edge. **1836** Penny *Cycl.* V. 242 The calyx is five-lobed... the disk a fleshy crenelled cup.

**Crengle**, *obs. form of CRINGLE*.

**Crenic** (*krinik*), *a. Chem.* [*f. Gr. κρηνη* spring, fountain + *-IC*.] In *Crenic acid*, an organic acid, existing, according to Berzelius, in vegetable mould, and in ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. (Watts.)

**1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 147 Crenic Acid was discovered by Berzelius in the year 1832. **1863-75** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 Mulder represents crenic acid by the formula C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>.

**Crenitic** (*krinītik*), *a. Geol.* [*f. Gr. κρηνη* spring of water + *-ITE* + *-IC*.] (See *quot.*)

**1884** T. STERRY HUNT in *Trans. R. Soc. Canada* II. III. 35 This newly proposed explanation of the origin of crystalline rocks, through the action of springs bringing up mineral matters from below, might be called the *crenitic* hypothesis, from the Greek κρηνη, a fountain or spring. **1886** *Ibid.* IV. III. 21 As a result of this continued process, the crenitic products themselves will naturally show a diminution in the proportion of silica and potash. *Ibid.* 35 The enormous thickness of crenitic rocks which... make up the pre-Cambrian terranes.

**Crenkled**, *obs. form of CRINKLED*.

**Crennel**, *var. of CRENEL*.

**Crenulate** (*kre'nulāt*), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. crenulatus*, *f. crenula*, dim. of *crēna* (see *CRENA*) + *-ATE*.] In *mod. F. crénulé*.] Having the edge divided into minute rounded teeth; finely notched or scalloped: said of a leaf, a shell, etc.

**1795** MARTYV *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 414 The second has the lip of the nectary crenulate. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 136 Margin of base crenulate. **1875** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 309 Lower petal... 3-lobed... lateral lobes usually... crenulate.

**Crenulated** (*kre'nulēt*), *pp. a. Zool. and Bot.* [*f. as prec. + -ED*.] = *prec.*

**1807** ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* IX. 380 A fleshy crenulated cup. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 152 When the leaf is minutely crenated it is said to be crenulated.

**Crenulation** (*kre'nulēt-jōn*), *Zool. and Bot.* [*f. as prec. + -ATION*.] A crenulated formation; a minute rounded marginal tooth or crenation.

**1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 391 The lamellae are marginal crenulations. **1881** R. B. WATSON in *Fruit. Linn. Soc.* XV. 452 Forming on the upper whorls infrastatural crenulations.

**Crenulato-**, combining form of *mod. L. crenulatus* CRENULATE; cf. *CRENATO-*.

**1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 247 Lamellae crenulato-dentate. **1854** - *Crust.* I. 300 Carapax transversely crenulato-lineolate.

**Creolee, -oise, -oix, -oiz**: see *CREOLE*, *CROSS*.

**Creoleerie**, *var. CREOLISERIE* *Obs.*, crusade.

**Creole** (*krī'ōl*), *sb., a.* Also 7-8 *criole*. [*a. F. criole*, *ad. Sp. criollo*, native to the locality, 'country'; believed to be a colonial corruption of *\*criadillo*, dim. of *criado* 'bred, brought up, reared, domestic', *pa. pple. of criar* to breed, etc.; -L. *creāre* to CREATE. According to some 18th c. writers originally applied by S. American negroes to their own children born in America as distinguished from negroes freshly imported from Africa; but D'Acosta, 1590, applies it to Spaniards born in the W. Indies.]

**A. sb.** In the West Indies and other parts of America, Mauritius, etc.: *orig.* A person born and naturalized in the country, but of European (usually Spanish or French) or of African Negro race: the name having no connotation of colour, and in its reference to origin being distinguished on the one hand from born in Europe (or Africa), and on the other hand from aboriginal.

**a.** But now, usually, = *creole white*, a descendant of European settlers, born and naturalized in those colonies or regions, and more or less modified in type by the climate and surroundings.

The local use varies: in the European colonies of the W. Indies it is usually applied to the descendants of any Europeans there naturalized; in Mauritius to the naturalized French population. It is not now used of the people of Spanish race in the independent South American states, though sometimes of the corresponding natives of Mexico, and in the U. S. it is applied only to the French-speaking descendants of the early French settlers in Louisiana, etc.

**1604** E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies* IV. xxv. 278 Some Croloes (for so they call the Spaniards borne at the Indies). **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iv. 68 An English Native of St. Christophers, a Criole, as we call all born of European Parents in the West Indies. **1737** *Common Sense* (1738) I. 280 As to his Birth and Parentage, I cannot say

whether he is a Native American or a Creole, nor is it material. **1760-75** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. i. iv. 29 The Whites may be divided into two classes, the Europeans, and Creoles, or Whites born in the Country. *Ibid.* II. ix. vii. 375 (Nova Scotia) French families, some Europeans, and others Creoles of the place itself and from Newfoundland. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* xx. (She) was a creole—that is, born in the West Indies, of French parents. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 199 A French Creole; one of those haphazard wights of Gallic origin, who abound upon our frontier, living among the Indians like one of their own race. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, (In Mexico) there are about a million... Creoles—that is, whites of pure Spanish extraction.

**b.** Now less usually = *creole negro*: A negro born in the West Indies or America, as distinguished from one freshly imported from Africa. **1748** *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 240 Criollos signifies one born in the Country; a Word made by the Negroes, who give it to their own Children born in those Parts. **1760-75** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. i. iv. 31 The class of Negroes is... again subdivided into Creoles and Bozars. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 19 The term 'Creole' is confined to negroes born in the country.

**B. attrib. or adj.**

1. *a.* Of persons: Born and naturalized in the West Indies, etc., but of European (or negro) descent; see *A.* Now chiefly applied to the native whites in the West Indies, the native French population in Louisiana, Mauritius, etc.

**1748** *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 230 A Criole Negro-Woman. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 34 Two negroes, belonging to a Creole gentleman, who... began to practise upon the French-horn. **1807** O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 28 Creole descendants of Spanish adventurers. **1866** J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 316 note, There are creole whites, creole negroes, creole horses, &c.; and creole whites are, of all persons, the most anxious to be deemed of pure white blood.

**b. Of animals and plants: Bred or grown in the West Indies, etc., but not of indigenous origin.**

**1760-75** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) [I. iv. vii. 162 The *criollo* or natural bread being unripe plantains... roasted.] *Ibid.* II. vii. 1. 17 Fruits... of the Creole kind, being European fruits planted there, but which have undergone considerable alterations from the climate. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 168 Three species of sugar-cane, the old Creole, the Ouaheitan, and the Batavian. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trader* 263 The active little animals known as 'creole' horses.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a Creole.

**1828** G. W. BRINGS *Ann. Jamaica* II. x. 9 A trait in the Creole character. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 27 In an old French creole village. **1884** W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 516/2 The people speak creole French.

3. *Comb.*, as *Creole-crab*, a West Indian species of crab.

**1796** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 422 The larger hairy Creole-Crab with prickly claws.

**Creolian** (*krī'ōliān*), *sb. and a. ? Obs.* Also 8 *criolian*, 9 *creolean*. [*f. CREOLE + -IAN*.]

+ *A. sb.* = CREOLE *A. Obs.*

**1708** *Paradoxes of State* 13 The American Creolians. **1748** *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 239 The Spaniards... born in America of white Parents, who are called Crioli or Creolians. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx. The moment... a Creolian arrives from Jamaica... I strike for a subscription. **1807** SCOTT *Napoleon* II. This lady was a Creolian.

**B. adj.** = CREOLE *B. ? Obs.*

**1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 96 A mixed breed of Creolian Spaniards. **1793** GODWIN *Polit. Just.* (1796) II. 94 Born a manorial serf or a Creolian negro. **1842** ORDERSON *Creoliana* Pref., The customs... of Creolian society.

+ **Creolism**, *Obs.* [*f. CREOLE + -ISM*.] The fact of being a Creole; Creole descent.

**1788** J. RAMSAY *Object. Abol. Slave Tr. Answ.* (ed. 2) 49 The farther back the negro could trace his Creolism, the more he valued himself. **1812** *Ann. Reg.* (1810) 506 They (negroes) feel pride and consequence in being born in a new hemisphere, and conceive that to Creolism is attached a degree of dignity.

**Creolization** (*krī'ōlaizjōn*), [*f. next + -ATION*.] The production of a Creole race; racial modification in the case of Creole animals or plants.

**1890** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 416/1 Those extraordinary influences of climate and environment which produce the phenomena of creolization.

**Creolize**, *v.* [*f. CREOLE + -IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To 'do' the Creole: see *quot.*

**1818** J. M'LEOD *Voy. of Alceste* 280 The ladies... generally creolized the whole day in a delectable state of apathy... Creolizing is an easy and elegant mode of lounging in a warm climate.

2. *trans.* To render Creole; to naturalize in the West Indies or adjacent regions.

**Creop**, *obs. form of CREEP*.

**Creophagous** (*krī'ōfāgəs*), *a.* Also *kreo-*.

[*f. Gr. κρεοφάγος* (*f. κρεας*, *κρεο* flesh + *-φάγος* eating) + *-OUS*.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous. So **Creophagist** (-dʒist), one who uses flesh as food; **Creophagism** (-dʒizm), **Creophagy** (-dʒi) [*Gr. κρεοφαγία*], the eating of flesh.

**1881** *Sat. Rev.* LII. 569 The average kreophagist is by no means convinced that kreophagy is the perfect way in diet. *Ibid.* 570 Kreophagism leads to alcoholism. *Ibid.*, The ruling tribes and castes of Europe have invariably been kreophagous. **1885** RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 831/2 Exceptional creophagous Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.

**Creosol** (*krī'ōspl*), *Chem.* Also *creasol*. [*f. CREOS(OTE) + -OL*.] A colourless highly refracting

liquid ( $C_8H_{10}O_2$ ) with aromatic odour and burning taste, forming the chief constituent of creosote. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 *Creosol*, the principal constituent of wood-creosote. 1873 — *Foynes' Chem.* 3-6 *Creosol* is a diatomic phenol from guaiacum. Hence *Creosyl* [-yl], the radical of creosol, as in *creosyl chloride*  $C_8H_9OCl$ .

1872-9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 595 *Creosyl chloride*... is a limpid strongly refracting oily liquid.

**Creosote** (krē'sōt), *sb.* Also *creasote*, *kreo-*, *kreas-*. [mod. f. Gr. *κρεο-*, comb. form of *κρέας* flesh + *σώζω* to save: cf. *σώτης* saviour; the formation was intended to mean 'flesh-saving'; but the Gr. for this would have been *κρεο(σ)σώος*.]

1. A colourless oily liquid, of complex composition, with odour like that of smoked meat, and burning taste, obtained from the distillation of wood-tar, and having powerful antiseptic properties; discovered by Reichenbach in 1832.

1835 ELLIOTSON in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* 235 It is now a year since I began my trials of Creosote. 1860 G. H. K. *1st. Tourist* 164 The creosote distilled from the peat soon rendered the fish safe from decay.

b. Sometimes commercially applied to CARBOLIC ACID, also distinguished as *coal-tar creosote*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 Commercial creosote often consists almost entirely of phenol, but the true creosote, obtained by the distillation of wood, is a totally different substance.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *creosote-oil*, *-tank*, *creosote-like adj.*; *creosote-bush*, *-plant*, a Mexican shrub (*Larrea mexicana*, N.O. *Zygophyllaceæ*) having a strong smell of creosote.

1851 MAYNE REID *S. Alp. Hunt.* xvi. We passed... thickets of creosote bushes. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Larrea mexicana*, the Creosote plant of the Americans... its strong creosote-like odour renders it so repulsive that no animal will touch it. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 46 Timber, into which creosote oil has been forced under pressure.

**Creosote**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To impregnate with creosote, as a preservative.

1846 A. SUCKLING *Hist. Suffolk* 75 The timber being creosoted... to keep out the worm. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 37 The practice of creosoting the butt ends preserves them from decay.

Hence *Creosoted ppl. a.*, *Creosoting vbl. sb.*; *Creosoter*, one engaged in creosoting timber.

1866 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 16 Creosoted sleepers. 1863 *Reader* 14 Feb., If the method of creosoting were introduced in India. 1869 *East. Morning News* 12 Apr. 2/9 W. F. W. of Grimsby, late creosoter. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/3 The line... is laid upon piles of creosoted American pitch-pine.

**Creosotic**, erroneous form of CREBOTIC.

**Crep**, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.

**Crepan**, error. f. TREPAN *sb.* and *v.*

**Crepanche**, *Farriery*. ? *Obs.* Also 7 *pl. crepanches*, *crepances*, *ad.* [In 17th c. *crepanches*, *crepances*, *ad.* [f. *crepacci pl.*, 'the scratches, cratches, or rats-tails in a horse... little chaps or rifts about the coronet of the horses' hoof' (Florio, 1598), f. *crepare* to crack, chap:—*L. crepare* to crack, etc.] A sore or wound on a horse's foot; see *quots.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxvii. 366 The Scratches, Crepanches, or Rats-tails... are long, scabby, dry chaps, or rifts... on the hinder legges, just from the fetlocke unto the place of the Curbe. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Crepances*, Ulcers in the Fore-part of a Horse's foot... caused by a Hurt receiv'd in leaping over a Bar, or the like. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crepane* [a misprint copied in later Dicts.]. 1803 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Crepane* (*Vet.*), a chop, or scratch in a horse's leg... which often degenerates into an ulcer.

† **Crepare**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. crepare* fissure, crack, f. *crepare* to crack, creak: see -URE.]

1. *Med. a.* A rupture, hernia; b. A wound, crack, or chap in the skin.

c. 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 170 After þe tyme bat þe crepe made of raw silk. *Crêpe lisse*, smooth or glossy crepe, which is made of *crêpe* or wrinkled. Also *attrib.*

1805 *Ladies Pocket Mag.* I. 140 Dress of white *crêpe-lisse*, trimmed at the border with an ornament of puckered tulle. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686 1/2 A dress... of white *crêpe*, with silk embroidery of jasmine and honeysuckle. 1897 *Daily News* 11 May 5/8 This blossom-dress was lightly veiled with *crêpe* of wale rose-pink. 1897 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 23 Sept. 15/4 A costume of pearl satin and *crêpe de chine*.

Hence **Crêpe** *v.* [F. *crêper*], to frizz, to put up in

curl-papers. **Crêpé** [F.], frizzed. **Crêpy a.**, of the nature of *crêpe*.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl. It was a pity to waste so much paper, which might crepe hair, pin up bonnets, and serve many other useful purposes. 1864 H. MARKHAM *Year in Sweden* II. 41 Grayish hair, frizzed, in short *crêpe* curls. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 1/3 A full vest of white *crêpy* stuff.

**Crepe**, **Crepel**, -ill, obs. ff. CREEP, CRIPPLE.

**Crepidarian** 'krepidē-ri-ān', *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. crepidari-us* shoemaker + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a shoemaker.

1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 64 His crepidarian sculptures indeed are not so well.

† **Crepine**, **crespin(e)**. *Obs.* Also 6 *crispyne*, *krippin*, *creppin*, 6-7 *crippin*. [a. OF. *crepine*, mod. F. *crêpine* (Pr. *crepina*), f. *crêpe*, *crêpe*: see CRÊPE, CRAPE.]

1. a. A net or caul (of gold or silver thread, silk lace, etc.) for the hair, formerly worn by ladies. b. A part of a hood. c. A fringe of lace or network for a dais, baldachin, bed, etc.

c. 1530 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 907 The *crispyne*, *les crepines*. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* II. ix. (1590) 25 Dicers... to shew their grace and feature) will cast off their partlets, collars, habiliments, frontes, cornets and krippins. 1578 *Gifts to Queen in Nichols' Progn.* II. 73 By the Lady Ratcliff, five creppins of lawne. 1590 LYLE *Mydas* I. ii. Earrings, borders, crippins, shadows. 1611 COTTER, *Crêpine*, the *Crêpine* of a French hood. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandela's Trav.* E. Ind. 64 On their heads they (Guzuratta women) have only a thin cap, or cover them with a *crêpine* of Lawn wrought with Gold. 1708 MOTTET *Kacelus* IV. lii. (1737) 214 The *Crêpines* of their Hoods, their Ruffles. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Mench.* II. 230 Beds, Matresses, Hangings, Coverlids, Quilts, *Crêpines*, Fringes, and Molets of Silk. 1860 FENHOLT *Costume Gloss.*, *Crêpine*, the golden net-caul worn by ladies in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries... The *crêpine* still exists in name and fact in Italy.

2. *Cookery*. See *quot.* [Cf. F. *crêpine* the caul enveloping the viscera of an animal.]

1766 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *Crêpine*, a sort of farce wrapp'd up in a Veal cawl.

† **Crepticulum**, *Zool.* [L. a rattle.] (With American Zoologists, The rattle of the rattle-snake.

**Crepitant** 'krepitānt', *a.* [ad. *L. crepitant-em*, pr. ppl. of *crepitare* to crackle: also in mod. F.]

1. Making a crackling noise: crackling, crepitating.

1855 BROWNING *Master Hughes* xvi. One is incisive, corrosive; Two retorts, nettled, curt, crepitant. 1864 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 249 The inflamed lung... is heavier and less crepitant under the finger. 1873 HOLLAND *J. Bonuc.* 192 There came close to my ear a curious crepitant rustle.

2. *Entom.* That crepitates (see CREPITATE 2). 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 401 That [subscribes] to which the crepitant Eutichina belong.

**Crepitate** 'krepitē't', *v.* [f. *L. crepitāt-*, ppl. stem of *crepitare* to crackle, frequentative of *crepere* to crack, creak: see -ATE.]

† 1. *intr.* To break wind. *Obs.*

1663 COCKERAM, *Crepitate*, to winde or fart. 1768 *Life & Adv. Sir B. Saksull* I. 149.

2. *Entom.* Of certain beetles: To eject a pungent fluid suddenly with a sharp report. (Cf. BOMBARDIER 4.)

1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlii. (1828) IV. 149 The substance which they emit when they crepitate.

3. To make a crackling sound, to crackle: *spec.* of the tissue of the lungs (also used of the action accompanying or producing this sound; cf. CREPITATION 2).

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 539 That [salt]... bears the heat of the fire without crepitating. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 378 The part affected is enlarged; crepitates imperfectly. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 741 The immense hall rises,—o-cillates,—crepitates,—crumbles into ruin.

4. To rattle: said of the sound made by the *crepitaculum* of the rattle-snake. (Cf. CREPITATION 3.)

Hence *Crepitating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 595 1 The crepitating sensation caused by the friction of the head of the humerus against the under surface of the acromion. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307, I felt a something move. The something had a crepitating, insectine wriggle. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 18 2 Starch... on being pressed between the fingers, produces a peculiar sound known as 'crepitating'.

**Crepitation** (krepitē'shən), [n. of action f. *L. crepitare*: see prec. and -ATION. So F. *crepitation* (Paré 16th c.).]

1. A crackling noise; crackling.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crepitation*,... a creaking, crashing, or rattling noise. 1676 GREW *Lectures* I. § 6 in *Anat. Plants* i. (1682) 239 *Crepitation*, when they make a kind of hissing and sometimes a crackling noise. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 193 *Spatler*,... implies a more clear crepitation or crackling. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 329 Rattling, crackling thunder, with prolonged electric crepitations. 1899 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 127 We hear a dry noise, a crepitation similar to that of the spark.

fig. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Robbers Men. W. Taylor* II. 7 The Anti-jacobin crepitations never reach me.

2. *Med.* and *Path.* The slight sound and accompanying sensation caused by pressure on any portion of cellular tissue in which air is collected, or by the entrance of air into the lungs in a certain

stage of inflammation; also, the noise and sensation observed in the grating together of the ends of fractured bones; the crackling noise sometimes observed in gangrenous parts when examined with the fingers; the crackling of a joint when pulled. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 11 Sometimes in cases of emphysema of the lungs... a species of dry crepitation is felt by the hand. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 137 1/2 His right leg presented all the signs of fracture of the fibula... such as... depression and crepitation above the outer ankle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 47 When suppurated or sloughing of the cellular tissue has taken place, fluctuation or crepitation will be detected, or the parts feel boggy.

3. The action of rattling: see CREPITATE 4.

1876 COUES *Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv.* IV. 261 The rattle of the Crotalus cannot be distinguished from the crepitation of the large Western grasshopper.

4. The breaking of wind; *crepitus ventris*. *rare.* 1862 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 599 Openly venting their crepitations and eructations at table.

**Crepitous** (krepitō's), *a. Med.* and *Path.* [f. *L. crepitus* (see next) + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or such as to produce, crepitus.

1822-34 COOKE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 122 That crepitous dilatation of the pulmonary cells, so strongly marked in infancy. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 604 1/2 The structure of the lungs is more flabby and less crepitous than natural.

† **Crepitus** (krepitō's), [L., verbal sb. f. *crepare* to crack, rattle, creak, etc.]

1. *Med.* and *Path.* = CREPITATION 2.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 275 Great unnecessary pain [has] frequently been occasioned by the custom of feeling for a crepitus, and moving the [fractured] limb about... in order to produce it. 1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 115 There is crepitus or rattling in the breathing. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crepitus*, the crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part of the body when air is collected in the cellular tissue.

2. The breaking of wind: usually *crepitus ventris*. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crepitus*, term for the discharge upwards, or rejection downwards, of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels.

**Creppe**, **creppell**, -le, obs. ff. CRIPPLE.

† **Crêpon** (krē'pōn, krē'pōn). [F. *crêpon*, in 16th c. *crêpon*, deriv. of *crêpe*, *crêpe* CRAPE.] A stuff resembling crape, but of firmer substance, made of fine worsted, silk, or a combination of the two.

1807 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 8/2 The bridesmaids... wore dresses of Liberty silk and crêpon. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 Such a girl wore lately a pale blue crêpon dress.

**Crept** (krept), *ppl. a.* Pa. ppl. of CREEP *v.*; *spec.* in *Coal-mining*, that has been subjected to a 'creep'.

1668 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* 25 A crept in falsehood. 1861 *Trans. N. Eng. Inst. Min. Engineers* IX. 24 [This] had evidently brought on a heavy creep as shown in the section of crept bords. 1867 W. W. SARGENT *Coal & Coal-mining* 132 The workings are closely filled with rubbish, and there remain the isolated crept pillars, only accessible by fresh and dangerous workings.

**Crept**, pa. t. and pa. ppl. of CREEP *v.*

**Crepul**, obs. form of CRIPPLE.

† **Crepundian**. *Obs. rare.* Also *crepundio* [-on]. [f. *L. crepundia* a rattle, a child's toy.]

1. ? A rattler or empty talker. 2. A childish toy.

1599 NASHE *Greenes Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Our quadrant crepundios [1606-ous], that spit ergo in the mouth of cœrie one they meete. 1655 G. EMMOT *North. Blast* 4 Arrayed with Cope and Vestment, and many other feat Crepundians.

**Crepuscle** (krē'pō's'l, krē'pō's'l), [mod. ad. *L. crepuscul-um* twilight: see below.] Twilight.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 122 The reputed Citizens of the Moon might see our Crepuscule. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrent* I. 207 At early dawn or dusty noon, in foggy crepuscle or gloomy midnight.

**Crepuscular** (krē'pō'skū-lār), *a.* [f. *L. crepuscul-um* + -AR. Cf. F. *crépusculaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to twilight.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. 3 The Difference... between the crepuscular and the Noon-tide Light. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 12 The crepuscular atmosphere, or the region where the light of the sun ceases to be refracted to us, is estimated... to be between 40 and 50 miles high. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 67 A faint crepuscular light extending beyond the cusps of the planet.

2. *fig.* Resembling or likened to twilight; dim, indistinct.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 730 And perhaps I might have lost the Crepuscular remains of my Sight. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* II. ix. 157 [The law is] at best, a crepuscular labyrinth. 1899 H. JAMES *Hawthorne* 132 The crepuscular realm of the writer's own reveries.

b. *esp.* Resembling or likened to the morning twilight as preceding the full light of day; characterized by (as yet) imperfect enlightenment.

1679 PULLER *Mod. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 254 Proportionable to the first crepuscular and dusky light of those times. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 The favourable influence even of a partial and crepuscular day on the morals... and the happiness of the people. 1842 MOTTLEY *Lett.* (1880) I. 96 The state of crepuscular civilization to which they have reached. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 679 That crepuscular period, when the historical sense was scarcely brought to a full state of activity.

3. *Zool.* Appearing or active in the twilight.

1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 525 Crepus-



cular insects. 1877 COVES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 653 Animals.. of crepuscular or nocturnal habits.

**Crepuscule** (krɛpʊskjuːl, krɛpʊskiul). Now rare. [a. F. *crépúscule*, ad. L. *crepusculum*: see below.] Twilight.

c. 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 6 The spring of the dawnyng and the ende of the euenyng, the which ben called the two crepusculus. *Ibid.* § 9 Know the quantite of thi crepusculus. 1769 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 202 The crepuscule [is] less abrupt in its departure. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 41 Coeval with the crepuscule of morn. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 183 And when the doubtful crepuscule is gone The Hyades appear.

**Crepusculine** (krɛpʊskjuːlɪn, -lin), a. and sb. rare. [a. F. *crépúsculin*, -ine, ad. med. L. *crepusculinus*, f. *crepusculum*: cf. L. *matutinus*, *vespertinus*: see -INE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to twilight; illuminated by twilight, dim, dusky.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Aurora.. hed persit the crepusculyne lyne matutine of the northth est orizone. 16.. in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 314 (T.) To take in more or less light... to fit glasses to crepusculine observations. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Bauch. Career* (1889) 309 The line of downs ran luminously edged against the pearly morning sky, with its dark landward face crepusculine yet clear in everycombe.

† B. sb. The (morning) twilight. *Obs.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 53 In the mornynge.. it is callit lucifer, be cause it auancis the day before the crepusculine.

**Crepusculous** (krɛpʊskjuːləs), a. [f. L. *crepusculum* + -OUS.] Of the nature of twilight; dim, dusky, indistinct. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1606 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 343 A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and crepusculous glance of the other. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scep.* Sci. xxii. 140 The beginnings of Philosophy were in a crepusculous obscurity; and its yet scarce past the Dawn. 1833 ELIZA NATHAN *Langensath* II. 268.

**Crepusculum** (krɛpʊskjuːləm). [L. = twilight, a diminutive formation, related to *creper* dusky, dark, *creperum* darkness.] Twilight, dusk. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxiv. 361 The euentide highte Crepusculum.. whanne it is nat certaynly knowe by-tweyne lyght and derknesse. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxiii. The same time.. That clerkes call Crepusculum at eue. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 176 By Observing the height of that Air which causeth the Crepusculum, or Twilight. 1840 DE QUINCY *Rhet.* Wks. X. 34 Which interval we regard as the common crepusculum between ancient and modern history. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 313 The twilight too, that long Arctic crepusculum, seemed.. disproportionately increased in its duration.

**Cres.**, **cresc.**, **Mus.**, abbrev. of CRESCENDO.

**Cresce**, var. of CREASE v.1 and sb.1 *Obs.*, increase.

† **Crescence**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *crēscētia*, f. *crēscere* -em: see CRESCENT and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *crēissance*, mod. F. *croissance*.] Growth, increase.

1608 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 In their cressence in the wombe, there is but one operation of nature. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* i. ix. 129 There are found to be many superfluous Crescences. 1736 BROOKER *Univ. Beauty* iii. 322 And towards the morn's attractive cressence bend.

**Crēscendo** (krɛsɛndo). *Mus.* [It. *crecendo* increasing, pr. pple. of *crecere* to increase: -L. *crēscere* (cf. next).]

1. A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually increased in force or loudness (abbrev. *cres.*, *cresc.*). As sb.: A gradual increase of volume of tone in a passage of a piece of music; a passage of this description.

1776 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* 60, I stood still some time to observe the diminuendo and crescendo. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. 530 Domenico Mazzocchi (1666-40).. first.. invented characters of *crescendo*, *diminuendo*, etc. 1822 W. CROUCH *Elem. Mus. Comp.* 112 The peculiar characteristic of the piano forte is its power of varying degrees of loudness and softness, either suddenly or by crescendo, diminuendo, rinforzando, etc. 1826 R. A. R. in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 117 Let these notes be played.. with perfect *crescendos* and *diminuendos*. 1839 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* III. 557 The swell of a good organ produces a most perfect crescendo.

b. *transf.* A gradual increase in loudness of voice. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11 He has not the force.. to represent the climbing crescendo of unjust anger and despairing sarcasm. 1882 Mrs. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales Garden-Party* 45 'Do you mean that Sir Henry is dead?' interposed Susan, in a gradual crescendo.

c. *fig.* A progressive increase in force or effect. 1776 in *Sel. Papers Twining Family* (1887) 123 The crescendo of mountains, as we went up the lake, pleased me as much, I think, as any crescendo of sound can have pleased you. 1804 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* v. 205 Its chief merit as a play is the crescendo of its interest. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1888) 30 The intense crescendo of the catastrophe, the absolute concentration of interest.

d. *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 430/2 A crescendo series of appeals to the Chairman to call the Commission together. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 70 'Borrow one!' said Dicky in a crescendo tone of amazement.

**Crescent** (krɛsɛnt), sb. Forms: a. 4-7 *cres-sant*, 5 *cressant*, 5-7 *crescent*, (8 *crescent*); b. 6-7 *croissant*, 7 *croys*, *croissant*; γ. 7- *cres-cent*. [ME. *crescent*, in 16th c. also *croissant*, a. OF. *croissant*, mod. F. *croissant* (-L. *crēscēt-em*), pr. pple. of OF. *crēistre*, mod. *croître* -L. *crēscere* to grow. In 17th c. assimilated to the L. spelling, already used in the *adj.*: see next.

VOL. II.

L. *crescens* meant simply 'growing, waxing'; Columella has *luna crescentis*, the waxing moon, *luna decrescentis*, the waning moon; but these words had no reference to shape; sense 2 was a medieval development, app. in French.]

1. The waxing moon, during the period between new moon and full. [Cf. OF. *crēissant* the waxing of the moon, the first half of the month.] Also *fig.* 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 *Cressent*, the newe mone as long as it is nat rounde, *cressant*.

1600 FELTHAM *Resolves* xxviii. 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decrescent; when he repents, a Cressant. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 192 They are crescents in their waxing, full seas in their flowing. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cxxxvii. A worke above Nature's power, To make his Crescent Orbed in an Hower.

2. The convex-concave figure of the waxing or the waning moon, during the first or last quarter, especially when very new or very old.

The crescent of the waxing moon has its horns to the spectator's left, that of the waning moon has them to his right.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xxxi. 489 Turned rounde like a croissant or newe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 246 Hee is no crescent, and his hornes are inuisible. 1611 CORGR. *Croissant*, the halfe-moone; in Blazon, a Cressant. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 24 If the higher horn of the said croissant be more obscure and darke than the lower. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlv. 232 Phœbe's pale crescent. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 349 The bright crescent of the moon. 1845 TENNYSON *Audley C.* A moon, that, just In crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf Twilights of airy silver.

3. A representation or figure of this phase of the moon: a. as an ornament or embellishment. (App. the earliest sense in English.)

1590 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 134 Super feretrum Sancti Willfridi de diversis ornamentis per dictum Johannem deauratis viz. j. curc et j. anulo et j. cressant ex dono Willelmi Bedell. 1683 *Cath. Angl.* 81/1 A Cressant a bowte þe nek, *torques*, *lunula*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 74 b, This cresant was covered with frettes and knottes made of lue bussches. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurinal* 127 On his black shooe a silver cressant's worn. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Judg.* viii. 21 Gideon.. took the crescents that were on their camels' necks.

b. *Her.* as a charge: see quot. 1882.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* Biiij. b. The ix. baage is Cressantis that is to say halfe the moone. c. 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 44 in *Q. Elis. Acad.*, etc. 95 The fader the hole [arms], the eldast son differ[ent], quiche a labeile; a cressant the second; therr a molet, etc. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxiv. The Noble Percy.. With a bright Cressant in his Guide-home came. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* 102 A Half-Moon, with the horns directed upwards, is a crescent.. A crescent with the horns directed towards the Dexter, is said to be Increscent; and if towards the Sinister, Decrescent.

c. Adopted as a badge or emblem by the Turkish sultans, and used within their dominions as a military and religious symbol; hence *fig.* the Turkish power, and, as this has been to Christendom in recent times the most formidable and aggressive Mohammedan power, used rhetorically to symbolize the Mohammedan religion as a political force, and so opposed to the Cross as the symbol of Christianity.

The attribution of the crescent by modern writers to the Saracens of Crusading times and the Moors of Spain is a historical and chronological error.

1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* II. (Arb.) 117 Selim Emperour of Turkie gaue for his deuice a croissant or new moone, promising to himself increase of glory and enlargement of empire. 1644 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 16a With the Mahumedan Turks, the Croissant.. as a Religious symbole, is.. commonly set on the top of their Meschits, Seraglias, Turrets and such like. 16.. MARVELL *Britannia & Raleigh*, Her true Crusada shall at last pull down the Turkish crescent and the Persian sun. 1664 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iv. 90 The Crescent gave way to the Cross, the Turks were broken to pieces. 1769 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 43 Why do you dress up one.. with a turban and crescent? 1811 SCOTT *Vis. Don Roderick* i. xxvii, Before the Cross has waned the Crescent's ray. 1883 LOCKHART *Anc. Sp. Ball.* *Flight fr. Granada* ii, Down from the Alhambra's minarets were all the crescents flung. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 120 To raise the Christian banner, over the crescent of the Saracens. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1888) 331 The Crescent was advancing steadily upon Europe.

d. used as the badge of an order of knighthood or as a decorative order.

An order of the Crescent was instituted by Charles I of Naples and Sicily in 1268, and revived or reconstituted by René of Anjou in 1464. A Turkish decoration or order of the Crescent for foreigners was instituted by Sultan Selim after the Battle of Aboukir in 1799, being first conferred on Nelson.

4. A figure or outline of anything of this shape.

[1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* (R.), The Christian crew came on in forme of battayle pight, And like a crescent cast themselves preparing for to fight. 1653 H. COGANIT *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 88 A very fair Port.. extending it self in the form of a Crescent.] 1672 *Descr. Lake of Geneva in Phil. Trans.* VII. 5043 This Lake hath the figure of a Croissant.. This Croissant where 'tis largest, which is from Morges to Thonon, is about Five good Leagues over. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 130 The breast is distinguished by a crescent of pure white. 1837 DISABILI *Venetia* i. 1, The centre of a crescent of woods. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 281 As they came near they bent their line into a crescent.

5. A row of houses built in the form of the inner bow of a crescent moon or arc of a circle.

First used in the name of 'the Royal Crescent' at Bath, afterwards used elsewhere, and hence as a generic name. 1766 ANSTY *Bath Guide* 45 Old Stucco has just sent A plan for a house to be built in the Crescent. 1768 *Birm.*

*Gas.* 17 Nov., A plan, elevation and section of the intended building to be called the Crescent. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. xxxv. 163 There were blown into the Crescent a sedan-chair, with Mrs. Dowler inside. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 299 The handsome streets, crescents and terraces which form the west end of Glasgow.

6. A small crescent-shaped roll of bread. (U.S.) 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 939 At noon I bought two crisp 'crescents', which I ate sometimes at a shop counter.

7. A Turkish musical instrument consisting of a staff with arms, ornamented with a crescent on the top, and bearing bells or jingles.

In mod. Dicts.

8. A disease in a horse's foot (see quot.).

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Crescents.. are really nothing but the Bones of the little Foot that has left its Place, and fallen downwards, and the Sole at the Toe appears round, and the Hoof above shrinks in. 1823 CRABE *Techn. Dict.*, *Crescent*, a defect in the foot of a horse when the coffin-bone falls down, and presses the sole outwards.

9. Lace-making. (See quot.)

1880 CAULFIELD *Dict. Needlework* s.v., These crescents are raised Cordonnets that enclose the flat stitches of needle point laces or join the separate pieces of work together.

10. Comb., as *crescent-formed*, *-lit.*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; *crescent-like*, *-wise* advs.

a. 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* II. 761 (Jod.) As, crescentlike, the land her breadth here inward bends. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 316 Keel crescent-shaped, compressed. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxxviii, The Sun, Whose crescent-pointed horns Now momentarily decrease.

**Crescent** (krɛsɛnt), a. [ad. L. *crēscēt-em*, pr. pple. of *crēscere* to grow, increase: see -ENT. In II mostly attrib. use of prec.]

I. 1. Growing, increasing, developing. (Often with some allusion to the moon.)

1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* i, When all cressent things do bud forth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 1, 10 My powers are Crescent, and my Auguring hope Sayes it will come to th' full. a. 1664 CRANKHORN *Vigil. Dormitans* 188 In the first the Pope was but Antichrist nascent, in the second Antichrist crescent, in the third Antichrist regnant. 1834 WORDSW. *Lines on Portrait* 47 Childhood here, a moon Crescent in simple loveliness serene. 1845 DE QUINCY *Cole-ridge & Opium Wks.* 1890 V. 196 The wrath of Andrew, previously in a crescent state, actually dilated to a plenilunar orb. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 447 There is many a youth Now crescent, who will come to all I am And overcome it.

II. 2. Shaped like the new or old moon; convex-concave, lunulate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 33 The moone.. beginneth to show herself croissant in the evening. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 100 Marked with the Moone Crescent, which is the Turkish Ensigne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 439 With these in troop Came.. Astarte, Queen of Heav'n, with crescent Horns. 1725 TURNER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 411 An Insect.. with.. a crescent or forked Tail. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 273 Galileo discovered that Venus had the same crescent phases as the waxing and the waning moon. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 359 New Orleans is called the 'crescent city' in consequence of its being built on a curve of the river.

**Crescent**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. CRESCENT sb.]

1. *trans.* To form into a crescent; see CRESCENTED.

2. To border or surround crescent-wise.

a. 1809 MISS SEWARD *Lett.* VI. 195 (T.) A dark wood crescents more than half the lawn.

**Crescentade** (krɛsɛntɪd), [f. CRESCENT sb. 3 c. + -ADE, after *crusade*.] properly, A religious war waged under the Turkish flag; rhetorically, a *jihad* or holy war for Islam.

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 65 The further advance of the White Czar may yet be met by a crescentade, preached from the Caspian far away into the least known regions of China. 1884 *Standard* 14 Nov. 5/4 He would then lead a crescentade to drive the English out of Egypt. 1886 M. MAC-COLL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 541 This reactionary crescentade against every attempt at intellectual or moral progress beyond the Koran.

Hence **Crescentade**.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 Carried on a litter in rear of his crescentaders.

**Crescented** (krɛsɛntɪd), ppl. a. [f. CRESCENT sb. + -ED.]

1. Formed as a crescent or new moon.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 432 'Tis Dian's: lo! She rises crescented. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. iii. 25 The crescented shore of this lovely bay. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. iv. 60 Becoming more and more crescented, it approaches the inferior conjunction.

2. Ornamented, or charged, with crescents.

1818 TODD *Dict.* s.v. *Crescent* v., The old heraldick adjective *crescented*, i. e. having a crescent.

3. Adorned with the crescent moon. *nonce-use.*

c. 1825 BRIDGES *Apotheosis* Poems 98 Crescented night, and amethystine stars, And day, thou god and glory of the heavens, Flow on for ever!

**Crescentic** (krɛsɛntɪk), a. [f. L. *crēscēt-em*, taken in sense of CRESCENT sb. + -IC.] Having the form of a crescent or new moon; crescent-shaped.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/1 A large crescentic membrane flap, or valve. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* iv. App. 364 Feathers.. tipped with crescentic spots of white. **Crescentically** (krɛsɛntɪkəli), adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] Crescent-wise.

1873 *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIII. 113 Fifth segment truncate, sixth crescentically emarginate.

**Crescentiform** (krɛsɛntɪfɔrm), a. [f. L. *crēscēt-em* + -(-I)FORM.] Shaped like a crescent; crescent-shaped. In mod. Dicts.

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**Crescentoid** (kre'sentoid), *a.* [f. CRESCENT + -OID.] = prec.

1897 E. D. COPE *Origin of Fittest* 250 Neither kind of tubercles crescentoid, but united in pairs.

**Crescive** (kre'siv), *a.* [f. L. *crēscere* to grow + -IVE.] Growing in the growing stage.

1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim*, K. vij b. The dragons. With proper brestes... do nurse theyr cressyve yonge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V.* i. 1. 66 Vnscene, yet cressiue in his facultie. 1804 T. HOGG *Carnation* 203 To...renouate their cressiue faculties.

† **Cresse**, *v.* Obs. ? To cresse; or to crush. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 77 Thai wol be cripse her seede yf that me cresse, Or with a roll or feet hem sprongen bresse.

**Cresse**, obs. *f.* CREASE; var. of CREESE.

**Creshawk**, *dial.* [perh. formed after F. *cres-serelle* kestrel.] The kestrel.

1802-33 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 275 Kestrel, Creshawk. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, Creshawk (Cornwall).

**Creshett**, obs. *f.* CRESSET.

**Cresme, Cresment**: see CHRISM, CREASEMENT.

**Cresol** (kre'spl), *Chem.* Also **cressol**. [f. *cres-* modification of initial part of *cresote* + -OL.] An aromatic alcohol of the Benzene group (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O), occurring along with carbolic acid in coal-tar and cresote.

There are three isomeric substances having this composition, distinguished as *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-cresol.

1860 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 413 Cressol, a crystallizable solid, homologous with phenol. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 508 The red powder known in commerce as *Victoria-yellow* or *Aniline-orange* is a nearly pure salt of dinitrocresol.

Hence **Cresolene**, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>O, a product of coal-tar, related to carbolic acid, used to impregnate the air in sick-rooms, etc., with disinfecting fumes.

**Cresotio a.** in (*ortho*-, *para*-, *meta*-) *cresotic acid* (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), obtained from the corresponding cresols. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 106 Cresotic acid produces a deep violet colour with sesquichloride of iron.

**Cresom**, obs. *f.* CHRISOM.

**Cress** (kres). Forms: 1 *cresse*, *cerse*, *carse*, 1-6 *kerse*, 4 *carso*, *crasse*, *kars*, *cras*, 4-8 *cresse*, 6 *kars*, 6-7 *karsse*, 6- *cress*. Pl. 1 -an, 2-5 -en; 5 6 *kersis*, 5- *cresses*, 6-7 *creeees* (still *dial.*). [OE. *cresse*, *cerse* = OLG. \**kressa* fem., MDu., MLG. *kerse*, Du. *kars* also MLG. *karsse*, LG. (Bremen) *kasse*, OHG. *chressa* f. (*chresso* m.), MHG. and mod. Ger. *kresse*, app. of native origin: -Oteut. \**krasjōn*-, from root of OHG. *chresan* to creep, as if 'creeper'. The Da. *karsse*, Sw. *krasse*, Norw. *kars*, Lettish *kresse*, Russ. *kress*, appear to be adopted from Ger. For the metathesis of *r*, in *cresse*, *cerse*, cf. GRASS.

The synonymous Romanic words, It. *crescione*, F. *cresson*, Picard *kerson*, Cat. *crexen*, med. L. *crissonus* (4th c. Littré) are generally held to be from German, though popularly associated with L. *crēscere* to grow (as if from a L. type *crēscion-em*) with reference to the rapid growth of the plant.)

1. The common name of various cruciferous plants, having mostly edible leaves of a pungent flavour. (Until 19th c. almost always in pl.; sometimes construed with a verb in the singular.)

*a. spec.* Garden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or WATERCRESS, *Nasturtium officinale*.

*a. 700* [see bl. c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 116 Deos wyrt... þe man nasturtium, & oðrum naman cresse nemned. *Ibid.* II. 68 Do earlian to and cersan and smale netelan and beowyr. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 322 With cresses (i.e. crasses, cresses) and oþer herbes. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 218 Now cresses sowe. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon. 39) Cressiones, gall. cresses, andliche cressen. 1533 EYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b. Onyons, Roket, Karses (1551) Kersis. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 55 Nasturtium is called... in englyshe Cresse or Kerse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lix. 623 Cresses are commonly sown in all gardens. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Sow also Carrots, Cabbages, Cresses, Nasturtium. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Cresses*, an Herb us'd in Sallets; It has no Singular Number. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 132 To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 29 The brook that loves To purle o'er matted cress and ribbed sand. 1855 -*Brook*, 181; I loiter round my cresses.

b. With defining words, applied to many different cruciferous plants, and occasionally to plants of other Natural Orders resembling cress in flavour or appearance: as

American or Belleisle Cress, *Barbarea prœcox*; Australian C. = Golden C.; Bank C., *Sisymbrium officinale*, also *Barbarea prœcox*; Bastard C., *Thlaspi arvense*; Bitter C., the genus *Cardamine*, esp. *C. amara*; Brown C. = WATERCRESS; Churl's C., *Lepidium campestre*; Cow-C. = prec.; also *Helosciadium nodiflorum* and *Veronica Beccabunga* (Brit. & Holl.); Dock-C., *Lapsana communis*; French C., *Barbarea vulgaris*; Garden C., *Lepidium sativum*; Golden C., a variety of prec.; Indian C., the genus *Tropæolum*; Lamb's C., *Cardamine hirsuta*; Land C., *Barbarea vulgaris*, *B. prœcox*, and *Cardamine hirsuta*; Meadow C., *Cardamine pratensis*; Mouse-ear C., *Arabis Thaliana*; Penny-C., *Thlaspi arvense*; Pepper-C., *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (Miller *Plant-n.*); Peter's C., *Crithmum maritimum* (Treas. Bot.); Rock C., the genus *Arabis*; also *Crithmum maritimum* (Treas. Bot.); Spanish C., *Lepidium Cardamine*; Spring C., *Cardamine rhomboidea*; Swine's C., *Senebiera Coronopus*; Thale C., *Arabis Thaliana*; Tooth-C., the genus *Dentaria*; Tower C., *Arabis Turrita*; Town C., *Lepidium sativum*; Violet C., *Ionopodium acaule*;

Wall C., the genus *Arabis*; Wart C. = Swine's Cress; Winter C., the genus *Barbarea*; Wild C., species of *Thlaspi*; Yellow C., *Nasturtium palustre* and *N. amphibium*.

*a. 700* Epinal Gloss. 676 Nasturtium, tuuncressa. *a. 800* *1. rufurt Gloss.* 676 Nasturtium, leccressa. c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 94 Eacersan xetrifula oððe zeseoð on buteran. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1802) 42 Town cresses, and cresses that growene in fode. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 44 Irio is named in greeke Erisimon, in englyshe wynter cresse. 1568 -*Herbal* ii. 20 b. It may be called in Englyshe way-cresses, wilde cresses, or sciatica cresses, because the herbe is good for the sciatica. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lix. 95 We do now call it *Coronopus Ruellij*, in some places of Englyshe they call it Swynescressis. *Ibid.* v. lix. 623 This herbe is called... in English Indian Cresses. *Ibid.*, Banke Cresses is found in stonie places. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 158 Water-Cresse, or Karsse, is of like nature, as Towne-Karsse is. 1721 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 381 The largest of these Leaves resemble our Wart or Swines Cress. 1845 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 822 The unripe fruit of *Tropæolum majus*, common Indian cress, has been pickled and used as capers. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 347 Australian Cress, the Golden Cress, a broad yellowish-leaved variety of *Lepidium sativum*.

† 2. As the type of something of little worth or significance; in such phrases as *not worth a cress* (*kerse*), *not to count (a thing) at a cress*. Obs. (cf. *rush, straw*.)

c1395 E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 343 For anger gaynez þe not a cresse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 17 Wisdome and witte now is nougt worth a carse (i.e. kersel). c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5443 þe Amerel ne dredeþ hym nougt. þe value of a kersel. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 570 Of paramours ne sette he nat a kers. *a. 1440* *Sir Degrev.* 191 Y counte hym nat at a cress.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *cress-flower*, *green*, *-taste*; *cress-rocket*, a name for the cruciferous genus *Vella* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 332 The Cresse Tastes, Mustard-Seed, Spirit of Scurvy-Grass. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 32 And put the cress flower round the spring. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698 'The velvet is the new cress-green... known by the name of 'cresson'.'

**Cress**, var. of CREASE, CREST; obs. *f.* CREESE.

**Cressant**, -ont, obs. *f.* CRESENT.

**Cressed** (kre'sed, krest), *a.* [f. CRESS + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished or adorned with cresses.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iv. 139 Cressed brook and ever-edged river.

† **Cresser**. Obs. rare. A small ladle or scoop. 1666 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 2. 266 If any thing growth hot and boileth, hee keeleth it with a cresser (*trulla fustis*), lest it boyle over.

**Cresset** (kre'set). Also 4 *crasseto*, 5 *cresette*, *crosetto*, *cressete*, -yt, 5-6 *cressette*, 5-7 -ett, 6 *cres(s)hett*, 7 *cresait*. [a. OF. *craicet*, *craisset*, *cressel* in same sense.]

1. A vessel of iron or the like, made to hold grease or oil, or an iron basket to hold pitched rope, wood, or coal, to be burnt for light; usually mounted on the top of a pole or building, or suspended from a roof. Frequent as a historical word; in actual use applied to a fire-basket for giving light on a wharf, etc.

1370 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 130, j long cresset. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 217 A pot of erthe, in which he tath A light brenning in a cresset. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 85 The cite as light as it had ben daye by the clarte... of torches, cressettes and other fires. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccc. 654 The erle... was coming... with a great number of cressettes and lyghtes with hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclies.* xlviii. 1 Then stode vp Elias the prophet as a fyre, and his wode brent like a cressett. 1574 tr. *Marietta's Apocalyp.* 29 As a cresset set vp in a haven, to shew the haven a fyre. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cresset*, an old word used for a Lanthorn or burning beacon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 798 Blazing Cressets fed With Naphtha and Asphalthus. 1788 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. 202 Where beauteous Scott from the turret's height Display'd her cresset. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xxiv. Soon the warden's cresset shone. 1853 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* (1866) 221 Here and there, a coal fire in an iron cresset blazed upon a wharf.

† b. A cavity in a cresset-stone. Obs. 1593 Riles & Mon. *Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 72 A four square stone, wherein was a dozen cressets wrought... being ever filled and supplied with the cooke as they needed, to give light to the Monks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. *torch*.

1596 Chr. *Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 445 Unto the spiritual world the cresset is thy wisdom. 1621 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 154 So doth our Sauour saie of John Baptist, that he was a burning and blasing cresset. 1604 DRAYTON *Omne* 1140 The bright Cresset of the Glorious Skie. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii. The moon... bung her dim dull cresset in the heavens. 1877 BRYANT *Constellations* 13 The resplendent cressets which the Twins Uplifted.

3. *Cooping*. A fire-basket used to char the inside of a cask.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *local*. 'A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire' (Bailey (folio), 1730-6).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *cresset-lamp*; *cresset-stone*, a flat stone with cup-shaped hollows for holding grease to be burnt for light. See also CRESSET-LIGHT.

1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* v. 90 The stars its cresset lamps.

[**Cresset**, *cress*. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Cresset**, obs. var. of CRESE, Malay dagger.

† **Cresset-light**. Obs. or arch. A blazing cresset; the light of a cresset; a beacon-light.

1525 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 170 To be furnished with his Watche... with Cressett light borne before them. 1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1271/2 John Cassimere... conueyed by cresset light and torch light to sir Thomas Greshams house. 1620 *Histrio* ii. 269 Come Cressida, my Cresset light, Thy face, doth shine both day and night. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 356 Those who... ran about like mad People with Cresset-Lights of Sulphur and Dirt. *a. 1835* MOTHERWELL *Merry Gallant*, In the Midnight Watch... When cresset lights all feebly burn.

**Cressol**, var. of CREZOL.

† **Cresson** (kre'son). [Fr.; = CRESE.]

† 1. = CRESE. Obs. rare.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 13 As much abhorred Cab-bages, as himself did the Cressons.

2. A shade of green used for ladies' dresses. 1803 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The velvet is the new cress-green... known by the name of 'cresson' or water-cress. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* 29 Nov. 136/1 The newest greens are called cresson and 'fir-green'.

**Cresswort** (kre'swört). Bot. [CRESE.] A book-name for any plant of the N.O. *Crucifera*.

1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 32 Order V. Crucifera, or Brassicaceæ—Cresswords. 1880 *Garden* 24 June 430/3 *Hutchinsia petraea* is an early spring Cresswort.

**Cressy** (kre'si), *a.* [f. CRESS + -Y.] Abounding in cresses.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* 214 Rustic bridges over cressy brooks. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1324 Cressy islets white in flower.

**Cressyl**, -ilo, var. of CRESTYL, -ilo.

**Crest** (krest), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *cresste*, 4-*crost*; also 4-6 *cresst* (e, 4-7 *orist* (e, 5 *krost* (e, 6 *creyste*, 5-7 *cresast*, 6 *creist*. [ME. a. OF. *creste* (13th c. in Littré, also *creiste*), mod. F. *crête*, = Pr., Sp., It. *cresta* = L. *crista* tuft, plume.]

1. A 'comb', a tuft of feathers, or similar excrescence, upon an animal's head.

1397 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 157 (Mätz.) He... had anon igrowe a spore on þe leg, and a crest on þe heed, as it were a cok. 1398 -*Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxiii. (1495) 795 A certain fysche haungye a creste lyke to a sawe. 1598 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 A lappewinke made he was... And on his heed there stont upright A crest in token of a knight. c1440 *Promp. Paro.* 102 Creste, of a byrdis hede, *crina*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 155 Phebus red fowle bys corall crest can steir. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 525 Off he [the serpent] bowd His turret Crest. 1781 Cowper *Task* 476 The subtlest serpent with the loftiest crest. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapping Gets himself another crest.

b. *fig.* In phrases, such as *to erect*, *elevate*, *let fall one's crest*, used as a symbol of pride, self-confidence, or high spirits. Cf. CRESTFALLEN.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* 27 When the byshoppes saw that... they beganne to set up their cresses. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 380 And make him fall His crest. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* vii. 80 Then began the Argives to let fall their cresses and sue for peace. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 318 That this faction does... erect its crest upon the engagement. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 481 After a short explanation... their cresses fell, and... all went away satisfied.

c. Any feathery-like tuft or excrescence: applied *e.g.* to the tail of a comet.

1397 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 33 Stella comata, þat is, a sterre wip a brist shynnyng crest. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. cxlix. 135, 11. blasyngs starys, or ii. starys with cressis.

2. An erect plume or tuft of feathers, horse-hair, or the like, fixed on the top of a helmet or head-dress; any ornament or device worn there as a badge or cognizance.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 622 Al anoneward þe helm an hez ys crest a bar adoun & þe cercle of gold þat sat þe-by. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1128 The creste, that on his hede shold stond, Hit was all gold shynand. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Armories* (R.). Crests being the ornaments set on the eminent toppe of the healm... were used auintiently to terrifie the enemy, and therefore were strange deuises or figures of terrible shapies. 1804 MACAULAY *Ivry*, A thousand knights are pressing close behind the snow-white crest. 1894 WHITTIER *Eagle's Quill from Lake Superior* ix, War-chiefs with their painted brows, And crests of eagle wings.

3. *Her.* A figure or device (originally borne by a knight on his helmet) placed on a wreath, coronet, or chapeau, and borne above the shield and helmet in a coat of arms; also used separately, as a cognizance, upon articles of personal property, as a seal, plate, note-paper, etc.

As it represents the ornament worn on the knight's helmet, it cannot properly be borne by a woman, or by a corporate body, as a college or city. (It is a vulgar error to speak of the arms or shields of such bodies as *crests*.)

*a. 1400-30* Alexander 1837 (Ashmole MS.) To Darius... enditis be a pistill, A crest clenly inclosid þat consayded þis wordis. 1431 E. E. *Wills* (1862) 88 A faire stone of Marble with my cresse, myn armes, my vantage. 1570 BOSSWELL (title), *Workes of Armorie* deuicid into three Bookes, entitled... of Cotes and Crestes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 226 What is your Crest, a Coxcombe? 1608 PEACOCK *Compt. Gentl.* i. (1634) 15 Mine old Host at Arnhem... changed his Coate and Crest thrice in a fortnight. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* ii. iv. (1862) 120 A crescent,—the crest of the Northumberland family.

b. *fig.*

c1495 *Fest. Church* 66 in *Log. Road* (1871) 212 Whan kyngis

some bare fleishly creste. 1592 LVLV *Midus* v. ii. Melancholy is the creste of courtiers' armes. 1690 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 Who have nothing but long Nails as the Crests of idle Gentility.

4. The apex or 'cone' of a helmet; hence, a helmet or head-piece.

c1385 *Coer de L.* 275 Upon hys crest a raven stode. c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 195 Vpon his crest he bar a tour. 14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 782 *Hic conus*, a crest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 11 On his craven crest A bounch of heares discoloured diversly. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 317 There stucke no plume in any English Crest, That is removed by a staffe of France. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 988 On his crest Sat horror plum'd. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* ii. 416 On his unguarded Crest The Stroke delusive fell. a1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) i. 22 The feathers that danced on his crest.

5. The head, summit, or top of anything.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxviii.* 23 Two goldun ryngis, the whiche thou shalt putte in either creste of the broche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. 128 Hevyly lylleis... Oppynnynt and schew that creitis redymyte. 1523 LITTON *Trav.* (1682) 71 The Northern wind... doth first murmur at this aspiring Oke, and then striketh his Crest with some greater strength. 1633 QUARLES *Emblems* v. xi. The drooping crests of fading flow'rs. 1659 TENNYSON *Enid* 827 The giant tower, from whose high crest, they say, Men saw the goodly hills of Somerset. 1871 ROSSETTI *Troy Town* xii. His arrow's burning crest.

D. *esp.* The summit of a hill or mountain.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 Per as claterande fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 882 Appone the creste of the cragge. 1470-84 MALORY *Arthur* v. v. And wente forth by the crest of that hille. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 83 The very pitch and crest of the hill, the Scytotauri do hold. 1681 COTTON *Wend. Peake* 5 At a high Mountains foot, whose lofty crest Ore looks the Marshy Prospect. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* i. 22 Strongly posted on the elevated crest of a rocky ridge. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iv. xxxii. O'er many a mountain chain which rears its hundred crests aloft.

G. *fig.* The most excellent, the crown. *rare.*

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 855 Of spotlez perlez þa[ly] beren þe creste. 1838 DE QUINCEY *The Avenger* Wks. 1890 XII. 239 And yet to many it was the consummation and crest of the whole. 1873 LOWELL *All Saints* i One feast, of holy days the crest... All-Saints.

6. *Arch.* The finishing of stone, metal, etc., which surmounts a roof-ridge, wall, screen, or the like; a cresting; sometimes applied to the finial of a gable or pinnace. b. Short for *crest-tile* (see 11).

1430 LVDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. To reyse a wall With batayling and crestes marciall. 1513 *Will of J. Hutton* (Somerset Ho.), Crest of the Highte Aultor. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 188 Than Arthur... slippyd downe thereby tyll he came to the crest of the wall. 1596-7 S. FINCH in *Ducarel Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 155 The crests as heigh for the safegarde of the windoes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. 526 Supposing verily there had been tiles and crests indeed. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 537 Moss growth chiefly upon Ridges of Houses... and upon the Crests of Walls. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 491 As a rule, crests cost as much by the hundred as plain tiles do by the thousand.

7. An elevated ridge. a. The lofty ridge of a mountain which forms its sky line, and from which the surface slopes on each side; the summit line of a col or pass; the ridge of a hedge-bank or the like. b. *Fortif.* The top line of a parapet or slope. c. A balk or ridge in a field between two furrows. d. The curling foamy top or ridge of a wave; the highest part of any undulation.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Creyste, of londre eryde, *forca.* 1830 F. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 21 Four feet and a half below the crest of the Parapet. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* vii. 151 Two vast rocks formed a kind of gateway on the crest of the pass. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xv. 1. 19 Crests, cradges, and ward-dykes [were] constructed to hold off fen-waters. 1864 EARL DERRY *Iliad* iv. 485 First curls the ruff'd sea With whit'ning crests. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 118 From a rounded and flattened ridge it narrows into a mere knife-edged crest, shelving steeply into the glens on either side. 1870 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 214.

8. The ridge or surface line of the neck of a horse, dog, or other animal; sometimes applied to the mane which this part bears.

1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 272 His braided hanging mane Upon his compass'd crest now stand on end. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep. Husb.* i. i. (1668) 2 Chuse a horse with a deep neck, large crest. 1774 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6286/3 Stolen... a... Gelding... with Saddle Spots upon his Crest. a1849 SIR R. WILSON *Autobio.* (1862) i. ii. 89 My little mare received... a musket-ball through the crest of her neck. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 227 The crest, which is properly the mane of lion or horse.

† b. The dewlap of an ox. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 58 A long, thick, and soft neck; his crest descending down to the knee.

9. A raised ridge on the surface of any object.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Areste*, The Crest, of a sword, &c.; a sharpe rising in the middle thereof.

b. *Anat.* A ridge running along the surface of a bone, as the *frontal*, *occipital*, *parietal* (or *sagittal*) *crests* of the skull, the *lacrymal*, *nasal*, and *turbinated crests* in the face, the *iliac*, *pubic*, and *tibial crests*, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 152 Horns... slightly bent outwards and forwards, the frontal crest passing behind them. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 149 These surfaces are separated by three edges. The anterior... is called the Crest (*crista tibia*). 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 178 The ilium has a wide outer surface, the upper border of which is termed the 'crest'.

o. *Dental crest*: 'the ridge of epithelium which, at the earliest stage of the development of the teeth, covers in the dental groove, and from the lower layers of which the enamel organ is developed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

d. *Bot. and Zool.* A formation resembling a crest or ridge, on the surface of an organ.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. i. (1633) 2 Leafe, Sheath, eare, or crest. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The keel (of *Polygala*) has an appendage... called technically a crest, and often consisting of one or even two rows of fringes or divisions. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 392 *Luzula pilosa*... crest of seeds long curved terminal. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 540 When outgrowths occur on the seed, either along the raphe... or as a cushion covering the micropyle... they are variously called Crest, *Strophiole*, or *Caruncle*.

† 10. The middle line of fold in broad-cloth.

1423 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 § 4 Every hole wolen Cloth called brode Cloth shall hold and conteyn in leenght xliiiij yerdes... to be measured by the Crest of the same Cloth.

11. *Comb.* as *crest-bearer*, *feather*, *† front*; *crest-like*, *lopped*, *wounding adjs.*; *crest-board*, a board which forms the crest or finishing of any projecting part of a building; *† crest-risen*, *† crest-sunk a.* (cf. 1 and CREST-FALLEN); *crest-tile*, a bent tile used to cover the crest or ridge of a roof; *crest-wreath* (in *Her.*), the wreath or fillet of twisted silk which bears the crest.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 3/2 The united crest of France and Navarre... supported by two angels as 'crest-bearers'. 1881 *Mechanic* § 985 If a gutter be made... the front may be finished with a 'crest-board'. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 291/2 To elevate the 'crest-feathers'. 1611 COTGR., *Accrest*... also, cockit, proud, lustie, 'crest-risen'. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* 271 Chaplaine, 'crest-sunk', drie-bond' anatomic. 1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV.* c. 3 Thaktille, roffile, ou 'crestile'. 1611 COTGR., *Enfaistien*, a Ridge-tyle, Crest-tyle, Roof-tyle. 1876 GWILL *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. In Gothic architecture, crest tiles are those which, decorated with leaves, run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 828 O vilest sore, 'crest-wounding priust scarre'! 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 265 This 'Crest-Wreath' first appears a little before the middle of the 14th century.

† *Crest*, sb.2 *Obs.* [ad. It. *cresta* (and pl. *creste*) 'a disease... called the piles or hemorrhoids' (Florio); a specific use of *cresta* tuft: see *prec.*] The disease called piles; also, corns.

1595 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. iii. 46 Against the crestes of the piles in the fundament. 1651 *Surgeons Direct.* ix. 244 This kind of Tumor is called... Cornes in English; and I thought it good to call them Crest, because they are always growing.

† *Crest*, sb.3, *crest*. *Obs.* Forms: 5 crees, 5-6 crest, e, cres, cress(e). In *Crest-cloth*: some kind of linen cloth.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take Rys... bray hem smal y-now; & þerow a crees bunte syfte hem. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) (1859) II. 164 Creste clothe, and canvasse. 1488 *Will of Elis Brown* (Somerset Ho.), A pece of new create clothe conteynyng xxiij ellys. 1507 in *Kerry St. Lawr., Reading* (1883) 234 Paied for ij ellis di. of crescloth for to make Eve a cote - xd. 1611 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1865) 92 In any kerchief, koyfe, crest cloth or shaddow.

b. A piece or fixed quantity of this cloth.

1499 *Will of Lyghtfote* (Somerset Ho.), Crestes panni linei vocat[ur] crestcloth. 1488 *Will of Jonye*, j cresse de cresscloth. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* IV. 555 In the earlier years the 'crest' appears to be a recognised quantity [of linen cloth].

*Crest* (krest), v. [f. CREST sb.1 Cf. CRESTED.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a crest; to put a crest, cresting, or ridge on (a building).

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Crestyn, or a-rayyn wythe a create (PYNSON, or sette on a crest), *crista*. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. The Christian hand... had with a cross Of well-hewn stone crested the pious work. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 215 The Sheriff... is ordered to crest with lead all the passages at Clarendon.

2. To serve as a crest to; to surmount as a crest; to top, to crown.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 83 His legges bestrid the Ocean, his rear'd arme Crested the world. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 11 Broad battlements Crested the bulwark. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* ii. iv. iii. § 16 The clinging wood climbing along their ledges and cresting their summits.

b. 'To mark with long streaks, in allusion to the streaming hair of the crest' (Todd).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 13 Like as the shining skie in summers night... Is crested all with lines of fire light.

3. To reach the crest or summit of (a hill, rising ground, wave, etc.).

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.*, In this inquisitive age, when the Alps are crested, and seas fathomed. 1877 KINGLAKE *Cimea* VI. vi. 75 The... Ravine (was) forbiddingly hard to crest. 1860 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 172 As we crested each swell, we were freshly exposed to observation.

4. *intr.* To erect one's crest, raise oneself proudly. Now dial.

1513 *Guardian* No. 5676 The bully seemed a dunghil cock, he crested well, and bore his comb aloft. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Oct. an. 1773. The old minister was standing with his back to the fire, cresting up erect.

5. *intr.* Of waves: To form or rise into a crest; to curl into a crest of foam.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 235 Where wave on wave cresting on Bristles with angry breath. 1882 GEIKIE *Text. bk. Geol.* iii. ii. § 6 The superficial part of the swell... begins to curl and crest as a huge billow.

*Crest*, obs. var. of CREESE, Malay dagger.

*Crested* (krest'ed), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *crested*, 6-8 *cristed*. [f. CREST sb. and v. + -ED. Cf. OF. *cresté*, L. *cristatus*.]

1. Furnished, topped, or adorned with a crest; wearing or having a crest.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4541 With an hard crested serpentis fel. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xvi. 102 The huppe or lapwynche is a byrde crested. c1600 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 135 With cristed plumes they fiercely other amite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 443 The crested Cock. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. Intro. ii. Fair dames and crested chiefs. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* ii. lxxxiv. This makes the billow smooth its crested head.

b. *spec.* Applied to many species of animals and plants distinguished by a crest; = L. *cristatus*, -a. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvii. 300 The crested eagle. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 347 The Crested Penguins are inhabitants of several of the South Sea islands. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 98 Crested Dog's-tail. 1883 *Garden* 16 Sept. 258/3 The Crested Male Fern.

c. *fig.* (Cf. CREST sb.1 b.)

1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ix. 307 The miserable overthrow of Crassus made the Parthians higher crested. 1757 GRAY *Bard* i. i. The crested pride Of the first Edward.

2. *Her.* Having a crest of a different tincture from that of the body.

1572 ROSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 60 b. A Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Saphire. 1766-87 PORY *Her. Gloss.*

† 3. Having raised lines or stripes, ribbed. *Obs.*

1576 LYVE *Dodoens* i. xxx. 42 The stalkes [of Rhubarb] are straked and crested. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 268 Mandillians... some plaited and crested [striped] behind.

4. Having a raised ridge. (See CREST sb. 9.)

1857 HENFREY *Bot. Index*, Crested petals. 1856 A. R. WALLACE in *Huxley Man's Place Nat.* i. (1863) 40-1 Single-crested and double-crested skulls.

† *Crestel*. *Obs. rare* -1. [app. dim. of CREST sb.: see -EL. Cf. OF. *crestel*, *cretel* a battlement.] ? = CREST.

c1330 *Sir Beues* 4175 To Beues he smot a dent ful sore, þat sercle of gold & is crestel Fer in to be mede fel.

*Cresten*, var. of CHRISTEN a. *Obs.*, Christian.

† *Crest-fall*, sb. *Obs. rare*. [A back-formation from CREST-FALLEN.] The distemper of a horse that is crest-fallen.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* (1843) 44 For any lade he phisicke had... The lampasse, crest-fall, withers greife.

† *Crest-fall*, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. as *prec.*] *trans.* To make crest-fallen.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Rosse*, It would anger a Saint, or crest-fall the best man living, to be so ysed.

*Crest-fallen* (krest'fô-lên), *ppl. a.*

1. With drooping crest; hence, cast down in confidence, spirits, or courage; humbled, abashed, disheartened, dispirited, dejected.

1590 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b. O how meager and leane hee lookt, so crest falne, that his combe hung downe to his bill. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 59 Let it make thee Crest-falne, I, and alay this thy abortiue Pride. 1668 MARVELL *Corr. cv. Wks.* 1873-5 II. 264 He is here a kind of decrepit young gentleman and terribly crest-fallen. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 69 Slinking back into the club somewhat crestfallen after his beating.

2. Of a horse: see *quot.* 1725.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 A grey Gelding... black mane and tail, and a little Crest-fallen. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Crest-fallen*, a Distemper in Horses, when the Part on which the Main grows, which is the upper Part thereof, and call'd the Crest, hangs either to one Side or the other, and does not stand upright as it ought to do.

Hence *Crest-fallenly adv.*, *Crest-falleness*.

1854 LYTON *What will he* iv. i. That ineffable aspect of crestfalleness! 1860 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* i. i. ii. 28 The Squire is crestfallenly eying the shipwreck of his hopes. 1890 - *Alas!* II. xxiv. 125 A look of mortification and crest-falleness.

*Crestin*, -yn, var. of CHRISTEN a. *Obs.*, Christian.

*Cresting* (krest'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREST sb. (sense 6) + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] *Arch.* An ornamental ridging to a wall or roof.

1869 *Builder* 18 Dec. 998/2 The lines of a building are best followed by... placing crestings where objects would be artistically enriched by them. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 48 Roofs... finished with ornamental tiled cresting.

*Crestless* (krestl's), a. [See -LESS.] Without a crest; not bearing a crest.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 85 Spring Crestlesse Yeomen from so deepe a Root? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii. Like the crestless churls of England. 1891 *Standard* 14 May 5/2 Armless, and crestless, and mottoless.

*Crestlet* (krestl'et), *nonce-ud.* A little crest.

1869 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. xvi. 274 The sparkling expanse broken... by jets and crestlets of foam.

† *Crestmarine*. *Herb. Obs.* [a. F. *creste-marine*, *crête-marine*, in 16th c. also *criste-marine*, in the *Herbals* *Creta marina*, the first element being a perversion of *crithmum*, Gr. κριθμῶν, κριθμῶν, in mod. Bot. *Crithmum maritimum*.] An old name of Samphire.

1665-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Batis*, an herbe called... of the Frenchmen *Crestmarine*, in English *Sampiere*. 1576 LYVE *Dodoens* v. xxi. 578 They keepe... branches of Crestmarine or Sampier in brine or pickle, to be eaten lyke cappers. 1611 COTGR., *Creste marine*, Sampier, sea Fennell, Crestmarine.

† *Cresty*, a. *Obs.* [f. CREST sb.2 + -Y.] Of the nature of or affected with piles.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. ii. 13 Against the Hemerodes and crestie swellings of the fundiment. 1598 Florio, *Crestoso*, crestie, full of the piles or hemorrhoides. + **Crestyn**. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *crestin*, *cretin* in same sense.] A sort of pannier.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1687 As gud ware crestyns of clathe be caryon to serue.

+ **Creswell**. Obs. [? Cf. WELT.]

1781 BAILEY, *Creswell*, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe-Sole, round about.

**Cresyl** (kre'sil). Chem. Also **cresyl**. [f. CRESOL + -YL.] The radical C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> of cresol. **Cresylate**, a salt of cresylic acid. **Cresylic a.**, of cresyl, in *Cresylic acid* = CRESOL.

1863-71 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 107 With pentachloride of phosphorus, cresylic alcohol yields chloride of cresyl, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl. *Ibid.* A mass of slender needles of cresylate of potassium or sodium. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 360 The fumes contain carbolic and cresylic acids.

**Cret**, **crete**, var. of CREAHT, Obs.

**Cretaceo-** (kri'te'siō), combining form of CRETACEOUS, = 'cretaceous and —', as in *cretaceous-oölitic*, *cretaceous-tertiary* adjs.

1880 RAMSAY in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/4 In . . . Cretaceous-Oölitic . . . times. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 117 The Cretaceous-Tertiary rocks.

**Cretaceous** (kri'te'siōs), a. [f. L. *cretaceus* chalk-like, chalky, f. *crēta* chalk: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

c 1673 GREW (J.), The cretaceous salt. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 54 Nor from the sable Ground expect Success Nor from cretaceous, stubborn and jejune. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 119 A cretaceous Electuary. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 787 The lining membrane secretes cretaceous matter.

b. Chalk-like, humorous.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Phymley's Lett.* vi. I love not the cretaceous and incredible countenance of his colleague.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to or found in the Chalk formation. So *Cretaceous group*, *series*, *system*. *Cretaceous period*: the period during which these strata were deposited.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 307 The cretaceous rocks of south-eastern England. 1854 F. C. BAKWELL *Geol.* 56 The chalk and its associated sands have been termed the 'cretaceous system'. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 335 During the oölitic and cretaceous periods.

**Cretaceously** adv., in the manner of chalk.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cretaceously*, *pruinosely*, having a white shining incrustation.

**Cretals**, obs. aphetic f. DECRETALS.

c 1280 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 be cretals and be clementynes.

+ **Cretated**, *pa. pple.* Obs. — [f. L. *cretatus*.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cretated*, chalked.

**Cretche**, obs. form of CRATCH.

**Crete** (kri'tē). [Cf. OF. *cretin* basket; also Teutonic words mentioned under CRADLE.]

+ 1. = CRADLE sb. 1. Obs.

1340 *Avenb.* 137 be litel childe . . . bet wepp ine his crete.

2. = CRADLE sb. 7. *dial.*

1807 *Kentish Dial.*, *Crete*, a cradle, or frame-work of wood, placed on a sycle when used to cut corn. 1802 *Auctioneer's Catal.* *Farm Sale near Minster, Kent*, Sycle and crete.

+ **Crete** 2. Obs. rare. The septum or division between the nostrils.

1541 COLEMAN *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* There are . . . other small bones lesse princypales . . . as is the bone of the crete that deuyde the nosethyrlles.

**Crethe**, = CRETE<sup>1</sup>, or error for *creche*, CRATCH.

**Cretic** (kri'tik), a. 1 and sb. [ad. L. *Crētīcus* of Crete, Cretan, f. *Crēta* Crete.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Crete, Cretan; applied in Gr. and Lat. prosody to a particular metrical foot, or to verse characterized by these. B. *sb.* (without capital) A metrical foot consisting of one short syllable between two long; = AMPHIMACER.

1596 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 169 Creticus of a long, a short, and a long, [as] *dangerous*. 1603 HOLLAND *Pitarch's Mor.* lxxviii. 1257 The Prosodiaque & also the Creticke. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* (T.), The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a cretic. 1867 JESS *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 39/1 Although *ῥῶδῃ* not form a cretic foot, a spondee is still admissible in the 5th place, because the word *ῥῶδῃ* preceding the cretic is a monosyllable. 1885 GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar* Introd. 73 The passionate cetics that abound in that play [the *Acharnians*].

+ **Cretic** (kri'tik), a. 2. Obs. rare. [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -IC.] Chalk-like; of the hardness of chalk.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrat.* 302 Hardness, cretic. Fracture, slaty.

+ **Creticism**. Obs. Cretan behaviour, i.e. lying. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 2. 650 *marg.* So diligent . . . [an] Architect of Lies: in regard whereof I may not deny him the commendation of Creticism. 1656 [see CRETISM].

**Cretifaction** (kri'tifak'shən). (*erron. crete-*) [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -FACTION.] = next.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 58 Calcareous degeneration, calcification, or cretifaction.

**Cretification** (kri'tifikā'shən). [n. of action f. CRETIFY.] Deposition of salts of lime in a tissue of the animal body; calcareous degeneration. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 537/2 Its appearances sometimes approximate to those of the cretifaction. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 64 Saline earthy matter may be deposited . . . inducing a state . . . named cretifaction.

**Cretify** (kri'tifai), v. [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -FY, repr. a L. type *crētificāre*.] *trans.* To impregnate with salts of lime.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 419/2 The cretified contents of old abscesses.

**Cretin** (kri'tin). [a. F. *cretin* (in *Encycl.* 1754), ad. Swiss patois *crestin*, *cretin*: = L. (*Christidnum* CHRISTIAN, which in the mod. Romanic langs. (as sometimes *dial.* in Eng.) means 'human creature' as distinguished from the brutes; the sense being here that these beings are really human, though so deformed physically and mentally. (Cf. *natural*.) So, according to Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, the Cagots are called in Béarn *crestinaas*.] One of a class of dwarfed and specially deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere.

1779 W. COKE in *Ann. Reg.* ii. 92 *note*, The species of idiots I have mentioned . . . who are described by many authors as peculiar to the Vallais, are called Cretins. 1834 MITCHELL *Angler in Wales* i. 239 The Cretin is hardly a human being . . . they have all immense heads and more immense goitres. 1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 4 The offspring of persons with goitre are cretins without goitre.

Hence **Cretinage**.

1860 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 314 Cretinage seems also to be peculiar to mountainous regions.

**Cretinism** (kri'tiniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM: in mod. F. *cretinisme*.] The condition of a cretin; a species of imperfect mental and physical development, or combination of deformity and idiocy, endemic in some valleys of the Alps and elsewhere.

1801 *Med. Jurl.* V. 176 Physical and moral remedies that may be employed in preventing the Wen and Cretinism. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. Cretinism is becoming more common in the Pyrenean and Alpine valleys.

So **Cretinist**.

1858 G. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 266 Some of his (Newman's) party displayed in University matters something of that cretinist tendency which they have since developed in its natural sphere.

**Cretinize** (kri'tināiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE: mod. F. *cretiniser*.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a cretin. Hence **Cretinized** *pple. a.*

1858 *Sat. Review* V. 162 No Jesuit, seeking to cretinize humanity for pious purposes. 1869 *Daily News* 30 June, Society as usually understood . . . would cretinize an archangel.

1876 FREEMAN *Hist. & Archæol.* 315 The wretched look of the dwarfed, diseased, and cretinized inhabitants.

**Cretinous** (kri'tinōs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a cretin; of the nature of cretinism.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 471/2 The . . . cretinous affections . . . are striking examples of the effect of hereditary influence combined with that of . . . situation. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 146 The whole nature of slavery being one *cramp* and cretinous contraction.

**Cretion** (kri'tiōn). *Roman Law*. [ad. L. *crētīō-em*, n. of action from *crēnere* to decide, resolve: see CERN.] Declaration of acceptance of an inheritance (see CERN v.); *transf.* the period or term allowed for this.

1880 MURHEAD *Gains* ii. § 166 If the individual so instituted desire to be heir, he must cern within the time for cretion. 1880 — *Ulpian* xxii. § 27 Cretion is a certain . . . time allowed to the instituted heir for deliberating whether or not it will be for his advantage to enter to the inheritance.

Hence **Cretionary** a., of or belonging to cretion.

1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xxii. § 30 Failing to cern within the cretionary period.

+ **Cretism**. Obs. — [ad. Gr. *Κρητισμός* Cretan behaviour, lying, f. *κρητίζω*: see next, and cf. Fr. *cretisme* (Cotgr.).] (See quot. and CRETICISM.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Creticism* or *Cretism*, the Art of coynoy or inventing lyes. Hence in later and mod. Dicts.

+ **Cretize** (kri'tāiz), v. Obs. or arch. [ad. Gr. *κρητίζω* to play the Cretan, to lie, cheat, f. *κρητή* CRETE. (Cf. *Titus* i. 12.)]

1. *intr.* To play the Cretan, i.e. to lie, tell lies.

a 1653 GOSSE *Comm. Hebr.* vi. 17 To lye, was in a proverbial speech, said, to cretize, or play the Cretan. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 17 He 'bounced' a little, he 'Cretized'.

2. *trans.* To overreach or outdo by lying. Obs. a 1673 J. CARVEL in Spurgeon *Trans. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 26 He will Cretize the Cretians, supplant the supplanners.

+ **Cretone**, **cretoyne**. Obs. Also 5 *critone*. [a. OF. *cretonné*: see Godefroy.] A kind of seasoned soup or pottage in which rabbits, fowls, etc. were boiled.

a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 107 Connygez in cretoyne. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Chekyms in cretone [*printed -ene*]. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 431 Critone to Potage.

|| **Cretonne** (kri'tōn, kri'tōn). [a. F. *cretonne* (in Savary *Dict. du Comm.* 1723), according to Hatzfeld and Darmesteter from *Creton*, a village of Normandy, famous for its linen manufactures.]

The French name of a strong fabric of hempen warp and linen woof; applied in England to a stout unglazed cotton cloth printed on one or both sides with a pattern in colours, and used for chair covers, curtains, and the like.

1870 DASENT *Annals Eventf.* Life II. viii. 134 Chair-covers and sofa-covers, chintz or tammey, — *cretonnes* were

not then invented. 1886 *Funny Folks Ann.* 47 In chintz, silk, velvet, rep, cretonne, and satin brocatelle. *attrib.* 1887 R. N. CARRY *Uncle Max* xix. 149 Pretty cretonne curtains.

+ **Cretoise**, a. rare. — [Cf. next.] Chalky.

1775 ASH, *Cretoise*, chalky, full of chalk.

**Cretons** (kri'tōs), a. rare. [ad. L. *crētōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wool* 280 Hills of a cretons texture . . . divide Hertfordshire from . . . Bedford and Cambridge.

**Creu**, obs. *pa. t.* of CROW v.

**Creu-**: see CREV- in CREVICE, etc.

+ **Creue**, v. Obs. rare. [f. OF. *creū*, *creūe*, *pa. pple.* of *croistre* to grow.] *intr.* To grow.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6914, *Pe erle . . . gart some downe be hewed All be wod þat þare creued.*

**Creuell**, **Creuett**, obs. ff. CREUL, CREUT.

**Creul**, **creuse**, obs. ff. CRAWL v., CRUSE.

**Creutser**, obs. form of KREUTZER.

**Crevasse**, **crevasse**, obs. ff. CREVICE.

**Crevasse** (kri'vās). [a. mod. F. *crevasse* = OF. *crevace* CREVICE. This F. form has been adopted by Alpine climbers in Switzerland in sense 1, and in U.S. from the French of Louisiana, etc., in sense 2; these being too large for the notion associated with the corresponding Eng. form *crevice*.]

1. A fissure or chasm in the ice of a glacier, usually of great depth, and sometimes of great width.

1853 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 12 The crevasses are supposed to be, in some places, several hundred feet deep. 1872 C. KING *Mountains Sierra Nev.* xi. 231 A glacier, riven with deep crevasses, yawning fifty or sixty feet wide.

b. *transf.* Any similar deep crack or chasm.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jour. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 213 The broad open prospect of this vast crevasse. 1863 DIXON *Federal St.* i. 20 The struggles of the floundering horses to drag the carriages out of the ruts and crevasses.

2. U.S. A breach in the bank of a river, canal, etc.; used esp. of a breach in the levee or artificial bank of the lower Mississippi.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 240 A breach in the levee, or a crevasse, as it is termed, is the greatest calamity which can befall the landholder. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 7 The crevasse, by which half the city had lately been submerged, was closed.

**Crevasse** (kri'vās), v. [a. F. *crevasser* to form into crevasses, f. *crevasse* sb.] To fissure with crevasses. Chiefly in **Crevasse** *pple. a.*, having crevasses; fissured, as a glacier.

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* viii. 100 It is not much crevasse. 1866 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii. 671 A steep crevasse hill. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 6/1 The glaciers . . . are crevasse to the very foot.

**Crevasing** (kri'vā'siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREVASSE v. + -ING.] Formation of crevasses.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 459 *note*, Abrupt fractures and excessive crevasing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. x. 281 This cannot be the true cause of the crevasing.

**Crevat**, obs. form of CRAVAT.

**Creve**, v. Obs. (or *dial.*) [a. F. *crever* to burst, split: = L. *crepare* to crackle, crack.]

+ 1. *intr.* To burst, to split. Obs.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 2941 The roches . . . creved both vppe and doun.

2. (Also *creve*, *creue*) Earlier and now *dial.* form of CREE v.

**Creves**, obs. f. CRAYFISH, CREVICE.

**Crevice** (kre'vis), sb. Forms: 4 *crevace*, -yoe. 4-5 *creveys*, (creu-), *cravas* (e), (creu-), 4-6 *croves*, (creu-), 4-7 *crevasso*, (creu-), 5 *crevais*, *creuys*, *crayues*, (cref), *creys*, *crefoes*, 5-6 *craves*, 6 *creviess*, *cravesso*, 5-7 *creuioe*, 6-7 *creuis*, (crev-), 7 *creuas*, *crevasso*, *creuioe*, 7-8 *crevisio*, 8 *crivess*, 5- *crevioe*. [ME. *crevice*, a. OF. *crevice*, mod. F. *crevasse*: = late L. *crepātia*, f. L. *crepire* to creak, rattle, crack: cf. CREVE. Al-

ready in the 14th c. the stress began to be shifted to the first syllable, and the unaccented second syllable to be weakened to -esse, -isse, -ice. The mod. F. form has been re-adopted in CREVASSE.]

1. A crack producing an opening in the surface or through the thickness of anything solid; a cleft, rift, chink, fissure.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 2183 A crevisse of an olde cragge. 1382 WYCLIF *Nhem.* iv. 7 The chynys or cravasis begunnen to be cloid. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2086 Hyt gan out crepe at somme crevace. c 1400 *Langtraw's Cirurg.* 134 If be creveys (MS. B. creveys) perse not be brayn scolle. 1552 HULOT, *Craues* or *creues*. *Vide* in chyncke. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1568) 167 b, With a barkke paynyng and havinge crevisses. 1590 W. PERKINS *Case Consc.* 1610) 202 Hee sees but one little beame of the Sunne, by a small creuisse. a 1608 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 77 There was but a little crevis opened. 1678 tr. *Goya's Arms War* 73 Care must be had that there be no Cracks, Flaws, Crevasses, nor Honey Combs in her Cylinder. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 4 To peep at a Crevice, and look in at People. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 286 In winter it lies hid in the crevices of walls. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xx. 335 Water . . . percolating freely through the crevices . . . to all depths of the glacier.

b. *spec. in Mining*. A fissure in which a deposit of ore or metal is found. Also *attrib.*

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 262 The crevice is filled with a mixture of carbonate of lead and bunches of unde-



composed galena. 1870 ATCHERLEY *Bohrland* 175 Gold .. known as 'crevice gold', from .. being picked out of crevices in the bed-rock.

C. Rarely = CREVASSE, in a glacier.

1852 ALB. SMITH in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 53 Tairraz, who preceded me, had jumped over a crevice.

† 2. A deep furrow or channel. *Obs.* Cf. CRE-  
VICED.

(Quot. 1609 is doubtful).

1550 BARLET *Adv.* C. 1610 Leaves, wherein Crevises, or small lines are scene. *folia striata*. 1609 W. M. *Man in Alcone* (1849) 18 Pish, your band hangeth right enough, what, yet more crevises in your stockings?

† **Crevice**, *v.* [f. *prec.*, or ad. *F. crevasser*: see CREVASSE *v.*] *trans.* To make crevices in; to fissure, crack, split. *Obs.* exc. in p.pple. CREVICED. 1664 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 20 They [the stones] are more apt. to pierce with their points .. and so to crevice the Wall.

**Crevice**, *obs.* form of CRAFTISH.

**Crevised** (*kre-vist*), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **crevised**, -ished, 6-8 **crevised**, 7-**assed**. [f. CREVICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having crevices, chinks, or cracks; fissured. † *b.* Deeply furrowed or channelled. † *c.* Indented (of leaves, etc.).

1550-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 10 b, A kynde of poulse corne .. havynge .. the coddre crevised about. 1576 LYVE *Dadoens* v. xii. 561 Long narrow leaves, sometimes crevised or slightly toothed about the edges. 1583 J. HIGGINS tr. *Juvenis Nomenclator* (N.), *Columna striata* .. a carved or crevised pillar, with long strokes or lines made therein. 1670 tr. *Gaye's Arms War* 22 It is screwed and rifled; that is to say, wrought and crevised in the inside from the Muzzle to the Breech, in form of a Screw. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Juniper-tree*, A rough, rugged and crevised Bark. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds of Scotl.* 71 Some green branch that midway down shoots from the crevised crag. 1861 Mrs. NORTON *Lady La G.* i. 44 The prisoned streamlet .. undermining all the crevised bank.

**Crevis** (e, -ish (e, -asse, -ys) (e, *obs.* ff. CRAFTISH, CREVICE.

**Crew** (*krū*). Forms: 5-7 **crue**, 5-6 **crewe**, 6-**crew**. [a. OF. *creue* increase, augmentation, reinforcement, *sb.* fem. f. pa. pple. of *croistre* to grow, increase, etc.; perh. in part aphetic form of *acrew*, ACCRUE, which easily became a *crue*.

Documentary evidence for *acrew* (in Eng.) is not known of so early a date as that for *crewe*. In the general sense, both words go back to an early date in OF.; but in the special sense 'military reinforcement' Godefroy's examples of *crue*, *acrew* are only of 1554-8.]

I. † 1. An augmentation or reinforcement of a military force; hence, a body of soldiers organized for a particular purpose, as to garrison a fortress, for an expedition, campaign, etc.; a band or company of soldiers. *Obs.*

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* 34 Hen. VI. c. 46 The wages of ooc men ordeigned to be with him for a Crue over the ordinary charge abovesaid. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 444 The French kyng sent soone after into Scotland a crewe of Frenshemen, to ayde suche enemies as Kyng Edward there had. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 175 b, Sir Simon Mondford with a great crew, was appoynted to keep the dounes and the five Portes. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* E. (1891) III. 5 It was thought necessarie to encrease the crewe of Berwicke with a more nombre of men. 1577-79 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 808/a To be generall of the crue .. sent into Spaine.

2. By extension: Any organized or associated force, band, or body of armed men.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 94 A crewe, *caterua*. 1575 CHURCH-YARD *Chippes* (1817) 134 To foster and nourishe this crue of men in the marshall arte and rules of warre. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* i. 176 A crew of pirates came and rescued me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 38 A crew, whom like Ambition joyns With him or under him to tyrannize. 1706 GILPIN *Mt. & Lakes Cumbld.* (1788) II. 128 Those crews of outlawed banditti, who under the denomination of Moss-troopers, plundered the country. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. (1875) 25 He had fallen in with Hereward and his crew of house-cars.

3. A number of persons gathered together in association; a company.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 Don Ferardo one of the chiefe gouernours of the citie .. had a courtly crew of gentlemen sojourning in his palleace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* iv. 7 There a noble crew of lords and ladies stood on every side. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 38 Mirth, admit me of thy crew. 1641 BROME *title*, A Joviall Crew, or the Merry Beggars. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 104 About break of day .. this monstrous tatter'd crew entered the city. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 188 As gaunt and ragged as a crew of gypsies.

D. *transf.* An assemblage of animals or things.

1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (1609) 15 A Crew of Foxes, all on thetheuing set, Together at a Countrie Hen-roost met. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Set.* To Rdr., The same bodies crew of atoms. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excrescencies in form of Teats, at which a Crew of ugly Monsters were greedily sucking. 1877 N. W. *Line Gloss.*, *Crew*, a confused crowd. It may be applied to lifeless things as well as living. 'You niver seed such a crew o' plough-jags as we hed to-year'.

4. A number of persons classed together (by the speaker) from actual connexion or common characteristics; often with derogatory qualification or connotation; lot, set, gang, mob, herd.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 281 The supper serueth for desertes, with papistes euery where .. And is not this a goodly crewe? 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 A crew of excellent painters. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 72 Winke at the Duke of Suffolkes insolence, At Beaufords

Pride, at Somersets Ambition, At Buckingham, and all the Crew of them. 1608 PRYNNE *Lone-locks* 27 They would be singular and different from the vulgar Crue. 1776 FOOTR *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 358 *Lady Kitty* .. You want some tale to run tattling with to the rest of the crew. *Hetty*. Crew? I don't understand what your Ladyship means by the crew; tho' we are servants, we may be as good Christians as other people, I hope. 1804 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 80 All the ravenous crew of jobbers and promoters.

II. Specific or technical uses, from 2.

5. A body or squad of workmen engaged upon a particular piece of work, or under one foreman or overseer; a gang.

In U. S. and Canada *esp.* one of the companies or gangs of men engaged together in lumber-cutting, in working a railway train, etc.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 88, I was yet a Stranger to this work, therefore remained with 3 of the old Crew to cut more Logwood. 1701 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* 21 Apr., Divisions into crews for carrying sting burdens. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 434 Every four men, which is called a crew, are said to quarry one hundred and four thousand slates in a year. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* XX. 444 A crew consists of from twenty to thirty men in charge of the 'Boss', of whom two are experienced choppers, two barkers and sled-tenders, etc. 1878 *Lumberman's Gas.* 9 Feb., Logging crews are coming out of the woods there.

6. *Naut.* a. A gang of men on a ship of war, placed under the direction of a petty officer, or told off for some particular duty, as manning a boat, etc.

1698 *Order* in J. Love *Mariner's Jewel* (1724) 120 Quarter-Gunner, Carpenter's Crew, Steward, Cook. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crew*, the Coxon and Rowers in the Barge or Pinnace, are called the *Boats-crew*, in distinction from the Complement of Men on Board the Ship, who are term'd the *Ships-Company*, not *Crew*. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 7 Henry Oliphant, Gunner, with eight Men call'd the Gunners Crew. 1726 SHIELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 18 To order the cooper and his crew to trim the casks. 1836 MARRIAT *Mish.* *Easy* xxv, Among the boat's crew taken with him by Captain Wilson. 1868 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 222 There are in ships of war several particular crews or gangs, as the gunner's, carpenter's, sailmaker's, blacksmith's, armourer's, and cooper's crews.

b. The whole of the men belonging to and manning a ship, boat, or other vessel afloat. (Now the leading sense.)

In a general sense the ship's crew includes all under the captain, but in a more restricted sense it is applied to the men only, to the exclusion of the officers.

1694 SMITH & WALFORD *Acc. Sev. Voy.* II. (1721) 170 Whoever of a Ships Crew sees a dead Whale, cries out Fish mine. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 86 Supposing the Captain and Crew would soon be with him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 176, I did not know how to dispose of the Ship and the rest of the Crew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. liv, The corrupted air .. carries off the seamen of our trading vessels by whole crews at once. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 904 Whether the ship was thus destroyed .. by the captain and crew. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xl (1862) III. 447 The Egyptians .. had captured five Grecian ships with their entire crews. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 617 The stroke oar in the Oxford crew .. Both crews came to Putney on the same day.

**Crew** <sup>2</sup>, **crue** (*krū*). *dial.* Also **creuh**, **crow**, **orough**. [app. of British origin: cf. earlier Welsh *creu*, *cräu*, whence the singulative mod. W. *crewyn*, *crowyn* pen, sty, hovel, Cornish *crow* sty, hovel, but *crow moh* pig-sty, now in Cornwall a 'pig's crow', Breton *kraou* stable, stall, sheep-cote; Irish *cró* pen, hut, hovel; cf. CROO.]

1. A pen, cote, or fold for animals, as pigs, sheep, fowls.

1669-81 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, *Swyn-hull*, or *Swine-crue*, a hog sty. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Pig's-crough* (Cornw.), pig-stye. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Swine crueh*, a pig-sty; a dirty hull or house. 'Her house is na better ner a swine crueh'. 1879 *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Crew*, a pen for ducks and geese. [So in *Cheshire* and *Sheffield Gloss.*]

b. Hence *crew-yard*, a close or yard with sheds for cattle.

1770 T. BATEMAN *Agistm. Tithe* (ed. 2) 61 Confined to the House, or in a crew-yard. 1867 *Stamford Mercury* 20 Sept. (in N. W. *Line Gloss.*), With hay and straw, and use of crews and sheds .. with the use of the crew-yards until the 5th of April next. 1881 *Gainsburgh Times* 21 Jan., The crew-yard will soon be required.

2. (In Cornwall *crew*.) A hut, a cabin.

1880 W. Cornwall *Gloss.*, *Crow*, (as in *crowd*), a hut; a small house.

**Crew**, *pa. t.* of CROW *v.*

† **Crews**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *crue*.] A pot. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 209 Often crost with the priestes crews [*gloss.* holy water pott] And often halowed with holy-water dewe.

**Crewel** (*krū-ēl*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **crule**, 6 **crewle**, **crulle**, **cruele**, **croole**, **croylle**, (**crue**, **crewe**), 6-7 **crewell**, 6-8 **cruel**, 1, 7-**crewel**. [Of obscure origin: app. the earliest forms were monosyllabic, *crule*, *crewle*, *croole*, some of which are still dialectal.

Connexion with *crull*, s.w. dial. form of CURL, or its Du. cognate *krul* a curl, *krullen* to curl, has been suggested; but the vowel sounds do not agree.]

1. A thin worsted yarn, (according to Bailey) of two threads, used for tapestry and embroidery; also formerly for making fringes, laces, vestments, hosiery, etc.

These yarns, being produced in different colours and used in combination in the making of one article, are often spoken

of in the plural. The name is also applied to the balls or bobbins on which the yarn is wound up for use. The name appears to have become obsolete about 1800, except in dialects, and to have been reintroduced to general use about 1860 in connexion with CREWEL-WORK, q.v.

1494 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* 560/2, 11 oz. Crule. 1496 *Ibid.* 1/4, 3 lbs. Crule of different colours. 1508 *Privy Puras Exp. Elis.* York (1830) 83 Itm for blake crewle to parfulle the rosys vj d. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods in Ann. Litchfield* IV. 38, ij coopes, on of redd silke, thother of cheked crulle. c 1555 *Inv.* in H. Hall *Elis. Soc.* (1887) 150 A lytle stoole covered withe Needle worcke checkerid w<sup>th</sup> white, blew, & tawnye cruell. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 250, ij longe guishings of croole wrought w<sup>th</sup> the needle, & a car-pett clothe that is in workinge with crooles for the same. 1571 *Ibid.* 364, viij lbs. of sewing crewle. 1605 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i, An old hat .. and on it for a band A skeine of crimson cruell. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 115 A May-flie, you may make his body with greenish coloured crewel. 1725 JOHNSON, *Crewel*, yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball. c 1750 in H. Walpole *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) IV. 144 While crewel o'er the canvass drawn Became a river or a lawn. 1767 Mrs. TRIMMER *Econ. Charity* 79 Binders herring-boned with coloured Cruel. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cruels* worsted of all-colours for fancy needle-work. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trader*, *Crewel*, worsted twisted in knots, and sold for tapestry, and embroidery work; now called Berlin wool. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 216 In rising to receive him, she threw down her basket of crewels.

B. The forms *crewle*, *crue* occur: perh. as scribal errors.

1554-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods in Ann. Litchfield* IV. 10 In this chappell a vestement of grenne crewle, a vestement of redd crue, a cope of grenne crewle. *Ibid.* 41 Vestements of crewle.

2. Short for CREWEL-WORK.

*Mod.* You might do it in crewel.

3. *attrib.* † a. Made of crewel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1550-1600 [see CADDIS 1 a b]. 1556 NASHF *Saffron Walden* 10 To buy him cruel strings to his bookes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 286 He will have His cruel garters cross about the knee. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 7. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* IV. ii, I speak the prologue to our mixed audience of silk and crewel gentlemen in the hangings [*i. e.* the tapestry figures]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 42 A yellow crewel body with red hackle and dun turkey wing.

b. Pertaining to or embroidered with CREWEL-WORK: *crewel yarn* = sense 1.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 58 Throwing back his dark head upon a crewel anti-macassar. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2 7 There is a moderate business doing .. in knitting and crewel yarns.

Hence **Crewel** *v. trans.* (*dial.*) to ornament with crewel-work embroidery: see also quot. 1869. **Crewel** *sb.*, one who works crewel-work. **Crewel-lery**, crewel-work collectively. (All recent.)

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Crewel*, to cover a ball or other object with particoloured worsted worked in a peculiar manner. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Creal*, to wind twine, or anything of the kind, is to *creal* it. The process of doing samplers, or other worsted needle-work, is spoken of as *crealing*. 1881 *Standard* 16 July 5/2 She was unable to dispose of her crewellery, her fans. 1880 *Daily Tel.*, Wanted a good crewel-st.

**Crewel** <sup>2</sup>, **cruel**. A local name of the Cowslip in Devon and Somerset.

1847-76 in HALLIWELL.

**Crewel**, *obs.* form of CRUEL.

**Crewels** (*krū-ēl*), *sb. pl.* Sc. Also **cruels**.

[f. F. *scrovelles* scrofula.] The king's evil, scrofula. 1660 J. LAMONT *Diary* (1815) 154 (Jam.) The Lady Balcleuch .. had the cruells in hir arme. 1721 WODROW *Hist.* II. 445 (Jam.) His right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the cruells. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, Having a beloved child sick to death of the Cruells. 1824 - St. Roman ii, 'A pair body's bairn that had gotten the cruells.' 1880 *Antrim and Down Gloss.*, *Cruells*, the king's evil.

**Crewel-work**. *lit.* Work done with crewels or worsted yarns; applied to a species of embroidery which became fashionable about 1860, in which a design is worked in worsted on a background of linen or cloth.

1863 E. J. MAY *Stranges of N.* 13 In one of the windows by a small table, occupied in some crewel work, sat the venerable lady. 1865 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* xiv. 255 Bending over her crewel work.

**Crewet**, -ette, *obs.* forms of CRUET.

**Crewless** (*krū-lēs*), *a.* [f. CREW + -LESS.] Without a crew.

1869 *Standard* 26 Mar., The schooner floated helmless and crewless.

**Crewse**, **crewyse**, *obs.* ff. CRUSE.

**Creynace**, **Creyme**, *obs.* ff. CREANCE, CREAM.

**Croyer**, **Croyfish**: see CRAWER, etc.

**Croyse**, -ery, *var.* of CROISE, CROISERY.

**Croyste**, *obs.* form of CREST.

**Criance**, *obs.* form of CREANCE.

**Criature**, *obs.* f. CREATURE, CREATOR.

**Crib** (*krib*), *sb.* Forms: 1, 4- **crib**; also 1, 5-6 **cryb**, 3-7 **cribbe**, 4 **kribbe**, 4-5 **crybe**, 4-6 **crybbe**, 5 **erebe**, 7 **cribb**, **krib** (b, (arub)). [A common WGer. sb.: OE. *crib* (b) fem. = OFris. *cribbe*, OS. *kribbja* (MDu. *cribbe*, Du. *krib*, *kribbe*), OHG. *chrippa* (MHG. and mod. G. *krippe*). Supposed to be etymologically related to MHG. *kribe* masc. basket, which may again stand in ablaut relation to *korb*, CORB: see Kluge, Franck.]

1. A barred receptacle for fodder used in cow.

sheds and fold-yards; also in fields, for beasts lying out during the winter; a CRATCH. (In nearly all early quots. applied to the manger in which the infant Christ was laid; cf. CRATCH sb.)

a 1000 *Crist* 1426 (Gr.) Ic læg cildgeong on crybbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3711 Te Laferrd Jesu Crist Wass le33d inn asse cribbe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11253 (Cott.) In a crib he sal be funden. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5200 Born.. and layd.. In a cribbe, bytween an ox and an asse. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 þe ore knowþ his weldar, and þe as þe crib of his lord. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxix. 9 Wyll the vnicoorne be so tame as.. toabyde still by thy cribbe? 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 142 b. Serpents, that many tymes lie hid under their [sheep's] Cribbles. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 87 Let a Beast be Lord of Beasts, and his Crib shall stand at the Kings Messe. 1712 *POPE Messiah* 79 The steer and lion at one crib shall meet. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* v. The animal could move about a little and eat out of her crib. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. Advt., Circular iron and oak bullock cribs.

b. *R. C. Ch.* A representation of the manger in which the infant Christ was laid, erected in churches.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The present custom of erecting a crib in the churches at Christmas time.. began during the thirteenth century.

c. *Astron.* The star-cluster *Proscpe* in Cancer. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 266 Cancer containing 8 stars, beside a cloudy tract which is named y<sup>e</sup> Manger or Crybbe. a 1718 *R. CUMBERLAND Orig. Gentium Antiq.* (1724) 93 The constellation Cancer, in which the Aselli and their crib is plac'd.

2. 'The stall or cabin of an ox' (J.).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* 512 Nete sall noight be in kribbis. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xiv. 4 Where no Oxen are, the crib is cleane. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 13 The Merchant.. went to the bull's crib, and sat down there, and the driver came and took out the bull. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 416 2 The calf-house.. should be.. divided into separate sparred cribs or hutches. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Crib, a small cote to put young calves in.

3. A small habitation, cabin, hovel; a narrow room; fig. a confined space.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 9 Why rather (Sleep) lyeest thou in smoakie Cribbs. Then in the perfum'd Chambers of the Great? 1840 *CLOUGH Amours de l'oy.* I. 6 The world.. Whithersoever we turn, still is the same narrow crib. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. vi. There were no confessional cribs and no candles. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxviii. 185 Shutting himself in this dusty crib, the Bishop drew from under the bed a glass covered case.

b. *Thieves' slang.* A dwelling-house, shop, public-house, etc. To crack a crib; see CRACK v. II. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, Crib, a house, sometimes applied to shops. 1836 *DICKENS O. Twist* xix. Now, my dear, about that crib at Chertsey. 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* xxii. The grocer's crib, as he called it.

c. A lock-up; a bridewell. *local.*

1847-78 in *HALLIWELL. 1879 in Shropshire Word-bk.*

4. fig. A 'berth', 'place', situation. *slang.*

1865 *HATTON Bitter* vii. It's a snug crib this.

5. A small rectangular bed for a child, with barred or latticed sides. (Sometimes loosely = cradle.)

1649 *Bury Wills* (1850) 220 One trundle bedstead, and an halfe trundle bedstead, a cribbe. 1808 *WEBSTER, Crib.* 6. A small frame for a child to sleep in. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Wealth or Woe* vii. 86 Fergus was kneeling at the foot of the child's crib. 1857 *W. COLLINS Dead Secret* (1861) 77 Having a nurse to engage and a crib to buy.

† b. *transf.* Child, baby. *Obs.* Cf. CRIBBER I.

1708 *LADY MARY COKE in Cowper MSS.* II. 447 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) Your Crib is well, and all are yours. *Ibid.* 453 Inquire me out a nursery maid, because your crib is weaning.

6. fig. † a. A close-fisted person, one who keeps a tight hold of what he has. *Obs.*

1622 *MARBE tr. Altman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 251 That his wife be close-fisted, a very Crib.

b. †? Provender, supply of food. *Thieves' cant.* *Obs.* Cf. CRIBBING 5. Also a miner's 'bait' or provisions.

1641 *BROME Jon. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Crib.. 3. A miner's luncheon. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 4/8 In the pocket of each of the garments was a pasty and a 'crib' (apparently a small loaf).

II. † 7. A wickerwork basket, pannier, or the like. In quot. 1648 a bag. *Obs.*

1307 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 353 þey putte hym in a litel cribbe i-schape as a litel bote. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 934 Fiscella is a lytyll euenlonge crybbe or a panyer woue wyth smale rodde of wylow. 1648 *DAVENANT Long Vac. London.* With canvas crib To girdle tied.. Where worms are put, which must small fish Betray at night to earthen dish. 1866 *WORLDWIDE Cyder* (1891) 112 You may have a Basket or Crib.. and put Straw round it in the inside.

b. The BIN used in hop-picking.

c 1830 *MRS. SHERWOOD in Houlston Tracts* III. lxxii. 10 Come along this way to the crib (that is, the sheet or cloth into which the hop blossoms are cut).

† 8. A crate or measure of glass. *Obs.* (Cf. CRATE 2 b, CRADLE 6 c.)

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 385/1 A Load of Glass is two Kribbs; a Krib is 100 or 150 Foot of cut Glass.

9. *Salt-making.* An apparatus like a hay-rack in which the salt is placed to drain after boiling. ? *Obs.*

1688 *J. COLLINS Making of Salt* 54 The Liquor that Dreyne from the Salt in the Cribbe is a sort of Bittern.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Crib in the English Salt Works.. These cribs are like hay-racks, wide at the top, and tapering to a narrow bottom, with wooden ribs.. placed so close, that the salt cannot easily fall through them.

10. A wickerwork contrivance for catching salmon; a CRUIVE.

1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 Sched. III, License Duties.. For each.. weir.. box, crib, or cruiue. *Ibid.* § 17 Any legal fishing mill dam not having a crib, box, or cruiue.

11. A framework of bars or spars for strengthening, support, etc.; see quots. Cf. CRADLE sb. 6.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 895 Preserving the Banks of Rivers, by building Wings or Cribbs to break the force of the Water. 1708 *S. MOLYNEUX Ibid.* XXVI. 38 A large Tub.. of Wood inclosed with a Crib made of Brick and Lime. 1803 *F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs* iii. 49 As the crib holds the ship in her place while she is building.

12. *Mining.* A framework of timber, etc., lining a shaft, to prevent the earth from caving in, or water from trickling through.

1839 *Ann. Reg.* 41 It was necessary to construct what is termed a crib; that is a cylinder corresponding to the dimensions of the shaft. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 19 Common cribs are circles of wood, usually oak, from 4 to 6 inches square, and are used to support the sides of a pit when the stone is bad. 1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 25 A shaft or crib is sunk.. to prevent the sides from caving in.

13. A rectangular frame of logs or beams strongly fastened together and secured under water to form a pier, dam, etc.; sometimes including the superstructure raised upon it. (*Canada & U.S.*)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Crib.. 6. A structure of logs to be anchored with stones. Cribbs are used for bridge-piers, ice-breakers, dams, etc. 1881 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* LXIII. 268 (*Cribwork in Canada*) Cribbs are merely open or close boxes, made of timbers, strongly framed together. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 7/2 Fourteen men were employed at a crib in the lake at the outer end of the tunnel.

14. A small raft of boards or staves to be floated down a small stream, a number of which are made up into a large raft. (*Canada & U.S.*)

1813 *W. JOHNSON Reports X.* Light cribs of boards would float over the dam in safety. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., When the streams get wide enough the 'sticks' are made into 'cribs', and these, again, are made up into 'rafts'. Cribbs are formed of about 20 sticks of timber fastened between two logs called 'floats'.

15. A bin or place with sparred or slatted sides for storing Indian corn (= CORN-CRIB b); also for salt and other commodities. *U.S.*

1803 *J. D. HUNTER Captiv. N. Amer.* 258 The corn [is preserved] in cribs, constructed of small poles and bark of trees. 1808 *WEBSTER, Crib.* 5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. 1864 *Ibid.*.. 4. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc.

III. 16. *Cards.* The set of cards made up of two (or one) thrown out from each player's hand, and given to the dealer, in the game of cribbage.

b. Also, short for CRIBBAGE. (*collog.*)

1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* viii. Sometimes it so happens that he is both bilk in hand and crib. 1870 *HARDY & WARR Mod. Hoyle* 79 (*Cribbage*) The players.. each throw out two [cards] for the crib, face downwards.. The four cards constituting 'crib' belong to the dealer. *Ibid.* 80 Having counted his hand, the dealer proceeds in like manner to count his crib. 1885 *Standard* 3 Apr. 2/6 He had played.. at 'whist' and 'crib'.

IV. Senses from CRIB v.

17. The act of 'cribbing'; a petty theft. (See CRIB v. 7.) *rare.*

1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo Lippi* 148 To confess Their cribs of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.

18. Something 'cribbed' or taken without acknowledgement, as a passage from an author; a plagiarism. (*collog.*)

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 207 That's a crib from Waller, I declare. 1876 *A. M. FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev.* June 130 It was a crib from himself.

19. A translation of a classic or other work in a foreign language, for the illegitimate use of students. (*collog.*)

1827 *LYTTON Pelham* I. ii. 11, I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a crib. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxix. (1889) 375 Schoolboys caught by their master using a crib.

V. 20. *attrib. and Comb.*, as crib timber-work (see sense 13); crib-biter, a horse addicted to crib-biting; also fig.; crib-biting, the vice or morbid habit of seizing the manger (or other object) with the teeth and at the same time noisily drawing in the breath (*wind-sucking*); crib-strap (see quot.); cribwork, work consisting of or formed of cribs (sense 13); also *attrib.*

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 100 A bay horse.. found to be a 'crib-biter. 1832 *MARRVAT N. Forster* xi, I have lately used iron pens, for I'm a devil of a crib-biter. 1831 *Ann. Reg.* 25 Horses had the habit of 'crib-biting in very different degrees. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Crib-strap (*Meanage*), a neck-throter for crib-biting and wind sucking horses. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/2 Sluices.. are constructed through a mass of 'crib timber-work. 1873 *ROBERTSON Engin. Notes* 56 'Cribwork.. consists of logs notched on to each other in layers at right angles. 1881 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* LXIII. 271 A cribwork pier is easily ripped up and removed by an ordinary spoon dredge.

**Crib** (krib), v. [*f.* CRIB sb.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To feed at a crib. (In quot. humorously of persons.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 89, I fare fulle ylle, At youre man-gere.. Syrs, let us cryb furst for oone thyng or oder.

2. *trans.* To shut up as in a crib or small compartment; to confine within a small space or narrow limits; to hamper. (In modern use generally as an echo of SHAKS.; cf. CABIN v. 3.)

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* III. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in. 1743 *E. POSTON Pratter* (1747) I. 151 How must that which is boundless.. be confin'd and cribb'd up within the narrow Limits of my.. finite Capacity! 1806 *DE QUINCEY Lessing Wks.* XIII. 236 The mind of Lessing was not cribbed and cabined within the narrow sphere of others. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 34 Vainly the narrow wit of narrow men Within the walls which priestly lips have blest.. Would crib thy presence.

b. To lock up, imprison. *local.* (CRIB sb. 3 c.) 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* xxxii. They should be arrested, cribbed, tried, and brought in for Botany Bay.

3. *intr.* To lie as in a crib. (CRIB sb. 5.) *Obs.*

1661 *GAUDEN Anti-Baal-Berith* 35 (L.) Who sought to make the.. bishops to crib in a Presbyterian trundle-bed.

4. *trans.* To furnish with cribs. (CRIB sb. 1.)

1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* v. § 2 (1681) 67 A large Sheep-house for the housing of Sheep in winter, which may be Sheep-cribbed round about and in the middle too, to fether them therein.

5. To furnish with a crib or framework of timber. (CRIB sb. 11-13.)

1861 *Times* 29 Aug., The [oil] wells are sunk and cribbed to a depth of from 40 to 60 feet. 1866 *Ibid.* 21 Jan., The shaft of the [coal] pit was cribbed round with oak timber.

6. To make up (timber) into cribs or small rafts. *U.S.* (CRIB sb. 14.)

1876 in *Minnesota Rep.* (1880) XXV. 524 Any person who may do.. any manual labour in cutting, cribbing or towing any logs or timber in this state.

7. *collog.* To pilfer, purloin, steal; to appropriate furtively a small part of anything. [*Prob. orig. thieves' slang.* connected with sense 7 of the sb.]

1748 *DYCKE Dict.*, Crib, to withhold, keep back, pinch, or thieve a part out of money given to lay out for necessities.

1772 *FOOTE Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 298 A brace of birds and a hare, that I cribbed this morning out of a basket of game. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 31 Oct. 4/2 We would never have cribbed your papers. 1825 *CORRETT Rev. Rides* 28 Bits of ground cribbed.. at different times from the forest.

1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. 204 We crib the time from play-hours. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 17 Oct. 2/3 How many Tory seats he can crib there.

1860 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) I. 174 Cribbing from the till. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 8 Both of old were known to crib, And both were very apt to fib!

8. *collog.* To take or copy (a passage, a piece of translation, etc.) without acknowledgement, and use as one's own; to plagiarize.

1776 *J. HOME Alfred Prol.* And crib the prologue from the bill of fare. 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* xlvii. Flogged for cribbing another boy's verses. 1866 *SALA Accepted Adm.* 168 Antiquarian anecdotes (cribbed from Hone, etc.).

1860 *SHIRLEY Nuga Crit.* vi. 266, I rather suspect that Homer.. cribbed without.. compunction from every old ballad that came in his way. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/4 At school.. it was dishonourable to 'crib' because it would be to unfairly injure.. others.

9. *intr.* Of horses: To practise crib-biting.

1864 in *WEBSTER. 1892 Field* 26 Nov. 820/2 No horse would crib after using this strap.

**Cribbage** (krib'edj). Also 7-9 cribbidge.

[*f.* CRIB sb. and v. + -AGE.]

In sense 1, *cribbage* is known earlier than any recorded instance of CRIB sb. 16; but this is perh. only accidental.]

1. A game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons, with a complete pack of 52 cards, five (or six) of which are dealt to each player, and a board with sixty-one holes on which the points are scored by means of pegs; a characteristic feature being the 'crib', consisting of cards thrown out from each player's hand, and belonging to the dealer.

1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 126 In games at Cards.. the Cribbage [requires] a recollected fancy. 1674 *S. VICENT Gallants Acad.* 68 Such Ladies with whom you have plaid at Cribbidge. 1721 *PUCKLE Club* 123 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at Piquet, Gleeck, Basset, Cribbidge, and all the rest of the games upon the cards. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* III. i. Men that would go forty guineas on a game of cribbage. 1800 *HOYLE's Games Impr.* 149 Mode of playing five-card cribbage. Eight-card cribbage is sometimes played; but very seldom. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxiii. He proposed a game of four-handed cribbage.

2. The action of 'cribbing', or that which is 'cribbed'; plagiarism. (*collog. rare.*)

In first quot. with play on sense 1.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 146 You think you are writing poetry, while you are only playing at cribbage. 1852 *Ibid.* LXXII. 681 The only tolerable parts of the book were palpable cribbages from poor Ruxton.

b. Something 'cribbed' or stolen.

1866 *H. MARRVAT Year in Sweden* II. 54 Gustaf Adolf.. signed his abdication on an inland table—a Thirty Years War cribbage,—which stands under this very picture.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as cribbage-card, -peg, -player, -table; cribbage-board, the board used for marking at cribbage; cribbage-faced a. (see quot.)

1755 *MRS. DELANY Let. Mrs. Demes* 17 Nov., My brother is in great request at the cribbage-table. 1769 *MRS. RAPFALD Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 205 To make Cribbage Cards

in Flummery. 1704 GROSSE Dict. Vulg. T., *Cribbage*, faced, marked with the small-pox, the pits bearing a kind of resemblance to the holes in a cribbage-board. 1810 *Reformist* II, 104 That skinny cribbage-faced little devil in pink. 1851 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Benchers*, (He) turned cribbage-boards, and such small cabinet toys, to perfection. 1854 MISS MITFORD *Village* 1st Ser. (1863) 217 We cribbage-players are as well amused as they. 1839 36 *Years Seafaring Life* 46 Written in legible characters on his old cribbage face.

**Cribbed** (kri'béd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRIB *v.* + -ED.] Confined in a crib, etc. (see CRIB *v.*); *fig.* confined within narrow space or limits.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xii. 266 This limited, cribbed, cabined, isolated American civilization. 1871 MORLEY *L'oltairre* (1886) 44 The narrowness of the cribbed deck that we are doomed to tread.

**Cribber** (kri'bər), *rare.* [f. CRIB *sb.* and *v.*] +1. The occupant of a child's crib; a young child. *Obs. nonce-use.* (Cf. CRIB *sb.* 5 b.)

1701 LADY M. COKE in *Cowper MSS.* II. 415 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) If my little cribber could speak.

2. One who 'cribs' or appropriates clandestinely; one who uses a crib (sense 1g), *collog.*

1829 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/1 He can study the records of historic cribbers.

**Cribbing** (kri'bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRIB *v.* (and *sb.*) + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb CRIB.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 122 Cribbing, a vice thought hitherto congenial to schools. 1829 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 7/2 The cribbing and warehousing of grain.

2. = Crib-biting: see CRIB *v.* 9.

1864 in WEBSTER.

3. That which is 'cribbed' or pilfered.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ix. (ed. 2) 225 A horse he had contrived to purchase out of his cribbings from me.

4. *Mining.* Timbering forming the lining of a shaft, etc.; cribwork.

1841 J. HOLLAND *Collieries* (ed. 2) 181 The sinking is then resumed, and . . . another circuit of cribbing is laid.

+5. *Thieves' cant.* Provender, provisions. *Obs.*

1641 BROME *Jov. Crev* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 For all this bene Cribbing and Crev let us then, Bowsse a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken.

**Cribble** (kri'bəl), *sb.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 *oryble*, *oribell*, 6-y *oribell*. [a. F. *crible* (for \**cribre*) 13th c., ad. L. *cribrum* (dim. *cribellum*) sieve.]

1. A sieve.

1555-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Capisterium*, a cribe or sieve to cleanse corn. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cribble*, a kind of Sieve to purge Corn. 1821 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

+2. That which remains in the sieve after the fine flour is sifted out; bran or coarse meal; *spec.* applied to a particular quality of coarse meal. *Obs.*

1555-71 (see b.). 1599 MINSHEU, *Farro*, bran, the cribble of meal that is bolted or sifted out. 1699 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 139 With your familiar crible to be fed. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. Words 94 *Cribble*; coarse Meal, a degree better than Bran.

b. *attrib.*, as in + *cribble bread*, bread made of this coarse meal.

1558 HULOET, Bread called chete breade, raunged bread, or cribel bread. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Ps. xxiii. 5 A shiver of cryble bred. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 243 Because wee will not eate common cribble breade. 1702 S. JEAKE *Arithmetick* 74 Bread made of whole Wheat is sometimes called Cribble or Fine Ravel Bread.

**Cribble**, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. F. *cribler*.] *trans.* To pass through a sieve, to sift.

1558-68 WARDER tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1580) I. v. 87 b, Take plaster called Gypsum, cribled or sifted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 520 The same must be cribled or serced afterwards, and beaten to powder.

**Cribbled**, *ppl. a.* [f. F. *criblé*, f. *crible* sieve.] Composed of or decorated with minute punctures, as a surface of metal or wood, the ground of an engraving, or the like.

1821 N. Y. *Nation* 12 Nov. 376 The French style leaned to strong contrasts of black and white, or to closer engraving on cribbled backgrounds.

+ **Cribe**, *Obs.* = CRIBLE *sb.* and *v.*

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 113 A cribe, *cribrum*. *Ibid.* To cribe, *cribrare*. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 509 *Λιανov* is a cribe or sieve.

**Cribrate** (kri'brēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *cribrum* sieve, after *caudate*, etc.: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Perforated like a sieve with small holes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 430 Thin cribrate parietes.

+ **Cribrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *cribrare* to sift, f. *cribrum* sieve.] *trans.* To sift; also *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated, and re-cribrated, and post-cribrated the Sermon. 1667 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 633 Cribrated flower of white Orob. 1669 WOODLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 307 It distils in minute drops, as it were cribrated through the thick Air.

+ **Cribration**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Sifting; also *fig.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Maie Wks.* (1653) 270 Cribration is the preparation of medicaments by a sieve or searce. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 224 In the cribration and sifting of our consciences. 1676 Phil. *Trans.* XI. 772 The Chyle, which by various cribrations and circulations, at last comes to constitute the whole mass of blood.

**Cribiform** (kri'brifəm, kri'b-), *a.* [a. mod. L. *cribriformis* sieve-shaped; see prec. and -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a

sieve; perforated with numerous small holes; esp. in *cribriform plate*, the bony plate forming the front part of the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nasal cavity.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 80 The cribriform part of the *Os Ethmoides*. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* vi. 118 The cribriform or sieve-shaped plate, perforated by a multitude of little holes, through which the nerve connected with smelling passes and spreads over the nose. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3.77 Cribriform or Sieve-cells, a sort of ducts the walls of which have open slits, through which they communicate with each other.

**Cribose** (kri'bros), *a.* [f. L. type \**cribrōs-us*, f. *cribrum* sieve: see -OSK.] Sieve-like, perforated. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 181. 203 Algæ . . . which present . . . a clathroid, cancellated, or cribose frond. 1866 TREAS. Bot., *Cribose*, pierced (like a sieve) with numerous close small apertures.

+ **Cribrōus**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type \**cribrōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1674 Phil. *Trans.* IX. 195 New passages through the crevices and cribrous parts. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Vocab.

**Crio**, *crioe*, *obs. fl. CREESE*, Malay dagger.

**Crioce**, var. of **CRICK**. *Obs.*

**Crichtonite** (kri'tonit), *Min.* [Named after Dr. Crichton.] A variety of menaccanite.

1823 CLEVELAND *Min.* 705. 1868 DANA *Min.* 143.

**Crick** (krik), *sb.* Forms: 5 *crykke*, *oryk*, 6-7 *orioke*, (8 *oreek*, 9 *oreak*), 6- *orick*. [Of uncertain origin; prob. onomatopoeic, expressing the sudden check which the spasm causes; cf. next, and *STITCH*. It may owe its form partly to association with *CROOK*, which has this sense in Craven dialect: cf. the Sc. *cleik* similarly used, 'cleik in the back' (Jam.).]

A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck, back, or other part, appearing as a sudden stiffness which makes it more or less impossible to move the part.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103/1 Crykke, sekenesse (or crampe), *spasmus* . . . *ictanus*. c 1460 *Rel. Ant.* II. 29 Thou might stonble, and take the cryk. 1598 FLORIO, *Adolomato*, troubled with a cricke or wrinch in the necke or backe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* Ep. Ded. (1840) 6 To have such a crick in his neck that he cannot look backward. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Via. Quær.* (1708) 173 'Tis nothing . . . but a Crick she has got in her Back. 1799 MRS. DIXON *Life & Corr.* II. 300 A violent crick has seized Mr. Monck's neck, and he can't stir. 1826 WHYTE *McLIVILLE Kate* Crev. xiv, You . . . study the thermometer till you get a crick in your neck.

b. Applied to a disease of horses.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 284 The crick in the neck . . . is when the horse cannot turn his neck any manner of way, but hold it still right forth. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Flanks*, a Distemper in Horses, the same being a Wrench, Crick, Stroke, or other Hurt got in his Back.

c. *attrib.*

1774 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmsbury* I. 276 She has had what was formerly named a *crick* neck, but the modern phrase now for those vulgar things is rheumatism.

+ **Crick**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [app. the same as F. *cric*, an instrument composed of a toothed wheel, which gives motion to a notched bar: see HATZFELD s. v. *Cric*.] The instrument or appliance for bending a cross-bow; the gaffle.

1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Cricke to bende a crosbowe with, *cranequin*. (1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crick*, a small jack-screw.)

**Crick**, *sb.* 3 A variant of **CREEK** *sb.* 1

**Crick**, *sb.* 4 Short for **CRICKET**: cf. also **GRIG**. 1616 SHELDON *Mir. of Antichrist* 323 (T.) A merry cricke and boon companion. 1818 TODD, *Crick*. 3. A corruption of *cricket*. *Crick* is used for *cricket* in the old song of *Take thy old Cloak about thee*.

**Crick** (krik), *v.* 1 [f. CRICK *sb.* 1] *trans.* To give a crick or wrench to (the neck, etc.).

1861 MAYHEW *Land. Lab.* III. 90/2 He used to take my legs and stretch them, and work them round in their sockets. 'That is what they called being 'cricked'. 1884 J. COBURN *Hicks Pasha* 48, I can't say I saw it, as I did not want to crick my neck.

**Crick**, *v.* 2 [Echoic, or perh. a. F. *criquer*.] It implies a less shrill and prolonged sound than *creak*. To make a sharp abrupt sound, as a grasshopper. Hence *Cricking* *vbl. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 353 Others make a cricking with a certain long traine, as the Grasshoppers. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The . . . mumbeling of Rabets, cricking of Ferrets.

**Crick-crack**, *sb., v., adv.* [Onomatopoeic reduplication of **CRACK**. Cf. F. *cric crac*, and Du. *krikkrakken* to crackle.] A representation of a repeated sharp sound. (In quot. 1600 perh. = **CRACKER** 6.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Crispans*, *Crepitus crispans*, a sowne or noyse goying by stoppes: as, cricke, cracke, cracke: ticke, tacke, etc. 1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen O. P. I. 126 They come of crick-cracks, and shake their tayles like a squib. 1826 DOBELL *Eng. in Time of War*, 'Lady Constance', Hear his pistol cric-crak! Hear his rifle ping-pang! 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. viii. 166 Her dress caught in a twig, and crick-crack went 'the abominable thing'.

So + **Crick-crackle** *v.*, to emit a series of sharp crackling sounds.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 635 A fire

in stubble, Which, sodain spreading . . . Crick-crackling quickly all the Country wastes.

**Cricke**: see **CREESE**.

**Cricket** (kri'két), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-5 *ori-*, *oryket* (to, -at, *orekytt*, 5-6 *oreket* (to, 7 *krieket*, *orecket*, 6- *oricket*. [a. OF. *criquet*, *crequet* (Marie de France, 12th c.) cicada, cricket, related to *criquer* 'to creak, rattle, crackle' (Cotgr.), and to MDu. *crekel*, Du. and LG. *krekel* cricket; all derivatives of an echoic *krik*, imitating a sharp, abrupt, dry sound, such as is made by this insect.]

1. Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the genus *Acheta* or of the same tribe; the best-known species are the common house-cricket, *Acheta domestica*, 'an insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces' (J.), the field-cricket, *A. campestris*, and mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. In ME. identified with the fabulous *Salamander*.

c 1325 Gloss. W. de Bibleru. in Wright *Voc.* 164 *La salemundre*, a cricket. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 42 Fiasch to lyue in þe flode and in þe fyre þe crykat. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (1495) 760 The Creetike hyght Salamandra: for thys beest quenchyth fyre and lyueth in brennyng fyre. 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Cricket a worme, *cricquet*, *gresillon*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 16, I heard the Owle schreame, and the Crickets cry. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 8a Far from all resort of mirth, Save the cricket on the hearth. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Droopy*, Five grains of the Ashes of Crickets, little Animals found in Baker's Ovens. 1795 SOUTHEY *Hymn to Penates*, Where by the evening hearth Contentment sits And hears the cricket chirp. 1846 DICKENS (*title*), The Cricket on the Hearth. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 106 The myriad cricket of the mead.

b. Used for **CICADA**. (Cf. **BALM-CRICKET**.)

1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* III. 181 In discourse Abundant, as the cricket, that on high From topmost boughs of forest tree sends forth His delicate music.

c. *transf.* of a person.

1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. iii, Shee'le talke some times; 'tis the maddest cricket!

d. Prov. phrase. As merry (etc.) as a cricket.

1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 158 As pleasant as a cricket. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 100 *Prin.* Shall we be merry? *Poin.* As merrie as Crickets, my Lad. 1790 AMHERST *Ep. Sir J. Blount* 11 Make me merry as a Cricket. 1873 HOLLAND A. *Bonnie*, xvi. 253 Mullens had become as cheerful and lively as a cricket.

2. U. S. *Savannah cricket* (cf. *cricket-frog* in 3).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 217 There is yet an extremely diminutive species of frogs, called by some, Savannah crickets, whose notes are not unlike the chattering of young birds or crickets.

3. *Comb.*, as *cricket-hole*; *cricket-bird*, a local name for the grasshopper warbler (*Locustella naevia*); *cricket-frog*, a name for small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes*, which chirp like crickets; *cricket-teal*, a local name for the garganey (*Querquedula circia*).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Cerekethole, *grillarum*.

**Cricket** (kri'két), *sb.* 2 Also 6 *creckett*, 7 *krickett*. [Etymology uncertain.]

The word occurs in a document of 1598 (see below), and the evidence then given takes the game back to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The word appears to be the same as F. *criquet* given by Littré as 'jeu d'adresse', by Godefroy as 'bâton servant de but au jeu de boules', with a quot. of 1478, 'Le suppliant arriva en ung lieu ou on jouoit a la boulle, pres d'une atache (vine-stake) ou criquet'. It has been surmised that it is the same as **CRICKET** *sb.* 1, and the game a development of that known as **STOOL-BALL**, to which there are many references from 1567 to 1725, as a game at which girls and women especially played; but this is very doubtful: *cricket*, a stool, is itself not in evidence till a later date. *Cricket* cannot be a deriv. of OE. *cryc* 'knobbed staff', for here the *cc* was palatal and gave ME. *crych*, *crutch*; but F. *criquet* might be a deriv. of the cognate M. Flem. *crick*, *kricke*, 'bâton à s'appuyer, quinetie, potence'. Many changes have been made in the character of the game since the 17th c. when the *bats* were hockey-sticks, the wicket of two stumps with one long ball, and the ball trundled or 'bowled' along the ground. Cf. *BAIL* *sb.* 4, *BAT* *sb.* 3, *BOWL* *v.*, *WICKET*.]

An open-air game played with ball, bats, and wickets, by two sides of eleven players each; the batsman defends his wicket against the ball, which is bowled by a player of the opposing side, the other players of this side being stationed about the 'field' in order to catch or stop the ball.

1598 *Guild Merchant Bk.* (MS. in Guildford Borough Records), John Denwick of Guldeford . . . one of the Queenes Majesties Coroners of the County of Surrey being of the age of fyfty years and more, and . . . saith that hee being a schollar in the Free schoole of Guldeford, hee and several of his fellows did runne and play there at Creetket and other plaies. [Cf. *History of Guildford* (1801) 203.] 1611 COTGR., *Crosse* . . . also, a Cricket-staffe; or, the crooked staffe wherewith boyes play at Cricket. *Crosser*, to play at Cricket. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii, At cricket. 1660 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 297 A certain Game, which the Persians call Kuitskaukan, which is a kind of Mall, or Cricket. 1676 H. TROWER *Diary* (1825) 159 Wee had severall pastimes and sports, as duck-hunting, handball, krickett, scroffio. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. iv, When he happened to meet with a foot-ball, or a match at cricket. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 28 May, When I was a boy I excelled at cricket and foot-ball. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 The cricket was very slow for a time. 1888 PARDON *Widen's Almanac* 111 Mr. W. G. Grace played excellent cricket.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *cricket-ball*, *-bat*, *-club*, *-field*, *-ground*, *-match*, *-player*, *-staff*.  
 1611 Cricket-staff (see above). 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love & Eleg.*, Would my eyes had been beat out of my head with a cricket ball. 1747 *Schema Equip. Men of War* 37 In as great Esteem in London, as Cricket Matches are at this Day. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 30 ¶ 6 Sometimes an unlucky boy will drive his cricket-ball full in my face. 1755 (title), The Game at Cricket, as settled by the Several Cricket Clubs. a 1767 JENYNS *Imit. Hor. Epist.* II. i. (R.) Hence all her (England's) well-bred heirs Gamesters and jockies turn'd, and cricket players. 1805 in *Hone Everyday Bk.* I. 636, I was stunned with shouts from the cricket ground. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 58, I observe a sheaf of cricket-bats in the corner. 1884 HON. I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 An eleven on an Australian cricket-field.

**Cricket** (kri'két), *sb.* 3 Also 7 -it, *krikkett*. [This and the parallel form **CRACKET** appear in the 17th c. Cf. also **CROCK sb.**; the ulterior history is unknown.]

Connexion has been suggested with LG. *kruck-stool*, pl. *stole*, according to the *Bremische Wörterbuch* 1767, 'the movable seats in churches for women of the lower ranks.'

A low wooden stool; a foot stool. Now local.  
 a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. (1651) 69 I stand upon a Crickit, and there make Fluent Orations to 'em. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 291/2 A kind of low footed stool, or Crickit as some call it. 1691 SHADWELL *Scotwryers* II, I went thither (to Westminster Hall), expecting to find you upon a Crickit, civilly taking Reports. 1713 *Guardian* No. 91 That he... hath privily conveyed any large book, cricket, or other device under him, to exalt him on his seat. 1740 GRAY *Wks.* (1827) 78 Nine chairs, five stools, and a cricket. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiv, Mary drew her little cricket out from under the dresser, and sat down at Mrs. Wilson's knees. 1880 Miss Yonge *Bye Words* 220 He gave us each a little cricket to sit upon.

b. Also *cricket-stool*. (Cf. Sc. *crackie-stool*.)  
 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes on Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 104 [She] threw her Cricket-stool at his Head. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxx. (1737) 126 His Reason, like a Cricket Stool.

**Cricket** (kri'két), *v.* [f. **CRICKET sb.**] *intr.*  
 To play cricket.

c 1809 BYRON in *Lett. & Journals* (1810) I. 63 [At Harrow] I was always cricketing—rebellious—fighting—rowing. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ProL 159 They boated and they cricketed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evans Harrington* I. xv. 294 You can cricket, and you can walk.

† **Cricket-a-wicket**. *Obs.* (See *quots.*)  
 1598 FLORIO, *Sprillare*, to make a noise as a cricket, to play cricket-a-wicket, and be merry. *Ibid.*, Tarabara, higlied-piglied, helter skelter, cricket a wicket. 1611 — *Frititritit*, as we say cricket a wicket, or gigagoggie.

**Cricketeer** (kri'két), *[f. CRICKET sb. 2 or v. + -ER 1.]* One who plays cricket.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 4 The robust Cricketeer, plays in his Shirt. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 451 To see the Surrey cricketers Out-bat them and out-bowl. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxv. (1889) 237 A coach covered with cricketers returning from a match drove past the window.

**Cricketing** (kri'két), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.] Playing cricket.

1808 HUGHSON *London* V. 257 A handsome plain, appropriated to cricketings and similar diversions. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 68 Some of them prefer Boating or boxing, cricketing or hunting.

attrib. 1844 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 205 Joel... arrayed in a new jacket, and thin cricketing-pumps.

**Cricketing**, *vbl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That plays cricket.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket's Man*. 31 Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire... had the credit of being the only cricketing counties. 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 2 Oct. 1/6 The late Mr. G. F. Grace, one of the three celebrated cricketing brothers.

**Cricketress** (kri'kétris). Also *erron. cricketress*. [f. **CRICKETER** + -ESS.] A female cricketer.

1886 *Halstead Gaz.* 16 Sept. 4/5 One of the fair 'Cricket-esses'. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 Miss Austen played cricket. All Alfred Mynn's sisters were famous cricketresses.

**Crickety** (kri'két), *a.* [f. **CRICKET sb.** 1 + -Y.] Cricket-like.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 497 The small cricketty sound of the beetle. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 119 He has that cricketty sort of liveliness.

**Cricketing**, *vbl. sb.* See **CRICK v. 2**.

† **Crickle-crackle**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Redupl. of **CRACKLE**: cf. **CRICK-CRACK**.] Repetition of crackling. 1637 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 130 (N.) We this night With crickle-crackle will the goblins fright.

† **Crickling**, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* Onomatopoeic modification of *crackling*, expressing a lighter or more slender sound. With *quot.* 1644 cf. **CRICK sb.** 1

1577 *Deer Relat. Spir.* I. (1650) 93 The frame of the stone gave a crackling, no hand touching it. a 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* IV. i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 305/1 Has any Courtier lost his haire? Or finds a crackling in his hammes?

**Cricoid** (kri'koid), *comb. form* of Gr. *krioides* = *krioides*, used in *Anat.* in sense 'pertaining to or connected with the cricoid cartilage', as **orioo-arytenoid a.**, pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages; also *sb.* (sc. muscle); **orioo-thyroid a.**, pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; also *sb.* (sc. muscle); hence **orioo-thyroides a.**; so **cricopharyngeal**, **tracheal**. **Orioo-tony**, the operation of dividing the cricoid cartilage.

1845 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 272 The crico-thyroidean membrane. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 101/1 The crico-thyroid muscles. 1876 T. BYRANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 31 The crico-thyroid arteries.

**Cricoid** (kri'koid), *a. and sb. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *cricoides*, a. Gr. *κρικοειδής* ring-shaped, f. *κρικός* = *krioides* ring + *-ειδής*-form. Formerly used in L. form.]

**A. adj.** Ring-shaped; applied *spec.* to the ring-shaped cartilage which forms the lower and back part of the larynx.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS S.V., The cartilage cricoides.] 1746 R. JAMES *Introduct. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 5 The broad posterior Surface of the Cricoid Cartilage. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Chrab. Consumpt.* 36 Between the first ring of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage.

**B. sb.** The cricoid cartilage.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cricoides*, the Gristle of the Larynx, or top of the Wind-pipe, shaped like a Ring. 1727-51 CHAMBERS S.V. *Cricoid-arytenoides*, In the posterior and lower part of the cricoides.] 1845 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 492 The Cricoid is a ring of cartilage, narrow in front and broad behind. 1878 HUXLEY *Phys.* VII. 179 A great ring of Cartilage, the Cricoid, which forms, as it were, the top of the windpipe.

**Cricoides**, *a.* = **CRICOID**. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Crie**, *obs. form* of **CRY**.

**Cried** (kri'id), *vbl. a.* [f. **CRY v.** + -ED.] Proclaimed by crying or loud calling, announced.

Chiefly in *cried fair* (Sc.), a fair proclaimed by public announcement; *cried up*, extolled: the opposite of *cried down* or *decided*.

1645 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 213 Acried-up Beauty makes in re for her own praise then her husband's profit. a 1679 EARL ORFERY *Tryphon*, Epilogue, A cry'd-down play. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* xvi. 407 Drum-lithe Michael fair for cattle... followed... by what is called a Cried fair, so distinguished, by being audibly proclaimed at this. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* 1839 VII. 85 Sir Walter's house was in his own phrase 'like a cried fair' during several weeks after the King's departure. 1886 Mrs. CADDY *Footsteps* *Jaune D'Arc* 228 Another of these much-cried-up spires.

**Cried**, created: see **CEE v.**

**Criell**: see **CRYAL**.

**Crier** (kri'ar), *Forms*: 4-5 *criere*, *-are*, *-our*, *cryour*, 5-6 *cryar*, 6 *criar*, 5-9 *cryer*, 4- *crier*. [ME. *criere*, a. OF. *criere*, nom. of *crieur*, agent-n. f. *crier* to **CRY**: see -ER.]

1. *gen.* One who cries.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 21 Joon was a vois of a Criere in desert. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 105 You are none of these cryers unto God. 1748 RICHARDSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 196 Simplicity is all their cry; yet hardly do these cryers know what they mean by the noble word. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 5 Some will join the cryers up, and others the cryers-down. 1802 *Harper's Mag.* 269 1 You were always a pretty crier, mother.

2. *spec.* a. An officer in a court of justice who makes the public announcements, acts as preserver of order, etc.

[1290 BRITTON I. xxii. § 18 Et des criours, si nul prenge plus que le establissement de nostre estatut.] c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 If a bedel, or criare, schewe be feigant of his lord. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 12 § 13 The saide clerkes... shal... appoint a crier to make proclamacions, and to call the iuries, and to do other things as becometh a crier of a court to do. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 195 The Crier goes before the Judge. 1768 74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 Their crier calls out, 'Make way for the grand jury!' 1884 SERJE. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xvi. 158 A remark made by the crier of the court to a friend.

b. One appointed in a town or community to make public announcements; a **COMMON**, or **TOWN crier**.

1307 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 247 (Mātr.) A cryour schulde stonde vpon a toure, and he schulde crie: *Caia*. a 1400 *Bartholomae & Josephat* 348 A Crior to stonde per ate Wip a Trompe for to blowe pat alle men mihte hit wel i knowe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 1 Cryar, he pat crye the yu a merket, or in a feyre, *declamator, prece*. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xxvii. 84 Get a cryer and make to be cryed in euery merket place and strete. 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1529 4 Whoever can give notice of him to... the City Cryer, they shall be well rewarded. 1766 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 6 b, All common Cryers were excluded from the Temple. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonnerville* II. 265 Repeated by a crier for the benefit of the whole village.

c. One who cries goods for sale: † (a) as auctioneer or agent for others (*obs.*); (b) as hawker on his own account.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 107 To put the goodes of the citizens in y' cryers mouthe. 1598 FLORIO, *Incantare*... to sell goods by a crier, at who gives most. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 8, I was the first that was put to sale: whereupon, just as the Cryer was offering to deliver me unto whomsoever would buy me. 1797 *Pore Art of Sinking* 115 Common cryers and hawkers, who by redoubling the same words persuade people to buy their oysters, green Hastings, or new ballads. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i. The whole ancient family of the London criers. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 683 He saw a crier going about with a carpet... which he offered to put up for sale.

† 3. A kind of small bell used as a call. *Obs.*

1467 *Will of Langewith* (Somerset Ho.), A small belle called a cryer.

**Crik** (to cry crik): see **CREAK v.**

† **Crike**. *Obs.* Also 4 *orioo*. [a. ON. *kriki* 'crack, corner, recess', used also of parts of the body, as in *handarkriki* arm-pit, *lerkriki*, Du. *laarkrig* the groin. Cf. **CREEK sb.** 1 4.]

1. The anal cleft, *rima podicis*.

c 1300 HAVELOK 2450 On a scabbid mere, His nose went (=turned) unto the crice, So ledden he pat fale swike.

2. A variant of **CREEK sb.** 1 in various senses.

† **Criket**. *Obs.* [f. *crike*, **CREEK** + -ET, corresponding to a possible F. *criquette*, dim. of *crique*.] A small creek.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 38 There is a Criket betwixt Poulpierre and Low.

**Crikey** (kri'ki), *int. colloq. or slang*. Also *cricky*, *crackey*. [As this alliterates with *Christ*, or *L. Christe*! it was perh. originally one of the alliterative or assonant substitutes for sacred names, used to avoid the appearance of profanity: cf. **CRIMINE**.] An exclamation of astonishment.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Auto-da-fé*, It would make you exclaim... if an Englishman, Crickey! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 69/1 Cricky! didn't she go it, though!

**Croile**, *north dial.* Also 7 *croill*, 7-8 *croyll*, *croill*. [Cf. Du. *kriel* dwarf; the forms present phonetic difficulties.] A dwarfed or stunted person.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying 295* That cruiked, cumschoche croyll, vnchristed, they curse. 1691 TOMLINSON in Ray *N. C. Words*, *Croill*, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man. *Northumb.* 1720 RAMSAY *Fables & Tales, Ep. Dances* *Forbes* VIII, Thy wit's a croill, thy judgment's blind. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B. I.* 13 (Jam.) A wee bit hurklin croile.

† **Crim**, *v. Obs. or dial.* In 5 *kreme*, *kryme*, 6 *crym* (me. 8 *cream*). [The form would be satisfied by an OE. \**crymman* = \**krumjan*, f. *cruma*, **CRUMB**, *sb.* q.v.] *trans.* To crumble (bread, etc.); to scatter crumbs upon or into (a dish). *b. intr.*

To crumble, fall to pieces.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take hard yolks of Eyroun, & kryne a gode quantyte per-to. 1530 PAISGA. 501/2, I crym breed into a dysche. Thou haste eaten thy potage or I can crymme my dysche. 1736 PEGGE *Kentishness*, *Cream*, to crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to cream, i.e. to crumble to pieces. 'To cream one's dish', to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it.

1880 in PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.* (1 from Pegge).

**Crimble**, earlier form of **CRUMBLE v.** now dial.

**Crimble**, *v. dial.* [Related to the root vb. \**crimb-an*, OE. *crimman* to press, compress, and to *crumb* adj. contracted, bent, crooked, in the same way as *crimble* is to *crimp* vb. and *crump* adj. 1: see **CRIMPLE v.** 2.] *intr.* To shrink, cringe, go shrinking from observation.

a 1845 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Crimble*, to creep about privily, to sneak, to wind along unperceived. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crimble*, to sneak out of an engagement. 1887 J. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crimble*, *intr.* to cringe, to lift and draw together the shoulders... to avoid certain places, pick one's way.

**Crim. con.** Abbreviation of *criminal conversation*, i.e. adultery. (See **CRIMINAL a.** 1.)

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 56 You would not insinuate that she has been guilty of crim. con.? 1803 SOUTHEY *Eclogues* ix, His dead father: did no murder; Never sustain'd an action for crim. con. 1808 Ld. St. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 77 The action of crim. con., that disgrace to the nation, has been abolished.

**Crime** (kri'im), *sb.* Also 4-6 *cryme*. [a. F. *crime*, in 12th c. *crimine*, ad. L. *crimen* judgement, accusation, offence, f. root of *cern-ere*, *crē-tum* to decide, give judgement, etc.]

1. An act punishable by law, as being forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. (Properly including all offences punishable by law, but commonly used only of grave offences.)

1380 WYCLIF *Acts* xxxiii. 29 Hauynge no cryme worthi the deeth, or bondis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 287 3if the kyng him self do any homycydie, or any cryme. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 16 The Cryme wher of he is accused. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 83 If by this Crime, he owes the Law his life. 1760 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 5 A crime, or misdemeanour, is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. xix. 417 An offence which is pursued at the discretion of the injured party or his representative is a civil injury. An offence which is pursued by the Sovereign or by the subordinates of the Sovereign is a Crime. 1867 *Manch. Examiner* 10 Oct., With the moralist bribery is a sin; with the legislator a crime.

† A blunder worse than a crime: see **BLUNDER sb.** 2.

b. *collective sing.* Action of such kind viewed collectively or abstractly; violation of law.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 Hast slayn by cryme as an homycyde this noble vyrgyn. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cik. W.* lxxiii, I was imprisoned, though a stranger to crime. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 72 Men steeped in crime. 1891 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/3 When they talk of crime in Ireland you must understand that the word bears a totally different meaning to what the word means in England.

2. More generally: An evil or injurious act; an offence, a sin; *esp.* of a grave character.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) II. Longe after this began this cursed cryme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, All y' crymes of y' tonge, as sclaunder... and prevy backbytynge. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 26 If you be think your self of any Crime Vnreconcil'd as yet to Heaven, and Grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 214 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1706 ANDISON *Poems, Rosamond* I. i, 'Tis her crime to be loved, 'Tis her crime to have charms. 1824 MIALI *Nonconf.* II. 1 If in future we should go astray, we can plead no excuse in extenuation of the crime.

b. *collective sing.* Wrong-doing, sin.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 74 (Harl. MS.) For no man may lyve withoute cryme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 75 Whilste louing thou mayst louted be with equal crime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 79 One next himself in power, and next in crime. 1865 WHITTIER *Lass Deo* II, Ring, O bells! Every stroke exulting tells Of the burial hour of crime.



† 8. Charge or accusation; matter of accusation.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 455 For we bere a cristen name Ye putte on vs a crime and eek a blame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 66 b. To whom, they beyng most innocent, hath ben put the crime of fornicacyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 92 The common people rayed a great crime upon the Archbishop. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1181, I rue That error now, which is become my crime, And thou th' accuser.

4. Comb.

1886 AINSIE *Reynard the Fox*, The rascal Reynard, crime-bestained. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 399/1 [These] are both crime-novels. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct., The thief-takers and crime-preventers of London.

**Crime, v. rare.** [cf. OF. *crimer*, f. *crime*.] *trans.*

To charge with a crime or offence; to accuse.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 132/30 To crime, *crimari*. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 140 [They] would... not crime him of couetousness in that demand. 1800 W. G. BROWN in *10th Cent.* Nov. 846 He was crimed (i.e. charged before the colonel) with 'filthy dirtiness and disorderliness on parade'.

**Crimeful** (krīm'fūl), *a.* [f. CRIME *sb.* + -FUL.]

Full of or laden with crime; criminal.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 970 This cursed, crimeful night. 1602 *Ham.* IV. vii. 7 These feates, So crimefull, and so Capitall in Nature. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, Bolts that fall on crimeful heads.

**Crimeless** (krīm'lēss), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

Free from crime; faultless, innocent.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iv. 63 So long as I am loyall, true and crimelesse. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 121 To pleade himseffe crimelesse of all irreuerence. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 372 A nobler aim,—To be—the crimeless Washington of France! 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 4/7 Examples of crimeless districts.

Hence **Crimelessness**.

1887 *United Ireland* 2 Apr. 5/2 Evidence of the absolute crimelessness of the country.

**Crimesin, -yn(e)**, obs. ff. CRIMSON.

† **Criminable**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. type \**crimīnā-bilis*, f. *crimīnāre* to criminate: see -BLE.] Indictable. Hence **Criminably** *adv.*, as a criminal.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 495 Crimes criminabil. 1533

BELLENDEN *Liby* III. (1822) 223 To be accusit criminably.

**Criminal** (krīm'nal), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *orymynalle*, -el(l), *orymynall*, -el, 6-7 *orymynall*. [a. F. *criminel* (in Ch. de Roland, 11th c.), ad. L. *crimīnāl-is* of or pertaining to crime; f. *crimen* CRIME. See -AL.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of the nature of or involving a crime; more generally, of the nature of a grave offence, wicked.

*Criminal conversation* (CONVERSATION): adultery, in the legal aspect of a trespass against the husband at common law. (Obs. in England since 1857.)

1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy II. xiii. She, a syn committed that was criminal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 16 Pillage... which he had got abroad by purchas criminal. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 90 No Father owning it (which is indeed more criminal in thee, then it). 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. Ignorance, when it is voluntary, is criminal. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 139 Adultery, or criminal conversation with a man's wife. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 710 A criminal neglect of duty. 1809 F. POLLOCK *On Torts* (ed. 3) 210 Against an adulterer the husband had an action at common law, commonly known as an action of criminal conversation. In form it was generally trespass *vi et armis*, on the theory that 'a wife is not, as regards her husband, a free agent or separate person'. Actions for criminal conversation were abolished in England on the establishment of the Divorce Court in 1857.

2. Relating to crime or its punishment.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 25 Some causes ben crymynel and somme ben cyuyll. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 211, Good lawes, civil and criminal. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 146 Having under him two Civil-Lieutenants... and one Lieutenant Criminal, with many Judges. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 200 She... sent immediately for the Judge Criminal. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. L.* xvi. 390 They no longer possessed the administration of criminal justice. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 173 The highest court of criminal judicature known to the laws of England is the House of Lords. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 29 An experienced criminal lawyer.

3. Guilty of crime or grave offence.

c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxix. 110 The vntrewe and crymynel tyraunt Alymodex. 16... ROGERS (J.), The neglect... renders us criminal in the sight of God. 1644 PAYNNE *Moder. Apol.* 1 Being... taxed by Master James Howell... as criminal of offering him very hard measure. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 362 If criminal Persons were sent over there, they would find Employment. 1743 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 14 Let us search our hearts... and enquire how far we are criminal. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* III. 144 Criminal clerks had not yet... exemption allowed them from all civil tribunals.

† **b.** Of beasts: Savage, fierce, malignant. Obs. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 86 The most terrible and most crymynel dragon. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. vi. Kij, Bestes... so righte stronge & crymynell that no men dare approche them.

**B. sb.** † 1. A person accused of a crime. Obs.

1624 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 18 The number of Judges is not much inferior to that of Criminals. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* (J.), Was ever criminal forbid to plead?

2. A person guilty or convicted of a crime.

a1606 BACON (J.), Ruined... by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 In the violation of the Law, both the Author, and Actor are Criminals. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 53 Take notice of crimes, and punish the criminals. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 210 Going with the criminal to execution.

VOL. II.

**Criminaldom** (krīm'nal'dəm), *noun-nd.* The realm of criminals; criminals collectively.

1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1515 The very dregs of French criminaldom.

**Criminalism** (krīm'nālīz'm), *n.* The condition or practice of a criminal.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. viii. 84 Sunk into the slough of habitual criminalism. 1891 *Daily News* 13 May 7/1 A Past Master in the Art of Convicted Criminalism.

**Criminalist** (krīm'nālīst), [mod. f. L. *crimīnāl-is* CRIMINAL + -IST. Cf. F. *criminaliste* (1715 in Hatzfeld).] One versed in criminal law; a writer on criminal law.

a1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 97, I have read in some of the Criminalists. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 188 Consulting the... criminalists of different nations. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 15 Sept. 203/3 The theories advanced by the anthropological school of criminalists.

**Criminality** (krīm'nāl'itē), [ad. F. *criminalité* or med. L. *crimīnālītās* (see Du Cange), f. *crimīnāl-is* CRIMINAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being criminal.

1611 COTGR., *Criminalité*, Criminalitie; a criminal action, case, or cause. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 345 From habit it lost all the appearance of criminality. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 474 That doctrine of the criminality of error. 1869 J. GREENWOOD *7 Curses Lond.* 133 The growth of juvenile criminality.

**b.** (with pl.) A criminal act or practice.

1849 STOVEL *Cannet's Necess.* Intro. 30 Alleged as a chief point in the criminalities imputed to the Welsh.

**Criminally** (krīm'nālī), *adv.* [f. CRIMINAL *a.* + -LY.]

1. According to criminal law.

1560 1st *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1836) 49 If any of the university be criminally pursued. 1621 W. G. T. *Cowet's Inst.* 210 It is in his choice... whether he will prosecute the party civilly or criminally. 1699 LUDLOW *Mem.* III. 110 (R.) They thought not convenient to proceed against him criminally. 1805 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 202 The Attorney General... was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King, either civilly or criminally.

2. In a criminal manner; so as to constitute crime.

16... ROGERS (J.), As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be criminally employed on all. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 505 David... when he fell so criminally and so publicly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 The earl's conduct... had been, as he afterwards thought, criminally moderate. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 178/1 The correspondent... proved that he had not been criminally intimate with the respondent.

† **Criminalness**, Obs. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Quality or state of being criminal; = CRIMINALITY.

a1666 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 131 (R.) To... excuse our schism, or avert the criminalness of it. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 50 A proof of his Criminalness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 ASH [see CRIMINALITY].

† **Criminalty**, Obs. = CRIMINALITY.

1775 ASH, *Criminalty* (not much used), Criminalness. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 15/1 These were acts of criminality for which... they would find no mercy.

**Criminate** (krīm'nat), *v.* [f. L. *crimīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *crimīnāre*, or *crimīnāre* to accuse, charge with crime, f. *crimen* CRIME.]

1. *trans.* To charge with crime; to represent as criminal.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1646) 62 They criminate the Dutch and French Churches. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 386, I suppose the public servants will be criminated. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 134 We must begin in self-justification... by criminating those whom we mean to destroy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 699 The noble penitent then proceeded to make atonement for his own crime by criminating other people... guilty and innocent.

2. To prove (any one) guilty of crime; to incriminate.

1664 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xii. Whom, I would not justifie myself, to criminate. 1791 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 160\* They cannot be examined, criminated, or judged... with respect to what they have said, written, or performed. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 129 Determined not to criminate himself by any allusion to the circumstance.

3. To represent or censure (a thing or action) as criminal; to blame severely, condemn.

a1677 LD. NORTH *Light in Way to Paradise* (1682) 29 (T.) As for our church liturgy it is now criminated by many as idolatrous. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 43 (1794) II. 138 To criminate the motives and actions of mankind. 1808 D'ISRAËLI *Char. I.* I. xii. 327 Eliot descends to criminate the Duke's magnificent tastes.

Hence **Criminating** *ppl. a.*

a1666 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 427 Spoken with a stern countenance and criminating voice. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 210 Applying no stronger or more criminating epithets than those of 'improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitic'. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* III. A long criminating and recriminating chapter.

**Crimination** (krīm'nāl'jən), [ad. L. *crimīnā-tion-em*, n. of action from *crimīnāre*: see prec.] The action of charging with a crime or grave offence; severe accusation or censure.

1593 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 512 You have placed your crimination in the first chapter. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxix. 4 Loaden with many calumnies and false criminations. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 231 The said Hastings hath established divers matters of weighty and serious crimination against himself. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 The criminations and recriminations of the adverse parties.

**Criminative** (krīm'natīv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *crimīnāt-* + -IVE.] Tending to or involving crimination; that charges with crime or grave offence; accusatory.

a1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 214 In such cases the courtiers are... criminative against the judges... as being morose, ill-bred, and disrespectful. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 680 Their criminative representations against Macartney. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. (1862) V. 248 The criminative orators were omnipotent.

**Criminator** (krīm'natōr), [a. L. *crimīnator*, agent-n. from *crimīnāre*: see CRIMINATE.] One who criminales, or charges with crime.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 16 Thou shalt not be a criminator, nor a whisperer among the people. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Disparative Vindict.* (1655) 76 A false Criminator. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett. to E. Hitchiner*, The opinion of the world is not the likeliest criminator to impeach their credulity.

**Criminatory** (krīm'natōrī), *a.* [f. L. type *crimīnātōrius*, f. *crimīnator*: see prec. and -ORY.] Involving or relating to crimination.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B iv b, An epistle... Criminatorie. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809, 159 A criminatory charge against an individual. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xviii. 370 No evidence criminatory of his master had been obtained from him.

**Crime, -iny** (krīm'ini), *int.* Also *crimeny*, -ini. [perh. *it. crime* crime, etc., as an ejaculation; but cf. CRIMEY, and the kindred ejaculation *jiminy*, GEMINI.] A vulgar exclamation of astonishment: now somewhat archaic.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, O crime! Who's yonder? 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. i, O crime! I see I must be plain with thee. c1826 BYRON (L.), Crimini, jimini! Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy Story as Leigh Hunt's *Krimini*? 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 184 Criminy!—Raymond tight. I am astonished.

† **Criminist**, Obs. ? = CRIMINALIST.

a1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 53 Criminists have commanded Heresie, which is but Election... to undertake a capital and infamous signification.

**Criminology** (krīm'nalōdgi), [f. L. *crimīn-* CRIME + (-O)LOGY.] The science of crime; that part of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals.

1800 *Athenaeum* 6 Sept. 325/2 We share Dr. Topinard's dislike of the term 'criminal anthropology', and may adopt the term 'criminology' till a better can be found. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 398/1 An examination and refutation of the new Italian 'criminology'.

So **Criminological a.**, **Criminologist**.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 271/2 In the author of *Dark Deeds* we have a criminologist of a third sort. 1890 *Athenaeum* 6 Sept. 325/3 The object of the criminologist is, first, to establish the existence and define the characteristics of a physical criminal type or types; second, to investigate the psychological phenomena associated with criminality. 1892 *Monist* II. 314 M. G. Tarde, the great criminologist... reviews the penological and criminological literature of recent times.

† **Criminose**, *a.* Obs. -o [Cf. next]. Hence **Criminosity**.

1797 BAILEY vol. II., *Criminose*, ready to blame or accuse. *Criminosity*, Reproach, ill Report. 1775 in ASH.

**Criminous** (krīm'niəs), *a.* Also 5 *orymynous*, 6 *orymynous*, *oryminous*, *Sc. orminous*. [a. AFr. *criminosus* = OF. *crimineux* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *crimīnōsus*, f. *crimen* CRIME.]

† 1. Of the nature of a crime; full of or marked by crime or grave offence; criminal. ? Obs.

1403 CAXTON *Esop* (1889) 63 The sayd shepherd commysed a crymynous dede. 1596 *Act & Elis.* c. 23 § 1 To continue their sinful and criminos Life. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Mus.* I. 8 Carping at euerie fault, holding the smallest error... verie criminos. 1674 P. DU MOULIN *Papal Tyranny* 47 A deeply criminos forgery. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 204/1 My criminos iambics.

2. Of persons: Guilty of crime. Now chiefly in the technical *criminos clerk* (see CLERK *sb.* 1).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 535 Of his men War criminos vther nyne or ten. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 107 To give sentence... vpon any criminos person. 1611 SPEND *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. vi. (1632) 504 That Clerks criminos should be tried before secular Judges. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* II. 4 Paraphr. 262 The most criminos rebell. 1722 BR. WILSON in *Keble Life* xvi. (1863) 497 Tending to the encouragement of the criminos and refractory. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. cxxix, Of punishing criminos clerks. 1892 *Times* 29 Apr. 9/2 Bishops at present have to get rid of criminos clerks at a cost which is almost prohibitory.

† 3. Of or relating to crime; accusing of crime; involving crimination. Obs.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 995/2 Concerning great crimynous wytnesses to be taken in great criminal causes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. vii. 48 Exposed unto crimynous slanders. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 124 Some... dare to make this crimynous proposition against very Nature.

**Criminously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a criminos manner; criminally.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* III. iv. 239 It ought to seeme incredible... that this man, who is Gods Priest, should live criminosly. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* I. 10 So criminosly guilty of it.

† 2. With reference to crime; by way of crimination. Obs.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1325 These wordes

tooke criminosly in that place. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1. (1688) 112 By accusing her criminosly.

**Criminosness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being criminous; criminality.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 4. I could never be convinced of any such Criminosness in him. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* II. 312 His words had no sort of criminosness, much less of treason in them. 1874 BR. MAGEE in *Rep. Comm. Ch. Patronage, Evid.* Quest. 31. 5 Within what limit of time would the bishop be allowed to allege criminosness on the part of a clerk?

**Crimison, crimosin(e, etc., obs. ff. CRIMSON.**

**Crimp** (krimp), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> [Of uncertain origin. (It might be connected with CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup>, if the primary sense were 'to press or impress' (seamen, etc.); but this is very doubtful, for the general notion running through the senses appears to be that of 'agent, intermediary, broker, procurer'.)]

†1. Of doubtful meaning: used in reproach or derision. *Obs.*

1638 *FORD Fancies* 1. ii. *Int.* What? thou fatten'st apace on capon still? *Spa.* Yes, crimp; 'tis a gallant life to be an old lord's pimp-whiskin.

2. An agent making it his business to procure seamen, soldiers, etc., esp. by seducing, decoying, entrapping, or impressing them.

Since the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, applied to one who infringes sub-section 1 of this Act, i.e. to a person other than the owner, master, etc., who engages seamen without a license from the Board of Trade.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 44 When a master of a ship, hath lost any of his hands, he applies to a crimp.. who makes it his business to seduce the men belonging to some other ship. 1796 *STEDMAN Exped. Surinam* II. 28 Trepanned into the West India Company's service by the crimps or silver-coopers as a common soldier. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xxxviii. 144 Offering three guineas ahead to the crimps for every good able seaman. 1842 — *P. Keene* xx. (1863) 173, I hear there are plenty of good men stowed away by the crimps at different places. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 235 Sallying forth at night.. he came near being carried off by a gang of crimps. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 691/2 In the high and palmy days of the crimp, the pirate, the press-gang.

b. *transf. and fig.*  
1789 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ep. Falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 115 That tends to counties, borough-towns, his Crimps Alias his vote-seducing Pimps. 1794 — *Rowl. for Oliver*, *ibid.* 198 Cupid's trusty crimp, By mouths of vulgar people christen'd pimp. c. 1860 *WRAXALL tr. R. Houdin* xv. 207 Nothing.. can shake off the grip of these skillful crimps [theatrical agents].

†3. An agent or contractor for unloading coal-ships; a broker. *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crimp*, one that undertakes for or agrees to unlade a whole ship of coals. 1754 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 319/1 Any Coal owner may employ.. crimps or Factors, not being lightermen or buyers of Coals for sale. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 151 The Brokers of these Coals are called Crimps: The Vessels they load their Ships with at Newcastle, Keels. 1791 *HUDDESFORD Salmag.* (1793) 109 Crimps, and coal-heavers.

†4. To play crimp: see *quots. Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To play Crimp*, to lay or bet on one side, and (by foul play) to let t'other win, having a share of it. *Run a Crimp*, to run a Race or Horse-match.. knavishly. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* II. 53 Let Jades that are founder'd be bought, Let Jockeys play Crimp to make sport. *Ibid.* 54 Another makes Racing a Trade.. And many a Crimp Match has made, By bubbling another Man's Groom.

5. *Comb., as crimp-like, -match* (see 4, *quot.* 1719). 1794 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 307 Crimp-like, for other regions, troops engaging.

**Crimp, sb.**<sup>2</sup> [prob. f. CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup>] An obsolete game at cards.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i. Let her.. Laugh and keep company at glee or crimp. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* 1. i. Gallantry, mix'd now and then with Ombre, Crimp, Comet, or Incertain. 1703 *Eng. Lady's Catech.* in J. Ashten *Soc. Life Q. Anne* 70 Lost five Guineas at Crimp. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 250 ¶ 9 To find them about Midnight at Crimp and Bassett. 1867 *QUIDA C. Castlemaine* (1879) 3 Regretted the loss of ten guineas at crimp.

*attrib.* 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 3 The private Transactions of the Crimp Table.

**Crimp** (krimp), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [f. CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup>]

1. *pl.* Crimped tresses: cf. 'curls'. *U.S.* 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 525/1 The Shaker sisters don't wear crimps. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 13 Dec., Crimps that had ceased to be crimp.

†2. Phrase. To be in the crimps: see *quot. Obs.* 1688 *MIRGE French Dict.* s.v., To be in the Crimps, or to be well set out in Clothes, être bien paré.

**Crimp** (krimp), *a.* [app. radically allied to CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup>; perh. originally with the notion 'yielding to pressure, easily compressed'; cf. however MHG. *krimpf* crooked, curved (Kluge), and CRISP *a.* for the transition from 'curled, curly, crimped' to 'brittle, friable'. Cf. also CRUMP *a.*]

1. 'Friable, brittle, easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder' (J.); or crisp. 1587 *CHURCHYARD Worth. Wales* (1876) 28 So fresh, so sweete, so red, so crimp withall As man may say, loe, Sammon here at call. 1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* (1729) 176 They will keep longer, and.. eat crimp, and well tasted. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. (1727) 50 Now the Fowler.. with swift early steps Treads the crimp Earth. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Slices of the whitened stems which being crimp and short are eaten with oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper. 18.. MRS. CAMERON *Careless Boy* 12 The grass was crimp and white with the hoar frost.

b. Hence *crimp-meat*.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 365 Som things also hee broileth on a gridiron, or frieth on a frying-pan, but if overmuch, they becom crimp-meat.

†2. *fig.* 'Not consistent, not forcible: a low cant word' (J.) *Obs.*

[But this alleged sense is founded only on the following passage, in which some odd. have *scrimp* = 'scant, limited, very sparing', which seems a better reading.]

1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* II. iv. The evidence is crimp; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.

3. Said of hair, feathers, etc.: Crimped.

1764 *ANNA SEWARD in Post. Wks.* (1810) I. p. cxv, A bag wig, in crimp buckle, powdered white as the new shorn fleece. 1784 *New Spectator* III. 4/2 The head is adorned.. with crimp leathers.

4. *Comb., as crimp-frilled.*

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 131 Crimp-frill'd daisy.

**Crimp** (krimp), *v.*<sup>1</sup> [Corresponds to MDu. *crimpen* intr., to contract or draw oneself together, to shrink, become wrinkled or shrivelled (with cold, etc.), with weak causal *krampen*, *krimpen* to draw together, shrivel up, wrinkle, Du. *krimpen* to shrink, shrivel, diminish, E.Fris. *krimpen* trans. and intr., to crook, wind, draw in or together, shrink, become tight, compressed, shorter, or less, Da. *krympe* trans., to wrinkle, shrink (cloth), Sw. *krympa* to shrink, to sponge; OHG. *chrimphan*, MHG. *krimpfen* to draw oneself together convulsively. For ulterior etymology, see the note to CRAMP *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Not known in OE.; the only ME. example found is that in the intr. sense 1; otherwise the verb belongs to the 17-19th c., and may be the causal derivative.]

1. intr. To be compressed, pinched or indented (as e.g. the body of insects). (In ppl. *a. crimping*.) 1398 *TREVISS Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. l. (1495) 741 Beestys with crimpynge body haue sharpe wytte and felynge.. as bein and amptes that here and smel afferre.

†2. trans. To curl. (In pa. ppl. *crimped*.) *Obs.* 1698 *TYSON in Phil. Trans.* XX. 112 The Verge or Rime of the outward Ear seem'd to be crimp'd. 1730-36 *BAILEY (folio), Crimp'd*, curled.

3. To compress or pinch into minute parallel plaits or folds; to frill. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* III. i. Crimp ribbons in her head-dress. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xiv, To crimp the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar. 1848 *THACKERAY Br. Snobs* xxvii, The maid is crimping their.. ringlets with hot tongs. 1859 *LEWES Sea-side Stud.* 157 By crimping or dividing the edge of the cup, prehensile organs of less or greater length and power arising thereby. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xix. 295 [She] thought far too much of crimping her tresses.

b. To wrinkle or crumple minutely, to crisp the surface of.

1772 W. BAILEY *Descr. Useful Machines* I. 229 The Italian method of crimping crapes. *Ibid.* I. 230 A large specimen of crape crimped and manufactured exactly like the Italian. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 The breeze, with feather-feet, Crimping o'er the waters sweet. 1833 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 398 The crimping, woolly effect of half a gale from the south-west.

c. *Techn.* To make flutings in (a brass cartridge case), so as to turn the end inward and back upon the rod, in order to confine the charge; to corugate.

4. To cause (the flesh of fish) to contract and become firm by gashing or cutting it before *rigor mortis* sets in.

1698 *LEEUWENHOEK in Phil. Trans.* XX. 174 The Muscles of a Fish that has been dead for a good while, do not contract themselves when they are cut in Pieces, which we call Crimping. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 170 The Cook cuts [a fresh Cod] into several small Pieces, in order, as they call it, to crimp it, by letting them lie in hard cold Spring-Water about an Hour. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 302 The grey mullet, which they crimped, and frequently eat raw. 1804 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 23 The remarkable effects of crimping fish by immersion in water, after the usual signs of life have disappeared. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 39 Small chub.. if crimped and fried dry, are by no means so bad.

b. *transf.* To slash, to gash.

1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 359 Those who attempted resistance were crimped alive like fishes and left to gasp themselves to death in lingering torture. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 435 Among the females.. the only ceremony of importance was scarring the back. Eyre indeed calls it tattooing, but 'crimping' would be, I think, a more correct expression.

5. *spec.* To bend or mould into shape (leather for the uppers of boots, or for a saddle).

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 648/1 The curved bar which supports the form upon which the leather is crimped.

6. 'To pinch and hold; to seize' (Webster).

(No quotation given or source named.)

**Crimp** (krimp), *v.*<sup>2</sup> [f. CRIMP *sb.*<sup>1</sup>] To impress (seamen or soldiers); to entrap, to decoy.

1812 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IX. 233 Plundering corn and crimping recruits. 1831 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 326 Clutching at him, to crimp him or impress him. 1867 *GOLDW. SMITH Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 187 The cruel folly which crimps a number of ignorant and innocent peasants, dresses them up in uniform.. and sends them off to kill and be killed. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 2/1 The Egyptian Government crimped negroes in the streets of Cairo. *fig.* 1839 *Standard*

Feb. 11 Why not create customers in the Queen's dominions.. instead of trying.. to crimp them in other countries?

**Crimp** (krimp), *v.*<sup>3</sup> *nounce-wd.* [Partly echoic, but having associations with the primary sense of CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup>] To make a crisp sound, as in the compression of slightly frozen snow under the feet.

1834 *GLEG Country Curate* II. xv. 267 A sound came upon me as of footsteps crimping through the snow.

† **Crimp, v.**<sup>4</sup> *Obs. slang.* = To 'play crimp': see CRIMP *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 4.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, He crimps it*, he plays booty. *A Crimping Fellow*, a sneaking Cur. So 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Crimpage** (krimpédz), [f. CRIMP *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -AGE.] A payment made to a crimp for his services.

1754 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 319/1 Any coal owner may employ.. crimps or factors.. to dispose of their loadings and pay their crimpage or factorage. 1800 *COTTELOU Comm. Thames* xvi. 528 The Captain pays them two guineas crimpage. 1815 *MAULE & SELWYN Reports* III. 484 Disbursements.. for crimpage to replace deserters during the repairs.

**Crimped** (krimp't), *ppl. a.* Also *crimpt*.

†1. Curled: see CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup> 2. *Obs.*

2. Compressed or folded into minute parallel ridges or plaits, frilled.

1712 [see CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup> 3]. 1792 *Minstrel* (1793) II. 172 Her crimp lips relaxed to something like a smile. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 38 Madame in a high crimped cap. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxi. 147 Many cells had also crimped borders. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vii. 238 The edge of the cataract is crimped by indentations. 1886 *SHELDON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 44 Gold spangles glittered in the crimped hair.

3. Of fish; see CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup> 4.

1791 *HUDDESFORD Salmag.* (1793) 145 Crimpt cod, and mutilated mackarel. 1798 *CANNING, etc. Progress of Man* 28 in *Anti-Jacobin* 19 Feb., Cools the crimpt cod. 1804 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 23 The specific gravity of the crimpt fish was greater than that of the dead fish.

**Crimper**<sup>1</sup> (krimp'p), [f. CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>]

1. One who crimps.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 244 Crimpers of salmon.

2. The name of several machines and instruments used in crimping.

a. An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rollers, for crimping cloth or the like. b. A machine for bending wire in a sinuous form in preparation for the weaving of wire-cloth. c. A toilet instrument for crimping the hair. d. A machine for crimping leather on a curved board for the uppers of boots and shoes. e. An apparatus for bending or moulding leather into various shapes for saddles and harness. f. A small machine or apparatus used by cartridge-makers for 'crimping' brass cartridge-cases.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 425 This may be prevented by using an indented case, or closing in with a patent crimper specially made for these brass cases.

**Crimper**<sup>2</sup>, [f. CRIMP *v.*<sup>2</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>] One who crimps (seamen); = CRIMP *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 2.

1868 *Morn. Star* 7 Jan., The river police.. engaged in defending 'poor Jack' from the machinations of the crimpers.

**Crimping** (krimp'p), *vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup> [f. CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup>]

1. The action of CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup>; the product of this action; a succession of small folds, frills or flutings. 1755 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 237 Ornament it well with gimping, Flounces, furbelows, and crimping. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 386 Presently.. you see a slight crimping, followed by a dotted.. appearance on the ice. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 104 The 'crimping' along the edges. 1870 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 976 The beautiful conchoidal waves, crimpings, and ripple-work displayed on the surface of tools and weapons in Scandinavia.

2. The causing of muscular contraction in fishes by dividing or gashing their flesh.

1698 [see CRIMP *v.*<sup>1</sup> 4]. 1776 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 415 note, Cutting fish into pieces while yet alive, in order to make them hard, usually known by the name of crimping. 1805 A. CARLISLE *Ibid.* XCV. 23 Many transverse sections of the muscles being made, and the fish immersed in cold water, the contractions called crimping take place. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 111 Crimping should be performed immediately after the fish has been caught, and before the rigor mortis has set in.

3. *Comb., as crimping-iron, -machine, -pin*, instruments for crimping frills, cap-borders, hair, etc. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Crimping-iron, crimping-pin.* 1877 *PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Gloss., Crimping-machine*, an instrument with two indented rollers, in which heaters can be placed.. It is used for 'crimping' women's frills and cap-borders.

**Crimping, vbl. sb.**<sup>2</sup> [f. CRIMP *v.*<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>]

1. The decoying and confining of men, in order to force them into the army, navy, or merchant service: see CRIMP *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 2.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Sept. 4/2 We are sorry to find that the infamous practice of Crimping is not yet put a stop to. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 946 Men.. who do not possess the necessary rascality for crimping. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 336 This demand was partly supplied by a system of crimping and kidnapping at the principal English seaports.

2. *attrib. and Comb., as in crimping system; crimping-house*, a house constructed or used for crimping seamen or soldiers.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 18 July 2/3 A false impression.. of

persons being kidnapped in a Crimping-house. 1808 *New Sailor's Mag.* 150 All the ramifications of the crimping system in London were then developed. 1808 *Polson Law & L.* 148 A mob assembled in Holborn, threatening to pull down a Crimping-house.

**Crimping**, ppl. a. [f. CRIMP v. 1 + -ING 2.]

1. Pinched: see CRIMP v. 1.

2. That crimps or curls in minute creases.

**Crimping**, ppl. a. 2. [f. CRIMP v. 2 + -ING 2.]

That impresses or entraps seamen, etc.

1800 *SOUTHEY Life of Wesley* II. 470 They were persuaded by the crimping skipper to join the party. 1836 *DISRAELI Lett. Runnymede* 105 Your fellow-countrymen whom your crimping Lordship inveigled into a participation in the civil wars of Spain.

Hence **Crimpingly** adv.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* V. 206, I hold it to have been wickedly, deceitfully, fraudulently, crimpingly, kidnappingly done.

† **Crimple**, sb. Obs. [Cf. next, and CRUMPLE sb.] A crease, wrinkle, or fold; a crinkle.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crimpylle or rympylle, ruga.

**Crimple**, v. Also 5-6 crymple. [The early form *crymple* (if *y* is original) corresponds to Ger. dial. *krimpeln* to crumple; but *crimpe* (with *s*) may be in its origin a dim. and iterative of CRIMP v. 1; in later use *crimpe* appears to be treated as a secondary form of *crumple*, expressing something finer and more attenuated; cf. *sip, sup, drip, drop*, etc.; also *crinkle, crunkle*. (See note to CRAMP sb. 1.)]

† 1. *intr.* To be or become incurved, or drawn together; hence to stand or walk lame from this or similar cause. Cf. CRIPPLE. Obs.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxix. (1495) 801 The token thereof is that the hynder membres crymplyth toggyders and ben constreyed. 1694 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3007/4 Lost. a thick black Nag. stands crimpling on his near Leg behind. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Crimpling*, as to go crimpling, i. e. as if the feet were tender.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To wrinkle, crinkle, curl. Now dial.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crimplyn or rymplyn, ruga. 1600 *F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville* 102, The hair was so curled, that it crimped round like Ringes. 1676 *WISMAN Surgery* (J.), He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimped them up. 1801 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 138 While the flood's triumphing care Crimped round its guarded home. 1801 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crimple*, to crumple, to wrinkle.

**Crimpled** (kri'mpl'd), ppl. a. [f. CRIMPLE v. + -ED 1.] Wrinkled, crinkled, curled; finely crumpled; minutely wrinkled or creased.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crimplyd, or rymplyd, rugatus. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* II. 362, Lyke unto a leafe of the crimped lettuce. 1576 *LYTE Dodones* III. 1xx. 411 Luerwort. hauing wrinkled or crimped leaues layde one vpon another. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 170 The under surface of the corallum is crimped and striate. 1888 *Garden* 29 July 85/3 Blossoms. exquisitely fringed and crimped at the margins.

**Crimpsness**: [f. CRIMP a. + -NESS.] The quality of being crimp; friability.

1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* (1729) 178 Some eat them [potatoes] with sugar together in the skin, which has a pleasant crimpsness.

**Crimson** (kri'mz'n), a. and sb. Forms: 5-6 *cremesin(e)*, -*yn(e)*, -*ysyn*, *crimesin*, -*yne*, *crumysyn*, -*eyyn*, -*asyn(e)*, *cramoysin*, -*en*, -*mysin*, *cremoysin*, (*crenseyn*), 6 *cremosin*, *crimson*, -*osen*, (*ohrymesyn*), *oremsin*, *crymson*, -*on(e)*, 6-7 *crimosin(e)*, -*yn(e)*, *orymosen*, -*in(e)*, *orimsin*, (7 *crimson*, -*son(e)*), 6- *crimson*. [The 15th c. *cremesin(e)* corresponds exactly to early Sp. *cremesin* (cited 1403-12), early It. *cremesino* and med.L. *cremesinus*, variants (by metathesis of *r*) of med.L. *hermesinus*, *carmesinus*, It. *hermesino*, *carmesino*, Sp. *carmesin* (16th c.), f. It. *chermist*, *chermes*, Sp. *carmesit* (cited 1422), (a. Arab. *qermasi*, *qirmasi*: see CRAMOISY) + suffix -*ino*, L. -*inus*: see -*INE*. Thence our 16th c. variants. The corresponding 15-16th F. form was *cramoisin* (Littré), whence occasional Eng. *cramoysine*; the disturbing influence of this probably appears also in *cremosin*, *crimosin*, *crimson*.]

A. *adj.* 1. The name of a colour: of a deep red somewhat inclining towards purple; of the colour of an alkaline infusion of cochineal.

Historically, the colour obtained from the Kermes or Scarlet Grain insect, at first chiefly used in dyeing fine cloth and velvet (f. *velours cramoisi*), in connexion with which this shade of red was first distinguished in English.

1440 *Partonope* 5976 A mantel. Of rede saten full good cremesyn. 1468 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 149 A jaket off crumysyn clothe. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 86 My gowne of crumysyn veluett. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 116 b, All appeared in Crimosyne clothe. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* Oivb. This cramoysen gowne. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* III. 16 It hath a cremesin color. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. 11 (1586) 67 Some of them glitter with a perfect crimson dye. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* II. 130 Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redden. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 224 Two Lanthorns. the one a Crimsin, and the other an Azure. 1670-98 *LASSALLS Voy. Italy* I. 68 Velvet coats of crimson colour. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vii. i. § 8. 210 Why... are the most distant clouds crimsonest?

1866 *KINGSLEY Herew.* x. 186 She turned deadly pale and then crimson.

2. *fig.* Often used with reference to blood; sanguinary.

1681 *SIR G. WHARTON Wks.* (1683) 340 Why may not I some Crimson Lines leave out, To save my Ankles from the Prison-gout? 1777 *SIR W. JONES Pal. Fortune* 19 Crimison conquest glow'd where'er he trod. 1879 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 81 The crimson crime, The basest in the book of Time.

B. *sb.* (The *adj.* used absolutely.)

1. The colour or pigment.

1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 The most costlyous cloth of crenesyn. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. 523 Cladde in one luyerey of browne. and in blew and cremesyne. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Of the Colour of Crumesyn or blew. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. 323 Ros'd over with the Virgin Crimson of Modestie. 1692 *BOYLE On Colours* (J.). Crimson seems to be little else than a very deep red with an eye of blue. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. v. 295 These salts... have the property of changing the colour of scarlet to crimson. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 537 For pale crimsons the quantity of cochineal is reduced. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiv. 175 The western heaven glow'd with crimson.

† 2. Crimson cloth. Obs.

14. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 114 Was ther any veluet or crumysyn. 1490 *CAXTON Encydas* xvi. 63 A sleue. of fyne cremoysin alle drawn ouer wyth golde wyer. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Not... clothed in... veluet, sattin, or damaske, or crimosine ingrained, but in sackcloth. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 228 Like crimsin dyde in grayne. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Alchermes*, a graine wherewith Crimzons are dyed.

C. *Comb.*, as *crimson-barred*, -*coloured*, -*died*, -*scarfed*, -*clipped*, -*warm* *adjs.*; also with colours, expressing blended shades, as *crimson-carmine*, -*lake*, -*purple*, -*violet*, etc.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. I. 1. (1641) 86/1 A crimsin-coloured juice. 1683 *tr. Erasmus Moris Enc.* 56 Those crimson-died crimes. 1766 *BURNS Mountain Daisy*, Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lviii. The crimson-scarfed men of Macedonia. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xii. (1878) 98 The... crimson-tipped bird's-foot trefoil. 1888 *Garden* 24 June 435/3 Flaked with crimson-purple.

**Crimson** (kri'mz'n), v. [f. CRIMSON a.]

1. *trans.* To make crimson, impart a crimson colour to.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* III. I. 206 Heere thy Hunters stand. Crimson'd in thy Lethee. 1743-6 *SHERSTONE Eliza* xx. 55 Stain'd with blood, and crimson'd o'er with crimes. 1768 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 20 May, My cheeks are crimson'd with the blush of indignation. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* iv. 102 A gorgeous sunset was crimsoning the palms and pigeon-towers of Bedreshayn.

2. *intr.* To become crimson; esp. in blushing.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Art.* xvii. See his cheek! How it hath crimson'd at the unworthy thought! 1828-56 *DR QUINCEY Confess.* Wks. V. 89 The ancient collegiate church... beginning to crimson with the deep lustre of a cloudless July morning. 1865 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* I. xv. 79 Jane's pale face crimsoned at the idea of parting with it. Hence *Crimsoned*, *Crimsoning* ppl. *adjs.* 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 1090 The moon... Shows her broad visage in the crimsoned east. 1823 *ROBERTSON Lect.* II. (1858) 57 A crimsoned cheek. 1861 *Mrs. NORTON Lady La G.* IV. 378 As the fresh bud a crimsoning beauty shows. 1879 *R. H. HORNE Oriana in Poems of Places* 147 They mark the crimsoning sunrise tinge The clouds.

**Crimsonish**, a. *nonce-ud.* Somewhat crimson. 1760 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1868) III. 529 A rich crimsonish and purpleish curtain.

**Crinal** (kri'nāl), a. *rare*. [ad. L. *crināl-is*, f. *crin-is* hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

1265 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1269 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 317 The crinal line is low, and often encroaches upon the temples. 1876 - *Gorilla* L. I. 204 A fashion of crinal decoration quite new to me.

**Crinanthropy**, *nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. *κρίν-ειν* to judge + *άνθρωπος* man: after *misanthropy*.] Judgement or criticism of men. Hence **Crinanthropist**, one who judges mankind.

1891 *E. A. ARBOTT Philomylus* 60 That critical attitude which I have called crinanthropy. *Ibid.*, Judging men and hating men, crinanthropy and misanthropy. *Ibid.* 61 For one misanthropist there are a thousand or ten thousand crinanthropists.

**Crinate**, by-form of CRINITE, haired, hairy.

**Crinated**, a. = *prec.*

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Crinated*, having long Locks. *Crinated Roots* (in Botany) such as shoot into the ground in many small fibres or hairs. 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Crinatory**, var. of CRINITORY.

**Crino-**: see CRINK-.

**Crinch** by-form of CRINGE v.

**Crinch** v., dial. var. of CRUNCH.

**Crine** (krain), sb. *rare*. [a. It. *crine* or ad. L. *crin-is* hair: cf. F. *crin* hair, horse-hair.]

1. Hair, head of hair. Also attrib.

1614 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* I. 160 Priests, whose sacred Crine Felt never Razor. 1768 *Bristol Jrnl.* Oct., Hose of Goat-skin, Crinepart outwards. 1805 *Athen.* No. 1069. 119/3 Both crins look like ill-made wigs.

2. *Hawking*. = CRINET 2.

1883 *SALVIN & BRODRICK Falconry Brit. Isles Gloss.* 150. **Crine** (krain), v. *Sc.* [app. a Gael. *crion* to wither, f. *crion* dry, withered.]

1. *intr.* To shrink, shrivel, contract from dryness. 1901 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. 845 All wycht but sycht of

thy gret mycht ay crinia. 1794 *RAMSAY Evergreen, Interl. Droicks* xiii, I am crynit in for eild. 1818 *SCOTT Her. Midl.* xxxix, 'And mine bairns hae been crining too, mon.' 1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 62 He had grown old like a golden pippin, merely crined, with the bloom upon him. *Mod. Sc.* The meat (in stewing) has crined into very little.

b. *trans.*

1847 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Song) (1840) II. 165 The drouth it had krined up and slackened the screw. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Crine*, to overdo in frying or roasting.

† 2. To sweat or clip (coin). Obs. *rare* -1.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* VIII. Prol. 97 Sum trachour crynis the cunje, and kepis corn stakis.

Hence **Crined** ppl. a., shrunk, shrivelled.

1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* 2nd Ser. 121 A very little 'crined' old man.

**Crined** (kraind), a. *Her.* [f. CRINE sb. + -ED 2.] Of a charge: Wearing hair; having the hair of head or mane tintured differently from the body.

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 46 b, S. beareth Sable, a Sphinx d'argent, crined, and penned d'Or. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 3 (ed. 3) 363 An unicorn arg., armed, unguled and crined or.

[**Crinel**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Crinet**. Obs. [dim. of F. *crin* hair: see -*ET*.] 1. A hair.

1572 *GASCOIGNE Flowerz Wks.* (1587) 67 The heeres were not of gold But of some other metall farre more fine Wher of ech crinet seemed to behold Like glistering wyars.

2. *Hawking*. (pl.) The small hair-like feathers which grow about the cere of a hawk. (Also written *crinites*; now called *crines*.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bjb, Ther be oon an hawke long smale blake federis like heris abowte the sere & thosame be calde Crinitis of y<sup>e</sup> hawke. 1610 *GUILLEIM Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223. 1792 *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman* 130/1 *Crinats* or *Crinites*, with falconers, small black feathers in hawks.

3. = CRINIBRE. (Cf. CRANET 1.)

1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie* 336 Vpon any sadle, crinet, bard, chapperon, cooperison or other indument.

**Cringe** (krindz), v. Also 3-5 *crenge*, *crenche*, 6 *orintoh*, 7 *orindge*, *oring*, *ohringe*, (9 *dial.* *orinch*). [*Cringe* (*crintch*), first found in 16th c., appears to be a phonetic modification (with ordinary Eng. change of *eng*, *enge*, to *ing*, *inge*, as in *hinge*, *singe*, *wing*: see CLINK v. 2) of an earlier *crenge*, found with variant *crenche* early in 13th c. *crenge*, *crenche*, represent OE. \**crancjan*, \**crancian* (: = \**krangjan*, \**krankjan*), causal deriv. of the strong verb found in OE. with the double form *cringan*, *crincan* to draw oneself together spasmodically, to contract or shrink together into a bent or crooked position: see CRANK sb. 1. Primarily then *crengen*, *crenchen* was transitive, but already in 13th c. we find 'cringe with the neck'.]

† 1. *trans.* To compress, draw together, or draw in (any part of the body) as in shrinking from pain or danger; to contract, distort (the neck, face, etc.). Obs.

1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* IV. II. He can... make a Spanish face with fauning cheere... shake his head, and cringe his necke and side. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 100 Whip him, Fellowes, Till like a Boy you see him cringe his face, And whine aloud for mercy. c. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Red Herring*, They cringing in their necks, like rats, smothered in the hold, poorly replied.

2. *intr.* a. To draw in or contract the muscles of the body involuntarily; to shrink. b. To shrink in or away (as with fear); to cower.

a. 1225 in *Blount Glossogr.* 9 (MS. B.) [The dragon] bigon to crachien ant to crenge wið swire [MS. R. crenchen mit swire]. a. 1455 *HOLLAND Houlate* 956 He crepillit, he crengit, he carefully cryd. 1597 *R. LICHFIELD Trimming of T. Nashe* (N.), What makes you sit downe so tenderly? You crintch in your buttocks like old father *Pater Patria*. 1604 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 69 The Boys that went before were glad to cringe behind, for they were afraid of the Lions. 1729 *D'URFEE Pills* IV. 125 We have no twinge to make us cringe Or crinkle in the Hams. c. 1750 *J. NELSON Jrnl.* (1836) 4 The words made me cringe, and my flesh seemed to creep on my bones. 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 68/1 He was sensible... of something 'cringing' in the lower part of the thigh. 1861 *G. F. BERKELEY Sportsm. W. Prairies* VII. 101 The last two cows had to 'cringe' or tuck in their tails and haunches to avoid the 'catcher'.

3. *intr.* To bend the body timorously or servilely; to cower. Often applied derisively or depreciatively to bowing, with the implication of attendant servility or cowardice. Const. to (a person).

1575-97 [see CRINGING ppl. a.]. 1621-51 *BURTON Anat. Met.* I. II. III. xv. 129 They cannot... carve at Table, chringe and make congies. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* I. I. lxiii, Thus cring'd he toward th' East. c. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 48 An opinion that to bow or cringe (as they profanely call it) before Almighty God is superstition. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improver*, v. 123 You should bow to most people, but cringe to nobody.

4. *fig.* To behave obsequiously or with mean submissiveness; to show base or servile deference. c. 1600 *H. ANDERSON Law of Christ*, Cringing to those that from all virtue run. 1660-72 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 359 The most ready men to cringe to and serve these times. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 105 Their chief business... had been to teach the people to cringe and the prince to domineer.

5. *trans.* † a. To bow deferentially to (a person). b. To bow a person in or out with cringes.



1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* (1849) 17 Your tradesmen, which now cappe and cringe you. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* v. xiv. 169 Cringing and courting . . . not only Christ, but the blessed Virgin. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. 1. 441 Hence, and bow and cringe him here!

**Cringe** (krindʒ), *sb.* [f. CRINGE *v.*]

1. A deferential, servile, or fawning obeisance. Often a hostile or derisive name for a bow.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii. That better doe reward each scribblers pen, Each tapsters cringe, each rubbing oster. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. i. He is the now court God, and well applied With sacrifice of Knees, of Crookes, and Cringe. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 113 Where are all those crossings and bendings, and cringes and turnings? 1700 R. PEARSON *Naaman* Vind. 10 Nor could he hope, by a few external Cringes . . . to expiate for his notorious neglect. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 1 The professors . . . flocked round him with all the cringes of awkward compliance. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. (1876) 2 Performing cringes and congees like a court-chamberlain.

2. *fig.* A cringing or obsequious act.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* v. xxiv. Puffed up with . . . the cringes of their subjects. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 12 To purchase favour by cringes and compliance.

**Cringeling** (krindʒlɪŋ), *rare*. [f. CRINGE *v.* + -LING.] A cringing creature. Also attrib.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 216 Cringeling cock. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* i. 219 Their monument [must] no tyrant's cringeling rear. 1807 — *Ann. Rev.* V. 569 Among those cringelings who have assisted sovereigns to extend their power.

**Cringer** (krindʒə), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who cringes; an obsequious or servile creature.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1236 This lady-munger, this neerer rapier and dagger, this cringer. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 109 Cringers to crucifixes, approvers of purgatory. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 102 Cringers to fortune, birth and power. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 336 The decorations that are shared by footmen and backstairs cringers.

**Cringing** (krindʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of shrinking timorously, or of bowing or bending the body servilely; servile or obsequious behaviour. Often applied contemptuously to bowing.

1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 248 A Country . . . where all men grow crooked with extreme cringing. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 429 Among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xiii. 156 Making some decent Cringings towards the Tomb. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* II. 214 His cringing to Randolph . . . was a spot in his character. 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* (1848) 199 The studied cringing so common in Naples is rare here.

2. Muscular contraction, shrinking.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Amble*, Though the amble be gained, it must be slow and unsightly; because attended with a cringing in the hind-parts.

**Cringing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That cringes, that shrinks or bends the body timorously or servilely; that behaves with servile deference.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 His cringeinge side necke, eies glauncinge, fismamy smirkinge. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. Youe cringing parasite. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* i. i. A huffing shining flatt ring cringing Coward. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 In a state of abject and cringing dependence. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 297 He began in a tone of almost cringing loyalty.

**Cringingly** (krindʒɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a cringing manner.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 329 'My wife never was a good walker,' said Roberts, cringingly. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 104 Nevertheless he was . . . cringingly civil.

**Cringingness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cringing quality, timid servility.

1695 *Whether Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revol.* 22 With a flattering as well as a mean Cringingness. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 508 There is . . . less of plebeian cringingness and adulation in his works.

**Cringle** (krɪŋɡl̩), Also 7 crengle, 8 crengle, crengle. [app. of LG. origin: cf. Ger. (mostly LG. and MG.) *kringel*, MLG. and mod. LG. also *krengel*, dim. of *kring* circle, ring. Cf. Icel. *kringla* disc, circle, orb. From the verbal stem *kring-*: see CRANK *sb.* 1, and cf. CRINKLE.]

1. *Naut.* A ring or eye of rope, containing a thimble, worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, for the attachment of a rope.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Crengles are little ropes spliced into the Bolt-ropes of all sailes belonging to the maine and fore mast, to which the bolings bridles are made fast. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 330 Each earing to its cringle first they bend. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 15 *Bunt-Lines*, ropes fastened to cringles on the bottom of square sails, to draw them up to the yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Cringles should be made of the strands of new bolt-rope.

b. Also in rural use: see quot.

1787-95 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.*, *Cringle*, a with or rope for fastening a gate. Hence 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

2. = CRINKLE *dia.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon.* (1813) 298 This plain . . . is generally without creeks or cringles, and forms one compact and even surface. 1877 N.W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v. *Crinkle*, A brook in Roxby parish, the course of which is very circuitous, is called *Cringlebeck* (in 12-13th c. *Cringlebec*).

Hence *Cringle v. dial.*

1787-95 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.*, *Cringle up*, to fasten with a cringle. See above.

+ **Cringle-crangle**, *a., adv.* and *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Frequentative reduplication of CRANGLE; cf. CRINKLE-CRANKLE.]

*A. adj.* Winding in and out, twisted, having twists and turns. Also *advb.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher Plays* 1873 I. 261 The busky groues . . . With cringle-crangle hornes do ring alowd. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Cringle-crangle* adv., zig-zag. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Cringle-crangle* l, zig-zag.

*B. sb.* A zigzag; a mass of twists and turns. 16. *English Rogue* 112 (N.). I had prepared a deal of scribble or cringle crangle, and so from thence began to take the height of her fortune. 1739 *Poor Robin* (N.). When Don Phoebe enters that cringle-crangle which the rabblers would have to be a pair of heavenly scales.

**Cringy** (krindʒi), *a. rare*. [f. CRINGE + -Y.] Having the attribute of cringing.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 321 An oily cringy voice in which there is a strong dash of insolence.

**Crini-**, stem of L. *crinis* hair: used as comb. form in a number of formations (chiefly nonce-words): **Criniculatural** *a.*, of or pertaining to the growth or culture of hair. **Crini-farous** *a.*, bearing hair. **Criniger** (*Ornith.*), a genus of African and Asiatic birds allied to the Thrush, so called from the stiff bristly hairs or setæ on their bills. **Crinigerous** *a.*, bearing or wearing hair, hairy. **Crini-parous** *a.*, hair-producing. **Crini-vorous** *a.*, hair-devouring.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Those criniferous appendages to the head worn by the bucks of that period. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crinigerous*, that hath or weareth hair. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 720 Her front crinigerous, each hair a snake. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin*, *Progr. Man* 38 note, Bears' grease or fat . . . supposed to have a criniparous or hair-producing quality. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 151 But worms crinivorous have eat my crests.

**Crinid** (krɪnɪd, krɔɪ-), *Zool.* [f. Gr. κρινιδ *lily* + -ID.] *pl.* A family of the Crinoidea containing the typical crinoids with branching arms. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 161 The Crinids closely resemble a Comatula . . . a modern Crinid . . . ancient Crinids or Encrinetes. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 299 Stemmed Echinoderms or Crinoids may be divided into three families, viz. 1. Crinids; 2. Cystids; 3. Blastids.

|| **Criniere** (krɪniə), [F., f. *crin* (horse) hair; corresp. to a L. type *\*crinaria*. In 16th and 17th c. anglicized as *crinier*.] The part of the 'bards' or protective covering of a war-horse which covered the ridge or back of the neck and the mane. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141 His horse barded with a sufficient Pecton, criniere. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. § 4 The Horses head, necke, breast and buttocke barbed with Pecton, Trappings, Criniere, and Chieffront. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cranel*, small criniere.

+ **Crinital**, *a. Obs. rare* 1. = CRINITE *a.*, having hair: applied to a comet. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 He the star crinital adareth.

**Crinite** (krɪniːt), *a.* [ad. L. *crinit-us* hairy, f. *crinis* hair.] Hairy; having a hairy or hair-like appendage; *spec. in Bot. and Zool.* having tufts of hairy growth on the surface. 1600 FAIRFAX *Assay* XIV. xlv. How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd I knew. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 248 The Cane, like to a blazing Starre Crinite, Greater appear'd. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 436 Flagellum of outer antennæ more or less crinite, often long ciliate.

**Crinite** (krɪniːt, krɔɪ-), *sb. Geol.* [f. Gr. κρινιδ *lily* + -ITE.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite.

**Crinitory**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *crinitus* hairy + -ORY.] Of the nature of hair, hairy.

1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney II. 153 Away came every vestige of its crinitory covering. **Crink**, *sb.* Also 6-7 *krink* (e. [f. CRINK *v.*, or directly from vb. stem *crinc-an*: see CRANK *sb.* 1])

1. A twist, bend, or winding; a winding crevice, furrow, or channel. Cf. CRANK *sb.* 2 i. Now *dial.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 186 A house with many nooks and krinks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/t Gutters are the Slifters, or Krinks, in the beam of a Stags horn. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crink*, a twist or bend.

+ 2. *fig.* An intricate turn or twist of thought or speech; a tortuous shift or sleight. *Obs.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 176 The krinks of certaine prophesies surmounting farre above The reach of ancient wits to read. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 89 Such a crink was practised against mee. 1587 — *De Moray* xx. 313 To take away the doubts, and to auoyde the krinks inuented anew by certaine Libertines.

3. *dial.* (See quotes.) 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Cranks*, A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill health. [1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Crink-crunk* words are long words . . . not properly understood.] **Crink** (krɪŋk), *v.* 1 Also 6 *krink*. [possibly a survival of OE. *crincan* to contract or draw oneself together in a bent form (see CRANK *sb.* 1), but more prob. repr. an earlier *\*crenk* = *krankjan*, causal deriv. of *crincan*. In mod. use, however, perh. formed anew from *crinkle*.] Hence *Crink-ing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To bend or twist; to form into furrows or wrinkles; to crinkle. *dial.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 93 As the wakening wind . . . o'er the water crink'd the curled wave. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crink*, to twist, or wrench painfully. 'I've crinked my neck.' When a man bends a piece of iron by hammering it he is said to crink it.

+ 2. *intr. (fig.)* To use tortuous shifts or sleights. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 231 If wee vse any craftinesse or krinking. *Ibid.* 234 He which thinketh to further himselfe by his crinking, pilling and deceuyng.

**Crink**, *v.* 2 [Echoic: cf. *crack*, *crick*, *crinkle*, etc.] *intr.* To make a sound in which cricking and chinking blend. Hence *Crinking ppl. a.*

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 174 The noisy cicade that . . . make the woods ring with their pertinacious crinking. *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 105 Those crinking merry-voiced denizens of our summer-fields.

**Crinkle** (krɪŋkəl), *sb.* [prob. f. CRINKLE *v.*, but the *sb.* may be the earlier: cf. Du. and LG. *krinkel* curve, flexure, crookedness, curvature, dim. of *kring*, *krink* circle, etc.]

1. A twist, winding, or sinuosity; a wrinkle or corrugation, as in a rumpled or rippling surface.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 50 The vnflattered picture of Pedantisme, that hath no one smile or crinkle more than it should. 1598 FLORIO, *Tortuoso*, crooked, winding, full of crinkles and crinkles. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. II. iv. 17 I lion the third [gut], which consists of many crinkles. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 563 The crinkles in this glass making objects appear double. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xvi. 128 To blow the crinkles out of their luxuriant hair. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers* 2 His oisilkins . . . poured multitudinous streams from all their crinkles.

+ 2. A ring or circle. *Obs. rare* 1. (Cf. CRINGLE.) 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 19 Of the Crinkles or Rings which are seen at the end of Trees when Saw'd off.

**Crinkle** (krɪŋkəl), *v.* Also 4 *cr-*, *krenkle*, *cr-*, *krynkle*, 6 *crengle*. [Frequentative derivative from stem of OE. *crincan*; see CRANK *sb.* 1, and cf. CRANKLE. As the ME. form is sometimes *crankle* (see CRINKLED), the type seems to be *\*crankil*, whence *\*crencilian*.]

1. *intr.* To form numerous short twists or turns; to wind or twist in its course; to contract surface wrinkles or ripples; to wrinkle or shrink up.

c 1385, a 1520 [see CRINKLED]. 1577, 1621 [see CRINKLING *vbl. sb.*, *ppl. a.*]. a 1600 *Boy & Mantle* xxviii. in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1884) II. 273/1 Vpp att her great toe, itt [the mantle] began to crinkle and crows. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* 4th Ser. 12 The last leaves . . . had crinkled up and turned brown. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 132 It [a stream] seemed to ripple and crinkle. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to bend tortuously. Of a twisting pathway, it will be said: 'It crinkles round, but goes straight at after'. [In *Dial. Glossaries of Cheshire, Lincolnsh., Leicestersh.*, etc. = 'to wrinkle, crumple, shrink, shrivel up'.]

2. To bend shrinkingly or obsequiously with the legs or body; to cringe. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* II. i. The other signor crinkles in the hams, as he were studying new postures against his turn comes to salute me. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* i. ii. I like him the worse, he crinkles so much in the hams. 1719 [see CRINGE *v.* 2]. 1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words*, *Crinkle*, to wrinkle, to bend under a load. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to bend under a weight.

b. *fig.* To turn aside, to shrink or recede from one's purpose. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. v. He that hath pleas'd her Grace Thus fatte, shall not now crinkle for a little. 1793 THORNTON *Let. to Ray*, *Crinkle*, to crouch; to yield sneakingly. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to recede, or fall off from a promise or purpose. 1873 *Snealdale Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to recede from an avowed resolution or the performance of a promise.

3. *trans.* To twist or bend (anything) to and fro, or in and out; to wrinkle, crumple; to crimp (the hair). (See also CRINKLED *ppl. a.*)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crinkle*, *Crunkle*, to wrinkle, twist, plait, or rumple irregularly. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. (1857) 358 The flames through all the casements pushing forth, Like red-hot devils crinkled into snakes. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xvi. 128 Miss Granger was too perfect a being to crinkle her hair. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to crease; to rumple.

II. 4. *intr.* To emit sharp thin ringing sounds; to move with these sounds. [Cf. CRINK *v.* 2]

1856, etc. [see CRINKLING *ppl. a.* II]. 1878 R. W. GILDER *Poet & M.* 19 Small brooks crinkle o'er stock and stone. Hence *Crinkled ppl. a.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2012 *Ariadne*, And for the hous is krynkled [v.rr. crenkled, ycrinklid, ykrenkled] two and fro And hath so queynte weyis for to go. a 1520 SKELTON *EL. Rumminge* 17 Her face all bowsy Comely crenklyd Wondrously wrynkle. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* iv. i. in *Hazl. Doddsley* X. 339 An old crazed man . . . With little legs and crinkled thighs. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 30 His hat . . . looking sadly crinkled and old. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 30 The arum[s]. rigid spike and crinkled leaves.

**Crinkle-crankle**, *sb., a. and adv.* Chiefly *dial.* [Frequentative reduplication of CRANKLE; cf. CRINKLE-CRANGLE.]

*A. sb.* A winding in and out, a zigzag, sinuosity. 1598 FLORIO, *Sinuoso*, that is full of creeks, bosomes, or crinkle-crankles. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Sinuusius*, that hath many turnings . . . full of crinkle crankles.

*B. adj. and adv.* (Twisting) in and out, zig-zag. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crinkle-crankle* adv., like a corkscrew. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Crinkle-crankle*, *Crinklety-cranklety*, adv., zig-zag. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crinkle-crankle* adj. and adv., zig-zag; sinuous.



Hence **Crinkle-crankled** ppl. a. † **Crinoleadum** and **crinoleadum**, tortuously.

1858 Motley *Corr.* 4 July, With a wonderful profusion of gilt baken crinkle-crankled hair. 1860 H. PETERS in Bp. Kennett *Register* 35 This was still the Lord's right way who led his people crinoleadum and crinoleadum.

† **Crinklepouch**, *Obs. slang.* A sixpence.

1893 *Bacchus Bountie in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 270 With the expence of an odde Crinklepouch, wash yourselves within and without.

**Crinkling** (kriŋ'klin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

I. The action of the verb **CRINKLE**; twisting to and fro; wrinkling, crumpling, etc. Also *concr.*

1577 HARRISON *Desc. Britaine* i. xiv. in *Holinshead*, The Wyner . . . no ruer in England . . . fetcheth more or halfe so many windlesses and crinklings. 1608 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. (Arb.) 46 The curious crinkling of a silke stocking. 1709 W. KING *Art of Cookery* 138 Who cares for all the crinkling of the pye? 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Much of the crepon is crinkled like the surface of cream. . . Sometimes this crinkling runs in stripes.

II. The emitting of sharp thin sounds.

1880 *7th Rep. Topog. Surv. Adirondack Region* 157 The sharp 'crinkling' of the runners of the large hand-sleds.

**Crinkling**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

I. That crinkles; see **CRINKLE** v. I.

1577 HARRISON *Desc. Brit.* i. xv. Manifold Water, so called because of the sundrie crinkling rills that it receiveth. 1621 MOULLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. ii. 227 Running with a crinkling course as far as Lions. 1648 JOS. BRAUMONT *Psyche* ix. xxx. (R.), Her legs are two faint crinkling props.

II. Emitting sharp thin sounds.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. Poems VI. 191 All the rooms were full of crinkling silks. 1865 MISS MULLOCK *Christian's Mistake* 69 As she stepped with her light, firm tread across the crinkling snow. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III. viii. 168 With the crinkling sand the floor to strow.

**Crinkling, crinching**, *sb. dial.* [f. **CRINCH** v., or **CRINK** v. + -ING.]

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crinching*, a small apple. 1881 *Suppl. Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Crinklin'*, a small wrinkled apple.

**Crinkly** (kriŋ'kli), a. [f. **CRINKLE** sb. + -Y.] Full of crinkles.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow* Poems 1890 II. 212 His veins 'ould run all crinkly like curled maple. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. viii. 159 Unfolding crinkly green leaves.

So **Crinkly-crankly**.

1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 8 In the rough, crumpled, crinkly-crankly part.

† **Crinkum, crincum**, *Obs. slang.* Also 7 crinkom, 8 crincam. Also **GRINOOME**, q.v. In pl. A name for the venereal disease.

1618 HORNBY *Sec. Drunk.* (1859) 13 Some will haue his nose most rich bespred With pearles and crinkoms mixt with crimson red. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crinkums*, the French Pox. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 96. 1719 D'URFAY *Pills* I. 147 The Old Queen has got the Crinkums.

**Crinkum-crankum**, *sb. (a.)* Also **crin-cum-cran-cum**. A word applied playfully to anything full of twists and turns, or intricately or fancifully elaborated. Cf. *gim-crack, knick-knack*.

In first quot app. a meaningless euphemism (cf. prec.). In quot. 1761 = **CRINKLE-CRANKLE**.

[16. *Old Rime in Blount Law Dict.* 1670 s.v. *Free-bench*, Here I am. Like a Whore as I am. And for my *Crinkum Crankum* Have lost my *Binkum Bankum*.] 1761 COLMAN & GARRICK *Cland. Marriage* ii. ii. (L.) Here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste—*crinkum-crankum*—in and out. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evilina* (1794) I. 105 We shall see some crinkum-crankum or other for our money. 1793 BURNS *Let. to Thomson* Aug., That crinkum-crankum tune, 'Robin Adair'. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 103 All sorts of engine-turning, and flaggee-work, and crinkum-crankum. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 731/2 Those scientific crinkum-crankum hives, from which bees with difficulty get out, and with more difficulty get in.

**Crinoid** (kri'noid, kroi-), a. (sb.) *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *κρινειδης* lily-like. As a sb. the latinized plural forms *crinoidea*, *crinoidea* are used in *Zool.*]

A. *adj.* Lily-shaped; applied to an order (chiefly fossil) of echinoderms, having a calyx-like body, stalked and rooted. B. *sb.* A member of this order.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/2 Some are fixed, as the crinoid echinoderma. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iii. 26 Animals. called Crinoids. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* ii. 17 The Crinoids, or Sea-lilies, now almost entirely extinct.

Hence **Crinoidal** a., of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea* or *Crinoidea*, an order of Echinodermata. **Crinoidan**, a member of the *Crinoidea*.

1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 494 The rarity of Crinoidal remains. 1880a GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* II. ii. vi. 168 *Crinoidal* (Encrinite) Limestone, a rock composed in great part of crystalline joints of encrinites. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 11 Lamarck has placed the Crinoidea. . . in the same order with his Floating Polypes. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 227 The most perfect type of crinoidea.

**Crinolette** (kri'nole't), [dim. f. **CRINOLINE**.] A sort of bustle or contrivance for distending the back of a woman's skirt.

1881 *World*, 27 July 15/1 The crinoline projected hideously at the side, whereas the crinolette will only stick out at the back. 1883 *Times* 1 Jan. 4/2 Why has the crinolette, making such grotesque protuberances, been allowed to thrust itself into the fashions of 1883?

Hence **Crinoletted** a.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 4 They will not give up corsets and crinoletted skirts.

**Crinoline** (kri'nolin, -ōlin). [a. mod. F. *crinoline*, f. L. *crinis* hair, in sense of F. *crin* horse-hair + *linum* thread, a manufacturer's name intended to express its composition with warp of thread and woof of horse-hair.]

1. A stiff fabric made of horse-hair and cotton or linen thread, formerly used for skirts (see 2), and still for lining, etc. (For the latter purpose the name is also applied to imitations made of stiffened muslin, etc.)

1830 *World of Fashion* Aug. 180 The new stuff called *crinoline*; it was at first announced as a material for shoes and bottles only, then for bonnets; now it is offered for dresses. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxv, Crinoline or its substitutes is not an expensive luxury.

b. This material or its substitutes (e.g. whalebone or iron hoops) as used to expand a petticoat: see next.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxii, I saw them to-day, without any crinoline, pulling the garden-roller. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 161 We hear. . . of a woman in crinoline being blown off a narrow ledge into the water. 1885 KATH. O'MEARA *Madame Mohl* ii. 117 A short skirt, guileless of the faintest suspicion of crinoline.

2. A stiff petticoat made of this stuff, worn under the skirt of a woman's dress in order to support or distend it; hence, a petticoat lined with, or consisting of, a framework of whalebone, steel hoops, etc., worn for the same purpose; a hoop-petticoat.

1851 *Punch's Almanac* 9 Mrs. H. came out this morning in her crinoline, as if she was not big enough already! 1859 TROLLOPE *He Knew* vii. (1878) 38 In the days of crinolines she had protested that she had never worn one.

3. *transf.* a. A contrivance worn by divers.

1870 *Instr. Mil. Engineering* I. 351 The crinoline should be used in deep water. . . it is placed round the body and tied in front of the stomach. . . it enables him to breathe more freely.

b. A netting fitted round war-ships as a defence against torpedoes. Chiefly *attrib.*

1874 *Times* 23 Feb. in *Ur's Dict. Arts* (1875) II. 207 A strong crinoline framework of booms and spars built up round her. 1885 *Times* 30 Apr. 10/6 Her crinoline defences against torpedoes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 5/1 When the *Légé* torpedo is drawn up against the crinoline of an ironclad it impinges upon it and is then drawn under the crinoline by the wire.

4. *attrib.*, as *crinoline cloth*, *hat* (made of cotton braid, and then stiffened like straw), *steel*, *wire*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* III. iii. 38 Crinoline-petticoats. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 144 Crinoline hats of open pattern . . . are worn to the opera. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (ed. 3) 78 Fifty tons of crinoline wire were turned out weekly from factories. 1880 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 54 Horse-hair crinoline cloth. 1892 *Leads Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 A wide-brimmed pale-grey crinoline straw hat.

Hence **Crinoline** v., to stiffen or provide with crinoline. **Crinolined** ppl. a., wearing crinoline or a distended petticoat.

1855 DE QUINCY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 111 But afterwards. . . he buckramed or crinolined his graceful sketch with an elaborate machinery of gnomes and sylphs. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. xi. 210 Crinolined lady.

**Crinosity** (kri'nōsiti), *rare*. [f. L. type *\*crinōsītās*, f. *\*crinōsus* hairy, f. *crinis* hair.] Hairiness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crinosity*, hairiness. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 424 None of the ancients, as I see, Laid claim to our crinosity. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Ekker* (1850) 93 The royal crinosity was naturally a deep black.

So **Crinos** a., having much or long hair.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

**Crino-** = Gr. *κρῖνο*, comb. form of *κρῖνος* ram: in some technical terms, as **Crinocephalus** a. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a ram's head (said e.g. of a sphinx). **Crinoerate** a. [Gr. *κρῖνος* horn], akin to the genus *Crinoceras* of fossil cephalopods, having the whorls discrete, so as to resemble a ram's horn. **Crinoeratic**, a fossil of the genus *Crinoceras*, a ram's-horn ammonite. **Crinoeratic** a., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crinoeratic. **Crino-sphinx**, a sphinx having a ram's head, one of the three types of the Egyptian sphinx.

1832 G. LONG *Egypt. Antiq.* I. x. 213 A row of crino-sphinxes . . . with a ram's head and lion's body. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 244 The shell called Crinoeratic. . . corresponds with the Ammonite, much as the Spirula corresponds with the Nautilus.

**Crion, Crion**, obs. ff. **CRAYON**, **CRIBER**.

|| **Crion**, a. *Obs.* [ME. and AF. *crion* = OF. *crion*, f. *crier* to CRY: see -OUS.] Clamorous.

1380 WYCLIF *Prov.* ix. 13 A fool woman and crion [1380 full of cry; L. *clamorosa*].

**Crip**, obs. var. of **SCRIP**.

† **Crippid**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Perh. var. of **CRIMPED** = pinched, squeezed.

1380 WYCLIF *Let.* xxii. 24 Al beeste . . . with al to-broken or crippid or kitt . . . ballokes [L. *contritus vel tussis vel scitis*, testicular].

**Crippin**, var. of **CRISPINE**.

**Cripple** (kri'pl), *sb.* and a. Forms: 1 **crype**, 3-4 **crupel** (s), 4 **crupel**, **orepil**, -ul, 4-5 **cripel**, -il, 4-7 **crepel**, 5 **crpylle**, **orebull**, 5-6 **crepell**, -ill, -ylle, 6 **crippil**, **crpylle**, **orepell**, -ell, 6-7 **orepelle**, **creple**, **criple**, 7 **orepelle**. 7-**cripple**. [OE. *crype* (known only in Lindisf.

Gosp.) = OFris. *kreppel*, MDu. *cröpel*, *cröpel*, Du. *kreupel*; MLG. *kröpel*, *kröpel*, LG. *kröpel*; MHG. *krüppel*, *krüpel*, MG. 11th c. *crupel* (from LG.), Ger. *kruppel*, dial. *krüppel*; ON. *kryppill*, Norw. *krypel*; all: -OTeut. *\*krupilo-*, f. *krup-* ablant stem of *kriupan* to CREEP; either in the sense of one who can only creep, or perhaps rather in that of one who is, in Scottish phrase, 'cruppen together', i.e. contracted in body and limbs.]

A. *sb.* 1. One who is disabled (either from birth, or by accident or injury) from the use of his limbs; a lame person.

c 1290 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke v. 24 Cuoed ðem cryple. . . aris. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 51/157 Tweie crupelles þat in heore limes al fur-croked were. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1458 It is ful hard to halten unespied Bifor a crepul, for he kan the craft. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cci. 182 God hath yeuen therto to crepels hir goying and to croked hir hondes. 1506 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 22 Of ancient time it hath often been said, that it is ill halting before a Creple. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 8 A creple from his mothers wombe. 1664 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Intro. 229 These strings. . . will such Musick make, They'l make a Cripple dance. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 93 One who was quite a Cripple, having no strength left either in his Leg, Thigh, or Loins. 1805 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 142 A poor cripple, unable to walk beyond the limits of her own garden.

2. *techn.* a. = **Cripple-gap** (see 5), where app. *cripple* = 'creeping'. b. A temporary staging used in cleaning or painting windows: cf. **CRADLE**.

1648 A. EYRE *Diary* (Surtees) 106 He opened a cripple and putt his sheepe on to the New field. 1807 *Even. News* 11 May 3/6 The jury. . . recommended the use of ladders, or of the recognised machine known as a 'cripple'.

3. *U.S. (local.)* a. A dense thicket in swampy or low-lying ground. b. A lumberman's term for a rocky shallow in a stream.

1705 in *Corr. Penn. & Logan* I. 234 About 300 acres, 100 upland, the rest swamp and cripple that high tides flow over.

4. *slang.* A sixpence. Cf. **BENDER** 6.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Cripple*, six pence, that piece being commonly much bent and distorted. 1885 *Househ. Words* 20 June 155 (Farmer) The sixpence. . . is called a bandy, a 'bender', a cripple.

5. *Comb.*, as *cripple-lame* adj.; *cripple-gap*, -hole (*dial.*), see quot. and cf. 2 a; *cripple-stopper* (*colloq.*), a small gun for killing wounded birds in wild-fowl shooting.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* lix, Diamembred bodies perish cripple-lame. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cripple-gap*, a hole left in walls for sheep to pass through. *North.* Also called a *cripple-hole*. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 553 Armed with a big shoulder-gun and a 'cripple-stopper'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/2 The Crane gun. . . being used with ball and slugs for. . . cripple-stopping.

B. *adj.* Disabled from the use of one's limbs; lame. *Obs.* or *dial.*, exc. in *attrib.* use of prec.

c 1290 *Hali Meid.* 33 Beo he cangun oðer crupel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2289 (Götl.) Ani man. . . crepil or croked. 1335 COVERDALE *Matt.* xviii. 8 It is better for y<sup>e</sup> to entre in vnto life lame or crepell. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Prol. 20 And chide the creple tardy-gated Night, Who. . . doth limpe So tediously away. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56 That crippe folk walk not upright. c 1860 WHITTIER *Hill-top* viii, My poor sick wife, and cripple boy.

**Cripple** (kri'pl), *v.* [f. **CRIPPLE** sb. Cf. Ger. *krüppeln*, trans. and intr. in senses 1 and 3.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (wholly or partly) of the use of one's limbs; to lame, disable, make a cripple of. a 1300 (see **CRIPPLED**). 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. i. 24 Thou cold Sciatica, Cripple our Senators, that their limbs may halt As lamely as their Manners! 1791 HUDSON *Wood Salmag.* (1793) 119 Falling in his drunken fits, Crippled his Nose. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 326 Sailors. . . crippled by scurvy or Tropic fevers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To disable, impair: a. the action or effectiveness of material objects, mechanical contrivances, etc.

1694 SMITH & WALFORD *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 75 The Grass and Trees are much weather-beaten, worn away, and crippled. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 25 So, that the Mason. . . shall twin their Arches thereon without crippling them. 1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. 153 note, The lower masts, yards and bowsprit all crippled. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. of Palmos* xviii. 247 No sickness. . . crippling the warrior on the very eve of conquest.

b. a person in his resources, means, efforts, etc., or immaterial things, as trade, schemes, strength, operations, etc.

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. Intro. (1852) 531 To creple all the learned, godly, painful ministers of the nation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 173 P I The mind. . . is crippled. . . by perpetual application to the same set of ideas. a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master Like Man* (1811) II. 56 He was. . . crippled of present means. 1836 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 289 The nobility, crippled by the wars of the Roses. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* x. 304 The trade. . . is crippled by the difficulty of transport.

3. *intr.* To move or walk lamely; to hobble. (Now chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1280 *Bestiary* 130 He crepēd cripelande forth. a 1255 *Holland Houlat* 956 He crepillit, he crengit, he carfully cryd. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Rich.* II. cclxxix, The King (who creppled till he came before This Shrine) walks vpright now. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Her discomfited master. . . was crippling towards him, his clothes much soiled with his fall. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 239 The wounded. . . cripple through the street.

**Crippled** (kri'pld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Deprived of the use of one's limbs; lame, disabled; also *transf.* and *fig.*: see the verb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Cott.) Par sagh þai lij, A man was crippled in þe parles. 1501 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Com-trecho*, weake, crippled. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 173 It has no crutches to lean its crippled burden on. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Somerville*, If blank verse be not tumid and gorgeous, it is crippled prose. 1820 ROWLEY in *Naval Chron.* XXV. 162 One of them... had a crippled frigate in tow. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* i. 712 The crippled Vulcan, matchless architect.

**Crippledom**. [See -DOM.] The condition of being a cripple. So **Cripplehood**, **Crippleness**. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) III. 72 What with my crippledom and thy piety... we'll bleed the bumpkins. 1893 W. H. RUSSELL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 495 Emerging rapidly from a state of crippledom to one of comparative activity. 1864 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) I. 168 One cripple of such commanding cripplehood. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crippleness*, lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

**Crippler** (kri'plər). [f. CRIPPLE v. + -ER.]

1. One who or that which cripples. 1648 EARL WESTMORLAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 166 His sounder feet with swatches he ties, And seems to goe in pain as far, As art can prove a Crippler. 1890 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Aug. A great crippler to the saloon power in... politics. 2. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Crippler**, a board with a corrugated under-surface... used in boarding or graining leather. **Crippling** (kri'plɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CRIPPLE.

1598 FLORIO, *Zappicamento*, a halting, a crippling, a limping. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* II. 285 The crippling of the feet of females in China.

**Crippling**, *ppl. a.* That cripples: see CRIPPLE v. 1598 FLORIO, *Zotto*, a limping or crippling fellow. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* i. Wks. (1888) 422/2 To meet the hour of accident or crippling age. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. v. The crippling stones of the pavement.

**Cripply**, *a.* Obs. exc. dial. [f. CRIPPLE + -Y.] Somewhat crippled.

1775 MAD. *D'Arbly's Early Diary* 18 Apr., Tho' fingers are crimpely and left arm lame. 1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* iii. (D.) 'He's so crimpely, he beant to work no more.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Crimply**, tending to lameness.

**Crips**, obs. and dial. form of CRISP.

**Cript(e)**, **Criptic**, obs. var. CRYPT, CRYPTIC.

**Cris**, obs. f. CREESER, Malay dagger.

**+Criso**, obs. Also 6 **criso**. [a. F. *crise* crisis (Paré 16th c.).] = CRISIS.

1541 R. CORLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 D iij, They haue wel and partly known the contemplacyon of the Cryse. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Tracts* (1841) II. 90 This seems to be a new period and crisis of the most great affaire. c 1750 SHERSTON *Progr. of Taste* iv, Behold him, at some crise, prescribe, And raise with drugs the sick'ning tribe! 1768 ROSS *Helena* 52 (Jam.) [She] thinks her wiss is now come to the creese.

**Crisis** (kro'is). Pl. **crises**, rarely **crisises**. [a. L. *crisis*, a. Gr. *krisis* discrimination, decision, crisis, f. *kri-v* to decide.]

1. *Pathol.* The point in the progress of a disease when an important development or change takes place which is decisive of recovery or death; the turning-point of a disease for better or worse; also applied to any marked or sudden variation occurring in the progress of a disease and to the phenomena accompanying it. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* vi. i. Dict. Terms, *Crisis* signifieth iudgemente, and in this case, it is used for a sodayne change in a disease. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 80 When the crisis of his sickness was past and that he perceived that heath was overcome. 1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. 21 Then shall the sicke... by the vertue and power of a happy Crisis, saile forth into the haven of health. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 222, I observe that Crises's, properly so call'd, do very seldom happen in other than Feavers. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv, When he found I had enjoyed a favourable crisis, he congratulated me. 1836 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 87 Brooks... and Thomas have seen the crisis of their malady.

+2. *Astrol.* Said of a conjunction of the planets which determines the issue of a disease or critical point in the course of events. (Cf. CRITICAL 4.) 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Def. Jud. Astrol.* 474 When the Moone comes to the 22 of Gemini, shee shall there begin to worke a dangerous Crisis, or alteration... so preventing her ordinarie working. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 611 They'll feel the Pulses of the Stars, To find out Agues, Coughs, Catarrhs; And tell what Crisis does Divine The Rot in Sheep, or Mange in Swine.

3. *transf. and fig.* A vitally important or decisive stage in the progress of anything; a turning-point; also, a state of affairs in which a decisive change for better or worse is imminent; now applied *esp.* to times of difficulty, insecurity, and suspense in politics or commerce. 1607 SIR B. RUDYARD in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. (1659) 301 This is the Chrysis of Parliaments; we shall know by this if Parliaments live or die. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 204 The time betwixt Wicklife and Trevisa was the Chrysis of the English tongue. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* i. 346 Great Crises in Church and State. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 10 To escape a crisis so full of terror and despair. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xii, There is said to be a commercial crisis when a great number of merchants and traders, at once, either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 202 The layer of snow had been in a state of strain, which our crossing

brought to a crisis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The ordinary statesman is also apt to fail in extraordinary crises. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xvi. 365 Foreign transactions... most tedious because they go on without crises and without issues.

+4. *Judgement, decision.* Obs.

1621 W. SCLATER *Quart. Tythes* (1623) 198 His Crisis so exact will with greatest scorn reject [etc.]. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Feme* 2 Conscience, Synteresis, and Syntesis... can warrant her to passe her Crisis or conclusive judgement. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Pref. 3 We have not made... a Crisis and Censure of every single Tract. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* i. 11.

+5. A point by which to judge; a criterion, token, sign. Obs.

1606 SIR G. GOOSECAPPE II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 33 The Crises here are excellent good; the proportion of the chin good... the wart above it most exceeding good. 1641 H. P. QUEST. *Dir. Right Epic.* Ep. Ded. 2 Let your gracious acceptance of the same be as strong a crisis that your Grace is not a prejudging factious enemy. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Lus.* i. v. 12 Whereas the others beauty and lustiness is a Crisis of their youth, not their idleness.

**Crisale**, obs. f. CRIZZLE v., to scale.

**Crismatory**, **Crisme**, **Crisome**: see CHRISM.

**Criso**, obs. form of CHRYSO-

+ **Crisol**, *Obs.* Also **chrysol**, **-sole**. [a. Sp. *crisol*: see Diez, s.v. *Crisuolo*.] A crucible.

1622 MARRE tr. *Alaman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 86 Death, which is the Chrysol wherein wee must at last be all melted. *Ibid.* II. 238, I did put all the gold into a great Crisol.

**Crisp** (krisp), *a.* Forms: 1- **crisp**; also 1 **cyrris**, 3-5 **crisp**, 4-7 **crispe**, 5 **cyrris** (e, **crispe**, **kyrris**). [OE. *crisp*, *cyrris*, ad. L. *crispus* curled. Cf. OF. *crispe* curled, mod. F. *crêpe*; but this does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word in form. The sense development of branch II is not clear: cf. however CRIMP 4, and the quot. from Cotgr. Some onomatopoeic influence associated with the action of pronouncing *crisp* is to be suspected.]

I. In senses of L. *crispus*.

1. Of the hair: Curly; now applied *esp.* to stiff, closely curling, or frizzy hair; + also, having or wearing such hair.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* v. ii, Se xunga was xeworden hale lichoman... and hæfde crispe locas fægre. c 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 456 (Bosw.) He is blæcfeðe and cyrris. c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319 687 Blac with crispe here. c 1350 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1307 His crispe heer lyk rynges was yronne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* iv. ii. (1495) 80 Lytlyl heere and cyrris as in blomens countree. c 1400 *Landfranc's Chirurg.* 179 Wynde alle þese þingis & frote þe heenis and þei wolen birome crisp. 1503 STANWORTH *Decret* II. (Arb.) A certeyn lightning on his headtop glistered harmelesse, His crisp locks frizzling. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Bulls are more Crispe upon the Fore-Head than Cows. 1777 COOK *Voy. S. Pole* III. vi, Their hair... black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly. 1839 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trav. Geogr. Soc.* XXXIX. 317 The hair of these races has invariably a crisp, short, and stiff curl.

2. Having a surface curled or fretted into minute waves, ripples, folds or wrinkles.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* (Tollem. MS.) XIII. xv, The ponde... with crispe water and calm, and nou3t with stronge wyndes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 168 The peper... þei putten it vpon an owven and þere it waxeth blak and crisp [Arb. *rd.* blakk and runklid]. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 The kyrrispe skyn of hyr forheed, Is drawyn up and on trustily bownde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 106 Swift Seuerus flood... hid his crispe-head in the hollow banks. 1610 *Temp.* iv. i. 130 You Nimphs calld Nyayades of y<sup>r</sup> winding brooks... Leauye your crispe channels. 1803 BYRON *Juan* ix. lxxviii The elder ladies wrinkles curl'd much crispier. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 235 The crisp white crest of the running waves.

b. *Bot.* = CRISPATE, CRISPED 2 b.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Crisp leaf*... that which is undulated or folded over and over at the edge. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 847 *Hypnum crispum*... leaves crisp, transversely waved.

+3. Applied to some fabrics: perh. of crape-like texture. Cf. CRISP sb. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28018 (Cott.) Yee leuedis... wit curches crispe and bendes bright. 1307 TREVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 401 A crisp breche wel fayn [*crispa femoralia*]. 1393 *Will* in A. Gibbons *Early Linc. Wills* (1888) 85 Omnes meos crispouerchifex.

+4. Apparently = Smooth, shining, clear. Obs. [Cf. Cotgr. *'Crispu*, curled, frizled, ruffled, crisped; sleeked, shining'; *'Cresper*... also, to sleeke, make to shine or glitter']

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 211 My cleere crispe legs [*Lecura micantia*] he striveth for to catch. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 183 All th' abhorred births below crispe Heauen. 1663 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* iv. ii, You must leave your neat crisp Claret, and fall to your Cyder a while.

II. 5. Brittle or 'short' while somewhat hard or firm in structure (usually as a good quality); said *esp.* of hard things which have little cohesion and are easily crushed by the teeth, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I crasse, as a thyng dothe that is cryse or brittle bytwene ones tethe. 1611 COTGR., *Cresper*, to crackle or creak, as new shooes; or drie sticks (a thing that is cryse or brittle). 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 231 In Frostie weather... the Wood or String of the Instrument... is made more Crispe, and so more porous and hollow. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 15 The Snow was of a greyish Colour, crisp on the Top. 1766 GOLDSS. *Vic. W.* xvi, If the

cakes at tea eat short and crisp, they were made by Olivia. 1888 LAMB *Elia*, *Roast Pig*, The crisp... not over-roasted crackling. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 79/1 Celery... the sweet, crisp, wholesome, and most agreeable of our cultivated vegetables.

b. From *crisp snow* or *frost*, transferred by association to a brisk frosty day, to frosty air, and thence to bracing air generally.

1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zeal.* xv. (1874) 109 The peculiar fresh crisp feeling which the atmosphere always has here the moment the sun sets. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooding of xxv*, All that Christmas Day ought to be, clear, crisp, bright. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* xxxiv, The crisp frosty air had put everybody in a good humour.

6. *transf. and fig.* Applied vaguely to anything possessing qualities more or less characteristic of crisp substances: a. stiff, firm, as opposed to limp. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunter* iv. 29 The 'crop, crop' of our horses shortening the crisp grass. a 1859 L. HUNT (Webster), It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and crisp as if it would last ninety years. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. 133 The 'blue grass' has high vitality... this crisp turf at once springs up, and holds the ground for ever.

b. *fig.* Short, sharp, brisk, decided in manner. (Cf. an analogous use of 'flabby' as the opposite.)

1824 MACKINTOSH in *Life* (1876) II. 300 Ward said Constant was very 'crisp'. 1859 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i. (1861) 31 Such a crisp touch on the piano. 1873 HALL *In His Name* iii. 10 What he said was crisp and decided. 1884 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec. 739/2 The crisp draughtsmanship of Mr. H. P. Riviere's Arch of Constantine, Rome. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 441/2 His crisp anti-thetic manner is the perfection of style.

7. *Comb.*, as *crisp-haired*, *unwhithered*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3757 Crispe herit was the kyng, colourd as gold. 1877 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 300 The Ethiopian black, flat-nosed and crisp-haired. 1888 L. HOUGHTON in *Select. Fr. Wks.* 301 Crisp-wither'd hang the honourable leaves.

+ **Crisp**, *sb.* Obs. Also 5-6 **crisp**, **krisp**, **kyrris**, 6-7 **crispe**. [app. f. the adj.; cf. 16th c. F. *crispe* crape or material for veils, mod. F. *crêpe* crape. In the entries in the *Testamenta Ebraica* 'cypres' appears to interchange with 'cypres' = Cyprus lawn: see CYPRUS.]

1. Some thin or delicate textile fabric, used *esp.* by women for veils or head-coverings; ? a crape-like material. Cf. CRISP a. 3. 1397 *Test. Ebor.* I. 220 Flameolam me' de crispo. 1400 *Ibid.* I. 289, ij flameola de fiampe. 1415 *Ibid.* I. 382 Flameolum de krespe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 And Nelle with hir nyfylls of crisp and of sylke. 1468 *Ld. Treas. Ac.* Scot. I. 392 Item, for xxxiiij elne of kyrris to hir for ilk elne iijz iiijd. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Women* 23 Churches... of krisp cleir and thin. c 1600 BUNEL in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 13 (Jam.) A robe Of clemely crispe, side to his kneis. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 268 The new deuised names of Stuffs and Colours, Crispe, Tamet, Plush... Callimanco, Sattinisco.

2. A head-covering or veil made of this material.

1524 HUDSON tr. *De Bartas' Judith* iv. (1608) 57 Upon her head a silver crispe shee pind Loose waving on her shoulders with the wind. 1593 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Poems (Ritdg.) 316 Needless thoughts, as crisps and scarfs, worn a la morisco. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 113 Ane clemlye crispe hang our his eyes [Latinized by Dempster *Involucris nives de sandom lumen velo*].

3. A crisp kind of pastry made by dropping batter into boiling fat. [So OF. *crispe* in W. de Bibbesworth.]

1c 1390 *Form of Curry* 73 Crispes. a 1420 *Dinner Hen. V* in *O. Elis. Acad.*, etc. 91 Crispes fryez. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Crispes. 1450 *Ibid.* 93 Crispes.

4. A curl (of hair); *esp.* a short or close curl.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 325 They... wear their hayre pretty long, and about their crisps wreath a valuable Sash or Tulipant. c 1680 ROXB. *Ball.* VI. 278 Those bright locks of hair Spreading o're each ear, Every crisp and curl.

5. The 'crackling' of roast pork. Obs. exc. dial. 1675 T. DUFFELL *Mock Tempest* II. ii, Methinks I hear a great she Devil, call for [a] Groats worth of the Crispe of my Countenance. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crisp*, pork crackling. *South.*

**Crisp** (krisp), *v.* [f. CRISP a.: cf. L. *crispare* to curl, crisp, crimp, f. *crispus*.]

1. *trans.* To curl into short, stiff, wavy folds, or crinkles; to crimp. 1340 [see CRISPED 1]. 1568-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calamistrum*... a pinne of wodde or yvory, to trime or crispe heare. 1627 B. JONSON *Viz. Delight*, As Zephyr blows... The rivers run as smoothed by his hand: Only their heads are crisped by his stroke. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermeneg* 52 A blacke gowne... lined quite through with white silke cypres, pleated and crisped about the necke, with a deepe fringe. 1644 BULWER *Chinol.* To Rdr. A v. b. We... wrinkle our forehead in dislike, crispe our nose in anger. 1747 HERVEY *Winterpieces* (1813) 365 It has... crisped the travellers locks. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 6 There is A cooling breeze which crisps the broad clear river. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, Every curl was crisped into its own peculiar place. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iii. § 22. 90 The leaf being... rendered liny by bold marking of its ribs and veins, and by turning up and crisping its edges.

2. *intr.* To curl in short stiff curls.

1893 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xx, Although his beard were crimping hard. 1897 GRANGER *Herbal* II. xxxvi. § 12. 247 The leaves... do somewhat curl or crimp. 1777 tr. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 17 Their black hair naturally falls in ringlets, and begins to crisp in some individuals. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii, The quiet bay, whose little waves,

crisping and sparkling to the moonbeams, rolled, etc. 1829-30 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 10/1 The shell..exposed to heat..crisping up..like horn.

8. *trans.* To make crisp, 'short' or brittle. [1650 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 52 The ground..will be hoary..the grass crisped with the Frost.] 1823 SCOTT *Guy M.* xviii. The snow..crisped by..a severe frost. c 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* 1, She crisped my buttered toast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. CRISP a. 5 b, 6. 1833 ARNOLD *Lett.* in Stanley *Life* I. vii. 286 When we live in uncongenial society, we are apt to crisp and harden our outward manner, to save our real feelings from exposure. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 3 The fresh island air crisped by the sea.

4. *intr.* To become crisp. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 63 (Jam.) The nights were lang. W! frost the yard was crispin'. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix. The air chilled at sunset, the ground crisped.

5. *trans.* To crush a firm but brittle substance. *rare.*

1804 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxviii. Hearing the sound of wheels crisping the gravel as they rolled slowly round.

† **Crispage.** *Obs.*— [a. F. *crispage*, now *crispage*, f. *crisper*.] 'The frizzle or curledness of crape' (Bailey, folio—Suppl. at end of Pref.).

**Crispate** (kri'spēt), a. [ad. L. *crispātus*, pa. pple. of *crispāre* to curl.] Crisped; *spec.* in Bot. and Zool., having the margin curled or undulated. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 183 Corallum..crispate, sublobate.

**Crispation** (krisp'ā-shən), n. [n. of action, f. L. *crispāre* to curl: see -ATION.] Curling, curled condition; formation of slight waves, folds, or crinkles; undulation.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Some differ in the Haire..both in the Quantity, Crispation, and Colours of them. *Ibid.*, Heat causeth Filosity and Crispation. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Bartol. Anat.* I. xviii. 64 Dismissing its wrinkled Crispations, and becoming very broad. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. ii. note, The motion of the air and vapours, makes a pretty crispation, and rousing. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1851) I. 96 A difference in the degree of crispation, some European hair being also very crisp.

b. 'A slight contraction of any part, morbid or natural, as that of the minute arteries in a wound when they retract, or of the skin in the state called goose-skin' (Mayne, *Expos. Lex.*).

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 150 Painful Crispations of the Fibres. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. v. 134 She could not think of marrying him without a shudder, a crispation from head to foot. 1897 O. W. HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* July 118/1 Few can look down from a great height without creepings and crispations.

c. Applied to the minute undulations on the surface of a liquid, produced by vibrations of the containing vessel, or by sound-waves.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlv. 329 The well-known and peculiar crispations which form on water at the centres of vibration. 1891 *Century Mag.* May 37 Upon singing..through the tube..beautiful crispations appear upon the surface of the liquid, which vary with every change of tone.

**Crispature.** *rare.* [f. L. *crispāt*, ppl. stem of *crispāre* + -URE.] Crisped condition; crispation.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 167 The Spaniards..slice it (bread-fruit) and expose it to the Sun, and when baked thereby to a Crispature, reserve it as Biscuit. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 157 A tension, or crispature, or a relaxation of the fibres (will) be produced. 1866 TREAS. *Bol.*, Crispature, when the edge is excessively and irregularly divided and puckered; also when the surface is much puckered and crumpled. Good examples are afforded by 'curled' endive, 'curled' kale, and the like.

**Crisped** (krispt, -pēd), ppl. a. [f. CRISP v.] 1. Of hair: Closely and stiffly curled.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 188 De mane of bat mayn hors..Wel cresped & cemed. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 More blacke of skyne, more crispedde in heire. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 92 Those crisped snakie golden locks. 1637 R. HUMPHRY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 137 Cupids yonkers with their crisped, powdered, and perfumed locks. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 99 [Hair] sometimes straight and flowing, at others considerably curled and crisped.

2. Having a surface curled into minute waves, folds or puckers.

1603 DEKKER *Crisil* (Shaks. Soc.) 9 Canst drink the waters of the crisped spring? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i *Kings* vii. 26 The leafe of a crisped lillie. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 Having three Auricles or crisped Angles. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 95 The wind that now did stir About the crisped oaks full drearily. 1849 THOREAU *Week on Concord Monday* 123 A million crisped waves come forth.

b. Said of a crinkled margin.

1808 BADDOES *Hypēia* viii. 119 [The liver] has its edges crisped till they bend forwards. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 276 *Orobancha rubra*..lobes of lip toothed and crisped. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 153 When the margin is very irregular, being twisted and curled, it is said to be crisped or curled.

3. Made crisp or brittle; 'short' in texture; also in manner, style, etc.

1608 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xx. Hee that reads the Fathers shall finde them as if written with a crisped pen. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 102 Garnish with crisped parsley and fried oysters. 1830 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 26 Young ash plantations, miles long, with their shoots crisped and black.

† 4. Applied to trees: sense uncertain.

1834 MILTON *Comus* 984 Along the crisped shades and bowers. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.*, *Cerem. Candlemas-Eve*, The crisped yew.

**Crisper** (kri'spə), [f. CRISP v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which crisps or curls; *spec.* an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth.

1835 BOOTH (cited by WORCESTER). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crisper*, an instrument for crisping the nap of cloth; i. e. covering the surface with little curls, such as with petersham or chinchilla. A crisping iron.

† **Crisphede.** *Obs.*— Crispness. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crisphede, or crispness, *crispitudo*.

**Crispin.** A name given to a shoemaker, in allusion to Crispinus or St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers; also sometimes adopted by the members of trades-unions or benefit societies of shoemakers. *St. Crispin's lance*: a shoemaker's awl.

[1611 COTGR. s.v. *Crispin*, *Lance de S. Crispin*, an Awle.] c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 417 A good shoemaker that can manage St. Crispin's lance handsomely. 1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* x. 47 What a pretty set of tradesmen..should we have..if gentle crispin was appointed to teach the art and mystery of basket-making. 1796 W. TOLDEAVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 7 In company with an honest crispin who dealt very considerably in pollocks. a 1845 HOOD *My Son & Heir* xix. A Crispin he shall not be made.

**Crispiness.** [f. CRISPY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being crispy; crispness.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 147 Give the top [of the pudding] a yellow crispiness. 1890 HARPER'S *Mag.* Oct. 670/2 The frilled and ruffled crispiness of its fittings.

**Crisping** (kri'spin), vbl. sb. [f. CRISP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to CRISP; curling.

1400-1500 [see b.]. 1669 E. MONTAGU *Art of Metall.* II. xix. (1674) 67 That some little hairyness, or crisping encompasseth the Pellets of Quicksilver. 1683 (title), England's Vanity..wherein Naked Breasts and Shoulders..Long Pettiwigs..Curlings, and Crispings, are condemned.

b. *Comb.*, as in *crisping-crook*, *iron*, *pin*, *tongs*, instruments for crisping or curling the hair, etc.

14200 *Morte Arthur* 3353 The krispane kroke to my crowne raughte. 1483 *Calc. Angl.* 83 A Crispyngeyren, *acns.* 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) *Jas.* iii. 20 The wimples, and the crisping pinnes. 1618 FLATCHER *Q. Corin.* iv. i. Never powder, nor the crisping-iron, Shall touch these dangling locks. 1637 NOCKINGTON *Altare Chr.* 42 Fetch me my Crisping pinnes to curl my lockes. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 220 Cease, with crisping tongs, to tare And torture thus thy flowing hair. 1874 [see CRISPER].

**Crisping**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crisps. *trans.* and *intr.*

1561 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 471 This curious crisping and blazing bravery of hawty speech. 1776 *Phil. Surv.* 3. *Irel.* 374 The crisping and drying quality of E., N., and N.E. winds. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 380 The small crisping waves which break upon the shore.

† **Crispisulcant**, a. *rare*— [ad. L. *crispisulcantem*.] Undulating or serpentine.

1797 BAILEY vol. II., *Crispisulcant*, coming down wrinkled; spoken of Lightning. Hence in JOHNSON etc.

**Crispitude** (krisp'itūd), n. [Named 1797, from *Crispall*, St. Gothard, Switzerland + -ITR.] A kind of Rutile; = SAGENITE.

1814 in T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 1868 in DANA *Min.* 159. † **Crispitude.** *Obs.*— [ad. L. *crispitudo*, f. *crispus* curled.] 'Curledness' (Blount 1656).

† **Crisple**, v. *Obs. rare.* [dim. of CRISP v.: see -LE.] To crisp, curl, or undulate minutely; to ripple. So *Crisple sb.*, a minute curl or undulation. *Crispling* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 80 The winde new crisples makes in her loose haire, Which nature selfe to waues recrispelled. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. ii. 59 A calme Sea, with sweete, pleasant, and crispling streames. *Ibid.* v. § 2. 168 The shaking or artificiall crispling of the aire (which is in effect the substance of musick).

**Crisply** (krispli), adv. [f. CRISP a. + -LY 2.] In a crisp manner; with crispness.

1814 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 18 The roads, in spite of the slight glittering showers, crisply dry. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 190 The hair curls crisply. 1881 *Athenum* 13 Aug. 197/2 What [they] have to say is..clearly and crisply phrased.

**Crispness** (krispnēs), [f. CRISP a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crisp.

c 1440 [see CRISPNESS]. 1628-67 COWLEY *Davidis* III. Note 25 The..crispness of the wood. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 83 The colour of the hair, its quality and its crispness. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v. An unwholesomely-forced lettuce that had lost in colour and crispness what it had gained in size. 1885 *Bookeller* July 662/2 The tale is told with the crispness and sparkle of this author's popular style.

**Crispy** (krispi), a. [f. CRISP a. + -Y.]

1. Curly, wavy; undulated; = CRISP a. 1 and 2. 1306 TREVISA *Berth. de P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 121 By grete heete the beer of the berd and of the heed ben cryspy and curlyd. 1594 Kyo *Cornelio* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 229 Turn not thy crispy tides like silver curl, Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us. 1676 JORDAN *Triumphs* Lond., A fair bright crispy curl'd flaxen hair. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 502 The Arctic frost That chains the crispy wave on Zemla's coast. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 381 Ye shall behold I doubt not soon, his crispy hair of gold.

2. Brittle or 'short'; = CRISP a. 5. 1611 COTGR., *Brassaudes*, the crispy marmosks that remaine of tried hogs grese. c 1790 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispers.* xv. (1734) 280 Boil..till..the Worms are grown crispy. 1871 NICHOLS *Fire-side Science* 92 A black, crispy mass of charcoal.

3. Pleasantly sharp, brisk; = CRISP a. 5 b. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIII. 314 The crispy coolness of fair Eve.

**Crispal**, a. *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *crissalis* (used by Vigors, *Ornithol. of Capt. Beechey's Voy.* 19, in specific name of a Finch), f. *crissum*: see below. Used chiefly in U.S.]

1. Pertaining to the crissum, as the *crissal region*. 2. Characterized by the colouring of the under tail-coverts, as *Crissal thrush* or *thrasher*, the Red-vented Thrush or Thrasher.

1878 COUES *Key to N. Amer. Birds* 75 Crissal Thrasher.

**Criss-cross** (kris'kros), sb. [A phonetic reduction of CHRIST(8)-CROSS: but in some late senses used with unconsciousness of the origin, and treated merely as a reduplication of *cross*; cf. *mish-mash*, *tip-top*, *zig-zag*, etc.]

1. = CHRIST-CROSS, in various senses, q.v.

2. [f. CRISS-CROSS v.] A transverse crossing.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 2 When the current, setting to the north-west, meets a strong sea-breeze from the west, there is a criss-cross, a tide-rip.

3. U.S. (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Criss-cross*, a game played on slates by children at school; also called Fox and Geese. Hence *Criss-cross-row*: see CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

**Criss-cross** (kris'kros), a. and adv. [See prec.; now treated as a mere reduplication of *cross*; cf. *zig-zag*.]

A. *adj.* Arranged or placed in crossing lines, crossing, crossed; marked by crossings or intersections. B. *adv.* In the manner of crossing lines, crosswise; *fig.* in a contrary way, awry, askew.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. vii. 132 His puckered forehead unravels its entanglement of criss-cross wrinkles. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 244 Others prostrate and criss-across. 1879 F. CONDER *Tentwork* Pal. 352 A regular criss-cross pattern, never seen in the later masonry.

**Criss-cross** (kris'kros), v. [See prec.] *trans.* To mark with crossing lines, to cross repeatedly; to trace in crossing lines.

1818 KEATS in *Life & Lett.* I. 112 To criss-cross the letter. 1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lxxvii. 391 A pretty portrait..criss-crossed over with little cracks. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 826/2 The passing vessels criss-cross the white lines of their wakes upon it like pencil-marks on the slate.

**Crissé**, obs. f. CREESE, Malay dagger.

**Crissele**, *cristle*, obs. ff. CRISTLE, CRIZZLE.

|| **Crissum** (kris'sm), *Ornith.* [mod. L. (1811 Illiger, *Prodromus* 166), f. *crissus* 'clunem movere'.] The anal region of a bird under the tail; the vent-feathers or lower tail-coverts.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 314 There is more dark color on the crissum.

**Crist**, **Cristante**, **Cristen**, etc., obs. ff. CHRIST, CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTEN, etc.

**Crist(e)**, **Cristed**, obs. ff. CREST, -ED.

**Cristal**, **Cristalline**, etc., obs. ff. CRYSTAL, -INE, etc.

**Cristate** (kris'tēt), a. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *cristātus*, f. *crista* CREST: see -ATE.] Having a crest, crested; in the form of a crest.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The..larke, cristate, and not cristate. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 768 *Index*, Cristate process of the ethmoid bone.

**Cristated** (kris'tēd), a. = prec.

1797 BAILEY vol. II., *Cristated*, having a crest or comb. 1797 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 23 Pyrites..oval, clustered, cristated. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 244 Sometimes also in the form of a cockscomb and hence called cristated.

† **Cristy gray**, **Cristigrey**. *Obs.* A term applied to some kind of fur: cf. GRAY, GREY.

1404 *Will of Wynnynton* (Somerset Ho.), Togam meam..furatam de cristigrey. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 50 A gown furred with Cristy gray. 1474 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 36, v. tynire of cristy gray..to lync a gowne of blac dammask to the Qwene.

**Crism**, **crismyme**, obs. ff. CHRISM.

† **Crit.** *Obs.* Short for CRITIC.

1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* Prol., Smoke the author, you laughing crits.

**Critch**, variant of CRATCH, rack.

† **Criterie.** *Obs. rare.* An adapted form of CRITERION.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 38 Man is the criterie of all things. *Ibid.* (1701) 477 We say the Criterie of Scepticism is the Phenomenon.

**Criterionology**. [f. next: see -LOGY.] The doctrine of a criterion (of knowledge, etc.).

1804 *Athenum* 14 June 753/1 An outline of what may be termed criterionology, the relation of thought to reality as regards its validity.

**Criterion** (kroiti'ri-ōn), Pl. *criteria*; less commonly -ONA. [a. Gr. *κρίτηριον* a means for judging, test, standard, f. *κρίτης* judge. In 17th c. often written in Gr. letters.]

† a. An organ, faculty or instrument of judging.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref., Wits that have..so crusted and made hard their inward *κρίτηριον* by over-much and trivial wearing it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 According to Empedocles, the Criterion of Truth is not Sense but Right Reason.

b. A test, principle, rule, canon, or standard, by which anything is judged or estimated.

1622 Bp. HALL *Serm.* 15 Sept. Wks. (1627) 490 All the false *κρίτηριον* that vie to beguile the judgment of man.

1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 129 The moving hereof [a statue] was made the Criterion of womens chastity. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 330 Some mode of probation or trial, which the law of the country has ordained for a criterion of truth and falsehood. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* I. 17 Regular uniformity and the straight line were the criterions of taste and beauty. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 168 Lord Stokerland [is] the criterion of gallantry and politeness. 1836 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 We have no criterion by which, in these matters, degrees of good and evil admit of being measured.

† C. A distinguishing mark or characteristic attaching to a thing, by which it can be judged or estimated. *Obs.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. v. Wks. I. 37 This sincerity in teaching . . . is the true *κριτήριον* or touchstone, the livery or cognizance of a man speaking by the Spirit of God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 138 Take these Criteria or distinctive notes of Durandisme.

**Criterion**, *a. none-ud.* [f. prec. + -AL; irreg. for *criterial*.] Of or relating to a criterion.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Sept., There are two kinds of logic: 1. Syllogistic, 2. Criterionial. . . The criterionial logic, or logic of premisses, is, of course, much the most important; and it has never yet been treated.

|| **Criterion** (*krīti-rī-ōm*). Latinized form of *Gr. κριτήριον* CRITERION, occas. used in English.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxi. 612 This is our Criterion and only this; hereby we know it. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 62 (1740) 170 It ever was and will be a certain Criterion of truth, to be easy, clear and intelligible. 1807 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* I. 181 There is no criterion of truth.

**Crith** (*kri*). *Physics.* [f. *Gr. κρή* barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The weight of 1 litre of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature; proposed by Hofmann as the unit of weight for gaseous substances.

1865 A. W. HOFMANN *Introd. Mod. Chem.* 131 For this purpose I venture to suggest the term *crith* derived from the word *κρήνη* signifying a barley-corn. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 464/1 The 'Crith' . . . is the weight of one litre of Hydrogen at 0° cent., and 0.76 m. pressure = 0.0056 gramme.

† **Crithology**. *Obs.* -o [ad. *Gr. κριθολογία* the gathering of barley, f. *κρήνη* barley-corn.] (See quot.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crithology*. the office of gathering the first fruits of Corn.

**Crithomancy** (*kri-thō-mān-si*). [f. *Gr. κρήνη* barley-corn + *μαντεία* divination (see -MANTY); cf. *κριθομαντис* one who divined by barley.] Divination by meal strewed over animals sacrificed.

1658 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 *Crithomancy*, [divining] by grain or corn. 1884 J. C. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Mojuts* xv. 165 The use of this sacred meal closely resembles the crithomancy of the ancient Greeks.

† **Critic**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *creticke*, 6-7 *critioke*, 7-8 -*lok*, -*ique*. [ad. L. *critic-us* (orig. as a medical term), a. *Gr. κριτικός* critical, f. *κρίτος* decreed, *κρίσις* a judge; f. *κρί-ν-ειν* to decide, judge. Partly after F. *cretique* (1372, Corbichon), *critique* (a 1590 Paré) both in medical use.]

† 1. *Med.*, etc. Relating to or involving the crisis of a disease, etc.; = CRITICAL 4, 5. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G j b. If it ['jaundis'] appear in the vi day, beyng a day iudiciall or critecke of the ague. 1601 WEBBER *Mirr. Mart.* C viij b. If euer sheild-shapt Comet was portent Of Criticke day, foule and pernicious. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. Of Symptoms, Crysis, and the Critick Days.

2. Judging capiously or severely, censorious, carping, fault-finding.

1598 FLORIO *Critico*, *criticke*, judging mens acts and works written. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 25 That . . . is now, in this critique age, called in question, etc. a 1667 COWLEY *Elegy on T. Littleton*, In's Body too, no Critique Eye could find The smallest Blemish.

3. Skilful in judging, esp. about literary or artistic work; belonging to criticism; = CRITICAL 3.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 144 A critique Scholiast vpon the Reuelation. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. 67 Learned diuines and critique expositours. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 87 A critic judgement is made by experience and prudence and Reason or discourse. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* III. 153 Critic Learning flourish'd most in France. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 19 Matters historic, critic, analytic, and philologic. 1890 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cviii, The critic cleanness of an eye, That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.

**Critic** (*kritik*), *sb.* 1. Also 7 *crittick*, *critioke*, -*ique*, 7-8 *critioke*. [ad. L. *critic-us* sb., a. *Gr. κριτικός* a critical person, a critic, subst. use of the adj.; perh. immediately after F. *critique*: see prec. In early times used in the L. form:]

1593 FULKE *Defence Eng. Bible* (Parker Soc.) 381 The prince of the Critici. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxii. xi. 206, I am here forced even against my will to be after a sort *Criticus*. . . but to find out a truth.]

1. One who pronounces judgement on any thing or person; esp. one who passes severe or unfavourable judgement; a censorer, fault-finder, caviller.

1598 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* III. i. 177, I that haue bene loues whip . . . A Criticke, Nay, a night-watch Constable. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr., Those notable Pirates in this our paper-sea, those sea-dogs, or lande-Critikes, monsters of men. 1606 DEKKER *News from Hell*, Take heed of criticks: they bite, like fish, at anything, especially at bookes. 1698 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* xlix, Nor play the Critick, nor be apt to jeer. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 5 How strangely

some words lose their primitive sense! By a Critick, was originally understood a good judge; with us nowadays it signifies no more than a Fault-finder. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Jng. Wom.* (1777) I. iv. 192 We are never safe in the company of a critic.

2. One skilful in judging of the qualities and merits of literary or artistic works; one who writes upon the qualities of such works; a professional reviewer of books, pictures, plays, and the like; also one skilled in textual or biblical criticism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 21 Certain Critiques are used to say . . . That if all sciences were lost, they might bee found in Virgill. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* *Introd.*, To pass a censure on all kinds of writings, to shew their excellencies and defects, and especially to assign each . . . to their proper authors, was the chief Province of the ancient Critics. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 27 July, Mrs. Cholmondeley . . . told me I was the best critic in the world; and I told her, that nobody in the world could judge like her of the merit of a critic. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton* Ess. (1854) I. 3/1 The poet, we believe, understood the nature of his art better than the critic [Johnson]. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxv, You know who the Critics are! The men who have failed in Literature and Art.

† **Critio**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also in 7 -*loke*, 7-8 -*lok*, 8-9 *CRITIQUE* q.v. [app. ad. F. *critique* fem. (used in this sense by Moliere and Boileau), ultimately ad. *Gr. ῥή κριτική* the critical art, criticism (cf. It. *critica* 'arte of cutting of stones', Florio 1598). Early in the 18th c. this began to be spelt as in Fr. *critique*, a spelling which in spite of Johnson and the Dictionaries, has become universal; in the 19th c. it has received a quasi-French pronunciation also: see CRITIQUE, chiefly used in sense 2, while sense 1 is now expressed by CRITICISM.]

1. The art or action of criticizing; criticism; an instance of this. Also in pl. (cf. *metaphysics*.)

1656 *Artif. Handsomness* (1662) 216 A Satyrical Critick upon the very Scriptures. 1657 HOBBS *Stigmata* Wks. 1845 VII. 389 Grammar and Criticks. 1676 FETHBRIDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, We'll make a Critick on the whole Mail Madam. 1690 J. LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xx, They would afford us another sort of Logic and Critick. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* 60, I do not expect from our Editors much sagacity in way of Critic. 1730 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P 4 That Sort of Drama is not, thought unworthy the Critick of learned Heads. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Critic*, Science of Criticism [Todd 1818 alters to *Critique*].

2. An essay in criticism of a literary work, etc.; a critical notice or review; now CRITIQUE.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 571 Own your errors past, And make each day a critic on the last. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 P 1, I shall not fail to write a Critick upon his Performance. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Critic*, a critical examination; critical remarks [Todd 1818 alters to *Critique*]. 1766 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 4, I shewed your Critic upon the Series to the Bishop of—.

† **Critio**, *v. Obs.* In 7 -*loke*, 8 -*lok*, -*ique*.

1. *intr.* To play the critic, pass judgement (on something).

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* IV. ix. (R.) Nay, if you begin to critic once, we shall never have done. 1609 LIGHTFOOT *Eruhim* II, On which words I can critique only with deepe silence. a 1698 TEMPLE J., They do but . . . comment, critick, and flourish upon them.

2. *trans.* To pass judgement upon, criticize; esp. (in earlier use) to criticize unfavourably, censure.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Life* (1721) I. 71 Those who can Critick his Poetry, can never find a Blemish in his Manners. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Radic.* 307 'Tis playing the Pedant unseasonably to critick things. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 81 As Helluo. Critick'd your wine and analysed your meat. 1751 [see CRITIQUE v.].

**Criticable**, *a. rare*. [f. CRITIC v. or F. *critiquer* + -ABLE.] Criticizable.

1809 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 Criticism is thus seen to be in itself criticable literature.

**Critical** (*kritikāl*), *a.* [f. L. *critic-us* (see CRITIC a.) + -AL.]

1. Given to judging; esp. given to adverse or unfavourable criticism; fault-finding, censorious.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 54 That is some Satire keene and critically. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 120, I am nothing, if not Critically. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1675) 157 The more Witty and Critical sort of Auditors. 1683 D. A. ART *Converse* 49 Those that are of a too critical humour approve of nothing. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Brough Belles*, 'What I art thou critical?' quoth he; 'Eschew that heart's disease'. 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* *Introd.* 3 It was not in his nature to be either critical or indifferent.

† 2. Involving or exercising careful judgement or observation; nice, exact, accurate, precise, punctual. Now *Obs.* (or merged in other senses).

1690 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. Exact and critical trial should be made . . . whereby determination might be settled. 1694 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 186 He is not critical and exact in Garbes and Fashions. 1698 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 272, I can hear of nobody that was so critical in noticing the Time. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* v. iii, Well, Madam, you see I'm punctual . . . I'm always critical — to a Minute. [1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 463 The air is beautifully clear, and proper for critical observations. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 37 A critical dressing need not be required.]

3. Occupied with or skilful in criticism.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 69 The Millenaries, a sect of learned, and critical Christians. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 165 Of which a critical writer remarks [etc.]. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 26 Moliere is only critical by accident.

b. Belonging or relating to criticism.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 237 Caesar was conversant also with the most abstruse and critical parts of learning. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 169 How far the works of Hogarth will bear a critical examination. 1843 MACAULAY (*title*), Critical and Historical Essays. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 585 He shows a good deal of critical acumen.

4. *Med.* (and *Astrol.*) Relating to the crisis or turning-point of a disease; determining the issue of a disease, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. ii. I. 500 The foure decretorie or criticall daies, that give the dome of olive trees, either to good or bad. 1608 W. VAUGHAN *Nat. Direct.* 47 The Moone . . . passeth almost every seventh day into the contrary signe of the same quality, . . . and bringeth the criticall daies. 1684 tr. *Bowen's Merc. Compt.* III. 72 You may reckon it [the Head-ach] critical, if in a Fever it fall upon a critical day. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 And so the Fever terminates in a critical Abscess. 1843 T. WATSON *Lect. Physic.* IV. (1857) 53 The moment of exhalation is very transient . . . It is evidently critical, for the congestion is relieved.

5. Of the nature of, or constituting, a crisis: a. Of decisive importance in relation to the issue.

1649 Br. REYNOLDS *Houat* iv. 65 Mercies are never . . . so seasonable as in the very turning and critical point. 1673 S. C. *Art of Compliance* 25 There is in the Court, as there is said to be in Love, one critical minute. 1706 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) II. v. 5 That month, by producing new prospects, has been critical. 1823 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. vii. § 100 Three hundred horse, at that critical moment, might have saved the monarchy. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 145 note, Socrates taught that on great and critical occasions he was often directed by a mysterious voice.

b. Involving suspense or grave fear as to the issue; attended with uncertainty or risk.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Acquaint them [tender-plants] gradually with the Air . . . for this change is the most critical of the whole year. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* IV. 25 Considering the critical situation of this country. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 142 The relations between [them] . . . were at that time in a critical state; in fact, the two countries were on the eve of a war. 1803 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/2 Mrs. H—'s throat was badly cut, and her condition is deemed critical.

6. Tending to determine or decide; decisive, crucial.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. vii. 201 The alterations . . . in our conceptions of the material Universe . . . are critical instances of the influence [of] . . . Natural Philosophy . . . over Scholastic Theology. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 230 Here . . . we have a critical analogy between sound and light.

7. *Math.* and *Physics.* Constituting or relating to a point at which some action, property or condition passes over into another; constituting an extreme or limiting case; as *critical angle*, in *Optics*, that angle of incidence beyond which rays of light passing through a denser medium to the surface of a rarer are no longer refracted but totally reflected; *critical point* or *temperature* for any particular substance, that temperature above which it remains in the gaseous state and cannot be liquefied by any amount of pressure.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 7 Even in the extreme and critical case of the problem. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* II. iii. 53 This angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* XIII. 336 The temperature rises to the critical point, i.e. the temperature at and above which the presence of liquid and vapour together becomes impossible. 1881 T. MATTHEW WILLIAMS in *A Knowledge* No. 8. 157 That Jupiter is neither a solid, a liquid, nor a gaseous planet, but a critical planet.

8. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of species: Distinguishing by slight or questionable differences; uncertain or difficult to determine.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. (1856) 360 Most of these are minute or 'critical' species. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 104 Crossing often renders certain species of plants very 'critical'. 1884 *Jrnl. Bot.* XXII. 128 When he . . . ran down some less familiar or critical species.

**Criticality** (*kritikā-liti*), *rare*.

a. The quality of being critical. b. A critical remark, criticism. c. A critical moment, crisis.

1756 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 299 [I] hope to despatch you a packet with my criticalities entire. 1843 CARLETON *Trav's* I. 143 At this criticality every eye was turned from the corpse to the murderer.

**Critically** (*kritikālī*), *adv.* [f. CRITICAL + -LY 2.] In a critical manner.

1. With critical judgement or observation; nicely, accurately, precisely.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 504 Though not Critically translated. a 1666 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 428 (R.) Would we but look critically into ourselves. 1719 Dr. FOR CRUSOE (1840) I. xv. 265, I inquired of him more critically, what was become of them? 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynde* I. xvii. 285 Miss Gladwin eyed her critically. 1893 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* viii. 168 A critically revised text of the Septuagint translation.

† 2. With exactness in regard to time, place, etc.; exactly, precisely, punctually. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *CA. Hist.* I. i. § 15 Others more warily affirm, that it doth not punctually and critically bud on Christmas day. 1728 Dr. FOR COL. JACK (1840) 272 An account, which . . . was critically just. 1808 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* III. § 2 The point of concurrence . . . must fall critically upon the retina, or the vision is confused. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular.



b. So as to determine or decide; decisively. *rare*.  
 1857 KENLE *Euchar. Adorat.* 36 This... is no exception, but critically confirms our allegation.

† 3. At or in relation to the crisis of a disease.  
 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* i. xiv. 50 If the humors be cast down thither critically by Nature. c 1670 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* xi. That... distemper of little children... wherein they critically break out with harsh Hairs on their backs, which takes off the unquiet symptoms.

† 4. At a critical moment; in the nick of time.  
 1693 CONGRÈVE *Double Dealer* i. i. Here's the cockcomb most critically come to interrupt you. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. iv. 33 The Hatches were opened, and indeed very critically, for a Minute's Confinement longer would have terminated in our Destruction. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 263 Could these debates be ready to appear critically, their effect would be decisive.

5. In a critical situation or condition; perilously, dangerously.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 192 note. Thus critically circumstanced. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxv. 329 The toppling ice... critically suspended, met above our heads. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 6/3 The Swazi King is critically ill.

6. *Physics.* In a critical state: see CRITICAL 7.  
 1881 T. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 8. 157 Elementary substances may exist as solids, liquids, or gases, or critically, according to the conditions of temperature and pressure.

**Criticalness** (kritikālness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being critical.  
 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 9 The harlot... tunes her self to the criticalness of all complacence. 1693 BURNET *Let. to Lloyd in Brit. Mag.* XXXV. 371 That Criticalness... in marking all dates so punctually. 1793 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* to Struck with the criticalness of the situation. 1822 LAMB *Elia*, *Roast Pig*, Satisfactory to the criticalness of the censorious palate.

**Criticaster** (kritikæstər). [See -ASTER.] A petty or inferior critic. (Used in contempt.)

1664 N. S. CRIT. *Eng. Edit.* Bible viii. 51, I perceived that note to be added by some Jewish Criticaster. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* III. 457 While the criticasters... were pronouncing sentence of condemnation upon it. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 36 The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticians who decompose into criticasters.

Hence **Criticasterism**, **Criticasterly**, *nonce-words*.  
 1805 SOUTHEY in *Roberts's Mem. W. Taylor* II. 87 Whose criticasterisms have long annoyed me. 1807 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XLIV. 516/1 His criticasterly takes no stigmatic note of 'was being done away'.

**Criticism** (kritiziz'm). [f. CRITIC or L. *criticus* + -ISM; prob. formed in conjunction with *criticize*, of which it is the n. of action. Adopted in French in 19th c. as *criticisme* (in sense 2 c below).]

1. The action of criticizing, or passing judgement upon the qualities or merits of anything; esp. the passing of unfavourable judgement; fault-finding, censure.

1607 DEKKER *Knl.'s Conjur.* To Rdr., Therefore (reader) doe I... stand at the marke of criticisme (and of thy bolt) to bee shot at. 1637 HRYWOOD *Royal Ship* 42 They would not allow it... But... it was rather their Criticisme than my ignorance. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 45 Criticism or a censorious humour, condemning indifferently every thing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 361 This... gives the largest scope for criticism. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. x. These acts... were not allowed to pass without criticism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 No philosophy has ever stood this criticism of the next generation.

2. The art of estimating the qualities and character of literary or artistic work; the function or work of a critic.

1674 DRYDEN *Prof. State of Innocence* Wks. 1821 V. 106 Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader. 1709 POPE *Ess. on Crit.* 101 Then criticism the muse's handmaid proved. 1719 J. RICHARDSON (*title*), The Connoisseur: an Essay on the whole Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting. 1864 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 38, I am bound by my own definition of criticism: a disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 413 The effort of criticism in our time has been... to see things as they are, without partiality, without obtrusion of personal liking or disliking.

b. *spec.* The critical science which deals with the text, character, composition, and origin of literary documents, esp. those of the Old and New Testaments.

*Textual criticism*: that whose object is to ascertain the genuine text and meaning of an author. *Higher criticism*: see quot. 1881.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. l. x. 51 The Knowledge of Languages, anciently stiled Grammar, and lately Criticisme. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 356 Criticism... may be defined the Art of restoring the corrupted Passages of Authors, and ascertaining their genuine Sense. 1836 R. KEITH tr. *Hengstenberg's Christol.* I. 414 A fundamental principle of the higher criticism. 1864 FAOURN *Short Stud.* (1891) I. 241 (*title*), Criticism and the gospel history. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 7 The problem which Textual criticism sets itself to solve. 1881 ROBERTSON *Smith Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* (1892) 90 A series of questions affecting the composition, the editing, and the collection of the sacred books. This class of questions forms the special subject of the branch of critical science which is usually distinguished from the verbal criticism of the text by the name of Higher or Historical Criticism.

c. *Philos.* The critical philosophy of Kant.

So called from its being based on a critical examination of the faculty of knowledge.

VOL. II.

1807 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 216 Kant, possessed the clearest consciousness of the relation of criticism to all preceding philosophy. 1809 CAIRD *Kant* I. 2 (Kant) opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, Dogmatism and Scepticism.

3. (with *pl.*) An act of criticizing; a critical remark, comment; a critical essay, critique.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* i. i. There are a number more Of these State Criticisms: That our personal view May profitably make. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 14 Philosophical questions and criticisms of humanity were their usual recreations. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Some... have... got their criticisms ready for the press. 1872 E. PRACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. v. 75 Very much disposed to make free criticisms. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 22 A criticism may be worth making which rests only on probabilities or impressions.

† 4. A nice point or distinction, a minute particular, a nicety; a subtlety; in bad sense, a quibble.

a 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* i. i. This godly calling [of Duellist] Thou hast follow'd five-and-twenty years, and studied The criticisms of contentions [i. e. duelling]. 1650 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 50 To set Seeds in that posture, wherein the Leaf and Roots may shoot right... were a Criticisme in Agriculture. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1663) 82 For the omission of some petty criticisms in their Rites. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici*, *Athanasius* vi. § 12. 108 Not sufficiently understanding the Criticisms of the Greek Language.

**Critici-zable**, a. [f. CRITICIZE v. + -ABLE.] That may be criticized; open to criticism.

1803 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *Glimpses Eng. Poverty* (1879) 327 A few criticizable peculiarities in her talk and manner. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. liii. 299 American cities are justly criticizable for many defects.

**Criticize** (kritizəiz), v. Also -ize. [f. CRITIC or L. *criticus* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the critic; to pass judgement upon something with respect to its merits or faults. (Often connoting unfavourable judgement.)

1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xxiv. 491 To let goe his Criticizing about the sound of Prayers. 1681 DRYDEN *Ads. & Achit.* Introd. (1708) 2 They, who can criticize so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst. 1753 Mrs. DELANY *Let. Mrs. Deane* 7 Apr., Her character is pretty; though had I time I could criticize. a 1866 BUCKLER *Critics*. III. v. 316 They who criticize are unable to discern the great principle which pervades the whole.

† b. with *on* or *upon*; = sense 2. *Obs.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 15 Who can most dexterously and artificially criticize upon words. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. p. 61. 213 We criticize much upon the Beauty of Faces. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 244 To criticize on the use that is made of it. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 277 It requires a knowledge of that art to criticize upon the structure of verse.

2. *trans.* To discuss critically; to offer judgement upon with respect to merits or faults; to animadvert upon.

1664 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 354 Concerning the word *Tharsish*, so much criticiz'd, it is *Verbum ambiguum* and admits a various sense. 1794 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 39 The verses I sent you are very bad... you would do them too much honour, if you criticized them. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. v. 193 Men began boldly to criticize the rights of kings and the duties of subjects. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 49, I will now pass on to criticize a paper recently published.

b. To censure, find fault with.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Concl. To criticize his gait, and ridicule his dress. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 11 Oct. The gout that was in my ankles when Queeney criticised my gait. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 131, I am not afraid that anyone will criticize this... on the ground that it has nothing to do with logic.

Hence **Criticizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Critically** *adv.*

1649 [see CRITICIZE 1], 1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1839) I. 161 So criticizing an eye. 1859 SALA *T. round Clock* (1861) 115 They... eye her approvingly, and the bridesmaids criticisively.

**Criticizer** (kritizəizər). One who criticizes; a critic.

a 1880 CHARNOCK *Disc. God's Knowledge* Wks. 1684 I. 285 He is therefore called a 'discerner' or criticizer of the heart. 1731 BLACKWALL *Sacred Class.* II. 265 (T.) Pert criticsers and saucy correctors of the original. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 35 Severe criticsers of the conduct of the allies.

**Critickin**, *nonce-words*. A small or petty critic.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxix, Mr. Critickin,—for as there is a diminutive for cat, so should there be for critic,—I defy you. *Ibid.* Interch. xix, Critics, critickins, and crit-casters.

**Critikling** (kritiklin'). [See -LING.] = prec.

1755-6 *Old Maid* No. 18 (1764) 156, I shall therefore say... to the Critiklings [etc.]. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 Critiklings may draw and drivel... about the earliest authors being most original. 1883 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 16 June 194/1 Thus critiklings at Tennyson may yelp.

**Critico-**, combining form (after Gr. *kritikos*), = critically, critical and... as in **critico-historical**, **-poetical**, **-theological**, etc., adjs.

1817 T. L. PRACOCK *Melincourt* xxxix, The members of this critico-poetical council. 1823 PARR *Wks.* 1828 VII. 282 Some critico-theological matter on Deuteronomy. 1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVII. 162 Stronger than his critico-historical [conscience].

b. Also used as a base for nonce-words, as

**Critico-meter**, a measurer of critics or criticism.

**Critico-phobia**, fear or horror of critics.

1883 *Athenaeum* 20 Oct. 493/1 We thus obtain a scientific measurement of the thought... and the criticometer is before

us. 1896 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 338 A peculiar sensitiveness (technically called criticophobia) has possessed the mind of every great author.

**Criticule**, *nonce-words*. [See -ULE.] A small or petty critic.

1889 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XLVIII. 97/1, The critique whose callowness I have scrutinized.

**Critique** (kritik'). [A gradual alteration of the 17-18th c. *critick*, CRITIC *sb.* 2, after French.]

*Critique* occurs in Addison's *Dial. Medals* (publ. in Wks. 1721), and Pope so altered his spelling in 1729. It became general in the 18th c., though Johnson and most of the dictionaries to the end of the century adhered to *critick*. Todd substituted *critique* in his ed. of J. in 1818; the modern pronunciation and stress after F. (or Ger.) appears in 1815.]

1. An essay or article in criticism of a literary (or more rarely, an artistic) work; a review.

1700-21 ANDERSON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. iii. 532, I should as soon expect to see a Critique on the Poise of a Ring, as on the Inscription of a Medal. 1799 POPE *Dunc.* i. 173 Not that my quill to Critiques was confin'd [in ed. 1758 Not that my pen to Criticks was confin'd]. 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 17 Feb., I have read the critique of my work in the *Analytical Review*. 1800 BYRON *Blues* i. 22, I just had been skimming a charming critique. 1806 PERODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. (1882) 143 Turning out articles and critiques upon the topics of social life, of art, or literature.

2. The action or art of criticizing; criticism.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 6, I deem such the basis of candid critique. 1846 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit.* P. R. 15 Idea and division of a particular science, under the name of a Critique of Pure Reason. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 51 The critique of nature in detail is quite beyond us.

Hence **Critique** *v. trans.*, to write a critique upon; to review, criticize. (In quot. 1751 prob. stressed *critique*; cf. CRITIC v.)

1751 *Hist. Pompey the Little* p. vii, The worst ribaldry of Aristophanes shall be critiqued and commented on. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 2 Some writers there are who... all subjects critique. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 3 Hogg's tales are critiqued by himself in *Blackwood*.

† **Criticism**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *kritikos* judge + -ISM.] = CRITICISM. So † **Critist**, † **Critiste** *v.* [ = Gr. *kritikḗs*].

1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 40 There being then no such Critismes as interpreted [this]... a conspiracy against the State. 1668 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 211 You are grown a piece of a Critist. 1631 DORNE *Polydoron* Pref., They may find their humours here critiz'd. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* 1689 I. 511 We need not criticize on the words, the sense being plain.

**Critling**, *dial.* [See -LING, and cf. CRITON, CRATLING.]

† 1. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.* 2. The refuse of lard or grease; = next: cf. CRACKLING *sb.* 3.

1611 COTGR., *Bourgeois*, writtings, or critlings; the smaller and most vntimely apples or pears. 1852 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* I. 196 Spice to give the critlings a flavour, critlings being the refuse left after boiling down the lard.

**Criton**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *critoun*, 9 *dial. critten*. [a. F. *cretons* 'the crispie peeces or mammoes remaining of lard, that hath beene first shred... then strained, etc.' (Cotgr.)] The refuse of lard or grease; = CRACKLING *sb.* 3.

1738 WYCLIF *Pr. cif.* 4 My boonus han dried vp as Critouns [138a croote; Vulg. *creminum*; marg. critons], that is, that that dwellith in the panne of the frying. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Crittens*, small pieces of lean meat strained from lard when it is melted.

**Crize**, *obs. f. CREESSE*, Malay dagger.

**Crizle** (kri'z'l), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *crisale*, *crisale*, *crisale*, 8-9 *crissel*, 9 *crissel*. [Origin obscure: perh. dim. of CRAZE v. Cf. F. *crisser* to crackle.]

1. *intr.* To become rough on the surface, as some kinds of stone or glass by scaling, or as water when it begins to freeze, etc.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 462 Those stones will last well enough, till they shall be removed into a rougher [air]: But then they'll crizle and scale. 1876 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1136/4 Some of the... Flint Glasses... have been observed to crizel and decay. 1877 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 253. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Crisselling*, The glass thus made... is subject to crizel. 1821 CLARE *Addr. to Plenty* (1821) 55 View the hole the boys have broke, Crizzling, still inclin'd to freeze. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crizzle*, to crisp; to grow hard and rough with heat or cold.

2. *trans.* To cause to 'crizzle'; to roughen or crumple the surface of.

(The first quot. may be really *intr.*)

1624 FORD & DEKKER *Sum's Darling* v. i. To feel the ice fall from my crisled skin. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 White frost 'gins crizzle pond and brook. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crizzle*, to broil. *Crizzled*, hardened or crisped as the land is in a droughty season. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Crissled* up, twisted up as leaves are by cold.

Hence **Crizale** *sb.* (See quot.)

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crizales*, the rough sunburnt places on the face and hands in scorching weather.

|| **Cro** (krō). *Celtic Antiq.* Also 5 *oroy*. [Irish *cro* death, blood, blood-wyte.] 'The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank' (Jam.).

13... *Reg. Maj.* iv. xxx. Sc. Stat. I. 640 Quid sit le cro quod anglie dicitur Grant before the Kyng. 1426 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1566: § 104 (Jam.)) To pay... the cro to the nearest of the kin of the slain man. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 74 It is statute be the King, that Cro of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hom.* 286

Where Earles, Earles sonnes, Thanes, Ochierns and the like are distinguisht by their Croes. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 135 The Cro, or Wergild, of the Thane.

**Croak** (krōk), *sb.* Also 8 **croke**. [See CROAK *v.*]

1. The deep hoarse sound made by a frog or raven. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b. They play the waterfrogs, singing, croake croake. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vex* iii. in *Hazl. Dostley XII*, 160 O thou fatal raven! let me pull thine eyes out For this sad croak. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II, 157 (*Puffin Ank*) The hoarse, deep, periodical croak of the corvorants. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xlii, 'I told you so, I told you so!' is the croak of a true Job's comforter.

2. *Howling*. (See quot. 1891.) Also *pl.* (Cf. CROCK *sb.*)

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* (1710) 400 The-Croak is evidently an Asthmatic Disposition produced by hard flying. *Ibid.* 401 The Noise called the Croak was made by Expiration and not by Inspiration. 1891 HARTING *Gloss. Falconry, Croaks, or Kecks*, Fr. *crac*, a disease of the air-passages, analogous to a cough, and so called from the sound the bird makes during any exertion, such as bating, or flying.

**Croak** (krōk), *v.* Forms: 5 **crok** 6-8 **croke**, 6-7 **croake**, 7- **croak**. [*Croak sb.* and *vb.* appears only about 1550; the 15th c. *crok* is not its exact equivalent phonetically; in the same sense ME. had also *croake*, *croake*; see CROOK *v.* It is possible that *croak*, with the northern parallel form *crake*, *crak*, goes back to an OE. \**cræcian*, of which the recorded *croccetian* to croak (said of ravens) may be a diminutive; but it is on the whole more probable that *croake*, *crok*, *croak*, with *crake*, *crak*, *crick*, are later formations imitating or suggesting varieties of animal and other sounds.]

1. *intr.* To utter a deep, hoarse, dismal cry, as a frog or a raven.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* 99 Sely Capyll, oure hen..She kakyls, Bot begyn she to crok, To groyne or to clok. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 200 Thou dunghyll crowe that croketh agaynst the rayne. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 349 Th' vnplesant quyre of frogs still croking. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 111 Now croakes the toad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* i. 26 The hoarse Raven.. By croaking from the left presag'd the coming Blow. 1835 W. IRVING *Town Prairies* 277 Ravens.. flapping about and croaking dismally in the air. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 699 Meanwhile the frogs croaked furiously.

b. Of a hawk: see CROAK *sb.* 2.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 250 You may perceyve these woormes to plague and trouble your hawke when she croakes in the night. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1631) 23 It breedeth much winde in them, the which.. will appeare often with a rising in the gorge, and a noyse withall of croking.

2. *transf.* Of persons: †To groan or cry (*obs.*); to speak with a hoarse, hollow utterance; *fig.* to speak in dismal accents, talk despondingly, forebode evil (like the raven).

1460 *Towneley Myst.* 108, I thought Gylle began to crok, and travelle full sad. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 191 Would I could meete that rogue Diomed, I would croke like a Raven: I would bode, I would bode. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 389 They, who croak themselves hoarse about the decay of our trade. 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 807 Without croaking, it may be observed that our government is upon a dangerous experiment. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* 222 'Don't be croaking, cousin—I hate it!' he would say.

†3. Of the stomach or bowels: To make a rumbling noise. *Obs.*

1547 [see CROAKING *vb.* *sb.* 1]. 1611 COTGR., *Griboullier*, to rumble or croake (as the guts do through windiness). 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* iv. 330 My eager stomach crokes, and calls for Dinner! a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 When my starv'd entrails croke.

4. *trans.* To utter or proclaim by croaking. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 40 The raven himselfe is hoarse That croakes the fatal entrance of Duncan. 1791 EP. to J. Priestley in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 401 Now half the bench of Bishops we may meet, Croaking 'old clothes' about St. James's Street. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 106 Marsh-divers, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister. 1879 FAUCON *Cesar* xiii. 178 Bibulus, as each measure was passed, croaked that it was null and void.

5. *slang.* To die. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Croak*, to die—from the gurgling sound a person makes when the breath of life is departing.

**Croaker** (krō'kər), Also 7-8 **croker**. [*f.* CROAK *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. An animal that croaks; applied *spec.* to several North American fishes, also to the Mole Cricket.

1651 OGILBY *Esop* (1665) 11 While the long Vale with big-voiced Croakers [i. e. frogs] rings. 1676 T. GLOVER *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 625 In the Creeks are great store of small fish, as Perches, Crokers, Taylors, Eels. 1784 MORTIMER *Carolina* *ibid.* XXXVIII. 315 *Perca marina*.. the Croker. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 158 The Mole Cricket, called in some places the Croaker or Churr-worm on account of the peculiar sound which it produces. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Salt-water fishes.. Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers.. the three last deriving their names from the sounds they utter when caught.

2. *transf.* One who talks dismally or despondingly, one who forebodes or prophesies evil.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 20 A malignant and corrupt.. brood of Crokers. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I.

79 There are croakers in every country, always boding its ruin. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* v. 57 A few timid croakers shake their heads.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Croaker*, a dying person beyond hope; a corpse. 1892 *Slang* 28 May 27 The cow was a 'croker', a beast killed to save it from dying.

**Croakery** (krō'kəri), *nonce-ud.* [*f.* CROAK *v.* or CROAKER: see *-ERY*.] Croakings collectively.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Gl.* (1873) VI. xvi. vi. 193 Friedrich, in answer to new cunning croakeries and contrivances.. has answered him like a king. 1867—*Remin.* (1881) II. 186 A croakery of crawling things, instead of a speaking by men.

**Croakily** (krō'kili), *adv.* [*f.* CROAKY *a.* + *-LY*.] In a croaky manner.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Gl.* (1865) II. v. vii. 125 Immortal Wolf, croakily satirical withal, had defended himself.

**Croaking** (krō'king), *vb.* [*f.* CROAK *v.*]

1. The action of making a deep hoarse sound.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccix. 100 b. In Englyshe it is named croking or clocking in ones bely. a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xxiv. 16361 29 The croaking of the Raven. 1460 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 The frogs set up their croaking in the marshes.

2. *fig.* Talking dismally or foreboding evil.

1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 417 The croaking which already prevails in the army. 1836 MARRYAT *Mid. h. Easy* xxvii. 106 All this comes from your croaking—you're a Mother Cary's chicken.

**Croaking**, *pp.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING*.] That croaks. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1607 TOISELL *Serpents* (1653) 719 The croaking Frogs made such a noise, as he could take no rest. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. l. 5 2 An innumerable company of croaking Enthusiasts. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 24 Aug. A croaking prophet, foretells nothing but utter destruction. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5 4 [His] voice itself was pitched in a low and croaking key.

**Croaky** (krō'ki), *a.* [*f.* CROAK *sb.* or *v.* + *-Y*.]

1. Characterized by croaking; given to croaking.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. His voice was croaky and shrill. 1854 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 21 I. 363 A croaky voice.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1850 R. KIDDM. *Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Croaky*, a term applied to rudding when it curves or compasses much in short lengths. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**Croan**, **croane**, *a.* *Obs.* perh. an attrib. use of CRONE *sb.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 498 He.. lived in.. the studie of the sacred Scriptures, even to his croane and croaked age. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 53 Coaches.. filled with several Croan Matrons, Town Ladies, etc.

**Croane**, *obs.* *f.* CRONE.

†**Croape**, *v.* *Obs.* Also **crope**. [*f.* CROUP.] *intr.* To croak.

1590 KENNEDY *Flying to Dunbar* 393 Cursit croapand craw. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The roepen of the raynins gart the crans crope. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in Arb. Garner V. 481 Bulls bellow through the wood! Ravens croape! 1600 *Asp. Annot. Exp. Jonah* 471 He feedeth the young ravens who do cry or croape.

**Croape**, *obs.* *pa.* *t.* of CREEP.

**Croaper**, *obs.* form of CRUPPER.

†**Crob**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 6 **crobbes**. *pl.* 'The knops of leafy buds, used as pendants from the roof' (Halliwell).

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 639 The Vautes in orles with Crobbs depending.

†**Crob**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **crobb**. = CROAK *v.*

1530 N. Eng. *Leg.* in Hortmann *Alteng. Leg.* II. 149 252 I leue to crakes bat crobbes & cryes. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2380 Pe crawe.. Reufully sho crobbed and cryed. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 83 (MS. A). To Crobe, *crociare vel croare*, *corromere est.* A Crobbyng of rauens. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* A iij. Still, still thy stomake crobbe.

|| **Croc**, †**crook** (krōk). [*OF.* *croc* hook = Pr. *croc*, *it. crocco*, med.L. *croacus*, of uncertain origin.] A hook: in *Harquebus* d of *croc*, a harquebus with a hook or crook by which it was fixed to its rest or support when fired: see HARQUEBUS.

**Crocilite** (krō'kilit), *Min.* [Named 1797, app. from *κρόκος* saffron + *-LITE*.] A red variety of NATROLITE, occurring in small amygdulæ.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 24 Crocilit. 1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 202 Crocilit.

**Crocoid**, *var.* of CROCARD *Obs.*

†**Crocation**, *Obs.*—[*L.* *crociatio* croaking, cawing.] See CROCITATION.

**Croce**, original form of CROSE, crosier.

**Croce**, *obs.* *var.* of CROSS.

†**Croceal**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L.* *croce-us* saffron-coloured + *-AL*.] = CROCEOUS.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vii. 52 The Red and Yellow, or Croceall, or Sorrell colour.

†**Crocean**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec.] = CROCEOUS.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 269 i And from the pillow of his Crocean bed Don Phœbus rouzes his refulgent head. 1638—*Hieroglyph.* xv. III. 196 2 Rising in glory from his Crocean bed.

**Croceate** (krō'siēt, -fiēt), *a.* [*f.* *L.* *croce-us* + *-ATE*: cf. *roseate*.] *a.* Pertaining to saffron.

b. Saffron-coloured, CROCEOUS.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Georg.* i. 56 Tmolus doth supply Its croceate odours. 1867—*Æneid* 262 From Tithon's croceate bed Aurora springs. *Ibid.* 268 The croceate garb.

†**Croceous** (krō'siəs, -fiəs), *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L.*

*croce-us* saffron-coloured, *f.* *crocus* saffron + *-OUS*.]

Saffron-coloured; deep reddish yellow.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Diss.* 688 The first water will be white.. the third croceous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311 2 Croceous is a saffron yellow.

**Crocer**, *obs.* form of CROSIER.

**Crocestin**: see CROCIN.

†**Croche**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 5-6 **crotoche**, **croche**, **6 croche**. [Etymologically the same as *croce*, CROSE; *croche* being the Old Northern French equivalent of Central OF. *croce*. The form *croche* is perh. a phonetic development (cf. *pocche*, *pouch*); in *croche* there may be a blending with CROTCH.]

1. A pastoral staff, crook, crosier.

14.. *Nominal* in Wr. Wülcker 721/38 (*Nom. Rev. Eccl.* *stat.*), *Hoc pedum*, a croche. 1490 St. Cuthbert 649 A bispoc.. with his croche. 1493 CARTON *Gold. Leg.* 123 1 Tenne saynt basille.. cam to the chyrche and knocked a stroke with hyz croche. 1499-5 *Pronp.* *Parv.* 104 (H. P.) Croke or schoke [H. 1499, P. 1499] croche, 1556 croche, *pedum*, *cambrica*. 1556 *Inv.* *Whalley Abbey* (*Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc.* N. S. VII. 107), *croche* of silver and gilt with a staff of silver. 1559 *Inv.* in Burton *Mem. Ebor.* 144 One croche-head gilt.. the staff of the Croche, gilt. 1563 Bp. PILKINGTON *Burm. Pauls* (Parker Soc.) 584 They have not the croche and mitre as the old bishops had.

2. A stick having a head to lean on; a lame man's staff, a crutch. Cf. CROSE 2.

In this sense not easily separated from CROTCH, *q. v.*

14.. *Var.* in Wr. Wülcker 810/23 *Hoc sustentaculum*, *hoc pedum*, a croche. 1500 *Merchant & Son* in Halliwell *Nugl. Poet.* 32 An olde man, with crochys twayne.

3. See also CROTCH.

**Croche**, *sb.* 2 [*a.* *F.* *croche* spur on a fruit tree, etc.:—Rom. \**crocca*: cf. med.L. *crocha* hook (Du Cange); from same radical as CROCK.] One of the 'buds' or knobs at the top of a stag's horn.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 54 These little buddes or broches which are about the toppe are called Croches. 1583 STANN- HURST *Immois* I. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antler hauled. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Hks.* i. 93/1 The hores haue many dogmaticall Epithites, as.. the Burs, the Pearles, the Antlers.. and the Croches.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 325. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 71.

†**Croche**, *v.* *Obs.* [*a.* *F.* *crocher* to hook, catch with hooks or claws (*f. croche*); and aphetic form of *Acroche*, ACCROACH.]

1. *trans.* To hook, catch with hooks.

a 1525 *Juliana* 35 Make me war and wite me wif his crefti crokes, bat ha me no crochen [*printed* crochen]. 2. = ACCROACH, ENACROACH.

1580 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 Pharisees.. have crochid to pem be chesnyng of many beedis in þe chyrche. 1590 *Manch. Court Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 60 Roberte Janye haue Croched.. vpon the hye.. streete.

**Croche**, *obs.* form of CROTCH, CROUCH *v.*

**Crochebake**: see CROUCHBACK.

†**Croched**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* CROCHE *v.* and *it.* + *-ED*. Cf. *F. crochu*.]

1. Crooked, twisted.

1500 K. *Alis.* 7099 Wilde swyn And croched dragons.

2. Having 'croches': see CROCHE *sb.* 2

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 46 a, A Hart.. whether he be croched, palmed, or crowned.

**Crocherd**, *obs.* form of CROCHER.

|| **Crochet** (krō'se, krō'si), *sb.* [*F.* *crochet*, dim. of *croche*, *crok* hook.]

1. A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle; material so made.

1848 CLOUGH *Bohke* I. 42 A shirt as of crochet of women.

1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 39 Sundry trifles of simple cabinet or crochet with which to brighten her worn, plain gowns.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crochet edging*, *-lace*, *-needle*, *-type* (see quot.), *-work*.

1848 MISS LAMBERT (*title*), *My Crochet Sampler*. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 130 A crochet-needle was, by accident, driven into the side of a young lady. 1896 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 38 And should I sit down to the crochet work? 1894 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crochet-type*, type with fancy faces, to set up in imitation of lace, crochet, or worsted work.

**Crochet** (krō'se, krō'si), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *a.* *intr.* To work with a crochet-needle. *b.* *trans.* To make or knit in crochet.

1898 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 384 She had crocheted.. a large cover for the drawing-room sofa. 1893 *Mem. Mrs. Sutherland* 60 The sewing and crocheting department. 1893 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5 5 The Queen has contributed a.. shawl of her own crocheting.

**Crochet**, *obs.* *var.* of CROTCHET.

|| **Crocheteur**, *Obs.* Also 6-*tor*. [*F.*; *f.* *crochet* hook.] 'A porter or common burthen-bearer' (Cotgr.).

1579 J. STUBBS *Caping Gulf* B v. The sayntes of God ledde to the shambles.. by vile crocheters or porters. 1663 BRAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. ii. I would have hired a chrocheteur for two carduces.

**Crocuary** (krō'siəri), *Ecol.* [*ad.* med.L. *crociarius*, *f.* *crocia* crosier.] 'The person who carried the crosier before the abbot or bishop' (Ash 1775).

†**Crociate**, *Obs.* [*ad.* *It.* *crociata*, *f.* *croce* cross.] Taking the cross; = CRUSADE.

1607 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 140 In the Crociate for the warres in the Holy Land.

**Crociate**, *v.*: see CROCITATE.

**Crocidolite** (kroisidolite). *Min.* [Named 1831 f. Gr. *κροκίς*, *κροκίδη*, var. of *κροκός* the nap of woollen cloth + *λίθος* stone (-LITE).] A fibrous silicate of iron and sodium, called also *blue asbestos*; sometimes massive or earthy. Also applied to a yellow fibrous mineral produced by natural alteration from the blue crocidolite, and much used for ornament.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 297 Crocidolite. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 7 June 7 The new crocidolite, which is only a compressed asbestos, displays sheens and radiance of gold and bronze and green like satin changed to stone. 1888 *Catholic Press* 7 Apr. 419 A cross made of South African gold, mounted in crocidolite and ivory.

**Crocine** (krōsin). *Chem.* [f. L. *croc-us* saffron + -IN.] A red powder, the colouring matter of Chinese Yellow pods, the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*, with which the robes of Chinese mandarins are dyed. A supposed product of the action of hydrochloric acid on crocin is **Crocetia**.

1863-75 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 108.

**Crocine** (krōsin, -sin), *a.* [ad. L. *croc-in-us*, f. *crocus*.] Of, or consisting of, crocuses.

1818 HAWORTH in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* I. 130, I have seldom observed these crocine hedgehogs produce many flowers.

† **Crocitate**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. L. *crocitare*, freq. of *crocire* to croak loudly: see -ATE.] *intr.* To croak or caw. Hence † **Crocitation**.

1663 COCKERAM, *Crocitate*, to cry like a raven. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crocitation*, the kaving of Crows, Rooks, or Ravens. *Crocitation*, *Idem*.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* Forms: 1 crooca, 3 krooke, 3-7 crooke, 4 crokk(e), 5-6 crok, 6- crook. [OE. *croc* and *crocca* masc., earthenware pot or pitcher, related to Icel. *krukka* f. (Da. *krukke*, Sw. *kruka*) in same sense; and perh. more remotely to CROH, and CROUKE. Whether the Celtic words, Mir. *crocán*, Gael. *crogan* (see CROGAN), Welsh *crochan* 'pot', are related, is not determined.]

1. An earthen pot, jar, or other vessel.

c 1000 Sax. *Leech.* I. 238 Do [the herbs] on anne niwne croccan. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 346 Kulle al ut bet is 18e krooke. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 59 Cast adoun the crokk the colys amy. 1542 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, For a crok to put mylk in j<sup>d</sup>. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 33 The vulgar did about him flocke. Like foolish flies about an hony-crooke. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 63 *Crock*, an Earthen pot to put butter or the like in. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 3 His Whip throws down a Cabinet of China: He cries, What! Are your Crocks rotten? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 121 Her only furniture An earthen crock or two.

2. A pot of iron or other metal. (*S.W. of Eng.*) c 1475 *Exeter Tailors' Guild in Eng. Gilds* 320 A brasen krooke of ij galons and more, a pache clowted in the brem with laten. 1605 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 269 The lesser brasse Crocke. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 88 There be more... than can boil the crock. 1865 E. C. SHARLAND *Ways & Means Devonsh. Vill.* 60 A pie made in a crock—the big kettle you see hanging over the fire in farm-houses. 1888 IV. *Somerset Word-bk.*, *Crock*... a cast-iron cooking-pot only. It has a loose bow-handle... and three little legs.

3. A broken piece of earthenware, a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in a flower-pot. 1850 *Florist* 84 Turn it out of the pot, remove the crocks. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 10 Put a layer of crocks to reach one-third of the height of the pot.

4. *Comb.*, as *crock-butter*; *crockman*, a seller of crockery; *crock-saw*, an iron bar with teeth like a saw, suspended over a fire-place to carry 'crocks' or pots; *crock-stick*, a stick used to stir a pot, support the lid, etc.; a 'thivel'.

14. *Mettr. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 626/8 *Contus*, *crokstyeke*. 1709 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Acad. Chair* Wks. 1812 III. 49 Get thyself to Skewers and Crock-sticks turn'd. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* II. 44 His avocation as a crockman. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv. (ed. 12) 84 Master Huckaback stood up, without much aid from the crock-saw. 1879 *Shropshire Gloss.*, *Crock-butter*, butter salted and put down in a crock for winter use.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation doubtful; by Ray app. identified with prec.] Smut, soot, dirt.

1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 496 Was all bedawb'd hursel with crock. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 63 *Crock*, to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or chimney-stock, this black or soot is also substantively called *Crock*. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vii. The boy grined with crock and dirt. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crock*, a smut or smudge. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 665/1 New England expressions here are: 'You have a crock on your nose'; for a smut.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* 3. Chiefly Sc. Also 6 crooke, 6-8 crok. [Cf. Norw. *krake*, *krakje* a sickly, weakly, or emaciated beast (Aasen), Sw. *krake*, Da. *krak*, *krakke*; LG. *krake*, *krakke*, NFris. *krack* a sorry, broken-down horse; MDu. *kracke*, MFlem. *krake* a broken-down horse or house; EFris. *krakke* a broken-down horse, house, or old man: all app. related to CRACK *v.*]

1. An old ewe, or one that has ceased bearing. Also *crock ewe*.

1598 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 893 Quho wyll go sers amang sic beirdis scheip, May habyll fynd mony pure scabbit crok.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158 A crocke, shepe, adasia. 1784 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Two croks that moup among the heather. 1785 BURN *Two Herds* i. Wha will tent the waifs and crocks? 1824 BISCHOP *Woollen Mannf.* II. 139 The crock ewes.

2. An old broken-down horse.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/1, I was riding a broken-kneed old crock. 1898 R. BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* III. xxii. 131 'That horse of hers... I'd like to have... instead of my old crock.'

3. *slang.* Used contemptuously of persons.

1891 *FARMER Slang Dict.*, Applied to men and things, *crock* is synonymous with worthlessness and folly.

† **Crock**, *sb.* 4. *Obs. Hawking.* = CROAK *sb.* 2.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 80 Whereof commeth the Crocke and diuers other diseases. a 1667 SKINNER *Etym.*, *Crock*, morbus accipitrum.

So **Crock** *v.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* xviii. A Hawke... before shee cold be conveniently taken to the fist, hath euen crockt again and again.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* 5. *Obs. or dial.* Also *crook*, *oruk*. [app. related to CROOK *sb.*, but the phonology is obscure.] (See quot.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158/15 Y<sup>e</sup> Croks of a house, *bijuges*. 1888 *Craven Dial.* I. 93 *Crocks*, two crooked timbers, of a natural bend, forming a Gothic arch. They generally rest in large blocks of stone. Many roofs of this construction are still remaining in ancient farm-houses and barns. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crocks*, the main timbers of an old black and white house. 1890 S. O. ADDY (Sheffield) *Note, Crucks* ¶1, the arched oaken timbers which support the roofs of some old houses. These timbers rise from the ground and reach to the ridge of the roof.

† **Crock**, *sb.* 6. *Obs. or ? dial.* [Origin unknown: prob. related to CRICKET 3.] ? A low stool.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 1, I... seated her upon a little Crock at my Left Hand. (Cf. 1873 *Swindale Gloss.*, *Crochet*, a small wooden stool.)

**Crock**: see CROCK.

**Crock**, *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. CROCK *sb.* 1] *trans.* To put up in a crock or pot; see also quot. 1887. 1594 *LIVLY Moth. Bombie* III. Wit would worke like waxe & crocke up gold like honey. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 51 Butter is crocked for winter supply. 1897 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crock*, to put away; lay by; save up; hide... 'Crocking it [butter] up till it's no use to nobody.'

**Crock**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. CROCK *sb.* 2] *trans.* To smut with soot or grime; to soil, defile. Hence

**Crocked** *pp.* *a.*

1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 355 He shall take thee from among the crock pots. *Ibid.* 860 Suffers there to be crocked among the pots. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 100/2 The Collier and Fuller... what one cleanseth, the other will STEELE and smutch. 1674 in RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 63 [see CROCK *sb.* 2]. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* (1839) 413 Without blacking and crocking myself. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *E. Venerer* xxii. They'll 'crock' your fingers.

*fig.* c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 20 He crocks every Man in the mouth (with his Pen) that stands in the way of Popish Designs.

b. *intr.* To give off 'crock' or smut.

In mod. Dicts.

**Crock**, *v.* 3: see after CROCK *sb.* 4.

**Crockadell**, *obs. form of CROCODILE.*

**Crockadore**, *obs. form of COCKATOO.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 442, 458.

† **Crockard**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 crockard(e). [Anglo-F. *crocard*: of uncertain origin.] A kind of foreign money, decreed as base under Edward I.

1300 *Act 27 Edward I.*, Mauveises monees que sunt appellez Pollardz et crokardz. 1307 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 280 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money pat was slyliche i-brougt up: men cleped be money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 401. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 186 Afterward crocardes and pollardes were decreed down to an halfe penny. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 98 Pollardes and crocardes, which were foreign coins of base metal.

† **Crocked** (krpkt), *a.* *Obs.* Affected with crock (see CROCK *sb.* 4).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* (1710) 405 The crocked Hawks, and broken-winded Horses.

† **Crocker** 1. *Obs.* Also 6 croker. [f. CROCK *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] A potter.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 106 Wat helph hyt the crokke. Aye the crockers to brokke, Wy madest thou me so? 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xviii. 3 Y cam down to the hous of the crockers [1388 pottere]. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 As koy as a crokers mare. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 46 Something like to common Crockers Earth.

**Crocker** 2. A local name of the Black-headed Gull.

(The 16th c. *crocard* may be the same word.)

a 1547 in *Househol. Ord.* (1790) 223 Crocardes and Oliffs, 35. 4d. [See *Archæol.* III. 157.] 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 209 Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*)—Crocker.

**Crockery** (krpkəri). [f. CROCKER 1: see -ERY.]

1. Crocks or earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; esp. domestic utensils of earthenware.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crockery*, earthen ware. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* x. Now, Tom, my hearty, bring out the crockery. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II, I shall sell all my crockery and bric-à-brac.

2. *Comb.*, as *crockery-ware* = CROCKERY.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 They [the Chinese] told me such incredible things of their performance in crockery-ware. 1788 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* v. ix. Where would be all this smart crockery work for your breakfast? 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 28 We had... hard-ware, crockery-ware, tin-ware, cutlery.

**Crocket** 1 (krp'ket). Also 4 croket. [a. AF. *croket*, *croquet*, northern Fr. form of F. *crochet* (used in senses 1 and 2), dim. of OF. *croche*, ONF. *croque*: see CROCHET, CROQUET.]

† 1. A curl or roll of hair formerly worn. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3208 Be nat proude of by croket (*trof gelus de sun croket*). c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edm. II in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 He set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 370 His croket kempt and theron set An ouche, with a chapelet.

2. *Arch.* 'One of the small ornaments placed on the inclined sides of pinnacles, pediments, canopies, etc. in Gothic architecture' (Gwilt); usually in the form of buds or curled leaves, sometimes of animals. (Also *crochet*, CROCHET 4.)

[1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 174: see CROCHET.] 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 80 This Spire hath the largest Crockets I have observed in any. a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Posth. Wks.* (1712) 34 Eight leaves of stone spreading outward, under which begin the eight rows of crockets. 1811 MILNER *Ecccl. Archit. Eng.* 104 Adorned with the representation of foliage along the jambs called crockets. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 206 Rows of canopied niches, with crocket and finial. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* 321 Gloss., *Crocket*, supposed to be derived from the resemblance to a shepherd's crook.

3. One of the terminal 'buds' or knobs on a stag's horn; = CROCHE *sb.* 2.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1796 His [the stag's] crockets are the upright points of his horns. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. 414 You will discourse... of the span and the pearls of the antlers and the crockets.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 2): = 'decorated with, or characterized by, crockets'.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 155 Arches are made use of in crocket Windows. *Ibid.* 194 Crocket-work, (or Fret-work, as some Glaziers call it). 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 153 During the first half of the thirteenth century these crocket capitals were brought to very high perfection.

† **Crocket** 2. *Obs.*—1 Diminutive of CROCK *sb.* 1. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 160 Besides other Crockets and earthen Vessels.

**Crocketed** (krp'kèted), *a.* [f. CROCKET 1.]

1. *Arch.* Having, or decorated with, crockets.

1816 RICKMAN in J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 146 The second canopy is the ogee. This... is sometimes crocketed, and sometimes not. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 448 The... crocketed pinnacles of the church.

2. Of a stag's horn: Having crockets.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. x. § 1 With one horn crocketed and the other single.

**Crocketing**. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Decoration with crockets; crocket-work.

1841 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 8 Then come... the crocketings of the upper arches.

† **Crockling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*—1 [Cf. CROAK.] Used to express the noise made by cranes.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Eej b, Herds of cranes With crockling casting signes.

**Crocky** (krp'ki), *a.* *dial.* [f. CROCK *sb.* 2 + -Y.]

Smutty, sooty.

a 1825 in FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia.* Hence in WORCESTER and mod. Dicts.

**Crocodile** (krp'kòdail). Forms: a. 4-5 ooka-drille, -yll(e), ookedrill, -ill(e), 4-6 oocodrill(e), -yll(e), 5 oocodrille, ooko-, coquodrille, coka-drylle, 5-6 oocodryll(e); B. 6- crocodile, (6 oocodrille, 6-7 -dill, 7 crocadell, crocodile, crokidille, -odille, 8 crocodyle). [ME. *cocodrille*, *cokadrill*, etc. a. OF. *cocodrille* (13-17th c.) = Pr. *cocodrill*, Sp. *cocodrilo*, It. *cocodrillo*, med.L. *cocodrillus*, corruption of L. *crocodilus* (also *corcodilus*), a. Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, found from Herodotus downward. The original form after Gr. and L. was restored in most of the mod. langs. in the 16-17th c.: F. *crocodile* (in Paré), It. *crocodillo* (in Florio), Sp. *crocodilo* (in Percival).]

1. A large amphibious saurian reptile of the genus *Crocodilus* or other allied genera. The name belongs originally and properly to the crocodile of the Nile (*C. niloticus* or *vulgaris*); but is extended to other species of the same or allied genera, and sometimes to the whole of the *Crocodylia*, including the Alligators of America and the Gavial or 'crocodile' of the Ganges.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6597 What best is the cokadrille. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 29 A cokedrill... that is a beest of foure feete, hauynge the nether cheke lap vmeueable, and meuyng the ouere. 1403 CAXTON *Cato* E viii b, The cokadrille is so stronge and so grette a serpent. a 1533 LN. BERNERS *Huon* xxxvi. 112 The grette multitude of serpentes and cocodrylles. 1576 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 184 Crocodrilles which they call Caymanes or Lizards of twenty foote long, with such Scales. as a Dragon hath. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. A crocodile, brought from some of the West India Islands, resembling the Egyptian Crocodile. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 271 As a young Brood of Crocodiles, who swim In Ganges stream. 1848 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 63 Some huge salamander or crocodile of the Lias. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 491 This family... is divided into three genera, the Crocodiles, Alligators and Gavials. The true crocodiles are inhabitants of Africa, India, and the hotter parts of America.

† b. Formerly applied with qualifications to various small saurians or lizards. *Obs.*



1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 693 A Scink or a Crocodile of the earth. *Ibid.*, Of the Land Crocodile of Bresilia.

2. The crocodile was fabulously said to weep, either to allure a man for the purpose of devouring him, or while (or after) devouring him; hence many allusions in literature. (See also 5.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 288 In that contre. . ben gret plente of Cokadrilles. . These Serpentes slen men, and thei eten hem wepyng. 1565 Sir J. Hawkins' *Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 512 In this river we saw many Crocodils. . His nature is euer when hee would haue his prey, to cry and sobbe like a Christian body, to prouoke them to come to him, and then hee snatcheth at them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 18. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 257 If that the Earth could teeme with womans teares, Each drop she falls, would proue a Crocodile. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 688. 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad. Pickle* III. iii. More false than Crocodils, That mourn the Slain, and yet delight to kill 'em. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Job* v. 23 His plighted faith the crocodile shall keep, And seeing thee, for joy sincerely weep.

b. Hence *fig.* A person who weeps or makes a show of sorrow hypocritically or with a malicious purpose.

1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* lxii. He. . Sweetly salutes this weeping Crocodile. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* v. iv. O, my nephew knowes you belike: away crocodile. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 199 Down he goes without hostages, where he finds the Crocodile ready to embrace him with tears of joy. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xliii. The amorous crocodile shed a tear, and persisted in her double-faced course.

3. *Logic.* Name of an ancient sophism or dilemma; see CROCODILITE.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crocodile*, in rhetoric, a captious sophistical kind of argumentation. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* II. xxiii. 673 Many argue. . with great. . precision, who might. . be caught on the horns of a dilemma, or who would. . fall victims to the crocodile. 1884 tr. Lotze's *Logic* 295 Equally curious is the old dilemma of the crocodile.

4. *humorous colloq.* A girls' school walking two and two in a long file. (In use before 1870.)

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, often with allusion to the fabled weeping of the crocodile (see 2), *esp.* in *crocodile tears*.

1563 GRINDAL in *Strype Life* (1710) I. vii. 78, I begin to fear, lest his humility. . be a counterfeit humility, and his tears crocodile tears. 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v., Thence came the Prouerb, he shed Crocodile teares, viz. layned teares. 1678 Yng. *Man's Call*. 156 Believe him not: his crocodile flatteries have undone thousands. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 5 To a greater advantage of the Crocodile-Jesuits. 1806 G. S. FABER *Dissert.* II. 343 With a crocodile affectation of clemency. 1813 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* xvii, Saying with crocodile tears, that he was not the first who had an undutiful son. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 6/1 The crocodile-skin bag may perhaps be called fashionable. 1892 *Temple Bar* July 348 Narrow gauge stock had also been conveyed westward in 'crocodile' trucks—ones with very low bodies.

Hence *Crocodile v.* (from sense 4).

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 6/1 He urged. . the desirability of substituting lawn tennis. . and even cricket, for the everlasting 'crocodiling' about the streets, which is so dear to the hearts of all schoolmistresses.

**Crocodilian** (krōkōdīli'ān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-9-ean. [f. *L. crocodil-us* + *-ian*.]

*A. adj.* + *L.* Like a crocodile; making a hypocritical show of grief; treacherous. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 454 The Soul-betraying Tears of her Crocodilian Sex. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iv. (1818) 27 O what a crocodilian world is this, Compos'd of treach'ries, and insinuating wiles.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crocodile; belonging to the crocodile family of reptiles.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 601/1 The crocodilian family. 1890 *Q. J. Nat. Hist.* 284 An undoubtedly crocodilian jaw.

*B. sb.* An animal of the crocodile family.

1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 251 note, The modern broad-nosed Crocodilians. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 129 [Fossil] jaws of undetermined crocodilians.

† **Crocodiline**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. crocodilinus*.] = CROCODILIAN *a.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crocodiline*, like a crocodile; also sophistical. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Crocodilite**. *Logic. Obs.* [ad. *L. crocodilitēs*.] Name of an ancient sophism: see quot. 1655.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 85 b, Crocodilites, is suche a kinde of subtiltie, that when we have graunted a thyng to our adversarie. . the same tourneth to our harme afterwarde. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* ii. 35 This muddy Nylius so fertile of Crocodiles, I mean of this sophisticate Crocodilites, whereby vniware men are ouer-reached and caught. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 316/2 The Crocodilite, so named from this Egyptian Fable: A Woman sitting by the side of Nilus, a Crocodile snatch'd away her Child, promising to restore him, if she would answer truly to what he asked; which was, Whether he meant to restore him or not? She answer'd, Not to restore him, and challenged his promise, as having said the Truth. He reply'd, that if he should let her have him, she had not told true.

Hence *Crocodility*, 'a captious or sophistical mode of arguing' (Webster 1848).

**Crocoite** (krō'kō'it). *Min.* [Named 1838 by Berthier *crocoite*, f. Gr. *κροκοίς* saffron-coloured; altered by Dana in 1844 to *crocoisite*, and in 1868 to *crocoite*.] Native chromate of lead, a mineral of a red or orange colour.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 554 Crocoise. 1861 DANA *Min.* 629.

**Croconic** (krōkō'nik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *L. croc-us* saffron + *-on* (meaningless) + *-ic*.] In *croconic acid* ( $C_5H_2O_5$ ), an inodorous, strongly acid substance, obtained in the form of yellow crystals or powder. Hence *Croconate*, a salt of this acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 17 Croconic Acid. 1854 Orr's *Circ. Sc. Chem.* 402 The croconate. . of potash. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 110 The croconates,  $C_5M_2O_5$ , are yellow (hence the name of the acid).

**Crocus** (krō'kūs), [a. *L. crocus*, a. Gr. *κρόκος* the crocus, and its product saffron: app. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *כַּרְכֹּם* *karkōm*, crocus, saffron, Arab. *كركم*, *kurkum*, saffron, turmeric. See

Lacaita, *Etymology of Crocus and Saffron*, 1886. Not known as an Eng. name to the 16th c. herbalists, though OE. had *croh* saffron, Ir. and Gael. *croch*, from Latin.]

1. A genus of hardy dwarf bulbous plants, N.O. *Iridaceae*, natives of southern and central Europe, the Levant, and Western Asia, and commonly cultivated for their brilliant flowers, which are usually deep yellow or purple, and appear before the leaves in early spring, or in some species in autumn. The autumnal species, *C. sativus*, yields SAFFRON.

[1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. xli. (1495) 626 Saffron hyghte *Crocus* and is an herbe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iv. 216 Saffron is called. . in latine *Crocus*. 1599 GERAERDE *Catalogus, Crocus vernus flore luteo*, Saffron of the spring with Yellow flowers. 1639 WOTTON *Poems*, 'On a Bank' (Aldine ed.) 101 The fields and gardens were beset With tulips, crocus, violet. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 318 White and Yellow Crocus grows wild here. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 529 Fair-handed Spring. . Throws out the snowdrop and the crocus first. 1832 TENNYSON (*Enone* 94 At their feet the crocus brake like fire. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) Isa. xxxv. 1 The desert shall. . blossom as the rose [*marg. Or, autumn crocus*].

† 2. Saffron; the stigma of *Crocus sativus*. *Obs.* (In OE. *croh*.)

c 1000 Saxon *Leechd.* II. 244 Meng wip *croh*. 1659 GAYTON *Longevity* 54 Half a Crown in Crocus and Squills Wine. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4658/4 Two Bales of Crocus.

3. *Old Chem.* A name given to various yellow or red powders obtained from metals by calcination; as *crocus of antimony* (*crocus antimonii* or *c. metalorum*), a more or less impure oxysulphide of antimony; *crocus of copper* (*c. veneris*), cuprous oxide; *crocus of iron* (*c. martis*); also in 15th c. *crokefer*, sesquioxide or peroxide of iron.

[1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Adm.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 190, I provid. . the Scaly of Yern whych Smethys do of smyte, As Ust, and Crokefer which dyd me never good.] 1640 WATTS tr. Bacon's *Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 194 If iron were reduced to a crocus. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 135 Quench it in the Oil of Crocus Martis made of the best steele. 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 481 Both these. . Stones scrape into a deep Crocus. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 401 He had put this piece of crocus metallorum into the water. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 92 Take. . crocus of copper an ounce and a half. 1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 498 The pharmaceutical preparations known by the terms *glass, liver, and crocus* of antimony.

b. The name is still applied to the peroxide of iron obtained by calcination of sulphate of iron, and used as a polishing powder.

a 1861 Hunter *MS. in Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crocus*, a red oxide used for polishing cutlery. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crocus*, a polishing powder composed of peroxide of iron. It is prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. The portion at the bottom, which has been exposed to the greatest heat, is the hardest, is purplish in color, and is called *crocus*. The upper portion is of a scarlet color, and is called *rouge*.

4. *slang.* A quack doctor.

[It has been surmised that this originated in the Latinized surname of Dr. Helkiah Crooke, author of a *Description of the Body of Man*, 1615, *Instruments of Chirurgery*, 1631, etc.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Crocus* or *Crocus Metallorum*, a nickname for the surgeons of the army and navy. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 217. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulcan* I. ix. 100 Such were the 'crocuses', who lived by the sale of pills and drugs—a pestilent tribe.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *crocus-bag*, -bordered adj., -flower, -powder (= 3 b), -scent.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Travels* 30 [For clothing] I. . had a Crocus Ginger-bag. 1873 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* (1877) 365/2 Crocus-powder is made by calcining sulphate of iron and salt. 1885 STALLYBRASS tr. *Hekn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 198 Helena takes with her. . her. . crocus-bordered veil. *Ibid.* 200 When Roman luxury was at its height, crocus-scent and crocus-flowers were used as lavishly as rose-leaves.

**Crocused** (krō'kūs't), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ED*.] Be-decked with crocuses.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 10 The crocused slopes of the Chartreuse.

**Crod**, *obs. pa. pple. of CROWD v.*

**Crod(de, Crode, obs. ff. CURD, CORRODE.**

**Croe, -foote, Crofote, obs. ff. CROW, -FOOT.**

**Croft** (krift), *sb.* 1. Also 5? *crofe, croofte*, 5-6 *croft(e, 5-7 Sc. craft.* [OE. *croft* enclosed field, app. corresp. to Du. *kracht, krocht* prominent rocky height, high and dry land, field on the downs. *Ultior etymology unknown.*]

1. A piece of enclosed ground, used for tillage or pasture: in most localities a small piece of arable land adjacent to a house.

Ray, *N. C. Words* 133, notices that in the north it implied adjacency to a dwelling-house, but that this attribute did not attach to its general English use. Cf. the Cornish use in quot. 1880, and the quot. from Milton 1634, which suggests the Dutch sense.

969 *Cod. Dipl.* III. 37 (Bosw.) *Æt dæes croftes heafod.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 478/558 Ase he stod in is crofte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 35 For þei [birds] comen into my croft and croppen my whete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 *Crofte, cou-antum.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans F v b*, Who that. . clostith his crofte wyth cheritrees. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv.* i b, A curtylage is a lytell croft or court. . to put in catell for a tyme. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 437 All ould tenants shall haue a croft and a meadow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 531 Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly Crofts That brow this bottom glade. 1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 268 In a croft or close adjoining to his Father's House. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xxiv, A little croft we owned—a plot of corn. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, To occupy her husband's cottage, and cultivate. . a croft of land adjacent. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices*, Thro' crofts and pastures wet with dew. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 16 May, The croft is now generally the best land of the farm, and every farm almost has its croft. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Croft*, an enclosed common not yet cultivated.

b. *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 Com to my crofte Alle ye. . Welcom to my see. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canizius' Catech.* 184 b, Quhilk proues. . vs to be as fruitful tries in the croft or feild of the kirk. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 360 Happie they whose dwelling's in Christs crofte.

c. *Toft and croft*: a message with land attached: see TOFT.

2. A small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant; *esp.* that of a CROFTER in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland (see quot. 1851).

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcvi. § 53 It has covered the country, not with Tuscan freeholds, but with Irish crofts. 1851 2nd Rep. *Relief of Destit. Highlands* 1850, 42 The crofting system was first introduced, by the arable part of the small farms previously held in common being divided among the joint tenants in separate crofts, the pasture remaining in common. 1883 A. R. WALLACE *Land National. in Macm. Mag.*, The Highland crofters are confined to miserably small holdings—the largest croft in Skye. . being seven acres. 1884 *Spectator* 17 May 642 In some parts of North Uist there are no crofts in individual ownership.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *croft-bleaching*, bleaching by exposure on the grass; *croft-land*, 'the land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped' (Jam.).

1791 *Statist. Acc. Dumfri.* I. 181 (Jam.) Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIV. 154 Waste land, consisting of marsh, croft, and sandy soils. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 366 After being altered by the action of chlorine, or by insolation or croft-bleaching. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Croft land*, a range of fields near the house, of equally good quality with the croft.

**Croft**, *sb.* 2 *rare.* [Cf. Du. *crocht*, MDu. *crochte*, *crofte*, MLG. *krucht*, OHG. *krucht*, ad. *L. crypta*, *crypta*.] A crypt, vault, cavern.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xviii, Tenne he loked in to a Crofte vnder the mynster and there he sawe a Tombe. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 88 From low-brow'd caves, and hollow crofts Under the hanging woods, there came. . A voice of wail. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Croft*, a vault.

**Croft**, corruption of CARAFE.

1852 M. W. SAVAGE R. *Medlicott* III. xiii. (D.), The Bishop. . pushed the croft to the Vicar.

**Croft** (krift), *v.* [f. CROFT *sb.*] To expose (linen, etc.) on the grass to sun and air, as part of the process of bleaching. Hence *Crofting vbl. sb.*

1772 [cf. CROFTER ?]. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 367 One exposure may not be found enough; another washing and another crofting are then needed. *Ibid.* 391 Washed and spread out on the green, or crofted.

**Crofter** 1 (kriftar). Also *Sc. crafter*. [f. CROFT *sb.* 1 + *-ER*.] In Gael. *croftear*, from Eng.] One who rents and cultivates a croft or small holding; *esp.* in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, one of the joint tenants of a divided farm (who often combines the tillage of a small croft with fishing or other vocation).

1799 MARSHALL in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 353 Every man, whether farmer, crafter, cotter or villager. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* Prel. Obs. 14 There cannot be. . too few large crofters, who hold their grounds of the farmers. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nuge Crit.* i. 34 Flat, dreary, up-lying moors, with the thatched cottage of the crofter, and his scanty patch of cultivation. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 410 The crofter with his few acres well cultivated, produces a larger yield per acre than the large farmer.

*attrib.* 1848 3rd Rep. *Relief of Destit. Highlands* 68 The state and condition of the Crofter population of Sutherland Proper.

Hence *Crofterdom* *nonce-wd.*

1873 *Blackw. Mag.* July 100/2 A one dead level of crofterdom.

**Crofter** 2. [f. CROFT *v.*] One who crofts or bleaches linen on the grass.

1772 *Manchester Directory* 53 Alphabetical list of the Crofters or Whitsters.

**Crofting** (kriftin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROFT *sb.* 1]

1. 'The state of being successively cropped; the land itself which is cropped in this way.' (Jam.)

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 12 (Jam.) By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure. . may be em-



played in improving... the other third part, and bringing it into crofting. *Ibid.* 213 (Jan.) The lands are generally divided into Crofting and Outfield-land. *Ibid.* 216 (Jan.) They shall dung no part of their former Crofting.

2. The practice or system of croft-tenancy; *concr.* the holding of a crofter.

1851 [see CROFT sb. 1. 2]. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tourists* 158 Land under cultivation (in Sutherland)... not only in the form of large farms, but of cotters' croftings. 1886 *Times* 5 Feb. 4/6 heading, Crofters and Crofting.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 The Royal Commissioners on the crofting system of the Highlands.

So Crofting ppl. a.

1884 *MRO. OF LORNE in Pall Mall G.* 10 May 2/2 The condition of the crofting class. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 7/2 A large farm... cleared of its crofting tenants.

Croget, var. of CRONET 2.

† **Croh.** *Obs.* In 3 croo. [OE. *croh*, *croh* small vessel, cognate with OHG. *chruog*, MHG. *kruoc* (g), Ger. *krug* pitcher, jug, mug; -O Teut. \**krōgo*-2. Cf. CROCK sb. 1.] A pitcher, a water-pot.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 584 *Lagena* croo [so in *Erfurt, Leyden*; *Corpus* 1171 *croh*]. 1700 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 208/17 *Lagena* croo. -Glosses *ibid.* 431/36 *Lagena* croh. 1730 *Hali Meid.* 39 Pe croh earned ipe fur & te cheerl childed. 1730 *Old Kentish Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 29 Fol vellet. Jos Ydres, bet is to sigge pos Croos, oþer pos faten of watere.

Croh, OE. form of CROCUS (sense 2), saffron.

Croise, var. of CROISE, CROSS.

Croil, var. of CRILE (north.), dwarf.

Croin, Sc. form of CROON.

Crois, an early synonym of CROSS, q.v.

Croisad(e, -ada, -ado, earlier forms of CRUSADE.

† **Croisard.** *Obs.* [f. stem of F. *croisade* (see the following words) + -ARD. Cf. CRUSARD.] A crusader.

1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* 92 Fanatic croisards. 1838 G. S. *Faber Ing. Anc. Vallenses* 270 The unchristian zeal of the misnamed holy croisards.

† **Croise, v.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *croise*, -oyse, -oioe, -oyoe, *croisse*, *croice*, 4 *croysse*, *croysce*, 4-7 *croise*, 5 *croysse*, (6 *croisoy*). [a. OF. *croisier*, *croisier* :- L. *cruciāre*, f. *cruc-em* cross.]

1. *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross; to make the sign of the cross upon or over.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Croiseð... our muð, earen & eien, & te breoste eke. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 433/72 Croysce bare-wiþ þi fore-heued. *Ibid.* 433/78 To croiciþ þriþes is fore-heued; and is breoste. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 493 þan þankeþ he god eft of ys sonð, & croysede ys fyngre wiþ ys hond. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1195 Than Wallace thoct it was no tyme to ly; He croysit him, syne sodeynli wp rais.

2. To mark with a cross by way of giving sanctity to a vow; *refl.* and *pass.* to take or receive the mark of the cross in solemnization of a vow; *esp.* to take the cross to fight against the Saracens, or other foes of Christianity, real or reputed.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8068 Pope. Urban... prechede of þe croyserie, and croysede moni mon. *Ibid.* 9882 & nabeles hii croysede hom þuder vor to wende. *Ibid.* 10586 Manie in hor bare fless hom late croici vaste. To libbe uor him and deie, Lewis out to caste. 1325 *Coer de L.* 1693 Kyng Rychard is a pylgryme, Croysyde to the Holy Lande. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Lowys... Himself þe first was croysed on his fless. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. clxxxiii. 156 He had thought for to haue gone in to holy land... for encheson that he was croysed long tyme before. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) I. 508/2 Unto this Bishop of Norwich the Pope had sent his Bulls... to Croisys whomever would go with him into France, to destroy the Antipope. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 503a Manie... were croysed to the seruice of Christ. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xi. (1840) 196 And thereupon was croysed, and... bound himself... to sail to the Holy Land.

3. To crucify.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1945 (Cott.) He sagh him [Christ] croysed. 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hondes þat nou ben alleid. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4339 Barthelmewe slayne alle qwhikke and petere postle croysed.

Hence † **Croised** ppl. a., furnished or marked with a cross; having taken the cross.

1566 *Ferne Blaz. Gentrie* 215 A croysed staffe and allowed to them as a crosse. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xxii. (1840) 158 Three hundred thousand of these croysed pilgrims lost their liues in this expedition.

**Croise, sb.** : see CROISES.

† **Croisee, -ie, -y.** *Obs.* Also 5 *croyssee*, -ye, 6 -ie, *croisey*, *crosey*. [a. OF. *croisde*, -ide, -ie, the native French form = med. L. *cruciāta*, It. *crociata*, Sp. *crusada*, Pr. *crozada*, which was in the 16th c. displaced by *croisade*, with the adapted ending -ADE from the southern langs.] A crusade.

1488 *CAXTON Polycron.* viii. v. Syre Henry spencer bisshop of norwiche wente... with a Croysye in to Flaunders. *Ibid.* viii. xi. The pope gaf oute a croysye ageynst them [Hussites]. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxvii. (heading), Other kynges toke on them the Croysie to the holy lande. 1549 *THOMAS Hist. Italie* 124 Manfredo lettecce a Croysie. 1608 *GOLDING Epit. Frossard* I. 37 The Pope... commaunded a croysie to be preached against them. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maistie* 69 At the sute of them that were marked for the Croysie.

**Croiser, -ier,** *obs.* ff. CROISIER.

† **Croiserie, -ry.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *croisierie*, -oy-, 3-5 *croiserie*, *croys*-, -rye, 4 *croserie*. [a. OF. *croiserie*, f. *crois* CROSS.] Crusading; a crusade.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 440/331 To prechi of þe croisierie a-boute in belonde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7091 þe pope sende croisierie in to þe holi lond. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 116 Croisierie ne assouling... shal not at þe day of dome reverse Cristis sentens. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* to King Richarde the first... whiche in a croisierie went in to the holy lond.

† **Croises, croisees, sb. pl.** *Obs.* [a. F. *croisés*, in OF. *croisés* :- L. *cruciāti*, f. *croisier*; see CROISE v. 2.] Those who have been 'croised', crusaders. (App. sometimes used by modern writers as an archaism for *Crusades*, and supplied with erroneous singular *croise*.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Croises* (*cruce signati*), pilgrims. See *Croisade*. 1790 *SHERSTONE Ruined Abbey* 248 How oft he blew The croise's trumpet. 1751 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* (R.), To instruct the croise, to comfort them. 1779 *Archæol.* V. 19 (D.) When the English croises went into the East in the first Crusade. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 18 The wars of the croises.

|| **Croisette.** *Obs.* [F. *croisette*, dim. of *croix* CROSS.] A small cross.

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 231/4 A Croisett of Diamonds.

**Croissant**, earlier form of CRESCENT.

**Croissard**, *obs.* incorrect form of CRUSADE.

**Crojack**, abbreviation of CROSS-JACK.

**Crok**, *obs.* f. CROAK v., CROCK.

**Croke**, *obs.* f. CROAK, CROCK.

**Croke.** *Obs.* exc. dial. [Etymology uncertain.

Cf. CORK sb. 3.] Core of a fruit; refuse, dross.

1450 *Nominale in W. Wülcker* 119/6 *Partes fructuum*... *Hec arula* the croke. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Croke*, refuse; the bad or useless part of anything. *Line.* 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Croke*, refuse: as 'It's only an old croke'.

**Crokefer**, *crocus* of iron: see CROCUS 3.

† **Croker.** *Obs.* rare. [app. f. CROC-US + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A cultivator or seller of saffron.

1577 *HARRISON England* iii. viii. (1877) II. 57 The crokers of saffron men.

**Crocket, Crokt**: see CROCKET, CROCK v. 2

**Crol**(le, var. of CRULL *Obs.*, curly.

**Crom, crome**, *obs.* ff. CRAM, CRUMB.

**Cromatick**, *obs.* form of CHROMATIC.

**Cromble**, *obs.* form of CRUMBLE.

**Crome, cromb** (krōm, krūm), *sb.* Now local. Also 5 *crombe*, *cromp*, 9 *dial.* *croom*, *craam*.

[repr. an OE. \**cramb*, \**cromb* f. (cf. *wamb*, *womb*) :- WG. *kramba*, whence also MDu. and LG. *kranme*, Du. *kram* hook, crook ('*kranme*, harpago') Kilian); f. *kramb*-grade of \**krimb-an*: see note to CRAMP sb. 1.] A hook, a crook; *esp.* 'a stick with a hook at the end of it, to pull down the boughs of a tree, to draw weeds out of ditches,' etc. (Forby). † In early use, also = Claw, talon.

a 1400 in *Leg. Rood* 139 Lord send us þi lomb out of þe wildernesses ston, To lende vs from þe lyon croom. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crome, or crome [P. croombe], *bucus* [v. r. *uncus*, *arpat*]. 1533 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 11 A ladyll and a flech crome. 1561 *Bacon Sick Man's Salve* 257 Some rent apieces w<sup>th</sup> burning yron cromes. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 38 A sickle to cut with, a didall and crome For draining of ditches, that noies thee at home. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 351 They are drawn out by crombes, forks, &c. 1846 *SPURDENS Suppl. to Forby's v. Croom.* Forby has crome a crook. We have *muck-cromes*, *fire-cromes*, *mud-cromes*, as well as *croom-sticks*. 1868 *Borrow Wild Wales* I. 231 A thin polished black stick with the crome cut in the shape of an eagle's head. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Craam*, an instrument with three curved prongs, used by cocklers to take cockle with.

**Crome, cromb, v.** Now local. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To seize or draw with a crook; to hook.

1558 *Phaer Æneid* vi. Rj. With crokid beake, and crooming pawes. a 1805 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crome*, to draw with a crome. 1868 J. TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 48 In 1863... Children described them [Mermaids] as 'nasty things that crome you into the water'. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 311 We were warned never to go near its edge, lest the mermaid should come and crome us in.

**Cromfordite** (krōmfōrdīt). *Min.* [Named 1858 from Cromford, Derbyshire, where first found.] A synonym of phosgenite or chlorocarbonate of lead.

1861 *BRISTOW Gloss. Min.* 99. 1868 *DANA Min.* 703.

**Cromie**, *obs.* form of CRUMMIE.

**Cromlech** (krōmlek). Also 7 *kromlech*, 8-9 *cromleeh*, 9 *cromleao*. [a. Welsh *cromlech* (in Irish and Gael. *cromleac*, -leachd), f. *crom*, fem. of *crum* 'crooked, bowed, bent, curved, concave, convex' + *llech* (flat) stone.]

A structure of prehistoric age consisting of a large flat or flattish unhewn stone resting horizontally on three or more stones set upright; found in various parts of the British Isles, *esp.* in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland. Also applied to similar structures in other parts of the world.

This is the application of the word in Welsh. In Brittany such structures are called *dolmen* (=table-stones), while *cromlech* is the name of a circle of standing stones. As a common noun *cromlech* is known in Welsh only from c 1700, but as a proper name, or part of one, it occurs in Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, and in several place-names believed to be ancient. In Cornish it is known earlier; a grant in Bp. Grandison's Register at Exeter (1328-1370), purporting to be from Æthelstan to Buryan, 943 (Birch, *Cartul. Sax.* II.

527), mentions in the boundaries 'fossa quæ tendit circa Reuel cromlegh'. See SILVAN EVANS *Welsh Dict.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* I. xxvi. (1892) 251 An other thinge worth the noteinge is the stone called *Maen y groenlech* vpon *Pentre Tevan* lande; yt is a huge and massie stone mounted on highe and sett on the toppes of iij other highe stones, pitched standinge vpright in the grounde. 1695 J. DAVIES in *Camden's Brit.* (ed. Gibson) 676 In Bod-Owyr... we find a remarkable *Kromlech*... These... are thought to have received the name of *Cromlechen*, for that the Table or covering-Stone is, on the upper side, somewhat gibbous or convex. 1740 *STUKELY Stonehenge* vii. 33 It was one of those stones which the Welsh call *Crum-Llechen* or bowing stones. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 297 The huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, now called *Cromlechs*. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 92 The cromlech, which is now universally recognised as a sepulchral monument. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* xi. 181 Scattered over its wide and arid plains, are cromlechs, dolmens, menhirs.

**Cromme**, *obs.* form of CRUMB.

**Crommel**, erroneous form of CRUMLECH.

1648 *LYTTON Harold* I. i. An ancient Druidical crommel. 1849 - *King Arthur* xii. xlii. Grey crommel stones.

**Cromorne** (krōrnōm). [a. F. *cromorne*, corruption of Ger. *krummhorn* crooked horn.] A reed-stop on an organ; = Krummhorn, CREMONA<sup>2</sup>. 1694-6 *Speisf. Organ St. Paul's Cath.* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 594, 50. Voice Humane. 21. Cromorne. 1710 *Specif. Organ Salisbury Cath.* *ibid.* II. 595, 32. Vox Humana. 33. Cromhorn. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *ibid.* II. 74 Krumhorn, Cromorne, Cremona, Clarinet, Cornu-di-Bassetto... An Organ Reed Stop of 8 feet size of tone.

**Cromp**, *obs.* var. or by-form of CROME.

**Crompe**, for *corompe*, COBRUMP v.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 71 Lecherye... stinkithe and crompthe vnto heuene.

**Crompid** (cake): see CRUMPET.

**Cromple, Crompeled**, *obs.* ff. CRUMPLE, -ED.

**Crompeter**, var. CRUMSTER *Obs.*, small ship.

**Cromwellian** (krōmwel-liān), a. and sb.

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell, who became Protector of the Commonwealth of England in 1653. B. *sb.* An adherent or partisan of Cromwell; one of the settlers in Ireland at the 'Cromwellian Settlement' of 1652, or of their descendants.

1725 *SWIFT Riddle*, A damn'd cromwellian knock'd me down. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 112 The stern Cromwellian, now... left the undisputed lord of the blood-stained and devastated island.

So also **Cromwellate** (cf. *Protectorate*), **Cromwelliad**, **Cromwellism**, **Cromwellist**, **Cromwellite**, **Cromwellised**.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 128 Of the time of Charles I and the Cromwellate. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-day Pamph.* viii. 20 Puritan Cromwelliads on the great scale. 1865 *SOUTH Serm.* 'Will for Deed' I. 275 When Rage and Persecution, Cruelty and Cromwellism were at that diabolical Pitch. 1881 *PARNELL in Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/3 The Gospel of Puritanism which might be called Cromwellism. 1849 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 195 They joyined but to prevent the Cromwellists. 1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plan for King* 12 Even the very Cromwellites. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 34 How faithful then! How perfidious and Cromwellised are they now!

**Cron**, *obs.* f. CRANE, CROWN.

**Cronach**, var. of CORONACH.

**Cronacle, -akle**, *obs.* ff. CHRONICLE.

**Cronall, -al, -ation**, *obs.* ff. CORONAL, -ATION.

**Cronoled**, *obs.* form of CRUNKLED.

**Crone** (krōn), *sb.* Also 4 *kron*, 6 *croen*, 6-7 *croane*, 7 *ohrone*. [In the sense 'old ewe' the word appears to be related to early mod. Du.

*kronje*, *karonje*, 'adasia, ouis vetula, rejecula' (Kilian), believed to be the same word as *karonje*, *kronje*, MDu. *caroonje*, *croonje* carcass, a. NFr. *carogne* carcass: see CARRION. As applied to a woman, it may be an Eng. transferred application of 'old ewe' (though the evidence for the latter does not yet carry it back so early); but it was more probably taken directly from ONF. *carogne* (Picard *carone*, Walloon *coronie*) 'a cantankerous or mischievous woman', cited by Littré from 14th c. App. rare in the 18th c., till revived by Southey, Scott, and their contemporaries.]

1. A withered old woman.

1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 334 This olde Sow-dones, þis cursed crone [v. r. *krone*]. 1572 *GASCOIGNE Flowers, Divorce Lover*, That croked croane. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. x. Not long the croen can liue. 1621-51 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1676) 372 She that was erst a maid as fresh as May, Is now an old Crone. 1640 *BRATHWAIT Bowlder Lect.* 151 This decrepit crone. 1733 *POPE Ep. Cobham* 242 The frugal Crone, whom praying priests attend. 1795 *SOUTHEY V. Is. Maid of Orleans* III. 28 There stood an aged crone. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 258 An ancient crone at war with her whole kind. 1873 *W. BLACK Pr. Thule* iv. 57 Some old crone hobbling along the pavement.

b. Rarely applied to a worn-out old man.

In quot. 1844 = 'old woman', applied contemptuously. 1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* 457 A miserable crone, who spares when reputation bids him spend. 1888 *W. IRVING Bruce's Hall* (1849) 391 The old crone lived in a hovel... which his master had given him on setting him free. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* II. 1, The Tory party... was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old battered crones of office.

2. An old ewe; a sheep whose teeth are broken off. Also *crone sheep*.

1558 HULOT, *Crone* or *kebbler sheape*, not able to be holden or kept forth, *adaria, adasia*. a 1577 GASCONE. *Dulce bellum* Wks. (1577) 127 The sheepmaster his olde cast croanes can cull. 1674 RAY S. & F. C. Words 63 *Crone*, old Ewes. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 217 Fifteen old crones sold fat, with their lambs. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 678 The crones are constantly sold at four or five years old. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 344 In many districts, as on the heath lands of Norfolk, it often happens that the centrally-placed teeth are broken across their bodies, by the rough plants on which the sheep graze. Such animals are called 'crones'.

† *Crone*, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To pick out and reject (the old sheep) from a flock. Also *transf.*

1461 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 420. II. 74 It is time to crone your old officers. 1552 HULOT, *Crone* out olde sheape, *adarias pasere, nel reijcere, reiculus carpere*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1578) 127 Now crone your sheepe, fat those ye keepe.

*Crone*, *Crone-berry*, dial. var. of CRANBERRY. [In Gerarde perh. from LG.]

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table, *Croneberries*, *Vaccinia palustris*. 1744 WILSON *Syn.*, *Croneberries*. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.* (Central), *Crone*, cranberries.

*Crone*, obs. f. CRANE, CROON, CROWN.

*Cronicle*, obs. form of CHRONICLE.

*Cronel*, *Croner*, obs. ff. CORONAL, -ER.

† *Cronet*, *cronett*, obs. ff. A syncopated form of CORONET: cf. CROWNET.

1. = CORONET 1, 2.

1533 WHIOTHESEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 A rich cronett on her hedde. 1608 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* IX. xlviii, That Castill from a Cronet leapt, thinks manie Cronnes not much.

2. The head of a tilting spear; usually with three or four spreading points; = CORONAL sb. 3.

1519 HORMAN *Fulg.* 283 b, They haue nat sharpe sperre heeysid, but blunt cronettes. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cronet*, *Cronet*, is the iron at the end of a tilting spear. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)

3. Some part of the armour of a horse.

1633 SHIRLEY *Tri. Peace* Introd., Four horses... their chamfron, cronet, petronel, and barb, of rich cloth of silver.

4. *Farriery*. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse; also the tuft of hair growing on this part, and the coronary bone; = CORONET 5.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. II. 214 He hath foure veines about the cronets of his hooves, called the cronet veines. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154 f, The Cronet, is the Hair as growth over the top of the hoof. [Hence in BAILEY.] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ris*, A hard swelling round the Cronet of the Hoof.

5. *Arch.* A name for the architrave.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 So hath he the Architraves by two several Terms, viz. overthwart Pieces, and Cronets.

† *Cronge*, *Obs. rare* -1. 'A hilt or handle' (Halliwell).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 345 The people go... into their fens and marishes with long spits, which they dash here and there up to the verie cronge into the ground.

*Cronian* (krō'niān), *a.* [f. Gr. *Krōni-os* be- longing to Cronos (Saturn) + -AN.] *Cronian Sea*: the northern frozen sea.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 290 Two Polar Winds blowing adverse Upon the Cronian Sea.

† *Cronicall*, -ychall, short for ACRONYCHAL.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Sout* II. III. lxxii, Saturn, Jove, and Mars... When they go down with setting Cronicall. -- *Interp. Gen.* 425 *Cronicall*, or *Acronychall*, that is ἀκρονυχος, vespertine.

† *Cronicle*, *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. CROWNACLE, CORONACLE.] A coronet.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 801 The Duchesse... in her robes of estate, and on her head a Cronicle of Golde.

*Cronicle*, -ikle, etc., obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

† *Cronie*, *crony*, *Obs.* -1 App. a variant of (or ? error for) CRONE.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. III. VII. 428 Marry not an old Cronie [ed. 1660 Crony] or a fool for money.

*Cronike*, -ique, var. CHRONIQUE *Obs.*

*Cronk* (krō'k), *dial.* [Echoic: cf. Icel. *krink* the raven's cry.] The croak of a raven; = CRUNK; in U.S. applied to the cry of the wild-geese.

1876 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Cronk*, the hollow note uttered by the raven when on the wing.

*Cronkeled*, obs. var. of CRUNKLED.

*Cronography*, *Cronology*, etc.: see CHRON-.

*Cronstedtite* (krōnstē'tīt). *Min.* [Named after Cronstedt, a Swedish mineralogist: see -ITE.]

A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 227 Cronstedtite... is described... as occurring both massive and crystallized.

*Crony* (krō'ni), *sb.* Also 7-8 *chrony*, 7 *cronee*, 7-9 *croney*, *cronie*. [Found first after 1660.

According to Skinner 1671 'vox academica', i. e. a term of university or college slang. No connexion with *crone* has been traced.]

An intimate friend or associate; a 'chum'.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 30 May, Jack Cole, my old school-fellow... who was a great crony of mine. 1678 BUTLER

*Hud.* III. II. 1269 The Scots, your constant Cronies, Th' Espousers of your Cause, and Monies. 1710 STEELE *Tatler*

No. 266 p. 2 This is from Mrs. Furbish... an old School-Fellow and great Crony of her Ladyship's. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.*

xi, The poor lad - my old cronie's son! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. II. 1861 78 Her father and the doctor had been old cronies. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Dural* VI. (1869) 85 My schoolfellow... became a great crony of mine.

b. attrib.

1662 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 188 He beat his Breast, and tore his Hair, For loss of his dear Crony Bear. 1713 SWIFT *Poems, Elegy on Partridge*, Not one of all his crony stars To pay their duty at his herse! a 1845 HOOD *Old Clapham* *Adad.* x, Some run, some twine Their crony arms.

*Crony* (krō'ni), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To associate (*with*) as a crony.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. A, I wonder whom Grey will crony with this half. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xii, Melancholy ever cronies with sublimity. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 712 The Earl of Delamere and Rollo cronied so completely, to use a schoolboy's word, that Elinor saw very little of her father.

† *Croo* (krū), *v. Obs.* [Echoic: cf. CROO, CROOD.] = CROOD.

1611 COTGR., *Koueler*, to croo like a Dove or Queest. *Rouement*, the crooing of Doves. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Croo* or *Crooked*, to make a Noise like a Dove, or Pigeon.

*Croo*. *Sc.* (and *Irish*). Also 7 *croo*. [a. Gael. *crò* sheepcot, wattled fold, hut, hovel, cottage, *Ulrich crò* sty, pen, cote, hovel: cf. CREW<sup>2</sup>, also Icel. *kró* small pen, fold for lambs, which may be from Celtic, and is the source of the Shetland form.]

1. A hovel, hut, or cabin.

1570 *Treasure of Dumbarane* in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) 172 The Inglis men raid neir For all your craking, caigit within ane Cro (prime to). 1880 *Antrim & Down* *Gloss.*, *Croo*, a poor, filthy cabin.

attrib. 17. *Jacobite Songs*, 'When the King comes', I may sit in my wee croo house.

2. A sty.

1805 in JAMIESON. 1880 *Antrim & Down* *Gloss.*, *Pig-croo*, a pig-sty.

3. A fold, a pen for sheep. *Shetland*.

1795 SIR J. SINCLAIR *View Agric. North C. Scotl.* App. 29 The proprietors... gather their sheep in folds or what are termed here ponds and croes. 1856 ELIZA EDMONDSTON *Sk. & Tails Shetland* xiv. 173 Driven to small ponds (or croos) for the purpose of being counted, marked (etc.).

1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Shetland Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Crù*, a small enclosure.

*Crooch* (ə, obs. form of CROUCH *v.*

*Crood*, *crood*, *v. Sc.* Also 6 *crood*. [Echoic.]

*intr.* To make the murmuring sound of a dove.

(Also, to croak: see quot. 1710.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys. 1619 L. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 209 (Jamo) Turtles crowding with sighs and groans. 1710 RICHMAN *Gloss. to Douglas*, *Ensis*, *Crood*, to curre like a dove. We now use it *Scot.* for the noise of frogs. 1765 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xii, While thro' the braes the cushat croods with wailful cry!

*Croodle* (krū'dl), *v. Sc.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To make a continued soft low murmuring sound; *esp.*

to coo as a dove. Hence *Croodling* *ppl. a.*

17. *The Croodlin Doo* in *Child Eng. & Sc. Ballads* II. 263 My little wee croodlin doo. a 1810 TANKHILL *Bonnie Wood Poems* (1846) 132 The cushat croodles amorously. 1890 *Unit. Rev.* 15 Oct. 195 She made a queer little croodling sound of comfort.

*Croodle* (krū'dl), *v. Sc.* Also *crowdle*, *cro(d)dle*. [Of uncertain origin. It has been

viewed as a dim. of *crowd*; but its dialectal phonology, e.g. W. Yorkshire *croodle*, takes it back to a ME. *crōlle* with long *o*. In modern use, app. influenced by association with various other words, e.g. *crouch*, *cludder*, *cuddle*.]

*intr.* To cower or crouch down; to draw oneself

together, as for warmth; to cling close together, or nestle close to a person.

1708 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Croodle*, to creep close together, as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 183 On the pale traveller's way, Who, croodling, hastens from the storm. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two P. Ago* x, 'There', said Lucia, as she clung croodling to him. 1898 *Winter Gard.* Misc. I. 136 As a dove, to fly home to its rest, and croodle there. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Croodle*, (1) to snuggle, as a young animal snuggles against its mother; (2) to crouch down.

*Crooe*, obs. form of CROW.

*Crook* (krūk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3-4 *croo*, 3-6 *croke*, 4-5 *Sc.* and *north. cruk*, 4-6 *crok*, 4-6 *croke*, 5-6 *croke*, 5-8 *crooke*, 6-9 *Sc. cruik*, 4-*crook*. [ME. *crōk*, *crāk*, app. a. ON. *krōkr* (Sw. *krök*, Da. *krog*) *crook*, hook, barb, trident; un-

known elsewhere in Teutonic, but app. belonging to the same ablaut series (*krak*, *krōk*), as OHG. *chracho*, *chracco* hook; cf. ON. *kraki* boat-hook.

The parallelism of form and meaning with *CROCHE*, *CROSE*, is notable in sense 4. Relationship between the ablaut series *krak*, *krōk*, and that to which *crutch* belongs, cannot at present be asserted.]

a. sb. 1. An instrument, weapon, or tool of hooked form; a hook. *spec.* † a. A reaping-hook, sickle; b. A hook for grappling or catching; c. A hook or bent iron on which anything is hung; e.g. one of the iron hooks on which a gate hangs: *esp.* in 'crooks and bands' (see BAND sb. 1 3); a hook in a chimney for hanging a pot or kettle on, a pot-hook; hence phr. *as black as the crook* (Sc.).

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/141 And hire bresten fram hire bodi with Irene crokes rende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18104

(Cott.) He... brast be braven yates sa strang, And stelen croc pat pat wit hang. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 40 Quen corne is coruen with crokez kene. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 640 *Cleopatras*, In gooth the grapnel so ful of crokis.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1161 Rakes, crookes, adses, and bycornes. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 160 Pro nayles et crokes emptis pro magnis portis. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 153, j Blake worsted kirtle, and the gretter golde crokes. 1579 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 26 For fowre bands & crookes, vj d. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 177 As ane dur is tourned on the cruiks (quihik in latin ar called cardines). 1600 *Surflet Countrie Farme* I. xxiv. 152 Hang them [pigs when killed] to the crookes set vp in some vaulted rooffe. a 1774 FERGUSON *Election Poems* (1845) 40 Till, in a birn, beneath the crook, They're singit wi a scowder. 1806 *Scott Diary* 17 Jan., With a visage as black as the crook. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 420 The ends of each raft are turned in the form of a gate-crook.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lvi. 256 From whose lofty ceiling hung the crooks, from whence used to dangle the... legs of... mutton.

† 2. A crooked claw, as of a beast or fiend; passing into sense 'clutch'. (Cf. CLUTCH sb. 1 1-3.)

In reference to fiends the sense is often doubtful; some hooked or barbed instrument may have been meant.

a 1205 *Anec. R.* 102 (Clep. MS.) *pe cat of helle*, drogh al ut. wið crokede crokes. *Ibid.* 174 Uorte worpen upon ou his crokes (MS. T. hore cokes, MS. C. hise cleches). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23252 (Cott.) Strang paine es it on pam to loke, and namli laight vntil pair crok. *Ibid.* 25060 *pas oþer* bat his laigh forsook, he kest bam in þat feindes croke. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 209 Out of thi (Satan's)... cruel crook By Godys grace man xal be redempt. 14... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 98 The deville caught him in his croke.

† 3. A barbed spear. So in O Norse. *Obs.*

a 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1590 He bare on his nek a croke... It was twelve fteete and more. *Ibid.* 1604 Sith he pullith at his croke, So fast in the flesh it toke That oute myst be gete it nought.

4. A shepherd's staff, having one end curved or hooked, for catching the hinder leg of a sheep.

a 1430 *LYNG. Chortle & Byrde* xlviii. in *Asbm.* 223 A Chepys Croke to the ys bette than a Launce. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 104 Croke, or scheype hoke, *pedum*. 1535 *Cowley Davides* I. 2, I Sing the Man who Judah's Scepter bore In that right hand which held the Crook before. 1790 *GAY Dione* III. II, Leaning on her crook Stood the sad nymph.

1883 F. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 240 Where the sickle holds the place of the shepherd's crook.

b. The pastoral staff of a bishop, abbot or abbes, shaped like a shepherd's staff; a crosier.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 19 (Tyrwh.) Er the bishop hent hem with his crook [*Harl. & 6-text book*]. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* III. xxiv. (1869) 149 This crook and this S shewen wel that i am an abbesse. 1852 *Lowm. Gold. Leg.* I. II. 23 The Priests came flocking in... With all their crosiers and their crooks.

5. Any hooked or incurved appendage, e.g. a tendril of a plant, one of the hooks on the fruit of the burdock, etc.; the curved or hooked part of anything, e.g. of a walking-stick; the 'crosier' of a fern.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* XVII. cixxvii. (1495) 717 Those bondes or crokes of the vyne by the wyche it taketh and byclpyyth trees and stalkes. 1576 *LITTLE Dadaen* I. viii. 15 Upon the branches there groweth small bullets... garnished full of little crookes or hookes. 1665 *Hooker Microgr.* 2 The... thorns, or crooks, or hairs of leaves. 1890 *Florist Mar.* 87 The young fronds of the... Ferns uncurling their crooks.

† b. A curl or roll of hair formerly worn. *Obs.*

(Cf. CROCKET 1.)

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in E. E. P. (1862) 154 *Pos* 3ur crune be ischive, fair þeþ 3ur crokes (*prime* bokes). c 1395 *Poem Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 A myrou and a koeverchef to binde wið his crok (*prime* bitok). 14... *Morte Arth.* 3352 Cho kembede myne hendeðe That the krispane kroke to my crowne laughte. 1722 *BAILEY, Crok*, the turning up of the hair into curls.

c. A crooked or incurved piece of timber.

1808 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 373 The... futtocks are all got from natural grown crooks. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2 Oak Timber, consisting of Knees and Crooks, pecularly well adapted for Ship Building.

d. *Bed-founding*. (See quot.)

1857 *Lewis Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The crook is a kind of compass formed of wood, and is used for making the moulds. 1878 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon* I. 7 The core is first... moulded as described by the action of the crook.

6. A small space, or piece of ground, of a crooked shape; an odd corner, nook.

1417 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 21 A cruke of Robert Feriby grund. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* I. lvi. (1869) 24 In sum anglet or in sum... crook or cornere. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 23 Other small parts (of a farm) called crookes and crinkles. 1839-40 W. LIVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 33 It was full of nooks and crooks, and chambers of all sorts and sizes.

† 7. *pl.* Brackets (in printing), parentheses. *Obs.*

(Cf. CROCKET 8.)

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 116 Though it be cunningly interpolist... with crooks and emendations. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxi, Among my father's papers, with here and there an insertion of his own, betwixt two crooks, thus [ ]

8. *Musical Instr.* a. An accessory piece of curved tubing to be added to a metal wind instrument, as a horn or cornet, to lower the pitch, so as to adapt it to the key of the piece of music in which it is to be used. b. The crooked metal tube connecting the body with the reed of a bassoon.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii, The trumpeter... pulling out one crook from another. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 150

[The bassoon] consists of five pieces... the crook, wing, butt, long joints, and bell. *Ibid.* l. 750 The difference of pitch [in the Horn] being provided by the various crooks.

9. A support or frame of wood, bent in a particular way, formerly slung in pairs panier-wise across the saddle of a pack-horse for carrying loads. (*Somerset and Devon.*)

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 89 Small pack-saddles, and crooks... laying upon each Crook a faggot. c 1720 *CELLA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 225 Carriages on horses backs... with sort of crookes of wood like yokes either side... in which they stow y<sup>e</sup> come and so tie it with cords. 1791 J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 34 The crops are... carried in with crooks on horses. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 730 The corn is often harvested in crooks on horses' backs. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. It used to be as common to say 'I'll send a horse and crooks' as it is now to say 'horse and cart'. [They] are now very rarely seen.

10. The act of crooking; esp. a bending of the knee or of the body in sign of reverence (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1816 Forsetten byfore, and eke byhynde, Wyb crokes ilkon oþer gan bynde. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. i. He is now the court god; and well applied With sacrifice of knees, of crooks, and cringes. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iii. A well-aimed crook of the heel or thrust of the loin.

11. A bending or curve, a convolution, e.g. of a river, path, the intestines, etc.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* E vij b. Of the nomblis... theys oder crokes and Roundulis bene. 1558 PHAER *Eneid* ii. (R.), Through lanes and crookes and darknes most we past. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 16 Sea eylls rare, that be Myle long, in crawling cruikis of sixtie pace. 1809 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M ij, Let it downe by a cord tied to some crooke of the bough. 1886 BURNETT *Trav.* v. (1750) 253 The Rhine maketh a Crook before it. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 Old homely ways, whose crooks... she knew by heart. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xiv. 29 The crooks of Tweed.

† 12. *fig.* A crooked piece of conduct; a trick, artifice, wile; deceit, guile, trickery. *Obs.*

c 1800 ORMIN 11635 Pa were he burth þe deofles croc I gluternes fallenn. c 1825 *Leg. Kath.* 125 Wið alle hise crefit crokes. c 1900 *Cursor M.* 740 (Cott.) þe nedder... bat mast kan bath on crok and craft. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 He soughte nought the worldes croke [rime boke] For veine honour ne for richesse. c 1400 *Towneley Myst.* 145 Withe sich wyllys and crokes. c 1556 CRANMER *To Gardiner* (T.), For all your bragges, hookes, and crookes, you have such a fall. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avis* 35 The wise will shunne such craftie crookes.

13. One whose conduct is crooked; a dishonest person, swindler, sharper. *U.S. colloq.*

1886 *American Local Newsp.*, The photographs of several English crackmen along with one of a New York crook. 1891 H. CAMPBELL *Darkness & Daylight* 470 Gamblers, pickpockets and other 'crooks' abound.

14. *dial.* 'The crick in the neck; a painful stiffness, the effect of cold'. *Craven Gloss.* 1828. b. 'A disease of sheep, whereby their heads are drawn on one side.' *Ibid.*

15. *Phrases.* a. † On crook, a-crook: crookedly, in a crooked course. *Obs.* On the crook: dishonestly. *slang.*

1397 *TRIVISA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 53 Humber... rennep first a crook out of þe south side of York. c 1425 *Ham-pole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 38 Many out of bales browst þe in lywyng went on croke. 1900-1881 [see CROOK]. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* 503 (Farmer) Which he had bought on the crook.

b. Crook in one's lot: something untoward or distressing in one's experience; an affliction, trial. *Sc.*

c 1728 T. BOSTON (*title*), The Crook in the Lot; or the Wisdom and Sovereignty of God displayed in the afflictions of men. *Ibid.* (1767) 14 The crook in the lot is the special trial appointed for every one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, I trust to bear even this crook in my lot with submission. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 32 It is positively a great crook in my present lot.

16. By hook or by crook: see HOOK.

B. *adj.* [Arising probably from dissolution of the combinations *crook-back*, etc., in which *crook*- was perhaps originally the sb., or the vb. stem; though it may have been shortened from *crookt*, *crooked*: cf. C.b.] = CROOKED.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 275 Weil couth I claw his cruke bak. 1647 H. MORR *Insonm. Philos.* xxiv, Interpreting right whatever seemed crook.

C. *Comb.*, as *crook-like* *adj.*; *crook-saddle*, a saddle with crooks for carrying loads (cf. q.).

1700 *Acc. St. Sebastian's* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 413 Their iron bars are brought to the town on horses or mules, on crook-saddles. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 248 (Stornoway) Horse-loads are... carried in small creels, one on each side of the horse, and fixed by a rope to the crook-saddle. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archaeol.* LI. 356 A bishop or abbot holding a crook-like pastoral staff.

b. Parasynthetic combs., as *crook-billed*, *fingered*, *kneed*, *legged*, *lipped*, *necked*, *nosed*, *shouldered*, *sided*, *sterned*, *toothed* *adjs.* See also CROOK-BACK, -BACKED, CROOK-NECK.

*Crooked* was used in the same way from Wyclif onwards. c 1350 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 427 Croke necked like an owl. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Bousse, downe backed, crooke shouldered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 127 My bounds are... Crooke kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Bulls. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cancajoso*, crooklegged. 1592 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* i. v. 515 Crook-tooth'd Lampreys. 1596 CHAPMAN *Ilud* ii. 684 The crooke-stern'd [ed. c 1611 crook-stern'd] shippes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 334 Oftentimes Children about two years old, when they begin to go, are crook-legged. 1775 S. CRISP in *Anti.*

*D'Arblay's Early Diary* II. 36 Reduc'd to a level with crook-finger'd Jack!

Crook, var. of CROCK sb.

Crook (kruk), v. Forms: 3-6 croke, 4-crook(e), (6 crook). [f. CROOK sb.]

1. *trans.* To bend into an angular or curved form; to distort from a straight line; to curve.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Gif he binimed us ure sihte... oþer us croked on fote oþer on honde. 138a WYCLIF *Pr.* lxviii. 24 The rig of hem euermore crooke thou in. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. de P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 778 When camelles take charge vpon them thenne they bende and croke the knees. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 66 And crooke the pregnant hinders of the knee. 1653 *Raleigh's Ghost* 21 The star of Venus... crooking it self into hornes, as the moon doth. 1866 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 23 Hardening needles in oil instead of water, as the oil did not crook them so much. 1873 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. v. 69 The air was so full of rheumatism that no man could crook his arm to write a sermon.

† 2. To curl (hair). *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 177 þe men þet dop xuo grat payne ham to kembe... and ine here wel to croki.

3. To crook one's mouth (Sc.): to distort the mouth in expression of displeasure or ill temper.

1794 *RAMSEY Tent.* *Misc.* (1733) I. 86 O kend my minny I were wif you illfardly wad she crook her mou. 1803 *MAYNE Glasgow* 31 (Jam.) They, scornful, toss their head aje, And crook their mou.

† 4. *fig.* To bend or turn out of the straight course, or from the direct meaning or intention; to pervert, 'twist'. *Obs.*

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lvi. 8 þai crokid my saule: that is, thai thocht to draghe it fra the luf of god in til the erth. 138a WYCLIF *Pr.* lvi. 7 Thei myche crookeden (*incurvaverunt*) my soule. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 144 That she may... Ne speke o word, ne ones luke, But he ne wil it wende and croke, And tome after his own entent. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 58 There is no one thing yat crokes youth more than suche unfeul games. 1607-18 *BACON Ess.*, *Wisdom* (Arb.) 184 Hee crooketh them to his owne endes. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 83 The more part... croke the prophesie to the Patriarch Abraham.

5. *intr.* To have or take a crooked form or direction; to be or become crooked; to bend, curve.

c 1300 *Song of Yesterday* 98 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 135 Me meruayles... þat god let mony mon crok and elde. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. de P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 187 In olde age the body bendyth and crokyth. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B vj, Soone crooketh the same tree that good camke wilbe. 1579 *FENTON Gwiclard*, viii. (1599) 350 A ruer both large and deepe... goeth crooking on the left hand. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 106 Their hornes crook backwards to their shoulders. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* 240 Fingers that crook easily.

† 6. *intr.* To bend the body in sign of reverence or humility; to bow. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 149 He stode krokyng [v.r. croked] on knees knelyng Afore hys cretures fele sytting. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 312 That the Sinner may halt and crook. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 They will shuffle and crouch, crook and hide.

† 7. *intr.* To turn or bend aside out of the straight course (*lit. and fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 230 He schal not croke in-to þe rihte side ne in-to þe left side. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 87/4 Goyng right without crokyng. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 157 If [the snow] flew not straight, but sometime it crooked thus waye sometime that waye. 1807 *TOPSKILL Serpents* (1653) 743 He must not run directly forward, but winde to and fro, crooking like an Indenture.

† CROOK, v. Forms: 4-7 crook(e), 5 (9 *dial.*) *crook*, 6-7 *crooke*. [Echoic: cf. CROAK. The phonetic relations between *crooke*, *crooke*, 17th c. *crook*, and mod. north *dial. crook* are not clear.]

1. *intr.* To croak. *Rarely trans.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 459 He [the raven] crookez for comfort when carayne he fyndez. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crooken, as cranes, *grna*. Crooken, as todes, or froshes, *coaspe*. 14... *Metr. P.* in *Wr.* Wulker 623 A lyttle frogge crokyt. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 50 They crooke harshly. 1657 *WITHER Fidelity*, Fatal Ravens that... Crooke their black Auguries. 1876 *CAMBRIDG. Gloss.*, *Crook*, to croak. 'The guts crook' when the bowels make a rumbling noise.

2. To coo or crood, as a dove. Cf. CROOKE.

1586 W. WERNER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Neither... thy beloude Doves... Nor prettie Turtles trim, vwill cease to crooke. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Geindre*... to crooe, crooke, or mourne as a dove.

Crook-back (kru'k'bak). [See CROOK a.]

† 1. A crooked back. *Obs.*

1508 [see CROOK a.]. 1709 *SWIFT Merlin's Proph.*, *Bosse*, is an old english word for hump-shoulder, or crook-back. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 98 The deformity of a squint eye, red hair, or a crook-back.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 330 Edmund, that is of wryters surnamed Crooke backe... was put by... for his deformyte. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* 51 Any lame man, any crooke backe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 96, I Crooke-back, here I stand to answer thee. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Dwarfes, crook-backs or any monstrous persons.

Crook-backed (kru'k'brekt), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

1477 *EARL RIVERS*, *Caxton* *Dietes* Cij a, The said ypocras was of litle stature, grete heded, croke backed. 1513 *MORRIS in Grafton Chron.* II. 758 Richard the thirde sonne... was... crooke backed, his left shoulder much higher then his right. 1611 *BIBLE Lxx.* xxi. 20 Or crooke-backt or a dwarf. 1886 *MILMAN A. Bolcyn*, *Landing at Tower*, Those poor babes, their crook-back'd uncle murder'd.

Crooked (kru'k'ed), a. Forms: 3-6 croked, 4-6 -id, -yd, (4 kr-), 5 *croked*, (*crookyt*), 6 *Sc. crukit*, 7 (*Shaks.*) *crook'd*, 4- *crooked*.

[Partly pa. pple. of CROOK v., partly f. CROOK sb. + -ED, as in *hunched*, etc.: the formation from the sb. may even have been the earlier.]

1. Bent from the straight form; having (one or more) bends or angles; curved, bent, twisted, tortuous, wry. Applied to everything which is not 'straight' (of which *crooked* is now the ordinary opposite).

c 1185 *Ancr. R.* (MS. Cleop.) þe cat of helle... wið crokede crokes. 138a WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 Leuyathan a crookid wounde serpent. 1393 *LANGLE P. Pl.* C. iii. 29 Shal neuere... on croked kene borne kynde fygyys wexe. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 Al her lyff after she hadd her nose al croked. c 1460 *Medulla Gram.* (in *Prompt. Parv.* 80), *Cambuca*, a buschoppys croc or a crokid staf. 1534 *TINDALE Luke* iii. 5 Crooked thinges shalbe made streight. 1551 *RECORDE Pathen. Knowl.* i, All other lines, that go not right forth... but boweth any waye... are called Croked lynes. 1591 *LYLY Sappho* II. i. Juniper, the longer it grew, the crookedier it waxed. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. i. 62 If the drinke... touch my Palat aduersly, I make a crooked face at it. 1648 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xvi. 111 Shipwrights and boat makers will choose those crooked pieces of timber. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* § 27 Streets open... but crooked. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xliii, That fashions crooked blade.

2. Of persons: Having the body or limbs bent out of shape; deformed; bent or bowed with age. Hence *transf.* as an epithet of age.

c 1590 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 34/18 He... maude hole... Meseles and þe crokede. 1577 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xi. 186 Ac callith þe careful þer-to þe croked and þe pore. 1430 *LYDC. Chron.* *Troy* iv. xix, In my croked age. c 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xxiii. 68 The crokyd dwarf. 1608 *MILTON Vacation Exerc.* 69 A Sybil old, bow-bent with crooked age. 1728 *Fretthiker* No. 92. 258 You would have thought she had been crooked from her Infancy. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. xv, A pert crooked little child.

† 3. of an old decrepit horse. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxvii, When that knyghte sawe sire palomydes bounden vpon a croked courser. c 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q, There is not so croked a hors.

3. *fig.* The reverse of 'straight' in figurative senses (esp. with reference to moral character and conduct); deviating from rectitude or uprightness; not straightforward; dishonest; wrong, perverse; perverted, out of order, awry.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 þe cat of helle... mid clokes of crokede & of kene uondunges. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxii. 14 Krokid of hert ere þa. 1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) I. 240 The wyl of some is so croked. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 22 If crooked fortune had not thwarted me. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* xxxii. 5 They are a peruerse and crooked generation. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* v. xvii. 204 A very crooked Objection both from the Jew and Atheist. 1711 *Pope Temp. Fame* 411 Of crooked counsels and dark politicks. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. xv, This young gentleman, though somewhat crooked in his morals, was perfectly straight in his person. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a) IV. 245 Perfect in the practice of crooked ways.

b. *colloq.* Dishonestly come by; made, obtained, or sold in a way that is not straightforward. (*U.S. and Australia.*)

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 301 Another house testified... that half its entire annual product was 'crooked'. 1891 *FARMER Dict. Amer.*, *Crooked whiskey*, illicitly distilled whiskey upon which no excise has been paid. 1898 R. BOLDEWOOD *Nevermore* i. x. 180 He was riding a crooked horse when he was took.

4. *quasi-adv.* In a crooked course or position; not straight.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (R.), If the younge tre growe croked. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 159 Sche zeid crukit, bakuart, and on syd. 1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 220 Pictures... which were hung up all crooked.

5. *Comb.*, as *crooked-bill*, a name for the AVOCET; † *crooked-rig* (*rig*= back), crook-back; b. parasynthetic, as *crooked-backed*, *-clawed*, *-eyed*, *-houghed*, *-legged*, *-lined*, *-lipped*, *-pated*, *-shouldered*, etc. *adjs.*

138a WYCLIF *Lev.* xxi. 20 If crokid rigge or bleer eyed. c 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xxi. 63 He is... crokyd shulderyd. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 86 A crooked-pated olde... Ramme. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2691/4 A dark brown-bay Mare... crooked Legg'd behind. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 264 Crooked-bills and several sorts of Snipes. 1823 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1887) I. 321 These here crooked-clawed birds. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xiii. 142 Small and crooked-backed.

Crookedly (kru'k'edli), *adv.* [f. CROOKED + -LY 2.] In a crooked manner (see the *adj.*).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 171 She... al cramped hir limmes crokedly. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. de P. R.* xviii. ix. (1495) 760 Some serpentes crepyth and glydyth... crokydly. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 140 þe y3ten to loke aquynt eiper crokidliche. 1576 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 437 That we talk not smoothly, and walk crookedly. 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 161 The... Ambassador... used himself very crookedly, perniciously and maliciously against the State. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 219 A crookedly branching nebula. 1866 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Dns.* xi, A shawl crookedly put on. 1874 *MANAFY Soc. Life Greece* iii. 60 *foom*, The men who... decide crookedly in the agora and banish justice.

Crookedness (kru'k'ednēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being crooked.

1. *lit. & generally.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. de P. R.* xvii. iv. (1495) 605 The fer

stretchyth vpryght wythoute ony crokydnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 Lyht . . . ryht furth procedyth wyth owte crokydnesse. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 55 The apparent crookedness of the Staff in a double medium of Air and Water. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fy. & It. Jyns.* (1872) I. 16 This legend may account for any crookedness of the street.

b. Bodily deformity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The cause of shrynkynge and crokidnes of the honde. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxiv. 59 Crokednes or curvytie in the backe or shoulders. 1698 LOCKE *Educ. Wks.* 1812 IX. 14 Narrow breasts . . . ill lungs, and crookedness, are the effects of hard boddise and clothes that pinch.

† c. *Math.* Curvature. *Obs. rare.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 156 All deviation from a strait line is equally crookednesse. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 294 The crookedness of the arch of a circle is everywhere uniform.

2. *fig.* Deviation from rectitude; moral obliquity; perversity, etc.: see CROOKED 3.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 273 Sich crokidnesse bringib agen derknesse of mannis lif. 1576 FLEMING *Panophl. Epist.* 393 The crookednesse of my lucke. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. 1. 59 Youth . . . easily warps into a crookedness. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 351 There is a crookedness in his policy. 1875 MANNING *Mission II.* *Ghost* xi. 305 Moral obliquities bring on a crookedness which hinders the faculty of discerning the rectitude of God's truth.

3. (with *pl.*) An instance of crookedness; a crooked or bent part. Also *fig.* A 'crooked' piece of conduct.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496 As Carpenters bring the square to great unwieldy crookednesses, that cannot be moved to it. 1766 PENKANT *Zool.* (R.) x. A variety of trout, which is naturally deformed, having a strange crookedness near the tail. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxviii. (1878) 159 He lived by the crookednesses of people.

† **Crook'en**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **croken**. [A secondary form of CROOK *v.*; cf. *straighten*.]

1. *trans.* To make crooked; *fig.* to pervert.

1553 HULOET *Croken*, or make crooked. 1563 *Homilies II.* *Idolatry* ii. Saint Augustine . . . sayth . . . image . . . be of more force to croken an unhappye soule then to teach and instruct it. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1651) 25 [They] rather choose to croken the Rule to their own bent. 1680 HAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1634) 9 By crooking it to any carnal interest. 1825 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* 303 When I got up, my back was crooked. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.*

2. *intr.* To be or become crooked; to bend.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1201 It bendeth not, it crookeneth not. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* i. 8 1 (1689) To keep them from warping or crooking.

† **Crook'en**, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.* [cf. *prec.*, after analogy of strong *vbs.*, e.g. *broken*.] Crooked.

1599 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 52 Cho ho hath croken bill her maister left astray?

**Crooking** (*kru'king*), *vbl. sb.* [cf. CROOK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CROOK; bending from the straight line; a bend, curve, curvature.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 287 Bis crokyng bi lital and lital is now cropen ferre fro Cristis lawe. 1403 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Crukyng of þe water, meandir. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* ii. *Intro.* In true streightenes without crokinge. 1562 PHAER *Æneid.* ix. The horsmen kest them selfs in crokings known of quainted ground. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 48 Rivers . . . [that] by their crooking and winding . . . imitate the fashion of a horn.

**Crook'ing**, *pp. a.* That crooks or bends.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxvii. 13 The eche side krokeide edder. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 327 A deep, hollow, crooking ulcer.

† **Crook'le**, *v. 1* *Obs. rare.* [dim. of CROOK *v.* 1; cf. *crinkle*.] *intr.* To crook or bend in a curve.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iii. (1586) 138 The hornes must rather crookle inward, then growe straight up.

† **Crook'le**, *v. 2* *Obs. rare.* [dim. of CROOK *v.* 2] *intr.* To coo as a pigeon.

1580 BARET *Alm.* C 1673 To Crookle like a doue, or pigeon. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Crookle like a pigeon, [Fr.] *genir.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Croo* or *Crookel*, to make a Noise like a Dove, or Pigeon.

**Crookless** (*kru'kless*), *a.* Without a crook.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 199 This bordon or crookless staff.

**Crook-neck**, *U.S.* [CROOK *sb.* C.] A name given to varieties of squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) having the neck or narrow basal part recurved.

1848 LOWELL *Bigelow P.* Poems 1890 II. 10 Agin' the chimblly crooknecks hung. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* (1861) 66 The cantelopes, crook-necks, and cucumbers.

**Crool** (*kru'l*), *v. rare.* [app. an onomatopœic formation, associated initially with the imitative group, *croo*, *crood*, *croodle*, *crook*, *crookle*, *croak*, and perhaps with *croon*, with echoic fashioning of the latter part.] *intr.* To make an inarticulate sound more liquid and prolonged than a croak.

1580 BARET *Alm.* C 1672 To Croole, mutter, or speake softe to ones selfe: to rumble. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Croole, mutter, or speake softe to himselfe. 1851 S. JUDS *Margaret* xiv. (1871) 102 Frogs . . . crooled, chubbed, and croaked. 1892 *Sunday Mag.* June 425/1 Baby is lying in mother's lap, crooling and gurgling.

**Croompled**, *obs. form of CRUMPLED.*

**Croon** (*kru'n*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-9 *Sc.* *croyn*, (5-7 *croyne*, 9 *croin*), 6 *Sc.* *crouin*, 6-9 *croyn*, 8- *croon*. [Originally only northern, chiefly *Sc.* (*kru'n*, *kru'in*), whence in 19th c. *Eng.*

mainly since Burns. It corresponds to Du. *kruenen* to groan, whimper, MDu. *kruenen* to lament, mourn loudly, groan, MLG. *kronen* to growl, grumble, scold, Ffris. *kronen* to cause to weep; cf. also OHG. *chrōnman* (:- *njan*), *chrōnan*, MLG. *kroenen* to chatter, prattle, babble, and *chrōn*, *crōn* adj. talkative, chattering, noisy. There is no trace of the word in OE., and it appears to be one of the I.G. words that came into *Sc.* early in the ME. period: its form is that of a word in ME. *ō*. (In *Towneley Myst.*, as in *MSC.*, *oy* = *ō*.)

1. *intr.* To utter a continued, loud, deep sound; to bellow as a bull, to roar, low; to boom as a bell. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iv. 40 The ground begouth to rummys, crouyn, and ring. Vndir thair feit [*sub pedibus mugire solum*]. 1586 [see CROONING *pp. a.*] 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Rere*. In tearmes of hunting we say, that the red Deere bells, and the fallow troytes or crouynes. 1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 140 To Croune, *mugire*. 1707 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxvii. Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattlin tow, Begins to jow an' croun. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. 1276 35 Even the dull cattle crooned and gazed. 1828 SOUTHEY *Brough Fields Poems* VI. 227 That lordly Bull of mine . . . How loudly to the hills he crunes, That crune to him again.

2. To utter a low murmuring sound; to sing (or speak) in a low murmuring tone; to hum softly.

(The earlier quot. may have been ironical or humorous uses of sense 1.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 116 *Primus P.* For to syng . . . I can. *Sec. P.* Let se how ye crouyne. Can ye bark at the mone? 1576 *Gude & Godlie Ballades* (1578) 179 The Sisters gray before this day, Did crune within their cloister. 1588 MACNEIL *Poems* (1844) 56 Whan, crouning quietly by himself, He framed the lay. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Jeannie Morrison* vii. To wander by this green burnside, And hear his waters croon. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xix. 571, I hear a mother crooning to her baby.

b. To make murmuring lament or moan. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1823 GALT *Entail* I. ii. 11 Frae the time o' the sore news, she crount awa, and her life gied out like the snuff o' a candle. 1830 — *Lavender T.* i. ii. 6 Croining and dwining, peaking and pining, at the fire-side. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Croon*, to lament, wail.

3. *trans.* To sing (a song, tune, etc.) in a low murmuring undertone; to hum.

1790 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 84 Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet. 1828 DICKENS *Dombey* C. D. ed. 60 Paul sometimes crooning out a feeble accompaniment. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Prop.* 60 Over the cradle the mother hung softly crooning a slumber song.

Hence **Crooning** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1580 A. HUME *Hymns, Triumph of the Lord* 234 (Bannatyne Club) 41 He cruning Bulk of heigh and haughtie minde. 1828 SOUTHEY *Brough Bells*, That cruning of the kine. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Rediviv.* The cocks and hens . . . made only crooning subdued noises. 1872 BLACK *Adm. Phaeton* xix. 270 As soft and musical as the crooning of a wood-pigeon.

**Croon** (*kru'n*), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **croone**, 8-9 **croone**. [cf. CROON *v.*]

1. A loud, deep sound, such as the bellow of a bull or the boom of a large bell. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xii. 56 Lyke as twa bustuus bullis . . . Ruschand togiddir with crouns and feirfull granis. 1705 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi. The Deil, or else an outler Quey, Gat up an' gae a croon. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 204 The bitter mounts the morning air, And rings the sky with quavering croon. 1858 M. PORTER *Souter Johnny* 14 The bell's last croon.

2. A low murmuring or humming sound, as of a tune hummed in an undertone.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii. She [a witch] can o'er-cast the night, and cloud the moon, And mak the deils obedient to her crune. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 82 The cushat's croon. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xii. She thought over the old hag's croon.

**Crooner** (*kru'ner*). [cf. CROON *v.* + -ER.] One who croons. In *Sc.* a name for a fish, the Grey Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*), from the noise it makes when landed.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1838 PRIN. *Born. Nat. Club* I. 170 *Trigla gurnardus* . . . the Gurnett or Crooner. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 731 We . . . discovered each other—the crooner and I.

**Croop**(e), *var. of CROUP.*

**Crooper**, *obs. form of CRUPPER.*

**Croos**, *var. of CROSE Obs., crosier.*

† **Croose**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **croowse**. [cf. *a. OF.* *croissir*, *crusir*; see CRUSH.] To crush.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. f. viii. He that did crouse and culpon once Hydra of hellish spyte [Lat. *drum qui contudit hydraem*]. 1611 COTGR. *Esmarmer*, to crush, croose, or burst in peeces. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sctr.* 130 They can't strike sail, or notch the wheels, and croose the springs, at work within them, in a trice.

**Croosse**, -ly, *var. of CROUSE, -ly.*

**Croosie**, *var. of CRUISIE Sc.*

† **Croot** 1. *Obs. rare.* [In first quot. perhaps the same word as *Sc. croot*, *cruit* (*kru't*) the smallest pig in a litter, a diminutive child or person, and *north. dial. crut* dwarf. Cf. also Welsh *crut* boy, lad, chap, little fellow.] (See quot.)

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rubbe & Great Cast* xlv. C iv, Caspia, the-decrepit old rich Croot (*prime boot*). 1808-25 JAMIESON,

*Croot*, a puny feeble child; the smallest pig in a litter, etc. 1825 BROCKERT *Gloss. N. C. Wds.*, *Croot*, a dwarf, or anything curbed in its growth. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Croot* . . . in some parts means a dwarf.

† **Croot** 2. *Mining. Obs.* [? F. *croûte* crust.]

A substance found about the ore in the lead mines at Mendip, being a mealy, white, soft stone, matted with ore (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*).

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 770 There is Sparr and Canik about the Ore; and another substance, which they call the Crootes which is a mealy white stone, matted with Ore and soft. *Ibid.* It terminates in a dead Earth Clayie, without Croot or Sparr. 1799 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 67.

**Croot**, *var. of CROUT v.*

**Crootche**, *obs. form of CROUTCH.*

† **Croote**, *Obs.* = CRITON.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci. 4 My bones as croote han dried.

**Crop** (*krop*), *sb.* Forms: 1- *crop*; also 1-6

**cropp**, 3-7 **croppes**, 4-7 **crope**, (5 **croowe**, **crooupe**, in sense 1), 7-9 *Sc.* and *dial. crap*. [OE. *crop*, *p* = OLG. *\*crof*, *p*, MDu. *crof*, *p*, MLG., I.G. and Du. *krop*, OHG. *chroff*, MHG., Ger. *kroff*, 'swelling in the neck, wen, craw of a bird', in O.N. *kroppr* hump or bunch on the body, Sw. *kropp* the body, Da. *krop* swelling under the throat. These various applications indicate a primitive sense of 'swollen protuberance or excrescence, bunch'. The word has passed from German into

Romanic as F. *croûpe*, and It. *croppo*, F. *groupe*: see CROUP, GROUF. OE. had only sense 1, 'craw of a bird', and 3, 'rounded head or top of a herb'; the latter is found also in High German dialects (Grimm, *Kroff* 4 c); the further developments of 'head or top' generally, and of 'produce of the field, etc.', appear to be exclusively English. The senses under IV are new formations from the verb, and might be treated as a distinct word.]

I. A round protuberance or swelling, the craw.

1. A pouch-like enlargement of the oesophagus or gullet in many birds, in which the food undergoes a partial preparation for digestion before passing on to the true stomach; the craw.

c. 1000 *Ælfric* *Lex.* i. 16 Worp bone cropp & þa federa wiðstan þæt weofod. 1398 TREVISA *Barth de P. R.* v. xlv. (1495) 161 The mete of fowles is kepte in the crop as it were in a propre spence. 14. WYCLIF (MS.S.) *Lex.* i. 16 The lital bladder of the throte or the cropp. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101/1 Crape, or croowe of a byrde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Hawkys that haue payne in theyr croope. 1555 *EVEN Decades* 16 He commaunded the croope to be opened of suche as were newly killed. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 740 They have a crop on the belly from the chin to the breast, like the crop of a Bird. 1790 COWPER *Nightingale & Glowworm* 12 Stopping down . . . He thought to put him in his crop. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* *Intro.* 52 The oesophagus . . . often expands into a crop.

b. An analogous organ in other animals.

1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 535/1 In the *Nautilus* it [the gullet] is dilated into a pyriform crop. 1881 DARWIN *Earthworms* i. 17 In most of the species, the oesophagus is enlarged into a crop in front of the gizzard.

† c. The dewlap of an ox; a wen in the neck.

1591 HORSEY *Trar.* (Hakluyt *Sc.*) 220 A goodly fare white bull . . . his crop or gorg hanging down to his knees before him. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkoner's Bk. Physike* 89/2 When any man hath a croope growinge on him . . . applye it on the Croope, and it helpeth.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The stomach or maw; also the throat. Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Cf. GIZZARD.

c. 1325 *Pol. Song* (Camden) 238 The knave crommeth is crop Et the cock crawe. c. 1400 *Conv. Myst.* xxiii. (Shaks. *Soc.*) 217 I xal this dagbare putt in his croope. a. 1575 *Wife lapped* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 184 Which sore would sticke then in thy crop. 1772 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1796) 31 (Jam.) He has a crop for a corn. 1808-25 JAMIESON s. v. *That'll crawl in your crop*, that will be recollecting to your discredit, it will be matter of reproach to you. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Crop*, applied to the throat, or locality of the windpipe. One who manifests hoarseness is alluded to as having a 'reasty crop'.

II. The (rounded) head; the top part.

† 3. The 'head' of a herb, flower, etc., esp. as gathered for culinary or medicinal purposes; a cyme; an ear of corn, a young sprout, etc. *Obs.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 60 *Acitelum*, hramsa crop. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 1 Degnas his 8a croppas eton. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 135, *Tursus*, cimia, crop. *Ibid.* 149 *Cima*, crop. c. 1350 in *Archæol.* XXX. 356 Take sanycle and y' crop of y' brembelys . . . y' crop of y' reednettle. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii. Mure cokis and hennis, quhilk etis noch bot seid, or croppis of hadder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 97 When the Nettle is young . . . they vse to eat the crops therof for a pleasant kind of meat. 1666 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 572 Take two pounds of Rosemary Flowers, the Leaves of Rosemary, the crops of Thyme, Savory, Lavender, etc. 1705 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xxxi. Where ye sit, on crops o' heather.

b. *Arch.* A bunch of foliage terminating a pinnacle, etc.; a finial.

1478 BOTOXER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 282 A le gargayle usque le crope qui finit le stone-work. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 214 The 'crop' is a bunch of foliage surmounting a crocketed canopy, and resulting from the concurrence of the two topmost crockets. 1848 B. WEAR *Cont. Eccles.* 60 With crockets and a crop above a two-light window.

† 4. The 'head' or top of a tree. Sometimes (with *pl.*) A topmost branch. *Obs.*



a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* in E. E. P. (186a) 10 þe sef þe dai hit [the tree] sal grow aye har crop adun har rote an hei. 1307 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 In Inde a crop of a figge tree is so huge. þat meny companies of men may sitte at þe mete wel i-now þere vnder. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 365 Hewe hit downe crop and rote. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 186 (Add. MS.) He sawe the Ape . . . in the crotte of a tree. 1449 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 121 Tha band his tua armis viith cordis to the crops of ane of the treis. 1558 *Phaer. Æneid.* vi. Pivb. So from the tree the golden braunche did shewe. Æneas . . . caught a crop with much ado.

6. *fig.*, esp. in phr. *crop and root*, implying the completeness or thoroughness of anything: cf. 'root and branch'. Now *Sc.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 100 Fals y wes in crop ant rote. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 25 She that was sothfaste crop and moore Of all her lust or ioyes here-tofore. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 53 Antecrist cam penne and al þe crop of treute the turned tye vp-so-doun. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 96 Haylle, David sede! Of oure crede thou art crop. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. x. 116 Balch crop, and ruyte, and heyd of sik myscheif. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 100 (Jam.) To . . . sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms crop and root. 1708 *Ross Helms* 30 (Jam.), I tauld you crop and root, Fan I came here.

6. *gen.* The top of anything material. *Sc.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. iii. 91 Our slidand lychtlye the crotte of the wallis [=waves]. 1808-25 *JAMIESON s. v. Crop*, The crop of the earth, the surface of the ground. . . The crop of the wa', the highest part of it in the inner side of a house. The cones of firs are called *fr-crops*. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xviii. 270 A grip that would spin the bluid out of the crops o' a child's fingers. 1868 *G. MACDONALD R. Falconer* I. 271 She proceeded . . . to search for them in the crop o' the wa', that is, on the top of the wall where the rafters rest.

7. *spec. s.* 'The top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod' (Jamieson). Now *Sc.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 8 Set your crop an honful withyn þe ovir ende of 30wt stafe. Than arme 30wt crop at þe ovir ende. with a lyn of vi herys. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* H v. But kepe hym ever under the rodde . . . so that your lyne may susteyne and beere his leys and his plungys with the helpe of your crop and of your honde. 1808-25 *JAMIESON s. v.*, The crop of a fishing-wand.

b. The upper part of a whip; hence the whole stock or handle of a whip.

1564 *BULLEYN Def. agst. Sicknesse, Sicke Men* (1579) 8 b, A long whipstock with crotte and laniard. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Crop*, the handle of a Coach-man's Whip. 1781 *P. BECKFORD Hunting* (1802) 42 The whips I use are coach-whips, three feet long, the thong half the length of the crop. 1846 *EGERTON-WARBURTON Hunting Songs, "Tantling Trot"*, Here's to the music in three feet of tin, Here's to the tapering crop, Sir. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 33 He admonished the wheeler with the 'crop' of his whip.

c. *esp.* A short straight whipstock with a handle and a short leather loop in place of the lash, used in the hunting field; more fully *hunting-crop*.

1857 *CAPT. LAWRENCE Guy Livingstone* iv. 30 Hunting-crops and heavy cutting-whips. 1887 *SIR R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* I. 13 His crop had fallen out of his hands.

III. The produce of the field, etc. [from 3].

8. The annual produce of plants cultivated or preserved for food, *esp.* that of the cereals; the produce of the land, either while growing or when gathered; harvest.

[c 1213 in Madox *Form. Anglie.* ccxxii, Donec inde duos crotpos perciperint.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3103 (Cott.) O corn, o crop, ayt and catell (Trin. Of crop of corn & opere catell) To godd his tend þar gafe he lele. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 880 Pare he gaue all stayndrope With putenance, wode and crotte. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* 71 No man myght . . . glean his gronde after he had gathered of his crotte. 1596 *Br. W. BARLOW Three Serms.* i. 28 Bewitch not by any Charme any other man's Crop. a 1656 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 The Husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desert. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 109 He was not even entitled to reap the crop, as other tenants at will were.

b. *In, under, out of crop*: i. e. the condition of bearing crops; tillage, cultivation.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Dumfr.* I. 181 (Jam. s. v. *Croft-land*) A few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 58 The surface is in general level, and about three-fourths are under crop. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Dec. 8/1 Including 75,833 acres in crop and grass.

9. With qualification or contextual specification: The yield or produce of some particular cereal or other plant in a single season or in a particular locality. *The crops*: the whole of the plants which engage the agricultural industry of a particular district or season.

*Black crop*: a crop of beans or peas, as opposed to one of corn. *Green crop*: a crop cut in its green state for fodder; also, a crop which does not turn white in ripening, as roots, potatoes, etc. *White crop*: a crop which whitens in ripening; a corn or grain crop.

[1322 *Littera Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 82 Cum cropla frumenti . . . cropla vescurum . . . et cropla avenarum.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crotte of come yn a yere (gere K.), *annonia*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211/1 Crotte of come, *leue de terre*. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditities* 124 They turned in their stubble to sow another crotte of wheate in the same place. 1769 *Mrs. PIOZZI Journ.* France I. 8 No crops are yet got in. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 156 The common course of crops through this district may be stated—as, wheat, barley, oats, clover with hievre, first year only. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 182 The ground . . . is only sown with a white crop one year, and the next with a green one to cut for fresh fodder, as lucerne, sanfoin, trefol or clover. 1849 *HELPS* VOL. II.

*Friends in C. II.* 91 Many a long talk about the crops and the weather. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom* xxxvi, You'll lose your bet on the cotton-crop.

b. The annual or season's yield of any natural product.

a 1845 *FORSY Voc. E. Anglia, Crop*, annual produce, as well animal as vegetable. We talk of crops of lambs, turkeys, geese, etc. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Cutting their next season's crop of logs. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 188/1 The total annual ice-crop of the States is twenty million tons.

10. The entire skin or hide of an animal tanned. Also short for *crop-hide*, *crop-leather*: see 22. (Cf. *englische krötze und krotzen* in Grimm 2395, 2400.) 1457 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 13 Togam meam penulam cum crottes de grey (badger skins). 1486 *Will of Marsh* (Somerset Ho.), Togam . . . furratam cum crottyss. 1856 *R. GARDINER Handbk. Foot* 50 The soles should be of the best English crop or dingle. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Crop*, in the leather trade, the commercial name for an entire hide.

11. *transf.* and *fig.* That which grows out of or is produced by any action; the 'fruit'; a supply produced or appearing.

c 1575 *FULKE Confut. Doct. Purg.* (1577) 424 The latter end of this chapter hath one crotte of his olde custome. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Malin* v, Instead of rule hee reapes the crop of thrall. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 47 When . . . I hop'd to reape the crop of all my care. 1680 *OTWAY Hist. Caius Marius* Prol. From the Crop of his luxuriant Pen. 1799 *Med. Tral.* II. 135 This morning there is a plentiful crop (of pustules) on every part of her body. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* I. 322 The annual academical crop of beardless youths. 1864 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* iv. x. (1873) 335 [This] has given rise to a crop of petty discussions.

12. *Tin-mining*. The best quality of tin-ore obtained after dressing; more fully *crop-ore*, *-tin*.

1776 *W. PRICE Min. Cornub.* 218 The crop and leavings of Tin. The first is the prime Tin. *Ibid.* 319 The finest black Tin is called the Crop. 1884 *ERICHSSEN Surgery* (1888) 348 Two pits are formed; in the one nearest the mill the purer and heavier part of the ore, or crop, is deposited.

IV. [*f. CROP v.*] The act of cropping or its result.

13. The cropping or cutting of the hair short; a style of wearing the hair cut conspicuously short; a closely cropped head of hair.

1795 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 289 His Curling-irons breaks and snaps his Combs. For dead is Custom 'mid the world of crops. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* ii, She wore it [her hair] in a crop, a loosely flowing crop. 1853 (see COUNTRY 8 b) County crop. 1856 *J. W. COLE Mem. Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. i. 38 Giving up the time-honoured powder and queue, and wearing a crop. 1876 *Punch* I. 21 Newgate crop.

14. A mark made by cropping the ears of animals; an ear-mark.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1007/4, 39 fat sheep . . . cropped in both ears; but the farther ear is a hollow crop. 1807 *Scribn. Mag.* II. 508/2 *Crop*, an ear-mark.

15. A crop-eared animal; a person who wears his hair cropped. (In quot. 1811 = CROPPY 2.)

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2422/4 And also a sorrel Crop. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crop*, one with very short Hair; also a Horse whose Ears are cut. *Ibid.*, *Prickeard's Fellow*, a Crop, whose Ears are longer than his Hair. 1811 *E. LYSAGHT Poems* 97 'That's true' says the Sheriff, 'for plenty of crops Already I've seen on the pavement.'

16. A piece cropped or cut off from the end.

1874 *J. A. PHILLIPS Elem. Metal.* (1887) 367 The rails are sawn to the proper length, giving a short piece or crop from either end. 1890 *Nature* 2 Oct. 555 Steel rails occasionally fail at the ends owing to insufficient 'crop' being cut off the rolled rail.

b. Applied to certain cuts of meat.

a 1845 *FORSY Voc. E. Anglia, Crop*, a joint of pork, commonly called the spare-rib. 1868 *C. J. ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Crop*, a joint cut from the ribs of an Ox, and with the bones shortened. 1880 *WHESTER Suppl.*, *Crop*, the region above the shoulder in the Ox.

17. The noise made by an animal in cropping grass, etc. (Cf. CRUMP.)

1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* iv. 29 The 'crop, crop' of our horses shortening the crisp grass.

18. *Min. and Geol.* 1a. The cropping up or out of a stratum, vein, etc. *Obs.* b. An outcrop.

1799 [see CROP v. 10]. 1799 *STRACHEY in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 968 For Discovery of Coal, they first search for the Crop, which . . . sometimes appears to the Day, as they term it. 1769 *J. WILLIAMS Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* (1810) I. 116, I have traced the crops or outward extremities of these coals. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* I. ii. 11 A crop of rock, starting from a crest of rock.

19. (See quot.)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Crop*, a fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. the usual recognized weight of a crop-hogshead of tobacco is from 1000 to 1300 lbs. nett.

20. *Neck and crop*: see NECK.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*

21. *attrib.* Having the ears, hair, etc. cropped.

1663 *PERYS Diary* 1 May, Galloping upon a little crop black nag. 1785 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* II. i, I had rather have . . . my crop horse. 1845 *LOCKHART Let.* 24 Aug. in *Life Scott*, They have crop heads, shaggy, rough, bushy.

22. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *crop-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (senses 8-9) *crop-farming*, *-land*; *crop-producing* adj.; parasynthetic, as *crop-headed*, *-haired*, *-noised*, *-tailed*; † *crop-doublet*, a short doublet; *crop-hide*, a hide, esp. a cow- or ox-hide, tanned whole and untrimmed; *crop-leather* (see quot.); *crop-*

*ore* (see 12); † *crop-side*, the outcrop of a stratum on a slope; *crop-sole*, sole leather obtained from crop-hides; *crop-tin* (see 12); *crop-wall* (*Sc.*), the crop of the wall (cf. 6); † *crop-weed*, the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; *crop-wood* (*dial.*), the branches lopped off a felled tree. Also CROP-EAR, -EARED, -EICK.

1640 *SHIRLEY Const. Maid* i. i. (D.), Hospitality went out of fashion with 'crop-doublets and cod-pieces. 1807 *Contemp. Rev.* May 701 Southern Minnesota has outlived the wheat growing and 'crop-farming period. 1879 *F. W. ROBINSON Coward Conc.* II. xxi, He glanced . . . at a 'crop-haired individual. 1848 *Browning Cavalier* Tunes ii, Bidding the 'crop-headed Parliament swing. 1794 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 4/1 Leather . . . 'Crop Hides for Cutting. 1808 *Hull Packet* 28 Sept. 2/2 A good assortment of horse, calf, and crop hides. 1846 *M'Culloch Ait. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 211 Thousands of acres of 'crop-land are sometimes laid under water. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Crop-leather, Crops, leather made from thin cow hides, used chiefly for pumps and light walking-shoes. 1839 *Todd Cycl.* II. 970/2 The osophagus . . . expanded into a large 'crop-shaped bag. 1717 *E. BARLOW Surv. Tide* (1722) 11 The Water, descending from the 'Crop-side is lodged therein. 1804 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 43. 238 The best method of finishing or striking 'crops-ole leather. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The largest advance in leather has been in crop sole. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2427/4 One black brindled Bull-Bitch, crop Ear'd, 'crop Tailed, black Mouth'd. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The . . . crop-tailed little Kerry nag. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 481 The timbers . . . went down upon the 'Crop-wa or angle at the eaves. 1997 *GERARDE Herbal App.* to Table, 'Crop weed is *Lacca nigra*. 1884 *HOLLAND Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crop*, or 'Crop-wood, the branches of a felled tree.

**Crop** (krpp), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *crotte*, (6 *cropp*), 6-9 *dial. crap*, 7 *crope*, 4- *crop*. [*f. CROP sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut off or remove the 'crop' or head of (a plant, tree, etc.); to poll, to lop off the branches of (a tree).

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 86 Ase þe wið þet sprutteð ut þe betere þet me hine ofte crotteð. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 Crop hit welle, and hold hit lowe, or elles hit wolle be wilde. c 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 92 So cropped for to sprynge he wol not ceese. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 132 Yf a tree be heded and vsed to be lopped and cropped at every .xii. or .xvi. yeres ende. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 85/2 A Tree is . . . cropped, when all its Boughs are cut off. 1881 *Oxfordshire Gloss. Suppl.*, *Crop*, to crop or trim hedges. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crop*, to cut the branches from a felled tree.

2. To pluck off, remove, or detach (any terminal parts of a plant); to snip off (twigs, leaves, etc.).

c 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 415, I must . . . ther it growed, crotte a plante of peche. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 58 My budding branch thou wouldest crott. 1611 *BISSE Esch.* xvii. 4 Hee crott off the top of his yong twigs. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, To crop, is to break or pinch of useless Branches without cutting. 1706 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 242, Leaves of Trees crott in the wane of the Moon.

b. To gather, pluck, pick, or cull (a fruit, flower, or other produce of a plant). *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *MYRC* 1502 Hast þow I-come in anysty And crotted þerus of come þe by. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. i. 124, To crop at once a too-long wither'd flowre. 1609 *MILTON P. L.* v. 68 O Fruit Divine, Sweet of thy self, but much more sweet thus crott. 1800 *OTWAY Orphan* IV. vii, A cruel Spoiler came, Crott this fair Rose. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom.* III. xxxvii, The hand is gone that crott its flowers.

c. Said of animals biting off the tops of plants or herbage in feeding; also *absol.*

1360 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* VII. 35 Þei comen in-to my croft, And crotten my Whete. a 1500 *Mourning of Hare* (Hartshorn *Metr. Tales* 1829), I dar not sit to crotte on hawe. 1593 *STANFURD Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 Neere, we view'd . . . cropping careless, not garded of heedman. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* 70 Sheep . . . that crop the springing grass. 1697 *DYNDEN Virg. Past.* x. 9 Sing, while my Cattel crop the tender Browze. 1717 *Pope Hind* xi. 686 As the slow Beast, Crops the tall Harvest. 1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* v. 80, [I] listened to the browse of the sheep as they crotted the grass.

† d. To feed on, eat. *Obs.* Cf. *L. carpere*. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xv. 394 Makometh . . . Daunted a dowue and day and nyght hir fedde; þe corne þat she crotted he caste it in his ere.

3. To gather as a crop; to reap.

1601 *B. JONSON Postaster* I. i, Or crooked sickles crop the ripen'd eare. 1608 *MIDDLETON Peacemaker* Wks. 1886 VIII. 329 The frolic countryman opens the fruitful earth, and crops his plenty from her fertile bosom. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 310 He not only sowed in it the seed of thought . . . but cropped it for his daily bread.

4. *fig.* (from 1 to 3). To cut off, lop off; to reap.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* Pija, Those who through the divells instinction dooe go about to crotte Peters patrimonie. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. ii. 248 On me That crott the Golden prime of this sweet Prince. 1659 *Vulg. Errors* Cens. 49 Too tender a bud to be crott'd by Death. 1660 *R. COKE Justice Vind.* 4 Sophisters cropping of the inventions of other Men. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* III. v. iii, By the hundred and the thousand, men's lives are crott.

5. *intr.* To bear or yield a crop or crops; also with *compl.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 233 She made great Cesar lay his sword to bed, He ploughed her, and she crop. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Arkholme* 397 No land would crop better than this mixture of warp and peat earth. 1877 *BLACKMORE Cripps* III. 18 Oakleaf potatoes . . . warranted to beat the ash-leaf by a fortnight, and to crop tenfold as much.

6. *trans.* 'to cause to bear a crop; to sow or plant with a crop; to raise crops on.

[1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 44 Few after crop much, but 150

noddies and such.] 1607 *Relat. Disc.* in Arb. *Capt. Smith's Wks.* p. xlix, A plaine lowe ground prepared for seede, part wherof had ben lately cropt. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) II. x. 28 A field, entirely cropped with mulberries. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 293 More land would be cropped with barley.

7. To cut off the top or extremity of (the ears, tail, etc.), to cut off short; *esp.* to cut the ears of animals as a means of identification, and of persons as a punishment.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 172 Stayeth his crying by cropping off the head. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 14 Nor crop the eares of them. 1724 SWIFT *Riddle*, My skin he flay'd, my hair he cropt. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 257 Having their ears cropt for perjury. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 36 As soon as a horse was purchased, his tail was cropped. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* IV. vii. (1881) 212 That . . . puppy ought to have had his ears cropped for his impertinence.

8. *spec. a.* To cut or clip short the ears, etc. of (an animal, person, etc.).

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 306 One grey . . . mare, cropped on the further year. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1007/4, 39 fat sheep . . . cropped in both Ears. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i. And so get cropped for a libel. 1787 'G. GAM-RADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 24 A horse's ears cannot well be too long . . . Were he cropt, and that as close as we sometimes see them now a days, [etc.].

b. To cut the hair of (a person) close.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 21 May 4/4 To crop, or not to crop, that is the question . . . and by a crop to say we end the head-ach. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. iv. xi. 42 Crop him, my jolly Barber; close down to the accurate standard.

c. To clip the nap of (cloth); to shear.

1711 [implied in CROPPER<sup>2</sup> 2]. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, cloth-cropping. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 Cloth is usually 'raised' twice and 'cropped' several times.

d. To cut down the margin of (a book) closely.

1824 DIBBIN *Libr. Comp.* 378 Copies are usually cropt. I never saw it uncult. 1885 C. PLUMMER *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Introd. 88 The manuscript . . . has been a good deal cropt by the binder.

e. (See quot.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 *Crop*, to leave a portion of coal at the bottom of a seam in working.

9. In mining districts (Durham, S. Wales, etc.): To dock, to fine.

1891 *Labour Commission*, Glossary of Terms.

10. *intr. Min. and Geol.* Of a stratum, vein, etc.: To come up to the surface; to come out and appear on the side of a slope, etc.

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metal. Martis* (1854) 27 The Coles Ascending, Basseting, or as the Colliers term it, Cropping up even unto the superficies of the earth. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 130 The coal which has cropt to the same point of its first dipping . . . before it has reach't the surface and cropt out, has taken another dip agreeable to the first, and then again another crop agreeable to the former. 1698 ST. CLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 379 A Vein of Bitumen or Naphtha that cropt (as the Miners call it) only here. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* X. 136 Where the different strata or measures crop out. 1855 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* v. (ed. 5) 55 The ridges of the beds in the formations a, b, c, come out to the day, or, as the miners say, *crop out* on the sides of a valley. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 468 The mainland has a foundation of older rock which crops up in many places.

b. *fig.* To crop up: to come up or turn up unexpectedly or incidentally, in the field of action, conversation, or thought.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi. We shall have new men cropping up every session. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. ii. 143 The subject . . . having once cropped up in Exeter College common-room.

c. *fig.* To crop out (rarely forth): to come out, appear, or disclose itself incidentally.

1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* 288 The charge against the prisoner . . . crops out in the sequel. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 486 Some of their superstitions, which crop out now and then through their adopted faith. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 174 All such outrages crop forth I' the course of nature.

11. To remove the crop of (a bird).

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 139 Pull, crop, and draw your Pidgeons.

12. To crop the causey (Sc.): to take or keep the 'crown of the causey', to walk boldly in the centre or most conspicuous part of the street.

1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1792) I. 176 All the Covenanters now proudly crop the cawsey. 1887 BALLOCH *Pynours* iv. 34 The merchant burghesses as a class proudly crop the causey.

Crop, var. of CRAP sb.<sup>2</sup>

Crop, crope, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of CREEP.

Cropar, obs. form of CRUPPER.

Crope, v.: see CROAPE, CROUP.

† Crop-ear. Obs. [Cf. CROP sb. 21, v. 7.] An ear that has been cropped; hence, a crop-eared animal or person.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 72 What Horse? a Roane, a crop eare, is it not. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 49 He made a crop-eare of the High-Priests man. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3014/4 A little . . . Grayhound bitch, with crop Ears. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii. See that crop-ear there, that vermin, that wants to eat at a table would set his master's mouth a-watering!

Crop-eared (krɒp'ɪəd), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Having the ears cropped; *esp.* in dogs, horses,

etc., as a means of identification, and in persons as a punishment.

1530 *Wells Wills* (1890) 194, ij croppeired heyfers. 1666 B. JONSON *Masque of Owls*, A crop-eared scrivener, this . . . He had his ears in his purse. 1629 DAVENANT *Albion Wks.* (1673) 430 Crop-eared too, like Irish Nags. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4234/4 A Black Dutch Dog, crop Ear'd. 1841 LYTTON *Nl. & Morn.* I. i. He purchased a crop-eared Welsh cob.

2. Having the hair cut short, so that the ears are conspicuous.

This and related terms (cf. quot. 1641-2 in CROPPED 4), applied to the Puritans or 'Round-heads', were probably intended by their opponents to associate them with those whose ears had been cut off as a punishment.

1680 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 477 Others say he was a crop-eared rogue. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Crop-eared-Fellow, whose Hair is so short it won't hide his Ears. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. The sleek, crop-eared apprentice. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. If I were to give the law, never a crop-eared cur of the whole pack should bark in a Scotch pulpit. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I. 354 Out on the crop-eared boor, That sent me with my standard on foot from Marston Moor.

Crope, obs. pa. pple. of CREEP.

Croper(e, -ier, -ore, -our, obs. ff. of CRUPPER.

Crop-full, a. [f. CROP sb. 1-2 + FULL.] Having the crop or stomach filled; filled to repletion.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 113 And crop-full out of doors he flings Ere the first cock his Matin rings. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 121 Not having received that crop-full surfeit that you have. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* I. 68 Let poets be crop-full of jealousy.

Cropless (krɒp'less), a. [f. CROP sb. + -LESS.]

Without a crop; having no crop.

a 1845 *Hood Annu. Pauper* iv. What's the weather to the cropless? You Don't farm. 1855 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* 286 The brown peat forms the soil, crumbled and cropless.

† Cropling. Obs. An inferior kind of stock-fish.

1274 *Stat. de Poltria et Pisce*, Lib. Horn fol. 312, 313 [in *Stat. Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) II. v. xxvii. 366/2, Anno 1274, Saving a Cropling of which three of the better sort for 14.] 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 449 Croplings, the hundred, containing six score 13'. 4.

Cropon, -oun, etc.: see CROUPON, rump.

Cropped (krɒpt), ppl. a. Also cropt. [f. CROP v. and sb. + -ED.]

1. Cut off; cut short; plucked, lopped, pruned.

1558 *Phaer Enid* vi. (R.), Lothly croppid nose. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* (R.), Like a crop'd rose that languishing doth fade. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2289/7 A plain brown cropt Nag. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 209 [They] shook their cropped heads in the faces of the dainty Cavaliers.

2. Sowed or planted with summs.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Brittany* I. 189 The flat and richly cropped district of the marshes.

3. Having a crop. Chiefly in comb., as full-cropped.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v j b, Ye shall say yowre hawke is full goorged and not cropped.

4. Comb. † Cropped-eared = CROP-EARED 2.

1641-2 D. LEWIS in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. III. I. 482 A company of prick-eared and crop-eared Rascals.

Croppen, -in, north. dial. pa. pple. of CREEP.

Cropper<sup>1</sup> (krɒpər), [f. CROP sb. 1 + -ER 1.] A breed of pigeons having the power of greatly distending or puffing up their crops; a pouter.

1655 WALTON *Angler* 101 There be Croppers, Carryers, Runts. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. xv. § 2 Pigeons . . . croppers, so called because they can and usually do by attracting the air blow up their crops to that strange bigness that they exceed the bulk of the whole body beside. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. viii. 126. 1850 E. S. DIXON in *Tegetmeier Pigeons* v. (1867) 54 Pouters . . . Provincially they are called Croppers. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 Those Norwich croppers are not half so puffed up as they seem.

Cropper<sup>2</sup>, [f. CROP sb. or v. + -ER.]

1. One who or that which crops.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Cropper, decimator. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1319. 182 One can imagine Cicero . . . imploring the binder to leave the rough edges, and imploring in vain . . . But . . . binders were often slaves, and an angry amateur would throw the cropper to feed the lampreys.

2. A workman who shears the nap of cloth; a cloth-shearer; also, a machine for doing this.

1711 THORESBY *Diary* (1830) II. 89 A fund for the aged and poor croppers at 2d or 4d per cloth. 1888 F. PEEL *Luddites* 42 The discontented croppers of Liversedge.

3. One who raises a crop, or successive crops. Locally in U. S. and elsewhere used more or less specifically: see quot.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 44 What croppers bee here learne to see. *Ibid.* 50 Though breadcome and drinkcom such croppers do stand: count peason or brank, as a comfort to land. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 727 The land is occupied by tenants called Croppers, who pay rents amounting to 5l. or 6l. per acre, which they are enabled to pay by never letting the land lie idle, and growing crops of vegetables in rapid succession, which they carry to the Bristol market. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 109 A cropper hires for two years, at a low rent from a squatter, a bit of waste land, undertaking to clear it and grow wheat upon it. After this it is ready for English grass. To succeed, a cropper must work hard with his own hands. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer.*, Cropper, a farmer on commission, the consideration being . . . calculated by the proprietor on the basis of the crop produced.

4. A plant which yields a crop. (Usually with qualification.)

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 352 The best croppers for feeding cattle. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/3 Apples and Pears . . . having the stamp of excellent croppers.

5. Comb. Cropper-worker: One who works a cropping-machine (for cloth).

1891 *Labour Commission*, Glossary of Terms.

Cropper<sup>3</sup>, [perh. from phrase neck and crop.] colloq. A heavy fall; usually in phr. come (fall, get) a cropper; often fig.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* liii. 244 [He] rode at an impracticable fence, and got a cropper for his pains. 1877 H. A. LEVESON *Sport Many Lands* 464 My horse put his foot in a hole and came down a cropper.

Cropper<sup>4</sup>, Printing. The name given to a small printing-machine, the Minerva platen, after H. S. Cropper, the inventor (1866). Also attrib., as cropper-hand, -machine.

1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/6, Printers' Adv't., Cropper hand wants work.

Cropper(e, obs. form of CRUPPER.

Croppin, -ing, sb. Sc. Also crop-. The crop or craw of a fowl; also, *transf.* the stomach.

1737 *Ramsay Sc. Prov.* (1776) 40 [Jam.], I never loo'd meat that craw'd in my crapine. 1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* II. 190 [Jam.] Jocks crappin began to crawl.

Cropping (krɒp'ɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CROP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CROP.

1. The action of polling or pruning; the gathering of the crop, etc.

1616 *Surfl. & Markh. Country Farms* 550 The cropping or gathering of this Maslin. 1795 *HICKERINGILL Priestcraft Wks.* 1716 III. 193 Answer it all with a cropping of Ears, Pillory [etc.]. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 229 The cropping of the ears or the slitting of nostrils . . . practised upon the Puritan fathers of New England. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iii. 56 Blossoms . . . are often prevented from forming by the cropping of animals.

b. The shearing of cloth; also attrib.

1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 131 The cropping or shearing-machine. *Ibid.* 197 Shearing, or Cropping, is the next operation. 1888 F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites* 10 The old method of finishing by hand, or cropping as it was called.

c. *concr.* That which is cropped; the wood lopped from trees, etc.

1768 *Case of Jeffrey Ruffle* (Erskine v. Ruffle & Brewster) 7 The Defendant . . . had ten loads of croppings in the same year. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4/1 Green lanes where my poor ass may light of good croppings.

2. The raising of crops from land; also crops collectively.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 317 The farmers . . . by incessant cropping, have reduced the land to a sort of *caput mortuum*. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A climate more favourable to the growth of grass and green cropping.

3. *Min. and Geol.* The rising of strata to the surface; the portion of a stratum which appears on the surface, an out-crop; *fig.* the act of rising into view or into prominence. Also with *up*, *out*.

1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 129 Their rise, cropping or basseting. 1821 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 210 On a slope of the croppings of the lowest beds of the mountain limestone. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 355 The cropping out of the original rock.

Cropping, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That crops (in various senses of the verb).

1851 *Beck's Florist* Sept. 197 Natural cropping clefts, and romantic rocky spots. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/5 The best cropping apple in existence is Keswick.

† Croppy<sup>1</sup>, Obs. rare. [dim. of CROP sb. 1-2.] Throat, stomach, maw.

a 1529 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 561 This ale, sayde she, is noppay . . . It colet well my croppy.

Croppy<sup>2</sup> (krɒp'ɪ), [f. CROP sb. 13 or v. 8 b.] One who has his hair cropped short; applied *esp.* to the Irish rebels of 1798, who wore their hair cut very short as a sign of sympathy with the French Revolution.

1798 *Ballad* in *Madden Lit. Rem. United Irishmen* (1887) 122 Down Croppy, down Orange, down great, and down small. a 1801 *Remin. fugitive Loyalist* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July (1886) 539 Several of them . . . swore they would die with me or make the 'Croppies lie down', alluding to a loyal song in which the rebel party was so styled. 1861 *May Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 536 The wretched 'croppies' were scourged, pitch-capped, picketed . . . and shot.

† The following appear in Dictionaries.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Croppy*, a Roundhead. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Croppy*, a person who has had his hair cut, or cropped, in prison. Formerly those who had been cropped (i. e. had their ears cut off and their noses slit) by the public executioner were called *croppies*; then the Puritans received the reversion of the title.

† Croppshin. Obs. Another form of *copshen*, CORPION, a herring of inferior quality.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 63 It was but a cropshin, (one of the refuse sort of Herrings,) and this Herring or this Cropshin was sensed . . . in the smoake. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* i. ii, Th' art in the right, my venerable Cropshin.

Crop-sick, a. Obs. exc. dial. [f. CROP sb. 1-2 + SICK a.] Disordered in stomach, *esp.* as a result of excess in eating and drinking. Often *fig.*

1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* III. ii, My merit doth begin to be crop-sick For want of other titles. a 1625 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 400, People, who being Crop-sicke, doe not hunger after the righteousness of Gods kingdom. 1793 *OLIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1408 A Prussian Boor; who being Crop-sick . . . thrust the Haft of his Knife down his Throat. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 350 A man in ill health, and crop-sick. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 369 In his appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, Philip cannot, crop-sick, but nauseate the thought. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Crop-sick*, disordered in the stomach.

Hence **Crop-sickness**.

1644 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 106 One that scarce knew any but Crop-sickness. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. III. II. 241 As soon as they were recovered of their own crop-sickness.

**Cropure**, obs. form of **CRUPPER**.

† **Crop-ward**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* CROP sb. 4 + -WARD.] In phr. *To the crop-ward* = towards the 'crop' or top (of a tree).

c 1425 LANGL. P. PL. C. XIX. 108 (MS. T.) Elde clomb to the cropward.

**Cropyn**, obs. var. of **CROUPON**.

**Croquet** (krō'ke, -ki), sb. [Supposed to be a North Fr. *croquet*, dial. form of *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, *croche* crook, found in ONF. in sense of 'shepherd's crook' (Du Cange s.v. *crochetum*, Littré and Hatzfeld s.v. *Crochet*); and used in some modern F. dialects in sense of 'hockey-stick'.

Authorities for this use of *croquet* in Britain are given by Dr. Prior *Notes on Croquet* (1872) 51/2. In *The Reader* of 29 Oct. 1864, F. J. Foot, of the Geological Survey, stated that the game had been played under this name (though this is perhaps doubtful) near Dublin in 1834-5: see also quot. 1877. From Ireland the game and name were introduced into England in 1852, where between 1858 and 1872 Croquet attained great popularity.]

1. A game played upon a lawn, in which wooden balls are driven by means of wooden mallets through iron arches or 'hoops' fixed in the ground in a particular order.

It resembles more or less the ancient game of CLOSH, and the more recent one of PALL-MALL, in both of which a ball had to be driven through an arch or hoop, in the former by a spade-shaped *beylet*, in the latter by a mallet.

1858 *Field* 10 July 33/3 There is no game which has made such rapid strides in this country [Co. Meath] within a few years as croquet. *Ibid.* 27 Nov. 437/2 The game [croquet]... was introduced into the North of Ireland some twelve years ago from a French convent. 1866 TROULLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* II. 'I haven't had a game of croquet yet', said Mr. Crosbie. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 June, Croquet, a fashionable game everywhere, is adopted permanently at Cambridge. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 608 Mr. Dickinson, an ivory turner of Gracechurch Street, London, remembers having made a set of croquet implements for Ireland over 40 years ago.

2. The action of croquetting a ball in the game of croquet (see CROQUET v.).

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 8 This hitting of one ball by another... [and] the consequent 'croquet', in which the two balls are placed together, and struck so as to move them both. *Ibid.* 14 To croquet, or take croquet.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *croquet-ground*, *-hoop*, *-mallet*, *-match*, *-player*, etc.

1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 246 Few with flat ground enough for more than... a quarter of a croquet-ground. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 128 To put in an appearance at the Pride's next croquet match.

**Croquet** (krō'ke, -ki), v. Pa. t. and pp. *croquetted* (krō'ked); also *croqueed*, *-ed*, *-ed*. [*f.* prec. sb.] In the game of croquet: To drive away a ball, after hitting it with one's own, by placing the two in contact and striking one's own ball with the mallet. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1858 *Field* 21 Aug. 148/3 He may croquet any number of balls. 1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* II. 123 Ethel would just have to be croqueted all through by her partner. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 In this, the striker's or rear ball passes, and goes a longer distance than the other or croqueted ball.

|| **Croquette** (krō'ket). Also 8 *croquet*. [*f.* *f. croquer* to crackle under the teeth, to crunch.] A ball or mass of rice, potato, or finely minced meat or fish, seasoned and fried crisp.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). In Cookery, Croquettes are a certain Compound made of delicious Stuff'd Meat, some of the bigness of an Egg, and others of a Walnut. 1869 J. GRANT *Secret Dish* 161 A dinner of shew (which is identically Scotch broth), croquettes, with pure of beet-root. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 654/1 Croquettes of canned salmon.

|| **Crore** (krō'ei). Anglo-Indian. Also 7 *carror*, *kraur*, *courou*, *kourou*, *orou*, *orow*. [*ad.* Hindi *kārōr*, *krōr*:—Prakrit *krādī*, Skr. *krōṣi*.] Ten millions, or one hundred lakhs (usually of rupees).

1609 HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 216 (Y.) The King's yearly Income of his Crowne Land is fiftie Crou of Rupias, every Crou is an hundred Lekkes. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I. II. 22, 100000 Roupies make a Lekke. 100000 Lekkes make a Kraur. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 189 (Y.) A kourou is an hundred thousand lacks. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. XIV. v. 362 *note*, A crore is an hundred lacks, or one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 109, I would give a crore of rupees (one million sterling) to see her only for one moment. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* 42 His father had five Persian crores of soldiers (2,500,000 men).

**Crosbite**, var. **CROSSBITE** Obs., to cheat.

**Crosorist**, the Cross of Christ, Cross-row, or Alphabet: see **CROSS** sb. 4 b.

† **Crose, croce**. Obs. Also 5 *croos*, (*croos*), 5-6 *crosse*. [*a.* OF. *croce* (pronounced *krotse*), in *Roland* 11th c.; from 14th c. onward *crosse*; corresponding to Pr. *crocia*, OSp. *crocia*, It. *crocia*:—late L. type *\*croccia*, *croccia*, a derivative of late L. *\*croccus*, It. *crocco*, in F. *croc* crook, hook. (See CROC.) Cf. the various med.L. forms for 'pastoral crook' or 'episcopal staff' in Du Cange, *croca*, *croqua*, *crocca*, *crocia*, *croccia*, *crochia*, *crossa*, *crosea*. In English there was a doublet form

**CROCHON** from Norman French. These words are quite distinct from L. *crux* CROSS, and its derivatives, with which they have never been confused in any Romanic language: thus OF. *croce* and *crois* (*crus*), mod.F. *crosse* and *croix*, Pr. *crocia* and *crois*, OSp. *crocia* and *crus*, It. *croccia* and *croce*, med.L. *croccia* and *crux*. In ME. also, *croce* was quite distinct from *crois*, *croys*, *croys*; but after the Norse form of the latter word, *cros*, CROSS, prevailed, there was a tendency for *croce* and *cross* to run together as *crosse*, which resulted in the obsolescence of *croce*. (See copious examples by Rev. J. T. Fowler in *Archæologia* LII.)

1. The pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot; a crosier.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8921 He gaf... Croces [v. r. croces] riche to clerkes of pris... York he gaf to seint Saunson. 1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. VIII. 94 A bisschopes crosse [C. xi. 92 croce]. Is hoked in þat one ende to halie men fro helle. A pyke is on þat potente to pulte adown þe wikked. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 473 Croces. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vi. (1869) 139 Of a bisschopes croos [v. r. croce] he made his howwe and his pikoyse. Pikoise was the sharpe ende, and howwe was the krokeede ende. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Croce of a byshoppe, *pedum, cambuca, crocia*. 1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 134 Cam prelati, with here croces and croces. 1508 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 87 b, Is not that shephardes hoke, the Bishoppes crosse, a false signe. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Croce*, is a Shephards Crooke in our old English tongue. Hence the staffe of a Bishop, is called the Crocer, Crocier, or Crosier.

β. In 16th c., confounded in form with *cross*.

1508 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 31 Which with myters, croces, and copes, Apere lyke gaye bisschops and popes. *Ibid.* 56 Before hym [Wolsey] rydeth two prestes stronge And they beare two croces right longe [*i. e.* a crosse as bishop and a crosse as archbishop]. 1530 PALSGR. 211/1 *Crosse, crois*. Crosse for a byshoppe, *crosse*. 1558 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.*, *Allhallows Day*, The prebendaries of Pawles left of their hoodes, and the Bishops their croces.

2. A staff; = CROCHE 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 484 By seint Joce [*v. r.* Iose] I made hym of the same wode a crosse [so 4 MSS., 3 croce]. c 1400 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 603/41 *Podium*, a crosse.

3. Comb. *Crosse-staff*, = sense 1: cf. *crosier-staff*, **CROSIER** 2 b.

1549 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 The byshoppe of Caunterbury... dyd the offes hym selfe in a cope and no vestment, nor mytter, nor crosse, but a crosse staffe. 1553 *Ibid.* 84 Many byshoppes with their myteres on their heddes and crosse-staves in their hondes. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 71 Banner poles and crosse staves—made awaie the same time.

**Crosier**, obs. form of **CROSIER**.

**Crosset**, -ette, obs. var. of **CRUBET**, a crucible.

**Crossette** (Arch.), var. of **CROSSETTE**.

**Croshebell**. Obs. exc. dial. (See QUOTE.)

a 1598 PEELE *Yests Wks.* (Ritdg. 614) (*title*), How George galled a Punk, otherwise called a croshebell. *Ibid.* 616 In Italian called a curtezan, in Spain a margerite... now the word refined being late, and the authority brought from, the fruitful county of Kent, they call them croshebell, which is a word but lately used.

**Crosier, crosier** (krō'zī-er). Forms: 4-5 *crozier*, 4-7 *crozier*, 5 *crociere*, *croysier*, *croysier*, 5-6 *croysier*, *croisier*, 6 *croisier*, *croysier*, *croysier*, -ear, (7 *croisier*), 6- *crozier*, 9 *crozier*. [Here two words appear to be confounded, the types of which were respectively OF. *crocier*, *crosier*, *crosier* 'qui porte la crosse', med L. *crociarius* bearer of a *crocia*, 'croce', or 'crose', and F. *croisier*, L. type *\*cruciarius* one who bears or has to do with a cross (*crux*, *croix*). The Anglo-French and ME. forms of these were *crozier* or *crozier*, and *croisier*, respectively; but the distinction was lost in the 15-16th c., when the words *cross* and *crose* began to be confounded as *crosse*: see **CROSS**. In the 16th c. *crosier*'s or *crosier*-staff was a common term for the episcopal crook, borne by the *crociarius*, and at length the crook itself was called the *crosier*. Many 19th c. ecclesiastical antiquaries have erroneously transferred the name to the cross borne before an archbishop.

The history of the application of *crosier* (s) staff and *crosier* to the episcopal crook, is not quite clear. The former appellation seems pretty obviously due to the fact that the crook or staff was borne by the 'crozier' or 'crosier', *crociarius*, and the latter use may have been short for *crosier*-staff (the two words being treated as if in apposition); but there is a possibility that both *crosier*-staff and *crosier* are due to a vulgar perversion of the L. form *crocia*. In any case, we have to remember that the ME. name *crose*, *crose* was now becoming confounded with *cross* 'crux', and that some new distinctive term was wanted for the *crocia*, which was found in *crosier*-staff and *crosier*. See Rev. J. T. Fowler in *Archæologia* LII, 'On the Use of the Terms *Crosier*, *Pastoral Staff*, and *Cross*'.]

† 1. A cross-bearer, one who bears a cross before an archbishop. Obs. (prop. *crosier*.)

[The first quot. may belong to 2; but cf. texts A and B v. 11.] 1393 LANGL. P. PL. C. VI. 113 Reson requested 1737 as a pope, And conscience his crozier [*v. rr.* crozier, croysier, croysier] by fore þe kyng stonde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* (see sense 2). 1483 *Calh. Angl.*, A Crozier, *cruciferarius*, *crucifer*. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 108 a/1 One syre edward gryme that was his crozier put forth his arme with the crosse to bere of the stroke. 1515 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 201 The

Bishop of Rochester was Crosier to my Lord of Canterbury during the Masse. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 78 In broad streets... their cross-bearers should go together, but yet in narrow lanes... the crosier of Canterbury should go before... for feare of iustling. 1586 HOLINSHED *Ireland* 32 The canon law, that admitteth the crosier to beare the crosse before his archbishop in an other province. 1608 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Anglicanum* 18 The Archiepiscopal Cross is never carried by the Archbishop, but by one of his chaplains chosen to act as Cross-bearer or 'crosier'.

† 2. The bearer of a bishop's crook or pastoral staff. Obs. (prop. *crozier*, *crosier*.)

(Quot. 1380 is placed here, because the date appears to be too early for sense 3.)

[1390 in Jacob *Law Dict.* s.v. *Crociarius*, Clericus Episcopi Dunelm. quem vulgo Crociarium ejus vocant.] c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 210 3e prelati... clopen fatte hor-is & gaie sadlis & bridlis & mytris & crociers wip gold & siluer & precious stonys. c 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 569/45 *Cambucca*, a busschoppys crosse; *Cambuccarius*, a Crozier. *Ibid.* 603/40 *Podium*, a crosse. *Podiarius*, a Crozier. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 *Crocere*, *crociarius*, *cambucarius*, *crucifer*, *pedarius*, *cruciferarius*. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 68 þe Bisshoppe in pontificalibus; his Crozier kneeling behinde him, coped. 1558 MACHYN *Diary* 171 My lord of London crossear, Master Mortun, on of the gray ames of Powelles.

† b. Hence, apparently, *Crosier's staff*, *crosier staff*, the episcopal staff or crook. Obs.

1488 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XLV. 119 A miter for a bishop... and a crosier staffe hed gilte thereto. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 Theyr byshopps... with the crosiers staffe and rynges. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 10 a, His Crosiar staffe in hande he holdes upright. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. IV. § 53 The Bishops with their Crosier staves. 1630 PAGITT *Christianographie* III. (1636) 31 Investiture by a Ring and Croziers staffe. 1733 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* 19 Crosier staff [so ed. 1767 p. 18].

† c. Identified with the *lituus* of Roman Angurs.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 313 *Lituius*, a crosier's staffe, or a Bishop's staffe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. vii. 356 With a crosier staffe [*lituius*], and his head veiled... to take Augurie by flight of birds.

3. The pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot. (= med L. *crocia*, *crocia*.)

1500 *Inv. Ch. Goods St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 215 A vestment for Saint Nicholas tyme with crosyar and myter. 1550 *Inv. St. Oystre's Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* V. 53, Item a Croyser of sylver gylte. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 A great dispute... not for the Crosse (for that is the Archbishop's warre) but for the Crosier of the Bishop of Rochester. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldy* (1679) 206 The... Shepherd of whose Crook this Croyzier hath a resemblance. 1678 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 The crosier, or pastoral staff, was the lituus of the Roman augurs. 1807 *Præd Poems* (1805) I. 243 A pious priest might the Abbot seem, He had swayed his crosier well. 1846 Sir J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* (1850) I. 53 To place the Sceptre on a level with the Crosier. 1868 J. EADIE *Ecl. Cycl.* (ed. 21 s. v.), The crosier bequeathed by William of Wykeham to New College, Oxford.

† b. Applied erroneously to the cross of an archbishop. (Rare before 19th c.; two 18th c. instances.)

1704 COCKER *Eng. Dict.*, *Crosier*, an Arch Bishops staff. 1796 GOUGH *Sepul. Mon.* II. 129 (Referring to monument of Abp. Chichele), The crosier of metal and probably of later date... surmounted by a cross patée. 1829 REES *Cyclop.* s. v., The crosier of an archbishop consists of a lofty processional cross with a single bar to it. 1834 M. H. BLOXHAM *Mon. Archæol.* 34 The pastoral staff has often been confounded with the crosier; the latter was, however, a staff, headed with a cross instead of a crook, and this was carried by the Archbishops. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 105 The staff or crosier, surmounted by a cross. 1876 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 110 We have said nothing of the Crosier borne before an Archbishop. 1880 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1567.

4. *transf.* (from 3). a. The curled top of a young fern.

[1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 425 Leaves alternate, rolled up like a crosier before their expansion.] 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xv. 230 The Croziers of some of the young Ferns are very perfect.

b. The flat convolute shell of the cephalopod *Spirula*.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 69 A great number of the elegant shells (formerly named Croziers) contained in the body of that curious nondescript animal, the *Spirula Australis*. *Ibid.* 102 Incredible quantities of croziers, or shells of the *Spirula* cephalopod.

† 5. The constellation of the Southern Cross; *pl.* the four stars of this constellation: cf. **CROSS** 12. Obs. [*ad.* OSp. *cruciero*, Sp. *crucero*, cross-bearer, Southern Cross.]

1555 EDEN *and Voy. to Guinea in Decades* 351 In xv. degrees we dyde neere the crosiers [margin, The crosiers or cross starrs]. 1594 [see **CROSS** 12]. 1665 G. HAVENS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 337 A Constellation of four starrs, the Mariners call the Croziers; these starrs appear like a Cross. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 25 The Croziers, Stars of the first and second Magnitude, are good for Observation. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crosier* in Astronomy, four stars in form of a cross; by help whereof those who sail in the southern hemisphere find the antarctic pole.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *crosier bud*, *head* (cf. 4 a); *crosier-like* adj.

1864 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 24 The handle was of a peculiar crosier-like formation. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. 42 The crosier heads of forth-coming, far-spreading fronds. 1891 MOORE's *Almanack* 10 The bursting ferns their crosier buds unfold.

**Crosier** [Sp. *crucero*], early f. **CRUISER**.

**Crosiered**, a. Having or bearing a crosier.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Abbot*, Crosiered Abbots, are 150-2



those who bear the crozier, or pastoral staff. 1798 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* V. 368 Not the harmless crozier'd hand.

**Croset,** erroneous form of **COBSLET**.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.). The croset some and some the cuishes mould. 1885 HOME *Every-day Bk.* I. 445 Shirts of mail and crosetts.

**Croset,** obs. form of **CROSSLET**.

**Cross** (krps), *sb.* Also *crois, croice, croise*; *oorse*: see below. [English has had several types of this word, derived by different channels from *L. cruc-em* (nom. *crux*, in late *L. crucis*, It. *croce*, Pr. *crots*, Sp. *crus*, OF. *cruis, crois*, later *crois*). The native name was OE. *roð, Rood*; but in late OE. the *L.* word appears to have been adopted in the form *cruc* (with final *c* palatalized, according to Italian pronunciation), whence ME. *cruche, crouche*. At a date perhaps earlier, the form *cross* appeared in the N. and E. of England, being app. the Norse *kross*, adopted from Old Norse *cross* (pl. *crossa*), ad. *L. cruc-em*. In OE., *cross* is known only in local nomenclature, as *Normannes cross*; cf. such northern place-names as *Crosby, Crosthwaite*, etc.; according to Wace (c. 1175) *Olivierose* (= *hilig cross*), referring app. to the Holy Rood of Waltham, was the battle-cry of Harold at Hastings. After the Conquest, the OF. *crois, crois* was introduced as *croiz, crois, croys*, later *croice*, and in early ME. southern writers was the more frequent form; but it became obs. in the 15th c., leaving the northern *cross* (*croise, cross*) as the surviving type. The later Norse (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish) *kors* appears in Scotland and Northumbria as *corse, cors, corss*, and still lingers in Scotland both in proper names (e.g. *Corserig, Corseriphine*, etc.) and dialect speech.

Although *cross, croice, corse*, might, in view of their immediate derivation, be treated as distinct words, it is most convenient in tracing the sense-development to deal with them together: *CROSS* is treated separately.]

**A. Forms.** *a.* 1-6 *cross*, 4-7 *croise*, (4-5 *croos*, 4-7 *croos*, 5-6 *croos*), 5- *cross*.

963-84 *Recd. of Gifts of Bp. Adewold to Medeshamstede* in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* III. 367 Of þam twam hundredum þe secad into Normannes cross man azeaf. c. 1175 WACE *Roman de Rou* 13, 119 Olivierose sovent croient. Olivierose est en engleiz Ke Sainte Croix est en franceiz. c. 1205 LAY. 3186 He lette some arere a muchel cross and mare. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 21637 (Cott.) Meracles o þe cross (F. *crossis*, G. *crois*, E. *crois*) might. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 In þe croise hyngand. a. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 109 Þe peple cryde, Do him on þe cross. 1388 — *Phil.* ii. 8 The deeth of cross [many MSS. the cross]. 1508 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 189 The deathe of the croce. 1611 BIBLE *John* xix. 25 Stood by the croce of Iesus. 1654 J. NICOLL *Diary* (1836) 125 At the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., The true Crose

*b.* 3-4 *crois, croys, croeis, croioice, croioiz*, 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) *crois, croys, croioice, croioice*.

a. 1225 ANCR. R. 18 A large croiz. *Ibid.* 46 And þeonne vour croices. *Ibid.* 346 Uallid. a croice. c. 1275 O.E. *Misc.* 50 Lyht adun of þe croiz. a. 1300 LEG. Rood 34 And þe croys (1350 Pe twey croyses) eke þe-wip. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 21792 (Cott.) Beside þe croiz (F. *crois*, G. *crois*, E. *crois*). c. 1300 BEKET 134 With croiz and with tapres. c. 1394 P. PL. *Crede* 805, and on þe crois dyede. 1413 LYG. *Pylgr. Soule* iv. xx. (1483) 67 He hangid. vpon the croys. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2491 How crist bere. the croice.

*g.* 5-6 *coors, 5-7 coors, (6 coors, coorce), 5-coorse*.

c. 1225 WYNTOUN *Chron.* v. x. 78 (Jam.) Elane that syne fand the Cors. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 22 Wallace. . . seid to the merkat cors. 1533 GAU *Richt Fay* 2 The wisdom of the cors. *Ibid.* 4 Apone the cors. 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 363 (Title) How Sanct Andros apperit, and of his Cors in the air. *Ibid.* Sanct Andros corce. *Ibid.* Quhat that corss suld mene. 1615 [see 13] *Coors*. 1786 BURNS *To J. Kennedy* i. Mauchline corse. 1813 [see 7 c] *Corse*.

**B. Signification.** 1. The instrument of crucifixion with its representations and fig. applications.

1. A kind of gibbet used by the ancients (and in later times by some non-Christian nations); a stake, generally with a transverse bar, on which they put to a cruel and ignominious death certain criminals, who were nailed or otherwise fastened to it by their extremities.

The general sense does not appear in Eng. so early as the specific (2), being mostly of modern occurrence in works on Ancient History: but early mention of the *cross* occurs also in Christian Martyrology and Saints' Lives. In the Vulgate *crux* is applied widely to any gibbet or gallows on which malefactors were hung, and is there also literally rendered *cross, croise* by Wyclif.

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 21533 (Cott.) He fand tua crosses (F. *crucis*, G. *crucis*). 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 19 Pharaoh shal. . . hongre thee in the croise. — *Esther* v. 15 Aman. . . comandeide to be maad redi an heiz cross. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 60 Andrew was. martired on a croise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 To do on Croise, *crucifigere*. 1791 EARL OF HARDWICKER in *Athenian Lett.* (1792) II. 115 Apollonides the physician was condemned to the cross, and executed just before we left Susa. 1827 HEBER *Hymns*, 'The Son of God', Twelve valiant saints, their hope they knew, And mock'd the cross and flame. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 205 The body of Cleomenes was flayed and hung on a cross.

2. *spec.* The particular wooden structure on which Jesus Christ suffered death, believed to have consisted of an upright post, with a horizontal cross-bar; the holy rood. (Often written with capital C.)

The identical cross is believed by large bodies of Christians to have been found buried in the ground, by Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, in 326; hence, the legend of its finding or invention, the adoration of the fragments of it, and stories of miracles wrought by it, play an important part in the religious literature of the Middle Ages. In this connexion the word is often qualified as *holy, real, true, Saint Cross*. *Stations, way of the Cross*: see *STATION, WAY*. The antecedent history of this sense in English is found under the earlier name *Rood*.

c. 1275 O.E. *Misc.* 48 Do a rode! do a rode! *Ibid.* 50 Lyht adun of þe croiz. c. 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 378 Huy founden roden þreo. . . þu nusten huy of þe þreo þo holie croiz þat huy souzten zwich it might beo. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 8507 (Cott.) Þe croce (F. *crucis*, G. *crucis*) O ihesu crist. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 1 Crist. . . when he hyngid on þe croise. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 623 By the croys (so a MSS., 3 *cross*, 2 *croise*) which þat seint Eleyne fond. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxii. vii. Somme men say. . . that kyng Arthur . . . shal come ageyn & he shal wyne the holy croise. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xix. 19 Pilate wrote a superscription and set vpon the croise. 1556 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 26 Thous blessed feete. . . nail'd on the bitter Crose. 1605 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., A little fragment, as was thought, of the true Crose. 1780 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 387 Images . . . according to the form of the venerable cross. 1844 E. B. G. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* xxii. (1859) 239 The hole in the rock where the Cross stood. 1867 BR. FORBES *Expl.* 39 *Art.* xxxi. (1881) 616 On the Cross, the full satisfaction was paid.

† *b.* By God's cross, as an oath. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* viii. These knyghtes are vn-curtas, by cross, and by crede! 1575 J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* v. ii. Elsie had my hens be stol'n. by Gods cross.

† *c.* A prayer used in the adoration of the cross. *Obs.*

a. 1225 ANCR. R. 28 Seie sumne offer of þe croice.

3. The sign of the cross made with the right hand, as a religious act. The full expression, *sign of the cross*, is now usual: see *b.*

a. 1225 LEG. *Kath.* 728 Heo wið Cristes cross cruchede hire ouer al. a. 1225 ANCR. R. 18 Makied on ower muþe mit te þune a croiz. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 18338 (Cott.) Þe laured lift hand. . . And on adam a croice he made. c. 1490 ST. CUTHBERT (Surtees) 781 Þe childe a croise þar on made. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*. Then he shall make a croise vpon the childes forehead and breste. 1876 SCOTT *Harold* v. xviii. He sign'd the cross diuine. 1881 SIR H. W. BAKER *Hymns*, 'Tis done; that new and heavenly birth' iii. 'Tis done; the Cross vpon the brow Is marked for weal or sorrow now.

† *b.* c. 1315 SHORHAM 15 Ich signi the with signe of croys, And with the creme of hele Confermi. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiv. ix. He made a sygne of the cross in his forehead. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*. Receyue the signe of the holy Crose. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, In the Greek Church they made the signe of the Crose from the right hand to the left; contrary to the Latines and the Schismatic Greeks. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables from Nat. Ser.* II. (1862) 23 If it had not thundered, the peasant had not made the sign of the cross.

† *c.* To fall on cross, a cross [= MHG. *an ein crutze vallen*]: to fall cross-wise with outstretched arms, in supplication. *Obs.*

a. 1225 ANCR. R. 346 Uallid þuoreu ower weoued a croice to þe corde. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7315 Fel on croice. . . And seid sir for Godes gras, Thine help.

4. A representation or delineation of a cross on any surface, varying in elaborateness from two lines crossing each other to an ornamental design painted, embroidered, carved, etc.; used as a sacred mark, symbol, badge, or the like.

a. 1225 ANCR. R. 50 Þe cloð in ham [the windows] beo twouold: blac cloð; þe croiz whit wiðinnen & widuten. . . þus bitokened hwit croiz þe ward of hwit chastite. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 21678 (Cott.) O þat bliscd lambs blod A cross was mad in signe o rode. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xi. Therupon that sheld he made a croise of his owne blood. 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 266 Forlad also in paimthorn or in streit To mak an cors quhair men seid on their feit. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 105 In a blew jacket with a croise of redd. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Feb., Shut up with broad stones, and now and then a croise or a palme cut in them. 1700 J. JACKSON 24 Apr. in *Pepys' Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 218 His [the Pope's] slipper of crimson velvet, with a gold cross embroidered upon it. 1823 LEXHAMPTON *Sp. Ball.*, *Dragnet* i. The cross upon yon banner. . . It is the sign of victory—the cross of the Maltese. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 344 To write letters to his episcopal foe, signed with a cross and his name: '† Voltaire, Capucin indigne'.

† *b.* Cross of Christ, also *Croscrist*: the cross prefixed to the alphabet or *CROSSBOW*; the alphabet itself as the first step in learning. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Bk. Curstax* 144 in *Babes Bk.* 303 This lessoun schalle by maistr þe merke Croscrist þe speide in alle þi werke. 1506 *Pylgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 To turne agayne to theyr A. B. C. and lerne the croise of Christ agayne.

*c.* To take († *fong* or *nim*) the cross: to accept the sign or badge of a cross in ratification of a vow, to engage in a crusade.

For the history of this see *CROISE* v.

c. 1290 BEKET 7 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilbert Bekat. . . him bi-poynte þe Croiz for-to fo In-to þe holie land. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 346 Robert duc of Normandy þe croys nom atten ende, And þarked hym wyþ opere to be holyonde to wende. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Sir Edward toke the croice, for his fader to go. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 80 Baldwyn. . . preached, and exhorted men to take the Cross. 1880 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* I. iv. § 6. 562 Bohemond took the cross, and rent up a goodly cloak into crosses for his followers.

5. A model or figure of a cross as a religious emblem, set up in the open air or within a building, worn round the neck, etc.

c. 1205 LAY. 3186 He lette some arere a muchel cross and mare. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xv. One helde a candell of waxe brennyng and the other held a croise. 1501 BURY WILLS (1850) 88, I bequeeth to the parson of Berkhamsstede a Seynt Antony croise. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 801 The Byshops delivered to the king. . . the Ball with the Croise in his left hand. 1648 *Ord.* 29 Aug. in *Scobell Acts & Ord.* (1658) i. cxviii. 175 Worshippers of Images, Crosses, Crucifixes, or Reliques. 1876 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* iii. 16 At. . . Heavenfield. . . Oswald set up a wooden cross—the first Christian sign reared in Bernicia.

6. A staff surmounted by the figure of a cross, borne in religious processions, and *esp.* as an emblem of office before an archbishop.

c. 1290 BEKET 1848 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Seint Thomas. . . to Caunterburi him droug. . . With croiz and with tapers þe contreie a-zein him droug. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 134 Prelatis, with here crosses and croises. c. 1465 Eng. *Chron.* (Camden 1856) 94 Thomas Bouchier archbishop of Caunterbury. . . wythe the hys croise before hym, went forth. . . toward London. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 A great contention arose. . . whether the Archbishop of Yorke might beare his Croise in the Diocese of Caunterbury or no. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr., Some of the religious orders and fraternities sung. . . the lights and crosses going before. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxii. With many a torch-bearer before, And many a cross behind. 1840 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 232 An archbishop is seen figured leaning on the staff of his cross.

7. A monument in the form of a cross, or having a cross upon it, erected in places of resort, at cross-ways, etc., for devotional purposes, or as a devout or solemn memorial of some event, as a grave-stone, and the like.

Often also serving to indicate a preaching or meeting place, and qualified as *market-, preaching-, weeping-cross*, for which see these words.

c. 1400 *Sir Amadace* xxx. Quen he come sex mile the cite fro, A croise partit the way a-toe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. v. He. . . rode longe in a forest tyll they came to a croise, and there alyst and sayd his prayers deuoutly. 1555 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 677 Into Stanemure an cors of stane was set, Quhair the merchis of thir tua kings met. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 31 She doth stray about By holy crosses where she kneeles and prays For happy wedlocke houres. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* Nov., In the way were faire crosses of stone carv'd with fleurs de lys at every fur-long's end. 1851 D. WILSON *Prov. Am.* II. iv. 283 Memorial crosses, graven with inscriptions in the Northern Runes.

*b. spec.* The monument of this kind occupying a central position in a town or village, formerly used as a centre for markets, meetings, proclamations, etc.; a market-cross.

c. 1465 Eng. *Chron.* (Camden 1856) 75 (Bp. Pocock) vtterly abured, reuoked, and renounced the sayde articles oppynly at Powles Croise. 1553 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden 80) The xix. day off July. . . was proclamyd lady Maury to be queene of Yngland at the croise in Cheppe. 1554 *Chron. O. Mary* (Camden 1850) 78 Ther preached at Pole Croise one doctour Watson. 1596 SHAKS. *Fam. Shr.* i. ii. 137 To be whipt at the hie croise euerie morning. 1611 CORN. x. v. Sing, Thou hast not cried it at the croise. 1700 *Lowd. Gaz.* 386/3 The Mayor and all the Company went. to the two Crosses, where Bonfires were prepared. 1786 BURNS *To J. Kennedy* i. If foot or horse E'er bring you in by Mauchline Crose. 1829 SCOTT *Rod Roy* Introd., Birrell. . . reports that he was hang'd at the Cross. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 480 The newly elected members went in state to the City Cross.

*c.* A market-place, market. Now only local.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1871) I. 208 They begin to sell. by the bushell or two. . . thereby to be seene to keepe the croise. 1597 *Ibid.* 300 The crosses sufficientlie furnished of all things. 1794 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 61 When ye gaue to the cross then. . . Buy me a pacing horse then. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 906 (Jam.) The cadies rang'd about the Corse For messages ay ready.

8. *fig.* Used as the ensign and symbol of Christianity; the Christian religion, *esp.* when opposed to other religions. (In later use it becomes more *fig.*, as in *messenger, preacher, servant of the cross*: cf. next.)

*Soldier, warrior of the Cross*: a crusader; hence *fig.* one actively zealous for the advancement of Christianity.

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 249 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Hii sholde gon to the Holli Lond. . . And fhte there for the croiz. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 94 Streaming the Ensigne of the Christian Croise, Against black Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 81 Let us now take leave of the Countries, of the Half Moon. . . and return. . . into those of the Croise. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 109 Constantine, in acknowledgment of his signal victory obtained by the cross, was baptized on this spot. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xxxv, Red gleam'd the cross, and waned the crescent pale. 1830 J. B. WATERBURY *Hymns*, Soldiers of the Cross, arise. 1890 Q. Rev. Jan. 61 A Sufi. . . is, by profession, tolerant or even sympathetic in the presence of the Cross.

9. *fig.* The crucifixion and death of Christ as the culmination of His redemptive mission, and the central fact of the Christian religion; the atonement wrought on the cross.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 45 By þyn holy crois þu hast azen boust þe world. 1388 — 1 *Cor.* i. 18 For the word of the cross is folye sothli to men perischinge. 1509 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, By thy croise and passion. . . Good lordie deliuer us. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccles.* No. 30. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* i. 18 The preaching of the Croise. 1788 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 622 The Cross once seen is death to every vice. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* iv. 27 The doctrine of the cross, as the one great rule and hope of the world. 1891 T. MOZLEY *The Son xxxvii.* 232 Rome, which insists more on the cross than on the divine character, the divine life, and the divine teaching.



10. A trial or affliction viewed in its Christian aspect, to be borne for Christ's sake with Christian patience; often in plur. to bear, take one's cross, with reference to Matt. x. 38, xvi. 24, etc.

138a WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 38 He that takith nat his crosse, and sueth me, is not worthi of me. 1508 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc.) 310 Mark what a cross God suffered to fall on the neck of his elect Jacob. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 62 Though thou shouldst perish for fode, yet beare thou thy crosse patientlie. 1644-5 *Direct. Publ. Prayer* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* (1658) i. li. 79 To pray for... the sanctified use of blessings and crosses. 1669 PENN (*title*), No Cross no Crown; a Discourse shewing... that the daily bearing of Christ's Cross, is the alone way to the rest and kingdom of God. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns* xxviii, We learn our lighter cross to bear.

b. In a general sense: A trouble, vexation, annoyance; misfortune, adversity; sometimes (under the influence of the verb) Anything that thwarts or crosses. Cf. sense 27.

1573 TUSSEN *Husb.* (1878) 17 To banish house of blasphemie, least crosses crosse vnluckelie. 1580 SIDNEY (*J.*), Wishing unto me many crosses and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 120 Crosses, after the nature of the Cockatrice, die if they be foreseen. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* (1650) 224 Camillus... wished some great cross might befall Rome for the tempering of so high a felicity. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Techely* iv. 10 If it has met with some Crosses of Fortune, it is not in a danger for all that to be overthrown. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. x, After all his losses and crosses. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxvii, Doubtless they knew crosses, disappointments, difficulties. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* iii. (1874) 19 Her usual crosses had been but light ones, which she scolded or talked away.

11. Any figure or object of this shape.

11. Any object, figure, or mark of the same shape as the instrument of crucifixion, i.e. of two bars or lines crossing each other, used as a sign, ornament, etc. † *Cross in the hands*: a finger-post.

For the various kinds of crosses, see sense 18.

c 1200 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 294 Wip an boot iren make a cros upon be middil of be passoun as depe as be deed fleisch is. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1886) App. iii. 161 Euerye howseholder... whych... hath been vssayed with the place... shall cause to be fyxed... a certein Crosse of saynt Anthonye devised for that purpose, etc. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 45 Raynbowes... crosses, and divers lightes... by divers refractions and reflections of beames. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 494 They make a little Cross of a Quill. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Dec. The body of the Church formes a Crosse. 1768 FOOTE *Orator* 1, A cross in the hands, with letters to direct you on your road. 1771 — *Maid of B.* i, Pushing forth his fingers like a cross in the hands to point out the different roads on a common. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) i. 296, 4 petals, forming a cross. 1808 *Jane Seaton* ix. (ed. 2) 61 Her only ornament, a golden chain with a Cornelian Cross attached to it.

b. A similar mark or sign of small size used to mark a passage in a book, etc.; a mark made, in place of his signature, by one who cannot write.

In the latter case originally belonging to 4.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 5 The whiche lyne, from a lityl crosy + in the bordure vn-to the centre of the large hole. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Now will I make a crosse on this gate. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fij b, In the margent... yee shall set a crosse + which signifieth the error to rectify in the proper place. 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 225 Charnock... crossed all their names. They... struck off their crosses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. ix, He sat... with his steel-pen in his hand, and making crosses here and notes of interrogation there.

c. A natural cross-shaped marking.

1804 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (ed. 8) 239 It has the Mule-cross on the withers like most of the Barbary Caracals. 1855 WOOD *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 420 There is also a black mark running along the spine, and another crossing the shoulders, the two forming a cross.

12. A constellation within the Antarctic Circle, in which four bright stars are arranged somewhat in the figure of a cross; more fully *Southern Cross*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 The starres cauled the Crosse, are scene very hyghe. 1614 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xix. (ed. 7) 473 There are lately found out... foure other Images towards the South Pole, as the Crosse or Crosier, the South Triangle. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 48 A small black Cloud, which the foot of the Cross is in. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 We saw again the Northern Star to our great Joy; till then we had only the Southern Cross in sight. 1808 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 333 The Southern cross—the pole-star of the South. 1898 R. KIPLING *Barrack-room Ball*, *Eng. Flag* ix, Where the lone wave fills with fire beneath the Southern Cross.

13. Formerly in Scotland: A signal (app. orig. a cross formed of two sticks charred and dipped in blood) sent through the district to summon the inhabitants: see CROSTARIE, FIRE or FIERY CROSS.

1615 *Act Bailyary* in Barry *Orkney* (1805) App. 458 (Jam.) 11k house and family shall carefully and diligently direct the coss... to his next neighbours, with an sufficient bearer, for admonishing the people... to convene. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) i. v. 269 The mysterious cross of yew, first set on fire, and then quenched in the blood of a goat, was sent forth to summon all the Campbells, from sixteen to sixty.

14. A part of an anchor, hinge, or other object, which occupies a position transverse to the main part. † b. The cross-piece dividing the blade of a sword, etc. from the hilt, and serving as a guard to the hand; the cross-guard. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxix, Kyng Marke... kneled adoune and made his othe vpon the crosse of the suerd. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, His swerde... into the paunch of the dragon up to the crosse. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 Short arming Daggers of convenient forme and substance, without hilts, or with little short crosses. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 When the Joint... on the Tail, is pind in the Joint... in the Cross, the whole Hinge is called a Cross-Garnet. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4570/4 Lost... a piece of Anchor, being the Cross and a peice of the Shank.

† 15. The transept or cross aisle of a cruciform church. *Obs.*

1658 DUGDALE *St. Paul's* 160 And afterwards bestowed four thousands pounds in repairing of the South Cross. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3804/2 The House of Commons were seated... in the North Cross of the Abbey.

16. A surveyor's instrument; a CROSS-STAFF.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. xiii. 81 Taking off one of the Crosses, and setting the Staff again. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* ii. 56 The cross consists of two pair of sights set at right angles to each other, on a staff having a sharp point at the bottom, to fix in the ground.

17. Horse-breaking. A 'dumb jockey' shaped like the letter X, buckled across the back of a young horse, and having the reins of the snaffle bridle fastened to it, to make him carry his head properly.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 74 In order to bring the horse to... carry his head properly... the cross may be used.

III. In Heraldry, Insignia of Knighthood, Numismatics, etc.

18. *Her.*, etc. A conventional representation of the Christian symbol, or some modification of it, or of two crossing bars, used as an ordinary or charge, as an ornamental figure in art, etc.

Numerous modifications of the form are recognized, some of them being used as religious symbols; the chief forms are Greek cross, an upright cross with limbs of equal length; Latin cross, in which the lower limb is longer than the others; St. Andrew's cross, or cross saltier, a cross shaped like the letter X; cross of St. Anthony or Tau cross, in which the transverse bar lies on the top of the upright, like the letter T. Developments of these are the cross patée or formée, in which the limbs are very narrow where they are conjoined, and gradually expand, the whole forming nearly a square; Maltese cross, cross of Malta or cross of eight points, a modification of the preceding, in which the extremity of each limb is indented. Subordinate forms are cross crossed, a cross with each arm crossed, reaching the edges of the shield; cross of chains, a cross composed of four chains fixed to a central anneau; cross of four leaves: see QUATREFOIL; cross of Jerusalem, a cross having each arm capped by a cross-bar; cross of Lorraine, a cross with two horizontal arms, combining the Greek and Latin crosses; cross of St. Andrew: see above; *spec.* the saltier-cross of Scotland, white on a blue ground; cross of St. George, the Greek cross, red on a white ground, as used on the English flag; cross of St. James, a Latin cross figured as a sword; cross of St. Julian, a saltier cross having the arms crossed; cross of St. Patrick, the saltier cross of Ireland, red on a white ground; cross of Toulouse, a Maltese cross with a point projecting from each indentation; Buddhist cross, the gammadia or fylfot, *†*; capital cross, a Greek cross having each extremity terminated in an ornament like a Tuscan capital; capuchin cross, a cross having each arm terminated by a ball or disc; ANSALL *c.*, CABLED *c.*, cross BEZANTY, FLORY, etc.: see these words.

1806 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. B. iij b, Cros fixly, Cros paty Cros croletis and Cros flory. *Ibid.* C. ja, The cros is the moost worthi signe emong al signys in armys. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. i. (1660) 270 Called a Crosse-Avellane, from the resemblance it hath of a Philbert Nut. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 350 [They] doe mutually intersect themselves in the manner of a Saint Andrews crosse, or this letter X. 1654 *Ord.* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* ii. ix. (1658) 294 The Arms of Scotland, viz. a Cross, commonly called Saint Andrews Cross. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3840/2 A Flag with St. George's Cross was displayed on the Tower. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) ii. xlvii. 114 The long cross... has been called the Latin cross. 1844 F. A. PALLEY *Church Restorers* 15 A cross pattee between four lions combatant. 1808 CUSANS *Her.* iv. 59 No Ordinary is subject to so many modifications of form as the Cross. *Ibid.* 60 Gwillim mentions thirty-nine different Crosses... and Robson no less than two-hundred and twenty-two.

b. *Per or in cross* (Her.): in the form or figure of a cross.

1566 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 78 He beareth party per Crosse wauey Sable, and Argent. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 37 b, Verte, fise fermaux in Crosse. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 238 He beareth parted per Crosse Gules and Argent.

19. A figure of the cross used as the ensign of a religious order of knights, as the Knights of Malta; hence widely adopted as a decoration in many orders of knighthood; also, a wearer of such a cross.

*Grand* († *Great*) Cross: a decoration of the highest class of such an order, or the person wearing it. *Victoria Cross*: a British decoration for members of the Army and Navy, instituted Feb. 5th, 1856, as a reward for personal valour. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., Crosses of the Order of the Holy Ghost. *Ibid.*, The Chevalier Paul... his Malta Cross was esteem'd at 10,000 crownes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* ii. 444 Out of the 16 great crosses, the great master [of Knights of St. John] is elected. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 261 This prince had set his heart on some childish distinction, a title or a cross. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 5/3 He is a Grand Cross of St. Vladimir. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 97 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath... Military Knights Grand Cross. *Ibid.* 98 Civil Knights Grand Cross... Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

† 20. *Numism.* The figure of a cross stamped

upon one side of a coin; hence, a coin bearing this representation; a coin generally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthing... Pe kynges side salle be pe hede & his name writen. Pe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. a 1400 HOCCLERE *De Reg. Princ.* 685 The feende, men seyne, may hoppe in a pouche, When that no crosse therein may appeare. 1530 PALGRA. 211/1, Crosse of coyne, la croix d'une piece d'argent. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 34 His purse was... I thinke verily a puritane, for it kept it selfe from anie pollution of crosses. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* i. i. Wks. 1874 V. 281 Ile play the Franck gamester... I will not leave my selfe one Crosse to blesse me. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. ii, I have not a cross at present. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, She has been here a fortnight, and we have not yet seen the cross of her money. *Ibid.*, To come and take up an honest house, without cross or coin to bless yourself with. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* ix. 312 Neither a bun to put in their belly, nor a cross to put in their pockets.

21. *Cross and (or) pile* [*F. croix et (ou) pile*]. a. The obverse and (or) reverse side of a coin; head or tail; hence sometimes standing for: a coin, money. *arch.*

1393 [see CROUCH *sb.*]. 1594 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xxx. 277 How to know whether one cast crosse or pile by the ringing. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* v. ii, Compel'd with crosse and pile to run of errands. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 30 (1704) 362 He had neither coss nor pile. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* i. xvi. § 16 If an equal Number of Pieces of Money were thrown up into the Air, the Chance of their falling Cross or Pile... would be equal. a 1806 LONGF. *Friar Lubin* ii, To mingle... The goods of others with his own, And leave you without cross or pile.

† b. *fig.* The two sides of anything; one thing and its opposite. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) ii. 240 Crosse and pyle standen in balaunce; Trowthe and resoun be no thyng strange. a 1613 OVERBURY *News, Country News* Wks. (1856) 175 That good and ill is the crosse and pile in the ayne of life. 1663 COWLEY *Cut. Colman* St. v, I knew well enough 'twas you; what did you think I knew not Cross from Pile?

† c. 'Head or tail', i.e. 'tossing up' to decide a stake, or anything doubtful, by the side of a coin which falls uppermost; 'pitch and toss'; *fig.* a matter of mere chance, a 'toss-up'. (Usually with *cast, throw, toss*.) *Obs.*

[a 1397 *Wardrobe Rolls* Edw. II (*Antiq. Repository* ii. 58), Item paie illoq a Henri Barber le Roi pour Den<sup>m</sup> qu'il a presta au Roi pur Jewer a cros a Pil de Donn v. z.] 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. i. 768 Schoolmaster, cross or pile nowe for 4 counters? c 1645 *Vox Turturis* 23 They had a Custome, when buyer and seller could not agree, to... cast crosse and pile. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* iii. ii, I'll throw up cross or pile who shall ask her. 1685 *Answ. to Dk. Buckhm. on Liberty of Consc.* 36 Thirdly, whether it be not Cross and Pile, whether a man who may be of any and of all Religions, will be of any, or of none at all? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 p 48 There will be no fear of foul Play, if they throw up Cross or Pile who should be shot. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* iv. 227 The question of war and peace depends now on a toss of cross and pile.

† d. *fig.* Pitch and toss. *Obs.*

1571 HAMMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 134 Safer to sit, then upon an Irish Chillon that playeth cross and pile with the rider.

† e. *advb. phr.* By mere chance. *Obs.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Crosse and Pile*, Faire and foule days trip crosse and pile; the faire Far lesse in number then our foule dayes are. a 1712 W. KING *Poems, Stumbling Block* 50 The sceptics hypothetic cause... That cross or pile refin'd the chaos.

IV. Senses derived from CROSS *a.*, *v.*, *adv.*

† 22. A crossing or crossed position: hence the *advb. phrase*, *on cross*, *a cross*, *a cross* = crossed, crossing, crosswise: see ACROSS, CROSS *adv.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Curior M.* 21693 (Cott.) He heild his hend on croice [Edin. MSS. o croice]. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxviii, From those ij prickes erect two perpendiculers, which muste needes meet in crosse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 251 They [stars of the S. Cross] are not ryght a crosse in the mooneth of Nouember. 1642 *Diapht. betw. Devil & Pope* (Brand), A taylor must not sit with legs on crosse. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 54 The King... stood not with his arms a crosse.

b. *On the cross*: diagonally, obliquely across the texture, on the bias. (Cf. BIAS *sb.*.)

1807 [BARING-GOULD] *Golden Feather* iv. 9 The piece of carnation velvet cut on the cross for trimming Jessamy's bonnet.

† 23. Cross-measurement. *Obs. rare.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 132 The Crosse of London is every way longer, than any you make in Paris... By this word Crosse, I meane, from Saint Georges in Southwark, to Shoreditch, South and North; and from Westminster to Whitechappell West and East.

24. The point where two lines or paths cross each other; a crossing, cross-way.

1546 BR. GARDINER *Decl. Art.* 30ye xv. I. do the offyce of an hande, at a crosse, to saye this is the ryght waye. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* ii. xii. 1872 To drive two vessels at the cross of a track into collision.

25. *Electr.* The accidental contact of two lines or circuits so that a portion of the electric current is diverted or crosses from one to the other.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* v. (1871) 63 The effects of weather crosses usually manifest themselves upon the occurrence of a shower.

26. The writing or marking by which a cheque is crossed.

1876 *Ann. Reg.* [51] The cross on the cheque did not restrain its negotiability.

27. *fig.* A crossing or thwarting: cf. also 10 b. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 4 Any barre, any crosse, any impediment, will be medicinable to me. How canst thou cross this marriage? 1611-12 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. 1. ii. 187 If crossed, that cross, etc. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. vii. 40 Anne was suffering from a cross in love.

28. An intermixture of breeds or races in the production of an animal; an instance of cross-fertilization in plants.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 18 Improved by a cross with the foreign kind. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. viii. This heathenish cross restored the breed again. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29, 58 The Bakewell sheep... is a creature from a series of judicious crosses of divers long-wooled breeds.

b. An animal or plant, or a breed or race, due to crossing.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 834 The bird... is an accidental cross, as we sportsmen term it, between a pheasant and turkey. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 253 This little feather-legged bantam... is certainly a cross from the grouse. 1868 *Perthshire Jnl.* 18 June, The large stock of black cattle and crosses. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 47 The mulatto, a cross between it [the black race] and the white race.

c. *fig.* An instance of the mixture of the characteristics of two different individuals; something intermediate in character between two things.

1796 MISS CRANSTOWN in Lockhart *Scott* vii. Walter Scott is going to turn out a poet—something of a cross I think between Burns and Gray. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp.* Tour xxii. 112 [He] was a cross between a military dandy and a squire. 1891 FREEMAN *Sk. French Trav.* 125 The west front, a cross between Wells and Holyrood.

29. *slang.* That which is not fair and 'square': dishonest or fraudulent practices.

A cross: a contest or match lost by collusive arrangement between the principals; a swindle. *On the cross:* in a dishonest, fraudulent manner; to be or go on the cross: to be a thief, live by stealing. To shake the cross: to give up thieving.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Cross, illegal or dishonest practices in general are called the cross, in opposition to the square. Any article which has been irregularly obtained, is said to have been got upon the cross. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 It was decided that it should be a decided 'cross'.—That is, it was decided beforehand that the match was to be lost. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* lv. A conversation... about the fight between the Butcher and the Pet, and the probabilities that it was a cross. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lx. The young woman... may be on the cross. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 300 Never to act on the square, but invariably on the cross. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xii. (1890) 85 It's the hardest earned money of all, that's got on the cross.

V. Elliptical uses.

†30. Short for CROSS-SAIL, a square-sail. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. viii. 21 Marynaris glaid layis thair schippis onder cros. *Ibid.* v. xiv. 3 Heis heich the cros.

31. *Irish Hist.* = CROSS-LAND.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 107 The King's writ did not run in those counties... but only in the church-lands lying within the same, which were called the Cross, where in the King made a sheriff: and so, in each of these counties palatine there were two sheriffs, one of the Liberty, and another of the Cross. 1879 O'FLANAGAN *Minster Circuit* 3 They could hear and determine all complaints throughout the province of Munster, and the crosses and liberties of Tipperary and Kerry.

VI. Comb. See CROSS-I. below.

CROSS (krɒs), v. Pa. t. and pple. crossed, crost (krɒst). [f. CROSS sb.; cf. also CROISE v., and F. croiser, Ger. kreuzen.]

†1. *trans.* To crucify. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 24354 (Fairf.) [He] bat crossed was, was al mi care. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Now Criste is i-bounde, scorgide, ande crosside. c. 1550 *Cheke Matt.* xxvi. 2 Y<sup>e</sup> son of man schal be delivered to be crossed. *Ibid.* xxvii. 30 Yei... caried him awai to be crossed.

2. To make the sign of the cross upon or over.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* i. xi. (1869) 8 Thilke shal also crosse thee. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1318 The maye... crossed hir hed, hir mouth and hir brest. 1547 *Boorde's Brev. Health* 4, I... weke of faith and afear, crossed my selfe. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation*, Then the Bishop shall crosse them in the forehead. 1608 *Br. Hall Char. Vertues & V.* ii. 87 This man dares not stirre forth till his brest be crossed, and his face sprinkled. 1719 *Dr. Fox Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 121 They crossed it, and blessed it. 1807 O. W. ROBERTS *Narr. Voy. Centr. Amer.* 228 He crossed himself, and expressed much surprise. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach, Brother of Mercy* 73 The pale monk crossed His brow.

b. To cross a fortune-teller's hand with silver: to describe crossing lines on her hand with a silver coin given by the consultant: hence to give money to.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P. 1 An honest Dairy-maid who crosses their Hands with a Piece of Silver every Summer. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. 1811 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 54 Crossing their hands with coin... How quak'd the young to hear what things they knew. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I. 137 Every domestic... had crossed her [the fortune-teller's] hand and looked on future life.

†3. To mark with a cross in sign of a vow; esp. of the vow to wrest the Holy Land from the Saracens; = CROISE 2. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xvi. When one of the grete barons was croyssed so on his sholdre... alle the peple of the contre that were also croyssed cam to hym, and chees hym for their capytayne. 15... *Coer de L.* 2131 (from a printed copy) For he is crossed a pilgrim. 1650 *Br. Carleton Jurisd.* 210 The Souldiers which were crossed for the holy warres.

4. To cancel by marking with a cross or by drawing lines across; to strike out, erase. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Const. off. out.*

[Cf. 1479 *Paston Lett.* No. 696 III. 47.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 To Crosse, cancellare. c. 1515 *Everyman* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 136, I cross out all this. c. 1600 *Day Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. i. Heres my Bill, I pray see me crost. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 639 The debt is paid, the score is crossed. 1668 W. PEMBLE *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* 43 To have gotten the debt-book crossed. 1813 *SOUTHEY Ballads, March to Moscow* 8 And Krosnoff he cross'd them off. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Il. Frills* I. 151 Crossed out of the list of sights to be seen.

b. In College usage; see *quots.*

1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 380 Every such person... shalbe dyscharged of the same house, and have hys hedd crossed beare. 1805 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 156, I move that we have him crossed in the buttry. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 228 There is a very absurd punishment termed 'crossing a man at the buttry', which means that a X is set against his name to prohibit the butler from serving him. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 18 Oct. 503/2 If you did not go he 'crossed' you, thereby cutting off all your supplies of food.

5. To lay (a thing) across or athwart another; to set (things) across each other; to place cross-wise.

To cross swords: to engage in fighting with swords; also *fig.* 4 To cross legs or skins (i.e. in wrestling; hence *fig.*).

c. 1490 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* xxii. 471 He... layd hymself down on a bed with his legges crossed. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b. When he casteth the stole about his necke, and crosseth it before his brest. 1581 STWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 110 If your battaile be assailed with horse, then couch and crosse your pikes. 1645 *Br. Hall Remedy Discontents* 148 We must meet with rubs; and perhaps crosse shinnies, and take fells too. 1653 E. CHIVENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 476 He hath crossed legs with himself, and given himself the fall. 1751 R. FALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xii. Thus I proceeded, crossing, joining, and fastening all together, till the whole roof was... strong. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi. Few men ventured to cross swords with him. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* vi. vi. His arms crossed behind him. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* viii. They rarely met without crossing swords on one matter if not another.

b. *Naut.* To set in position across the mast; hoist (a cross-sail): said formerly of sails, later of yards of a square-rigged vessel. Cf. CROSS-SAIL.

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 And forþ þei wenten into schipe And crossed seil and made hem sare Anon as þogh þei wolden fare. c. 1530 L. D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 250 A fayre ryuer, wherein were manye shippes, some vnder sayle, and some redye crossed. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Crosse your yards. 1840 DANA *Before the Mast* v. (1854) 22 The wind having become light, we crossed our royal and skysail yards.

6. Of things: To lie or pass across; to intersect.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 Over-thwart this... lyne, ther crosseth hym a-nother lyne. 1593 MOKOM *Meck. Exerc.* 149 Set another Board, so that they crosse one another. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 148 The rays... must cross each other in the central point. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 65 The point X, where they [lines] cross each other.

b. *intr.*

1699 [see CROSSING *pp.* a.]. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* vi. 30 It is allowable... to let the parts cross, so that the upper part should be below the lower part for a note or two. *Mod.* At the spot where two roads cross.

c. *trans.* To sit across, bestride (a horse, etc.). *colloq.*

1760 R. HERBER *Horse Matches* ix. 31 III bred riders crossing Queen Mab. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 467 To cross his ambling pony day by day. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* I. 7 The sweetest little park horse that ever was crossed. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1883) I. 123 He seldom crossed a saddle, and never willingly.

7. To draw a line across (another line or surface); to mark with lines or streaks athwart the surface; to write across (a letter).

1703 MOKOM *Meck. Exerc.* 324 Then cross this Line at right Angles with the Line CF. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 With spots of white, crossed with zigzag lines. 1847 THACKERAY in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 557 I, I have... crossed the t's and dotted the i's. 1890 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 115 A letter... two little sheets all crossed!

b. *Farming.* To cross-plough; also *intr.* To admit of being crossed-ploughed.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 1/4 The strong lands... are much chilled... and will cross badly... for want of dry winds. 1859 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 213, I have broken up 201 acres, and have crossed 128 acres. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. ii. 298 In the month of May I cross the work by steam, going down this time to twelve inches.

c. *Banking.* To cross a cheque: to write across the face the name of a banking company, or simply the words '& Co', between two lines, to be filled up with the name of a banking company, through whom alone it may be paid.

The crossing of cheques originated at the Clearing House, the name of the bank presenting the cheque being written across it to facilitate the work of the clearing-house clerks. See *Exchange Reports* (1853) VII. 402.

1834 BARNEWELL & ADOLPHUS *Reports* IV. 752 Across the face of the cheque he had written the name of Martin & Co. A cheque so crossed, if presented by any person but the banker whose name is written across, is not paid without further enquiry. 1853 *Ann. Reg.* 192 He... requested that he would cash it [a cheque] for him, as it was crossed. 1866 *Camp Banking* iii. 83 Should the cheque be delivered to the payee, it is a good plan to ask for his banker's name, and cross it.

8. To pass over a line, boundary, river, channel,

etc.; to pass from one side to the other of any space. *a. trans.*

1583 FOXE *A. & M. App.* 2136/2 Intendyng... to have crossed the seas into France. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 How yong Leander crost the Hellespont. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 920 No narrow trith He had to cross. 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 48 P. 4 They crossed Cornhill together. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* i. iii. 27 Our aim being to cross the mountains. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* xiii. 190 White clouds were slowly crossing a fair blue sky. *Mod.* After crossing the Equator, the ship was becalmed.

b. *intr.* Also with *over*. (In early use said of hunted beasts which wheel round and cross their own track.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eij b. When ye hunt at the Roo... He crosses and tresones yowre howndys byfore. 1530 PALAGR. *502/1*, I crosse over the waye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rick. III.* I. iv. 10, I... was embark'd to crosse to Burgundy. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 384 Crossing over in a Boat to the Town of Putzolo. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 P. 7, I left the Temple, and crossed over the Fields. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 559 The only ford by which the travellers could cross. 1883 in *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler at cricket] now crossed over to the other end.

c. *causal.* To carry across.

1804 MONSON in Owen *Walleley's Desp.* 525 Finding the river fordable, I began to carry my baggage. 1884 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1883) 14 It shifts and moves and crosses them from place to place.

9. Of things: To extend across from side to side.

1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 171 b. They must have warme Houses, as your Pigeons have, crossed through with small Pearches. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. xv. 399 The maine Summer which crossed the garret. 1838 *Stat.* 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 64 Sched. O. 48 The said railroad... crosses a small stream.

b. *intr.*

1613-20 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 A Wall that crosses from the said Wall to the Cornice. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pisto's Trav.* xxxiv. 137 Canals... crossing through the length and breadth of the City.

10. To meet and pass; to pass (each other) in opposite directions; to meet in passing.

1704 MISS BURNIE *Cecilia* iv. 1, She was crossed upon the stairs by Mr. Harrel, who passed her [etc.]. 1828 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Dream Children*, Now and then a solitary gardening man would cross me. 1854 LOWELL *Jnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 185 Swallows swam in and out with level wings, or crossed each other.

b. Of two letters or messengers: To pass each other on their way between two persons, who have written to each other at the same time. *trans.* and *intr.*

1793 TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 173, I am always angry at this crossing of letters. 1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. iii. 71 Our letters always cross, my dear Sir William. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 530 This paper on its way to Whitehall crossed the messenger who brought to Portsmouth the order. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 19 A letter from me would have crossed yours... on the road.

11. To meet or face in one's way; esp. to meet adversely; to encounter.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. ix. 77 The legions... which Visellius, and C. Silius, had set to cross them, drove them backe. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 127 He crosse it, though it blast me. 1668 EARLE *Microcosm.*, A *Starke* (Arb.) 36 Men shun him... and he is neuer crosst in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov. in Collect. Voy.* (Church.) IV. 821/2 Tho' crosst sometimes with contrary Winds homeward bound. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. He was gone before I could cross him. 1813 BYRON *Glaucur* 1084 He knew and crossed me in the fray.

*fig.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 134 There be two great doubts which crosse me.

b. To come across (see COME v. 37), to meet with, to come upon in one's way. *rare.*

1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 19 If the Hound chance to cross them, Sport may be had. But no Rule can be prescribed how to find or hunt them. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We can hardly read a few sentences on any political subject without running a chance of crossing the phrase 'paternal government'.

12. To cross the path of (any one): to meet him in his way, to come in the way of; often implying obstruction or thwarting; also, to pass across his path in front of him. To cross the bows of (a ship): to pass across her path immediately in front of her.

1608 *Br. Hall Char. Vertues & V.* II. 88 This man... if but an hare crosse him the way, he returns. 1818 W. IRVING *Skenck Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 426 He would have passed a pleasant life... if his path had not been crossed... by a woman. 1841 DE QUINCY *Land. Remin.* vi. Wks. 1800 III. 182 Suppose them insolently to beard you in public haunts, to cross your path continually. 1883 *Low Times Rep.* XLIX. 332 The *Margaret*, attempted to cross the bows of the *Clan Sinclair*. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* III. xx. 66 Let him cross my path again at his peril.

13. To cross one's mind, etc. (rarely to cross one): to occur suddenly or momentarily to one, as if flashed across the mind.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Snuff-box*, The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him cross'd my mind. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. No notion, therefore, of impropriety crossed her imagination. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 258 Such an idea never crossed one of our minds. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. A misgiving crossed me that Wennick would be instantly dismissed.

14. *fig.* To thwart, oppose, go counter to.

c. 1555 J. ROGERS in FOXE *A. & M.* (1846) VI. 608 He but

chasteneth his dearlings and crosseth them for a small while... as all fathers do with their children. 1500 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 72 He that loueth Christ, cannot cross the course of the Gospel. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. x. 388 It is... better that our purpose and desire be crossed. 1673 *Temple Ireland Wks.* 1731 I. 113 Without crossing any Interest of Trade in England. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 2 P. 1 He was crossed in Love. 1728 DE FOX *Relig. Courtsh.* i. i. (1840) 10 He will never cross her in small Matters. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 255 He therefore determined to cross those designs. 1876 F. E. TOLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xi. 149, I never cross her, or talk to her much when she is not feeling well.

† b. To bar, debar, preclude from. *Obs. rare.* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hens. VI.* III. ii. 127 To crosse me from the Golden time I looke for. a 1630 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 329 He in y<sup>e</sup> end cross this petition from taking any further effect in this kind.

† c. To contradict, contravene, traverse (a sentence, statement, etc.). *Obs.*

1599 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 When I alledged faith, she crosse me with Eneas. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 848 They... will be crossing every thing that is spoken. 1673 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 55 One divine sentence cannot cross and rescind another. 1807 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. lxxviii. 4 A sort of Doves... Who cross the Proverb, and about with Gall. 1708 CHARLETT *Let. in Pepsy's Diary* 26 Sept., Which makes travel so easy, as to cross a sentence of Lord Burghley's [to the contrary].

† 15. *intr.* To cross with: to go counter to. *Obs.* a 1506 SIDNEY (J.), Men's actions do not always cross with reason. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 150 Yet that crosseth not with abbreviation, but confirms it rather. a 1668 HUYLVN *Life Laud* (1668) 156 When it seemed... to cross with the Puritan Interest.

† b. To cross upon (or on): (a) to oppose, go counter to; (b) to come across, come upon. *Obs.*

a 1678 FELTHAM *Resolves*, etc. (1709) 552 So long as we cross not upon Religion. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 246 He that crosses upon this Colliger, is prophane in his contradiction. 1748 WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* (1831) II. 121 In this search I have crossed upon another descent. 1750 CHESTERF. *Let.* II. cccx. 349 He is in hopes of crossing upon you somewhere or other. 1844 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 25 note, One day suddenly crossing on the gentleman.

16. *trans.* To cause to interbreed; to modify (a race) by interbreeding; to cross-fertilize (plants).

1754 WARBURTON *Letters* (1809) 174 As that people [the Jews] had no commerce with any other, there was a necessity of crossing the strain as much as possible. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 282 This variety seems formed by crossing the breed of such as are imported from various climates. 1808 ANN. REG. 353 The advantage which has resulted from crossing the breed of cattle. 1851 BECK'S *Florist* 142 Cross such flowers as appear likely to yield the most desirable colours and shapes. 1893 STVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 51 A setter crossing with spaniel. *absol.* 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Mannf.* II. 141 They have been generally crossing for bigger sheep, and... have produced a coarser kind of wool.

b. *intr.* To breed together, being of distinct races or breeds, to interbreed.

18.. COLERIDGE (Webster), If two individuals of distinct races cross, a third is invariably produced differing from either. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 453 These [mares] do not cross well with the thorough-bred stallions.

**Cross** (krɒs), *a.* [Originally an attrib. or elliptical use of *Cross* *adv.*, some participle (e. g. *lying, passing, coming*, etc.) being understood.]

No clear line can be drawn between this and various uses of *Cross* in combination, the employment of the hyphen being in many cases unfixed. See *Cross* 4, 5, 9.

1. Lying or situated athwart the main direction; transverse; passing from side to side. Also said *fig.* of things to which spatial relations are transferred.

1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 Built with two crosse chambers of stone. 1570 Act 13 *Edw. c. 11* § 2 Vessels with cross Sails. 1583 STANVURST *Aeneid* II. (Arb.) 66 Through crosse bynd allye we iumble. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. c. 1* iii. 50 The crosse blew Lightning. 1719 DE FOX *Crusoe* I. xv. 253 Tying the string to the cross stick. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidolph* III. 255 The road for carriages between the two houses, being a cross one, was very bad. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 230 The cross roofs connecting them with the main building.

*fig.* 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii. How many cross interests baffle the parties. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. § 1 It is easier to ascertain... the relations of many things to one thing, than their innumerable cross relations with one another. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 246 Our position will not be confused by a cross issue.

b. Passing or lying athwart each other; crossing, intersecting.

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, As crosse as a pair of tailors' legs. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 They runne in crosse courses; and yet doe not crosse one another, in their courses. 1623 CLORIE & Narcissus I. 84 To sit with his armes crosse, looking up at the heavens. a 1748 BENTLEY (J.), When they... advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 34 This is generally performed by little cross etchings, one over another. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 231 The honorable badge of a Regimental Colour supported by two cross Swords.

*fig.* 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 91 The second is called *Cross*, so are its methods cross and intricate.

c. Of the wind: Blowing across the direct course, contrary. Sometimes with a blending of sense 4: adverse. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 49 Every wind, even the crossest shall help us to the haven. 1676 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 195 The wind crosse and very high all these days. 1725 DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 25 Does the captain

think... because we have met with cross winds, we must never meet with fair ones?

*fig.* 1676 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 498 Scipio by a Cross Wind, being forc'd into the Power of his Enemies. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to G. Strahan* 14 July, My friendship is light enough to be blown away by the first cross blast.

d. Of the sea: said when the waves run athwart the direction of the wind, or when two sets of waves cross each other, owing to change of wind.

1823 SCORESAY *Jrnl.* 375 A mountainous sea, rendered awfully heavy and cross by the sudden changing of the wind. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 4/5 The terrific cross-sea constantly broke over her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cross-sea*, a sea not caused by the wind then blowing.

† 2. Diagonally opposite in position (as in a quadrilateral). *Obs. rare.* Cf. *CROSS-CORNER*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 The progression of quadrupeds being performed *per Diametrum*, that is the crosse legs moving or resting together.

3. Contrary, opposite, opposed (to each other, or to something specified). (Now rarely predicative.)

1565 CALPHILL *Answer to Martiell* (Parker Soc.) 72, I am ashamed of your too cross and overthwart proofs. 1608 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall. Intro.* 5 There is nothing in it which to the Law of God is crosse or opposite. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Minde* II. 320 Where they begin a little to differ, they will afterwards be crosse in all things from those men. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 24 As if he were reduced to... straits... by the crosse demands of his several attributes. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 171 Is this Election cross to that of the Calvinists? a 1707 LOWTH *Serm. & Rem.* 414 Giving me answers so very crosse to the purpose. 1864 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sac.* III. iv. (1868) 307 It is cross to our humanly selfish habit.

4. Of events, circumstances, or fortune: Adverse, opposing, thwarting; contrary to one's desire or liking; unfavourable, untoward.

1565 CALPHILL *Answer to Martiell* (Parker Soc.) 113 For when the Cross was most magnified, we had cross luck among. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 62 Frame your selfe to beare all other crosse matters. 1607 DRAKER *Northw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 III. 24 Such crosse fortune! 1606 DAYDEN *Aureng.* III. 1078 With Fate so crosse one must be happy by the other's loss. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 126 We had such crosse weather. 1795 DE FOX *Voy. round World* (1840) 302 We had but a crosse voyage... having contrary winds... and sometimes bad weather. 1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Let.* 14 Dec., Some... crosse accident for ever frustrates my rhetorical designs.

5. Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.: † a. Given to opposition; inclined to quarrel or disagree; perverse, froward, contrarious. *Obs. or arch.*

1508 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 53 Be crosse with him, and Ile goe fetch thy Sonnes to backe thy quarrel. 1594 — *Rich. III.* III. i. 126 My Lord of Yorke will still be crosse in talke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 304 No man... vnto his friends more friendly, or vnto his enemies more crosse and contrarie. 1605 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* xi. 16-17 You are crosse to us whatever game we play. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 73, I hope you won't go for to tell him... Indeed, Sir, but I shall... No, sister, I'm sure you won't be so crosse. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* IV. xxi, How vain are all thy judgments, and how crosse.

b. Ill-tempered, peevish, petulant; in an irritable frame of mind, out of humour, vexed. (*collog.*)

1639 T. B. *Admirable Events* 341 The stepmother beholds me with crosse looks. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pt. Dealer* III. i. If she gives me but a cross word, I'll leave her to-night. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov., I just heard of the stir as my letter was sealed... and was so cross I would not open it to tell you. 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 120 He is equally ugly and crosse. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. x, I have never had a cross word from him in my life. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, I can't bear to be crosse to him. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* 43 The crossest of old maids.

c. Phr. *As cross as two sticks* (with play on sense 1 b).

1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II. 24 The renowned O'Grady was according to her account as cross as two sticks. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* I. xi. 518 (He) has been as cross as two sticks at not having been asked to dinner at Court.

6. Involving interchange or reciprocal action. App. not used predicatively, and often hyphenated as a case of combination (which is preferable).

1521 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 164 In some cases... there may be a double (or crosse) restitution awarded. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. ii, For hapning both to Love each other Sisters, They have concluded it in a crosse Marriage. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* xxxix. 81 The... phenomenon of a cross-transfer of a foreign sound to native words and a native sound to foreign words.

b. *Book-keeping.* Applied to accounts between two parties each of which has claims upon the other; also, to formal entries transferring amounts from one account to another, or made on opposite sides of an account so as to neutralize each other. (Here also *cross-* is more usually hyphenated.)

1893 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parliament* 12 Feb., We hope to escape cross accounts and cross payments on revenue accounts [i. e. between Imperial and Irish revenue].

7. Of animals and plants: Cross-bred; hybrid.

1806 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 1/3 Sale of Cross Lambs. 1809 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 'Clearskins' and 'cross' beasts.

8. *slang.* Dishonest; dishonestly come by. (Opposed to *square* or *straight*.) Cf. *CROOKED* 3 b, and *CROSS* 8. 29.

1890 BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* I. ix. 168 'Selling him a cross horse as any man might have known was too good for

them to own on the square.' *Ibid.* I. x. 179 'He don't know a cross cove from a straight 'un.'

† See also *CROSS* II.

**Cross** (krɒs), *adv.* Now rare. [Aphetic form of *ACROSS*, orig. a phrase on *cross*, *a-cross*: cf. *adown, down*, etc.]

† 1. From side to side, whether at right angles or obliquely; across, athwart, transversely. *Obs.*

[a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4872 And þai croke ouire crosse to cache þaim anothire.] 1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 178 b, Cast bowes of Willowes crosse... That may preserve the fainting Bee, that in the flud doth fall. 1600-25 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 47 The Pict's Wall, extending crosse over our Island. 1641 BRET *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 The boards lying thus crosse, one chesse one way and another another. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* § 2. 39 The Arundel Marble lies crosse in our way. 1729 DE FOX *Crusoe* I. 127, I now resolv'd to travel quite crosse to the Sea-Shore on that Side. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone L.* § 53 Courses of timber alternately crosse and crosse.

† 2. In a contrary way, in opposition to. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 217 Jesus Well: whose bottom... was in Heaven; whose mouth and spring downwards to the earth; crosse to all earthly fountains. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 84. 288 To foist in two others, clean crosse to the Doctor's purpose. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlemell* II. xlix. 153 Every Thing was carried crosse to his Intentions. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 33 The crook of the lot will... be found to lie crosse to some wrong bias of the heart.

3. In an adverse or unfavourable way; contrary to one's desire or liking; awry, amiss; = *ACROSS* *adv.* 4. *Obs. or collog.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 164 Things falling out crosse with the old Emperour. 1646 P. BULKELLY *Gospel Court.* I. 156 Though things goe crosse against us. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 248 There is yet another thing... which lies very crosse upon our Minds. 1703 *London Gas.* No. 3937/3 The Tide fell crosse in the night. 1803 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 300, I wonder why things do go so crosse in this world.

† See also *CROSS* III.

**Cross**, *prep.* [*Cross* *adv.* with object expressed.] = *ACROSS* *prep.* Now *dial.* or *poetic*: in the latter case commonly written 'cross, as a recognized abbreviation.

*Cross* lots, more commonly *across* lots (U.S.): across the lots or fields as a short cut: cf. *CROSS-COUNTRY*.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxii, Draw a corde or stryng line crosse the circle. 1591 SHAKS. 3 *Hens. VI.* IV. i. 114, I charge thee waite me safely crosse the Channell. 1604 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., Hardly could one see crosse the streets. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 135 Cut into the Girder three Inches crosse the Grain of the Stuff. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I, Hallooing to a pretty fellow crosse the Mall. c 1777 BEATTIE *Hares* 196 The scatter'd clouds fly 'cross the heaven. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 201 Whether sauntering we proceed *Cross* the green, or down the mead.

† See also *CROSS* IV.

**Cross-** in *comb.* is used in many relations, substantive, adjective, adverbial, and prepositional (rarely verbal), sometimes difficult to separate, and in various senses. In some of these the combination is very loose, the use of the hyphen being almost optional.

This is especially so when *cross* is capable of being viewed as an adjective, in which construction the hyphen would not be used, e. g. *cross road* or *cross-road*, *cross reference* or *cross-reference*. As a rule, the use of the hyphen implies specialization of the combination, either usually, or in the particular instance in which it occurs.

A. General uses in combination.

I. From *CROSS* sb.

1. *objective*: a. with *pr. pples.*, forming adjs., as *cross-adoring*, *-kissing*; b. with *vbl. sb.*, forming sb.s., as *cross-bearing*; c. with *agent-n.*, as *cross-adorer*, *-keeper*; *CROSS-BEAKER*.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1311 (Jod) The cross-adoring fowls. 1637 WHITING *Albino & Bell.* 16 The cross-adorers he, with crossing, catches. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 310 Cross-kissing Christians. 1804 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 243 Latimer was... Cross-Keeper in the University.

2. *instrumental and locative*, with *pples.* and adjs. forming adjs., as *cross-crowned*, *-marked*; *CROSS-FIXED*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 A winged orb, cross-crowned.

3. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to the Cross or a cross, as *cross-legend*, *-shaft*, *-side*, *-step*, *-worship*; *CROSS-CLOTH* I, *-DAYS*, *-WEEK*, etc.; b. Of the shape, appearance, or nature of a cross; having a cross-bar or transverse part; as *CROSS-BOW*, *-FISH*, *-GARNET*, *-STITCH*, etc.; c. Marked or stamped with the figure of a cross, as † *cross-back*; *CROSS-BUN*, *-DOLLAR*, *-FOX*, etc.

c 1330 [see *Cross* sb. 19], Pe croice side. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. 109 [They] wore continually upon their backs a red Crosse, whereby the name Crosse-back... was to them attributed. 1807 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 75 Placed on the circling Cross-steps. 1809 *Archaeol. Eliana* XIII. 265 The Birtley cross-slab.

II. From *CROSS* a.

4. a. *gen.* Having a transverse direction; transverse; going across something; as *cross-band*, *-brace*, *-gate*, *-pole*, *-rod*, *-strap*; *CROSS-BAR*, *-BRAM*, *-PIECE*, *-SAIL*, etc.; b. *spec.* Transverse to the direction in which the main or principal thing of

the kind lies, and thus often a branch of it, or otherwise subordinate to it, as *cross-barrel*, *-drain*, *-furrow*, *-lode*, *-passage*, *-timber*, *-trench*, *-turnpike*, *-vein*; *CROSS-COURSE*, *-PATH*, *-ROAD*, *-STREET*, *-WAY*, etc.; c. Crossing or intersecting each other, as *cross-hand*; *CROSS-BONES*, *-KEYS*.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 333. With trenches, cross-trenches, gabions, and diverse other. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 120 As if you should make a Cross-barrel hollow, thorow the Barrel of a Piece. 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 233 These cross-loads are generally filled with fragments of minerals. 1760 *Patrimony Haven Act* 13 Pass through the said turnpikes or cross gates. 1767 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode Upon Ode Wks.* 1794 I. 401 Great in tattoo... and cross-hand roll. 1803 COBBETT *Rur. Riders* (1885) I. 377 We did not take the cross-turnpike till we came to Whitchurch. a 1806 FAREY *Steam Eng.* (1827) 678 On the upper end of the piston rod... a horizontal cross-rod... is fixed. 1809 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Compostella III*, Perch'd on a cross-pole hoisted high. 1834 STEPHENS in *Brit. Husb.* I. 474 A drain must be carried along... with outlets to the cross-drains. 1845 GLOSS *Gothic Archit.* I. 317 A variety of cross-braces above the tie-beams. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps II*, § 10, 38 Set as stays and cross-bands. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 409 The cross-straps pinch the little toe of my wife's foot. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 20 Strengthening the old ships with cross-timbers. 1884 MRS. F. MILLER *Life III. Martineau* 148 She set up a cross-pole fence around her estate.

5. Also said of things in motion or involving motion, as *cross-current*, *-ice*, *-train*; *CROSS-POST*. 1803 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 469 *Cross-ice*, loose ice, affording a dubious and difficult passage to a ship. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 57, I had to wait... for the cross-train to Haddington.

¶ With *vbl. sbs.* and nouns involving action: see 9.

### III. From CROSS *adv.*

6. With *verbs*, forming compound verbs, meaning to do something a. across, or cross-wise, or in a direction or way traversing another, as *cross-bond*, *-carve*, *-fetter*, *-pile*, *-swim*, *-tie*; *CROSS-CUT*, *-PLOW*, etc.; b. in a way that crosses recognized or ordinary lines of affinity, as *CROSS-BREED*, *-COUPLE*, *-FERTILIZE*; c. in a way that crosses or traverses another action, as *CROSS-EXAMINE*, *-QUESTION*, etc.; d. so that two actions mutually cross each other, the one being the counterpart of the other, or done in return or reciprocation for the other, as *cross-disguise*, *-invite*.

1590 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas Vrry Wks.* (Grosart) II. 247 And fiery-heat and stout, A hundred wayes cross-carves the Field about. a 1618 — *Mottoes* 329 The world and Death one day them cross-disguised To cosen Man. 1613 T. MILLER *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 75/1 Although the Seas were very... tempestuous, yet he would Crosse-swim them, without any feare. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 35 Hee doth fetter, and... crosse-fetter him. a 1734 NORTH *Lives II*, 62 His lordship chose to be so far rude as not to cross invite, rather than bear the like consequences of such another intercourse. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy III*, viii. 25 He tied and cross-tied them all fast together. 1866 SMILES *Engineers II*, 429 These [stones] were to be carefully set by hand, with the broadest ends downwards, all crossbonded or jointed. 1876 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 25 Dec. 46 The amount of lumber now cross-plied on the several mill docks.

7. With *pr. pples.*, or *adjs.* of this form, forming *adjs.*, as *cross-flowing*, *-jingling*, *-pulling*, *-running*.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 832 The flood That stayed her flight with his cross-flowing course. 1641 — *Reform. I* (1851) 31 The fantastic, and declamatory flashes; the cross-jingling periods which cannot but disturb, and come thwart a set'd devotion. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate IV*, This gale and cross-running sea are rather too much for boats. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho. I*, i. x, Cross-pulling vices, tied like Samson's foxes, by the tails.

8. With *pa. pples.*, or *adjs.* so formed, forming *adjs.*, as *cross-fissured*, *-folded*, *-gagged*, *-laced*, *-latted*, *-striped*; *CROSS-BRED*, *-OARTERED*, etc. (Often approaching or passing into 1.)

1577 B. GOUGE *Herreshack's Husb.* I. (1586) 23b, The Harrowe, is an instrument crosse letused, to breake the Cloddes. 1599 NASH *Lenies Stuffe* (1871) 49 They would... stand cross-gagged, with knives in their mouths. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Dei* 41 To sitt with our armes crosse-folded. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.* clxxvi, Clad... in cross-strip Motley. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Scarlet stockings cross-laced with gold braid up to the knee. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 198 It was originally more cross-fissured than the other.

9. With *vbl. sbs.* and nouns involving action, in the various senses found with the vb. (see 6), as *cross-peal*, *-planking*, *-ventilation*; *-appeal*, *-association*, *-belief*, *-claim*; *-blow*, *-raiding*; *CROSS-ENTRY*, etc.

Here *cross* becomes practically equivalent to an adjective, though originating, as in 6, 7, 8, in the adverb.

1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 91 There are two kinds of Changes, viz. Plain Changes, and Cross-peals... the second is called Cross, so are its methods cross and intricate. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthusiasm* (1754) I. 151 All the ridiculous Ceremonies of Puff, Cross-Puff, Impuff, and Expuff. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 124 That cross-play of selfishness and vanity. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 128 A thorough cross-ventilation by opposite windows. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 571 Appeal and cross-appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court. 1885 H. T. ATKINSON in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 923 Cross-claims for damages could only be set up in different actions. 1890 J. COBBETT *Sir F. Drake* ix. 124 It was no mere cross-raiding on which

he was bent. 1892 J. C. BLOMFELD *Hist. Heyford* 4 A couple of trees were laid down, and a cross-planking fixed upon them.

### IV. From CROSS *prep.*

10. With *object sbs.*, forming *adjs.*, with sense a. Crossing, across, as *cross-channel* (see B), *-river*, *-town*; *CROSS-COUNTRY*; b. Adverse to, as *cross-bliss*; *CROSS COURSE* a.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v.* xxvii. 135 This crosse-blisse world of ours. 1806 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 221 With cross-town tramcars running from side to side. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 12/1 The Greenwich Ferry Company... Cross-river communication for vehicular traffic.

V. 11. Parasyntetic derivatives, as a. *cross-shaped*, having the shape of a cross; *CROSS-HEADED*, *-HILTED*; b. *cross-armed*, *fingered*, having the arms, etc. crossed; *CROSS-HANDED*, *-LEGGED*, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny II*, 304 With hand in hand, cross-fingered one between another. 1601 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 485 Then I... walked cross armd, sighed, cast vp mine eyes. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 83 Cross-arm'd Lovers. 17... TOLLET *On Shaks.* (Jod.), The cross-shaped flower on the head of this figure. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 In the cross-armed and somewhat downcast attitude which he has assumed throughout the trial.

B. Special combinations (with *quots.* in alphabetical order): *cross-action* (*Law*), an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant in the same action: cf. *CROSS-BILL*; *cross-and-jostle*, applied to a race in which the riders cross each other's paths and jostle each other, getting to the winning-post as they like, by fair riding or foul; also *fig.*; *cross-arrow*, an arrow shot from a cross-bow: *cross-axe* (see *quot.*); *cross-banded* (*Carpentry*), see *quot.*; *cross-bedding* (*Geol.*), apparent lines of stratification crossing the real ones, false bedding; *cross-bell*, the bell rung at the Elevation of the Host; *cross-belt*, orig. a belt worn over both shoulders, and crossing in front of the breast; also, in later use, a single belt passing obliquely across the breast; hence *cross-belted* a.; *cross-birth*, a birth in which the child is presented in a position transverse to the uterus; *cross-bit* = *CROSS-PIECE*; *cross-blow*, a counter-blow; also a blow indirectly dealt; *cross-catalogue* v., to catalogue under a heading or division that crosses another; to cross-index; *cross-channel* a., passing or situated across the (English or other) channel; *cross-chook* (see *quot.*); *cross-cropping* (see *quot.*); *cross-dagger*, an obsolete coin; *cross-dog* (see *Dog*); *cross-fam* v. *slang* (see *quot.*); *cross-file* (see *quot.*); *cross-fishing*, fishing with a line with many hooks attached extending across a stream; cf. *CROSS-LINE* 2; *cross-frog*, the arrangement where one line of rails crosses another, each of the rails being notched to admit the flanges of wheels on the crossing rail; *cross-grinded* a., cross-vaulted, having two arches or vaults intersecting each other; *cross-guard*, a sword-guard consisting of a short transverse bar; *cross-hack* v., to hack or cut with crossing lines; hence *cross-hacking*; *cross-hap*, adverse fortune or occurrence; *cross-house*, a house at or by a cross; a house standing crosswise to others; also *fig.*; *cross-index* v., to index under another heading as a cross-index; *cross-letter*, a letter crossing the main routes, and carried by the cross-post; *cross-lift* v. (see *quot.*); *cross-like* a., like or resembling a cross; *cross-lock* a., applied to an invention by which a carriage, etc. is enabled to 'lock' or turn on the main-pin in a particular way; *cross-lode* (see 4); *cross-loop*, a loop-hole in a fort in the form of a cross so as to give free range horizontally and vertically to an archer, etc.; *cross-mint*, the species *Mentha crispa*; *cross-mouth* a., having a transverse mouth; *cross-naming*, metonymy; *cross-oylet* = *cross-loop*; *cross-penny*, a (silver) penny bearing a cross (cf. *CROSS sb.* 19); a kreutzer; *cross-providence*, an adverse dispensation or dealing of providence; *cross-quarters* (*Arch.*), an ornament of tracery in the form of a cruciform flower; *cross-sea* (see *CROSS a.* 1); *cross-section*, the cutting of anything across; a section made by a plane cutting anything transversely; *cross-shoot*, *-shooting*, *-shot*, a shooting or shot at anything moving across the field of sight; *cross-sleeper* a., (a railway track) in which the sleepers are transverse to the rails; *cross-spider*, the common British garden spider *Epeira diadema*, so called from the cross-like mark on its anterior surface; *cross-talk* (*Telephone*), see *quot.*; *cross-tig*, a variety of the game 'tig' in which another player running across between pursuer and pursued is pursued in his turn; *cross-tining* (*dial.*), cross-harrowing: see *CROSS v.* 7 b; *cross-valve*, a valve placed where a pipe has two

cross-branches; *cross-vine*, a climber of the southern U.S., in which a section of the stem shows a cross-like appearance; *cross-voting*, voting not according to party lines, in which some of the votes of each party are given on the other side; *cross-ward*, a cross-shaped ward of a lock; *cross-webbing*, webbing drawn over the saddle-tree to strengthen the seat of a saddle; *cross-winding*, a twisting of the surface of masonry, or the like; *cross-wire*, a wire that crosses; spec. = *cross-hair*; *cross-wood*, a West Indian shrub *Jacquinia ruscifolia*; *cross-work*, transverse work; adverse action; *work with crosses*; *cross-wounded* *pl. a.*, pierced through with a wound; *cross-yard*, a pole or spar fastened cross-wise.

1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. CA. Eng. I.* 393 He had begun a \*cross action, against the clergyman. 1841 GEN. THOMSON *Exerc.* 1842 VI. 52 And because there would be no use in two thousand men agreeing to die upon half the food that can keep soul and body together, they either toss up for it or play a \*cross-and-jostle match. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* II. I, I was run twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a \*cross arrow. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Cross-axe, 1. a shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers; as the copper-plate printing-press, etc.; 2. (*Railroad Engineering*) a driving-axe with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other. 1875 GWILT *Archit. Gloss. s.v.*, Handrailing... is said to be \*cross-banded when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibres is less than the breadth of the rail. c 1450 LYDG. *Mer. Missa* 69 When he rnygythe the \*crossbelts. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 416 It is recommended... that all [the seamen] should have canvas \*cross-belts. 1826 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagascar* xiii. 372 The men wore the white cloth... round their loins, with cross-belts, and cartouche boxes over their naked shoulders. 1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* I. D. iij, Theyr \*crosse-blove of *Felovew labourers* will not saue theyr ribbes, if they be no better Fencers. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 449 A counter-buffe, or crosse-blow, to the plots... of carnall and worldly-wise men. 1890 G. SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 17 (He) catalogues books as folio, quarto, octavo, and so forth, and then \*cross-catalogues them as law, physic, divinity and the rest. 1891 *Athenaeum* 18 July 94/2 Librarians should therefore cross-catalogue... the work under these headings. 1891 *Sat. Leader* 12 Dec. 4 Heavy weather was experienced by the \*cross-channel steamers. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 7/4 Belfast... White linsens for home and cross-channel markets. 1893 CHAMBER *Technological Dict.*, \*Cross-chocks (*Mar.*)... pieces of timber fayed across the dead-wood in midships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 34 The miserable system of \*cross-cropping, or taking two or more white straw crops in succession. 1701 S. JEAKE *Body Arith.* 149 *Cross Daggers* of Scotland, New Value 115. 8d. 1806 SMILES *Engineers I.* 283 The workmen erected another pier, using much timber in \*cross-dogs, bars, and braces. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flask Dict.*, To \*cross-fam a person, is to pick his pocket by crossing your arms in a particular position. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Cross-file, a file used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. It has two convex faces of different curvatures. 1867 B. OSBORNE in *Morn. Star* 9 Apr., There is a thing called \*cross-fishing, where one line is used with different coloured baits, and where both sides of the stream are swept. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 62 The Portico with a \*cross-grinded Arch. 1874 BUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 The simplest variety of hilt... has the pommel... the barrel... and the \*cross-guard. 1608 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 158 \*Crossehack your cherry trees... in the new moon next after Christmas. *Ibid.* 159 All the \*cross-hackings here mentioned. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 142 You need not fear any \*cross-hap. a 1605 BOYS *Wks.* (1620) 165 Many are so blinded with the sunshine of prosperity that they see... no such shoole as the \*Crosse-house. 1873 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 58 At either end of the wide part of this street there is a cross-house. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 196/1 'Mayor's Court' should be \*cross-indexed as 'Lord Mayor's Court'. 1709 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 134 The \*cross letter postage, which had been for many years let out to Mr. Allen. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (ed. 9) 110 To \*cross lift a gun, or carriage is to move it in a direction nearly at right angles to its axis. 1649 tr. *Richmen's Epist.* (1886) v. § 29 It maketh a \*cross-like burh. 1685 H. MORR *Paralit. Prophet.* 200 Otherwise the Perimeter of the House had been Cruciform or Cross-like. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 492 Spring-waggon on the equilateral \*cross-lock principle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv. § 2. 552 *Mentha cruciata*, \*Crosse Mint, or curled Mint. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. (Arb.) 189 Single words haue their sence and understanding altered and figured many wayes, to wit, by transport, abuse, \*Crosse-naming... change of name. 1897 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 341 In each side of the central buttress is a slit, and above it a \*cross-oylet. 1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 343 He then threw a \*cross-penny... to the court, and went his way. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 377 Looking upon Afflictions and \*Cross-Providence with Esteem. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 323 The characteristic habit of most Monocotyledonous bundles, which is especially evident in \*cross-section. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 265 It is only necessary that the mass be the same at any cross-section of this material line. 1766 T. PAGE *Art of Shooting* 35 If you take aim a foot before a \*cross shoot at forty yards. *Ibid.* 31 A hint concerning cross-shooting. 1793 *Est. Shooting* (1791) 215 To avoid missing a \*cross shot, whether it be flying or running. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 4/3 We have what we call upon certain sections the \*cross-sleeper road. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 701/1 A Diadem or \*Cross spider comes running over her web. 1891 *Times* 12 Jan., To suppress the sputtering noises, or \*cross-talk, induced in the line by currents passing through some neighbouring telegraph or telephone line. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scil.* II. v. 180 \*Cross-tig, and \*Scotch and English Jackson... are played at Arbroath high school. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/2



The 'cross voting was so exceptionally slight that only one Liberal voted with the Conservatives. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exert.* 29 You may easily file your 'Cross, or Hook-wards, wider or deeper. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 27 Those twistings of the surface which are technically termed 'cross-windings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 341 A thin board, planed true, to point out cross-windings and other inequalities of surface. 1824 J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 143 It derives its name of 'Crosswood from its branches being produced in whorls of four, thus forming a cross. 1834 E. E. WILLS (1882) 101 A good bordcloth with 'crosse werk. 1847 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 12 There might be some cross-work might blast his project. 1858 T. WATSON *Centurie of Louis XVI*, My Hart 'crosswounded with desire. 1864 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 They erect a Tree, with a 'crosse-yard fastened to it.

**Crossable** (kr'şāb'l), *a.* [f. CROSS *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be crossed.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. VII.* xviii. viii. 233 Plank or raft bridge there... will be crossable tomorrow. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 7/2 To make it crossable for passengers on foot.

**Cross-action:** see CROSS-B.

**Crossado**, non-naturalized form of CRUSADE.

† **Cross-aisle**, *Obs.*, transept: see AISLE 3.

† **Crossaundre**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1819 *HORMAN Vulg.* 240 With great pylas of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre [*fistula*].

**Cross-axle:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-banded:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-bar** (kr'şbār), *sb.* [CROSS- 4.]

1. A transverse bar; a bar placed or fixed across another bar or part of a structure.

1568 *Churchw. Acc. Eltham* in *Stahlschmidt Bells of Kent* (1887) 271 A crossbar for the bell. 1611 [see CROSS-BARRED]. 1833 CRABBE *Techm. Dict. Cross-bars* (Mar.), round pieces of iron, bent at each end, and used as levers to turn the shanks of the anchor. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxvi. 267 We had already cut up and burned the runners and cross-bars of two sledges.

† *b.* = *Cross-bar shot:* see 5. *Obs.*

1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 120 We sent them some of our stufte, crosse barres and chain shot and arrows. 1718 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 351 We fird above 300 great Shot, about 50 Cross Bars.

2. A transverse line or stripe: cf. BAR *sb.* 1 5.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 238 In their crossings... the Greeke... begins his cross-barre on the right side, and the Latin on the left. 1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 A tail... marked with cross-bars.

† 3. The 'bar sinister', the heraldic mark of illegitimacy. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 13 To shew that no Crosse-barre of Bastardy... can bolt Grace out of that Heart, wherein God will have it to enter. 1734 *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 10) 11 (D.) Few are in love with Cross-bars, and to be brother to a by-blow is to be a bastard once removed.

† 4. *fig.* An impediment, hindrance, obstruction; an untoward circumstance, misfortune. *Obs.*

1593 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Hence grew my cross-bars. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* III. 1151 But now this boy, which stands as a crosse-barre Twixt him and home, doth all his fortunes marre.

5. *Comb.*, as *cross-bar window*; *cross-bar shoe*, = *bar-shoe* (see BAR *sb.* 1 30); *cross-bar shot*, orig. a ball with a cross projecting on each side of it; later, a projectile which expanded on leaving the gun into the form of a cross, with one quarter of the ball at each radial point: cf. BAR-SHOT.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10304 A light gray Mare... lame in the near Foot before, and a 'Cross-bar shoe under the same Foot. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Discharged with 'crossebar shot. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Cross-bar-shot is also a round shot, but it hath a long spike of Iron cast with it as if it did go thorow the middest of it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 453 Something like the chain or cross bar shot used in sea engagements, only instead of a bar between the whole consisted of seven balls. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cross-bar-shot*... when folded it presented a... complete shot.

**Cross-bar** (kr'şbār), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with cross-bars; to put or set bars across.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 318 These hies you must crosse-barre within with clouen stickes. *Ibid.* 703.

*b.* To mark with cross-bars; to draw bars or stripes across.

1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Memo.* II. 97 And suppose you have received it and cross-barred it [a manuscript] where necessary. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 336 Some glancing sunshine cross-barring a sail.

† 2. *fig.* To obstruct, bar the way of. *Obs.*

1680 *Hon. Hodge & Ralph* 22 There's an unlucky Gentleman, that Cross-bars them in their designs.

**Cross-barred**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + -ED.] Furnished with cross-bars, having bars placed across; marked with cross-bars or stripes.

1611 COTGR., *Croiste*, the crosse-barre of a window; also, a window so crosse-barred. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* v. 225 A horse-litter seeded and crosse-barred with gads of Steele and plates of yron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 190 Substantial dores, Cross-barred and bolted fast. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245 4 The other [Gown] purple and white single Cross-barred Lutestring. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 P. Her Chamber Windows are cross-barred. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/3 [The gown] was grey, cross-barred down the back and front with broad bands of black velvet.

**Cross-beak.** = CROSS-BILL.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 242/3 The Crosbeak is a thick and short Billed Bird. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. vii. (1853) 176 Considerable flocks of crossbeaks.

VOL. II.

**Cross-beam** (kr'şbjm). [CROSS- 4.] A beam placed across some part of a structure or mechanism; a transverse beam.

1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 96 They want neither the bellows, nor the crosse-beame, nor the cordes... nor the organ pipes. 1611 COTGR., *Traversin*, A crosse-beame, or peece of timber, in a ship, etc. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cross-piece* or *Cross-beam*, a Beam laid a-cross another: In a Ship, it is a great piece of Timber that goes a-cross two other pieces call'd Bitts, and to which the Cable is fasten'd when the Ship rides at Anchor. 1805 WOOD *Railroads* 146 The piston rods... are attached to the cross-beams [in Stephenson's Killingworth locomotive]. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xxxi. The old oak roof supported by cross-beams.

**Cross-bearer** (kr'şbē·rā), [CROSS- 1.]

1. One who bears, wears, or carries a cross.

1. An attendant who carries a cross in a procession or religious ceremony; he who bears an archbishop's cross before him.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 58 Thomas Becket... through the instigation of certain about him, but chiefly of his crosse-bearer. 1644 EVILYN *Diary* 23 Nov. The Crosse-bearer on horseback, with two Priests at each hand on foot. 1796 AVILFFE *Parragon* 94 He has... the Bishop of Rochester (Time was) for his Cross-bearer. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 186 Besides a cross-bearer and flag-bearer, there were... a score of regular attendants all carrying lighted tapers.

2. One who wears a cross in sign of a vow; *spec.* applied to certain officers of the Inquisition pledged to prosecute heretics.

1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. 191 There is another sort of them, called Cross-Bearers, instituted by Dominick, to whom he gave such Constitutions... as obliges them vigorously to prosecute Heretics.

3. *fig.* One who 'takes up his cross' and follows Christ.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 294 Make us true crosse-bearers and followers of thee.

II. *cross-bearer*. [from CROSS *a.*, CROSS- 4.]

4. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cross-bearer*, the transverse bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace.

**Cross-bearings**. *Naut.* [CROSS *a.* or *adv.*]

The bearings of two or more points taken from a point of reference so as to give their angular distance from each other, or, when their positions are known, to plot the position of a ship on a chart.

1809 VISC. VALENTIA *Voy. India, etc.* (1811) II. viii. 342 Its distance was ascertained to be seventy miles, by a set of cross bearings taken from the island. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiii. 310 On taking the cross-bearings, it was found... that the ships had not shifted their places a mile.

**Cross-bedding**, -belt: see CROSS-B.

**Cross-bench**. [CROSS *a.*, CROSS- 4.] A bench placed at right angles to other benches. *spec.* In the House of Lords, at Westminster, certain benches so placed, on which independent or neutral members sometimes sit.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xvii. He seated himself upon the cross benches, an unusual position to take in the House of Lords. 1849 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Eng. I.* 15 The cross-benches of neutrality in the House of Commons. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/1 Lord Granville's answer to Lord Wemyss's demand for more cross-benches is one of the nearest things on record.

*b.* *attrib.*, esp. in the phrase *cross-bench mind*.

1884 LD. GRANVILLE *Sp. in Ho. Lords* (*Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/1). Individually... I have no great sympathy with the cross-bench mind... While... I prefer a good Liberal I am afraid I also prefer even a good Tory to those who are neither fish, fowl, flesh, nor good herring. 1884 DK. ARGVLL *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 7 July. It would be well for this House if a great majority of its members had the cross-bench mind.

Hence **Cross-bencher**, one who occupies a cross-bench, or asserts his independency of party; **Cross-benchedness**.

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 456 Though posing as a cross-bencher, the author writes in a strong Tory spirit of Nationalism. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 101/2 Cross-benchedness has not exactly been justified of all her children.

**Cross-bias**, *sb.* [CROSS *a.*] A bias or inclination running athwart or counter to another.

1676 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 357 So various were the several interests, and crossbiasses.

So **Cross-bias v.**, to give a cross-bias to. **Cross-biased** *pp. a.*, subject to cross-biases. † **Cross-biassed**, tendency to go athwart or contrary, waywardness.

1633 G. HERBERT *Affliction* ix. *Temple* 39 Thus doth thy power crosse-bias me. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. lxi. 227 Cross-biassed to Grace our ruine spinn'd. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19/4 C. (1862) 386, I leave Italy... hoping... to return, but fearing that may not be permitted in my 'cross-biased' life.

**Crossbill** (kr'şbil). [CROSS *a.* 1 *b.*] A bird of the genus *Loxia* (family *Fringillidae*), having the mandibles of the bill curved so as to cross each other when the bill is closed; found in the north of Europe and America, and in Japan. The Common Crossbill is *L. curvirostra*.

1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* 248. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1723) 193 The *Loxia*, or Cross-Bill, whose Bill is thick and strong, with the Tips crossing one another. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 279 The Grosbeak and Crossbill come here but seldom. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 182 That rare bird the Crossbill... occasionally visits the orchards.

Hence **Cross-billed** *a.*, having the mandibles crossed, like the birds of the genus *Loxia*.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (heading), Cross-billed Grosbeak.

**Cross-bill, cross bill**. *Law.* [CROSS *a.*, CROSS- 9.] A bill filed in Chancery by a defendant against the plaintiff or other co-defendants in the same suit. *b.* A bill of exchange given in consideration of another bill (Wharton).

1637 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 315 That their honours will be pleased to accept of a cross bill against the prelates.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 655 Who, putting in a new cross-bill, May traverse th' action. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 448 If he [the defendant] has any relief to pray against the plaintiff, he must do it by an original bill of his own, which is called a cross bill. 1803 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 466 A counter-claim is like a cross-bill under the former practice in equity, which fell with the original bill.

**Cross-birth:** see CROSS-B.

† **Crossbite**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 *crossbite*. [CROSS- 6.]

1. *trans.* To bite the biter; to cheat in return; to cheat by outwitting; to 'take in', gull, deceive.

1532 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 30 If ye lack contraries, to crosbite him withall, I shall lend you a pair of the same size that his cheats be. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* To Reader, When a breaking knave cros-bitheth a Gentleman with a lad commoditie. 1679 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* v. vi. Fortune our foe... By none but thee our projects are cros-bit. 1717 PRIOR *Almas* III. 365 As Nature silyly had thought fit, For some by-ends to cros-bite wit. 1823 SCOTT *Peccol* xxviii. If your Grace can... throw out a hint to crosbite Saville, it will be well.

2. To attack or censure bitingly or bitterly.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 5 He crosseytheth the courtly clawebakes [sed aulicos calumniatores perstringit]. 1581 RICH. FARRWELL (1846) 154 She... would crosbite hym with tauntes and spitefull quippes. 1685 F. SPENCER *House of Medici* 416 The Pope... unwilling to incense him by fruitlessly cros-biting his election. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 74 Cross biting a Country Evidence, and frighthing him out of Truth, and his Senses.

Hence † **Crosbite** *sb.*, a cheat, trick, swindle, deception; † **Crosbiter**, one who 'crossbites', a swindler; † **Crosbitering** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* To Rdr., When the nip, which the common people call a cutpurse, hath a cros-bite by some bribing officer. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xxvi. 120 Unless he could give them the Cross-bite. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 98 Besides the danger of a cross-bite. 1599 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* D iv b, The legerdemains of nips, foysts, conicatchers, crosbyters. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advit. fr. Parnass.* 185 Dame Nature, who greatly hates cheaters, and crosbiters. 1576 WHETSTONE *Rocke of Regard* 50 (N.) Crosbitering, a kind of cousoning under the couler of friendship. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xv. 551 The cros-biting Phoenicians. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester*, They effect their purpose by cros-biting, or some other dexterity. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 1. (1740) 55 Affronts, Tergiversations, Crosbiterings, personal Reflections, and such like.

**Cross-bond**. *Brick-laying*. [CROSS *a.*] A bond in which a course of 'stretchers' alternates with one of alternate 'stretchers' and 'headers' so as to break joint with it and also with the next row of stretchers.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 461/2 The mediæval brick buildings in north-east of Germany are worked in Flemish bond, or as it is there called 'cross-bond'.

**Cross-bones**, *sb. pl.* [CROSS- 4 *c.*] A figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other in the form of the letter X, usually placed under the figure of a skull, as an emblem of death.

1798 CANNING, etc. *Anti-Jacobin. Rovers*, A subterranean vault... with coffins, 'scutcheons, death's heads and cross-bones. 1806 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 898 She was a perpetual *memento mori*; a skull and cross-bones would hardly have been more efficacious. 1805 RUNCIMAN *Skippers* 4 SA. 86 Half a score of us had been under the crossbones [i.e. pirate's flag].

**Cross-bow** (kr'şbō). [CROSS- 3 *b.*]

1. A missile weapon consisting of a bow fixed across a wooden stock, having a groove or barrel for the missile and a mechanism for holding and releasing the string, used for shooting bolts, stones, arrows, etc.; an ARBALEST.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* I. 297 Crosse bawes or staffe slynges. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 90 Then the arrowes flew out of the long bowes... the quarrelles out of the crosse bowes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anaw. Osor.* 147 Stones... violently whirled out of a Crossebow. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms War* 40 The Ancients had two kinds of Cross-bows, the one which shoot Darts or Quarrels, and the other which threw Stones: these were called *Balistæ*, and the other *Catapultæ*. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* i. xx. With my cross-bow I shot the Albatross. 1866 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 341 The cross bow is said to have been used in the battle of Hastings.

2. *transf.* (*pl.*) Men armed with cross-bows; crossbowmen, as a force.

1512 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 34/2, x. M. knyghtes on horsbacke. vii. M. Crosse bowes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilouon* cxxix. 473 Theyr botys well garnysshyd with men, archars and crosbowes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 20, 50 men of warre... together with 20 crosbowes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cross-bow case*, -*maker*, -*match*, -*rack*, -*shot*.

1530 PALSGR. 211/1 Crossebowe case, *carynas*. Crossebowe maker, *archalestrier*. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 The force of the Crossebowe Racke is... here, demonstrated. 1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 150 Having one arme little better than lost by a Crossebow-shot. 1876 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1121/6 Samuel Smith Crossebow-Maker near Temple-bar, 151

London. 1245 S. Austin *Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 189 A great cross-bow match at Heidelberg.

† **Crossbower** (krp'sbōw-er). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] = next.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 45 b. Crosse-bowers and Archers on horseback. a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 22 The French had 12000 Crossebrowsers Genowais by Sea.

**Crossbowman** (krp'sbōw-mæn). An archer with a crossbow; a soldier armed with a crossbow.

c 1500 *Melusine* 132 A thousand men of armes, & C crossbowmen. 1638 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 He armed her with twice as many crossebow-men as souldiers. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 9 Thirty-two were cross-bow-men. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 372 The artillery, the arquebusers, and crossbowmen, were to support one another.

**Cross-bred**, *ppl. a.* [Cf. next and CROSS-8.] Bred from parents of different species or varieties; hybrid, mongrel. (Also *absol. as sb.*)

1865 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 70 In regard to cross-bred animals. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/1 Whether the Hereford is to beat the Devon, or the cross-bred the Highlander. 1894 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 2/7 Wools, both Botany and cross-breeds.

**Cross-breed**, *v.* [CROSS *adv.*] To breed across: the lines which separate varieties or races; to breed (animals or plants) from individuals of different species or races. Hence **Cross-breeding** *vbl. sb.*

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. i. They are come to think cross breeding for themselves best, as well as for their dogs and horses.

**Cross-breed** (krp'sbrīd), *sb.* [Cf. prec. and CROSS *a.*] A breed of animals (or plants) produced by crossing; a mongrel or hybrid breed; *transf.* an animal of such a breed. Also *fig.*

1774 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 185 The family of monsieur Louvet...emigrated to England; and made a cross-breed with those who [etc.]. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. It seems to me a barren thing, this Conservatism, an unhappy cross-breed; the mule of politics that engenders nothing. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec. Both prizes for the cross-breeds were won by crosses of shorthorn with the Scotch breeds.

**Cross-bun**. [CROSS-8 c.] A bun indented with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

1733 *Poor Robin's Almanack* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1873) I. 154 Good Friday comes this month, the old woman runs with one or two a penny hot cross buns. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 9 Apr. 1773 Being Good Friday, I breakfasted with him on tea and cross-buns. 1899 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 80 What becomes of all the cold crossbuns after Good Friday?

**Cross-buttock**, *sb.* [app. f. CROSS *prep.* + BUTTOCK; in form an adj. used absolutely.] A peculiar throw over the hip made use of in wrestling and formerly in pugilism: see quot. 1808.

[1690 D'URFEE *Collins's Walk* II. 74 (Farmer) When th' hardy Major...To make quick end of fight prepares, By Strength ore buttock cross to hawl him, And with a trip i' th' Intum maul him.] 1714 [see BUTTOCK *sb.* 6]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v. All the various stops, blows, cross-buttocks, &c. incident to combatants. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 247 A cross-buttock in pugilism is, when the party, advancing his right leg and thigh, closes with his antagonist, and catching him with his right arm, or giving a round blow, throws him over his right hip, upon his head. 1886 *Times* 24 Apr. 5/5 Clark won easily...throwing his man with a cross-buttock.

Hence **Cross-buttock** *v. trans.*, to throw with a cross-buttock (also *fig.*); **Cross-buttocker**, one who cross-buttocks; a cross-buttock.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i. An unexpected cross-buttocker floored the incautious and unscientific Grafenberg. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Crisis* 107 Hardly that humbug could thus cross-buttock thee. 1889 W. ARMSTRONG *Wrestling* (Badm.) 199 Should the stroke fail there is no help for the unfortunate cross-buttocker. *Ibid.* A much tighter hold is required for the purpose of cross-buttocking your man.

† **Cross-caper**. *Obs.* [CROSS-9.] ? Some kind of caper or movement in dancing; cf. CROSCUT, CROSS-POINT. Said usually of a tailor, and often *fig.* in application.

1688 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i. Had a tailor seen her At this advantage, he, with his cross capers, Had ruffled her by this. 1687 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 31 His ends go not their ways, but with Cross-capers. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii, *Skelton* [a tailor]. For fashioning of shapes and cutting a cross-caper, turn me off to my trade again. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. a. v. *Caper*, A cross caper, *Subsultatio*.

Hence † **Cross-caperer**.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 36 All the crosse-caperers beeing plac'd in strong ranks and an excellent oration cut out...perswading them to sweat out their brains in devising new cuts, new French collers [etc.].

**Cross-catalogue**, -channel, -chook: see CROSS-B.

† **Cross-cloth**. *Obs.* [CROSS-3, 4.]

1. *Ecll.* A cloth or hanging before the rood. 1542 *Churche. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 61 For emending of the Crosse clothe iiiij<sup>s</sup>. 1550 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, H. Portland* (1888) 134 Item 1 cros clothe of sylke and another of Pewke. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 Item one crosse clothe—made awaie.

2. A linen cloth worn across the forehead.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 41 The Nurses also of Sparta use...to bring their Children, without swadling...or having on their heads Cross-clothes. 1589 *Pappe vs. Hatchet* Div b. He make him pull his pouting crosscloth over his beetle brows. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. i. 168 Many wear such crosse-clothes or forehead clothes as our women

use when they are sick. 1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exp.* 20 Two Neckcloths, and four double Cross-cloths for a Woman.

† **Cross-clout**. *Obs.* = prec. 2.

17... *Christine & Christians* (N.), Head bands, swaddle bands, cross clouts, bibs.

**Cross-corner**. [CROSS *a.*] The corner of a quadrilateral diagonally opposite to another. *At cross-corners with*: *fig.* directly opposite or contrary to. Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Cross-cornerness**.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* IX, Set the sea-scale at this corner, and put down the grass cross-corners. 1892 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *New Review* Feb. 225 Private idiosyncrasies which...place them at cross-corners with the rest of their race. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 May 442/3 Pondering...on the cross-cornerness of things in general.

**Cross-country**, *a.* [CROSS-10.] Across the country transversely to the great highways; across the fields, etc., instead of following the roads.

1767 S. PATERNON *Another Traveller* I. 316 We had a cross-country road back to Alost. 1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 20 These carpets...Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot, Escaped from a cross country ride! 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wandr. E. Archip.* 191 The main cross-country road to Bencoolen.

**Cross-couple**, *v.* [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To couple things that do not naturally go together. Hence † **Cross-couple** *sb.*, **Cross-coupling** *vbl. sb.*, Pottenham's term for the rhetorical figure *synchiosis*, 'whereby heterogeneous things were combined or attributed to one person.'

1593 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xix. (Arb.) 216 Another figure which...may well be called...the Cross-couple (*marg. Synchiosis*, or the Crosse coupling). 1681-6 SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 363 There will be no more...such cross-coupling of Prosperity with Vice and Misery with Virtue.

**Cross-course**, *sb.* *Mining.* [CROSS-4.] A vein or lode (usually barren) intersecting the regular vein or lode at an angle; also = CROSS-OUT *sb.* 2.

1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 254 Intersected nearly at right angles by other mineral veins called Cross Courses. 1888 *Rep. Geol. Explor.* 13 A short cross-course was put in intersecting the lode.

† **Cross-course**, *a. Obs.* [CROSS-10.] Running athwart the straight course of things.

1628 C. DOWNING *State Ecll. Kingd.* (1634) 51 All was made sure...by the elective assent of the supreme Nobility, without any cross-course conditions (as falls out) when the soldiers or people elect.

**Cross-croisset**. *Her.* [Cf. CROSSLIT 2.] A cross having the extremity of each arm in the form of a small cross.

1595 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B. ij b. Cross croissets and Cross flory. 1690 RUSDON *Surre. Devon.* § 128. (1810) 134 Three lions between six cross croissets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 5 (ed. 3) 361 A chevron between three cross-croissets.

**Cross-cut**, *sb.* [CROSS-4 a, b.]

1. (Usually *cross cut*.) A cut or cutting across or from side to side; a direct path between two points, transverse or diagonal to the main way.

1800 *Spirit Pub. Frats.* IV. 186 If you have occasion to travel frequently to one place, take all the cross cuts. 1837 R. ELLISON *Kirkstead* 27 Deep cross-cuts lurk the treacherous shrubs below. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xiv. 492 He knew the by-ways...and the cross-cuts and roads as far as Brunswick.

2. *Mining.* A cutting across the course of a vein, or across the general direction of the workings.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingdom* (1810) I. 312 It is...proper to push forward cross cuts from your first trench every way. 1841 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* 4 *Durk.* 20 *Crosscut*, an excavation driven at an acute angle to the direction of the cleavage or cleat. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 366 A cross-cut is being run from the main shaft...95 or 100 feet below the surface.

3. A step in dancing.

1848 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 62/2 Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut.

4. Short for *Cross-cut file*: see next, 2.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 302 For working iron...the single lines are closely cut over diagonally and the file becomes a cross-cut.

**Cross-cut**, *a.*

1. Adapted for cross-cutting.

1808 WEBSTER, *Cross-cut-saw*, a saw managed by two men, one at each end for sawing large logs or trees across. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cross-cut Chisel*, a chisel with a narrow edge and considerable depth, used in cutting a groove in iron. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 173 Large trees mostly sawn down by the cross-cut saw.

2. [CROSS-8.] Cut across or transversely; having transverse cuts; *esp.* of a file, having two sets of teeth crossing each other diagonally.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 127 The files used by the whitesmith upon cold work are mostly of the cross-cut description. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 135 A deep cross-cut fallow.

**Cross-cut**, *v.* [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To cut across or transversely.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 59 A...humour rancorous...That...Cros-cuts the liver with internal smart. 1655 CULPHER *Riverius* II. iii. 67 In a Medium [in Optics] that is Convex and thick, the species are...broken, and as it were cross-cut. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 108 The quarry-men proceed to cross-cut the large flats. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 377 The plough...drawn across the field, and cross-cutting the uncut ribs of grass.

† **Cross-days**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [CROSS-3 a.]

1. The Rogation Days, or three days preceding Ascension Day.

1901 *Plumpton Corr.* 152 From Lyncolns Inn, at London, this tuesday in the crosse dayes. 1643 *Best Farm. Bk.* (Surtees) 9 The only time for putting of fatte weathers is aboute Easter and Crosse dayes.

2. Days of persecution when the 'cross' has to be borne. (Probably with allusion to sense 1.)

1584 *Philot Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 246 Wherefore contend in these cross-days, which be the love-days of God towards us.

**Cross-division**. [CROSS-9.] The division of any group according to more than one principle of division at the same time, so that the species cut across one another and produce confusion; an instance of such an intersecting division.

1808 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* 246/1 Arguments are divided according to several different principles...And these cross-divisions have proved a source of endless perplexity to the Logical and Rhetorical student. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 60 A division...of men into Frenchmen, Asiatics, the unproductive classes, and barbarians, would be a cross-division.

† **Cross-dollar**. *Obs.* [CROSS-3 c.] A Spanish dollar, having a cross on the reverse (as was the case at the end of the 17th c.).

1609 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2444/4 About 40l. in Spanish Money and Cross Dollars. 1704 *Ibid.* 4094/5 Cross Dollars, Eighteen Penny-weight, Four Shillings and Four Pence Three Farthings.

**Crosse** (krps). [*a. F. crosse*:—OF. *croce* = It. *crocia*, hockey-stick, etc.: see CROSS.] The implement used in the game of lacrosse for catching and throwing the ball, consisting of a long shank curved round at the end, with a net stretched across from the curve to the shank. Also called *lacrosse-stick*. In mod. Dicts.

**Crosse**, *var. of CROSS* *Obs.*, *crossier*.

**Crossier**, -ier, *obs. ff. CROSSIER*.

**Crossed** (krpst), *a.* Also *crost*. [f. CROSS *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Marked with a cross, or with the sign of the cross; bearing or wearing a cross; having taken the cross. † *Crossed friars*: = CRUTCHED friars.

1494, 1530 [see CRUTCHED]. 1599 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 276 To be buried...under a crossed stone. 1605 PURKINS *Pilgrims* II. 1226 Many crossed Nobles were assembled at Lions, to goe to the Holy Land. 1794 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 341 The animal is called the cross fox. 1795 tr. *Mervier's Fragments* II. 426 Her crossed and mixed son. 1851 DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* xv. 124 White-crossed...they rushed into the fight.

2. Placed or lying across each other; marked with lines drawn across; (of a letter) written with lines crossing at right angles.

1834 MIDWINTER *Angler in Wales* I. 235 A line...to which they attach several large crossed hooks. 1865 TROTTER *Bellow Est.* i. 8 She did not...correspond with other girls by means of crossed letters. 1877 *Punch* LXXII. 286/1 'Crossed cheques' are only payable through bankers.

3. *fig.* Thwarted, opposed, etc.

1602 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 203 All fortunes pass'd in my cross'd loue. 1694 tr. *Emilianus's Friends Rom. Monks* 227 How great a change cross Desires are able to produce in the Body of man. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 488 Lest...cross ambition lose his lofty aim.

† *b.* Having a 'cross' to bear; afflicted. *Obs.*

a 1730 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 99 The afflicted crossed party...is a gainer thereby, if his spirit is brought down to it.

4. *Crossed (out)*: *a.* obliterated or cancelled by crossing lines; *b.* *Watchmaking*: see quot. 1874.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crossed out*, when the web of a wheel is sawed and filed away so as to leave a cross of four spokes or arms, it is said to be crossed out. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 69 [A] crossed out wheel.

† **Crosser**<sup>1</sup>, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CROSS *sb.*: cf. CRUCIBLE, CRUST.] A small lamp.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Crosser, *crucibulum, lucubrum*.

**Crosser**<sup>2</sup> (krp'sai). [f. CROSS *v.* + -ER 1.] One who crosses, in various senses; one who makes the sign of the cross; one who thwarts, opposes, or contravenes; one who passes over, etc.

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 82, I know the most crossers are not the best Christians. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 229 Any crosser of thy lust. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 104 An obstinate crosser of men wiser than himselfe. 1876 BINCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 23 The crossers of the desert.

† **Crosset**<sup>1</sup>, *Obs.* [*ad. F. croisset*, dim. of *croix* cross.] A small cross; = CROSSLIT.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 84 He beareth Gules, a Fesse between three Crossets. 1636 HEYLIN *Surv. Franc.* 137 They...beat down all those little crossets.

† **Crosset**<sup>2</sup>, *Obs.* [*ad. F. crosette*: see next.]

A slip or cutting of a plant, cut under a joint with a small projecting knob left to form an eye.

1616 SURFL. & MARKE. *Country Farme* 596 To make good choice therefore of crossers to plant new vines of. *Ibid.* 597 The crossets do put forth rootes of themselves.

† **Crossette** (krp'set). *Arch.* [f. *Crosette*, in 16th c. *crocelle*, dim. of *croce*, *crosse* crutch, crook, staff, etc.: see CROSS.] A projection or ear in the architrave or casing around a door- or window-opening, at the junction of the jamb and head;

also a shoulder or ledged projection in the vousoir of a built-up architrave or flat arch, which rests in a corresponding recess in the adjoining vousoir and strengthens the construction; see quot. 1819.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crosette*. the returns in the corners of . . . door cases or window-frames. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* 1. 303 *Crosettes*, in the decorations of apertures, the trusses or consoles on the flanks of the architrave, under the cornice. 1853 in *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Crosettes* . . . the small projecting pieces . . . in arch stones, which hang upon the adjacent stones.

**Cross-examine**, *v.* [CROSS- 6c.]

1. *trans.* To examine by cross-questioning; to examine by questions adapted to check the results of previous examination; to examine minutely or repeatedly. (In quot. 1664 *humorous*.)

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1137 A Monster. Had cross-examin'd both our Hoes, And plunder'd all we had to lose. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), If we may but cross-examine and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 94 The accused party was furnished with no copy of the charge. He was examined and cross-examined.

2. *spec.* To subject (a witness who has already given evidence on behalf of one side in a legal action) to an examination by the other side, with the purpose of shaking his testimony or eliciting from him evidence which favours the other side.

1667 in *Cumbrid. & Westm. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* VIII. 101 This Exceptant did then by his Council. . . Cross-Examine the Witnesses produced . . . on the Respondents behalf. 1754 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 207 The Prosecutor first examines the Witnesses produced against the Prisoner, and then the Prisoner may cross-examine them. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cross-examine*, to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Mod.* The witness was severely cross-examined, but without shaking her evidence on any material point.

Hence **Cross-examination**, the action of cross-examining; **Cross-examiner**, -**examining**.

1807 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 378 Completeness of the mass of evidence . . . is . . . an object at which, by cross-examination and a variety of other means, English procedure never ceases to aim. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 103/1 In a court of common law . . . the cross-examination of a witness follows and is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 429 Very few . . . can be trusted to report their own observations, until they have undergone a severe cross-examination. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, 'Why not?' demanded Rose. 'Because, my pretty cross-examiner' replied the doctor: 'because . . . there are many ugly points about it.' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 On whom Socrates tries his cross-examining powers.

**Cross-eye**, [CROSS- 4c.] *a. pl.* Squinting eyes. *b.* That sort of squint in which the eyes are turned inwards so that the axes of vision cross each other; internal strabismus.

1806 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 302, I cannot abide these 'cross-eyes', as the country people call them; though I have heard of ladies who . . . admired those of Mr. Wilkes.

Hence **Cross-eyed** *a.*, squinting.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 260, Cross-eyed he was. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 139 A cross-eyed effort, which criticism should blush to admire. 1898 R. KIPLING *Barrack-room Ball*, *Yng. Brit. Soldier* x.

**Cross-fertilize**, *v.* *Bot.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To fertilize by pollen from another flower or plant.

1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* i. The flowers of most kinds of plants are constructed so as to be . . . cross-fertilized by pollen from another flower.

*fig.* 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* p. xvii, European literature was being cross-fertilized by new germs from the East.

Hence **Cross-fertilizable** *a.*; **Cross-fertilization**.

1808 GRAY in *Eclectic Mag.* XXXV. 735 Blossoms cross-fertilizable by insects. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* 1 Cross-fertilization is sometimes ensured by the sexes being separated. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 35 To secure cross-fertilisation . . . winged insects are almost necessary, because they fly readily from one plant to another.

**Cross-fire**: see CROSS- B.

**Cross-fire**, [CROSS- 9.] *Mil.* Lines of fire from two or more positions crossing each other. Also *fig.* So **Cross-firing** *vbl. sb.*

1860 GRM. P. THOMPSON *Andr. Alt.* III. cxxvii. 83 Exposed to a cross fire of musketry or matchlocks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 217 A continual cross-fire of small pleasantries. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 160 And so the firing and the cross-firing proceed where all should be peace.

**Cross-fish**, [CROSS- 3b.] A starfish of the genus *Uroster*; the common 5-fingered starfish.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 459 The cross fish prey on oysters, and likewise on muscles. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The cross-fish . . . the *cribella*, the sun-stars . . . are all represented.

† **Cross-fixed**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [CROSS- 2; after *L. crucifixus*.] Fixed on a cross, crucified.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mysterie of Myst.*, *The Sonne* 20 Tempted, tormented, mockt, condemn'd, Cross-fixed, dead, buried. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Dante's Inferno* xxiii. 280 To my eyes came one (Caiaphas) cross-fixed [*crucifisso*] in the ground with three stakes.

**Cross-flower**, [CROSS- 3a.] A name proposed by Gerard for Milkwort (*Polygala*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. clx. § 6. 450 Milke wort. . . doth specially flourish in the Crosse or . . . Rogation weeke . . . in

English we may call it Crosse flower. 1808 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower.

**Cross-fox**, [CROSS- 3c.] A variety of the fox, having a dark marking along the back and another across the shoulders, forming a cross.

[1774 *Crost fox*: see *CROSSED* 1.] 1830 *Gardens of Zool. Soc.* I. 221 The Cross Fox of America. 1868 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* I. 480 An animal . . . called the cross-fox, from its bearing a distinct black cross on the shoulders.

**Cross-frog**: see CROSS- B.

† **Crossful**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* CROSS *sb.* or *v.* + *-FUL*, after *bashful*, *wakeful*.] Given to crossing or thwarting.

c 1680 *Doubling Virgin* in *Roxb. Ball.* IV. 344, I wonder young-men are so crossful, since Virgins are so full of love?

**Cross-garnet**, [CROSS- 3b.] 'A species of hinge formed thus —, with the vertical part fastened to the style or jamb of the doorcase, and the horizontal part to the door or shutter' (Gwilt).

1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 25 Crosse garnet hinges are usually not so strong. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 95 Hung with cross-garnets. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 When the Joint . . . on the Tail, is pind in the Joint . . . in the Cross, the whole Hinge is called a Cross-Garnet. 1882 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 836 A pair of T hinges, sometimes called cross-garnets, must be screwed to the jamb.

† **Cross-gartered**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [CROSS- 8.] Having the garters crossed on the legs. (See Aldis Wright's note to Shaks. *Twel. N.*) So **Cross-gartering** *vbl. sb.*

1595 HIGINS tr. *Yunius' Nomenclator* 168 *Fascia cruralis*, hose garters going across or overthwart, both above and beneath the knee. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 25, I warrant yee, heele haue His cruell garters crosse about the knee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 167 And wish'd to see thee euer crosse garter'd. *Ibid.* III. iv. 23 This does make some obstruction in the blood, this crosse-gartering. a 1613 OVERBURY *Char., Footman*, More upright than any cross-gartered gentleman-usher. 1608 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. I, As rare an old youth as ever walked cross-gartered.

**Cross-grain**, [CROSS- 4b.]

1. A grain running across the regular grain of any substance.

1681 GREW *Museum Reg. Soc.* 282 Between the Grain and the Vein of a Diamond, there is this difference, that the former furthers; the latter, being so insuperably hard, hinders the splitting of it. Altho. a Vein, sometimes is nothing else, but a Cross-Grain.

2. The grain (of wood, etc.) cut across.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 404 A wood pavement must expose the cross-grain of the wood.

**Cross-grained** (*kr'p,gr'end*), *a.* [*Parasynthetic* deriv. of *prec.*]

1. Of wood: Having the grain or fibre arranged in crossing directions, or irregularly, instead of running straight longitudinally.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 5 Elm . . . is the most Cross-grain'd Timber: that is, cleaveth so unevenly . . . according to the cross Position of the said Vessels. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 110 Stuff is Cross-grain'd when a . . . Branch shoots out on that part of the Tree; For the . . . Grain of that branch . . . runs a-cross the Grain of the Trunk. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 104 Knives for working hard or cross-grained lumber.

2. *fig.* Of opposed nature or temper; given to opposition, contrarious; difficult to deal with, intractable; perverse, refractory, queer-tempered. (Said of persons and things.)

1673 *Case Kind.* 16 So cross-grain'd to all Novelty. 1658 WHARTON *Rothmann's Chiron.* Ded., The many Discouragements and Cross-grain'd Events I have Laboured under. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III, Was there ever such a cross-grain'd brute, that won't hear me? 1830 TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* xiii. 204 He would think you a pestilent, cross-grained fellow. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* v. xxiii. (1886) 184 She [the boat] was the most cross-grained lop-sided craft to manage.

3. *adub.* Across the grain. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 69 Working still Cross-grain'd. 1805 LAMB *Elia, Convalescent*, Things went cross-grained in the Court yesterday.

Hence **Cross-grainedness**.

1658 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 273 By reason of the pervers Cross-grainedness of those of the Junta. 1673 S. DUGARD *Marriages Cousin Germ.* 65 The ill nature of the Wife, or the Cross-grainedness of the Husband. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 279 A fanatic, whereof the composition was cross-grainedness, ambition, and malice. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lviii. 154 She . . . could only lament . . . over . . . the cross-grainedness of men.

**Cross-guard**: see CROSS- B.

**Cross-hackle**, *v.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To cross-question vexatiously or persistently: cf. HACKLE. Hence **Cross-hackling** *vbl. sb.*

1806 J. BANIM *O'Hara Tales* Ser. II. *Peggy Newlan*, We can cross-hackle her on the head of it. 1806 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* xxx. (1888) 187 The good-humoured way in which I have borne all this cross-hackling.

**Cross-handed**, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having the hands crossed; commonly used *adub.*

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 165 The merchant fishermen . . . passed the objects of traffic, as it were, cross-handed. 1808 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 708/1 The gaunt women . . . [are] rowing 'cross-handed'.

**Cross-handled**, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having a handle in the form of a cross.

1801 SCOTT *Fire-King* xiv, He has thrown by his helmet, and cross-handled sword. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool*

1. xxv, Limping cleverly along with the help of his two cross-handled staves.

**Cross-hatch**, *v.* [CROSS- 6.] To engrave or hatch a surface with parallel lines in two series crossing each other; *esp.* to shade an engraving or drawing by this method. Hence **Cross-hatched** *ppl. a.*; **Cross-hatching** *vbl. sb.*, the process of marking with crossing sets of parallel lines; the effect so produced.

1808 BEWICK *Mem.* 239 Some impressions from wood-cuts done long ago, with cross-hatching. 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 A certain kind of cross-hatching went out with A. Durer. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* vi. 74 Such cross-hatchings . . . seem to be confined to the lowland districts. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. of Verses* 46 The long lines of lofty, gray houses! Cross hatched with shadow and light.

So **Cross-hatch** *sb.* = cross-hatching; **Cross-hatcher**, one who executes cross-hatching.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 With the engravers the 'cross-hatch' and the 'double cypher' . . . were secrets. 1870 *Speculator* 19 Nov., 1384 All the stipplers and cross-hatchers in England.

**Cross-head**, *sb.* [CROSS- 4.]

1. The bar at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides between straight guides, and communicates the motion to the connecting-rod, etc.

1807 *Mech. Mag.* VIII. 2 Can the cross-head, side rods, cranks, shaft . . . be reduced? 1861 T. L. PRACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xx. 179 Vibrating . . . with one invariable regulated motion like the cross-head of a side-lever steam engine.

*attrib.* 1850 WEALK *Dict. Terms*, *Cross-head guides*, in locomotive engines, the parallel bars between which the cross-head moves. *Cross-head blocks* . . . the parts which slide between the parallel guides.

2. A heading to a paragraph printed across the page or column in the body of an article.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 11/2 In two cases Mr. Knowles allows frequent 'cross-heads'.

Hence **Cross-head** *v.*, to furnish with a cross-head (sense 2).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* Jan., *The Tablet* . . . cross-heads one of its paragraphs 'The Need of the Confessional'.

**Cross-headed**, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having the head or top in the form of a cross.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 243 The cross-headed staff.

**Cross-hilted**, *a.* [CROSS- 11.] Having a hilt which forms a cross with the blade and handle.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* in *Mem.* (1871) 751, I . . . had rather see a glittering stone to hasp it there, than the long cross hilted knots now worn. 1870 B. TAYLOR *Denkalion* II. iii. 68 Cross-hilted swords.

**Crossiade**, *obs. form* of CRUSADE.

**Cross-index**: see CROSS- B.

**Crossing** (*kr'p'sin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CROSS *v.*]

1. The marking with or making the sign of the cross.

1530 PALSGR. 211/1 *Crossyng, croisse*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 37 As touching kneeling, crossing . . . and other gestures. 1864 *Evangelical Mag.* Jan. 9 As many genuflexions . . . and as many crossings as ever.

2. The action of drawing lines across; striking out, erasure; writing across other writing. *Crossing off or out*: striking off (an item), striking out (a word or entry) by drawing a cancelling line across it.

a 1658 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 366 By procuring the crossing of all the debt-books of our sins. 1848 CLOUGH *Booths* IV. 178 Your letter . . . was written in scraps with crossings and counter-crossings. 1866 *Crump Banking* IV. 90 The alteration or erasure of a crossing (of a cheque) is a forgery.

3. The action of passing across; intersecting; traversing; passage across the sea, a river, etc.

1575 TURBURY *Venerie* 123 The crossings and doubtings of the deare. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* (1851) I. 76 To follow . . . all the twistings, and crossings, and entanglements in those intricate subjects. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Aut.* xxi, The complex crossings of the mazy dance. 1891 J. E. H. THOMSON *Bks. wh. influenced our Lord* II. I. 271 The crossing of the great and wide sea.

b. The action of crossing the path of another rider so as to obstruct him. Also *fig.* Cf. *Cross and jostle* in CROSS- B.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Apr. 3/3 All the crossings and jostlings which the barrack-master . . . experienced. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 3/3 May Rose, whose jockey . . . for boring and crossing, was suspended for the remainder of the meeting.

4. The place where two lines, tracks, bands, or the like, cross; intersection.

1808 SCOTT *Yrnl.* (1890) II. 163 The ceiling . . . is garnished, at the crossing and combining of the arches, with the recurring heads of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* IV. 61 A ring, placed at the crossing of the two strengthening bands.

5. *spec. a.* The intersection of two streets, roads, lines of railway, etc. *Level crossing*: the intersection of a road and a railway, or of two railways, on the same level.

1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Painting* Wks. 1808 XVII. 401 Statues . . . in the crossing of streets, or in the squares. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 179, I was always upon my guard at Turnings and Crossings of Streets. 1840 F. WHISHAW *Railways Gt. Brit.* 24 Where gates are fixed at the level road crossings. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 51 The intersection of one rail with another at any angle is termed a 'crossing', and these crossings are so constructed with wing rails and check rails as to guide the flange of the wheel, and ensure its taking the required direction.

b. *Ecll. Arch.* That part of a cruciform church where the transepts cross the nave.

1835 WHEWELL *Archit. Notes German Ch.* i. 45 note, The portion of the building over that space in the ground plan where the transept crosses the nave is called the crossing.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 13 If the pulpit be in the crossing.

6. The place at which a street, river, etc. is crossed by passengers.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 426 Giving back to Toledo, I crossed the crossing Sierra de Morada. 1763 JOHNSON 28 July in *Boswell*, Sweeping crossings in the streets. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew, etc.* xxvi. (1878) 145 The fellow that sweeps the crossing.

7. *Vener.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Salade*... the young head of a Deere (long, tender, woolly, and but beginning to branch) teamed by our Woodmen, the crossing.

8. A thwarting, opposing, or contravening.

1830 LYLE *Euphuus* (Arb.) 377 Y. iaries and crossings of friends. 1896 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 36 Cousin: of many men I do not bear these crossings. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. (1671) 20 Macerations of the Body, and crossings of the Will. 1698 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. 1732 83 It is a Crossing of Proverbs making Rivers to ascend to their Fountains.

9. The raising of animals or plants from individuals of different races; cross-breeding.

1851 Beck's *Florist* 170 We commenced a series of 'crossings', with the view of remedying the earliness of blooming and susceptibility to frost. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 63 This crossing... is differently named according to whether it takes place between different races or different species.

10. Cheating, dishonest practice: see CROSS sb. 29.

1598 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch*. (1859) 18 Is our crossing at cardes more perillous to the commonwealth than this cossage for land?

11. Comb., as crossing-place; crossing-sweeper, a person who sweeps a (street-) crossing.

1786 Francis II. 43 Employed in procuring a clean crossing-place at the head of the Haymarket. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xiii. 471 His forces guarded the crossing-places from the falls at Trenton to below Bristol. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Making himself as cheap as crossing-sweepers.

**Crossing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crosses, in various senses: see the verb.

1827 FLEMING *Cont'n. Holinshed* III. 1202/1 By meane of some crossing causes in the citie. 1666 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 185 Onely consider how crossing to the whole Councell of God... that proud dreame is. 1718 POPE *Iliaid* xx. 477 The crossing belts unite behind. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Log. bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 64 Whenever a green light is opposed to a red light... the ships carrying the lights are crossing ships.

**Cross-interrogate**, v. *Law*. [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To cross-question.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 107 Advocates may cross-interrogate the Witnesses.

Hence **Cross-interrogatory**, cross-question, cross-examination.

1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nat.* I. 95, I put artlessly some cross interrogatories to him. 1841 COL. WISEMAN *Remarks Let. fr. W. Palmer* 67 To investigate juridically, on oath, and by cross-interrogatory.

**Crossish** (krp'sif), a. *colloq. rare*. [f. CROSS a. 5 b + -ISH.] Rather cross or peevish.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 55 Jane... sometimes used to be a little crossish. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 120, I found my mother indisputably crossish.

**Cross-jack, crojack** (krp'sdjæk, krp'džæk). *Naut.* A square sail bent to the lower yard of the mizen-mast.

1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A drift sayle, a crossjack, a netting sayle. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, Cross-jack, pronounced crojack, a sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen-mast... This sail... is very seldom used. 1830 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 197 In 1816, I fitted a main-sail and cross-jack in the same way. 1858 Merc. *Marine Mag.* V. 19 The sail taken off was the cross-jack and main-sail.

b. *attrib.*, as cross-jack brace; cross-jack yard (see quot. 1867); cross-jack-eyed a. (*Sailors' slang*) = CROSS-EYED.

1637 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 17 The Crossejacke Yard and Spresaille Yard to be of a length. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 69, I was stationed at the weather cross-jack braces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Cross-jack-yard... the lower yard on the mizen-mast, to the arms of which the clues of the mizen top-sail are extended... It is now very common in merchant ships to set a sail called a cross-jack upon this yard. 1892 Eng. *Illustr. Mag.* IX. 849 Haul in your weather crojack brace!

**Cross keys, cross-keys**. [CROSS- 4 c.] Keys borne crosswise, as in the Papal arms.

c. 1550 BALE K. *Johan* 32 Where is yowr thre crounyns, yowr crosse keys and yowr cope. 1563 Exec. *for Treason* (1675) 32 No nor their Cross-keys, or double edged Sword, will serve their turns. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 192 The City arms [of Geneva], a demie eagle and a crosse between cross-keys. *Mod.* An inn with the sign of the Cross Keys.

† **Cross-land**. *Obs.* [Cf. CROSS sb. 31.] *Irish Hist.* Land belonging to the Church in the Irish counties palatine.

The second quot. is doubtful in sense.

1568 Stat. *Irel.* (1621) 218 (Act 11 *Eliz.*) That all crosse landes and cleargie of this Realme shall be yearly charged... with like subsidie. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii, When they shall... see a hare at a crossland, they shall want there ould poet to emparte it to the worlde.

**Cross-leaved**, a. *Bot.* [CROSS- 11.] Having the leaves arranged in fours cross-wise.

1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 5 The cross-leaved and fine-leaved heath. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 151 Cross-leaved Bedstraw.

**Cross-legged** (krp'slegd), ppl. a. [CROSS- 11.] Having the legs crossed (usually of a person in a sitting posture).

c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Some sytting before their owne dores, croslegged. 1697 DAMPIER *Foy.* (1698) I. xii. 329 They use no Chairs, but sit cross-legg'd like Taylors on the floor. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* xiv, In the tent-shade... [He] Smoked, cross-legged like a Turk, in Oriental calm.

b. Having one leg laid across the other.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 274 An armed knight crosse legged isto bee scene. 1760-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertu's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 Bishops in cumbent attitudes and cross-legged templars. 1850 COOPER *Hist. Winchester* 132 Canopied tombs of cross-legged secular warriors.

In this sense sometimes **Crossed-legged**. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* xii. 118 note, All these figures of crossed-legged persons have been popularly referred to Templars. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* ix. 54 The shield of a crossed-legged knight in the Temple Church.

Hence **Cross-leggedness**, *nonce-wd.*

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. Syria* 236 He naturally fell into the cross-leggedness of oriental sitting.

**Crossless** (krp'sles), a. [f. CROSS sb. + -LESS.] Without a cross in various senses of the word; as e.g. † without a coin, penniless.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 A bystorie or wepen crysolite, as it were a lityl swerde crosseles. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* blood xxviii. 34 Three high-way standers, haueing cros-lesse curse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 256 2 Where man doth man within the Law betosse, Till some go croslesse home by Woodcocks Crosse. 1801 Ch. *Times* 4 Sept. 844 2 A Crossless Church, a religion without austerity, has never yet made headway.

† **Crosslet**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 cros-, 4-7 crosse-, 7 croslet; also 4 croslette, crosel- (let), crossette, croislet; cros(e)let(e), crosset, croscellette. [app. dim. of OF. *croisnel* night-lamp, CRUCIBLE. Besides *croisnel*, in Cotgr. *croisul*, *crusol*, OF. had also the parallel dim. forms *croisel*, *croset*, *cruseau*, and later F. *croiset*, now *croiset* (see CRUSSET); both endings appear to be present in *croslet*. F. had also a variant *croisul*: cf. our variants in *cres-*. The sense 'lamp' is app. not recorded in Eng.] A crucible.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Profr. & T.* 240 And sondry vessels maid of erthe and glas... Violes, croslet, and sully-matories [i.e. croslets, i.e. crossettes, i.e. croslettes, croscellettes]. *Ibid.* 600 The coles for to couthen al aboute The crossette [i.e. croslet, crossette, croslet, crossette]. 1524 R. SCOT *Dixon. Witcher.* xiv. i. 295 Their alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits. 1592 LYLE *Galathea* II. iii, Blowing of bellows... and scraping of croslets. 1610 B. JONSON *Al. h. l.* iii, Your crossettes, crucibles, and cucurbites.

**Croslette** 2 (krp'slet). Also 6 crossetlette, 7-8 crossetlet, 6-9 croslet. [a. Anglo-F. *croislette*, dim. of OF. *crois* cross: cf. OF. *croisette*, and for form OF. *femmette*, later *femmette*, f. *femme*.]

1. *Her.* A small cross; see also quot. 1661.

[1300 *Siege of Caerlaverock* 16 Kyle's armes of vermeillettes O blanc lyon et crossettes.] 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 93 Crossettes of Golde maye intermist in one ym a Feld... Gules. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* vi. 36 Her champion tiew, That in his armour bare a croslet red. 1661 MORGAN *Spk.* Gentry II. l. 11 The Cross Croslet or Crossed, for brevity of blazon, you may term Croslets only. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In heraldry... we frequently see the shield covered with crossettes... Crossettes themselves frequently terminate in crossettes. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 175 Charging his lion and his crossettes on a field ermine.

2. *gen.* A small cross (used as an ornament, etc.). 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 420 Crossettes glitter on the necks of the ladies. 1833 LOCKHART *Ans. Sp. Ball.*, *Young Cid* ii, There is no gold about the boy, but the crosset of his sword.

† 3. = CROSS-CLOTH 2. *Obs.*

1607 Lingwaiv. vi. in Harl. *Dodley* IX. 456 Bandlets, fillets, crossettes, pendulets. a. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Instalment Wks.* 1705 II. 88 He... tore His pert Wilf's Croslet off.

4. *attrib.* Shaped like a crosset.

1830 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 291 The battlements, and croslet loopholes of the castle. Hence **Crosseted** ppl. a., bearing or adorned with a crosset.

1801 SCOTT *Fire-King* xxxiv, The scallop, the saltier, and crossetted shield. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. v. § 20 His hand fallen on his crossetted sword. 1858 Ecclesiologist XIX. 209 A crossetted banner.

**Croslet**, obs. var. CROSBLET = CROSBLET.

**Cross-light**. [CROSS- 4.] A light which comes athwart the direction of another light and illuminates parts which it leaves in shade; in pl. lights whose rays cross each other. Often fig.

1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* iii. 11 Every way defaced in the unequal cross-lights in which you viewed it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 25 There is no use in turning upon him the cross lights of modern philosophy. *Mod.* The windows on other sides are to be darkened, so as to avoid cross-lights.

Hence **Cross-lighted** ppl. a.

1884 Nonconf. & *Indep.* 3 July 642/1 Mr. Biggar in his odd, crosslighted way, voting against his own party.

**Cross-line**. [CROSS- 4, CROSS a. 1 b.]

1. A line drawn across another. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 12 Next the forseide cercle...

under the cross-line. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 60 In engraving and etching we must get over the prejudices of cross lines, which exist on no natural bodies. 1864 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 253 The ceiling has all the crosslines of the trowel.

2. *Fishing*. A line stretched across the river or stream, used in *cross-fishing* (see CROSS- B).

1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 The Irish fishermen still use the crosslines.

Hence **Cross-line** v., to mark with cross-lines; **Cross-lining** vbl. sb.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 119 It were good for vs to crosseyne him what we may. *Margin*, The proud Spaniards Mappa Mundi to be crossed. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 779 A white ground and black lines, reticulated work, which is technically called *cross-lining*... becomes to the wood-engravers of the present day an undertaking of immense labour.

**Cross-lobe**, -loop: see CROSS- B.

**Crossly** (krp'sli), adv. [f. CROSS a. + -LY 2.]

† 1. Athwart, crosswise, transversely, so as to cross or intersect. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Travérso*, a crosse, a thwart, crosly, thwartly. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Grom. Numbers* iv. 71 The base and height of the extremes crosly multiplied. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax. Wks.* II. 420 He put together a piece of joinery, so crosly indented and whimsically dovetailed.

† 2. In a way that crosses ordinary affinities. *Obs.* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, If he have any child, It shall be crosly match'd. 1660 tr. *Amyrallud' Trist. conc. Kelig.* II. iii. 184 Crosly coupling prosperity with Vice, and Misery with Virtue.

3. In a way that is cross, contrary, or opposite; adversely, unfavourably.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iv. 24 And crosly to thy good, all fortune goes. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* II. 407 Since with me it fell so crosly out. a. 1664 TILLOTSON (J.), He... acts as untowardly, and crosly to the reason of things, as can be imagined. 1855 MISS WINKWORTH *Tansler's Life & Sermon* vi. 220 Whether things go smoothly or crosly with them.

4. Perversely, peevishly, ill-humouredly.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crosly*, peevishly, untowardly. 1770-6 DOROTHY KILNER *Jamima Placid in Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 254 Miss Sally... desired her to... make room for her, which Miss Nelly very crosly refused. 1852 JAMES PEQUINILLO I. 59 'Don't undress me', said Julian rather crosly.

**Cross-multiplication**. *Arith.* [CROSS- 9.] = DUODECIMALS.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 123 Cross-Multiplication is the Multiplying of Feet and Inches by Feet and Inches. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cross-multiplication*... so called because the members are multiplied cross-wise. 1836 J. GRAY *Arith.* 95 Duodecimals, or Cross multiplication, is a rule by which artificers cast up the contents of their work.

**Crossness** (krp'snes), [f. CROSS a. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being cross, transverse, or athwart; 'transverseness, intersection' (J.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. 107 To keep them [laws] from being... too full of multiplicity and crossness. 1730 WALPOLE *Lett. G. Montagu* (1891) II. 211 Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of crossness.

2. The state of being contrary or opposed; opposition, adverseness.

1641 DISC. *Pr. Henry in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) III. 525 Through any crossness of cards or chance. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 171 Let us see whether there be any such crossness or no. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 449 There being besides crossness of interests, some private piques between the Prince and him.

b. of the wind: cf. CROSS a. 1 c.

1646 LD. DIGBY *Let. in Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 456 The crossness of the winds to the shipping which they expected. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. (1704) III. 251 That the crossness of the Wind only hinder'd the arrival of those Supplies.

3. a. Disposition to oppose or be contrary; perverse tendency, disposition, or temper.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 184 She will die if hee wooe her, rather than shee will bate one breath of her accustomed crossnesse. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 7 A peevish crossness and obstinate repugnancy to received laws. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 372 The scoffer and caviller move as much by impulse of vanity as crossness.

b. Peevishness, ill-humour.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 61, I am vex'd his Crossness affects me so. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 160, I missed his kindness, and I missed his crossness, and wished him to be alive again. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. v. 28, I beg your pardon for my crossness, but you put me out of temper.

**Crossopterygian** (krossoptëri'džän), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *crossopterygii* or -ia (f. Gr. *κροσσοῦς* tassel, pl. fringe, *πτερόν* fringed + *πτεροῦς*, *πτερόν* fin) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the sub-class *Crossopterygia* or sub-order *Crossopterygidae* of Ganoid fishes, so called from the arrangement of the paired fins to form a fringe round a central lobe. B. sb. A fish of this class.

Most of these fishes are extinct, but the genus *Polypterus* is still found in the Nile and other African rivers.

1861 HUXLEY *Ess. Devonian Fishes* 25 (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.*) Thus both ends of the Crossopterygian series appear... to be cut off from the modern representatives of the suborder. *Ibid.*, Polypterus, however, is clearly related to the rhombiferous Crossopterygians. 1871 - *Anat. Vert. Anim.* iii. 171 The most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids.

**Crossopterygious**, a. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec. A.



**Cross-over** (krɒs-əvə). [from verbal phrase *to cross over*.]

1. **Textile Fabrics.** A fabric having the design running across from selvage to selvage, instead of along the length.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 23 May 1/2, 1273 yards of... cotton cross-over. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53, 63 The barragons... quiltings, and cross-overs... for which Bolton was famous.

b. **Calico-printing.** A bar or stripe of colour printed across another colour.

1875 *Use Dict. Arts IV*, 326 Printed as a crossover, it darkens the indigo where it falls.

2. A woman's wrap (usually knitted, or of crochet-work) worn round the shoulders and crossed upon the breast.

1868 (The name was then in current use.) 1884 *Mrs. Coote's Sure Harvest* vi. 69 Mrs. Timmins will never lose her rheumatism till she has a warm cross-over to wear over that thin old dress. 1886 *Basant Childr. Gibbon* i. ii, She would wear a grey ulster or a red crossover.

3. **U. S. A.** A connexion between the up and down lines of a railway by which trains are shunted from one to the other.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 172/2 The incoming trains approach the city on the western track until they reach the 'cross-over', which throws them to the eastern track.

**Cross-patch.** *collog.* [f. **CROSS** a. 5 + **PATCH**.] A cross, ill-tempered person. (Usually applied to a girl or woman; Scott makes it masculine.)

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crosspatch*, a peevish person. 1775 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 28 Feb., 'You little cross patch', cried I. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxix, 'The keeper's a cross-patch, and he maun hae it a' his ain gate.' 1874 *LISLE Carr Jnd. Guyenne* i. vii. 206 She's a nasty cross-patch.

**Cross-path.** [**CROSS** - 4 b.] A path that crosses between two roads or points. Also *fig.*

1558 *Phaer Ensil.* iv. Lij b, Diana deepe, whose name by night all townes in crosspaths drie. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxiv. 373 To light him in the way of welfare, and to turne him from all crosspaths and byways. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 Taking good caution that in his necessary deviations from the solid road of reason he does not tear up the ground of any cross paths.

**Cross-pawl:** see **CROSS-SPALL**.

**Cross-piece.** [**CROSS** - 4.]

1. A piece of any material placed or lying across anything else.

1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1653) 785 With many lines and different cross pieces. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 89 Over these rows of piles were plac'd Joyst... (those Joyst so placed are vulgarly call'd cross-pieces). 1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 212 The single Lithos, or upright stone or pillar... with a cross-piece on the top. 1853 *Sir H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 239 A second row of beams was laid on cross-pieces placed athwart the first.

b. **Ship-building.** (See *quots.*)

1706 [see **CROSS-REAM**]. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Cross-piece*, a rail of timber extended over the windlass of a merchant-ship from the knight-heads to the belfry. It is stuck full of wooden pins, which are used to fasten the running-rigging. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Cross-pieces*, the pieces of timber bolted athwartships to the bitt-pins, for taking turns with the cable, or belaying ropes to. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 'Cross pieces'... placed across the keel, which is let into them; they assist to form what is called the floor.

c. A small transverse piece forming the cross-guard of a sword or dagger.

1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm. ii.* 12 There is no guard for the hand, nor is the hilt separated from the blade by any cross-piece.

d. **Anat.** The corpus callosum, or transverse mass connecting the two hemispheres of the brain.

2. [**CROSS** a. 5.] A perverse or ill-tempered person. *Obs.* Cf. **CROSS-PATCH**.

1614 *WILSON Inconst. Lady* (N.). The rugged thoughts That cross-piece of your sex imprinted in mee. 1694 *EDWARD Plantus* 92 Since y' had the good luck t' outlive that Cross Piece [your wife].

**Cross-plough.** v. [**CROSS** - 6.] *trans.* To plough (a field) across the furrows of a former ploughing. Hence *Cross-ploughing* *vbl. sb.*

c 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 187 He ploughed [it] up at Michaelmass... and afterward cross ploughed it. 1759 *tr. Dukamell's Hush.* i. vi. 1762 15 Let the whole field be cross-ploughed. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 163, I immediately ploughed it in; and about Christmas I cross-ploughed it. 1844 *Ibid.* V. i. 40 As soon as the land is sufficiently dry it receives two deep cross-ploughings.

**Cross-point.** [**CROSS** a. 2: see **POINT**.]

1. Name of a step in dancing. *Obs.*

1598 *GREENE James IV.* iv. iii, Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a refuence back, and two doubles forward: what, not one cross-point against Sundays? 1608 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. (Arb.) 32 Seeing him practise his lusty pointes, as his crospoint backcaper.

2. One of the points of the compass intermediate between two cardinal points.

1709 *Tatler* No. 42 When the Wind is in a cross Point. 1805 F. HALL in *Wilson Vishnu Purāṇa* II. 241 note, All the cardinal points, and so the cross-points.

**Cross-pollination.** *Bot.* [**CROSS** - 9] = **CROSS-FERTILIZATION** of plants.

1884 *VINES Sacks Bot.* 913 The contrivances for cross-pollination in Orchids.

1. **Cross-post.** *Obs.* [**CROSS** - 5.] The post which carried letters on cross-country routes.

1790 *Lond. Gas.* 16 Apr., General Post-Office, London,

April 12, 1790... His Majesty's Attorney-General, having granted to Ralph Allen... a Farm of all the Bye-Way or Cross-Road Letters throughout England. 1790 *COVENTRY Pompey Litt.* ii. iii. (1785) 52/1 All the tramantanes that come by the cross-post. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* 146 Allen, who had made a large fortune by farming the cross-posts.

**Cross-purpose.** [As now used, f. **CROSS** a., **CROSS** - 4: but in early use *cross* appears to have been a preposition (cross or contrary to the purpose): cf. *cross-bliss* (**CROSS** - 10), **CROSS-COURSE** a.]

1. Contrary or conflicting purpose; contradiction of intention.

1681 *COTTON Wond. Peak* 59 We altogether in confusion spoke: But all cross purpose, not a word of sense. 1712 *SHAPTES. Charac.* (1737) I. 305 To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to me to have something of cross-purpose in it. 1799 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 340 Before men can transact any affair, they must have a common language to speak... otherwise all is cross-purpose and confusion. 1884 *SCOTT St. Roman* xxxi, He... makes signs, which she always takes up at cross-purpose.

2. *pl.* The name of a parlour game: cf. **CROSS-QUESTION** *sb. c.* Often *fig.*

1666 *Perrys Diary* 26 Dec. Then to cross purposes, mighty merry; and then to bed. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* iv. i, I won't pay you the kisses you won from me last night at cross-purposes. 1712 *STEEL Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 1 The agreeable Pastime in Country-Halls of Cross-purposes, Questions and Commands, and the like. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 545 In the common way of playing at cross purposes, where each party has a quite different sense of the subjects and arguments handled between them. 1860 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 55 Was there ever such a game at cross-purposes as this correspondence of ours.

3. **To be at cross-purposes:** (of persons) to have plans intended for the same end, but which cross and interfere with each other; to act counter from a misconception by each of the other's purpose. (*Perh.* derived from the game.)

1688 *MIEGHS Fr. Dict. s. v. Cross*, Cross Purposes, contradictions. 1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* xvi. 72 No man, whose understanding is not at cross-purposes with itself. 1884 *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 135 Such persons... are constantly at cross-purposes with themselves and others. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* vi. (ed. 3) 59 Like some married people, they have been at cross purposes when they should have been at one.

**Cross-quarters:** see **CROSS - B**.

**Cross-question.** *sb.* [Orig. two words: cf. **CROSS** a. 1, **CROSS** - 9.] a. A question put by way of cross-examination. b. A question on the other side; a question in return.

a 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm.* lxxv. (1748) V. 1191 Now that this question is answered, one might methinks ask him a cross question or two. 1705 *FARQUHAR Twin Rivals* iv. i, Have you witnesses? Produce him. But you shall engage first to ask him no cross questions. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 269 Chatting with her on the way, and endeavouring, by cross-questions... to elicit some information.

c. **Cross-questions and crooked answers:** a game of questions and answers in which a ludicrous effect is produced by connecting questions and answers which have nothing to do with one another; as *e.g.* the question of one's neighbour on the right with the answer given to another question by one's neighbour on the left.

1744 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 2 A as if you had been playing at cross-questions. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 22/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross-questions and crooked answers.'

**Cross-question.** v. [**CROSS** - 6.] *trans.* To interrogate with questions which cross, or tend to check the results of, previous questions, so as to test the consistency and completeness of an account; to question closely or minutely; to cross-examine.

1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 234 You will find, by cross-questioning him, whether he is a competent person. 1807 *JESSOP Arcady* iii. 67 There are moments when the desire to question and cross-question the vanished dead becomes a passionate longing.

Hence **Cross-questioning** *vbl. sb.*; **Cross-questionable** a., capable of being cross-questioned.

a 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) II. 8 When on his ranks together spring Cross-buttocks and cross-questioning! 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 104 He was submitted to the closest cross-questionings, in the hope that he would commit himself. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *Pearl-Shell Necklace* I. 48 There was nothing cross-questionable in such an old-wives' tale.

**Cross-ratio.** *Math.* [**CROSS** - 9] = **AN-HARMONIC** ratio.

1881 *TAYLOR Geom. Conics* 249 An Anharmonic Ratio, or a Cross ratio of the four points. 1884 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53.

**Cross-reading.** [**CROSS** - 9.] A reading across the page instead of down the column (of a newspaper, etc.), producing a ludicrous connexion of subjects. Also *fig.*

1768-84 *New Foundling Hospital for Wit II. contents*, 'Cross Readings from the Newspapers' (Article at p. 235, signed 'Papyrus Cursor', by Caleb Whitefoord). 1764 *Boswell Johnson* (1887) IV. 322 His [Whitefoord's] ingenious and diverting cross-readings of the newspapers. 1884 *HAZLITT Table-t.* (1852) 247 A large allowance is frequently to be made for cross-readings in the speaker's mind. 1830 *MISS MITFORD*

*Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 139 Stephen spoke of his home, the city; Peggy of hers, the west-end;—and a few mistakes and cross-readings ensued.

**Cross-reference.** [**CROSS** - 9.] A reference made from one part of a book, register, dictionary, etc. to another part where the same word or subject is treated of.

1834 H. H. BAKER *Report Catal. Brit. Museum*, It will hence be requisite that a cross-reference from the commentator's name be made to that of the original author. 1839 *Brit. Museum Catal.* Rule 54 Whenever requisite, cross-references to be introduced. 1898 *Bookseller* 17/1 The notes are handy, the cross references plentiful and useful.

**Cross-remainder** (*Law*): see **REMAINDER**.

**Cross-road.** [**CROSS** - 4, **CROSS** a. 1, 1 b.]

1. A road crossing another, or running across between two main roads; a by-road.

1719 T. GARDNER (*title*), Pocket Guide to the English Traveller... of all the Principal Roads and Cross Roads in England and Wales. 1745 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 14 The cross-roads are almost impassible. 1899 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 4 One of the loneliest and wildest cross-roads in all South Wales.

2. The place where two roads cross each other; the place of intersection of two roads. Also called *the cross roads*, and *dial.* a *four-cross-road*.

(Formerly used as a burial-place for suicides.)

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/1 Verdict of the Jury—*Felo de se*... The body was... buried in a cross-road, with the customary ceremonies. a 1845 *HOOD Faithless Nelly Gray* xvii, And they buried Ben in four cross-roads With a stake in his inside! 1875 W. M'ILWAITH *Guide Wiglowmshire* 27 Near the cross-roads are the remains of a cairn.

3. *attrib.* a. Passing or conveyed by cross-roads.

b. Situated at the crossing of two roads.

1790 [see **CROSS-POST**] Cross-road Letters. 1795 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6415/2 The Cross-Road Mail which... goes between Chester and Exeter. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 838/2 Comptroller of the bye and cross-road letter office. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 430 Every cross-road bar-room.

† **Cross-row.** *Obs.* [**CROSS** - 3 a: from the figure of the cross (✕) formerly prefixed to it.] The alphabet; = **CHRIST-CROSS-ROW**.

a 1599 *SKELTON Agst. Venomous Tongues*, In your crosse rowe nor Christ crosse you spede, Your Pater Noster, your Ave, nor your Crede. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. 1 John* 2 A man can by no manes reade, excepte he be taught the letters of the crosse-rowe. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. l. 55 And from the Crosse-row pluckes the letter G. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 23 By their naturall position in the alphabet or crosse-row. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1085 The cross-row, *alphabetum*.

**Cross-ruff.** [**CROSS** - 9.]

1. An obsolete game at cards: see **RUFF**. *Obs.* 1598 *GREENE Def. Conny Catch.* (1850) 6 As thus I stood looking on them playing at cross-ruffe, one was taken revoking. 1693 *Poor Robin's Alm.* in *Brand Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 307 And men at cards spend many idle hours, At loadum, whisk, cross-ruff, put, and all-fours.

2. *Whist.* (See *quot.* 1862.)

1866 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 28 A Cross-ruff (saw or see-saw) is the alternate trumping by partners of different suits, each leading the suit in which the other renounces. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* vii. 76 More tricks are usually gained by the cross ruff than the opponents can afterwards make out of their suits. *fig.* 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 515 The trades are to establish a cross-ruff at the expense of the employers.

† **Cross-sail.** *sb. Obs.* [**CROSS** - 4.]

1. *Naut.* A square-sail, *i.e.* one placed across the breadth of the ship (not *fore-and-aft*); formerly the large mainsail so placed; also a vessel with square-sails.

c 1395 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 102 Cachen vp be crossey, cables pay fasten. a 1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* 30 Any Fleet of crosse sailes, with which they encounter. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 A crosse saile cannot come neerer the wind than six points.

2. *pl.* Sails (of a windmill) set cross-wise.

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 75 So a windmill consisting... of all his essential parts besides his crosse sailes is ineffectuall and not able to grinde corne.

Hence † **Cross-sailed** a., ? having the cross-sail set, ready to sail.

1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 96 Sens thou art crosse sayide, auale vnhappy booke. 1580 *NORTH Floutarch* (1612) 439 Took ship, finding one crosse-sailed, bound towards Afrike.

† **Cross-sail.** v. *Obs.* [**CROSS** - 6.] *intr.* ? To sail across or over.

1564-78 *BULLYV Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 29 A letter to a Marchaunte Venterer that was crosssailed into Terra Florida.

**Cross-sea:** see **CROSS** a. 1.

**Cross-section:** see **CROSS - B**.

† **Cross-shaped.** a. *Obs.* [**CROSS** - 8.] Of a horse: ? Mis-shapen, ill-shaped.

1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3969/4 A light grey Gelding... somewhat cross shap'd behind. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4540/8 A plain strong cross shaped Bay Gelding.

**Cross-shoot.** - **shooting**, - **shot**: see **CROSS - B**.

**Cross-spall.** *cross-spale.* *Ship-building.* [**CROSS** - 4.] (See *quot.* 1850.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cross-spales*, deals or fir plank nailed in a temporary manner to the frames of a ship at a certain height, by which the frames are kept to their proper breadths, until the deck-knees are fastened. 1869 *Sir E. J. RERD Ship-build.* viii. 154 In many yards the ship is faired by means of ribbands and cross-spalls only before the beams are fitted.

**Cross-spider:** see **CROSS - B**.

**Cross-springer.** *Arch.* [CROSS-4.] One of the ribs extending diagonally from one pier to another in groined vaulting.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 The cross-springers were ornamented... with carvings of Zigzag and other Norman ornaments. 1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* IV. 203 The cross-springers are perforated into airy forms. 1868 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 144 The great cross-springer rib.

**Cross-staff.** Also (in sense 1) 6 **croystaff**.

†1. *Ecll.* An archbishop's cross; also, by confusion, used for **CROSE-STAFF**, a bishop's crook or crosier. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 156 He [Robt Grostede] appeared to the Pope, and smet him on the side with the pike of his crosse staff. 1540 *Inv.* in Greene *Hist. Worcester* II. App. 5 Item, a croystaff of silver and gilt. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 246/1 All your holy ornaments, as your holy myters, your holy crosse-staves, your holy pyllers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 He [Becket] taketh from Alexander his Croyser, the crosse with the Crossestaffe... and caryeth it in himselfe. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 188 Shall I not smite him with his own cross-staff?

†2. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or a star. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. II. viii. (ed. 7) 386 The Latitude then is to be knowne by the Astrolabe, Quadrant, Crosse-staffe, and by such like Mathematical instruments. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xiii. 80 How to use the Cross-Staff. Set the end of the Cross-Staff to the... Eye... Then move the Cross... from you or towards you... till that the upper end come upon the... Sun or Star. 1839 MARRVAT *Phant. Ship* ix. The cross-staff at that time was the simple instrument used to discover the latitude.

b. A surveyor's cross, used in taking offsets.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Cross-stitch.** *sb.* [CROSS-3 b.] a. A stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other, thus X. b. A kind of needlework characterized by stitches crossing each other.

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1838) 296 The Chaires, one red damaske, the other Crostitch and tentstitch very Rich. 1737 Mrs. PENDARVES *Let.* in Mrs. Delany's *Corr.* 10 Oct. II. 6 Tell me how many pieces of cross-stitch I have left with you. 1865 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 16, I learnt cross-stitch, because she did not like To see me wear the night with empty hands.

*attrib.* 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 2 Oct. 1/5 Cross-stitch embroidery is... applied to all sorts of decorative needle-work.

Hence **Cross-stitch v.**, to sew or work with cross stitches.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 95 All splices are cross-stitched.

**Cross-stone.** *Min.* [CROSS-3 b.] A name given to CHIASTOLITE; also to the minerals STAUROLITE and HARMOTOME, from the cruciform arrangement of the crystals.

1770 *tr. Cronstedt's Min.* 83. 1771 HILL *Fossils Arranged* 152. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 282. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.*

**Cross-street.** [CROSS-4, CROSS a. 1 b.]

1. A street crossing another, or running across between two main streets; a street at right angles to a main street.

1847 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 234 The principal streets are terminated by views of the hills... The cross streets are narrower. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equal. Afr.* II. 8 There are a few short cross-streets.

†2. The place where two streets cross. *Obs.* (Cf. CROSS-ROAD 2.)

1845 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 89 Keeping great fires at all the cross streets.

**Cross-tail.** *Mech.* [CROSS-4.] In a back-action marine steam-engine: A transverse bar which connects the side levers at the end opposite to the cross-head, and to which the connecting-rod is attached.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 81 The fork-head or cross-tail... The cross-tail, in shape, resembles the cross-head of the piston, only it is considerably larger and stronger.

**Cross-tining:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-tree.** [CROSS-3, 4.]

1. *Naut.* (pl.) Two horizontal cross-timbers supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees at the head of the lower and top masts, to sustain the tops on the lower mast, and to spread the top-gallant rigging at the top mast head; affording also a standing-place for seamen.

Formerly sometimes used to include the trestle-trees.

1636 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The trussell trees or crosse trees. 1647 — *Seaman's Gram.* III. 16 The Crosse-trees are also at the head of the Masts, one let into another crosse, and strongly bolted with the Tressell trees. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Cross-trees.* They are four in number... but strictly speaking only those which go thwart ships, are called *cross-trees*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* XIII. 41. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Science* (ed. 6) I. vi. 214, I climbed the mainmast, and standing on the cross-trees, saw the sun set.

†2. a. A gallows; b. A cross. *Obs. (nonce-uses.)* 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. II. Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a wag-halter page. 1648 HERRICK *Noble Numbers Poems* (1885) 317 This Cross-tree Here Doth Jesus Bear.

†3. A whipple-tree. *Obs.*

1765 DICKSON *Agric.* II. 258 Instead of using a soam, and cross-trees for the second pair, as is commonly done in a four horse plough.

4. *attrib.* †cross-tree bar (cf. 3); †cross-tree yard, a cross-jack yard.

1698 in CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 63 The Cross-tree yard, Cross-tree Braces. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cross-tree-yard*, a yard standing square just under the mizen top. 1767 WINTER *Syst. Hubb.* 310 A cross-tree bar must be fixed to the fore standards.

**Cross-valve:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-vault.** *Arch.* [CROSS-3 b.] A compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 110. 80 The so-called sepulchre of Theron is remarkable on account of... the cross-vault in the interior. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 53 A series of cross gables over the cross vaults.

Hence **Cross-vaulting a.**, **Cross-vaulting.**

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Eccles.* 198 The choir is of one bay, cross-vaulted. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cross Vaulting*. 1888 FREEMAN in *Archaeol. Inst. Trns.* XLV. 18 The flat ceiling for the main body and cross-vaulting for the aisles.

**Cross-vine, -voting:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-way, sb.** [CROSS-4, CROSS a. 1 b.]

1. A way or road crossing another, or leading across from one main road to another; a by-way.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 176 At the crosse yn Baldwyne strete been iii crosse wayes metyng. a 1533 LD. BERNES *Honon* lxxxii. 247 We came too a crosse way. 1645-8 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 241 The Paths and Cross-ways whereof are scarce known to the Dwellers thereabouts. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rubelais* v. xxvi. (1737) 114 Highways, Crossways, and Byways. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 46 The little greens formed by the meeting of these cross-ways.

fig. 1668 GAULE *Pract. Th.* To Rdr. Ax, If thou stop, and stumble at the Crosse-ways of Mysterie. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 264 Into a many Deviations, and Cross-ways to sin.

†b. *allusively.* The way of 'crosses' or afflictions. *Obs.* [CROSS-3.]

c 1450 *tr. T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. xii. 57 Hov sekist pou a nober way þan þe kynges hye way, þe crosse wey? All cristys lif was a crosse & a martirdom.

2. The place where roads cross; = CROSS-ROAD 2.

15... *Knt. of Curtesy* 386 And burie my body in the crosse waie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 383 Damned spirits... That in crosse-waies and flouds haue buriall. 1605 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 4 On the crosse-way issued forth five thieves. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 37 His imagination suggested those cross-ways that were wont to perplex knights-errant in their choice. 1865 KINGSLEY *Heretic* xix. 235 He went past the crossways.

*attrib.* 1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 79 For this cause [suicide] a Crosse-way grave... Is made for her.

**Crossway, adv. and adj.** [CROSS-3, 4.]

A. *adv.* = CROSSWAYS, CROSSWISE.

1611 FLORIO, *Traverso*. Also crossely, a thwart, a crosse, crosswise. 1845 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 393 Fabian... took his own pike cross way, laid it upon those of the enemy.

B. *adj.* Placed or executed crossways.

1849 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. With cross-way movement to and fro. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. (1879) 8 The seven little 'crossway' ruffles that garnish it [the skirt].

**Crossways** (krɔˈswɛɪz), *adv.* [CROSS-4 + -WAYS.] = CROSSWISE.

1564 in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 18 Which maketh their townes crosse waies. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 272 *margis.* Of pleasures which men seeke crosse-ways. 1665 HOOKE *Micron.* 101 Breaking off a very thin sliver of the Coal cross-ways. 1706 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 52 a. A defect that runs crossways of the beam. 1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 24 A series of dark stripes breaking crossways through the light.

**Cross-webbing:** see CROSS-B.

†**Cross-week.** *Obs.* [CROSS-3 a.] Rogation week in which the CROSS-DATS (q. v.) occur.

1530 PALSGR. 211/1 Crosseweke, gangeweke, *rottaysson*, rogations. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 141 He sailed over into Normandie in the crosse weeke. 1597 [see CROSS-FLOWER].

**Cross-winding, -wire:** see CROSS-B.

**Crosswise** (krɔˈswɛɪz), *adv.* [CROSS-4 + -WISE.]

1. In the form of a cross; so as to intersect.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 On holy Saterdaye newe fyre is fette... and thus [=incense] is putte therein crossewise. 1577 B. GOODE *Herestack's Hubb.* III. (1586) 136 Cut the skinn crossewise. 1606 HORNBECK *Crucif. Jesus* x. 178 To put their hands crossewise. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Town* II. 333 Four of these streets are built cross-wise. 1774 JOHNSON 23 Aug. in *Boswell*, A church built crosswise. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* XII. (1847) 136 Four holes arranged crosswise.

†b. *On croys-wyse:* by means of a cross, by crucifixion. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1393 LANGL. P. Ph. C. xxii. 142 þei... called hym on croys-wyse at caluare.

†c. With one crossing another, alternately.

1586 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 58 Eche shal containe eyght syllables, and ryme crosse wyse, the first to the thyrd, and the second to the fourth, in this manner.

2. Across, athwart, transversely.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. French Tong. Croiser*, to cutte ouerthwart, or crossewise. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xi. (1655) 38 Great trees newly cut down... and placed crossewise in the way. 1666 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxviii. (1697) 555 Not cross-wise from shoulder to shoulder; but long-wise. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 144 They cut timber... and built... a frame of logs placed cross-wise.

3. *fig.* In a way opposed to the direct or right; perversely, wrongly.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 272 He may seeke

after pleasures crosse-wise, and turne cleane out of the way from reason and iudgement.

**Cross-wood:** see CROSS-B.

**Crosswort** (krɔˈswɔɪt). [CROSS-3 + WORT.]

1. A name of various plants having leaves arranged in the form of a cross, or whorl of four; esp. *Galium cruciatum* (also *Crosswort Bedstraw*); also of the non-British plants *Vaillantia cruciata*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and the genus *Crucianella*. *Crosswort* Gentian, *Gentiana cruciata*.

1578 LYTT. *Dodoens* IV. lxxvii. 541 Crosswort is a pale greene herbe, drawing nere to a yellow Poppingay colour... The leaves be... small... always foure growing together... in fashion lyke to a Crosse at every ioynt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. c. § 3. 352 Crosswort Gentian. 1796 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 853 Crosswort or Mugweed. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 352 *Crucianella*, a genus of herbaceous plants, called Crosswort and Petty Madder.

2. *pl.* A book-name for the N.O. *Cruciferae* (plants with cruciform flowers).

1864 Mrs. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 29 [A] very extensive and useful family of plants—Cruciferae or Crossworts. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cross-wort*, any cruciferous plant.

**Croft**, variant spelling of CROSSLAND.

|| **Crostarie** (krɔˈstɑːri). *Sc.* [a. Gaelic *crostairidh*, *crost-tàra*, called also *crann-tàra*, *-tairaidh* the cross or beam of gathering.] THE FIRE-CROSS or FIERY CROSS, used in the Highlands of Scotland to summon the clans to a rendezvous.

1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2037/1 Argile commanded a Crostarie to be dispatched through the whole Country, which is a Sign in a Fiery Stick, commanding and warning every man to rise in Arms with him. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Aberdeen* XIV. 352 (Jam.) A stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, (the blood of any animal), and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour... The stake of wood was named Crostarich. 1880 BURROW *Keign Q. Anne* I. vii. 38 He sent the Crostarie, popularly called the fiery cross, through the glens.

**Croste**, obs. form of CRUST.

**Crosyar, -syer**, obs. ff. CROSIER.

†**Crot, crote.** *Obs.* [Derivation uncertain.]

The form has suggested relationship to *F. crotte* (cf. *Crotyl*), and to mod. Du. *croet*; but difficulties of sense and history attach to both suggestions.

A particle, bit, atom, individual piece.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3378 (Cott.) Abram went... and wit him loth, his geing, his catel, ilk crot [*Fairf. crote*]. *Ibid.* 3440 If þou haldest mi forbot, þou sal be laured ouer ilk crot þat es in erth or paradys. *Ibid.* 2735. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* II. (Rolls) 2102 Pe host destroyed, ilk a crote. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 83 þis ilk Pes of Bred... of it nevyrt a Crote... owre pas my Throt. 1490-9 *Prompt. Parv.* 105/1 Crote of a turfe, *glebicula, glebula*.

**Crotal**, another form of CROTLE.

**Crotal** (krɔˈtāl), [ad. L. *crotalum*, or its F. adaptation *crotale*: see below.]

1. = CROTALUM 1.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 388 note, A female Bacchante clattering with crotals.

2. *Irish Antiq.* Applied to a small globular or pear-shaped bell or rattle, the nature and use of which are obscure: see *quots.* Also *attrib.*

[1196 JOHN OF SALISBURY *Polycrat.* vii. xii. *Crotala* quoque dicuntur sonare sphaerulae, quae, quibusdam granis interpositis, pro quantitate sui et specie metalli, varios sonos edunt.] 1790 LEDWICH *Antiq. Ireland* 243 The Crotal seems not to have been a Bardic Instrument; but the Bell-Cymbal used by the Clergy, and denominated a Crotalum by the Latins. 1845 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* 135 A communication... to show that the article called a crotal... had properly but one disc, and not two, as represented in Ledwich's *Antiquities*. 1878 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 378, I would... confine the term Crotal to those pear-shaped and globular productions, the exact use of which is evidently very doubtful. *Ibid.* 379 Those round crotal bells in figure resemble an apple, and this instrument was evidently intended to make a rattling noise when shaken.

**Crotalid.** *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Crotalidae*.] A serpent of the *Crotalidae* or rattlesnake family.

**Crotaliform, a.** *Zool.* [f. CROTAL- + -FORM.] Structurally resembling or related to the rattlesnake; as 'the crotaliform serpents'.

**Crotalin.** *Chem.* [f. CROTAL- + -IN.] An albuminoid substance found in the venom of the rattlesnake: it is not coagulated at the boiling-point of water. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Crotaline** (krɔˈtālɪn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] Of or belonging to the rattlesnake family.

1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1950. 344/2 A genus of crotaline serpents. 1880 C. C. HOPLBY *Snakes* xvii. 312 That the sexes [of rattlesnakes] also understand each other through crotaline eloquence is generally believed.

|| **Crotalo.** [It. *crotalo* (in Florio), ad. L. *crotalum*: see below.] = CROTALUM.

a 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1852) III. 271 All sorts of sistrums, crotaloes, cymbals, tympanes, etc., in use among the ancients. 1848 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, *Crotalo*, a Turkish musical instrument. Hence in mod. Dicts.

|| **Crotalum** (krɔˈtālɪm). *Antiq.* [L.; a. Gr. *κρόταλον* clapper, castanet, rattle.]

A sort of clapper or castanet used in ancient Greece and elsewhere in religious dances.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The crotalum... consisted of two little brass plates, or rods, which were shaken in the

hand. 1888 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* ix. 194. I was again led forth to the journey... accompanied by crotala and cymbals. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 225 Crotala, clappers, or castanets, were made use of by most ancient nations in religious performances.

|| **Crotalus** (krotál's). Zool. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κρόταλον* rattle: see prec.] The genus of American serpents containing the typical rattlesnakes.

1834 Brit. Cycl. II. i. 180 (Species) of Crotalus, properly so called, which have a rattle or instrument of sound upon the tail. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The crotalus warns the ear of the American Indian by the rattle of its tail.

**Crotaphic** (krotáf'ik), a. Anat. [f. Gr. *κρόταφος*, pl. -oi the temples; cf. F. *crotaphique*.] Of or pertaining to the temples, temporal. **Crotaphite** a. [F. *crotaphite* (16th c. Paré), Gr. *κροταφίτης*], temporal, as in 'crotaphite arteries'; † sb. the temporal muscle (obs.). **Crotaphitic** a., temporal, as in 'crotaphitic nerve', the superior maxillary division of the fifth cerebral nerve.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xiv. The crotaphic artery. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crotaphites*, the two muscles of the temples. 1713 CHESSELDEN *Anat.* iii. xv. (1726) 254 Under the crotaphite muscle. 1841 CRUVEILHIER *Anat.* i. 311 The Temporal muscle or *Crotaphite*... occupies the whole of the Temporal fossa. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 271/2 The 'crotaphitic' and... the 'buccinator' nerves.

**Crotaye**, var. of CROTEY Obs.

**Crotch** (krotʃ). Now chiefly U.S. or dial. Also 6-7 croche. [Etymological history obscure. In form it appears to agree with ME. *croche* shepherd's crook, crosier, ONF. *croche*; but in sense it comes nearer to CRUTCH, of which also, in certain applications, *crotch* appears as a variant. But *crutch* and *crotch* are in current use different words.]

† 1. A fork: app. the agricultural implement.

1530 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 44 Thrust out nature with a croche [*Naturam expellat furca*] yet will she still runne backe agayne.

† 2. A fork formerly used for holding a weed down on the ground, while it was cut off or dragged up with the weed-hook. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 112 In Maie get a weede hooke, a crotch and a gloue, and weed out such weedes as the come doth not loue. 1873 J. FOWLER in *Archaeol.* XLIV. 179 (Plate). A man, in a garden, cutting up thistles from the plants they grow amongst with a weed-hook and crotch. *Ibid.* 207, 220.]

† 3. A stake or pole having a forked top, used as a support or prop.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 64 The strawberies looke to be couered with strawe, Laid ouerly trim vpon crotchis and bows. *Ibid.* 79 For hoppelos and crotchis in lopping go saue. 1681 HICKCRINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 1. A Crazy... Fabrick that only stands upon Crotchets, and Crotchets. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Baucis and Phil.* 160 The crotchets of her cot in columes rise [*furcas subire columnas*]. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxi. 164 Four posts or crotchets... supporting four equally delicate rods, resting in the crotchets.

† 4. A forked peg or crook for hanging things on. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 36 With crotchis and pinnes, to hang trinkets thereon.

† 5. A forked support for various purposes: see CRUTCH 3.

† 6. The fork of a tree or bough, where it divides into two limbs or branches.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 105 The crotch of the bough. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Some [branches]... that have croches [*printed creches*] will bee for rake-shaftes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Crotch*, the forked part of a Tree useful in many cases of Husbandry. 1758 *Act. Micrometis*, etc. 83 Branches of trees... stuck in the ground with the crotch upmost. 1843-4 T. N. SAVAGE in *Boston Jnl. Nat. Hist.* IV. They [chimpanzees]... build their habitations in trees... supported by the body of a limb or a crotch. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 374 A platform in the crotch of the tree. 1880 *Century Mag.* Aug. 503/1 note, A mass of leaves left... in the crotch of the divergent branches.

† 7. The 'fork' or bifurcation of the human body where the legs join the trunk.

1598 GREEN *Mamillia* ii. Poems (Ritdg.) 316 Some close-breech'd to the crotch for cold. 1615 CROCKE *Body of Man* 214 The middle bifurcation at the Crotch. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 156 To be split down the middle, from crown to crotch. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. xxix. 259/1 Three hundred years old, with a beard to the crotch.

† 8. A bifurcation of road or river.

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* II. 383 The river to be called by the same name, from the crotch to the mouth. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxii, Standing right in the crotch of the roads.

† 9. fig. a dilemma. Obs.

1688 BACON *Hen. VII.* 101 There is a Tradition of a Dilemma that Bishop Morton... used, to raise vp the Beneuolence to higher Rates; and some called it his Forke, and some his Crotch [*Ellis & Spalding's ed.* crutch].

† 10. Comb. Crotch-deep a., up to the 'crotch' or loins; crotch-stick (dial.), a forked stick; † crotch-tail, old name of the Kite.

1844 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 9 Pressing it down closely piece by piece with a small 'crotch-stick'. 1874-81 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 94 A 'Crotch-tail'; a Kite; *Mitosis cauda forcipata*. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 'Crutch-tail' formerly applied to a Kite. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 137 From its forked tail [the Kite] has received the names of Fork tail, Crotch tail (*Essex*).

**Crotche**, var. of CROCHE sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs.

**Crotched** (krotʃt), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a 'crotch' or bifurcation; forked. (Now U.S.)

1597 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* i. xiv. 74/2 A crotched brooke. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 181 He pins them firmly down with a crotched peg. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 12 Two crotched sticks. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* May 580 A shaggy roof of bark upheld by crotched saplings.

**Crotched, crotchett-yard**, corrupted forms of CROSS-JACK-yard.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crotched-yard*, the old orthography for *cross-jack-yard*. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/3 Reaving a 'gin' on tackle affixed to the crotchett yard on board the ship *Sardienne*.

**Crotchett** (krotʃt), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5-6 crochette, 5-9 crochet, 6 crotch, crochokette, chrochet, 7 crochet, 7 (9 dial.) crotchett, 8 crotchett. [ME. a. F. *crochet* hook, dim. of *croche* crook, hook: see CROCHET.]

I. = CROCKET.

1. Arch. = CROCKET 2; also transf. to buds or branches.

c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crode* 174 De mynstre... y-corven Wip crochets on corners wip knottes of golde. 1885 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* I. 767 The crotchets, or projecting stones on the outside of that... spire. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 25 Mar. 8/5 Let us gather one of their [elm trees'] delicate sprays... Every crochet resembles a cluster of spherical beads.

† 2. = CROCKET 1. Obs. (Cf. F. *crochet*.) In mod. dial. *cratchet* = the crown of the head.

1595 *Paphe v. Hatchet* Biv. They will... anatomize... thy bodie from the come on thy toe, to the crochet on thy head. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cratchet*, the crown of the head. 'Nap his cratchet' crack his crown. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cratchet*, the crown of the head.

II. A hook or hooked instrument.

† 3. A small hook, esp. for fastening things; an ornamental hook serving as a brooch or fastening.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhode* III. xxiv. (1860) 149 Of this crotch, S. 1481 CANTON *Godfrey* 170 It should be fasted to the creneaux of the wall, with good and stronge crotchets of yron. 1483 *Gold. Leg.* 134/4 Thenne the tyraunt... with hokes and crotchettis of yron dyde do tere theyr flesh. 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 92 For hokes and crotchets... delivered to William Hamerton yeoman of the Wardrobe of the beddes. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Job Triumphant* xlii, Canst thou his tongue with steely crotchets thrill. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, This to her side she does attach With gold crochet, or French pennace. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* lxviii. 217 An Imperial Purple Robe on her Shoulders button'd with a Crotch of Diamonds on her Breast. 1710 STERLE *Tailor* No. 245 P. 2 A Crochet of 122 Diamonds, set... in Silver.

4. Surg. † a. A hook-like instrument; b. spec. an instrument employed in obstetrical surgery.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 83 With a crotch holding up the integuments [I] keep them from touching. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 448, I sat down with a resolution to deliver either with the forceps or crotch in order to save the woman's life. 1854 E. MAYNEW *Dogs* (1862) 213 Forceps... are always dangerous... The crotch, a blunt hook... is to be preferred.

5. a. A hook used in reaping: see quot. 1833.

|| b. A hook fastened with straps on the back of a porter for carrying parcels. [= Fr. *crochet*.]

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 58 The crotch or hook; the workman uses it with the left hand to gather the quantity of corn he intends to cut. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 216 Simond carried my theodolite box, tied upon a crotch on his back.

6. A natural hook-like organ or process: spec.

† a. 'The tushe, tuske, or fang of a beast' Cotgr. [F. *crochet*]. b. One of the minute hooks or claws on the prolegs of many lepidopterous larvae. c. Anat. The hook-like extremity of the superior occipito-temporal convolution of the brain.

1876 PHILLIPS s.v. Among Hunters, the chief master Teeth of a Fox, are called Crochets. (Hence 1708 in KERSEY and in later Dicts.) 1778 MILNE *Dict. Bot. s.v. Semen*, Some seeds attach themselves to animals, by means of hooks, crotchets, or hairs. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii, In the Ostrich, this apparatus of crotchets and fibres, of hooks and teeth is wanting. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix, The prolegs of almost all Lepidopterous larvae are furnished with a set of minute slender horny hooks, crotchets, or claws... somewhat resembling fish-hooks. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 532 Its anterior extremity is rounded into a hook called by Vicq-d'Azyr the 'crotch', hence its name.

III. Derived and figurative senses.

7. Mus. A symbol for a note of half the value of a minim, made in the form of a stem with a round (formerly lozenge-shaped) black head; a note of this value. Also attrib.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crochett of songe, *semiminima*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 116, Sec. Pastor. Say what was his song? hard ye not how he crakyd it, Thre brefes to a long. *Tert. Pastor.* Yee mary he hakt it, Was no crochett wrong, nor no thing that lakt it. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1884) No. 22 iv, The pyet... Fenjeis to sing the nyctingalis not; Bot scho can nevyr the corchat cleif, For harskenes of hir carlich throt. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 178 He giueth it such a natural grace by breaking a minime into a crotch rest and a crotchett. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 102 Hee driveth a Crotchett thorow many Minims, causing it to resemble a chaine with the Links. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 303 Notes in a lozenge form: these, whether the heads were full or open, were at first called minims: but when a still quicker note was thought necessary, the white or open notes only had that title and the black were... by the English [called] Crotchets: a name given by the French with more propriety, from the hook or curvature of the tail, to the... Quaver. 1850 W.

LEAVING *Goldsmith* 290 He pretended to score down an air as the poet played it, but put down crotchets and semi-breves at random.

b. Often used with playful allusion to sense 9.

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 68 They [Musitions] haue euer a crotchett aboute commons, and adde where they liste. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 58 Why these are very crotchets that he speaks, Note notes forsooth, and nothing. 1692 WOOD *Alk. Oxon.* I. 768 Being possess'd with crotchets, as many Musicians are.

† 8. A square bracket in typography; = CROOK 7: formerly also called *hook*. Obs.

1676 COLES, *Crochet*, also (in printing) the mark of a Parenthesis [ ]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 456 note, What is between crotchets, thus [ ], Mr. Belford omitted. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 493 A few interpolations, which are distinguished by being included within crotchets [ ].

9. A whimsical fancy; a perverse conceit; a peculiar notion on some point (usually considered unimportant) held by an individual in opposition to common opinion.

The origin of this sense is obscure: it is nearly synonymous with CRANK sb.<sup>3</sup>, senses 3 and 4, and might, like it, have the radical notion of 'mental twist or crook'; but Cotgrave appears to connect it with the musical note, sense 7: 'Crocus, a Quaver in Musick; whence *Il a des crochues en teste*, (we say) his head is full of crochets': cf. also 7 b.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 M. Osburn studd upon this chrotchett, that he had bene one there alreddi, and therefore, etc. 1597 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 339 All the od crochets in such a builder's braine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 135. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. i. ii. 187 That castle in the ayr, that crochet, that whimsie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 813 How could so fond a crotchett be devised, That God our serious actions hath despised? 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 37 With fifty Crotchets in his Head. a. 1772 WILKIE *The Ape, Parrot, etc.* (R.), But airy whims and crotchets lead To certain loss, and ne'er succeed. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 930 And gloomy crotchets fill'd his wandering head. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 165 Opinions which have no ground in reason... mere crotchets, or mere prejudices.

b. A fanciful device, mechanical, artistic, or literary.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* in Hazl. *Dodley X.* 366 As for my breath I have crotchets and devices, 'Ladies' rank breaths are often help'd with spices'. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., He shew'd us his perpetual motions... models, and a thousand other crotchets and devices. 1733 (title), *Islington*; or the Humours of the New Tunbridge Wells... with Serious and Comical Puns, Crotchets, and Conclusions. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 290 All the sighing, dying, crying crotchets, that... rhymers have ever produced. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Nothing but innuendoes, figurative crotchets.

10. *Fortif.* A passage formed by an indentation in the glacis opposite a traverse, connecting the portions of the covered way on both sides of the traverse. 1853 STODOLSKY *Milit. Encycl.*

† 11. Mil. 'The arrangement of a body of troops, either forward or rearward, so as to form a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle' (Webster 1864). Obs.

† 12. quasi-adv. Oddly. *nonce-use*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto.* 20 Its independency or looseness from God, lies as crotchett every whit, as its being.

13. Comb., as *crotchett-shaped*; *crotchett-hero* (humorous), a musician; *crotchett-monger*, one who has crotchets on political and other questions and obtrusively advocates them; hence *crotchett-mongering*.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 82 Exhibit loud piano feats Caught from that crotchett-hero, Meets. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 60 They are mostly crotchett-mongers and puzzle-brains. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/3 A corkscrew-shaped or a rod-shaped, or a crotchett-shaped bacillus. 1888 *Charity Organist. Rev.* June 67 The only way for a philanthropist to escape the reproach of crotchett-mongering is to give up trust in legislative crotchets.

† **Crotchett**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Also 7 crotchett. [dim. of CROTCH. (Cf. also CRUTCHET).]

1. A pole or prop with a forked top; = CROTCH 3.

1631 CART. SMITH *Advot. Planters* 32 This was our Church, till wee built a homely thing like a barme, set upon Crotchets. 1681 [see CROTCH 3]. 1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 25 They live in huts or thatched cabbins sustained by crotchets. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Currying*, (Tools used) A crotchett or fork.

2. A forked support or bracket.

1772 W. BAILEY *Descr. Useful Machines* I. 255 A Brass Crotchett screwed to the Pedestle and properly fitted to the solid and also to the hollow end of the axis of the machine.

3. Naut. = CROTCH 3 c, CRUTCH 3.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Crotchants*, the crotchets, or hook-timbers fore and aft in a boat.

**Crotchett**, v. [f. CROCHET sb.<sup>1</sup>] † a. To break a longer note up into crotchets (obs.). b. To affect with crotchets. c. To ornament with crotchets or crockets. Hence *Cro-tchetted*, ppl. a.

1597 HARMAR tr. *Besa's Serm.* 267 (T.) Not these cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and crotchetted, to give pleasure unto the ears. c. 1600 DONNE *Elegies* i. *Jealousie*, Drawing his breath, as thick and short, as can The nimblest crotcheting Musitian. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, You are but whimsied yet, crotchetted, conundrumed. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 25 Mar. 8/5 Look up... through the slender branches, crotchetted almost to the tips... There is no need to wonder where the architects... got their idea of crotchetting the spires and pinnacles of our Cathedral.

**Crotcheteer** (krɒtʃɪtɪər). Also **crotcheter**. [*f.* CROTCHET *sb.* + -ER.] A person with a crotch; *esp.* one who pushes or obtrudes his crotchets in politics, etc.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 220 As sometimes a brighter orb lumines the sphere, So Bushy o'er crotcheteers reigns overseer. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 276 Attempts at interference have been hinted at by reckless crotcheters. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vi. 242 A very early example of the reckless violence of private crotcheteers.

**Crotchety** (krɒtʃɪtɪ). [*f.* CROTCHET + -NESS.] The quality of being crotchety.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 16 June 764/2 The fault to which Examiners are liable is sometimes called crotchety, but a better name for it would be vanity. 1877 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 Amazement at the crotchetyness of his host.

† **Crotchetyly**, *a. Obs.* [-LY] = next.

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. v. (1852) 594 Let the reader, here in a crotch, refresh himself with one crotchety passage.

**Crotchety** (krɒtʃɪtɪ), *a.* [*f.* CROTCHET *sb.* + -Y.] Given to crotchets; full of crotchets.

1835 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 215 He was crotchety, positive and wild. 1867 *Bright Sp. Reform* (1876) 408 All sorts of crotchety people.

*b.* Of actions, etc.: Of the nature of a crotchety. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. v. I threw no obstacles in his crotchety course. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. Crotchety attempts to alter the style and title of the House of Lords.

**Crote**, var. CROT *Obs.*, piece, bit.

**Crotels**: see CROTTELS.

**Crotesco**, **crotesque**: see GROTESQUE.

† **Crotyer**, *v. Obs.* [*app. a.* Anglo-Fr. \**crotyer* = OF. \**crotyer*, *f.* OF. *crote*, *crotte* dung of hares, etc.] *trans.* and *intr.* Of hares, rabbits, etc.: To evacuate their excrement.

a 1425 *Master of Game* (Bodl. MS. 546 fo. 13 b), The hare alwey... crotyeyb yn o manere. *Ibid.* fo. 26 Pei [bucks] crotyeyb hure fumes yn dyverse maneres. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Elij. 4. The hare... fymaev and crotis and Roungeth euermore.

† **Crotye**, *sb. Obs.* Also **crotye**, **crotye**, **crotye**. [*f.* CROTYE *v.*] In *pl.* = CROTTELS.

a 1425 *Master of Game* (Bodl. MS. 546 fo. 70) 3if be crotyes beþ grete and pikke. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 65 To ludge an olde harte by the fewmishing, the which they make in brode crotyes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 93/1 A Hare or Conneys Crotyes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pict.* i. 301 The Crotyes or Excrements of a Buck [Hare]. 1807 *Sportsman's Dict.* s.v. Bear, [Bears] cast their lessens sometimes in round crotyes.

† **Crotizing**, **-izing**. *Obs.* Collective noun in same sense as *prec.*

1598 [see CROTTELS]. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 190 The infection of the grass by the urin and crotizing of the Conies. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* 12 Terms for their Ordure... Of a Hare, Crotiles or Crotizing.

**Croton** (krɒtɒn). [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr.* *κρότων* a tick, also the Castor-oil plant *Ricinus communis*, taken in Botany as the name of an allied genus.]

1. *Bot.* A large genus of euphorbiaceous plants, mostly natives of tropical regions, many of the species of which have important medical properties.

1751 HILL *Nat. Hist. Plants* 612 The herbaceous Croton with rhombic leaves and pendulous capsules. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 281 Similar colours are found... in some Crotons. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* xiv. 305 The only purgative on which dependence can be placed is the croton.

2. By florists applied to *Codium pictum*, a plant closely allied to the Crotons, cultivated in hot-houses for its beautiful foliage.

1881 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 Crotons, gloxinias, maiden-hair, Dracenas, and pitcher plants. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 167/3 Suitable time... for cutting back and striking Crotons.

3. Croton oil, a fatty oil existing in the seeds of the East Indian species, *Croton Tiglium*; it is a drastic purgative; orotonal chloral or c. o. hydrate, a name of *butyl chloral hydrate*, given in error.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 363 Croton Oil. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 475 Croton oil is probably the most available of the cathartics. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 346 Croton-chloral Hydrate was first obtained by Kramer and Pinner. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Trul.* Jan. 79 Croton chloral combined with quinine.

**Croton-bug**. U.S. A name given in parts of the U.S. to the Cockroach, *Blattia orientalis*, and other species of the same genus.

The name is said to be derived from the Croton river, Westchester county, N.Y., the suggestion being that these insects became abundant in New York about the time (1842) that the Croton aqueduct brought water to the city.

**Crotonic** (krɒtɒnik), *a. Chem.* [*f.* CROTON + -IC.]

Of or derived from croton oil; as in *crotonic acid*, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the second member of the ACRYLIC series. So **Crotonate**, a salt of crotonic acid. **Crotonol**, a brown oil obtained from croton oil. **Crotonyl**, the radical C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub> of crotonic acid. **Crotonylene**, a hydro-carbon, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (liquid below 15°C.), homologous with allylene.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 It owes its purgative qualities to... crotonic acid dissolved in the oil. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 302 The crotonate which has been extracted from the croton-seed oil. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 264 The tetratomic radicals, acetylene, allylene, and crotonylene, are known in a free state.

† **Crott**. *Obs. rare* = *cf.* [a. F. *crotte*.] Dirt. 1857 HOWELL *Londinop.* 391 And touching streets, the dirt and crott of Paris may be smelt ten miles off.

**Crotells** (krɒtɪlz), *sb. pl.* Also 7 crotelles, -iles, -els. [*app. dim. f.* F. *crote*, *crotte* (see CROT).] The globular dung or excrement of hares, etc.

1598 MANWOOD *Laurel Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 45/2 Of a Hare [the ordure is called] crotells or cratising. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 8 D. The lesses of a fox, the crotells of a hare. a 1700 B. E. *Dit. Cant. Crew, Crotelles*, Hares Excrements. 1711 *Puckle Club* (1817) 90 The spraints of an otter, the crotells of a hare.

**Crotelle** (krɒtɪl). Also 8 crottel, 9 crotal. [*a.* Gaelic *crotal*, *crotan* a lichen, *esp.* one used in dyeing.] A name given in Scotland to various species of lichen used in dyeing: *cf.* CUDBEAR.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 818 *Lichen omphalodes*. Dark purple Dyer's Lichen. Cork or Arcell *Anglis*, Crotal *Gaulis*. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 113 It [cudbear] was known as a dye-stuff in the Highlands by the name of cokles or crottel some hundred years ago. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 116 The dyes she herself prepares, by simply boiling in water... various species of crotal or lichens. 1881 in D. H. EDWARDS *Med. Scot. Poets* Ser. III. 599 When other dyes W' crottel are grown gray.

**Crottoye**, var. CROTEY *Obs.*

† **Crouch**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *cruc*, 2-3 *cruche*, 4-5 *crouche*, *crowth* (e). [*Early ME.* *cruche*, *app.* = OE. *cruc*, *ad. L. crux*, *crucis* cross.

OE. *cruc* is known to occur once c 1000 in sense 'sign of the cross': its history presents some difficulties. The palatalization of the final *c* whence 12th c. *cruche* suggests that it was a word of early adoption which had undergone the usual phonetic change, as in *cruc*, church. But in this case the vowel would have remained short, as in *pic*, pitch, and examples would surely have occurred. The probability is that it is a late learned adaptation of L. *crucis*, as pronounced by Italians or other Romanic people with *c* as *ch*, and lengthened *u*: *cf.* It. *cruc*. See Pogatscher § 160 (15-84). *cf.* also OS. *cruc*, OHG. *cruc*, *cruc*, mod. G. *kreuz*, and their allied forms, where we have the long *u*, and *c* repr. by *ts* as in OF. *cruc*. (Some have thought ME. *cruche* to be of Fr. dial. origin: *cf.* Beames *crucis* cross.)

= CROSS, in its various early senses: the holy cross, or a representation or figure of it; the sign of the cross; a heraldic cross; the cross on a coin, a coin marked with a cross.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 283 Þonne nime he his [petra oleum] dæl, and wyrc cristes mæl on ælcere lime butan cruc on hem heafde foran se seal on balme beon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on large fndai. a 1295 *Leg. Acad.* 1171 Ne mahte... his heuenliche cunde... felen... worhe 90 to cruche. c 1315 SHOREHAM 15 line the foreheved the crouche a-set. Feilthe of feides to bermi. 1340 *Asenb.* 41 The halzede binges be crouchen [Fr. *les croiz*], be calices. 1389 in *Eng. Glouc.* (1390) 54 In exaltation of ye holy crouche. 1393 *Wyclif. Conf.* I. 172 Whos tunge nouthen pill ne crouche may hire. 1393 LANGT. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 167 Meny crouche on his cloke and keyes of rome. a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 355 He deyed on crouche. a 1400 HOCLEVY *De Reg. Princ.* 680 Loke whether in this purs there be any crosse or crouche. 1463 etc. [see CROUCHMAS].

**Crouch** (krautʃ), *sb.* 2 Also 6 crouche. [*f.* CROUCH v.] An act of crouching; a stooping, bending, or bowing low.

1597 *Lylye Wom. in Moone* ii. i, Thou didst not honor me with kneele and crouche. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, The reverence, respect, the crouches, cringes. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wym.* III. xiv, Nor cougar's crouch I fear'd. 1889 ADM. MANSE in *Tail. Mail* G. 29 Jan. 1, Public Opinion, always on the crouch... in order to spring erect.

**Crouch**, *obs. by-form of CRUTCH.*

**Crouch** (krautʃ), *v.* 1 Forms: 4 *cruche'n*, *crouchen*, 4-6 *crouche*, 5-7 *croche*, 6-7 *crowth* (e), *crowth* (e), 6 *crowth* (e), *crowth* (e), 6-*crowth*. [First known in end of 14th c.; origin doubtful.]

Generally identified with CROUCH v.; but (1) *crouche* and *cruche* come together as distinct words in 2nd quot. 1394; (2) there is no assignable reason for the palatalization of the *k* in *crouch*; *cf.* the phonetic history of OE. *brucan*, *dūcan*, *lucan*, etc.; (3) *crouch* is palatalized in all Eng. dialects, *Sc. kraitʃ*, *W. Yorksh. kraitʃ* (both meaning ME. *ch*). It is indeed impossible for a word in *-ouch* to be regularly derived from OE, since the same cause that palatalized the *c* in *-uc* would necessarily make unlaute and give *-sch*, ME. *-sch*, *-ich*. There was however an OF. *crochir* to become hooked or crooked, of which Godefroy has a single example, said of the shoulders 'a fet. les espauls crochir.' On the analogy of *pouch*, *arouch*, etc., this might give Eng. *crouch*, but the lateness of the word is still surprising.]

1. *intr.* To stoop or bend low with general compression of the body, as in stooping for shelter, in fear, or in submission; to cower with the limbs bent. Formerly often applied to the act of bowing low in reverence or deference. Now said also of the depressed and constrained posture assumed by a beast in fear or submission, or in order to make a spring. (To *cower* concerns chiefly the head and shoulders; to *crouch* affects the body as a whole.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 302 Lordes louth hem well, for þei so lowe crouchen. *Ibid.* 751 Knites croucheþ hem to & croucheþ full lowe. [14-] *Gologras & Gaw.* 1280 The King crouchit with croune, cumly and cleir. 1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 121 Without ether crouching or kneeling. 1581 J. BELL HADDON'S *Anim. Oror.* 322 b. Crouching and kneeling to the Crucifixe. 1611 *Cotgr., Tapir*. to crouch, lurke, squat, or ducke vnder. 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* 29 We sat crouching for the space of three whole days upon this rock. 1799 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 5 A Couple of tame Lions lay crouching at her Feet. 1835 MARRIAT *Yac. Dict.* xxxi, He crouched behind a lilac-bush. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Crouching like a

cat in dark corners. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 106 Sheila crouched into her father's side for shelter.

2. To bow or bend humbly or servilely; to cringe submissively or fawningly. Chiefly fig.

1548 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb. 59) But they are constrained to crouche... as it were unto an Emproure. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 327 They crouched unto the Romanes, and protested loyalty and subiection. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 41 He must faune like a spaniel, crouch like a Jew. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* 59 They are crouched to, and feared of all men. 1779 J. MOORE *New Soc. Fr.* 178 (1) L. xlv. 375 The free spirit must crouch to the slave in office. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, I crouch to no one—obey no one. a 1866 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 126 They who crouch to those who are above them always trample on those who are below them.

3. *trans.* To bow or bend low (the knee, etc.): often with implication of cringing.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 [She] crouches her hind Fetterlock Joyns when she stands still. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II, She... crouched her head upon her breast. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* 1824 207 'Twas not for him to crouch the knee Tamely to Moslem tyranny. 1854 LAMOND *Let. American* 26 How long shall a hundred millions of our fellow-creatures crouch their backs before him?

† **Crouch**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 5 crouche, 7 *cruch*. [*f.* CROUCH *sb.* 1: *cf.* CROSS v.]

1. *trans.* To cross; to sign with the cross.

a 1525 *Leg. Kath.* 728 Heo wið Cristes cros Crouched hire ouer al. c 1586 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 293, I crouche the from elues and from wighites. — *Merch. T.* 463 And crouched hem, and had God schuld hem blesse.

2. To cross with lines, etc. *rare.*

c 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 Bred greefe hath cruch't our cheekes with water furrowes.

**Crouchant** (krautʃənt), *a.* [*f.* CROUCH v. 1 + -ANT, after *chautant*.] Crouching.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 119 To mayntaine his Papists pendant and crouchant, which live among Christians. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 1132 A Droll fellows... crouchant under the fancied burdens of waterspouts.

† **Crouchback**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* (exc. Hist.)

Also 6 *crowth-back*, *crudge bak*, 7 *crowthed*. [*f.* stem of CROUCH v., associated perhaps with F. *croche* crook: *cf.* CROOK-BACK, which is, at least in sense and use, a doublet of this.]

1. A crooked or hunched back. 2. One who has a crooked back, a hunchback. *b. attrib. or adj.* Having a crooked back, hunchbacked.

c 1491 in R. DAVIES *York Records* (1843) 221 That Kyng Richard was an yppocryte, a crouchebak, & beried in a diked like a dogge. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 366 Sir Edmund de kynges other sone, surnamed Crouch Bak. 1519 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. li, A crudge bak that cairfull captive bure. 1592 R. JOHNSON *Nine Worthies* A iii, Aesope, for all his crutchback, had a quick wit. 1627 SPEED *Eng. Land xxx.* § 6 Robert Bossu, the Crouch-backe Earl of that Province. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* II. (1707) 66 Crouch-back Robert, Earl [of Leicester], raised a Rebellion against King Henry II.

(As a cognomen of Edmund, brother of Edward I, it was contended by some 17th c. writers that *Crouchback* meant 'crossed-back', as in *Crowned friars*; but this is not compatible with the form CROOK-BACK, which goes back to the 14th c., and answers to the 'Edmundus dorsum habuit fractum', attributed to John of Gaunt in the *Continuatio Eulogii* (Rolls, 1863) III. 369. *cf.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 109. 1640 *York Union Hen.* 22. 1877 F. SANDFORD *General Hist. Kings Eng.* 103.)

Hence † **Crowth-backed** *a.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 211 A man very low of stature and withall crowthbacked. 1630 M. GODWIN tr. *Bp. Hierford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 148 Crowth-backed Mary [married] to Martin Kayes, groom Porter. c 1707 in *Maidment Sc. Parquill* (1868) 375 The crowth-backed Count.

† **Crowth-clay**, *Obs.* (*cf.* also CROUCH-WARE.)

1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Clay*, *Crowth*, white Clay, Derbyshire, of which the Glass-pots are made at Nottingham.

**Crouched** (krautʃt, -əd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* CROUCH v. 1 + -ED.] Bowed, bent together.

1448 J. A. CARVILLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* XIV, Sitting all crouched up. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. (1866) 245 She sat crouched together.

**Crouched**, earlier form of CRUTCHED (Friars).

**Croucher**. [*f.* CROUCH v. 1] One who crouches.

1579 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. (1617) 320 A thousand flatterers, and as many crouchers and cappers. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 10, I, true son Of Holy Church—no croucher to the Gregories.

**Crouchie**, *-y*, *a. Sc.* [*f.* CROUCH v. 1 or *sb.* 2 + -Y.] = CROUCH-BACKED, hunch-backed.

1705 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xx, Or crouchie Merran Hamphie.

**Crouching** (krautʃɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f.* CROUCH v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb CROUCH, *q.v.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xii. 11 Though he make moch crouching and kneeling. 1581 J. BELL HADDON'S *Anim. Oror.* 319 In their crouchynges, masking Masses, Anthemes. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. xiv, The coward crouching of despair.

**Crouching**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That crouches (*lit.* and *fig.*); see the verb.

1600 SHERP. TONIE *Woodmans Walke in Eng. Helicon.* Desert went naked in the cold, when crouching craft was fed. 1611 *Cotgr., Tapissant*, crouching. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vil.* 355 Where crouching tigers wait their hapless prey. 1867 F. D. MAURICE *Patr. & Laugivers* x. (ed. 4) 193 They were a set of poor crouching slaves.

Hence **Crouchingly** *adv.*

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 702 Running crouchingly along the copstones. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of Merv* III. 34 They... sat crouchingly around the fires.



† **Crouchmas**. *Obs.* Also 5 **crowche**, 6 **crowchmes** (se, -mas. [f. CROUCH sb.<sup>1</sup> cross + MASS.] The festival of the Invention of the Cross, observed on May 3.

1399 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 119 On y<sup>e</sup> Sunday after crouchemesse dai. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 472 II. 132 Ye Fryday next after Crouchemesse Day. 1530 *Palsgr.* 804/1 At Crouchemesse, a la sainte Croix. *Ibid.* 811/2 On Crouchemesse daye, le jour du saynt Sacrement. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 110 From bull cow fast till Crouchmas be past. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Crouchmas* or *Crouchmas-day*, a Festival kept by Roman-Catholics in Honour of the Holy Cross. [Hence in BAILEY.] 1891 *Globe* 28 Dec. 1/5 Martinmas is confined to Scotland; Crouchmas, the feast of the Invention of the Cross, on May 3, is quite obsolete.

**Crouch-ware**. *Pottery*. [Of uncertain origin and age: connexion with CROUCH-CLAY, or the converse, is suggested by Solon, *Old English Potter*, but evidence is wanting.] A name applied by collectors to the early salt-glazed pottery of Staffordshire.

1817 W. PITT *Topogr. Hist. Staffordsh.* 415-6 These pieces [of c. 1700] appear to be composed of the clay found in the coal pits in and near Burslem, then called Can-marl; while others have been found formed of this clay and a mixture of white sand or pounded gritstone procured at Mole Cop, and well covered with a salt glaze. This last is known by the name of Crouch Ware, and proves that at that time the salt glaze had been introduced. 1869 S. SHAW *Hist. Staffordsh. Potteries* 110 We find Crouch ware first made there [Burslem] in 1690. In making Crouch ware, the common brick clay and fine sand from Mole Cop were first used; but afterwards the Can marl and sand; and some persons used the dark grey clay from the coal pits and sand for the body, and salt glaze. 1883 *Solon Old Eng. Potter* 72.

**Croud**, var. of CROOD v. Sc.

**Croud(e)**, **Crouette**, obs. ff. CROWD, CRUT.

**Croudero**: see CROWDER.

† **Crouk**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **crowke**. [Of uncertain origin; but perh. corresponding to Ger. dial. *krauchen* in same sense, which Hildebrand suggests to be: \**krukan* = *kreukan* (Ger. *kriechen*), like OLG. *kripan* = *kreupan*, OE. *cropan* to creep. Cf. CROUCH v.<sup>1</sup>] *intr.* To bow, to make obeisance.

c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 751 Kniztes croukeþ hem to & croukeþ full lowe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 163 For I [Joseph] can nawhere crouke ne knele [sc. to the doctors in the Temple: Luke ii. 46].

**Crouk**, var. of CROOK v.<sup>2</sup>, to croak.

† **Crouke**, **crowke**. *Obs.* [OE. *crude* fem. pot, little pitcher, 'urceolus', cognate with OS. *krūka* (MDu. *crūke*, Du. *kruike*, MHG. *krūche*, dial. Ger. *krauche*). The LG. word was prob. the source of F. *cruche*, and the ME. of Welsh *cruc*, which has no Celtic cognates. OTeut. \**krūka* is perh. in ablaut relation to the family of CROCK.] A pitcher, a jug.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 989 Trulla, crucea [so Erf.; *Corpus* 2051 cruce]. a. 800 *Corpus* Gl. 2165 Urcialum, watercruce. a. 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 281/32 Urcialum, cruce. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Reeve's T.* 238 When that drunken was al in the crouke [a MSS. *crowke*].

**Croul**, obs. f. CRAWL, CURL; var. CROWL v. *Obs.*

**Croumbe**, **oroum** (e, var. CROME, CRUMB.

**Croun** (e, obs. form of CROWN.

**Crounkil**, obs. form of CRUNKLE.

**Croup**, **croupe** (krūp), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4- croupe, 7- croup; also 5 croupe, croupe, croupe, 5-6 croupe, 6 croupe, croupe, 7-9 croup, croupe. [a. F. *croupe* (in 11-12th c. *croupe*, *croupe*), Pr. *croupa*; of Teutonic origin: cf. CROF sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. The rump or hind-quarters of a beast, esp. of a horse or other beast of burden.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 2447 Tyberye... hutte Salome with his spere, That of the saddle he gan him beore, Over the croupe to the ground. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Parrot's T.* 261 This carter thakketh his hors upon the croupe. c. 1450 *Melvin* 118 The kynge loth was so astonyed that he fley ouer his horse croupe. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilion* l. 169 Huon leyt vp on his croupe [ed. 1601 backe]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED* *Chron.* III. 896/2 Certaine prelates, whom... they set vpon asses and leane mules, and with their faces reuered to the croup of the beasts. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1090/4 A Red Roan Gelding... having a small black List over the Withers, and down the Crup. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 250 The Spanish genetive... the croup round and large. 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.* v. xii. So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 74 The crupper... should admit the breadth of the hand between it and the croup of the horse. 1872 *LEVER* *Ld. Kilgobbin* xix. (1875) 118 A small bog-boy [was] mounted on the croup behind.

† b. *In croup* [F. *en croupe*]: upon the croup (of a horse). *Obs.*

1580 *HOLLYBAND* *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Porter *en croupe*, to haue one behynd him on horse-backe, to beare in croupe. a. 1676 Sir E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* (1705) 95 Our Horse taking up the Musquetiers in Croup. [1800 *SCOTT* *Monast.* xxix. Preparing to resume her seat *en croupe*.]

c. *humorously.* The rump, posteriors. c. 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 208 Thus some won hit hym [a man] on the croupe. 1664 *COTTON* *Scarrow.* (1692) 37 (D.) Till I had almost gauled my crup. 1676 *BUTLER* *Hud.* III. i. 1560 But found... his Croup, Unserviceable with Kicks and Blows Receiv'd from hardned-hearted Foes.

2. (*croup*). The hinder end of a saddle. *rare.*

1869 G. BERKELEY *Tales Life & Death* II. 244 Which he VOL. II.

tied in a little leather sort of valise, made for the purpose, at the crup of his saddle.

3. *attrib.*

1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2155/4 A croup Saddle and Bridle. **Croup** (krūp), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. CROUP v.<sup>1</sup>, lit. a hoarse croaking.]

1. An inflammatory disease of the larynx and trachea of children, marked by a peculiar sharp ringing cough, and frequently proving fatal in a short time.

*Croup* was the popular name in the south-east of Scotland, and was introduced into medical use by Prof. Francis Home of Edinburgh in 1765.

1765 F. HOME (title), An Inquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of the Croup. 1768 Mrs. DELANY *Corr.* 20 June. 1766 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Mar. 2/4 Seven children have lately fallen victims at Highgate to a disorder called the croup. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 286 The term croup is applied to laryngitis with fibrinous exudation, and it has also been applied to simple laryngitis and to a non-inflammatory affection, namely, spasm of the glottis, occurring in children.

2. The local name of the Northumbrian 'burr' or utterance of *r grasseyé*, with the peculiar modification of pronunciation which it causes.

*Mod.* (Said by one Northumbrian of another at a Scotch fair) 'That man is from the English side, he has the croup.' (Scotch Shepherd) 'Hoot na! it's only the burr'.

3. *Comb.*, as *croup-like* adj.

1799 T. BRIDGES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 443 Breathing... with such difficulty and croup-like noise, etc.

**Croup**, sb.<sup>3</sup> Short for CROUPIER.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 43 The croup shuffles another pack in the mean time.

**Croup** (krūp), v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-7 croup, 7-9 croup (e, 9 dial. croup. [This and the synonymous CROAF are app. of imitative origin, having associations with *crow*, *croak*, and with an earlier northern verb *roup*, *rope*, to call, shout, cry hoarsely, f. ON. *hrōppa*.]

1. *intr.* To cry hoarsely; to croak as a raven, frog, crane, etc.

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vii. Prol. 119 Palamedes bydris crouping in the sky. 1544 T. HUDSON *Judith* in *Syluester's Du Bartas* (1621) 711 And crouping frogs like fishes there doth swarme. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKH.* *Country Farms* 25 If the little Frogs croupe more than ordinary. 1654 *TRAPP* *Comm. Pa.* xiv. 11 As the Raven is said to have crouped from the Capitol when Augustus came to the Empire. 1804 *TARRANT* *Poems* 44 (Jam.) Ye croupin corbies. 1847-76 *HALLIWELL*, *Croup*, to croak. North. 1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitby Gloss.*, To croup, to grunt or grumble. 'A crouping', that subdued croaking heard in the bowels from flatulence.

2. 'To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of cold' (Jamieson).

3. To make the characteristic hoarse ringing cough of the disease called croup.

1801 *Med. Jur.* V. 518 An infant... was heard several times to croup; and its breathing became difficult.

4. To pronounce a rough uvular *r* (*r grasseyé*); to have the Northumberland 'burr'. (The local expression for this; pron. *krup*, *krhup*.)

*Mod.* He croups like a Newcastle man.

† **Croup**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [from CROUPIER: cf. CROUP sb.<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To second or back up (a gamester).

1758 *VANBR.* & *CIBBER* *Prov. Husb.* II. i. I have a game in my hand, in which, if you'll croup me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing.

**Croup**, -e, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.

**Croupade** (krupād), [a. F. *croupade*, f. *croupe* CROUP sb.<sup>1</sup>, under the influence of It. *grop-pada*.] (See quot. 1884.)

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 171 Forcing him [a horse] to perform a number of lofty croupades. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xvii. 152 The Croupade is a high curvet, in which the hind-legs are brought up under the belly of the horse.

**Croupal** (krūpāl), a. *Path.* [f. CROUP sb.<sup>2</sup> + -AL. Also in mod.F.] Relating to, or of the nature of croup; = CROUPOUS.

1852-3 *TODD* *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1258/1 Croupal exudations are sometimes found in the urethra. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 305 The cough presents... the shrill, ringing, croupal character.

**Croupe** (krūp). [a. F. *croupe*: see CROUP sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. = CROUP sb.<sup>1</sup> q.v.

2. = CROUPADE.

1812 *BYRON* *Ch. Har.* l. lxxvi. With well-timed croupe the nimble coursers veer. *Note.* The croupe is a particular leap taught in the manège.

3. The rounded top of a mountain. [So in Fr.]

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* l. 268 Hills form on hills and croupe o'er croupe extends.

**Crouper** (e, obs. form of CRUPPER.

**Croupier** (krūpiə, krupieə). Also 8 crouper, croupees, croupees. [a. Fr. *croupier*, orig. one who rides behind on the croup; hence, one who goes halves with a player at cards or dice and stands behind him to assist him, also he who stands behind the banker to assist at the game of basset, and now at a gaming table as in sense 2.]

† 1. A second standing behind a gamester to back him up and help him. *Obs.*

1707 *WYCHERLEY* *Lett.* 11 Nov. in *Pope's Letters*, Since I have such a Croupier or Second to stand by me as Mr. Pope.

2. He who rakes in the money at a gaming-table.

1731 *Daily Vncl.* 9 Jan. (in *D'Israeli* *Curr. Lit.*, *Gaming*). Two Croupiers, who watch the cards, and gather the money for the bank. 1855 *THACKERAY* *Newcomes* I. 301 The gambling tables and the cadaverous croupiers and chinking gold. 1884 *MAY* *Crommelin Brown-Eyes* xii. 114 All gone! swept from the green cloth by the croupier's inexorable rake.

3. One who sits as assistant chairman at the lower end of the table at a public dinner.

1705 *CRAIG* in *Lowinger* No. 26 § 10 He is no longer Croupier at Lord E.'s, his place there being filled up by Tom Toastwell. 1857 T. HAMILTON C. *Thornton* (1845) 76 The honours of the table were performed by my uncle, by whose orders I acted as croupier. *Ibid.* 77 The important office of vice-president or croupier. 1849 *THACKERAY* *Pendennis* xvi. Hicks officiated as croupier on the occasion.

**Croupiness**. [f. CROUPY + -NESS.] Croupy condition; tendency to croup.

**Crouping**: see CROUP v.<sup>1</sup>

† **Croupion**. *Obs. or dial.* Forms: 5 croupion, -on, -owne, -yn, croupoun, cruppon, croupoun, croupoun, -yn, 8 croupin, curpon, -en, -in. [a. OF. *croupion*, augm. or dim. of *croupe*, in OF. *crupe*, *croupe* rump, rear-part: see CROUP<sup>1</sup>. The mod.Sc. form is *curpon* by metathesis of *r*.] The croup or rump of a horse or other animal; the buttocks or posteriors of the human body; *transf.* the hinder part of a thing; the crupper of the harness.

[a. 1300 *Gloss. Neckham* in *Wright* *Voc.* 99 *Chunes*, croupion.] c. 1400 *Iwaine & Gaw.* 2468 Fro his [the giant's] hals to his croupion. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 A faire beste... his croupion and his taile er lyke to a hert. c. 1440 *Fromp.* *Part.* 105/1 Croupion of a beste, *clunis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Croupion [i.e. r. Cruppon] *clunis*. 1788 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 9 (Jam.) I'd gar their curpons crack. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Croupion*, the Tail of any Thing; as, The Croupion of the Rotan [= Cart]. 1795 *BURNS* *Halloween* xviii. The graip he for a harrow tak, And hauls at his curpin.

**Croupous** (krūpəs), a. *Path.* [f. CROUP sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. Of the nature of, or characteristic of, croup.

1853 *PAGET* *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* I. 335 Considering croupous exudations to be peculiarly fibrinous. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Mar., Croupous pneumonia.

2. Affected with croup.

1881 T. F. KEANE *Six Months in Meccah* v. 106 [Like] the roars of an enraged croupous lion.

**Croupy** (krūpi), a. [f. as prec. + -Y.] = prec.

1834 J. FORBES *Lamne's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 113 The croupy or false membrane. 1839-47 *TODD* *Cycl. Anat.* III. 125/2 On the opening into the windpipe being perfected the croupy breathing disappeared.

**Crouse** (krūs), a. Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 3-4 crus, (3 cruse), 4-6 crous, 4- crouse, (4-5 crows, 5 crouse, 6-9 crouse, 9 crouse). [ME. northern *crūs*, *crous*, agreeing in form with MHG., MLG., LG. *krūs* crisp, MDu. *krusys* (Kilian) crisp, curly, mod. G. *kraus* crisp, curled, sullen, crabbed, fractions, mod. Du. *kroes* (from LG.) crisp, cross, out of humour, EFris. *krūs* curly, entangled, luxurious, opulent, wanton, jolly. Not found in the earlier stages of any of the langs.; in English only northern, and almost exclusively Sc. (whence the pronunciation with *u*), though borrowed by Drayton and some of his contemporaries, and then rimed with Eng. words in *ou*; also found in Yorkshire dial. with *aa* from *ou*. As only the figurative senses are here found, it appears to be one of the LG. or Frisian words which appeared in the northern dialect early in the ME. period.]

† 1. Angry, irate, cross, crabbed. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14740 (Cott.) Gains þam he was ful kene and crus. Dos yow, he said, vte of mi hus. *Ibid.* 21882 (Edinb.) To be fuse, again þat come þat es a cruse. *Ibid.* 27740 (Cott.) It [wrath] es a cruel thing and crus.

† 2. Bold, audacious, daring, hardy, forward, full of defiant confidence, 'cocky'. *Obs.* In later use passing insensibly into 3, as when the crowing cock becomes the type.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3044 (Cott.) O him sal gret men cum and crus. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 23749 (Trin.) Oure fleshe is euer to synne crous. 1535 *STEWART* *Crow. Scot.* II. 592 None durst be so hardie and so crous To speik of him. 1598 *DRAYTON* *Heroic. Ep.* 142 Duke Humphry's old allies... Attending their revenge, grow wond'rous crouse [prime house]. c. 1600 A. HUMZ *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 28 He is the noat of the male; as... he is a crouse cock; he is a fat wether. 1724 *RAMSAY* *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) l. 8 The wooer he step'd up the house And wow but he was wond'rous crouse. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III. 131 Crouse as a cock in his ain cawie. 1866 *HISLOP* *Prov. Scot.* 16 A man's aye crouse in his ain cause. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Crouse* [pron. *cras*], bold, brave, lively.

3. In somewhat high or lively spirits; vivacious; pert, brisk, lively, jolly.

† a. 1400 *Cheshire Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Heare are beastes in this howse, Heare cates make yt crouse. 1593 *DRAYTON* *Eclogues* vii. 73 The little Fly, Who is so Crouse and Gamesome with the flame. 1641 *BROWNE* *Jov. Crev.* I. Wks. 1873 III. 366 Most crouse, most capringly. 1674 *RAY* *W. C. Words* 12 *Crouse*, brisk, budge, lively, jolly. 1792 *BURNS* *Duncan Gray* v. Now they're crouse and cantie baith. 1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crouse*, brisk. 'As crouse as a lop.' 1898 M. PORTROUS *Sauter Johnny* 8 My faith! she was a wife right crouse.

**B.** as *adv.* Boldly, confidently, briskly, vivaciously: *esp.* in phr. *to crack or crouse* (Sc.), to talk boldly or over-confidently.

**a 1455** HOLLAND *Howell* 221 Cryand full crows. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 145 And after thou hast crackt so crouse, Thy mountains do bring forth a mouse. **1786** BURNS *Two Dogs* 135 The cantie auld folks crackin crouse. **a 1810** TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 11 My trowth but ye crouse. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxvi. Some people will maybe not crack quite so crouse by-and-by.

**Crouse**, var. of **CROUSE** v.

**Crouselly**, *adv.* Sc. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Boldly, confidently, briskly, pertly.

**1787** BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii. Ye cootie moor-cocks, crouselly crou. **1816** SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. Things are ill aff when the like o' them can speak crouselly about only gentlemen's affairs.

**Croushe, Crouste**, obs. ff. CRUSH, CRUST.

**Crout**, *sb.*: see SOUR-CROUT.

**Crout** (krūt, krout), *v.* Sc. Also **croot**. [app. onomatopoeic: the initial part being as in *crow*, *croak*, *creak*, and kindred verbs, and the latter part imitative or suggestive of abrupt or grunting sound: cf. also *crood*, *crood v.*] *intr.* To make abrupt croaking or murmuring noises; to coo as a dove. Rarely *trans.*

**1549** Compl. Scot. vi. 60 The dou croutit hyr sad sang. **1613** BP. FORBES *Comm. Rev.* (1614) 158 (Jam.) Men led with the spirit of Satan.. sent abroad, as crouching frogs. **a 1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xiii. 107 The.. crouching of Cormorants. **1806** R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* i. 298 (Jam.) And O, as he rattled and roard'd, And graen'd, and mutter'd, and crouted. **1808** JAMIESON s.v., The belly is said to *crout*, when there is a noise in the intestines.

**Crouch**, obs. f. CROUCH, CRUTCH.

**Crouth e**, var. of CROWD *sb.* fiddle.

**Crove**, var. of CRUVE, hovel.

**Crow** (krō), *sb.* f. Forms: 1 *crawe*, 3-7 *crowe*, 4- *crow*, (6 *krowe*, *croo'e*, 6-7 *croo*); *north.* 3-6 *crawe*, 5- *craw*. [OE. *crāwe* f., corresp. to OS. *krāia*, MLG. *krāie*, *krāe*, *krā*, LG. *kraie*, *kreie*, MDu. *kraeye*, Du. *kraai*, OHG. *chrāwa*, *chrāja*, *chrā*, *chrāwa*, *chrā*, MHG. *krāe*, *krāwe*, *krā*, Ger. *krāhe*; a WG. deriv. of the vb. *crāwan*, *crāian* to *Crow*, q.v.]

1. A bird of the genus *Corvus*; in England commonly applied to the Carrion Crow (*Corvus Corone*), 'a large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts' (Johnson); in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland to the Rook, *C. frugilegus*; in U.S. to a closely allied gregarious species, *C. americanus*.

**a 700** Epinal Gloss. 241 Cornacula, crāuuae. **a 800** Erfurt Gl. 308 Cornix, crāua. **a 800** Corpus Gl. 401 Carula, crāua. **Ibid.** 538 Cornix, crāue. **c 1000** SPELMAN *Psalm* (Trin. MS.) cxlvi. 10 (Bosw.) Se selþ nytenum mete heora, and briddum cūwān cūgendum hine. **a 1250** Owl & Night. 1130 Pinnuc goldfinch rok ne crowe Ne dar þar never cūmen. **c 1290** S. Eng. Leg. i. 437/196 Blake foule. Ase it cūwene and rokes weren. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 7 Noe.. sente out a crow. **1486** Bk. St. Albans Dija, A Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The Priestres take the meete that is left, and geue it to the crows to eate. **1575** CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 108 They wysht at home they had bene keping crooes. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 51 Light thickens, and the Crow Makes Wing toth' Rookie Wood. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) i. 284 Rooks are sociable birds, living in vast flocks: crows go only in pairs. **1817-18** CORBETT *Resid.* U. S. (1822) 210 They keep in flocks, like rooks (called crows in America). **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 As the many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging rookery home. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 86 Crow is common to rook and carrion crow alike.

**b. fig.**

**1592** GREENE *Groats-w. Wit* Addr., There is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers. **a 1640** DAY *Perogr. Schol.* Wks. (1881) 57 The devill.. sends his black Crowe, Anger, to plucke out his ey. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II, xxxvi, The City Crows Assemble, and Resolve they would keep out.. his ragged rout.

2. With qualifications, as **Hooded, Kentish**, or **Royston Crow**, *Corvus Cornix*; **Red-legged Crow**, *C. Graculus*; **Fish Crow** of America, *C. ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*; **CARRION-CROW**, etc.; also applied to birds outside the genus or family, as **Mire Crow**, **Sea Crow**, names for *Larus ridibundus*; **Scare Crow**, the Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); **Blue Crow**, a crow-like jay of N. America, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*; **Piping Crows**, the birds of the sub-family *Gymnorhininae* or *Streperinae*; and others.

**1611** COTGR., *Cornille enmentelle*, the Winter-crow, whose backe and bellie are of a darke ash-colour: we call her a Royston Crow. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) i. 286 In England hooded crows are birds of passage. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1853) 326 The Laughing Gull.. or Black Head.. The inhabitants of Orkney call it the 'sea crow'; and in some places it is called the 'mire-crow'. **1875** W. M'ILLWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire*, These cliffs are frequented by the Cornish chough or red-legged crow.

3. In phrases and proverbial sayings, as *As black as a crow*, *The crow thinks its own bird fairest* (or *white*), etc. *A white crow*: i.e. a *rara avis*. *To eat (boiled) crow* (U.S. colloq.): to be forced to

do something extremely disagreeable and humiliating.

**1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 So suart so eni crowe amorwe is fot was. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1834 As blak he lay as any cole or crowe. **1513** DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. Prol. 78 The blak crow thinkis hir awin byrdis quibite. **1536** LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc. Wks.* i. 40 A proverb much used: 'An evil crow, an evil egg.' **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 For any chaste liuer to haunt them was a black swan, and a white crowe. **1579** FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 675 He triumpheth like a crow in a gutter. **1621-51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. ii. 421 Every Crow thinks her own bird fairest. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 98 As fruitful a place, as any the Crow flies over. **1872** *Daily News* 31 July, Both [are].. in the curious slang of American politics, 'boiled crow' to the adherents.

**b. To have a crow to pluck or pull** (rarely *pick*) *with any one*: to have something disagreeable or awkward to settle with him; to have a matter of dispute, or something requiring explanation, to clear up; to have some fault to find with him. Formerly also, *to pluck or pull a crow with one or together*.

**c 1460** Towneley *Myst.* xviii. 311 Na, na, abide, we haue a crow to pull. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 91 A wrathfull woman.. He that her weddeth hath a crowe to pull. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 83 If a crow help vs in, sirra, we'll plucke a crow together. **1662** PEPPYS *Diary* 18 Nov., He and I very kind, but I every day expect to pull a crow with him about our lodgings. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 159 We have a Crow to pluck with these Fellows, before we part. **1849** TAIT's *Mag.* XVI. 385/1 If there be 'a crow to pluck' between us and any contemporary, we shall make a clean breast of it at once.

**c. As the crow flies**, etc.: in a direct line, without any of the *détours* caused by following the road.

**1800** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) i. 110 About fifteen miles, the crow's road. **1810** *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 152 The distance.. is upwards of twenty-five miles as the crow flies. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxv, We cut over the fields.. straight as the crow flies. **1873** F. HALL in *Scribner's Monthly* VI. 468/2 It was full eight miles, measured by the crow, to the spot.

4. *Astron.* The southern constellation *Corvus*, the Raven.

**1658** in PHILLIPS. **1868** LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 Towards the horizon, are distinguished the Balance, the Crow, and the Cup.

5. A bar of iron usually with one end slightly bent and sharpened to a beak, used as a lever or prisa; a CROW-BAR.

**a 1400** St. Erkenwold 71 in Horst. *Alteng. Leg.* Ser. ii. 267 Wyt werke-men.. Putten prises þer-to.. Kaghene by þe corners w't crows of yre. **1458** in Turner *Dom. Archil.* III. 42 Than crafti men for the quarry made crows of yre. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 333 Longe crows of iren to lyfte great burdens. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 80 Well, þe breake in: go borrow me a crow. **1596** Phil. *Trans.* xl. 755 The Mine-men do often strike such forcible strokes with a great Iron-crow. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone Lighth.* § 206 To detach the stone with an iron Crow. **c 1850** Rudin. *Navig.* (Weale) 113 Crows are of various sorts; some are opened at the end, with a claw for drawing nails. **1888** RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xl, Driving the sharp point of the heavy crow into the rubble work.

**b. Used as an agricultural tool.**

**1573** TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 98 Get crowe made of iron, deepe hole for to make. **1574** R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 19 Set vp your Poales preparing theyr waye wyth a Crowe of Iron. **1626** A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xv. (1650) 111 About the body of the Trees make many holes with a Crow of Iron. **1731-7** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Vitis*, Having an iron Crow.. a little pointed at the End, they therewith make a Hole directly down.

† 6. A grappling hook, a grapnel. *Obs.* [Cf. CORVY, F. corbeau.]

**1553** BRENDEN Q. *Curtius* 54 (R.) Certeine instrumentes wherewith they myght pull downe the workes y<sup>t</sup> their enemies made, called Harpagoes, and also crows of iron called Corvi. **1614** SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* 110 Having in vain summon'd the Town; he.. Brings here his Fly-Bridge, there his batt'ring Crow. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Iron Wolves and Crows to grapse the Ram withall. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crow*, in the sea-language, a machine with an iron hook, for fastening hold, and grappling with the enemies vessel. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* v. liii. 34 Their siege-apparatus consisted of ladders with 'crows' or clamps of iron to catch the angles of the trap-rock.

† 7. An ancient kind of door-knocker. *Obs.* [med.L. *cornix*, Erasmus *Collog.*, *Puerpera*.]

**1579** Churchw. *Acc. Stanford in Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 171 For.. mending ye perchell and the Crowe. **a 1632** E. FAIRFAX *Eclouge* iv. (in E. Cooper *Muses Libr.*), Now clad in white I see my porter-crow. **1637** N. WHITTING *Albino & Bell.* 22 Who.. Knockt at the wicket with the iron crow To whose small neck white philletts here were tyde Which in more ancient dayes did child-bed show. **1846** R. CHAMBERS *Tradit.* *Edin.* 200 Hardly one specimen of the pin, crow, or ringle now survives in the Old Town.

8. *Thieves' slang.* One who keeps watch while another steals.

**1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) iv. 286 (Farmer) If anyone should be near, the 'crow' gives a signal, and they decamp. **1862** *Corrh. Mag.* VI. 648 (Farmer) Occasionally they [women] assist at a burglary—remaining outside and keeping watch; they are then called *crows*.

† 9. *Alch.* A colour of ore, or of substances in a certain state. *Obs.*

**1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii, These bearded-eyes Haue wak'd, to reade your generall colours, Sir. Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow. *Ibid.* ii. iii, What colour saies it? *Fac.* The ground black, Sir? *Mam.* That's your crows-head?

10. *Mining.* Used *attrib.* to denote a poor or impure bed of coal, limestone, etc.; e.g. in *crow bed*, *chert coal*, *lime(stone)*. (Cf. *crow-gold* in 11.) *north.* and *Sc.*

**1789** J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* (1810) i. 62 What is meant by the *crow-coal* is the *crop-coal*.. which is always supposed to be a thin one. **1836** J. PHILLIPS *Illustr. Geol. Yorksh.* ii. 66 Thus we have *Crow chert*, *Crow limestone*, *Crow lime*. **1852** *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 208 Small beds of the kind called *crow coal* (only useful for burning lime).

11. *Comb.*, as *crow-like* adj. and adv.; *crow-bait* (U.S. colloq.) = *crows'-meat*; † *crow-bird*, a young crow; *crow-blackbird* (U.S.), a name for the Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus purpureus*), and allied species; *crow-boy*, a boy employed to scare crows away; *crow-coal* (see 10 above); *crow-corn*, a name for the North American plant *Aletris farinosa*; † *crow-cup* = *CROW-STONE*; *crow-eater* (*Australian colloq.*), 'a lazy fellow who will live on anything rather than work' (Lentzner); *crow-gold* (see quot.); *crow-herd*, a person employed to guard corn-fields from rooks; *crow-hole*, a hole made with an iron crow; *crow-iron*, a crow-bar; † *crow-keeper* = *crow-herd*; also a scare-crow; *crow-line*, the straight line of a crow's flight; *crows'-meat*, food for crows, carrion; *crow-minder* = *crow-herd*; *crow-needle*, the Umbelliferous plant *Scandix Pecten*; *crow-net*, a net for catching crows and other birds; *crowpeck(s)*, † *pickes* (see quot.); *crow-purse*, a local name for the empty egg-case of the skate (also *Mermala's-purse*); *crow-sheaf* (*Cornwall*), 'the top sheaf on the end of a mow'; *crow-shrike*, a bird of the sub-family *Gymnorhininae* or *Piping Crows*; † *crow-spike*, a crow-bar; *crow-starving*, the keeping of rooks from cornfields; *crow-tree*, a tree in a rookery. See also *CROW-BAR* — *CROW-TREAD*.

**1884** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 738/2 'Drivin' a black hoss—a reg'lar 'crowbate.' **a 1300** E. E. *Psalter* cxlvi. 9 (Mätzl) Mete.. to 'crawe briddes [*L. pullis corvorum*] him kalland. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 13 Twice have the 'crow-blackbirds attempted a settlement in my vines. **1868** *Lond. Rev.* 28 Nov. 591/2 She warns off comely women from the premises as her 'crow-boy does birds from the newly-sown field. **1878** F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 370 A bed of chalk, almost like clay, containing many pyrites, locally [at Charlton] termed 'crow-gold. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 86 Many farmers are under the necessity of keeping 'crowherds. **1817** *Blackw. Mag.* I. 637/2 One of those blocks is so large.. that four men with two 'crow-irons could not turn it out. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 211 Thers no 'crowe keeper but thou. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 6 Skaring the Ladies like a Crow-keeper. **c 1666** *Dick of Devon* ii. iv. in *Bullen Old Pl.* II. 38 Sure these can be no Crowkeepers nor birds-carers from the fruit! **1616-61** HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 323 Hoarsly 'crow-like' cast out some idle thing. **1681** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. He shall be 'Crows-Meats by to-morrow Night. **1837** Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 330 A little 'crow-minder, hoarse from his late occupation, came in. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Courts Lett* 124 In every parish and tithing.. a 'crow-net provided to kill and destroy crows, rookes, and choughes. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O ij, Barbary, 'Crowpickes, Charlocke, Rosemary. **1794** J. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* (1813) Gloss., Crowpick, Shepherd's purse. **1886** BRITTON & HOLL. *Plant-n.* Crowpecks, *Scandix Pecten*. *Hants.* **1693** WALLACE *Orkney* 18 On the shore is to be found.. also that which they call the 'Crow-Purse: which is a pretty work of Nature. **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 456 Great quantities of warlike preparations, as.. pickaxes, shovels, 'crow spikes, etc. **1848** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xv. (D.), I like Thornfield, its antiquity, its retirement, its old 'crow-trees and thorn-trees.

**Crow** (krō), *sb.* 2 Also *Sc. craw*. [f. CROW v.]

*Crowing* (of a cock). Cf. *COCK-CROW*.

**c 1290** S. Eng. Leg. i. 137/1090 Bi-fore þe cockes crowe. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 489, I shal at cockes crow Ful pryuelly knokken at his wyndowe. **1663** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, *Brutus* iv, One would have thought 't had heard the Morning Crow. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Refectory*, The cheery crow Of cocks in the yard below.

**b. transf. and fig.**

**1859** W. C. BENNETT *Baby May*, Crows and laughs and tearful eyes. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvii. 85 The folly which got up gasconading crows for war.

**Crow** (krō), *sb.* 3 [Cf. MHG. *krōs*, *krōs*, *kalskrōs*, *schweinskrōs*, etc. mesentery, Du. *kroos*, *kroost* 'intestina, venter cum intestinis' (Kilian), mod. Du. *kroos* giblets; but also LG. *krage* 'gekröse', mesentery, and its allied forms in Grimm s.v. *kragen* 1962.] The mesentery of an animal.

**1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 179 The meat and drink ascends into the Chyle or juyce of the stomach, into the juyce of the mesentery or Crow. **1804** FARLEY *Lond. Art of Cookery* (ed. 10), The harslet, which consists of the liver, crow, kidneys, and skirts. **c 1818** *Yag. Woman's Companion* 2 The liver and crow are much admired fried with bacon.

**Crow** (krō), *v.* Pa. t. *crew* (krū), *crowed*. Pa. pple. *crowed*, [crown (krōn)]. Forms: 1-2 *crawan*, -en, 3-7 *crowe*, 4- *crow*; *north.* 3-6 *crau*, (krau), 4-5 *crawe*, 4- *craw*. Pa. t. 1-2 *creow*, 3 *creuz*, 3-4 *crū*, 3-6 *creu*, 4 *crwe*, 4-5 *creew*, 4-6 *crewe*, *krew*, 4- *crew*; also 6- *crowed*. Pa. pple. (1 *crawen*), 4-5 *crowe(n)*, 7 *crowne*, (9

**crowd**); north. 6 *crawin*, 8 *crawn*; 6-*crowed*. [OE. *crāwan* strong vb. (*crāw*, *crāwen*), which in the other W. Germ. languages is weak (cf. *BLOW*): OS. *\*craian* (MDu. *kraijen*, Du. *kraaijen*, MLG. *kraien*, LG. *kraien*, *kraien*), OHG. *chrāian*, *chrāwan*, *chrāen*, (MHG. *crājen*, *crāen*, *krājen*, *krāen*, mod. G. *krahen*).] Originally an echoic word, and prob. of WG. origin. The strong pa. t. is still prevalent in sense 1, but in 2, 3 the weak form is used; the strong pa. pple. is only dialectal.]

1. *intr.* To utter the loud cry of a cock.  
c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 75 *Ar* þam þe se cocc cawe. *Ibid.* 74 And hrædlice þa cocc se cocc. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 416/460 At þe furste cocc þat creuz. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15045 (Cott.) Pan bigan þe cocc to crou. c 1300 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 501 When that the firste cock hath crou anon. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 114 Phebus crounit byrd .. thryse had crouin cleir. 1517 *Prop. Welshmen* in *Thynne Animadu.* App. v. (1865) 117 A yong cocke that croued wonderous bould. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. iv. 3 The second Cocke hath crou'd. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxii. 60 While he yet spake, the cocke crou. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 532 The column .. on which the cock stood when he croued. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. xiii. The black-cock deem'd it day, and crou. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xiv. (1857) 214 The cock had crou'd. 1842 *TRINNYSON Will Waterpr.* xvi. The Cock .. crou'd luster late and early. 1874 *DASANT Tales fr. Fjeld* 66 He stood on one leg and crou.

† b. Rarely of other cries, as that of the raven.  
c 1290 *Owl & Night.* 336 Evre croueth thi wrecche crou. That he ne swiketh nigt ne dai. c 1300 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 191 He syngeth crouing as a nightyngale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 To Croue. *crociare vel crocare, cornorum est.*  
o. quasi-trans.

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 102 There is no cock to croue day. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxi. 'What for the red cock didna crou her up in the morning.'

2. *transf.* Of persons: To utter a loud inarticulate sound of joy or exultation; said esp. of the joyful cry of an infant.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 40 And crouing in pypes made of greene corne, You thinke to be Lords of the yeare. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 28 More he (the baby) croude, more we cride. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* ii. vii. 30. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 45 He .. began to crou and holla like a mad boy. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 30 Oct., [The] child .. laughed and croued the whole time. c 1863 *THACKERAY D. Duval* iii. [The] baby .. would .. crou with delight.

3. *fig.* To speak in exultation; to exult loudly, boast, swagger. To crou over: to triumph over.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 65 Dicken, thou krew doutlesse. 1588 *J. UDALL Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 40 They crou over them as if they wer their slaues. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 27 So his wife .. beganne to crou against her Goodman. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 92/1 Hagar .. began to contest with yea, crou over her Mistress. 1776 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 May, He crows and triumphs. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* iii. (1877) 23 The party favoured would begin to crou. 1841 *J. H. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 337 We must not crou till we are out of the wood. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* xx. I'm not going to be croued over by you. *Mod.* He croued over them.

**Crowat**, obs. form of **CRUET**.

**Crow-bar** (*krōw'bar*). [CROW sb. 1 + BAR.]

An iron bar with a wedge-shaped end (usually slightly bent and sometimes forked), used as a lever or prise by quarrymen, lumbermen, house-breakers, etc. In earlier use called simply **CROW**. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 398 [To fetch] a crow-bar. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 172 Burglars, using the crowbar, the gimlet, and saw, to burst open doors and shutters.

*fig.* 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 449 Even in progressive England the crowbar of reform spares the village inn.

b. *attrib.*

1885 *W. J. FITZPATRICK Life T. N. Burke* III. 30 note, Exterminating landlords, who pulled down the cabins of poor tenants, were called 'the Crowbar Brigade'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 11/2 Evictions .. at Knockrath .. with sheriff, crowbar brigade, and all.

Hence **Crow-bar v.**, to force with a crow-bar.

1883 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1886) 253 We had to send out parties to crow-bar away the ice from our bowsprit.

† **Crow-bells**. *Obs.*

1. *Yellow Crow-bells*: a name for the Daffodil.

1576 *LYTTE Dodoens* II. liii. 214 This flower is called .. yellow Crow bells, yellow Narcissus, and bastarde Narcissus.

2. A name for the Blue-bell, *Scilla nutans*.

c 1697 *AUBREY Wills Royal Soc. MS.* p. 126 (Halliwell). These crow-bells have blew flowers, and are common to many shady places in this country.

**Crowberry** (*krōw'beri*). [prob. a translation of Ger. *krähenbeere*; the northern synonym *crakeberry* (see **CRAKE**) may be of Norse origin: cf. Da. *krageber*.]

1. The fruit of a small evergreen heath-like shrub (*Empetrum nigrum*), found on heaths in northern Europe and America; the berry is black and of insipid taste. Also the plant itself.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. to Table, Crow berries, *Erica bacifera*. 1750 *J. WALLIS Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. viii. 145 Berry-bearing Heath, Crow-berry, or Crake-berry. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 177 Black-berryed Heath, Black Crow-berries, Crake-berries .. in bogs and moorish grounds. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. i. Apt to run goose-hunting into regions of bilberries and crowberries, and be swallowed up at last in remote peat-bogs. 1837 *MACDOUGALL tr. Craik's E. Coast Greenl.* 32 The walls .. being overgrown with dwarf-willow, crowberry, and whortleberry bushes.

2. a. Extended to plants of the allied genus *Corema* and their fruit. b. Erroneously applied in some parts of Britain to the bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, and the cowberry, *V. Vitis-Idæa*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 351 Broom Crowberry, an American name for *Corema*. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Broom Crowberry, *Corema (Empetrum) Conradii*. Portugal Crowberry, *Corema lusitanicum*.

**Crow-bill**. † 1. A plant. *Obs.*

14.. *Gl. Sloane* 5 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 320/2 Crowe pil, *acus muscata minor*. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Cronwepil*, the herb crane-bill.

2. *Surg.* (Also **Orow's bill**.) A forceps for extracting bullets or other foreign bodies from wounds.

1611 *COTGR., Bec de cortin* .. a Chirurgions toole, called a Crowes-bill. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parey's Chirurg.* 440 Plucke it out with your crane or crows bill. 1688 *R. HOLME Armonny* III. 400/2 Another Instrument of a Chyrurgion, termed a Crow-Bill. 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls, Pietro*, But who wields the crozier down may sling the crow-bill.

**Crowch**, var. of **CROCHE** sb. 1, obs. f. **CROUCH**, **CRUTCH**.

† **Crowd** (*kraud*), sb. 1. Now only *Hist.* or *dial.* Forms: a. 4 *croupe*, 4-5 *crouth* (e), 7-9 *crowth*; β. 4-6 *croude*, 4-7 *crowde*, (5 *kroude*, 6 *croude*), 6-8 *croud*, 6-9 *crowd*. [a. Welsh *croth* m. violin, fiddle; also, a swelling or bulging body, a paunch, a kind of round bulging box, akin to *croth* fem. swelling, protuberance, belly, womb. These words correspond as the masc. and fem. of adjs.: cf. *crum*, *crum* crooked, etc. The fem. form alone is found in the other Celtic langs., but in both senses: cf. Gaelic *cruid* fem. harp, violin, *cruid* fem. hump, hunch, Ir. *cruid* fem. violin, and hump, hunch; OIr. *croit* (genit. *croite*, *croite*, dat. acc. *croit*) harp, cithara, in late L. *croita* a British musical instrument mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus c 600.]

*prop.* An ancient Celtic musical instrument of the viol class, now obsolete, having in early times three strings, but in its later form six, four of which were played with a bow and two by twitching with the fingers; an early form of the fiddle.

c 1350 *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Ther nis fielle ne crowth that such mures maketh. c 1390 *King of Tarr.* (MS. A.) 503 No minstrel wip harp no croupe. 1398 *WYCLIF Luke* xv. 25 Whanne he .. neigede to the hous, he herde a symphonye and a croude. 1425 *so tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 And Wales vsethe trumpettes, an harpe, and a croude. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. xi, Harpes, lutes, and croudes ryght delycuous. 1571 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 98 All the instrumentall musike upon the Harpe and Crowth. 1800 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlii, Saxon minstrels, and Welsh bards .. extracting mistuned dirges from their harps, crouds, and rotes. 1880 *P. DAVID in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 422 *Crowth* .. or *Crowth*, as far as we know the oldest stringed instrument played with the bow. Bingley heard it played at Carnarvon as late as 1801; but it is now entirely out of use.

b. Hence, a fiddle. Still *dial.*

1622 *MIDDLETON, etc. Old Law* v. i, Enter Fiddlers and others. *Evander*. Stay the crowd awhile. 1664 *BUTLER Hudibras* II. II. 6 That kept their Consciences in Cases, As Fiddlers do their Crouds and Bases. c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 18 When a Fidler wants his Crowd. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 84 Es coud a bors the Croud in Shivers, and the Crouder too. 1847 in *HALLIWELL as northern*. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1875 in *Lancash. Gloss.* 1880 in *W. Cornwall Gl.* and *E. Cornwall Gl.*

c. *transf.* Applied to the player.

1607 *HEYWOOD Payre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 21 Well, Crowde, what say you to Fiddle now? 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* II. 232 An old Crowd .. stood twanging.

† **Crowd**, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *croude*, 6 *croude*, *croude*. [Anglo-Fr. *cruide*, app. corresponding to OF. *crute*, *crote*, later *croude* = Pr. *crot*, It. *grotta* = late L. *crupia*, *grupta*, for L. *crypta*: see **CRYPT**. Of the d in the AF. and Eng. word no explanation has been found.] An underground vault, a crypt. (Also commonly in pl.)

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 Pro ostio in le Cruddes, 61. 1478 *Ibid.* 225 *Lex Cruddes* voc. Saint Wilfride nedyll. 1478 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 220 Ad introitum ecclesie: voltæ vocatæ le crowd. Ad descensum voltæ de le croude. 1501 *Will of Barre* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the Crowde of Saint John Baptist in Bristow. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 700 Within the Church, Saint Wilfrides Needle .. A narrow hole this was, in the Crowdes or close vaulted roome under the ground. *Ibid.* 1. 703 In a certain vault or crowdes or a little chappell under the ground. 1658 *DUGDALE St. Pauls* 117 Heretofore called *Ecclesia S. Fidis*, in *Cryptis* (or [St. Faith] in the Crowdes, according to the vulgar expression).

**Crowd** (*kraud*), sb. 3. Also 6-7 *croude*, 7 *crowde*, 7-8 *croud*. [f. **CROWD** v.]

1. A large number of persons gathered so closely together as to press upon or impede each other; a throng, a dense multitude. (The earlier term from 13th c. was *press*.)

1597 *DRANT Hor. Epist.*, To Numitius (R.), Who will, and dare, retche forth his hande, And man the throughte the croude. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. iv. i. 57 Among the crowd i' th' Abbey, where a fiend Could not be wedg'd in more. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 121 Hoe perceived through a window .. no small croude of people. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. II. 183, I was surrounded by a crowd of people. 1847 *L. HUNT Jar Honey* iv, Powers, what a crowd! how

shall we get along? 1881 *BIBLE Mark* ii. 4 They could not come nigh unto him for the crowd (1611 *press*).

2. *transf.* a. A large number (of persons) contemplated in the mass.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 17 The whole crowd of those we converse with, what are they? 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 Wherein you have Crouds of Rivals. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 331 The principal pulpits .. were occupied .. by a crowd of distinguished men.

b. The people who throng the streets and populous centres; the masses; the multitude.

1603 *TRYON Way to Health* 630 We ought .. not [to] esteem a thing good .. because the Multitude do it .. for there is scarce a worse guide than the Croude. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xix, Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. 1878 *MORLEY Diderot* I. 225 This passage sounds unpleasantly like an appeal to the crowd in a matter of science.

c. *U.S. and Colonies. colloq.* A company; 'set', 'lot'.

(Like 'lot', used of an individual, e.g. 'he's a bad crowd'.) 1857 *BORTHWICK California* 195 (Bartlett) He was one of the most favorable specimens of that crowd. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms* s.v., I don't belong to that crowd, i.e. I don't belong to that set. 1892 *BOLDEWOOD Newmore* II. xvii. 207 He .. got mixed up with a crooked Sydney-side crowd.

3. *transf. and fig.* A great number of things crowded together, either in fact or in contemplation; a large collection, multitude.

1627 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* (1637) 511 In the croude of their vnknown sinnes. 1728 *N. SALMON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 Amongst such a Crowd of Advertisements. 1845 *E. FORBES Lit. Papers* i. 9 A crowd of new thoughts occupies .. their minds. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Comp.* (1876) II. App. 704 It is signed by a crowd of names.

b. *Naut.* *Crowd of sail*: an unusual number of sails hoisted for the sake of speed; a press of sail.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 321 The holes being pressed under water by a crowd of sail on the ship. 1846 *RAIKES Life of Brenton* 124 Several sail of the line appeared off Europa point under a crowd of sail.

4. *Comb.*, as *crowd-poison*, *-poisoning* (see *quot.*)

1871 *NAPHYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. vii. 197 A peculiar subtle emanation from the human body .. which is called crowd-poison. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crowd-poisoning*, the bad condition of health produced by overcrowding of people in a house or houses.

**Crowd** (*kraud*), v. 1. Forms: 1 *crúdan*, 3 *croude*, 4-6 *croude*, 4-7 *crowde*, 7-9 *croud*, 7-*crowd*.

[OE. *crúdan*, 3 sing. *crýdep*, pa. t. *créad*, pl. *\*crudon*, pa. pple. *\*crodan*, an original str. vb. (ablaut-series *kreud-*, *kraud-*, *krud-*), not known in the early stages of the other langs., but represented by MDu. *crúden* to press, push, later *kruyden*, *kruyen* (Kilian), Du. *kruien* to push in a wheel-barrow, to drive, W. Fris. *kroadijen*, E. Fris. *króden*, *krúden* (*króien*, *kruíjen*) to push, press, N. Fris. *króde*, *krojen*, MLG. *krúden*, *kroden*, LG. *krúden*, *kruien*, MHG. *kroten*, *króten* to oppress, etc.: see **Kroten** in Grimm. As in some other verbs of the same ablaut series, the present had in OE. *ú*, ME. *ü*, *ou*, instead of *eo*. The str. pa. t. *crud* (from pl.), pl. *crodyn* (from pa. pple.) were used in ME.; in the pa. pple., *crod* occurs in 1477, and *crouden* in 17th c.; but the wk. forms in -*ed* prevail from 16th c. The word was comparatively rare down to 1600; it does not occur in the Bible of 1611.]

The primary sense of 'press' (Branch I), has in later Eng. passed into that of the mutual or combined action of multitudes compressed or gathered closely together (II).

I. To press, push, thrust, shove, etc.

† 1. *intr.* To press, to exert pressure (on or against). c 1000 *Riddell* iv. 28 Donne heah geþring on cleofu cryðe. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 609 And saide to that lady, loude, Withhold! and ageyn croude!

2. *intr.* To press, drive, or hasten on: said of a ship (or its crew); in later usage, app. treated as elliptical for *crowd sail* (see g).

937 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Créad cneor on flot. a 1300 *R. Horn* 1203 Þat schup bigan to crude, þe wind him bleu lude. c 1300 *CHAUCER Man of L.* T. 703 (4 MSS.) In the same schip .. Hire and hir yonge sone .. He schulde putte, and croude fro the londe. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. II. 21 We kept on crouding till Night. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 243 Crouding away to the north, [we] got the start of the English fleet. 1890 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. i. 16 Is it your intention to crowd on to the Cape and await her arrival there?

b. *trans.* To crowd (a ship) off.

1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 16 [He] desired we would use our utmost Endeavours to crowd the Ship off. 1768 *J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 9 We wore ship .. and endeavoured to crowd her off from the land.

† 3. *trans.* To press (anything), to move by pressure, to push, shove; *spec.* to push in a wheel-barrow or hand-cart. (Also *absol.*) *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1861 Than Amoraunt crud Sir Amiloun Thurch mani a cuntre, vp and down. *Ibid.* 1883 He crud his wain into the fen. c 1300 *CHAUCER Man of L.* T. 801 (Ellesm.) But in the same ship .. Hire and hir yonge sone .. He sholde putte and croude hire fro the lond. 14.. *ABC Poem* 54 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245 Cananis hym crodyn to herodis kynig, þer had he gret scornig. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 105 Croude wythe a barow, *cincrocto*. *Crowdyn*, or shoven, *impello*. 1477 *MARG. Paston in Paston Lett.* No. 800 III. 215 Sche sent .. word .. that sche xuld come hedyr .. thoow sche xuld be crod in a barwe. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Schv.* 123 Whence 'tis that I can crowd a bigger body than I can throw. 1750 *J. CLARKE* 162-2



*Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 97 Those little Columns of Water which are longer than the other... will never leave crowding them up, till the surface of the Liquor is come to a Level. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Crowd*, to wheel about. *Norfolk*.

4. *intr.* To push, or force one's way into a confined space, through a crowd, etc.; to press forward, up, etc. Now only *fig.*, as in quot. 1838, and coloured by 5.

1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 534 Within þe tempil me bouyte þat I sey Gret pres of folk... To croude and shove... þe tempil was so ful. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 347 Then he burst his Head, for crowding among the Marshals men. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 99 Throngs of thoughts crowde for their passage. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 138 It cannot stir without asking another bodies leave to crowd by. 1687 A. FAKNER in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 72 He crowded into a Dancing Room. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. 119 The great maternal instinct came crowding up in her soul.

II. Senses in which the notion of physical compression or mutual pressure gradually changes into that of the incommencing effect: cf. THROG.

5. *intr.* Of persons, etc. in numbers: To press toward a common centre, to gather or congregate closely so as to press upon one another; to come or assemble in large numbers or crowds; to flock, throng. With many advs. and preps., e.g. *to crowd in; about, after* (a person); *into, to, upon* (a place or thing). Also *fig.*

1400 PIST. *Susan* 83 On croppus of canel keneliche þei croude. 1583 STANHYURST. *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 70 Men to vs thick crouded. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 408 People not being so hasty to crowde in, or justle them out of these Quarters. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840 III. 409 Multitudes of people crowded to his sermons. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 110 There crowd into his mind the ideas which [etc.]. 1716 LALY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 14 Sept., The company crowded away in such confusion, that I was almost squeezed to death. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 232 The Macedonians crowded about him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 197 Suspicions and alarms crowd upon him.

6. *trans.* a. To press, thrust, force, cram (things) in, or into a confined space; to compress (air, etc.). Also to press (things) in numbers on a person. Also *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 200 The poore Mechanicke Porters, crowding in Their heavy burthens at his narrow gate. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 23 A man to whom nature hath so crowded humors. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 326 We may hear crowd in an Example to be found in the same Book of Justin. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. (1682) 107 A quantity of Air crowded and shut up. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Aurora* 1.242 Heat consumeth the Water, cold crowdeth the Air. 1735 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 122 Nor have I room to crowd many of these things into in your stuffing. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 504 In revolutions men live fast: the experience of years is crowded into hours. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 248 Myouk is crowding fresh presents of raw birds on me.

b. To compress; to collect, bring, or pack closely together, as in a crowd.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* vi. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 119 The rest... crowded in so small a barge, in so many dangers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 29 The people being crowded together. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Reliq.* vi. (R.). It would not have entered into their thoughts to have crowded together so many allusions. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 360 *Aristolochia Clematitis*... flowers crowded, in the bosom of the leaf stalks. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Intro. 15 A strong individuality... which crowds the use of words, which thinks more than it can express. *Mod.* We were standing crowded together before the picture.

† c. To compress (a single thing) in a narrow space; to confine. *Obs.*

c 1632 *Poem in Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Doe nott thou presume To crowd the Founder in a narrow Tombe. 1678 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada* III. l. 122 Why will you in your Breast your Passion crowd. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Kidn.* 249 They are crowded and wrapt up in themselves.

† d. To compress, crush, squeeze to death in a crowd. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 34 The Time (mis-order'd) doth... Crowd vs, and crush vs, to this monstrous Forme. 1598 STOW *Surv.* v. (1603) 25 Many persons were crowded to death. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 171 Great numbers... were crowded to death. 1706 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkh.* 99 He was crowded to death with honours.

7. a. To fill or occupy with a crowd or dense multitude; to fill to excess or encumbrance; to cram with.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 120, I shall not crowd this Piece with them. 1715 POPE *Pref. to Homer* (Seager), This [subject] he has... crowded with a greater number of councils, speeches, battles, and episodes of all kinds. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxv. The roads were crowded with little saints and altars. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 597 A port crowded with shipping.

b. To fill as a crowd does, to throng (a place). (The passive of result is to be crowded with as in a.; the passive of action to be crowded by.)

1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) Aiv. They run after these men... crowding the Churches, filling their doors and windows. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 316 They crowd his Levees, and support his Throne. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 119 A court crowded with armed men. 1883 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/3 The trains were crowded by Exhibition visitors. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 20 The servile and insincere flatterers... who crowded the antechambers of the great Queen.

† c. To press upon or beset (a person or place) as a crowd does, to surround, encumber, incommode by pressure of numbers, to crowd upon; also to occupy or encumber with a multitude of things. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) Aijb. Resort shall crowd him where he dwelt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 579 The Men... crowd the cheerful Fire. 1725 GRANVILLE (J.). Why will vain courtiers toil, And crowd a vainer monarch for a smile? 1741 JOHNSON *Life Morin*, A man of this temper was not crowded with salutations. 1783 — *Lett. to Mrs Thrale* 27 Dec., I am crowded with visits.

† d. Said of things: To press upon (one another) in a crowd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 65 Frettings and gallings happens to Trees that thrust and crowd one another. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crowd* v. to push, shove or press close. To the word, in its common acceptation, number seems necessary. With us, one individual can crowd another. [And so in U.S. (F. Hall.)]

e. *U.S. colloq.* 'To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun' (Webster 1828).

8. *Crowd out*: to push or force out by pressure of a crowd (*obs.*); to exclude by crowding, or because the crowd is more than the space can hold.

1652 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 30 'Tis very possible the next new experiment may crowd me out again. 1684-90 BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.). According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and crowd the air out of them. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 111 [The] cuckoo Crowds every egg out of the nest. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. lxxiv. 615 They crowd out better men. 1889 *Morning Post* 24 June 2, 1 Works sent to the Royal Academy and crowded out.

9. *Naut.* To crowd sail: to hoist an unusual number of sails on a ship; to carry a press of sail for the purpose of speed.

The phrase appears to be derived from sense 2 by confusion or association with the common mod. sense.

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2234 They crowded all the Sail they could possibly make after us. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 112 In crowding Sail to come up with her. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Advt. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 119 Canvass was crowded on the *Clorinde*.

† *Crowd*, v. 2 *Obs.* Also *croud*. [*f. CROWD sb.*]

*intr.* To play the crowd; to fiddle.

1595 PEELE *Ecloge* 21 Thou art too crank, and crowdest all too high. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* v. 1, Fiddlers, crowd on, crowd on. 1693 SOUTHBY *Maid's last Prayer* iv. iii. The Knight crowds most splendidly.

† *Crowd*, v. 3 *Obs.* Also 8 *croud*. [*f. CROOD, CROUT.*] 1. *intr.* To crow, as a cock.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurnet* ii. ii. Her cock with the yellow legs, that nightly crowed so just. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/4 The black cocks were crowding.

2. Variant of *croud*, *CROOD* *Sc.*, to coo.

† *Crowd*-, the stem of *CROWD* v. 1 (see sense 3) in combination, as in *Crowd-barrow* (now *dial.*), a wheel-barrow. † *Crowd-wain* [= *Du. kruitwagen*, in *Kilian krodwaghen*], a wheel-barrow, a hand cart.

c 1330 *Annals & Amil.* 1888 Thai went... And bought hem a gode croude wain. His lord he gan therein to lant; He no might him bere na mare. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 105 Crowde, barrow [Error for crowde-barrow], *centricorum*. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 111 By shoving or driving of it forwards, as a slouch does a crowd-barrow. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crowd-barrow*, *Crudden-barrow*, a common wheel-barrow, to be shoved forward. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crowd-barrow*, a wheel-barrow. *Norfolk*.

*Crowded*, ppl. a. [*f. CROWD* v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Filled with or thronged by a crowd.

1612 DRYDEN *Polyth.* xvii. (R.A.) His crowded wharfs, and people-pestered shores. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 5 They cry out in open Courts and the Crowdest assemblies. 1707-46 THOMSON *Summer* 65 And from the crowded fold, in order, drives His flock. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 4 Sixteen hundred substantial burghers well armed... kept order in the crowded streets.

2. Gathered, pressed, or clustered closely together.

1795 POPE *Odyss.* x. 106 Our eager sailors... bound within the port their crowded fleet. 1823 SCORESBY *Tril.* 240 We doubled the western point among very crowded ice. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 11/1 There was a crowded audience each night.

Hence *Crowdedly adv.*, *Crowdedness*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 131 Exterior crowdedly papillose. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 698 The pettiness and crowdedness of its ruins.

*Crowder* 1. *Hist.* or *dial.* Also 5 *crowdere*, 6 *crowder*, -ar, 6-8 *crowther*. [*f. CROWD* sb. 1 or v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who plays a crowd; a fiddler.

c 1490 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 572 26 *Choricista*, a crowdere. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. St. Aurel.* (1546) li v. Crowders, dauncers, mummers. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 306 Sung but by some blind Crowder. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep. 4 To tune his Praise... and expect like his Brother Crowders, to be paid for his Scraping. 1832 J. BAE *St. Herbert's Isle* 19 When mute the harp, nor wandering crowder near.

*Crowder* 2 (krau'dai). [*f. CROWD* v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who crowds; see the verb.

1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 462 A certain old crafty Crowder laden throngly with the Popes Bulles rained the coasts. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xvii. (1873) 161 Contending crowders shout.

*Crowdie*, *crowdy* (krau'di). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Also 7 *crowdy*. [*Derivation unknown.*]

Jamieson conjectured some connexion with *GROUT*, and *Icel. grout* porridge; this suits the sense, but leaves phonetic conditions unsatisfied.]

1. Meal and water stirred together so as to form a thick gruel. Frequently used as a designation for food of the brose or porridge kind in general. Jamieson. Now *Obs.* or only traditionally known.

1668 LD. NEWBOTTLE *Cakes & Croudy* in *Jacobite Songs*, Bannocks of bear meal, cakes of Croudy. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Powsowdy and drummock and croudy. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* 112 For dinner I'd hev a fat croudy. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Croudy*, oatmeal and water boiled to a paste and eaten with salt, or thinned with milk and sweetened. Spoonmeat in general. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 238 There he [Stephen-son] had his breakfast of 'croudie', which he made with his own hands. It consisted of oatmeal stirred into a basin of hot water... which was supped with cold sweet milk.

2. In some parts of the north of Scotland, a peculiar preparation of milk. † *Obs.*

In Ross-shire it denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion (Jamieson). 1820 GLENFOLK II. 275 (Jam.) Then came... the remains of a cog of croudy, that is, of half butter, half cheese.

3. *Comb.*, as *croudie-time*; *croudy-mowdy* = *CROWDIE* 1, 'generally denoting milk and meal boiled together' (Jam.); also humorously as a term of endearment.

1900-80 DUNBAR *Poems, In Secret Place* 46 My tyrill myrill, my croudie mowdie. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 21 With croudy mowdy they fed me. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* vi. Then I gae hame at croudie-time.

*Crowding* (kraudin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. CROWD* v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *CROWD* q. v., in various senses.

c 1334 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 269 Ful moche pres of folke ther nas Ne crowdyng. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 105 Crowdyng, caryngye wythe a barowe, *centricatura*. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trat.* (1677) 130 We saw a dozen gentlemen ride up a breast without crowding. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xx. The company numerous even to crowding.

*Crowding*, ppl. a. [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.] That crowd, or press closely: see the verb.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 64 In crowding Ranks appear. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* 151 The Crowding Sails from evry Station press. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 160 The crowding tenants of the air, the Brent goose [etc.].

*Crowdle*, *cruddle*, *dial.* var. of *CROODLE* v. 2

*Crowed* (krowd), ppl. a. *rare.* = *CROW-FOOTED* 1.

1851 MAYNE *Raid Scalp Hunt.* xx. The eye is grey and slightly crowed at the corner.

*Crowell*, *obs.* form of *CRUEL*.

*Crower* (krow-ai). [*f. CROW* v. + -ER.] A cock that crows; also *transf.* and *fig.* one who crows.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herrschack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 158 Cocks... good walkers and crows. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., The Orange party... the loudest crowsers I ever heard.

*Crowett*, *obs.* form of *CRUET*.

*Crow-flower*. A popular name for the buttercup (cf. *CROWFOOT*). b. Applied by Gerard to the Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*); by Tannahill app. to the wild hyacinth or bluebell (*Scilla nutans*); also in some parts to *Callia palustris* and *Geranium sylvaticum*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxv. 608 Called in English Crowflowers, Wilde Williams, Marsh Gilloflowers and Cockow Gelloflowers. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 170 With fantasticke Garlands... Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Daisies, and long Purples. 1806 E. RUSHTON *Poems* 56 Speckled daisies and crow flowers abounded. 1880 TANNAHILL *Gloomy Winter's now awa*, Sweet the crowflower's early bell Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell. 1800 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (1821) 34 From crow-flower's golden cup.

*Crowfoot* (krow-fut). Pl. -feet, in senses 1 and 2 -foots.

1. A name for various species of *Ranunculus* or *Buttercup*, properly those with divided leaves; but extended as a book-name to the whole genus.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 105 Crowefote, herbe, *amarura*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 A, *Ranunculus* is called... in Englishe Crowfoot or King cup. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xlvii. 93 [Wall Pepper] raiseth blisters... as forcibly as *Ranunculus* or Crowfoot will do. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 7 The leaves of the *Ranunculus aquatilis*, or Water Crowfoot. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* i. 38 And the cowslip and the crowfoot are over all the hill.

2. Applied to other plants of which the leaves or some other part are taken to resemble a crow's foot: a. *Geranium pratense*; also called *Crow-foot* *Cranebill*, *O. Geranium*. † b. *Plantago Coronopus* and *Senebiera Coronopus*; also *Crow-foot* *Plantain*. c. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (north. and west.). d. *Orchis mascula* and other species (*Yorks.* etc.). e. *Lotus corniculatus* (*Glouc.*). Cf. Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1578 LYTE *Dodons* I. xxxii. 48 The seventh (kind of Geranium) is called in English Crowefote Geranium. *Ibid.* i. lxiv. 93 Of Buckthorne Plantayne... two kinds of herbes, both comprehended under the name of Crowfoote. The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne, hath long narrow and heare leaves. *Ibid.* 94 The second Crowfoote hath... leaves much like to the leaves of the other Crowfoote Plantayne. 1888 *Crawen Dial.*, *Crows'-feet* *Craw'-feet*. 2. Wild hyacinth.

3. = *CROW'S-FOOT* 1.

1614 J. DAVIES *Elogues betw. Willy & Wernocke* 133 The crow-feet neere mine Eyne. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 15 They... who have served the Muses, till the crow-feet are blackening below their eyes. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 178 Tracing out... every wrinkle and crowfoot.

4. *Naut.* a. A device consisting of a number of small cords rove through a long block or *EUPHROS*,



used to suspend an awning, or to keep the topsail from chafing against the top-rim. b. 'A kind of stand, attached to the end of mess-tables, and hooked to a beam above' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-book*). c. — Beam-arm: see BEAM-SB.

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The martnets are small lines like crowfeet. 1690 — ed. of *Seaman's Gram.* i. xiv. 65 The Spritsail Toppails Crowfoot. 1730 CAPT. W. WIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Tyell'* 17 Sept. [We] Reeved our Crowfoots. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Crow-foot*, a number of small lines rove through to suspend an awning. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book* s.v. *Crowfoot* or *beam-arm* is also a crooked timber, extended from the side of a beam to the ship's side, in the wake of the hatchway, supplying the place of a beam.

5. A kind of embroidery-stitch. Also attrib.

The first quot. is doubtful.

[1649] G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, ccxxvi, Shee's gone to Schoole; her Cross row and Crow feet Hinder the Huswifery of her Clay-pies. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* ii, She wore a muslin cap, and pinners with crow-foot edging.

6. *Mil.* A caltrop; — CROW'S-FOOT 3.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms War* 102 The Crow-foot, or Casting Caltrop, are Iron Pricks, made in such a manner, that what way soever they be turned they have always the point upwards. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 125. 1851 D. WILSON *Pres. Ann.* (1863) i. 59 The ploughman turns up the crow-foot, the small Scottish horse-shoe, and the like tokens of [Bannockburn].

7. *Mining.* 'A tool with a side-claw, for grasping and recovering broken rods in deep bore-holes' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

**Crow-footed, a.**

1. Marked with 'crow's feet' about the eyes.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 2 His [eyes] were sunken and crow-footed. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* i. 1 Her face was wrinkled and crow-footed in a thousand lines.

2. Having 'crow-steps' or 'corbie-steps'. *Sc.*

1809 *Anniversary*, The house presents sundry crow-footed, alias zigzagged, gables.

**Crow-garlic.** A wild species of garlic, *Allium vineale*.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Allium agreste*, crawgarlick. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. 1568 Biv a, The crowe garlike or wyldie garlyke. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) i. 8. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* v. 269 Crow Garlic. is one of the more common kinds of Garlic.

**Crowing** (krō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROW v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CROW. 1. *lit.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 34 Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge Than is a klokke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 A Crowyng of rauens, *cra, vel crocitatus*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 157 It faded on the crowing of the Cocke. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 245 The faint crowing of a cock was now heard.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Esop* 133 Ouer moche talkyng letteth and to moche crowyng smarteth. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letterbk.* (Camden) 34 Two years can hardly slip awai without sum crowing on the on part and more overcrowing on the other. 1860 EMERSON *Concl. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 317 Nothing is more disgusting than the crowing about liberty by slaves, as most men are.

**Crowing, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crows. In *Path.*, applied to the sound made in inspiration in hooping-cough and croup.

c 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 68 Ere crowing Heraulds summon up the daye. 1804 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 471/1 The joyous, crowing laugh of that little creature. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, Her infant, already black in the face, and uttering the gasping crowing sound, which gives the popular name to the complaint. 1841 TWEEDIE *Libr. Pract. Med.* III. 61 *Laryngismus Stridulus* .. the Crowing Disease.

Comb. 1710 E. WARD *British Hudibras* 123 They'd been so crowing sure Of winning All.

† **Crowish, a. rare.** Pertaining to a crow, crow-like.

1555 HULBERT, Crowshe or of a crowe, *coracinus, coruinus*.

**Crowk** (6, var. of CROOK v. 2, to croak, CROUKE.

**Crowkoun**, var. of *crawkoun*, CRAWCON Obs.

c 1450 *Nominalis* in Wr. Wülker 741/10 *De cibis generalibus* .. *Illoc crimium*, crowkoun.

† **Crowl, v. Obs.** Also 6 *crawle*, *courl*. [app. onomatopoeic, having the initial part of *crawl* and kindred words, while the latter part expresses prolonged sound: cf. *growl*.] *intr.* To rumble or make a sound in the stomach and bowels. Hence **Crowling vbl. sb.**

1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 36 His bely maketh a great crowlynge. 1530 PALSGR. 502/2 My bely crowleth, I wene there be some padocks in it. c 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gorton* ii. 1, My guts they yawle, crowle, and all my belly rumbleth. 1717 *Dict. Rust. Urb. & Bot.*, *Crowling*, a Distemper in Cattel, called by some, The crying and fretting of the Guts, the Signs whereof are the Flux of the Belly and abundance of Phlegm.

† **Crow-leek.** Obs. A name given, according to Gerard and later writers, to the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*): by earlier writers sometimes to crow-garlic.

c 1000 *LEFRIC Gram.* (Z.) 311 *Hermodactula vel tidolosa* crawn leac. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 376 Nim .. pa wyr .. þæt is on ure geþeoda þæt gæata crauleac. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 *Scordion*, allium agreste, florem habet blauum. Similis est allio ortolano, florem habet indum, angl. Croweleck. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 177 *Scordam*, i. allium agreste. angl. wildelek uel crawwelek. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table.

**Crowling** (krō'ling), *noun-nd.* [f. CROW sb. + -LING.] A little or young crow.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 327 A more vaine Crowling .. then that lack-Daw, which *Æsop* describes. 1807 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 705 He is .. ready in a grand-motherly way to think all his crowslings white.

**Crowling vbl. sb.**: see CROWL v.

**Crowme**, obs. form of CRUMB.

**Crown** (kraun). Forms: a. (1 *corona*, acc. -an); 2-4 *corune*, 4-5 *coron* (e, *coroune*, *corun*, 4-6 *coroun*, 5 *corown* (e, 6 *coronne*; β. 2-4 *crune*, 4 *crun*, *crone*, *cron*, 4-6 *crune*, *crun*, 4-7 *crowne*, (5 *crowne*, *crowun*, 6 *crownde*), 7- *crown*. [ME. *crōun* (e, earlier *crun* (e, syncope from *coroune*, *corune*, *corone*, a. AF. *coroune*, in early ONF. *corune*, *curune* (central OF. *corone*, *coronne*, in 13th c. *couronne*) = Pr., Sp., It. *corona* :- L. *corōna* crown, orig. wreath, chaplet.

The 11th c. *corona* in the O.E. Chron. was directly from L. The syncope *crune* was used already in the 12th c.; but the fuller form survived beside it to the 16th c.]

1. An ornamental fillet, wreath, or similar encircling ornament for the head, worn for personal adornment, or as a mark of honour or achievement; a coronal or wreath of leaves or flowers.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 237 A pyrt coroune 3et wer þat gyrl. Of mariorys & non oper ston. 1385 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 23 3e shulen haue coronys [Vulg. *coronas*] in 3oure heedis, and .. 3e shulen not weile nor wepe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 221 This angel had of roses and of lillie Corounes tuo. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Crowne, *laurea*. 1590 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 65 Nymphes .. about their heades wearing Garlandes and Crownes of Violets. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 129 You Nymphs cold Nayaides .. With your sedg'd crownes. 1700 OZELL *Verdof's Rom. Rep.* i. iv. 241 He had obtained fourteen Civic Crowns .. three Mural Crowns. 1766 PERRY *Heraldry* (1787) 207 The Romans had ten different Crowns to reward Martial exploits, and extraordinary services done to the Republic as Mural-Crown .. Naval or Rostral-Crown, etc. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dir. Workshop* 295 Flowers, sometimes woven into garlands and crowns.

b. *fig.* Chiefly referring to the wreath with which the victor was crowned in the ancient Grecian and Roman games, or to the AUREOLA of a martyr, virgin, or doctor, as victor over the world, the flesh, or the devil; usually the sense is more or less idealized or spiritualized (e.g. in *crown of martyrdom*, *martyr's crown*; no cross, no crown, etc.), or transferred to any kind of honourable distinction or reward bestowed upon a victor.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Drihten bihat þon wakiende ane crune þæt scal beon seofteðe brihtre þene þa sunne. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 160 þeos þreo maner men habbeð ien heouene mid our fulle mede—crune upe crune. 1385 WYCLIF *a Tim.* iv. 8 In the tothir tyme a crowne of rītywysnesse is kept to me. — *Rev.* ii. 10 Be thou faithful vnto the death, and I shal giue to thee a coron of liif. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 273 Whiche is reserued for the final crown and reward of all our labours. 1899 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. Pref.* (1847) 11 Some .. received the crown of martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution. 1895 H. REED *Leet. Eng. Lit.* v. (1878) 167 His brow, on which four-score years had placed their crown of glory. [See AUREOLA, QUOTS. 1483, 1606.]

2. *spec.* The cincture or covering for the head, made of or adorned with precious metals and jewels, worn by a monarch as a mark or symbol of sovereignty; a diadem.

1085 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.), Her se cyng baer his corona and heold his hired on Wincestre. 1111 *Ibid.* On þison geare ne baer se kyng Henri his coronan. c 1200 ORMIN 8180 Onn hiss hæfled wærenn twa Gildene crunnes sette. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2638 His corune on his heued he dede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Pre syþe he ber corune a-3er. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 216 A queene .. a whit Corone sche ber. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 193 With corone & with conyschantis as it a kyng were. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* ii. 17 He set the queenes crowne vpon hir heade. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 31 Vneias lyes the Head that weares a Crowne. 1603-4 *Act 1-2 Jas. I.* c. i § 3 Sithence the Imperial Crown of this Realm descended to you. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 343 The pope's triple crown. 1870 JEAFFRESON *Bk. abt. Clergy* II. 227 A chief influence in the many forces that put the crown on his son's head.

b. Christ's crown of thorns.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 2 *Coronam de spinis*, of þornum þa corona vel þæt sigþeg of þornum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þornene crune his heaued wes icruned. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 460 The naylis, and the sper, And the crowne that Ihesu couth ber. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 Þæt coroun was made of braunches of albespyne. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xxvii. 29 When they had platted a crowne of thornes, they put it vpon his head. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 315 Beggars carrying a crown of thorns on their heads, asked alms, with crucifixes in their hands.

3. *fig.* The sovereignty, authority, or dominion of which a crown is the symbol; the rule, position, or empire of a monarch.

Chiefly in phrases in which the sense, originally literal, has ceased to be analysed.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 978 Emperour alixandre .. þe kiddeste y-core þæt corone weldus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 What emperour was entronized The first daye of his corone. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* xix, þæt he hath then enriched is crowne with .. riches and possessions. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 6 Saul from his Asses, and David from his sheepe were called to the crowne. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. l. 144 Against my Crowne, my

oath, my dignity. 1699 *Vulgar Err. Censured* 27 Osiris King of Egypt thought it not below his crown to have commerce with Physicall rules. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 114 John Cabot .. obtained a .. commission .. to discover unknown lands and annex them to the crown. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 68 A conqueror whose crown might at any moment be threatened by a Scandinavian rival.

4. *fig.* The wearer of a crown; the monarch in his official character; the supreme governing power of a state under a monarchical constitution.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 985/2 Hee might haue ben thought to haue bene of the crowne, as the Kings daughters adopted sonne. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State of Affairs*, He was treated contemptibly enough by the young princes of France, even during the war; is now wholly neglected by that crown. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xviii. l. 366 During the interval of this truce a treaty was negotiated between the two crowns. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 338 The resentment of the crown is a serious thing. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlii. 342 The commons .. ventured to .. give advice to the crown. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 90 The assertion of passive obedience to the crown grew obnoxious to the crown itself. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 243 The pardon of the Crown was granted.

5. *fig.* That which adorns like a crown; a chief or crowning ornament.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 75 Ye be also the coroune of beaute. 1385 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 4 A bial womman a crowne is to hir man. *Ibid.* xvi. 31 The crowne of dignete elde, that in the weie of rītywysnesse shal be founde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 95 The crowne and comfort of my Life (your Fauor) I doe giue lost. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. vii. § 5 Every place of holy Scripture may haue its crown, but some may haue their aureole, a greater excellency. 1809 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iii, They were the pride, the joy, The crown of his old age. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 390 It was the very singleness of his spiritual energy, that made his excellence and crown.

II. Something having or bearing the figure or the representation of a crown.

6. a. Any crown-shaped ornament. b. A figure of a crown for heraldic or other purposes. c. A frequent sign, and hence name, of an inn, alone or in combination, as the *Crown and Sceptre*, *Rose and Crown*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3789 Corunes at þe alter of bras. 1766 PERRY *Heraldry* (1787) 208 The Mural-Crown .. Examples of this Crown are frequently met with in Achievements. 1875 W. M. ILLWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 55 Bearing two unicorns and a lion rampant and the Crown. 1885 E. B. EVANS *Philatelic Handbk.* 118 [1st. stamp] Watermark a Small Crown; imperforate. *Ibid.* 160 Jamaica: Watermark a Pineapple. Wmk. Crown and CC. Wmk. Crown and CA.

7. *Astron.* The name of two constellations, the *Northern* and *Southern Crown*: see CORONA 8.

[c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 339 *Ariadne*, And in the signe of Taurus men may see The stonyis of hire Corone shyne clere.] 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 The northie Crowne, called also Ariadne's Crowne. *Ibid.* 270 There is the Crowne of the southie, formed of 13 small starres. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* x. 246 Such variable stars as the one which recently blazed out in the Northern Crown.

8. A name of various coins; originally one bearing the imprint of a crown. a. *orig.* A translation of the French name *la couronne* (*denier à la couronne*), given to a gold coin bearing on the obverse a large crown, issued by Philip of Valois in 1339, or applied to the *écu à la couronne* of Charles VI, issued in and after 1384, in which the shield was surmounted by a crown; and from the 15th to the 18th c. the common English name for the F. *écu*, as well as for other foreign coins of similar value; in more recent times used also for the *krone* of various northern countries. *Crown of the Sun* [F. *écu sol*, Cotgr., *écu d'or au soleil*, Littré]: a gold *écu* much current in England in the 15-16th c., the type of the first English Crown: see b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxx, The change is not so redy for to make In Lumbarde Strete of crowne nor doket. 1433 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cijj, They dare bye gownes of three or foure score crownes. 1505 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvii. [clxiii.] 462 The tresourers made redy the money in Crownes of the Sonne, and put it into foure cofers. 1530 PALSGR. 211/1 Crowne, a pece of golde, *escu*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 313 That the French Kyng .. should paie .. without delaie lxxv M Crownes of the Sunne & yerely l M crownes to be paid at London, whiche, accomptyng a crowne at iiij s, amounteth to x M l. 1577 HARRISON *Engl.* ii. xxv. (1877) i. 364 Of forren coines we haue .. the French and Flemish crownes, onlie currant among vs, so long as they hold weight. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 236 Stand my friend, and heere is foure Harry tenne shillings in French Crownes for you. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* i. i, Present your bag, crammed with crowns of the sun. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crown*, in commerce, is a general name for coins both foreign and domestic, of or near the value of five shillings sterling, as the French *écu*, which we call the French crown, struck in 1641 for sixty sols, or three livres; also the patagon, dollar, ducatoun, six-dollar, and piastre, or piece of eight. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. ii, One who thinks A thousand crowns excellent market price For an old murderer's life.

b. A coin (now silver) of Great Britain of the value of five shillings; hence the sum of five shillings.

The gold 'Crown of the Rose' was coined by Henry VIII in 1526, in imitation of the French Crown of the Sun of Louis XII or Francis I; crowns and half-crowns in silver have been in circulation since the reign of Edw. VI.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 A Crowne containeth 5s. & the halfe Crowne 2s. 6d. How bee it there is another

Crowne of 4s. 6d., which is known by the rose side: for the rose hath no Crowne over it, as in the other Crowne, but it is enuironed on the 4 quarters with 4 floure deluce. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) 1. 363 The new gold. Our peeces now current are . . . quarters of souerigns (otherwise called crownes) and halfe crownes. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 28/2 A Crown, or five Shillings Gold, is the least pece we have in England. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P. 2, 1. . . could not forbear giving her a Crown. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. vii. (ed. 2) 96 She will toss him half a Crown, or a Crown. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, I'll bet a crown!

9. A size of paper, originally watermarked with the figure of a crown.

It measures 15x20 inches; in U. S. 15x19 inches. 1712 *Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018 3 Paper called . . . Genoa Crown. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Ganger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 372 Large Post, Crown, Printing Foolscap. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rever. Ep. to Sylv. Urban Wks.* 1812 II. 261 His nice discerning Knowledge none deny, On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1876 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxv. 17 A bulky crown 8", selling at threepence.

III. Something having the circular form of a crown or encircling wreath.

† 10. The tonsure of a cleric; cf. CORONA 5. c 1205 LAV. 13110 Pe hod hongede adun, also he hude his crune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27251 (Cott.) Or cron bat es o clergi merc. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 115 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Some beareth crowne of acolyte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 467 Croune & clop naken no prest. c 1440 PECKOC *Repr.* III. xvii. 387 Whanne a person is mad first clerk and takith his first crown for to be therbi oon of the clergie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvii. 50 This traytour put vpp on hym an abyte of Relygyen and lete shaue hym a brode crowne. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 80 b, Ashmyd of theyr crownes that reverend token of the order of presthode.

† b. Priest's crown: a popular name of dandelion seed. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 179 *Barbedieu*, the sede of dandelyon whiche children call prestes crowne. *Ibid.* 258, 2 Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, barbedieu.

11. = CORONA 1.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 41 b, This thick and watry cloud is not . . . under the Sunne, for then it would make the Circles, called crownes or garlands. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 97 Meteorologists have spoken of halos and crowns of light. 1823 SCORSHY *Jnl.* 283 The anthelion . . . combined with the concentric crowns, has, I believe, been observed by very few.

12. † a. A whorl or verticil of flowers. b. = CORONA 7 b. c. A circular projection or rim round the top of the fruit of some plants. (See also 25 b.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxx. 239 The small floures are purple, and grow like Crownes or whorles at the toppe of the stemmes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 202 *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. . . Fruits all terete equally ribbled . . . with a small crown. *Ibid.* 364 *Amaryllidex*. . . Perianth superior . . . with sometimes a crown at the mouth of the tube. *Ibid.* 365 *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. . . crown campanulate.

† 13. A ring. a. in *Geom.* b. A ring or circle of persons, etc. *Obs.*

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xv. 7 With a crown of princes compassed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Geometry, Crown signifies a plain Ring interposed between two Concentric Perimeters. [Hence in later Dicts.]

14. A circular chandelier; = CORONA 3.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* Mar. 91 The choir is lighted by two crowns, each carrying six tapers. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 28 Beautiful, ornamented metal hoops called 'crowns', which hung from the church's roof. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dir. Worship* 5.

15. *Surg.* The circular serrated edge of a trepan. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 61, I applied the Crown of the Trepan. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun.* II. 149, I used a large crown.

16. In med.L. *corona ecclesie* was the circular apse of a great church behind the choir; hence, according to some, the name *Becket's* or *St. Thomas's Crown*, given to the eastern apse or circular tower of Canterbury Cathedral. (But the origin of the name is much disputed.)

1703 SOMNER *Canterbury* 90 Upon the beautifying of St. Thomas's Crown, that is, Becket's Crown, was expended. . . 1151. 125. 1726 DART *Canterb.* 30. 1816 WOOLNOUTH *Canterb.* 72 We enter the tower . . . called Becket's Crown, in which stands the patriarchal chair. 1845 WILLIS *Canterb. Cath.* 56 note.

IV. Something which occupies the position of a crown; the top or highest part of anything, the vertex or vertical surface.

17. The top part of the skull; the vertex. (See esp. quot. 1589.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise crowne he ther crakede Ageyn a gret ston. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5447 (Cott.) He laid his hand a-pon pair cron, And gaue pam serekin beneson. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 303 Cristes cors come on hure crown. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 111 Whanne bat be crowne of be heed is perfit be heed is maad in his maner. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 923 How cuthbert childe stode on his crowne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 310 From the Crowne of the bede vnto the too. 1520 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. (Arb.) 189 In dedde crowne is the highest ornament of a Princes head . . . or els the top of a mans head, where the haire windes about. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 233 From toe to crowne heel fill our skins with pinches. 1816 KEATINGE *Trat.* (1817) I. 222 The Arabs . . . with their bare shaven crowns exposed to its full rays. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xiv. 112 He would crack the crown of any man who ventured to make love to his girl.

b. By extension: The head.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. ii. 43 Ile haue this Crown of mine cut from my shoulders, Before Ile see the Crowne so

foule mis-plac'd. 1668 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 49 Those men who curle their crownes like women. 1698 L. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* XVII. xiv. (1733) 477 With these Crotchets in his Crown, away he went for Rome. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Mus.* 1846 125 A capriccio came in his crowne to make the like for Paris.

c. The eminence on the head of a whale, in which the blow-holes are situated.

1820 SCORSHY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 219 Whales may frequently be seen . . . elevating and breaking the ice with their crowns. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 45 The pointed part of the head, termed the crown, where the spiracles or blow-holes are situated.

18. The rounded summit of a mountain or other elevation.

1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* II. (Arb.) 69 My father to the crowne of mounten I lifted. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* IV. vi. 67 Upon the crowne of th' Cliffe. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 352 The land went ascending up to a round crown or knoll. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxii, The rampart seek, whose circling crown, etc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guile Eng. Lakes* (1879) 142 A gradual ascent to the crown of the hill.

19. The highest or central part of an arch or of any arched surface, as a field ridge, a road, causeway, bridge, etc. *Crown of the causeway*: the central and most prominent part of the pavement or street.

1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 149 Truth will yet keep the crown of the causey in Scotland. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 262 When the crown of a ridge is turned into a furrow. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Pene* IV. Wks. IX. 122 They will take the crown of the causeway. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, I keep the crown of the causey when I gae to the borough. 1856 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 1. 328 The crown of the ridge is isolated, raised out of reach of the reactive moisture from below. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 40 Every arch is said to be surmounted if the height of its crown above the level of its impost be greater than half its span. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 127 Marching with honest . . . steps . . . holding the crown of the causeway. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 60 According as the crown of the solar tide precedes or follows the crown of the lunar tide.

20. The top of a hat or other covering for the head; esp. the flat circular top of the modern hat. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 126 They had furred caps with coped crowns. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 P. 8 From the Crown of his Nightcap to the Heels of his Shoes. 1758 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 225 As broad as a hat crown. 1891 BARING-GOULD in *Troub. Land* II. 21 Tired . . . of looking into the crown of her hat.

21. The rounded top of a brewer's copper.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. viii. 34 How to Measure a Segment or portion of a Globe or Sphere, which serves for a . . . Crown in a Brewers Copper. 1712 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5004/4 Coppers with . . . taper Sides . . . and Crown for the Stillheads.

22. The flattened or rounded roof of a tent or building.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 A large canopy . . . spread like the crown of a tent. 1869 SIR E. J. KEED *Shipbuild.* xi. 215 Watertight flats, such as crowns to magazines, platforms, etc. 1887 STAVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxxv. 60 Its crown of glittering glass.

23. The top, with the canons, of a bell.

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bell*, The pallet or crown which is the cover of the Bell, and supports the staple of the clapper within. 1857 LUKIS *Acc. Church Bells* 21 The crown or head of the bell, for the formation of the canons, is then fitted to the top.

24. *Arch.* The uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier; = CORONA 4.

1611 COTGRE, *Coronae*. . . (In Architecture) also, the Corona, crowne, or member of greatest sayle, in a Cornish.

25. In plants: a. The leafy head of a tree or shrub; b. The cluster of leaves on the top of a pine-apple; c. The flattened top of a seed, etc.; d. *Crown of the root*: the summit of the root whence the stem arises; the subterranean bud of a herbaceous perennial.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. (Arb.) 189 To call the top of a tree . . . the crowne of a tree . . . because such terme . . . is transported from a mans head to a hill or tree, therefore it is called by metaphore, or the figure of transport. 1698 T. FROGER *Relat. Voy.* 59 The Ananas grows like an Artichoke . . . It bears a Crown of the same leaves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 157 Plant some of the largest and best roots early in spring . . . inserting the crown about two inches below the surface. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 17 July 36 3 In preparing to serve a pine-apple, at table, first remove the crown. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. to Flowergarden* 7 [Primulas] are propagated by dividing the tufts into separate crowns with roots attached. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trat.* xviii. 344 It rises thirty or forty feet . . . and there spreads out a second crown where it can enjoy a fair share of the sun's rays. 1863 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 1. 219 The men cut the plants (carrots) off under the crown, otherwise they will shoot again. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 255 *Hyosyamus*. . . Capsule . . . bursting transversely at the crown.

26. *Farriery*. The CORONET of a horse's hoof.

1611 COTGRE, *Coronae*. . . also, the crowne, top, or beginning of a horses hoofe.

27. The upper part of a deer's horn; the crest, as of a bird.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 All the rest which grow afterwards, till you come to the top, which is called the crown, are called royal-antlers.

28. *Anat.* That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gums.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 58 The whole crown of the

tooth may be destroyed to the level of the gum. 1854 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 288 The several parts of a tooth are the crown, neck, and fang.

29. In lapidaries' work, the part of a cut gem above the girdle.

1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 25 s. v. *Diamond, Crown*, the upper work of the rose, which all centres in the point at the top, and is bounded by the horizontal ribs.

30. The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 216 If anchoring a boat on rocky ground, bend the cable to the crown of the anchor, and stop it to the ring before letting go.

31. *Mech.* Any terminal flat member of a structure; the face of an anvil.

† 32. A kind of verse, in which the last line of each stanza is repeated to head the next stanza.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 217 Strephon againe began this Dizaine, which was answered vnto him in that kinde of verse which is called the crowne.

33. *fig.* That which crowns anything; the crowning, consummation, completion, or perfection.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Ilud* II. 104 We fly, not putting on the crown of our so long-held war, Of which there yett appears no end. 1704 COWLEY *Task* v. 904 Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown. 1806 J. J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. x, The crown of the catastrophe. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 94 The crown of culture is a perfect taste, which lacking, men are blind and cannot see The higher wisdom.

V. 34. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of or pertaining

to a regal crown or to the Crown (senses 2-4): as *crown demesne, due, duty, gleeke, government, grant, oath, property, rape, rent, revenue, right, vassal*. b. In the translated titles of foreign (chiefly Polish) officials, as *crown chamberlain, ensign, general, hunter, referendary, standard-bearer, watchmaster*. c. Pertaining to the coin, as *crown cribbage, table, whist*; *crown-broad* adj. d. Used to designate a quality or brand of an article, as *crown log, soap, ware*. e. Pertaining to the top of the head, corona of a plant, etc., as *crown bloom, end, lock, set*; *crown-distempred* adj. Also *crown-like* adj.

1852 BECK'S *Florist* 236 Chance \*crown-blooms from the general stock. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* v. viii. (1849) 226 \*Crown-broad buttons. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4073/3 The Crown-General Lubomirski and the \*Crown-Chamberlain his Brother had made their Submission. 1764 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 105, I played one rubber of \*crown cribbage. 1835 QUARLES *Embl.* L ix. (1718) 37 Like \*crown-distempred fools, despise True riches. 1875 W. M'L. WRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 76 M'Dowall had fallen behind in the payment of certain \*crown-dues, and was outlawed. 1884 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iii. 32 Soon after the \*Crown-General Potosky departing this Life. 1867 *Dryden Hind & P.* II. 410 You seem crown-gen'ral of the land. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* L xviii. (1739) 78 The Popes meant no less Game than \*Crown-gleeke with the King and people. 1882 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414 2 The Government of Virginia after the suppression of the Company in 1624, was a \*Crown government: the governor and council were appointed by the king. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/3 A parcel of fine wainscot Riga \*Crown logs. 1869 MILTON *Elkon.* xxviii. 524 The ancient \*Crown-Oath of Alfred. 1874 HELLIS *Soc. Pres.* iv. 62 Who manages all the \*Crown property about here? 1897 *Mirr. Mag., Rudacks* I, \*Crownrape accounted but cunning and skill. 1710 *Irish Ho. Com.* 6 June, in *Comd. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 Quit-Rents, \*Crown-Rents, and Leasehold Rents. 1814 SELDEN *Titles Hom.* 243 Before him . . . (was) . . . the \*crown-renewal accepted. 1892 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* vii. xxxiv. (R.), To whom, from her, the \*crown-right of Lancastrians did accrevae. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/1 The gulf which separates us from those who question the Deity, the atonement, and the crown rights of the Son of God. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Liquorish*, The best sets . . . are \*Crown sets or heads got from the very top of the root. 1884 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 95 Troops under the Command of the \*Crown-standard-bearer. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* II. 57 'Ever a \*crown-table here, do you know?' 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 26 The nobles and high \*crown-vassals. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 10 \*Crown Ware (superior earthenware), a speciality. 1884 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iv. 86 The \*Crown-Watchmaster was posted next the Neister. 1753 A. MURRAY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 34 She plays \*Crown Whist.

35. Special combs.: *crown-agent*, agent for the Crown; in Scotland, 'an agent or solicitor who, under the Lord Advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings' (Bell *Dict. Sc. Law*); *crown-antler*, the topmost antler or ramification of a stag's horn; *crown-beam*, the cross-joint or cross-beam at the apex of a pair of brace beams; *crown-beard*, a composite plant of the genus *Verbesina*, a native of America; † *crown-benet*, † a benet who has received the tonsure; *crown-bone*, the bone of the 'crown' of a whale, see 17 c; *crown-cases reserved*, criminal cases reserved on points of law for the consideration of the judges; *crown-colony*, a colony in which the legislation and the administration are under the control of the home government; *crown-court*, the court in which the criminal business of an Assize is transacted, as distinguished from the civil court; *crown-crane*, see CRANE sb.<sup>1</sup> 1; † *crown-croacher*, for *crown-croacher*, one who encroaches on a crown; *crown-*

**daisy**, the old garden Chrysanthemum, *C. coronarium*; **†crown-day**, coronation day; **crown-debt**, a debt due to the Crown, which has preference over all other debts; **crown-eater**, tr. Germ. *kronenfresser*, nickname of the Swiss mercenaries who took service with the French; **crown-gate**, the up-stream or head gate of the lock of a canal, etc.; **†crown-gold**, gold of the quality of which crowns were coined; **crown-graft**, a graft inserted between the inner bark and the alburnum; hence **crown-grafting**; **crown-head**, in *Draughts*, the marginal row of the board nearest each player, cf. *CROWN* v. 13; **crown-jewels**, the jewels which form part of the regalia; **crown law**, the part of the common law which relates to the treatment of crimes, the criminal law; **crown lawyer**, a lawyer in the service of the Crown; a lawyer who practises in criminal cases; **crown living**, a church living in the gift of the Crown; **crown matrimonial**, a regal crown obtained or claimed through marriage with the sovereign; **crown-mural**, **†mure**, = **MURAL** crown; **crown-net** (see quot.); **crown-palm**, *Maximiliana Caribæa*, found on some West Indian islands; **crown-pigeon** = **crowned pigeon**, see *CROWNED* 6; **†crown-pin**, a pin or stopper to close the top of a hive; **crown-saw**, a kind of circular saw with the teeth on the edge of a hollow cylinder, as in a trepan saw, etc. (cf. sense 15); **crown-sheet**, the upper plate of the fire-box of a locomotive; **crown-shell**, a barnacle or acorn-shell; **†crown-shorn a.**, tonsured; **crown-side**, the portion of the Court of Queen's Bench which has to deal with criminal matters, the crown office; **crown solicitor**, a solicitor who prepares criminal prosecutions for the Crown; **crown-sparrow**, a sparrow of the American genus *Zonotrichia*, having a conspicuously coloured crown; **crown-tax**, a tax paid to the Crown; a tribute paid by the Jews to the kings of Syria (see quot.); **†crown-thistle**, a species of Thistle, *Carduus eriophorus* (in some Dicts. erroneously identified with *CROWN-IMPERIAL* 2); **crown-tile** (see quot.); **crown-tree**, a support for the roof in a coal-mine; **crown-valve**, a dome-shaped valve which works over a box with slotted sides; **crown-witness**, a witness for the Crown in a criminal prosecution instituted by it.

1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 152 \*Crown Agents for the Colonies. *Ibid.* 155 Lord Advocate's Office. Crown Agent in Edinburgh. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 4 The \*Crown-Beams, projected from three to five feet. 1555 SIR J. BALFOUR in C. Innes *St. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 129 He has produced a testimonial of his order of 'crown-bennet'. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* III. 155 A harpoon... struck the fish in the 'crown-bone' of the head. 1800 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 454 The upper-jaw, including the 'crown-bone', or skull, is bent. 1859 *Whitaker's Alm.* 172 \*Crown Cases Reserved Court. Judges. The Judges of the High Court of Justice. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 394/1 (Colonial Agents) A person called the agent-general acts for the 'crown colonies'; but where there is a local legislature the appointment is generally made by it. 1859 *Whitaker's Alm.* 433/1 Hong Kong... the colony is a Crown colony. 1877 *Mirr. Mag.* (N.), Sixth stories all do tell in every age, How these 'crown-croachers' come to shameful ends. 1888 *Garden* 14 Jan. 22/3 All the sorts that have chiefly sprung from the 'Crown Daisy'... have a preponderance of white and yellow. 1609 *Haywood Brit. Troy* xvi. xcii. He... his neere Nece upon his 'Crown-day' rausht. 1818 *Cruiser Digest* (ed. 2) I. 515 An assignment of a term for years will not protect a purchaser from a 'crown debt'. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 65 They demanded the punishment of the 'German-French', the 'crown-eaters'. c 1230 in *Gutch Coll. Chr.* II. 287 For every ounce change of the golde betweene 'corone golde' and fine golde iiij. s. iij. d. 1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 130 Fine Gold to Crown Gold, is in Value, As 1 to 9167. 1797 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grafting*, A 'Crown-graft' is very easy to be put in between the Wood and the Kind of the Tree you would graft upon. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Engrafting*, 'Crown-grafting' is when four or more grafts are put round the stock, between the bark and the rind, somewhat in the manner of a crown. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. viii. The queen [was gone] into Holland, where she pawned and set to sale the 'crown jewels'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 The diamond Koh-i-noor, which glitters among their crown jewels. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 3 Our 'crown-law' is with justice supposed to be more nearly advanced to perfection. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxxvii. (Joddr.) The 'crown-lawyers' received directions to prosecute them for a seditious libel. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 66 The small 'crown living'... was given to him. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 197 Conferring on the Dauphin the 'crown matrimonial'. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 378 Mary's scornful refusal of his [Darnley's] claim of the 'crown matrimonial'... drove his jealousy to madness. 1688 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* III. 264 A Figure, with a 'Crown-mure', with these Letters about it. 1766 PINNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 272 The fishermen make use of what is called a 'crown-net', which is no more than a hemispherical basket, open at top and bottom. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 62 Make the 'crown-pinne' very rownde, and fitte for the crowne of the hive. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 106 The whole 'crownshorn company' brought to utter shame. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 42 The former in what is called the 'crown-side' or crown-office; the latter in the

plea-side of the court. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 443/1 In Ireland there are officers called 'crown solicitors' attached to each circuit, whose duty it is to get up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 35 The customes of salt and 'crown taxes'. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* x. 29, I release all the Jewes from... crown taxes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A \*Crown-thistle or Friers Crown-thistle, a sort of Herb. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Gloss.* s. v. *Tile*, Plane-tiles and \*Crown-tiles are of a rectangular form. 1816 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 181 The roof was supported by 'crown-trees' of wood. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* 4 *Durh.* 20 Crown-trees are best made of larch, as being most durable. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/4 The roof of a seven-feet seam of coal required to be supported by what are called 'crown trees'. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v. You were very sound, Syd, in the matter of those 'crown witnesses to-day'.

**Crown** (kroun), v. 1. Forms: a. 3 *curone-n*, *corone-n*, 4-5 *coroune-n*, *corone-n*, (4 *coroun*), 5 *coroune-n*. b. 2-3 *crune-n*, 3-5 *coroune-n*, (3 *crouni*, -y), 4-5 *cron*(e), 4-6 *croun*(e), (5 *kroun*), 5-7 *crowne*, 7- *crown*. *Pa. pp.* 2-3 *loruned*, -et, 3 *surund*, *corund*, 4 *coroune-d*, -de, *crund*, *orond*, 4-5 *coroned*, -de, -d, *round*, *yoroune-d*, 5 *coronyd*, *corowne-d*, 1- *coronyd*, 1- *y*-*corowne-d*, -yd. [ME. *crroune-n*, earlier *crune-n*, syncopeated from *corune-n*, *coroune-n*, a. AFR. *coruner*, *corouner*, = OF. *coroner*, from 13th c. *couronner* :- L. *corōnāre*, f. *corōna* crown.]

1. *trans.* To place a crown, wreath, or garland upon the head of (a person), in token of victory or honour, or as a decoration, etc.; to adorn with the aureole of martyrdom, virginity, etc. Also, to crown the head, or the brows (of a person).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þomene crune his heued wes i-crouned. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Pu ne schalt beon icrunet bute þu beo asailget, for godd wole cruni þe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 25368 (Cotton Galba) He þat victori may gete sall be corond [with] wirschippes grete. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 5 He that stryeth... schal not be crowned, no but he schal fist lawfully. c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* *Prolog.* 242 This noble croun, Corouneid with white, and clothed all in grene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 He schuld be crouneid with palme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 To Crowne, aureolare. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 1. 27 But she... Crownes him with flowers, and makes him all her ioy. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxv. 219 Hee was crowned in scorn with a crown of thornes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 143 P. 1 Sitting... crowned with Roses in order to make our Entertainment agreeable to us. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 255 Many even crowned themselves before the act, as for a joyful solemnity. 1879 J. TONHUNTER *Alcestis* 114 That I should crown my head, and feast and sing.

b. *transf.* of things. c 1235 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* *Prolog.* 219 As the dayseye I-corouneide is with white levys lite. *Ibid.* 532.

c. To reward or honour (a work of art) with a prize. [After F. *couronner*.]

1855 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 5/5 M. Wauters's book, which was 'crowned' by the Royal Academy of Belgium.

2. *spec.* To invest with the regal crown, and hence with the character and dignity of a king or ruling prince. Often with complementary object, to crown king, formerly to king.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 384/26 For-to clopi him ase heigh kyng, and crown him with golde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Wyllam... let hym crouny to Kyng. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 415 He... Corouneid me quene in byllyse to brede. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 207 He... was coroned kyng. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13646 He was coroned to kyng. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* I. v. To tyme that Kynges of Engelande afterward Should coroned bee. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 48 And Crowne her Queene of Engeland. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. 75. 466/1 Henry the fifth... went to Rome to be Crowned Emperour by Pope Paschalis the second. 1780 E. PERRONET *Hymn*, All hail the power of Jesu's name i, Bring forth the royal diadem, To crown Him Lord of All. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 If the emperor desired to be crowned there.

b. by extension. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 154 We wil bring the deuice to the bar and crowne thee for a finder of madmen. 1666-*Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 142 Achilles, whom Opinion crownes The sinew, and the fore-hand of our Hoste.

c. To establish as king or sovereign, to enthrone. Usually *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 217 She will... on your Eye-lids Crowne the God of Sleepe. 1611 BRAUN. & FL. *Philaster* III. ii. Till He crown a silent sleep upon my eyelid, Making me dream.

3. *fig.* (the 'crown' being something immaterial.) c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Ure drihten hine crunede mid blisse. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 15 Lord as wiþ a shield of þi goed will þou hes corouneid vs. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxii. 18 Crouneide he shal crowne thee with tribulacioun. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 57 Clawebaces, which crowne him with commendation. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 71 To be a Queene, and Crown'd with infamie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* viii. 5 Thou... hast crowned him with glory and honour. 1727 DR FOR *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 18 Wisdom crowns no man now, except it be with the rage and malice of enemies, with poverty and insult. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* II. (1862) 124 There a strong faith is crowned and rewarded.

† b. *spec.* To reward, remunerate. *Obs.* c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 429 II. 74 It is tyme to crone your old officers.

4. Also predicated of the crown, wreath, aureole, honour, reward, etc.: To cover as a crown does. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 50 A double Wreath shall

crown our Caesar's Brows. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* II Eternal blessings crown my earliest friends.

5. To surmount (something) with. c 1430 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 379 Thi wallen... with brik thou must corone A foote aboute, and sumdel promynent. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 80 Who... with each end of thy blew bowe do'st crowne My boskie acres. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 247 We crown the artificial mound with the shivered donjon. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 68 The ancient mound of the East Anglian Kings was now crowned by a castle of the Norman type.

6. Of a thing: To occupy the head or summit of (a thing) as a crown does, usually so as to add beauty or dignity; to form a crowning ornament to.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 184 Ye verdant Woods, that crown our hills, and are crowned yourselves with leafy honours. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 The church of St. Geneveva... crowned a height at no great distance. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frml.* I. 262 Perugia appeared before us, crowning a mighty hill. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 183 Corolla with two ears... which remain and crown the fruit. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 129 The canopy must crown the altar, not conceal it. 1886 MRS. FLO. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 23 Her statue crowns a public fountain.

b. *passive.* To be crowned with, rarely by.

(In the passive 5 and 6 are scarcely separable.) 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 152 These [towers]... are generally crowned with fine pinnacles. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 The walls are crowned by a parapet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 120 When every hill was crowned with a flourishing town or village. 1868 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 485 The root is crowned by a tuft of leaves.

7. To adorn the surface of (anything) with what is beautiful, rich, or splendid. Usually *passive*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 57 Where... Vales with Violets once were crown'd. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Spring* 99 The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 45 Ye glittering towns, with wealth and splendour crown'd.

8. To fill to overflowing, or till the foam rises like a crown above the brim.

1605-31 [see *CROWNED* 4]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 108 Two Goblets will I crown with sparkling Wine. *Ibid.*, *Georg.* IV. 208 To... squeeze the Combs with Golden Liquor crown'd. 1708 ROXB. *Ball.* VI. 315 Stand about with your glasses full crown'd. 1709 PRIOR *Poems, Hans Carvel*, The Bowls were crown'd... and Healths went round. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* III. iv. 205. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* I. 152 The serving-lads were crowning with drink each bowl and cup.

9. *fig.* To put the copestone to, to add the finishing touch to, to complete worthily. To crown all: as the finishing touch, which confirms and surpasses everything previous.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 224 The end crownes all, And that old common Arbitrator, Time, Will one day end it. 1611-*Wint. T.* v. ii. 48 There might you have beheld one Ioy crowne another. 1613-*Hen. VIII.* v. v. 59 No day without a deed to Crowne it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parson's Iron Age* 153 The end crownes the work: and it serves for nothing, to have well begun, unless we finish so too. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 125 To crown all, a Book... was laid upon his Coffin. c 1707 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 374 If the crafty old Peer... Designs to crown all by a finishing trick. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 326 Meditate my doom, to crown their joy. 1742 SHAKS. *Judgment of Hercules* 453 Let manhood crown what infancy inspir'd. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 291 This work of grace and power crowned the day of that long debate. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* I. 30 Ordered a bottle of wine to crown the repast. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 92 To crown all... man alone... can mould the emitted voice into articulate speech.

10. To honour or bless with a successful consummation or issue; to bring (efforts, wishes, etc.) to a successful and happy consummation.

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 138 Fortune crown you brave attempt. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 69 O heauen... crowne what I professe with kinde euent. 1659 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvii. (1840) 167 Inconsiderate projects... if crowned with success, have been above censure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 137 Let Pollio's fortune crown his full desires. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. The hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 195 Success did not immediately crown his efforts. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 31 His wishes should be crowned, if he could procure the consent of his family.

11. To bless, amplify, or endow with honour, dignity, plenty, etc. Now *poetic*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. 11 Thou crownest the yeare [Wyclif schalt blesse to the crowne of the 3er] with thy good, and thy footstepes droppe fatnesse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herreshach's Husb.* I. (1586) 3 b, Beseeching God... that he wyll crowne the yeere with his plenteousnesse. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xix. 5 He that resisteth pleasures, crowneth his life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 78 No God shall crown the Board, nor Goddess bless the Bed. *Ibid.* VII. 57 Come... crown the silent Hours, and stop the rosy Morn. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xi. 252 High purposes which crowned his life.

II. Technical senses.

† 12. *trans.* To mark (a person) with the tonsure as a sign of admission to the state of a cleric. *Obs.* c 1290 *Beket* 557 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 A bonde-man... schal nouzt with-oute is lounderdes leue nowyere i-crowned beo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 56 Clerkes þat aren crowned.

13. In *Draughts* or *Checkers*, to make (a piece that reaches the opponent's 'crown-head' or marginal line of squares) into a 'king' which can move forward or backward. This is done by placing on it another piece already off

the board, or when the pieces are marked with a crown or other distinguishing mark on one side, by turning this up so as to expose the 'crown'.

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games*, He is... made a King by having another piece put on, which is called crowning him. 1863 *Hoyle's Games Modernized, Draughts* 266 When the men of either opponent have made their way to the opposite end of the board... they receive increased power: they are then 'crowned'. Thus crowned the piece may be moved backwards as well as forwards.

14. *Naut.* To crown a knot: to form into a sort of knot by interweaving the strands of the rope so as to prevent untwisting.

1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 44 Crowning or Finishing a Wall-Knot.

15. *Milit.* To effect a lodgement upon (as upon the covered way in a siege), by sapping upon a glacis near the crest. Webster 1864.

III. 16. To crown in (intr.): to subside and fall in as a crust over an interior hollow.

1880 D. C. MURRAY *Life's Atoneament* II. iii. 78 The land had given way and... fallen into the hollow left by some disused coal-mine—had crowned in the country people say.

† **Crown**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Back-formation from CROWNER<sup>2</sup>, coroner.] *trans.* To hold a coroner's inquest on.

1604 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 112 b, Possesseth sundry large privileges... to wit... crowning of dead persons, laying of arrests, and other Admirall rights. c 1630 KISDON *Surt. Devon* § 215 (1810) 224 If any man die... in the forest, the coroner of Lifford shall crown him. 1673 *Par. Reg. Hartlepool* in R. E. C. Waters *Parish Registers Eng.* 62 Tho. Smailes was buried and crowned by a jury of 12 men, and John Harrison supposed to murder him. 1888 in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

**Crown**, *arch.* *pa. pple.* of CROW *v.* q. v.

† **Crownacle**, *Obs.* [Cf. CORONACLE.] = CORONAL 3, the head of a spear or lance.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Percy Fol. 983) Either smote on others shield the while With crownacles that were of steele [ed. Kaluza 976 With coronals stiff and stelde Eijer smitte oper in be scheld.]

**Crownair**, *-ar*, var. CROWNER, coroner.

**Crownal**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also **crownel**.

[A phonetic variant of CORONAL, also coronal, cronal.] A coronet; a garland or wreath for the head; = CORONAL *sb.* 1, 2.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 59 That was the flour... Wnclosing gane the crownel for the day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. li. 111 Hir crownell [coronam] picht with many precious stane. 1819 SHILLLEY *Ode Assertors of Liberty* v, Bind, bind every brow, With crownals of violet, ivy, and pine. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 81, I would melt yon crownal into chessmen.

**Crownal**, *a. rare.* [See prec.] = CORONAL *a.* 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 256 Her departure placed the crownal rays Of England's throne upon the house which now... Wears... Its diadem upon an honest brow.

† **Crownation**, *Obs.* A by-form of CORONATION, assimilated to CROWN.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 542 To make purveyance for Arthurs crownacion. c 1550 *MS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.* No. 105, 235 The crownacion of king Edward VI. anno 1546. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 For ringing upon the crownacion day, lijs. 4d.

**Crowned** kraund), *ppl. a.* [f. CROWN *v.* 1 and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Invested with a crown or with royal dignity. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 To beo cwen icrunet. c 1235 *Song Deo Gratias* 41 in E. F. P. (1862) 129 Almyhti corteis crowned kyng. 1292 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* iv. 257 Were ech a kyng ycoroned. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* II. i. (1554) 41 b. The rudenes of a crowned asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 5 You... With your crowned Brother. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 211 Crowned vice. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 426 As if she were a crowned head. 1796-7 *Tr. Knyal's Trav.* (1760) II. 163 Crowned heads, and even popes themselves have stood in awe of it. 18... CAMPBELL *Men of Engl.* vii. We're the sons of sires who bailed Crowned and mitred tyranny.

2. Surmounted by a crown or the figure of one.

1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 12 § 2 The Queen's Highness Seal of Lead, having the Portcullis crowned engraved on the one Side. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 265 The Harpe Crowned, being the Armes of... Ireland. 1836 J. M. GASKELL in *Ho. Comm.* 30 June, To make the Constitution what Mr. Canning called a crowned republic. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 345 Troy's crown'd city.

† 3. Consummate, perfect; sovereign. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 518 Al Innocent of his coroned malice. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. ii. 386 'Tis a crowned medicine which must be kept in secret.

4. Brimming, brim-full, abundant, bounteous.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) IV. 186 He shall... carouze one crowned cup To all these ladies health. 1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* III. ii. And in your crowned tables, And hospitality, will you murder him?

5. Having a crown or top; usually qualified, as *high*-, *low-crowned*.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 376 An antick sort of hat which is high crown'd. 1778 WESLEY *Lett.* in Tyerman *Life* (1871) III. 277 Any woman, who wears either ruffles or a high crowned cap. 1801 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 177 A... low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

6. Having a crown-like excrescence, tuft, etc., on the head or top; crested. Often a specific designation in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. Crowned or Crown-pigeon, *Goura coronata*.

1698 T. FRÖGER *Relat. Voy.* 65 Another sort of Fruit, which... seems to have the crown'd Head of a clove. 1776

WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 285 *Bupleurum*... fruit egg-shaped, bulging, small, not crowned. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 One of my crowned pigeons escaped. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 224 The wings of the Crowned Pigeons are armed with an horny excrescence. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 54 *Cebus citrifer*... The Crowned Sapajou.

7. Having a crown: in various senses of the *sb.* **Crowned work** (Fort.) = CROWNWORK *q. v.*

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 70 Crowned heads and forked heads are still spoken of when the antler forks, or when the points draw together in the outline of a crown.

**Crowner**<sup>1</sup> (kraunai). [f. CROWN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who crowns: in various senses of the *vb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowner, or coroner, coronator. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. i. Oh, fair sweet goddess, queen of loves... Crowner of all happy nights. 1660 BURNES *Keph. Sappor* (1661) 15 He... is the holy Anointer, the Crowner himself. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 54 He who was to be... the sure Foundation and Crowner of the whole building.

2. The crowning act.

1840 R. DANA *Bel. Mast* xxvii. 92 That very night we slipped our cables, as a crowner to our fun ashore. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* xxv, Wal, if that a'n't the crowner!

3. A fall on the crown of the head.

1861 W. MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xxvi. 201 A 'crown' for John, whose horse goes shoulder deep into a hole. 1879 FORKES in *Daily News* 28 June 57 The inevitable fate of the rider is an imperial crowner, with, as like as not, his horse on the top of him.

† **Crowner**<sup>2</sup>, *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *Sc.* -ar, -e, -air, -5-6 -ar, 6 -ere. [A popular by-form of CORONER, assimilated to CROWN, and corresp. to the med. L. form coronator: cf. CROWN *v.* 2.]

1. = CORONER. Now only dialectal, or with allusion to the passage in *Hamlet*.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cor.* VIII. xxiv. 120 Til Elandonan his crowner past, For til arret myldoris bare. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 2 The crowner upon the viewe of the body dede shuld inquire of hym, that had don that deth or murder. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 102 There are... crowners, whose dutie is to inquire of such as come to their death by violence. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 4 The Crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian buriall. *Ibid.* 24 Other. But is this law? Clo. I marry is it, Crowners Quest Law. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1877) V. 166 Find the Crowner's jury sitting. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xvii, As soon as 'Crowner's quest' allow'd. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Ralf Skirrl.* I. 192 The crowner would be gettin' to hear on it.

2. *Sc.* He who had command of the troops raised in one county. Improperly for colonel.

1639 BAILLIE *Letters* (1775) I. 164 Kenfrew had chosen Montgomery their crowner. 1654 NICOL *Diary* (1836) 125 A... feast, prepared by the Town of Edinburgh for him (Monk) and his special crowner. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 240 A few trained officers, the most important among whom was Crowner or Colonel Gun.

† **Crownet**, *Obs.* [A by-form of CORONET, CROWN, which in its phonetic history followed the change of *coroune* to CROWN.] = CORONET.

1. = CORONET *sb.* 1, 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3203 Rounde environn hir crownet Was full of riche stonys fret. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 6 Withe crownettes of gold. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 17 There lyth on the North side of the High Altare Henry Erle of Lancaster, without a Crownet. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 6 The Princes... Sixty and nine that were Their Crownets Regall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. 638 With a crownet of Feathers. 1841 L. HUNT *Palfrey* v. 139 King Edward with his crownet on, Sits highest. *Ibid.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 27 Whose Bosome was my Crownet, my chiefe end.

2. Applied to a 'head' of flowers (= CORONET 7 a), or the leafy 'head' of a tree.

1578 LYKE *Dolours* I. viii. 15 In the midst of those small Bures there groweth forth as it were a little Crownet. 1621 G. SANDYS *Trid's Met.* xv. (1626) 314 A nest... Upon the crownet of a trembling Palme.

3. The lowest part of a horse's pastern, or the tuft of hair on this part; = CORONET 5. Cf. CROWN 4. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Crownet*, a little crowne, also a part of a horse hoofe. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithfull Farrier* (1638) 97 With this Salve... annoynt the crownets of the Horses hoofes. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6348/3 A bay Mare, with a Crownet upon her near Leg behind.

4. = CORONET *sb.* 1, 4.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husk.* I. lxxv. 1663/69 Raise up the skin with a crownet, and put in a plate of Lead.

**Crown-gate**, -gold, etc.: see CROWN 35.

**Crown-glass**. A kind of glass composed of silica, potash, and lime (without lead or iron), made in circular sheets by blowing and whirling.

It is the sort commonly used in Great Britain for windows, and the best quality is used in combination with flint glass to render dioptric instruments achromatic.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crown glass*, the finest sort of Glass for Windows. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 95, 283 A poor Barber... had above Fifty Shillings Worth of Crown-Glass demolished. 1798 DOLLOND in *Phil. Trans.* L. 740 The crown glass seems to diverge the light rather the least of the two. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 508 Crown-glass is made without lead. It is therefore much lighter than flint-glass. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1678 Crown glass is circular in form with a thick lump called a bull's-eye in the centre.

**Crown Imperial**.

1. The crown of an emperor, esp. as distinguished from a king's crown.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* I. § 164, 136 b, (Diogenes)

taking no lease pride and glorie of his libertee... then Alexander did of his kyngdome, and croune Imperiall.

2. A handsome species of Fritillary (*Fritillaria Imperialis*), a native of Levantine regions, cultivated in English gardens: it bears a number of pendent flowers collected into a whorl round a terminal leafy tuft.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 125 Bold Oxlips, and The Crowne Imperiall. 1666 B. JOHNSON *Pam's Anniversary Wks.* (ed. Rldg.) 643/1 Bright crown imperial, kingspear, holyhocks. 1816 KIRKBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 147 The conspicuous white nectaries of the Crown Imperial.

3. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1861 BERNES. *Hore Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 244 There is a form of spire peculiar to the northern part of our island... I mean the Crown Imperial, or collection of ribs springing from the four angles, or from the four angles and four central points of a square tower, arching over like the crown from which the name is derived and meeting in a point from which a spire or spirelet springs.

**Crowning** (kraunin), *vb. sb.* [f. CROWN *v.*]

1. The action of placing a crown on the head; coronation.

a 1240 *Lo/song in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich hide be... bi be bornene crununge. c 1300 *Havelok* 2048 The feste of his coronung laste... Fourti dawes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5376 To come to the coronung of be kyde lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 With the crownynge [of Christ] and other turmentes. a 1667 COWLEY *Elgy Anacron* 52 The Pomp of Kings... At their Crownings. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 513 The walls which beheld their crownung beheld also their burial.

† b. As a date: = Reign.

1598 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III.* In be twoandfowerthe yere of vre crununge. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1726) 440.

† 2. Tonsure. *Obs.*

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* I. 86 Maisters and doctors, [at] han cure vnder cryst and crownynge in tokene.

3. Consummation; completion, fulfilment.

1598 CHAPMAN *Hiad* II. 304 Let two or three, that by themselves advise, faint in their crownung. 1857 HEAVY-SIDE *Saul* (1869) 367 A Power that stands between My purpose and its crownung. 1892 R. P. STRASS *Primary Charge* 55 They are the very crownung of the sin of schism, the forcible rending of the mystical body of the Lord.

4. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Crowning*, the finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope. It is performed by interweaving the ends of the... strands... so as they may not become... untwisted.

5. A structure that forms the crown of anything.

1704 *Collect Voy.* (Church.) III. 122/1 The... Row of Seas reaches, with its Crowning or Ornaments, to the... Roof.

6. The highest part of an arched or convex surface. *Crowning in*: subsidence of an over-arching surface. Cf. CROWN *v.* 16.

1888 *Daily News* 4 July 5/2 The 'crowning in' or subsidence of the land is a common enough occurrence in the mining districts.

7. *attrib.*

1809 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV, On the Crowning-day... A gay procession take... their way. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Eu. Ser.* I. viii. 211 He chose Soissons for his crowning-place.

**Crowning**, *ppl. a.* [f. CROWN *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That crowns, or bestows a crown.

1621 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiii. 8 Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre the crowning citie [1805 R. V. margin, that giveth crowns].

2. That forms the crown or acme; completing, consummating; highest, most perfect.

1621 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept. The dimensions of this mercy are above my thought. It is for aught I know a crowning mercy. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 62 Heaven's last, best, and crowning gift. 1866 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 270 The crowning event of this period. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* II. 49 The crowning cornice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 This last act, or crowning folly.

3. Rising into a crown or rounded summit; arching.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 7 No pavement should be laid crowning. 1886 E. S. MORSE *Jap. Homes* I. 28 They are brought to a uniform level, but crowning slightly,—that is, the centre is a little higher than the sides.

**Crown-land, crownland**.

1. (*crown-land*.) Land belonging to the Crown, of which the revenue belongs to the reigning sovereign. Mostly in pl. *crown-lands*, the estates of the crown.

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 122 Custody Lands, anciently termed the Crown Lands, answered in the Pipe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. L.* (1843) 2/2 Selling the crown-lands, creating peers for money. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 82 Our crown-lands lie above. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VII. (1783) III. 171 By their stated labour the crown-lands were cultivated. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 563 The estates of the dissolved houses had become crown-land.

2. (*crownland* = G. *kronland*.) The name of the great administrative provinces of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

**Crown law, living**, etc.: see CROWN 35.

**Crownless**, *a.* [f. CROWN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a crown.

1818 MILLMAN *Samor* 322 The Crown'd are crownless, kingdomless the Kings. a 1845 HOOD *Retrospective Review* x, The crownless hat, ne'er deem'd an ill.

**Crownlet**, *sb.* [f. CROWN *sb.* + -LET.] A little or tiny crown.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. ii, The chief, whose antique



crownlet long Still sparkled in the feudal song. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vi. li. 141 English crowns, Hanoverian crownlets.

**Crownling.** rare. [*f.* CROWN *sb.* + -LING.] A scion of the crown, a prince.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iii. iii. As to the young crownling himself, had I fathered him I had given him more of the rod than the sceptre.

† **Crownment.** Obs. Forms: 3-5 corone-, 3 crone-, 4 coron-, 4-6 corow(e)ment. [ME. *a. f. coronement* (now *couronnement*), with phonetic change as in CROWN.] Coronation.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 433 Of the kynges crownment in þe [ix] 3ere. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Kynges* (1850) 35 S. Donstan þe bisshop was at his coronment. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 250 3e haf herd last tofore of cristis coronment. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* i. iv. This stone... On whiche y<sup>e</sup> Scottissh Kynges wer brechelesse set At their coronment. 1592 WYLEY *Armorie* 120 That th' youthful Regent, Should haue some news against his coronment.

**Crown office.** a. The office in which was transacted, at certain stages, the business of the Crown side of the King's Bench, *i. e.* criminal business and business relating to the prerogative writs of mandamus, *quo warranto*, and prohibition. It is now a department of the Central Office of the High Court of Justice.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fnn. Mon.* 700 A Clarke or Officer in the Kings Bench, whose function is to frame... Indictments against... offenders... called Clarke of the Crown office. 1736 C. FORD in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 161, I indicted him in the crown-office, the terror of the low people. 1842 CHITTY *Practice* III. 30 The Master of the Crown Office transacts a considerable portion of business on the Crown or criminal side of the Court.

b. In Chancery: The office in which the Great Seal is, for most purposes, affixed. It has absorbed other Chancery offices which supervised the sealing of certain documents, *e. g.* the Petty Bag office, from which issued writs for parliamentary elections. The Crown office now transacts all that remains of the common law business of the Chancery.

1863 H. COX *Insult.* i. viii. 111 All elections... take place by virtue of writs issued out of the Crown-office in Chancery. 1862 ANSON *Law & Cust. Const.* II. 149 It is in the Crown Office in Chancery that the Great Seal is, for most purposes, affixed.

**Crown-paper.**

1. A size or make of paper watermarked with the figure of a crown.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.) And may not dirty socks from off the feet from thence be turn'd to a crown-paper sheet? 1807 *Opp. Lect. Art.* iv. (1848) 323 Writing... upon crown, double elephant, or foolscap paper.

† 2. A paper containing five shillings' worth. Obs. 1672 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) I. 201 To manage the Farthing Office, to deliver out all, that are coined... in crown-papers ready tied up.

**Crown-piece, crownpiece.**

1. (*crown-piece*.) = CROWN 8 b; in modern use applied to the large silver coin of the value of five shillings.

1648 *Venice Looking-glass* 10 He drew out an halfe crown peece. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Crown-Piece with the Breeches. 1773 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 14 May. Holes larger than a crown-piece. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* iv. Such a trifling loan as a crown piece.

2. (*crownpiece*.) A piece that forms the crown or top of anything.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 137 The Head Stale or Crownpiece is a Strap... on the top of the horse's head.

**Crown-post.** The middle post of a trussed roof, which supports the crown of the roof; the king-post.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 122 Crown-post, is that Post, which (in some Buildings) stands upright in the middle... It is also call'd a King-piece. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 150 Crown Post... Also the King-Piece, or Joggle-Piece. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 460. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221.

**Crown prince.** [*tr.* Ger. *kronprinz*, Da. *kronprinds*, Sw. *kronprins*, etc.] The prince who is heir-apparent or designate to a sovereign throne, *esp.* in Germany and the Northern European countries. Hence **Crown-princeship**; **Crown princess**, the wife of a crown prince.

1791 *Ann. Reg.* 38 The Crown prince was absent by indisposition. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 461 The king and the crown prince [of Prussia] were for some time with this corps. 1841 *Ibid.* XXIII. 397 The Swedish troops were led by the crown-prince [Bernadotte]. 1863 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) celebrated her birthday by laying the foundation-stone of a new church. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* xviii. 139 He refused to... restore Prigio to his crown-princeship! *Mod. News.* Crown Prince of Roumania, of Japan, of Siam.

† **Crown-rash.** Obs. [*f.* CROWN *sb.* + RASH; cf. Ger. *kronrasch*.] A particular quality of rash or woollen stuff.

1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4781 A free and open Trade for Woollen Stuffs, call'd Crown-rashes, between... Great Britain, and... Bohemia. 1891 *Füßel. Germ.-Eng. Dict.* 492/1 *Kronrasch*, crown-rashes, English serge.

**Crown-saw, -sparrow,** etc.: see CROWN 35.

**Crown-scab.** A painful cancerous sore in the coronet of a horse's foot.

1609 ROWLANDS *Kname of Clubbes* 44 For any Iade he VOL. II.

phicke had... Crowne-scab, and quitter-bone. c. 1720 W. GINSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 276 Recommended to cure the Crown-Scab, being applied Plaster-wise all round the Coronet. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 122/2 That there are a great many humours in the coronet, that may occasion the crown-scab, and other sores.

**Crown-tax, -thistle,** etc.: see CROWN 35.

**Crown-wheel.** The balance- or escape-wheel of a vertical watch, the pinion of which is driven by the contrate wheel; but the name is now commonly applied to any wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles to its plane, *i. e.* a CONTRATE wheel.

1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 84 The balance of the watch... never stirs, but when the crown-whee, makes it go. 1696 W. DERHAM *Artif. Clockmaker* 5 The Contrate-Wheel is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches which is next to the Crown-Wheel, whose Teeth and Hoop lye contrary to those of other Wheels. 1777-82 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Watchwork.* The crown-wheel, in pocket-pieces, and swing-wheel in pendulums, serving to drive the balance or pendulum. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 130 Perpendicular shaft... [with] crown-wheel of two-inch plank, with six cast iron segments, composing a crown-wheel of 108 cogs. 1859 *Nat. Philos. I. Mechanics* II. vii. 30 (U. K. S.) If the teeth be parallel to the axis of the wheel, and therefore perpendicular to its plane, it is called a *crown-wheel*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 68 The few verge trains with crown wheel of nine have escape pinions of six.

**Crown-work.** *Fortif.* Formerly crowned work. See *quots.*

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1179/2 The Town... having a large Hornwork with a Halfmoon on each side of it, and a Crowned Work before it, all fac'd with Stone and Brick. *Ibid.* No. 1181/4 Retiring into an Halfmoon faced with Brick, which was in the middle of the said Crowned work. 1678 *tr. Goya's Art of War* II. 115 *Couronnement*, or a Crown-work, is a Work made beyond the Horns to gain Ground, and force off the Enemies. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 9) 262 A *Crown-work* is composed of a bastion between two curtains... terminated by half bastions. It is joined to the body of the place by two long sides.

**Crown-y, a. nonce-wd.** [*f.* CROWN *sb.* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a crown (*e. g.* of the head).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 434 The Coronall suture or crown-y seame.

**Crownycle, -acle,** obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

**Crowp(e),** obs. form of CROUP *sb.* and v. 1

**Crowper,** obs. form of CRUPPER.

**Crowpon, -pyn,** obs. ff. CROUPON.

**Crow-quill.** A quill from a crow's wing, used as a pen for fine writing. Also a name for a small fine steel pen used in map-drawing, etc.

1740 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 86 You should take a handsome crow-quill when you write to me, and not leave room for a pin's point in four sides of a sheet royal. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 352 Written on glazed paper with a crow-quill. *fig.* 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 17 Such a poor crow-quill as mine.

*attrib.* 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 37 Over the neat crowquill calligraph His pen goes blotting.

**Crow's-bill:** see CROW-BILL.

**Crowse,** var. of CRUSE *sb.*, CROUSE *a.*, CROOSE *v.*

**Crow's foot, crow's-foot.**

1. One of the small wrinkles formed by age or anxiety round the outer corner of the eye, 'thought to resemble the impression of the feet of crows' (Todd). Now commonly in *pl.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 354 So longe mot ye lyue and alle prowde, Till crows feet ben grown vnder yore eye. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 136 By myne eie the Crow his clawe dooth wright. 1599 LVLV *Euphros* (Arb.) 55 When the black Crowes foote shall appeare in their eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Crespaturn*... a wrinkling, a withering, as we say a Crowes-foote in a womans face. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 79, I begin already to see a few crows feet about the corner of my eyes. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *David* xvii. The bloodshot eyes and the puckered crow's-feet beneath them.

† 2. *Naut.* = CROW-FOOT 4. Obs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Dead mens eyes are blocks... the Crows-feet reeued thorow them are a many of small lines. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 459 Crow's feet... scarcely of any other use than to make a shew of small rigging.

3. *Mil.* A caltrop; = CROWFOOT 6.

1779 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, *Crows-feet*, an iron of four points... used against cavalry. 1884 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/3 One implement of war of which the British soldier is not proud... is the 'crow's-foot'.

4. A three-pointed figure in embroidery.

1879 *Uniform Reg. in Navy List* July (1882) 497/1 Crow's foot of round gold cord on sleeve.

5. *Mech.* (See *quot.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crow's-foot*. 1. (*Well-boring*.) A bent hook adapted to engage the shoulder or collar on a drill-rod or well-tube while lowering it into a well or drilled shaft, or to hold the same while a section above it is being attached or detached.

Hence **Crow's-footed, crowfooted** *ppl. a.*, marked with crow's-feet round the eyes.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. Whose physiognomy... blighted, sallowd, and crow's-footed. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., This dark face, strongly marked, livid and crow'sfooted.

**Crow-silk.** [*Crow sb.* 1] A name given to the *Conferve* and other delicate green-spored Algae with fine silky filaments, especially to the common freshwater species *Conferve rivularis*.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Works Nat.* 55 About three miles from Colchester there are little Pits... in which they place Baskets

of Oysters... grow green by feeding upon a sort of Crow-silk, which is in great plenty in those Pits. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 976 River Conferve, Crow Silk. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 166 The various species of conferve are known in country places by the popular name of crow-silks.

**Crow's nest, crow's-nest.**

† 1. *Mil.* ? A fort placed on a height. Obs. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 163, 2 Frenchmen... fled vnto the enemies to the crows nest.

2. *Naut.* A barrel or cylindrical box fixed to the mast-head of an arctic, whaling or other ship, as a shelter for the look-out man.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 343 The Crows-Nest is... generally a cask, fixed near the mast-head, to protect the observer from cold, and enable him to look out for whales, or open pieces of water. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. 470 Crow's Nest*... This... was the invention of Captain Scoresby senior, and is now universally used by the northern whalers. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. iv. 38, I was able, from the crow's-nest, to pick our way to a larger pool.

† **Crow-soap.** Obs. [*f.* CROW *sb.* 10.] The plant Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; also applied to some species of *Lychnis*.

a. 1397 Simon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 37 *Saponaria*, crowsope. 1576 LYTT *Dodoens* II. x. 159 The wilde Campions are called... of some Crowsope.

**Crow-step.** *Arch.* (In *Sc. crow-*.) = CORBIE-STEP (see CORBIE 3).

1822 SCOTT *Redgannillet* ch. xx, Reckoning from the cawstep to the groundill. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 331/1 The houses have the old 'crow-step' on the gable.

*attrib.* 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* 12 The crow-step gables were of the primitive architecture of the province.

Hence **Crow-stepped** *ppl. a.*

1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 300 Several of the gables are crow-stepped.

**Crow-stone.**

1. The fossil shell *Gryphæa* of the Oolite and Lias. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 105 The petrified *Coucha oblonga crassa*... found in Worcestershire, and there called Crow-stones, Crow-cups, or Egg-stones.

2. A kind of hard white flinty sandstone in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-fields. Cf. CROW 10. 1778 J. WHITEHURST *Orig. State of Earth* 168 These beds [strata incumbent on coal in Derbyshire] are more white and are commonly called crow-stone. 1811 FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 179-80 The immediate floor of every coal seam within all this large district is... a peculiar kind of hard stone, called Crowstone, or Ganister. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON in *Gentle. Mag.*, *Celtic Refuse-heap at Normanby in Cleveland*, The querns were formed, one... of the so-called white flint, or 'crow-stone' of the neighbourhood [Cleveland].

3. 'The stone top of the gable end of a house' (Halliwell).

**Crowth,** obs. *f.* CROWD, fiddle.

**Crow-toe.** Also **crow-toes**; *Sc.* and *north. dial. crow-tae(s), -tees.* A popular name of various plants: an early name of the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*); also applied to *Orchis mascula*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and the various species of Buttercup. (Cf. CROWFOOT.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 18 a, *Hiacintus* is... common in Englands... and it is called Crowtoes, crowtoe, and crowthese. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 143 The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cclxxviii. 45. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morrell) 1, *Crow toes*, *Hyacinthi flores*. 1812 J. WILSON *Agric. Renfrewshire* 156 (Jam.) Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows... are, crow-foot, or crow-toe, ranunculus acris, etc. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provincialism*, *Crow-toe*, *Crowfoot*... the... Buttercup. 1873 *Proc. Berru. Nat. Club* VII. 37 A coarse dry herbage, composed of Carices, *Crow-toes*, &c.

2. = CROWFOOT 6.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, Three ancient calthrops, or crowthes, which had been lately dug up... near Bannockburn.

† **Crow-tread, v.** Obs. *trans.* To tread (a fowl) as crows or rooks were supposed to do; hence *fig.* to subject to ignominious treatment, abuse. Hence **Crow-trod, -trodden** *ppl. adjs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 6 Who is so forward to accuse, debate, revile, crow-treade another. 1600 N. BRETTON *Pasquil's Precession* Wks. (1879) 9 A crauen henne that is crowtrodden. 1608 *Content. Liberality & Prodigality* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 366 O thou vile, ill-favoured, crowtrodden, pye-picked ront! 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* (1668) 118. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 8 Cockatrice Eggs laid by their Grandees when they had been Crowtrodden by Armies from abroad. a. 1652 BROME *Queenes Exchange* v. Wks. 1873 III. 537 What are thou that canst look thus Piepickt, Crowtrodd, or Sparrow-blasted?

**Croy,** var. of CRO Obs.

**Croyce, croys(e), etc., var. crois, CROSS sb., CROISE v.** Obs.

**Croycer, -ser,** obs. ff. CROISER, cross-bearer.

**Croydon** (kroi-don). [Named from Croydon in Surrey.] A kind of two-wheeled carriage of the gig class, introduced about 1850, originally of wicker-work, but afterwards made of wood.

1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 A croydon driven by a farmer. 1890 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Two Masters* xxii. 139 As I clambered into the croydon beside her.

† **Croydon-sanguine.** Obs. 'Supposed to be a kind of fallow colour' (Nares).

(In the first quot. it is associated with Croydon in Surrey, but app. only as a humorous play upon the name.)

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 80 [To Grim, the collier of Croydon] By'r Lady, you are of a 158

good complexion. A right Croyden sanguine. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* L vij (N.). A complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a croydon-sanguine. 1630 BRETON *Post v. Packet*, Your Croidon sanguine is a most fine complexion.

**Croyl.** *Obs.* or *dial.* (See quot.) 1836 J. PHILLIPS *Illustr. Geol. Yorksh.* II. 28 Croyl, or indurated clay with shells.

Hence, perhaps, † **Croylstone**, a name for native sulphate of barium; cawk.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 18 *Croyl-Stone*, Crailgum, Crystalliz'd Cawk; likewise from the Peak Lead Mines. In this the Crystals are very small.

**Croyll**, *var.* of **CRILE** *Obs.*, *obs.* f. **CREWEL**.

**Croyn**(e), *Sc.* form of **CRON**.

**Croysada**, -sade, -sado, etc.: see **CRUSADE**.

**Croysant**, *obs.* form of **CRESCENT**.

**Croysee**, *var.* **CRUISEE** *Obs.*, *crusade*.

**Croze** (krōz), *sb.* *Coopering*. In 7 **crozes**, **crozes**. [perh. derived from *F. creux*, OF. *croz*, hollow, cavity, groove, excavation, *crouser*, OF. *croser*, to hollow out, excavate.

Quot. 1706 (repeated in a number of 18th c. Dicts.) appears to be due to a combination of blunders; *croze* is prob. a misprint for *croze*; and *croze*, *croze*, fictitious singulars due to mistaking Cotgrave's *crozes*, for plurals.]

1. The groove at the ends of the staves of a cask, barrel, etc., to receive the edge of the head.

1611 COTGR., *Enjabler*, to rigoll a peece of caske; or, to make the Crozes; also, to make the head fit for the Crozes. *Ibid.*, *Tables*, the crozes of a peece of caske; the furrow, or hollow at either end of the pipe-staves whereinto the head-peeces be enchased. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Croc* or *Crome*, an Iron-bar or Leaver, also a notch in the Side-boards of a Cask or Tub, where the Head-peeces come in.] 1850 *Board of Fisheries Notice* May 15, The present cran... The Staves not to be under two Inches, nor to exceed four Inches in breadth, and no croze to be allowed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, *Barrel-making machinery*, A croze, or groove, to receive the head.

2. A cooper's tool for making the groove in cask staves, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites NEWTON. 1846-50 tr. *Notes on the Turning* II. 488 The cooper's croze is used for making the grooves for the heading of casks. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Croze-stock*, the wooden handle into which a croze is fitted.

**Croze**, *v.* *Coopering*. [f. prec. or its *F.* source.] *trans.* To make the croze in cask staves, etc.]

Hence **Crozing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10½ The chining, crozing, and howelling machine. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chining, crozing and howelling casks.

**Croze**, *v.* *Flat-making*. In felting hats, to re-fold (a hat-body) so as to present a different surface to the action of the felting-machine.

**Crozier**, -ed: see **CROSIER**, -ED.

**Crozie**, *v.* *local. intr.* Of coal: To run together or cake with heat. *Crozing coal*: a caking or bituminous coal.

1811 FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 177 On the banks of the Erewash... crozing or melting coals are very rare. 1834 E. MAMMATT *Asby Coal-Field Gloss.* 100 *Crozing*. This takes place when small coal aggregates in burning. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.*, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire... Some of the coal is of a 'crozing' or caking nature.

**Crozzle** (krōz'l), *sb. dial.* [Relation to prec. obscure.] A cinder.

1819 HUNTER *Hallamsh.*, *Crozzil*, half-burnt coals. 1883 *Almonds. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Crozzle*, a hard cinder found in furnaces. 1887 S. O. ADDY in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 421/2 The [bronze] spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a 'crozzil'.

**Crozzle**, *v.* *dial.* (See quot.)

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crozzled*, curled. 'Crozzil'd up like a squirrel', huddled together.

**Cru**, *obs.* f. **CREW**, *pa. t.* of **CROW** *v.*

**Crualte**, -aulte, *obs.* ff. **CRUELTY**.

**Crub**. Also 6 **crubbe**, 7 **crubb**. [By metathesis for *curb*.] A variant of **CURB** *sb.*, still in dialect use. See *esp.* quot. 1890.

1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 178, 1 brode pan and a crubbe to the same. 1636 *MS. Acts. Hull Charterhouse*, A great brewing copper... set in a wooden crubb. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 205 The packhorse had crooks on its back and the goods were hung to these crooks... The short crooks called crubs were slung in a similar manner. These were of stouter fabric and formed an angle; these were used for carrying heavy materials.

**Crucato**, *var.* of **CRUCIATE**, *crusade*.

† **Crucet-hus**. *Obs.* [OE.; *crucet* is app. an adaptation of *L. cruciatus* or its OF. form *cruciet*.] House of torment; see quot.

1137 O. E. *Chron.* Some hi didnen in crucethus ð is in an cæste þat was scort & næreu & un dep & dide scarpe stanes þer inne. [1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 Some, they put in the crucet-house, that is in a chest that was short, narrow, and not deep, and put sharp stones in it and forced the man in, and so broke all his limbs.]

**Cruche**, *obs.* f. of **CROCHE**, *CRUCHE*, **CRUTCH**.

† **Cruche**. *Obs.* [Cf. *F. crochet* a flat curl gummed to the forehead or temples.] A small curl lying flat on the forehead.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, Nor cruches she, nor confidants, Nor passengers, nor bergers wants.

**Cruchet**, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **CROTCHET**.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* x. 401 (MS. E.) That maid a clap,

quhen the cleket [*MS. F. cruchet*] Wes festnyt fast in the kymell.

† **Cruciable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. cruciabilis* tormenting, racking, *f. cruciāre* to torture, rack: see **CRUCIATE**.] Excruciating, racking.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 His continuall cruciable payne, and capitall dolour. *Ibid.* 14 Such cruciable tormentes of Rheumaticke incursions.

**Cruciade**, -ada, -at, **cruceato**. [Obs. forms of **CRUSADE**, founded on med. *L. cruciata*, *It. crociata*, and allied Romanic forms: Littre has *cruciade* in sense b.] a. A crusade. b. A papal bull authorizing a crusade or giving privileges to those who engaged therein.

1429 *Petition* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 419 That I may Publish... the Cruciat [against Bohemia], which is committed unto me of our Holy Fadre... Considered that Cruciat have been late seen in this Land. 1501 HEN. VII in J. Gairdner *Papers Reigns Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 That our said souverain lord will suffice the cruciate to [proceed] and take effect. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. 59 Few were found open-handed towards this Cruciate [*anc. cruce signation*]. a 1670 HACKET *Adv. Williams* II. 166 D.) The Pope's Cruciate drew thousands of soldiers to adventure into the Holy War.

**Crucial** (krū'ʃiəl, -ʃāl), *a.* [a. *F. crucial* (Paré 16th c.), f. *L. cruc-em* cross + *AL*.]

1. (Chiefly *Anat.*) Of the form of a cross, cross-shaped, as *crucial incision*; *spec.* the name of two ligaments in the knee-joint, which cross each other in the form of the letter X, and connect the femur and tibia; also applied to 'the transverse ligament of the atlas and its upper and lower offshoots combined' [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*].

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Incision*, *Crucial Incision*, the cutting or lancing of an Impostume or Swelling crosswise. 1767 GOSCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 451 Making an incision quite cross to the bone, from ear to ear; which section is preferable to the crucial, commonly made. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 256 Between the condyles of the os femoris and the crucial ligaments. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 338 In the molar teeth of the lower jaw, the decay sometimes takes a crucial shape. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 302 The crucial flowers.

2. That finally decides between two rival hypotheses, proving the one and disproving the other; more loosely, relating to, or adapted to lead to such decision; decisive, critical.

This sense is taken from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, explained by him as a metaphor from a *crux* or finger-post at a *vicinum* or bifurcation of a road. Boyle and Newton used the phrase *experimentum crucis*. These give 'crucial instance', 'crucial experiment', whence the usage has been extended. Occasionally the sense intended seems to be 'of the nature of a *crux* or special difficulty'; see **CRUX**.

[1600 BACON *Nov. Org.* II. xxxvi, *Instantias Crucis*: translatio Vocabulo a Crucibus, quæ erectæ in Buijs, indicant & signant viarum separationes. Has etiam Instantias Decisoriales & Iudiciales, & in Casibus nonnullis Instantias Oraculi, & Mandati appellare consuevimus. 1672 NEWTON *Light & Colours* I. The gradual removal of these suspensions at length led me to the *Experimentum Crucis* (Not in JOHNSON, TODD, or WEBSTER 1828.) 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 150 What Bacon terms 'crucial instances', which are phenomena brought forward to decide between two causes, each having the same analogies in its favour. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 134 Crucial experiments for the verification of his theory. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvi. 226 Showing where, at some crucial point of the story, fraud or delusion might enter.

† 3. Apparently associated with the trying action of a 'crucible'.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* v. 310 And from the imagination's crucial heat Catch up their men and women all a-flame For action. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 222 This crucial time... which will purge out the dross and tin of popery and dissent.

Hence **Crucially** *adv.*, in a crucial manner.

1879 H. GRUBB in *Trans. R. Dubl. Soc.* 188 Any one can try this crucially for himself.

**Crucian**, **crusian** krū'ʃān. Also 8 **crusion**. [Formed with suffix -AN, and accommodated spelling, from earlier or dial. LG. *karusse*, *karuse*, *karutze* (mod. G. *karausche*), cf. Du. *karuts* (Kilian), Da. *karudse*, South Sw. *karussa* (Grimm). An older MG. form was *karas*, *karas*, corresp. to Russ., Pol., Boh. *karas*, whence zoological specific name *carassius*. The ultimate source is supposed to be *L. coracinus*, a Gr. *κοραίνος* a black fish like a perch, found in the Nile; but the actual history of the word in the modern langs. is obscure.]

A species of fish, a native of Central Europe, now naturalized in England, of a deep yellow colour, also called *Crucian Carp*, and (when lean) *German* or *Prussian Carp*; it is closely allied to the *Carp*, but with the Gold Fish is now generally placed in a distinct genus *Carassius*, being *C. carassius*.

1763 C. SMART *Song to David* lviii. And by the coasting reader spy'd, The silverlings and crucians glide, For Adoration gilt. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 318 Sometimes crucians and carp, or tench and carp, [are] put together in a pond. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 311 The Crucian Carp is found in some of the ponds about London. In Warwickshire it is called Crouger. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 591 The Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*) is much subject to variation of form; very lean examples are commonly called 'Prussian Carps'.

† **Cruciar**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. cruciāre* to torture, crucify.] = **CRUCIFIER**.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 He... prayed for his cruciar.

**Cruciate** (krū'ʃiēt), *a.* Now only in *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. med. or mod. *L. cruciāt-us*, f. *crux*, *crucem* cross: see -ATE.] Formed like a cross, cross-shaped; arranged in the form of a cross.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 539 In numbers of Locusta the prothorax is what Linné terms cruciate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 The cruciate flower has four valvaceous sepals, four petals, and six stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 132 *Chrysosplenium*... Capsule... opening at the top by a cruciate mouth.

† *b.* as *sb.* = **CRUCIAL** incision. *Obs.*

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compil.* III. 81 He made a Cruciate... three inches every way.

6. in *Comb.* = **CRUCIATE**, as *cruciate-complicate*.

† **Cruciate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. cruciāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *cruciāre* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux*, *crucem*, *CR.* -88.] Tortured.

1504 ATKINSON tr. T. à Kempis III. liii. (1893) 241 He is cruciate and tormentyd with penury and nede. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A iij b, I am cruciet for remembrance of your troubles. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 82/1 Pinched and cruciat with sundrie punishments.

**Cruciate** (krū'ʃiēt), *v.* Also 6 **crutiate**. [f. *cruciāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *L. cruciāre*: see *prec.* Used as a *pa. pple.* before it became the verb-stem, after which it continued to be used for some time as *pa. pple.*, and in *Sc.* writers also as *pa. t.*]

1. *trans.* To afflict with grievous pain or distress; to torture, torment, to EXCRUCIATE. *arch.*

1532 HEN. VIII *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 Ye do still cruciate the Patient and Afflicte. 1550 BALE *Image Rich. Ch.* Dv b, Thou art... inwardly cruciated in conscience. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* II. 205, xviii. Kings he cruciat. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (1849) 43 Hee cruciath himself with the thought of her. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 208 She directed her familiar spirits how and where to cruciate the objects of her malice. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 53 To cruciate himself by fancying his cradle his sepulchre.

† 2. To crucify. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* II. 366 Sum said he seruit for to be cruciat. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mern.* (1821) 21 He that cruciates his lusts.

3. To mark with crosses, to cross. *nonce-use.* 1877 BLACKMORE *Erroma* II. xxxiv. 182 The simple roof is not cruciated with tiles of misguided fancy.

Hence **Cruciated**, **Cruciating** *ppl. adjs.*

1643 PRYNN *Sor. Power Parl.* App. 212 Contrite, cruciated, afflicted Joseph. 1670 MAYHEW *Vita Sam.* i. 5 Cruciating maladies. 1764 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. § 6 The pain of an affront [is]... cruciating and tormenting.

**Cruciatly**, *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross; crosswise.

**Cruciation**. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. *L. cruciatiō-em*, n. of action *f. cruciāre* to **CRUCIATE**.] Torture, torment.

15... *Skeleton's Wks.*, *Epit. Dk. Bedford* 85 By cruel cruciation He hath combrdyd hym sore. 1699 PRANSON *Cred* 207 Which cannot be annihilation, but cruciation only. 1805 MRS. SPED *Last Years Ind.* 17 The protection of my bonnet saved me from further outrage and cruciation.

**Cruciate**, combining form of *L. cruciātus*, **CRUCIATE** *a.*, as in *cruciate-complicate*, 'applied by Kirby to the wings of insects which are at the same time crossed and folded, as those of the *Pentatoma*'; *cruciate-incumbent*, 'applied to the wings of insects when they are crossed but not folded, and when they cover the abdomen, as in the *Apis*' [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*].

† **Cruciatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. cruciātorius*, f. *cruciātor*, agent-n. *f. cruciāre*: see -ORY.] Torturing, tormenting.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 7 (D.) These cruciatory passions.

**Crucible** (krū'sib'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 **oorusible**, (**kressibulle**), 7- **crucible**, (7 **crus-**, **chrus-**, 8 **crusible**). [ad. med. *L. crucibulum*, -bolum, orig. a night-lamp, later a melting pot for metals—the only English sense.

App. a deriv. of *L. crux*, *crucis* Cross: cf. the kindred words *It. crociolo*, OF. *croisnel*, later *F. croisnel*, *croisnet*, *It. croce*, *F. croix*, and see Du Cange, Littre, Hatzfeld, who suggest for the original sense 'lamp with crossed wicks giving a flames', but this is doubtful: cf. **CRUSSEL**. A 15th c. Vocabulary in Wright-Wülcker 576/9 has '*Crassipulum*, *Crassipularium*, *Crucibulum*, a Cresset', where the two synonyms appear to be derivatives of *crassus* fat, *crassa* grease; but their association with *crucibulum* appears to be due to popular etymology.]

1. A vessel, usually of earthenware, made to endure great heat, used for fusing metals, etc.; a melting-pot.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 In þe corusible 3e schal fynde þe gold calcyned and reducid into erpe. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 284 Item kressibulles iiij. 1605 *Timme Quersit.* II. iii. 113 Salt-peter remaineth liquid and fusible in a red hote crucible. 1621 COTGR., *Cresset*, a crucible, *cruset*, or *cruet*; a little earthen pot wherein Goldsmiths melt their siluer, etc. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* I. iv. 26 A part of the metal is melted in the crucible. 1800 HANRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 5 Crucibles... are most commonly made of a mixture of fire-clay and sand, occasionally with the addition of plumbago. 1872 J. YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 51 The gold was fused in clay crucibles.

b. A hollow or basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

2. *fig.* Used of any severe test or trial.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688 II. 334) In this Limbec and Crucible of Affliction. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 332 A ship is the crucible in which morals are put to the test. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xiv. 128 So in the crucible of pain we are purified. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 683/2 He had lived through the Mutiny, he remembered when all India was in the crucible.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *crucible-earth*; *crucible-steel*, cast steel.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 Pipes . . . made of the best Crucible-earth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 229 Take two pounds of crucible powder, of such as is commonly used for refining of silver. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 371/2 Crucible or cast-steel. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/2 The cable . . . will consist of six strands of crucible steel twisted round a Manila centre.

Hence (*nonce-words*). *Crucible v.*, to put into or melt in a crucible; *Crucible ppl. a.* (*fig. in quot.*)

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 164 Crucibled perversion's threefold mask. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 251 Had it been silver, it would doubtless have been crucible long since.

**Crucifer** (krū'sifə). [*a. late L. crucifer* cross-bearer (applied by Prudentius to Christ).]

1. *Ecll.* An attendant who carries a cross in a procession; a cross-bearer.

1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canturb.* Pref. Diiij b. What fees weare bestowed on his crucifer Marshall, and other seruantes. 1865 *Reader* 24 June 706 The procession, headed by a crucifer, left the school-room. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæol.* LI. 365 *note*, The bishop of Rochester. . . official crucifer to the archbishops of Canterbury.

2. *Bot.* A cruciferous plant: see next.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 352 Almost all Crucifers are destitute of bracts. 1878 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 139 All Crucifers are wholesome, and many are anti-scorbutic.

**Cruciferous** (krū'sifərəs), *a.* [*a. late L. crucifer* cross-bearing + *-ous*.]

1. Bearing, wearing, or adorned with, a cross.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cruciferous*, he that bears the Cross. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 317 The Convent of the Cruciferous Fryers. 1875 MASKELL *Stories* 30 The head of Christ with a cruciferous nimbus.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the order *Cruciferae*; bearing flowers with four equal petals arranged cross-wise. Also said of the flowers or petals; = *CRUCIATE*, *CRUCIFORM*.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 25 The flowers being small, white, of the cruciferous form. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* III. 91 The cabbage and most of the cruciferous plants.

**Crucifical** (-fi'fāl), *a. rare*. [*f. L. cruceum* cross + *-fic-um* making + *-AL*: cf. *artificial*.] Of or pertaining to making a cross.

1849 THACKERAY *Lett. Feb.*, [He] blessed the people, making crucifical signs.

**Crucified** (krū'sifaid), *ppl. a.* [*f. CRUCIFY* + *-ED*.] Nailed to a cross; see *CRUCIFY*.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 10 Haly crosses . . . are in synaghe of Cryste crucifiede. 1534 TINDALE 1 Cor. i. 23 But we preach Christ crucified. 1795 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 71, I am a crucified man between Injustice and Ingratitude there, and Extortion and Oppression here. 1888 PLUMPTRE *Life of Ken I.* II. 20 A figure of the Crucified One, not on the cross, but on an anchor, as the emblem of hope.

b. *absol.* A crucified person; *spec.* = Christ.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 37 b. A professoure of the crucified. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 643 The crosse was a slow death. . . whence a second violence must dispatch the crucified. 1807 KEBLE *Chr. T.*, *Monday bef. Easter* i. So evermore. . . We own the Crucified in weal or woe.

**Crucifier** (krū'sifaiə). Also 5-*our*. [*f. as prec.* + *-ER* i.] One who crucifies.

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 710 For hys crucifyers mekely he preyed. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 148 Crist. . . prayed for his crucifyours. 1606 AGLIONY *Painting Illust.* 243 The Rage of his Crucifiers. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i. Shall there be no difference between. . . His disciples and His crucifiers?

b. One who torments or worries.

1870 W. DASENT *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) II. 281 She was never much of a catechiser or crucifier.

**Crucifige**. *Obs.* *L. crucifige*, crucify(him)! the cry of the Jews to Pilate; formerly sometimes used subst., and transferred to: Popular clamour for the death of a victim.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 38 And alle þe court cryede crucifige lowde. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I.* 139 If this crucifige do not suffice Send me to heaven in a hempen sacrifice. a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 His Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate. . . by the clamour, and crucifige of the people. 1654 SPARKE *Prim. Deuol.* (1663) 215 Their palms are turned into thorns, and their hosannahs into crucifiges.

**Crucifix** (krū'sifiks), *sb.* [*a. OF. crucefix*, now *crucifix*, = *Pr. crucifis*, *Sp. crucifijo*, *It. crocifisso*, ad. *L. cruci fixus*, later *crucifixus*, (one) fixed to a cross, crucified.]

†1. The Crucified One; Christ on the cross.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 155 Þe depe of þe crucifix [*L. mortem crucifixi*]. 1485 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 168/4 To fore the ymage of the crucifyxe. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 b. Suche may. . . with mekenes approche to the crucifixe and stande by hym. a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 114 To take up our Crosse, and become, like him, a Crucifix. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.*

II. ix. 118 He that sweares by the Crosse, sweares by the Holy Crucifix, that is, Jesus crucified thereon. 1660—*Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule ix. § 31 The brazen serpent . . . was but a type and a shadow of the holy crucifix.

2. An image or figure (formerly also a pictorial representation) of Christ upon the cross.

a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 16 Ualleð a cneon to ower crucifix. 1307 TREvisa *Illeged* (Rolls) V. 399 Wiþ a crucifix i-peynt in a table. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xliii. (1554) 185 a. Where that euer he hath perceived Crosse or crucifix, he brake them vengeably. 1553 *Act 1 Mary Sess.* II. c. 3 § 4 If any person . . . shall . . . deface . . . or . . . breake any autler . . . or any crucifixe or Crosse. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 20 July, To Lovett's, there to see how my picture goes on to be varnished; a fine Crucifix. 1807 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 3 There was no crucifix or image to indicate a misguided reverence. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) v. No crucifix has been found in the Catacombs; no certain allusion to a crucifix is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries.

† Todd, misunderstanding Jeremy Taylor's use of 'holy Crucifix' (in sense 1), inserted a conjectured sense 'The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ', an error which has been repeated in the Dictionaries.

The misuse of *crucifix* for 'cross, figure of the cross', is frequent in writers of the 18-19th c.

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 21 The red brick-wall, with . . . many a leafy crucifix adorned. 1887 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 126, I make a great distinction between a cross, and a human figure nailed to a cross, two things which, under the name of crucifix, are so often confounded. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII. vi. The simple imageless crucifix that stood on its pedestal at the farther end of the tent.

† **Crucifix**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. cruci-fix*, ppl. stem of *cruci-figere*: see *CRUCIFY* and *FIX*.] *trans.* To crucify.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Iv b. He bare the Crosse for to be theron crucified. 1508 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. (1641) 108/2 Messias. . . mockt, beat . . . crucifixt. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 17 Crucifixt For our foul sinnes.

Hence † **Crucifixer**, crucifier.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1708 Crist praying for his Crucifixours.

**Crucifixion** (krū'sifikʃən). [17th c. ad. mod. (16th c.) *L. crucifixion-em*, n. of action *f. crucifigere* to CRUCIFY: in *F.* occasional from c. 1600, but never yet admitted by the Academy.]

1. The action of crucifying, or of putting to death on a cross. b. *spec.* The Crucifixion: that of Jesus Christ on Calvary.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15. 132 The accidents happening from the apprehension till the crucifixion of Jesus. a. 1729 R. MOSS *Serm.* (1738) VIII. 364 The Jews, who had no such legal Punishment as Crucifixion. 1845 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. L. 375 The abolition of Crucifixion as a punishment by Constantine was an act. . . of religious reverence. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 129 So studiously is every allusion to the crucifixion avoided.

2. *fig.* † a. Torture, severe pain or anguish (quot. 1648). b. The action of 'crucifying' or mortifying (passions, sins, etc.).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Sycamores, Do ye prove What crucifixions are in love? a. 1711 KEN *Hymnary* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 111 They'll be my constant Crucifixions here. 1838 PUSEY *Par. Serm.* (1873) III. iii. A Crucifixion of our passions, appetites, desires.

3. A picture or representation of the Crucifixion of Christ.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 353 The masterpiece . . . is the celebrated Crucifixion. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* VIII. 113 An incongruous collection of Crucifixions and Venuses.

**Cruciform** (krū'sifɔrm), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. cruciform-is*, *f. cruc-em* cross: see *-FORM*.] Of the form of a (right-angled) cross; cross-shaped: *spec. in Bot.* of the flowers of cruciferous plants; in *Arch.* of a church built in the form of a cross; in *Anat.* = *CRUCIAL* 1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 215 The cruciforme bone of the head (of a pike). 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* II. 29 These corollas are called cruciform or cross shaped. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 268 The natural order of Cruciform plants, composing the Linnean class *Tetradynamia*. 1887 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 499 At Horton Kirby . . . the Antiquary will find a cruciform church.

Hence **Cruciformity**, the quality or fact of being cruciform; **Cruciformly** *adv.*, in form of a cross.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 219 Forms of symbolism . . . the cruciformity of churches, for instance. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 352 The Pagodas of Benares and Mathura . . . are cruciformly built.

**Crucify** (krū'sifi), *v.* [*a. OF. crucifier* (12th c.) = *Pr. and Sp. crucificar*, repr. a late pop. *L.* type \**crucificāre* instead of *L. cruci figere* to fasten to the cross, subseq. as one word *crucifigere*.]

1. *trans.* To put to death by nailing or otherwise fastening to a cross; an ancient mode of capital punishment among Orientals, Greeks, Romans, and other peoples; by the Greeks and Romans considered specially ignominious.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18273 (Cott.) Þis ilk iesu to crucifi [*v. r. crucife*]. 1306 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* XXI. 6 Be there 30oun to us seuen men of the sonys of hem, that we crucifien hem to the Lord in Gabaa of Saul. — *John* xviii. 15 Thei cryeden, sayinge, do away, do away, crucifixe hym. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxxiii. 267 About this tyme. . . Iues, vpon Ester Euyon, crucified a chyld, named Wylliam, in y<sup>e</sup> Cytie of Norwych. 1659 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 244 Twixt robbers crucified. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. xv. Malefactors and persons to be crucified. 1838 THIRI-WALL

*Greece* II. 223 He was led to Artaphernes, who immediately ordered him to be crucified.

b. *transf.* † (a) To fasten or nail to the pillory (*obs.*); (b) see quot. 1890.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *Lett. to Sidrophel* 14 William Pryn's [ears] before they were Retrench'd and crucify'd. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 2/1 A man and a woman were sentenced . . . to . . . penal servitude . . . for the crime of 'crucifying' a child. By 'crucifying' was meant tying down the child . . . and beating the helpless little body with a belt.

2. *fig. a.* In religious use: To mortify, with reference to the Crucifixion of Christ; esp. to destroy the power of (passions, sins, the flesh, etc.).

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 608 Beholde þe peynes of þy sauour, And crucifye þyn herte with grete dolour. 1340 *Ayenb.* 241 þet word þet . . . sainte paul sayde . . . 'þe wordle . . . is y-crucifyed to me and ich to þe wordle'. 1380 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 24 Thei that ben of Crist, han crucified hir fleisch with vices and concupiscencis. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* vi. 6 Oure olde man is crucified with him also, that the body of synne myght viterly be destroyed. a. 1658 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* i. 17 The faint strugglings of a higher life within them, which they crucify again by their wicked sensuality. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii. Help me, O my God, That I may crucify this inward foe!

† b. To afflict with severe pain or distress; to excruciate. c. To torment, to prove a 'crux' to.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 15 As great trouble as to perfect the motion of Mars and Mercury, which so crucifies our astronomers. 1708 J. YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1280 After she had been thus crucified four days her Urine also stopt. 1728 POPP *Dnuc.* i. 164 Old puns restore, lost blunders nicely seek, And crucify poor Shake-spear once a week. 1793-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.*, *Quadrato's Acc. Eng. Poetry*, It might . . . crucify the critical intuition of the ablest of commentators.

† 3. ? To put to the crucible. *Obs.*—1

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be Crusyfyed and examynat.

† 4. To cross, place cross-wise. *Obs.*—1

1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* II. i. I do not despair. . . You see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, crucify my arms.

**Crucifying** (krū'sifiɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. CRUCIFY* + *-ING* i.] The action of the verb *CRUCIFY*; crucifixion (for which it was the earlier equivalent).

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 603 My crucifying suffiseþ for alle mankynde. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 104 Forto hym it sufficeth no thing Of my ferste Crwcyfyng. 1607 HIRSON *Wks.* I. 273 The crucifying of our affections, which the scripture speaketh of. 1643 HAMMOND *On N. T.* John xix. 17 Christs carrying his crosse was a part of the Roman custome of crucifying.

**Crucifying**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That crucifies, tortures, excruciates: see the vb.

1648 W. CARTER *Light in Darkness*, Which is a crucifying thing to sinful flesh. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 17 This crucifying Malady. a. 1721 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 131 With a crucifying . . . remembrance of her crucified Saviour. 1793 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* (1803) II. 50 Their crucifying clamor.

Hence † **Crucifyingly** *adv.*, excruciatingly.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 20 Of all visitations . . . the most crucifyingly horrible.

† **Crucigeran**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. type \*cruciger* cross-bearing + *-AN* i.] = next. *Crucigeran fox* = *CROSS-FOX*.

1607 TORRELL *Fourf. Beasts* 174 The Crucigeran Fox.

† **Crucigerous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. as prec.* + *-OUS* i.] Bearing or marked with a cross.

1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The crucigerous Ensigne carried this figure. . . after the form of an Andean or Burgundian cross.

**Crucilly**, *crucilly*: see *CRUSILY*.

† **Cruck**. *Obs.* [*Cf. ON. krukka* pot: see *CROCK*.] A pail or can.

1688 R. HOLME *Armonny* II. 181/2 For keeping of Swine . . . Crucks, or Cans, to carry their Meat and Draff in. *Ibid.* III. 335/1 Of some Milk-Maids. . . I have heard. . . a Milk Pail called. . . a Cruck.

† **Cruckle**, *v.* Variant of *CROCKLE* v.

1691 J. WILSON *Bulphogor* II. iii. Did you never see two Cocks cruckling about one Hen.

**Crud** (de, *Cruddle*, *Cruddy*, *obs.* or *dial.* ff. *CURD*, *CURDLE*, *CURDY*.

**Crudde**, var. *CROWD sb.* 2 *Obs.*, crypt.

**Crude** (krūd), *a.* [*ad. L. crud-us* raw, undigested, unripe, rough, cruel.]

1. In the natural or raw state; 'not changed by any process or preparation' (J.); not manufactured, refined, tempered, etc.; of bricks, unbaked.

c. 1306 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 219 In amalgame, and calcenyng Of quyksilver, y-clept mercury crude. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 179 [Gold] is so muche the baser, fouler, and more crude. 1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* 134 All these Vitriols, especially that of crude Lead. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 108 Dissolve a Dram of crude Sal Ammoniac. 1822 LINCOLN *Sc. & Art* II. 115 An ore called crude Antimony, which is a Sulphuret of antimony. 1866 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 92 Sometimes the crude and the burnt brick were used in alternate layers. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/1 Spelter in the crude form of calamine stone.

† 2. Of food: Raw, uncooked. *Obs.*

1545 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 Of eatynge of crude meate. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 225 He never eat any crude or raw thing, as fruits, herbs. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts i. Scripture Plants*, Meal of crude and unparched corn. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Apr. 1/4 The inside [of the potato] will be nearly in a crude state.

3. Of food in the stomach, secretions, 'humours': Not, or not fully, digested or 'concocted'.

1533 ELYOT *Cust. Helthe* ii. ix. Rape rootes... if they be not perfectly concoct in the stomake, they do make crude or raw iuce in the veynes. 1668 CUFFEYER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. ix. 18 The Venter and the Reticulum... are ordained to hold the crude meat. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 635 Which induces a languid circulation, a crude indigested mass of humours. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 322 In the higher Plants, the ascending or crude sap is to be distinguished from the elaborated or descending sap.

†b. *transf.* Characterized by or affected with indigestion; lacking power to digest. *Obs.*

1605 R. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i. To fortifie the most indigest and crude stomack. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 476 A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets, Where no crude surfeit reigns. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 328 Deep versed in books and shallow in himself, Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys, And trifles.

4. Of fruit: Unripe; sour or harsh to the taste.

1555 EYEN *Decades* 263 Crude thynges are in shorte tyme made ripe. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 3, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. 1737 WEST *Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Or, ere the grapes their purple hue betray, Tear the crude cluster from the mourning spray. 1853 C. BRONTE *Let. in Mrs. Gaskell Life* xxvii. 413 As the... wasp attacks the sweetest and mellowest fruit, eschewing what is sour and crude.

5. Of a disease, morbid growth, etc.: In an early or undeveloped stage; not matured.

1651 R. WITTE *Primrose's Pop. Errors* iv. 225 In diseases that are crude, and hard to be concocted. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crudity*, That state of the disease, wherein the crude matter is changed, and rendered less peccant... is called *digestion*, *concoction*, or *maturation*. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 107 Tubercle having subsisted for a... time in the firm (or, as it is called, crude) state.

6. Of products of the mind: Not matured, not completely thought out or worked up; ill-digested.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* Ded., Against all noise of opinion; from whose crude and airy reports, I appeal to the... singular faculty of judgement in your lordship. 1646 PAGITT *Heresiograph.* (ed. 3) 71 Being tyed to the *extempore* and crude Prayers of the Ministers. 1749 BERNLEY *Let. Wks.* IV. 323, I have thrown together these few crude thoughts for you to ruminate upon. 1806 DISKALLI *Pier. Gray* v. vii. The crude opinions of an unpractised man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 654 Hasty and crude legislation on subjects so grave could not but produce new grievances.

7. Of literary or artistic work: Lacking finish, or maturity of treatment; rough, unpolished.

1763 MAILLET in *Crit. Review* (in Boswell *Johnson*) The crude efforts of envy, petulance, and self conceit. 1786 STR. J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. No Architect took greater care than he [Vanbrugh] that his work should not appear crude and hard. 1831 LAMB *Elia*, *Ellistoniana*, In elegies, that shall silence this crude prose. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 30 The design, crude and wanting in relief.

b. Of natural objects: Coarse, clumsy.

a. 1808 CAMPBELL *Poems*, *Power of Russia* vi. But Russia's limbs... Are crude, and too colossal to cohere. 1853 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* iii. (1856) 28 A school of fin-backed whales, great, crude, wallowing sea-hogs.

8. Of action or statement: Rough, rude, blunt, not qualified by amenity.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.*, *Return of Prayers* iii. John Huss... for the crude delivery of this truth was sentenced by the council of Constance. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* iii. x. 510 Surpriz'd at so slight, and so crude an answer.

9. Of persons: Characterized by crudeness of thought, feeling, action, or character.

1722-4 SWIFT *Maxims contr. Ireland*, Errors committed by crude and short thinkers. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* i. xvi. A crude or sarcastic unbeliever. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Pan. Der.* iv. xxviii. A cruder lover would have lost the view of her pretty ways and attitudes.

b. Of manners or behaviour: Unpolished, 'rude'.

1876 T. HARDY *Hand of Ethelb.* xiii. To correct a small sister of somewhat crude manners as regards filling the mouth.

10. *Gram.* Applied to a word in its uninflected state, or to that part which is independent of inflexion; *esp.* in *crude form*, the uninflected form or stem of a word.

1805 COLEBROOKE *Gram. Skr. Lang.* I. 129 The root, or theme, denominated *√*, *dhatu*, consists of the radical letters, disjoined from the affixes and augments. It may be called a crude verb. 1808 SIR C. WILKINS *Gram. Skr. Lang.* 36. 1830 G. LONG *Observ. Study Gr. & Lat. Lang.* 37 A root, *logos*, must be considered as the roots, or rather the crude forms, both in the formation of the cases, and in that of the compounds. 1844 B. H. KENNEDY *Lat. Gram. Curric.* 129 Besides this root, common to all words of one kindred, every word has a Crude-form or Stem, which represents it independently of any relation to other words. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 41 The base or crude-form of an adjective as adverb.

†Cruded, *ppl. a. Obs.* ? Made crude, raw, bloody.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 157 These phangs shall gnaw vpon your cruded bones.

†Crudefaction. *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. crudus* crude + *-factio*.] Rendering or becoming crude or unripe.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 565/1 The softning, hardning, crudefaction, ripening of things.

†Crudelly. *Obs.* [a. *F. crudelité* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. *L. crudelitas* cruelty, f. *crudelis* CRUEL.] = CRUELTY.

1483 CAXTON *Cato B* iij b. The thyrd synne is unmysery-corde and crudelyte. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 585

The shameful crudelities committed by the Emperours armye. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 316, 3. The Atrocitie of the punishment. 4. The Crudelitie of the afflictors. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Radic.* 27 The Excess of Crudelity.

Crudely (*krū'dli*), *adv.* [f. *CRUDE* + *-LY*.] In a crude manner; see the *adj.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 12. 132 This proposition so crudely set down, no Protestant will justify. 1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrob. Chym.* 163 Bl-nd and urine distilled crudely. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait of Lady* xxxvii. He said to her crudely—'Your husband is awfully cold-blooded'.

Crudeness (*krū'dnēs*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being crude; crudity.

1533 ELYOT *Cust. Helthe* ii. xxvii. (1541) 42 b. Abundance of drinke at meale[s]. Angendreth... crudenes in the veynes. 1635 COWLEY *Parnass.* i. 675. 1706 DODWELL in *Hearne Collect.* 22 May, V. Crudeness of my thoughts. 1837 HAVLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) i. 375 Long afterwards... when its original crudeness had been mellowed. 1881 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/6 Occasional crudenesses of thought and style.

Crudge-bak: see CROUCHBACK.

Crudity (*krū'diti*). [ad. *L. cruditas*, f. *crudus* CRUDE, or perh. immediately a. *F. crudité*, 14th c.]

1. The state or quality of being raw, unrefined, untempered, unripe, etc.

1638 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 41 To keep it to the age of a year... whereby the water may lose the Crudity. 1655 CUFFEYER *Riverton* x. vi. 29 Waters... wherein there is Crudity or a Mineral. 1707 FLOYER *Phys. Pulse-Watch* 69 These several degrees of Crudity appear in Grapes. 1799 SHELBOCKE *Artillery* iv. 272 Lead, divested of its Crudity and Grossness by being purified.

b. An instance of this; also *concr.* (in *pl.*) raw products; unripe or uncooked substances.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 126 To say... that if the Crudities, Impurities, and Leprosies of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1676 KATHERIDGE *Man of Mode* i. i. In Fee with the Doctors to sell green Fruit to the Gentry, that the Crudities may breed Diseases. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Little Touch.* How to convert these crudities of nature into nutritious vegetables.

2. *Phys.* Of food: The state of being imperfectly digested, or the quality of being indigestible; indigestion; also, in old physiology, imperfect 'concoction' of the humours; undigested (or indigestible) matter in the stomach; *pl.* imperfectly 'concocted' humours. ? *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cust. Helthe* iv. i. 1541 74 b. Cruditie is a vicious concoction of thynges receyved, they not beinge holly or perfectly altered. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 253 The crudities or raw humors lying in the stomack, which cause loathing and abhorring of meat. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* iii. xi. 536, I do not think any stomach in the world, but his, could have digested so much crudity. 1684 in *Bonnet's Merc. Comput.* iii. 7 Crudities are the cause of all Catarrhs. 1785 KEMP *Int. Powers* iv. 37 Crudities and indigestion are said to give uneasy dreams. 1860 EMERSON *Conf. Life*, *Pate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 327 A crudity in the blood will appear in the argument.

fig. 1611 *Utter*, Coryatts Crudities, hastily gobbled vp in five Moneths travells in France, Italy [etc.]

b. The firmness or hardness of morbid matter before it is 'ripe'; the early or immature stage of a disease.

1737-51 CHAMBERS, *Crudity* sometimes denotes that state of a disease, wherein the morbid matter is of such bulk, figure, cohesion, mobility, or inactivity, as creates or increases the disease. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* iv. 107 When tuberculous matter has existed... in the state of firmness or 'crudity'.

3. Of mental products, etc. (also *transf.* of persons): The condition of being immature, undeveloped, ill-digested.

1869 PARKER *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 7 Languages in every stage of crudity or development. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. 49 He gave no signs of crudity, never affected knowledge he did not possess.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of crudity; a crude idea, statement, piece of literary work, etc.

1654 BR. HALL *Rom. Wks.* (1760) 152 They have nothing in them, but cold crudities. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 P. 2 This Author, in the last of his Crudities, has amassed together a Heap of Quotations. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1863) 671 Rushing into some half-examined crudity which has struck the fancy. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 26 The book is full of crudities.

4. Unpolished plainness or 'brutality' of statement or expression: cf. CRUDE 8.

1885 *Spectator* 30 May 7042 Nor did he recoil from Rababian crudity of expression.

Crude, *obs.* f. CURDLE, CROODLE.

†Crudwort. *Obs.* [f. *crud.* dial. form of CURD + *WORT*.] A name for the Yellow Bedstraw or CHEESE-BENNET (*Galium verum*).

15. in *Lyle's MS.* (Britten & Holl.) 1607 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Galerion* or Crudwort, an herbe. 1692 COLES, *Galerion*, the herb crudwort.

Crudy, *obs.* form of CURDY.

Crue, var. of CREW<sup>2</sup>, pen, sty.

Crue! (*krū'el*), *a.* Forms: 3-7 cruell, 4 cruelle, krewelle, 4-5 crewel(l), cruwel(l), 5 cruail, crewell, 6 creuell, 3- cruel. [a. *F. cruel* (in 10th c. *crudel* = *Pr. cruel*, *cruel*, *Sp. cruel*, *It. crudele*) = *L. crudel-em*, morally rough, cruel, from same root as *crudus* CRUDE: cf. *fidilis*.]

1. Of persons (also *transf.* and *fig.* of things): Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to or

taking pleasure in another's pain or distress; destitute of kindness or compassion; merciless, pitiless, hard-hearted.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2650 Vor so cruel, ne so tirant Ich wene no man ne say. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 377 For he that kyng or lord is naturel Hym oughte nat be tyrant & crewel. c. 1450 *Merlin* 27 He be come so crewell to his people that thei... a-roos a-geyn hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Sir John Bushe, which was called a cruell ambitious, and covetous man. 1605 SHAKES. *Lea* iii. vii. 56 Because I would not see thy cruell nailes Plucke out his poore old eyes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 679 Why should you be so cruel to yourself? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P. 13 The meanest and cruelest of human beings. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk to Mill* 99 As cruel as a schoolboy ere he grows To pity. 1871 MORLEY *Misc.* Ser. I. Carlyle (1878) 175 The puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe.

b. *absol.* = Cruel one.

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 612 Cienly bat crewelle couerde hym on hichte. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Plans. Kenilbo.* (1841) 66 This courteous cruel, and yet the cruelest courteous that ever was. 1634 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. ii. Farewell then, fairest cruel! 1795 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 169 Canst thou, oh cruel, unconcerned survey Thy lost Ulysses on this signal day?

c. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from or showing indifference to or pleasure in another's distress.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+135 (Cott.) Hou mist ever ani man More cruel dede sec. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 198 The Scottes... slue the people and robbed them in most cruel wise. 1666 J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* 6 The odiums and cruel slanders cast on those two famous Countries. 1733 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 191 The cruelest revenge that one can possibly inflict. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 160 The Puritans had... given cruel provocation.

†2. Of men, wild beasts, etc.: Fierce, savage.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2631 (Cott.) He sal be cruell, fers, and wrath. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 An armed knyght... pat was S. Edmund, cruelle also a leon. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 For drede of crewell wilde bestes. 1555 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvi. 4, I lye with my soule amonge the cruel lyons. 1600 J. PORY *Leo's Africa* 261 The passage unto this mountaine is very difficult, in regard of certaine cruel Arabians.

†b. Of actions, etc. (*esp.* of contests): Fierce.

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4034 With krewelle contenance thare the kyng karps this wordes. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 108 Soudo begonne the bataylle yet agen more cruell than it hadde be afore. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 160 b. A fierce and cruell encounter. c. 1630 KISDON *Serv.* *Devon* § 95 (181) 92 The fight was cruel, and the slaughter great. 1679 *Essays Papers* (Camden) I. 197 Arlington had a Cruel dispute w<sup>th</sup> Anglesey yesterday, & told him y<sup>e</sup> he was a Knave.

†3. Severe, strict, rigorous. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Anur. R.* 100 pis is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle, betwre Louerd seid. 1397 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 Jey were to cruel (*nimis sceler*) and nouzt compynable among hem self. 1556 WINSET *Cert. Tra. lates Wks.* 1233 I. 14, I have pourit oute my cruell displeur upon thaim. a. 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Ep. (1673) Ss v. The crueller Culture of the School. 1670 N. RIDING *Rec.* VI. 144 An apprentice... to be received again... and the Master to be not too cruel with him.

4. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Causing or characterized by great suffering; extremely painful or distressing; *colloq.* = severe, hard.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22428 (Cott.) Paa cruel dais and paa kene. c. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* i. 36 That cruell hyfe un-softe Which thes ilke lovers leden. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Suffrynge... intolerable turmentes... and moost cruell & bytter deith. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* vi. 9 They hearkened not unto Moses, for anguish of spirit, and for cruell bondage. 1668 J. DAVIES *Mandelsio's Trav.* E. Ind. 4 We... had that day very cruel weather. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Nov. I have got a cruel cold, and staid within all this day. 1800 WORDSW. *Heart-Leap* Well II. xii. O Master! it has been a cruel leap. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 A fate far more cruel than death befell his old rival. 1860 CARLYLE *Frederick Gt.* (1865) III. ix. x. 161 But what is crueller upon me than all, is that you are ill.

5. as *adv.* Cruelly, distressingly; hence as a mere intensive = exceedingly, very. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 Upon the cruellist could nghts. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 911 Being to that swaine too cruell hard. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 390 Vse mee cruellier if that may be. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 290 The season being cruel hot. 1800 BARTLETT *Pict. Amer.* *Cruel*, one of the numerous substitutes for very, exceedingly. 1888 W. SOMMERSET *Word-bk.* *Cruel*, very; 'cruel good to poor folks'.

6. *Comb.* as *cruel-hearted*, *-looking*, *adjs.*

1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* ii. iii. 10 This cruell-hearted Curie. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 234 Thou cruel-natured Rome! 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) ii. 17 Rather a cruel-looking hand.

†Cruel, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Cruelly.

c. 1440 *Parsonage* 7188 God forbid that crewell or vengeance In any woman founde shulde be.

Cruelly (*krū'eli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a cruel manner, with cruelty.

1. With indifference to or delight in another's suffering.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 31 Cruelly he lokes in pain. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 98 Pei pursuen more and cruellier. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 3957 Absolon toke on boldnesse to slee his brothere cruellly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 197 Robbed and brent the Countre most cruellly. 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 77 They were cruellly detained in prison. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 106 These two gentlemen... were cruellly and publicly dragged to the block, and beheaded. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) i. 28 He... was cruellly beaten by the soldiers.



+2. Fiercely, savagely. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 144 The yngliss men faucht cruelly. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 449 Wallace and his went cruelly thaim agayne. a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 230 They all fought cruelly. 1590 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* 111. 16 These two fleets meeting together, fought most cruelly.

+3. Severely, rigorously, sharply. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 We sende pec. . . . pou hurtle alle pilke so cruelliche [*tres-durement*] bat hauen here hoodes wrong turned. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxiv. 17 A grete vengeance will I take upon them, and punysh them cruelly. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's* *Husb.* i. (1586) 15 The Bayliffe must beware that he deale not to cruelly, nor to gently with them.

4. Painfully, sorely; excessively.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 340 Thou shalt repent this So cruelly, that it shal wele be sene. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 216 But good Kate, mocke me mercifully, the rather. because I loue thee cruelly. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 Their ship being shot through and through . . . and cruelly battered all over. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Mrs. Montagu we miss cruelly. 1781 — *Lett.* Feb. We had waited cruelly for the coach. 1805 MAUGH. *Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The weather this Easter tide is bright, but cruelly dry and cold.

+ **Cruelness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being cruel; cruelty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28739 (Cott.) Resun to yield well better is o merci pan of cruelnes [v. r. *crowlness*]. 1466 AUDLEY *Poems* 60 Scorgid with cruelnes. 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* vi. 10 Considering the great cruelness of the dede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 1. 41 The reproch of pride and cruelness.

2. Fierceness, savageness.

1430-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) i. 153 Amazones. . . the cruelness of whom Hercules did mitigate firste. 1575 RECORDE *Ground of Arts* Pref. to Edw. VI. To conuert wyld people to a mydenesse, and change their furious cruelness into gentle curtesye. 1631 *Celestina* iv. 53 Your dogge, for all his ferrenesse, and cruelness nature [etc.].

3. Severity, rigour.

1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* l. v. b. A good iudge . . . although he shewe outwardly cruelness and rygour, yet inwardly he ought to loue the persone. a 1605 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 415 Wise men inuented the game of Chesse to mitigate the cruelness of gouernours.

**Cruel** (s, var. of **CREWEL**, -ELS).

**Cruelty** (*krüēlti*). Forms: 3-6 *cruelte*, (4 *cruelte*, *creweltie*), 4-6 *cruelte*, (5 *cruelte*, 6 *cruelte*), 5-7 *crueltie*, 6- *crueltie*. [a. OF. *cruauté* (later *cruauté*), according to Hatzfeld: — pop. L. type \**crūdāliāt-em*, for *crūdāliāt-em* (see **CRUDEILITY**), whence the other Romanic forms Pr. *cruellat*, Sp. *crueldad*, It. *crudeltà*, -itā.]

1. The quality of being cruel; disposition to inflict suffering; delight in or indifference to the pain or misery of others; mercilessness, hard-heartedness: esp. as exhibited in action. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this, a cruel deed.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Pus he lited crueltie mid heowe of rihtwisnesse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 Of his cruelties he gynes for to assuage. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* iii. viii. 324 Deedis of crueltie and of vnpietee. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vii. The vice called crueltie, whiche is contrary to mercye. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 76 'Tis a cruelty, To load a falling man. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 40/1 All, whom the Cruelty of War suffer'd to escape. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 43 The cruelty of a Nero, or a Domitian. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. (1866) 77 Boasting of his fights and cruelties. 1871 R. W. DALE *Command.* iii. 83 It would be brutal cruelty to make a jest of the weakness and sufferings of the patients in an hospital.

+2. Severity of pain; excessive suffering. *Obs.*

14. . . Circumcision in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 87 With full grete crueltie For us he suffrid circumsysyon Upon the cros. 1636 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 A tedious sickness . . . continued with such cruelty, that never any man was brought lower.

+3. Severity, strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v. It sholde be beter to faillie a littell in the justice, than to be superflue in crueltie. 1636 BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 13 The want of crueltie upon delinquents causes much more oppression of the Innocent.

+4. Strength or harshness (of smell); ill savour.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 81 Of crueltie noo thing wol in hem [Garlic, etc.] smelle.

+ **Cruent.** a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cruent-us* bloody, f. *crui*-root of *cruior* blood (from a wound).] Bloody; fig. cruel.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 350 With a cruent and bloody hand. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeut.* 2 Civ b, [An] vicer. . . that is cruent and full of blode. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cruent*, bloody.

Hence + **Cruently** adv., cruelly.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 What is it benne bat shal encrease cruentlier in þise tourments?

+ **Cruentate**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cruentāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cruentāre* to stain with blood, f. *crui*-root: see prec.] Blood-stained.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. § 3 Passing from the cruentate cloth or weapon to the wound.

So + **Cruentated** = prec.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cruentated*, embued, or besprinkled, or bedawbed with blood.

**Cruentation** (*krüentā-tion*). [ad. L. *cruentā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *cruentāre* (see prec.); in Tertullian with the sense 'staining with blood'.] A term applied to the oozing of blood which occurs sometimes when an incision is made into

the dead body'; also formerly to the supposed 'bleeding from the wounds of a dead person in the presence of the murderer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

+ **Cruentous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cruent-us* (see **CRUENT**) + -OUS.] Bloody. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1648 *Venice Looking-glass* 9 Thus a cruell and most cruentous civil war began. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 125 A most cruentous fight pass'd on both sides. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 301 The insufficiency of cruentous Sacrifices. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cruentous*, red like blood; bloody. Formerly applied to the humours or excretions, sputa, sweat, and such like, when mixed with blood.

**Cruet** (*krüēt*). Forms: 3-6 *cruett* (e, 4-6 *cruete*, *crowet*, -ett (e, 5 *crewyt*, *krewette*, 5-6 *orwet* (t, 5-7 *crewett* (e, 6 *cruat*, -ytte, *crewat*, *crowat*, *crouette*, 6-8 *cruit*, 7 *cruett*, 6-9 *crewet*, 3- *cruet*. [ME. *cruete*, *cruette*, appears to repr. an OF. \**cruete*, dim. of OF. *crue*, *crue*, pot. = Gascon *cruga* (cf. Pr. *crug*), app. f. OLG. *crūca*, MLG. *kruke* f., cognate with OHG. *kruog*, Ger. *kruog* m., pot, which appears to have entered the Romanic of Gaul in the two forms \**crūca*, \**crūga*, whence F. *cruche*, *crue* respectively. An AF. *cruel* m. of date 1376 is cited in Godef.]

1. A small bottle or vial for liquids, etc.; now only applied to a small glass bottle with a stopper, to contain vinegar, oil, etc. for the table.

1381 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 4 Waischings of cuppis and cruets. 1430-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 131 A cruette of gold with bawne brenenge faste in hit. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 17 Salsellers, gobettes, spones, cruettes or candelstikkis. 1611 COTGR., *Goutleron*, a Violl, or Cruet wherein Oyle, or Vinegar is serued to the table. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 104 To set an houre-glasse beside us, and observe those precious graines. . . how swiftly they run thorow the cruet. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/3 A Sett of Casters with Vinegar Cruets. 1805 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* v. 27 The landlord . . . came bustling in . . . with . . . knives and forks, and glasses, and cruets.

2. *Ecll.* A small vessel to hold wine or water for use in the celebration of the Eucharist, or to hold holy water for other uses.

After 16th c. rare until the 19th c., in which the spelling *cruet* is sometimes used.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 228/318 Weued and chaliz and Cruetes þorū-out cler cristall. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 Two cruets . . . twey siluer basyns for the auter. 1460-5 *Chycheur.* Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap in Brit. Mag. XXXI. 394 For . . . a key to the chyrch yard durt and for ij Cruetwys. 1550 BAILE *Image both Ch.* (1560) B ij, Meters, copes, crosses, cruettes, ceremonies. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 579 He bequeathed all his books, his two Chalcies, his Cruetwys, holy water stock [etc.] . . . to his private chappell in London. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 259 Two Cruets, one containing the wine and the other water. 1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 450 Cruets and chrismatories.

3. *Comb.* **Cruet-stand**, a stand or frame, commonly of silver, for holding cruets and castors at table; also formerly *cruet-frame*.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5437/4 A Cruet Frame, 4 Salts. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 Aided by the delicious provocatives of the cruet-stand! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, White table-cloth, and cruet-stand complete.

**Crufe**, **crui** (e, obs. var. **CRUIVE**).

**Crug** (*krug*). *slang.* Food; *spec.* the commons of bread at Christ's Hospital.

The original meaning may be 'crust', in which sense it is used at Christ's Hospital School, Hertford.

1800 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's Hospital*. We were batten- ing upon our quarter of a penny loaf—our crug—moistened with attenuated small beer. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Crug*, food. Christ's Hospital boys apply it only to bread.

**Cruin**, Sc. form of **CRUON**.

**Cruise** (*krüz*), v. Also 7 *cruse*, 7-9 *crui*.

[First in 17th c.; corresponding alike to Du. *kruisen* to cross, also since 17th c. to cruise, to sail crossing to and fro; *kruyssen op de Zee*, to traverse and cross the seas' (Hexham, 1678), f. *kruis* cross, and to Sp. and Pg. *cruzar* to cross, to cruise, F. *croiser* to cross, *croiser la mer* to cruise up and down the Sea' (Miege 1688). The word is thus ultimately identical with **CRUISE** v. and **CROSS** v.; the current spelling with *ui* seems to be after Dutch; but the vowel sound is as in Sp. and Pg.] *intr.* To sail to and fro over some part of the sea without making for a particular port or landing-place, on the look out for ships, for the protection of commerce in time of war, for plunder, or (in modern times) for pleasure.

1651 G. CARTERET in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 236 Van Trump is with his fleete crusinge about Silly. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would* ii. i. Two men-of-war that are crusing here to watch for prizes. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 8 Our first place of rendezvous . . . was the Canary Islands, where we were to cruise ten days for one another. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vii. 70 They were to cruise off that Island only ten days. 1823 SCORSEBY *Jrnl.* 120 A breeze of wind . . . under which we cruised the whole day, among flocks and drift-ice, in search of whales. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 573 Several English men of war were crusing in the Channel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* i, Madam, how would you like to cruise about a little? 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 993 Fancy still cruises, when poor sense is tir'd. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 5 Blackbirds will cruise

along the whole length of a hedge before finding a bush to their liking.

c. *trans.* To sail to and fro over. *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Comic. Hist.* ii. 17 Our Predecessors . . . a Thousand times had cruised the Ocean. 1890 S. LANE POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* i. xii. 124 We cruised the waters of the Levant.

Hence **Cruising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/2 The *Plimouth* is come in from Cruising. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 We pretended to carry on our cruising trade. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 219 The chimerical cruising of Old Ponce de Leon in search of the Fountain of Youth. 1870 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 382 A cruising-vessel.

**Cruise** (*krüz*), sb. Also 8-9 *crui*. [f. prec.] The action of cruising; a voyage in which the ship sails to and fro over a particular region.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cruise or Cruising*, the Course of a Ship. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. ii. 221 A Turkish Half-Galley, armed for the Cruise, touched at a small Port. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 64 If they are sent to sea on a foreign voyage, or cruise. *Mod.* A cruise round the coast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv, 'What, you are on a cruise for a post, brother Trickle, am't ye?' 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 118 To prosecute their cruise in the wilderness. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 58 We started off to take a little cruise round the edge of the barren. . . Cruising is performed on land as well as at sea.

**Cruiser** (*krüzai*). Also (7 *croisier*), 8 *croiser*, 7-9 *croiser*. [f. **CRUISE** v. + -ER 1, or immed. a. Du. *kruiser*; cf. also F. *croiseur* (ship and captain), *croisière* a cruise (1696 in Jal), cruising ground, cruising fleet.] A person or a ship that cruises; *spec.* a war-ship commissioned to cruise for protection of commerce, pursuit of an enemy's ships, capture of slavers, etc. In 18th c. commonly applied to privateers. Now, in the British Navy, a class of war-ships specially constructed for cruising.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuan's Theat. World* ii. 302 Forty Ships which he took from the Croisiers [i.e. cruisers] or Pyrates. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3061/1 They have at present 6 Frigates abroad, with some other Cruisers. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 191 A French cruiser or privateer of twenty-six guns. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* Pref. 8 A few cruisers . . . would have made us masters of the Mediterranean. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ii. (1872) 9 'The boldest cruiser in that section of the . . . fleet. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 110 The efforts . . . made by our cruisers in these Seas to put down the Slave trade. fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iv. iii, Ha! There's a stately cruiser [a woman]; I must give her one chase.

**Cruisio**, **Cruisken**, var. of **CRUSIE**, **CRUSKYN**.

**Crui** (*krüv*). Forms: 5 *crufe*, 5-6 *crui* (e, 5-8 *crufe*, 8 *crove*, 4- *crui*. [Originally Scotch (pronounced *kröv*, *krüv*), and retaining its Sc. spelling in sense 4, in which it has passed into legal and general use. The various forms point to an original \**cröf*, of which nothing seems to be known. In senses 1 and 2, **CRUO** and **CRUIVE** are synonymous: cf. also **CREW** 2. Sense 4 suggests connexion with *corve*, **COBE** and its family.]

1. A hovel, cabin. *Sc.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Fables, Wolf & Lamb* (*Bannatyne Poems*), The pure husband hes nocht But cote and crufe, upone a clout of land. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Shep.* v. iii, I that very day Frae Roger's father took my little crove [i.e. love].

2. A pen for live stock, esp. a pig-sty. *Sc.*

c 1575 BALFOUR *Pract.* 588 Gif thair be ony swine cruivis biggit on the fore-gait. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Cressera*, *Haras porcorum*, ane crufe, or ane swines cruif . . . quihik in sum auld buikes is called ane Stye. 1803 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 648 The neighbours lean over the sow's 'cruise' or sty.

3. A kitchen-garden enclosure. (*Orkney*.)

1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. & Wint. in Orkneys* v. 160 Plantie cruives—deserted cottage kitchen-gardens.

4. A coop or enclosure of wickerwork or spars placed in tide-ways and openings in weirs, as a trap for salmon and other fish.

14. . . Sc. Stat. I. 469 Al þai þat hes cruifis [*croas*] or fychingis . . . or mylmys in watteris quhar the se cumis and gangis. 1599 A. HUME *Hymnes, Day Estival*, The salmon out of cruives and creels Uphailed into scouts. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Treat.* 139 To execut the Acts of Parliament made anent Salmon fishing, and cruives. 1769 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1771) 117 Beneath are some cruives, or weirs, to take Salmon in. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 330 The pool . . . is too shallow for salmon, who run into the cruives. 1868 *Act 25-6 Vict.* c. 97 § 6 (6) General regulations with respect to . . . The construction and use of cruives.

**Cruise**, **Cruisio**, var. **CRUISE**, **CRUSIE**.

**Cruk** (e, obs. form of **CRUOK**).

**Crule** v. *Obs.*: see **CRAWL**.

+ **Crull**, a. *Obs.* Also *crul*, *crul* (le. [ME., corresp. to Fries. *kroll*, *krull*, MDu. *crul*, MG. (15th c.) *krul* curly; see Grimm *kroll*. Not recorded in OE.: cf. **CURL**.] Curly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1099 His hed was crolle, and yolow the here. c 1306 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 81 A yong Squier. . . With lokkes crulle as they were leyd in presse. — *Miller's T.* 128 Crul [v. r. *crul*, *crull*, *crulle*] was his heer.

**Cruller** (*krölai*). U. S. [app. a. Du. *cruller*, f. *crullen* to curl: cf. Fries. *kruller* curl, paper-curl, LG. *kroll-koken* wafer-cakes.] A cake cut

from dough containing eggs, butter, sugar, etc., twisted or curled into various shapes, and fried to crispness in lard or oil.

1818 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, The doughy dough-nut... the crisp and crumbling cruller. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi, A species of cruller, fried in oil, which has all seasons for its own. 1890 G. RUDMAN *Royal Baker* (N. Y.) 8 [Recipe].

**Crumb**, var. of CRUMB *a.* and *v.* 2 *Obs.*

**Crumb, crum** (krʊm), *sb.* Forms: 1 cruma, 3-6 cromme, 3-7 crumme, 4-6 crome, 5 crom, crume, crwme, 5-6 croom(e), 6 crumbe, 7 crumm, 5- crum, 7- crumb. [OE. *cruma* masc., related to MDu. *crūme* f., Du. *kruim*, MLG. *krōme*, LG. *krōme*, mod. Ger. *krume*, these having the vowel long. The ulterior derivation is obscure. The merely graphic *b* began to be added in the 16th c.; but *crum* continued to be the prevalent form to the end of the 18th c., and is recognized in 19th c. Dictionaries. Johnson has *crum*, *crumb*.

The *b* probably appeared first in the derivative *crumble* (where it has also invaded the pronunciation), after words of F. origin like *humble*; there was also the apparent analogy of OE. words like *dumb*, where *b* was retained in the spelling, though no longer pronounced: cf. *thumb*.]

1. A small particle of bread (or other friable food), such as breaks or falls off by rubbing, etc.

c 975 *Rushev. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Welpas ek etap of croom þe þe felleþ of beode. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid. þa hwelpas etap of þam croom. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 330/13 *Mica cruma*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1474 Laf þatt iss wipþu-tenn crumme. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6645 To ete hys fyller þe crummes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 A crumme of bread. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6758 All Northumbirlande prounce He thought as crooms of bred to mynce. 1547 *Ordre of Communion*, We be not wortheie... to gather up the crooms under thy table. 1568 *Bible* (Bishops') *Mark* vii. 28 The childrens crumbes. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 472 Every crumme we put in our mouths. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 157 He hops round the house, picks up the crumbs. 1829 G. R. GLEIG *Chelsea Pensioners* (1840) 207 A few crumbs which remained in our havresacks. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xi, We feed it with the crumbs from our table.

b. A small particle of anything; a grain, as of dust. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 399 Was neuere founde gobet noþer crumme. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxiv. xii, [He]... for his workes and buyldynges held eche crome. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) Little peeces or crummes of pitche. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 369 To leave no crumme of dust behind. 1855 H. VAUGHAN *Siler Scint.* I. 92 (Burial of Infant) Softly rest all thy Virgin-Crums! 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. iii. xiv. (1886) 114 His eye... gleaming like a crumb of glass.

2. *fig.* A very small particle or portion (of something immaterial), a 'scrap'.

a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 408 [Not] one crum of merit. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 225 Some crumme of charite within them. 1652 FULLER *Worthies, Berks.*, R. of Wallingford, This their clock gathering up the least crume of time. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 76 To beg Some Crumbs of Comfort. 1801 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 11 May, I think I could give you some more crumbs of information were I at home. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXII. 339 Claverhouse's only crumb of comfort was that he saved the standards.

3. The inner part of a loaf, not hardened in baking, and capable of being easily crumbled; the soft part of bread. Opposed to *crust*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xii. (1869) 25, I entermeted me neuere to make cruste ne crumme. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housh.* Ord. (1790) 441 Pare away the cruste, and stepe the crome in vynegr. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. iv. 217 He that keeps nor crust nor crum. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 32a, Make them thin, that they may have the more Crust and the less Crum. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 174 Taking the bread & crust and  $\frac{1}{2}$  crumb.

b. *transf.* Loosened and crumbled earth.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 It will give as much mould, or crumb, in the harrow, as any other furrow. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 45 There should be a good tilth, or crumb, at least a foot deep.

c. *slang.* Plumpness. Cf. CRUMMY 3.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxix, 'Too much crumb, you know', said Mr. Bailey; 'too fat, Poll.'

† 4. *Phr.* To gather (or pick) up one's crumbs: to 'pick up' or recover strength or health; to improve in condition. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1588 A. INGRAM in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 130 Our men beganne to gather vp their crumbs and to recouer some better strength. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* 2 Feb. an. 1621 Thank God, I... am recovering and picking up my crums apace. 1840 R. H. DANA *Before Mast* xxvii, [He] had 'picked up his crumbs'... and [was] getting strength and confidence daily. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* s. v., A person or animal improving in appearance is said to be picking up his crumbs.

5. *Comb.*, as *crumb-catching* ppl. adj.; *crumb-brush*, a brush for sweeping crumbs from a table; *crumb-cloth*, a cloth laid under a table to catch the crumbs and keep the carpet clean; sometimes laid over the greater part of a carpet.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. ¶ 3 b, Sycophants and crum-catching parasites. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 196 The crumb cloth of the library. 1864 ELIZ. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 6 A linen carpet, covered by a linen crumb-cloth. 1884 HUGH CONWAY in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 176/1 Whitaker came in with the crumb brush.

† **Crumb, crum**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 cromme, 9 dial. crum, crome. [A common WG.

adj.: OE. *crumb* = OFris. *krumb* (Efris. *krum*, -mme), OS. *crumb* (MLG. *krum*, -mme, LG. *krum*); MDu. *cromp*, -be, *crom* (m) (Da. *krom*), OHG. *chrump*, -be (MHG. *krump*, -be, G. 16-17th c. *krumb*, mod. G. *krumm*, Upper G. dial. *krumpf*) crooked:—OTeut. type \**krumbo-*, f. *krimb-*, *kramb*, *krumb-* to press, squeeze, compress: see CRAMP sb. 1 Cf. also Irish *cróm*, Welsh *crom*, crooked, bent. This adj., so important in G. and Du., has had very little development in Eng., its place being taken by the kindred CRUMP; it survives to a slight extent dialectally as *crum*, *crom* crooked, and in the derivatives *crum*, *crom* vb. (see CRUMB v. 2), *cromster*, *crummie* q.v.] Crooked.

a 1100 *Misc. Glosses* in Wt. Wülcker 514/14 *Obmca þa crumban*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 9207 7 all þatt ohht iss wrang 7 crumb shall effned beon 7 rihhtedd. c 1425 *Scryn Sag.* (Wt.) 2477 With a lytil croume knyfe. 1866 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Crom*, crooked: as 'the man [has] a crum finger'. Very frequently prefixed, as *crom-laet* (-toed), *crom-fingert*, *crom-leggit*. 1878 *Cumberd. Gloss.*, *Crum-horn* t.

**Crumb, crum** (krʊm), *v.* 1 Forms: 5 cromme, 5-6 crumme(e), crome, crome, 6 cromme, 6-7 crum, 7- crumb. [f. CRUMB sb. There was an earlier unlaunt form CRIM (:—*crymman*), *creant*, still in dialect use.]

1. *trans.* To break down into crumbs or small fragments, reduce to crumbs. Now rare.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxxiii. (1869) 194 As me þouhte, she bar mete croumed vp on parchemyn. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 457 Into how small mites the Bread may be crumbed. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 201 Heate them... before you crume in the bread. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* iv. iv, Crumb not your bread before you taste your porridge. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 38 Machine for crumbing bread.

† 2. *intr.* To fall into crumbs; to crumble. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 A mud wall... Cracketh and crumeth in peeces. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 493 Ground... that... being troden on, crumeth like white lime. 18... SOUTHEY (F. Hall).

3. *trans.* To put crumbs into or over; to thicken or cover with crumbs.

[See CRIM v.] 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 377 As for his bare bread, let him keepe to crome his pottage. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, Last night good Mrs. Bibber... crum'd me a mess of gruel. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 133 A Dish of Milk well crumbed. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Tree. Hold* III. ix. 131 To see a sweetbread egged and crumbed. Hence *Crumbed* ppl. a.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 55 Melle yt with cromyd Marow, & lay on Sugre y-now.

† **Crumb, crum**, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 crom-in, 9 dial. crom. [f. CRUMB a. Not recorded in OE., but cf. OS. *crumban*, MLG. *krummen*, Du. *krummen*, OHG. *chrumbian*, MHG. *krumben*, G. *krümmen* to make crooked, to crook; also MHG. *krumben*, G. dial. *krummen*, to become crooked, f. the corresponding adj. *crumb*, see above.] *trans.* To make crooked or curved; to crook, bend.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 104 (MSS. K., H.) *Cromyn* [v. r. *crokyn*], *unco*. 1866 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss.*, *Crom*, to double, to crook... as 'the tinker cromt up his leg'.

Hence *Crummet*, *crum't*, *crommt* ppl. a. *Sc.* [G. *gekrummt*], crooked, crooked-horned.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 51 (Jam.) Spying an unco crummet beast. 1866 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss.*, *Crommt*, crooked; [also] same as *crummie*.

† **Crumbable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CRUMBLE v. + -ABLE.] = CRUMMABLE, q.v.

**Crumble** (krʊmbl), *sb.* *rare.* Also 6 cromble. [In sense 1, app. dim. of *crumb*: cf. Du. *kruimel*, LG. *krömel*, MG. *krümel* (:—\**krumila*), small crumb. In sense 2 treated as vbl. sb. from CRUMBLE v.]

1. A small or tiny crumb of anything friable; a particle of dust, etc. *Obs. or dial.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, They so shake the milke, as they sever the thinnest parte of it from the thicke, which at the first gather together in little crumbles. 1646 J. MAINE *Sermon* (1647) 19 This diversity of Tongues at first broke the world into the severall crumbles and portions of men. 1704 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1552 The Powder or Crumbles of 'em is what we call Bik-stone. 1820 CLARE *Poems, Rural Life* (1821) 43 Thou shalt eat of the crumbles of bread to thy fill.

2. Crumbling substance; anything of crumbling consistency; fine débris.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1870) II. xx. 203 She had trodden lightly over the crumble of old crimes. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* i. 5 The crumble of dry chalky earth I took up and let fall through my fingers.

**Crumble** (krʊmbl), *v.* Forms: a. 5 kremele, 6 crymble, 6-8 crimble; b. 6 cromble, croomble, 6- crumble. [The current form *crumble* is known only from late in the 16th c.; being evidently an assimilation to *crumb*, *crumbly*, etc. of the earlier *crymble*, *crimble*, the type being an OE. \**crymelen* (:—\**krumildn*), f. *cruma* crumb: cf. prec. So Du. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln*, LG. *krömeln* to crumble.]

1. *trans.* To break down into small crumbs; to reduce to crumbs or small fragments.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Kremelyd sewet of schepe. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 132/2 To crimble, *commuere*. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 118 Commanded him to crimble or soke it. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 7 Bread must be distributed, not crumbled. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 214 You may crumble white bread instead of biscuit. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 8 Moisture softens and crumbles the shale.

b. To strew or scatter as crumbs.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cvi. 40 b, Crymble them into a pynt of read wyne. 1803 *Jrnl. Excurs. Swiss Land-scapes*, While cabins, single or in clusters, have been crumbled over it.

c. *fig.*

1632 G. HERBERT *Church Porch* xii, O crumble not away thy souls fair heap. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 81 You are crumbled into a thousand Sects. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 240 To avoid frittering and crumbling down the attention. 1870 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. (1871) 75 Sufficient... to crumble the mythical theory of miracles into the dust.

2. *intr.* To fall asunder in small crumbs or particles; to become pulverized.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1137/2 Bulworks, whereof the filling... did crumble awaie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 The bread is very drye, and croumbleth lyke Sand or Ashes. a 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 14 Shall it not breake and crumble betweene your fingers? 1697 EVELYN *Namium*, Introd. 2 Marbles with their deepest inscriptions crumble away. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 256 Their [stones] edges crumble off. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 224 The earth crumbled under our horses' feet. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 358 Ready to crumble at a touch.

*fig.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 They [the Donatists] crumbled into several divisions amongst themselves. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 120 His influence was crumbling away.

**Crumbled** (krʊmblɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Reduced to minute crumbs or fragments; pulverized, disintegrated.

c 1420 [see CRUMBLE v. 1]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 468 The crumbled earth. 1853 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* xx. (1856) 156 Four circular mounds... of the crumbled lime-stones.

**Crumblement** (krʊmblɪmənt), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Crumbling, crumbled condition.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 676, I... turned it over, and recognised, For all the crumblement, this abacus.

**Crumblet, crumlet** (krʊmblɪt), *rare.* [f. CRUMB sb. + -LET.] A little crumb.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 49 Small crumlets of wax... fallen from the broken Combs. 1830 JENNER *To a Robin*, My board shall plenteously be spread With crumblets of the nicest bread.

**Crumblieness**, [f. CRUMBLY + -NESS.] The quality of being crumbly.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 70 The dust, and the crumblieness of age.

**Crumbing** (krʊmblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRUMBLE.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 292, I naturally abhor the crumbing of Scripture into crumbs. 1810 SOUTHEY *Achamas* II. xv, He heard the crumbing of the pile.

2. *concr. (pl.)* Crumbled particles, débris.

1666 BURNET *Répo. Δωρον* (1661) 96 That Royal David... gathers up the crumbings of gruel. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2231 As light dust and crumbings from mine urn.

**Crumbing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That crumbles; breaking into small particles.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 86 b, [That the ground] may be mellowed and made crumbing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 139 The crumbing Clods. 1769 GRAY *Jrnl. of Tour* 5 Oct., A mass of crumbing slate. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 6 A venerable old front of crumbing stone fronting the street.

**Crumbly** (krʊmblɪ), *a.* Forms: 6 cromely, 7 crumly, 8 crumblay, 7- crumbly. [The 16-17th c. forms *crome-ly*, *crom-ly*, imply formation from CRUMB sb. + -LY 1; later pronunciation associates it with CRUMBLE v. and -Y.] † a. Crumb-like; in crumbs. b. That crumbles easily; having a tendency to crumble; friable.

1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 100 It wyll... wake whyte, and cromely lyke a pomis. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 399 If they find not the earth of their new lodging so light and crumly. 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 7 The pitch... was crumbly and soft. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* iii, Hewn... out of a dark-red, crumbly stone.

**Crumbly** (krʊmblɪ), *a.* [f. CRUMB sb. + -Y.] The earlier spelling was CRUMMY, which is retained in some senses.]

1. Of the nature of crumb; see CRUMMY 2.

1767 BYRON *Voy.* 134 [Bread fruit] when gathered green, and roasted... has its inside soft, tender, white, and crumbly, like bread.

2. Full of crumbs; strewed with crumbs.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Crummy*. 1739 WALPOLE *Let. to R. West* 20 July, Round a littered table, in a crummy room. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* (1876) 153 Table cloths left... dragging and crummy.

**Crume**, *obs. form* of CRUMB.

† **Crumenal**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crumēna* purse.] Used by Spenser and by Henry More, app. in sense 'purse' or 'pouch'.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 110 The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall, Is now fast stalled in her [= their] crumenall. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iii. xix, Thus crum they their wide-gaping Crumenall.

**Crumenically**, *adv.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [*f. L. crumena purse.*] In relation to the purse.

1805 COLERIDGE *Left., Convers. etc.* II. xl. 178 A Work in which I am greatly interested, morally and crumenically.

**Crumlet**: see CRUMBLET.

**Crummable** (*kɹʊm'əbəl*), *a. rare.* [*f. crum, CRUMB v.1 + -ABLE.*] That can be crumbled; friable.

1611 COTGR., *Essimable, crummable, crumblable.* [Hence in Todd 1818, and in mod. Dicts.]

**Crummet**, *ppl. a. Sc.*: see CRUMB v.2

**Crummie, crummy** (*kɹʊ'mi*), *sb. (a.) Sc. and north.* Also 8 *cromie*. [*f. crum, CRUMB a. crooked + -ie = -y4 dim. and denominative, as in blacky, brownie, couddie, doddie, etc.*]

**A. sb. 1.** A cow with 'crumpled' or crooked horns; often a kind of proper name for any cow.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 111 My Cromie is a useful cow. 1774 FERGUSON *Drink Eclogue Poems* (1845) 52 Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crune. 1804 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. ii. The crummie drank without sitting down. 1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. in Orkneys* I. 39 Old men leading highboned crummies easily grave.

**2.** A staff with a crooked head. 1808-25 JAMIESON *Crummie-staff, crummie-stick.* 1830-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 111 The carlins coast their crummies til't. Sae vauntingly they vapour'd.

**B. adj.** Having crooked or crumpled horns. 1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss., Crummy, crum-horn'd*, [having] horns turned towards the eyes.

**Crummock**, *Sc.* [*f. as prec., with dim. suffix -ock; perh. after Gael. cròmag any little crooked thing, dim. of cròm crooked, bent.*] = *prec.* (in both senses).

1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Shep.* II. i. 4 And sauld your crummock and her bassand quey. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 161 Wither'd belmds. . . Lowping an' flinging on a crummock.

**Crummy** (*kɹʊ'mi*), *a.* [*f. crum, CRUMB sb. + -Y. Cf. also CRUMBY.*]

**1.** Crumbly, friable. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 69 [The Adder] loueth . . . to eate crummie and dry earth. 1611 COTGR., *Court en paste*, short, crummie, ill cleaving together. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Waters*, A quantity of crummy Earth.

**2.** Like or of the nature of the crumb of bread, as distinguished from the crust.

1599 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xiv. 26 Breade . . . neyther to crustie nor to crummie. 1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 255 The crummy part of a hot Loaf. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chns.* viii. A slack-baked, crummy quarter [loaf].

**3. slang.** Plump, full-figured: usually said of women. Also *b.* Comely, pretty. *c.* Having well-filled pockets, rich.

1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* I. iii. vi. A well-truss'd, round, crummy, strapping Wench. 1728 DYCHER *Dict., Crummy*, full of crumb; also fat, rich, plump, or fleshy. 1768 BURY *Terms of Art, Crummy* (Figuratively), plump or fleshy. 'A Crummy Lass'. 1807 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) I. 40 We would . . . much rather find the whole House [of Lords] in rich, crummy widows, than let them meddle with our bread. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* (Farmer), 'You're crummy. . . But you ain't what I'd call fat.' 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss., Crummy*, fat, in good condition.

**4. Obs. spelling of CRUMBY 2.**

**Crump**, *a.1 and sb.1 Obs.* Also 7 *cromp*. [*OE. crump = OHG. chrumpf, MHG. krumpf, a by-form, prob. intensive, of OE. crumb, OHG. chrumb (see CRUMB a.), which has largely supplanted the simpler form. There is however a long gap in the history during the ME. period, and it is possible that the 16th c. crump resulted from analysis of crump-back, crump-footed, etc., where crumped, crumpled, was in earlier use. For the etymological affinities of the group see Note to CRAMP sb.1*]

**A. adj. 1.** Crooked: said chiefly of the body or limbs from deformity, old age, or disease.

1800 CORPUS *Gloss.* 1411 *Obuncra* crump. c. 1050 O. E. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 459 *Obuncra* crump. 1591 SYLVESTER *De Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 21/2 All those steep mountains. . . Under first Waters their crump shoulders hid. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom*. 186 *Cromp* shoulders. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* p. 287 A crump-back, swollen throat, and any bunch whatsoever, caus deformitie. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 34 Bowing low with her back-bone crump.

**2. Comb., as crump-back sb., a hunch-back, a crook-back; crump-backed, -footed, -shouldered, etc.** [*Cf. fem. combinations in krumm-, as krummfuss, krummsüssig, Du. krom-, as krom-voot, krom-vootigh (Kilian).*]

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 *a.* Croume shouldered, short-necked. 1599 WITHALS *Dict.* 961 *Crumpe-footed, lories.* 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurnal* x. 191 Ne're contract With one throat-swoln, gor-bellied, or crump-back'd. 1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 153 It helps crump-backs. 1715 tr. *C'est D'Annoy's Wks.* 370 She was Hunch-back'd and Crump-shoulder'd both before and behind. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Back*, *Crump* backed, gibbous, *humeris incurvus*.

**B. sb. 1.** A hunch or hump on the back. *rare.* 1650 TORRIANO, *Scriteno*, a hunch, a crump, a knob upon ones back

**2.** A crooked person, a hunch-back.

1698 VANBRUGH *Esop* n. i. *Esop.* that piece of deformity! that monster! that crump! *Ibid.* III. i. If I stand to hear this crump preach a little longer, I shall be fool enough perhaps to be bubbled out of my livelihood. 1719

D'URFEE *Pills* I. 78 Tho' the Crump too that Season, Got Bruges and Ghent by Treason. c. 1765 FLOYD *Tartarian* T. (1785) 43/2 Nohoud. . . put only one of the crumps into his sack.

**Crump** (*kɹʊmp*), *a.2 Sc. and north.* [A parallel form of CRIMP a. 1; having app. associations with CRIMP v.2, and with CRUMPLE. Cf. CRAMP sb.1] Brittle or friable under the teeth, easily 'crumped'.

1707 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii. And farls bak'd wi' butter, Fu' crump that day. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Crump, crimp*, hard, brittle, crumbling. 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crump, crumpy* . . . easily breaking under the teeth. 1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss., Crump*, brittle; crumbling.

**Crump**, *sb.2 Obs.* A variant of CRAMP sb.1 c. 1460 Towneley *Myst.* 308 There I stode on my stumpe I stakerd that stownde: There chachid I the crumpe, yet helde I my grounde Halfe nome.

**Crump**, *sb.3 Obs.* [*Cf. CRIMP sb.1*]

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crvu, Crump*, one that helps Solicitors to Affidavit men, and Swearers, and Bail, who for a small Sum will be Bound or Swear for any Body. 1795 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Crump**, *sb.4 dial. or colloq.* [*f. CRUMP v.2 3.*]

A hard hit, given with brisk or abrupt effect. 1850-60 [In use at Cricket]. 1879 JAMIESON'S *Dict., Crump*, a smart blow, *Clydesdale*. 1891 FARMER *Slang Dict., Crump* (Winchester College), a hard hit; a fall.

**Crump**, *v.1 Obs.* [*f. CRUMP a. or its source: see CRIMP v.1 and CRAMP sb.1 Cf. also G. dial. krummen, krumpen, Du. krommen, to become crooked, to crook, krumpfen to shrivel, shrink up, which are similarly related to G. krumm, krumpf adj. Also the transitive krümmen, krümpen, krumpfen: see Grimm.*]

**1. intr.** To draw itself into a curve, curl up. c. 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw. II.* 115 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Summe bereth croune of acollite for the crumponde crok. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii. But your Clarissimo, old round-backe, he Will crumpe you [= to or for you], like a hog-louse, with the touch.

**2. trans. (and refl.)** To bend (a thing) into a curve, crook, curl up. 1480 [see CRUMPLED]. 1743 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 535 He turns his Tail to the Wall, and, extending his hind Legs asunder, crumps himself up. 1818 KEATS *Extracts from Opera*, A careless nurse. . . May have crumpled up a pair of Dian's legs, And warp't the ivory of a Juno's neck.

**3. fig. ?** To ruffle, disturb.

1656 HEYLIN *Swrn. France* 158 Who being so often troubled and crumped by them have little cause to afford them a liking.

**Crump** (*kɹʊmp*), *v.2* [A word imitating the sound made in eating moderately firm and 'short' substances, or in walking over slightly compressed snow, greater firmness and less brittleness being implied than in the use of *crunch* or *crash*. There is possibly some association with CRUMP a.2; cf. also CRUMPLE v.6.] *trans. and intr.*

**1.** To eat with an abrupt but somewhat dulled sound; applied esp. to horses or pigs when feeding.

1646 H. MORE *Pref. Verses in 2. Hall's Poems*, A Pig, that roots In Jury-land or crumps Arabick roots. 1760 MISS TALBOT in *Let. to Miss Carter* (1808) 484 Two years ago I could as easily have eat an Elephant as a sea biscuit, which I now crump again very comfortably. 1805 FORBY, *Crump*, to eat anything brittle or crimp. 1807 CLARK *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 74 The restless hogs will . . . crump down the mellow and the green. [1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss., Crump*, the sound of horses' teeth when eating.]

**2.** Applied to the sound made by the feet in crushing slightly frozen snow; and to the action which produces it. Cf. CRUMPLE v.6.

1799 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 133 (Jam.) To the pliant foot . . . the grassy path crumps sonorous. *Ibid.* 151 Close upon her snow-cap'd haunt . . . watchful lest his crumping tread Should her untimely rouse. 1800 CLARK *Poems Rural Life, Addr. to Plenty*, And upon the crumping snows Stamps, in vain, to warm his toes.

**3.** To strike with a brisk or abrupt effect. [There is a certain analogy of manner between this and the *prec. senses*.]

1850-60 [In use at Cricket]. 1879 JAMIESON'S *Dict., Crump*, to smack, to thwack, as 'he's crumpled my crown wi' his stick'. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 4 May 496/1 Let me see The way well pitched up balls to crump. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 12/4 We could slog to square-leg, or crump to the off.

**Crump-back**: see CRUMP a.1

**Crumped, crumpled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. *f. CRUMP v.1*] Curved, crooked.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xviii. A fowle . . . that hath a crumped bill. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV.* II. v. iii. Richard, I'll sit upon thy crumped shoulder. 1659 TORRIANO *Ital. Dict., Scriteno*, crumpled, or hunch-back as a Camel.

**Comb. Crumpled-shouldered, round-shouldered.** 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 667 A sonne, who was crumpled-shouldered and hunch-backed.

**Crumper**, *sb. dial. or colloq.* [*f. CRUMP v.2 3.*]

A 'whopper', 'whacker', 'thumper'; also a 'thumping' lie, a 'cracker'.

1835 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T., Lanc. Life* (1857) 24 There's some crumpers amoon th' lot. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* ix. 101 You told me your father was a grocer in Oxford Street. Was not that what school-boys call a crumper?

**Crumpet** (*kɹʊmpət*). Also 7 *-it*. [Not known till late in 17th c.; Wyclif has however *crompid*

*cake* as a rendering of *laganum*, which may be the antecedent of the name:]

1304 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 23 A cake of a loaf, a crusted cake spreynde with oyle, a crompid cake, of the leepes of therf looues [1308 a tender cake of o loaf, spreynde with oyle, paast sodun in watir and after fried in oile, of the panyer of therf looues; Vulgate *tortamque panis unius, crustulam conspersam oleo; laganum de canistro asynorum*].

*Crumpid* here app. means 'curled up, bent into a curve' (see CRUMP v.1, CRUMPED) as is usual with thin cakes baked on a griddle or iron plate; cf. CRULLER. The crumpet is not necessarily the same now as when it was first so called.]

**1.** A thin griddle cake: in quots. made of buck-wheat meal. *Obs.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 220 They make Cakes of it [Buck Wheat]. . . as they do Oat-cakes, and call it Crumplit. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) II. 449 *footn.*, It [buck-wheat meal] . . . is made into thin cakes in Shropshire and other parts of England, called crumpits. [Not in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-bk.* 1879.]

**2.** A soft cake made of flour, beaten egg, milk, and barm or baking-powder, mixed into batter, and baked on an iron plate. (*Royal Baker*, 1890.)

1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng. Housekr.* (1778) 279 To make Tea Crumpets. Beat two eggs very well, put to them a quart of warm milk and water, and a large spoonful of barm; beat in as much fine flour as will make them rather thicker than a common batter. 1807 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1353 The basket and bell pass. . . with muffins and crumpets. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* viii. There was dry toast and buttered toast, muffins and crumpets.

*attrib.* 1805 Hood *Ode to Gt. Unknown*, This is dimpled, Like a pale crumpled face, or that is pimpled.

**3. dial. = CRUMPLING sb. 2, CRUMPY sb.**

**Crumpiness**, *dial.* [*f. CRUMPY a. + -NESS.*]

The quality of being crumpy.

1830 J. WILSON *Noctes* ix. in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 259 On her girdle the gudewife heats into crumpiness a fair farl.

**Crumple**, *sb.* In 7 *cromple*. [*Cf. G. krum-pel, krumpl in same sense, f. krumm, krumpl, krumpl* crooked; also CRUMPLE v.] A crushed fold or wrinkle produced by compression.

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe Wks.* 1873 II. 293 My forehead has more cromples than the back part of a counsellors gowne. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 584 The best method of taking out the creases and crumples . . . without damaging the drawing or colours. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xxi. 149 An ice-fall, on one side of which I found large crumples produced by the pressure.

**Crumple**, *a. Obs.* [*f. CRUMPLE v.*] = CRUMPLED: chiefly in comb., as *crumple-horned* adj.; *crumple-back sb.*, *crook-back*.

1593 *Act. 14-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 White brode wollen clothes with crumple listes. 1685 STILLINGFEL *Orig. Brit.* v. 275 White Crumple-horned Cows. 1840 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 395 The long-horned, or crumple-horned. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 178 She had shown partiality to the crumpleback, Job.

**Crumple** (*kɹʊmp'l*), *v.* Also 4-6 *cromple*, *-pyl*, *-pull*. [In form, a dim. and iterative of CRUMP v.1, for the affinities of which see Note to CRAMP sb.1 As OE. *y* frequently gave later *u*, *crumple* might arise merely as a later form of *crymple, crymple*; but the historical evidence does not favour this.]

Found first in *pa. pple*, which might belong either to an intr. or trans. vb. (*cf. withered, faded*); see CRUMPLED.]

**1. intr.** To become incurved or crushed together; to contract and shrivel up; to become creased or wrinkled by being crushed together.

1508 PAYNOL *Salerno's Regim.* C. iiij. To crompull to gether like parchment cast in the fire. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* II. in *Holinshead* I. II. 13 It [aqua vitæ] keepeth and preserueth the veines from crumpling. 1623 T. JAMES *Voy.* 63 The snow . . . crumples and so runnes vpon it selfe, that in a few houres it will be fue or sixe foote thicke. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dnn.* vi. 193 Hence it is that men crumple so in persecution. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* vi. How . . . the muslin fluttered and crumpled before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated at the piano.

**2. trans.** To crook, bend together, contort; in mod. use, *esp.* by crushing.

1613 BRAUM & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* II. iii. He would have crumpled, curled, and shrunk [tr. r. struck] himselfe out of the shape of man. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 268 He sitteth in the wombe crumpled, contracted or bent round. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* III. 82/1 The fellow was hanged, who being not choaked . . . did stirre his legges, and writhe and crumple his body. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 86 The effect . . . is to crumple the strata and force up certain areas in great contorted masses.

**3.** To crush into irregular creases; to ruffle.

1630 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i. Plague on him! how he has crumpled our bands! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 p. 2 Sir Roger . . . exposing his palm . . . they crumpled it into all shapes and diligently scanned every wrinkle. 1805 tr. *De Genli's Mem.* I. 175 He . . . crumpled my gowns, and even tore them. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xii. 'Don't crumple that scarf, Jane'.

**4.** To wrinkle the smooth surface of; to corrugate, to crinkle.

1808 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1883) 179, I could see her . . . crumpling the water before her, weather-beaten, barnacled. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea ix. § 445 The Sunbeam has power to wrinkle and crumple the surface of the sea by alternate expansion and contraction of its waters.

**5.** To crush (together) in an irregularly folded state.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 479 Huddled up, and as it



were crumpled and crumpled together. 1866 SALA *Seven Sons* I. xii. 307 She crumpled the cheque in her hand, and walked to the door.

**b.** To *crumple up*: to shrivel up by compression; to crush together in a contracted or compressed state.

1577 GOOGE *Hereshbach's Hush* iv. (1586) 185 The little Worme, or Grubbe, lieth crumpled up in the Coame. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Are thy moyst entrails crumpled up with griefe Of parching mischief? a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Plants Script.* Tracts 34 Our Rose of Jericho . . . though crumpled and furdled up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x. (1889) 91 He saw Drysdale crumple up the notes in his hand.

**c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*). 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 90/2 Years crumple up into nothing, or extend to vast duration.

**d.** Applied to the action and accompanying sound of crushing under foot things moderately brittle; said also *intr.* of the things so crushed. Cf. CRUMP v. 2

1861 WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 63 The dry, sultry ashes of the forest crumple under your feet. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 92 Fallen leaves and acorns lying beneath; the footsteps crumple them in walking.

**Crumpled** (krump'ld), *pp. a.* [In form, f. CRUMPLE v. + -ED; but found much earlier than any finite part of the verb.]

**1.** Bent together by compression, incurved, crooked (*esp.* of parts of the body bent by malformation or disease).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8037 (Cott.) Crumpled knees [T. crumpled knees] and boce on bak. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1979 In the palsey can he shake, And was crumpled and crokyd therio. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. 1, For that old crumpled wight gan go upstraite.

**2.** Bent spirally, curled. Hence **Crumpled-horn** *a.*

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 135 Also seint Paul seip not in crumpled [WYCLIF I. Tim. ii. 9 written] lokkys or golde. 1583 STANFURD *Annals* II. (Arb.) 50 Their tayls with crumpled knot twisting. 17150 *Nursery rime* 'House that Jack Built'. This is the Cow with the crumpled Horn, that tossed the Dog. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 83 Horns short and generally curled, or what some call crumpled horn. 1886 W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, *Lake Dwellings* Irel. I. iv. 77 Specimens of the crania of four distinct breeds . . . the straight-horn . . . the crumpled-horn . . . the short-horn . . . the hornless.

**3.** Crushed into creases and folds; crushed out of shape, out of smoothness or tidiness. **a.** Applied to a wrinkled, creased, or 'tumbled' condition of things flexible, as cloth, paper.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii. 5 My skynne is wythered and crumpled together. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 Break, and pull off all crumpled dry'd Leaves. 1666 PERYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 179 Finding the cloth laid, and much crumpled . . . I grew angry. 1877 W. THOMSON *Foy. Challenger* I. iii. 192 The strong brass cylinder . . . was found collapsed and crumpled like a piece of paper. 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, Mrs. A. took a small and crumpled note out of her pocket.

**b.** Applied to strata crushed into folds by lateral pressure; contorted.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Trnls.* I. xi. 251 Granite appeared in large veins in the crumpled gneiss. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 650 Crumpled or folded beds of clay.

**4.** Wrinkled, marked with lines and furrows, such as are caused by compression.

1577 GOOGE *Hereshbach's Hush* II. (1586) 56 The second sort with the crumpled leafe. 1578 LYTT *Dodons* I. xxix. 41 Medesweete . . . hath leaues . . . crumpled, and wrinkled. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Crumpled Plantain is a round crumpled Leaf. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 400 The trembling poppies shed . . . their crumpled leaves.

**b.** Of hair. (Cf. CRUMPLING *vbl. sb.*)

1872 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* II. (ed. 2) 7 Dolly's . . . crumpled bronze hair.

**Crumpledness.** [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being crumpled, crumpled condition.

1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wood* 150 If . . . this compressure of the fleece produces that kind of crumpledness, which is considered as an excellent quality in English wool.

**Crumpler.** [f. CRUMPLE v. + -ER.]

**1.** One who crumples.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 595 This crumpler-up and defier of empires.

**2.** A cravat, *dial.*

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 12 If I see a boy make to do about the fit of his crumpler.

**3.** A fall by which man and horse are doubled up.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 3 A loaded shoulder [in a horse] means a crumpler over timber. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly won* iii. 20 The mare . . . would be more frightened by a crumpler than you would. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 30 The brute broke away with me and came no end of a crumpler over a wire fence.

**+ Crumpling, sb. and a. Obs.** [Cf. G. *krümm-ling*, *dial. krumpling*, *krümping*, crooked stick, crooked man, etc.: see CRUMB a., CRUMP a. But in the sb. sense 2, the word appears to be immediately associated with *crumple* vb. or sb.]

**A.** sb. 1. A crooked, or deformed person.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crumplin*, a diminutive and deformed person.

**2.** A small dwarfed and shrivelled apple, cucumber, etc.: see *quots.*

1668 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 263 Putting each sort in a basket apart: I speak not here of the smallest, and the crumplings. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.* *Crumpling*, or *Guerkins* are small Cucumbers to pickle, called in French *Cornichons*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Crumplings*, wrinkled Codlings, usually the least, but sweetest. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 Ginger-Bread Babies and Crumplings. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crumplin*, a diminutive and mis-shapen apple. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Wordbk.* *Crumpling*, an apple which does not mature, but which shrivels on the tree.

**B.** *adj.* ? Crooked, shrivelled, deformed.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 154 The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard cragged crumpling creatures. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 525 A little old crumpling fellow who made his fires was the best companion he had.

**Crumpling** (krump'ling), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb CRUMPLE; a crumpled condition. Also *attrib.*, as *crumpling-irons*.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 233 In Miss Ethel's black hair there was a slight natural ripple, [which others] endeavoured to imitate by art, paper, and I believe crumpling irons. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 650 The folding or crumpling of the clayey layer subjected to the pressure. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 209 Crumpling and crackling sounds.

**Crumply** (krump'li), *a.* [f. CRUMPLE v. + -Y:] cf. *dial. G. krumplig, krumplicht*. Full of crumples or wrinkles.

1847-8 HALLIWELL *Crumply*, wrinkled. *Devon.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Crumply*, wrinkled.

**Crumponde:** see CRUMP v. 1

**Crumpy, sb. dial.** [f. CRUMP a. 1 or sb. 1 + -Y dim. and denominative.] = CRUMPLING *sb.* 2.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Crumpy*, a small irregularly shaped apple.

**Crumpy, a. dial.** [f. CRUMP a. 2 + -Y.] = CRUMP a. 2: see *quots.*

1808-15 JAMIESON, *Crumpl*, *crumple*. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crump*, *Crumpl*, brittle, dry-laked, easily breaking under the teeth. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Crumpl*, crisp; [as sb.] the crisp crust of a loaf. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Crumpl*, crisp; said of bread or pastry.

**+ Crumster, cromster. Obs.** Also **crompster**. [f. Du. *krom* crooked: cf. Du. *kromsteve* 'genus navis' (Kilian), f. *krom* + *steve* prow.] A kind of galley or hoy.

1596 RALPH *Discoy. Grijana* 98 Two or three cromsters or galleys buyit, and furnished vpon the ruer. — *Invent. Shipping* 28, 200 saile of Cromsters, or hoyes of Newcastle, which each of them will beare six Demiculverins, and foure Sakers. 1600 *Carew MSS.* (1866) 175 Certain ships called 'cromsters' . . . with other barks and barges.

**Crunch** (krnʃ), *v.* [A recent variation of *crunch*, CRAUNCH, perhaps intended to express a more subdued and less obtrusive sound, perh. influenced by association with *crush*, *munch*.]

**1.** *trans.* To crush with the teeth (a thing somewhat firm and brittle); to chew or bite with a crushing noise.

1814 *Suppl. Grise's Provenc. Gloss.* *Crunch*, *Cronch*, and *Crunch*, to crush an apple, etc. in the mouth. *North.* 1832 W. IRVING *Athamra* II. 201 'While I was quietly crunching my crust.' 1850 KINGSLEY *Mic.* (1860) I. 202 A herd of swine crunching acorns.

**b.** *intr.* or *absol.*

1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xvi. Their white tusks crunch'd o'er the whiter skull. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 101 Our appetites were good; and . . . we crunched away right merrily.

**2.** *trans.* To crush or grind under foot, wheels, etc., with the accompanying noise.

1849 C. BRYANT *Shirley* II. 24 A sound of heavy wheels crunching a stony road. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069/1 You crunch little heaps of salt at every step.

**b.** *intr.* or *absol.* **c.** *intr.* for *refl.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. xxii. No sound but the wild, wild wind, And the snow crunching under his feet! 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 452 The animal's hoofs crunch on the stones and gravel.

**3.** *intr.* To advance, or make *one's way*, with crunching.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. (1856) 189 The sound of our vessel crunching her way through the ice. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 38 Our brig went crunching through all this jewelry. 1864 LOWELL *Firade Tract.* 109 As we crunched and crawled up the long gravelly hills.

Hence **Crunched** *pp. a.*, **Crunching** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. of Rhine* xix. The crunched boughs . . . that strewed the soil. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii. (D.). A crunching of wheels . . . became audible on the wet gravel. 1890 *Century Mag.* Apr. 916/2 Passing a rim of crunching cinder.

**Crunch, sb.** [f. *prec.*]

**1.** An act, or the action, of crunching.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvii. 56 If you will not take us, the sharks shall—it is but a crunch, and all is over. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361 Listening to the half-yielding crunch of the ice beneath. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* II. The hippo . . . caught him in its mouth and killed him by one crunch.

**2.** *pl.* Small pieces resulting from crunching. *rare.* 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauk* xxiii. (1849) 181 [He] had his pipe smashed to crunches.

**Crune, var. of CROON; obs. f. CROWN.**

**+ Crunk, v.** Also 6-7 **crunk(e. Obs. or dial.** [Cf. Icel. *krunka* to croak (as a raven).] *intr.* Of some birds: To utter a hoarse harsh cry.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crunc.* to crunk like a crane.

1583 STANFURD *Annals* IV. (Arb.) 111 The skrich howle . . . Her burial roundel dook ruck, and crunketh in howling. 1617 MINSHEP *Ductor*, To Cruncke or Crunkle like a Crane.

**Crunk, sb. dial.** [f. *prec.*: cf. Icel. *krunk* the raven's cry.] A hoarse harsh cry; a croak.

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Crunk*, the hoarse cry or croak of the raven or carrion crow.

**Crunkle** (krw'nk'l), *v.* Chiefly *north. dial.* In 4 **crunkil**, 6 **crunkle**, -**kel**. [A parallel form to CRINKLE, perh. going back to the ablaut-stem *crunc-* of *crinc-an* (see CRANK sb. 1), perh. a later analogical formation: cf. *crimple*, *crumple*.] To wrinkle, rumple, crinkle. **a. trans.** Hence **Crunkled** *pp. a.*

c 1400 *Rawland & O.* 1252 Thi vesage es crunkilde & waxen olde. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Tib. The musherom . . . called . . . Jewes eares for it is . . . crunked and flat, much like an eare. 1578 LYTT *Dodons* IV. lviii. 519 Leaves a little crunkled or crunked at the edges. 1708 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* *Crunkle*, to tumble or rumple, as linen or other cloaths. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 46 [Jam.] Wi crunkl't brow, he aft wad think Upo his barkin faes. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Crunkle* or *Crunkle*, to rumple or crimp.

**b. intr.** 1866 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* I. 2 A piece of paper torn out of . . . a volume crunkling on my knee.

**+ Crunkle, v. 2 Obs.** [A diminutive of CRUNK v.] To cry like a crane.

1611 COTGREVE, *Gruttr*, to crunkle, or creak, like a Crane.

1617 [see CRUNK.]

**Crunode** (krū'nōd). *Geom.* [Irreg. f. L. *crux* cross + *NODE*.] A point on a curve where it crosses itself; a node with two real tangents.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 22 In the first case the tangents are both real . . . such a point is termed a *crunode*. Hence **Crunodal a.**, having a crunode.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 126 Nodal cubics may obviously be subdivided into crunodal and acnodal.

**Crunt** (krunt). *Sc. dial.* [Cf. CRUMP.] 'A blow on the head with a cudgel' (Jam.).

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xxv. An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty crunt. 1819 *St. Patrick* I. 166 (Jam.) Though I got a fell crunt ahint the haft.

**+ Cruor** (krū'ōr). *Phys. and Med.* [L. *cruor* blood (when out of the body), gore.] Coagulated blood, or that portion of the blood which forms the clot; gore.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Cruor*, blood dropping out of a wound. 1705 GREENHILL *Art of Embalming* 3 (T.) Any offensive odour or contaminating cruor. 1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedishborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ix. 266 The chyle clogged with cruor.

**Cruorin** (krū'ōrin). *Chem.* [f. *prec.* + -IN.] The red colouring matter of blood-corpuscles; now called *haemoglobin*.

1840 BALY *tr. Müller's Physiol.* (ed. 2) I. 133 The solution of cruorin is reddened less strongly by exposure to air. 1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 140 By the action of an acid on blood the cruorin is converted into haematin.

**Crup, a. dial.** [? var. of CRUMP: cf. CRUP-SHOULDER.] 'Short, brittle, as a *crup* cake; and fig., short or snappish, as a *crup* answer. Still used in Kent' (Todd).

1776 PEGGE *Kentishisms, Crup*, pettish, peevish. 1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Crup*, crisp, short; surly. *South.* 1889 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.* *Crup*, crisp. 'You'll have a nice walk, as the snow is very *crup*.'

**Crup e, var. of CROUP sb. 1, hind-quarters.**

**Crup** (krup), *v.* [f. CRUPPER.] *trans.* To put the crupper on (a horse).

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. viii. 97 A vicious kick or two when being crupped.

**Crupel, cruppel, obs. ff. CRIPPLE.**

**Crupen, obs. pa. t. pl. of CREEP.**

**Cruppon, -oun, obs. var. of CROUPON.**

**Crupper** (krup'pə), *sb.* Forms: 4 **croper**, -ore, -our, -ier, 4-5 -ure, 4-6 **croper**, 5 **croper**, **croper**, **croppere**, **cruppere**, **cruper**, 5-8 **cropper**, **cropper**, 6 **croper**, 6-7 **cropper**, **cropper**, 7 **croaper**, (**crupyard**), 6- **crupper**. [a. OF. *croppiere* (Anglo-Fr. *croper*), mod.F. *croppiere* = Pr. *croppiera*, Sp. *groppera*, It. *groppiera* (Rom. type \**gropparia*, -eria), f. med.L. and It. *groppa*, Pr. *cropa*, OF. *crope*, *crupe*, mod. *croupe*: see CROUP.]

**1.** A leather strap buckled to the back of the saddle and passing under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forwards.

c 1300 K. *Alis*. 3421 Mony trappe, mony croper, Mony queyntise on armes clere. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvi. The paytrellis sursengyls and crouppers braste. 1593 FITZHERB. *Hush*. § 105 Hurte with a saddle, or with a buckle of a croper. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 14 The Preface might have past as well for a Postscript, or the Headstall for a Cropper. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii. His acknowledgments from the bit to the crupper. 1876 *World V.* 14 Tight reins, tight cruppers, tight curbs . . . are the refuges of incompetence.

**2. trans.** The hind-quarters or rump of a horse; the croup.

[c 1300 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 13 A Male tweyfoold vpon his croper.] 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xlv. c. (R.). And both gaue strokes so sound, As made both horses cruppers kisse the ground. 1598 FLORIO, *Langis*, a disease in a horse about the crupper [1611 in a horse crupper]. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Fromena* 29 They must



have taken them up behind them on their horse cruppers. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 295 The Crupper, which is round, and reaches from the kidneys to the tail. 1852 *Tit. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 383 The mules lowered their cruppers and slid down the steepest slopes.

† b. The rear (of a horse). *On the crupper:* in the rear, close behind (one's horse). *Obs.*

1607 *Lisander & Cal.* vi. 98 Cloridon, desirous to get the crupper of his enemy's horse, turned his own speedily. 1721 *De Fon Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 65 The king follows them on the crupper with thirteen troops of horse.

3. The buttocks (of a man). Usually *humorous*. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 71 A close-bellied dublet coming downe... as farre as the crupper. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. He cuts me a back caper with his heels, and takes me just of the crupper. 1664 *COTTON Scarron* 104 There as she sate upon her crupper. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* *Ingol. Penance*, The Knight on his crupper Received the first taste of the Father's flagellum.

† b. A hind-quarter, haunch (as a joint of meat). *Obs.*

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mutton*, Take a Crupper of. *Mutton. Ibid.* s.v. *Veal*, A Quarter or Crupper of Veal. 4. a. *Naut.* = *crupper-chain*: see 5. b. (See quot. 1867.)

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The heel of the jib-boom has... a notch for the crupper. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crupper*, the train tackle ring-bolt in a gun-carriage.

5. *Comb.*, as † *crupper-bone*, -*compliment*, -*evil*; *crupper-cramped*, -*galled* adjs.; *crupper-chain*, *Naut.* (see quot. 1882); † *crupper-clout*, a clout or cloth to cover the posterior; *crupper-dock*, -*loop*, that part of the crupper which passes under the horse's tail.

a 1654 *BROME Queen & Conc.* III. iv. My Back and \*Crupper-bone is out of joint. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crupper bone*, the coccyx. 1882 *NARES Seaman's Ship* (ed. 6) 13 \**Crupper chain*, a chain passed round the bowsprit and the heel of jib-boom to secure the latter down in its saddle. 1647 *STAPYLTON Juvenal* xiv. 665 [He] puts about His naked middle a cold \*crupper-clout. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. I love no \*crupper-compliments. [He had just received a kick on the posterior.] 1641 *BROME Jov. Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 395, I am... so \*crupper-cramp't with our hard lodging. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 133 The \*Crupper-dock is mostly stuffed with a tallow candle to make it easy for the horse's tail. 1811 *COTGR.*, *Le mal de crupper*, the Rump-euill or \*Crupper-euill. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2486/4 A dark-brown Horse... \*Crupper-galled. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Crupper*, The rounded portion EB is the \*crupper-loop.

**Crupper**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a crupper, put a crupper upon.

1709 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 33 Sent on a Sunday into Hyde Park, crupper'd up as tight as need be. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 219 So caparisoned, bitted... and cruppered.

† *Crup-shoulder*, -*shouldered*. *Obs.* = *CRUMP-shoulder*, etc.

1289 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Thinking belike to ride vpon my Crupshoulders. 1599 *BRETTON Mss. Mavillia* iv. Hee goes Crup shouldered and sits down by leisure.

**Crural** (krū'ral), *a.* [ad. L. *crūralis* adj., f. *crūs*, *crūr*-leg.]

1. Of or belonging to the leg; *spec.* in *Anat.*, as in *crural artery*, *nerve*, *vein*, *vessels*.

*Crural arch*, the arch formed by Poupart's ligament, beneath which the crural vessels emerge; *crural canal*, a canal about half an inch long forming the innermost compartment of the crural sheath, through which a femoral hernia passes; *crural hernia*, a hernia descending beside the crural vessels; *crural ring*, the upper end of the crural canal; *crural septum*, the septum of connective tissue normally closing the crural canal at the top; *crural sheath*, the sheath which encloses the crural vessels as they leave the abdomen.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physique* 393/2 An excellent Crurale Playster. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 225 The crural artery arising from the same place whence the crural vein proceeded. 1676 *SHADWELL Virtuoso* III. If the capricious fly happens not to remove itself by crural motion, or the vibration of its wings. 1708 *KEILL Anim. Secretion* 91 The Blood must stagnate in the Crural Vessels. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 396/1 Hernia of the bladder at the crural ring is very rare. 1890 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 157 The legs... are skinned, and the crural nerve laid bare.

b. as *sb.* Short for *crural artery*, *nerve*, etc.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 514 The Umbilical Arteries... said to be derived from the Crurals. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 70 The two Crurals, with the Sciatic... are distributed to the inferior Extremities.

2. Of the nature or form of a leg.

1842 *BRANDS Dict. Sci.*, *Crural*, shaped like a leg or root. Hence in WEBSTER and mod. Dicts.

† **Crure**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *crūs*, *crūr*-leg.] A 'leg' or side of a triangle; = *CRUS* 1.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Project a Triangle by producing a Crures from the Crurals extremes.

**Crured** (krū'ed), *a. Her.* [f. L. *crūs*, *crūr*-leg.] Of a bird borne as a charge: Having the legs of a specified tincture different from that of the body; legged.

1804 *MANNING & BRAY Hist. & Antiq. Surrey* I. 631 A Falcon, Or. beaked and crured, Gules.

|| **Crus** (krūs). Pl. *crura* (krū'rā). [L. *crūs*, pl. *crūra*, leg.]

† 1. *Geom.* A straight line forming one side of a triangle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. Schol. (1712) 144 All the VOL. II.

Crura's, EG, EH, EI, EC, are easily demonstrated to be equal to the Crus E.

2. *Anat. a.* The leg or hind limb; *spec.* the part between the knee and the ankle, the shank. b. Applied to various parts occurring in pairs or sets and resembling or likened to legs.

*Crura* of the cerebellum, cerebrum, fornix, and medulla oblongata, strands of nerve-fibres in the brain; *crura* of the diaphragm, two tendinous and muscular bundles, one on each side, connecting the diaphragm with the lumbar vertebrae; *crura* of the penis, of the clitoris, bodies forming the attachments of those organs, one on each side of the pubic arch. Also applied to the two processes of the *incus* and those of the *stapes* (bones of the ear).

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Crus*, among anatomists, denotes all that part of the body which reaches from the buttocks to the toes. *Ibid.*, *Crura* of the medulla oblongata, are two of the four roots whence the medulla oblongata springs, in the brain. 1763 H. WATSON *Med. Commun.* I. 186 The crura of the diaphragm... were removed. 1845 *TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I. 271 The central stem, or crus, around which each hemisphere of the cerebellum is developed.

**Crus**, *obs.* form of *CRUISE*.

**Crusado**, *obs.* f. *CRUSADO*, *CRUSADO*.

**Crusade** (krusād). Forms: a. 6 croisad, croisade, (croissard), 6-8 croisade, (7 croisade); β. 7 croisada, (croys-), cruysado, (croisado), 7-8 croisado, croys-; γ. 7-8 crusada, crus-, 6-8 crusado, crus-; δ. 8- crusade. [= mod. F. *croisade* (= OF. *croisee*), Fr. *crozada*, Sp. *crusada*, It. *crociata*, med. L. *cruciata* (*crucata*), being in the various langs. the fem. noun of action formed on pa. pple. of *cruciare*, *crociare*, *crusar*, *croiser* to *CRUOS*, lit. a being crossed, a crossing or marking with the cross, a taking the cross: cf. the early F. *croisement*. The earliest and only ME. equivalents were *CRUISERIE* (13-15th c.), and *CRUISE* (15-17th c.), from the corresponding OF. words. In 16th c. French, *croisee* was displaced by *croisade*, with the new ending -ade, adapted from the -ADA of Provençal and Spanish. This *croisade* appeared in Eng. c. 1575, and continued to be the leading form till c. 1760 (see JOHNSON'S Dict.). About 1600, the Sp. *crusada* made its appearance under the forms *crusada* and *crusado* (see -ADO); a blending of this with *croisade* produced two hybrid forms, viz. *croisado* (-ada), with French stem and Spanish ending, frequent from c. 1611 to 1725, and *crusade*, with Spanish stem and French ending, mentioned by JOHNSON, 1755, only as a by-form of *croisade*, but used by Goldsmith and Gibbon, and now universal. From 15th to 17th c. occasional attempts to adopt the med. L. and other Romanic forms, as *cruciat*, -ada, -ade, *cruceat*, were made: see *CRUCIATE*.]

1. *Hist.* A military expedition undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans.

a. 1577 *HARRISON England* III. iv. (1878) II. 29 At such time as Baldwin archbishop of Canturburie preached the Croisad there. 1616 *Jas. I. Remonstr. Right of Kings* Wks. 445 All such... as undertooke the Croisade became the Pope's meere vassals. 1753 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) IV. 6 His history of the Croisades. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 416 The knight errantry of a croisade against the Saracens.

β. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 965 A Croisado against the Turkes. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* IV. xix. (1892) 592 A Croisada to the Holy Land. 1758 *CHESTERF. Lett.* cxxxii. This gave rise to the Croisadoes, and carried such swarms of people from Europe to the... Holy Land.

γ. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 793 To preach the Crusado. a 1676 *MARVELL Poems, Britannia & Raleigh*, Her true Crusado shall at last pull down The Turkish crescent and the Persian sun. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1834) 249 Until his return from the crusado.

δ. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Crusado or Crusade*, c 1790 *SHENSTONE Ruined Abbey* 118 Here the cowl'd zealots... Urg'd the crusade. 1755-73 *JOHNSON, Crusade, Crusado*: see *Crusade*. 1761 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. lxi. 546 The principle of the crusades was a savage fanaticism. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 318 A single campaign of the first crusade, that of 1099. 1896 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The power of the religious sentiment... inspired the crusades.

b. *transf.* Any war instigated and blessed by the Church for alleged religious ends, a 'holy war'; applied *esp.* to expeditions undertaken under papal sanction against infidels or heretics.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xxvii. (1632) 393 George Sechell... who under the title of a Croysada, wrought so many mischiefs. 1644 *Br. MOUNTAGG Gagg* 95 Urban the eight, that now Popeth it, may proclaim a Croisado if hee will. 1682 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 122 Afterwards croisades came in use; against such princes as were deposed by popes. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 106 Commander of a crusade against the Hussites.

2. *fig.* An aggressive movement or enterprise against some public evil, or some institution or class of persons considered as evil.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 8 Preach, my dear Sir, a crusade against ignorance. 1839 *De QUINCY Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 18. This new crusade against the evils of the world. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. i. 25 Dunstan's life was a crusade... against the married clergy. *Mod.* The Temperance crusade.

† 3. A papal bull or commission authorizing a crusade, or expedition against infidels or heretics.

1588 (*title*), The Holy Bull and Crusado of Rome, first published by the Holy Father, Gregory the XIII. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* App. 64 They concluded to crave ayd from all Christian Princes, and a Crossado from the Pope against the Moores. a 1677 *BARROW Popes Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 50 To summon & commission soldiers by croisade, &c. to fight against infidels. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. General. Spain* 247 The Pope, willing to help the King to sustain this War, sent him the Croisade, by which Means he raised 300,000 Ducats. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I. 317 The pope published a crusade against the deposed monarch.

† 4. *Span. Hist.* A levy of money, or a sum raised by the sale of indulgences, under a document called *Bula de la cruzada*, originally for aggression or defence against the Moors, but afterwards diverted to other purposes. *Obs.*

The sale of the indulgences granted under the *Bula* became a permanent source of revenue, held by the kings of Spain in consideration of expenses incurred by them as champions of Catholicism and in the conversion of the American Indians. A board for the collection and administration of these revenues was created in the 16th c. called *Consejo de la Cruzada*, the court or tribunal of the Crusade.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* I. (1590) 30 The moneys gathered in Spaine... vnder colour of the Croysade. *Ibid.* XII. 566 The Pope had transferred to the king of Aragon for two yeares the moneys and collections called the Croissards of the realm of Spaine. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 531 His Subsidies which he levieth extraordinarily (of late times for the most part turned into ordinary, as his Croissados). 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 288 To suffer a levy of money to be made within his Dominions, termed by the name Crusado, for the maintenance of the Turkish Wars. 1716 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5483/3 The President of the Cruzada is ordered to draw up a perfect Account of the intire Produce of the Cruzada, as well in Spain as in the Indies. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. xii. 132 Here [Peru] is also a court of inquisition, and of the croisade.

† 5. A marking with the cross; the symbol of the cross, the badge borne by crusaders. *Obs.*

1613 *ZOUCH Dove* 43 Like the rich Croisade on th' Imperial Ball. 1641 *PRYNNE Antiq.* 209 He took up the Crusado and went... with King Richard... to the warres in the holy Land. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 772 He took upon him the Crusado, i.e. Vowed an Expedition to the Holy-Land.

† b. *fig.* (with allusion to 'cross' in the sense of trial or affliction). *Obs.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 531 The Noble Order of the Cruysado Heaven bestoweth not on Milk-sops. *Ibid.* 533 The Cruysado, or Crosse of Christ, above all Orders taken up by the Potentates of the World.

6. *attrib.* 1730 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 706 The crusado troops of Cardinal Beaufort. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* XVIII. i. 43 The Croisade army arrived there in the end of May.

**Crusade**, *obs.* f. *CRUSADO*, Portuguese coin.

**Crusade** (krusād), *v.* Also *croisade*. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To engage in a crusade, go on a crusade. Also to *crusade* it.

1732 M. GREEN *Grotto* 215 Cense crusading against sense. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* III. 40 He's going to croisade it. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VII. xviii. When... you have crusaded it thro' all their parish-churches. 1834 *GEM. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* III. 111 Burning heretics at home, except when he was busy crusading abroad. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nl.-cap* 955 'Duke, once your sires crusaded it, we know.'

**Crusader** (krusād'ar). Also 8-9 croisader. [f. *CRUSADE* *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER. Cf. *obs.* F. *croisadeur* (Cotgr.).] One who engages in a Crusade.

1743 W. WHITEHEAD *Ess. Ridicule* If, crusaders like, their zeal be rage. 1766 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 169 Standing cross-legged, like our Effigies of Crusaders in Churches. 1805 *FOSBROKE Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 133 Badge of croisaders. 1866 *TRUSS. Bot.* 292 The crusaders found Citrons, Oranges, and Lemons very abundant in Palestine.

**Crusading**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *CRUSADE*. Also *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*

1732 [see *CRUSADE* *v.*]. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. 1. 10 Not since our Albigenes and Crusadings were over. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 197 Provençal poetry... contains some noble bursts of the Crusading religious sentiment. 1879 W. H. DIXON *Royal Windsor* II. v. 50 One of those unfortunate captives of crusading wars.

**Crusading**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Engaging in a crusade; belonging to the crusades.

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xvii. The crusading sword of this misguided saint-errant. 1864 *BURTON Scot Abr.* I. iv. 187 The ancient crusading chivalry. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* iv. 66 The character of the architecture is Crusading.

|| **Crusado** (krusād'o). Also 6 cru(s)adowe, 7-9 crusado, 8 crusada, (crusad, crusate, 8-9 crusade). [ad. Pg. *crusado* lit. 'crossed, marked with the cross'.] A Portuguese coin bearing the figure of a cross, originally of gold, later also of silver; the new crusado is of 480 reis (16½ grains of gold or 219 grains of silver) = about 2s. 4d. sterling.

1544 *Will of R. Osborne* (Somerset Ho.), One syde Crusadowes & the other side haufie Aungelle. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 364 Of forren coines we haue... ducats... crusadoes [etc.]. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iv. 26. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 267 Eight hundred Millions of Reas, or two Millions of Crusadoes, amounting to about three hundred thousand pounds sterling. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086½ The Crusado of Portugal... to pass at 3½d. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Crusado*, is a Portuguese coin, struck under Alphonso V about the year 1457, at the time when pope Calixtus sent thither the bull for a croisade, against the infidels.

1653 TIT. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 406 note, The value of an arroba of gold is 15,000 Brazilian cruzados (each cruzado being 50 sous).

|| **Crusado**. *Obs.* [a. Sp. and Pg. *crusado*, OFp. *crusado*, corresp. to F. *croisé* a crusader, lit. a crossed man, one that has received or assumed the sign of the cross: cf. CROISES.] A crusader.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 In such gallant bravadoe termes runnith your mill crusadoe rhetoric. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conc.* Trent viii. (1676) 746 Provision was not made for the Crusadoes. 1635 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. viii. vi. 84. 1267 An Armie of Crusado's.

Hence † **Crusado**, **Crusado** *v.*, to cross, engage as a crusader; = CROISE *v.* 2.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 327 Which were Cruzadoed or voluntarily went unto the Holy Land... for recovery of it. **Crusado** 3, var. of *crusado* = CRUSADE.

|| **Crusa'l**. *Obs.* [A term of the *lingua franca* of the Levant = It. *corsale* privateer.] = CORNAIR.

1699 ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 2, I had heard how miserably men lived in a Crusal. *Ibid.* 3 Crusal is a word, mistakenly used for Corsair which in English signifies a Privateer.

† **Crusard**. *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of CRUSADE + -ARD; cf. CROISARD.] A crusader.

1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas*, etc. 59 The most politic of all the Crusards [*sous ces croisés*], was Bohemond. *Ibid.* 90 Saladin... gave battle to those Crusards near Caesarea.

**Cruse** (*krūs, krüz*). *arch.* Forms: 5- *cruse*; also 5 *crowse*, *crowce*, *crewse*, *crwce*, 5-7 *cruce*, 6 *crouse*, *cruys*, *e*, *crewse*, 7 *cruze*, *criuze*, 8 *creuse*, 8-9 *crui*. [A word of which similar forms are found in most of the Teutonic langs.; cf. Icel. *krís* (a 1300) pot, tankard, Da. *krus* mug, jug, cruet, Sw. *krus* mug; also OHG. \**krise* represented by dim. *krüselin*, MLG. *krise*, Ger. *krasse* pot with a lid, MLG. *hris*, *kris*, LG. *krös*, *krüs*, *kräus*; MDu. *cruiyse*, Du. *kröes*; WFrís. *kröes*, EFrís. *krös*, NFrís. *krüas*, *kross*, Wang. *krüs*.

The etymological history is uncertain, as is also the original type, since the LG., Du., and Frís. present forms both in *n* and *z*; in Eng. also, it is noteworthy that we have beside ME. *n*, modern *n*, where we should expect *z*. The variant spelling in *ui* (1499) from 15th c. appears to be from Dutch. The historical pronunciation is with *s* (cf. the early *cruc*), which also now predominates; but the spelling with *z* has been occasional since 1600, and a corresponding pronunciation is given by Smart and Cassell, and often heard.]

A small earthen vessel for liquids; a pot, jar, or bottle; also a drinking vessel.

c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 584 Twey cruses in oon day. *Ibid.* XI. 349 A cruce into a stene of wyne devise. c 1440 *Promp.* Part. 105 *Crowse*, or *cruse*, pottle (P. *crowce* or *crwce*). 1481-90 *Howard Housh.* Bks. (Roxb.) 404 For drynyng crewses for howsold viij. d. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2192 Then he may drink out of a stone cruiyse. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xvii. 16 The oyle in the cruse fayled not. 1603 B. JOHNSON *King's Entertainment*, A crystal Cruse fill'd with Wine. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentleman's Exercise*, i. xviij. 94 In a crucible or melting cruse. 1742 COLLINS *Elegies* ii. 3 One cruse of water on his back he bore. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crus*, a small cup. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* II. What if I leave these rakes, this cruse of wine Here by this cave. 1892 RAYNE *Hantidek*, *York Museum* 167 Cruses and Pottle-pots of black and brown ware.

b. *fig.* with allusion to 1 Kings xvii. 12-16.

c 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1885) 40 Thy cruse of joye is it already spent? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx, He had dipped ungenerously into a generous mother's purse, basely and recklessly split her little cruse.

**Cruse**, *obs.* form of CROUSE.

† **Cru'seful**. *Obs.* [f. CRUSE + -FUL.] As much as a cruse contains.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon.* *Apoth.* 15 b, Geve him half a good cruys ful to drinke. a 1645 HOLLYBUSH *Fortune by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 384 Of his smallest beer Not a bare cruful.

† **Cru'sell**. *Obs. rare*—1. [= med.L. *crusellus*; also MLG. *krusel*, *crusele*, LG. *krüsel*, *krüsel*, *kreusel*, EFrís. *krüsel*, an oil-lamp used by country-people, etc., MDu. *krüysel*, *krusel* hanging-lamp; cf. also OF. *croisel*, *croissol*, and other Romanic forms, usually connected with *crux* and associated with *crucibolus*, while the Ger. forms are treated by Hildebrand and others as dim. of *krüse*, CRUSE.] A night-lamp of oil or tallow.

1401-2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 210 Pro lumine habendo in crussell.

† **Cru'set**. *Obs.* Also 6 *croset*, -ette, 7 *cruset*. [a. F. *cruset* (Paré 16th c.) crucible.] A crucible.

1558-80 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* i. vi. 115 b, Poure the Siluer out of the croset. *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 118 Set it in the fire in a Goldsmithes croset. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xlii. 247 They carry the bars of silver unto the Assay maister... he cuttes a small peece of every one... and putteth them into a cruset. 1611 COTGR. *Cruset*, a crucible, cruset, or cruet; a little earthen pot, wherein Goldsmiths melt their siluer. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cruset*, a goldsmith's melting pot. *Philips*. [See also CRUSIE.]

[The ulterior etymology is complicated and uncertain; cf. CRUSSELL, and see HATZFELD, LITTRÉ, DIEZ, GRIMM s.v. *Krusel*, Doornkaat-Koolman s.v. *Krusel*. The OF. *croisel*, *croissel* meant both night-lamp and crucible: cf. CRUSIE.]

**Crush** (*kruf*). *v.* Forms: 5 *crusch-en*, -yn, *crush-yn*, (*crusse*), 5-6 *crussehe*, 6 *crusasho*, 7 *crush*, 6- *crush*. Cf. CROOSE *v.* [app. a. OF. *croissir*, *croisir*, sometimes *cruis(s)ir*, rarely *crusir*, *crussir*, to gnash (the teeth), to make a crashing

or cracking noise, to crash, crack, smash, break; in Cotgr., 1611, 'to cracke, or crash, or crackle, as wood that's readie to breake'; = Cat. *craxir*, Sp. *cruxir*, *crujir* to crackle, to rustle, It. † *cruscere*, *cruscire* to crackle, crash, clatter; 'also to squeeze, to crush, or squash' (Florio); med.L. *cruscire* to crackle (Du Cange). The Romanic word is app. of Ger. origin: see DIEZ and MACKEL, and cf. MHG. *krösen*, *krösen* to gnash with the teeth, make a crackling noise, bruise or crush with a crackling sound, crash, craunch, for which Hildebrand infers an OHG. *chrosôn*, *chrosian*.

The notion of noise present in the foreign words appears also in early uses of *crush*, *crush*, but is practically absent from later use, being now expressed by CRASH.]

† 1. To dash together with the sound of violent percussion, to clash, crash; to make the harsh grating noise of things forcibly smashed or pounded to fragments. *Obs.*

1398 IRENEA Barth. *De P. R.* x.vii. (1495) 379 Cole quenched though it greue not with brennyng hym that trede theon it makyth crushyng and grette noyse. c 1400 *Deut.* *109* 472 At yche cornell of þe castell was crushyng of weppon. *Ibid.* 552 Crakkyng of cristis, crushyng of speires. *Ibid.* 723 There was crye of ken men, crusing of weppon.

2. *trans.* To compress with violence, so as to break, bruise, destroy, squeeze out of natural shape or condition: said of the effect of pressure whether acting with momentum or otherwise.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1134 He [the geaunt] caughte hym in armez, And endlosez hym clenly, to cruscene hys rybbez. c 1440 *Promp.* Part. 106 Crushyn' bonys, *ocille*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531 234 b, The worme y<sup>e</sup> is crushed or poysoned. 1611 BIBLE Job xxxix. 15 The ostrich... leaueh her egges in the earth. And forgetteth that the foot may crush them. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 33 Some of these I broke... by crushing it [the stem] with a small pair of pyners. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* xii. 83 In one promiscuous carnage crush'd and brui'd. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whitby* *Vol.* II. 357 The leaves, when crushed, emit a powerful smell of camphor. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 1. 9 The shock which would crush a railway carriage. *absol.* 1884 Mrs. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Tril.* (1891) 18 The wish to crush, roused irresistibly by all that creeps.

b. With adverb. extension, defining the result.

1530 PALSGR. 502/2 He hath croushed his legge with the fall all to peces. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 111 That they may crush downe with a heavy fall, Th<sup>e</sup> usurping Helmes of our Adversaries. 1608 EXETER *Microcosm.* *Selfe-uncovered Man* (Arb.) 33 He is a bladder blown vp with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 50 Some... cast themselves in the way and are crusht to death. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 222 We expected... the roof and walls of our prison to fall in upon us and crush us to pieces. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiv. 299 Philammon crushed the letter together in his hand. *Mod.* Crushed flat under the feet of the crowd.

c. To crumple or put out of shape (cloth, a dress, etc.) by pressure or rough handling.

*Mod.* Her bonnet and dress were all crushed.

d. *intr.* To advance with crushing.

1876 WHITTIER *Last Occasion* 24 Crushing as if with Talus' flail Through Error's logic-woven mail.

e. *intr.* for *refl.* To become violently compressed, squeezed out of shape, or otherwise injured, by outside pressure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crush*, to be condensed. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 282 Its texture tender, soon crushing and becoming watery when gathered. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1259 I. 553 Their rotten machine must crush under the trial. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann.* (2. *Nights*, xxxix. (1872) 304, I heard the hailstones crush between my feet and the soft grass of the lawn.

† f. In imprecations. *Obs.*

1770 FOOTE *Lane Letter* L. Wks. 1799. II 60 Crush me if ever I saw any thing half so handsome before!

3. To press or squeeze forcibly or violently. (The force, not the effect, being the prominent notion.) Also with adverb. extension, to crush against, into, out of, through, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 611 'Fie, fie', he says, 'you crush me, let me go'. 1596 — *1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 13 To crush our old limbs in vngentle Steele. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxii. 25 The asse... crusht (COVERD, thrust, *Geniva* dashit) Balaams foote against the wall. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 205 The salving vessel... was crushed against the landing-stage... and was damaged. *Mod.* Too many people were crushed into the carriage. The article was in 15 p. but has been crushed out by the pressure of political news.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To advance or make one's way by crushing or pressure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crush*, to come in a close body. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 444/1 The multitude which crushes round the Prince.

4. *fig. a.* To break down the strength or power of; to conquer beyond resistance, subdue or overcome completely.

1566 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 672/2 They use them... to oppress and crush some of their owne to stubborne free-holders. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* i. 15 He hath called an assembly against mee, to crush my young men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 86 His enemies were crushed by his valour. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 95 Such an opportunity of crushing or humbling Sparta. 1848 GASKELL *Mary Barton* (1882) 82/1 He sank upon a seat, almost crushed with the knowledge of the consequences of his... action.

b. Of actions, feelings, etc.: To put down, subdue utterly, extinguish, stamp out.

1610 R. NICOLS *Mirr.* Mag. 573 And at my state with her proud hornes did push in hope my fame... to crush. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1693) I. xlii. 371 These disorders might have been crusht. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 Crush'd is thy pride. 1853 C. KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxiv. 299 She was to crush the voice of conscience and reason. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 1 Wherever free inquiry showed itself... the Church endeavoured to crush it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 The higher feelings of humanity are far too strong to be crushed out.

c. To oppress with harshness or rigour.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* iv. 1 Yea kine of Bashan... which oppress the poore, which crush the needy. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 293 There the poore are crusht without a cause. 1846 WHITTIER *The Branded Hand* 2, Woe to him who crushes the soul with chain and rod.

5. To bruise, bray, break down into small pieces; esp. applied to the comminution of ore, quartz, coke, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, etc. in various industrial processes.

1598 GREENE *Pandosto Ded.* (1609) 2 Unicornes being glutted with browsing on rootes of Lycoras, sharpen their stomacks, with crushing bitter grasse. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* v. 345 For drink the grape She crushes. 1630 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 309 The apples had... been well crushed and pressed. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XV. 245/1 The lumps of... ore... falling through between the rollers... are completely crushed into small fragments. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 18 Cane crushed at the large mills on the Clarence.

6. To force out by squeezing or pressing; to press or squeeze out. Also *fig.*

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i. Wks. 1856 I. 132 And crush lives sap from out Picros vaines. a 1666 BACON J. He crushed treasure out of his subjects purses by forfeitures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 47 Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape Crushes the sweet poison of misused wine. 1690 HAYDEN *Don Sebastian* (J.), I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me To crush my soul out.

7. To crush a cup of wine, pot of ale, etc.: to drink, quaff, 'discuss' it; cf. CRACK *v.* 10.

1594 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 43 If euer I brought my Conny but to crush a pottle of ale with mee. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 86, I pray come and crush a cup of wine. 1828 SCOTT *Nigel* v, You shall crush a cup of wine to the health of the victors of the city. 1845 *Whitehall* xxx. 206 They had crushed severall pottles of wine.

**Crush** (*kruf*), *sb.* [f. *prec.* vb.]

† 1. The noise of violent percussion; clashing; a crash. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* 2946 When bope flutes come at a frosche, þe fyrste hortlyng gaf a gret cruscche.

2. The act of crushing; violent compression or pressure that bruises, breaks down, injures, or destroys; also *fig.*

1599 T. MORTIMER *Silkwormes* 63 The hart-broke crush of melancholies wheele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxix. vi (R.) To heale the eares that have caught some hurt either by bruise, crush, or stripe. 1611 COTGR. *Escachure*, also, a squash, crush, knock, or squeeze (whereby a thing is flatted, or beaten close together). 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 429 A heavy crush of disaster. 1830 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 214 The ice pressed dreadfully around them... but the ship always escaped the heaviest crushes. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Part.* cxvii. 7 Our soul is kept from the dominion of sin... the crush of despondency.

b. In the following perhaps = *crash*, as now often quoted, and as apparently alluded to by Pope: see CRASH *sb.* 1, 2; but it may mean simply 'destruction by crushing'.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* *Poems* (1890) II. 6 Holding up the star-spangled banner amid the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.

c. Coal-mining. (See *quots.*)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 *Crush*,—This occurs when both the roof and thill of a seam of coal are hard, and when the pillars, insufficient for the support of the superincumbent strata, are crushed by their pressure. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Crush*, 1. A squeeze, accompanied, perhaps, with more violent motion and effects. 2. A variety of fault in coal.

† 3. A bruise or injury caused by crushing. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 350 Contusions, bruises looking black and blew, strokes, crushes, rushes, rube, and gale. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. 67 It is called Nauell-gall, because the crush is vpon the signe just opposite against the Horses Nauell. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3837/4 Lost... a flea-bitten grey Mare, with a Crush on her right Foot in the Hoof behind.

4. The crowding together of a number of things, or esp. persons, so that they press forcibly upon each other; the mass so crowded together.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 136 No rank, no sex, could possibly receive exemption from the general crush. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 54 The crush to see it was very great. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, A crush of carts and chairs and coaches.

b. A crowded social gathering. *colloq.*

1832 MACAULAY *Lett.* 18 July, I fell in with her at Lady Grey's great crush. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 439 [The party] isn't a crush. I have only asked about thirty or forty people.

5. Cartilage, gristle. *dial.*

[= OHG. *crus* in *nasecrus*, *brucrus*, MLG. *krus*, also MHG. *kruschein*, *krusbein*, *krusbein*, f. *krusen* to crackle, crush: cf. CRUSHEL.]

a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crish*, *Crush*, cartilage, or soft bones of young animals, easily crushed by the teeth. *Ibid.*, *Crush*, *crustle*, gristle.

6. *Comb.* (perh. formed on verb-stem), as *crush-bone*, -nos'd. Also CRUSH HAT, -ROOM.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3193/4 Lost . . a bay Gelding . . with a Crush bone on the side of the Nose. 1876 *Browning Shop* 9 Some crush-nosed human-hearted dog.

**Crushable** (krū'fā'b'l), *a.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being crushed.

1897 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 A less crushable material. **Crush-crash**, *rare*—1. *Obs.* A combination of *crush* and *crash*, having the effect of a reduction of the latter.

1893 *STANFURD ENNIS* IV. (Arb.) 110 Thee winds scold struggling, the threshing thick crush crash is owtborne.

**Crushed** (krū'f), *pp. a.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ED.] 1. Bruised or broken by pressure; pressed or squeezed out of shape; *fig.* overwhelmed, subdued utterly.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* 1. ii. 175 That is but a crush'd necessity. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 166 The crush'd and mangled corpse. 1851-5 *BRIMLEY ESS.* 248 To awaken his crushed intelligence.

2. Bruised or broken down into small pieces or powder.

1855 *JOHNSTON Chem. Com. Life* iv. (1879) 58 Crushed bones are strewn over a meadow. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* 111. 943 There are three classes of sugar-refineries in this country, the chief productions of which are, respectively: 1st, Loaf-sugar; 2nd, Crystals; 3rd, Crushed sugar.

3. *Crushed morocco* (*Bookbinding*): morocco leather, grained, shaved thin, pressed between iron plates, and polished. *Crushed strawberry*: the colour of strawberries when crushed or bruised.

**Crushel, crussel**, *Obs.* [Corresponds to OHG. *crusela*, *kroschela*, MHG. *krosel*, *kroszel*, *kroschel*, MLG. *crusle*, LG. *krosel* cartilage, gristle, referred by Hildebrand to MHG. and dial. G. *krosen*, *krösen* to gnash the teeth, crackle, craunch, crush with noise. Cf. dial. *crustle*, CRUSH sb. 5.] Cartilage, gristle.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Cruschylbone, or grystylbone (P. crussell). 1657 *MINSHU Ductor*, A crussell or gristle.

**Crusher** (krū'zə), *[f. CRUSH *v.* + -ER.]*

1. One who or that which crushes.

1598 *FLORIO, Premittore*, a crusher. 1611 *COTGR., Es-cacheur*, a squasher; a beater, or crusher of things flat. 1668 *J. SPARROW tr. Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfection* 8 The Crusher or brui-er of the Serpent. 1859 *SALA Two round Clock* (1861) 62 Crushers of walnuts with silver nut-crackers. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 191 The Port Jackson shark has crushers instead of teeth.

b. *spec.* One whose trade is to crush some article for economic purposes.

1794 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Aug. 3/4 The Crushers of Rape-seed continue to buy this article very freely. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 300/2 Rape. The seed. . . is then sold to the crushers, who express the oil. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 469 Seed crushers and oil refiners.

c. A machine for crushing seed, ore, quartz, etc. 1865 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 160 For breaking malt, beans, &c. one crusher only is wanted. 1879 *ATCHERLEY Boerland* 172 Mr. Armfield's crusher was in full work.

2. *colloq.* Something which overwhelms or overpowers. Cf. *stunner*.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* 1, It's Destiny, and mine's a crusher! 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iv, 'She is a crusher, ain't she now?' 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 6 Nov. 53/5 The decision was a crusher on Dr. Phin.

3. An apparatus for recording the pressure exerted on a gun by a charge of powder; also *attrib.* as in *crusher-gauge*, -*plug*.

1871 *Standard* 19 Jan., A 'crusher', or small apparatus exposing a copper disc to the pressure over a given surface of the pent-up gases, was inserted in the rear of the 700-pounder bolts. 1871 *NOBLE & ABEL in Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 140 A slight escape of gas past the crusher-gauge.

4. *slang.* A policeman.

1841 *Punch* II. 137 There is not one crusher who is proof against the waistcoat pocket. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 25 'The blessed crushers is everywhere', shouted one.

**Crush hat**. A soft hat which can be crushed flat; *spec.* a hat constructed with a spring so as to collapse and assume a flat shape; an opera-hat.

1836 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xix, Folding his crush hat to lay his elbow on. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* i. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 201/2 Smart new boy in cloak-room has noted gentlemen shutting up their crush hats, and promptly flattens de Jones's best silk topker.

**Crushing** (krū'jɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. CRUSH.

1. *Crushing, smashing*: see CRUSH *v.* 1. *Obs.*

2. *Compressing violently so as to bruise or destroy; violent pressure or squeezing.* Also *fig.*

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Froissement*, a crushing in pieces. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 195 The crushing . . . and the overwhelming of his afflicted Servants. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 6 Cornelius Seaman lost his Ship by the squeezing and crushing together of the Ice. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xviii. 123 The sound produced by the crushing of the fragments. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May, All delays, discomforts and crushings were met with good-humour.

3. *spec.* Bruising or comminution of ore, quartz, oil-seeds, etc. for economic purposes; also *attrib.* and *comb.* as *crushing-machine*, -*mill*, -*seed*, etc.

1790 *SNEATON in Phil. Trans.* LI. 168 The crushing of rape seed. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Sept. 2/2 Fifty lasts of fine

Koningsburg Crushing Linseed. 1825 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 337 The Crushing Mill, used in Cornwall and other mining countries. 1878 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines* 43 The crushing for the year is 9,782 tons of quartz.

**Crushing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That crushes; bruising, overwhelming, etc.

1577 *WHETSTONE in Gascoigne's Steel Glas* (Arb.) 22 Crushing care. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. 34 Crushing penurie. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 206 The blow must be quick, and crushing. 1876 *TREVELYAN Macaulay* II. ix. 137 A . . crushing censure upon Lord Ellenborough.

**Crushingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a crushing manner; so as to crush.

1816 *L. HUNT Rimini* iv. 173 The word smote crushingly. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., Falling slowly but crushingly.

**Crush-room**. A room or hall in a theatre, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals of the entertainment.

1806 *SUAR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 135 The drawing-room . . . actually differed in nothing from the crush-room at the opera on a very crowded night. 1833 *MACAULAY Lett.* 2 Aug., The crush-room of the opera at night. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 278.

**Crusian**, var. of CRUCIAN, species of carp.

**Crusie, crusy** (krū'zi, krō'zi). *Sc.* Also *crusie*, -*zie*, -*y*, -*ey*, *crusie*, *croosie*. [app. a phonetic rep. of F. *crusset*, CRUSET, or perh. of earlier origin from OF. *croiscul*, *croiscul* (pl. -*cus*), or *croisel*, *cruseau*, with which it agrees in its two senses, while F. *crusset* and Eng. CRUSET have only that of 'crucible'.]

1. A small iron lamp with a handle, burning oil or tallow; also, a sort of triangular iron candlestick with one or more sockets for candles, having the edges turned up on the three sides. (Jamieson.)

a. 1774 *FERGUSON Farmer's Ingle*, The crusy, too, can only blink and bleer. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* ix. (Jam.), Meg lights the crusy wi' a match. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. iv, A silver lamp, or crusie, as the Scottish term it. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 487 The crusie, a triangular metal saucer with an upright hook at the base to be hung by.

2. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron with a long handle, used for melting metals. (Jamieson.)

The common sense in South of Scotland; *crusies* were commonly used by stocking-weavers in middle of the 19th c. to melt lead or pewter for setting the needles in their frames.

**Crusilly, ily** (krū'sill), *a. Her.* Also 6 *crusule*, 7-8 *crusuly*, 7 *crossule*, 9 *crusillé* (e), (crucilly, -illy). [a. OF. *crusillie*, var. of *croisille* (Godef.) 'strewn with crosses or croisettes', f. *croisille*, dim. of *croix* cross.]

Of a field or charge: Covered or strewn with small crosses, usually crosses crosslet.

1574 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 115 b, He beareth Argent, a Cheuron de Ermines, between three Inkes molyn, crusule botonie fitchie Sable. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry Gloss.*, *Crusilly* or *Crusuly*. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 29 When the Field is covered with small Crosses Crosslets, it is said to be Crusilly. 1882 *CUSSANS Heraldry* viii. 128 Crusillé.

**Cruskyn, cruiken**. *Obs.* or *Sc. dial.* In 4-5 *cruskyn*, (cruske), 5 *cruskyn*. [= OF. *crusequin*, *crousequin*, mod. Walloon *cruskin*, *cruskin*, prob. a. MFlem. *kruyseken*, *kroesken*, dim. of *kruyse*, *kroes*, CRUSET.]

The forms in *Promp. Parv.* may be directly from Flemish. The Gael. *crúisgein* small cruse, oil-lamp, Irish *crúisgin* small pot or pitcher, are adopted words. 1. A small vessel for holding liquids; hence a liquid measure. 1578 *Inventory in Promp. Parv.* 106 Un cruskyn de terre garnis d'argent. . . Un pot d'argent blanc au guysse d'un cruskyn. 1408 *Will of Molynton* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum Cruskyn de argento & deauratum. 14. . . l'oc. in Wr. Wülcker 602/40 [Piscarius, quidam ciphus, a cruskyn]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Cruskyn or cruske, coop of erpe, carlesin. 1808 *JAMIESON*, *Crusken* of whisky, a certain measure of this liquor, Angus.

**Crusoe**. = CRUCIAN, species of carp.

1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* II. 264 Method of catching Crusoes, or Crucians.

**Crusoile**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *cruseul*, *crusol* crucible: see CRUSET, CRUSET.] A crucible. 1613 *MARSTON Insat. Cresse* I. Wks. 1856 III. 111 Thou scum of his melting-pots, thou wert christened in a crusoile with Mercuries water.

**Crusopasse**, -*praso*, *obs. ff.* CHRYSOPRASE.

**Crust** (krūst), *sb.* Forms: 4 *crouste*, 5 *croste*, 5-6 *cruste*, 4- *crust*. [In some senses ad. L. *crusta*, in others immed. a. OF. *crouste* (mod. *croûte*), Pr. and It. *crosta*:—L. *crusta* hard surface, rind, shell, incrustation. In F. the earliest recorded popular sense is the crust of bread, but medical writers used it in sense 3 after L. at an early date.]

1. The outer part of bread rendered hard and dry in baking. Opposed to *crumb*.

a. 1330 *Olivel* 954 Anawe of Nubie he smot, That neuere eft crouste he ne bot. 1398 [see CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Saue be syds and al be cruste hole with-owte. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 191 Make cleane his bread, If there be either ashes or coles in the cruste. 1600 *VENNER Via Recta* i. 22 The like may be said of the crust of bread. 1805 *SCOTT* 2 Jan. in *Lockhart*, When we do get bread to eat, we complain that the crust is hard. 1871 *When I was a little Girl* (ed. 2) 25 You know there can't be crust without crumb.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) The hard outer part of a loaf or roll of bread; a portion of this external part such as belongs to a single slice of bread.

c. 1325 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 204 A row3 bare trenchur, other a crust: The begger that the crust asal hab. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 A crust of bread thou bray with alle. c. 1490 *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym crustes of whyt bred. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. iv. 28 My Vnkle grew so fast, That he could gnaw a crust at two houres old. a. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) Men will do tricks, like dogs, for crusts. 1871 *When I was a little Girl* (ed. 2) 24, I had a piece of bread and butter for my luncheon every morning, and the crust of it was often a serious incumbrance to me. Bread-crusts are not nice things.

c. By extension: A scrap of bread which is mainly crust or is hard and dry: often applied slightly to what is much more than crust. 1561 *T. NORTON tr. Calvin's Inst. Pref.*, Some . . . doe plentifully glut themselves, and other some live with gnawing of poore crusts. 1590 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 182 My hap was harder than to owne in that distresse a Crust. 1677 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 313 Sauce . . . which makes it eat very savory: much better than a crust of Bread alone. 1881 *CLARE Vill. Ministr.* I. 66 Parents. Who in distress broke their last crust in twain. . . that I might be fed. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltravers* I. i, Bring me a cup of beer, and crust of bread. 1886 *H. F. LESTER Under Two Fig Trees* 42 To have a 'crust' as she calls it, or in reality a good deal of cheese and bread and beer.

d. *fig.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 12 Such crustes of small comfort. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XL i. heading, A Crust for the Critics.

2. The paste forming the covering of a pie.

1598 *Epulario Biv b.* Make a crust of thicke past like a Pie crust. 1718 *ADDISON Spec. No. 482 P.* Learning how to season it [a buck], or put it in crust. 1771 *GOLDSM. Haunch of Venison* 54 A pasty; it shall, and it must, And my wife, little Kitty, is famous for crust.

3. A hard dry formation on the surface of the body, caused by a burn, an ulcer, or disease of the skin; a scab or eschar.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvii. (1495) 235 A croute of blood. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 70 We moten brenne be heed of be veyne. . . wip hoot iren & hilke hoot iren myste make an hard cruste. 1543 *THACKERON Vige's Chirurg.* 275 b, Eschara is the berdies, or cruste y<sup>e</sup> remayneth after the burnynge of a wounde, or ulcer. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter barked. . . with vile and loathsome crust All my smooth Body. 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 47 Crusts are effete masses of dried materials composed of the products of disease of the skin.

4. **† a.** The upper or surface layer of the ground.

*Obs.*, having passed into b. *Geol.* The outer portion of the earth; that part of the body of the earth accessible to investigation.

Used first in accordance with the notion that the interior of the earth was an 'abyss' of waters, subsequently in reference to the theory of an interior in a state of fusion.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 234 An other kynde of Rubies. . . found in the mountaynes in the vpper crust or floure of the earth. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxxiv. (1614) 67/1 In the very crust of the ground, without any deepe digging. 1666 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* 2 Apr. 185 The elevation of steams from the Crust or Superficial parts of the Earth. 1747 *Goult. Mag.* XVII. 433 The whole earth, in the opinion of some philosophers, is but a kind of bridge, or crust to the great body of waters included in it. 1851 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iv. 294 The rocks and stones which compose the external crust of the globe.

5. A more or less hard coating, concretion, or deposit on the surface of anything; an incrustation.

1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. (R.) Except thou wilt neuer wash out the crust, but goe so with a crust of paynting to bedde. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III. iv. 176 While they ride upon the false crusts of yce breaking under. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 138 Precious Stones are covered over with a homely Crust. 1706 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 58 a, Lay. . . over all a Crust made of Sand, Mortar, and Ashes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 146 It looked more like a saline crust. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xxi. 179 The water. . . [was] covered with a thin crust of ice. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* iv. 121 The crust formed over the lava.

b. *Crust of wine*: see quot.

1863 *T. G. SHAW Wine, etc.* iv. 145 In every wine. . . a portion of the vegetable and other matters which constitute its 'distinctiveness' must inevitably be precipitated to the bottom of the vessel; this is called lees in the cask, and crust or deposit in the bottle.

c. *U. S. and Canada.* The hardened surface of snow suitable for crust-hunting.

1860 [cf. CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1876 *Forest & Stream* VI. 18/1 We had waited for a 'crust' through days of rain, thaw, and fog. 1890 *N. HIBBS in Big Game N. Amer.* 27 The Moose would come when the crust formed on the snow in the mountains.

6. The hard external covering of an animal or plant; a shell, test, husk, etc.; *spec.* the hard chitinous integument or 'shell' of Crustaceans.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 121 This Crust is spongie, having smal holes. . . that by these hollowe passages. . . the thinner part of the Chylus might pierce. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 101 This Caterpillar gives over to eat, and. . . comes to be covered over with a strange shell or crust. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 322 There is a sort of leathery crust over the seed. 1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 464 [The skin] was shed annually like the crust of a lobster.

7. *fig.* Something figured as an outer covering or shell difficult to penetrate, or merely superficial.

1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 369 A universal crust of Hypocrisie that covers the face of the greatest part of Mankind. a. 1655 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 320

He may be overgrown with a crust, a coldness. *a 1853* ROBERTSON *Lect. 1.* (1858) 105 Break through the crust of his selfishness.

† 8. A plank cut from the outside of a tree-trunk. *1806 Nottingham Rec.* III. 255, iii. crustes. to lay on the same bridge under the gravel. *1853 Louth Churchw. Acc.* III. 28 (in Peacock *N. W. Line. Gloss.*) For a crust of a plank to a bridge. *1859 Nottingham Rec.* IV. 136 For a kruste and a planke.

9. *Angling.* The surface film of water. ? *Obs.* *1853 W. LAUSON Secr. Angling in Arb. Garner* I. 194 If the wind be rough, and trouble the crust of the water. *Ibid.*, This fly.. moved in the crust of the water is deadly in an evening.

10. *Leather Manuf.* The state of sheep or goat skins when merely tanned and left rough preparatory to being dyed or coloured.

*1886 Lond. Gaz.* No 2125/4 About 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared, and some in the Crust not skated. *1888 Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 50 Crust and coloured skivers.

11. The outer part or 'wall' of a horse's hoof. *1847 YOUATT Horse* xviii. 372 The crust or wall, is that portion which is seen when the foot is placed on the ground.

† 12. *fig.* A crusty person. *Obs.* *1894 Merry Knack* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 539 What an old crust it is!.. I think the villain hath a face hardened with steel. *a 1840 DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 An old crust, with a back bent like a bowe with carling tables.

13. *Comb.*, as *crust-hardened*, -like adjs.; † *crust-clung* *a.* (see quot.); *crust-lizard*, book-name of *Heloderma horridum*; † *crust-roll*, a kind of thin crusted pancake.

*c 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 46 Cruste Rolle.—Take.. Flowe of white; nym Eyroun and breke per-to.. rolle it on a borde also pinne as parchement.. frye hem, and serue forth. *1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Surry* I. x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. *1688 HOLME Armoury* III. 333/2 Crust Clung, or Soil bound, is an hard sticking together of the Earth, that nothing will grow on it. *1884 Sat. Rev.* 7 June 741/1 Old crust-hardened politicians.

**Crust** (krŭst), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb., after *F. crouster, croulter, L. crustare*.]

1. *trans.* To cover as with a crust, to encrust.

*1545 ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 157 Snowe.. whyche was harde and crusted by reason of the frost. *1570 LEVINS Manip.* 194/22 To cruste, *crustare*. *1607 SHAKS. Titus* III. vi. 109 Of Man and Beast, the infinite Maladie Crust you quite o're. *1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 162 The meates become crusted and baked. *1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 34 Rocks..scantily crusted with lichens. *1894 Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 879 North winds begin to crust over the pools and streams with ice.

*b. fig.* *c 1616 CHAPMAN Homer, Battaille of Frogs, &c.* Ep. Ded. (R.), Being crusted with their couetous leproses. *1767 JOHNSON Lett.* 19 Aug. II health.. has crusted me into inactivity. *1883 FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. ii. vi. 250 The truth had been crusted over with fictions.

2. *intr.* To form or contract a crust; to become covered with a crust or hardened surface. Also *fig.*

*c 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Stere it faste pat it crouste noyt. *1649 G. DANIEL Trinarch., Hen. IV.* cclxxviii, Aged Tyrannic whose Oyle Crusts in the Lampe. *a 1698 TEMPLE (J.)*, The place that was burnt.. crusted and healed in very few days. *1765 A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* 471 The soil..will only crust a little above. *1830 HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 26 The tide of fancy and enthusiasm..settles and crusts into the standing pool of dulness, criticism, and vertu.

3. *trans.* To form into a crust; to make hard like a crust.

*1671 NARBOURGH Jnl. in Acct. Ser. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 182 The main Body of Ice that lyeth crusted about the Shore. *1857 W. COLLINS Dead Secret* v. v. (1861) 227 The dirt of half a century, crusted on the glass.

4. *U. S. and Canada.* To hunt (deer, etc.) on the crust of snow; to crust-hunt.

*1860* [see CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. *1888 Forest & Stream XXX.* 463 The guides and hunters..going over the border..on the deep snows, and crusting deer and moose. *Ibid.* 165/4 A good deal of crusting deer is being done..this winter.

|| **Crustacea** (krŭstē'fā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. *L.* neuter pl. of *crustaceus* adj. (see *animalia* : see below. Introduced by Lamarck, 1801, as a name of the class of animals called by Cuvier, 1798, *les insectes crustacés*; cf. CRUSTACEOUS 3.] A large class of Arthropodous animals, mostly aquatic, characterized by a hard, close-fitting, usually chitinous shell or 'crust' which is shed periodically; comprising Crabs, Lobsters, Crayfish, Prawns, Shrimps, and many others.

*1814 W. E. LEACH Trans. Linn. Soc.* XI. 306 (title), Arrangement of the Crustacea, etc. *1888 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 144 The Crustacea..respire by branchiæ..They have a distinct heart provided with circulating vessels. *1848 CARPENTER Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 108 Most of the Crustacea, like insects, come forth from the eggs in a state very different from their adult form.

**Crustaceal** (krŭstē'fāl), *a. rare.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.] = CRUSTACEAN *a.*

*1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 Like all birds feeding on crustacean life.

**Crustacean** (krŭstē'fān), *a. and sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -AN.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to the class Crustacea. *1898 GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* v. 81 The most abundant order of Crustacean life.

*B. sb.* An animal of this class. *1835 KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 26 Whether the

higher Orders of Crustaceans undergo a real metamorphosis. *1873 DAWSON Earth & Man* iii. 54 The Crustaceans, the highest marine animals of the annulose type.

**Crustaceoid** (krŭstē'fōid), *a. rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -OID.] Having a resemblance to a crustacean.

*1846 DANA Zool.* vii. 106 These crustaceoid species.

**Crustaceology**. [See -OLOGY.] The scientific study of Crustacea. Hence **Crustaceological** *a.*, pertaining to crustaceology; **Crustaceologist**, one versed in crustaceology.

*1886 WEBSTER, Crustology*, that part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals. *Crustology*, the word sometimes used, is ill-formed. Who can endure such words as *crustaceological*? *1849 tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 409 note, Milne Edwards has not mentioned them in his Review of Crustaceology. *Ibid.* 408 note, Anomalous animals.. which have long perplexed Crustaceologists. *1876 PAGE Abid. Textbk. Geol.* xiii. 237 A fresh and inviting field to the crustaceologist.

**Crustaceorum brin.** *Chem.* [*f.* *L. Crustacea* + *ruber* red + -IN.] A red colouring matter found in the bodies of some Crustacea.

*1888 in Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Crustaceous** (krŭstē'fās), *a.* [*f.* mod. *L. crustaceus*, *f. crusta* crust, hard shell : see -ACEOUS.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crust or hard integument. *Crustaceous lichens* (in *Bot.*) : see quot. 1882.

*1656 BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Crustaceous*, pertaining to the crust, hard shell or pill of any thing. *1664 POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 3 Their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. *1762 B. STILLINGFLEET Econ. Nat.* 78 The crustaceous liverworts are the first foundation of vegetation. *1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The outer integument (of the seed) crustaceous, the inner membranous. *1888 VINES Nacht. Bot.* 319 The Thallus of Lichens is commonly developed in the form of incrustations which cover stones and the bark of trees. These Crustaceous Lichens, as they are termed [etc.].

† *b. Path.* Characterized by crusts or scabs.

*1801 Med. Jnl. V.* 23 The discovery of the crustaceous Cow-pox.. The ulcers on the hands and arms assumed the crustaceous form.

2. Of animals : Having a hard integument.

*1659 H. MORE Immort. Soul* II. xi. (1662) 108 Wasps and Hornets..the Animal Spirits not easily evaporating through their crustaceous Bodies. *1664 POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Mites in Cheese..It seems they are sheath'd and crustaceous Animals as Scarabæes and such like Insects are. *1886 KIRBY & SE. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 168 Crustaceous forms in Coleoptera.

3. *spec. in Zool.* Belonging to the class Crustacea, crustacean.

*1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 151 Crustaceous animals, Lobsters, Shrimps, and Crevices. *1677 Plot Oxfordsh.* 106 The shellfish of the softer crustaceous kind. *1707 Cuvier in Huxh & Gard.* 320 Testaceous and Crustaceous Fish. *1873 J. G. BARTRAM Harvest of Sea* (ed. 3) 300 Old men..setting lobster-pots, doing business in the crustaceous delicacies of the season.

*b. Crab-like*; like a crustacean.

*1848 Blackie Mag.* LI. 377 Retiring in a crustaceous or crab-like manner from the Court. *1864 LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 205 Thy poor crustaceous efforts at self-isolation.

Hence **Crustaceousness**.

*1757 BAILEY vol. II, Crustaceousness*, hardness, like, or being covered by a Shell, as Shell-fish. *1755 in JOHNSON.*

† **Crustade**. *Obs.* Also *crustats*, -arde : see also *CESTARD*. [Evidently *a. F. croustade*, although this is not given by Godefroy, and is known to Hatzfeld only as a modern word after *It. crostata* 'a kind of daintie pye, chiewet, or such paste meate' (Florio), *f. crustare* to encrust : see -ADE.]

A sort of rich pie, made of flesh, eggs, herbs, spices, etc. enclosed in a crust.

— *c 1390 Form of Cury* No. 154 Crustardes of Flesch. — *No. 156 Crustardes of Fyshe.* *c 1440 Liber Cocorum* 40 Crustate of fleshe. *c 1440 Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1799) 452 Let bake hom as thow woldes bake flaunes, or crustades.

**Crustal** (krŭstāl), *a. rare.* [*f.* *L. crusta* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a crust; consisting of crust.

*1860 WORCESTER Cites N. Brit. Rev.* *1898 C. LAPWORTH in Proc. Geogr. Soc.* 697 The many twisting crustal septa of the earth.

**Crustalogical**, **Crustalogist**, **Crustalogy**, synonyms of CRUSTACEOLOGICAL, etc.

Proposed by WEBSTER (1828), and in later Dicts.

**Crustate** (krŭstē't), *a.* [*ad. L. crustāt-us* crusted, incusted; applied by Pliny to crustacea.] Crusted; crustaceous.

*1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Exanguine aquatics, which are either soft, as the Polypus..or Crustate..as the Lobster. *1888 Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crustate*, having an outer hard rind or shell.

**Crustated** (krŭstē'ted), *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ED.] Covered with a crust; encrusted.

*1780 VON TROIL Iceland* 342 Icelandic springs..the crustated stones formed in them.

**Crustation** (krŭstē'fān). [*n.* of action *f. L. crustāre* to CRUST : see -ATION.] The formation of a crust; an incrustation.

*1630-35 I. JONES Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 These, having through long Time, got the very same Crustation upon them. *1698 KEILL Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 235 The Abyss was enclosed by a thick Crustation, in which were all the

Materials of Earth, Sand, Clay, Gravel [etc.]. *1870 Eng. Mechanic* 21 Jan. 463 1 To attempt to remove crustations.

**Crusted** (krŭstēd), *pp. a.* [*f.* CRUST *v.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having or covered with a crust, encrusted; † crustaceous (*obs.*); that has deposited a crust, as old port or other wine.

*1738 WYCLIF Ex. xxix.* 23 A crustid cake spreynde with oyle. *1570-80 North Plutarch* (1676) 24 Entering upon the crusted mud, and sinking withall. *1610 GUILLIM Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 The Crusted sort of Fishes..viz. Crabs, Lobsters, Crevices, Cuttles, Razers, Shrimps, &c. *1665 HOOKE Microg.* 106 The pretty Insect was covered all over with a crusted shell. *a 1745 SWIFT Direct. Servants, Butler*, Musty, or very foul and crusted bottles. *1873 Forest & Stream* I. 93/2 The crusted snow-drifts. *Mod.* Fine old crusted port.

*b. fig.* (from crusted wine) : Antiquated, 'venerable'; often with admixture of the notion 'covered with a crust of prejudice, etc.' *humorous.* Hence **Crustedly** *adv.*

*1831 LYTTON Godepholm* vii. His own crusted urbanity and scheming perseverance. *1884 19th Cent.* Feb. 230 England..cherishes a fine old crusted abuse as much as it does its port. *1888 Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 4 1 The lengths to which good old crusted bigotry can go.

**Cruster**. *U. S. and Canada.* = CRUST-HUNTER : see CRUST *v.* 4, and cf. CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

*188. Forest & Stream* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*)

**Crust-hunt**, *v.* *U. S. and Canada.* [*f.* CRUST + HUNT *v.*, after *crust-hunter*, *crust-hunting*, in which *crust-* is in locative relation to the sb., as in *plain-dweller*, *sea-faring*, etc.] *intr.* To hunt deer or other large game on the snow, when covered with a frozen crust strong enough to bear the hunter, but not to support the game, which sink in and are easily run down. So **Crust-hunter**, **Crust-hunting**.

*1885 Forest & Stream XXXIV.* 425 Advocates of January crust-hunting. *1888 Ibid.* XXX. 47 1 Thus eluding..the..crust-hunters as well as the hound. *1889 Cent. Dict.*, *Cruster*, one who crust-hunts for game.

**Crustifick** (krŭstī'fik), *a. rare.* =

*1757 BAILEY vol. II, Crustifick*, that bringeth a Crust or Skin. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Crustily** (krŭstī'li), *adv.* Also 6 *crustely*. [*f.* CRUSTY + -LY 2.] *a.* After the manner of, or as a crust (*obs.*). *b.* In a 'crusty' manner; crabbedly, snappishly (*collog.*).

*1558 BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 20 A Cartilage, crustely covering either side. *1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Crustily*, peevishly. *1749 Mrs. R. GOADBY Carrow* (ed. 2) 229 The Parson..very crustily told him, He had lost his Dog. *1840 Hood Up the Rhine* 5 [He] asked..rather crustily if he could name a single instance [etc.].

**Crustiness** (krŭstī'nes), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being crusty *concr.* a crusty formation, incrustation.

*1607 TORSSELL Serpents* (1653) 661 Their..quality is to burn the body..and to bring a hard scale or crustiness upon any part. *1665 MANLEY Grosins' Low-C. W. arres* 269 The upper Crustiness of the Turf was so hardened..that it would endure a few to go over it. *c 1720 W. GINSON Farriers Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 275 They leave such a hardness and crustiness that the part is very apt to..break out into fresh sores.

2. *fig.* Crabbed curtness of manner or temper.

*1757 BAILEY vol. II, Crustiness*, pettishness of Temper. *1828 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* (1845) 95 Old Christy forgot his usual crustiness. *1839-40 — Wolfert's R.* (1855) 147 An old English gentleman, of great probity, some understanding, and very considerable crustiness.

**Crusting** (krŭstī'ng), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CRUST *v.* (and *sb.*) + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRUST; formation of a crust; *concr.* a crust formed, an incrustation.

*1398 TREVISIA Barth De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 273 Paaste in an ouen..reccyeth a maner croustyn in the vttter syde under the whiche crouste the paaste is nesse. *1820 Blackw. Mag.* VI. 548 The..department in this factitious wine trade, called crusting, consists in lining the interior surface of empty wine-bottles..with a red crust of super-tartrate of potash. *1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Put out your tongue, and it instantly freezes to this icy crusting.

2. *U. S.* = CRUST-HUNTING : see CRUST *v.* 4.

*1860 GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 207 Deer are taken extensively by a process called 'crusting'; that is, pursuing them, after a night's rain followed by frost has formed a crusty ice upon the surface of the deep snow. *1888 Forest & Stream XXX.* 165/4 A crust sufficiently strong for moose and deer crusting.

**Crusting**, *pp. a.* [*f.* CRUST *v.* + -ING 2.] That crusts or forms a crust; encrusting.

*1867 JEAN INGELOW Story Doom* III. 72 A coverlet made stiff with crusting gems.

† **Crustive**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* CRUST *v.* + -IVE.] Producing a 'crust' or eschar, escharotic.

*1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 429 Medicines..called 'Escharotica', that is to say crustive: which be hot in the fourth degree, and do breed a crust and scarre. *1620 MARKHAM Masterp.* II. clvi. 461 Medicines to be crustive.

**Crustoso**, *a. rare.* [*ad. L. crustōs-us* : see next.] Of the nature of a crust; crustaceous. *1880 Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crustose*, thick-skinned. Applied to certain mushrooms which form laminae like crusts.

† **Crustous**, *a. Obs.* [*a. OF. crusteus*, mod. *F. crouloux*, *ad. L. crustōs-us* (Pliny), *f. crusta* CRUST.] Of the nature of a crust or scab; crusty. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 350 Rustid fleisch & crustous.



1651 Biggs *New Disp.* p. 238 Before the crustous eschar be taken away.

**Crusty** (krɜːsti), *a.* [f. CRUST *sb.* + *y.*]

1. Of the nature of a crust; hard like a crust; characterized by having a crust. *spec. a.* Scabby + *b.* Crustaceous (*obs.*); *c.* Crusted (of wine).

*c.* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 186 If be mater be fleumatik... & if be skyn be crusty. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 369 An handfull of come... or else of crustie breade sodden in a caldron. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 274 (R.) A kinde of crusty shel-fish... hauing a crusty taile. 1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* 173 (T.) The dry, solid, tensile, hard, and crusty parts of the body. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* (J.), The egg... its parts within, and its crusty coat without. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. (1863) 136 His loaves, which are crusty, and his temper, which is not. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 229 Snow, recent and sufficiently crusty to bear you five paces and let you through the sixth. 1866 *Possibilities of Creation* 77 Good old crusty port.

2. *fig.* Of persons (or their dispositions, etc.): Short of temper; harshly curt in manner or speech: the opposite of suave or affable.

*c.* 1570 *PRESTON Cambyces* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 184 Master Ruff, are ye so crusty? 1598 *LVLY Moth. Bomb.* II. iv. You need not be crustie, you are not so hard backt. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 5 *Euter Thersites.* Achil. Thou crusty batch of Nature, what's the newes? 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. i. Wks.* 1799 I. 174 Come, come, man; don't be so crusty. 1857 *MRS. GASKELL C. Brontë* (1860) 12 A stranger can hardly ask a question without receiving some crusty reply.

+ *b.* *fig.* Hardened, stubborn. *Obs.*

1651-2 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year i.* xii. 153 Hardned not by cold, but made crusty and stubborn, by the warmth of the divine fire.

**Crusulé**, *-uly*, *obs. ff.* CRUSILY.

+ **Crusy**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *F. creusé* hollowed.] Concave.

1605 *LISLE Du Bartas* 151 It is concave and convex, .. inbent and out-bent, or crusey or bulked.

**Crut** *l.* Coal-mining. A roadway driven from the shaft across strata of rock, shale, or other 'waste', to reach a seam of coal. Chiefly used in the Staffordshire coal-field.

1665 *D. DUDLEY Metallum Martis* (1854) 27 The Colliers getting the nethermost part of the Coles first... when they have wrought the Crutes or Staules, (as some Colliers call them) as broad and as far in under the ground, as they think fit [etc.]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 10/1 The defendant was engaged... in the driving of what is technically known as the crut, and was seen to take off the top of his safety lamp and light his pipe.

**Crut** *l.* [? ad. *F. croute* crust.] The rough part of oak bark.

1847 in *CRAIG* and *mod. Dicts.*

**Crut**, var. of **CRUOT**, a dwarf.

**Crutch** (krʊtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *crucce* (e, 3-5 *crucce* (u), 5-6 *crucche*, *crutoche*, 7- *crutch*; β. 6 *crooch* (e, 6- *orotch*; γ. 5-6 *crouche*, *croweh* (e, 6 *orotch*, 6-7 *crouch*. [OE. *crucce*, (acc. *crucce*) fem., a common Teutonic word = \*OLG. *krukka* (whence *MDu. crucke*, *Du. kruk*, *MLG. krukke*, *krocke*, *LG. krukke*, *kriick*), OHG. *chruckja*, *chrucha* (MHG. *krukke*, *krukke*, *Ger. krukke*), ON. *krykkja* (Norw. *krykkja*, OSw. *krykkia*, Da. *krykke*):—OTeut. *krukjā*, *krukjōn*-f. ablaut stem *kruk*- of *kruk*- to bend. The ME. change of *y* (i) to *u*, is found also in *clutch*, *much*, *trust*. The phonology of the variants is obscure.

For the *crutch* form, cf. *CRUTCH*, as a separate word. *Cruche* may be merely a variant spelling, but it also occurs as a variant of *CRUCHE* *sb.* q.v. *Crucche* may belong to *crutch* or to *crouch*: the latter was perh. influenced in form by *CRUCH* *v.*, but it may represent an early lengthening of the *u* in *cruche*, *crucche*, with later diphthongization.]

1. A staff for a lame or infirm person to lean upon in walking; now a staff with a cross-piece at the top to fit under the armpit (usually a pair of crutches).

*c.* 900 *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxxiii. (1891) 380 Mid his cryce hine wroðigende. *c.* 1205 *LAY.* 19482 Vder be lome mon... he wende mid his crucche us adun þrucche. *c.* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 81 þan wole no þing us auaile but oure bedis and our crucche (rime myche). *c.* 1440 *Sir Gauthier* 673 We make... Crokid here cruches for-sake. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 182 A cruche, *grallus*. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 373 Time goes on crutches, till Loue haue all his rites. 1604 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 161 He could not Dance without one Crutch in his Hand. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 11, I... gave him a new Pair of Crutches. 1805 *Med. Tral.* XIV. 30 He could walk with great ease, and without crutches. 1866 *R. M. BALLANTYNE Shift. Winds* xvi. (1881) 165 He walked with a crutch.

β. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211/1 *Crotche* for a lame man, *potence*. 1573 *TUSSEN Husb.* ix. (1878) 138 Mans age deuied here ye haue... The next [seven years: 71-77], get chaire and crutches to stay.

γ. *c.* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 376 My man, ryse and caste þe cruchys gode space. — 380 *Lorde i.* lo, my cruchis where þe flece. 1584 *MUNDAY Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 196 Some of them [had] bound up their legs and went on crutches. 1599 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 83 (Q. 1599) A crouch (P. crutch) a crouch, why call you for a sword? 1611 *FLORIO, Grucina*... a lame mans crouch or crutchet.

*b.* *transf.* as the symbol of old age.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 245 And giues the Crutch the Cradles infancie. *a.* 1599 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* (1861) 119 From cradle to the crutch.

*c.* *fig.* A prop, a support.

1604 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* Prol. Wks. 1856 I. 72 Your favour will giue crutches to our faults. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 60 Hold him fast: He is thy crutch. 1798 *YOUNG Love Fame* IV. (1757) 115 Who'd be a crutch to prop a rotten peer. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* v. 99 The Egyptians were later... in throwing off the crutches of picture signs.

β. 1591 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 130 Of what force therfore can this your wyndeshaken croochie be... whereupon your lame crippled workes do rest? *Ibid.* 230 Osorius underproppeth his Freewill here, with this crooch.

γ. 1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. iii. 54 This opinion is very feeble, and cannot goe without crutches. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 73 He is Potent Counterpotent by the Crouches of providence.

2. A support or prop, with a forked or concave top, for various uses: cf. **CRUTCH** 3.

1645 *Enchirid. Fortif.* 52 The crutches, or forks, against which the arms of each company are set. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 91 Though his house stands not upon crutches. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 28 On each hand of every seat were placed Crutches... for the Priest to lean upon. 1779 *84 COOK Voy.* (1790) VI. 2169 The hunters fix their crutches in the ground, on which they rest their firelocks. 1894 *GARDINER Student's Hist. Eng.* 527 Soldier with musket and crutch: from a broadside printed about 1630.

3. Of a saddle: + *a.* Formerly, the raised part in front and at the back of the saddle. *Obs.*

1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* IV. 48 The Garthweb which holdes vp his Tramel behind the hinder crutch of his Saddle. 1663 *BLAIR Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 93. I was forced to stoop and lie on the very curche of the saddle. 1689 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 290 And... he could not hold up his head, but it hung below the saddle crutch on the farr side.

*b.* In modern use: The front of the tree which is made to fork down on each side of the shoulder, and which supports the pommel. Also a forked rest for the leg in a side-saddle.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

4. *Naut.* Applied to various contrivances of a forked shape in a ship or boat, e.g. a forked support (of wood or iron) for a boom, mast, spar, etc., when not in use (also called *crutch*); a forked rowlock.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Chandeliers de chaloupe*, the crutches of a boat, which sustain the main-boom, or the mast and sail, when they are lowered. 1791 *COWPER Liad* I. 537 Lowering swift the mast into its crutch. 1845 *H. B. GASCOIGNE Nat. Fame* 58 The Spanker-boom then to the Crutch they bear. 1869 *F. W. BENNETT Leaves from Log* 127 One of the men in beaching her lost his brass crutch (rowlock) overboard.

β. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Crutches*, are fixed in different places of the ship... to support the spare-masts, yards, &c. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 238 A bolt must be fixed in each crutch. 1865 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Crutch* or *crutch*, stanchions of wood or iron, whose upper parts are forked to receive masts, yards, and other spars, and which are fixed along the sides of gang ways. Crutches are used instead of rowlocks.

*b.* Crooked timbers (or iron bands replacing them) fitted horizontally inside a vessel at the after end, and bolted to the stern post and the vessel's sides, to give additional strength to the connexion of these parts. They correspond to the *breast-hooks* at the fore-end.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Crutches*, a name given to those crooked timbers that are placed upon the keel in the fore and hind parts of a ship, upon which the frame of her hull grows narrower below, as it approaches the stem aft, and the stern post abaft. *c.* 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 68 What are the crutches? Iron bands which unite the sides of the ship at the stem.

5. In a clock: The fork at the end of the arm which depends from the axis of the anchor-escape-ment, and receives the pendulum rod between its arms.

1752 *ELLICOTT in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 490 The pendulum is moved by a piece of steel (call'd the crutch) rivited to one end of the arbor. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. The pendulum-rod is contained within the limbs of the crutch.

6. A handle consisting of a cross-bar like the head of a crutch.

1821 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* I. 141 The shafts [of the spade, with]... the crutch or open handle, according to preference. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Crutch*... 5. (*Founding*.) The cross-handle on the end of a shank (a founder's metal-ladle), by which it is tipped.

7. *Soap-boiling.* A staff with a perforated piece of wood or iron at the end, used to stir the ingredients.

1837 *WHITTOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 409 A rotatory motion is given the crutch.

8. *a.* The 'fork' of the human body: see **CRUTCH** 5; *b.* the angle between the two flukes of a whale's flapper or tail-fin.

1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* 163 The Stockings reach up to the Crutch. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* (1881) I. 140, I clapped my hand under his crutch, and... pitched him head-foremost into the river. 1845 *F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* II. 156 The tail-fin, or 'flukes'... each half overlaps the other at the central notch, or 'crutch'. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 154 The Fly to extend from top to within 34 inches above point of Crutch.

9. *Comb.*, as *crutch-like* adj.; *crutch-boots*, tall sea boots; *crutch-oane*, see *crutch-stick*; *crutch-handled a.*, having a transverse handle like the head of a crutch; *so crutch-headed a.*; *crutch-hole*, a hole to receive a crutch or movable row-

lock; *crutch-pin*, the pin of a pendulum crutch; *crutch-stick*, a crutch-handled stick *crutch-tail*: see **CRUTCH** 8.

1889 *P. H. EMERSON Eng. Idylls* 118, I went down in the cabin, and pulled off my 'crutch-boots. 1847 *LYTTON Lucretia* I. i. With a gold-headed 'crutch-cane. 1864 *H. AINSWORTH John Law* Prol. iii. (1881) 19 He carried a 'crutch-handled cane. 1767 *Babler* I. 113, I... threw by my 'crutch headed stick. 1873 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 229 Boats... fitted with a 'crutch hole on each quarter where an oar could be worked to assist the rudder. 1779 *WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 77 The bottom of the stem, instead of receiving the 'crutch-pin, is turned sideways. 1760 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1478 Walks with a short 'crutch stick with an ivory head.

**Crutch** (krʊtʃ), *v.* 1 [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To support as with a crutch or crutches, to prop.

1661 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* II. 409 Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse. 1833 *D. ISRAELI in New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 432 The genius of Moliere... in its first attempts... did not move alone; it was crutched by imitation. 1890 *CAINE in Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5/2 This sickly Government, crutched by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain.

*b.* with *up*: To prop up, sustain.

1648 *R. CARPENTER Experience* II. viii. 193 Howsoever they crutch it up handsomely. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* Concl. A history, growing already vapid, is but dully crutched up by a detail of circumstances which every reader must have anticipated. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* I. 106 Old crippled buildings... crutched up with posts and logs.

2. *intr.* To go on crutches, to limp. (Also, to crutch it.)

1828 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 810 Up and down... the various steps... do we delight to crutch it. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 291 The most apparent 'dodge' on which a statesman ever 'crutched' round a corner.

3. *trans.* *Soap-boiling.* To stir with a crutch. Hence *Crutching vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1837 *WHITTOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 410 What the new crutching wheels... will cost... we have no present means of stating.

+ **Crutch**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Misprint or error for **CRATCH**, to scratch.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 Bruyn... crutched (Flem. *crassede*) with the hynder feet.

**Crutch-back**: see **CROUCHBACK**.

**Crutched** (krʊtʃtʃd), *ppl. a.* 1 Formerly crouched. [f. ME. *CRUCH* *sb.* 1 cross, *crouchen*, *CRUCH* *v.* 2 to sign with the cross, to cross. The original long *u* has been shortened before the consonant group: cf. *Dutch*, formerly *Douch*.]

Having or bearing a cross. *Crutched* or *Crouched* (also *Crossed*) *Friars* (*Frates cruciferi* or *Sancti Crucis*): a minor order of friars so called from their bearing or wearing a cross.

According to Hospinianus (*de Orig. Monach.* v. xv. (1609) 163) they were bound to a rule in 1169; but they first appeared in England in 1244, their rule having been 'confirmed' by Pope Innocent IV in 1243. They then bore a cross upon the top of their staves, but subsequently wore a cross of scarlet cloth on the breast of their habit, which Pope Pius II in 1460 appointed to be blue. They were suppressed in 1656. See *Newcourt Repertorium* (1708) I. 328. [a 1250 *MATT. PARIS Chron.* anno 1244 *Frates dicti cruciferi*, dicti sic, quia cruces in baculis efferbant. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 297 In the Towre warde. An howse of crossed freres. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211/1 *Crossed frere*, *frere de Sainte-Croix*.] 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1862) 299 This suppressed house of crutched Friars at Motidene. 1608 *L. OWEN Unmask. Monks* 23 Of the Cruciferi, or Crucigeri, or the Crutched Friars. 1608 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 191/1 Cruciferians... of the vulgar called Crutched Friars... came into England in the year 1244. 1809 *SIR R. COLT HOARE Tour in Ireland* 270 A Priory... erected in the thirteenth century for Crossbearers, or Crouched Friars.

*b.* The quarters of this order; hence, the part of a town where their convent formerly existed.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 39 Hys boddie buryd at the Crost Freeres in the qwere. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 6 June, Going through Crouched Friars. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 645 The window-glass manufacture was first begun in England in 1557, in Crutched Friars, London.

**Crutched** (krʊtʃtʃd, -ed), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. **CRUTCH** *sb.* or *v.* + *ED.*]

1. Furnished with a crutch, or a handle like the head of a crutch.

1707 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* I. xv. A leaning on a Crutched Staff. 1866 *SALA Seven Sons* III. ii. 29 An umbrella with a crutched handle.

2. Supported on a crutch or crutches: see the *vb.*

**Crutcher** (krʊtʃtʃə). [f. **CRUTCH** *v.* 3 + *ER* 1.] *Soap-boiling.* An apparatus in which the ingredients are stirred with a crutch.

1885 *Sci. American* 11 July 18 The soap is then pumped... into a crutcher, nearly like a milk churn, where it is mixed thoroughly.

+ **Crutchet**. *Obs.* [dim. of **CRUTCH**: cf. also **CRUTCHET** 2.] = **CRUTCH** 1.

1611 *FLORIO, Grucina*... a lame mans crouch or crutchet.

**Crutlins**: see **CRATLING**.

**Crue**, **Cruwel** 1, *obs. ff.* CRUIVE, CRUEL.

**Crux** (krʊks). [L.: see **CROSS**.]

1. = **CROSS**, in heraldic and other expressions, as *crux ansata*, etc.

2. *Astron.* The constellation of the Southern Cross.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 198 **Crux**, a southern constellation

formed out of Halley's observations by Augustine Royer in his maps published in 1679. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 253 There is in the constellation *Crux*, a pear-shaped vacancy of considerable size.

3. *fig.* A difficulty which it torments or troubles one greatly to interpret or explain, a thing that puzzles the ingenuity; as 'a textual *crux*'. Cf. CRUCIFY *v.* 2c. Used by Sheridan and Swift with the sense 'conundrum, riddle'.  
[Cf. G. KREUZ, Grimm, 2178g, (quoted from Herder 1778, and Niebuhr); according to Hildebrand taken from the scholastic Latin *crux interpretum*, etc.]

1718 SHERIDAN *To Swift Wks.* 1814 XV. 56 Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal, Pray, Why is a woman a sieve and a riddle? — SWIFT *To Sheridan* *Ibid.* 61 As for your new rebus, or riddle, or *crux*, I will either explain, or repay it in trucks. 1830 SIK W. HAMILTON *Philos. Perception* Disc. (1852) 69 note, Ideas have been the *crux philosophorum*, since Aristotle sent them packing to the present day. 1859 MAURICE *What is Revelation* 70 To look upon them as mere *cruxes* and trivialities which may be left to critics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2 IV. 401 The unity of opposites was the *crux* of ancient thinkers in the age of Plato. 1888 DOWDEN in *19th Cent.* XLIII. 336 The consideration of a textual *crux* in itself sharpens the wits.

4. *Comb.* † *Crux-herrings*, herrings caught after the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross (Sep. 14).

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbuss Trade* 7 There are also a sort of Herrings called *Crux-Herrings*, beginning the 14 of Septemb. being the day noted *exalt. Crucis*; these Herrings are made with salt upon salt, and are carefully sorted out. 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

*Cruyde*, obs. f. CRUD.

*Cruysado*, *crusada*, -*ado*, obs. ff. CRUSADE, CRUSADO.

[*Crushage*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

*Crud, crwth*: see CROWD *sb.*

*Crwet(t, Crwme*, obs. ff. CRUET, CRUMB.

*Cry* (kroi), *sb.* Pl. *cries*. Forms: 3-5 *ori*, 3-*cry*. Also 4-7 *crio*, *crye*, (4-5 *krie*, *krye*); *pl.* 4-7 *cryes*. [a. F. *cri* — Pr. Cat. *crit*, Sp. *grito*, It. *grido*, f. stem of *crier* *criar*, *gridare* to CRY.]

1. The loud and chiefly inarticulate utterance of emotion; *esp.* of grief, pain, or terror.

c. 1275 LAY. 11991 Nas neure no man . . . bat i-horde pane cri [*c. 1205* bene weop] hou hii gradde to fan halwes, bat his heorte ne mihte beo sori for pane deofulle cri. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 139 The cry of be folk bat me slow, be oþere brogte in drede. 1340 HANMOLE *Pr. Conc.* 478 By bat cry men know þan Whether it [the infant] be man or weiman. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 115 With such weping and with such cry Forth . . . he goth. c. 1440 *Immyndon* 193 The lady herde hym make suche crye. 1590 STENNER *P.* Q. i. iii. 23 With hollow howling, and lamenting cry. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 38 (Qo.) 'Tis some mischaunce; the cry is very direful. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxx. Their wail and their cry.

b. (with a and *pl.*) A shout or exclamation of pain, grief, terror, etc.; a scream, shriek, wail.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4393 (Cott.) Sco [Potiphar's wife] gaue a cri bat all might here. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) iv. 13 Scho turned agayne with a hideous cri. c. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 He herde the cries & wepynges that she made. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. iv. 43 He rauid the house with loud and coward cries. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 25 A Dutchman . . . who had been . . . the loudest in his plaints and cries. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* IXxi. He dropped into his chair again, and . . . uttered a cry never to be forgotten. c. 1850 *Arab.* Nts. 636 Those mournful cries, which women usually utter on the death of their husbands.

c. An exclamation expressive of any emotion.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 11 The insensate mob uttered a cry of triumph. 1891 BARRETT *Sin of Olga Z.* III. xlvii. 193 He drew her to him with a cry of joy.

d. in *Pathol.* (See quot. 1882.)

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* I. 630 The cry [in epilepsy] . . . is sometimes a husky groan, but generally a piercing and terrifying scream. 1882a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Epileptic cry*, a peculiar discordant cry or yell occasionally uttered just before the respiration is arrested in an epileptic fit. *Hydrocephalic cry*, a sharp, plaintive cry uttered by a child suffering from hydrocephalus.

† 2. Shouting, calling in a voice loud and uttered with effort. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16304 (Cott.) Foluand him wit cri. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5382 Pe Sarazynz after him prikede . . . With noyse & eke with crye. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 102 *Crye*, clamor, vociferacio.

b. A shout, a loud and excited utterance.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 294 Dis cri is warnynge of aungels. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 63 Altogether with one cri called him on every side Traytor. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 228 Yet could they . . . neither with their cries, nor menaces, stop them all. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 314 Canoes filled with natives . . . uttering loud cries, and appearing much excited. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 771 The Ayes raised so loud a cry that it was believed that they were the majority.

c. The loud and excited utterance of words; the words as shouted.

1382a WYCLIF *Matt.* xxv. 6 Sothely at myd niȝt a cry was maad, Loo! the spouse cummeth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 118 b. The people . . . cried: live king Henry, live king Henry. After whiche cri passed, the noble men . . . did to hym homage. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 2 The cry is still they come. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. 11. 822 A cry of Hear him! Hear him! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi. There has been a cry every where; To the Bastille! 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 169 Hearing the loud cry of 'a man over-board'.

d. The united shouting with which seamen, etc. accompany their combined exertions.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 102 *Crye* of schyppen, that ys clepyd

haue howe (P. halowe). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Hela-ho*, a cry which answers to yoe-hoe. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 21 By the signal and well known cry—without which, apparently, no British tar . . . can haul a rope . . . they united their strength.

3. An importunate call, a prayer, entreaty; an appeal for mercy, justice, etc.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4715 (Cott.) Bi for þe king þai com wit cri, And said, lauerd, þou ha merci. c. 1300 E. F. FALTER ci. 2 Laverd, here þe bede of me, And mi krie mote come to þe. 1382a WYCLIF *Prot.* xxi. 13 Who stoppeth his ere at the cri of the pore. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxi. § 4 The irresistible cries of suppliants calling upon you for mercy. 1649 BLITHR. *Eng. Improv.* (1652) 181 It is my constant cry to my own Husbandmen to take heed of Plough balking. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 85 Succeeding Monarchs heard the subjects cries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 147 The cry of the whole people was for a free Parliament.

† 4. A formal authoritative summons; a 'call'.

c. 1300 *Harleok* 270 And forto haue alle at his cri. At his wille, at his merci. c. 1330 R. BERNERS *Chron.* (1810) 279 knyghtes, lordes of toynes, and alle com to his cri. c. 1330 *Amys & Amil.* 207 Than hadde the douke. A doughti knight, at cri. c. 1400 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 179/4 Thenne assemblyd alle the cyte of Luques at the crye of the fader.

† 5. An announcement made in public in a loud voice; a proclamation. *Obs.* in general sense.

[1290 BRITTON l. xxiii. § 13 Qi qe face encountre la crye, qe il eyt la prison par un an et un jour.] 1303 R. BERNERS *Handl. Synne* 906 þan commaundeð þey, and made a cry . . . On sayrday shulde men noun rynges. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2249 Wich a cri has he cried . . . þurch hest of þemperour. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 981 He makes a cri bat alle þe curte . . . Suld put þaim in to presens. c. 1500 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 100 Ony man that hangith not out a lanterne . . . according to the Mayrs crye. c. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 181 Kyng yuoryn made a crye thorow alle the cyte that euery man sholde be armed. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1841) 139 A grave . . . personage read . . . the 'crye', which . . . announced the appointed meeting of the great Council of the realm.

† b. *pl.* The proclamation of banns of marriage; the 'askings'. *Obs.*

c. 1315 SHORHAM 71 Me schal make the cries At cherche oppe holy dayes thre.

c. The proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets; the words in which wares are cried, as *London cries*.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 25 Let his Chamber be streit ward to take in the common cry and Language, and [to] see how the Town is served. 1762-71 H. WALSH *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* 1766 III. 239 A book of fencing, the cries of London, and the procession at the coronation of William and Mary were designed by him. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 3 The six o'clock cries are not all over. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1869) I. 252 Some old Street cry, no doubt.

d. *Hue and cry*: see HUE.

† 6. The mingled noise of people shouting; clamour, tumultuous noise, outcry. *Obs.*

c. 1275 LAY. 27034 Pane cry hii ofhorde of þan Romleode. c. 1320 R. BERNERS *Chron.* (1810) 244 Per was contek & cri. *Ibid.* 245 Men said þe wrath & cri con borch be lord Tip-tofte. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5915 Myche clamour & crye was kyde in þe ost. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 103 *Crye*, or grete noyse a-mong the peple, tumultus.

7. Rumour, public report.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 340 A crye and noyes went through the Citie, how the king and the Maior were lyke to be slayne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. l. 127 Why, the cry goes, that you marry her. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ix, *Knight* . . . Murder'd his children? 1st *Gent.* So the cry goes. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 122 For ought I can judge by the Cry of the Court, he wants it [money] more than I do. 1864 F. CAPERN *Devon Province*, *All the Cry*, the report, something generally talked of.

b. The public voice loudly uttered in approval, denunciation, etc.; the *vox populi*.

1608 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Vulgar-spirited Man* (Arb.) 70 One that follows merely the common crye, and makes it louder by one. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 85 Vice will always have the Cry of her side. 1692 LOCKE *Tolerance* III. ix, He that troubles not his Head at all about Religion, which other can so well suit him as the National: with which the Cry and Preferences go. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 116 The cry, in his day, ran wholly in favour of antiquity. c. 1842 ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1846) I. iv. 120 The popular cry was loud against him.

8. A form of words in which popular opinion on any matter finds general utterance; an opinion very generally expressed.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 68 The common Cry is, that it is time enough to learn their Books when they come to be seven or eight years old. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 50. 323 Then the Cry would be, Images were put up for the common and ignorant People to worship. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 9 The general cry that our commerce was in distress. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 387 A cry was . . . raised that the penny post was a Popish contrivance.

9. Something shouted to encourage and rally a party; a watchword; a war-cry, a battle-cry; a rallying cry. *lit. and fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 138 b. The lord Talbot made a crye, as though he would assaile the gate. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. i. 79 The Cry of Talbot serues me for a Sword. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 368 Truth is the cry of all, but the game of a few. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 398/2 Their names are no longer 'a cry' and a test. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 23 Nov. 5/1 A revived Islamism was one of the cries by which Arabi sought to inspire his countrymen.

b. *esp.* A political or electioneering watchword; a legislative proposal or scheme designed as a

rallying cry for the members of a party in a contest.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 264 It would be well if gentlemen, before they joined in a cry against any establishment, had well considered for what purpose that cry is raised. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xix. 218 The Cry election cry . . . was 'the Church in danger'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 'It is a very good cry though, if there be no other said Tadpole. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Redistribution is their favourite cry.

10. A fit of weeping; a good cry, an energetic fit of weeping that relieves the feelings (*collog.*).

1822 J. B. OWEN in *Visc. Ingestre Meliora* I. 138 She was not sure but a good cry would do herself good, too. 1890 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Christmas No. 162 Mrs. Macdonald had her cry out.

11. The vocal utterance of animals; *esp.* the particular call of any animal.

c. 1300 K. ALIS. 5410 Sory foules . . . Cry hy hadden als a pekok. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The Bats . . . squeake and call one the other, in most offensive cries. 1694 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 90 His Cry is like the Cry of some Ravens that I have . . . heard. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 151 The different species of animals were to be distinguished by their cries. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* III. The distant cry of a wolf. 1889 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land* II. vi. 170 The sora has a cry that is peculiar in its marked resemblance to the rattle of our green frog.

12. The yelping of hounds in the chase.

1535 R. LAYTON in *Lett. Supp. Monast.* (Camden Soc. 1843) 71 To kepe the dere within the woode, thereby to have the better cry with his howndes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xiii, Sweeter music than the finest cry of dogs in England. 18 . . . WHITTIER *King Volner & Elsie* iv, With cry of hounds and blare of hunter's horn.

b. Hence various phrases: e.g. to give cry, to open upon the cry; full cry, full pursuit; also *fig.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 6 Will you . . . run upon a Christen body, with full cry and open mouth? 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Inn.* 13 Hear the voice kenneel of Atheists come in with a full cry. 1684 R. H. S. *Kreest.* 16 Being in full Cry and main Chase, comfort and cheer them with Horn and Voice. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 53 He gives out this cue to his admirers, who are sure to open upon the cry 'till they are hoarse again. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trills* II. 32 All offering their merchandise at full cry. 1891 *Rev. of Reviews* July 25 The journalists gave cry after the Prince, like a pack of hounds when they strike the trail of a fox.

13. *transf.* A pack of hounds.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 131 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde . . . A cry more tuneable Was neuer . . . cheer'd with home. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii. in Bullen (O. Pl. IV). The little flocked hound . . . surer of his sent, Then any one in all theerie beside. 1681 CORGE, *Monte*, a kennell, or crye, of hounds. 1697 G. DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 51 A Gentleman's Cry of Dogs. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 With four packs of staghounds, sixteen of foxhounds . . . besides not a few of those small 'cries' of beagles, which afford such excellent sport in their way.

† b. *contemptuously*. A 'pack' (of people).

1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 289 Get me a Fellowship in a crye of Players. c. 1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 35 A small Cry of Tenants.

14. The creaking, crackling noise emitted by some metals, *esp.* tin, when bent.

1882a *Nature* XXV. 374 The cry of tin is due to crystalline structure.

15. Combined with an *adv.*, as *cry-out*, the act of crying out, exclamation, outcry.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park*. (1866. 1816 — *Emma* i. viii, A general cry-out upon her extreme good luck. 1852 J. NUTT in *Visc. Ingestre Meliora* I. 199 The constant cry-out was that the filth came from their neighbours.

II. Phrases.

16. *Great (or much) cry and little wool*: the proverbial outcome of shearing hogs; hence, much noise or fuss with small results, much ado about nothing.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 As one said at the shearing of hogs, great cry and little wool, much ado and smal help. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. x. 119 *Parturient montes, etc.* Great cry and little wool. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 301 When there is a great cry, there is not always the more wool. *Mod. Sc.* Muckle cry an' little woo', As the deil said when he shore the soo.

† 17. *Out of (or without) all cry*: a. beyond all cavil or dispute; to a certainty; certain; b. (also, *out of cry*) beyond measure; to excess; desperately.

(Cf. *out of all ho, out of all whooping*, and see *Ho sb.*)

1563 GOLDING *Cesar* (1565) 77 As if the victory had bene theyt own out of all cry. 1569 TURBERV. *Poems*, In their country downe is rife, and feathers out of cry. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxvii. 163 The proofes were so notable as the matter ought to be out of all cry. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* 36 The grieft whereof vext him out of all crye. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* Civ b, For Ile so cram me downe the tarts . . . out of all crye. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 54 *Miserere hanc amat*, he loves her out a crye. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Plays (1889) 4/2 Oh! Master, tis . . . without all cry. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 125 You commend them out of all cry. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser Wks.* (1890) IV. 347 He sometimes 'hunted the letter', as it was called, out of all cry.

18. *Within cry of*: within calling distance.

*A far cry*: a long way, a very long distance.

1632 LETHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 396 Villages and Houses . . . each one was within cry of another. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monstrous* xii, One of the Campbells replied, 'It is a far cry to Lochow'; a proverbial expression of the tribe, meaning that their ancient hereditary domains lay beyond the reach of an invading enemy. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 75/1 In those days it was a 'far cry' from Orkney to Holyrood;

nevertheless the cry' at length penetrated the royal ear. 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 Apr. 498/3 It is a far cry from the aspidian to bookbinding and blue china, yet it is a cry that can be achieved by Mr. Lang.

**Cry** (kroi), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **cried** (kroid). Forms: 3-5 **orie-n**, (3 **orele-n**), 4-7 **orie**, **crye**, 4-**ory**, (4 **orei**, **ori**), **ori**, **ori3e**, **oriy**). Pa. t. 3-5 **oryde**, 4-5 **orieade**, **oryede**, 4-7 **oride**, **oryed**, 4-**oried**, (4 **orijd**, **orid**, **oreid**, 7 **ori'd**, 7-8 **ory'd**). [a. F. *crier* = Pr. and OSp. *criidar*, It. *gridare*, Sp. *gritar* = L. *quirilare* to raise a plaintive cry, to wail, scream, shriek out, cry aloud, bewail, lament, *orig* according to Varro] to implore the aid of the *Quirites* or Roman citizens: 'quiritare dicitur is qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat'.]

I. **trans.** To entreat, beg, beseech, implore, in a loud and emoved or excited voice. †a. with the thing begged as direct object. *Obs.* (Now *cry for*.) Hence to **cry QUARTER**, **TRUCE**: see these words.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20746 (Cott.) Pan crijd [G. creid] he merai atte last. *Ibid.* 1131 (Gött.) His blod..fines noght wake to crij [v. r. cri, crye, cry]. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* vii. 338 Alle..pat with good will Confessen hem and crien mercy. *Ibid.* C. viii. 109 A bedreden woman To crye a largesse by fore oure lorde. 1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 42 Or monarch's hands that let not bounty fall Where want cries come, but where excess begs all. 1668 *Perrys Diary* 18 Dec. He became as calm as a lamb, and owned .. and cried excuse.

†b. with the person addressed as indirect (dative) object, and the thing begged as direct object; *esp.* in to **cry him mercy**, and analogous phrases. *Obs.* (The earliest known English use.)

a. 1285 *Arr. R.* 44 Cried him eorne merai & forgiuenece. a. 1340 *Lofson in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich..creie be lealdi merci. 1597 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 381 He..cryde hym mylce & ore. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 90 Pe knyght..cryed iesu mercy. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 81/1 When they repente..and crye their god mercy. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxii. 249 Syr, I crye you mercy for goddes sake do not to me so grete an outrage. 1672 *Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 29 No, cry you mercy; this is my book.

†c. with *on*, to him, in place of the dative. *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2789 (Gött.) Serne on pain he crid merci. *Ibid.* App. ii. 739 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) The folke hem bad mercy to crye to iesu cryst. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 13 Pe kyng cride to abraham mercy. 1795 *Southey Joan of Arc* vii. 521 This Alencon..Cried mercy to his conqueror.

†d. with const. *him* (to him) of (grace). *Obs.* 1366 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* i. 77 Penne knelede I on my knees and cryed hire of grace. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 1 And cryede to hure of grace.]

2. To call in supplication or reverential invocation (*on, upon, unto, to a person*). a. *intr.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 15/479 On god buy criden and wepen sore. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6789 Crie to me pei shal And I forsoke wol here her cal. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 94 Pei maken us dreden and crie on Crist. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 62 Why crye 3e so on me? 1550 *Cowley Way to Wealth* 213 Criege and callinge vpon them in thy nede. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* iii. iii. 97 How he cride to mee for helpe. a. 1850 *Rossetti Dante & Virg.* i. (1874) 176 She is cried upon In all the prayers my heart puts up alone.

b. with object sentence containing the utterance, or clause expressing its purport. (Now merged in 3.) 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 495 Cründe pitosliche, that he solde ..abbe reuthe of Cristendom. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4737 (Cott.) Criand.. 'Ha reuth on vs, pou bliscid man'. c. 1386 *Chaucer Ant. & T.* 808 Alle crieden..Hauce mercy Lord vpon vs. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 190b, Crying on his men to do valiauntly. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. ii. 21 Shee..with ruefull countenaunce, Cride, Mercy, mercy, Sir, vouchsafe to show. 1659 *B. Harris Parival's Iron Age* 149 The Foot.. was deserted by the Horse..and cried to them to stand, and make good their ground. 1667 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 455 He..Thus mourning, to his Mother Goddess cry'd, Mother Cyrene [etc.]. 1886 *R. C. Leslie Snail-painter's Log* 27 Turning a..deaf ear to the solicitations of admiring companions when they cry, 'Do let I come wi' ye, Bill'.

c. *fig. (intr.)* Of things. Cf. 7 and **Cry out**. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1130 (Cott.) His blod on erth sced lijs Ester wrak to me it crijs. 1558 *Ascham in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 Mischiefe..so moche as did crye to God for a general plague. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 53 Maiden blood, thus rigorously effus'd, Will cry for Vengeance at the gates of heaven. 1607 — *Timon* ii. i. 20 But tell him, My Vses cry to me. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 258 P. 3 Sir, these Things cry loud for Reformation. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* i. ix. 344 Injuries and insults..which cried aloud for vengeance.

3. *intr.* To utter the voice loudly and with exclamatory effort, whether under the influence of emotion, as indignation, fear, pain, surprise, or merely in order to be heard afar, or above any noise that would prevent the ordinary speaking voice from being heard or distinguished; to call aloud (to a person), shout, vociferate.

It differs from *bawl*, *scream*, *screech*, *shriek*, in that these describe particular tones used in crying.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4401 (Gött.) And quan i crid ful sone i-fledd [v. r. he fledd]. *Ibid.* 25607 (Cott.) He sal .. Bath cri and brai for dute and drede. 1388 *Wyclif Acts* xix. 28 Thei..cryeden, seiynge Greet [1388 is the] Dian of Ephesians. c. 1386 *Chaucer Ant. & T.* 725 Why cridestow? who hath the doon offence? c. 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 Grete noyse of waters bat a man may not here anoper, crie he neuer so hie. a. 1450 *Ant. de la Tour-Landry* (1868) 9 Men synging and crienge, iaping, and plaieng.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. v. 33 The damned ghosts in torments fry, And with sharp shrilling shrieks doe bootlesse cry. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xxxiv. 14 The satyr shall cry to his fellow. c. 1684 *Frost of 1683-4* (Percy Soc.) 19 The watermen do loudly cry and bawl. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* Let. xii. If onybody stops ye, cry on me. 1830 *Tennyson Mermaid* 26 Call to each other and whoop and cry All night, merrily.

†b. in connexion with sale by candle (CANDLE 5 d). *Obs.*

1660 *Perrys Diary* 6 Nov. We met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle..I observed how..they all do cry, and we have much to do to tell who did cry last.

c. quasi-trans. with complemental accusative.

1674 *Leighton in Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xxxiii. 55 The Germans crid'd their throats dry with calling for a general Council.

d. *trans.* To utter or pronounce in a loud exclamatory voice, to call out. The object may be a. a description or term for the utterance; b. the word or words uttered; c. a clause stating their effect.

a. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16388 (Cott.) Bis word ai mar and mar to cri all bai be-gan. 1388 *Wyclif Acts* xix. 32 Othere men cryeden othir thing sothli the chirche was confused. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxii. 230 When he sawe his tyme, he cryed his worde and token. a. 1635 *Corbet Poems* (1807) 16 What cries the town? What cries the University?

b. 1388 *Wyclif Acts* xix. 34 O vois of alle men was maad, cryinge. Greet Dian of Ephesians. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* v. v. 209, I went to her in greene, and cried Mum, and she cride budget. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. ii. 53 For she had a tongue..Would crye to a Sailor goe hang. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 763 With his last voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1709 *Prior Despairing Sheph.* And yet I pardon you, she cry'd. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* v. xii, Lest grave men and politicians..may cry pish at it. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 564 Ten thousand voices cried, 'The King! The King!'

c. 1668 *Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anat.* i. xviii. 49 He cries that [this Cavity] is so small, that it will hardly admit a little Pea. 1680 *Orway Orphan* i. i, He..cries He's old, and willingly would be at rest. 1786 *Shelvoocke Voy. round World* (1757) 249 This, they cried, was a poor dependance. 1847 *Tennyson Princess* iv. 463 Some crying there was an army in the land.

d. *spec.* To shout (a war-cry, watchword, or the like).

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xv. 497 Than his ensenhe he can hie cry. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 78 Loud on nicht he cryit hes his seinze. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 103 b, The issued out of the castle crying saint George, Talbot. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 188 They presently shake and vibrate their Swords upon their Shields, crying aloud Nayro.

5. To announce publicly so as to be heard by all concerned; to give oral public notice of, to proclaim; to appoint or ordain by proclamation.

c. 1300 *Becket* 2477 Forte the dai weie icome, That was icrid into al that lond that he scholde beo vpon ynome. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5497 (Fairf.) He lete crye a parlement. c. 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) Pref. 2 He will ger crye it openly in be middell of a tounne. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 6 He leet crie and ordeyne general justis at London, in Smythfeld. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* liii. 179 The kyng caused to be cryed..that none sholde be so hardy to speke. 1646 *Buck Rick.* III. i. 14 Those who cry him so deepe an homicide. 1667 *Milton P. L.* II. 514 They bid cry With Trumpets regal sound the great result. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 446/1, I was induced to outbid..bids that were cried by the auctioneer, but that had never been made at all.

*absol.* 1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. i. 48 Let but the Herald cry, And Ile appeare againe.

b. To announce (a sale, things for sale); to sell by outcry; to offer for sale by auction or by hawking in the streets.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* i. 226 Kokes and here knaues crieden hote pyes, hote! 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 To Cry in þ merketh, *preconizare*. 1506 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 318 Diogenes when he was to be sold for a slave..mocked the Serjeant that cried him to sale. 1634 *Massingher Maid of Hon.* III. i. I will cry broom, or cat's-meat, in Palermo. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II* c. 7 Noe person..shall publicly cry, shew forth, or expose to sale, any wares, merchandizes, fruit, herbs, goods, or chattells. 1701 *W. Wotton Hist. Rome* 255 He went to the Camp, when he heard the Sale was cry'd, to bid for the Empire. 1875 *Howells Foregone Concl.* 1 A peasant crying pots of pinks and roses.

*Proverb.* To cry stinking fish.

1660 *Jam. Taylor Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 805 Does ever any man cry stinking fish to be sold? 1885 *Mrs. Cameron Crooked Paths* (Houlston Tracts, I. xxv. 5) 'Sir, answered the woman, looking wise, 'nobody cries stinking fish.' 1881 *Thackeray B. Lyndon* (1878) IV. iii. 444 This was not true; but what is the use of crying bad fish?

c. To give public oral notice of (things lost or found).

1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* 114 His Master..is readie to get his Nounce cride in euerie market Towne in Essex. a. 1666 *Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 65 [The strays] to be seized..and to be cryed in three markets adjoining. 1799 *S. Freeman Town Off.* 58 Persons who take up any stray beast, shall cause him to be posted and cried. a. 1845 *Barham Ingol. Leg., Knight & Lady* xiii. We've sent round the Crier, and had him well cried. 1885 *Sir J. F. Stephen in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 782 'The prisoner found a purse and money, and..heard soon afterwards that it was cried in the street.

d. To proclaim the marriage banns of; to 'ask' in church. (Still in Scotland and New England.)

1775 *Sheridan Rivals* v. i, Or perhaps be cried three times in a country church. 1867 *Lowell T. Wiglow Papers* Ser. II. Intro. *The Courtin'*, An all I know is they wuz cryed in meetin', come nex Sunday. 1875 *W. McLlwraith Guide Wigtownshire* 123 Loving couples landing on the Saturday

got 'cried' on the Sunday, and were married, firm and fast, on the Monday.

e. To read or recite aloud in the streets.

1710 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 572 The justices have ordered the constables to take up all those that cry such libells. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 503 Broadshires of prose and verse written in his praise were cried in every street.

†6. To summon in a loud voice; to call (to come). *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 10 The medes clensed tyme is now to make, And beestes..from hem to crie. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. li, There he..cryed vnto harnes alle that myghte bere armes.

†7. To call for, demand loudly. Also *fig.* of things. *Obs.*

1664 *Shaks. Oth.* I. iii. 277 TN Affaire cries hast: And speed must answer it. 1681 *Fletcher Pilgrim* I. ii, This cries money for reward, good store too. 1798 *Southey Inscriptions* xv, The innocent blood cried vengeance.

†8. To extol; = *cry up*. *Obs.*

1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* I. i. 27 Now this Maske Was cry'de incomparable. a. 1665 *Fletcher Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, When all men cry him. 1668 *Earle Microcosm.* *Unlucky-spirited Man* (Arb.) 70 That cries Chaucer for his Money aboute all our English Poets.

9. *intr.* To utter inarticulate exclamations, *esp.* of grief, lamentation, or suffering, such as are usually accompanied with tears; to weep and wail.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 13 Heo cryede and wep with sorwe ynow. c. 1300 *Seyn Julian* 179 Pe Justice bigan to wepe and crie. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 475 Bot ligge and sprawl and cry and wepe. c. 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) iv. 13 Scho began to crie, as a thing bat had mykill sorowe. c. 1450 *Merlin* 261 He be-gan to make grete sorow, and cried hie and cleer that thei with-yne vpon the walles myght wele it here. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. iii. 25 She gan..to..cry, and curse, and raile, and rend her heare. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* III. iii. 69 If you heare a child crie in the night you must call to the nurse, and bid her still it. 1611 *Bible Esch.* xxvi. 15 When the wounded crie, when the slaughterer is made in the midst of thee. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* liv. 18 An infant crying in the night: An infant crying for the light: And with no language but a cry. 1884 *J. Parker Apost. Life* III. 124 You will never persuade the world that Jeremiah did anything but cry.

b. *trans.* with *into, out of*, etc.

1746 *W. Horsley Fool* (1748) I. 196 We must..not let..[them] whine and cry us into a tame submission.

10. This passes in later use into: To weep, shed tears; used even where no sound is uttered.

c. 1538 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 939 To crye or wepe, *braire*. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* III. i. 21 Mercie on mee, I haue great dispositions to cry. a. 1631 *Donne* (J.), Her who still weeps with spungy eyes, And her who is dry cark, and never cries. 1668 *Perrys Diary* 14 Oct., And she so cruel a hypocrite that she can cry when she pleases. 1748 *Chesterfield Lett.* I. xci. 252 Julius Caesar..even cried when he saw the statue of Alexander the Great. 1840 *P. Parley's Annual* I. 116 What! have you not left off crying yet! I shall give you something to cry for before you go home. 1883 *G. Lloyd Elb & Flow* II. 108 Poor Pauline, who cried copiously.

b. quasi-trans. To cry tears, cry one's eyes or heart out, cry oneself blind, sick, to sleep, etc.

1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* III. iv. 46 And cry my selfe awake? 1704 *Cibber Careless Husb.* I. i, I could cry my Eyes out. *Ibid.*, I should cry my self sick in some dark Closet. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 524/1 A sickly infant, which a stern stepmother bids cry itself to sleep. 1868 *Kingsley Water Bab.* iv. (1886) 157 He..sat down..and cried salt tears from sheer disappointment. 1884 *Tennyson Grandmother* x, I cried myself well-nigh blind. 1888 *Mrs. Oliphant Joyce* I. 169 When she had cried her heart out.

11. *intr.* Of an animal: To give forth a loud call or vocal sound; to utter its characteristic call.

1308 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 Amonge byrdes and foules..the male cryeth and not the female. c. 1450 *Loc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 576/44 *Cuculo*, to crye as a Cokow. *Ibid.* 607/3 *Recano*, to crye as a tygre. 1563 *Fulke Meteors* (1640) 51 Frogs crying..forewarne us of a tempest. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* v. i. 90 There I couch when Owles doe crie. 1821 *Byron Heav. & Earth* III. 732 Hark, hark! the sea-birds cry! 1839 *Thackeray Major Gahagan* iv, The camels began to cry.

b. Said of the yelping of hounds in the chase.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij a, Whi theys houndes all Bayen and cryen. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* II. v. 135 Sowter will cry vpon't for all this, though it bee as ranke as a Fox. 1608 — *Ham.* iv. v. 109 How cheerfully on the false Traile they cry, Oh this is Counter you false Danish Dogges.

c. quasi-trans.

1796 *Burke Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 143 Like importunate Guinea-fowls crying one note day and night.

†12. *transf.* Of things inanimate: To emit a wheezing or creaking sound. *Obs.*

1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 10 If it synge or crye, or make any noyse vnder thy fete, than it is to wete to sowe. 1761 [see *Cry out*].

II. Phrases and combinations.

\* *Phrases.*

13. In many phraseological expressions, as to **cry AIM**, **COCK**, **CRAYEN**, **CREAK**, **CUPBOARD**, **FIE**, **HALVES**, **HARBOW**, **HAVOC**, **MEW**, **QUARTER**, **QUIT**, **QUITS**, **QUITTANCE**, **SHAME**, **TRUCE**, **VENGEANCE**, etc., for which see these words. To **cry encouragement**: to shout encouraging words. **Cry fish**: see 5 b. **Cry mercy**: see 1 a, b. To **cry smack**: to give out the sound of a smack. Cf. also sense 17. 1667 *W. Sclater Exp. 2 Thess.* (1632) 124 He heares not the sweet Busse crysmacke. 1872 *Raymond Statist. Mines*

324 Where so many voices cry encouragement, it is well that one should speak warning.

**\*\* With prepositions.**

(For the constructions in which both words have their ordinary senses, see above.)

**14. Cry against.** — To raise one's voice against; to utter protests or reproofs against; also *fig.* of things.

1386 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 9 Lest he crye agens thee to the Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 2 Goe to Nineueh . . . and cry against it. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 185 Reason it self doth crye against it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xc. 24, I find not yet one lonely thought That cries against my wish for thee.

**15. Cry for.** — To beg or call for loudly and imploringly, or with tears; *fig.* to be in pressing need of, to demand in the name of justice (see above 2 c).

1300 *Cursor M.* 6610 (Cott.) All þat seo wald for cri or call. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1837) 159 If ye shew a child an apple, he will crye for it. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 145 Some swearing, some crying for a Surgeon. 1660 T. MARTIN *Horace* 90 The toilworn wretch who cries for ease.

**16. Cry of.** — To hail from, belong to. *Obs.* 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 7001 Redi to fyttes Wip alle þat criet of þat cuntre.

**17. Cry on, upon.** — see senses 2, 3. Also (*obs.*), To call upon in the way of appeal, to appeal to; to exclaim against; to choose by acclamation; to invoke or bring by outcry (*fame, honour, hate*, etc.) on or upon. Cf. *cry SHAME upon*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6130 (Gitt.) Ðan gan þe folk apon him cri, And said "do þou forth in hey". 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6504 Then criet he full cantly be knightes vpon. 1538 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 3. 61 He cryed vpon them to doe penance. 1547-64 BAYLWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 73 b, All their religiones were wicked and abominable And therefore some of them cried upon them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 154 This yere fell a great controversie . . . about the choyse of the Maior . . . the Commons . . . cryed upon Thomas fitz Thomas. 1601 SHAKS. *Troil. N.* v. i. 62 That very enuy . . . Cride fame and honor on him. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 35 His mingled Myrmidons . . . come to him, Crying on Hector.

**\*\*\* With adverbs.**

**18. Cry back.** a. *trans.* To call back. *Sc.* 1864 W. CHAMBERS in *Athenæum* No. 1923. 301, 2 Rin and cry back the laird.

b. *intr.* *Hunting.* To return as on a trail; to hark back; *fig.* to revert to an ancestral type.

**19. Cry down.** a. *trans.* To proclaim (a thing) as unlawful, to forbid, suppress, or condemn by public proclamation; to decry; publicly to disclaim responsibility for.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 65 That the fute-hal and golfe be utterly cryed downe, and not to be vsed. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1879) 211 Her Husband first cried her down at the Cross, and then turned her out of his Doors. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 563 The lord mayor sent his officers to cry downe the faire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1774) I. 278 The king may . . . decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1847 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. 1. 38 Had money was cried down, with penalties.

b. To condemn, depreciate, or disparage loudly, vehemently, or publicly.

1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* I. v. He condemned, and cry'd it downe for the most pyed and ridiculous that ever he saw. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 135 These cry up Drakes fortune herein to cry down his valour. 1744 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvii. A book which the clergy would be certain to cry down. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Messons's Will* I, Did Messon's subsidize a newspaper to puff their undertakings, the opposition subsidized two to cry them down.

c. To put down, overcome, silence, by louder or more vehement crying.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 137 Ile to the King, And from a mouth of Honor quite crye downe This Ipswich fellows insolence. 1668 PRESTON *Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 103 Our sinnes crye louder then our prayers, they crye downe our prayers.

**20. Cry off.** *intr.* To exclaim that a negotiation is broken off, on the part of the exclaimers; to announce one's withdrawal from a negotiation, treaty, engagement, etc.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. i. I should never be the man to bid you cry off. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xxxviii, Would she be the first to cry off from such a bargain? 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. Prol. iv. 62 He soon cried off on finding that his challenge was taken up.

**21. Cry out.** To utter loud and (usually) impassioned exclamation; to exclaim. *intr.* and *trans.* Of things: To emit a creaking sound.

1386 WYCLIF *Eccles.* I. 18 Thanne crieden out the sonus of Aron. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 To Cryowte, exclaimare. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xii. 6 Crie out, and be glad, thou that dwellest in Sion. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 109 Art thou a man? thy forme cries out thou art. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Threatening, if they cryed out never so little, to kill them all. 1761 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 201 Our poor ship grinding, and crying out at every stroke. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxii, They will not cry out before they're hurt. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. iii. 72 He just cried out a good-night . . . and set off.

b. *Const. against, at, on, upon* (persons or things objected to); *for* (something wanted); *to cry out of*, to complain loudly or vehemently of (a matter).

1386 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 157 All cristene men schal crie out on þes deuilis blasphemyes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 b, All pore people will rayle and crie out upon us. *Ibid.* 209 b, Which commaundement so vexed . . . that they cryed out of God. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 249 Crying out of the dammagges and great hurttes that they had susteyned. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41 His crueltie was so loudly cryed out on. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 29 They say he cried out of Sack. 1630 IR. BEDDLE in *Abb. Uscher's Lett.* (1666) 421 He is the . . . most cried out upon. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 A severe Scholler . . . cries out against their filthinesse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 48 Crying out for help. 1660 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 217 Sometimes they cry out of the malice, plots, envy, and rage of men. 1711 tr. *Werneckelins's Metcours of Stile* 194 You cry out Thief upon a Man. 1722 DR. FOR *Plague* (1834 Rildg.) 218 They would cry out of the Cruelty of being confined. 1759 GOLDSM. *The Bee Wks.* (Globe) 366 2 The world, may cry out at a bankrupt who appears at a ball. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* 1377. I. 92 Every living movement of human thought . . . cries out against it. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cantors Ser.* IV. I. 15 The state of the church cried out for a general council.

c. To be in child-birth. Cf. *SHOUT. Obs.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 67 What is she crying out? 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July. 1698-1754 [see *CRYING* 2].

d. To sell out by auction. *Obs.*

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748 4 Mr. John Boulte . . . Pawnbroker . . . gave over his Employment, and cried out his Goods.

**22. Cry up.** *trans.* To proclaim (a thing) to be excellent; to endeavour to exalt in public estimation by proclamation or by loud praise; to extol.

1593 DRAYTON *Miscry O. Mary* Wks. 1753 II. 388 When she up is cry'd, Of all angelic excellencie the prime. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 144 When your credit is cryed up to the highest. 1648 JENKINS *Blind Guide* iv. 83 You cry up Miracles as you cry down the Word. 1668 TAYLOR (J.), *Crying up* the pieces of eight. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 § 5 We often hear a poor insipid Paper or Pamphlet cryed up. 1798 B. RKE *Corr.* 1844 III. 390 They who cry up the French revolution, cry down the party which you and I . . . belong to. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Pressure* v. 73 Isn't it good to hear Milverton cry up the virtue of athletic sports?

b. *intr.* To raise one's voice, shout. *Obs.*

1684 GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 253 Worthy Patriots, who cry up so much for Liberty and Property.

*Cry*, in many words, *obs.* f. *CRY*.

† *Cryal.* *Obs.* Also *cry*, *criell*. In *Criell Heron*, an old name of the Egret or Lesser White Heron.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Albaricula* . . . a cryell herne. 1611 COGER, *Algerette* . . . a criell Heron. [1755 JOHNSON, *Cryal*, the heron (citing Ainsworth). Hence in mod. Dicts.]

*Cryance*, *-aunce*, *Cryature*: see *CRE*.

*Cryb*, etc.: see *CRIB*.

**Cry-baby.** [*f. CRY sb.* or *vb.* stem.] A derisive appellation for one who cries childishly.

1884 *Advance* 18 May 317 Tom called him a cry-baby, because his eyes were always full of tears. 1891 *Nat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 30, 1, "I declare . . . that they're cry-baby chaps."

*Crying*, *vb. sb.* [*-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *CRY* in its various senses; shouting, lamentation, weeping, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* III. 4 His prayere he calles crynge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vi. 1495 416 Cryenge of the owle by nyght. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10180 The clamor was kene, crying of pepull. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fools* (1579) 168 Thy crying, fool, shall not wake him out of that sleepe. 1611 BIBLE *I Sam.* iv. 14 Eli heard the noise of the crying. 1722 DE FOR *Col. Jack* 1840 24 My crying was over. 1891 F. BARRETT *Sin of Olga* I. viii. 115 There's a good deal of crying! And we mope and look miserable.

2. With adverbs, as *crying out*, exclamation, calling out, outcry; *† spec.* accompaniment (*obs.*); *crying up*, extolling, laudation, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 A Cryinge owte, exclamation. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 158 A zealous crying up one, and crying down another. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 417 He has ordered all the English nobility and gentry to be present at her crying out. 1715 tr. *Citess D'Amois* Wks. 479 Couriers were dispatch'd . . . to desire them to come to Her Majesty's Crying-out. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 323 (D.) Aunt Nell . . . was at the crying out.

3. *attrib.*, as *crying cold*, a cold that makes the eyes run.

1761 FOOTE *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 290 All the sighing, dying, crying crotchets, that the whole race of rhymers have ever produced. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) II. 55, I found her suffering under what is popularly called a 'crying cold'.

**Crying**, *pp. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That cries.

1. Exclaiming, shouting, clamorous; roaring.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiii. (1495) 455 A cryenge see and an vnpeasable is peryllous. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 Crynge, clamans. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 230 My selfe the crying Fellow did pursue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 495 When crying Cormorants forsake the Sea.

2. Wailing, weeping.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 814 And fright her crying babe with Tarquin's name. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 383 Annoyed by invalids and crying children.

3. Of evils: That forces itself upon notice, and calls loudly for redress; clamant, notorious.

1607 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1608) 736 Odious crying sins. 1640 Pettit in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 21 Representing Ship-Money as a Great and Crying Grievance. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Great Demonstr.* 52 The cryingest injustice and cruelty in the world. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 § 5 There is a most crying Dulness on both Sides. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 155 The most crying evil of this period. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange amity* xi. 95 It would be a crying shame, if you could.

*advb.* 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Box* (1877) 126 These two old men . . . have made themselves crying drunk.

**Cryingly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In the manner of a crying evil; clamantly, markedly.

1818 SOUTHEY *Poet.* (1832) II. 130 The condition of the inferior clergy . . . still cryingly requires improvement. 1878 SKEEL *Stein* II. 183 There was nothing that was so cryingly unjust or wrong.

**Crykat**, *-et te*, *obs.* ff. CRICKET *sb.* 1

**Cryke**, *obs.* form of CREEK *sb.* 1

**Crym-**: see CRIM-. **Crymble**: see CRUMBLE.

**Crymell**, *-yll*, var. of CREAM *Obs.*

**Cryne**, *obs.* f. CRINE *v.* *Sc.*

**Crynok**, *obs.* f. CRANNOC, CURNOCK.

**Cryogen** (kroi'dzgen). *Chem.* [*mod. f. Gr.*

*κρυο-*s frost, icy cold + *-GEN* taken as = producer.] A freezing-mixture, or a substance which when mixed with ice produces a freezing mixture.

1875 F. GUTHRIE in *Proc. Physical Soc.* I. 76 By Cryogen I mean an appliance for obtaining a temperature below 0° C. In this paper it always signifies a freezing-mixture.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1005 The temperature of the mixture when used as a cryogen.

**Cryohydrate** (kroi'hai'drät). *Chem.* [*f. as prec. + HYDRATE*.] A solid hydrate formed by the combination of a salt or other crystalloid with water (ice) at a temperature below freezing-point.

1874 F. GUTHRIE in *Proc. Physical Soc.* I. 74 At 0° C. the ice and the water solidify together, producing the compound body or cryohydrate called ice, which is thus a cryohydrate of water. 1875 *Ibid.* I. 76 By Cryohydrate I mean the body resulting from the union of water with another body, and which hydrate can only exist in the solid form below 0° C.

**Cryolite** (kroi'loit). *Min.* [Named 1799 f. *Gr.* *κρυο-*s frost + *-LITE*.] A native fluoride of aluminium and sodium, found in white or brownish semi-transparent masses or crystals.

It occurs in an extensive bed in Greenland, and is an important source of the metal aluminium.

1801 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* Ser. I. V. 212 Before the blowpipe cryolite fuses even before ignition. 1888 *Times* 19 Nov. 103 The cryolite mines at Ivigtut.

**Cryon**, *obs.* form of CRAYON.

**Cryophorus** (kroi'förs). [*mod. L. in form, f. Gr.* *κρυο-*s frost + *-φορος* -bearing, -bearer.] An instrument for illustrating the freezing of water by evaporation; that invented by Wollaston consists of a glass tube with a bulb at each end.

1806 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* I. 134 The instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, and termed by him the Cryophorus or Frost-bearer. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 187 (1870) 151.

Hence **Cryophoric** *a.*, having the nature or function of a cryophorus.

1881 HERSHEL in *Nature* XXIII. 384 The cryophoric apparatus needed.

**Cryophyllite** (kroi'fi'loit). *Min.* [*f. Gr.* *κρυο-*s frost + *φυλλον* leaf + *-ITE*.] A species of mica found in granite at Cape Ann, Mass.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIII. 217 On Cryophyllite a new mineral species.

**Cryps**, *obs.* form of CRISP *a.*

**Crypt** (kript), *sb.* Also 5 *cripte*, 7 *cript*. [*ad. L. crypta*: see below. Cf. *F. crypte* (1721, in Hatzfeld), and see GROT, GROTTO. The *L.* form was commonly used up to the end of the 18th c.; the example of 1432 appears to be isolated.]

† 1. A grotto or cavern. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 The cripte [TREVISIA den] of Seynte Michael in the mownte Gargan.

2. An underground cell, chamber, or vault; *esp.* one beneath the main floor of a church, used as a burial-place, and sometimes as a chapel or oratory.

1769 BRAND *Hist. & Antiq. New-Castle-upon-Tyne* I. 368 The chancel of this church stood upon a large vault or crypt. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 36 The devout, as St. Jerome relates, were in the habit of visiting . . . the tombs of the martyrs in these crypts (the Catacombs). 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 207 He [Turner] was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

† b. An underground passage or tunnel. *Obs.* 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 32, I design'd . . . the plot of his canal and garden, with a crypt thro' the hill.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Recess, secret hiding-place.

1833 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 316 [The Ballot] is . . . the crypt of political honesty. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxiii, Fall'n into the dusty crypt Of darken'd forms and faces.

4. *Anat.* A small simple tubular or saccular gland; a secretory pit or cavity, as in a mucous membrane; a follicle. Also applied to the cavities in the jaw-bones in which the teeth are developed.

1840 BALY tr. *Müller's Elem. Physiol.* I. 485 Very shallow depressions, such as the simple crypts of the mucous membranes. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 5 The crypts of the canine teeth.

5. *Comb.*, as *crypt-house*.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vi. 182 There are many caves which have been used as dwellings, and several crypt houses.

† **Crypta** (kriptä). [*L.* a. *Gr.* *κρυπτή* vault, f. *κρυπτός* hidden, concealed.]

† 1. = *CRYPT* *sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 256 Christians had . . . caves under the ground called Cryptae, where they for fear of persecution assembled secretly together. 1611 CORVAT



*Crudities* 145 In a low crypta or vaulted chappell which is directly under the quire. 1639 in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 128 In this of St. Calixtus there are 3 Cryptas one above another. 1703 *BATTELY Antiq. Canterb.* II. 28 They were commonly called Crypta, or rather Crypta.

2. *Anat.* = CRYPT *sb.* 4.

1860 in *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*

b. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Crypta*, the sunken glands or cysts which occur in dotted leaves. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crypta* .. in Botany, the oil receptacles of a leaf.

**Cryptal** (kriptāl), *a.* [f. *L. crypta* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a crypt.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s.v. *Crypta*, The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts .. supple and moist. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 56. 139 He led me down to the second cryptal chamber.

**Cryptarch** (kriptārk), *a.* [f. *Gr. κρυπτός* hidden, secret + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A secret ruler. So **Cryptarchy**, secret government.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 These foreign assistants are, in fact, the cryptarchs of such synods. 1798 — in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 511 Yet .. this cosmopolitan cryptarchy is coextensive with the habitable world.

**Crypted** (kriptēd), *a.* *rare.* [f. CRYPT + *-ED*.] Formed like a crypt, vaulted.

1882 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iii. 136 A crypted hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.

**Cryptic** (kriptik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7-ique, 7-8-ick, 7-8 orptic, *k.* [ad. *L. crypticus*, *a.* (*Gr. κρυπτός* fit for concealing, *f. κρυπτός* hidden; in sense 2, *f. CRYPT* + *-IC*.)

1. Hidden, secret, occult, mystical.

*Cryptic syllogism*, a syllogism of which the premises are not fully or explicitly stated.

a 1638 *MEDIE Wks.* i. (1672) 187 Not in cryptick or mystical terms, or in .. a language which they understand not. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 130 Her [Nature's] silent processes and more cryptick methods. a 1734 *North Examen* i. iii. 103. 193 This cryptic Plot. 1882 A. B. BRUCK *Parab. Teaching Christ* i. iv. (1891) 109 His doctrine was open and not cryptic.

2. Of the nature of a crypt or vault. *rare.*

1878 *Masque Poets* 26 The uncumbered cryptic place Of still sarcophagi. 1882 *Society* 4 Nov. 21/2 One of those coved cryptic rooms found so generally in South Germany.

† **B. sb.** A secret or occult method (of communicating knowledge). *Obs.*

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. 64 There be also other Diversities of Methodes .. as that .. of Concealment, or Cryptique, etc., which I do allow well of.

**Cryptical** (kriptikāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] = *prec.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Crypticall*, hidden or secret. 1648 *Boyle Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 That .. cryptical Method and Style of Scripture. 1844 *DE QUINCY Greece under Romans* Wks. VIII. 318 These cryptical or subterraneous currents of communication.

Hence **Cryptically** *adv.*, in a cryptical manner.

1680 *Boyle Prodiges. Chem. Princ.* II. 68 If we take the word Acid .. in a familiar sense, without Cryptically distinguishing it from those vapors that are akin to it.

**Cryptish** (kriptif), *a.* *rare.* [f. CRYPT + *-ISH*.] Belonging to a crypt or secret place.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 143 The cryptish fire of the Gortyian cavern. 1867 — *Virg. Eneid* Notes 402 Latinus is the eponym of the secret and cryptish worship.

**Crypto-** (kriptō), before a vowel **crypt-**, combining form from *Gr. κρυπτός* hidden, concealed, secret. (Not so used in ancient Greek, where the sense was expressed by *κρυφο-*, *κρυφ-*.)

1. Forming the first element in many scientific words of modern formation. The more important of these occur in their alphabetical order: others are **Cryptobranch** (-brænk), an animal with concealed or covered branchiate or gills; **Cryptobranchiate** *a.*, having the gills concealed; *spec.* applied to certain divisions of crustacea, gastropods, etc. **Cryptocarp**, the sexual fruit of certain sea-weeds, also called **CYSTOCARP**; hence **Cryptocarpia**, **Cryptocarpous** *a.*, having the fruit or fruiting organs concealed. **Cryptocarpus** *a.*, having the head concealed. **Cryptocerosus** *a.* *Entom.*, having concealed 'horns' or antennae. **Cryptoclastia** *a.* *Min.* (see *quot.*). **Cryptoclastite** *Gramm.* (see *quot.*). **CryptocrySTALLINE** *a.* *Min.*, indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline, having the crystalline structure concealed; so **CryptocrySTALLINATION**. **Cryptodorous** *a.*, having a concealed or concealable neck; applied to some tortoises with retractile necks. **Cryptodont** *a.* or *sb.*, having the teeth concealed or suppressed; applied to certain palaeozoic bivalve molluscs. **Cryptolalia** *a.* *nonce-wd.*, of the nature of secret speech. **Cryptollin** [*L. oleum* oil] (see *quot.*). **Cryptolite** *Min.*, native phosphate of cerium found enclosed in crystals of apatite. **Cryptomorph**, one of a family of infusoria. **Cryptomorphite** *Min.*, a native borate of calcium and soda, of cryptocrystalline structure. **Cryptoneuron** *a.*, having no discernible nervous system. **Cryptopentamerous** *Entom.*, having one of the

five joints of the tarsi minute or concealed.

**Cryptophyte** *Bot. rare*, a synonym of cryptogam, or a name for the lowest cryptogams. **Cryptopia**, **Cryptopine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in opium. **Cryptorhizid**, *-orhizidism*, *-orhizism* *Path.* (see *quots.*). **Cryptostoma**, *pl. -stomata* *Bot.*, little circular pits found on the surface of some sea-weeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Cryptoxygous** *a.*, in Cranio-logy, having the zygomatic arches not seen when the skull is viewed from above; hence **Cryptoxygosity**.

1882 *GRIGER Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. § 111. 88 *Cryptoclastic* or *compact*, where the grains are too minute to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock. 1875 *MARCH Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 52 Irregular nouns .. disguised by phonetic changes (Cryptoclastic). 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 72 *Cryptocrystalline*. 1880 *Enycl. Brit.* XI. 634/1 A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 445/1 On some cryptographic or cryptolalic system. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 114 *Cryptolin*, an organic liquid, found .. in cavities of topaz, chrysoberyl, quartz-crystals .. and amethyst. *Cryptolin*, when exposed to the air, speedily hardens into a yellowish, transparent, resinous body. 1860 *DANA Geol.* 236 The crystals of .. cryptolite are microscopic. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/2 In the Cryptomorph .. the proboscis is of a similar character. 1861 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc. Ser.* II. XXXII. 9 *Cryptomorphite*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cryptoneuron*, applied by Rudolphi to a series of animals the nervous system of which is mingled and confounded with the mass which constitutes them, as the zoophytes. 1860 *Biennial Retrospect Med. & Surg.* 475 Messrs. C. and H. Smith have extracted from opium a new alkaloid to which they assign the name *cryptopia*. 1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 514 *Cryptopine* .. crystallises .. in microscopic six-sided prisms or tables. 1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 390 A cryptorchid is an individual whose scrotum contains no testicles. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cryptorchidism*, the condition of a *Cryptorchis*. *Cryptorchis*, term for one whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum, but remain in the abdomen. 1878 *BARTLEY Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 288 When [the facial angle] is negative, the [zygomatic] arches are cryptoxygous or concealed.

2. From these *crypto-* passes into the status of a separable element, which may be prefixed, *a.* to *sb.* of any origin, with the sense 'concealed, unavowed', as in **Crypto-Calvinist**, a name given in the 16th c. in Germany to those Lutherans who secretly held or sympathized with Calvinistic tenets (= *Philippist*, or *Melancthonian*), and in France to professing Roman Catholics accused of being secretly Calvinists; hence, **Crypto-Calvinism**, **† Calvinianism**, **-Calvinistia** *a.* So **Crypto-Catholic**, **-Catholicism**, **-Christian**, **-deist**, **-Fenian**, **-heresy**, **-heretic**, **-Jesuit**, **-lunatic**, **-proselete**, **-Royalist**, **-Socinian**, etc.; also **crypto-insolence**, veiled insolence; *b.* to *adjs.* with the sense 'secretly, unavowedly', as in **crypto-splenetic**.

1760 KEYSER *Trav.* IV. 289 The sword with which secretary Krell was beheaded for his 'Crypto-calvinism'. 1866 *HARDWICK Ch. Hist. Reform.* 176 note, 'Philippism', or 'Crypto-Calvinism', was principally found in the Palatinate. 1764 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* (1884) II. 94 The schemes of the 'Crypto-Calvinists, or secret abettors of Calvinism, being thus disconcerted. 1883 *BEARD Reformation v. 182* Whoever would not subscribe every article of ultra-Lutheran orthodoxy was a Crypto-Calvinist. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 515 The charge of 'Crypto-Catholicism'. 1800 — in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 This fraternity of darkness, of crypto-proselytism, crypto-catholicism, and crypto-jesuitism. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 544 The large number of Christians who professed Islam, but remained 'crypto-Christians. 1805 H. N. OXENHAM *Short Studies* xxvi. 244 He [Thomas Paine] was already a 'crypto-deist. 1887 *PLUMMER Dante's Commedia* II. 382 The symbolic cypher of a 'crypto-heresy. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan. 77 The 'crypto-insolence which so often underlies journalistic argument about Irishmen. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. M. Thiers .. allowed many thousand persons, half of them 'crypto-lunatics, to be executed. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iii. ii. A traitorous 'Crypto-Royalist class. 1826 — *Fredk. G.* (1865) II. vi. iv. 170 A weak croaky official gentleman, of a 'crypto-splenetic turn.

**Cryptodynamic** (kriptōdinā:mik), *a.* [CRYPTO- + *Gr. δύναμις* power, *δυναμικός* powerful.]

1. Relating to hidden force.

1866 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* Wks. VIII. 87 Idioscopic or Cryptodynamic Anthropurgies has for its single-worded synonym the unexpressive appellation, Chemistry.

2. Applied to a kind of cycling gear; usually abbreviated *crypto*; also as *sb.*

1885 *Cyclists' Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 12 *Adv.*, The Crypto-Dynamic Gear. 1886 *Ibid.* IV. 139 The 'slight friction' incident to the use of the 'Crypto' at speed. 1888 *Enycl. Brit.* XXIII. 560 Two-speed gears are becoming general, among which may be .. mentioned the Crypto-dynamic.

**Cryptogam** (kriptōgæm), *Bot.* [a. *Fr. cryptogame* *adj.* and *sb.*, in *pl. -games*, *ad. mod. L. cryptogamæ* (*sc. plantæ*), *fem. pl. of cryptogamus*, *f. Gr. κρυπτός* hidden + *γάμος* wedlock; after the Linnæan class-name CRYPTOGRAMIA.

Brongniart in 1843 first divided the Vegetable Kingdom into *Cryptogamae*, and *Phanerogamae*, whence *F. cryptogamæ*, *Eng. cryptogams*, etc.]

A plant of the class Cryptogamia.

1847 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Endogens, Cryptogams, Phanogams, etc., for Endogæna, Cryptogamæ, Phanogamæ, etc. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 412 From the unicellular cryptogam to the highest phanerogam.

† **Cryptogame**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. *Fr. cryptogame*; see *prec.*] Breeding in secret; see *quot.*

1774 *WHITE Sand-martin* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 275 This species is *cryptogame*, carrying on the business of nidification, incubation, and the support of its young, in the dark.

|| **Cryptogamia** (kriptōgæmiā), *Bot.* [mod. *L. Cryptogamia* (Linn. 1735), *sb. fem.*, *f. Gr. κρυπτός* hidden, concealed + *γάμος* wedding, wedlock + *-ia* suffix of state: cf. *Gr. ἀγάμια* unmarried condition, celibacy; in *F. cryptogamie*.

Like the names of other Linnæan classes and orders, it is a singular noun, and was always so treated in the 18th c.; but in the 19th c., prob. by unthinking confusion with classes and orders of the animal kingdom (e.g. *Vertebrata*, *Mammalia*, *Carnivora*) which are *adjs.* neuter plural, it has been (first apparently by persons not botanists, and afterwards by some botanists also) misused as a noun plural = CRYPTOGRAMS.]

A large division of the vegetable kingdom, being the last class in the Linnæan Sexual system, and comprising those plants which have no stamens or pistils, and therefore no proper flowers; including Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

1735 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (1740) 74 Cryptogamia vegetabilis sæpe suspecta includit. 1737 — *Gen. Plant.* (1742) 500 Classis xxiv Cryptogamia. Cryptogamia continet Vegetabilia, quorum Fructificationes visui nostro sæpe subtrahunt. Ordines hujus classis sex constituit. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cryptogamia*, in botany, a class of plants whose flowers are either wholly invisible, or scarce discernible by the eye. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96 That class is called cryptogamia, from the circumstance of the fructification being concealed, or not obvious. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 3 The second great division of the vegetable kingdom, to which the name of cryptogamia has been given.

|| Erroneously treated as a plural = CRYPTOGRAMS.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 72 Even in the cryptogamia .. as in the more perfect plants. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 337 In order to study the cryptogamia. 1885 *ANNANDALE Imperial Dict.*, The Cryptogamia are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams.

Hence **Cryptogamian** *a.* (1828 in Webster), **Cryptogamic** *a.* (also as *sb.*), **Cryptogamical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the class Cryptogamia or to cryptogams; **Cryptogamist**, a botanist who specially studies cryptogams; **Cryptogamous** *a.*, of the nature of a cryptogam; **Cryptogamy**, cryptogamic condition or relations.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 134 Among these last [plants] we notice several cryptogams. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 The subject of Cryptogamic botany. 1801 *Med. J. Nat. V.* 370 A country rich in cryptogamic plants. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 Those great cryptogamists whose lives have been devoted to the study of the subject. 1829 *JESSE J. Nat.* 374 A cryptogamous plant, which I believe to be the lichen fascicularis. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 10 Flowerless or Cryptogamous plants. 1796 PENNANT *Hist. Whiteford & Holywell* (T.), The picturesque dingle Nant-y-bi-abounds with what the botanists name the cryptogamous plants. The idea of cryptogamy inspired Timæus with ideas of loves of other kind.

**Cryptogram** (kriptōgræm), [mod. *f. Gr. κρυπτός* hidden + *γράμμα* writing, a letter, but not on Greek analogies: see -GRAM. So mod. *f. cryptogramme*.] A piece of cryptographic writing; anything written in cipher, or in such a form or order that a key is required in order to know how to understand and put together the letters.

1860 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 In every case of deciphering—whether it be of a Cypriote inscription or a cryptogram in the agony column. 1808 I. DONNELLY (*title*), The Great Cryptogram: Bacon's Cipher in Shakespeare's Plays.

Hence **Cryptogramic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a cryptogram. So also **Cryptogrammatic**, *-tial* *adjs.*; **Cryptogrammatist**.

1884 *Bazar* 22 Dec. 666/2 Every vowel and consonant in the words of the cryptogrammatic sentence was represented. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 4 July 4 Mr. Ignatius Donnelly .. with his cryptogrammatic theory of Shakspeare. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 211/2 Mr. Donnelly keeps his cryptogrammatical tendencies in check. 1890 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 316/3 America will some day produce .. a cryptogrammatist ready to prove that 'The Ring and the Book' was written by Lord Tennyson.

**Cryptograph** (kriptōgrāf), [mod. *f. as prec.* + *Gr. -γράφος* writing, written; see -GRAPH.]

1. = CRYPTOGRAM.

a 1849 *Poe Tales, Gold Beetle*, I could not suppose him [Kidd] capable of constructing any of the more abstruse cryptographs. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 641 note, Much of the Talmud consists of cryptographs which designedly concealed meanings from persecutors and heretics.

2. A kind of type-writer for writing in cipher. 1889 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/6 The Wier Cryptograph .. by means of which a small .. type-writer is made to write cryptograms, to be translated mechanically on a similar machine.

Hence † **Cryptographal** *a.*, **Cryptographic** *a.*, of, or of the nature of, cryptography; † **Cryptographical**, dealing or concerned with cryptography; **Cryptographer**, **Cryptographist**, one who writes in or is skilled in cipher. [All founded on a possible *Gr. κρυπτόγραφος*: see above.]

a 1691 *Boyle Wks.* VI. 339 (R.) Neither have I any zeal for the character, as cryptographal or universal. 1641 *WILKINS Mercury* Pref. (1707) 3 Now .. both are grown such Cryptographers. 1841 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 478 A cryptographic, secret, or cypher writing. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4 The cryptographic advertisements in the second

column of the *Times*. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2973/4 Recreations of divers Kinds, viz. Numerical, Geometrical, Horometrical, Cryptographical. 1753 *CHESTERF. World* No. 24 p. 12 In possession . . . of a more brachygraphical, cryptographical, and steganographical secret. a 1849 *Pox Tales, Gold Beetle*, To divide the sentence into the natural division intended by the cryptographer.

**Cryptography** (kriptōgrāfi). [a. mod. L. *cryptographia*, f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *-γραφία* writing: see -GRAPHY.] A secret manner of writing, either by arbitrary characters, by using letters or characters in other than their ordinary sense, or by other methods intelligible only to those possessing the key; also anything written in this way.

[1641 *WILKINS Mercury* ii. (1707) 8 There are also different Ways of Secrecy. 1. Cryptologia. 2. Cryptographia. 3. Semæologia.] 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. The strange Cryptography of Gaffrell in his Starry Book of Heavens. 1700 *VOM TROIL Iceland* 300 Our graves of runes even made use of this cryptography in monuments. 1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 134 These decipherers gave the high-sounding names of Cryptography, Cryptology . . . to their art.

**Cryptology** (kriptōlōgi). [ad. mod. L. *cryptologia*, f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *-λογία* speaking, etc.; see -LOGY.] 'Secret speech or communication' (Blount 1656); mystical or enigmatical language.

[1641 *WILKINS Mercury* ii. (1707) 8 Cryptologia, or the Secrecy of Speaking, may consist either 1. In the Matter. 2. In the Words.] c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. iii. xxxvii. Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestine way, is very ancient. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 226 Certain advertising individuals . . . are most mischievously addicted to another species of cryptology.

**Cryptonym** (kriptōnim). *rare*. [f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *ὄνομα* name: cf. ANONYM.] A private or secret name.

1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. Dante p. 16 note. Only a cryptonym by which heretics knew each other.

So **Cryptonymous** a., whose name is concealed, anonymous.

1880 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 719 The cryptonym-railor for his bread.

**Cryptoporticus** (kriptōpōrtikōs). [L., f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *L. porticus* gallery.] In ancient architecture, a concealed or enclosed portico; an enclosed gallery having, at the side, walls with openings instead of columns; also a covered or subterranean passage.

1681 *COTTON Woud. Peake* 5 An entry . . . such an one as we might well think it the Crypto-porticus of Hell. 1838 *GELL Pompeiana* II. 61 In one of the most obscure parts of the cryptoporticus. 1877 *L. JEWITT Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 67 Two courts . . . surrounded by a gallery, or cryptoporticus.

**Cryptous** (kriptōs), a. *rare*. [f. L. *crypta* + -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a crypt; cryptal. Cf. CRYPT 4.

1857 *BULLOCK Cazaux's Midwife* 42 The internal lips are furnished with a cryptous apparatus.

**Crys-**: see also CHRIS-, CHYTS-, CRIS-.

**Crys**, obs. f. CREESE, Malay dagger.

**Cry-siple**, irreg. form of CRUCIBLE.

1651 *MORE and Lash in Enthous. Triumph* (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a crysiple, O pragmaticall Chymist.

**Crystal** (kristāl), sb. and a. Forms: a. [1 cristalla], 3-7 cristall, (4 cristall, -el, kristall, cristale, -talle); b. 5 cristalle, 5-7 cristall, 7- cristall; c. 6-7 chrystal, (1, 7 chrystall, 7-9 chrystal. [a. OF. *cristal* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. and Sp. *cristal*, It. *cristallo*, ad. L. *crystallum*, ad. Gr. *κρύσταλλος* clear ice, (rock)crystal, deriv. of *κρυσταίν-ειν* to freeze, congeal with frost, *κρύος* frost. Between the 15th and the 17th c. the Eng. spelling was gradually changed after L. to *crystal* (against the practice of the Romanic langs.), and in the 16th c. an erroneous spelling with *chr-* (app. after *chrysolite*, etc.) became frequent.]

† 1. Ice, clear ice. *Obs.* (chiefly a literalism of translation from the Vulgate).

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* cxlvii. 6 He his cristallum cynnum sendeð. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlvii. 6 He sendis his kristall as morcel. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xliii. 22 The cristall freeseð fro the watyr. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii.* 79 Þe water congelez in to cristall. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xliii. 20 Whan the colde northwynde bloweth, harde Cristall cometh of the water.

2. A mineral, clear and transparent like ice; esp. a form of pure quartz having these qualities. Now more particularly distinguished from other senses as *Rock-crystal*, formerly also *crystal of the mountains*. *Iceland crystal*: old name of Iceland spar.

(By the ancients and in the Middle Ages (rock-) crystal was supposed to be congealed water or ice 'petrified' by some long-continued natural process. There was thus no transfer of sense in applying to it the same name as to clear ice, of which it was viewed as merely another state.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* xi. 7 Swilce coryandran sæd, hwites bleos swa cristalla (Vulg. *coloris bellii*). c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 228/318 Weued and chaliz and Cruettes poru-out cler cristall. 1308 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxx. (1495) 562 Crystall is a bryght stone and clere wyth watry colour. Men trowe that snowe or yse is made hard in space of many yerres; therefore the Grekys yauæ this name thereto. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 103 Crystalle, stone, cristallus. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Cristall is one of those stones that shyneth in euerie part, and is in colour watrye. Isidore saith,

that it is nothing else then a congeled Ise by continuance frozen whole yeares. 1611 *BIRLE Rev.* iv. 6 A sea of glasse like unto Chrystall. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Coldness* iii. Though Heat dissolve the Ice againe, The Chrystal solid does remain. 1750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 84 Crystal, is a Stone like Ice, both in Colour and Transparency, with a pretty good Hardness. 1861 *C. W. KING Ant. Gems* (1866) 93 Crystal is found in very large masses; the largest known to the Romans weighed 50 pounds. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* vi. 85 Of iron, or of bone, stone, crystal, or some other hard substance.

b. The standard type of clearness or transparency, in the phrase 'as clear as crystal' (CLEAR a. 3).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 376 (Fairf.) Water clere als cristale. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 24 My colour as cristall is clere. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, My Heart Discov.*, Clear as fair Crystal to the View.

3. Poetically applied to pure limpid water, or other clear transparent substance.

1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph.* i. xxii. Within the Chrystal of a Pearle-bright brooke. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 322 Proud of his wound to it resigns his blood And stains the crystal with a purple flood. 1707 *SIR W. JONES Seven Fount. Poems* (1777) 43 Birds that . . . from the brink the liquid crystal sip. 1805 *Mrs. H. WARD II. Antiel's Jnrl.* 255 The glacier throws off the stones and fragments fallen into its crevasses that it may remain pure crystal.

4. (with a and pl.) A piece of rock-crystal or similar mineral; esp. one used in magic art.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 112 A cristall is that one, Which that berone is set upon. 1475 *Rauf Colibear* 474 Blandit with Benallis and Cristallis clere. 1507 *JAS. I. Demond.* (in Brand *Pop. Ant.* III. 168) The Seer looks into a Chrystal or Berry, wherein he will see the answer, represented either by Types or Figures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 983 At the foot of these mountains are with great labour digg'd out Chrystals. 1769 *SIR W. JONES Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777) 16 She . . . in th' enchanted crystal sees A bower o'er-canopied with tufted trees. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxiii. You have used neither . . . crystal, pentacle, magic-mirror, nor geomantic figure. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 110 The gardener . . . hastily drew together the . . . jewels. The touch of these costly crystals sent a shiver . . . through the man's frame.

b. fig. Applied to the eyes.

1594 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 963 Her eye scene in the teares, teares in her eye, Both chrystals, where they view'd ech others sorrow. 1599 — *Hen. V.* II. iii. 56 Goe cleare thy Chrystalls. a 1610 *BEAUM. & FL. Cust. Country* I. ii. Bid the coy wench . . . out-blush damask roses, And dim the breaking East with her bright crystals.

5. Short for *crystal-glass*: a quality of glass having a high degree of transparency, usually due to its containing a large proportion of oxide of lead; also often a synonym for fine cut glass; hence, glass vessels, decanters, wine glasses, etc. of this quality collectively. [Ger. *krystallglas*.]

1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr., Humors in the eyes, as it were the chrystal glasse set in the windowes. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. xxvii. 53, I was . . . in Murano, a little Island, where Chrystal-Glasse is made. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 659 English manufacturers . . . in improving the brilliancy of crystal-glass . . . have injured its fitness for constructing optical lenses.

1668 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. to The King. hath lately made a closet which they call a cabinet of cristall and philigrin. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* *Crystal* is also a name given to a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, also call'd crystal-glass. Of this frutt, you may make common glass, and also Crystal. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* viii. 75 Let us take another [prism] of flint glass or white crystal. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 294 Eying the plate and crystal.

6. (with a and pl.) A vessel or other article made of this glass; orig. called a *crystal glass*; esp. the glass of a watch-case. Also fig. applied to the eyes.

1613 *HEYWOOD Bras. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 184 Look on me Adon with a stedfast eye, That in these Chrystal glasses I may see My beauty. 1656 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1669) 370 The breaking of a Chrystal glass or China dish.

1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* vi. xiii. And thence . . . In a small Chrystal he a Cordiall drew. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1292/4 A Picture of a Lady in Little, in a black Shagrine Case . . . with a Chrystal over the Picture. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 43 Tall crystals laden with flowers.

† 7. The crystalline lens of the eye. *Obs. rare*.

1694 *Acc. Scr. late Voy.* II. 135 The Crystal of the Eye is not much bigger than a Pea.

† 8. pl. Transparent vesicular eruptions or pustules appearing in certain diseases. *Obs.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 Hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubels, and rossals. [1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crystalli*, old name applied to the transparent vesicular eruption of pemphigus; also, to that of varicella.]

9. *Chem. and Min.* A form in which the molecules of many simple elements and their natural compounds regularly aggregate by the operation of molecular affinity: it has a definite internal structure, with the external form of a solid enclosed by a number of symmetrically arranged plane faces, and varying in simplicity from a cube to much more complex geometrical bodies.

So-called because of the resemblance in colour, transparency, and regularity of shape, between native specimens of (rock-) crystal and the forms assumed by salts, etc., in the process of crystallization from a solution, aided by the ancient notion that rock-crystal was itself a substance like ice produced by some process from water.

a 1646 *BACON (J.)*, If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain crystals. 1679 *P. F. LANA in Phil. Trans.* Abr. I. 720 (title), Reflections on an Observation of Signior M. Antonio Castagna

concerning the Formation of Crystals. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Crystallization* . . . by which the Salts dissolved in any Liquor are made to shoot into little prettily figured Lumps or Fragments which they call Chrystals, from their being pellucid or clear like Chrystal. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* vii. 126 Granite is composed of crystals of felspar, quartz, and mica. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 59 The term 'crystal' is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.

† b. Used in the old names of various chemical salts of crystalline form, as *crystals of alum, copper, Mars* (= iron), *silver, tartar, Venus* (= copper), etc. Now mostly *Obs.*

1668 *R. MATHEW Unl. Alch.* § 101. 172 Chrystal of Tartar . . . to be had at any Druggist. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Crystals of Silver* . . . Silver reduc'd into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of Spirit of Nitre: These Crystals are us'd by Surgeons to make an Eschar. 1797-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Crystals of Mars* . . . iron reduced into a salt by an acid liquor; used in diseases arising from obstructions. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Crystals of Copper*, is a solution of copper in spirit of nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the salt; those crystals are used as caustics. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 501 Take of . . . crystals of tartar, rubbed to a very fine powder, two ounces. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crystals of Venus*, crystallised neutral acetate of copper.

6. *Crystals*: A particular quality of refined crystallized sugar.

1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 943 There are three classes of sugar-refineries in this country, the chief productions of which are, respectively:—1st Loaf-sugar, 2nd Crystals (i. e. large, well-formed, dry white crystals of sugar), 3rd Crushed sugar. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/4 Sugar. Russian crystals continue active.

10. 'A very fine wide Durant [a glazed woollen stuff], once an article of export for use in making nuns veils. Invariably made white' (Beck *Drapers' Dict.*). [Cf. Sp. *cristal* fine shining woollen stuff.]

11. *Her.* = Argent or pearl.

1830 *ROBSON Brit. Heraldry* III. *Gloss.*, *Crystal*, used by some heralds instead of pearl, to express argent.

B. *attrib. and adj.*

1. Composed of crystal: a. of rock-crystal; b. of crystal glass.

c 1395 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 159 A crystal clyffe ful relusant. 1669 *tr. Bellay's Visions* iv. in *Theat. Worldlings*, The chapters Alabaster, Chrystal frises. a 1632 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 23 Hither with Chrystal vials, lovers come, And take my teares. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 59 Your Mistresses Picture, and its Chrystal Cover. 1858 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 371 Four bright crystal tumblers. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks* (Bohn) II. 383 Geneva watches with crystal faces.

2. Clear and transparent like crystal.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. xii. 105 Besyde the river of a cristall well. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. xviii. Her cristall eyes full of lowliness. c 1576 *TYNNE Ld. Burghley's Crest* i. in *Animadv.* App. iv. (1865) 103 With cristalle starres twinkling in azur skye. a 1652 *BROME Queens* iv. iii. How black and fowl your Sin is rendred by my Chrystal innocence. 1707-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1245 The well-known pool, whose crystal depth A sandy bottom shows. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 260 The crystal transparency of an icicle.

† b. Sometimes with a reference to the crystalline heavens of old Astronomy. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 57 A-boue all kynges . . . vnder the Clowdys Crystall. 1718 *Pope Iliad* xi. 445 Shouts, as he past, the crystal regions rend. 1738 *WESLEY Palms* cxlvii. 2 Shine to his Praise, ye chrystal Skies, The Floor of his Abode.

6. *Comb.*, as *crystal-clear, -dropping, -flowing, -leaved, -like, -producing, -smooth, -streaming, -winged*, etc. *adjs.*: *crystal-wise* *adv.*; *crystal-glass*, see CRYSTAL 5, 6; *crystal palace*: see PALACE; *crystal-seer*, one who professes to see secrets, etc., in pieces of crystal, so *crystal-seeing* [cf. Germ. *krySTALLsehen, -seher*]; † *crystal-stone* = A. 2 above; *crystal violet*, a name of one of the aniline dyes.

a 1690 *MAY Old Couple* II. in *Hazl. Dodley XII.* 30 Her 'crystal-dropping eyes. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Diamond is . . . in colour almost 'Chrystallike, but somewhat more resplendishing. 1855 *SMEDLEY Occult Sci.* 323 'Crystal-seeing has now become very common. *Ibid.*, Some 'crystal-seers can discover nothing unless certain magical words are pronounced by the operator. 1818 *KEATS Endymion* III. 382 How 'crystal-smooth it felt. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prod.* 19 Thanne shewe I forth my longe 'crystal stones. a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmyth 1778) 224 Lapidēs vocati cristallē-stonyes. 1524 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* xv. xii. 344 To have a spirit inclosed into a chrystal stone or berill glasse. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 Her fayer graye eies Shininge 'chrystall wise.

**Crystal**, v. [f. prec.] To make into crystal; to crystallize. To *crystal over*: to overlay with crystal. Hence *Crystallized ppl.* a.

1674 *FLATMAN Poems, Against Thoughts* 6/3 The Chrystal'd streams. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. 186 Its top is Crystal'd over with . . . a transparent and diaphanous Azure. 1848 *LOWELL Poems, Sir Launfal* II. Prelude, Diamond drops. That crystallized the beams of moon and sun, And made a star of every one. c 1860 — *Fam. Ep. to Friend* Poems 417/1 Old sorrows crystallized into pearls.

**Crystalline** (kristēlik), a. [f. Gr. *κρύσταλλος* + -IC.] Pertaining to crystals or their formation.

18.. *ASHBURNER* is cited by *Century Dict.*

**Crystalliferous** (-ifēros), a. [f. L. *crystalliferus*: see -FEROUS. In mod. F. *cristallifère*.]

Containing or yielding crystals.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Crystalliform** (kriste'rifōm), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -FORM.] Having a crystalline form.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 447 These crystalliform masses.  
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 341 Vegetable crystals bounded by right lines, collected into a crystalliform body.

**Crystalligerous** (-i'džēras), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IGEROUS.] Bearing a crystal or crystals.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 852 In those individuals which produce crystalligerous swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.

**Crystallin** (kri'stālīn), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye.

1847-9 TORD CYCL. *Anat.* IV. 169/1 There is another modification of protein: called both globulin and crystallin.  
1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Crystallin or globulin.

**Crystalline** (kri'stālīn, -lōin), *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F. crystallin*, in 15th c. *crystalin*, and its prototype *L. crystallin-us*, a. Gr. *κρυστάλλινος* of crystal, *f. κρυστάλλος* crystal. The pronunciation (kriste'lin), after Latin, is used by Milton, Gray, Shelley, and Palgrave.]

**1.** Consisting of or made of crystal; of the nature of crystal; = CRYSTAL *a.* 1.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. x. The crystalline wyndowes of great bryghtnes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Crystalline cuppes, and suche other jewelles. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. 1. ii. Besides those other heavens, whether they be chrystalline or watery. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 70 Small Receivers blown of Crystalline Glass. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. iv. 57 Broad crystalline mirrors.

**2.** Clear and transparent like crystal.

1440 LYDG. *Secrets* 425 Wellys of philosophye, With Crystallyn sprynges. 1559 SKELTON *Poems, Agst. Garneche* 99, I yave hym drynk . . . Of Eliconys waters crystallyne. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 1 The Sepias inkie humor does make turbulent the crystalline fountaine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 541 Nor did the dancing ruby Sparkling, out-poured . . . Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 555 A crystalline transparency prevails. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 698 Built below the tide of war, Based on the crystalline sea. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 13 Queen of the crystalline lake.

**b. fig.**  
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. 65 Rules . . . howe Chrystalline they may be made at the first. 1670 EICHARD *Cout. Clergy* Pref. 4 An incorruptible and pure crystalline church. 1857-8 SEARS *Athen.* xi. 91 A sermon . . . in which his crystalline style is even more than usually radiant with momentous truths.

**3.** Of the nature of a crystal; having a structure which is the result of crystallization.

1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 217 Sal Nitri is the Chrystalline salt purified from grosse Salt-peeter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 82 A multitude of little Crystalline or Adamantine bodies. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 136 The crystalline grains are scarcely discernible. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 Many naturally occurring minerals exhibit very perfect crystalline forms.

**b. Of rocks:** Composed of crystals or crystalline particles; opposed to *amorphous*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 334 A more compact and crystalline texture, which will be considered when we speak of the strata termed 'primary'. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 81 The natural crystalline rocks.

**4.** Of or pertaining to crystals and their formation.

a. 1866 WHWELL (O.), Snow being apparently frozen . . . vapour, aggregated by a confused action of crystalline laws. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. iv. 51 The marvels of crystalline force.

**5. Crystalline heaven (sphere, circle):** in the Ptolemaic astronomical system, a sphere (later two spheres) supposed to exist between the primum mobile and the firmament, by means of which the precession of the equinox and the motion of libration were accounted for.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7574 Ane other [heven] es, bat clerkes callen crystalline, bat next obenen he sterner heven es. 1481 CAXTON *Myyr.* III. xxii. 184 About this . . . ther is another heuene . . . lyke as it were of the colour of whyte crystal . . . And is nynte the heuen crystalyn. 1549 COMPT. *Sol.* vi. 48 The nynte spere, callit the haywn cristellyne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. ix. 171 The mouer first and circle Chrystalline, The firmament, where fixed stars all shine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 482 They . . . pass the fixt, And that Crystalline Sphere whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talk, and that first mov'd. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Above the starry sphere were imagined to be the two crystalline spheres. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. xxxii, The crystalline, or ninth heaven, of pure ether.

**6. Crystalline lens (formerly humour):** a transparent body enclosed in a membranous capsule, situated immediately behind the iris of the eye; it is the principal agent by which rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina, and it plays an important part in the action of accommodation. *Crystalline cones:* the end organs of the apparatus of vision in the *Arthropoda*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (1495) 109 The humour albugines in the eye is more moyst thenne the humour cristallin. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gryndon's Quest. Chirurge.* In the myddes of the eye is . . . humour cristallin, by cause it is of colour of Crystall. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 32 The crystalline and glassy humors of the eye. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 265 The seat of this disorder [cataract] is in the crystalline lens. 1836-39 TORD CYCL. *Anat.* II. 172/1 Within this hollow sphere . . . is fixed a double convex lens, called the crystalline lens or crystalline humour.

**7. Crystalline style or stylet:** a transparent rod-like body contained in a sac embedded in the liver of some lamellibranchiate molluscs.

1864 W. HOUGHTON in *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 70 This body, called the crystalline style. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* II. 14 The stomach contains a jelly-like body termed the crystalline style.

**B. sb.** [elliptical uses of the adj.]

**1.** The crystalline heaven: see *A.* 5. *arch.*  
1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 71 The entre, that is the Crystallyn, that yett is not ouerpasse. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 19 In a bright orbe beyond the Chrystalline. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Ecstasie* ix, The Transparent Rocks of th' Heav'nly Chrystalline. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* (1850) I. 6 What if I stand up And strike my brow against the crystalline Roofing the creatures.

**2.** The crystalline lens or humour: see *A.* 6.  
1597 LOWE *Chirurge.* (1634) 142 The second and chiefe principal instrument of the sight is called crystalline. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Cassandri's Life of Petrus* II. 97 The Image which was inverted in the Retina was . . . received by the Crystalline in its right posture. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 100 Behold thy self by inward opticks and the crystalline of thy soul. 1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 In the ox's eye, the diameter of the crystalline is 700 thousandths of an inch. 1808 J. DUNCAN *Insect World* Intro. 3 These cones . . . play the part of the crystalline, or lens, in the eyes of animals.

**3.** A venereal disease characterized by an outbreak of clear pustules; cf. CRYSTAL *sb.* 8. *Obs.*  
1674 BUTLER *Hud.* to *Siddrophel* 51 Recovering Shankers, Crystallines, And Nodds and Botches in their Rindes.

**4.** A crystal; a crystalline rock.  
1856 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn.*, *Work*, All thy tears . . . Like pure crystallines. — *Sonn. from Portuguese* xv, On me thou lookest with no doubting care, As on a bee shut in a crystalline.

**5. Chem.** An obsolete name for ANILINE, called by its discoverer Unverdorben in 1826, *crystallina*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 294 Of crystallina.

**Crystallinity** (kristālī'nīti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Crystalline quality or character.

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 355 The tendency to crystallinity observable in large masses of cast metal.

**Crystallite** (kristālōit), *Min.* [f. Gr. *κρυστάλλος* CRYSTAL + -ITE.]

**1.** A name applied to the somewhat crystalline form and structure taken by igneous rocks, lavas, etc. upon fusion and slow cooling.

1805 SIR J. HALL in *Trans. Soc. Edin.* V. 43 (Whinstone and Lava). 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 486 Sir James Hall . . . has given the whin in this last state the name of *crystallite*, a term suggested by Dr. Hope. The rock on which Edinburgh Castle is built fuses at the temperature of 45° Wedgewood. By rapid cooling it is converted into a glass which melts at 22°; by slow cooling into a crystallite which melts at 35°. *Ibid.* 488 In the crystallite, the component parts having had time to combine according to their affinities. 1852 TH. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. 101 The fibrous plates of the crystallites of our glass-houses.

**2.** A term proposed by Vogelsang for aggregations, in various forms, of the globulites seen in thin sections of rock under the microscope; by some identified with MICROLITH.

1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 67 Many rocks . . . more or less filled with very minute crystals, or so-called crystallites. 1881 J. W. JUDG *Volcanoes* III. 53 Those minute particles of definite form, which the microscope has revealed in the midst of the glassy portions of lava, have received the name of microliths, or crystallites.

**3. poetically.** = CRYSTAL *sb.* 2.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Reynald* 150 Write Upon her walls of crystallite Salvation!

**Crystallisable** (kristālōizā'bl), *a.* [f. CRYSTALLIZE + -ABLE; cf. *F. crystallisable*.] Capable of being formed into or of forming crystals.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 235 Alum is a crystallizable salt. 1839 TORD CYCL. *Anat.* II. 405/2 A peculiarly crystallisable compound. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 149 All crystallizable substances (called crystalloids) can pass in solution through the parchment paper.

Hence **Crystallisability**.

1854 J. PERRIER *Lect. Polar Light* (ed. 2) 276 When . . . subjected to heat . . . it loses its crystallisability. 1875 URD *Dict. Arts* I. 125 The ready crystallisability of alum.

**Crystallization** (kristālōizē'fōn), [*n.* of action f. CRYSTALLIZE *v.* So *F. cristallisation*.]

**1.** The action of forming crystals, or of assuming a crystalline structure, a process which takes place in many substances while cooling from a state of fusion or solution.

*Water of crystallization:* the water held by certain salts as an essential part of their crystalline structure, which structure is destroyed when the water is lost by evaporation or driven off by heat.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 87 In the Solution and Crystallization of Salts. 1707 CURRIE, in *Husb. & Gard.* 136 Salts . . . dissolv'd in Water . . . separate themselves by Crystallization. 1793 HAMILTON *tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. III. 1 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 222 The tree-like form which some bodies assume in the act of crystallization.

**b. fig.**

1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 32 All systems tend to a certain kind of crystallization. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. ii. (1876) 234 The final fixing, and crystallization of her intellect.

**2. concr.** A crystallized formation or body.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 213 All other natural metallic and mineral Crystallizations. 1775 J. K. in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 102 (title) On the Crystallizations observed in Glass. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 93 Salt springs . . . forming beautiful crystallizations.

*fig.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 56:1 The laws of a nation are the crystallizations of its historical experiences.

**Crystallize** (kristālōiz), *v.* [f. CRYSTAL + -IZE: cf. mod. *F. cristalliser* (1680 in Hatzfeldt).]

**1. trans.** To convert into crystal or ice; to make crystal. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handy Crafts* 185 When the Winter's keener breath began To crystallize the Baltike Ocean, To glaze the Lakes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Kelig. Med.* i. § 50 Some of our Chymicks facetiously affirm, that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glass. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* Note, Wild Winter ministers his dread controul To cool and crystallize the nectared bowl.

**2.** To cause to assume a crystalline form or structure, to form into crystals.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 By dissolving them . . . and Crystallizing them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 82 As Alum, Peter, &c are crystallized out of a cooling liquor, in which, by boiling they have been dissolv'd. 1795 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 69 All salts that are capable of being crystallized are distinguishable by the figures of their crystals. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* II. 47 Limestone crystallized by the heat of superincumbent lava.

**3. fig.** To give a definite or concrete and permanent form or shape to (something of an undefined, vague, or floating character).

1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Muse* iv, This shining Piece of Ice Which melts so soon away . . . Thy Verse does solidate and Crystallize. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 41. 157 Crystallizing into permanent shapes the floating clouds of metaphor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 485 The forms of Action . . . as crystallized in the law or in the edict.

**4. intr.** To form (itself) into crystals, become crystalline in structure. *Crystallize out:* to separate in the form of crystals from a solution.

1641 FLEMING *Distill.* III. (1651) 73 Let it stand two or three dayes . . . to crystallize. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Aqua fortis . . . exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, will crystallise and shoot into white and glaciuous bodies. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 4 Salts will not crystallize, till the Water in which they are dissolv'd is near or quite cold. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orri's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 379 As the solution cools the acid crystallizes out. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 7 Each substance will crystallise in its characteristic form.

**5. fig.** To assume a definite or concrete form.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 318 To make them crystallize into a semblance of growth. 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xxxvi. 125 This vague impression crystallized into a conviction.

**Crystallized** (kristālōizd), *pp. a.* [f. prec.]

**1.** Made into crystal, made transparent like crystal. *Obs.*

1600 TOUNNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxxiv, The cristallized fount, That streames along the valley of Artes' mount.

**2.** Formed into crystals, existing in a definite crystalline form. Also *fig.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 468 That kind of Vitriol . . . is affirmed to be found chrystallized in Transylvania. 1800 tr. *La-grange's Chem.* II. 339 Crystallized verdigrise or acetite of copper. 1871 C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* II. 47 Before the mind can grasp, as a crystallized idea, the fractional unit one-tenth.

**Crystallizer** (kristālōizaz), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which crystallizes; *spec.* an apparatus for crystallizing.

1600 TOUNNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Ded., Thou Chrializer of their Castalie. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* I. 22 Boilers, condensers, pumps, and crystallizers.

**Crystallizing** (kristālōiziz), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CRYSTALLIZE. Also *attrib.*, as *crystallizing water*.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 68 [It] contributes much towards the crystallizing of fresh alom. 1794 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 423 It discovers no crystallizing water. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 337 Circumstances affecting the crystallizing process.

**Crystallizing, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.] That crystallizes (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 86 Dissolutions and Coagulations of several crystallizing Salts. 1800 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 353 To be suspended in the middle of the crystallizing solution. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) p. ix, The same crystallizing touch is needed in Religion.

**Crystallo-**, combining form of Gr. *κρυστάλλος* crystal, used in derivatives and compounds: **Cry-stallo-cera-mio a.**, pertaining to a method of incrusting a medallion of clay with glass. **Crysta-lloclast nonce-wd.** [cf. *iconoclast*], one who breaks crystals. **Cry-stallo-engra-ving**, a method of making intaglio designs upon glass by means of casting. **Cry-stallo-gra-nular a.**, composed of minute crystalline grains. **Cry-stallo-magne-tio a.**, pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystals and crystallized bodies, as shown by a kind of polarity directly related to the crystalline axes of minerals. **Crysta-llo-type**, a photographic picture on glass; also *attrib.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 409/2 Another kind of ornamental manufacture is what is termed the crystallo-ceramic, or glass incrustation. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* III. xv. ii. 205 Innovators in crystallography, who may properly be called crystalloclasts. 1873 WATTS *Foundry's Chem.* 446 The sodium salt is crystallo-granular. 1883 HADDLE in *Encycl.* 155-2

*Brit. XVI.* 377 Crystallomagnetic action. 1853 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 312 Mr. Justice offered for inspection a 'Crystallotype' of the Moon.

**Crystallod**: see **OD**.

**Crystallogenesis**. [*f.* **CRYSTALLO-** + *Gr.* *γένεσις* birth, origination.] The origination or natural formation of crystals (as a department of scientific investigation). So **Crystallogenic a.** [*see* -**GEN**, -**GENIC**], crystal-forming, producing crystallization. **Crystallogenic a.**, relating to the formation of crystals. **Crystallogeny** (-o'dʒ/ni), the production or formation of crystals (scientifically considered).

1879 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* x. 161 A key to the important subject of crystallogenesis. 1837 *DANA Min.* (1844) 71 What is this crystallogenic attraction? *Ibid.* 71 Crystallogeny or the formation of crystals may be treated under two heads. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 398 Between these two kinds of crystallogenic action there are many gradations.

**Crystallographer** (kristal'grāfōr). [*f.* **CRYSTALLOGRAPHY**: see -**GRAPHER**.] One who studies crystallography.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 63 A mineralogist and crystallographer. 1876 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 8 [A crystal] is bounded by flat surfaces... called by crystallographers its faces.

**Crystallographic** (kristal'grāfik), *a.* [*f.* as prec.: see -**GRAPHIC**.]

1. Of or pertaining to crystallography.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 497 The important consequences of Haidy's crystallographic discoveries. 1868 *DANA Min.* Intro. 26 The crystallographic symbols used in this work are essentially those of Naumann.

2. Of or belonging to crystals (as scientifically studied); = **CRYSTALLIC**.

1857 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 329 The crystallographic axis. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 290 The three minerals have nearly the same crystallographic angles.

So **Crystallographical a.**, dealing with crystallography; = prec. **Crystallographically adv.**, in relation to crystallography. **Crystallographist** = **CRYSTALLOGRAPHER**.

1801 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 195 The crystallographical arrangement, adopted in the preceding Paper. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 78 Excellent crystallographical papers. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxix. § 147. 247, I have found this both crystallographically... and optically. 1850 *DAUBREY Atom. Th.* xii. ed. 2) 417 Two minerals chemically the same, although crystallographically different. 1796 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 416 The late excellent crystallographist, Mr. Romé de Lisle.

**Crystallography** (kristal'grāfi). [*ad. mod. L. crystallographia, f. Gr. κρύσταλλος CRYSTAL + -γραφία writing, description*: see -**GRAPHY**.]

Used in Latin by M. A. Cappeller *Prodromus Crystallographia*, Lucerne 1723, in French by Romé de Lisle, *Essai de Cristallographie*, 1772.

That branch of physical science which treats of the structure of crystals (**CRYSTAL**), and their systematic classification; a treatise on this subject.

1804 *BOURNON in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 239 Crystallography also offers some difficulties with respect to this stone. 1861 *W. POLK in Macm. Mag.* III. 186/1 Dr. Wollaston, celebrated as almost the originator of the science of crystallography.

**† Crystallology**. *Obs. rare.* [*app. f. Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + -λογία, after mineralogy*: cf. **CRYSTALLOLOGY**.] = prec. Hence **† Crystallologist** = **CRYSTALLOGRAPHER**.

1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* II. 60 The important and interesting study of Crystallography, or Crystallogogy. *Ibid.* II. Intro. 5 The ingenious crystallogist Romé de Lisle. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 152, I have named it Cape Forbes, after the eminent crystallogist.

**Crystalloid** (kristal'loid), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + -οειδής*.]

*A. adj.* Crystal-like, of crystalline form or character, *esp.* as contrasted with **COLLOID** (*a.* 2).

1864 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. xiii. § 103 Organic matter has the peculiarity that its molecules are aggregated into the colloid and not into the crystalline arrangement. 1876 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 29 In crystalline forms occurring in nature the linear dimensions are subject to no known law.

*B. sb.*

1. A crystalline or crystalline body or substance, as distinct from a **COLLOID** (*sb.* 2).

Crystalloids have, in solution, the power (which colloids have not) of passing easily through membranes.

1861 *T. GRAHAM in Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 Opposed to the colloidal is the crystalline condition. Substances affecting the latter form will be classed as crystalline. 1876 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 10 As freely as a colloid is penetrated by a crystalline.

2. A protoplasmic body resembling a crystal in form, occurring in certain vegetable cells.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 50 The term Crystalloids [was] proposed by Nägeli... Crystalloids containing colouring matters are found in the petals and fruits.

**Crystalloidal a.** [*f. prec. + -AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a crystalline.

1861 *T. GRAHAM in Phil. Trans.* 184 The colloidal is, in fact, a dynamical state of matter, the crystalline being the statical condition. 1876 *BARTHOLOMEW Nat. Med.* (1879) 414 The active substance, being crystalline, diffuses into the blood with facility.

**Crystallogology** (kristal'logōlōji). [*mod. f. Gr. κρύσταλλος crystal + -λογία*: see -**LOGY**. In *mod. F. cristallogie* (Littre).] The scientific study of

crystals and crystallization: including crystallography and crystallogeny.

*a. 1864 WEBSTER CITES DANA.*

**Crystallomancy** (kristal'mānsi). [*f.* as prec. + -**MANCY**.] Divination by means of a crystal. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* IV. v. 310 Crystallomancy, in Crystall. 1654 *GAUL Magastrom.* 165. 1855 *SWEDLEY Occult Sci.* 322 Crystallomancy may be understood to include every variety of divination by means of transparent bodies.

**Crystallometry** (kristal'mētri). [*f.* as prec. + -**METRY**.] The measuring of the angles of crystals, as a department of crystallography.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xv. ii. 203 Crystallometry was clearly recognised as an authorized test of the difference of substances which nearly resemble each other.

**† Crystallurgy**. *Obs.* [*f. metallurgy*.] = **CRYSTALLIZATION**.

1833 in *CRAIG (whence in later Dict.)*

**Crystally** (kristāl'i), *adv.* [*f. CRYSTAL a. + -LY*.] After the manner of crystal or crystals.

1859 *Chamb. Trans.* XI. 96 Crystally clear is the voice. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 364 Mastic resembles gum Arabic; it is crystally cracked.

**Crystallwort**. *Bot.* A name given by Lindley to the *Ricciaceae*, a natural order of liverworts, found in warm and temperate regions.

**Cryst e.**, etc.: see **CHRIST**, etc.

**Crystoleum** (kristō'lēm). [*f. CRYSTAL + L. oleum oil*.] The name given to a process, in vogue about 1883, for transferring oil paintings or photographs to glass.

1883 *Lat. Post Daily Post* 28 June, Specimens of crystoleum painting. 1884 *Gilf's Own Paper* Jan. 19/1 To how great an extent crystoleum has been practised, a glance at shop windows and a visit to exhibitions will testify.

**Ctenidial** (tēnid'ial), *a.* *Zool.* [*f. next + -AL*.] Of or pertaining to a ctenidium.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 130 The original (ctenidial) axis of the gill.

**|| Ctenidium** (tēnid'ium). *Zool.* [*mod. L., a. Gr. κτενίδιον, dim. of κτεν- (kteis) a comb*.] Each of the respiratory organs or gills of *Mollusca*, consisting of an axis with a series of processes on each side like the teeth of a comb.

1853 *RAY LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 636/1 (*Mollusca*) These are the ctenidia or gill-combs. Usually... they play the part of gills, but since in many Molluscs (Lamellibranchs) their function is not mainly respiratory... it is well... to give them a non-physiological name such as that here proposed. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 450 In the majority of Gastropoda the primitive left ctenidium is aborted.

**Cteno-**, combining form of Greek *κτενός*, *κτενός* a comb, used in the formation of the scientific words below, also of others of less importance, as **Otenobranch**, a ctenobranchiate animal; **Otenobranchia**, -**branchiata**, a family of Mollusca, also called **Pectinibranchiata**; **Otenobranchiata**, *a.*, having pectinate gills. **Otenodont a.**, having ctenoid teeth.

1879 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 327 Dentition ctenodont.

**Ctenocyst** (tēnosist). *Zool.* [*f. Gr. κτενο- see above, here taken as short for ctenophora + κύστις bladder, Cyst*.] The vesicle, containing clear fluid and otoliths, which constitutes the organ of sense (probably of hearing) in the *Ctenophora*.

1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 145 The 'apical canals'... run directly downwards and outwards on either side of the ctenocyst. 1883 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

**Ctenoid** (tēnoid), *a.* *Zool.* [*ad. Gr. κτενοειδής comb-shaped*: see -**OID**.]

1. Resembling a comb; having marginal projections like the teeth of a comb; pectinate; applied to the scales and teeth of certain fishes.

1879 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 307 Ctenoid scales... consisting of thin horny plates, but having their posterior margins fringed with spines, or cut into comb-like projections.

2. Belonging to the *Ctenoidae*, an order of fishes in Agassiz's classification, containing those with ctenoid scales. Also as *sb.* A ctenoid fish. (Now disused.)

1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* x. 246 Two orders of Fishes... the Ctenoids and Cycloids. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* viii. 283 Four fifths of the fishes now living belong to the cycloid and ctenoid orders.

Hence **Ctenoid a.** and *sb.* = **CTENOID** 2.

1837 *W. BUCKLAND Geol.* I. 270 The Ctenoidians have their scales jagged or pectinate, like the teeth of a comb.

**|| Ctenophora** (tēn'fōrā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [*mod. L., neuter pl. (sc. animalia) of ctenophorus, a. Gr. type \*κτενοφορος, f. κτενο- comb + -φορος bearing*.] A division of animals, formerly considered as an order of *Acalepha*, and now made a class of the **Cœlentherata**.

The present view is that they are highly specialized derivatives of the *Hydromedusae*. They are marine animals of pellucid gelatinous substance and more or less spheroidal shape, swimming freely in the sea by means of peculiar fringed or ciliated locomotive organs (*ctenophores*), and having a localized sense-organ (*ctenocyst*). Among the best known genera are *Beroe* and *Cydippe*.

1855 *GOSSE Marine Zool.* 41. 1876 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 100. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life*

721 The Ctenophora are transparent, pelagic, and are widely distributed.

Hence **Ctenophoral a.**, of or pertaining to the Ctenophora, or to their characteristic locomotive organs, or parts in connexion with them. **Ctenophoran a.**, of or belonging to the class Ctenophora; *sb.* a member of this class. **Ctenophore** (tēn'fōr), 1. each of the eight meridionally arranged bands or rows of plates, bearing fringes like the teeth of a comb, which constitute the locomotive organs of the Ctenophora; 2. a member of the Ctenophora, a Ctenophoran. **Ctenophoric**, **Ctenophorous a.** = **CTENOPHORAL**.

1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 169 Along the opposite sides of each ctenophoral canal. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 721 All movement (in Ctenophora) is carried out by the ctenophoral plates. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Invert.* iii. 173 The essential peculiarities of a Ctenophoran. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 578 note. The Ctenophoran characters of certain Polyclad Turbellaria. 1883 *Syl. Soc. Lex., Ctenophore*. 1884 *tr. Claus' Zool.* I. 211 The Ctenophor type has fundamentally the form of a sphere. 1889 *Athenaeum* 27 July 133/2 No figures are given of alcyonarians, ctenophores, [or of] any echinoderm save the starfish. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 734/1 Observations on the ctenophoric jelly-fishes.

*Cu*, obs. f. *Cow sb.* 1, *CUE*.

**Cub** (kʊb), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 cubb(e). [*Origin unknown*.]

It has been compared with a rare Old Irish word *cuib dog*, but no historical connexion has been traced.]

1. *orig.* A young fox.

1530 *PALSGR.* 211/1 *Cubbe*, a young foxe. 1553 *HULOET*, *Cubbe* or yonge floxe, *unipacula*. 1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 181 When you have taken the old foxes or badgeres, and that there is nothing left in the earth but the yong cubbes. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 His skin... when he is a young Cubbe is usually of a darker colour. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4, 6 No cub is he, but a full-brushed, high conditioned, dog-fox.

2. By extension: The young of the bear and of other wild beasts; also of the whale.

For the young of the bear, lion, etc. the earlier word was *whelp*, as in all versions of the Bible from Wyclif to 1611.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. ii. 1. 29* Plucke the yong sucking Cubs from the she Beare. 1603 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 13 The old Crow loves his Young, and the Ape his Cubs. *a. 1607* *WALLER (J.)* Two mighty whales... One as a mountain vast, and with her came a Cub. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 334 The lion, or tyger, have seldom above two cubs at a litter. 1853 *SCOTTSBY Jnl.* 148 The smallest animals [whales] of the species, mere cubs or 'suckers'. 1859 *SCOTT Anna of G. ii.* With the fury of a bear which had been robbed of her cubs.

*b. trans.*

1769 *GRAY Jnl. in Lakes Wks.* 1884 I. 253 Passed by the side of Skiddaw, and its cub called Latterig.

3. *fig.* An undeveloped, uncouth, unpolished youth.

Compared to the young of the bear, which was fabled to be born in a shapeless condition, and afterwards licked into shape by the mother.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v. i. 167* O thou dissembling Cub: what wilt thou be When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case? 1607 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* iv. viii, A country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters... But, oh gad! two such unlicked cubs! 1793 *STEELE Comed. Lovers* I. i. Like a bashful, great, awkward cub as you were. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 64 He thinks it necessary to be civil to the young cub. 1884 *HUNTER & WHITE My Ducats* iv. 62, I know the young cubs you'll have to teach.

4. A name formerly given at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to the surgeon's assistant. (The name 'dresser' was substituted in 1738.)

1698 *St. Thomas's Hosp. Rec.* (MS.) 18 June, That no Surgeons cubs or persons of that nature do keep their hats on before the Physicians or Surgeons of the house. 1708 *Ibid.* 12 Feb., Orders for Cubbs. That no Surgeon have more than three at one time.

5. *Comb.*, as *cub-fox*; **† cub-drawn a.**, drawn (or? sucked dry) by its cubs; *cub-hunting*, hunting young foxes at the beginning of the season; also *cub-hunt sb.* and *v.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. i. 12 This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch. 1684 *T. GODDARD Plato's Demon* 237 A little Cubb Fox. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. 121 Entertaining a party of friends for cub-hunting. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rural Sports* 489 It is not common to cub hunt in the country intended for the winter practice. *Ibid.* A September cub hunt.

**Cub** (kʊb), *sb.* 2 Chiefly *dial.* Also 6-7 cubb(e). [*Of uncertain history, but to be compared with some LG. words: EFr. kübbing, kübben in same sense as this word, LG. kübbung, kübbe a shed or lean-to for cattle, EFr. kübbe, küb, Du. kub, weir-basket or weel for fish (cf. Dornkaat Koolmann, and Grimm, s.v. koben): the latter is cognate with OE. cōfa, cove, but in sense closely agrees with this word.*]

*a.* A stall, pen, or shed for cattle; also, a coop or hutch. *b.* A crib for fodder; a chest, bin, or other receptacle.

1546 *Conjnt. N. Shaxton H v j b (T.)* The anchors also, and charter-monks, vowed they not to die in t eyr houses? And why are they not turned out of their cubbes, if vovves may not be broken? 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) App. p. lxvii, Mending posts and rayles about the deer house and the long cubb. *a. 1644* *LAUD Acc't. Chanceryship* 132 (T.) The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and



not in any cub of the library. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 9 You are pleas'd... to put me... in the Cubb with divers mean and contemptible Malefactours. 1769 W. MARSHALL *Gloucestershire* I. 231 They have their fill of hay given them... in cribs—provincially 'cubs'—of different forms and descriptions. 18... LANDOR (W.), I would rather have such... in cub or kennel than in my closet or at my table. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 447/3 In this hearth are two apertures leading into the 'Cubs'... which are used for receiving the ore, when ready to be drawn out. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* *Cub*, (1) a chest used in stables to hold corn for the horses. (2) a boarded partition in a granary to store corn. (4) a pen for poultry or rabbits.

**Cub** (kʊb), *v.* [f. CUB sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. *whelp* vb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To bring forth cubs.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xlv. 369 *note*. It (the puma) will seldom attack unless when cubbing. 1864 *Moral Statist. Glasgow* 299 When the tigress cubs a lamb, when the vulture breeds a dove.

2. To cub it: to live as a cub.

**Cub** (kʊb), *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CUB sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To confine as in a 'cub'; to coop up.

1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. v. What misery... must it needs bring to him... to be cubbed up upon a sudden. 1669 MANDRE *tr. Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 46 David's souldiers... would faine have set upon Saul, when they had him cub'd up in the caue. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* v. Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. ii. 809 It is the fashion... for all the English to be cubbed up in the Fauxbourg St. Germain. 1884 W. WORCESTER *Gloss.* *Cub*, to confine in small space. *Cubbed-up*, bent, crumpled.

**Cuba**<sup>1</sup> (kiū'bā). [The name of a large island in the W. Indies, also called Havana.] A cigar made of tobacco grown in Cuba.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxix. He... emitted a fragrant odour of full-flavoured Cubas.

† **Cu'ba**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [f. L. *cubā* lie down.] 'A game at cards call'd otherwise laugh and lay down' (Bailey (folio) 1737-6).

**Cubage** (kiū'bēdʒ). [f. CUBE sb. or *v.* + *-AGE*. Cf. F. *cubage*.] The determination of the cubic content of a solid; the cubic content thus determined.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. in Brittany* II. 87 It has been calculated by the cubage of it to weigh 195,740 pounds. 1865 *Athenium* 12 Sept. 340/1 The experiments with Dr. Rank's bronze skull, tending to settle the vexed question of the best method of cubage.

† **Cubal** (kiū'bāl), *a.* *Obs.* rare—1. [f. L. *cubus* CUBE + *-AL*] = CUBIO *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 132 Either equilaterally cubal, or drawn out into an unequal angle.

**Cubangle** (kiū'bæŋgl). *Math.* [f. CUBE + *-ANGLE*.] The solid angle of a cube (or analogous solid) formed by three edges meeting at right angles to one another. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Cubanite** (kiū'bānait). *Min.* [f. *cuban* (so named in 1843) + *-ITE*.] A native sulphide of iron and copper, found first in Cuba.

1868 DANA *Min.* 65.

**Cubard**, *obs.* form of CUPBOARD.

† **Cubation**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* —0 [ad. L. *cubātiō-em*, n. of action f. *cubāre* to recline.] The action of lying down.

1777 in BAILEY VOL. II. Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Cubation**<sup>2</sup> (kiū'bā-tjən). *rare.* [n. of action from mod. L. *cubare* to cube (used or assumed): see *-ATION*.] = CUBATURE.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Cubature* or *Cubation*, of a solid. 1807 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 441 He [Hobbes] had collected into one volume his quadrature of the circle, cubation of the sphere, and duplication of the cube.

**Cubatory** (kiū'bātōri), *a.* and *sb.* rare—0. [a. L. type *\*cubātōri-us*, -um (cf. *cubator* one who reclines).] *A. adj.* Recumbent.

1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

*B. sb.* A dormitory.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Cubatory*, a dormitory or dormitory.

**Cubature** (kiū'bātūri). [f. mod. L. *\*cubāre* to cube, after *quadrature*. Cf. F. *cubature*.] The determination of the cubic content of a solid.

1679 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 142 In order to the quadrature of these figures and the cubature of their solids. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 96 The cubature and complanation of solids. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integral Calc.* ed. 2 ix. § 168 The cube... is the measure of all solids, as the square is the measure of all areas. Hence the finding the volume of a solid is called its cubature.

**Cubb** (e, obs. f. COB sb.<sup>1</sup> (5 a), CUB.

**Cubbard**, -ord, -ert, obs. ff. CUPBOARD.

† **Cubbel**. *Obs.* rare—1. Something fastened to a beast as a clog.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 140 And teide uor þui ane clot of heui eorde to hire, ase me deð ane cubbel to þe swine þet is to reccheinde, & to ringinde abuten.

**Cubbing** (kʊ'bɪŋ), *vb.* [f. CUB sb.<sup>1</sup> + *-ING*.] = CUB-HUNTING (see CUB sb.<sup>1</sup> 5).

1884 *Society* 21 Oct. 18/1 The young hot-blooded youth from Oxford... does not care much for cubbing. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 The dry autumn has been unfavourable to 'cubbing'.

**Cubbish** (kʊ'bɪʃ), *a.* [f. CUB sb.<sup>1</sup> + *-ISH*.] Resembling a cub; awkward, uncouth, unpolished.

1819 SCOTT *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart*, He was shy and cubbish, and would not [come]. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 338 The most awkward and cubbish... of the youths present.

Hence **Cub'bishly** *adv.*, **Cub'bishness**.

1868 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 212 One would think a gentleman might shake hands with a familiar friend without any symptoms of cubbishness. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 85 He cubbishly returned it.

**Cubboard**, -ord, obs. ff. CUPBOARD.

† **Cubbridge head**. *Obs. Naut.* Also **cubridge**, **couperidge**, **copperidge**. Also **COBRIDGE-HEAD**. A partition or bulkhead across the fore-castle and the half-deck of a ship.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 218 What with our cubridge heads, one answering the other... it was impossible to take us. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 [Those bulkheads] which doth make close the fore-castle, and the halfe Decke, the Mariners call the Cubbridge heads, wherein are placed murtherers [guns], and abaft Falcons... to cleare the Decks fore and aft. a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 246/1 The Couperidge-Head. *Ibid.* 357/1 With a Half Deck, Fore-Castle and Copperidge-heads.

**Cubby** (kʊ'bi), *local.* [Related to CUB sb.<sup>2</sup>, or to the L.G. words there referred to.]

1. = CUBBY-HOLE, -HOUSE.

1887 *Harper's Bazaar* 1 Oct. 675 The odds and ends relegated to this cubby [the lumber closet]. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* *Cubby*, *Cubby-hole*, an out-of-the-way snugery, such as children are fond of creeping into: a hiding-place.

2. In Orkney and Shetland: A straw basket.

1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. & Winters in Orkneys* i. 13 Pock-pies went ambling along under the equal-poised weight of pendent cubbies. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict. Suppl.* *Cubbie*, a small cassie or basket, often made of heather.

Hence **Cubby-hole**, **Cubby-house**, *a.* a nursery or children's name for a snug, cosy place; a little house built by children in play; *b.* a very small and confined room or closet.

1842 AKERMAN *Willsh. Gloss.* *Cubby-hole*, a snug place. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 226 One little fellow... scampered back again... to his cubby-hole on the deck.

1880 *New Virginians* II. 122 There was a kind of cubby-house in the hay-shed, where the hay had been cut out.

1882 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* *Cubby-house* and *Cubby-kutch*, a hut or coop for rabbits or other small animals. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 45/1 Cubby holes, dark cellars, un-inspected closets.

**Cubdom** (kʊ'bɒm), *noun-wd.* [f. CUB sb.<sup>1</sup> + *-DOM*.] The state of being a cub.

1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 562 He is... a little cubbish—has, in spite of his age, never quite grown out of cubdom.

**Cube** (kiū'b), *sb.* [a. F. *cube* (14th c. in Littre) ad. late L. *cubus*, a Gr. *κύβος* a cube, *orig.* a die for playing with.]

1. *Geom.* One of the five regular solids; a solid figure contained by six equal squares and eight rectangular solid angles; a regular hexahedron.

[1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvii. (1495) 928 Suche a fygure is callyd Cubus.] 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1550) 156 [see CUBICLY]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. xxi. 318 A Cube is a solide or bodely figure containyd vnder sixe equal squares. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 58 Spheres, or Cubes, or Pyramids, or Cones. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 The most plain and regular forms, such as cubes and spheres. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 229 As the side of a cube increases, its volume must also continuously increase, without any alteration in its shape.

*b.* A material body of this form; a cubical block of anything, e.g. of tea, sugar.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 99 Take... a square Vessel of iron, in form of a Cube... put it into a Cube of Wood. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii. v. 342 The Chinese use pressed cubes of tea.

2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The product formed by multiplying any quantity into its square; the third power of a quantity.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Civ. When I saie two tymes twoo, twice, maketh 8, that number 8, that number is a sounde number: and is named a Cube. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 219 By perfect and spherically numbers, by the square and cube of 7 and 9 and 12. a 1721 KILL *Maupeituis' Diss.* (1734) 21 The periodical Times of the several Planets, are in proportion to the square Roots of the Cubes of their distances from the Sun. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 63 The sum of all the squares of numbers is nearly one third of the cube of the last number.

3. *attrib.* (= CUBIO *a.* 2), and in *Comb.*, as *cube foot*; † *cube-bone* = CUBOID bone; *cube-number*, one that is the cube of an integer; *cube-ore*, a name for PHARMACODITERITE; *cube powder*, gunpowder made in large cubical grains; *cube root*, that number of which the given number is the cube; *cube-spar*, a name for ANHYDRITE.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* vii. def. xx. 187 A cube number is, that which is containyd vnder three equal numbers. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1007 The heele is articulated into a sinus of the Cube-bone. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cube Root*. 1751 HALFFERNY *Designs Chinese Bridges* II. 8, 1040 Cube Feet of Timber. 1804 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* I. 571 Cube Spar. *Ibid.* II. 345 Cube-Ore. 1887 HUTTON *Concise Math.* I. 8, 25, or 31, denotes the cube root of the number 5.

*b.* Sometimes used after a measure expressing the length of the edge of a cube; e.g. 6 feet cube = of cubical form, and measuring 6 ft. in each direction, i.e. containing 6 × 6 × 6 or 216 cubic feet.

1707 S. CLARKE *Third Defence* (1712) 13 The Magnitude of a foot cube of Matter... is made up of Inches cube. 1776 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 94 If the Pit was a Mile Cube. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ii. (1850) 74 Some of these were six feet cube.

**Cube** (kiū'b), *v.* [corresponds to F. *cuber* 1554 in Hatzfeld) and prob. mod. L. *cubāre*, f. L. *cubus* CUBE.]

1. *Arith.* and *Alg.* To raise (a quantity) to the third power; to find the cube of.

1588 LUCAS *Collog. Arte Shooting* 62, I did cube those four ynces and the Cube thereof was 64. 1764-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. (ed. 12) 275 Superficial measures are derived by squaring those of length; and measures of capacity by cubing them. 1807 HUTTON *Concise Math.* I. 8, 84, denotes that the number 8 is to be cubed.

2. *Mensuration.* To measure or compute the cubic content of.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 686 He Cubeth or measureth either of the Segments of a Parabolical Conoid cut... parallel to the Axis. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 1/2, I have counted the inmates, cubed the rooms.

3. To pave with cubes or cubical blocks.

1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/4 They declined to cube the roadway beyond the statutory 18 inches outside their tram-lines.

**Cubeb** (kiū'beb). Forms: 4 cucubes, 4-5 qui-, quybib(e), -yb(e), 6 -ibbe, 5-6 cubibe, -ube, 7 -ub, 6-7 -ebe, 7- cubeb. [a. Fr. *cubèbe* (14th c. in Littre) = Pr., Sp., It. and med. L. *cubēba*,

ad. Arab. *كباب* *kābāb*. In OF. also *quibibes* (in W. de Biblesworth, *quybibes*, *cucubes* (in MSS. of Mandeville, 14th c.), whence the ME. variants.)

The berry of a climbing shrub *Piper Cubeba* or *Cubeba officinalis*, a native of Java and the adjacent islands; it resembles a grain of pepper, and has a pungent spicy flavour, and is used in medicine and cookery. (Usually in pl. *cubeb*s, which in pharmacy is sometimes construed as a collect. sing.) *African cubeb*s: the fruit of an allied African species, *Piper clusii*.

c 1300 K. *Alis*. 6796 Theo gilofre, quybibe, and mace. c 1305 *Land of Cockayne* 78 in E. E. F. (1862) 158 Of cucubes per n'is no lakke. c 1314 *Rembrun* v. Clowes, quibibes, gren de Paris. c 1400 MAUNDREV. 50 The Fruyt, the whiche is as Quybibes, thei clepen Abebissam [Fr. *le fruit qest come quibibes* (v. r. *cucubes*, *cubes*, *quybibes*).] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quybibe, spyce, quiparum. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 238 Cubebes which growe in the llande of laua. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 175 Cubebes strengthen a weake and windy stomach. 1605 TIMMERS *Quersit.* iii. 172 Take... cubebes, cardamony... of eache one ounce and a half. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 The Cubebes of the shops... are the dried fruit of *Piper cubeba*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 504 In some respects, cubeb... resembles black pepper in its effects.

*b. attrib.*, as *cubeb pepper* (= prec.). *cubeb tree*. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 619 The Cubeb-Tree... from Bengal. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 106 Cubeb pepper used in medicine.

Hence **Cube'bene**, the chief constituent of oil of cubeb; **Cube'bio acid**, a resinous acid obtained from cubeb; hence **Cube'bate**, a salt of this acid; **Cube'bin**, a crystalline substance existing in cubeb.

1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 436 Hydrate of cubebene or camphor of cubeb. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 505 Ten grammes of the cubebate of magnesium. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 806 A peculiar substance, to which he has given the name of cubebin.

**Cubert**, obs. form of CUPBOARD.

**Cubhood** (kʊ'bhud). [f. CUB sb.<sup>1</sup> + *-HOOD*.] The state or condition of a cub or young animal.

Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1845 Mrs. GORE in *Tail's Mag.* IX. 569 An appetite that rarely extends beyond the first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civiliz.* 95 They [a mastiff and two lions] were brought up together from cubhood. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xi. (1874) 243 The shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth... to its present form.

**Cubi-** (kiū'bi), before a vowel **cub-** (kiū'b), combining form of L. *cubus* CUBE, used in some mathematical terms, as † *cubi-cubic* *a.*, in *cubi-cubic number*, the ninth power of a number, or the cube of the cube; in mod. use denoting 'of the third degree, cubic', as *cubi-cone*, *contravariant*, *-covariant*, *cubinvariant*, a cone, etc. of the third degree. (Cf. CUBO-.)

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* R iij b. .10,077,696. is a Cubicubike number, and his firste Cubike roote is .216. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 Though there be some numbers called plane... others quadrato-cubic, others cubi-cubic. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* Index 262 § 254 The cubinvariant of the Hessian.

**Cubibe**, obs. form of CUBEB.

**Cubic** (kiū'bik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *cubique* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *cubicus*, a Gr. *κύβος*, *CUBE*.]

*A. adj.* 1. Of the form of a cube; cubical.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin. A dye, whiche is called a cubike bodie by geometricians. 1662 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* ix. (1634) 76 If they would double the Altar in Delos, which was of cubique forme. 1710 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 The said Sword [has] the Pommel of a Cubick form. 1874 *tr. Lommel's Light* 56 A cubic vessel the sides of which are made of glass.

*b. Min.* Applied to certain minerals which crystallize in cubes or similar forms; as *cubic alum*, *alum-stone* or *ALUNITE*; *cubic nitre*, *sodium nitrate*.

1788 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 336 Cubic nitre.  
1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. 254 A dissertation on cubic alum. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 105 Nitrate of sodium crystallises in obtuse rhombohedrons, which on cursory inspection have very much the aspect of cubes; hence the name *cubic saltpetre*.

c. *Crystallography*. Another name for the Isometric system, in which the three axes are equal and mutually at right angles; the cube being a typical form of the system.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals possessing this highest possible degree of symmetry are said to belong to the Cubic or Tesseral System.

2. *Mensuration*. Of three dimensions; solid; relating to solid content; esp. used with a unit of length, to express the content or volume of a cube whose edge is that unit, as a *cubic foot*.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 116 We may... define, either in weight or cubick measures the Cylinder of Quick-silver. 1751 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 87 The two Middle Piers... contain full 3000 cubic Feet. 1818-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 13 The weight of a cubic inch of water. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 125 For sick persons the cubic space should be more than for healthy persons.

3. *Arith.*, *Alg.*, etc. Relating to or involving the cube or third power of a quantity; of three dimensions, of the third degree.

As *cubic number* = CUBE number; *cubic root* = CUBE root; *cubic equation*, an equation of the third degree; *cubic curve*, a curve represented by an equation of the third degree.

1551 RECORDE *Pattrn. Knowl.* II. Pref. Extraction of rootes both square and cubike. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (ed. 7) 50 A Table containing both the square numbers and Cubique numbers of every Root. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Cubic equation* is an equation wherein the unknown quantity is of three dimensions. *Ibid.* s. v. *Curve*. One (curve) commonly called the *cubic parabola*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 179 The system leads to a cubic equation in  $\epsilon$ .

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the adj.). *Math.* a. A cubic expression or equation. b. A cubic curve.

1799 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 301 The rest produce cubics, or cubic-formed sixth powers. 1806 ROBERTSON *Ibid.* XCVI. 310 A cubic, or an equation of three dimensions. 1888 in *Athenaeum* 15 Apr. 479 On Polygons circumscribed about a Cuspidal Cubic.

**Cubica** (kiŭ-bikā). [Sp.] A very fine unglazed shalloon.

1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Shalloon* (Draper's Dict.), [It] has the Spanish name of Cubica. It is chiefly exported to Catholic countries to be made into gowns for the ecclesiastics and... several orders of Friars. A stouter sort of Cubicas are sometimes called Sais.

**Cubical** (kiŭ-bikal), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cube; of the form of a cube, cube-shaped. (Now more usual than *cubic* in this sense.) *Cubical powder* = cube powder; see CUBE sb. 3.

1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 70 b. In the lowest Cubicall Figure... were ingrauen Greeke letters. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. Biv. How to measure a Cubical vessel. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 308 The small grains of sea salt and of lead are cubical. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 203 Houses... mostly of cubical forms. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 103 A nearly cubical piece of a long epidermal cell.

2. *Mensuration*. = CUBIC a. 2. (Now *Obs.* in *cubical foot* and the like; and less common than *cubic* in other applications.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. iv. Q. iij. So many cubical feete is in the hollow vessell. 1660 WILLSFORD *States Comm.* 197 Each of these Segments contains 50 cubical yards of earth. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 440 Multiply by 1728, the number of cubical inches in a cubical foot. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 183, 100 cubical inches. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 39 To determine the cubical dilatation of a solid.

3. *Arith.*, *Alg.*, etc. = CUBIC a. 3. *Obs.* exc. in names of certain cubic curves, as *cubical parabola*, *hyperbola*, etc.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. ix. R. ij. The roote cubical of your Quotient is the side of the lesser Cone or Pyramis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 209 Quadrate and cubical numbers. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Parabola*. If  $a^2 = y^2$ ; they call it a *cubical paraboloid*. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xviii. § 252 The curve  $y^2 = x^2(x-a)$ ... is a cubical parabola having a conjugate point.

† B. *sb.* = CUBIC sb. *Obs.*

1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 13 All cubicals being reducible... to three equations.

**Cubically**, adv. [f. CUBICAL + -LY 2.] In a cubical manner; to the third power or cube.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xiii. S. j. b. Augment the diameter of the wine vessell cubically, that is to say, by hys owne square. 1853 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 164 Such is sixty-four... made... by multiplying four cubically.

**Cubicalness**, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being cubical; also fig.

1707 S. CLARKE *Third Defence* (1712) 24 Circularity... Squareness... and Cubicalness. 1892 W. W. FENN *Bible in Theol.* 15 They see them as solid, in their cubicalness.

**Cubicite** (kiŭ-bisait). *Min.* Also -site. [f. CUBIC + -ITE; in Ger. *kubizit*.] A name for ANALCITE.

1886 EMMONS *Min.* 214 Cubicite. 1889 *Nat. Philos., Polaris. of Light* xi. 39 (U. K. S.) The remarkable mineral called Analcime, or Cubicite.

**Cubicity** (kiŭ-bisiti). rare. [f. CUBIC + -ITY.] The quality of being cubic.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 398 The cubicity of the first system.

**Cubicle** (kiŭ-bikl). [ad. L. *cubicul-um* bedchamber, f. *cubare* to recline.]

A bedchamber: in the general sense *obs.* since the 16th c., but re-introduced in modern use, esp. in English public schools, for one of the series of small separate sleeping chambers, which now often take the place of an undivided dormitory.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/1, I was delyueryd of a chyld in my cubyle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xl. 28 He called theym one by one... into his secrete cubicle or chambre. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 5, I rose vp shortly fro my cubyle preparat aboute mydnyght. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 449 1 The dormitory was a large chamber divided into about a dozen cubicles, or small sleeping apartments, by wooden partitions and doors which rose within a few feet of the ceiling. *attrib.* 1891 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/7 In the Victoria Home both the dormitory system and the cubicle system had been introduced.

† **Cubically**, adv. *Obs.* rare. In 6 cubikely. [f. CUBIC + -LY 2.] = CUBICALLY.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 156 The cubes do beare the lyke rate cubikly multiplied, as if the sydes be two to one. 1557 - *Wheist.* O. ij. I multiplie .8. Cubikely, and it maketh .512.

† **Cubicular**, sb. *Obs.* Also 5-7 -er, -air, -are. [ad. OF. *cubiculaire*, ad. L. *cubiculārius* (a. and sb.) CUBICULARY, f. *cubiculum* bedchamber; see -AR 2.] An attendant in a bedchamber; a groom of the bedchamber; a chamberlain. Chiefly Sc.

1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 24 Hyt Cubiculare By hyt lay, and gat a Barne. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 82/2 The lord commanded hys cubyculiers that she [Judith] should goo and come at her playssir. a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 573 Sensualitie... Quiklik to Venus was richt cheif Cubiculair. a 1639 SNOTTSMOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 136 Monsieur Verac, Cubiculate to the French King. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lx. 299 With the zealots of the church on one side and the 'cubiculars' of the court on the other.

**Cubicular** (kiŭ-bikŭlār), a. [ad. L. *cubiculāris*, f. *cubiculum* CUBICLE.] Of or belonging to a bedchamber.

1611 COTGR., *Cubiculaire*, cubicular, belonging to the bedchamber. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xxiij. For his privat cubicular deuotions. *Ibid.* IV. xvi. (1832) 583 Being the inseparable Cubicular Companion. 1768 *Life & Advent. Sir B. Shipkill* I. 127 Cubicular deuotion.

† **Cubiculary**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cubiculāri-us*; see prec. and -ARY.]

A. sb. = CUBICULAR sb.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xii. 6 He comaundede to his cubicularies [Vulg. *cubicularis*], that, as it pleside to hir, she shulde gon out, and comen in.

B. adj. = CUBICULAR a.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 241 That custome by degrees changed their cubicular beds into discubitory.

**Cubicle** (kiŭ-bikl). A variant of CUBICLE.

1887 J. M. WILSON *Ess. & Addresses* 36 Neat cubicles and spotless dimity.

|| **Cubiculo**, *Obs.* -1 [Either a humorous use of Latin, from the phrase *in cubiculo*, or affected use of *it. cubiculo*.] = CUBICULUM, bedchamber.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 56 And. Where shall I finde you? To Wee! call thee at the Cubiculo: Go.

† **Cubiculous**, a. *Obs.* [f. next + -OUS.] = CUBICULAR a. rare and pedantic.

1715 *Pancirolius' Kerum Mem.* I. iv. x. 186 Those cubiculous Pallets, whereon we repose... in the Night.

|| **Cubiculum** (kiŭ-bikŭlŭm). Pl. -a. [L. = sleeping-chamber, f. *cubare* to lie down.]

A sleeping-chamber. Only jocose in modern use. In *Archaeol.*, a burial-chamber in the Catacombs; also, a chapel or oratory attached to a church, esp. in a crypt.

1838 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 154 That sort of cubiculum or chamber. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. 157, 'I stole up to Tom's cubiculum there, over the stables.' 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 40 This nave had arcades opening into either aisles, or into cubicles or oratories.

**Cubiform** (kiŭ-bisfŭm), a. [f. L. *cubus*; see CUBI + -FORM.] Of the form of a cube, cube-shaped. 1730-6 in BAILEY (follow); thence in JOHNSON. 1881 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscop.* (ed. 6) 353 The genus *Amphitetras*... is chiefly characterized by the cubiform shape of its frustules.

† **Cubify**, v. *Obs.* rare. *trans.* = CUBE v. 1. 1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 3 Finding out... the four proportionals, and then cubifying them.

**Cubit** (kiŭ-bit). Forms: 4- cubit; also 4-7 cubite, (4 *cupyde*, *cupet*), 5 cubete, (5 *cooyte*), 5-6 cubyt(e), *cubet(te)*, (7 *cubide*). [ad. L. *cubit* the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the finger-tips, belonging to *cubit-* ppl. stem of *cubare*, -*cumbere*, to lie down, recline.

The form *cubite* occurs in OF. for the measure, but the living repr. of the L. *cubitus* is F. *coudé*, OF. *coute* elbow = Pr. *code*, *coide*, Sp. *codo*, It. *cubito*.]

† 1. The part of the arm from the elbow downward; the forearm. b. The ulna, one of the two bones of the forearm. (In quot. 1398 applied to both the ulna and the radius.) *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvii. (1405) 136 The arme is made of two bones, one aboue that hyghte the ouer cubyte, and the other beneth that hyghte the nether cubyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Cubit, *lacetius*. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's Chirurg.* vi. xxvi. (1678) 147 The cubit is com-

posed of two bones, the one of which we call the Radius or Wand, the other we properly call the Cubit, or Ell. 1713 CHESHIRE *Anat.* III. viii. (1726) 202 The muscles that bend and extend the cubit. 1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelius' Syst. Surg.* I. 559 Fracture of the cubit is always consequent to direct violence.

† By literalism of translation: see quot.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 12 Putte thou elde clothis... vnder the cubit of thin hondis [Vulg. *sub cubito manuum tuarum*; Heb. under the joints of thy hands] and on the cordis. 1809 BIBLE (Douay) *Ibid.* Under the cubite of thine armes.

† b. Sometimes spp. = the elbow. *Obs.*

1544 PHAZER *Pestilence* (1553) Pij b. On the muscule of the right arme, vnder the cubite, on the parte where as the pulse lieth. 1864 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 43 A fire from heauen consumed the hands and armes to his cubits. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cubit*, the ulna. Also, the elbow.

† c. *Zool.* The corresponding part of the fore leg of quadrupeds; d. *Entom.* Applied to one of the veins or ribs of an insect's wing.

c 1790 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 91 The next bone, call'd the Cubit, or Leg-bone. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 337 In the fore feet, or rather hands, all the arm and the cubit are hid under the skin.

2. An ancient measure of length derived from the forearm; varying at different times and places, but usually about 18-22 inches. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

It is the *cubitus* of the Romans = Gr. *ῥῆγος*, Heb. *ῥῥון ammah*, all which words meant primarily the forearm. The Roman cubit was 17 1/4 inches; the Egyptian 20 6/4 inches.

c 1395 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 315 Pre hundred of cupyde þou holde to þe lenþe. 1396 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 27 Who of 300 thenkinge may putte to [v. r. adde] to his stature oo cubite? 1481 CANTON *Myrr.* II. v. 69 There dwelleth people that... ar but ii cubites hie... This people is callyd pygmans. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 Hit scarcely riseth at any tyme a cubet aboue the bankes. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* viii. (1707) 239 In one Minute it should scarce descend the Space of a Cubit. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 287 A model of a galley three cubits long in ivory and gold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 He is four cubits high.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cubit-bone*, -length, -rule (cf. *foot-rule*); *cubic-long* a.; *cubit arm* (Her.), 'an arm couped at the elbow' (Cussans *Handbk. Her.* 115).

a 1490-50 Alexander 3908 Wild berys... With ilka tenefull tothe... A cubete lenth. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. R. v. But Theseus, with a club of harden'd oak, The cubit-bone of the bold centaur broke. 1847 LAMOND *Hellenica* II. In ancient letters, cubit-long. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristophanes' Frogs* 26 Yard-measures too they'll bring and cubit-rules.

**Cubital** (kiŭ-bitāl), a. [ad. L. *cubitālis*, f. *cubitus* cubit, elbow.]

1. Of the length of a cubit.

c 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 431 And cubital let make her longitude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 207 The towers... being so high, that unto men below they [the watchmen] appeared in a cubital stature. 1869 *Ecclésiologist* 223 Lines chiselled in cubital letters on its frieze.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the forearm, or the ulna.

1611 COTGR. *s.v. Artere*, The cubital arterie, a branch of th' *Axillaire*. 1808 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 127 The inferior cubital nerves.

b. *Zool.* Pertaining to the corresponding part in animals, or to the cubit of an insect's wing.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 338 Genus *Cinips*... upper wings with one radial triangular cell, and two or three cubital ones. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 703 Cubital edge of fore-arm rather darker than other upper parts.

**Cubited**, a. rare -1. In parasynthetic comb., as *twelve-cubited*, i. e. twelve cubits long or high.

1616 SHELTON *Miracles Antichrist* 303 (T.) The twelve-cubited man, as Jacobus a Voragine measureth his length.

**Cubito** (kiŭ-bito), used as combining form of L. *cubitus*, in anatomical adjs., in sense 'relating to the ulna and some other part'; as *cubito-carpal*, -*cutaneous*, -*digital*, -*metacarpal*, -*palmar*, -*radial*.

† **Cubiture**, *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *cubitūra*, n. of action f. *cubare* to lie down.] 'A lying down' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Cubitiste**: see CUBICITE.

**Cubless** (kŭ-blēs), a. [f. CUB sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without or bereft of cube.

1881 BYRON *Quam* III. Iviij. The cubless tigress in her jungle raging. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* IV. 26 An orphan fawn That ran beside the cubless lions.

**Cubo-** (kiŭ-bo), before a vowel sometimes cub- (kiŭb), combining form from Gr. *κύβος* die, CUBE: as in + *cubo-cube* [Gr. *κύβωτος*], a name for the sixth power of a quantity, or the cube multiplied by itself; so + *cubo-cubito*; + *cubo-cubo-cube*, the ninth power; *cubo-cuneiform* (*Anat.*), relating to the cuboid and cuneiform bones = CUNEOCUBOID; also in *Solid Geom.* and *Crystallography*, denoting a solid which combines the forms of a cube and another solid, as *cubo-octahedron* (*cuboctahedron*), a solid of fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube, so as to add eight triangular faces corresponding to those of an octahedron, or by similarly modifying an octahedron in the direction of a cube; sometimes restricted to the middle or critical case in which the square faces are reduced to smaller squares; so *cubo-octahedral* a., *cubo-dodecahedron*, -al.

1696 in PHILLIPS, *Cubocubic*. 1706 — *Cubo-Cube*. the sixth power of any Number. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Cubocubus*, the term whereby Diophantus, Vieta, etc. distinguish the sixth power. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *Cubo-cube*, the 6th. power. *Cubo-cubo-cube*, the 9th. power. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 20; A crystal is said to be cubo-dodecahedral, cubo-octahedral, cubo-tetrahedral, when it contains a combination of the two forms indicated by these terms. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 22 (Crystallography) Some of the simpler isometric forms. a cube. a combination of cube and dodecahedron. cubo-octahedron. 1876 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 178 Cubo-cuneiform Articulation.

**Cuboid** (kū'boïd), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κῠβοειδής* cube-like: in mod.L. *cuboides*, F. *cuboides*.]

**A. adj.** Resembling a cube; of a form approximating to that of a cube; cuboidal; *spec.* in *cuboid bone* (as *cuboides*), one of the bones of the foot, between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

[1706 in PHILLIPS, *Cuboides*, the seventh Bone of the Tarsus of the Foot.] 1809 J. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) 173 The place and effect of the cuboid bone is very curious. 1854 BADHAM *Halient*. 147 Fish. characterized by sharp projecting cheeks, and cuboid heads.

**B. sb.** 1. *Anat.* Short for *cuboid bone*: see *prec.* 1830 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 340/1 Bounded on the outside by the cuboid. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 113 The Calcaneum articulates with the cuboid in front.

2. A cuboidal block or lump. 1883 *Midland Echo* 5 Apr. 3/1 He purchased two cuboids of nitro-glycerine.

3. *Geom.* A solid resembling a cube, with the rectangular faces not all equal; a rectangular parallelepiped.

1890 R. B. HAYWARD *Elem. Solid Geom.* 78 Cuboids... on the same base are to one another as their heights. *Note.* The need of some short word in the place of the polysyllabic 'rectangular parallelepiped' has been long felt. I have coined the word 'cuboid'.

**Cuboidal** (kū'boïdāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] 1. Having a form resembling or approximating to that of a cube.

1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 199 Crystals of cuboidal pyrites. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* v. 93 Certain granites break up in large square-like blocks—a structure which is styled tabular or cuboidal.

2. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the cuboid bone.

1866 HUXLEY in LAING *Preh. Rem. Calkin*. 146 The calcaneum... from the lower edge of the cuboidal facet to the extreme end of the calcaneal process measures 2.55.

**Cuboite** (kū'boït), *Min.* [mod. f. CUBO- + -ITE; in Ger. *kuboit*.] = CUBICITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* 311.

**Cubomancy**, *rare*. [See CUBO- and -MANCY.] Divination by throwing of dice.

In mod. Dicts.

**Cubship** (kū'bʃɪp), *nonce-ud.* [f. CUB sb. 1 + -SHIP.] The estate or personality of a 'cub' or unformed youth.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 173 We walked aft and observed his cubship.

**Cubub** (e, obs. form of CUBEB.

**Cuca, Cucaine, Cucainisation**, etc., variants of COCA, etc.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 336. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* Mar. 592/2.

**Cuchand, Cuche**: see COUCHANT, COUCH.

**Cuchanel, -eneale, -ineel**, etc., obs. ff. COCHINEAL.

† **Cuchil**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. A grove.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. 10 Ane thik aik wod and skuggy firris stout Bellapis all the sayd cuchil about. *Ibid.* ix. iii. 20 Upon the top of Gargarus. Thair grew a fyr wod. Thys was my cuchil and my hallowit schaw.

† **Cuck**, *v. 1 Obs.* In 5 also *cukkyn*. [Cf. Icel. *kikka* cacare; *kikkr* merda; but the *u* is short in Eng.] *intr.* To void excrement. Cf. CACK. Hence *Cucker*; *Cucking* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esyn or kukyn... or voydyn as man at priuy place [H. cuckyn, P. kackyn], *stercoris*, *merdo*, *egero*. *Ibid.* 106 Cukkyne, or pysynge vesselle, *scaphim*, a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Potwart* 87 Where I cucked. *Ibid.* 735 Closet mucker, house cucker. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, &c. (1881) 69 Hatch out of a Cucker broode.

† **Cuck**, *v. 2 Obs.* [Back-formation from CUCKING-STOOL.] *trans.* To punish by setting in the cucking-stool.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v.ii, Follow the law, and you can cuck me, spare not. 1648 *Manchester Court Let Rec.* (1887) IV. 25 Mary Kempe... Convicted for a Comon Scould and should have beene Cuckt by the last Constables... The said Mary Kempe [to be] Cookt accordingly. 16... *Roxb. Ballads* (1874) II. 54 Oh such a scold would be cuckt.

**Cuck** (kuk), *v. 3 dial.* To utter the note of the cuckoo; = COOK *v. 3* Hence *Cuck'ing* *vbl. sb.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xii. 106 The... cucking of Cuckows, bumbling of Bees. 18... *Northumbria, Rime* in Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 111 The cuckoo comes of mid March And cucks of mid April.

**Cuck**, *v. 4 dial.* Also *cook*. [Cf. CHUCK.] To throw, cast, chuck. Hence *Cuck-ball*, a kind of rounders.

1709 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Cook*, to throw. 'Cook me that ball.' Glou. 1788 W. HUTTON *Bosworth Field* Introd. (1813) 17 In his father's house... he cuckt his ball... with the same

delight as other lads. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Cuck*, to throw; also, to jerk, lurch. 'Cuck us the ball'; 'The carriage cucks about so'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cuck-ball*, a game at ball.

† **Cuck**, *sb. Obs.* Short for CUCKOLD.

1709 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. xv, Not the Horn-Plague, but something worse, Had drove the frighted Cucks from thence.

† **Cuckally**, *a. Obs.* Corruption of CUCKOLDLY or CUCKOLDY.

1589 *Rare Tri. Love & Fort.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 200 O cuckally luck! O heavy chance, O!

**Cucking-stool** (kū'kɪŋ-stūl), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 *cooking*, 4- *cucking*, 6 *cukkyng*, *cuckying*, *cooking*; also (by association with CUCKQUEAN) 6 *coqueen*, 7 *cooqueane-stool*. [app. f. CUCK *v. 1* + STOOL; cf. CUCK-STOOL. Called in the Chester Domesday (I. 262 b) *cathedra stercoris* (Way, *Promp. Parv.*). So named from one of its common forms, which was perhaps the original.]

An instrument of punishment formerly in use for scolds, disorderly women, fraudulent tradespeople, etc., consisting of a chair (sometimes in the form of a close-stool), in which the offender was fastened and exposed to the jeers of the bystanders, or conveyed to a pond or river and ducked.

For full account of its history, see Dr. T. N. Brushfield's *Obsolete Punishments*, II. *The Cucking Stool*, in *Jrnl. of Archæol., Archæol. & Hist. Soc. of Chester*, VI. 203 (1857-9). [1815-70 in Borlase *Hist. Cornwall* I. 303 (transl.) Brawling women... undergo the punishment of the 'Coking Stole'.] c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* 100 in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Brewsters... beþ i-war of þe coking-stole, þe lak is dep and hori. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 477 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 345 The pilory and the cucking-stol both i-mad for noht.

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 To be sett upon the pillorie or the Cukkyngstole Man or Woman as the case shall requyre. 1534 in Boys *Cat. Hist. Sandwich* 684 [Two women] to be placed in the coqueen stool, and dipped to the chin. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xi. (1877) 1. 228 Scolds are ducked upon cuckingstoiles in the water. 1633 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. App. 57 She was committed... to be duck'd in a Cucking-Stool at Holborn-Dike. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launcht in cockquean Stools For falling foul on Oyster-women's Schoole. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 169 She... shall be placed in a certain engine of correction called the trebucket, castigatory, or cucking stool... now it is frequently corrupted into ducking stool. 1805 SCOTT *Betrothed* ix, Beware the cucking-stool.

**Cuckle**, *dial. var. of COCKLE sb. 1*

**Cuckle** *v.*, obs. variant of COCKLE *v. 3*

a 1654 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 16 He so restore the gain with Cawdels and Cock-broths, So cuckle the up to-morrow.

**Cuckle, cuckling**, *dial. vars. of CACKLE*, etc.

1715 tr. *D'Ancot's Wks.* 501 Peacocks... their Cuckling might be heard two Leagues off. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. A hen is said to cuckle when she tells us she has laid an egg.

**Cuckle-stool, cockle-stool**, corruption of CUCKING-STOOL.

1590 in *Corporation Acc. Congleton* (Brushfield in *Jrnl. Chester Arch. Soc.* 1861 VI. 221) Paid for amending the Cockle-stool. 1598 *Ibid.* Paid for mending the Cuckling stool. 1653 *Ibid.* 224 Paid... for repairing the Cuckle-stool.

† **Cucknel**, *Obs. rare*. [Cf. COCKNEL.] The Tittling, *Anthus Pratensis*.

1665 MOUTRY & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 191 The Tittling, Cucknel, or unfortunate Nurse (for the Cuckow ever lays her Egg in the Tittling's Nest).

**Cuckolane**, obs. var. COCKALANE I, a lampoon.

**Cuckold** (kū'kəld), *sb. 1* Forms: 3 *cukeweld*, 4-5 *ooke*, 4 *koke*, *ooke*, *ooke*, *cooke*, *kukweld* (e, 5 *ook*, *cukewalde*, 5-6 *ook*, *coocold* (e, 6 *cook*, *ooke*, *coowk*, *cukold* (e, *cuocold*, *cukould*, *cookhole*, *coocold*), 6-7 *cuckhold*, (7 *coocould*, *cuocould*, *cuckhole*, *cuckot*), 6- *cuckold*. [ME. *cukeweld*, *cokewold* (3 syllables), adaptation of an OF. word which appears in 1463 as *cucuault*, pointing to an earlier *\*cucuald*, f. OF. *cucu* cuckoo (in 15-17 c. *cocu*, 16-17th c. *coucou*, cuckoo and cuckold; mod. F. *coucou* cuckoo, *cocu* cuckold, also, dialectally, cuckoo), with the appellative and pejorative suffix -ald, -auld, -ault, -aud = It. -aldo, f. Ger. -wald: see Diez, *Gramm. Lang. Rom.* (1874) II. 346. (The Sw. dial. *kukkuuall* is from F.; mod. Icel. *kokkall* from English.)

Another OF. synonym was *coucuol*, *couguol*, with dimin. ending, app. from Prov.: cf. OPr. *cogniol*, mod. Pr. *cognien*, *couguen*, *couguon*, cuckoo and cuckold. The current F. equivalent is the simple form *cocu*. The origin of the sense is supposed to be found in the cuckoo's habit of laying its egg in another bird's nest; in Ger., *gauch* and *kuckuk*, and in Pr., *cogots*, were applied to the adulterer as well as the husband of the adulteress, and Littré cites an assertion of the same double use in French; in English, where *cuckold* has never been the name of the bird, we do not find it applied to the adulterer.]

1. A derisive name for the husband of an unfaithful wife.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1544 Heo nah iweld, þa heo hine makie cuckeweld. 1368 *LANGL. P. I.* A. IV. 140 Hose wilneþ hire to wyue... Bote he beo A Cokewold I-kore, cut of boþe myn Eres. c 1366 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 44 Leue brother Osewold, Who hath no wyf, he is no Cokewold (v. r. *couke-*

kukwold]. c 1405 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 651/20 *Hicinarinus*, cokwalde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 421 (Add. MS.) Thy false monke hathe a-way my wife, and made me a Coke-wolde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 To make Cukewalde [A. Ckw-walde], *curicare*. 1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 105 Is thy husband a cockold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 11 Without regard... of husband old, Whom she hath vow'd to dub a fayre cucquold. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas.* I. 111 Hee was... a Cuckold, having a very pretty wench to his Wife. 1798 *Young Love Fame* i. Wks. (1757) 81 And the brib'd cuckold... glories in his gilded horn. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* I. 46 The Spaniards in the sixteenth century mounted unrepining cuckolds... on asses.

b. *attr. sb.*

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lviii. II. 93 A beaten wife and cuckold swain Had jointly cursed the marriage chain. 1789 BURNS 'Oh, Willie brewed', Who first shall rise to gang awa A cuckold coward loon is he.

2. A book-name of the American cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*, a member of a genus of birds which, like the cuckoo, lay their eggs in other birds' nests. (*Century Dict.*)

3. Short for *Cuckold-fish*: see 4.

4. **Comb.** † **Cuckold-fish**, a fish with horn-like projections, prob. the cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*); † **cuckold-fly** (see *quot.*); † **cuckold-maker**, 'one that makes a practice of corrupting wives' (J.); so *cuckold-making*; † **cuckold's chorister**, the cuckoo; † **Cuckold's haven**, point, a point on the Thames, below Greenwich; formerly used allusively; † **cuckoldshire** (*humorous*) cuckoldom; † **cuckold's-increase**, a West Indian leguminous plant, *Vigna unguiculata*; † **cuckold's-knot, neek**, a knot or loop made in a rope by crossing it over itself and seizing or binding it together with a cord at the point of crossing; † **cuckold's-row** (*humorous*), cuckoldom; † **cuckold-tree**, an American *Acacia*, *A. cornigera*.

1757 B. MARTIN *Misc. Corr.* II. 544 The *Piscis bicornis*, vulgarly called the 'Cuckold-Fish'. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 83 'Cuckold Fly'... is of the Beetle kind, of about half an inch long, and of a dark-red colour. 1820 BARRT *Atv. C.* 1726 A 'cuckold maker, machus'. 1886 *SOUTHERN Loyal Brother* II. i, Soldier. And I am a cuckold-maker. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, A bloody 'Cuckold-making Scoundrel'. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. x, Young gentlemen who profess the art of Cuckold-making. 1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 6 When the 'Cuckold's chorister began to bewray April-Gentlemen with his never changed notes. 1606 DAY *Ile of Gulls* (N.), A young girl, married to an old man, doth [long] to run her husband ashore at 'Cuckolds haven'. c 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 424 All the court of conscience in 'Cuckoldshire'. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 292 'Cuckold's-Increase. This plant is cultivated in all parts of Jamaica, and the pulse generally made use of at every gentleman's table. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, 'Cuckold's-knot, a noose tied so that the ends point lengthways. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, 'Cuckold's neck, a knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other and being seized together. 1757 *Poor Robin* (N.), If you are minded for to wed... Let her be... chaste... Let it at 'Cuckolds point you land, etc. a 1500 *Cokuolds Danse* 107 in Hazl. *F. P. Poetry* I. 46, I may dance in the 'cok-wold row. 1668 L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quevedo* (1708) 69 Many a brave Fellow lives in Cuckold's-Row. 1815 J. DONN *Hortus Cantab.* 327 *Mimosa cornigera*, 'Cuckold-tree. S. America.

† **Cuckold**, *sb. 2 Obs.* Variant of COCKLE.

1. = COCKLE<sup>1</sup> 3, the burdock.

1698 SIR R. SOUTHWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 89 What they call Cuckold-Burs, which stick on the Cloths.

2. = COCKLE<sup>2</sup>, the shell-fish.

1788 P. H. BUCK *Mem.* XII. 424 Their shell-fish are... wilkes, cuckolds, craw-fish, lobsters, crabs.

**Cuckold** (kū'kəld), *v.* [f. CUCKOLD sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To make a cuckold of; to dishonour (a husband) by adultery; said a. of a paramour; b. of a wife.

a. 1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx, Few will judge, I winne, If it shall come in question, that to cockhole [1618 cuckhole] him were sinne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 138. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 89 An insolent Fellow that he fears Cuckolds him. a 1754 FIELDING *New Way to Keep Wks.* 1775 II. 171 It will be believed that I intended to cuckold your uncle.

b. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 211 *Oth.* I will chop her into Messes: Cuckold me? *Iago.* Oh, 'tis foule in her. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 20 A Wife who takes care to have him cuckold'd every day. 1888 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 194 We heard a pleasant narration about a poor man being cuckolded by his wife.

† 2. *fig.* To cheat, trick. *Obs.*

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 This is... hee, that Cuckolds the Generall in his Commission: for he stalkes with Essex, and shoots under his belly.

† **Cuckoldage**, *Obs. nonce-ud.* [See -AGE.] The position of a cuckold, cuckoldom.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* Ep. Ded., How many old Dotards [have you preserved] from cuckoldage.

† **Cuckoldise**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. CUCKOLD sb. 1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a cuckold.

1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achit.* II. 339 Can dry bones live, or skeletons produce The vital warmth of cuckoldizing juice?

† **Cuckoldly**, *a. Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY.] Having the character or qualities of a cuckold; often a mere term of reviling or abuse.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* (1598) Hija, Nay, sir, he was a cuckoldly diuell, for hee had hornes on his head. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 281 Hang him (poore Cuckoldly

knaue). 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. ii. You cuckoldly drunken sot you! 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 3/2 My Cuckoldly Jacket. a 1734 *North Lives* III. 66 Was it not a cuckoldly world from the beginning; and shall it not be so still?

**Cuckoldom** (kʊˈkɒldəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

1. The state or position of a cuckold.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i. He takes Pains enough o' conscience for his Cuckoldom; and, by my Troth, has earn'd it fairly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 27. 2/2 Horns should be the Badge of Cuckoldom. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 123/2 Cuckoldom has been a good joke from time immemorial.

†2. = CUCKOLDRY 1. *Obs.*

1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* J. She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring cuckoldom against me. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 P. 3 It is not my Design to be a Publisher of Intrigues and Cuckoldoms. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 282 To recommend cuckoldom, and palliate adultery, is their usual intent.

**Cuckoldry** (kʊˈkɒldrɪ). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The dishonouring of a husband by adultery with or on the part of his wife.

1599 S. FISH *Suffic. Beggers* 6 That cuckoldrie and bawdrie shulde reigne ouer all among your subiectes. 1603 FLORENCE *Montaigne* II. xii. 1632 2. 8 Cuckoldries, procured by the Gods against seely mortall men. 1679 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1733) 248 Let websters preach, and ladies teach the art of cuckoldrie. 1825 LAMB *Fish. Pop. Fallacies*. How would certain topics, as adultery, cuckoldry, have sounded to a Terentian auditor?

†2. A company of cuckolds. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Three Lances* 228 By the masse, I the defye, With thy whole cuckoldrie.

†3. The position of a cuckold; cuckoldom. *Obs.*

1612 *Pasquils Night-Cap* (1877) 117 To shew that hornes belong to Cuckoldrie. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 484, I know some who consentingly have acquired both profit and advancement from cuckoldry.

**Cuckoldy** (kʊˈkɒldɪ). *a. Obs. or arch.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = CUCKOLDLY.

1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodgley* XI. 110 If it had been somebody else, I would have called him Cuckoldy slave. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* IV. I'll tear your eyes out... you cuckoldly villain! 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vi. I warrant... that the cuckoldly Roundhead ate enough of our fat beef yesterday. 1826 — *Woodst.* i. Blessed by the old cuckoldly priest of Godstow. 1829 LAMB *Lett.* 27 Feb. No lighter texture than their steel did the cuckoldly blacksmith frame to catch Mrs. Vulcan and the Captain in.

**Cuckoo** (kʊˈkuː), *sb.* Forms: 3 *cuccu*, 4 *coccou*, *cuckoo*, 4-5 *cuckow*, *cokkow*, (5 *cocow*, *co*, *kockowe*, *cucko*, *cauko*, *kukkowe*, 5-6 *cuckowe*, 6 *cocowe*, *cokowe*, -*oue*, *koko*, *kookoo*, *ookow*, *cocokow*; *Sc. gukkow*, *gukgo*, *guk-guk*; 6-7 *cuckoe*, 7 *cukoow*, *cockow*, (*cocoe*), 5-9 *cuckow*, 7- *cuckoo*. [Identical with *F. coucou* (12-15th c. *cucu*), imitating the cry of the bird.

The OE. name was *gac*, rare ME. *gake*, cognate with Ger. *gach*, ON. *gackr*, whence Sc. and north Eng. *Gowk*. In many languages a tendency has been shown from time to time to abandon inherited forms of this bird's name, which, even though originally echoic, have under the operation of phonetic changes gradually ceased to be so, in order to go back anew to the call of the bird. Thus, since the 15th c. *gach* has in Ger. been superseded by *kuckuk*, from LG. *kukuk*, MDu. *cucke*, Du. *kuckok*, a form founded upon the call; and this in some Ger. dialects has given way to the entirely imitative *kuku*, *guk-guk*, *gukku*, *kukku* (see Grimm). Cf. Gr. *kōkōv*, *cuckoo*, beside *kōkōv* the call; med. Gr. *κόκος*, mod. Gr. *kōkos* the bird. The L. was *cuculus* (cf. Skr. *kūkilas*) and *cuculus*, whence It. *cuculo*, Pr. *cogul*; also in late L. (and ? *Plautus*) *cucus*, whence Sp. *Pico*, and It. dial. *cucco*. The Fr. *cucu*, *coucou* was not the representative of any L. form, but taken anew from the call of the bird itself; ME. *cuccu* might also be directly echoic, but being found only after the Norman conquest, it was prob. influenced by French example, though the annual lessons given by the bird have prevented the phonetic changes which the word would normally have undergone. In Scotch the stress is as in OF., on the second syllable (*kukku*). With the 16th c. Sc. forms in *guk*-cf. Bavarian *gukku*, and various early variants of German *kuckuk*, as *gucuc*, *guckuc*, etc.]

1. A bird, *Cuculus canorus*, well known by the call of the male during mating time, of which the name is an imitation. *Cuckoo's note* (*fig.*): repetition of the same words.

It is a migratory bird, arriving in the British Islands in April, and hence welcomed as the 'harbinger of spring'; it does not hatch its own offspring, but deposits its eggs in the nests of small birds, as the hedge-sparrow, water-wag-tail, yellow-hammer, and others; to this peculiarity many allusions occur: cf. also *Cuckold*.

c 1240 *Cuckoo Song*. Sumar is icumen in... murie sing cucu! Cucu! cucu! Wel singes þu cucu; ne swik þu nauer nu. 1340 *Ayeb.* 22 Þe yelpere is þe cockou þet ne kan nazt zinge bote of him-zelue. c1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 358 Ther was... the cokkow [v. r. cucko, cuckow, kukkove, cuckow] most onkynde. 14... *Nominals* in Wr. Wulcker 702 *Hic cuculus*, *cauko*. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 762 A cocow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XII. Prol. 241 The guko [1553 *guk-kow*] galls, and so quytteris the quail. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 132/1 No more meruailous is a koko than a cock. 1524 SPENSER *Amoretti* xix. The merry Cuckow, messenger of Spring. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 235 You know Nunckle, the Hedge-Sparrow fed the Cuckoo so long, that it's had it head bit off by it young. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* II. (1653) 14 He... may as well make a hedge to keep in the Cuckow. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 578 From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1749 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 X. 28 Sir, I must come in again with my cuckoo's note.—The proof! Where is the proof! 1804 WORDSW. *To the Cuckoo* i. O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird, Or but a wandering Voice? 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*,

*Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 111 Yonder masterful cuckoo Crows every egg out of the nest... except its own.

b. The family name of the *Cuculidae*, of which the common cuckoo is the type; the various genera and species are known as *crested cuckoo*, *lark-heeled*, *spur-heeled*, or *pheasant cuckoo*, etc.; also the *tree*, *yellow-billed*, and *hook-billed cuckoos*, *ground cuckoos*, and *gregarious cuckoos*, American types of the family.

1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 115 It is a species of cuckoo. 1813 BINGLEY *Zool.* II. 118 The different species of cuckoos are scattered through the four quarters of the globe. 1837 SWAINSON in *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 207/1, I have no doubt that the great length of tail possessed by nearly all the cuckoos is given to them as a sort of balance. 1851 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 16 You hear the soft notes of the striated cuckoo.

2. The note of the bird, or an imitation of it.

c1240 (see 1). 1262 J. HEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 In Apryll the Kooocoo can syng hir song by rote. At fyrst, kooocoo, kooocoo, syng stylle can she do. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The titlene followit the goikly, and gart hyr syng guk guk. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 171 Cuckow, Cuckow: O word of feare, Unpleasing to a married eare. 1656 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 92 Cuckoo, cuckoo, singing mellow, Ever when the fields are yellow.

3. Applied to a person; esp. in reference to the bird's monotonous call, or its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds; also = fool, 'gowk'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Astro. Osor.* 50 b. This lesson you learned of your Cowled Cockowes, to braule alwayes with bare names. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen.* II. ii. iv. 387 A Horse-hacke (ye Cuckoe), but a foot hee will not budge a foot. 1609 *Fr. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen O. P. IV. An excellent Cuckoo, hee keeps his note in winter. 1612 *Pasquils Night-Cap* 187/75 What Cuckoe laid this egge within your nest. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xxi. The cuckoo I travel with, he also has his uses. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Post-Breakfast* i. 12 We Americans are all cuckoos, — we make our homes in the nests of other birds.

†4. Gardening. See quot.; = *F. coucou*. *Obs.*

1693 FENYLS *De La Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. 158 We must take exact care to pluck all the Cuckows among them, that is, those Strawberry plants that blossom much without knitting.

5. (Usually in pl.) The local name of several spring flowers, as the Cuckoo-flower *Cardamine pratensis*, the *Orchis mascula* and *O. Morio*, the common Blue-bell *Scilla nutans*, the Ragged Robin, etc. Cf. Britten and Holland *Plant Names*.

1876 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 56 The long, deep-pink flowers that children call cuckoos.

6. A species of fish; also called *cuckoo-fish*, *warasse*, *local*.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Wreck at Lizard* 230 One species [*Labrus variegatus*]... is called by the fishermen a cuckoo, and is probably the 'striped warasse' of authors.

†7. = *F. coucou*, a small coach running from Paris to the suburbs.

1821 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. ii. 46 Took a place in a cuckoo to St. Cloud.

8. attrib. a. Of or pertaining to the cuckoo.

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxxiv. There layd they cuckoo eggs, and hatcht their brood unblessed. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 375 The cuckoo-seasons sing The same dull note to such as nothing prize. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 118 Of the Cuckoo tribe in general.

b. Resembling, or suggestive of, the cuckoo and its uniformly repeated call.

1690 T. BAYLEY *Worcester's Apoph.* 78 Not a little angry with this Redmans cuckoo play. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 159 The hundred thousand rix-dollars were the cuckoo song with Christiana. 1831 CAPT. BERKELEY in *Ho. Com.* 5 July. The cuckoo note... of 'the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill'. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 438/1 The cuckoo cry that party is extinct. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. viii. 238 Tired of hearing this cuckoo exclamation.

9. Comb., as *cuckoo-bird*; *cuckoo-like* adj. and adv.; *cuckoo-ale*, 'ale drunk out of doors to welcome the cuckoo's return' (Halliwell); *cuckoo-ball*, 'a light ball made of party-coloured rags, for young children' (Forby); *cuckoo-bee*, a genus of bees which deposit their eggs in the nests of other bees; †*cuckoo-bone*, the coccyx; *cuckoo's bread*, the Wood-sorrel; also the Lady's Smock; *cuckoo-dove*, a genus of doves of the East Indies and Australia; *cuckoo-feeder*, a form of feeder in the bellows of an organ; *cuckoo-fish*, see 6 above; also the boar-fish; *cuckoo's fool*, *maid'en*, *mate*, the Wryneck, which arrives at or about the same time as the cuckoo; *cuckoo-froth*, = CUCKOO-SPIT 2; *cuckoo-gilliflower*, the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; *cuckoo-grass*, the Field-Rush, *Lucula campestris*, flowering in spring; *cuckoo gurnard*, a fish, *Trigla cuculus*, which emits a sound resembling the cuckoo's call when taken out of the water; *cuckoo-lamb*, a lamb born between April and June; *cuckoo's maid*, *mate* = *cuckoo-fool*; -*maid*, in Hereford, the Red-backed Shrike; *cuckoo-orchis*, *Orchis mascula*; *cuckoo-point* = CUCKOO-PINT; *cuckoo-ray*, a fish, a species of ray; *cuckoo's-eye*, *Geranium Robertianum* and *Veronica chamaedry*;

*cuckoo's shoe*, Dog Violet; *cuckoo-shell*, a local name of the whelk; *cuckoo-shrike*, the Caterpillar-catcher; † *cuckoo-spell*, name suggested by Puttenham for the rhetorical figure *Epizeuxis*; *cuckoo-wrasse*, see 6 above.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 930/2 In the 'cuckoo-bee... there are... four imperfectly developed spines. 1898 SHAKS. *Merry II.* II. i. 127 Ere sommer comes, or 'Cuckoo-birds do sing. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xv. 351 Os Coccygis the 'Cockow-bone, so called from the shape it hath of a Cuckows-bill. 1556 *Gt. Herbal* I. (1590) Cvj b, Alleluya is an herbe called 'cuckowes brede. 1578 LYTTE *Dodsens* I. xl. 58 The leaves of Cuckowbrede, sower Try-fuly, or Alleluya. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 431 Yellow-flowered Cuckowbrede. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 4 *Min.* Intro. The Mullet, swallow fish, 'cuckow-fish. 1872 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* VI. 386 'Cuckoo-froth, which is secreted by the little frogskip insect. 1578 LYTTE *Dodsens* II. vii. 157 It is called... Wilde Williams, Marshes gillifers, and 'Cockow gillifers. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 73 All lambs yeaned in April or May are called with us, in Hertfordshire, the 'cuckoo lambs, because they fall in cuckoo time. 1870 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 40 Or 'cocooolike continually, one kind of musique sing. 1602 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 95 This Cuckoo-like Palinodie of Counceils, Doctors, and Church. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 183 He had two English words, 'very good! very good!' which, cuckoo-like, he was constantly reiterating. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 In the North the wryneck is called the 'cuckoo-maiden', because its song foretells the cuckoo's approach. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcix. § 6. 159 Called male Foole stones, and 'Cuckow Orchis. 1877 OUDA *Puck* xxi. 234 The sunny azure of the little 'cuckoo's-eye flowers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 211 We might very properly, in our vulgar and for pleasure call him the 'cuckow-spell. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 122 The Cook or 'Cuckoo-Wrasse, of which the blue marks are very beautiful.

**Cuckoo** (kʊˈkuː), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or an imitation of it.

1600 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 4 Nor with your hopping cage birds sing, Nor cuckoo it about the spring. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 142. 43 The Cuckoo which bewrayeth herself by cuckooing. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 310 Clocks... some that strike, some that cuckoo.

2. *trans.* To repeat incessantly and without variation.

1648 *Cuckows Nest* in *Harl. Misc.* 1745 V. 552 These always... cuckow forth one Tune, No King, no King. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 633 He cuckooed the old song of reduction. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 251 Their Religion and Philosophy... always seems to me cuckooed over like a borrowed thing.

3. To push out from the nest like a cuckoo.

1870 W. THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. i. 19 The government had an eye on him, and soon cuckooed him out by passing a bill to prevent clergymen being representatives in parliament.

**Cuckoo-bud.** A name of some plant.

Shakespeare has been variously supposed to refer to the buttercup, marsh-marigold, and cowslip; Clare perhaps meant an Orchis, or the Cuckoo-pint in bud.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 606 When Daisies pied, and Violets blew, And Cuckoo-buds of yellow hew: And Ladie-smockes all silver white, Do paint the Meadows with delight. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 137 'Neath the weaving thorn, Where the pouch-dlipp'd cuckoo-bud From its snug retreat was torn. *Ibid.* II. 133 Full many a blue-bell flower and cuckoo-bud.

**Cuckoo-clock.** A clock in which the hours are announced by an imitation of the call of the cuckoo produced by mechanism.

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 5 June, You must buy for me... a cuckoo clock. 1866 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* II. A Cuckoo clock in the corner, which began shouting as soon as Tom appeared.

**Cuckoo-flower.** A name given to various wild flowers which are in bloom when the cuckoo is heard. a. The Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*, a cruciferous plant common in meadows. 1578 LYTTE *Dodsens* v. ix. 625 Called... in English, the lesser Watercresse, and Cocow flowers. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 40 Scurvy-grass... resembles the English Cuckoo flower, or lady's smock. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 38 Each quaintly-folded cuckoopint And silver-paly cuckoo flower.

b. The Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

1609 PARRINSON *Paradisus in Sole* xxxviii. 256 Some call them in English Crowflowers, and Cuckow flowers, and some call the double hereof, The Faire Maide of France. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 239 Meadow Pinks, Wild Williams, Cuckow Flower, or Ragged Robbins. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 227.

c. Also applied locally to *Orchis mascula* and *O. Morio*; Red Campion, *Lychnis diurna*; Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; the Cuckoo-pint; Wood Sorrel; Wild Hyacinth, and others. See Britten and Holland *Plant Names*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 4 With Hardokes, Hemlocke, Nettles, Cuckoo flowers, Damell, and all the idle weeds that grow In our sustaining Corne. 1802 WORDSW. *For-sight*. Here are daisies... Pansies, and the cuckoo-flower. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 208 Where peep the gaping, speckled cuckoo-flowers. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 34 The orchis is his 'cuckoo-flower', because it blossoms when the cuckoo is first heard.

**Cuckoo-fly.** A name given to various species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the *Ichneumonidae* and *Chrysidae*, which deposit their eggs in the larvæ or the nests of other insects.

1868 WOOD *Flies without H.* xxv. 481 Then there are the Cuckoo Flies... which are parasitic, feeding on the



larvae of other insects. 1889 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 126 Hop Cuckoo Fly is sometimes very troublesome in Hop-gardens.

**Cuckooish, a.** [See -ISH.] Cuckoo-like.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* iii. i. Now, sir, for these cuckooish songs of yours, of cuckolds, horns, grafting, and such-like.

**Cuckoo-pint** (ku'kwipint). [Shortened from next.] The wild or common Arum, *A. maculatum*, or Wake-robin.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) D vj b, Coccowpynt called also in Englyshe rampe or Aron. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 299 Root of Cuckoo-pint, half a dram. 1768 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nature Misc. Tracts* 76 There is a kind of cuckoo-pint in New-France, that if you break a branch of it, will afford you a pint of excellent water. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* i. 239 The odd cuckoo-pint—like an apoplectic saint in a niche of malachite.

† **Cuckoo-pintle**. *Obs.* [Named from the form of the spadix.] = prec.

c 1450 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 588 *Jarus*, cokkupyntel, calvysfote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxv. (1598) 90 Wake Robin or Aron. Plinies cowlkoppintle. 1635 BRONE *Sparagus Garden* iii. xl. Wks. 1873 III. 174 Sdaggers three pound for a few Cuckoo-pintles. 1688 *Hist. Chocolate in Harl. Misc.* i. 534 They would have thrown away their wake-robins and their cuckoo-pintles.

**Cuckoo's meat, cuckoo-meat.** Wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, which flowers at the time the cuckoo is heard; also called *gowk's-meat*.

1516 *Gi. Herbal* Contents ch. l. Alleluia, wood sorrell or coccowes meat. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* Cuckowes meat, *Oxys*. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* iv. xliii. 503 This herbe is called in English Wood-sorrel. Cockowes meat. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 50. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Jutland* i. v. 74 The forest is carpeted with the green trefoil leaves of the 'giggemad' or cuckoo's meat.

b. Locally applied, in error, to Robert's Geranium, *G. Robertianum*; Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; and Sour Dock, *Rumex Acetosella*.

† **Cuckoo-spit**. *Obs.* [f. SPIT, a slender bar.] = CUCKOO-PINT.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 21 Barba aaron. cokkowespite. 1507 MASCAILL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 267 With the iuyce of cuckoo-spit, and salt, and stubwort mixt, and rub it therewith.

**Cuckoo-spit** 2. [f. SPIT, excretion; the popular belief being that the matter was spit out by the cuckoo; cf. Germ. *kuckukspeichel*, Du. *koekoesspog*, etc.]

1. A frothy secretion exuded by certain insects, in which their larvae lie enveloped on the leaves, axils, etc. of plants; the insect chiefly producing it in Great Britain is the Frog-hopper, *Aphrophora spumaria*, or *cuckoo-spit insect*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 7 Loyal lauender.. full of Cuckoo spits. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Froth spit*, or *cuckoo spit*. very common in the spring, and first months of the summer, on the leaves of certain plants. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxi. 415 While still in the pupa state it is called cuckoo-spit, from the mass of froth in which it envelops itself.

2. Applied locally to the Lady's Smock, etc.

1876 *Jrnl. Hort.* 4 May 355 (in Britten & Holl.) In the north of England the plant is known only by the name of cuckoo-spit.. no doubt, from the fact of almost every flower-stem having deposited upon it a frothy patch.. in which is enveloped a pale green insect.

**Cuckoo-spittle**. = prec. (sense 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 It is.. delivered by many, that Cicades are bred out of Cuckoo spittle or Woodseare. 1664 POWER *Exp. Phil.* i. 28 That spumeous froth or dew which here in the North we call Cuckoo-Spittle, and, in the South, Woodseare. 1884 *Mehalah* xiii. 185 If on a May morning you rub your eyes with cuckoo spittle, you see the fairies.

† **Cuckquean, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 oook-, 6-7 cock-, cuo-, 7 cuck(e-; also 6 cut-, 7 quot-. [f. stem of *cuck-old* + QUEAN.] A female cuckold.

1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Ye make hir a cuckqueane. 1565 GOLDING *Orvid's Met.* vi. (1593) 146 Queene Progne was a cuckqueane made by means of her. 1614 *Sci. Venus* (1876) 39 That hast made her a quot-queane shamefully. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 216 Hee'd make his wife a Cucke-queane. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. To be made Cuckqueane by such a Cocks-combe.

Hence † **Cuckquean v. trans.**, to make a cuck-quean of.

1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. (1612) 109 Came I from France.. to be Cuckquean'd here? a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* iii. i. You can doe him no wrong.. to cuckold him, for assure your selfe hee cuckqueans you.

**Cuckquean-, coquean-stool**: see CUCKING-STOOL.

**Cuck-shaws**, var. of KICKSHAWS, for *F. quelaque chos*, something; things unnamed.

1653 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* ii. i. Cuckshaws, that beget Such monsters without fundaments.

† **Cuck-stool**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 ook-, kuk-, 5 ouo-, 5-6 ouk-, coke-, 5-7 ouck-, oook(e-, 6-7 ouck-, and stule, stole, stool(e, etc.; also 5 ouxtole. [See CUCKING-STOOL.]

1. = CUCKING-STOOL.

1800-15 in WHITTAKER *Hist. Richmondshire* II. 422 Faciet meliorem finem quam poterit, vel ibi ad Cuck-stolam. c 1350 *Poem on Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) lxxii. The pelery and the cok-stol. c 1400 *Burgh Lays* lxxii. *Se. Stat.* i. 345 Gif scho makis evil ale.. scho sall gif.. viiij. Vol. II.

or.. be put on þe kukstule. 1493 *Leet Bk. Coventry* (in *Prompt. Parv.* 107) Cokestowle made upon Chelmsore grene to punysche skolders and chidders, as y<sup>e</sup> law will. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 106/2 Cukstole, for flyters, or schyders [i.e. cuckstole, cuckstool]. 1576 in E. Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, Euery woman that is a scould shall.. be sett vpon the cockstoll and be thrise ducked in the water. a 1605 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. i. We'll ship 'em out in cuckstools; there they'll sail.. till they discover The happy islands of obedience. 1659 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) i. 229 That a new Cooke Stool bee made. 1768-9 in Kelly *Ann. Rec. Leicester* 48 Paid Mr. Elliott for a Cuckstool, by order of Hall & Co. [1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.*, A street in Macclesfield is called Cuckstool Pit Hill.]

¶ 2. Erroneously taken for the pillory.

1725-30 RAMSAY *Fables, Two Cut-purses*, The tane.. clam the high cockstool, And put his head and baith his hands Through holes where the ill-doer stands.

**Cuckquean**, var. of CUCKQUEAN *Obs.*

† **Cucubate, v.** *Obs.* -o [f. *L. cucubare*, in same sense.]

1653 CUCKERAM, *Cucubate*, to cry like an Owle. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Cucube**, form of CUBER. *Obs.*

**Cuculiform, a.** rare. [ad. mod. *L. cuculiformis*, f. *L. cuculus* cuckoo: see -FORM.] Cuckoo-like in form or structure; applied to a large division of picarian birds, called by Huxley *Coccygomorpha*.

**Cuculine, a.** [ad. mod. *Zool. L. cuculinus*, f. *cuculus* cuckoo.] Pertaining or related to the cuckoo; applied to a group of birds related to the cuckoos; also to the cuckoo-bees.

**Cucullate** (kiu'kulet, kiuk'let), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. late *L. cucullatus*, f. *cucullus* hood: see -ATE 2.] Hooded; shaped like a hood or cowl.

1794 MARTY *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 407 The nectary or horn is cucullate or cowl-shaped. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 53 Petals distinct, cucullate, or convolute. Hence **Cucullately adv.**

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 413 Fronds cucullately infolded with one another at base.

**Cucullated** (kiu'kulet), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Cowed, hooded.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* IV. 239 Cucullated Gentry. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* i. vii. 369 He returned a monk, cucullated, as it was called.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Covered as with a hood or cowl; cowl-shaped; cucullate.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 They are differently cucullated or capuched upon the head and back. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 99 The flowers.. small, galericulated, or cucullated. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1848) III. xxxv. 612 In the cucullated species the wing covers are entirely membranous.

† **Cuculle**. *Obs.* [In 15th c. *cuculle*, in 17th *cucule*: ad. *L. cucullus* hood, cowl.] A hood or cowl of a monk.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1166, Eke lether cotes us to were honest is, So thair cuculle aboute oure broyles were. 1533 SIR S. VAUGHAN in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1866) II. 188 The clockys & cucullis that he sent him out of England.

1677 OWEN *Epigrams Engl.* (Nares), Of Cotta lately made a monk. Cotta perplex'd with 's wife a cucule bought.

Hence † **Cuculled a.**, cowed, hooded.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 93 Exyle thys monster.. With.. His cuculled vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes.

**Cuculliform** (kiuk'ulifm), *a.* [f. *L. cucullus* cowl + -FORM.] Cowl-shaped, hood-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) i. 300 The cuculliform pitcher of plants.

**Cucullo**: see CUCULO.

**Cucumber** (kiuk'kumb), *Forms*: 4-8 ou-cu-mer, 5 oucumber, 6 oucoomer, (?) oucoommer, oucoomer, oucumber, 6-8 oucoumber, ou-cu-mer, oucoomer, 7 oucoummer, 6- ou-cu-mer. [In Wyclif's form *cucumer*, app. directly from *L.*; in *cocomber*, *cucumber*, etc., a. obs. *F. cocombre* (in 13th c. *coucombre*, now *concombre*) = *Pr. cocombre*, *It. cocomero*, early ad. *L. cucumer-em* (nom. *cucumis*) cucumber.

The spelling *coucumber* prevailed in the 17th and beg. of 18th c.; its associated pronunciation (ku'kumb) was still that recognized by Walker; but Smart 1836 says 'no well taught person, except of the old school, now says *cou-cumber*.. although any other pronunciation.. would have been pedantic some thirty years ago']

1. A creeping plant, *Cucumis sativus* (N.O. *Cucurbitaceae*), a native of southern Asia, from ancient times cultivated for its fruit: see 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 69 Where cucumeris, that ben bitter herbis, waxen. 1598 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. xlv. (Tollem. MS.) Cucumer.. is an herbe, of þe whiche Isidor spekep. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) M iv b, The fruite of the cucumbe is for the most part yellow and long. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. viii. 246 The cow-cumber loveth water. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 57 Wormwood, Woad, wilde Cucumers, Mayweed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 103/2 (Of) Cowcumber, or Cucumber, the branch traileth on the ground. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 229 The Juice of the Leaves of Cow-cumber bruised. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 181 The cucumber is a tender annual, introduced into this country in 1573, from the East Indies.

2. The long fleshy fruit of this plant, commonly eaten (cut into thin slices) as a cooling salad, and when young used for pickling (see GHERKIN).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 275 Of erbis he schal ete fenel.. melones, cucumeris. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 39 Then went there one in to the felde.. & gathered wyldie Cucumbers. 1588 N. LICHFIELD in *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 61 a, [They] brought to sell many gourds and cowcumber. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 339 Resembling.. in taste a Melon or Cowcumber. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 182 Cucumers along the Surface creep, With crooked Bodies, and with Bellies deep. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 248 The Juice of Cucumbers is too cold for some Stomachs. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 115 In England the first cucumbers fetch high prices.

b. *Phr.* *Cool* († *cold*) as a cucumber (humorous); perfectly 'cool' or self-possessed; showing no excitement or disturbance of feeling.

a 1732 GAY *Poems, New Song on New Similes* iii. i. cool as a cucumber could see The rest of womankind. 1760 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1834 III. 47 It was dry as a stick, hard as a stone, and cold as a cucumber. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Greek Lit. Wks.* 1890 X. 318 Thucydides.. is as cool as a cucumber upon every act of atrocity. 1851 D. JERROLD *title*, Cool as a Cucumber.

c. *slang.* Used with some obscure reference to a tailor. Hence *cucumber time, season*: see *quots.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cucumbers*, Taylors. *Cucumber-time*, Taylors Holiday, when they have leave to Play, and Cucumbers are in Season. 1700 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 471 Here a scratch, there a stitch, And sing Cucumber, Cucumber ho! a 1777 FOOTE *Sir J. Toller in Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 848 This cross-legged cabbage-eating son of a cucumber. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 167 Tailors could not be expected to earn much money 'in cucumber season'.. 'Because when cucumbers are in, the gentry are out of town'.

3. Applied to other plants allied to or in some way resembling the common cucumber: as Bitter Cucumber, the *Colocynth*, *Citrullus Colocynthis*; Indian Cucumber = *cucumber-root* (see 4); One-seeded, Single-seeded, or Star Cucumber, the genus *Sicyos*; Serpent or Snake Cucumber, *Trichosanthes colubrina* and *T. anguina*, also *Cucumis flexuosus* (from the appearance of the fruit); Spirting or Squirting Cucumber, *Ecbalium agreste* (formerly called *Momordica Elaterium*), the fruit of which when ripe separates from the stalk, and expels the seeds and pulp with considerable force.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 32 *Cucumis sylvestris*.. maye be called in englyshe wyldie cucumer or leapyng cucumer. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* iii. xl. 372 Of the wilde spirting Cucumbe.. This Cucumbe is called.. in Englyshe Wilde Cucumer, or leaping Cucumer. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 143 The Pulp of Coloquintida, or Bitter Cucumer. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1168 *Trichosanthes colubrina*, the Serpent Cucumer or Viper Gourd, is so called from the remarkable snake-like appearance of its fruits, which are frequently six or more feet long, and at first striped with different shades of green.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as cucumber-bed, -frame, -seed, -slicer, etc.; cucumber-root, (a) the root of the cucumber; (b) the plant *Aleodola virginica* (N.O. *Trillitaceae*), from the taste of its rhizomes; cucumber-shin (see *quots.* 1807, 1849); oucumber-tree, (a) *Magnolia acuminata* and other American species, the fruits of which resemble small cucumbers; (b) *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, an East Indian tree with an acid fruit resembling a small cucumber and used for pickling.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 981 This seedes with cucumer rootes groweth Late stepe. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 202 Three-and-thirty grains of cowcumber seed. 1768 COWPER *Lett. to J. Hill* 31 Jan. A man.. whose chief occupation.. is to walk ten times in a day from the fire-side to his cucumber frame and back again. 1806 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 Can you send me some cones or seeds of the cucumber tree? 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 79 His shins had the true cucumber curve. 1808 MISS MIRFORD *Village Ser.* ii (1863) 387 He.. made a very decent cucumber-bed in mine host's garden. 1849-50 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1332/1 That peculiar curved form of the bones of the leg [in Negroes] which gives rise to what is popularly designated as the 'cucumber shin'. 1884 *Health Exh.* *Catal.* 110/2 Cucumber Slicers.

**Cucumiform** (kiukiu'mifm), *a.* rare. -o [f. *L. cucumis* cucumber + -FORM.] Of the shape of a cucumber.

1860 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

¶ **Cucupha**. *Obs.* Also *cucufa*. [med. *L.*; a deriv. or reduplicated form of *cufa*, *cufa* COIF. In *F. cucuphe*.] In old pharmacy: A cap with spices quilted in it, worn for certain nervous disorders of the head.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 173 A Cucupha is common for the wounds and contusions of the Head. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 209 A convenient cucufa must be adapted to the head like a cap. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* xiv. 20 The brain should likewise be shielded with a cucupha, or spice cap.

† **Cucurbit** (kiuk'ibit). *Obs.* Forms: 4 con-curbite, cocurbite, 4-9 cucurbite, 6-9 oucurbit. [a. *F. cucurbite*, ad. *L. cucurbita* a gourd, also a cupping-glass, in med. or mod. *L.*, as in *F.* and *Eng.* (The living *F.* descendant of late *L. curbita* is *courde*, changed in mod. *F.* to *courge*, GOURD.)]

1. A vessel or retort, originally gourd-shaped, used in distillation and other chemical (or alchemical) processes, or for keeping liquids, etc., in; forming the lower part of an alembic.

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yrom. Prolog. & T.* 241 Cucurbites (v. r. concubites, cocurbites) and Alembikes eek. 1576 BAKER *Jewel of Health* 8 The same substance closed uppe in a Cucurbite or Glasse bodie. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress.* 368 To distill Liquors out of tall Cucurbits. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 22 The alembic consists of two pieces, a boiler or cucurbit, and a covering called a capital or head. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Museum*. 25 Other substances... charred in cylinders or cucurbits.

2. A cupping-glass.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E. ij. The sayd medycament draweth to it from all the body in y<sup>e</sup> maner as cucurbit and ventose doth the excrementes and superfluytees.

3. Comb., as cucurbit-glass.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Setting the new-invented Cucurbit-Glasses of Beer mingled with Honey to entice Wasps, Flies, etc.

**Cucurbit** <sup>2</sup>. [mod. ad. L. *cucurbita* gourd. (In the sense 'gourd' L. *cucurbita* was already adopted in OE. in the form *cyrfit*.)] A cucurbitaceous plant; a gourd.

1666 *Treas. Bot.* 358 *Cucurbitaceæ*. Cucurbits, the Cucumber and Gourd family. 1880 F. W. BURNHAM *Gard. Sun* 81 We saw a pretty white-flowered cucurbit growing over bushes here and there.

**Cucurbitaceous** (*kiukū'bitis*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *cucurbitaceæ*, f. *cucurbita*; see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising trailing or climbing plants with fleshy fruits, as the Gourd, Cucumber, Melon, etc.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 114 This air, at once hot and humid... nourishes those vegetable reservoirs, the cucurbitaceous plants. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Journ. Pl.* 104 One Cucurbitaceous genus.

**Cucurbital** (*kiukū'bitāl*), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cucurbita* gourd + -AL.] Epithet of one of Lindley's alliances, including the *Cucurbitaceæ* and allied natural orders.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 358 *Cucurbitaceæ*. A natural order of polypetalous and gamopetalous calyciflorous dicotyledons, characterising Lindley's cucurbital alliance.

**Cucurbitin** (*kiukū'bitin*), *Zool.* [ad. L. *cucurbitinus* pertaining to or like a gourd, f. *cucurbita*. In F. *cucurbitin*, -ain.] A name for each separated segment or proglottis of a tapeworm, from its resemblance to the seed of a gourd.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xlix. 1495 262 Wormes that ben nourished... in the nether grete bowelles hyghte Ascarides and Cucurbitini, for they ben lyke to the seedes of gourdies. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 400 The successive transformations which the *Tenia communis* undergoes... The fourth stage is that of the Cucurbitini, or separated segments.

**Cucurbitine** (*kiukū'bitin*), *a.* [See prec.] Gourd-like; applied to a tape-worm; see prec.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) II. 621 They... have somewhat the appearance of the seeds of cucumbers or gourdies; and... for that reason, are sometimes called *cucurbitine* worms.

† **Cucurbitive**, *a. Obs.* Erroneous f. of prec.

1757 T. BIRCH *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 138 A barber... who for many years past voided pieces of the cucurbitive worm.

† **Cucurbittel**, *Obs. rare.* = next.

1605 TIMME *Querist.* II. v. 123 The feces... must be put into divers small cucurbits. Then again pour into every cucurbittel another spirit of wine.

† **Cucurbitule**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cucurbitula*, dim. of *cucurbita* gourd.] A small cucurbit; a cupping-glass.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 D. ij. All those medycamentes drawe vnto them from all the body lyke vnto the cucurbitule, that is to say ventose or boxyng.

† **Cucuritate**, *v. Obs.* = [f. L. *cucuritare*.]

1633 COCKERAM, *Cucuritate*, to crow like a Cock.

|| **Cucuyo**, *cucuyo* (*kukū'i*, *kukū'yo*). Also 6 *cucuo*, 9 *erron*, *ououlo*. [Sp. *cucuyo*, adaptation of a Haitian or other native American name.] The West Indian firefly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*), an elaterid beetle which emits brilliant phosphorescent light from spots on the body.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 704 New-Spain's Cucuo, in his forehead brings Two burning Lamps, two underneath his wings. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poolexander* I. 97 These little Cucuyes... mingle their living lights with the obscurity of this Dungeon. 1692 COLES, *Cucuyo*, a bird in Hispaniola, with eyes under the wings, shining in the night. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cucuyos*, a kind of Fly in America, which gives such a Lustre in the Night that one may... write and read by the Light of it. 18... LYDIA M. CHILD *Fountain of Beauty*. The cucullo and the lantern-fly stood at her side. 1844 THOREAU *Excursions* (1863) 60 Launch forth like a cucullo into the night.

**Cud** (*kød*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *owidu*, *owudu*, *oudu*, 2-5 *ood*, (4-5 *kude*), 3-5 *oode*, (4-5 *kode*), 4-5 *ood* (de), *quede*, 4-7 *oude*, (5-6 *kude*), 4-8 *quide*, 7 *ood*, 8-9 *dial. quid*, 9 *dial. queed*, *keed*, 4- *cud*. [OE. *cwidu* (*cweodu*, *cwudu*, *cudu*) neut., gen. *cwidues*. App. radically identical with OHG. *chuti*, *quiti* glue, glutinous substance; stem *kueg*, cf. Skr. *jatu* resin; in ablaut relation with ON. *kōðar*, Sw. *kāda* resin, ME. *CODE*.]

1. The food which a ruminating animal brings back into its mouth from its first stomach, and chews at leisure. Usually in *To chew the cud*.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) xxv. 46 Pa clenan nytena be heora cudu ceowað. c1200 ORMIN 1237 & Oxe chewweþ þar he gab Hiss cūde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1758 (Cott.) O beist has clouen fote in tua An chewand cude (v. r. code), see etc. o þaa. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 6 All beest that in two partis deuydith the clec and chewith code (1388 quide). c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cudde of bestys chewynge (1499 cod), *rumen*. 1507 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle* (1627) 40 A handfull of the hearbe called Cud-wort, which they... conueigh... into the beasts mouth to swallow, that hath lost his quide. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 144 The whiles his flock their chewed cuds do eate. 1736 PUGH *Kentishisms*, *Quid*, the cud. 1852 N. HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv. They began grazing and chewing their cuds. 1880 *Antim Gloss.*, *Ked*, cud. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-Book*, *Qued*, cud. Always so pronounced.

b. *fig.* *To chew the cud*; to recall and reflect meditatively on things said, done, or suffered; to ruminate: see CHEW v. 4 b.

2. Any substance used by men to keep in the mouth and chew. In OE. *hwit cwidu*, *cudu*, mastic. Now a dial. form of QUID (of tobacco). c1000 *Skt. Leechd.* II. 66 Hwit cwidu. *Ibid.* 132 Mid hwites cwidues dūste. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cud*, 2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Cud*, a quid of tobacco.

† 3. See QUOTE. (An error: not in Johnson.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cud*, the inner part of the Throat in BEASTS. 1721 in BAILEY. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cud*, the inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.

4. Comb., as cud-chewing ppl. a.; † cud-bream (see quot.).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 314 The delicate, cud-chewing Golden-eye. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNETT *Health's Improver*, (1746) 262 There is a kind of Bream called *Scarus ruminans*, which we call a Cud-bream, because his Lips are ever wagging like a Cow chewing the Cud. 1800 HURDIS *Fair Village* 203 The cud-chewing cow.

† **Cud**, *v. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To chew as cud, ruminate upon.

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* I. 127 Cuddling the holy scriptures with a spiritual tooth [transl. *spirituali dente ruminans scripturas*].

**Cudbear** (*kūd'bēr*). Also 8 *cut*. [A name devised from his own Christian name by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon (who obtained a patent for this powder).]

1. A purple or violet powder, used for dyeing, prepared from various species of lichens, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 129 Dutch litmus, orchel, cudbear... dye silk and wool of a yellow colour. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 113 The cudbear manufacture carried on here was begun in 1777. 1870 J. W. SLATER *Manual of Colours* 61 Cudbear is used for dyeing ruby and maroon shades, as well as a variety of browns.

2. The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*.

1766 *Ann. Reg.* 117 Gathering Scotch Cutbear. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 116 The most useful and best known of our native dye-lichens is the rock-moss or cudbear (*Lecanora tartarea*).

**Cudde**, *obs. f. COD sb.*, *CUD*.

**Cuddee**, *obs. pa. t. of KYTHE v.*, to make known.

**Cuddee**, *obs. form of CUDDY*.

**Cuddell**, a fish, var. of CUTTLE.

**Cudden** (*kūd'n*). Also *oudin* (g).

† 1. A born fool, a dolt. *Obs.*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i. Lord! that people should be such arrant cudden! 1698 *Def. Dram. Poetry* 87 The Fools we may divide into three Classes, viz. the Cudden, the Cully and the Fop. The Cudden a Fool of God Almighty making. 1700 *Devon Fables*, *Cymon & Iph.* 179 The slaving cudden, propped upon his staff. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 309 Jack-puddings, for Cuddens.

2. *local*. A name for: a. The coal-fish [Gael. *cuadinn*]; b. ? The char.

1791 *Ayrsh. Statist. Acc.* III. 589 (Jam.) In both loch and river (Doon) there are... cuddings, or charr. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 Among the Scotch islands the Coalfish is called Sillock. Harbin, Cudden, Sethe [etc.]. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 283 It was some time before I knew that stannloch, grey-fish, seath, cudding, and poddly, were all one fish at different ages.

**Cuddicke**, -*ikie*: see CUDDY 1.

**Cuddie**: see CUDDY.

**Cuddle** (*kūd'l*), *v.* [A dialectal or nursery word of uncertain derivation. Possibly a derivative of COUTH a, in the sense 'snug, cosy': cf. *fondle* from *fond* adj. An original \**couthle* might become *cuddle*, as in ME. *fidole*, *fithel*, now FIDDLE, the vowel being also shortened before the consonant group. (Close connexion with the ME. *cudde*, *cupped*, pa. t. of *cuden*, KYTHE, 'to make known, *refl.* to make themselves known, become friends together', is not tenable, because *u* was here = *a*, OE. *y*, as seen in Ormin's spelling *kipped*.) Another suggestion is that it is related to Du. *kudden* 'coire, convenire, congregari, aggregari' (Kilian), f. *kudde* flock, herd:—OLG. \**kudti*=OHG. *chutti*. Further evidence as to its early use is wanted, there being at present known only one doubtful example before 1700.]

1. *trans.* To press or draw close within the arms, so as to make warm and 'cosy'; to hug or embrace affectionately, to fondle; also *absol.* c1250 *Song in Rel. Ant.* I. 239 Cudlyng of my cove. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 28 'Twas playing with her at

Cuddle my Cuddy. 1709 BURNS & Ep. *Davie* II, Till bairns bairns kindly cuddle Your auld gray hairs. a1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cuddle*, to hug and fondle. 1805 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Cuddle*, to embrace, to squeeze, to hug. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. 219 Little boys... who have kind mammas to cuddle them.

*fig.* 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* I. (1876) 148 Temple seems... to have been coaxed, and warmed, and cuddled by the people round about him. *Ibid.* II. 193 Cuddling to his heart the compliment which his literary majesty had paid him.

b. *To cuddle up*: to arrange comfortably.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxiv. 206 Mamie herself could not have cuddled up an affair for his Sovereign Lady better.

c. *To cuddle out of*: to coax or wheedle out of. 1808 C. KIRKPATRICK *SHARPE Corr.* (1888) I. 336 To cuddle his mother out of her money.

2. *intr.* To lie close and snug; to nestle in to another person, to cling close together for warmth or comfort. Often with extension; see QUOTE.]

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 128 Who would in Spite of Wedlock Run To Cuddle with the Emp'our's Son. 1728 PEARSON *The Dove* 55 She [a partridge] cuddles low behind the brake. 1797 SOMERVILLE *Fab. XI.* (R.), They bill'd, they chirp'd all day, They cuddled close all night. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-Book*, Two children lying very close together in bed would be said to be *cuddled together*. Again, chickens are said to *cuddle* in under the hen.

b. To curl oneself up in going to sleep; hence, to lie down to sleep. (Also *refl.*)

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. x. 76 Whar am I to cuddle. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* VII. (1879) 65 Many a shining-coated insect cuddled itself up within the little tents thus made. 1888 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains*, He [a tame beaver] cuddles up under my gown, or on my arm, and goes to sleep.

c. *fig.*

1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 146 The nest of office being too small for all of them to cuddle into at once. 1864 LOVELL *Fin side Trav.* 287 A pretty little village, cuddled down among the hills.

Hence *Cuddling vbl. sb.*

1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* IV. xvii. 232 The kissing and cuddling that went on!

**Cuddle** (*kūd'l*), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A hug or embrace.

1805 *Some* in Brockett *N. C. Words* s. v., So then, wiv a kiss and a cuddle, These lovers they bent their ways heym. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xxix. 309 Instead of a rebuke... he received only a tight cuddle round the neck.

**Cuddle-me-to-you**: see CULL v. 2 b.

**Cuddlesome** (*kūd'lsəm*), *a. nonce-wd.* [See -*ROME*.] Meet to be cuddled.

1876 BESANT & RICK *Gold. Butterfly* xxxv. 269 She was slender, and if one may so speak of a Peeress, she was cuddlesome!

**Cuddly** (*kūd'li*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -*y*.] Given to cuddling; or? = prec.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. She was the most... cuddly creature who ever nursed a baby.

† **Cuddy**, *cudeigh*. *Irel. and Scotl. Obs.* In 6 *oudichie*, *ouddeehih*, *ouddeish*; *oud-dickie*, -*ikie*. [Corruption of Irish *cuid oidichie* (of which Spenser's *cuddeehih* was an approximate representation), lit. 'evening portion'.]

1. *orig.* A supper and night's entertainment due to the lord from his tenant.

1450 *Stat. Ireland, Act 28 Hen. VI.* c. 1 The Capitaines of the same Marchours... doe gather and bring with them... both men and women... to night suppers called Cuddies, upon the said tenants and husbands. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* (in Skene, *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 429) By their Cudichies, that is feasting their master when he pleases to cum in the cuntry, ilk ane their night or twa nights about. 1586 HOOKER *Girald. Ireland in Holiness* II. 23/2 That no lords... shall extort or take anie coine and liuene, cosheries, nor cuddies, nor anie other like custome from themselves. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 The sayd Irish Lord is... cutt of from his customeary services... as Cuddeehih (v. r. Cuddie), Cosshirh, Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like. 1892 COCHRAN *Patrick Medier. Scotl.* VI. 81 When systematically due... the custom of cud-dickie... was restricted to four meals four times in the year to the Chief and his followers.

2. Hence, a rent or present in lieu of this; a present, a douceur, 'a gift, a bribe' (Jam.).

15... *Lease* in C. Innes *Sc. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 385 A sufficient cuddeich [which I believe means a present given in token of vassalage]. 1798 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xvii. Double pawns With a cudeigh, and ten per cent. Lay in my hands. 1811 ALTON *Agrie. Surv. Ayrshire Gloss.* 691 *Cudeigh*, bribe. 1892 COCHRAN *Patrick Medier. Scotl.* I. 9 In the Western Islands this rent was called the 'Cud-dickie', and is mentioned late on in the fifteenth century.

**Cuddy** (*kūd'i*). Also 7 *oudie*, 8 *ouddee*. [Of uncertain origin. Yule and Burnell disclaim an Oriental origin; they compare 16th c. Du. *kaijite*, mod. Du. *kajuit*, used in same sense.]

1. *Naut.* A room or cabin in a large ship abaft and under the round-house, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals.

In 18th c. 'a sort of cabin or cook-room in the fore-part or near the stern of a lighter or barge' (Falconer); the small cabin of a boat.

1660 PEPPYS *Diary* 14 May, My Lord went up in his night-gown into the cuddy, to see how to dispose thereof for himself. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 264 Another [boat] has had the Stem, or Stern-post... cut off smooth above the Cuddee. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 305 If the quarter-deck be carried, the Men on Guard are to retire to the Cuddy.

1845 STOCQUER Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 88 She has a magnificent saloon, or cuddy, where 100 persons can dine with comfort in cool weather.

2. A small room, closet, or cupboard. (Cf. CUBBY.)

1793 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) IV. 74 We must give him from four to six or eight dollars a week for cuddies without a bed. 1873 Miss BRADDON L. Davoren I. ii. Prol., Dreaming he was in his cuddy at Battersea, supping upon his beloved sausages. 1885 H. C. McCook Tenants of Old Farm 119 A constant personal inspection of all one's house, especially of the cuddies and corners.

3. attrib., as *cuddy door, roof, table*.

1848 THACKERAY Ann. Fair Ivii. The youngsters among the passengers... used to draw out Sedley at the cuddy-table. 1861 R. E. SCORSEBY-JACKSON Life W. Scoresby xv. 318 He took up his position on the cuddy-roof.

Hence **Cuddyful**.

1841 MACAULAY Ess. W. Hastings (1854) 654 Every ship that arrived from Madras... brought a cuddy full of his admirers. 1883 Spectator 22 Sept. 1208 A cuddyful of kings.

**Cuddy** (kʊdɪ). Chiefly Sc. Also **cuddie**. [Of uncertain derivation: the senses here grouped may be distinct in origin: sense 2 is perh. from Gaelic.

In sense 1, a word of the same homely status in Scotch as *donkey* is in English, for which written evidence begins only in the 18th c. It has been plausibly conjectured to be the same word as *Cuddy*, a familiar diminutive of *Cuthbert* in some parts of the north. Cf. the analogous application of *Neidy*, *Dicky*, to an ass; but unlike these, *cuddy* has, now at least, no conscious connexion with the proper name, being, like *donkey*, simply a common noun. The Gypsy origin conjectured by Jamieson has no basis in fact; there is no name for the donkey common to the Rommany dialects, and the Scottish Gypsy term is *eizel* from German.]

1. A donkey. (Also *cuddy ass*.)

1714-15 Jacobite Songs (1819) 83, The Riding Mare iv. Then hey the ass, the dainty ass. And many ane will get a bite Or cuddy gangs awa. 1807 Hogg Mountain Bard 174 (Jam.) Wit' joy we'll mount our cuddy asses. 1815 Scott Guy M. iii. 'He's nae gentleman, wad grudge... the thristles by the road-side for a bit cuddy.' 1860 SMILES Engineers III. 65 Many a time have I ridden straight into the house, mounted on my cuddy.

b. *fig.* A stupid fellow, an 'ass'.

a 1845 Hood Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball, To exhibit a six-legged calf To a boothful of country Cuddies. 1885 RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh. 127 You're not going to make a cuddy of me.

2. A name for the hedge-sparrow or 'dun-nock', and for the moor-hen.

1808 G. MONTAGU Ornith. Dict. (1833) 188 Moorhen.. Cuddy. 1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Cuddy, the hedge-sparrow.

3. A local name for the hedge-sparrow or 'dun-nock', and for the moor-hen.

1808 G. MONTAGU Ornith. Dict. (1833) 188 Moorhen.. Cuddy. 1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Cuddy, the hedge-sparrow.

4. *Mech.* (See *quots*.)

1854 S. C. BRESSES Gloss. Pract. Archit. 129 Cuddy, a three-legged stand, forming a fulcrum upon which a long pole is placed, and which is used as a spring lever. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Cuddy, a lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.

5. *Comb.* Cuddy-legs (see *quot*.)

1880-4 F. DAY Fishes Gt. Brit. II. 209 Cuddy legs, a large herring.

† **Cude**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 **cuide**. [Corresponds regularly to ME. *code* (CODE<sup>3</sup>), the two pointing to an OE. \**cud*; but this is not found.] A chrim-cloth; = CODE sb.<sup>3</sup>

[1420 *Cote*; 1483 *Cud*; see CODE<sup>4</sup>.] a 1455 HOLLAND Houlate 978 Thy cude, thy claitis, nor thy cost, cummis nocht of the. 1512-73 Diurn. Occurrences (1833) 103 The salt fat be the eile of Eglington, the cude be the lord Sympill. 1558 LYNDESAI Monarchie 5997 Allace for ws! it had hene cude, We had bene smorit in our cude.

**Cudeigh**: see CUDDY<sup>1</sup>.

**Cudgel** (kʊdʒəl), sb. Forms: 1 **cygel**, **kyogel**, **kiogel**, 3 **kuggel**, 6 **cogell**, **coogell**, **quodgell**, 6-7 **cogil** (1), **oudgell**, 7 **cogell**, **cuggel**, **oudgil**, 6- **oudgel**. [OE. *cygel*, *kiogel*, of which the OEut. type would be \**kuggilo*; but nothing is known of it in the cognate langs. Original *y* has become *u*, as in *blush*, *clutch*, *much*.]

1. A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club. 1807 ALFRED Gregory's Past. xl. 297 Dæt hie mid ðem kygylum [Cott. kyculum] hiera worda [verborum jacula] ongean hiera ierre worpigen. — tr. August. Soliloq. (Shrine 163; Paul & Br. Beitr. IV. 110). [1c] gaderode me þonne kigclas and stufan sceafas. a 1225 Ancr. R. 292 Mid te holie rode steaue, þet him is loðest kuggel, leie on þe deouel dogge. 1566 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 252 This deponent had a lytell cogell. 1598 SHAKS. Merry IV. iv. ii. 87 Heauen guide him to thy husbands cudgell: and the diuell guide his cudgell afterwards. 1618 ROWLANDS Night-Raven (1620) 29 Tom with his cudgell, well bebast his bones. 1666 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. III (1867) 121 I saw... a cogell of wood hanging in a small rope. 1757 SWIFT Gulliver II. vi. 146, I prepared two round sticks about the bigness of common cudgels. 1836 MARRYAT Japhet lxxix, Saluting him with several blows on his head with his cudgel.

b. in *pl.* Short for: A contest with cudgels; = CUDGEL-PLAY.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw. 27 One of our lusty ploughmen... would at fifty-cuffles or cudgels soundly beclowt

a Hollander. 1663 Flagellum; or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 8 Players at Foot-ball, Cudgels, or any other boisterous sport. 1718 ADDISON Spect. No. 434 ¶ 2 They learned to box and play at Cudgels. 1800 WINDHAM Speeches Parl. (1812) I. 335 If a set of poor men... prefer a game of cudgels. 1819 Reading Mercury 24 May, A good hat to be played for at cudgels.

2. *fig.*, esp. in *phr.* To take up the cudgels: to engage in a vigorous contest or debate (for, in defence of, on behalf of). So † To give up or cross the cudgels: 'to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-play to lay one over the other' (J.).

1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 233 [Writers] taking up the Cudgels on one side or other. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 309 Mr. Chillingworth... took up the cudgels against him. 1676 BUTLER Hud. III. iii. 40 Which forc'd the stubbornist for the Cause To cross the cudgels to the laws. 1691 tr. Emiliane's Frauds Romish Monks 414 Tho' I did not immediately give up the Cudgels, a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), To contend... and then either to cross the cudgels, or to be baffled in the conclusion. 1851 THACKERAY Eng. Hum. v. He had... wielded for years the cudgels of controversy. 1869 TROLOPE Ilc Knew I. (1878) 5 His wife had taken up the cudgels for her friend.

3. *Comb.*, as *cudgel-cracking*, -proof adj. See also CUDGEL-PLAY, -PLAYER, -PLAYING.

1680 Sweetnam Arraig'd (1830) 10 A Master... of the mag-nanimous Method of Cudgel-cracking. 1663 BUTLER Hud. I. i. 306 His Doublet was of sturdy Buff, And though not Sword, yet Cudgel-proof. 1774 JOEL COLLIER Mus. Trav. (1775) 75 A skin which must be cudgel-proof.

**Cudgel**, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To beat or thrash with a cudgel.

1596 SHAKS. I Hen. IV. iii. iii. 159 He call'd you Iacke, and said hee would cudgell you. 1679 WOOD Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 473 John Dryden the poet... was about 8 at night soundly cudgell'd by 3 men. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 221 Sometimes he was knocked down: sometimes he was cudgelled.

b. *fig.*

1603 SHAKS. Ham. v. i. 63 Cudgell thy brains no more about it. 1679-1714 BURNET Hist. Ref., To terrify the court of Rome, and cudgel the Pope into a compliance with what he desired. 1840 THACKERAY Pendennis xv. When a gentleman is cudgelling his brain to find any rhyme for sorrow besides borrow and to-morrow. 1857 DE QUINCEY China Wks. 1871 XVI. 254 Luckily we have... cudgelled them out of this hellish doctrine.

2. *intr.* To play cudgels for; see CUDGEL sb. 1 b.

1840 THACKERAY Catherine xii, Monsieur Figue gives a hat to be cudgelled for.

**Cudgelled** (kʊdʒəld), ppl. a. [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ED.] Beaten with a cudgel; † produced by cudgelling (obs.).

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. v. i. 93 And patches will I get vnto these cudgell scarres. 1707 BURKE Regic. Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 308 His... cudgelled Ministry, cudgelled by English and by French.

† b. Having trimming, etc., laid on thickly and heavily. Obs. (humorous).

1598 E. GILPIN Skial. (1878) 21 He wears a Jerkin cudgell with gold lace. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Wks. (N.), An Irish footman with a jacket cudgell down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orange tawny lace.

**Cudgellee**, *notice-wd.* [f. CUDGEL v. + -EE.] One who is cudgelled.

1806 FESSENDEN Democr. I. 118 note, The gentleman, who in that encounter had the honor to be the cudgellee.

**Cudgeller** (kʊdʒələ), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who cudgels; one who plays cudgels.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn demeur de Baston-nades, a cudgeller. 1648 MILTON Apol. Smect. (1851) 267 Often lyable to a night-walking cudgeller. 1811 Sporting Mag. XXXVIII. 161 Cudgellers, wrestlers, back-sword players.

**Cudgelling** (kʊdʒəlɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CUDGEL: a. Beating with a cudgel; b. Cudgel-playing.

1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. III. iii. 249 Proud of an heroicall cudgelling. 1663 COWLEY Cutter of Coleman St. v. xii. There should ha' been a Beating, a lusty Cudgelling. 1707 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary 10 Feb. For what were you most famous at School? Cudgelling, sir. 1807 DE QUINCEY Murder-Wks. IV. 21 A man deserved a cudgelling for writing 'Leviathan'. a 1839 PRARD Poems (1864) II. 50 Fearless he risks that cranium thick At cudgelling and singlestick.

**Cudgel-play**. [lit. play of cudgels.] The playing or wielding of cudgels; the art of combat with cudgels; a contest with cudgels.

1636 T. RANDALL in Ann. Dubrensis (1877) 19 What is the barriers, but a Courtly way Of our more downe-right sport the Cudgel-play? 1688 H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient. 191 No small foote at the use of the Staff or Cudgel-play. 1718 ARBUTHNOT John Bull I. ii. Immense riches, which he used to squander away at back-sword, quarter-staff, and cudgel-play.

Hence **Cudgel-player**, **Cudgel-playing**.

1711 BUDGELL Spect. No. 161 ¶ 3 A Ring of Cudgel-players, who were breaking one another's Heads. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett. xxxiv. I. 122 As natural to them as cudgel playing or football to our British swains. 1806 SCOTT in Croker Papers (1884) I. xi. 318 When I was a cudgel player, a sport at which I was once an ugly customer. 1859 SMILES Self-Help 62 Drew... while at Cawsand... won a prize for cudgel-playing.

**Cudle**, a fish, var. of CUTTLE.

† **Cuds**. Obs. A deformation of the word *God's*, in oaths and exclamations; cf. CODES, COTS. Also **Cudso**, **Cudsho** (cf. COTSO).

1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Old Law IV. i. Cud so, Gnotho, I'll not tarry so long. 1607 MIDDLETON Michael-

mas Term II. iii. Cuds me! I'm undone. a 1607 — No Wit v. ii. Cuds bodkins! 1663 T. KILLIGREW Parson's Wedding I. ii. Cud's body, they're twigs of the old rod... that whipped us so lately. 1711 SWIFT Tral. to Stella 1 July, Cudsho, the next letter to Presto will be dated from Wexford.

**Cudweed** (kʊdwi:d). [f. CUD sb.: the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud.] The common name for the genus *Gnaphalium* of composite plants, having chaffy scales surrounding the flower-heads: originally proper to *G. sylvaticum*; extended to other plants, of allied genera, or similar appearance.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes 35 Centunculus... maye be called in englishe Chafweede, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede. 1597 GERARDUS Herbal II. cxv. 515 English Cudweed hath sundrie slender and vpright stalks. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury II. 76 i The Cotton Weed or Cud-Weed. 1854 S. THOMSON Wild Fl. III. (ed. 4) 248 The little silvery-looking cudweeds, or *Gnaphalium*. 1879 PRIOR Plant-n., Sea-Cudweed, *Diotis maritima*. 1884 MILLER Plant-n., American Cud-weed, *Antennaria margaritacea*. Golden C., *Pterocaulon virgatum*.

† **Cudwort**. Obs. Also *quido*. = prec.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes 33 *Cardiophago*... is called in english Cudwort, or Chafewurte. 1587 MASCALL Cont. Cattle (1627) 40 Some doe take a handfull of the hearbe called Cud-wort... & so conueigh it into the beasts mouth to swallow, that hath lost his quide. 1611 COTGR., Herbe a cotton, Cudwort, Chafweede, Cudweed. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict., *Quide*, an Evil that likewise affects Sheep; to cure which take Quide-wort, which grows amongst Corn.

**Cue** (ki:), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5 **cu**, 5-7 **q**, 6 **qu**, **que**, **kue**, **kew**, 6- **oue**.

1. The name of the letter Q, q, v.

1755 JOHNSON, Q. The name of the letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail. [An entirely erroneous guess.]

† 2. The sum of half a farthing, formerly denoted in College accounts by the letter q, originally for *quadrans*. Obs. (Cf. CEE.)

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 106 Cu, halfe a farthyng, or q. *calcus*... *minutum*. c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) B ij, All these... are scantily worth a *cue*. 1566 SKELTON Magnyf. 36 Not worthe a *cue*. 1548 RECORDE Gr. Artes (1575) 29 A *kewe* the viij part of a penny. 1600 HOLLAND Litry LV. Epit. 1241 A small peece of silver of three halfepeece farthing *cue*. 1617 MINSHEU Ductor, *Cue*, halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie Bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter q. for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that *Cue* or q. a farthing, they say, Cap my q. and make it a farthing thus q.

† b. *transf.* A term formerly current in the Universities for a certain small quantity of bread; also extended by some writers to beer: cf. CEE.

1603 Patient Grisil (Shaks. Soc.) 9 Eight to a neck of mutton—is not that your commons?—and a *cue* of bread. 1605 1st Pt. Jeronimo in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 367 Hast thou worn Gowns in the university... ate *cues*, drunk *cees*? 1640 GLAPHORNE Wit in Const. I. You're not now Amongst your *cues* at Cambridge. 1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 26 (N.) He never drank above size q of Helicon.

† c. *fig.* A little, 'a little bit'.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. x. 141 Cardenio is rais'd a *Cue* above the Don.

**Cue** (ki:), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 6 **kew**, **ku**, **quew**, 6-7 **q**, **quue**, 6-8 **que**, 7 **Q**, **qu**, **kue**, 6- **oue**. [Origin uncertain.]

It has been taken as = F. *queue* tail (see next), on the ground that it is the tail or ending of the preceding speech; but no such use of *queue* has ever obtained in French (where the *cue* is called *réplique*), and no literal sense of *queue* or *cue* leading up to this appears in 16th c. English. On the other hand, in 16th and early 17th c. it is found written *Q*, *q*, *q*, or *qu*, and it was explained by 17th c. writers as a contraction for some Latin word (sc. *qualis*, *quando*), said to have been used to mark in actors' copies of plays, the points at which they were to begin. But no evidence confirming this has been found.

1605 MINSHEU Ductor, s. lit. Q, A *qu*, a terme used among Stage-players, a Lat. *Qualit*, i. at what manner of word the Actors are to beginne to speake one after another hath done his speech. 1633 C. BUTLER Eng. Gram., Q, a note of entrance for actors, because it is the first letter of *quando*, when, showing when to enter and speak.]

1. *Theatr.* The concluding word or words of a speech in a play, serving as a signal or direction to another actor to enter, or begin his speech.

1553 in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. xl. 31 Amen must be answered to the thanksgevyng not as to a mans q in a playe. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i. 186 Curst be thy stones for thus deceuiling mee... Deceiuing me is Thisbies *cue*; she is to enter, and I am to spy her through the vvall. 1736 FIELDING Pasquin II. i. That I might use him like a dog! *Prompt*... Where is this servant? Why don't you mind your *cue*? *Serr*, O, ay, dog's my *cue*. 1802 Daily Tel. 7 Dec., The prompter was away... and the 'cues' were not properly given. 1884 G. MOORE Mummer's Wife (1887) 121 'Cue for the soldier's entrance', shouted the prompter.

b. *Mus.* A direction to enable a singer or player to come in at the right time after a long rest: see *quot*.

1880 GROVE Dict. Mus. I. 423 A few notes of some other part immediately preceding the entrance of his own are... printed small in the stave as a guide; and this is called a *cue*.

2. *fig.* A sign or intimation when to speak or act; a hint or guiding suggestion how to act, etc.

1565 CALPHILL Annot. to Martiail 94 b, For he shut in one before, of purpose, to open it when hys *quew* came.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. iv. 27 Had you not come upon your Q my Lord, William Lord Hastings had pronounced your part. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 587 What would he do, Had he the Motive and the Cue for passion That I have? 1622 MAMBR. tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1630) 51 Hereupon my Companion taking his Q. It is not (quoth he) any lacke of hanging in the aire. 1722 Dr. FOR. *Col. Jack* (1840) 197 My merchant gave me my cue, and by his direction I answered. a 1734 NORTH *Kiam.* ii. iv. § 119 (1740) 293 Who was... to take his Ques from her, and to move and do as she inclined him. 1863 WHITE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 268 His comrades kept behind him, taking their cue from his conduct.

† b. A hint of what is coming, a premonition.

1647 H. VAUGHAN *Sonnet* iii. A taste of Heav'n on earth; the pledge and Cue Of a full feast.

3. The part assigned one to play at a particular juncture; the proper or politic course to take.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 194 Take heede therefore, and kepe each Cue so right, That Heauen for hyre vnto thy 'otte may light. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 39 Mistress Page, remember you your Qu. *Mist. Pag.* I warrant thee, if I do not act it, hisse me. 1605 — *Lea* i. ii. 147 Pat: he comes... my Cue is villanous Melancholly. 1605 *Tryall Chet.* iii. ii. In Bullen O. Pl. III. 308 It is thy q. to enter. a 1650 MAY *Satin* *Puffy* (1657) 23 It was their Qu' now to fly... which they did with exquisite dissimulation. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 312 You're the Countess of C's youngest Daughter Jenny. That's your Cue. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. x. 175 His cue would naturally be... to magnify the difficulties of the enterprise.

4. Humour, disposition, mood, frame of mind (proper to any action).

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 228 [He] did not watch Convenient time, in merrie kew at leasure him to catch. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. ii. H. v. Ech personage in his righte Quee take heede that thou dost frame. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 21 Men of greater size are seldome f the right cue. 1752 J. NEWTON *Lett. to Wife* 31 Oct., I should lay the paper aside till I were in a better cue. 1756 TOLDOREY *Two Orphans* I. 69 The 'quire being out of the cue, as he called it, for eating. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Ser.* *Gables* xix. (1883) 348 Nobody was in the cue to dance.

5. Comb., as cue-call, fellow.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 10 He could... relate (as other his Cue-fellows have done) how hee came to that facility in his part, who were his prompters [et c.]. 1881 RUSSELL *Ballads & Sonnets*, *Sooth-say* vii. In the life-drama's stern cue-call, A friend's a part well-primed by all.

Cue (*kiu*), sb.3 [Variant of QUEUE, a. mod. F. *queue*, in OF. *cue*, *coe*, *keue*, = Pr. *coa*, *coda*, It. *coda* = L. *cauda* tail.]

1. A long roll or plait of hair worn hanging down behind like a tail, from the head or from a wig; a pigtail. Also spelt QUEUE.

1721 CIBBER *Epit. to G. Lillo's Lond. Merchant*, The Wit, the Rake cocked up in Cue. 1772-84 COOK *Foy* IV. iii. vi. (R.). Those cues or locks... look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxvii. (1878) 251 The scrupulous exactitude of his powdered cue.

2. The long straight tapering rod of wood tipped with leather, with which the balls are struck in billiards and similar games.

[According to Littré the *queue* was originally the small end of the tapering stick then called the *billiard*.]

1749 in B. MARTIN *Diet.* 1779 J. DEW *Billiards in Hoyle's Games Impr.* 247 If the Leader follows his Ball with either Mace or Cue past the middle Hole, it is no Lead. 1844 ALN. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* xxxviii. (1886) 118 He knocked down a large cue that was lying against the billiard-table. 1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 7 The best cues are made plain, of well-seasoned ash.

3. The tail (of an animal). *humorous use.*

1867 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 Your [frog's] cues are an anachronism.

4. 'A support for a lance, a lance-rest' (*Imperial Dict.*).

5. Comb. (from sense 2), as cue-ball, -tip; cue-butt (see quot.); cue-rack, a rack for holding billiard cues.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENTISH *Billiards* 26 Cue-tips are made of two pieces of leather cemented together. *Ibid.* 27 The cue-butt or quarter-butt is larger in diameter than the cue, about 5 feet long, and leathured at the bottom.

Cue (*kiu*), v. [f. CUE sb.3] *trans.* To form or twist (the hair) into a cue; to furnish with a cue. Hence Cued *pp.* a.

1772-84 COOK *Foy* IV. iii. vi. (R.). They separate it [their hair] into small locks which they would or cue round with the rind of a slender plant. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jernl.* (1823) 239 A genteel cued wig. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii. Winterblossom... wore his hair cued, and dressed with powder.

Cue-ball, a. rare-1. 'Piebald; skewbald' (Davies).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxix, A gentleman on a cue-ball horse.

Cueist (*kiu*-ist). [f. CUE sb.3 + -IST.] One skilled in the use of a cue: an appellation of a billiard-player.

1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. 153 The extraordinary performances of some of the first-class cueists. 1891 *Dowdall Chron.* 2 Jan. 5/6 The cueist showed wonderful manipulation.

Cueless (*kiu*-less), a. rare-1. [See -LESS.] Without a cue or pigtail.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 27 Bare-necked, cueless.

Cue-owl. A name applied to the Scops-owl (*Scops Gitt*), common on the shores of the Mediterranean, and a summer visitant to Britain.

[Howard Saunders *Manual Brit. Birds* (1838) 298 says 'To my ear its cry is a clear metallic ringing *ki-ou*—whence the Italian names *chia*, *ciu*.']

1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto*. The Cue-owls speak the name we call them by. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* viii. (1882) 324 The cue-owls from the cypresses Of the Poggio called.

|| Cuervo. Obs. Forms: 7 cuervo, quirpo, 7-8 querpo. [Sp. *cuervo* body = L. *corpus*.]

1. Only in phrase *In cuervo*: without the cloak or upper garment, so as to show the shape of the body; in undress; also fig.; sometimes humorously, without clothing, naked.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. i. Boy: my Cloake and Ragier; it fits not a Gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *cuervo*. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 72 Out came the Lieutenant with his suit of Gallants, all armed in *cuervo*. 1661 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 556 He... undervalued his office by going in *quirpo* like a young Scholar. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. Wks V. 217 He... strips Moses of his mission and leaves him to cool, in *cuervo*, under his civil character. 1768 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* x. The drummer, who had given his only shirt to be washed, appeared in *cuervo*.

2. attrib. and Comb.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 3 A zealous Butcher in Morefields... contriving some Quirpo-cut of Church-Government. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* lxxxiv. These smart, well-dressing, *querpo*-fellows.

Cuff (*kuf*), sb.1. Forms: 4 coffe, 4-7 cuffe, 6 cuyffe, 7 kuff, 7- cuff. [ME. *coffe*, *cuffe*, of uncertain origin.]

The word has some similarity of form to ML. *cupha*, *cuffa*, in OF. *cuffe*, cap, head-covering, F. *coiffe*, Coif; but no connexion of sense appears.]

1. A mitten or glove. Obs.

1562 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 56 He caste on his clothes, i-clouted and i-hole. His cokeres and his coffus, for coide of his nayles. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1-6 Cuffe, glove, or meteyne, *mitta* f. *ciroteca*. 1467 Nottingham *Rec.* II. 262 Unum par *cirotecarum* vocatarum *cuffes* de velvet.

2. An ornamental part at the bottom of a sleeve, consisting of a fold of the sleeve itself turned back, a band of linen, lace, etc. sewed on, or the like; also, the corresponding part of a shirt-sleeve, or a separate band of linen or other material worn round the wrist so as to appear under the sleeve.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 154 My velvet jacket, to make his childer paillettes and cuyffes. 1594 NASH *Curior. Trar.* 15 Cleanse shirts and cuyffes. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 162 He never wears Cuffes. 1684 WILKINS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 250 For a pair of Cuffs. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.*, *Remise Door*. She laid her hand upon the cuff of my coat. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Oliver firmly grasping his [Mr. Bumble's] gold-laced cuff. 1861 WYNNER *Soc. Bies* 153 He turned up his cuffs like an expert chemical lecturer.

b. That part of a long glove or gauntlet which covers the wrist or part of the arm.

1860 J. HEWITT *Am. Armour* II. *Descr. Engravings* p. vii. The sollerets and the cuffs of the gauntlets.

3. A fetter for the wrist, a HANDCUFF.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 1093 Promises that yoke The Conqueror, are quickly broke, Like Sampson's Cuffs. 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *On being found out* (1876) 132 Mr. Bardsolph... puts out his hands to the little steel cuffs, and walks away quite meekly.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1677 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 383 For cuff strings, 8d. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1931 4 A Cuff Button, with a Diamond of about ten grains. 1883 A. DONSON *Ch. D. Writ* *Index* 17 The shoulder-knot that slept within her cuff-box.

Cuff (*kuf*), sb.2. [Goes with CUFF v.1 q.v.]

1. A blow with the fist, or with the open hand; a buffet. Cf. *fisticuff*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183/37 A cuffe, *colaphus*. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* iii. ii. 165 This mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuffe, That downe fell Priest and booke. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Ebor.* iv. 491 She... gave him a cuffe on the ear. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 Their publick Debates were generally managed with Kicks and Cuffs. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 621 Many a cuff did the foreman... give him for absenting himself.

b. Phr. *At cuffs*: at blows, fighting; to go or fall to cuffs.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 371 Vnlesse the Poet and the Player went to Cuffs in the Question. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3864 The Contest grew so high, that they began to decide the dispute at Cuffs. 1683 *Autobio. Sir J. Bramston* 140 Macedo... fell to cuffs with a Frenchman. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 175 He was at cuffs with a brother footman. 1790 *Humorist* 54 Mutatus is generally at Cuffs with himself. a 1839 PRADP *Poems* (1864) II. 225 And there were kings who never went To cuffs for half-a-crown.

2. *trans.* A blow or stroke of any kind.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 619 (T.) The billows rude... Cuff after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. In getting out of the coach, she had given her cap some unlucky cuff. 1873 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 34 Granite battlements that... stiffly bear the cuffs and buffet of the strong-armed blast.

Cuff, sb.3 slang. [Cf. CUFFIN, CHUFF 1.] A contemptuous term for an old man; esp. a miserly old fellow.

1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* iv. 1255 Some rich cuffe. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A pleasant Old Cuff, a frolicsome old fellow. 1793 BAILEY *Eras. Collog.* (1877) 371 (D.) Gi. I boarded with Antronius. Ja. What with that rich

old cuff? 1760 COLMAN *Polly Honeycombe* iii. Ten to one the old cuff may not stay with her.

Cuff, sb.4 A variant (of Scottish origin) of SCUFF. SCUFF, in *Cuff of the neck*, 'the fleshy part of the neck behind' (Jam.); also the coat collar.

1740 in *Inverness Cour.* 29 Dec. 1883 3/1 Mr. M.'s wife was drawn backwards by the cuff of the neck. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 81 (Jam.) Her husband... seizing his Grace by the cuff of the neck, swung him away from her with... vehemence. a 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* iv. x. I took him... by the cuff of the neck. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 29 She took hold of her son by the cuff of the neck.

Cuff (*kuf*), v.1 [Of uncertain origin: cf. G. Rogues' cant *kuffen* to thrash ('perh. of Hebraic origin'), Sievers; also Sw. *kuffa* to thrust, push.]

1. *trans.* To strike with the fist, or with the open hand; to buffet.

1530 PALSGR. *502/2*, I cuffe one, I pomell hym about the heed, *Je torche*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/3 To cuffe, *colaphizare*. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 48 Priest, beware your Beard, I mean to tugge it, and to cuffe you soundly. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii. Sirra you shall be bufft and cufft, and fip'd and kick'd. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Aug., I think a man deserves to be cufft for saying any lady will marry him. 1872 W. BLACK *Adv. Photon* iv. 42 She ran out... and cufft the boys' ears.

b. *trans.* To beat, strike, buffet.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xv. 575 Like a wave... that... down deth come And cuff a ship. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 43 The angry winds not ay Do cuff the roaring deep. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. vi. i. The budded peaks of the wood... Caught and cuff'd by the gale.

† c. To vanquish in fight, 'beat', 'lick'. Obs.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 32 The fabled Monsters, wth S' Bevis oft Vanquish in fight, and our S' George has Cufft. 1769 JOHNSON 26 Oct. in *Boswell*, I'll take you five children from London, who shall cuff five Highland children.

† 2. Of birds: To strike or buffet with the wings, as in fighting. (Also *absol.*) Obs.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. 270 [They] Their opposites with beake and talions rend: Cuffe with their wings. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* lviii. 171 He hawked at all manner of game... till at length being well cufft and plumed, he was fain to yoke his lawless will under the Grand Charter. 1688 ORWAY *Venice Pres.* ii. ii. 1687 DRYDEN *Hiad* 4 P. iii. 1224 The Pigeons... with their quills... cufft the tender chickens from their food. 1725 POK. *Odyss.* ii. 179 They [two eagles] cuff, they tear; their cheeks and necks they rend.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To deal or exchange blows; to fight, scuffle.

1611 [see CUFFLE]. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 223 I'll cuff with thee for twenty Pound. *Ibid.* 224 To prate, And cuff it out at Billingsgate. 1693 DRYDEN *Jur.* (J.), While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 All those who choose... in a ring with him to cuff. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 128 Shrill-voiced women cuff, and curse, and nag.

Hence Cuffling *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a. (In quot. 1609 *fig.* = Contending, opposing.)

1609 JAS. I *Sp. at Whitehall in Harl. Misc.* I. 12 There are divers crosse and cuffing statutes, and some are penned as they may be taken in divers, yea, contrary senses. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 32 In Cuffling, all Blows are aimed at the Face. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 257, I have but just escaped a good Cuffling. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* I. 325 Give her a sound cuffing.

Cuff (*kuf*), v.2 rare. [f. CUFF sb.1] *trans.*

To put cuffs on; to handcuff; see CUFF sb.1 3.

1693 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 1 He was cuff'd and shackled with irons, and committed to Newgate. 1851 NIS. F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 555 Taken prisoner, cuff'd and stripped.

Cuffed (*kuf*), a. [f. CUFF sb.1 + -ED 2.] Having cuffs; in parasynthetic comb., as double-cuffed.

1558 *Int.* in *Lanc. & Ches. Wills* (1857) 178 On shurt, double cuffed, and edged with silver lace.

Cuffer (*kuf*-er). [f. CUFF v.1 + -ER 1.] One who cuffs; a boxer, fighter.

1664 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 173 That we... be [not] as such cuffers who fight as it were with their shadow. 1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* xi. 287 Pollux good Cuffer, Castor Cavalier. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 213, I, like those Wrestlers and Cuffers, fight in very good earnest.

† b. *humorously*. The fist. Obs.

1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 18 *Mercury* Holding up his Fist. Rogue, look to yourself. *Socia*. You may not, Sir, as you please, as long as you are so plaguely arm'd with those Cuffers.

Cuffin (*kuf*-in). *Thieves' cant*. Also 6 cuffen, 7 cuffing. [? connected with CUFF sb.3] A man, fellow, chap; = COVE sb.2 *Queer cuffin*: a churlish fellow; also, a justice.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 Yonder dwelleth a quyre cuffen... Yonder dwelleth a hoggeshe and choyrlyshe man. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candle* II. Wks. 1884-5 III. 196 The word Coue, or Cofe, or Cuffin, signifies a Man, a Fellow.

1641 BROME *Joc. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389 We are assaulted by a quire Cuffin. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Queer-cuffin*, a Justice of Peace; also a Churl. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mdl.* xxv. 'He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England.' 1829 LYTTON *Disarmed* 4 'What ho, my lob cuffins,' cried the gipsy guide, 'I have brought you a gentry cove.'

† Cuffie, v. Obs. rare-1. ? = SCUFFLE.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 29 Most cuffing [1611 cuffing] close, now chacing to and fro.

Cuffless, a. [See -LESS.] Without cuffs.

1873 MISS BRADDOCK *Str. & Pilgr.* iii. 64, I should go cuffless and collarless.

Cuffoye, variant of CAFFOY.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1278 4.





**Cuit**, var. of **COOT** <sup>2</sup> *Sc.*, ankle.  
**Cuit-hour**, obs. *Sc.* form of **COUCHER** <sup>2</sup> *1*.  
 1535 *LYNDESAI Satyre* 2605 Sir, I compleine vpon the  
 idill men... lugglers, festars, and idill cuithours.

**Cuiter** (*kü'ti*), *v.* *Sc.* Also **cuter**, **kuter**.  
*trans.* To attend to with kindly assiduity; to  
 minister to; to coddle.

1795 *BURNS Deuk's dang our my Daddie iv*, I've seen  
 the day you buttered my brose And cuitered me late and  
 early. 1847 *Ballads & Songs of Ayrshire* Ser. 1. 118 O sac  
 kin'ly 's she cuiter'd the weans.

**Cuith**, var. of **COOTH**, coal-fish.

**Cuittikin**: see **CUTIKIN**, gaiter.

**Cuittle** (*kü'tl*), *v.* *trans.* *Sc.*

1. To curry, wheedle, coax.

1565 *LYNDESAI (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* 97 (Jam.) Thir  
 words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely to cause...  
 all the lave... to follow, and come in the Kings will, and  
 thought to have cutted them off that way. 1816 *Scott (Old  
 Mort.* xxviii, This Mrs. Dennison, was trying to cuittle  
 favour w/ Tam Rand. 1818 - *Br. Lamm.* xiv, Sir Wil-  
 liam... wad sune cuittle another out o' somebody else. 1830  
 - *Abbot xvi*, The Protestant... cuittles us with the liberty of  
 conscience.

2. To tickle. († for *kittle*.)

1790 A. MacDONALD in *Scott Wav.* xi, And many a  
 weary cast I made To cuittle the moor-fowl's tail.

**Cuk**: see also **CUCK**.

**Cuke**, obs. form of **COOK**.

† **Cuker**. *Obs. rare* - <sup>1</sup>. Some part of a  
 woman's dress.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* 312 The shrew... is horned like a  
 kowe... The cuker hynges so side now, furred with a cat  
 skyn.

|| **Cul** (*kü*, often *kül*). [*F.* = bottom, fundament  
 of the body, anus: - *L. cūlus*.]

Formerly naturalized as **CULE** *q.v.*, and now used in  
 certain phrases. In *F.* the *l* is mute, but in *Eng.* it is  
 usually pronounced, though the French pronunciation is  
 otherwise more or less attempted.]

|| **Cul-de-four** (*kü-d'fūr*, often *kül dā fūr*). *Arch.*  
*Pl.* **culs-de-four**. [*F.* = furnace bottom, oven  
 bottom.] (See *quots.*)

1737-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Cul de four*, a sort of low,  
 spherical vault, oven-like. *Cul de four* of a niche denotes  
 the arched roof of a niche on a circular plan. 1876 *GWILT  
 Archit.* Gloss., *Cul de four*, a low vault spherically formed  
 on a circular or oval plan. An oven-shaped vault.

|| **Cul-de-lampe** (*kü-d'länp*, often *kül dā länp*).  
*Pl.* **culs-de-lampe**. [*F.* = lamp-bottom: the shape  
 of the ornament suggesting the bottom of an ancient  
 lamp.]

1. *Arch.* An ornamental support of inverted  
 conical form; a pendant of the same form.

1737-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Cul de lamp*, a French term...  
 applied in architecture to several decorations, both of  
 masonry and joinery, used, in vaults and ceilings, to finish  
 the bottom of works, and wreathed somewhat in manner of  
 a testudo. 1833 J. DALLWAY *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c. 94  
 (Stanford) The roof has several pendants (*culs de lampe*).

2. *Printing.* An ornament used to fill up a blank  
 space in a page, as at the end of a chapter when the  
 matter stops short of the bottom.

1818 *Scott Br. Lamm.* i, An ornamented and illustrated  
 edition, with heads, vignettes, and *culs de lampe*.

|| **Cul-de-sac** (*kü-d'sak*, often *kül dā sak*). *Pl.*  
**culs-de-sac**. [*F.* = sack-bottom, bag-bottom.]

1. *Anat.* A vessel, tube, sac, etc. open only at one  
 end, as the caecum or 'blind gut'; the closed ex-  
 tremity of such a vessel, etc.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Obs.* (ed. 2) IV. 92 An Infundibuli-  
 form Cul de Sac or Thimble-like cavity. 1809 *BRODIE in  
 Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 363 The oesophagus... terminated in  
 a cul-de-sac. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4)  
 878 In many Ruminants... a cul de sac occupies the com-  
 mencement of the vascular bulb of the urethra.

2. A street, lane, or passage closed at one end, a  
 blind alley; a place having no outlet except by  
 the entrance; in *Milit.* use, said of the position  
 of an army hemmed in on all sides except be-  
 hind.

1819 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 518 The bridges...  
 being irreparable, they would be in a *cul de sac*. 1838  
*Scott Jrm.* (1890) II. 163 Coming home, an Irish coachman  
 drove us into a *cul de sac*, near Battersea Bridge. 1879  
*BAKER Nile Tribut.* ix. 143 The herds of game found them-  
 selves driven into a *cul-de-sac*.

3. *Fig.* 'An inconclusive argument.'

In some mod. Dicts.

**Cul**, obs. form of **CULL**.

-**cula**: see **-CULUS**.

† **Culb, culbe**. *Obs. rare*. [*a.* MHG. *kulb(e)*,  
 var. of *kolbe*, in same sense.] A retort.

1683 *PETTUS Flota Min.* 1 (1686) 146 Let it boil over the  
 Coal-fire in a little Culbe or boule. *Ibid.* 171 Put it into a  
 sound well luted glass Boule or Culb.

**Culbut**, *v. rare*. [*An anglicized adaptation*  
*of F. culbuter, f. cul* back, fundament + *buter*  
*to butt, to strike abruptly.*] To overturn back-  
 wards, throw any one on his back; to drive back  
 in disorder.

1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxvi. 219 Not... permitted  
 to culbut. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 545 The generals  
 ... had led or left them to be culbutted by the French. 1842  
*Ibid.* LI. 630 A British battalion... driving him over hill and  
 dale, culbutted in the most exemplary manner.

**Culch, cultch** (*kultʃ*). *local*. Also **culah**.  
 [Possibly a. OF. *culche* (mod. *F. couche*) couch, bed,  
 layer, stratum, etc.; but the late appearance of the  
 word leaves this uncertain.]

1. *gen.* Rubbish, refuse. (South of Engl., and U.S.)

1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet Gloss.*, *Culch*, lumber, stuff.  
 1736 *PEGGE Kenticisms*, *Culch*, rags, bits of thread, and the  
 like, such as mantua-makers litter a room with... it means,  
 I find too, any rubbish. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset  
 Word-bk.*, *Culch*, broken crockery, oyster shells, and the  
 usual siftings from an ash-pit. 1891 *Jrm. Amer. Folk-lore*  
 No. 13 This word, when applied to human beings, has  
 a secondary sense of disgust. 'He's a mean old culch!' The  
 epithet is the worst which can be used. *Mod. (Essex)*,  
*Culsh* may be shot here.

2. *spec.* The mass of stones, old shells, and other  
 hard material, of which an oyster-bed is formed.

1667 *SIRAT Hist. R. Scot.* 307 The Spat cleaves to Stones,  
 old Oyster-shells, pieces of Wood, and such like things, at  
 the bottom of the Sea, which they call Culch. 1774 E.  
 JACOB *Faversham* 83 A dredge full of Culch instead of  
 oysters. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 424 Paved  
 with stones, old shells, and any other hard substances... so  
 as to form a bed for the oysters, which would be choked in  
 soft mud. This material is called culch. 1891 W. K.  
 BROOKS *Oyster* 103 Oyster shells... form the most available  
 culch, and are most generally used.

**Culd**, obs. *f. could*: see **CAN** *v* 1

**Culdean** (*kul'diān*), *a.* [*f. next* + *-AN*.] Be-  
 longing to the Culdees.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 434 note, The  
 Culdean monks. 1807 J. A. WYLIE *Hist. Sc. Nation* II.  
 xxvi. 353 That ancient Culdean father.

**Culdee** (*kul'di*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 *Kylde*, 6  
*Kilde*, 7 *Culdey*. [*In Oir. cille dē* 'mod. Ir. *cille*  
*dē*], found in the 8th c. in the sense of 'anchorite';  
 from *cille* associate, fellow, spouse, sometimes  
 servant, vassal, liegeman, tenant + *dē* of God. In  
 early Scottish records latinized in *pl. kelledei, kelle-*  
*dei, keldei*; rendered by Wyntoun *kylde*. By  
 Hector Boece written *Culdei* to suit the derivation  
*cultores Dei*, whence the *Culdees* of later ver-  
 nacular writers.

The primary sense of *cille dē* was perh. *axius Dei*, as an  
 appellation of a solitary who forsook the society of men to  
 hold intercourse with heaven alone; Dr. Reeves (*Culdees*  
*of the British Isles*, 1864) takes it as an Irish translation  
 of the early Christian appellation *securus Dei*, servant or  
 slave of God, applied to monks; Skene (*Celtic Scotland* II.  
 II. vi) thinks *cille dē* a kind of Irish adaptation or imi-  
 tation of the term *deicide*, God-worshipper, applied from  
 the 4th c. to religious recluses or anchorites in the east.  
 One of the later Latinized adaptations was *Culideti*, evidently  
 = *Deicide*, and the explanation *cultores Dei* appears to have  
 been traditional in the time of Boece.]

*A. sb.* A member of an ancient Scoto-Irish  
 religious order, found from the eighth century  
 onwards.

The name appears to have been first given to solitary  
 recluses; these were afterwards associated into communi-  
 ties of anchorites or hermits, and finally brought under the  
 canonical rule along with the secular clergy, 'until at length  
 the name became almost synonymous with that of secular  
 canon'. (See *REEVES British Culdees*, and *SKENE Celtic  
 Scotland* II. II. vi.)

1144-50 *Donation of Monastery of Lochlewyn* (Reeves  
 130-1) Et cum vestimentis ecclesiasticis, quae ipsi Chelede  
 habuerunt. c. 1170 *Charter of Wm. the Lion* (Reeves 119)  
 293 Episcopis et Kelleis de ecclesia de Brechin. 1176-98  
*Charter of Bp. Turpin* (Reeves 119) Testibus... Bricio priore  
 de Brechin, Gillefali Kelde... Mathalan Kelde, Mackbeth  
 Maywen. c. 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* (ed. Laing) VI. 722 Kyng he  
 sessyd for to be, And in Sanctandrewys a Kylde. 1526 *HECTOR  
 BOECE Scot. Hist.* VI. II. 92 b, Ut sacerdotes omnes ad  
 nostra pene tempora, vulgo Culdei, i. e. cultores Dei sine  
 discrimine vocitarentur. *Ibid.* II. 92 a, Dei cultores, Culdei  
 prisca nostra vulgari lingua dicti. 1549 *MONRO Tour W.  
 Isles* 31 *Misc. Scotica* II. 113) The priest and the philosophers  
 called in Latine Druides, in English Culdeis and Kildeis,  
 that is worshippers of God... quiblis were the first teachers  
 of religion in Albion. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.  
 Scot.* III. xxvii, Notable men of learning and religion,  
 called in our vulgar language Culdei. 1769 *PINKERTON  
 Eng. Hist. Scot.* (1814) II. 272 The Culdees thus united in  
 themselves the distinction of monks and of secular clergy.  
 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 123 The Secular canons,  
 or culdees, of Durham. 1880 *SKENE Celtic Scot.* II. 226  
 It is not till after the expulsion of the Columban monks  
 from the kingdom of the Picts, in the beginning of the  
 eighth century, that the name of Culdee appears.

† The name was long ascribed in error to the  
 earlier Columban monks of the 6th and 7th cen-  
 tury, and it is still popularly but erroneously  
 associated with the Church of Iona.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 52. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II.  
 155. 1867 D. BLACK *Hist. Brechin* I. 4.

*B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Culdees.

1880 *SKENE Celtic Scot.* II. 337 We see it [Dunkeld] first  
 as a Culdee church, founded shortly before the accession of  
 the Scottish kings to the Pictish throne.

† **Cule**. *Obs.* Also 3 *oul*, 4 *ouyl*. [*a.* *F.*  
*cul*: see **CUL**.] The rump; a buttock.

c. 1280 *Bestiary* 741 in O. E. *Misc.* 23 Of ðo ðe he wile he  
 nimeð ðe cul And fet him wel. c. 1325 *Corr de L.* 1822  
 'Away dogs with your taile!... Men schal threste in your  
 cuy!' 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiv. iii, The cule or but-  
 tocks. 1588 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 56 Then foloweth my lorde  
 on his mule Trapped with golde vnder her cule. 1543 in  
 Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* (1718) 31 She told her Neigh-  
 bours it would make the Cule of the Maid divide into Two  
 Parts. 1865 *JAMIESON, Cules*, *spl.* Buttocks (*Lat. natas*).

-**cule**, suffix, corresp. to *F. -cule*, ad. *L. -culus*,  
*-cula*, *-culum*, dim. suffix of all three genders: see  
*-CULUS*. In living words, the suffix underwent  
 various phonetic changes in becoming French;  
 e. g. *articulus, ortel*; *auricula, oreille*; *cuniculus*,  
*conil*; *masculus, masle, mâle*; but it remained as  
*-cle* after persisting consonants, as in *avunculus*,  
*oncle*; *cooperculum, couvercle*. After the latter,  
 some words of learned origin were fashioned in  
*-cle*; e. g. *article*; but in modern times the *L.*  
 ending has been usually adapted in *F.* as *-cule*, as  
*corcule, cornicule, corpuscule*. In English, both  
 endings *-cle* and *-cule* are found, as *corpuscle, cor-*  
*puscule, crepuscule, crepuscule, animalcule*, formerly  
 also *animalcle, floscule, versicle*, etc. The *L.*  
 endings *-culus, -culum* are sometimes retained un-  
 changed: see *-CULUS*. The ending *-cule*, with  
 connecting vowel *i*, is sometimes employed, after  
*L.* analogies, to form contemptuous diminutives,  
 as *foeticule*: cf. *criticule*.

**Culorage**: see **CULRAGE**.

† **Culet** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also **cullet** (*t*, *colyet*, *coliet*,  
*culiet*, *cullet*, *cullett*) [*a.* OF. *cucillete, coillète*,  
*cuillete*, a semi-popular ad. *L. collecta* collection,  
 assessment, collection of dues.] A sum collected  
 from a number of persons chargeable; an assess-  
 ment, a rate: *a. Oxford Univ.* A fee formerly  
 paid by every graduate to the bedel of his faculty,  
 as a recompense for attendance at disputations,  
 lectures, etc. It was collected by the bedel once  
 a year, and was called in Latin *cumulatio*.

1550 *MS. note in Liber Antig. Bedellorum* (Bedl. Libr.  
 Rawl. 662 fol. 134 b) Chargys of a bachyllar of dewynnyte  
 beyng no componder; hys cullet muste be pay[d] yerly.  
 1608 in *Clark Reg. Univ. Oxon.* (1887) II. i. 221 He is to  
 pay two years' cullet beforehand. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. &  
 Pr.* I. v. 123. 1873 *Athenaeum* 5 Oct. 442/1.

*b.* An assessment of parochial dues.

The quotations refer to 'culet' paid by the chapelry of  
 Ulpha to the Parish of Millom, of which it formed a part.

1764 *Churchw. Act-bk. Ulpha, Millom, Cumberland*  
 May 5 By a list of four Coliets being one guinea each as  
 follows. 1768 *Ibid.* June 16 By a list of three Culiets and  
 one third £ 9s. 6d. 1771 *Ibid.* Apr. 28 By a list of four  
 Colyets, one half, one seventh £ 4 13s. 10d. 1814 *Ibid.* 5 Aug.

**Culet** <sup>2</sup> (*kü'let*). [*a.* OF. *culet*, dim. of *F. cul*  
 bottom: cf. *F. culasse*, the term actually used.  
 The form **CULET** was app. a corruption due to  
 confusion with **COLLET** *sb.* 1.]

1. The horizontal face or plane forming the  
 bottom of a diamond when cut as a brilliant.

1676 *Land. Gas.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut... under  
 the Collet of the thicker side a little round hole. 1874  
*WESTROFF Precious Stones* 4 In a brilliant the culet is the  
 base, and should be two-thirds below the girdle.

2. A part of ancient armour, consisting of over-  
 lapping plates, protecting the hinder part of the  
 body below the waist.

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 287 The lancer was to wear  
 a close casque or head-piece, culettes, culetts, or guards de  
 reins.

† **Culeuvre**. *Obs. rare*. [*a.* OF. *culeuvre*, in  
 mod. *F. couleuvre*: - *L. colubra* snake.] A snake.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. vi. 76 The olyfaunt... doubteth &  
 fereth the wesell and the culeuvre.

|| **Culex** (*kü'leks*). [*L. gnat*.] A gnat; in

*Entom.* the genus containing gnats and mos-  
 quitoes. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 380/1 What is the cause that culex  
 whiche is a lytel best heth vi feet & two wynges. 1828  
*STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 227 The Culices, whose larvæ  
 are destined to live and find their subsistence in water, drop  
 their ova on its surface. 1876 *DURING Dis. Skin* 600  
*Culex*, or Mosquito is not infrequently the source of con-  
 siderable irritation upon the skin.

|| **Culgee** (*kulgr*). *Anglo-Ind.* ? *Obs.* Also 8

**kulgie**. [*a.* Urdu کُلجی *kalghī*, ad. Pers. کُلجی  
*kalagī*, orig. *kalakī*, of or pertaining to a festive or  
 martial gathering, whence as *sb.* in the following  
 senses. (J. T. Platts.)]

† 1. A rich figured silk worn as a turban or sash,  
 or otherwise, on a festive occasion; hence, a figured  
 Indian silk formerly imported into England. *Obs.*

1688 *Land. Gas.* No. 2312/4 To carry 147 Pieces of  
 Culgees, East-India Taffates, or clouded Silks. 1696  
 J. F. *Merchants Warho.* 6 There is two sorts of Indian  
 Silk called Culgees, the one is Satten, the other is Taffety,  
 they are stained with all sorts of colours... they are much  
 used for Handkerchiefs, and for Lining of Beds, and for  
 Gowns for both Men and Women. 17... in J. Ashton *Sec.  
 Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 75 'Stole out of the house of John  
 Barnes... a Culgee quilt.'

2. 'A jewelled plume surmounting the *sirpesh*  
 (*sarpēch*) or aigrette upon the turban' (Yule).

1715 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) II.  
 246 (Y.) A vest and culgee set with precious stones. 1766  
*Tippoo's Lett.* 263 (Y.) Three Kulgies, three Surpaishes...  
 have been despatched to you in a casket. 1839 *HERKLOTS  
 tr. Customs of Moosalm.* App. x. *Kulgee*, a phoenix-feather,  
 fixed into the turban, having generally a pearl fastened to  
 the end of it. Worn only by kings and the great.

**Culice**, -*isse*, obs. *ff.* **CULLIS**.

**Culiciform** (kiŭ-lisifŏm), *a. rare*—*o*. [ad. L. type *\*culiciformis*, *f. culx*, *culicem* gnat; in F. *culiciforme*: see *-FORM*.] Gnat-shaped, gnat-like. 1838 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Culinarian** (kiŭ-linē-riān), *a. rare*. [*f. L. culināri-us* CULINARY + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to a kitchen; = CULINARY I.

1615 SIR E. Hoby *Curry-combe* v. 223 What are the Doctrines... are they not Culinarian Theorems? 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 350 What an air of dignity he might have thrown over the culinarian roof.

**Culinarily**, *adv. rare*. [*f. CULINARY* + *-LY*.] In a culinary respect; with regard to cookery.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 660 Culinarily and fairly, because the animal... furnishes us with beef-steak, sirloin, buttock. 1890 *Black & White* 25 June 80a/1 The dishes... culinarily... are so original.

**Culinarius** (kiŭ-linē-riās), *a. rare*. [*f. L. culināri-us* CULINARY + *-OUS*.] = CULINARY 2. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 64 Art culinarious. 1848 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 199, I... request that the Soyer Professorship of Culinarious Science be established without loss of time.

**Culinary** (kiŭ-lināri), *a.* [ad. L. *culināri-us*, *f. culina* kitchen. In F. *culinaire* (Cotgr.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a kitchen; kitchen-. 1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 30 Culinary and Elementary Fire are of different kinds. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. iii. x. 105 Culinarie Rhetoric, such as is in use amongst Frenchmen-Knights. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 405 They reckon it unlawful... to extinguish even the culinary fire with water. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 93 A very culinary goddess.

2. Of or pertaining to cookery. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 272 Culinary prescriptions. 1764 COMPTON *Task* I. 125 The palate undepraved By culinary arts. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnl.* (1872) I. 60 Never keep any fire, except for culinary purposes.

b. Of vegetables: Fit for cooking. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 386 All kinds of culinary roots and plants. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 148 One of our most common and useful culinary vegetables.

**Culiver**, erroneous form of CALIVER. 1754 T. PRINCE *Ann. New Eng.* II. in Arb. Garner II. 594 He discharges his culiver towards the place. 1864 A. BISSET *Omitted Chap. Hist. Eng.* vi. 365 Breast-plates pistol and culiver proof.

**Cull**, *sb. dial.* Also 5 oole. The fish called Bull-head or Miller's Thumb.

a 1490 BORTNER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 291 Homines postunt piscare... de colys vocat. Myller-thombys. *Ibid.* 358 Yn Wye-water sunt... cullys. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cull*, the bull-head. *Gloss.*

**Cull** (kŭl), *sb. slang and dial.* [perh. abbreviation of CULLY.] A dupe, silly fellow, simpleton, fool; a man, fellow, chap.

1698 *In Vino Veritas* 25 How prettily we top upon those Rum Culls called Gentlemen. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xii. A way to empty the pocket of a queer cull. a 1764 LLOYD *On Rhyme* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 107 The hen-peck'd culls of vixen wives. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* (1889) 14 (Farmer) Capital trick of the cull in the cloak to make another person's brain stand the brunt for his own.

**Cull** (kŭl), *sb. 3* [*f. CULL v. 1*]

1. The act or product of culling; a selection. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 383 Some curious Cull Of Croton Dames so choicely Beautifull. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 17 This man... presents the world with a cull of all the irregular times of our unfortunate Princes. 1690 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XII. ii. (1731) 303 To make a Cull out of your several Tribes, of six Elders out of each Tribe.

2. Farming. An animal drafted from the flock as being inferior or too old for breeding; usually fattened for the market. Cf. CULLING *vbl. sb. 1* 2. (Usually in *pl.*)

The use in quot. 1791 is peculiar.

1791 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XVI. 493 The Burford ewes are... culled every year; the oldest are fattened and the ram given to the culls, to answer the purpose of westerns. 1809 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 80a/2 We have our lamb fairs... our shearing fairs, our fairs for culls. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 39, 20 fat cows... the culls of their herds. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 463 They were 'culls', that is sheep drafted out of other flocks for some fault or on account of age.

*attrib.* 1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 148 Cull ewes, generally... called draught ewes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 32a/1 The purchasing of 'cull' or old ewes from some good breeder.

3. *U. S. (pl.)* 'Refuse timber, from which the best part has been culled out' (Webster 1864). b. 'Any refuse stuff; as, in bakeries, rolls not properly baked' (Webster *Suppl.* 1881).

1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXIX. 593 About 90,000 feet was not good merchantable lumber, but was what is called culls.

**Cull** (kŭl), *v. 1* Also 4 oole, 5-7 oulle, 6-7 oul. [*n. OF. cuillir* and *-er*, later *cueillir*, in imperative *cuille*, *coille*, *cueille* (kŭl'), to collect, gather, take, select, etc. = Pr. *cuillir*, *cuillir*, *culhir*, Cat. *cullir*, Sp. *coger*, Pg. *colher*, It. *cogliere* = L. *colligere*, pres. indic. *colligo*, which became subsequently *colgo*, *coglio*, and was conjugated in different parts of the Romanic domain with *-ere* (It.), *-ere* (Sp. and Pg.), *-ire* (Pr. and F.), *-äre* (F.). The word was frequent in ME. in the form *coil* (see COIL *v. 1*, and

cf. COIL *v. 3*) for the OF. form *cuillir*; *cull* appears in the 15th c., and may represent the F. stem *cuill*, *cuell*: cf. ME. *pupe* for F. *pupele*, *pupele*. Cf. also ME. *cuyl*, to collect.]

1. *trans.* To choose from a number or quantity; to select, pick. Now most frequently used of making a literary selection. *Cull out*: to pick out, select (*arch.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2731 Sex hundred of hyse he coledde out, pat proude were, hardy & stout. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 107 Cullyn' owte, *segrego, lego, separo*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 239 The auctours so rawe, and so ferre to culle. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 9 Certaine have I culled out of the Decamerone of... Boccaccio. a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 338 To cull out of all the people, those which had best courage. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 It is no small advantage to pick or cull out the best Seed. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 82 This Villian was culled out to be sacrificed to the just Resentment of the People. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 159 Words aptly culled, and meanings well exprest. 1877 H. A. PAGET *De Quincy* I. vi. 111 From various notes of later dates we cull the following.

2. To gather, pick, pluck (flowers, fruits, etc.).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 255 The Sirens three Culling their potent herbs. 1743-6 SHENSTONE *Elegiac* iv. Then Elegance Shall cull fresh flowrets for Ophelia's tomb. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg., Leach of Folkset.* (1877) 373 A sprig of mountain ash culled by moonlight. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 12 The strawberries just culled.

*fig.* 1809 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIII. 131 Where I could... cull Knowledge that step by step might lead me on.

3. *trans.* To subject to the process of selection; to select or gather the choice things or parts from.

1713 STERLE *Guardian* No. 171 p. 2, I shall always pick and cull the Pantry for him. 1861 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arch. Reg.* 230, I thought that, by attempting to cull it [a subject] I might omit some circumstances that deserved to be mentioned. 1881 *Garb. Chron.* No. 417. 823 The ground is culled at intervals of three, four, or five years.

4. *Coll.* *v. 2* *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 kull. [*Var. of COLL v. 1*] *trans.* To fondle in the arms, hug.

a 1654 BECON *Trevel of Joy* Wks. (1844) 443 To kiss and kull him as his dear darling. 1880 LVL *Euphuus* (Arb.) 215 Least making a wanton of my first... I should... kill it by culling it. 1801 WERKER *Mirr. Mart.* Div. He... Hugges, culles, and clips him in his aged arms. 1869 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 535 Oh! how they could hug and cull it.

b. *Cull-me-to-you*, rural name of the pansy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxcix. § 4. 704 Harts ease, Pansies, Lue in Idleness, Cull me to you, and three faces in a hood. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets, Cuddle-me-to-you*, which seems to have been altered by some nice apprehension into the less vivacious request of Cull-me-to-you.

**Cull** (e), early form of KILL.

**Cullace**, -asse, -ase, *obs. ff. CULLIS*.

**Cullambine**, cullander, *obs. ff. COLUMBINE*, COLANDER.

**Culled** (kŭld), *ppl. a.* [*f. CULL v. 1* + *-ED*.] Chosen, picked, selected; gathered, plucked; *spec.* of sheep: Draught (cf. CULL *sb. 3* 2).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. Z.* IV. iii. 234 Of all complexions the cul'd sovereignty Doe meet as at a faire in her faire cheek. 1666 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou C. Warren* 307 Culled men out of Breda. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 78 Cul'd Words and Paraphrases. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 277 A nosegay of culled flowers. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809. 801 Fed upon the flesh of the culled sheep.

**Culleis**, -eas, *Cullen*: see CULLIS, CULLION.

**Cullen**: see COLOGNE. *Cullen plates*: see quot.

1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/2 The durable material is an alloy of copper and zinc, called Cullen plates, from Cologne, the old seat of the manufacture.

**Cullender**: see COLANDER.

**Culler** (kŭl-er). Also 5 oulyur, 6 oulyyar. [*f. CULL v. 1* + *-ER*.] In 2 the suffix was perh. -ARD.

1. One who culls, selects, or gathers.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Culyur, collector. 1611 COTGR., *Cueilleur*, a picker, chuser, or culler. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Ess. Wks.* 1867 I. 178 A mere culler of simples. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicester* 255 The busiest of cullers drained dry of even his November stories.

2. Farming. (See quot.) Cf. CULL *sb. 3* 2.

1538 ELYOT *Bibl. Reicula, nel reicula oues*, sheepe drawn out of the folde for aegre or syckenesse, kellers, crones, or cullars. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.*, *Cullers*. 1721 BAILEY, *Cullers*, the worst sort of sheep, or those which are left of a flock when the best are picked out. (*Country Words*).

**Culler**, *obs. form of COLOUR*.

**Cullery** (kŭl-eri), *local.* [*a. F. cueillerie* action or product of collecting, *f. cueillir* to collect.] The name in Carlisle of a customary tenure of small copyhold tenements held from the Corporation at an annual rental. Also *attrib.*, as *cullery tenure*, *tenant*, *rent*, etc.

See Nanson in *Trans. Cumberland & Westm. Antiq. Soc.* (1883) VI. II. 305. On the customary Tenure at Carlisle called Cullery Tenure.

1600 *Carlisle Audit-bk.* (Nanson). Item the rent of the cullerie or pettye farms of the citie. 1673 *Cullery Admittance Bks.*, Secundum consuetudinem vocatam coulterie. 1708 *Audit-bk.*, A Rental of the Rentes belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle called Cullerie Rentes, as they are collected in the year one thousand seven hundred and eight. 1883 NANSON (as above) 309 It is clear that the term cullery rents in its widest significance included any small annual rents due to the Corporation.

**Cullet** (kŭl-ēt), *Glass-making.* [A later form of COLLET *sb. 1* 4; the name being extended from the 'necks' formed in glass-blowing to all refuse and broken glass melted over again to make inferior glass.] Broken or refuse glass with which the crucibles are replenished.

1817 C. ATTWOOD *Specif. of Patent* No. 4148 Cullet, or old or broken or waste glass. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 655 The pot is now ready for receiving the topping of cullet, which is broken pieces of window-glass to the amount of 3 or 4 cwt.

3. **Cullibility**, *Obs.* Also -ability. [In form from CULLIBLE (of which, however, early instances have not yet been found.)] The quality of being cullible; gullibility.

1798 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 16 July, Providence never designed him to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and cullibility. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. *Case of Conscience*, If there is not a fund of honest cullibility in man so much the worse. 1807 OPIE *Lett. Art* iii. (1848) 308 Innocent cullibility on one part, and brutality and cunning on the other. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 7 The coal-mines of Great Britain may possibly be some day exhausted, but its cullibility never.

4. **Cullible**, *a. Obs.* [This adj., which is presupposed in the derivative *cullibility* (known 1728), would normally be derived from a verb *cull*; but none such is recorded; cf. however *Cull v. 2*, *CULLY v. 2*. *Gullible*, *gullibility*, from *GULL v.*, appear much later than *cullibility*.] Easily made a 'cull' or fool of; gullible.

1880 HAZLITT *Table-t.*, *Spirit of Parisianism* (1852) 276 These are lax and cullible in their notions of political warfare.

**Cullice**, *v.*, to beat: see CULLIS.

**Cullinder**, *obs. form of COLANDER*.

**Culling** (kŭl-ŭng), *vbl. sb. 1* [*f. CULL v. 1* + *-ING*.] 1. The action of selecting or picking.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 107 Cullynge, or owte schesyng, *separacio, segregacio*. 1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (1672) 70 The House being thus purged, as they called it... the remaining Juncto of his Culling... passed an Ordinance for Tryal of the King. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. v. 225 This culling-out is called Selective Absorption.

2. *concr.* The proceeds or residue of culling; a selection; *pl.* portions drafted out.

1690 A. WALKER *Acc. Icon Basilike* 32 (L.) That the Lord Fairfax would take anything out of the cabinet, and send up the cullings to the parliament. 1780 BRODHEAD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 449 The remaining Continentals are the cullings of our troops, and I cannot promise anything clever from them. 1865 *Reader* 5 Aug. 144/3 A passage like the following reads more like a culling from the Oxford 'Lives of the Saints'.

3. Farming. See quot. and cf. CULL *sb. 3* 2, CULLER 2. Also *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., *Brebis de rebuit*, an old or diseased sheepe thats not worth keeping; wee call such a one, a drape, or culling. 1607 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* vi. 1496 (L.) My cullings I put off, or for the chapman feed. 1658 S. CLARKE *Lives* (1677) 334 To leave the cullen sheep in a hard condition. a 1796 VANCOUVER in A. YOUNG *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 284 An assemblage of the refuse stock, and cullings of the adjacent... counties. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Cullings*, the residue, as of a flock of fatted sheep, of which the best have been picked out.

4. Comb. Culling-iron, a long-handled slender hammer, with which the mature oysters are separated from the object on which they have been deposited.

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 482.

5. **Culling**, *vbl. sb. 2* *Obs. or dial.* [*f. CULL v. 2*] Embracing, 'cuddling'.

1490 CAXTON *Envoyes* xviii. 65 By oure kyssynge and swete cullynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 Such a culling and hugging of them they keep.

**Cullins earth**: see CULLEN, COLOGNE.

**Cullion** (kŭl-ŭn), *Forms*: 4 oollion, ooylon, oulyon, 4-5 oolyoun, -on, ooyllion, 6 oolion, oollion, -an, ooullion, oollion, 7 cullian, oullion, oulyen, oullen, 6-9 oullion. [*a. F. couillon* = Pr. *colho*, Sp. *coyon*, It. *coglione*, Romanic deriv. of L. *cŏleus*, *culleus* bag, testicle, a. Gr. *κόλος* sheath.]

1. A testicle. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 624, I wolde I hadde thy coillons (v. r. coylons, coylounnyas, coyllions, culyons) in myn hond. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 His ryght colyon or balock stone. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 218 His rootes... are like to a payre of stones or Cullions. 1611 COTGR., *Animelles*, the stones, cods, or cullions of Lambes, etc. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. xiv. 110.

2. As a term of contempt: A base, despicable, or vile fellow; a rascal. *Obs.* Cf. F. *coion*, *coyon* (Cotgr.).

15... *Peebles to Play*, Where is yon cullion knave? 1575 J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, It was that crafty cullion Hodge. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 43 Away, base Cullions. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 553 Thou shalt be censured for a cullian and a wretch. a 1650 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii, Thou Cullion, could not thine own cellar serve thee, but thou must be sneaking into Court buttries? 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. xi, Out on ye, cullions and bezonians!

3. *Fortif.* 'That part of a bulwarke which engineers call the pome, the gard, the shoulder or eares to cower the casamats' (Florio 1611, s.v. *Orecchiome*).

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 12 Which cullion or orechion may be made longer and shorter according to the will of the workman.

4. *pl.* A popular name of plants of the genus *Orchis* (or allied genera), from the form of the tubers or 'roots'.

1611 COTGR., *Couillon de chien*, Dogs-stones, Dogs cullions. Cullions or Stones. *Ibid.* xiii. 1354 Sweete Cullions. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 330 Soldier's Cullions, *Orchis*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (ed. 3) 60.

b. The paired tubers of *Orchis*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 115/1 Cullions, or Stone-roots [are] round roots, whether single, double, or treble. 1721 in BAILEY; and in later Dicts.

5. *Comb.*, as *cullion-like* adj. (sense 2); † *cullion-head* (*Fortif.*).

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxv. xxv. For what could be more cullionlike or base? 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Drinels* To Rdr. 10 To desist from those cullionlike courses. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cullion-head*, see *Bastian*.

† Used by confusion for *cullin* = CULLING.

1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 The eldest of the sheep were drawn out as Cullions. [Cf. quot. 1652 s. v. CULLING 1, and 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cullins*, the worst sheep of a flock.]

† *Cullionly*, *a.* Obs. [f. CULLION 2 + -LY 1.] Like a cullion; rascally, base, despicable.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. 36 You whoreson Cullyenly Barber-monger, draw. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 363 His cullionly paraphrase on St. Paul. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii. He would be held a cullionly niggard.

† *Cullionry*, *Obs.* In 7 cullionnerie, cullionrie. [f. as prec. + -RY, -RY.] The behaviour of a cullion; base rascally conduct.

1611 COTGR., *Coyonnerie*, base roguerie, cowardise, cullionnerie. 1648 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Trils.* (1841) III. 36 Argyle's enemies had...burdened him, among many slanders, with that of cowardice and cullionerie.

**Cullis** (kŭ'lis), *sb.* 1. Now rare. Forms: 5 *oolys*, *kolys*, *culys*, *oolyshe*, 5-6 *colice*, 5-7 *coleys* e, *culice*, 6 *colesse*, *collesse*, -*yse*, *culleis*, -*ace*, -*ys*, -*oolis*, 6-7 *cullice*, -*ess* (e), 6-8 *oullise*, 7 *collice*, *oullisse*, -*ies*, -*asse*, -*ase*, *oullisse*, *oolisse*, *oolis*, 6- *cullis*. [a. OF. *colis* (13th c., later *couleis*, *coulis*), subst. use of *colis*:—L. type \**colāticius*, f. *colāre* to strain, flow through, glide, etc.]

A strong broth, made of meat, fowl, etc., boiled and strained; used especially as a nourishing food for sick persons. 'Beef-tea' is a well-known form.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* 20 For a kolys be brawne take of sothun henne or chekyne [etc.]. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Rk. Nurture* 824 Colice of pike, shrympus or perche. 1543 TRAHERON *Vig's Chirurg.* ix. 228 If the patient be weak...ye shall gyve hym the colice of a yonge capon. 1584 LVLV *Campaspe* iii. v. He that melteth in a consumption is to be recovered by colices, not conceits. 1668 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* vii. 165 The meat, out of which all the strength is Boild or Pressed in Jellies and Cullices. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* Pref. 1 Use for a cullis, a leg of veal and a ham. 1853 SOVER *Pantraph.* 76 Take onions...thicken with cullis, oil, and wine.

† *b. transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1719 app. = a sound beating; cf. quot. 1625 and CULLIS v.).

1580 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 356 Expecting thy Letter eyther as a Cullisse to preserve, or as a swerde to destroy. 1608 MIDDLETON *Finn. Love* iii. ii. Get a cullis to your capacity, a restorative to your reason. 1605 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. i. He has beat me e'en to a Cullis. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 112 A Cullisse for the Back too.

**Cullis** (kŭ'lis), *sb.* 2. Arch. Also *killis*, *killesse*. [a. F. *coulisse* furrow, groove, gutter, etc., subst. use of fem. of *coulis* adj.; see prec. and COULISSE.] A gutter, groove, or channel. Also *attrib.*, as *cullis roof* (see quot. 1875).

1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 216 *Cullis*, a gutter in a roof; a groove or channel. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1. 178 Placed in a barn or ricked in some exposed part with cullis roof, where it will keep dry. 1875 PARKER *Concise Gloss. Archit.*, *Killesse*, also *Cullis*, *Coullisse* (Fr.), a gutter, groove, or channel. This term is in some districts corruptly applied to a hipped roof by country carpenters, who speak of a killessed or cullidged roof. A dormer window is also sometimes called a killessed or cullidge window. † See also KILLIS.

† **Cullis**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. CULLIS *sb.* 1 (b).] *trans.* To 'beat to a jelly', beat severely.

1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* iv. ii. Quit thy father...or Ile cullice thee With a battoun.

**Cullisance**, -*sen*, -*son*, -*san*, obs. corruptions of COGNIZANCE (kŭ'nizāns), a badge, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. i. I'll keep men...and I'll give coats...but I lack a cullisen. 1609 — *Case is Altered* iv. iv. But what badge shall we give, what cullison? 1611 TARTTON'S *Jests* (1844) 12 Clapping my Lord Shandoyes cullisance upon my sleeve. 1618 DEKKER *Owles Alm.* 36 A blew coat without a Cullizan.

**Cullum**, *cullum*—: see COL.

**Cullurune**, var. CULRONE, Obs. Sc.

**Cully** (kŭ'li), *sb.* slang or colloq. Now rare. [Orig. slang or rogues' cant, of uncertain origin. Connexion has been suggested with CULLION or its Ital. cognate *coglione* 'a noddie, a fool, a patch, a dolt; a cullion, a gull, a meacock' (Florio). Leland thinks it of Gypsy origin, comparing Sp. Gypsy *chulai* man, Turkish Gypsy *chulai* gentleman.]

1. One who is cheated or imposed upon (e. g. by a sharper, strumpet, etc.); a dupe, gull; one easily

deceived or taken in; a silly fellow, simpleton. (Much in use in the 17th c.)

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 11. 781 Women, that...Brought in... Their Husbands Cullies, and Sweet-hearts. 1687 SPIDLEY *Bellamira* i. i. I'll...shew her I am not such a cully as she takes me for. 1720 J. HUGHES in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) III. App. xxxvii. The wit is always the cully of the heart. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lvi. 147 The French syren was baulked in her design upon her English cully. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 89 Cullies, the easy cushion on which Knaves and Knavesses repose, have at all times existed. 1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 133 The whimper of a cheated cully.

*attrib.* 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. *Heroic. Epist.* 168 Why should you...B'allow'd to put all tricks upon Our Cully-Sex, and we use none? 1708 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* i. 308 The Cully Merchant.

2. A man, fellow; a companion, mate.

1676 WARR. for *Housekeepers* 5 If the cully nap us. 1861 MATTHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) III. 57 (Hoppe) The showman inside the frame says, 'Cully, how are you getting on?' 1888 *New York Mercury* (Farmer, *Americanisms*, What's yer hurry, cully?)

† **Cully**, *v.* 1. Obs. rare—1. [app. related to CULL v. 2: cf. CULLY.] = CULL v. 2

1576 Tyde *Tarryeth no Man*, Ione is pleasaunt, to kisse, and to cully.

† **Cully**, *v.* 2. Obs. [f. CULLY *sb.* Cf. It. *coglionare*, 'to cosin, to cog, to foist, to deceive' (Florio).] *trans.* To make a fool of, deceive, cheat, take in.

1676 *Life of Muggleton in Harl. Misc.* I. 610 Having for some time being culled out of his money. 1699 POMFRET *Poems, Divine Attributes*, Tricks to cully fools. 1702 *Pope's Wife of Bath* 161 Heaven gave to woman the peculiar grace To spin, to weep, and cully human race. 1768 *Woman of Honour* I. 150 Being...culled by drabs whom their footmen might disdain.

**Cullyandre**, **Cullyar**, **Cullyen**, obs. ff. COLANDRER, CULLER, CULLION.

† **Cullyism** (kŭ'lijizm), *Obs.* nonce-*wd.* [f. CULLY *sb.* + -ISM.] The condition of a cully.

1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 P 2 Instances of eminent Cullyism.

**Culm** 1 (kŭlm). In 5-6 *culme*, 7 *colme*. [The same word as COOM *sb.* 1, pointing to a ME. *culm*, *colm*. Connexion with *col*, *COAL*, suggests itself, and is strengthened by the synonymy of ME. *bicolmen*, *bicolmen*, the former a deriv. of *colm*, *culm*, the latter of *colmen*, from *col*, *COAL*: cf. BECOM (BE- 6 a) COLLOW, COLLY. But the actual analysis of the word is obscure.]

1. Soot, smut. Obs. exc. Sc.; = COOM *sb.* 1.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 108 Culme of smeke, *fulige*. 1565 GOLDING *Orbit's Met.* II. (1593) 34 Again the culme and smouldring smoke did wrap him round about. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Culm*, smok or soot. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc. [in both noted as Obs.]. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1857) 48 A mud-coloured atmosphere of smoke and culm. 1861 CLINGTON *Frank O'Donnell* 171 My face and body all covered with culm...made him take me for the devil.

2. Coal-dust, small or refuse coal, slack.

1348 in *Nottingham Rec.* I. 144 *Prædictam* dimidium partem mineræ carbonum marinorum et culmorum. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 70 In this kill first is made a fier of Coales or rather colme which is but the duste of the coales. *Ibid.* 91 A smaler Riddle with which they drawe smale coales for the smythes from the colme which is in deeble but verie dust, which serveth for lyne burninge. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 382 1 An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders [= Coke]. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* 1833 III. 149 Culm, or small refuse coal. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 258 At Whitehaven, under a bed of common clay...a bed of natural clayey carbon or culm of 3 fathom is found. 1862 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 87, 41. per ton for culm, or coal-dust.

b. Hence, *spec.* applied to the slack of anthracite or stone-coal, from the Welsh collieries, which was in common use for burning lime and drying malt.

1735 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 397. 1756 B. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 188 The coals here [Tenby]...run into culm, which they work up with clay, and make it into balls; it is very good fuel. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 366 The County of Pembrokeshire abounds particularly in that Sort of Coal called *Stone Coal*, the small Pieces of which are stiled *Culm*. 1806 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 344. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1. 149 Culm is the dust of the stone-coal, and is prepared for burning by being mixed with clay or mud from the shore. 1883 A. WILLIAMS *Min. Resources* U. S. 31 A mixture of anthracite slack, or 'culm', with bituminous coal. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-Bk.*, *Culm*, the slack of non-bituminous or anthracite coal is known by no other name.

c. By extension, sometimes employed as a synonym of anthracite, or of one of its varieties, the slaty glance coal. Also in pl. *culms*, like *coals*.

1748 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 1. (ed. 4) 8 There is another Sort, by some wrongly called Coal, and rightly named Culm or Welch-coal, from Swanzev in Pembrokeshire, being of a hard stony Substance, in small Bits...and will burn without Smoak. 1841 *Fossil Fuel*, etc. (ed. 2) 336 Varieties of Anthracite (2) The slaty glance-coal...This is the anthracite so abundant in the United States; the culm\* of our Welsh collieries. (\*Note. This is a brittle crumbling anthracite.) 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 77 The coal...on the western side being chiefly stone coal or culm, and on the eastern side, bituminous coking coal.

3. *Geol.* (More fully *Culm measures* or *series*.) A name given by some geologists to a series of shales, sandstones, etc. containing, in places, thin

beds of impure anthracite, which represent the Carboniferous series in North Devon; also to strata supposed to be the analogues of these elsewhere.

The Culm series is generally considered to be contemporary with the Carboniferous limestone, but is much less rich in marine remains. It is extensively developed along the borders of Austria, Poland, and Russia; and includes the *culm* of Ireland.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 54 Some years since a vein of culm appearing near the surface on the parish of Chittlehampton. 1836 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1837) V. (title) A classification of...Rocks...of Devonshire. On the true position of the Culm Deposits. 1837 — *Trans. Geol. Soc.* V. 670 The base of the culm series. *Ibid.* Note. The undoubted culm-measures. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. 124 Anthracite, or culm, occurs in a few beds, of very variable thickness, between Greenaciff...and...Chittlehampton...The culm itself seems the result of irregular accumulations of vegetable matter intermingled with mud and sand. 1882 GZIK *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. iv. § 2. 748.

† 4. Applied (in error) to coke; cf. quot. 1742 in 2 c. Obs.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Dry it leisurely with Pit-coal, char'd, called in some places coak and in others Culm. [Anthracite is a natural coke.]

† 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *culm-dealer*, -*pit*, etc.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 447 There is also a culm pit, which was worked for fuel a few years ago. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/3 Occupations of the People. Culm-dealer.

**Culm** 2 (kŭlm). *Bot.* [ad. L. *culmus* stalk, stem (*esp.* of grain).] The stem of a plant; *esp.* the jointed and usually hollow stalk of grasses.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Culmi*, stalks. 1794 MATTY *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 139 Meadow Fescue...has a culm two feet high. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Trils.* I. iii. 70 A kind of reed work formed of long culms of Saccharum.

Hence **Culm** *v. intr.*, to form a culm; **Culmed** *pp.* a., having a culm.

1862 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 1 The young maize...is rapidly culming upward. 1862 THOREAU *Excursions, Autumnal Tints* (1863) 223 A very tall and slender-culmed grass.

† **Culm** 3. Obs. rare. Also 6 *culme*. [Shortened f. CULMEN.] The highest point, summit, culminating point.

1597 *Mistort. Arthur* III. iv. in *Hasl. Dodsley* IV. 313 Who strives to stand...On giddy top and culm of slippery court. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 194 The mountains are...seldome uncovered of snow, in their culme and highest tops. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord* (New Ser.), *Wick of Glos Llyn* II. 146 Three times they will be raised against his life. At the third his star will have reached its culm.

† **Culmas**, *culmes*, *culmische*. *Sc.* Obs. Some kind of weapon, or rural implement used as a weapon.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* xl. xiii. 72 He held in til his hand A rural club or culmas instead of brand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 432 Sum with ane culmische cleivin to the belt.

† **Culmen** (kŭlmen). [L. *culmen*, contr. f. *culmen* top, summit, roof-ridge, etc.]

† 1. *gen.* The top or summit; *fig.* the height, acme, culminating point. Obs.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 129 Chronology and history bear No other culmen than the double art Astronomy, geography impart. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 227 At the culmen or top was a Chappel. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 49 (1740) 145 The Culmen of this Historian's Art and Invention. 1856 DOBELL *Eng. in Time of War*, That top and culmen exquisite Where to the slanting seasons meet.

2. *Ornith.* The upper ridge of a bird's bill.

1833 R. MEDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 34 Their bills being more curved in the culmen. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 45 The bill...slender...with the culmen concave near the base.

3. *Anat.* 'The superior vermiform process of the cerebellum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

[**Culmi**colous, *a.* [f. L. *culmus* CULM 2 + -cola dwelling + -OUS.] 'Living on straw or the stems of graminaceous plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). Said of some fungi.]

**Culmiferous** (kŭlmi-fērōs), *a.* 1. *Geol.* [f. CULM 1 + -(-)FEROUS, after *carboniferous*.] Containing or producing culm or impure anthracite.

1837 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* V. 670 In North Devon, the beds of the highest group...pass regularly under the base of the culmiferous rocks. *Ibid.* 664 The culmiferous series. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 200 The culmiferous rocks of Devonshire.

**Culmiferous**, *a.* 2. *Bot.* [ad. L. type \**culmifer* (f. *culmus* CULM 2 + -fer bearing) + -OUS.] Of grasses: Having a jointed hollow stalk.

1704 RAY in HARTIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Plants* § 23 *Culmiferous Plants* are such as have a smooth hollow jointed Stalk, with one long sharp-pointed Leaf at each Joint. 1797 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 102 Herbs...which are culmiferous, are divided into those with large seeds, or Corns, and those with lesser seeds, called Grasses. 1866 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. v. 156 Among culmiferous plants the first place belongs to rice.

**Culmigenous** (-idzjnos), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -gen-ous born, bearing + -OUS.] 'Produced or growing on straw' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Culminal**, *a.* rare. [f. L. *culmen*, stem *culmin* (see above) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; apical.

1889 in *Century Dict.*



**Culminant** (kŭl'minānt), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. late *L. culminant-em*, pr. pp. of *culminare* to CULMINATE. Cf. mod. *F. culminant*.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of a heavenly body: That has reached its greatest altitude, that is on the meridian; hence *fig.* that is at its greatest height.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 358 The whole constellation of Ariadne's crowne, culminant in her nativity. 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 35 When any Star is upon the Meridian, it is said to be culminant; and . . . is then of most force to that place. 1684 *Observer* No. 129 In the very Lust and Vigour of the Phanatical Conspiracy, when Oates was Culminant. 1804 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 411 The superstition of the letter was then culminant. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* I. vii. 41 A softer and more genial star was culminant one evening.

2. Reaching the greatest height, forming the summit or highest point, topmost.

1649 DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 420 Islands are but the culminant peaks of mountains. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Trils.* I. i. 22 The culminant rocks are very dry.

**B. sb.** A culminant star (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 288 The . . . Culminant in a Princes favour, takes all the Honour from the Lord of his Ascending.

**Culminate** (kŭl'minēt), *v.* [f. late *L. culminat-*, ppl. stem of *culminare*, f. *culmen*, *culmin-* (see above); see -ATE, and cf. mod. *F. culminer*.]

1. *intr.* *Astron.* Of a heavenly body: To reach its greatest altitude, to be on the meridian.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astron.* clvi. 649 If the Luminary culminate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 617 All Sun-shine, as when his Beams at Noon Culminate from th' Equator. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. 158 To find the time at which any star culminates, or passes the meridian.

2. *gen.* To reach its highest point or summit, as a mountain-chain, etc.; to rise to an apex or summit. *Const. in.*

1665 [see CULMINATING *pp. a.*]

a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* B. (R.), While above Th' embow'ring branches culminate, and form A walk impervious to the sun. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, At which distance the enormous waves culminated and fell with the report of thunder. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 16 The mountain system [of Armenia] culminates in Ararat.

3. *fig.* (Chiefly from 1.) To reach its acme, or highest development. *Const. in, to.*

a 1666 HEYLYN *Life of Laud* (1668) 155 Being once in the Ascendant, (he) presumed that he should culminate before his time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 1. 3 Thus D'Aiguillon rose again and culminated. 1844 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 195 All the genius ran in that direction, until it culminated in Shakespeare. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 233 The uneasiness, the terror, the wrath of the people, seemed rapidly culminating to a crisis. 1875 HELLS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. 195 There are times when Art seems to culminate and then to descend. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 196 These disturbances culminated in the great eruption of A.D. 79.

4. *trans.* To bring (a thing) to its highest point, to form the summit of; to crown. *rare.*

1659 R. EDES *Christ's Exaltation* 35 That's the altitude, the very apex that culminates a believer's happiness. 1875 OGILBY *Brit. Ded.*, May the same Influences tend to the Culminating all other Arts.

**Culminate, a.** [ad. late *L. culminat-us*, pa. pp. of *culminare*: see prec.] 'Growing upward, as; distinguished from a lateral growth; applied to the growth of corals' (Dana).

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Culminating** (kŭl'minēt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CULMINATE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of reaching the highest point; culmination. *Often attrib.*, as in *culminating point*, point of culmination.

1766 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 265 The same Index will likewise shew the culminating, rising or setting of a given Star. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. clxvii. 270 The culminating point of the Supremacy was in the reign of Edward VI.

**Culminating, ppl. a.** [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That culminates; that attains to the greatest elevation.

1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 106 The culminating, or declining sun. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 202 The most culminating pyro or top [of Ararat]. 1797 PITT *Horace's Odes* I. xxii. (R.), Where I may view without a shade The culminating sun. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 142 The culminating peak of the northern abutment.

**b. fig.**

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 260 There is . . . no culminating Writer, so lofty as out of the reach of Imitation. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, The Gothic schools exhibited that love [of variety] in culminating energy.

**Culmination** (kŭl'minēt'ion), *n.* [n. of action from CULMINATE *v.*; cf. *F. culmination*.]

1. The attainment by a heavenly body of its greatest altitude; the act of reaching the meridian.

*Lower or upper culmination*: the attainment of least or greatest altitude on any day.

1633 GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy. Rij.* At the instant of the Moones Culmination or Mediation of Heauen. 1788 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. a Adjustment . . . to answer the culmination of any of the heavenly bodies. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

2. *fig.* The attainment of the highest point, or state of being at the height; *concr.* that in which anything culminates, the crown or consummation.

1657 FARINGDON *Serm.* 429 (T.) We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and culmination become a thistle. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Eng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 296 The uprise and culmination VOL. II.

of the new . . . power of Commerce. 1865 LEXCV *Ration.* (1878) I. 253 This fresco may be regarded as the culmination of the movement.

**Culmy, a.** Also 4 colmie, -omy. [f. CULM<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]

1. Blackened or begrimed with soot: = COOMY.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1082 He lokede him a-bute Wip his colmie snute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 356 Thanne pacience parceyued of poyntes [of] his cote, Was colmy [v.r. culmy, colomy] how coueityse and vnkynde desyringe.

2. Of the nature of or abounding in culm, as *culmy beds* or *deposits*.

**† Culorum.** *Obs.* [Known only in Langland; according to Herbert Coleridge (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1860) probably the last syllables of *in secula seculorum* 'for ever and ever', the concluding words of the *Gloria Patri*; Mätzner suggests a corruption of *L. corollarium* COROLLARY.] The conclusion, corollary, or 'moral'.

1356 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 264 *pe Culorum* of his clause [B. and C. cas] kepe I not to schewe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 409 *pe culorum* of his clause curatours is to mene. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 And constrewe ich clause with *pe culorum*. *Ibid.* iv. 61 No blame serued . . . Ho so toke good kepe to *pe culorum*.

**† Culot** (kŭl'ot). [F., dim. of *cul*: see above.]

† a. A stand for a crucible in the furnace. † b. The heavy mass which falls to the bottom of a crucible. c. A little cup of sheet-iron inserted into the hollow base of the Minié and other projectiles, so as to be driven into the ball and enlarge its diameter, when fired.

1803 SALMON *Dorm Med.* I. 317 Place a Crucible upon a Culot in the middle of a Hearth-place in a Wind Furnace. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Essence*, Separate the Dross from the Culot in the Bottom. 1854 CAPT. NORTON in *Mech. Mag.* LXII. 38 For putting an iron cup or culot into the hollow base of this shot.

**Culottic** (kŭl'ot'ik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *F. culotte* breeches + -IC after SANSULOTTIC.] Wearing breeches, respectable, as opposed to *sansculottic*. So *Culottism*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii, Young Patriotism, Culottic and Sansculottic, rushes forward emulous. *Ibid.* III. v. ii, Let the guilty tremble therefore, and the suspect, and the rich, and in a word all manner of Culottic men. *Ibid.* III. vii. i, Sansculottism . . . having now got deep enough, is to perish in a new singular system of Culottism and arrangement. *Ibid.* III. vii. vi, Garnitures, formulas, culottisms of what sort soever.

**Culp, obs. Sc. form of CUP.**

† **Culp(e).** *Obs.* Also 4-5 *coupe*, *coupe*, 5-6 *couple*. [a. OF. *couple* (*colpe*, *culpe*, *coupe*, *cope*), f. *L. culpa* fault, blame.]

After the *Fr.* word had regularly become *coupe*, the *l* was restored from Latin, and was at length pronounced.]

Guilt, sin, fault, blame. 1299 BRITTON I. xxix. § 3 Par sa coupe ou par sa negligence. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 305 And kaires hym to kirke-ward his coupe to schewe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parz. T.* P. 261 Baptisme . . . which bynymeþ vs *pe coupe*. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj, Saying that she had no coupe of this dede. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxii. 74 Though the coupe of a knyght. 1513 HEN. VIII in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iii. 6 We do not impute the culp and blame thereof in any person. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 155 The coupe of our synnis. 1601 Q. ELIZ. in *Harl. Mss.* (Malh.) II. 354, I hope God will not lay their culps to my charge.

**Culpability** (kŭl'pāb'il'itē), [f. next + -ITY. So mod. *F. culpabilité*, instead of OF. *coupabilité*.] The quality of being culpable.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ii. 30 [It] may be said that God indeed is some cause of that, without culpability. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 Apr. an. 1779. Amongst various acts of culpability he mentioned evil-speaking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 138 The degree of culpability depends on the presence or absence of intention.

**Culpable** (kŭl'pāb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*). Forms: 4-5 *culpable*, (4 -able, -aple, culpabil, 4-5 *cowpable*), 4-5 *culpabil* (l, 4-6 *culpable*, 4-*culpable*. [ME. *couple*, a. OF. *couple* (*cop*, *culpable*, *culpable*, etc.) guilty:—*L. culpabilis* blameworthy, f. *culpa* fault, blame. The OF. was regularly reduced to *culpable* in 13th c., but was frequently written *culpable* after *L.* in 14th c., *culpable* in 16th c.; the latinized form has in Eng. been established both in spelling and pronunciation.]

1. Guilty, criminal; deserving punishment or condemnation. *Obs.* (or blended with sense 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1331 3yf þou . . . Fordost þou manny synnauance þat alyfwarde he may nat lyve þou art coupable. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 300 Any creature þat is coupable afor a kynges iustice. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Ejb, How be it that they ben gyilty and culpable. 1573 BR. OF PETERBORO in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 196 III. 35 If thei be able iustelie . . . to finde him culpable. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* II. 22 Meer Schisme . . . a culpable rupture or breach of the Catholick communion. 1798 BR. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 343 The inflictor of the punishment may perhaps be as culpable as the sufferer. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 151 He was considered at Thebes as culpable.

2. *Const. of, † in* (an offence, sin, wrong, etc.).

a 1350 HAMPOLE *Platter* xxxiv. 13 þai wild had made me culpabil of syn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 312 We ben coupable in þis synne. 1428 *Surtess Misc.* (1800) 8 He was

gyilty and coulpabyll of all y' trespassse. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* III. (1874) 14 What can the pore wyfe . . . do withhall, being not culpable in the cryme? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 220 They had found themselves culpable of gluttony. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 222 The greatest crime of which a man could render himself culpable.

† o. *Culpable of* (punishment, death, judgement, etc.): deserving, liable to. Also, *culpable to be judged*, etc. (see first quot.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 16 Sich is coupable agens God to be jugid to helle. *Ibid.*, Pat man, as Crist seih, is coupable of þe fier of helle. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4570 He is of the deth coupable. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 21 Whosoeuer killeth, shal be culpable of iudgement. 1652 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Culpable of iudgement. 1652 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 45 [Which] makes the offender culpable of death.

2. Deserving blame or censure, blameworthy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 575 þe lawe saith þat he is coupable þat entremettith him or mellith him with such þing as aperteyneþ not vnto him. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Culpable*, blame-worthy, guiltie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 What circumstances make an action laudable, or culpable. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 7 Those inclinations . . . they know to be highly culpable and unworthy. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 146 With great and culpable disregard to the public weal.

b. Artistically faulty or censurable. *rare.*

1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 2 It [a print] may have an agreeable effect as a whole, and yet be very culpable in its parts. 1851 [see CULPABLENESS].

† **B. sb.** A guilty person, a culprit. *Obs.* [So *F. coupable*.]

1480 *Robt. Deryll* 720 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 247 Euery vnthryfte culpable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 411/3 He punysshed the culpables. 1651 tr. *De las-Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 209 If he could discover the infamous culpable. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1808) II. 246 (D.) Those only who were the culpables.

**Culpableness** (kŭl'pāb'l'ness), *n.* In 4 *coupabil-ness*. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being culpable; culpability.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 335 Coupabilnesse of synne. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 145 (F.) My culpableness in those particulars. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 79 By any culpableness or unadvisedness of my own carriage. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 40. 26 To show the culpableness . . . of our common modes of decoration by painted imitation of various woods or marbles.

**Culpably, adv.** [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a culpable or blameworthy manner; to a culpable degree.

16 . . . JER. TAYLOR (J.), If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 25 June an. 1763 Culpably injurious to the merit of that bard. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 567 Culpably wanting in filial piety.

† **Culpate, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. culpāt-*, ppl. stem of *culpāre* to blame, f. *culpa* fault, blame.] *trans.* To blame, find fault with.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 422 They did . . . much more culpate and blame his prey Councillers.

So † **Culpation**, 'a blaming, a finding fault' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

**Culpatory, a. rare.** [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to or expressing blame.

1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. Postscript, If adjectives in *osus*, as *famosus*, &c. were not most commonly used by Latian authors in a culpatory sense. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 Eloquent culpatory diatribes.

† **Culpe, v.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *colper*, *couper* to cut: see COUP *v.* 2, COPE *v.* 2] *trans.* To cut, slice. (Cf. CULPON *v.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take gode fat Ele, & culpe hym.

† **Culpon, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *culpoun*, *culpon*, 4-*culpon*, (5 *oolpon*, 6 *culpown*, -in, -yn; Sc. 6-7 *cowpon*, *coupon*, 9 *coopin*. [a. OF. *colpon*, *culpon*, *copon*, now *coupon*, cutting, cut, slice, piece, portion, f. *colper*, *cofer*, *couper* to cut. The same word has been adopted from mod. *Fr.* in a special sense as COUPON.]

A piece cut off, a cutting; a portion, strip, slice, bit, shred.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 679 This Pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wax. . . But thynne it lay by colpons [v. r. culpouns] oon and oon. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 642 Al to peces that hewed thair sheldes, The culpons flegh out in the feldes. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 89 Take eles. . . and choppe hem in faire colpons. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 635 Velvet embroudered with sundery knottes and culpons of golde. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 5 margin, Quhen that cleik fra ws twa coupounis of our crede, tyme is to speik. 1590 BRUCE *Serm. Sacr.* B viij. a, Suppose thou get a cowpon of him [thy sauior] in the sacrament, that cowpon wald do thee na good. 1825 JAMIESON, *Coupon*. in *pl.*, shatters, shivers: pronounced *coopins*.

† **Culpon, v.** *Obs.* Also 6 *coulpon*, 7 *Sc. coupon*. [f. CULPON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut into pieces, cut up, slice.

14 . . . *Anc. Cookery* 467 Take eles culponde and clene wasshen. 1573 *Bk. Kerynyer* in *Baleys Bk.* (1868) 265 Termes of a Keryer . . . culpon that trout. 1567 DRAWT *Horace's Ep.* II. i. f viij, He that did crowse and culpon once Hydra of hellish spyte. 1606 BIANE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 16 Superstition is lyke some serpent, that though they be coupouned in many cuttes, yet they can keepe some lyfe in all.

2. To ornament or trim with strips or patches of a different-coloured material; sometimes, perhaps,

to border with pieces of alternate colouring: see Godefroy, s.v. *componné, couponné*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 820/1 The trappers of the coursers were mantell harnesses culposed. *Ibid.* 858/1 A chemere, of cloath of silver, culposed with cloath of gold, of damaske, cantell wise.

**Culpose** (kūlpō's), a. Roman Law. [f. L. *culpa* 'fault of negligence or remissness' + -ose, after *dolose* (L. *dolōsus*).] Characterized by *culpa* or (criminal) negligence.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1103 Generally an act of forbearance or omission which is merely culpose (or not dolose) is not a crime or public delict. 1875 POSTE *Gains* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 153 Not of dolose or intentional delicts, but only of culpose delicts, i.e. committed from negligence.

**Culprit** (kū'lpɪt). [Known (as a word) only from 1678. According to the legal tradition, found in print shortly after 1700, *culprit* was not originally a word, but a fortuitous or ignorant running together of two words (the fusion being made possible by the abbreviated writing of legal records), viz. Anglo-Fr. *culpable* or L. *culpabilis* 'guilty', abbreviated *cul*, and *pri* or *pri* = OF. *prest* 'ready'. It is supposed that when the prisoner had pleaded 'Not guilty', the Clerk of the Crown replied with '*Culpable: prest d'averrer nostre bille*', i.e. 'Guilty: [and I am] ready to aver our indictment'; that this reply was noted on the roll in the form *cul. pri*, etc.; and that, at a later time, after the disuse of law French, this formula was mistaken for an appellation addressed to the accused. (See note at end of this article.)]

1. Law. Used only in the formula 'Culprit, How will you be tried?' formerly said by the Clerk of the Crown to a prisoner indicted for high treason or felony, on his pleading 'Not guilty'.

Its first recorded use is in the Trial of the Earl of Pembroke for murder in 1678: it does not occur in the Trial of the Regicides 1662, nor in the various State Trials of 1663, 1664, 1669. Its original force was formally to join issue with the defendant's plea of 'Not guilty', and to demand trial and judgement; but this was perhaps forgotten in 1678.

1678 *State Trials* (1810) VI. 1320/2 (Earl of Pembroke) Clerk of Crown. Are you guilty, or not guilty? Earl. Not guilty. Cl. of Cr. Culprit, how will you be tried? Earl. By my Peers. Cl. of Cr. God send you a good deliverance. 1683 *Trial A. Sidney* (1684) 6. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Process* Scott. 197 If the Prisoner answer not guilty, the Clerk saith, Culprit\*, [i.e. *Culpabilis es, paratus sum verificare*] How wilt thou be tried?—and the Prisoner must answer,—By God and the Country.—Clerk saith, God send thee a good Deliverance.

2. Hence applied to mean, Prisoner at the bar; he who is arraigned for a crime or offence; the accused.

1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 273 Then first the culprit answered to his name. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon Pref.*, An author is in the condition of a culprit: the public are his judges. 1834 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 197 'Well, culprit', said the governor. 'What have you to say for yourself?' 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 649/2 But neither the culprit nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers.

3. An offender, one guilty of a fault or offence. [A change of sense, app. due to popular etymology, the word being referred directly to L. *culpa* fault, offence.]

1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxii. 100 He had not rendered himself a culprit, too ignominious to sit in parliament. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv, The fled Hungarian, Who seems the culprit. 1890 M. HOLROYD *Mem. G. E. Corrie* II. 11 He... always took care... to send away the offender feeling himself to be a culprit not a martyr.

4. attrib.

1790 WHITEHEAD *Roman Father* Epil. (R.). Like other culprit youths, he wanted grace.

[Note. The legal tradition as to the origin of *culprit* is thus given:

1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Culprit* is compounded of two words, i.e. *Cul* and *Pri*, viz. *Cul*, which is the Abbreviation of *Culpabilis*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer in the behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty after he hath pleaded Not Guilty, without which the Issue is not joined: The other word *Pri* is derived from the French word *Prest*, i.e. ready; and 'tis as much as to say, That he is ready to prove the Party guilty. See also 1729-70 JACOB *New Law Dict.* s. v. 1765-8 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvi, and note thereon by CHRISTIAN (ed. 1795, p. 340). Also 1841-5 STEPHENS *Comm.* VI. xvii. (1883) 407.

This explanation is in accordance with the fact that the formula *prest* (*pri*) is of constant occurrence in mediæval procedure, to signify that the parties are ready to go to judgement on a point of law, or to trial on an issue of fact: see the old Year-books *passim*; e.g. *Year-book* 35 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 451 '*Herle*. La pasture de Strepham tut une e nent severe; prest. *Passeley*. Issi severe qe vous ne devez comener outre les boundes, etc. prest. *Bereford* [Justice]. Vous estes a issue', etc. The force of *prest* further appears in *Year-bk. Michaelmas 12 Edw. III*, Plea 15 'Le defendand dit... qe les blees furent sciez et emporte[ez]; prest, etc.', where another MS. for 'prest, etc.' reads 'et demanda judgement'. Moreover *non cul pri* actually appears as an abbreviated form. In the *Liber Assisarum*, anno 22<sup>o</sup> *Edw. I.*, placitum 41, we find in the report (*Livre des Assises*, 1799, p. 94) '*Bank*. Il semble que vous luy fistes tresp... Pur que [respon]d[ez]. *Richm.* [for Defendant] De rien culpable, prest d'averrer nostre bill', etc. This, in Brooke's *Abridgement* (1568) fol. 7, Section *Action sur le case*, Plea 78, is thus cited: '*Bank* Justice. Vous luy fist tort... p' q' r[ati]o'. *Richm.* non cul pri, etc.']

|| **Culrach, -reach** (kū'rāx). *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also *colrach, collerauch, -rayth, -reth, coleraith, culreaoch*. [app. f. Ir. and Gael. *cul* back + *reachid* law, statute, ordinance.] A surety given to a court from which a cause is removed to another court, to be escheated if full justice is not rendered in the latter court. Required especially when a cause was removed to the court of a lord of regality.

c 1400 *Quoniam Attach.* viii. § 4 Demittit ibidem vnum culrach scilicet vnum plegium quod plena lex tenebitur parti in curia domini sui. 1518 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 407 (Jam.) Offerand to that effect caution of Collerauch. 1571 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scot. I. 23 Comperit P. L. Knycht, Stewart within the said Regallie, and desyrit the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Robert to be replegit from the s<sup>d</sup> Justice Court as duelland within the samyn boundis; and offerit cautione of Colleraith, as accordis. 1609 *SKENE Reg. May*. 107 He aught to leave ane borch, that is called Culreuch, behinde him in that Court, out of the quhilk the defender is borrowed. 1641 *Acts Chas. I.* V. 627 (Jam.) To give and find caution de Collreth for administration of justice. 1700 in R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* anno 1700, Demanding surrender of the two Browns, to be tried in the court of his regality, within whose bounds they had lived, and offering a *culrach* or pledge for them. 1861 *Ibid.* 236 The system of culreuch or repledgiation is one of great antiquity in Scotland, but last heard of in the Highlands.

† **Culrage, culerage**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *colerage*, 5 *culra* (t)che, -rayge, curiage, 6 *courage*, -agie, (7) *kill-ridge*, 5-7 *courage*, 6-7 *culerage*. [a. OF. *culrage*, mod. F. *curage*, f. *cul* 'anus' + *rage* rage, rabies, 'from his operation and effect when it is used in those parts' (Gerarde): cf. the Eng. name ARSESMART.] An obsolete name of the plant Water-pepper *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

1537 Simon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 33 *Persicaria minor*, culerage. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1016 And curiage, and gladiol the longe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Culrache, smerthole, herbe [H. P. *culrache*], *persicaria*. 14... *Loc.* in W. Wulker 602/21 *Persicaria*, culerage. 1578 LYVE *Dodoes* v. lxviii. 632 This herbe is called... in English Water pepper... and of some Curage. 1611 Cotgr., *Curage*, the hearbe Water-pepper, Arse-smart, Kill-ridge, or culerage.

† **Culroun, culrun**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *culroin, culrune*. [perh. a corruption of CULLION.] A base fellow, a rascal: an opprobrious appellation. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ProL. 43 The cadgear. Calland the colgear ane knaif and culroun full queyr. 1540 in Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 18461. 75 He Thomas your brother at command. A culrune kythed throw many a land. c 1568 *Bannatyne Poems*, *Suns exylit throw Pryd* 27 For hichtines the culroin dois misken His awin maister.

**Culsh**, var. of CULCH.

**Cult** (kūlt), sb. [ad. L. *cultus* worship (f. *colere* to attend to, cultivate, respect, etc.), and its F. adaptation *culte* 1611 Cotgr.]. Used in 17th c. (? from Latin), and then rarely till the middle of the 19th, when often spelt *culte* as in French.]

1. Worship; reverential homage rendered to a divine being or beings. *Obs.* (exc. as in sense 2.). 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 371 You tell vs most absurdly of a diuine cult... for so cult you are, or so quilled in your teares. *Ibid.* 380 You... referre it to the cult that you so foolishly talked of. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 39 God, abolishing the cult of Gentile idols. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 92 That Sovereign Cult due to God only.

2. A particular form or system of religious worship; esp. in reference to its external rites and ceremonies.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. App. 245 Let not every circumstantial difference or Variety of Cult be Nick-named a new Religion. 1699 SHAFESB. *Charac. Ing. conc. Virtue* I. III. § 2 In the Cult or Worship of such a Deity. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homers II.* 211 While she (Proserpine) has a cult or worship on earth, he (Aidoneus) apparently has none. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* I. xii. 242 They are devoted in their attentions to the objects of their culte. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Gr.* xi. 350 The cult of Aphrodite.

3. *transf.* Devotion or homage to a particular person or thing, now esp. as paid by a body of professed adherents or admirers.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. i. (1737) I. 281 Convin'd of the Reality of a better Self, and of the Cult or Homage which is due to It. 1829 A. W. FORDBLANQUE *England Under 7 Admin.* (1837) I. 238 These cults are generally to be found in the same house. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 368 The cult of beauty as the most vivid image of Truth. 1889 *Yan Bull* 2 Mar. 141/2 An evidence of the decay of the Wordsworth cult.

† **Cult**, a. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *cultus*, pa. pple. of *colere* to cultivate.] Cultivated, cultured. 1617 [see *Cult* sb. 1].

**Cultar**, obs. form of COULTER.

**Cultch**, var. of CULCH.

† **Cutel**. *Obs.* [OF. *cutel* (12th c.):—L. *cultellus* knife, dim. of *cultus* knife, share.] 'A long knife carried by a knight's attendant, hence called *cultellarius*' (Fairholt).

† **Cutelere**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *cultellaire*, -ere, ad. med. L. *cultellarius* (see next).] = next.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gaydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 50 Which and how many be there of actual cauteries? The first is called Cutelere (of Cousteau) that is a knife.

† **Cultellary**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *cultellarius* of or belonging to a knife, f. *cultellus* knife: see -ARY.] Having the form of a knife.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 200 Pou schalt make bitwixe þe fyngris cauteris þat ben clepid cauterium cultellare. *Ibid.* 307 The .v. cauterie is maad in þis maner & is swiþe comoun & is clepid cultellare.] 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xii. 388 The exulcerated and painful Wen... he cut... off with a cultellary Cauteary.

† **Cultellated**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *cultellāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cultellare* to make like a knife, f. *cultellus* knife.] Having a sharp edge like a knife.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 297 It produces long... hard cultellated leaves.

† **Cultellation**. *Obs.* [a. F. *cultellation*, f. L. *cultellus* knife.] An operation in land-measuring to ascertain the horizontal area of a sloping or uneven surface: the measuring line is held horizontally above the surface, and a weighted 'arrow' (originally a knife) dropped to stick in the ground at a point vertically beneath its extremity.

1707-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

**Culter**, obs. and dial. form of COULTER.

**Cultism** (kūltiz'm). [a. Sp. *cultismo*, F. *cultisme*, f. Sp. *culto* polished, elegant (—L. *cultus* cultivated): see -ISM. Góngora gave the appellation *estilo culto* to his style of writing.] A kind of affected elegance of style which prevailed in Spanish literature in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c.; also called *Góngorism* after the poet Góngora. So *Cultist*, a writer affecting cultism.

1807 MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 360 The cultism of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 718 Francesco de Roxas, a celebrated cultist in style. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 391 The school of the cultists.

**Cultivable** (kū'tivāb'l), a. [f. F. *cultivable* (13-14th c. in Hatzfeld), f. *cultiver* to CULTIVATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being cultivated.

1666 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 437 Cultivable Ground. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 535 A mountainous, broken, yet cultivable country. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 425 A fruit exclusively cultivable in hot countries. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 112 Faculties... cultivable... by education.

Hence **Cultivability**, cultivable quality.

1861 *Chicago Advance* 8 Sept. 568 The wonderful cultivability of this pastoral art. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 416 This has... diminished the cultivability of the soil.

† **Cultivage**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *cultivage* tillage (Cotgr.), f. *cultiver*.] Tillage, husbandry.

1632 LITTONOW *Trans.* IV. (1682) 161 Unwilling to be industrious in Arts, traffick, or cultivage. *Ibid.* VII. 357 The Country void of Villages, Rivers, or Cultivage.

**Cultivable** (kū'tivāb'l), a. Also **cultivateable**. [f. CULTIVATE + -ABLE.] = CULTIVABLE. Hence **Cultivateability** (*rare*).

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1 42 On the cultivatable land the work of drainage is going on. 1860 F. W. BURRIDGE *Gardens of New Vt.* 116, 1738 acres are supposed to be cultivatable. 1866 *Chicago Advance* 23 Dec. 823 The human cultivatibility of the savage Indian.

**Cultivate** (kū'tivēt), v. [f. *cultivāt*, ppl. stem of late (and med.) L. *cultivare* to till, (in It. *cultivare*, Pr. *cultivar*, *cultivar*, F. *cultiver*, OF. and dial. *coutiver*), f. late L. *cultivus* (*cultiva terra*), characterized by being tilled, f. *cultus*, pa. pple. of *colere* to till, cultivate, take care of. For the form cf. *captivate*. In earlier use we had **CULTRIV** v.]

I. *lit.* 1. *trans.* To bestow labour and attention upon (land) in order to the raising of crops; to till; to improve and render fertile by husbandry.

1600-55 [see *CULTIVATING* vbl. sb.]. 1606 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cultivate*, to plow or Till. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, 'Tis a great pity so good a husbandman as you should want a farm to cultivate. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* n. xiii, A Country infinitely populous, but miserably cultivated. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 551 Most of the rivers of Bengal... have their banks cultivated with rice. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 321 The Athenians returned to cultivate their fields. 1879 YKATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 63 Gardens were cultivated by the ancient Greeks.

b. *techn.* To break up (ground) with a CULTIVATOR (sense 3).

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. n. 288 The stubble was ploughed, and in the spring of 1842 it was manured and grubbed, or 'cultivated', and sown with mangold-wurzel.

2. To bestow labour and attention upon (a plant) so as to promote its growth; to produce or raise by tillage. Also *transf.* of fish, etc.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 193 Pot-herbs... cultivated with his daily Care. 1709 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 4 The Plants that Adam took Pleasure to cultivate there. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 197 All the species of fish usually cultivated in the country. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandment* ix. 231 A rose, however you cultivate it, remains a rose.

II. *fig.* 3. To improve and develop by education or training (a person, his mind, manners, faculties); to refine, to culture.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 377 To cultivate its (a child's) Manners with good Precepts and Counsels. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. To cultivate the wild licentious savage With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts. 1779 BURKE *Comm.* (1844) II. 273, I have endeavoured so to cultivate my mind, that [etc.]. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 348 To learn every thing to cultivate the spirit.

4. To promote the growth of, devote oneself to the advancement or development of (an art, science, sentiment, etc.); to foster.

1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Aijj. That great...designe...of cultivating the Sciences, and advancing of usefull knowledge. *Ibid.* 32 Ye that love vertue and cultivate the sciences. 1694 tr. Milton's *Lett. State* Sept. an. 1652, How firmly we are resolv'd to cultivate...that friendship which is between your serenity and this republic. 1747 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 302 Let us be the more careful to cultivate inward religion. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxvi. Though it cannot plant morals in the human breast, it cultivates them when there.

5. To devote one's attention to, to prosecute, follow, practise, cherish (any art, science, sentiment, habit, or pursuit, esp. with the object of acquiring it, or improving oneself in it).

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii. [They] cultivate the same superstition with the Bannians in India. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. Let us cultivate our own excellent language. 1866 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 167 The higher mathematics are absolutely necessary to those who cultivate...astronomy. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 123 As a soldier, he cultivates bluntness.

b. Phrases. To cultivate the acquaintance, friendship, or good opinion of, relations with. (These connect 4 and 5.)

1699 BENTLEY *Phat.* 276 He had ix entire years to cultivate a Friendship with Themistocles. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 10 He was more solicitous to cultivate her mamma's good opinion, than hers. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753, He cultivated his acquaintance. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 472 A desire to cultivate the friendship of the English. 1866 W. R. CARLES *Life in Corea* i. 7 Mr. Mayers...did his utmost...to cultivate some relations with the people and officials.

c. Hence (ellipt.) To cultivate a person: to bestow attention upon him with a view to intimacy or favour; to court the acquaintance or friendship of.

1709 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 215 The Great honour him, cultivate him, respect him, court him. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 64, I loved and cultivated him accordingly. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxvii. 186, I felt that he was a person I should like to cultivate. 1889 CORNH. *Ming. Feb.*, The County iv. I shall cultivate Sir Joseph.

† d. intr. Const. with. Obs.

1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 169 If my father was disposed to cultivate with the world, what a delightful acquaintance he might have!

**Cultivated** (kŭltiv'etd), ppl. a. [f. prec.] 1. Of land: Subjected to cultivation; tilled. Of plants: Produced or improved by cultivation.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 94 It is frequently seen in cultivated grounds. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frats.* I. 193 Flowering shrubs, and all manner of cultivated beauty. *Mod.* The plant was described from a cultivated specimen.

2. fig. Of persons, their minds, faculties, etc.: Improved by education or training; refined, cultured.

1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* 81 In the latter and less cultivated ages. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 189 A cultivated understanding, a copious fancy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi. The most cultivated men in the most cultivated of Italian cities. 1883 C. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 24 His cultivated tastes.

**Cultivating**, vbl. sb. [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb CULTIVATE; cultivation.

1660-65 I. JONES *Stone-Henge* (1725) 6 The cultivating and manuring of Lands. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. to Rdr., The Cultivating of that part of Learning.

**Cultivating**, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>] That cultivating; engaged in tillage.

1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 108 The close-cropped grass...showed the hand of cultivating care. 1884 ALKENZUM 12 Jan. 48/2 The condition of the cultivating classes. 1891 *Educ. Rev.* I. 140 The instruction...is in no wise so broad or cultivating as the corresponding study beyond the ocean.

**Cultivation** (kŭltiv'et-jən), [a. F. *cultivation* (16th c.), n. of action from *cultiver*: see CULTIVE v. and -ATION.]

1. The tilling of land; tillage, husbandry. 1795 Dr. Fox *Voy. round World* (1840) 278 Soil...capable of cultivations and improvements. 1746-7 HENREV *Medit.* (1818) 144 By industry and cultivation, this neat spot is an image of Eden. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 17 The cultivation of a farm. 1869 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 116 The amount of land under cultivation.

† b. Improvement (of land); increase of fertility. Obs. rare.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 The first shower of rain would turn it all to stone, without affording any sensible cultivation to the land.

2. The bestowing of labour and care upon a plant, so as to develop and improve its qualities; the raising of (a crop) by tillage.

1719 Dr. Fox *Cruise* i. vii. I saw several Sugar Canes, but wild, and for want of Cultivation, imperfect. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants, exalted by cultivation, always furnish large and improved Varieties. 1871 R. W. DALL *Commandm.* ix. 231 You cannot change a rose into a pear tree by cultivation. *Mod.* Land devoted to the cultivation of wheat.

b. transf. The production or raising of a 'crop' of any kind (as of oysters, microscopic organisms, etc.); also *concr.* the product of such cultivation (of bacteria, etc.); = CULTURE sb. 3 b, c. Also attrib. and Comb., as cultivation experiment, fluid.

1884 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* (1886) 159 Twenty days cultivation of blood-bacilli at 42° to 43° C. does not always yield attenuated virus. *Ibid.* 26 Test-tubes which are to receive cultivation-fluids. 1886 E. M. CROOKSHANK *Bac-*

*teriology* 69 In a glass beaker...place the tube containing the cultivation.

3. fig. The devoting of special attention or study to the development of, or to progress in (a branch of knowledge, a person's acquaintance, etc.).

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A cultivation of learning. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 463 The cultivation of every liberal accomplishment. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 The cultivation of right relations with his fellow men.

b. The bestowing of special attention upon a person for the sake of gaining his favour. *rare.*

1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* xiv. 70 [The gods] become angry with the guilty, but are rendered propitious by proper cultivation.

4. The developing, fostering, or improving (of the mind, faculties, etc.) by education and training; the condition of being cultivated; culture, refinement.

a 1766 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. xi. (R.), Use and cultivation of reason. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i. An enthusiastic advocate for the cultivation of the mind, he was an equally ardent supporter of the cultivation of the body. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 88 Increased cultivation almost always produces...fastidiousness.

**Cultivative** (kŭltiv'etiv), a. *rare.* [f. CULTIVATE (or its med.L. base) + -IVE.] Tending or pertaining to cultivation.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 1. 242 Manuring and other cultivative processes.

**Cultivator** (kŭltiv'et-er). Also 8-er. [n. of action in L. form f. med.L. *cultivare* to CULTIVATE, prob. after F. *cultivateur* (15th c. in Hatzfeld).]

1. One who tills the ground, or cultivates a particular plant or crop; a tiller, husbandman, farmer, agriculturist.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Occas. Medit.* IV. iii. 62 The Divine Son of the great *yeuoyōs* [margin That is, Cultivator of the Ground]. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Some cultivators of clover-grass. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 490 An English cultivator, at the head of a sheep farm of three or four thousand acres. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 380 There are five classes of cultivators in Afghanistan.

2. fig. a. One who cultivates an art, science, etc. 1711 SHAPTES. *Charac.* (1737) III. 239 A cultivator or supporter of arts or letters. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 181 A restorer and cultivator of religion after the Egyptian manner. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mod. Ages* I. v. 176 The great cultivators of science and letters.

b. One who, or that which, develops or improves (the mind, etc.) by education and training.

1868 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 July, To give people an interest...in the management of their own affairs was the grand cultivator of mankind. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture, Crit. Misc.* III. 32 The observant cultivator of his own understanding.

3. An agricultural implement for breaking up or loosening the ground, and uprooting weeds between the drills of crops.

1759 tr. *Dukam's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 126 My alleys were plowed again with the cultivator. 1849 *Mech. Mag.* L. 176 Dr. Newington's hand row hoe and cultivator. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* i. 23 An American 'cultivator'...which simple plough...drawn by a single horse, accomplished as much as the labour of fifty men, according to the usual method of cultivating the vine with a hoe.

**Cultivatory** (kŭltiv'et-er), a. *rare.* [f. CULTIVATE v. (or its med.L. base) + -ORY.] Of the nature of or pertaining to cultivation.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 656 A certain cultivatory process. 1888 *New York Dispatch* Sept., Here the cultivatory work ends and the manufacturing begins.

† **Cultive**, v. Obs. Also 5-yus, 6-ife. [a. F. *cultiver* (12-13th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *cultivare* to CULTIVATE. (In OF. the word had also a semi-popular form *cultiver*.)] *trans.* = CULTIVATE. Hence † *Cultiving* vbl. sb., cultivation.

1483 CAXTON *Esop* 145 The labourer...made alle his ground to be cultuyed and cred. 1483 — *Cato* Eijj. The cultuyng and ceryng of the erthe. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 181 To cultiffe the land. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 27 Whichsoever he tooke pleasure to plant and cultive. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ban. Virgin* 120 Cultiving the seeds of the other Arabian odours.

† **Cultive**, a. Obs. *rare.* [ad. late L. *cultivus*, f. *cultus* tilled: cf. OF. *terres cultivées* arable lands (1270 in Godef.).] Under tillage, cultivated.

1611 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 249 To work in those rough fields, as yet not cultive.

**Cultor**, obs. form of COULTER.

**Cultorist** (kŭlt'or-ist), [ad. Sp. *cultorista*, in F. *cultoriste*.] = CULTIST.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 144 After the beautiful period of Spanish literature came Gongora and his cultorists.

**Cultrate** (kŭl'tr-ē), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *cultratus*, f. *culter*, culter-knife, share: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Formed like a knife or coulter; having a sharp edge like a knife.

1866-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 387 Borer...included in a bivalve sheath, compressed, cultrate. *Ibid.* II. 378 Bill cultrate.

**Cultrated**, a. *Nat. Hist.* = prec.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1805) I. 67 The bill is strong...the edges are thin, and sharp or cultrated.

**Culture**, obs. form of COULTER.

**Cultriform** (kŭl'trif-ŏm), a. *Nat. Hist.* [mod. f. L. type *cultriformis*, f. *cultr-* knife: see -FORM.] Shaped like a knife or coulter.

1866 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 162 The saw of some saw-flies is cultriform. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 169 Cultriform lamellæ.

**Cultrirostral** (kŭl'trīr'ō-strāl'), a. *Zool.* [f. L. *cultr-* knife, share + *rostrum* beak + -AL.] In F. *cultrirostre*.] Having a bill shaped like a knife or coulter, as certain gallatorial birds (the heron, stork, etc.). In mod. Dicts.

**Cultrivorous**, a. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -VOROUS.] Swallowing or pretending to swallow knives.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON.

**Culturable** (kŭlti'rāb'l), a. [f. CULTURE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of culture or cultivation; cultivable. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 52 The...more easily culturable parts, being converted to the purposes of husbandry. 1883 *Spectator* 12 May 6/6 2 The faculty of musical apprehension, is, apparently, the most culturable of all. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., A rich country...with limitless culturable or mineral land.

**Cultural** (kŭlti'rāl), a. [f. L. *cultūra* tillage, culture + -AL. So in mod. F.]

1. Relating to the culture of plants, or of fish, etc. 1868 J. SCOTT (*title*), The orchardist, or a cultural and descriptive catalogue of fruit trees. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Supp., Fish Cultural Apparatus in operation.

2. Relating to culture of the mind, manners, etc. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 307 A mere incident of social life and of cultural growth. 1890 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Nov. 631/2 Nobody denies...the cultural value of Greek and Roman history.

Hence **Culturally** adv., in relation to culture.

1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 87 Each is an advance culturally and artistically on that below.

† **Culturate**, v. Obs. *rare.* [f. F. *culturer* CULTURE v. + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To bring under culture, cultivate.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* iv. 10 More [land] to spare than all the natives of those Countries can use and cultivate.

† **Culturation**, Obs. *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Cultivation, culture.

1866 BRYANETT *Civ. Life* 4 The cultivation and manuring of the same.

**Culture** (kŭlti'r), sb. [a. F. *culture* (in OF. *culture*), ad. L. *cultūra* cultivation, tending, in Christian authors, worship, f. ppl. stem of *cōlōre*: see CULT.]

† 1. Worship; reverential homage. Obs. *rare.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 81/1 When they departe fro the culture and honour of theyr god.

2. The action or practice of cultivating the soil; tillage, husbandry; = CULTIVATION 1.

c 1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 21 In places there thou wilt have the culture. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Culture*, husbandry, tilling. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 320 Such a...plot of his Eden...gratefully crowns his Culture...with chaplets of Flowers. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 3 Man was...employ'd in the Culture of the Garden. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 3) 296 The soil is clay, and difficult of culture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 11 The same kinds of grain...are sown...and the same mode of culture is adopted.

† b. Cultivated condition. Obs.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 12 The erth...by...dyligent labour...ys brought to maruelous culture and fertilitye.

† c. *concr.* A piece of tilled land; a cultivated field. Obs.

1557 MS. *Indenture* 30 June, [Conveying] a culture of land called the flatte, in Brantingham, Yks. 1560 WHITHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 27 b. Euery culture where bee Vines and other trees lettes the horses. 1757 DYER *Fleeca* (R.), From their tenements...proceeds the caravan Through lively spreading cultures, pastures green.

3. The cultivating or rearing of a plant or crop; = CULTIVATION 2.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 402 These...were slower than the ordinary Wheat...and this Culture did rather retard than advance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 78 The Culture suiting to the sevral Kinds Of Seeds and Plants. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 33 ¶ 2 The fruits, which without culture fell ripe into their hands. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 [England] is too far north for the culture of the vine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/2 There are eighty acres devoted to bulb culture.

b. *transf.* The rearing or raising of certain animals, such as fish, oysters, bees, etc., or of natural products such as silk.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 699 The culture of silk. 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 201 The dredgers at Whitstable have so far adopted oyster culture. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 In the interests of bee-culture, and in the search of improved races of bees.

c. The artificial development of microscopic organisms, esp. bacteria, in specially prepared media; *concr.* the product of such culture; a growth or crop of artificially developed bacteria, etc. Also in Comb., as culture-fluid, -tube, etc.

1884 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* (1886) 94 When cultures of this bacterium are kept for some time...their virulence becomes diminished. *Ibid.* 39 A series of new culture-tubes. *Ibid.*, A culture-fluid...that contains...various species of organisms.

† d. The training of the human body. Obs.

1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* i. vi. Amongst whom [the Lacedaemonians]...especially in the culture of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons. 1793 BRIDGES *Lett. Darwin* 60 To suppose the organization of man equally susceptible of improvement from culture with that of various animals and vegetables.

4. *fig.* The cultivating or development (of the mind, faculties, manners, etc.); improvement or refinement by education and training.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 14 To the culture and profit of their myndes. a 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charon's* Wks. (1658) 174 Necessary for the culture of good manners. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 189 The education of Children [is called] a Culture of their mindes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 She neglected the culture of [her] understanding. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 53 The precise point to which intellectual culture can be carried. 1865 DALE *Jew. Temp.* xiv. (1877) 155 The Jewish system was intended for the culture of the religious life of the Jews.

5. *absol.* The training, development, and refinement of mind, tastes, and manners; the condition of being thus trained and refined; the intellectual side of civilization.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. 197 Where grace Of culture hath been utterly unknown. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 47 His culture was not extensive. 1896 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* xiii. Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world. 1899 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 131 Some few of the larger monasteries... [were] centres of culture. *Mod.* A man of considerable culture.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular form or type of intellectual development.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 150 A language and culture which was wholly alien to them. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, Speaking all languages, knowing all cultures, living amongst all races.

6. The prosecution with special attention or study of any subject or pursuit; = CULTIVATION 3. *rare.*

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. Intro. An earnest culture of the arts of peace.

**Culture** (kŭltŭr), *v.* Now somewhat *rare*. [*a. f. culture-r* (15th c.), *f. culture-r*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To subject to culture, to cultivate: *a. lit.* (the soil, plants.) Now chiefly *poetic*.

1510 CAULTON'S *Chron. Eng.* iv. f. v. 1, 2000 plowmen... for to culture the lande. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 29 The Region was inhabited and well cultured. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 They cultured the earth with hoes of Goats and Oxen. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* ii. 162 In Countries cultur'd high: In ornamented Towns, where Order reigns. 1809 WIFEEN *Anion Hours* (1820) 51 The lovely maid... Culturing roses with her spade. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Econ.* 142 note, The capital being gone which should have cultured the estates. 1855-61 [see CULTURED 1].

b. *fig.* (arts, the mind, persons, etc.)

1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil Pleas* II. 89 Our minds are not all formed or cultured alike. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 498 And if, while all their arts around them shine, They culture more the solid than the fine. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 13 Arace and a city which they have contributed to culture in the noblest sense of the word.

**Culture**, *obs.* form of COULTEB.

**Cultured** (kŭltŭrd), *ppl. a.* [*f. CULTURE v.* and *sb.* + *-ED*.] Cultivated.

1. *lit.* of soil or plants. Chiefly *poetic*.

1743-6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxv, Our cultur'd vales. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 655 The cultured fields and the stately mansions of the Seine. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* (1862) 102 Cultured shrubs and flowers together blent.

2. *fig.* Improved by education and training; characterized by intellectual culture; refined.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 236 The gentler morals, such as play Thro' life's more cultur'd walks. 1777 *Gambler's* 5 Young Pollio's cultur'd muse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 1. 7 A cultured man of science. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 521 Rebuking with her cultured phrase Our homeliness of words and ways.

**Cultureless**, *a. rare*. [See *-LESS*.] Without culture, uncultivated. *lit.* and *fig.*

1856 CAMPBELL *Poems*, 'Ye field flowers', Earth's cultureless buds, to my heart ye were dear. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 124 The cultureless multitude.

**Culturer**, *rare*. [*f. CULTURE v.* + *-ER*.] One who cultures or cultivates.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* ix. 117 The culturers of human nature are less wise, and they sow poison.

**Culturism**, *nonce-rod.* [*f. CULTURE sb.* + *-ISM*.] Systematic devotion to culture.

1886 D. S. GREGORY in *Homilet. Rev.* Dec. 469 Spencerism and general culturism and perfectionism.

**Culturist** (kŭltŭrĭst), [*f. as prec.* + *-IST*.]

1. One professionally engaged in the culture of plants, fish, or other natural products.

1858 *title* Culturist. 1846 COX in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 494 Well known to every practical culturist. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catalog* (ed. 4) 97 The naturalist and fish culturist.

2. An advocate or devotee of culture.

1870 J. C. SHARP *Culture & Relig.* (1878) 7 The Culturists... by which term I mean not those who esteem culture... but those... who recommend it as the one panacea for all the ills of humanity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* May 936/1 Adventists, socialists, spiritualists, culturists.

|| **Cultus** (kŭltŭs). [*a. l. cultus* (*u-* stem) cultivation, tending, culture, adoration, *f. ppl. stem* of *cultre*: see *CULT*.]

† 1. Worship; = *CULT sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 49 To give to it [the altar] any religious worship, any cultus... any adoration, they do detect it, as palpable idolatry.

2. An organized system of religious worship or ceremonial; also *transf.*; = *CULT sb.* 2, 3.

1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 194 As the Cultus, or established worship of the civilized

world, it has great historical interest. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity as Org. Pol. Movem.* Wks. XII. 253 There was a cultus, or ceremonial worship: that constituted the sum-total of religion in the idea of a Pagan. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 181 That portion of the Roman Church, which is most devoted to the cultus of the Blessed Virgin.

**Cultus-ood** (kŭltŭs, kŭd). [*Chinook cultus* 'of little worth', G. B. Goode.] A chiroid fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*), an important article of food on the Pacific coast of North America.

1884 *Rep. U. S. Fishery Commission* 267. 1888 G. B. GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 270 The Cultus Cod is universally called 'Cod-fish' where the true cod is unknown. About Puget Sound the English call it 'Ling'.

**Culur**, *obs.* form of COLOUR.

**-culus, -cula, -culum**, a *L.* dim. suffix of all three genders, as in *fasci-culus* little fascis or bundle, *aure-cula* little ear, *opus-culum* small work. For the phonetic representatives of these, and their adapted forms in *-cle, -cule*, see the latter. A considerable number of the Latin words are retained unchanged in technical or learned use, as *calculus*, *fasciculus*, *Ranunculus*, *Auricula*, esp. of those in *-culum*, as *curriculum*, *operculum*, *opusculum*, *vasculum*, *vinculum*, etc.

**Culvard**: see CULVERT *a*.

**Culver** (kŭlvər). Forms: 1-2 *culfre*, 1 *culfre*, *culefre*, *culfer*, 3 *cullfre*, *culture*, *kulture*, *colfre*, 3-4 *coluers*, 4 *colure*, *coluyr*, 4-6 *culuer* (e, *coluer*, -*ver*, 5 *coluyr*, -*nour*, *coulour*, *culuor*, -*uyr*, -*uour*, -*vour*, (col) *er*, *collour*), 4-*culver*. [*OE. culfre* wk. fem. and *culfer* str. fem., not known in the other Teut. langs. By Grimm thought to be derived from *L. columba*; but even if we take *culfre* as an earlier form (in which we are hardly justified), it is not easy to connect this phonetically with the *L.* word. The thoroughly popular standing of the name is also against its adoption from Latin.]

1. A dove, a pigeon; now the name of the wood-pigeon in the south and east of England.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 7 [iv. 6] Hwelo seleð me fōru swe swe culfran & ic fliz & gærestu. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1465 (Gr.) Wæs culfre of cofan sende. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 131 Columba, culfer. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 On culfre onlienesse... wes godes gast sceawed. c 1200 *Ormin* 1254 Culfre is mildre, & meoc, & swet... & feleþþ oþer culffress bridd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 190 Foure wyte colfren. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* xii. vi. [Tollem. MS., In Egypte and in Siria a culuer is tauyte to bere lettres and to be messangeres oute of on prouynce into a noþer. *Ibid.* xii. vii. (1495) 418 Wyde colouures. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 484 Pe colleron þe he was wond to kepe and fede. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 15 Egges of wilde foule and culvers. 1595 *SPENSER Sonn.* lxxxix, The Culuer on the bared bough Sits mourning. a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1620) II. 469 Now, a doue, a culuer, is a bird that lous salt exceedingly. 1738-46 THOMSON *Spring* 452 Whence, borne on liquid wing, The sounding culver shoots. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 81 The culvers mourn All the livelong day. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* xii. 479 The lark, the thrush, the culver too.

† b. ? A vessel shaped like a dove. *Obs.* (*Cf. COLUMBINE sb.* 2, 4).

1500 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* 27 A culver off latyn to ber frank-and-cense in. 1596 *Churchw. Acc. Kirtou-in-Lindsey in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 14 Apr. (1864), Payd John Leverett for mending the culver.

c. *fig.* An appellation of tender affection.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Cum to me, mi leofmon, mi kulure. c 1300 [see CULVERHOUSE]. 1384 *WYCLIF Song Sol.* vi. 8 Oon is my culuer, my parfit. 1491 *CANTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. 61 b. 1 She herde oure lorde whiche callyd her sayenge: Come to me my spowse, my culuer or doue.

2. *Comb.* as *† culver-dove, -dung; culver-like* adj.;

† *culver-bird*, a young pigeon; *culver-headed a.* (*dial.*), soft-headed, stupid (*Forby*); † *culver-hole*, a dove-cote, pigeon-hole; † *culverwort* =

COLUMBINE. Also CULVER-FOOT, -HOUSE, -TAIL.

1384 *WYCLIF Lev. v.* 7 Offre he two turturs, or two \*culuer byddis. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* x. Dvij, The \*culuerdous of auncient league The trewest twaine that bee. 1591 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. iv. (1602) 437 If any Ianner... haue vsed any other, then Lime, \*Culuerdung, Hendung, cold Water...

and Okenbarke. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus. Alveolus*, a \*culuer hole, or a place made of woode for culuers. 1591 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 130 Angelike chastitie, culverlike simplicitie. 1597 *GERARDS Herbal* App. to Table, \*Culverwort is Columbine.

† *Culver* 2. *rare* - 1. Used for CULVERIN (perh. by confusion with *prec.*).

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. xx, Falcon and culver, on each tower, Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.

† **Culverfoot**. *Herb. Obs.* Dove's-foot, a small species of wild Geranium.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 612/40 *Sparagus*, Culverfoot. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 140 *Pes Columbinus*, culverfoot [printed clauertoot]. 1595 *LUPTON Thous. Notable Th.* ix. ¶ 15 If the Fistula be outward, put into it the juice of Culverfoot, for it healeth it. 1879 *PICKERING Chron. Hist. Plants* 718.

† **Culver-house**. *Obs.* A pigeon-house, a dove-cote. Also *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Þet is þet coluerhou huerinne restep and him dep þe colure oure lthord. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 554 Under thi culverhou in alle the brede Make mewes tweyne. 1507 *HARMAR tr. Bosa's Serm.* 279 (T.) Yet was this poor culverhouse sorer shaken. 1664 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 21

Who think the time is come, to pull downe our Culverhouse, our little Church. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England Gloss.*, *Culver-house*, pigeon-house or dove-cot. 1807 R. S. FERGUSON in *Archæol. Journ.* June 105 An almost forgotten dove-cot or 'culverhouse', as such are called in the south.

**Culverin** (kŭlvərĭn). Also 6 *conulvering*, *culuerene*, -*rijn*, 6-7 *culvering*, 7 *colverin*, 6-9 *culverine*. [*a. f. couleusine* (c 1400 in Hatzfeld) = *It.* and *med. L. colubrina*, *f. f. couleuvre*, *It. colubro* snake: cf. *L. colubrinus* of the nature of a snake. Names of reptiles were frequently applied to early cannon.]

1. The name of a gun and cannon formerly in use: *a. orig.* A small fire-arm, a kind of hand-gun. *b.* In later times, a large cannon, very long in proportion to its bore.

The length of the ordinary culverin ranged from 10 to 13 ft., the diameter of its bore from 5 to 5½ inches, and the weight of shot from 17 to 20 lbs. *Basard culverin*, bore 4 in., shot about 7 lbs.; *Demi-culverin* or *culverin-moyen*, bore 4½ in., shot about 10 lbs.: see *DEMI-CULVERIN*.

a. [1466 *Inv. Fastolf's Goods in Paston Lett.* No. 979 III. 441 In artillery, videlicet Colubrinis libellis diversorum magnitudinum.] 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 122 To Quarour... to pass to Stirling, to get Culverinis to bring to the feld. a 1577 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 221 A certain French man delivered a culvering to George Tod, Scottisman, to be stocked. 1801 *SCOTT Kenilca.* xv, He found the gate of Say's Court defended by men with culverins. 1864 *Kirk Chas. Bold* I. ii. 491 Armed with... Culverins—a name then applied not, as at a later period, to a species of cannon, but to a rude kind of musket. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* xl. 219.

b. 1555 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 260 'Twa culvering-myanse, gun-stanis, gun-powder, and certane hacbuschis. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Gunnaris... mak redde 300r cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastards... culverenis, and hail shot. 1608 R. HAWKINS *Toy. S. Sea* (1847) 214 The saker, the demy-culverin, the culverin, and demicannon (being peeces that reach much further point blanke then the cannon. 1807 *CONGREVE Old Back* II. ii, O I am calm, Sir; calm as a discharged culverin. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 714 Wounded in the ankle by a shot from a culverine. 1843 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 58 He... crouched beneath the carriage of a culverin.

c. *fig.*

1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* II. ii, Do you make me carrier Of your confound-mee's, and your culverings [volleys of oaths]?

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *culverin-bore, -shot*, etc.

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 12 The Enemies... will discharge Cannon, Culverin and Saker shot. 1634-5 *BENEFITON Treat.* (1844) 165 Six iron demiculverin drakes, four whole culverin drakes. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 64 They lay within Culvering Shot. 1667 *SIR R. MORAY in Phil. Trans.* II. 475 A Gun to be prepared of Culverin-Bore.

**Culverineer** (kŭlvərĭnĭr). Also -*er*. [*f. prec.* + *-EEB, -ER*.] A soldier armed with a culverin (hand-gun); a gunner in charge of a culverin (cannon).

1598 *Reg. Secr. Sig. lib.* xxxiv. fol. 84 To convoy... þame away with þair armour effierand for culverinaris on fute. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* ix. 85 The culverineers wore a habergeon with sleeves. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 37 One man (the culverinier) levelled and held the weapon during discharge.

**Culverkeys**. [*f. CULVER dove* + *KEY*.]

1. A popular name of various plants, the flowers of which suggest a bunch of keys. *a.* In 17th c. writers, and still in Somersetshire, etc., the wild Hyacinth or Blue-bell, *Scilla nutans*.

(Commentators on Denny and Walton have wrongly guessed Columbine, Meadow Cranesbill, *Orchis mascula*.)

a. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angl.* i. in Arb. Garner I. 157 Pale ganderglass and azure culverkeys. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xi. 214, I could... see here a Boy gathering Lillies and Lady-smocks, and there a Girl cropping Culverkeys and Cowslips. 1873 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 1 May 350/2 The Culverkey is well known in Somersetshire, and applies to the Bluebell (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus*). In Oxfordshire and Essex the same flower is by some called Culvers.

b. The Cowslip. (In some parts said to be the Oxlip; but cowslip and oxlip are confounded dialectally.)

1736 *PROGE Kenticisms, Culverkeys*, cowslips. 1873 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 1 May 350/2 The term Culverkeys is in general use among all the poorer classes of this neighbourhood [Ashford], and is applied to the Cowslip (*Primula veris*). Culverkey wine is a much-admired beverage. 1870-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND* *Citing Field* 26 June 1876, *Coverkeys* or *Covey-keys*, the Oxlip—not the true *Primula elatior*, but the plant known as *P. variabilis*. Kent. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Culver key*, the cowslip.

c. In *Clare*, app. a pale-flowered species of Vetch, † *Vicia sepium* or *V. sylvatica*.

1835 *CLARE Rural Muse* 68 Here I in cutting nosegays would delight, The lambtoe tuft, the paler culverkey.

2. The seedpods of the ash, *paler-keys*. *dial.*

1790 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* (Britt. & Holl.) 1851 G. JOHNSTON *Flora of Beru*.

**Culver's physio., root.** [*f. proper name of a Dr. Culver*.] A species of Speedwell, *Veronica virginica*, found in the eastern parts of North America, Siberia, etc., the root of which is used in medicine as an emeto-cathartic.

1858 *HOGG Veget. Kingd.* 567 *Veronica virginica* is a native of the United States, and is there called Culver's Physic. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Culver's root* or *Culver's physic*, American names for *Veronica virginica*.

† **Culvert**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *culvart*, -*vart*; and see COLWARD. [*a. OF. culvert, colvert*, late



*L. colibertus* fellow-freedman, in Middle Ages a serf, villain, one whose condition was intermediate between slavery and freedom, but nearer the former; hence, *adj.* abject, wretched, villainous, vile, infamous, etc.] Infamous, villainous, treacherous.

*a 1225 Ancr. R.* 96 No wouhleche nis so culvert ase is o pleinte wis. *a 1300 Floriz & Bl.* 329 He porter is culvert and felun. *c 1325 Chron. Eng.* 788 in Kitson *Met. Rom.* II. 303 The King hede a stiward, That was fel ant culvard.

**Culvert** (*kʊlˈvɜːt*), *sb.* [A recent word of obscure origin.

It has been conjectured to be a corruption of *F. couloir*, in Cotgr. also *couloir*, 'a channel, gutter, or any such hollow, along which melted things are to run', *f. couler* to flow. But points of connexion between the *Fr.* and *Eng.* words, in form and sense, are wanting. On the other hand some think 'culvert' an *Eng.* dialect word, taken into technical use at the epoch of canal-making. No connexion with *covert* has been traced.]

A channel, conduit, or tunneled drain of masonry or brick-work conveying a stream of water across beneath a canal, railway embankment, or road; also applied to an arched or barrel-shaped drain or sewer.

Used from c 1770 in connexion with canal construction; thence extended to railways, highways, town-drainage, etc. In connexion with railways and highways, it is sometimes disputed whether a particular structure is a 'culvert' or a 'bridge'. The essential purpose of a bridge, however, is to carry a road at a desired height over a river and its channel, a chasm, or the like; that of a culvert to afford a passage for a small crossing stream under the embankment of a railway or highway, or beneath a road where the configuration of the surface does not require a bridge. Locally, the term 'culvert' is often limited to a barrel drain, bricks shaped for which are known as *culvert-bricks*. See *Notes & Queries*, 8th Ser. III. 248, 377.

*1773 Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 97, 40 locks, 114 cart-bridges, 9 foot-bridges, and 120 culverts or aqueducts, including those magnificent ones over the rivers Dove and Trent. *1785 Dudley & Birm. Canal Act* (25 Geo. III, c. 87 § 6). The said Company . . . shall . . . make and support good and sufficient Culverts and Aqueducts to convey the same (streams) . . . in the several and respective courses in which they have hitherto run. *1788 Deritend Bridge Act* (28 Geo. III, c. 70 § 7). To cause a Culvert to be made of the diameter of six feet at the least. *1801 Croydon Canal Act* (41 Geo. III, c. 127 § 95). *1804 Rees Cycl. s.v. Canal*. The construction of culverts or drains under a canal, for conveying away water from the upper to the lower side of a canal. *1837 Whishaw Anal. Railways* 271 Culvert, a large drain either of brick or stone used in railways for passing brooks and streams under the embankments. *1840 — Railways Gt. Brit.* 426 The largest culvert carries the Claxton brook under the embankment.

b. Applied to an underground channel in which electric cables or mains are laid; also called a *conduit*.

*1889 Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/1 Mr. Crompton's culverts are . . . narrow and shallow tunnels lined with brick work. The St. James's Company's cast-iron troughs may be fairly described as portable culverts. They . . . are an impregnable protection for the copper cables inside them. *1892 Electr. Engineer* 12 May vii, Systems of copper strip laid in culverts.

Hence **Culvert v.**, to provide or lay with culverts.

*1889 Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/1 The culverting of Clubland [for electric lighting] has been an exceptionally difficult operation. *1890 BOLDREWOOD Colonial Reformer* I. 121 The streets were aligned, metalled, and culverted.

**Culvertage**. *Feudal Law*. [*a. OF. culvertage*, *f. culvert* (see **CULVERT** *a.*) + *-AGE*. Cf. *med. L. culvertagium* in Du Cange.] The position of a culvert, villainage; forfeiture and degradation to the position of a villain or serf.

*1613-8 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 116 King John . . . summoning likewise all Barons . . . to defend him . . . vnder paine of Culvertage, and perpetuall seruitude. *1700 TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 753 The Reproach of Culvertage . . . seems to have been . . . not only a Penalty, but also a Term of Reproach for Cowardize. *1757 BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks.* X. 519 The King of France . . . summoned all his vassals, under the penalty of felony, and the opprobrious name of Culvertage . . . to attend in this expedition. *1863-6 LINGARD Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) III. 31 note, Culvertage . . . The culprit was liable by law to the forfeiture of all property, and perpetual servitude.

† **Culver-tail**. *Carpentry*. *Obs.* = **DOVETAIL**. *1616 BULLOKAR, Culvertale*, a strong kind of building by fastening boards or tymbre with artificiall joynts so firmly together that they cannot fall asunder. *1639 HORN & ROBERTSON Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 530 The Joyner . . . joynteth them close with culver-tailles. *1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 125. *1806 GREGORY Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 469.

Hence **Culvertail v.**; **Culvertailed** *pp. a.*; **Culvertailing** *vb. sb.*

*1607 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Culvertailed . . . as the Carling ends are fixed in the beames. *1797 BAILLY vol. II, Culver-tailing*. *1775 ASH, Culvertail*, to fasten one piece of timber into another, by tenon in the form of a dove's tail.

† **Culvertship**. *Obs. rare* = *1*. [*f. CULVERT* *a.* + *-SHIP*.] Villainy, treachery, perfidy.

*a 1225 Ancr. R.* 204 Ure Louerd . . . brouhte so to grunde his kointe kulvertschipe & his prude strenche.

**Culverwort**, columbine; see **CULVER** 1 2.

**Culye, culje, v. Sc.** 1 *Obs.* Also 6 *culje*. [*app. the same as CULLY* *v.* 1, and like it related to **CULL** *v.* 2; but the form seems to represent *F. cueillir*: cf. *Sc. assaize, assaize, F. assaillir*.] To cherish, coax, draw forth by coaxing or flattery.

*1523 DOUGLAS Aeneid* I. x. 27 Now him withaldis the Phenitiane Dido, And culjeis him with slekit wordis sle. *Ibid.*

*viii. x. 86 Scho* [the she-wolf] . . . can thaim culje baith. *a 1605 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems, Insect. agst. Fortune*, Sho causes culjes, and but salt defames. *1868 Hist. Prov. Scot.* 160 Ower narrow counting culjes no kindness.

Hence † **Culyoure**.

*1520 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 46 Item, gif þair be ony Culjouris, nycht-walkaris, or Someris?

**Culyon, culyur**, *obs. ff. CULLION, CULLEB.*

**Culys**, *obs. form of CULLIS.*

|| **Cum** (*kʊm*). Latin preposition, meaning 'with, together with', used in English in local names of combined parishes or benefices, as *Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stow-cum-Quy*, where it originated in Latin documents. Also in several much-used Latin phrases, as *cum grano salis* (or familiarly *cum grano*), lit. 'with a grain of salt,' i.e. with some caution or reserve; *cum privilegio* (*ad imprimendum solum*) with privilege (of sole printing); and in expressions, technical or humorous, imitating these, e.g. *cum dividend* (*cum div.*) relating to the sale or transfer of stock or shares together with the dividend about to be paid on them.

*1595 Hay any Work* 42 Many bookes . . . had *cum privilegio*, and yet were neuer authorized. *1653 BAXTER Chr. Concord* 64, I know this speech must be understood *cum grano salis*. *1871 J. C. Young Mem. C. M. Young* I. iv. 125 (Stanford) He greatly preferred coffee cum chicory to coffee pure and supply. *1877 R. GIFFEN Stock Exch. Securities* 59 The price quickly rising from 125 cum div. early in July, to 136 ex div. in September. *Mod.* All he says must be received *cum grano*.

**Cum**, *obs. form of COME* *v.*, *pa. pple.*, *sb.* 2

**Cumarin**, var. of **COUMARIN**.

**Cumate** (*kʊˈmɑːt*). *Chem.* [*f. CUM-IC* + *-ATE* 4.] A salt of cumic acid.

*1873 WATTS Fowles' Chem.* 791.

† **Cumatio, icat, a. Obs.** [*f. Gr. κῦματ- wave*, after *L. cūmātis* sea-coloured, blue.]

*1625 PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* (1661) 155 Cumaticall colour, i.e. blew. *1623 COCKERAM Eng. Dict.* 1, Cumaticall-colour. *Ibid.* 11, Blew Colour, Cumaticke. *1775 ASH, Cumaticall.*

**Cumbecephalic**, bad form of **CYMBOCEPHALIC**.

*1866 LAING & HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Caltha*. 128 The long-headed, or 'cumbecephalic' inhabitants of Scotland.

**Cumbent** (*kʊmˈbɛnt*), *a.* [*ad. L. cumbent-em*, *pr. pple. of -cumbere* to lie down, used only in comp., *accumbere, recumbere*, etc.] Lying down, in a reclining position: *esp.* of figures in statuary.

*1644 EVELYN Diary* 12 Nov., Cumbent figures of marble. *1670-98 LASSELLS Voy. Italy* I. 129 It represents . . . St. Joseph in a cumbent posture. *1757 DYER Fleece* I. 84 Too cold the grassy mantle. For cumbent sheep. *1849 Rock Ch. Fathers* II. 162 note, The very interesting cumbent figure found . . . in Rochester Cathedral.

**Cumber** (*kʊmˈbɜː*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *kumbre*, 5 *komber*, *cumbyre*, 6 *combre*, 6-7 *comber*, *Sc. cummer*, (*-ar, -yr*), 6 *comber*. [Used early in 14th c. in sense 1; but not common till 16th, and then at first chiefly Scotch, where it is also spelt *cummer*. The date, form, and sense, are all consistent with its being either a derivative of **CUMBER** *v.*, or a shortened form of **ENCUMBER** *sb.* But sense 2 strikingly coincides with *Ger. kummer*, *MHG.* (from c 1200) *kumber*, *MLG. kummer*, *Du. kummer*. *OF.* had only *combre* *fem.* in the sense 'heap of felled trees, stones, or the like' (Godef.), corresponding to *med. L. cumbra* 'a mound or mole in a river for the sake of catching fish' (Du Cange), and akin to *Merovingian L. cumbra*, *pl. cumbri*, *cumbri* 'barriers of felled trees' (Du C.), whence *med. L. incumbere*, *f. encombrer*, to **ENCUMBER**. Cf. also *Fig. cumbro* 'a heap of earth'. In the *Meroving. L. cumbra*, *Diez s.v. Celnio* saw a barbaric form, through 'cumbra', of *L. cumbra* *hep*: so also *Littre*, *Scheler*, *Brachet*, *s.v. Encombre*. But the question of the actual origin of *cumbra*, and its relation to the *Ger. kummer* and its family, is a difficult one, which has been much investigated and discussed: see *Grimm*, *Kluge*, *Frank*, *Doornik*, *Koolmann*.]

† 1. The condition of being cumbered; overthrow, destruction, rout. *Obs.*

*1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12516 Alle þe folk wyþ oute nambre, All brogt y hem to kumbre. *a 1400 — Chron.* (Rolls) 15474 (Petyt MS.) Elfrik for to bring to komber. † 2. Trouble, distress, embarrassment, inconvenience. *Obs. or arch.*

*1500-20 DUNBAR Devoril with Dreime* i, Sic hunger, sic cowartis, and sic cumber, Within this land was never hard nor sene. *1536 BELLENDEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 312 Solicitude or grit cummer. *1547 COVERDALE Old Faith* iii. Cja, Vpon the woman he layed combre sorow and payne. *1558 LYNDSEY Monarchie* 5143 They depart from cair and cummer, Frome trubyll, trauell, sturt, and stryfe. *1560 in E. Lodge Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1792) I. 337 Not . . . without yor great combre and travayle. *1688 N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 280 What Gains Shall answer all this Cumber, all these pains? *1739 D'URFAY Pills* V. 147 Yet Ise possess more happiness, And he had more of Cumber. *1876 MORRIS Sigurd* II. 129 Till a man from their seed be arisen to deal with the cumber and wrong.

† b. Sometimes attributed to the agent: The action of troubling or embarrassing. *Obs.*

*1563 RANDOLPH in Robertson Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 15 That we may be void of their Cumber. *1603 Philotus cxxxii*, God . . . Conserve me fra thy cummer. *a 1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 523 Let these childer want the heads, which shall . . . make you quite of their cummer, (*quia mortui non mordent*). *1808 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvi, So the Fair City is quit of him and his cumber.

3. That which cumber, incommodes, or hinders, by its weight, unwieldiness, or obstructive nature; a hindrance, obstruction, encumbrance, burden. (*lit. and fig.*) Often contrasted with a 'help'.

*c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 1128 Hys Fadrys Landis of Herytage Fell til hym . . . All swyllk Cumbyre he forsuke, And til haly lyf hym tuke. *1504 CAREW Tasso* (1831) 119 Their horse and Camels heauy burdened, Amidst the way a grieuous cumber meet. *1611 Cotgr. s.v. Manseau*, A cloke is but a comber in faire weather. *a 1639 W. WHATELEY Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 61 Jacob behaved not himselfe so as to be a cumber and burden to the family, but was helpfull to it. *1644 EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 61 The stools and other cumber are removed when the assembly rises. *1756 J. WOOLMAN Trml.* iii. (1840) 31 To live more free from outward cumber. *1802 Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 428 [He] led us outside, up over a cumber of limestone rocks.

† b. That which causes trouble or inconvenience; a trouble. *Obs.*

*1529 NASHE Anat. Absurd.* 40 So delighted to heare themselves, that they are a cumber to the eares of all other. *1664 EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 411 What is reputed a curse and a cumber in some places is esteemed the ornament and blessing of another.

4. The action or quality of encumbering, or fact of being encumbered; hindrance, embarrassment, obstruction, encumbrance; cumbrousness.

*a 1618 RALEIGH (J.)*, The greatest ships . . . are of marvellous charge and fearful cumber. *1664 EVELYN Sylva*, Where some . . . [trees] were planted single in the Park without cumber, they spread above fourscore foot. *1706 Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 24 We shall . . . get rid of 1/10ths of the . . . weight; and consequently of much cumber, unhandiness, and derangement. *1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1881) I. Pref. 6 Of other prefatory matter . . . the reader shall be spared the cumber.

† 5. Occupation with business to an inconvenient or burdensome degree; pressure of business; (with *pl.*) affairs that occupy and trouble one. *Obs. or arch.*

*1663 A. WILSON Jas. I.* 278 Free and at ease from comber and noise of Business. *1669 PENN No Cross* xiii. § 7 As if Cumber, not Retirement; and Gain, not Content, were the Duty and Comfort of a Christian. *1688 SANDILANDS Salut. Endeared Love* 29 Taken up with the chocking Cares and Cumber of this present Life. *1849 J. STERLING in Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 178 A trader hoarding bullion in his trunk Will make small profit, though he 'scape from cumber.

**Cumber** (*kʊmˈbɜː*), *v.* Forms: 3- *cumber*; also 3-7 *comber*, 4-5 *combur*, *comer*, 4-6 *combre*, *cumbre*, *Sc. cummer*, 5 *combir*, *cumbir*, *cumbyre*, *cummere*, *comyr*, *Sc. cummyr* (*pa. t. cumryt*). [*Cumber* *vb.* is known from c 1300. Its early derivatives *cumberment*, *cumbrance*, *cumbrous* (14th c. at least) all suppose for it a French derivation: cf. the parallel series under **ENCUMBER**, and its weakened form **ACCUMBER**, also *OF. encombrer, -ment, encombrance, encombras, -eus*. Except in one doubtful instance, Godefroy cites *OF. combrer* only in the sense of 'cover' to lay hold of, seize, take', which does not account for the *ME.* uses of *cumber*. He has no examples of *combrance*, *cumbrement*, and only one (16th c.) example of *combreux*. Hence it would be more satisfactory to regard the English words as aphetic forms of the *encumber, accumber* types, but for their appearing earlier than these. The etymological history being unsettled, the order of the senses, and the precise meaning in many cases, is doubtful.]

† 1. *trans.* To overwhelm, overthrow, rout, destroy. *Obs.*

*1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 7465 Seueue maner synnes . . . þe whych cumberen men on many folde. *c 1330 — Chron.* (Rolls) 12356 Arthur bar on hym wyþ his launce To combr hym, als of chance. — *Ibid.* 15474 Cadwan seide he wolde passe Humber, Elfrik to stryue & to comber. *c 1325 E. E. Allit P.* B. 901 Cayre tid of þis kythe er combred þou worthe. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 429 (Douglas) cummerit thaim sua, That weil nane eschapit. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 1471 Alexander is at hand, and will vs all comber. *15 . . . Lord of Learne* 416 in Furniv. *Perry Folio* I. 197 They cutten all his ioynts in sunder, & burnte him eke vpon a hyll; I-wis the did him curstlye cumber.

† b. *pass.* To be overwhelmed and held fast, as in a slough. *Obs.* (Cf. *Chaucer C. T. Prol.* 508 'acombred [*v. r.* encombred] in the myre'.)

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 26514 (Cott.) If þou comberd be in sin. *1368 LANGL. P. PL. A.* I. 170 Þei beþ cumberd in care and cunnen not out-crepe. *c 1440 York Myst.* xxvi. 171 Þou arte combered in curstnesse. *1460 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 84 Þer was she comberd yn a carefule case.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense. *Obs.*

*a 1400 Chester Pl.* i. 219, I comber, I canker, I kindle in care, I sinke in sorrow.

† 2. To harass, distress, trouble. *Obs.* (exc. with mixture of sense 4: to incommode, bother).

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 8018 (Cott.) Es nathing þat mai him cumber. *c 1440 York Myst.* xxxiv. 211 Ther quenes vs comeres with þer clakke. *1535 COVERDALE 1 Kings* xxi. 5 What is y<sup>e</sup> matter, that thy sprete is so comberd? *1611 BIBLE Luke* x. 40 Martha was cumberd about much seuing. *1666 COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 To cumber you with some later thoughts of my own. *1800 SCOTT Abbot* xv. I cumber you no longer with my presence. *1851 DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xxvii, I disgrace nobody and cumber nobody.

† b. To confound or trouble the mind or senses; to perplex, puzzle. *Obs.*

*c 1350 Will. Palerne* 4047 Þe king in þat carful þouzt was cumberd ful long. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) Yf þe þinge þat is sen meup to swyftlye þe syzte is combrid. *1535 COVERDALE Acts* x. 17 Whyte Peter was combrid in him selfe what maner of vision this shulde

be. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2871 To bring 't about it my conceit doth cumber.

3. To hamper, embarrass, hinder, get or be in the way of (persons, their movements, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 141 Bot his hors, that was born doune, Cummerit thaim the ypgang to ta. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 229 The press was thik, and cummerit thaim full fast. 1599 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 249 Every Frenchman combrdyd other. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 38 Their arming. combers their foot, then whom the Moors will be much the swifter. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasok Gen.* (1693) 344 To cumber, or incomber and entangle one. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisias* 4 Body shall cumber Soul-flight no more.

4. To occupy obstructively, or inconveniently; to block up or fill with what hinders freedom of motion or action; to burden, load.

c1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 765 Comeren her stomakes wib curious drykes. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1332 Thou combrist the hous here. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 7 Cut it doune; why combreth it the gronde? 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 Our ship, being so cumbrd with the Passengers provisions. 1707 FUNNELL *Joy* (1729) 22 The Captain alledging that he would not cumber up his ship. 1874 S. Cox *Pilgr. Ps.* v. 108 Streets cumbrd with charred embers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 153/1 The unwieldy mass of case-law which now cumbers every practitioner's shelves.

5. fig. (of prec. senses). c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11774 To be cumbrd with couetous. 1493 *Festynall W. de W.* (1515) 116 b. The people were so cumbrd with the synne of mawmetry. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 101 When the mind is cumbrd with disdain, the Lord departeth from it. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anis. Osor.* 487 How can any such thought. comber your braines, as to beleve you shalbe able. . . so to bewitch the Queenes highnesse? 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 142 Much authority is cumbrd with many cares. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Which I thought not fit to cumber the book with. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* ii. x. Cares, that cumber royal sway. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 133 [It] would. cumber and lengthen the sentence unnecessarily.

† 6. To benumb, stiffen with cold, etc. *Obs.* Cf. CUMBLE v.

c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 129 His sergant that cumbrd was Wit parless. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxi. (1475) 68 As whan the synngres ben combrd and croked for grete colde. 1483 [see CUMBERED 1]. 1885-79 JAMIESON, *Cumber*, adj., benumbed. In this sense the hands are said to be cumber'd, *West Loth.*

† 7. *pa. ppl.* Of a hawk: Constipated. *Obs.* (= ENCUMBER 7.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Civb, A medecine for an hauke combrd in the bowillis.

8. *Comb.*, as † cumber-field, a name for the Common Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), a troublesome weed in cornfields (in Bulleyn *Book of Simples* (1562) lf. 32); † cumber-house, one that cumbers or inconveniently occupies a house. Also CUMBER-GROUND, -WORLD.

1540 *Elvot Image Gov.* (1556) 94 b. Semblable shall I be unto hir an unpleasaunte cumberhouse.

Cumberance, -aunce, var. CUMBRANCE.

Cumberband, -bund, var. CUMBERBUND.

Cumbered (kʊmˈbəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CUMBER v.]

† 1. a. Cf. CUMBER v. 1 b. b. Benumbed; cf. CUMBER v. 6.

c1430 *Cher. Assigne* 71 'A kowarde of kynde', quod she 'A combrd wrecche!' c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 53 A combrd wrecche in cowardise. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 266 Combrd cowardes I you calle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 *Cumbrd* (A. *Cumnerd*); vlii *Clumsyd*.

2. Encumbered; hindered, hampered, occupied obstructively, etc.: see the verb.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 10 Whiles he strove his combrd clubbe to quight Out of the earth. 1603 COCKERAM, *Cumbred*, let, hindered. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 150 We are full of Hurry, in Fair time. 'Tis hard keeping our Hearts and Spirits in any good Order, when we are in a cumbrd Condition. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Bacchanalia*, On the cumber'd plain.

Cumberer (kʊmˈbərə), [f. CUMBER v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which cumbers: see the verb.

c1450 *Guy Warr.* (C.) 2152 The ryche emperowre Raynere Wottyth not of thys comberere. a1578 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Cumerars and quellars of Christes Kirk. 1746 HARVEY *Flower Garden* (1818: 97 Not one species among all this variety of herbs is a cumberer of the ground. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i. Grey rocks, huge cumberers of the soil.

Cumber-ground. [CUMBER v. 8.] A thing or (esp.) person that uselessly cumbers the ground; a useless or unprofitable occupant of a position. (See *Luke* xiii. 7.)

1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Practice of Faith* 143 Meer cumber-grounds. 1720 THORESBY *Diary* II. 304 An useless unprofitable cumber-ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 82 Where all the cumber-grounds of life resort.

Cumbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. CUMBER v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CUMBER; † trouble, distress (*obs.*); hindrance, encumbrance, embarrassment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2195 Hyt may be bryngte to more cumbring. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. [civ.] 21 Merk kumbryng of hert.

Cumbering, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That cumbers. 1688 CREECH *tr. Lucretius* (1683) 182 They forc't the cumbering Wood to narrow bounds. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Our Daily Paths*, And weigh our burdened spirits down with the cumbering darts of the earth.

Cumberless, a. [f. CUMBER sb. + -LESS.] Without cumber or encumbrance; unencumbered.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 64 That he might be the more readie and comberlesse to preach the Gospell. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 69 May sit and suck the sweetness of their cumberless estates. 1807 HOGG *Sky Lark*, Bird of the wilderness, Blithesome and cumberless.

Cumberment. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. CUMBER v. + -MENT.]

1. † a. Trouble, distress (*obs.*); † b. Perplexity, confusion (*obs.*); c. Hindrance, embarrassment, entanglement.

c1300 A. *Alis.* 473 Of powere To kepe hire for comburment. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 21 Castis awai covetysse that is cause of cumberment. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Kepe he him from be deuldis combrment. 1597 S. DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. viii. As they stand in desperat combrment Envirownd round with horror, blood, and shame. 1599 — *Musophilus Wks.* (1717) 391 Craft (wrapt still in many Combrments) With all her Cunning thrives not.

2. That which cumbers; an encumbrance.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 492 'Will you not take off your coat?' . . . this elegant cumberment of the body.

Cumbersome (kʊmˈbəsəm), a. [f. CUMBER v. + -SOME.]

† 1. Of places or ways: Obstructing and impeding motion or progress; full of obstruction; troublesome to pass or get through. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 351 Bannokburne, that sa cummysum was Of slyk, and depes for till pas. 1555 *Fardie Factions* ii. xi. 246 Pioners. . . to make the waye, where the place is combrsome. 1563 *Golding Cesar* (1595) 120 The Britons call it a Towne, when they have forthed a combrsome wood with a ditch, and a rampyre. 1681 COTTON *Wonders of Paite* 55 Though the way be cumbrsome, and rough.

† 2. Causing trouble, annoyance, or inconvenience; full of trouble; troublesome; wearisome, oppressive. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 105 Their names. . . So cummersum tha ar to put in vers. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 19 A cumbersome Landlord is husbandmans rod. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. x. 111 Cumbersome days. . . slow, dull and heavy times. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 A Porch proves often cumbersome, being the receptacle of foul creatures. 1876 HOLLAND *Sec. Oaks* xii. 167 'It would be sort o' cumbersome to tell her.' 1886 HUSLOR *Prov. Scot.* 38 Better unkind than ower cumbersome.

3. Of material objects: Troublesome from bulk or heaviness; unwieldy, clumsy.

1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* vi. Pref. (ed. 7) 596 The Globe is cumbersome and not portable. 1616 SURRELL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 300 This tree. . . is not so cumbersome as to keepe away the Sunne and the wind. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 400 That cumbersome Luggage of war. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* ii. i. Help me off with this cumbersome Cloak. 1849 F. E. NAHER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 2 At last. . . the cumbersome waggons gradually got under weigh. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* i. xv. The cumbersome old table with twisted legs.

fig. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* To Rdr. 17 A vast heap of humane Inventions, useles, and cumbersome Ceremonies. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. lix. With cumbersome, tho' pompous show. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 43 Very cumbersome mode of assisting the memory.

Hence Cumbersomely adv., Cumbersome-

ness.

1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Although they be troubled through the combrsomes of men. 1611 COTGR., *Molestation*, troublesomely, offensively, combersomely. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. Digr. § 9 (Contents) Human act acts upon the matter without, combersomely or molinously. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 430 The combrsomeness of its weight appeared. . . objectionable. 1880 *Scribner. Mag.* Feb. 504 The log fence. . . belonged to the same period of plentifulness, even cumbersomeness, of timber.

† Cumber-world. *Obs.* [CUMBER v. 8.] A person or thing that uselessly encumbers the world.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 279, I combre world, that may of no thyng serve. a1450 HOCCELYR *De Reg. Princ.* 2021 That combreworlde that my maister slow. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolgues* ii. 25 A cumber-World, yet in the World am left.

† Cumble, sb. *Obs.* [ad. F. *comble*: = L. *culmulum* heap, heap over and above a measure, summit, apex, crown, etc.]

1. Heap, accumulation. *rare.*

1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 276 That cumble of Accidents, External, Internal.

2. Highest point, apex, culmination. (A Gallicism affected by Howell.)

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 43 For a cumble of all felicity. c1645 — *Lett.* iii. xxxi. In Philip the seconds time the Spanish Monarchy came to its highest cumble. 1650 — *Cotgrave's Fr. Eng. Dict.* Ep. Ded., This word Souverain. hath rais'd it self to that cumble of greatnes that it is now applyed only to the King.

† Cumble, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also cumble, and in *pa. ppl.* comelid. [a. Fr. *comble* to load: = L. *culmāre*: see ACUMBLE. Cf. CUMBER in same sense.] *trans.* To oppress, deprive of power; esp. to stiffen or benumb with cold.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxv. 3 Comferte 3e comelid [v. rr. clusid, cumbid] hordes [mannus dissolutas]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Comelyd, for colde, *eviratus*. a1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglin.* *Cumbled*, oppressd, cramped, stiffened with cold. *Cumbly-cold*, ad. stiff, and benumbed with cold. Intensely cold, if applied to weather.

b. *intr.* To be or become benumbed.

c1280 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I snurpe, i snobbe, i sneipe on snovte, Proj kund i comble an kelde.

Hence Cumbl'd *ppl. a.*, Cumbl'dness.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comelydnesse, *eviracio*.

† Cumby, cumly (kʊmli). Forms: 7 comby, camlee, 8 oomley, kummul, cumly, 9 camly, cumbyly, kumlee. [Hind. *kamli*: = Skr. *kambala*.] A blanket, a coarse woollen cloth.

1673 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 54 (Y.) The Natives. . . wrapping themselves in a Comby or Hair-Cloth. 1696 OVINGTON *Joy. Swatt* 455 (Y.) Camlees, which are a sort of Hair Coat made in Persia. 1701 *Prison Expenses of Hon. J. Lindsay in Lives of Lindsays* (1849) III. (Y.) One comley as a covering. 1708 G. FORSTER *Trav.* i. 194 (Y.) A large black Kummul, or blanket. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 319 The common sheep of the plains of India, with a coarse fleece. . . from which the kumlees or coarse blankets are manufactured. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 77/2 Rough country blankets, or cumbles, striped in black and white.

† Cumbrance. *Obs.* Also comber-, combr-, -aunce, -aunce, etc. [f. CUMBER v. + -ANCE: cf. ACUMBRANCE, ENCUMBRANCE.]

1. The action of 'cumbering'; † overcoming, vanquishing; or † entanglement, temptation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1019 To many on comyt barfore evyl purghe cumberaunce of be devyl. c1420 *Metz. St. Kath.* (Halliiv.) 18 Thou have them fro the fendys combrsouns! 1493 *Festynall* (1515) 33 To kepe them from combrance of the fende that they falle not in to deadly synne.

2. The action of troubling or harassing; trouble, distress, annoyance.

c1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 4 Kark & combrance huge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 265 Care and combrance is comen to vs alle. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comerance, *rexiacio*. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* L. 19 To warant thee. from evyl and from any combrance. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 429 Dreweles with bibill, bell and buik. . . With cruell cursing and with cummerance Thair wairit hes ryghtrudle the Romans. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 81 There is no felicitie. . . which is not darkened with some clowde of combrance and adversitie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1840) 275 The army will be very heterogeneous. . . which must needs occasion much combrance.

b. Trouble of mind; perplexity.

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1086 A merchalle is put oft tymes in gret combrance For som lordes hat ar of blod royalle & litle of lyvelode per chance. And some of gret lyvelode & no blodde royalle. 1561 T. NORTON *Catrin's Inst.* i. 37 As it is very hard to know, so doth it bring more businesse and combrance to some wittes than is expedient.

c. A cause of trouble or annoyance; a trouble.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 46 Catel and kynde witte [1393 C. xiii. 245 So couetise of catel] was combrance to hem alle. 1570 T. NORTON *tr. Novell's Catech.* (1853) 178 The incommodities and cumbrances that light upon us in this life. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 145 Lest they take detrimment from the aforesaid cumbrances.

3. The action of hindering, encumbering, or burdening, or state of being hindered, etc.; hindrance, burden, encumbrance.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* i. 12 How can I alone beare soche combrance, and charge, and stryfe amonge you? 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (R.), T avoid the cumbrance of each hindering doubt. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. i. 12 By your cumbrance, understand, the cumbrance that cometh unto me by you.

b. That which encumbers; an encumbrance.

1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity* (1645) 26 A fruitlesse Christian is a very burthen and cumbrance to the place hee lives in. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 5 In transplanting, and removing cumbrances. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 454 Extol not Riches then. The wise man's cumbrance if not snare.

Cumbrous (kʊmˈbrʊs), a. Forms: 4-7 cumbrous, (8 cumbr'ous), 4 Sc. cumrouss, 5 comberus, -ose, comborous, comerus, comorows, cumbrusse, 5-6 comerous, 5-7 comberous, combrous, 6 commerous (e, cummerous, combreous, 5-cumbrous. [f. CUMBER sb. + -OUS: cf. obs. F. *combreux* (Falsgr.).]

† 1. Presenting obstruction; difficult of passage or access; = CUMBERSOME 1. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 25 Ane montane. . . So cumrouss, and eke so stay, That it was hard to pas that way. 1495 *Will of Skae* (Somerset Ho.), Noyous & comberus high weyes. 1551 RECORD *Pathm. Knowl.* To Rdr., The way muste needes be comberous, wher none hathe gone before. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xxv. 407 The rough, comberous, and unpassable forests [salu invio atque impedito]. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. Among the combrous brakes. 1801 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 107 Now o'er the cumbrous hills began to creep A thin and watery light.

† 2. Causing trouble, distress, or annoyance; full of trouble or care; troublesome; harassing; wearisome, oppressive; = CUMBERSOME 2. *Obs.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 272 Many oger marceyles ben here, bat it were to combrous and to long to patten it in scripture of bokes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynyts* (Roxb.) 134 A dysshe she had ful comerous. 1590 RECORD, etc. *Gr. Artes* 291, I shall have a cumbrous worke to do. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 23 A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 549 How I may be quit, Fairest and easiest, of this cumbrous charge.

3. Troublesome from bulk or heaviness; burdensome, unwieldy, clumsy; = CUMBERSOME 3.

a1400 *Pistel of Susan* 224 Vr copus weore cumbrous, and cundeleit vs care. 1494 FASBYN *Chron.* vii. 610 The other [ordenance] was here by heavy & cumbrusse, he lyfte behynde hym. 1565 EDEN *Decades* 361 Certeyne lytle clockes. . . the whiche. . . are not combrous to be carryed about. 1718 PORE *Hiad* v. 314, I hate the cumbrous chariot's slow advance. 1813 SCOTT *Robert* v. iv. Armour. Cumbrous of size, uncouth to sight. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 144 A currency 15½ times as heavy and cumbrous.

b. fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 p. 11 Throwing off those cumbrous ornaments of learning. 1835 ARNOLD *Let. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 424 To correct the style where it is cumbrous or incorrect. 1877 GEIKIE *Christ* lii. (1879) 624 The cumbrous machinery of rite and ceremony.

**Cumbrously** (kəmbrə'sli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cumbrous, troublesome, or burdensome manner: see the adj.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 104 Multipling of so many frens, whiche encreasen cumbrusell. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 19 To be cumbrously entangled as it were. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 180 Rejecting both these titles as cumbrously long.

**Cumbrousness** (kəmbrə'snəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cumbrous, troublesome, burdensome, or unwieldy.

1557 *Sarum Primer* Pij. Make me . . . sadde and sober without combrousness. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Christianity* 39 The cumbrousness of ceremonies. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* IV. 323/1 The weight and cumbrousness of the apparatus required.

**Cume-oil**, obs. f. COOM-CEIL: see COOM sb. 2. 4.

**Cumel**: see COMEL.

**Cumeling**, obs. form of COMELING.

c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings . . . found upon the Abbots demesnes.

**Cumene** (kiū'mīn), *Chem.* [f. L. *cuminum* CUMIN + -ENE.] A hydrocarbon, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, found in Roman cumin oil: it is a colourless strongly refracting oil, allied to Benzene. So **Cumilo** (kiū'milk) a., of or derived from cumine, as in *Cumic acid* C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, *cumic aldehyde*, etc. **Cumidine**, a base homologous with toluidine, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocumene. **Cumino** a., of or derived from cumene; = *cumic*. **Cumole** = *cumene*. **Cumyl**, the acid organic radical, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O, of Cumic acid, homologous with Benzoyl; hence *cumylamide*, *cumylene*, *cumylid*, *cumylide*, etc.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 173 *Cumene*. Cumol. Hydride of Cumenyl. *Ibid.* 174 Cumene is insoluble in water. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 818 Cumic acid is produced by oxidation of cuminol or cumic aldehyde, one of the constituents of oil of cumine. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 243 A substance called cumidine, lately discovered by Mr. Nicholson in the oil of caraways. 1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1077 The addition of an acid causes the cumic acid to separate. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 178 *Cuminic acid*. is produced by the oxidation of the oxygenated oil (hydride of cumyl) contained in essence of cumine. *Ibid.* II. 182 Cumyl in the free state, or Cumylide of Cumyl. is an oily liquid, heavier than water. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 793 Cumyl Alcohol is also called Cumyl Alcohol.

**Cumerar**, obs. form of CUMBERER.

**Cumin**, **cumin** (kū'min). Forms: 1 *kymen*, *oymen*, -yn, 2 *cumin* (kū), 4-7 *comyn*, -e, 5-6 *comyn*, -yn, 5-7 *comen*, 6 *comeyn*, *oommine*, -men, -myn, 7 *comin* (e, cum(m)ine, 7-9 *commin*, (8-9 *cumming*), 6- cum(m)in. [OE. *cymen* (:=*cumin*), a. L. *cuminum* (*cym*), a. Gr. *κύνιον*. Cf. OHG. *chumin*, *cumin*, also *chumil* (MHG. *kūmel*, Ger. *kümmel*), Sw. *kummin*, Da. *kummen*. The word has also come down in the Romanic langs., It. *cumino*, *comino*, Sp. *comino*, OF. *cumin*, *comin*. ME. *cumin*, *comin* was either from Fr. (like MDu. *comijn*, Du. *komijn*), or altered from OE. *cymen* after Fr. The Gr. *κύνιον* is supposed to have been a foreign word, cognate in origin with the Semitic names, Heb. *כמון* *kammōn*, Arab. *كمون* *kammūn*, and their cognates.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Cuminum Cyminum*) resembling fennel: cultivated in the Levant for its fruit or seed, which possesses aromatic and carminative qualities; also called *Common*, *Garden*, or *Roman cumin*.

*Oil of cumin*: the essential oil of cumin seed, consisting of three hydrocarbons, cymene, cymol, and cuminol. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvi. 439 3c tiogodias eowre mintan & eowerne dile & eowerne kymen. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Cymen [v.r. cymyn]; 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* cumin. c. 1300 *K. Alit.* p. 797 Cynger, comyn gaven odour grace. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 He shal sowe the seed gith, and the comyn sprenge. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxviii. (1495) 625 Comyn. is a seed wyth good smell and wyth pale colour. c. 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Fors hit with galyngale and gode gyngere. With canel and comyn alle in fere. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 89 Comyn, seede (*Cuminum*, P.). 1501 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 5 b. Commen stiped in vinegre. 1736 BAILLY *Househ. Dict.* 228 Cumin is accounted good for the stomach. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Sphinx* Wks. (Bohn) I. 398 Rue, myrrh, and cummin for the Sphinx—Her muddy eyes to clear. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 309 The Pharisees . . . gave tithes of mint, anise, and cummin.

b. fig. in allusion to *Matt.* xxiii. 23. 1741-1841 [see ANISE 2]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. § 8 (1801) 111 The mint, anise and cumming, the gestures and vestures and fringes of religion. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 419 The anise and cummin of a great archaeological question, passed, as it were, through the Homeric sieve.

2. With qualifications applied to other plants: as, *Armenian* or *Mountain Cumin*, the *Cara-*

way, *Carum Carui*; **Black Cumin**, a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella sativa*, cultivated in Eastern countries for its black, acrid, and aromatic seeds; **Royal Cumin**, Ammi or Bishop's-weed; **Sweet Cumin**, the Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*; **Wild Cumin**, (a) the wild variety of cumin; + (b) the wild *Nigella*; (c) an umbelliferous plant, *Lagaria cuminoides*.

1578 LYKE *Dodoens* II. xciv. 274 The wilde Comyn . . . hath a brittle stalk. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. *Table of Hard Words*, Ameos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called Bulwort, Bishops-weed, or Herb-william. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 3 Ethiopian-Cumin is a Plant which has Leaves like Dill. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Doth the plowman . . . not cast abroad the fitches [marg. black cummin (*Nigella sativa*)].

3. attrib. and Comb., as *cumin cheese*, *oil*, *seed*, etc.; *cumin-splitting* a., skin-flint, niggardly [cf. L. *cuminisector*, Gr. *κύνιο-σπότης*].

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Comyn sede, comyn. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. 35 A carver or divider of Comin seed which is one of the least seeds. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 96 His wife is the Cummin seed of his Dove-house. a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 122 Like a true cutter of Cumine seeds. 1754 GILLIES *Hist. Coll.* I. 406, 28 Cumine Aristoph. II. 304 A sneaking, pitiful, cummin-splitting fellow. 1866 *Trens. Bot.* 360/1 The cumin seeds or fruits are the produce of *Cuminum Cyminum*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 769 A hydrocarbon, called cumene . . . exists ready-formed in Roman cummin-oil.

**Cumli** (e, -ly, -ling, obs. ff. COMELY, -LING.

**Cumly**, var. CUMBYL, blanket.

**Cumm**: see COMM.

**Cummer**, **kimmer** (kū'mai, kī'mai). Sc. Forms: 4 *commare*, 6 *commar*, *oomere*, 7 *oomer*, 6- *cummer*, 8- *kimmer*. [a. F. *commère* (= Pr. *comaire*, Sp. and It. *comadre*):=late L. *com-māter* (Laws of Lombards), f. *com*- together with + *māter* mother.]

1. A godmother, in her relationship to the other god-parents and the parents of the child; a com-mother.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 986 Pou man or woman, be nat so wyld to holde to be bysshope byn owne chylde, For 3yf pou dou, pou art commare To hym bat hyt gat or bare. 1566 in *Diurnal of Occurrents* (1833) 102 To nominat ane woman in Scotland to be cummar to our soueranis to the baptising of our prince their sone. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1792) II. 105 (Jam.) An honest burges of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn . . . to be baptised . . . and conveyed his gossips and comers, as the custom is. 1730 in *Chambers Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 572 Towards the end of the week, all the friends are asked to what was called the Cummers' Feast.

2. A female companion or intimate; a gossip.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Richt Airlie on Ask Weddingsday* 2 Drynkand the wyne satt cumers tway. *Ibid.* 11 'My fair, sweit cummer' quod the tuder. 1644 BAILLIE in 2. *Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) Intro. 34, I thank my cummer your wife heartily. 1658 R. FRANK in A. McKAY *Hist. Kil-marnock* 7 Their wives are sociable comers. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 7 My kimmer and I lay down to sleep. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* viii. A special cummer of my ain.

3. A woman, a female; familiarly applied, like 'fellow' to a man. With various local specific applications, e.g. young woman, lass, girl, witch, wise-woman, midwife, etc.

17. . . *Humble Beggar* in *Herd Collect.* (1776) II. 29 (Jam.) Vow, kimmer, and how do ye? 1745 *Song*, What's a' the steer, kimmer? 1785 BURNS 2nd Ep. to *Lapraik* x. Fortune . . . the kittle kimmer. 1806 TRAIN *Poetical Reveries* 89 (Jam.) She in travail was . . . No kindly kimmer nigh there was To mitigate her pain. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiii. 'That's a fresh and full-grown hemlock . . . mony a cummer lang syne wad hae sought nae better horse to flee . . . through mist and moonlight.' 1821 BLACKB. *Mag.* Jan. 402 (Jam.) It's a bonnie sight to see so mony stark youths and strapping kimmers streaking themselves sae evidently to the harvest darke. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 13 In presence of the good cummers of Newhaven.

**Cummerbund** (kū'mərbənd), *Anglo-Ind.*

Forms: 7 *combar*, *oommer*, 8 *cumber*, 8-9 *cummerbund*, 9 *oommer*, *kummerbund*. [Urdū and Pers. *kamar-band*, i.e. loin-band.] A sash or girdle worn round the waist; a waist-belt.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc. 1883) I. 147 (Y.) A sample of gallie pottes . . . chint bramport, and combarbands, with the prices. 1807 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2269/2, 234 pieces of Combarbands with Gold Flowers. 1790 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 103 Uniform turbans and cumber-bands. c. 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Atak & Lady* ix. 53 Shumsher had a cummerbund, of rose-coloured muslin. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 410 The necessity of cholera belts or kummerbunds is avoided.

**Cummerous**, obs. form of CUMBOUS.

**Cummin**, cumming: see CUMIN.

**Cummin**, -un, -yn, obs. ff. COME pa. pple.

**Cumming**. Sc. Also 6 *cumyeone*, *cymming*, *kymond*. [Related to COOMB 1, senses 2, 4, in Sc. cum, *kim* (Gael. *cuman* is prob. from Lowland Sc.).] a. In *Brewing*. 'A large oblong vessel of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches deep, used for receiving what works over from the masking-fat or barrel. *Loh.*' b. 'A small tub or wooden vessel. *Angus, Fife.*' (Jamieson 1825.)

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Ane flasche fat, ane fysche fat, ane cumyeone. *Ibid.* Ane gryte kymmond. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* etc. (1815) 174 (Jam.) Tua gyle fasses . . . ane cumming. c. 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 234 (Jam.) The air sall have . . . ane masking-fat . . . ane cymming, ane laid-gallon, ane wort disch. 1825 JAMIESON, *Kimmen*, *kymmond*, a large shallow tub used in brew-houses. *Upp. Clydes.*

**Cummock**. Sc. Variant of CAMMOCK: 'A short staff with a crooked head' (Jam.).

1786 BURNS *On Scott. Bard gone to W. India* vii. To tremble under fortune's cummock.

**Cumnawnte**, obs. form of COVENANT.

**Cumole**: see under CUMENE.

**Cump**: see COMP.

**Cumquat** (kū'm,kwpt). Also 7 *camquit*, 9 *kum*, -kat, -quot. [The Cantonese dialectal form of the Chinese name *kin kī* 'gold orange'.] A small variety of orange (*Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*), cultivated in China and Japan, having a sweet rind and acid pulp; much used in preserves, etc.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 23 The Oranges are of divers sorts, and two of them more excellent than the rest. One sort is called Camchain, the other is called Camquit . . . The Cam-quit is a very small round Fruit. 1841 SIR J. DAVIS *Sketches China* (1857) II. 302 The Chinese have besides several diminutive species of the genus citrus; one of which, called Kum-kat, makes a good sweetmeat when preserved whole. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 The Kumquat, or Japanese dwarf Orange. 1892 *Grocer's Catal.* Cumquats (small Oranges in syrup).

**Cumrade**, obs. form of COMRADE.

**Cumray**, v. Sc. Obs. [app. a by-form of CUMBER; but the form is unexplained.] = CUMBER v. 1, to overwhelm, rout.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. viii. 41 In schort tyme all bat Rowte wes Swa cumrayid, bat bare bade na man. — *Ibid.* viii. xvi. 105; viii. xl. 30. 1513 DOUGLAS *Reneis* v. x. 70 Fast athir sort gan vithris rout cumray.

**Cumrouss**, -ryt, obs. ff. CUMBOUS, CUMBERED.

**Cumse**, var. of COMSE v. Obs., commence.

**Cumseiled**, obs. form of COOM-ceiled: see COOM sb. 2. 4.

1699 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in *Rogers Social Life in Scott.* (1886) III. 400 Cumseiled, with window cases and boards, glasses, partition walls, and all that is necessary.

**Cumshaw** (kū'mʃə). Also *kumshaw*. [According to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation, *kam-siā*, of the Chinese words *kam* to be grateful, *siā* thanks = 'grateful thanks', a phrase of thanks used by beggars.] In the Chinese ports: A present or gratuity; a baksheesh.

1830 H. MALCOLM *Trav.* II. Gloss, *Cum-shaw*, a present. At Canton, custom has made some cumshaws matter of right. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 163 Baldpate . . . had the exceeding coolness to ask for a cumshaw as they left.

Hence *Cumshaw* v., to make a present to.

**Cum-twang**. An obsolete term of contempt. 1599 NASH *Lenies Stuffs* 3 Those graybeard huddles and crusty cum-twangs were stroke with such stinging remorse.

**Cumulant** (kiū'miānt), *Math.* [ad. L. *denumulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *denumulāre*.] 'The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of an improper continued fraction.' Sylvester in *Phil. Trans.* (1853) I. 543.

**Cumular** (kiū'miālār), a. [ad. L. *denumulār-is*, f. *denumulāre* heap, CUMULUS.] = CUMULOUS.

1837 [see CIRRO-CUMULAR]. 1892 *Ardrossan Her.* 10 June 5 The dark masses of cumular cloud overhead.

**Cumulate** (kiū'miālāt), a. [ad. L. *denumulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *denumulāre*: see next.] Formed or gathered into a heap; heaped up; massed.

1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 118 Ane carne of stonis to-gither cumulat. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 2 A cumulate or heaped fulness, when it overflows the continent. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 391 Their cumulate mode of budding. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 655 Short sentences are prevalent in our language . . . But we can use the cumulate construction when needed.

**Cumulate** (kiū'miālēt), v. [f. L. *denumulāt*, ppl. stem of *denumulāre* to heap, f. *denumulāre* a heap, the conical crown of a heaped measure.]

1. *trans.* To gather in a heap; to heap up; to pile up, collect, amass, accumulate. Also fig.

1534 WHITTTON *Tullys Offices* i. (1540) 50 We must use that language . . . which is known to us, lest . . . we cumulate in greke wordes maye of very ryght be laughed to scorn. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 340/1 Let all these makers of new Gods cumulate themselves together on a heape. 1622-30 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. vi. (T.) All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camila. 1669 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 283 Mighty holes of Shells . . . cumulated in many Places Heap upon Heap. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 29 It is often a mistake, in controversy, to cumulate reasons, etc.

b. *Legal*. To combine (a number of actions, defences, etc.) into one; cf. CUMULATION 3.

A Civil Law term still used in Louisiana. (*Cent. Dict.*)

c. *intr.* To accumulate.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v. As Fledgeby's affronts cumulated.

2. *trans.* To add over and above, to combine with something additional.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 384 Which cumulates the evil of Indignation to the evil of suspicion. 1800

E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 571 Philip... allowed him to cumulate the councillorship with the corregidorship. 1885 *Nat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 704 Circumstances... have cumulated the function of investigator with that of instructor or adviser.

3. To put the crown or summit to. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1660 GAUDEN *Brounig* 30 To wicked men their table is a share, their prosperity cumulates their misery. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 308 To cumulate all this happiness, they had this new Law against the Fanatics. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 565 God restores to the penitent all his lost graces... and cumulates them with the fresh grace, whereby He converts him.

†4. To heap, load, pile with. *Obs.* 1663-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 61 Emperours, Kings, and Princes, plucking from their own, did rather cumulate the Church with superfluities.

Hence *Cumulating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 20 The cumulating of Ceremonies in the ancient Church. 1835 FRASER'S *Mag. L.* 5 A cumulating pile of crimes, of negligences and of blunders.

**Cumulated** (kiū'miūlē'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*] †1. Heaped up, accumulated. *Obs.* 1642 BR. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* Ded. 3 United and cumulated mercies.

2. *spec.* Of clouds: Formed into cumuli. 1817 SOUTHEY *Let.* 28 May, They [the Alps] have precisely the appearance of white cumulated clouds. 1833 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 164 Great masses of cumulated cloud.

**Cumulately** (kiū'miūlē'tli), *adv.* [f. *CUMULATE* *a.*] In a cumulate manner, by cumulation. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 637 The stems lengthen cumulately by gemination.

**Cumulation** (kiū'miūlē'fən), [*n.* of action f. *L. cumulare*: see *CUMULATE*.]

1. The action of heaping up or collecting in masses; an instance of such action; also, a gathered mass, a heap; accumulation, gathering. Chiefly *fig.* 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cumulation*, a heaping up, or increasing. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v. 1. I wish you all cumulations of prosperity. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. II. I. § 4 This proof... is properly a cumulation of evidence, by no means a naked or solitary record. 1868 LOWELL *Shakesp. Once More* Prose Wks. 1890 III. 42 It is by suggestion, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 This will depend... on the quality of the particles which form the cumulation.

†2. In *English Univ.* = ACCUMULATION 3. *Obs.* 1641 LAUD *Hist. Chancellors* Oxf. 17 (T.) For cumulation, I must needs profess, I never liked it. And it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first degree, or a needless haste of the second.

3. *Civil Law.* The combination or joining of two or more actions or defences in a single proceeding. Used in Louisiana, and formerly in Scotland.

1645 *State Trials*, Sir Rob. Spenserwood (R.), The defender denies any such custom; but, by the contrary, defences have severally, and without cumulation, been proposed and discussed, as in Ochiltry's process. 1839 in *Cent. Dict.* for Louisiana.

**Cumulative** (kiū'miūlē'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. cumulat-*, *ppl. stem of cumulare* (see *CUMULATE*) + *-IVE*. Cf. *mod. F. cumulatif, -ive*.]

†1. Such as is formed by accumulation or heaping on (as opposed to organic growth). *Obs.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 1 As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative and not original; as in a water that besides his own spring-head is fed with other springs and streams.

2. Constituted by or arising from accumulation, or the accession of successive portions or particulars; acquiring or increasing in force or cogency by successive additions, as *cumulative argument*, *evidence*, *force*.

1668 *Liberty of Conscience the Magistrates Interest* 4 He... has not only the common tye of a Subject upon him, for his protection as a man, but the cumulative obligation, and thanks to pay for his Indulgence. a 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit.* Cor. xiv. (T.) Among many cumulative treasons charged upon the late earl of Strafford. 1823 KEBLE *Serm.* II. (1848) 37 The argument from the authority of implicit believers is cumulative: i.e. a fresh argument is added every time a new instance is observed of a man's finding his happiness in Christianity. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Always scorn appearances, and you always may. The force of character is cumulative. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 500 We have... cumulative evidence to prove the wide-spread diffusion of the same types. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 432 There are several circumstances which have together a kind of cumulative force.

b. *Cumulative medicine.* 1876 W. BEGGIE *Bk. Med. Inform. & Advice* App. 251 Digitalis is what is called a cumulative medicine: its effects are sometimes not immediately produced; but each successive dose remaining in the system, these may be seen even after the medicine is discontinued.

3. *Sc. Law.* Of jurisdiction: Concurrent, as opposed to *privative* or *exclusive*. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 27 The jurisdiction hereby reserved to such Corporation... shall be... taken to be cumulative only. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. ii. § 6 Jurisdiction is either privative or cumulative... *Cumulative*, otherwise called *concurrent*, is that which may be exercised by any of two or more courts in the same cause.

4. That tends to accumulate.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 324 Certain actions which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second dissipative.

5. *Cumulative vote*, or *system of voting*: a system of voting, where there are several representatives, in which each voter has as many votes as there are representatives, and may accumulate them upon one candidate or distribute them over any number of candidates; a system introduced in connexion with the School Board elections in Great Britain.

1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. lix. 294 The School Boards... the principle of the cumulative vote was tested for the first time in their elections. 1886 MORLEY *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 255 Lord Grey's prescription... consisted of the following ingredients:—the cumulative vote; not fewer than three seats to each constituency, etc.

**Cumulatively** (kiū'miūlē'tivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a cumulative manner.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 8 This power is transferred onely cumulatively. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 70 Puritans and other Sectaries... pretend that the Government originally proceedeth, and habitually resideth in the people, but is cumulatively and communicatively derived from them, unto the king, and therefore the people, resuming the Collated power into their own hands again, may transfer it to any other whom they please. 1827 HARE *Glosses* 1859 46 It... does not proceed cumulatively and step by step. 1897 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dramatists* (1812) 11 A national consciousness, made... cumulatively operative by the existence... of a national capital.

**Cumulativeness** (kiū'miūlē'tivnēs), [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Cumulative quality or character.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 619 This cumulativeness of knowledge is a result of the principle of its relativity. 1889 *Theological Monthly* Jan. 49 A certain cumulativeness of style... culminating in a grand finale of enthusiasm.

**Cumulato-** (kiū'miūlē'tō-), combining form from *L. cumulatus* *CUMULATE*, in sense 'cumulatively', 'cumulate and —', e.g. *cumulato-fasciculate*, bunched or fasciculate, with aggregation of the fascicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 383 Cumulato-fasciculate, polyps long turbinate. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Cumulato-ranaceae*. Branches lengthening by buds at apex, the new polyps being successively the terminal.

†**Cumulator**. *Obs.* [agent-n. from *L. cumulare*.] One who accumulates.

1799 *Morning Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Trials* (1800) III. 45 Some of them lately fell into the hands of the cumulators.

**Cumulescent** (kiū'miūlē'sēnt), *a.* [f. *CUMULUS*: see *-ESCENT*.] Forming into cumulus.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 34 Cloud becoming cumulescent.

**Cumuliform** (kiū'miūlē'fōrm), *a.* [f. *L. cumulus* + *-FORM*.] Having the form of cumulus.

1895 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 254 The author [Mr. D. W. Barker] recommends that there should be two simple divisions of clouds, viz. 'stratiform' and 'cumuliform'.

**Cumulo-**, combining form of *CUMULUS*, used in naming cloud-forms which combine the cumulus with other types: e.g. *Cumulo-stratus*, *Cumulo-cirro-stratus*: see *quots.*

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 *Cumulo-stratus*, the Cirro-stratus blended with the Cumulus, and either appearing intermixed with the heaps of the latter or superadding a wide-spread structure to its base. *Cumulo-cirro-stratus vel Nimbus*, the Rain cloud. A cloud, or system of clouds from which rain is falling. It is a horizontal sheet, above which the Cirrus spreads while the Cumulus enters it laterally and from beneath. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 150 The cumulostratus being a state of the clouds going on to become nimbus. 1896 SCOFFERN & LOWE *Pract. Meteorol.* 55 *Cumulo-stratus*... chiefly appears towards night in dry windy weather, and is of a leaden colour.

†**Cumulo-se**, *a. Obs.*— [f. *L. type \*cumulōs-*, f. *cumulus*: see *-OSE*.] Full of heaps or of cumuli.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Cumulose*, full of Heaps. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

**Cumulous** (kiū'miūlē's), *a.* [f. *next* + *-OUS*.] Heap-like; of the nature of cumulus clouds.

1815 [see *CIRRO-CUMULOUS*]. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 141 Rising... like a vast cumulous cloud! 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* vii. 41 The big spent clouds that... Each upon each lay cumulous. 1897 JESSOP *Arctady* 135 The clouds have gathered in Arctady's horizon—they are there cumulous and dark.

|| **Cumulus** (kiū'miūlē's). Pl. *cumuli*. [*L. cumulus* a heap, etc.]

1. A heap, pile; an accumulation, gathering; the conical top of a heaped measure, hence the consummating mass.

1649 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiii. 7 It riseth into a cumulus. 1867 MANNING *Eng. & Christendom* 76 My faith terminates no longer in a cumulus of probabilities gathered from the past. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 213 When we read the Jewish annals of these years we never seem to have reached the cumulus of horrors.

2. *Meteor.* One of the simple forms of clouds, consisting of rounded masses heaped upon each other and resting on a nearly horizontal base. Frequent in the summer sky, where it often presents the appearance of snowy mountain-masses.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 2-3 It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable... to the Modifications of Cloud... Cumulus, convex or

conical heaps, increasing upward from a horizontal base. 1880 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 419 The grandeur of the cumulus or thunder-cloud is never seen, unless it be on the land. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iii. iii. § 6 In the lower cumuli... the groups are not like balloons or bubbles, but like towers or mountains.

*attrib.* 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* 48 The cumulus cloud predominates. 1892 VERNON LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mag. 666 Over the sea the wind had built a bridge... of white cumulus marble.

3. *Anat.* A thickened portion of the granular lining of the Graafian follicle in which the ovum is embedded; the *Discus proligerus*.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cumyeone**, brewer's vessel: see *CUMMING* *Sc.*

**Cun, cunno, v.** *Obs.* (or? *dial.*) [*OE. cunnian*, *-ode, wk. vb.* = *OS. -cunnon* in *gicunnon* to learn to know:—*OTeut. type \*kunnjan*, deriv. of *kunnan* to know (see *CAN*). Cf. the parallel deriv. forms, Gothic *ga-kunnan*, *kunnaida*, to learn to know, and OHG. *chunnen*, MHG. *kunnen* to learn to know, investigate, try, test. See also *cunner*, *CONNER*, *ALE-CONNER*, and *CON v.*]

In *OE.*: To learn to know, inquire into, explore, investigate; whence *a.* To have experience of, prove, test, try, make trial of; in *OE.* with genitive, in *ME.* sometimes with *of*; to taste. *Obs.* or? *dial.*

*Beowulf* 1021 þær ƿit wada cunndon. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Mot ic nu cunnian hwon þinne fastrædnesse? a 1000 *Crist* 1418 (Gr.) Uncupne eard cunnian. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 227 (Gr.) Cunnad dryhtnes meahtra. c 1200 *ORMIN* 834 Ne wolde he næfre cunnenn. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 114 He dode his deorewurde muð þerto, & smehte ant cunneð þerof. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 646 They call not than the Cherrie cun, That wald not enterpryse. [Still used in this sense in Dumfri' (Jamieson 1808).]

† *b.* To try to do something. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Summe to kunnan if heo mihten him mid sunne underinne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Swiche hertes... cunneð gif he mai þer inne herbergen. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1217 He wolde cunnen swa To bringenna inn his herte þerlike þingess lufe & lust. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Heom... þet cunnið to beon cleane.

c. To get to know, to study or learn: see *COX v.* 1 sense 3, of which examples spelt *cun*, *cunne*, come down nearly to 1600. In these there was probably a blending of the verbs *cunnan*, *CAN*, with this verb.

1495-1500 [see *CUN v.* 1 3]. 1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Physician* 67 He sits down and cuns his Lesson.

**Cun**: see *CAN v.* 1 and 2, *CON v.* 1 and 2.

**Cun** (*ii*), *obs. form of KIN*.

† **Cunables**, *sb. pl.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Adaptation of next: cf. *INCUNABLES*.] A cradle.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 208 King Henry the sixt... being in his cunables, and an infant.

1. **Cunabula** (kiū'nā'būlā), *sb. pl.* [*L. cunābula* (neut. pl.) cradle, earliest abode. Cf. *INCUNABULA*.]

1. A cradle; *fig.* the place where anything is nurtured in its beginnings, the earliest abode.

1709 GILB. WHITE *Selborne* I. xx. 176 The swallow and house-martin... raising and securely fixing crusts or shells of loam as cunabula for their young. 1864 WEBSTER 2 v. The cunabula of the human race.

2. Applied to the extant copies of the earliest printed books; = *INCUNABULA*.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Athenæum*.

**Cunabular** (kiū'nā'būlār), *a.* [f. *L. cunābula* (see *prec.*) + *-AR*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or earliest abode.

In *mod. Dicts.*

**Cunage**, *obs. form of COINAGE*.

**Cunarder** (kiū'nā'ɪdər), *a.* A Cunard steamer; one of a line of steam-ships between Liverpool and New York.

This line of steamers was founded by Sir Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, N. S., in conjunction with others.

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 184 The great Cunarder... drew towards us. 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806 On June 4th, 1840... a year before the Britannia, the first Cunarder, sailed from Liverpool. 1890 *Times* 30 Dec. 7/4 The arrival of a Cunarder in the Mersey.

**Cunctation** (kŭŋkt'ā-tiōn), [*ad. L. cunctātiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *cunctāri* to delay.] The action of delaying; delay, tardy action.

1925 PARSONS *Chr. Exer.* II. i. 195 [He] was loyned to mee in my good purpose... without any troublesome cunctation. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.*, *Delay*, Break off delay, since we but read of One That ever prosper'd by cunctation. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* xiv. ii. 163 Fleury's cunctations were disgusting to the ardent mind. 1867 — *Remin.* II. 69 After some three years' sad cunctation.

**Cunctatious** (kŭŋkt'ā-tiōs), *a. rare*. [f. *prec.*: see *-TIOUS*.] Addicted to delaying, prone to delay. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* xv. i. 271 Noailles being always cunctatious in time of crisis.

**Cunctative** (kŭŋkt'ā-tiv), *a. rare*. [f. *L. cunctāt-*, *ppl. stem of cunctāri* (see above) + *-IVE*.] = *prec.*

1617 BACON *Sa. Chancery Wks.* XIII. 189, I confess I have somewhat of the cunctative. 1860 MORTLEY *Netherl.* I. ii. 54 'Fabius' (Philip II)... that cunctative Roman.

|| **Cunctator** (kŭŋkt'ā-tər), [*L.*, agent-n. f. *cunctāri* to delay.] One who acts tardily, a delayer. Hence *Cunctatorship* (*nonce-nd.*).

1824 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* Wks. I. 494 (R.) Being unwilling to discourage such cunctators, [they] always keep



them in good hope. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Aug. 229/1 The part of Cunctator has often been played by weak governments. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VIII.* xix. l. 111 Cunctatorship is not now the trade needed; there is nothing to be made of playing Fabius-Cunctator.

**Cunctatory** (kŭŋktātōri), *a. rare.* [f. prec. : see -ORY.] Disposed to delay.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. XII.* ix. He gets these requisites and is still cunctatory.

**Cunctipotent** (kŭŋktipōtēnt), *a. rare.* In 5 conotipotent. [ad. late L. *cunctipotent-em*, f. *cunctus* all + *potens*, *potent-em* powerful (after the classical *omnipotens*).] All-powerful, omnipotent.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 596 Ihesu Almyghty, kyng conctypotent of heuyn glory. 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1775 in *ASH*. 1868 *NEALE Bernard de M.* 31 O true peculiar vision Of God cunctipotent.

† **Cunctotent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cunct-us* all + *tentus*, *tentent*-holding; cf. prec.] Holding or possessing all things.

1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Cund**, var. of *COND* v., to direct a ship.

**Cunde** (ū), *obs.* form of *KIND*.

**Cundel**, **cundie** (ū), *obs.* form of *KINDLE* v.

**Cundeth**, **-did**, **-dit(e)**, **-duit(e)**, **-dyth(e)**, **-dyt(e)**, *obs.* ff. *CONDUIT*, *CONDUCT* sb.

|| **Cundurango** (kŭndurāŋgo). Also con-. [Native Peruvian, f. *cunilur*, *cunilur* eagle, condor + *ango* vine.] A Peruvian climbing shrub *Gonolobus Cundurango*, the bark of which was introduced into therapeutic use in 1871. According to the Sydenham Society's Lexicon, ten or twelve different barks have been included under this name, the kind first used being that of *Pseummagennetus equalorientis*.

1871 *N. Yk. Druggist's Circular* (in *Pharm. Jnl.* 18 Nov. 405) The Cundurango or Condor vine... is a climbing vine resembling much in its habits the grape-vine of our own forests. 1871 *Lancet* II. 621 Cundurango. 1872 *Pharmac. Jnl.* 27 Apr. 861 In Ecuador it is the condor which employs, as an antidote to the venom of serpents, the leaves of a species of *Gonolobus*, called for this reason *cundur-ango*, or the vine of the condor. 1877 *tr. Ziemssen's Cyclop. Med.* VII. 259 The latest remedy suggested is the Cundurango bark.

**Cundy**, **cundie**, north Eng. and Sc. dial. form of *CONDUIT*, a covered drain or culvert.

**Cune**, *obs.* form of *COIN*.

**Cuneal** (kiŭn'āl), *a.* † *Obs.* [f. med. or mod. L. *cunealis* (in *os cuneale* cuneal bone), f. L. *cune-us* wedge.] Wedge-shaped, cuneiform.

1576 *BAMSTER Hist. Man* i. 10 The seventh bone of the head called the Cuneall bone. 1611 *COTGR.* *Os basilare*, the Nape, or Neck-bone. some call it the cuneall bone. 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 228 The ganzie waved his cuneal way, With yellow oar, and quiof of green.

**Cuneate** (kiŭn'āt), *a.* [ad. L. *cuneāt-us* wedge-shaped, f. *cuneāre* to make wedge-shaped, f. *cuneus* wedge.] Made in the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped, as *cuneate leaf*, a leaf with a truncated end, tapering gradually to the stipule.

1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 343 Lip obovate-cuneate. 1860 *TVAS Wild FL.* 73 The leaves of the stem are cuneate. 1884 *E. J. Lowe in Times* 8 Dec. 10 The shape [of the meteor] was circular in front, and cuneate behind (blantly conical).

b. *Comb.*, as *cuneate-tailed* adj.; also adverbially prefixed to another adj., as *cuneate-lanceolate*. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flor.* 347 Leaves narrowly cuneate-obovate or lanceolate. 1881 *M. G. WATKINS in Acad.* 27 Aug. 163/1 The cuneate-tailed gull.

Hence *Cuneately* adv., in the form of a wedge, wedge-wise.

**Cuneated** (kiŭn'ātēd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1785 *LIGHTFOOT in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 11 The tail is two inches long, slightly cuneated. 1808 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 201 The Magpie... tail lengthened and cuneated.

**Cuneatic** (kiŭn'ætik), *a.* [f. L. *cuneāt-us* CUNEATE + -IC. Cf. *hieratic*.] = CUNEATE, CUNEIFORM *a.*

1841 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* Intro. xi, The epithets of cuneiform, cuneatic, arrow-headed... have been assigned to it. 1874 *SAYCE in Bibl. Arch. Soc. Trans.* III. 465 At the beginning of cuneatic decipherment.

**Cuneator** (kiŭn'ātōr), [med. L. equivalent of OF. *coigneur* coiner; cf. L. *cuneāre* to make wedge-shaped.] (See quot.)

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 480/2 The office of cuneator was one of great importance at a time [14th c.] when there existed a multiplicity of mints, since he had the sole charge of all the dies used not only at the mint in the Tower of London but also in the provinces.

**Cuneiform** (kiŭn'ifōrm, kiŭn'ij-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-9 cuneo-, 7 cuneiform, 9 cuneiform (kiŭn'ifōrm). [f. L. *cune-us* wedge + -FORM; cf. mod. L. *cuneiform-is*, F. *cunéiforme* (in *Anatomy*, 16th c. *Paré*).] *A. adj.*

1. Having the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped. *Cuneiform bone* (in *Anat.*): (a) one of the bones of the carpus; (b) each of three bones of the second row of the tarsus, called *internal*, *middle*, and *external*; (c) a name for the sphenoid bone of the skull. *Cuneiform cartilages* or *tubercles*: the cartilages of Wrisberg.

VOL. II.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 268 The stones are all cuneiform. 1681 *tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, Cuneiform, wedge-like or in form of a wedge: a bone so shap'd. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 101 The external Surface is mostly convex, except at the cuneiform Apophyse. 1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* 1847 I. 138 The tail is cuneiform and rather long. 1840 *G. ELLIS Anat.* 28 The cuneiform process of the sphenoid bone. 1850 *LEITCH Muller's Anc. Art* § 168 The art of arching by means of cuneiform stones.

2. *Spec.* Applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, etc., composed of wedge-shaped or arrow-headed elements; and hence to the inscriptions or records themselves.

1818 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 486 The cuneiform character is so simple in its component parts, that it... consists only of two elements, the wedge and the rectangle. 1869 *J. KENRICK in Philos. Mag.* May 327 Beyond the limits of Persia more than one monument has been found with cuneiform inscriptions. 1895 *F. W. NEWMAN Misc.* 56 A cuneiform text from Assyria. 1896 *BIRCH Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 The recently discovered Assyrian annals in the cuneiform character.

b. *transf.* Relating to, or conversant with, the cuneiform writing and inscriptions.

1868 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. v. 330 Cuneiform scholars. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 309 The vast importance of cuneiform studies.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* = *Cuneiform bone* in *A. I.*

1854 *R. OWEN in Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 78/2 The external cuneiform is the largest of the second series of tarsals.

2. The cuneiform character, cuneiform writing.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Feb. 162 He [Sir G. C. Lewis] doubts the whole Egyptian chronology... thinks the Babylonian annals an imposition, and does not even condescend to mention cuneiform and its decipherers. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 309 There are three principal kinds of cuneiform.

Hence **Cuneiformist**, a student of cuneiform writing.

1884 *W. M. RAMSAY in Athenaeum* 27 Dec. 865/2 As to the Hittites in Northern Syria, of course we... must accept the verdict of cuneiformists and Egyptologists.

**Cuneo-** (kiŭn'io), combining form of L. *cuneus* a wedge, used in *Anat.*, as *cuneo-cuboid a.*, relating to the cuneiform and the cuboid bones; *cuneo-scapoid a.*, relating to the cuneiform and the scapoid bones.

1856-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 343/1 The cuneo-scapoid articulation.

**Cunestable**, *obs.* form of *CONSTABLE*.

|| **Cunette** (kiŭn'et). *Fort.* Also 7 cunett. [a. F. *cunette* (1642 in *Oudin*), a. It. *cunetta* (1611 in *Florio*) in same sense. This is said by Hatzfeld and Darmesteter to be an aphæretic form of *lacunetta* (dim. of *lacuna* lagoon, ditch, etc.), the lab being confounded with the definite article. According to Th. Cornille *lacunette* was the original form in French also.]

A trench sunk along the middle of the dry ditch or moat, serving as a drain, and as an obstacle to the passage of the enemy, or to prevent mining.

1688 *J. S. Fortification* 111, I also make a Cunett in my great Moat. 1791 in *BAILEY*. 1793 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 118/2 The cunette of Dunkirk is entirely filled up, excepting a trifling part, for which there was no earth. 1858-60 *NAPIER Penins. War* xvi. v. (Rtdg.) II. 350 *Acunette*, or second ditch, had been dug at the bottom of the great ditch.

**Cunfort**, *obs.* form of *COMFORT*.

**Cunge**, **cungy**, *obs.* form of *CONGE*.

**Cunger**, **-ur**, **-yr**, *obs.* ff. *CONGER* 1.

† **Cunicle**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cunicul-us* rabbit, underground burrow or passage: in 16th c. F. *cunicule*.] A hole, cave, or passage under ground.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 422 Whose cunicles contain not any flint or other stone. 1858-96 *PHILLIPS Cunicle*, (lat.) a Mine or Hole under ground.

**Cunicular**, *a.* 1 [ad. L. *cuniculār-is*, f. *cuniculus*: see prec.]

† 1. Rabbit-like, living in burrows under ground. 1799 *B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 235 The Troglodytes, or cunicular Men described by Dr. Brown, that lived not like Men but Rabbits.

2. Of or pertaining to underground passages: see *CUNICULUS*.

1890 *SMITH, etc. Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* I. 573 The 'cunicular' drainage of Latium and Southern Etruria belongs rather to the pre-historic antiquities of Italy than to classical times. The subject... has recently been investigated by Italians desirous of restoring to the Campagna its ancient fertility.

† **Cunicular**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* [f. L. *cūnē* cradle: as if through a dim. *cuniculā*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to infancy.

1876 *Acc. Lodowick Muggleton in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 610 (D.) They might have observed, even in his cunicular days... an obstinate, dissentious, and opposite spirit.

**Cuniculate** (kiŭn'ikūlāt), *a.* [f. L. *cunicul-us* underground passage + -ATE.] *Bot.* 'Traversed by a long passage, open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropeolum*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† **Cuniculine**. *Mil. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *cunicul-us* (see prec.) + -INE.] An engine used in mining.

1599 *J. SA[M]WORTH tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxii. 33 b, V engines called Rams, Testudines, Cuniculines [L. *cuniculi*], Catapultes, Scorpions.

† **Cuniculose**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *cuniculōs-us*: see next.]

1797-31 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Cuniculose*, full of coneys or coney burroughs. 1775 *ASH*, *Cuniculose*, stocked with rabbits.

† **Cuniculous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cuniculōs-us* abounding in caves, f. *cuniculus* burrow, underground hole: see -OUS, and cf. F. *cuniculeux* (16th c. in *Paré*, *ulcères cuniculeux*).]

Full of holes and windings, like a rabbit-warren; also, full of rabbits.

1634 *T. JOHNSON Parey's Chirurg.* XIII. viii. (1678) 312 If the Ulcer be cuniculous or full of windings. 1712 *486* Fistula's may be judged cuniculous, and running into many turnings and windings. 1866 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Cuniculous*, full of holes or mines under the ground, full of Conies. 1791 *BAILEY*, *Cuniculous*, full of Cony-burroughs.

|| **Cuniculus** (kiŭn'ikūlūs). *Pl. -uli.* [L. *cunicul-us* rabbit, burrow, underground passage.]

1. A burrow, underground passage, or mine; in *Roman Archaeol.* applied to the ancient 'cunicular' drains of Latium and Southern Etruria.

1670 *E. BROWN in Phil. Trans.* V. 1106 The water... falls no lower... passeth away through a Cuniculus made on purpose, through which both this and the other water... do run out together at the foot of an Hill. 1693 *RAY Three Disc.* ii. (1713) 267 (Stanf.) Forced to seek Passage where it finds least Resistance through the lateral Cuniculi.

2. *Path.* The burrow of the itch-insect.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cunig**, **cunin**, *obs.* ff. *CONY*.

**Cuningar**, **-hare**, *Sc. var.* of *CONYGER Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Cunnand**, *obs.* form of *CUNNING a.*

**Cunndyzt**, *obs.* form of *CONDUCT sb.*

**Cunne**, *obs.* f. *CAN v.* 1, *CON v.* 1, *CAN v.* 2, *CUN.*

**Cunne** (ū), *obs.* form of *KIN*.

**Cunner** (kŭn'ər), *Also conner, connor.* [In the form *conner*, prob. an application of *CONNER* 3, *CONDER* of a ship or of herring-boats.]

The name of two fishes of the family *Labridæ* or *Wrasses*: a. The Gilt-head (*Ctenolabrus melops*), found on the British coasts. b. The Blue Perch or Burgall (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*), found on the Atlantic coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Delaware Bay.

1608 *CAREW Cornwall* 34 b, They lay also certaine Weelyes in the Sea for taking of Cunnors, which there-through are termed Cunner-pots. 1600 *J. MASON Newfoundland* 5 Flounders, Crabbes, Cunnors, Catfish. 1836 *VARELL Brit. Fishes* I. 325 The Gilt-Head, Connor, Golden Maid, *Ctenolabrus melops* (Cuv.). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 261 *Ctenolabrus Tinca*, Flem., called the 'Gilt-head', 'Connor', etc., is found on many parts of our coast. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 417, I have been fishing for cunnors off the rocks. 1864 *S. TENNEY Zool.* 340.

**Cunner**, *obs.* form of *CONNER* 1, tester.

**Cunnerye**, rabbit-warren: see *CONYGER*.

**Cunney**, **cunnie**, *obs.* ff. *CONY*.

**Cunning** (kŭn'ing), *sb.* Forms 4-5 *kunning(e)*, -*ynge* (e, *konning*, -*ynge* (e, *konynge*, 4-6 *cun-ynge* (e, *conning*, -*ynge* (e, *coninge*, -*ynge* (e, 5 *kunynge*, (6 *cooning*, *coconning*, *counninge*, -*ynge*), 5- *cunning*. [Verbal sb. from *CAN v.* 1 (inf. OE. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen*, *cunnen*) in its earlier sense 'to know', hence orig. = L. *scientia*, *sapientia*. Not recorded in OE. (which had however *oncunning* accusation, from the deriv. *oncunnan* to accuse), but like the cognate *CUNNING a.*, common since the 14th c.]

† 1. Knowledge; learning, erudition. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2350 Clerkes of grete cunnyng. 1407 *'Flos Sciencie'* Pat es on Ynglys 'be flour of konynge'. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* Prolog. 2 Manie han zeel... but not after kunnyng. c. 1475 *Raif Coityear* 93 The Carll had Cunning weil quhair the gait lay. 1555 *JOVE Apol. Tindale* 50 We be puft up with coninge. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* Pref. Ready to communicate... any cunning I had. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 27 The Barbarians highly honoured him for his cunning in all languages. c. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 13 He that would try his cunning in history when he was old.

† 2. The capacity or faculty of knowing; wit, wisdom, intelligence. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 One yefbe of be holy gost bet is y-cleped be yefbe of connyng. 1407 *W. THORPE in Exam.* I. believe that all these three Persons are euen in power and in cunning, and in might. 1507 *Communyn.* (W. de W.) A ij, I made the also lyke unto me And gaue the connyng and free wyll. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyghm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii. They have scantily the cunning of a snite. 1532 *Sir T. MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* (1557) 1008/1 Great vertues, and great giftes of God, as chastitie, liberalitie... temperance, cunning.

3. Knowledge how to do a thing; ability, skill, expertness, dexterity, cleverness. (Formerly the prevailing sense; now only a literary archaism.)

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 866 Cryseyde... Als ferforth as she konnyng hadde or myght, Answerde hym. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 347 But for to medle medycyns in his maner per mote be miche kunnyng for to proporcione hem. c. 1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 447 The oath of the Common Councill. Ye shall well and truly, to your cunning and power [etc.]. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 15 Grievously diseased... incurable by Man's Cunning. 1611

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**BIBLE Ps. cxxxvii.** 5 Let my right hand forget her cunning. **1743 Lond. & Country Brewer** II. (ed. 2) 140 If such Brewers happen right... it is more by Chance, than Cunning. **1807 WORKSW.** *White Doe of Ryl.* I. 94 High-ribbed vault. With perfect cunning framed. **1865 RAWLINSON** *Inc. Mon.* III. v. 384 As nature's cunning arranges lines in the rainbow.

† **b. transf.** An application of skill; an ingenious device or means (quot. 1527). *Obs.*

**1526 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 142 Whiche setting of stones... (is) ferre greater connyng than is y<sup>e</sup> hewynge of stones. **1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S** *Distyll. Waters* I. vj. The same water is a very good connyng for to make the face clere and fayre. **1684 R. H. Sch. Recreat.** 83 The first... Cunning to be observed in Bowling, is the right chusing your Bowl.

† **4.** A branch of knowledge or of skilled work; a science or art, a craft. In early times often = occult art, magic. *Obs.*

**c. 1295 E. E. Aillit. P. B.** 1611 Baltazar... bat now is demed Danyel of derne coninges. **1340-70 Alisaunder** 716 Pis King with his connyng kithes his werkes With wiles of witchcraft. **c. 1400 Three Kings Cologne** 14 Pey haue maistris... to teche hem hat connyng of astronomie. **c. 1449 PECKOK** *Repr.* 49 Sadelarie and talarie ben ij dyuerse faculties and kunnynges. **1539 in Vandy's Anat.** (1588) App. iii. 158 Lycens to exercise hys connyng withyn the liberties of London. **1592 WEST** *1st Pt. Symbol.* 81 A. Symbolography is an Art or connyng rightly to founne and make written Instruments.

**5.** Now usually in bad sense: Skill employed in a secret or underhand manner, or for purposes of deceit; skillful deceit, craft, artifice. (Cf. CRAFT 4.)

**b.** As a personal quality: Disposition to use one's skill in an underhand way; skillfulness in deceiving, craftiness, artfulness.

**1583 STANFURD** *Ennis* II. (Arb.) 45 Soom practis or oother Heere lunks of connyng: trust not this treacherus ensigne. **1595 SHAKS.** *John IV.* I. 54 Nay, you may thinke my loue was craftie loue, And call it connyng. **1612 Bacon** *Ess.* *Cunning* (Arb.) 434 We take Cunning for a sinister or crooked Wisdome. **1659 H. HARRIS** *Paradise Iron Age* 132 A piece of connyng, whereby he had couened many. **a. 1718 W. PENN** *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 828 Cunning borders very near upon Knavery. **1844 MISS MITFORD** in *L'Estrange* *Life* III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality. **1856 EMERSON** *Eng. Traits.* *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 Nature has endowed some animals with cunning, as a compensation for strength withheld.

**Cunning** (kʊnɪŋ), *a.* Forms: 4- cunning; also 4-5 konyng, (north.) cunnand, conmand, conand(e), -aunde, 4-6 kunnyng e, -ing, konnyng, connyng(e), connyng(e), -ingo, 5-6 cuning, cunnynge, 5-7 conning, 6 conninge. [Orig. type \*cunnede, pres. pple. of CAN v.1 (inf. OE. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen*, *cunnen*), in its earlier sense 'to know'; hence orig. = 'knowing'. Not found in OE., but in regular use from 14th c. both in the northern form *cunnand*, and the midl. and south. *cunning*, *connyng*. The derivative *conand-scipe* occurs in *Cursor Mundi*, Cotton MS.]

† **1.** Possessing knowledge or learning, learned; versed in († of) a subject. *Obs.*

**c. 1295 Matr. Hom.** 93 He wil that they... be cunnand in his seruise. **c. 1350 Will. Palerne** 4810 (Pei) were hold... konyngest of kurtesie, and kowden fairest speke. **c. 1394 P. Pl. Crede** 378 Als as he were a connyng Clerke. **c. 1449 PECKOK** *Repr.* III. x. 335 Myche kunnyng and better learned. **c. 1450 Merlin** 17 The Juges seiden he mooste be connyng of moche thynges. **1526 TINDALE** *Matt.* xiii. 52 Every scribe, which is conyng vnto the kyngdom of heven. **1667 H. MORE** *Div. Dial.* I. x. (1713) 19, I perceive you are cunninger than I in that Philosophy. **1876 FREEMAN** *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 128 Flambar and the other cunning clerks of the King's Chapel.]

**b. transf.** Of things: Characterized by or full of knowledge or learning, learned.

**1519 Interl. Four Elem.** in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 7 If cunning Latin books were translate Into English. **1534 TINDALE** *1 Cor.* II. 13 Which thinges also we speake, not in the connyng wordes of mannes wysdome, but with the connyng wordes of the holy goost. **1630 DAVENANT** *Just Italian* Wks. (1673) 445 Stones of the cunningst soil.

**2.** Possessing practical knowledge or skill; able, skillful, expert, dexterous, clever. (Formerly the prevailing sense; now only a literary archaism.)

**138a WYCLIF** *Sam.* xvi. 18 The sone of Ysaye Bethlemyte, kunnyng to harpe. **1389 in Eng. Gilds** (1870) 46 An Aldirman able and konyng to reulen and gouern be company. **1535 COVERDALE** *1 Kings* Contents ch. v. Hiram... sendeth Salomon connyng craftsmen to buyde the Temple. **1601 SHAKS.** *Twel. N.* III. iv. 312 And [= if] I thought he had bene valiant, and so cunning in Fence. **1690 LOCKE** *Great.* II. xix. The tools of Cunning workmen. **1718 PRIOR** *To Cless of Exeter* 37 While Luke his Skill exprest, A cunning Angel came, and drew the rest. **1843 PRESCOTT** *Mexico* v. vii. (1864) 322 Most cunning in the management of their weapons.

**b. transf.** Showing skill or expertness; skillfully contrived or executed; skillful, ingenious.

**1423 JAS. I. Kings Q. xcvi. Fair-calling, hir vschere, That coude his office doon in connyng wise. **1535 COVERDALE** *2 Chron.* II. 14 To carue all maner of thinges, and to make what connyng thinge so euer is geuen him. **1587 TURBERV.** *Trag.* T. (1837) 133 The cook... made a cunning messe Of meate thereof. **1611 BIBLE** *Ex.* xxxix. 8 He made the brestplate of cunning worke. **1699 DAMPIER**  *Voy.* II. II. 68 They have a peculiar and wonderful cunning way of building... Their Nests hang down two or three feet from the twigs. **1842 TENNYSON** *Vision of Sin* IV. xxxi. Joins of cunning workmanship.**

† **8. spec.** Possessing magical knowledge or skill: in *cunning man*, *cunning woman*, a fortune-teller, conjurer, 'wise man', 'wise woman', wizard or witch. (Also hyphenated *cunning-man*.) *Obs.* (or *1 dial.*)

**c. 1350 Will. Palerne** 653 Ful connyng was sche and coynnt, and coupe fele þinges, Of charmes and of chauntements to schewe harde castis. **1593 SHAKS.** *2 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth, And told me that by Water I should dye. **1609 B. JONSON** *Sil. Wom.* II. I. Going in disguise to that conjurer and this cunning woman. **1712 ADDISON** *Spect.* No. 505 P. 4 How many Wizards, Gypsies, and Cunning-Men. **1797 Sporting Mag. X. 273 The wife... went to a cunning woman to discover the thief. **1807 SOUTHEY** *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 342 A Cunning-Man, or a Cunning-Woman, as they are termed, is to be found near every town.**

**4.** Possessing keen intelligence, wit, or insight; knowing, clever.

**1671 J. WEBSTER** *Metallog.* vi. 106 Wiser heads, and cunninger wits. **1710 PHILLIPS** *Pastorals* II. 55 Against ill Luck all cunning Foresight fails. **1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. II.* xiv. Your groom rides y<sup>e</sup> horses because he is a cunninger animal than they. **1856 EMERSON** *Eng. Traits.* *Health* Wks. (P. du II. 73) (The e) provisions, have exercised the cunningest heads in a profession which never admits a fool.**

**5.** In bad sense: Skillful in compassing one's ends by covert means; clever in circumventing; crafty, artful, guileful, sly. (The prevailing modern sense.)

**1590 SPENSER** *F. Q.* II. i. 1 That conning Architect of cancred guyle. **1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 111 Whatsoeuer cunning fiend it was That wrought upon thee. **1611 — Cymb. I. iv. 100. **1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 54 Like cunning thieves, desiring that the prey should not escape out of their hands. **1752 JOHNSON** *Kambler* No. 193 P. 1 The cunning will have recourse to stratagem, and the powerful to violence. **1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 173 He was not naturally either cunning or cruel. **1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Feut.* III. (1875) 73 The stronger, if not the cunninger of the two**********

**b.** Of things: Showing or characterized by craftiness; crafty.

**1590 SPENSER** *F. Q.* I. iii. 17 Then he by conning sleights in at the window crept. **1611 BIBLE** *Eph.* IV. 14 By the sleight of men, and cunning craftinesse, whereby they lye in wait to deceive. **1840 DICKENS** *Old C.* *Shop* III. His black eyes were restless, sly, and cunning. **1872 E. PEACOCK** *Madal Heron* I. iii. 49 If I didn't know your cunning ways.

**6. U.S. colloq.** Quaintly interesting or pretty, attractive, taking; as having attributed to it the qualities described in sense 2 b, or 'as said of young children) in 4 or 5. (Cf. CANNY 9.)

**1854 Mrs. STOWE** *Sunny Mem.* I. 161 My eye had been caught by some cunning little tubs and pails in a window. **1885 G. ALLEN** *Babylon* I. Ain't it a cunning little egg? **1887 Century Mag.** Nov. 43 As a child, she had been called 'cunning' in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting. **1888 The Daily** 25 Oct. 374 3 'Cunning' little shelves for small bits of pottery.

**Cunning**, *vbl. sb.* Directing the helm: see under CON v.2

**1659 D. PELL** *Improv. Sea* 418 The Helmsman... minded not the cunning of the ship.

**Cunning**, *obs. form of CONY, rabbit.*

**Cunningaire**, *var. CONYGER, rabbit-warren.*

† **Cunninghede**, *obs. rare. In 5 connyng-.* [f. CUNNING + hede, -HEAD.] = CUNNINGNESS 1.

**c. 1475 Partenay** 5 Barayne is my soule, fauting connyng-hede.

**Cunningly** (kʊnɪŋli), *adv.* Forms: see CUNNING 4. [-LY.] In a cunning manner.

**1.** With skill, knowledge, or wisdom; wisely, cleverly, knowingly. *Obs. or arch.*

In early quots. often = 'with good breeding, politely'. **c. 1375 St. Leg. Saints.** *Theodora* 402 Hyme ful conmandly scho gret. **c. 1385 CHAUCER** *L. G. W.* 1435 *Hysp.* 4 *Medea*. Fful connyngly these lordes two he grette. **c. 1400 Destr. Troy** 838 Iason carpes to the kyng, connyngly he said. **1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63 He salew hit goodly, and she welcomed hym ful connyngly, as she wel couthe. **c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 275 Huchecown... Intil his gret hystoriale Has tretyd his mar conmandly. **c. 1460 Towneley Myst.** 160 This barne... That carps thus conmandly. **1519 Interl. Four Elem.** in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers points of cosmography. **1598 R. D. Hyperborica 91 Which thoughts were bewraied by my countenance... which she cunningly perceiuing [etc.]. **1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 341 Two wise men... who can Talk cunningly about the ways of man.********

**2.** With skillful art. (Now a literary archaism.)

**1a. 1400 Chester Pl.** (Shaks. Soc.) I. 114 He so cunninglye this worcke caste. **1555 EDEN** *Decades* 31 Chayers and stooles... very connyngly wrought. **1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* II. (1851) 483 They shoot wondrous cunningly; thir Arrow heads are sharpened Stones. **1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* I. iv. Cunningly-wrought halls. **1883 Ld. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxi. 52 Inigo Jones... decorated the front of Kirby... in cunningly carved stone.******

**3.** With knowledge employed to conceal facts or designs, or to deceive or circumvent; craftily, artfully. (The current sense.)

**1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 So cunningly had he under the vail of pietie, shadowed his most execrable treacherie. **1682 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 104 The cunningler to colour their greatest disorders and robberies. **1710 D'URVILLE *Pills* IV. 201 Women are, cunningly Coy. **1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xi. 124 Your lash... is apt to... fasten itself cunningly round bits of ice. **1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 8 He saw the cunningly-laid trap.**********

**Cunningness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cunning or knowing.

† **1.** Knowingness; skillfulness, skill, cleverness; something requiring skill; = CUNNING sb. 2, 3, 4.

**1375 BARBOUR** *Bruce* III. 712 It was gret cunnannes to kep Thar takill in-till sic A thrang. **a. 1400 Reliq. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.** (1867) 12 Worldly mene... bat castes haire conaundes... vn-to couetyse. **c. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.** 121 Konyngnesse of pe leche. **1609 DOULAND** *Ornith. Microt.* 67 Thou... hast... in singing a graceful cunningnesse. **1755 CONNOISSEUR** No. 70 P. 10 For all your learning, and policy, and cunningness, and judgment.

**2.** Craftiness, slyness, artfulness; = CUNNING sb. 5. **a. 1605 FLETCHER** *Woman's Prize* IV. ii. Such a drench of balderdash, Such a strange carded cunningness. **1654 COKAINE** *Dianea* I. 69 With all candidnesse... or else with a cunningness. **1708 W. J. BRUNY *Voy. Levant* xl. 157 The Cunningness of Apes and Falcons. **1797 in BAILEY** vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.**

† **Cunningship**. *Obs.* In 3 (north.) conand-scipe. [See CUNNING a. and -SHIP.] Knowledge. **a. 1300 Cursor M.** 29206 (Cott.) Pe gift o wijt, of vnderstanding, o conseil, strenght, o gode dreding, o conand-scipe, and o pite.

**Cunnundrum**, *obs. form of CONUNDRUM.*

**Cunny**, *-yng*, *obs. forms of CONY, rabbit.*

**Cunopic** (kʊnɒpɪk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κυνόπις* the dog-eyed, the shameless.] = CYNOPIC.

**1838 Fraser's Mag.** XVIII. 671 The roystering, rubicund, cunopic cutter of rumps of beef and briskets.

**Constable**, *-bulle*, *-bylle*, *obs. ff. CONSTABLE.*

† **Cunster**. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 quenster. [Parallel formation to *cunner*, *CONNER* I, with suffix -STER.]

= *CONNER* I, *ale-conner*.

**1535 Aberd. Reg.** V. 16 And that the officiaris sch oukly with thair cunsters throu the quarters. **1551 Cr. Rec.** in *Cramond Annals Banff* (1891) I. 28 Aill... furdin gud and sufficient be the quensters. **1608 Ibid.** I. 60 The Provost, Bailies and Council choose four persons as Cunsters and Visitors of ale, beer and bread. **1676 Ibid.** I. 156 The goodness of the aill to be tyrit be cunsteris.

**Cunt**: see CONT-, COUNT-.

**Cunye, cunzie** (kʊni, küni), *sb. Sc.* Also *cun-, cun-*, -30, -300, -307, -3he, -3ie, -3ye, -3ee, -3ie; *conye, -3ie, connye, cownye, cwnnye, cownye, cownye, cownye*. [15th c. Sc. *cunye*, repr. OF. *cunye* var. of *coin*, COIN.]

† **1.** = COIN sb. 1 or 2: Corner or corner-stone.

**1375 BARBOUR** *Bruce* XVIII. 304 Richt till the Cunzhe of the wall. **1387 St. Giles *Chartres* (1859) p. x. Xii hewyn stonys, astlary and cownye. **1645 Fennell's Session Rec.** in *Edgar Old Ch. Life in Scot.* 16 note, That no furmes be placed about the cunzies.**

† **2.** A coining-house, a mint; = COIN sb. 4. *Obs.*

**1495 Sc. Acts** IV. § 17 (1597) The silver warke... quhillk is brocht to the cunzie. **a. 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 453 It was thocht expedient that a cunze should be erected.**

**3.** Coin, money; = COIN sb. 6.

**c. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints.** *Jacobus* 724 Of haire conye... pennysse threthry. **1400 in Pinkerton *Scot. App.* I. 503 That was blak cunye in the realm, strikkin and ordynat be King James the Thred, half-pennys, and threepenny pennys, of coppir. **1513 DOUTLAS *Ennis* VIII. Procl. 97 Sum trachour crynis the cunze. **1513-75 Diurn. Occurrents (Bannatyne Club) 120 Ane proclamation twching the new cunye. **1555 Arb. HAMILTON *Catech.* 98 That that stykis cownye of unlauchful metall [margin, Strykaris of unlauchful connyey]. **1600 Sc. Acts** 16 *Jas.* I. § 9 Great scairsitie of Cunye. **1724 RAMSAY *Ta-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 105 When cunzie is scanty.**********

**4. Comb.** † *cunye-house*, coining-house, mint.

**1513-75 Diurn. Occurrents (Bannatyne Club) 53 Tuke... the Quenis iris of the cunye-house. **1600 Sc. Acts** 16 *Jas.* I. § 9 Anent the hame-bringing of Bulyeon for furnishing of the Cunye-house. **1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xvii, I culd get no money out of the conze-house. **a. 1657 BALFOUR** *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 2 Naper, Laird of Merchistone, general of the cunzie house.****

† **Cunye, v. Sc. Obs.** Forms: see the sb. [f. prec.] *trans.* To coin. Hence *Cunyed ppl. a.*

**c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 168 This Henry fyrst kyng of Ingland... ordandyd... Hys mone to be cwnyede rownd. **1475 Sc. Acts** *Jas.* III. § 65 (1597) All cunied money. **1549 Compl. Scot. xiii. 109 Gold and siluyr, cunjet & oncunjet. **1588 A. King *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 8. 3. Gift thai bring in or cause coigne any false money.******

**Cunying**, *obs. form of CONY, rabbit.*

† **Cunyour**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *coignour*, *quoignour* coiner of money.] = COINER 1.

**1455 Sc. Acts** *Jas.* II. § 59 (1597) That the cunziours... nouthir cunzie Demy... nor jit sex-penny-groates. **1469 Sc. Acts** *Jas.* III. § 40 (1597) Black money, stricken and prented be his Cuinziours. **1500-60 DUNBAR *Demonstr.* to *King* 11 Cunziours, Carvouris, & Carpentaris.**

**Cunze, Cunsie**: see CUNY.

**Cuoshen**, *obs. form of CUSHION.*

**Cup** (kʊp), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-7 cuppe, (4-5 kuppe), 4-7 cupp, 6-oup, (6 Sc. oulp(p)). **β.** 3-5 cupe, 3-6 coupe, 4-5 cownpe, 6 Sc. oupp, oupp. **γ.** 3-5 coope, 4-5 coope, 5 coopp, 6 coope. [OE. *cuppe* wk. fem., supposed to be ad. late L. *cuppa*, the source of It. *coppa* (close o), Pr., Sp., Pg. *copa*, OF. *coupe*, *cupe*, *coupe*, rarely *coffe*, mod.F. *coupe* drinking-vessel, cup.]

**1.** *Cuppa* is generally held to be a differentiated form of *cuba*, tub, cask, vat, which survives in F. *cuvre*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *cuba* tub, etc. But beside *cuppe* in ME., are found two forms *coupe* (*coupe*) and *coffe*, with the variants *cupe*, *cope*, *coffe*. Of these *coupe* (*coupe*) directly represents OF. *coupe*;

*cupe* prob. represents the earlier OF. spelling of the same word, but may be merely a variant of *cuppe*. The status of *coppe* is not so clear: it may also represent OF. *cope* (sometimes *coppe*), or it may be due to mixture of *cuppe* and OE. *coppe*; see Cor sb. 1; in the form *coppes* it is impossible to distinguish between the pl. of *cuppe* and that of *coppe*. The rare forms *cope*, *coope*, prob. represent OF. *cope*. Nearly all these by-forms of the word became obs. before 1500; only *cuppe* survives in mod. English *cup*.]

I. A drinking-vessel, or something resembling it.

1. A small open vessel for liquids, usually of hemispherical or hemi-spheroidal shape, with or without a handle; a drinking-vessel. The common form of cup *e.g.* a tea-cup or coffee-cup has no stem; but the larger and more ornamental forms (*e.g.* a wine-cup or chalice) may have a stem and foot, as also a lid or cover; in such case *cup* is sometimes applied specifically to the concave part that receives the liquid.

a. *cuppe*, *cupp*, *cup*. (Sc. *culp*, *culpp*, belongs perh. to β.)

c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/37 *Caupus vel obba*, *cuppe*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 290 Nime *ponne* *anc cuppan*, do an lytel wearnes wætres on innan. c. 1205 *LAY.* 14996 Heo þa *cuppe* [later t. bolle] bitahte þan kinge. c. 1250 *Gen.* 4 *E.* 2318 Jure on hæued is *cuppe* stolen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 (Cott.) Þai fild a *cupp* [v. r. *cope*, a *MSS.* *cuppe*] þan son in hast. c. 1350 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 157 Monkes haf grete *cuppes*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 209 *Cuppe*, *ciphus*, *patena*, *cuppa*. 1477 *EARL RIVKES* (Caxton) *Dictes* 70, I have putte .wijn in my *cuppe*. 1542 *Inventories* (1815) 74 (Jam.) Item, two *culpis* gilt. Item, two *culpis* with their covers gilt. 1583 *STANLEYBURST Aeneid* II. (Arb.) 68 *Massive* *gould cups*. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 56 Fill the *Cuppes*. He pledge you a mile to the bottome. 1667 *MILTON P.* L. v. 444 Mean while at Table Eve. . . their flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd. 1770 *GOLDSM.* *Des. Vill.* 250 Nor the coy maid . . . Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest. 1825 *TENNYSON Vision of Sin* iv. ix. Fill the cup, and fill the can. 1872 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* I. viii. 136 He half filled a leather cup he carried in his pocket.

β. *oupe*, *coupe*, *couwpe*.

c. 1275 *LAY.* 24612 Mid *gildene coupe* [earlier t. bolle]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4858 (Cott.) A siluer coupe [3 later *MSS.* *coupe*]. a. 1300 *Ibid.* 7728 (Cott.) A coupe [F. *coupe*, G. & T. *coupe*] he tok and a sper. [Cf. OF. *Rois* 104 pristin lance e la coupe ki fud al chief Saül.] c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1458 Couered *coupes* foul clene, as castles arrayed. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 23 *Coupes* of clene gold and *coupes* of seluer. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 *Coupe*, or *pece*, *crater* (*cuppa*, P.). c. 1450 *Merlin* 67 The kyng hadde a riche coupe of gould.

γ. *oupe* (*coupe*, *oupp*): cf. Cor sb. 1

c. 1290 *S.* *Eng. Leg.* 41/258 A coupe of seluer. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 (Gott.) Þai fild a coupe [C. *cupp*, F. *cuppe*] some in hast. 1320 *Aeneid*. 30 And brekþ podes and *coupes*. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl. T.* 214 With outen coupe [4 *MSS.* *cuppe*] he drank al his penaunce. a. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626/9 *Ciphus*, *coop*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A *Coupe*, *ciphus* [= *scyphus*], *condus*. c. 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* 106 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 23 Wipe thi mouthe when þou wyll drinke, lest it foule thi copys brinke.

2. *spec.* a. THE CHALICE in which the wine is administered at the Communion. (See also sense 8 b.)

[1380 *Wyclif Matt.* xxv. 27 And he takyng the coupe dede thankyngis and saue to hem.] c. 1440 *PEACOCK* *Repr.* II. x. 203 The eukarist . . . is born in a coupe ordeyned therto. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 17 The first *Cupe* or Chalice. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Here he is to take the cup into his hand. 1800 *J. HUNTER* *Devotional Services, Communion*, Then shall the Minister say . . . when he delivereth the cup: Drink this in remembrance of Christ.

b. An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize for a race or athletic contest.

c. 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwilt* III. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II. 368 Does the race hold at Newmarket for the Cup? 1777 *SHERIDAN* *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. All the family race cups and corporation bowls! 1837 *DICKENS* *Pickw.* xxxix. Think you're winning a cup, Sir. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 The competition for the Challenge Cup.

3. *Surq.* a. A vessel used for cupping; a cupping-glass. b. A vessel holding a definite quantity (usually four ounces), used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1617 *MOSAN tr. Wirtzung's Physik* 27 To remove headach the cups are fixed on the legs. a. 1725 *ARRUTHNOT* (J.), Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. 1792 *H. MUNRO* *Th. & Pract. Med. Surg.* (1800) 15 As soon as the wound is made by these [langets], a cup, exhausted of its atmospheric air, applied over the orifices, makes them bleed freely. 1829 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 618 Of old the cups were either small horns, or glasses of various shapes.

4. A natural organ or formation having the form of a drinking-cup; *e.g.* the rounded cavity or socket of certain bones, as the shoulder-blade and hip-bone; the cup-shaped hardened involucre (cupule) of an acorn (*acorn-cup*); the calyx of a flower, also the blossom itself when cup-shaped; a cup-shaped organ in certain Fungi, or on the suckers of certain Molluscs, etc.

1545 *RAYNOLD* *Byrth Mankynde* 81 Take . . . the cuppes of acornes. 1548-77 *VICARY* *Anat.* vii. (1883) 48 The . . . shoulder-blade . . . in the upper part it is round, in whose roundness is a concavities, which is called y<sup>e</sup> boxe or coupe of the shoulder. 1590 *SHAKS.* *Mids. N.* II. i. 31 All their Elues . . . Creepe into Acorne cups and hide them there. 1615 *CROOK* *Body of Man* 849 The Cup of the Hippe. 1707 *Curios. in Hush.* 4 Gard. 45 The Cup is that which infolds the Leaves and the Heart of a Flower, while it is yet in Bud. 1743-6 *SHENSTONE* *Elegies* viii. 38 The cowslip's golden cup no more I see. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 870 *Peziza* . . . The hymenium lines

the cavity of a fleshy membranous or waxy cup. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON* *Anim. Life* 456 The suckers of the *Decapoda* are stalked, and the cup has a marginal horny ring.

5. A rounded cavity, small hollow, or depression in the surface of the ground or of a rock. *spec.* in *Golf*: see quot. 1887.

1868 *HOLME* *Lee B. Godfrey* i. 7 The church . . . stood in a cup of the hillside. 1887 *JAMISON* *Suppl. Cup*, a term in golfing applied to a small cavity or hole in the course, prob. made by the stroke of a previous player. 1887 *SIR W. G. SIMMONS* *Art of Golf* 133 Beware of a cup, however small. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 618 Cup-markings on rocks. . . of two varieties—circular cavities or 'cups' pure and simple, and cups surrounded by circles.

6. a. *techn.* Applied to various cup-shaped contrivances; see quot.

c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Cup*, A solid piece of cast iron let into the step of the capstan, and in which the iron spindle at the heel of the capstan works. 1874 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.* *Cup*, 4. One of a series of little domes attached to a boiler-plate and serving to extend the fire-surface. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON* *Watch & Clockm.* 99 There are two varieties of cups—'saucer' and 'balance-wheel'—the former, shaped like a saucer, is generally of gold, and is used in three-quarter plate watches.

b. *Painting.*

1768 *W. GILPIN* *Ess. Prints* 223 The heavier part of the foliage (the *cup*, as the landscape-painter calls it) is always near the middle: the out-side branches . . . are light and airy.

7. *Astron.* The constellation CRATER.

1551 *RECORDE* *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 269 The Cuppe standeth on the Hydres backe. 1579 *SPENSER* *Sheph. Cal.* July 19 The Sonne . . . Making his way between the Cuppe, and golden Diademe. 1868 *LOCKYER* *Heavens* (ed. 3) 326.

II. Transferred and figurative uses.

8. A cup with the liquor it contains; the drink taken in a cup; a cupful. *LOVING-CUP* (q.v.), a cup of wine, etc. passed from hand to hand round a company.

1380 *Wyclif Matt.* x. 42 Who euer shieth drynke to oon of these leste a coupe of cold water onely. 1508 *A. KING* *tr. Cantuar. Catech.* 171 b, Quhasaeuer sal giv oon of thais small ains ane coupe of water to drinke onelie. 1601 *SHAKS.* *Twel. N.* I. iii. 85 O knight, thou lack'st a cup of Canarie. 1660 *PERRY* *Diary* 28 Sept., I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drank before. 1764 *COWPER* *Task* iv. 39 The cups that cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. [See *CHEER* v. 5 c.] 1839 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* VI. xlviii. 145 A cup of poison had been prepared for him. 1849 *MRS. CARLYLE* *Lett.* II. 44 Each of these gentlemen drank four cups of tea.

b. *spec.* The wine taken at the Communion. (Cf. 2 a.)

[1380 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* xi. 26 How ofte euer 3e schulen ete this breed, and schulen drynke the coupe.] 1597 *HOOKER* *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxviii. § 5 The bread and cup are his body and blood for that they are so to us. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT* *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 307 To communicate with them . . . in this one Baptism, and one eucharistical Bread and Cup. 1884 *J. CANDLISH* *Sacraments* 91 The wine is described merely as 'the cup', 'the fruit of the vine'.

c. *transf.* Drink; that which one drinks.

1759 *YOUNG* *Busiris* v. i, Weeds are their food, their cup the muddy Nile.

9. *fig.* Chiefly in the sense (derived from various passages of Scripture): Something to be partaken of, endured or enjoyed; an experience, portion, lot (painful or pleasurable, more commonly the former). Cf. *CHALICE* I b.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Psalter* x. 7 He calles þaire pynes a cope, for ilk dampned man sall drynke of þe sorow of hell. *Ibid.* xv. 5 He is cope of all my delite & ioy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, To drynke the coupe of sorowe. 1534 *TINDALE* *Matt.* xx. 22 Are ye able to drynke of the coupe that I shall drynke of? 1605 *SHAKS.* *Lea. v.* iii. 304 All Foes [shall taste] The cup of their deservings. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ps.* xvi. 5, xxiii. 5, etc. 1734 *POPE* *Ess. Man* II. 288 In folly's cup still laughs the bubble, joy. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING* *Prom. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 156, I quaff the full cup of a present doom. 1875 *FARRAR* *Silence & V.* II. 40 Filling to the brim the cup of his iniquity. 1879 *FROUDE* *Cæsar* xviii. 293 To drink the bitterest cup of humiliation.

10. *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquor; potations, drunken revelry. *In one's cups*: (a) while drinking, during a drinking-bout (also † *amidst*, † *among*, † *at*, *over one's cups*); (b) in a state of intoxication, 'in liquor'.

1406 *HOCCELYE* *La Male Rele* 165 For in the cuppe seelden fownden is, Pat any wight his neigheburgh commendith. 1551 *ROBINSON* *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 Among the cuppes they geue judgement of the wittes of writers. 1611 *BIBLE* *1 Esdras* iii. 22 And when they are in their cuppes, they forget their love both to friends and brethren. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* xi. 718 Thence from Cups to civil Broiles. 1712 *ARRUTHNOT* *John Bull* II. iv, She used to come home in her cups, and break the china. 1828 *BENTHAM* *Lett. to Sir F. Burrell* Wks. 1843 X. 592, I hear you are got among the Tories, and that you said once you were one of them: you must have been in your cups. 1842 *J. H. NEWMAN* *Par. Sermon*, (ed. 2) V. ii. 22 They . . . discuss points of doctrine . . . even . . . over their cups. 1861 *THACKERAY* *Four Georges* I. (1876) 19 The jolly Prince . . . loving his cups and his ease.

11. A name for various beverages consisting of wine sweetened and flavoured with various ingredients and usually iced; as *claret-cup*, etc.

1773 *GOLDSM.* *Stoops to Conq.* II. Here's a cup, Sir. I have prepared it with my own hands, and I believe you'll own the ingredients are tolerable. 1818 *R. RUSH* *Crt. of London* (1833) 151 Sir Henry recommended me to a glass of what I supposed wine . . . but he called it King's cup. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 193 *Footn.*, A foaming tankard of cup. *Note.* Cup is a mixture of beer, wine, lemon, sugar,

and spice. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 5/1 Who . . . could produce bottles of 'old Johannisberg' for a guest and make them into cup.

III. 12. Proverbs and Phrases. (See also sense 10.) *Between* (or *betwixt*) *the cup and the lip*: while a thing is yet in hand and on the very point of being achieved. (Now usually *There's many a slip between, etc.*) † *Such cup, such cover*, also † *such a cup, such a cruse*: implying similarity between two persons related in some way. † *Cup and can*: constant or familiar associates (the can being the large vessel from which the cup is filled). *A cup too low*: see quot.

1530 *TAVERNER* *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 16 Manye thynges fall betwene y<sup>e</sup> cuppe and the mouth. 1549 *LATIMER* *5th Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 Such a cup, suche a cruse. She would not depart from hir oon. 1550 *BALD.* *Apol.* 132 As for your doctors . . . they are lyke your selfe, as the adage goeth, suche cuppe suche cover. 1564 *J. HEYWOOD* *Iron. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 As cup and can could holde. a. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *A Cup too low*, when any of the Company are mute or pensive. 1799 *SWIFT* *Libel on Dr. Delany*, You and he are Cup and Cann. 1777 *SHERIDAN* *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, If the devil don't step between the cup and the lip. 1801 *Spirit Pub. Jmrl.* (1802) V. 305 He must . . . be cup and can with sextons and grave-diggers. 1864 *H. AINSWORTH* *John Law* *Procl.* x. (1881) 54 You're a cup too low. A glass of claret will make you feel more cheerful. 1887 *T. A. TROLLOPE* *What I remember* I. xii. 256 A whole series of slips between the cup and the lip!

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combinations, as *cup-augury*, *-maker*, *-marking*; *cup-headed*, *-like*, *-marked*, *-shaped* adjs.

1879 *FARRAR* *St. Paul* (1883) 251 To presage his fate by a sort of 'cup-augury' involved in examining the grounds of coffee. 1889 *G. FINDLAY* *Eng. Railway* 46 The spikes [to fasten the chair to the sleeper] are 'cup-headed'. 1835-6 *TODD* *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The bodies of the vertebrae terminate in two 'cup-like cavities'. 1864 *TENNYSON* *En. Arct.* 9 A hazelwood . . . in a cuplike hollow of the down. 14. . . *Nominate* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/22 *Hic cipharius*, a 'cup-maker'. 1591 *PERCIVALL* *Sp. Dict.*, *Cubero*, a cup maker. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 618 'Cup-marking on rocks and 'cup-marked stones belong to a peculiar class of archaic sculpturings. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 199 'Cup-shaped bodies.

b. *esp.* in reference to social drinking or drunkenness (cf. sense 10): as *cup-acquaintance*, *-caper*, *-conqueror*, *-friendship*, *-god*, *-male*, *-tossing*.

1506 *Br. W. BARLOW* *Three Serms.* i. 13 Til that same Cup-challenging profession came into our land. *Ibid.* iii. 119 Wine . . . swilled by challenging Cupmates. 1599 *Soliman & Persida* v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 363 Where is tipsy Alexander, that great cup-conqueror? 1608 *D. F. Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 83 Cup-friendship, is of too brittle and glassie a substance to continue long. 1749 *FIELDING* *Tom Jones* xviii. v, Only his cup acquaintance. 1842 *S. C. HALL* *Ireland* II. 270 She was perfect mistress of the art of cup-tossing.

c. In sense 2 b, as *cup-taker*, *-transaction*; *cup-day*, a day on which a race is run for a cup; *cup-horse*, a horse that runs for a cup; *cup-tie*, a 'tie' (*i.e.* match or contest between the victors in previous contests) played for a cup.

1864 *London Society* II. 98 We travelled [to Ascot] on the Cup day. . . 'The latest prices' of the Cup horses. 1879 *BLACK* *White Wings* xvii, The master of one of the Cup takers [a yacht].

d. Special combs. *Cup-and-ooze*, see quot.; *cup-and-saucer limpet*, collectors' name of the molluscan genus *Calyptrea*; † *cup-band*, 'a brace of metal on which masers and handled cups were hung' (Riley *Liber Albus*); *cup-oral* (see *CORAL* sb. 1 b); *cup-oustard*, fluid custard served in glass cups; *cup-defect*, the fault in timber of being CUP-SHAKEN; *cup-flower*, a name for *Scyphanthus elegans*, a S. American plant with yellow cup-shaped flowers; *cup-gall*, a cup-shaped gall or excrescence found on oak-leaves; † *cup-glass* = CUPPING-GLASS (in Bullokar, 1616); *cup-guard*, a cup-shaped sword-guard; *cup-hilted a.*, having a cup-guard on the hilt; † *cup-leech*, one addicted to his cups; *cup-lichen* = CUP-MOSS a. (in Prior, 1879); *cup-man*, a man addicted to cups, a reveller; *cup-mushroom*, 'a name for various species of *Peziza*' (Britten and Holland); *cup-plant*, *Silphium perfoliatum* of N. America; *cup-plate*, see quot. 1891; † *cup-rite*, a libation; *cup-rose*, dial. var. of *COP-ROSE*; *cup-seed*, a N. American plant, *Calycocarpum Lyoni* (in Miller, 1884), having seeds hollowed out on one side like a cup; *cup-sponge*, a kind of sponge shaped like a cup; *cup-sprung a.*, having the hip-joint dislocated; † *cup-stool*; *cup-valve*, see quot.; † *cup-waiter*, one who serves liquor at a meal or feast. See CUP-AND-BALL, CUP-BEARER, -MOSS, -SHOT.

1881 *RAYMOND* *Mining Gloss.* 'Cup-and-cone. A machine for charging a shaft-furnace, consisting of an iron hopper with a large central opening, which is closed by a cone or bell, pulled up into it from below. 13. . . in *Liber Albus* 609 'Cuppebonde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Coplande, *crn*(*ella*). 1875 *LASLETT* *Timber Trees* 32 The 'cup-defect occurs in perfectly sound and healthy-looking trees. 1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Cup-galls' . . . a kind of galls found on the leaves of the oak, and some other trees. [1845 *LINDLEY* *Veg. Kingd.* 32 The cup shaped galls, so common in Oak leaves.] 1593 *R. HARVIV* *Philad.* 52 Cheryn was a drunkard.

a. \*cupleache. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. iii. Oh, a friend of mine! a brother 'cupman, a quiet dog... said Burbo. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* i. viii. 3-5 Small, sessile, white, proliferous \*Cup-Mushrooms. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 863/4 Stola. Ten Pottage Plates, Three \*Cup Plates, Two Sawcers. 1891 *Scriven. Mag.* Sept. 353/1 Seven saucers, and ten 'cup-plates'. By cup-plates I mean the little flat saucers in which our grandmothers placed their tea-cups when they poured their tea into the deeper saucers to cool. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 102 Iuppiter almighty, whom men Maurusian... with 'cuprit's magnifye duiye. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 483 For a Lameness in a Cow or Bullock, or when they are Shoulder-pitched, or \*Cup-sprung. 1567 *Wills & Inc.* N. C. (Surtees) 2-2 One flanders chist, one little 'cupstole, one chare. 1850 *WALKER Dict. Terms*, \*Cup-valve, for a steam-engine. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Cup-valve. (Steam-engine.) a. A cup-shaped or conical valve, which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat. b. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously on top and sides. c. A valve formed by an inverted cup over the end of a pipe or opening. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xiii. (R.) The maior to attend in his own person as chiefe 'cup-waiter... to serve the king in a cup of gold.

**Cup** (kɒp), *v.* [f. CUP sb.]

1. *Surge*. (trans.) To apply a cupping-glass to; to bleed by means of a cupping-glass. Also *absol.*

1280 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 32 As a manny's flesh is wont to blede whenne hit is cuppid. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 335 Set a cupping-glasse thereon, and cup it. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* i. ii. A beau in a bagnio, cupping for a complexion. 1757 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 522 They cupped me on the back of the head. 1839 *SCOTT Jm.* (i. 90) II. 204 Dr. Ross ordered me to be cupped.

†2. To supply with cups, i.e. with liquor; to make drunk, intoxicate. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 124 Cup vs till the world go round. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well cup'd.

b. *Intr.* To indulge in 'cups'; to drink deep. c. 1605 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 484 The former is not more thirsty after his cupping than the latter is hungry after his devouring. 1649-1668 (see CUPPING 2).

3. *trans.* To receive, place, or take as in a cup.

1838 J. STURTHES *Poetic Tales* 138 The dew-drop cupped in the cowslip. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* viii. 85 He reverently in his hollow hands cups water from the stream.

4. a. *Intr.* To form a cup; to be or become cup-shaped.

1830 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) II. 368 Mr. Woodward suggests... that the umbels not cupping is owing to their small size. 1851 *Beck's Florist*, New Dahlias... petals smooth, and gently cupping to the centre.

b. *Golf*. To mark or break (the ground) with the club when striking the ball; also, to strike (the ground) with the club when driving a ball' (*Jam. Supp.*). Cf. CUP sb. 5.

**Cupalo**, *obs.* form of CUPOLA.

**Cup and ball, cup-and-ball.**

1. A toy consisting of a cup at the end of a stem to which a ball is attached by a string, the object being to toss the ball and catch it in the cup or on the spike end of the stem. Also the game played with this. = BILBOQUET 2.

1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxxix. Indolence... tosses the cup-and-ball with infantine folly. 1799 *SOUTHEY Amatory Poems* Sonn. i. She held a Cup and Ball of ivory white. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 131 Where sat Mrs. Nubley, alone, on a sofa, playing at cup-and-ball.

2. *attrib.* Of a joint or bones: = *Ball and socket*; see BALL sb. 1 19.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 57/2 The cup-and-ball vertebrae in batrachian larvæ.

**Cup-bearer** (kʌpˈbeɪə), *n.* One who carries a cup; an officer of a king's or nobleman's household who served his master with wine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Coperer, *ciphigerulus*. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Esquyers for the Kynges body hys Cuppe berers Carvours and Sewers. 1611 *BIRK Nch.* i. 11. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 263 The cup-bearer carries round wine which he draws... and pours into the cups.

**Cupboard** (kʌpˈbɔːd), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 cup-, cop-, (5 cuppe-, 5-6 cope-, 6 coup-), -bord(e), -bourd(e), -burd(e); 6-7 cupboord-, boarde-, 7-board. Also 5 oowborde, 6 counborde, oow-bard, oobord, -erde, oobbourd, -arde, cup-pord(e), oubboorde, 6-7 oubbord(e), -ard(e), 7-ord, -ert, 7-8 -oard, 7 oupbard, -bert. [A combination of CUP or COP (or both) and BOARD. In ME. *cop-* is frequent in northern sources, *cuppe-* and *coup-* rare, *cup-* most frequent, even at a time when the independent word was regularly spelt *cuppe*. By the 16th c. the second element was phonetically obscured, and the *p* of *cup-* sunk in the following *b*, as in the existing pronunciation, which is indicated by a multitude of more or less phonetical spellings of the *cupbord*, *cubbert* type, often crossed by etymological reminiscences. Since the 18th c. the analytical spelling has prevailed.]

†1. A 'board' or table to place cups and other vessels, etc. on; a piece of furniture for the display of plate; a sideboard, buffet. (See also COURT-CUPBOARD.) *Obs.*

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1440 Couered mony a cup-borde with clopes ful quite. c. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyllif* 150 Loke Cristis cupborde. 14200 *Morte Arth.* 206 The kynges cope-borde was cloosed in silver. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 109 Cupburde, *abacus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75

A Copburde, *abacus*. 1503 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 266 Unum copeburd sculptum. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211 2 Cup borde of plate or to sette plate upon, *buffet*. 1555 *ELIEN Decades* 68 The cobbarde bysyde ower dynyng table. 1591 *HARINGTON Ord. Fur.* xxi. xlix. (1634) 201 One onely lampe upon the cubbard burning. 1598 *GREENE Def. Conny Catch* iii. 10 Her mistress... set all her plate on the cubboorde for shewe. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* 30 A Candlestick on a Cubbert. 1708 *MOTTEUX Ruklaia* iv. lxxiv. The Officers... got ready the Tables and Cupboards, laid the Cloth.

†b. *transf.* A set of vessels displayed upon a sideboard; a service of plate. *Obs.*

1528 *SKELETON Why not to Court* 8-3 Your cupbord that was, is turned to glasse, From sylvere to brasse. 1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (1551) N. S. III. 223 An other like couboorde of the value of m. 60; an other couboorde of v. 10. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* 1676 213 All the whole couboorde of Plate of Gold and Silver. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 40 She desires you to send her a compleat cupbord of the best christall glasses. 1698 *SIR T. MORGAN Progr.* in *Select. Harl. Mus.* (1793) 391 His majesty of France had never the kindness to send him his cupbord of plate.

2. A closet or a cabinet often placed in a corner of a room or a recess in the wall, with shelves, for keeping cups, dishes, etc., provisions ready for use, or anything which it is desired to keep safely, as books or valuables.

1530 *PALSGR.* 211 2 Cupborde to putte meate in, *dressoirer*. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*, *Tim.* 104 2 If he have a cofer, or cupbord, there will he keep it [money] fast locked. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 Lockers to put any thing in, as in little Cupbords. 1668 *GREENSHAW in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 307 IV. 13 At the east end of the Synagogue standeth a closet, like a very high cupbord, which they call the Ark. 1736 *Stout's Lett.* (1766) II. 243 If a friend happen to come late, [he] will take care to lock up a scrap for him in the cup-board. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Feb. 98 The cupboard was breadless. 1874 *MICHAELWATTE Mod. Par. Churches* 161 A cupboard with shelves for music books.

b. *Skeleton in the cupboard*: see SKELETON.

3. *transf.* Food, provisions; esp. in plur. to cry *cupbord*, to crave for food, feel hungry. ? *Obs.*

c. 1605 *Korb. Ball.* VI. 529 And all for the love of the cubbard. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 1673 412 My belly cries cupbord. 1708-74 *LOCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 60 Should his head ache, or his stomach cry cupbord. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1869) 25 2 So now away home, my inside cries cupbord.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Pertaining or relating to a cupbord, as (in sense 1) + *cupbord banker* (see BANKER 1), + *cupbord cloth*; (in sense 2), *cupbord door*; *cupbord love*, love insincerely professed or displayed for the sake of what one can get by it (cf. sense 3, quot. 1665); so *cupbord lover*, *faith*; + *cupbord-man*, one of an order of disputants in the Inns of Court; so called from their using the cupbord in the hall as a tribune (Douthwaite *Gray's Inn* (1886) 81). b. Of the form or nature of a cupbord, as *cupbord library*.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1853) 25 With tablys, trestleys, \*cuppe-burde bankers. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 124, iij rede \*cupborde clothes of rede worsted. 1540 *Ventry Rks.* (Surtees) 103 For mendinge the \*cupbord doore in the vestere. 1668 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1830) 64 That the cupbord door may have a firm lock to it. 1828 *EDNA LYALL Don Juan* x. No \*cupbord faith for him. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. ed. 2 102 In his little \*cupbord library. 1757 *Poor Robin* (N.) A \*cupbord love is seldom true. 1874 *DANST Tales from Hynd* 184 To have such a \*cupbord lover. c. 1605 *WHITLOCK Lib. Fam.* Camden 62 In August 1613 being on of the \*cupbordmen of the Middle Temple, I went up to argue at the reading. 1660 *Find. of Reading of E. Backshire held in Middle Temple* 16 My Obligations... to my Cupbordmen, to the Gentlemen of the Bar and under.

**Cupboard** (kʌpˈbɔːd), *v.* rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To place, shut up, or keep in or as in a cupbord.

1565 *Darius* (1860) 53 He... With the woman also coberdith his lyfe He regardeth neither father nor mother, and al for his wife. 1609 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. l. 103 The Belly... idle and vacuette, Still cupbording the Viand. c. 1658 *CLEVELAND Hue & Cry* ii. When Kings are cup-boarded like Cheese, Sights to be seen for pence a piece.

**Cupboardy**, *a. nonce-wid.* Cupboard-like.

1877 *MISS BRADDON Weavers & Wets* III. 163 Her funny little cupboardy room.

**Cupe**, *obs.* form of COOP sb. 1, basket.

**Cupel** (kiʊˈpɛl), *sb.* Also 7 8 coppel, coppel, (7 copel/1, coppell, -ill, -le). [a. F. *coupelle* (15th c.), med. L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa* cask, to which the current form is adjusted.]

1. A small flat circular porous vessel, with a shallow depression in the middle, made of pounded bone-ash pressed into shape by a mould, and used in assaying gold or silver with lead. Also the similarly-shaped 'test' or movable hearth of the reverberatory furnace in which silver is separated from lead by cupellation.

1605 *TIMEW Quersit.* i. xvi. 82 Euery goldsmith and mintman... know how to disperse... such matters into smoake with their cupels. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Coupelle*, a Coppell; the little Ashen pot, or vessell. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 799 As wee see in the Stuffle, whereof Coppells are made... Upon which Fire worketh not. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 955 It was... first Refined with Lead upon a Copel, for separation of any Copper that might be in it. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 232 A large Coppel, where the Lead is now made. 1791 *LANE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 224 The contents of each paper were placed in separate cupels, under a muffle. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 175 The argentiferous

lead... is then submitted to the process of cupellation. This operation is performed in a reverberatory furnace, on the hearth of which is placed the cupel, which is of an oval form about 4 feet long and 2½ feet broad.

b. *fig.* (Cf. TEST.)

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 52 Suffering is the great trial and cupel of gallant spirits. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* II. i. Money is to be the cupel of their worth.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupel-furnace*, -mould; + *cupel-ashes*, + *cupel-dust*, ashes and dust used in purifying metals.

c. 1606 *BACON* (J.), It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or coppel-dust. 1683 *PETTUS Flata Min.* L (1766) 9 There must first be a smooth fire-place, and upon that Copell-Ashes are to be laid the breadth or thickness of a finger. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 28 It is employed as a cupel-furnace by means of a small semicircular aperture. 1875 *LKE Dict. Arts* III. 822 The cupels are formed in a cupel-mould made of cast steel.

**Cupel** (kiʊˈpɛl), *v.* For forms see the sb. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *coupell-er*, f. *coupelle*: see prec.] *trans.* To assay or refine in a cupel; to subject to cupellation.

1644 (see CUPPELLING). 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Good Gold having for a certain tryal been cuppell'd with a great deal of Lead. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 683 A mixture of platina and lead was cupelled. 1863 F. J. RICKARD *Mining Journ.* Across Andes 267 The pigs of argentiferous lead are next cupelled twice, and afterwards refined in a small bone ash test.

Hence *Cupelled ppl. a.*

1754 *LEWIS in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 685 Upon examining the cupelled matters hydrostatically.

**Cupellate** (kiʊˈpɛlət), *v.* rare. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] = prec.

18... DR. THOMSON in *Nat. Encycl.* I. 397 Amalgam of gold... cupellated.

**Cupellation** (kiʊˈpɛləˈʃən), *n.* Also 8 copp-, copp-. [f. CUPEL v. + -ATION, after F. *cupellation*.] The process of assaying or refining the precious metals in a cupel; the separation of silver from argentiferous lead, on a large scale, on a cupel.

c. 1691 (see CUPPELLING b). 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 586 That Gold and Silver may be purified from all heterogeneous Substances by Cupellation. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 385 Mr. Crookes suggests that thallium might be used instead of lead for the cupellation of silver.

**Cupelling** (kiʊˈpɛliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CUPEL v. + -ING 1.] = CUPPELLATION.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* x. (1657) 102 In the coppelling of a fixed metal. c. 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* III. 453 (R.) The quick melting down of ores, and cupelling of them.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupelling-fire*, -furnace.

c. 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* III. 713 (R.) We kept it there in a cupelling-fire about three hours (having occasion to continue the cupellation so long for other trials). 1888 *WILSON Sc. & Art* II. 113 The mixed metal is put into a dish called a cupel... and placed in a cupelling furnace.

**Cupelo**, *obs.* form of CUPOLA.

**Cupful** (kʌpˈfʊl), *pl. cupfula*. [f. CUP sb. + -FUL.] As much as fills a cup.

14200 *Morte Arth.* 3370 Scho... Kaughte up a coppe-fulle. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 302 The dose employed is about an ounce in two cupfuls of broth. 1834 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 6 A cupful of porridge, a few spoonfuls of tea.

**Cuphic**, *var.* of CUPIC.

**Cupid** (kiʊˈpɪd), *n.* In 4-6 *Cupide*, -yde; also *Cupido*, -ydo. [ad. L. *Cupido*, personification of *cupido* desire, love (see 2 below), f. *cupere* to desire. Cf. OF. *Cupido* (mod. F. *Cupidon*). F. has had *cupide* adj. = L. *cupidos* from 15th c.]

1. In Roman Mythology, the god of love, son of Mercury and Venus, identified with the Greek Eros. Also in *pl.* (after L. *Cupidines*, Gr. *Ἐρωτες*). Hence, a representation of the god; a beautiful young boy.

To look for Cupids in the eyes: cf. BABY 3.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 652, I wol noght serve Venus ne Cupyde (prime betyde). c. 1384 — *H. Fame* l. 137 Hir dowdes and dan Cupido, Hir blinde sone. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 194 b. Heated with the darte of Cupido. 1598 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 97 The violent force of Cupids artillerie. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iv. 89 Her Andirons... were two winking Cupids Of Silver. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* II. (1753) 862 (N.) The Naiads... braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look. 1770 *POPE Windsor For.* 297 In the same shades the Cupids tun'd his lyre. 1793 *Guardian* No. 103 Venus stood by him... with numberless cupids on all sides of her. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. Is he not a Cupid, Sir?

†2. Love, desire. [L. *cupido*.] *Obs. rare* — 1.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 624 The cok confesseth emynent cupide When he his gemmy tail begynneth splay.

3. *Comb.* + *Cupid-struck*, smitten with love.

1653 W. HARVEY *Anatom. Exerc.* 17.

**Cupidinous** (kiʊˈpɪdɪnəs), *a. rare*. [ad. L. type \**cupidinōsus*, f. *cupido*, *cupidin-* is desire: see -OUS.] a. Full of desire or cupidity; b. (*monocuse*) Lustful, amorous.

1696 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Cupidinous*, *Cupidous*, covetous, desirous, greedy. 1899 G. MERKERT *R. Feerel* xxxv, Your extremely cupidinous behaviour.

**Cupidity** (kiʊˈpɪdɪti), *n.* [a. F. *cupidité*, ad. L. *cupiditāt-em* passionate desire, f. *cupidus* eagerly desirous.]

1. *gen.* Ardent desire, inordinate longing or lust; covetousness. Const. + *of, for, arch.*



1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* 110 Cupiditie of worldly substance or goodes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII an. 11 (R.) That tyrant blinded... with the cupiditie of rulyng and souerainty. 1556 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 57 Men whiche be giuen to cupiditie of gouernement, honor, and glorie. 1648 *MOUNTAGUE Deuout Ess.* xiii. § 6 (R.) The serpent... thus sharpen the curiosity while he suggesteth the cupiditie. 1755 *JOHNSON, Cupidity*, concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (ed. 3) III. 96 The cupiditie for dissipation and sensual pleasure in all ranks.

b. (with *pl.*) An inordinate desire or appetite.

arch.

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apophth.* i. 85 a, These cupidities by philosophie to overcome, in a more honest and ioyly thyng. 1508 *BARCKLEY Felix Man* (1631) 506 Immoderate desires and cupidities. 1653 *WODROUPE Marrow Fr. Tongue* 216 (T.) All sorts of cupidities do hinder us to know the word of God. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1812) VI. 179 (D.) She calls her idle flame love—a cupiditie which only was a something she knew not what to make of. 1859 *G. BUSH Doctrines & Disclosures of Swedenborg* 52 This spirit has appetites, cupidities, desires, affections.

2. *spec.* Inordinate desire to appropriate wealth or possessions; greed of gain.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 184 Allas, cupidité! That they that have here lyves put in drede Schal be sone oute of wyngynge, al for mede. a 1797 *BURKE* (Webster 1828), No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupiditie of indigent power. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. l. 326 The country of the Rohillas was an object of cupiditie to both. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 23 Their riches only excited the cupiditie of a hardier race.

|| **Cupidon.** [F. = CUPID.] A 'beau' or 'Adonis'.

1844 *BYRON Juan* xv. xii, A Cupidon broke loose.

**Cupidone** (kiŭ-pidŭn). [= prec.] Florist's name of a herbaceous border-plant, *Catananche coccinea*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 *ROBINSON Eng. Flower-garden* 312. **Cupidous**, *a. rare*—[f. L. *cupid-us* desirous + -ous.] Full of cupiditie.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* [see CUPIDINOUS].

**Cupilo**, -low, obs. or dial. forms of CUPOLA.

**Cupiscence** (nonce-ud-), short for CONCUPTISCENCE. So **Cupiscient** *a.*

1698 *D'URVEY Pills* (1719) v. 2 Thou... could have quenched thy Cupiscence.

**Cuple**, obs. and dial. form of COUPLE.

**Cupless** (kŭp-lēs), *a. rare*. [f. CUP sb. + -LESS.] Without a cup.

1806 *J. GRAHAM Birds Scot.* 34 Five cupless acorns.

**Cuplet** (kŭp-lēt), *nonce-ud.* A little cup.

1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* L. 45 A golden cuplet hung round her neck.

+ **Cupmeal**, *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. CUP sb. + -MEAL:—OE. *melum*: cf. *piecemeal*.] Cup by cup; a cupful at a time.

1366 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* v. 139 Whon hit com in cupmell [v. r. cop-melle, cupmelle, B. cupmel, B. & C. coppe-mel].

**Cup-moss**. *a.* A lichen, *Scyphophorus pyxidatus* or *Cladonia pyxidata*, having cup-shaped processes arising from the thallus. *b.* Locally applied to the *CUDHEAR*, *Lecanora tartarea*, from its cup-shaped fructification.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. clvii. 1371 *Muscus Pyxidatos*, which I have englished Cup Moss, or Chalice Mosse. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 227 Cup Moss... with some other Mosses have been mightily in vogue amongst the good Wives for their children's Coughs. 1794 *DONALDSON Agric. Surv. Banffshire* 60 (Jam.) A species of moss named *cup bear* or *cup moss*. a 1835 *MRS. HEMANS Summer's Call* Poems (1875) 544 Where the fairy cup-moss lies.

**Cupola** (kiŭ-pŭlā), *sb.* Forms: 6—cupola; also 7 coupolo, -ola, -ulo, cupula, -elo, -ilow, cuppola, -olo, -alo, 7-8 (9 dial.) cupolo, -alo, -ulo, -ilo. [a. It. *cupola* (also *cuppola*, *cuppola* in Florio), whence also *F. coupole*; ad. L. *cūpula* little cask, small vault, dim. of *cūpa* cask, tun; cf. also It. *cupo* hollow, concave.]

1. *Arch.* A rounded vault or dome forming the roof of any building or part of a building, or supported upon columns over a tomb, etc.; esp. applied to the pointed or bulbous domes of Saracenic architecture. Often *spec.*: A diminutive dome rising above a roof; a dome-like lantern or skylight; in practical Architecture, the ceiling of a dome.

1549 *THOMAS Hist. Italie* 137 b, Ouer the queere is an whole vaulte called Cupola, facioned like the halfe of an egge. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 161 Out of the Temple there arise two ample coupolos. *Ibid.* 166 This Round is covered with a Cupola. 1666 *GERBIER Princ.* 13 A Noble Paire of Staires should have a Cupelo, and no Windows on the sides. 1670-98 *LASSALLS Voy. Italy* I. 188 On the top of it [the Domo of Florence] stands mounted a fair Cupola (or Tholus) made by Brunelleschi. 1688 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* i. 75 The Mosques... have their high Cupoloes covered with Lead. 1716 *Protestant Mercury* 7 Aug. 6 The Dome or Cupilo of the Cathedral of St. Paul's. 1716-18 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. xxxviii. 153 The roof of the cloisters divided into several cupolas or domes. 1730-6 *BAILLY (folio), Cupolo* [in 1731 vol. II *Cupulo*], 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 66 In the very top of the lantern, that is, in the cupola. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iv. civ. A little cupola, more neat than solemn, Protects his dust. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 478 Beneath the spreading cupolas of a Byzantine basilica.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 300/1 The word *dome* is applied to the external part of the spherical... roof, and *cupola* to the internal part.

b. The revolving dome of an observatory.

1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 369 The practical astronomer has but to look through the cleft in his revolving cupola.

c. *transf.*

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* xii. v. 220 Escuriell Tour's that seem Heav'n's Cupulas. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 98 § 5 [Nature] seems to have designed the Head as the Cupola to the most glorious of her Works. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* xii. (1869) 398 The immense cupola of ice which is known to exist round the South Pole.

2. *Mech.* (In full *cupola-furnace*.) A furnace for melting metals for casting; so called from a cupola or dome leading to the chimney, which is now frequently absent. Also, a furnace for heating shot to be fired at inflammable objects.

Now called at Sheffield, etc. *cupelov*, *cupilo*; cf. mod. F. *cubilot*, app. from English workmen.

1776 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the Cupilo, or Copper-Works, at Lower Redbrooke. 1845 *STOCKEYER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 175 The casting or smelting-house, furnished with cupola blast-furnaces for the smelting of iron. 1861 *Times* 23 July, Cupolas for melting the iron for filling Martin's liquid shells. The cupola consists of a cylindrical shell of wrought-iron, lined with fire-brick, having a blast fan attached. 1885 *Lancet* Rep. LII. 738/1 They had erected a number of cupola and other furnaces.

3. An armour-plated revolving dome to protect mounted guns on an iron-clad ship; a turret. Hence *cupola-ship*, *cupola vessel*.

1868 *Ann. Reg.* 100 He had caused experiments to be made with Captain Coles's cupola. *Ibid.* 106 A cupola vessel to carry great guns. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., We refer to the construction and trial [in 1861] of the first 'cupola', or 'shield', intended to protect guns mounted, with the shield, on a revolving turn-table.

4. In *Anat., Zool.*, etc. A dome-like organ or process; esp. the arched dome-shaped summit of the cochlea of the ear.

1859 *BELL Anat. and Physiol. Human Body* (ed. 7) III. 174 When we cut away the cupola or apex of the cochlea. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1894) 156 *Polycystina*. A prevailing type of form is a sort of dome or cupola, with an apical prolongation of spine.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cupola-painter*, etc.; *cupola-capped*, -roofed *adjs.*; *cupola-wise* *adv.*; *cupola-furnace* (see 2); *cupola-ship* (see 3).

1754 *STEVENS Slow's Surv.* II. iv. vii. 112/2 Having a fine Porch ascended by steps and covered at the Top Cupulowise. 1750 *Tatler* No. 153 P. 1 The famous Cupola-Painter of those Times. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 205 A white building, with a cupola roof. 1868 *H. MARRYAT Year in Sweden* I. 282 Two lofty cupola-capped towers.

**Cupola** (kiŭ-pŭlā), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or construct with a cupola. Hence *Cupolated*, *cupola'd* *pphs.*

1615 *Coupled* [see COUPLED P. at end]. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 22 Oct., Another rich ebony Cabinet cupola'd with a tortoise-shell. a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 209 Now hast thou... made Thyself a fame that's cupola'd. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 246 Round rooms or halls cupola'd. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* v. i. The hallowed form of some cupolae'd convent. 1881 *TALMAGE in N. Y. Witness* 13 Apr., The old structure will be... raised, and cupolae'd, and enlarged. 1886 *SHORTHOUSE Sir Percival* iii, The low cupolae'd arch.

**Cupolar** (kiŭ-pŭlār), *a. rare*. [f. CUPOLA sb. + -AR.] Of the nature of a cupola, cupola-like. 1869 *A. W. WARD tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. iii. 558 A new kind of cupolar covering for the opening made in the middle of the roof.

+ **Cupolated**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CUPOLA sb. + -ATE + -ED.] Built with a cupola.

1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 161 They shewed us Virgil's sepulchre... in form of a small rotunda or cupolated column.

**Cupped** (kŭp), *a.* [f. CUP sb. and v. + -ED.] Formed or hollowed out like a cup, cup-shaped.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* II. 291 [*Daucus maritimus*] Umbels white, convex, not cupped when in seed. 1817 *KEATS Sleep & Poetry* 255 Nibble the little cupped flowers. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 419/2 The buffed layer [in blood] sometimes assumes a cupped form. 1882 *BROADHOUSE Mus. Acoustics* 233 Instruments with cupped mouth-pieces. 1888 *The Garden* 30 Sept. 289/1 A full sized flower... with petals beautifully cupped.

+ **Cuppeity**. *Obs. nonce-ud.* Also 6 *cuppytee*. [f. CUP sb.] Used to render *καθηρῆς*, 'a word coined by Plato to express the abstract nature of a cup, cuphood' (Liddell and Scott).

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apophth.* i. 124 b, Witte and reason... with which are perceived... the tabletees and the cuppytees. 1655 *60 STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 287/1 Plato discoursing concerning Ideas and naming *καθηρῆς*, and *καθηρῆς*, as if he should say Tableity and Cuppeity, he said, I see, Plato, the Table and the Cup, but not the Tableity and Cuppeity.

**Cupper** (kŭp-pai), [f. CUP sb. and v. + -ER.]

+ L. = CUP-BRAKER. *Obs.*

14... *Vec. in Wr.* Wülcker 579/46 *Cipharinus*, an... a cuppere, or a dysshere. c 1566 in R. Chambers *Life Jas. I* (1830) I. i. 30 To the Queen's Majesty the Earl of Huntly was Carver, the Earl of Cassilis cupper. 1658 *EARL MOMM. tr. Benivoglio's Relat.* 58 The Carvers, Cuppers, and Suers.

2. One who performs the operation of cupping: see CUP v. 1, CUPPING 1.

1828 *London Direct.* Atkinson, J., Cupper. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxi, The bleeders and cuppers come.

**Cuppil** (le, obs. form of COUPLE.

**Cupping** (kŭp-ping), *vb. sb.* [f. CUP v. + -ING.]

1. *Surge.* The operation of drawing blood by scarifying the skin and applying a 'cup' or cupping-glass the air in which is rarefied by heat or otherwise. (Also called distinctively *wet cupping*.)

*Dry cupping*: the application of a cupping-glass without scarification, as a counter-irritant.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 40 Some do cures... with launsynge... boxynge, and cuppyng. 1738 *ARABUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 311 Of such sort is dry Cupping. 1886 *H. VAN LAUN Gil Blas* II. vii. xvi. 430 This... he attributed... to the cuppings which he had had the honour of applying.

2. The drinking of intoxicating liquor; a drinking-bout. *arch.* Cf. CUP sb. 10, v. 2.

c 1605 [see CUP v. a b]. 1649 *Maid's Petition* 3 To which stream of iniquity we may be a convenient stop, to dam up the fire overflowing cupping. 1868 *Blaugwyn Ring & Bk.* iv. 293 No more wilfulness and waste, Cuppings, carousing.

3. The formation of a cup or concavity; a concavity thus formed.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *cupping-apparatus*, -*horn*, -*instrument*, -*vessel*; CUPPING-GLASS; (in sense 2) + *cupping-house*, a drinking-house, tavern.

c 1606 *T. ADAMS Wks.* (1861) I. 277 A cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. 1859 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv. (1891) 72 They [the legs] are sucked up by two cupping vessels. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 659/1 Ancient cupping-horns, similar to those used through the East at the present time... Cupping-instruments are described by Hippocrates.

**Cupping-glass**. [f. prec.] A glass vessel or 'cup' with an open mouth to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping: see CUPPING 1.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth of Mankynde* H v. vii, Cupping glasses, set vpon or vnder the brestes. a 1605 *BEAUM. & FL. Bloody Brother* iv. ii, Still at their books, they will not be pulled off; They stick like cupping-glasses. 1658 *ROWLAND Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 1054 The part affected must be cut... and the poyson drawn forth with Cupping-glasses. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 199 Leeches... are applied... to places where cupping-glasses cannot be applied.

**Cuppola**, -olo, obs. forms of CUPOLA.

**Cupple**, *cuppul*, -ylle, obs. forms of COUPLE.

**Cupbord** (e, obs. form of CUPBOARD.

**Cuppy** (kŭpi), *a. rare*. [f. CUP sb. + -Y.] a. Concave like a cup. b. Full of 'cups' (see CUP sb. 5).

1888 *Garden* 10 June 399/2 Delicate little Peach-coloured cuppy flowers. 1898 *Sport & Dram. News* 9 Apr. 152/3 Rain... much needed, as the lies are now very 'cuppy' in places.

**Cuppy**, *a. Her.*: see VAIRY-CUPPY.

+ **Cuprane**. *Chem. Obs.* [See -ANE 2 a.] Sir H. Davy's name for cuprous chloride (Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).

So **Cupranes**, for cupric chloride (CuCl<sub>2</sub>).

1818 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 418 Cuprane is converted into cupranes by being heated in chlorine.

**Cuprate** (kiŭ-prīt), *Chem.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -ATE.] A salt of cupric acid.

1854 *J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 489 Cuprate of potash.

**Cupreo**, combining form of CUPREOUS, coppery in colour.

1847 *HARVEY in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. 251 Abdomen... iridescent cupreo-versicolorous. *Ibid.* 253 Abdomen... more or less cupreo-violaceous iridescent.

**Cupreous** (kiŭ-pri-ŭs), *a.* [f. L. *cupreus* of copper (f. *cuprum* copper) + -OUS.]

1. Of copper; of the nature of copper; consisting of or containing copper.

1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* A Cupreous Resin. 1693 *SLARK in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 900 Such Particles as are of a Cupreous Nature. 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 398 Boracic acid and cupreous salts tinge it green. 1857 *SCOFFERN Useful Metals* 530 Wickslow... has long been celebrated for its cupreous deposits.

2. Resembling copper; copper-coloured.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 316 It is most frequently of the colour of bronze, passing to a pale cupreous-red. 1849 *THOREAU Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 32 This bright cupreous dolphin.

**Cupressineous**, *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cupressinae* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Cypress tribe, *Cupressinae*, of the Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 106 Between this and the next section... if cupressineous at all.

**Cupressite** (kiŭ-prē-sīt), *Paleont.* [f. L. *cupressus* cypress + -ITE.] A coniferous fossil plant supposed to be allied to the cypress.

**Cuprio** (kiŭ-pri-k), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -IC.] Containing copper in chemical combination; applied to compounds in which copper combines as a dyad, as *cupric chloride*, CuCl<sub>2</sub>.

1799 *SIR H. DAVY in Beudoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 184 Cupric phosoxyd. 1854 *J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 489 Cupric acid... has not been isolated.

**Cupriferous** (kiŭ-pri-fē-rŭs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Yielding copper.

1764 *KIRWAN Min.* (1796) II. 109 Cupriferous native silver. c 1830 *DE LA BECHE Elem. Geol.* (L.), The whole cupriferous district of North Wales. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 225/1 Arsenical or cupriferous pyrites.

**Cuprite** (kiū-prait). *Min.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -ITE.] Native red oxide of copper (a valuable ore).

1850 DANA *Min.* 517. 1869 PHILLIPS *Féruv.* x. 282.

**Cupro-** (kiū-prō), before a vowel also **cupr-**, used as combining form of L. *cuprum* COPPER, in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as *Cuprammonium*, *Cupro-sulphate*; *Cupromagnesianite*, a hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium (Dana, 1875); *Cupro-plumbite*, a native sulphide of copper and lead (Dana, 1850); *Cuproscheelite*, native tungstate of copper and calcium; *Cupro-tungstite*, native tungstate of copper (Dana, 1875); etc.

**Cuproid** (kiū-prōid). *Cryst.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -OID.] So called by Haidinger, because the form occurs in the mineral Tetrahedrite, a sulphide of copper and antimony. A solid contained under twelve equal triangles, formed by erecting a pyramid on each of the triangular faces of a tetrahedron.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

**Cuproso-** (kiū-prōsō), *Chem.*, combining form of mod. L. *cuprosus* CUPROUS.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 55 Aqueous cuproso-cupric Chloride. 1873 — *Forbes' Chem.* 399 The important ore, called copper-pyrites, is a cuproso-ferric sulphide.

**Cuprous** (kiū-prās), *a.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -OUS.] *a.* = CUPREOUS. *b.* In *Chem.*, applied to compounds in which copper combines as a monad, as *cuprous chloride* Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.

1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 29 The *Aqua fortis*, precipitating upon the cuprous plates. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 149 Sugar is the antidote of cuprous poisons. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 264 The ore is repeatedly roasted, in order partially to convert the cuprous sulphide into oxide.

**Cup-shake**. A separation or opening between two of the concentric layers of timber. So **Cup-shaken**, **Cup-shaky** *a.* Cf. *cup-defect* (CUP-sh. 13d).

1793 G. WHITE *Observ. Vegetables in Hist. Selborne App.* (1877) I. 421 The wood [chestnut] is very shakey, and towards the heart cup-shakey, that is to say apt to separate in round pieces like cups. 1807 VASCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 286 note, Such of the yew as was not cup or wind shaken, was cut into plank. 1875 LASELLE *Timber Trees* 31 The cup-shake. This shake is most frequently met with near the roots of trees.

† **Cup-shot**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CUP-sh. + SHOT *pa. pple.*] Overcome with liquor, intoxicated.

1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* 1624 62 To excuse Noah because hee was an old man, and therefore might soon be taken cup-shot. 1608 2nd Pt. *Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refusal of Subscription* 164 Ridiculous, as a cupshott man that spake to his owne shadowe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xvi. 135. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cup-shot, drunk.

† **Cup-shotten**, *a.* *Obs.* = prec., being the earlier form.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7560 Als þey were .. wel cuppe-schoten, knyght & kyng. 1590 MORE *Dyalge* I. xxiii. Wks. 153 If a maide be suffred to runne on the brydle, or be cup shotten, or wax to prowde. 1603 FLOKIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 624 Store of wine had made his companions cuppe-shotten. a 1603 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 318 Cup-shotten and swilling fool.

† **Cupstantial**, *a.* *nonce-word.* A humorous perversion of *substantial*, intended to suggest 'drunken': cf. CUP-sh. 10.

1823 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 65 These be cupstantial reasons and well seasoned arguments.

**Cupula**: see CUPULE, CUPOLA.

**Cupular** (kiū-piū-lar), *a.* [f. L. *cupula* + -AR. Cf. F. *cupulaire* (1798 in *Bulliard Dict. de Bot.*.)]

1. *Bot.* Shaped like a cupule.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 80 *Lilicneæ* .. funicle often cupular. *Ibid.* 83 Calyx of the male campanulate, female cupular.

2. **Cupular cautery**, 'a cup-shaped cautery, formerly used for destroying portions of the skin of the head in epilepsy and other diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cupulate** (kiū-piū-lar), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] Shaped like a cupule; furnished with or bearing a cupule.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 163 In figure they are .. occasionally cupulate. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 301 The change from the cupulate to the clavate form.

**Cupule** (kiū-piū-lar), [ad. L. *cupula*, dim. of *cupa* cask, tub, (later) cup; cf. F. *cupule* (1798 *Bulliard Dict. de Bot.*.)] In botany the L. form **Cupula** is also used.]

1. *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre consisting of bracts cohering by their bases, as in the oak, beech, and hazel. Also, a cup-like receptacle found in such fungi as *Peziza*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 248 An external additional envelope called the cupula. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 117 The cupule .. in common language, is called *Anak* in the Filbert, Chesnut, and Beech, and *cup* in the Oak. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 228/2 The receptacles or cupules in which these are produced.

2. *Zool.* A small cup-shaped organ, as the sucking-disc of the cuttle-fish and of certain aquatic beetles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 179 Caps or cupules surmounted by a tendon.

3. A small cup-shaped depression on a surface.

1883 H. A. NEWTON in *Engel. Brit.* XVI. 112 (*Meteors*) The surfaces very often have small cup-like cavities, sometimes several inches in diameter, sometimes like deep imprints in a plastic mass made by the ends of the fingers, and sometimes still smaller. These 'cupules' may be regarded as a characteristic of meteorites. The air pressed hard against it burns it unequally, forming cupules over its surface.

**Cupuliferous** (kiū-piū-lif-er-ous), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *cupula* CUPULE + -FEROUS.] Bearing a cupule or cupules; belonging to the N.O. *Cupulifera*, including the oak, beech, hazel, etc.

1847 in CRUG.

**Cupuliform** (kiū-piū-lif-orm), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Shaped like a cupule.

In mod. Dicts.

**Cupulo**, obs. form of CUPOLA.

**Cupyde**, obs. bad form of CUBIT.

**Cur** (kūr). Forms: 3 *kur-dogge*, 4-6 *kurte*, 4-7 *curre*, 7-8 *curr*, 5- *cur*. [M.E. *curre* corresponds to M.Du. *corre* 'canis villaticus, domesticus' (Kilian), Sw. and Norw. widely-spread] dial. *kurre*, *korre* 'dog', etc. The latter is generally associated with the onomatopoeic verb O.N. *kurra* to murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra* to grumble, rumble, snarl, Da. *kurre* to coo, Ger. obs. and dial. *kurren* to growl, grumble, murmur, coo, cf. *gurren* to coo, M.H.G. *gurren* to bray as an ass. The primary sense appears thus to have been 'growling or snarling beast'. But no corresponding verb appears in Eng., so that M.E. *kurre* was prob. introduced from some continental source. The combination *kur-dogge* is met with considerably earlier than the simple *kurre*, *cur*. Senses 2 and 3 are possibly independent echoic formations.]

1. A dog: now always depreciative or contemptuous; a worthless, low-bred, or snappish dog. Formerly (and still sometimes dialectally) applied without depreciation, esp. to a watch-dog or shepherd's dog.

a 1225 (see CUR-DOGGE) c. 1285 CHAUCER *L.G.W. Prolog.* 366 The lyoun .. hym deynyth nat to wreke hym on a flye, As doth a curre or ellis a nothir beste. c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 1972 Brittonet þi body into bare quarters, And caste vnto curres as caren to etc. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvj b, A Cowardnes of curris. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 182 Neuer had shepherd so kene a kurre. 1598 MAXWELL *Forest Lawes* xvi. § 6 (1613) 112 b, The Mastines, and such like curres, that are of the Mastine kinde. 1602 2nd Pt. *Returne fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 30 Dughill dogges, trindle tailed, prick-eard curres. 1684 R. H. S. *Reverent*, 13 The most Staunch and best Hunting Hounds; tall babling and flying Curs being left at home. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 536 The Shepherd last appears, And with him, his trusty Cur. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* IV. 119 Then send our Curs to gather up the Sheep. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. i, I am hunted away .. by every barking cur about the house. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 208 These dogs .. were of more use than the beggarly curs of cities. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cur*, a good, sharp watchdog. The word does not refer, in the least, to low breeding.

b. *fig.* As a term of contempt: a surly, ill-bred, low, or cowardly fellow.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. III. II. 65* Out dog, out cur, thou driest me past the bounds of maidens patience. 1607 — *Cor. I. I. 172* What would you have, you Curres, That like nor Peace, nor Warre? 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 57 P. 4, I have heard her, in her Wrath, call a substantial Tradesman a Lousy Cur. 1870 BRYANT *Hum.* I. viii. 263 That I may drive away These curs, brought hither by an evil fate.

c. *Comb.* Cur-dog in prec. senses.

So *cur-bitch*, *fox-tyke*; † *cur-fish*, the Dog-fish. Also *cur-like* adj.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 þes dogge of helle .. þe fule kur dogge. c 1450 *Vic. in W.* Wulcker 562 23 *Agerarius*, a curdogge. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* VII. cxxxii. 263 A mastife or great curre dogge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 234 This Curdog .. will serue, my sheepe to gather. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. II, Coward go with thy catiff soul, thou cur-dog! 1727 HALL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 305 We got three Curr-Dogs. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24 One of the largest and ugliest cur-dogs in England barking at her heels.

1611 COTGR., *Mastine*, a Mastife, or Curre bitch. 1663 EARL OF LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* I. 175, I care not three skips of a Curre tyke what can be said or done against me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Currish*, cur-like, doggish, churlish. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 332 The greyhound fox .. The mastiff fox .. The cur fox is the least and most common.

† 2. A fish: the Elleck or Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1529 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (1617) Ee viij, Fishes. A curre fish, *Cuculus*. 1598 FLORIO, *Capo* .. a fish called a cur, a gull, a bulhead, or a millers thumbe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 4 *Miu*, 194 Curre is a sweet fish, but not the best, it hath much flesh, white, hard and dry. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. A species of duck: the Golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*, dial.

1681-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. II. i. 67 Teals, Curs, Sheldrakes, that come hither in winter. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 8 Harry drew his attention to a solitary cur—a species of duck more easily approachable than the others. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Nimes Birds* 161 Golden-eye. Curre. From the bird's croaking cry.

**Cur**, obs. f. CURS; var. of CURRE.

**Curability** (kiū-rā-bil-iti). [f. CURABLE: cf. mod. F. *curabilité*.] The quality of being curable. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 222 The curability of every kind of ulcer. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE (*titls.*) The Curability of Consumption.

**Curable** (kiū-rā-bl), *a.* [ad. L. *curabilis*, f. *cūrāre* to cure: perh. through F. *curable* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. Capable of being cured; *fig.* amendable, remediable.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (1495) 272 In xl dayes it is curable. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 185 Ulcera .. summe ben curable & summe ben incurable. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 31 He can telle yf yow be curable. 1598 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 159 Enemies of God and his truth, are also of two sorts, either Curable or Incurable. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 P. 2 Evils are much more curable in their Beginnings. 1888 HAZLITT *Table-t., Spir. Partisanship*, Of that they are curable like any occasional disorder.

† 2. Disposed to cure; able to cure. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 31/3 My brother Fyre be thow to me in this houre debonayre and curable. 1544 WARR-STONE *Minor Ep.* A iij b, A Physician .. may apply a curable Medicine for a hidden Disease. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 174 (D.) The water .. retaining a curable vertue against all diseases.

Hence † **Curableness**, curability.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 110 (R.) The arguments .. for the curableness of all diseases, are not very cogent. 1797 in BAILEY vol. II.

|| **Curacao**, **curaçoa** (kiū-rā-sō). [The name of an island (a Dutch dependency) in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Venezuela. *Curacao* is the Spanish (and so Dutch and French) spelling; *Curaçoa* a very frequent mis-spelling in English.] A liqueur consisting of spirits flavoured with the peel of bitter oranges, and sweetened.

So called either because first received from the island of Curacao, or because Curacao oranges were used in its preparation.

[1810 R. J. THORNTON *Family Herbal* 658 The unripe fruit dried, are called Curacao oranges.] 1813 MOORE *Past-bag* L. And it pleased me to think at a house that you know Were such good mutton cutlets and strong curacao. 1848 THACKERAY *Fair Fair* xi, She took curacao with her coffee.

**Curacao bird**: see CURASSOW.

**Curacy** (kiū-rā-si). [f. CURATE: see -ACT.]

1. The office or position of a curate; the benefice of a perpetual curate.

1688 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 130 A very good curacy of y<sup>r</sup> college, at Tring in Buckinghamshire .. becoming void. 1719 SWIFT *To Young Clergyman*, If they be very fortunate [they] arrive in time to a curacy in town. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 487/1 The living is a perpetual curacy. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 66 He had held a curacy in Yorkshire.

† 2. The office of a curator or guardian, curatorship. *Obs. rare* — 1.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 57 (1740) 260 The republican Party concluded such Issue must come to the Crown young, and then they had a Game de integro, by Way of Curacy and Protectorship.

**Curage**, obs. form of COURAGE.

**Curage**, *agile*, obs. forms of COURAGE.

**Curalows**, **Curale**, **Curan**, obs. ff. COURAGE-OURS, CORAL, CURRANT.

|| **Curare** (kiū-rā-rē). Also *ourara*, *-ri*. [A corruption of the native name (*wārā-rē* or *wārā-rī*) also written *uorali*, *woorari*, *ourali*, *ourari*, *uourara*, etc., in the lang. of the Macusi Indians of Guiana, a Carib dialect. The consonant of the last syllable varies between *l* and *r*. In F. *curare*. (The initial *c* is said to represent a click or catch in the native pronunciation.) See OURALI, WOUBALL.]

A blackish-brown resinous bitter substance, obtained as an extract from *Strychnos toxifera*, and other plants of tropical South America; used by the Indians to poison their arrows.

When introduced into the blood it acts as a powerful poison, arresting the action of the motor nerves; used largely in physiological experiments.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1778) I. 328 A poison in which they dip the arrows employed in hunting .. the chief ingredient in which is the juice extracted from the root of the curare, a species of withe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY in *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 274 The curare .. like the venom of serpents .. only acts when introduced directly into the blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1870) 186 Animals quieted by curari. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 793 A moral curare .. paralyzing will and emotion.

**Curarine** (kiū-rā-rōin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE; cf. F. *curarine*.] A bitter poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N, obtained from curare.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 186 The physiological action of curarine appears to be the same as that of curara. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 431.

**Curarize** (kiū-rā-rōiz), *v.* [f. CURAR- + -IZE.] To administer curare to (an animal), esp. in a physiological experiment, in order to destroy the motor functions of the nervous system. Hence **Curarized** *ppl. a.*, **Curarization**.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 185 Curarized animals poisoned by hydrocyanic acid. *Ibid.* 201 Prevented by curarization and artificial respiration. 1890 PALL Mall G. 22 Oct. 2/1 A medical man had told her that the animals would be curarized in such experiments.

**Curas(e, -rasse, -raseer, -sheer, obs. ff.**  
**CUIRASS, -IER.**

**Curassow** (kiū-rāsō). Forms: 7 *corrosou*, -so, -ress, 8 *ourasso*, -raçoa, 8-9 *ourassao*, 9 -sow. [A phonetic spelling of the name of the island *Curaçao* (kū-rāsāu).] One of a family of gallinaceous birds found in Central and South America; they have a general resemblance to the turkey, and several species are domesticated.

The most common species, to which the name *corrosou* or *Curaçao-bird* was originally applied, is the Crested Curassow, *Cras allector*, of a greenish-black colour with a white crest; the Galated Curassow or Cushe-w-bird, *Panxii galeata*, has a large bony protuberance on the upper part of the bill.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 334 The Corrosou is a large black land-bird, heavy and big as a turkey-ben. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 11. 67 The Corroso. The Cock has a Crown of black Feathers on his Head, and appears very stately. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 129/2. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 430 The Crested Curassow is one of the most common Birds of Guiana. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 162 The cries of the Curassow... and other gallinaceous birds.

attrib. 1765 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 470 The Curaçoa Bird. 1783 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 262 We were amused at the excessive tameness of a fine Mutum or Curassow turkey.

**Curat, -e, obs. forms of CUIRASS.**

**Curatage** (kiū-rā-dz). [f. CURATE + -AGE.]

†1. The office of a curator or guardian; provision of curators or guardians. Obs.

1759 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 255/2 The appointment of the tutelage and curatage for the King, during his minority.

2. Sometimes applied to the house or residence provided for a curate. [After *vicarage*.]

1779 *Standard* 31 July (Births). At The Curatage, Biddenden, Staplehurst, Kent. 1803 CROCKFORD *Clerical Directory* Pref. 13 A very few clergymen date their letters from 'The Curatage'. It can only be in very exceptional cases that the house inhabited by a Curate can have the very slightest claim for any sort of name, analogous to that of a vicarage or rectory; and even then it may be questioned whether... it should not be 'Parsonage'.

**Curate** (kiū-rāt). Also 4-8 *curat*, 4-5 *ouret* (t, 6 *curat*, *curatte*. [ad. med. L. *cūrātus*, in It. *curato*, F. *curé* (13th c. in Littré). The med. L. and It. are originally adjs. 'of, belonging to, or having a cure or charge', whence as sb. 'one who has a cure or ecclesiastical charge'.]

1. One entrusted with the cure of souls; a spiritual pastor. †a. *gen.* Any ecclesiastic (including a bishop, etc.) who has the spiritual charge of a body of laymen. †b. A clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a parish (or parochial district); the parson of a parish.

(Now only as an archaism or etymological use.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 24 'The thirde lifte... longth to men of holi-church, as to prelates and to ober Curatis, the which han cure and souerantei ouer other men forto teche and reule hem. c 1350 in Horstmann *Alleng. Leg.* (1881) 51 Saint Peter... was chosen pape of Rome And chief curate of Cristendome. c 1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 Not only simple prestis and curatis but also sovereyne curatis as bisshoppis. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 49 Also this Deane is curate and confessor of all this houshold. 1493 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 171 (Will of layman), To my Curate, vicar of the saide Church, iiii measures of wode. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. iv. (1638) 175 Variance began to rise between Curats and their Parishioners. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII. Litany*, Send down upon our bishops and curates... the healthful spirit of thy grace. 1624 CANNES *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 32 Whosoever taketh upon him... to be a curate of souls, parson, bishop, or what other spiritual pastor soever. 1797 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, To... pay tithes against their conscience to an episcopal curate. 1886 *Guardian* 3 Mar. 321/3 As a preacher, or parochial organizer, or a curate of souls. 1886 *Church Q. Rev.* XXII. 298 In immediate subordination... to the chief curate of the parish, or to the bishop only.

c. *Sc. Hist.* Applied to the episcopal incumbents of the Scottish parishes from 1662 to 1688.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Eng. Church Commun.* Pref. 3 Others could not join in hearing the Curates. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 251 About two hundred curates—so the episcopal priests were called—were expelled.

d. Applied to parish-priests abroad; a French *curé*, Italian *curato*, Spanish *cura*, etc.

c 1650 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jern.* III. (1818) 141 Thence to Gastile... I drunk stingo With a butcher and Domingo Th' Curat. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 6 In our journey to Paris [we met] an old priest... near a little village whereof he was curate. 1801 *Med. Jern.* V. 351 In the neighbourhood of Vienna... in the village Brunnam Gebitz: the respectable curate of that parish, etc.

2. A clergyman engaged for a stipend or salary, and licensed by the bishop of the diocese to perform ministerial duties in the parish as a deputy or assistant of the incumbent; an assistant to a parish priest.

This use of the word is peculiar to the Church of England and to the R. C. Church in Ireland, where assistants to the parish priests are also so called. It appears to have originated in the application of the name *curate* to the clergyman in actual charge of a parish of which the benefice was held by a non-resident clergyman, the head of a college, etc., and to have been thence extended to the deputy or aged and infirm incumbent, and so gradually to any deputy or assistant of the beneficed clergyman, more fully described as a *stipendiary* or *assistant curate*. This is now the

ordinary popular application of *curate*. A clergyman appointed by the bishop to take charge of a parish or chapelry during the incapacity or suspension of the incumbent is called a *Curate-in-charge*. The incumbent of the chapel or church of an ecclesiastical district, forming part of an ancient parish, appointed by the patron and licensed by the bishop is a *Perpetual curate*; these now rank as vicars.

1557 *Indenture of Advowson of Garsington*, And that also the said president [of Trinity Coll., Ox.] being parson of the said Rectorie [of Garsington] shall likewise for ever at his own proper charge fynde one sufficient Catholike and hable Curat to serve in the said Rectorie and parishe church. 1597 *Petit*, in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 1 No Non-resident having already a license or Faculty may enjoy it, unless he depute an able Curate, that may weekly preach and catechize. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 When a Minister doth serve as a stipendiary Curate. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 322 Let vs not take and keepe liuings of an hundred, or two hundred pound a yeare, and allow a poore Curate (to supply the voluntary negligence of our non-residence) eight, or... ten pounds yeerely. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 P 5 Our Vicar... when his Curate... preaches in the Afternoon... sleeps sitting in the Desk on a Hiscock. 1706 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Sept. 3/2 A clergyman has for several years officiated as assistant curate at a chapel of ease. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi, The poor perpetual-curate, or sub-vicar. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 24 Some over-worked curate or sister of mercy. 1892 BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 51 These three acolytes in succession were curates-in-charge of the parish.

†3. One who has a charge; a curator, overseer. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/3 What reward yelded the tyrantes to their curate. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. 197 He caused them [soldiers] all to be hang'd on a tree hard by the castle, and their curat higher than all the rest. 1660 HEXHAM, *Hym-rædt*, the Curates or Overseers of Bancks and Dikes, that the Sea or Water-floods breakes not in.

4. attrib. (in quot. fig.)

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 But left the Sun her curate light.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*). **Curatess**, the wife of a curate. **Curat-ial a.**, having the position of a curate. **Curat-ic, -ical a.**, of or pertaining to a curate. **Curatise v.**, to act as a curate. **Curatou-ist, Curatolatory**, worship of a curate or curates.

1661 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxi. (D.) A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a curatess would be sure to get the better of me. 1825 G. M. FENN *Cure of Souls* 48 What a charming little curatess she would make! 1886 *Church Rev.* 9 Apr. 180, I now offer to... your curatual readers... Dr. Rayson's table. 1880 *Graphic* 4 Feb. 98 If the curatistic period were merely a brief apprenticeship. 1877 LADY WOOD SHEEN'S *Foreman* I. 239 'The tithe pig's tail' had never tickled his curatual nose. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* (1888) I. 103 Her spouse is in the church, and at present curatizing. 1871 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 541 Curatolary is a light sporadic disorder which spreads a little at certain seasons.

**Curatell** (kiū-rātēl). *Roman Law*. [ad. med. L. *cūrātella*, f. *cūrātus*, *cūrator*: cf. *tutella*. In F. *curatelle*, Ger. *kuratel*.] The position of being under the guardianship of a curator.

1875 POSTE *Gains* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 119 Wardship and curatell are only incapacities of disposition.

†**Curatesship**. Obs. [f. CURATE + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of a curate; a curacy.

1598 FLORIO, *Piem.*, a vicarage, a curatship, a parsonage. 1603 *Const. & Canons Ecl.* § 33 Except... he be admitted... to some Benefice or Curatship. 1684 Tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lxiv. 209 He hath... two Benefices, one Curatship of twenty Crouns, another Priory of forty. 1861 PRATT *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 576 In Lincolnshire... there are many miserably poor vicarages and curatships.

2. The personality of a curate. *nonce-use*.

17... SWIFT *Poems*, *Parson's Case*, Should fortune shift the scene, And make thy curatship a dean.

3. Curatorship.

1825 LORENZ Tr. *Van der Keestel's Sel. Theses* cccxxi, Wards and others who are under guardianship or curatesship.

†**Curat-ing**. Obs. In *curating-books*, shelf-lists of books in the Bodleian Library, used by its Curators to verify the contents of the shelves.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. I. 68 The Curating Books. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 304 Nor can I find by the Curating Book y<sup>e</sup> there ever was.

†**Curat-ion**. Obs. In 4-5 -cioun(e, -oyoun, 4-6 -cion, -oyon. [ME., a. OF. *curacion*, ad. L. *cūratiō-em*, n. of action f. *cūrāre* to CURE.]

1. The action of curing; healing, cure.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 735 Pat of bi wo is no curacioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 303/1 In medycynal curacion and helynge. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 21 In the curacion of a choleryke Aposteme. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 74 The method also of curacion lately delivered by Daniel Beckherus. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 143 The curacion of the soul from its sin.

2. Curatorship, guardianship.

1760 C. LEE in G. Colman's *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 94 That... I should have saddled you with the curacion of my affairs. 1774 BR. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 18 History of Curacion from its beginning.

**Curative** (kiū-rātiv), a. (sb.). [a. F. *curatif*, -ive (15th c.), f. L. *cūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *cūrāre* to CURE: see -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to the curing of disease or the healing of wounds.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 60 b, The part curative, whiche treateth of healyng of sykkes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terrap.* 2 H ij, Alway the curatyfe indicacions

are correspondent to y<sup>e</sup> nombre of y<sup>e</sup> affectiones and dysceases. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xiii. 349 The Curative part of Medicine. 1800 *Med. Jern.* III. 395 Those who have practised the Curative Art in that City. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* viii. 206 Christ's curative miracles.

2. Having the tendency or power to cure disease; promoting cure.

1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 147 The conveyance and application of that curative vertue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 4 Consideration of it only as it may prove Curative, not as Palliative. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zumbesi* ii. 60 This sleeping is curative of what may be incipient sunstroke. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 370 Curative medicine.

D. fig. Remedial, corrective.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 82 All Punishment is curative. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jern.* xix. 542 All afflictions and judgments of this life are curative. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 538 Men... ask whether the plebiscite is to be curative or preventive.

II. as sb. A remedial medicine or agent.

Hence **Curatively adv.**; **Curativeness**.

1866 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. (1885) 4/2 It has shown itself to be curatively deterrent and reformatory. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 303 An element of genuine curativeness. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 115 Conscious not of their vain disfigurements of the Christian religion, but of its genuine curativeness.

**Curator** (kiūr-ā-tōr, kiū-rātār). Forms: 4 *curatour*, 5 *curatour*, *curature*, 5-6 *oure*, 6-*curator*. [Partly a. AF. *curatour* = F. *curateur* (13th c. in Godefroy Suppl.), ad. L. *cūrātor*, -ōrem, overseer, guardian, agent-n. f. *cūrāre* (see CURE); partly directly from Latin. The former derivation gave the pronunciation *curator* in senses 1 and 2; the latter gave *curatour*.] One who has the care or charge of a person or thing.

I. Senses derived through AF. *curatour*.

1. One appointed as guardian of the affairs of a person legally unfit to conduct them himself, as a minor, lunatic, etc.; used in *Roman Law*, esp. for the guardian of a minor after the age of tutelage; hence a current term in *Scotch Law*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 64 They leden the kyng at theyr owne lust, ryght as tutours, and curatours. 1463 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* 12 July (Jam. Suppl.), Henry of Culan... of lauchful aige, out of tutoury and has chosine til his curat[our]is to governe him. 1555 *Sc. Act Mary* (1597) § 35 Quhen onie Minor passis the 3erres of his Tutorie, and desiris Curatoures. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 102 b, When he is of the age of 14. yeeres... the minor maie then... choose a curator, either the same person that was tutor or some other. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 86 A quarrel... arising between the curators of the laird of Langton, and one of his uncles. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xvi. 82 Mad-men that have no use of Reason, may be Personated by Guardians, or Curators. 1733 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 132/2 He is tutor and curator... to several orphans. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 281/2 In England, the guardian performs the offices both of a tutor and a curator, under the Roman law. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 6/1 The Dukes of Fife and Westminster as curators for the Duke of Sutherland's younger sons, oppose the petition.

†2. One who has the care of souls; = CURATE 1.

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 169 Curatours þat schulden kepe hem clene of heore bodies þei beop cumbered in care. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xx. 279 For persones and parish prestes þat shulde be peple shryue, Ben curatoures called to knowe and to hele, Alle þat ben her parishshens. c 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 20 He wald... Mak for þis man swa gret prayere, As if he had bene his curature. c 1490 Mvnc 11 Wherefore þou preste curatoure, 3ef þou plesse thy sauayoure.

II. Modern senses, from L. *curator*.

3. *gen.* A person who has charge; a manager, overseer, steward.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 364 The Oven producing at one time three or four hundred living Chickens... for the Hatcher or Curator, is only Recommended according to the living numbers. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 34 They who... are by the Crown made... Curators of the Health and Safety of its Ships. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 495 The orthography might be in some measure altered by the curator of the impression. 1866 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 The real state of men of property being, too commonly, that of curators, not possessors, of wealth.

4. *spec.* in *Universities*. a. In some foreign universities: A member of a board (or an individual official) having the general superintendence of the whole university, and the power to select or nominate professors. b. In the University of Oxford: A member of one of the committees or boards having the charge of various portions of University property, as the Curators of the University Chest, of the Bodleian Library, etc. So at Durham. c. In the Scottish Universities: A member of the body charged with the election of a number of the professors.

a. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 406 The curators of that University (Leyden) gave him an yearly stipend. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The curators are chosen by the states of each province: the university of Leyden has three; the burghermasters of the city have a fourth. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 358 The curator [at Pisa] was charged with the general superintendence of student and professor; and whatever directly or indirectly concerned the well-being of the University, was within his sphere. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 322/1 An excellent system of public education... was introduced by the university of Vilna under the superintendence of its curator Prince Adam Czartoryski. b. 1693 *Oxford Act* II. 11 Next the Curators [of the

Theatre] must take care No breach of Peace be suffer'd there. 1710 in H. Bedford *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 172 The Curators in their Annual Visitation of the Library. 1893 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* Curators of the Bodleian Library. Curators of the Indian Institute. Curators of the Park, etc.  
c. 1828 *Universities of Scotl. Act 21-2* 1835 13 The Right of Nomination or Presentation to the Office of Principal and to all Professorships in the University of Edinburgh . . . exercised by the Town Council of Edinburgh . . . shall be transferred . . . to . . . Seven Curators.

6. The officer in charge of a museum, gallery of art, library, or the like; a keeper, custodian.

In many cases the official title of the chief keeper.  
1661  *Evelyn Diary* 19 July, In which [diving-bell] our curator continued half an hour under water. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 The Curator of the Royal Society. 1767 *Hunter Ibid.* LVIII. 42 The Curators of the British Museum. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* vii. In June 1795 he was appointed one of the Curators of the Advocate's library. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 160 Museum of Practical Geology. Curator, Registrar and Librarian.

6. A designation of public officers of various kinds under the Roman Empire.

1728 H. HERBERT *tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 16 Callidius Gratianus who was Curator in the year 314. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* I. 103 The city was . . . divided into fourteen regions, each of which had two police superintendents, called Curators.

**Curatorial** (kiūrātōriāl), *a.* [f. *L. cūrātōrius* (f. *cūrātōr-em* curator) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a curator.

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 65 They may authenticate tutorial and curatorial inventories. 1834 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 362 On the curatorial system likewise was established the excellence of the classical schools of Holland. *a* 1854 E. FORBES in *Wilson & Geikie Mem.* xi. 353 My revenues, professional and curatorial, being as yet small.

**Curatorship** (kiūrātōrīship), *[f. CURATOR + -SHIP.]* The office or position of a curator.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 246 If the names be artificial, not natural, as to use proctorship, for curatorship. 1796 *AVLIFE Parergon* 186 They . . . are exempted . . . from Guardianships, Curatorships and the like. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* xi. 351 His acceptance of the Curatorship of the Zoological Society.

**Curatory** (kiūrātōri), *sb.* [ad. *L. cūrātōria* guardianship, f. *cūrātōr*: see above.]

1. The office or charge of a curator; curatorship; chiefly in *Roman and Sc. Law*.

1560 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 46 That the Rector . . . be exempted from . . . any other charge, such as tutore, curatore, executor, and the like. 1678 *Sc. Acts Chas. II.* c. 2 Gifts of Tutor or Curatory. 1862 *DALZEL Hist. Edin. Univ.* I. 243 My curatory of the library distracts me. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* I. § 142 Some are under tutor or curatory, and others under neither of those guardianships.

2. A college of curators in a foreign university.

1834 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 360 The most illustrious scholars in the curatory [of Leyden].

**Curatory, a.** [ad. *L. cūrātōrius*, f. *cūrātōr*; in mod. use referred to *cūrāre*, *cūrātō* to *CURE*.] Of or pertaining to curing or healing; curative.

1644 *BULWER Chirul.* 148 The curative miracles . . . The exorcists . . . used this curative adjunct. 1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Therapeutick*, the curatory art of medicine. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 309 The ordinary curatory process.

**Curatrix** (kiūrāt-riks), [*L. cūrātrix*, fem. of *cūrātōr* guardian, etc., in *F. curatrice*. Cudworth uses it in a sense taken from the medical sense of *cūrāre* to *CURE*.]

† 1. A female healer or curer. *Obs. nonce-wd.* 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 167 That Nature of Hippocrates, that is the Curatrix of Diseases.

2. A female curator or guardian.

1846 in *WORCESTER*; whence in later Dicts.

**Curats**, *obs. form of CURABSS.*

† **Curature**, *Obs.* — [a. *OF. curature*, or ad. *L. cūrātūra* (f. *cūrāre*: see *CURE v.*) = *CURATOR* + *SHIP*.]

1605 *RALPHIN Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 31 Philip . . . King of France, was a Child . . . and . . . was under the Curature of Baudouin Earl of Flanders. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Curature*, care in ordering or managing any thing.

**Curature**, *obs. form of CURATOR.*

**Curb** (kūrb), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *corbe*, *curbe*, 6-7 *courbe*, 7 *courb*, *corb*, *kurbe*, 7- *courb* (*dial.* 6-7 *orubb* (e, o *crub*); also *β.* (chiefly in senses 8-13) 7 *kerbe*, 7-9 *kirb*, 9 *kerb*. See also *CRUB*. [The senses here placed all derive ultimately from *F. courbe* adj. (= *Pr. corb*, *Sp.* *Pg.*, *It. curvo*): — *L. curvus* bent, crooked, or from *F. courber*: — *L. curvāre*: see *CURB v.* But their immediate etymological history presents differences, and Branches I and II might be treated as distinct words. Branch I appears only in Eng., and seems to be a derivative from *CURB v.*, in the sense 'that which curbs or bends the horse's neck'; it seems to be the source of *CURB v.*, under the influence of which again some of the senses under Branch III have arisen. Branch II contains a variety of senses found under *F. courbe*, subst. use of *courbe* adj. Branch III appears also to have originated in *F. courbe* in the sense of a curved or arched piece of timber, iron, etc. used for structural purposes; but the sense appears to have been gradually modified

after *CURB v.*, so as to involve more and more the sense of a restraining or confining border. In this group the word is often spelt *KERB*, which is at present established in sense 12. Cf. *KINNEL*.]

I. 1. A chain or strap passing under the lower jaw of a horse, and fastened to the upper ends of the branches of the bit; used chiefly for checking an unruly horse.

The reins being attached to the lower ends of the branches of the bit, leverage is obtained for forcing the chain against the jaw of the horse.

1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 52 If he yeue him [a strong horse] not a strong bitte with a corbe, he shal neuer con gouerne him. 1530 *PAUSOR* 2091 A Curbe for a bridell, *gourmette*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I. I. I.* His angry steede did chide his foming bitte, As much disdayning to the curbe to yield. 1684 *R. H. St. K. Keenat.* 24 A plain watering Chain, Cheek large, and the Kirb, thick round and big. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* xxii. That trot be a fine gallop soon In spite of curb and rein. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 180 This fine young animal, reduced to . . . pass his life under the harness and the curb.

2. *fig.* Anything that curbs or restrains; a check, restraint.

1613 *SYLVESTER Microcosmogr. Wks.* 800 Service is to the Lofly minde A Curb, a Spur to th' about Hinde. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biand's Fromena* 112 So cheekt was his forwardnesse with the curbe of bashfulness. 1720 *OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. vii. 417 A Dictator, whose Authority might be a Curb upon the Cabals and Intrigues of the Triunes. 1854 *6 PATERMORE Angel in Ho.* I. ii. ix. In what rough sort he chid his wife For want of curb upon her tongue. 1871 *G. MEREDITH H. Richmond* xxxiv. (1883) 332 My temper was beginning to chafe at the curb.

3. **Electric Telegr.** A method of signalling through a long cable, by sending a powerful signal followed by one or more weak signals of opposite sign, the effect of which is to 'curb' or prevent the main signal from lingering in the cable; a signal transmitted in this way. Only in *Comb.*, as *curb-key*, *curb sender* (an instrument for transmitting signals in this way; *curb-sending*, *signal*).

1867 *CULLEY Handbk. Pract. Telegr.* (ed. 2) 247 Arrangements for discharging a cable rapidly, and for equalising the effect of dashes and dots; the most effective of which is the curb key. 1877 *Trul. Soc. Telegr. Eng.* V. 213 The object of the automatic curb-sender is to diminish the retardation of signals in long cables. 1877 *Telegraph. Trul.* Feb. 27 This system of using two currents, one to produce the signal and the other, to neutralize . . . the residual effect of the first, is what is known as Curb-Sending. *Ibid.*, Trials have been made . . . to send curb-signals by means of a hand-key.

II. Corresp. to *F. courbe* *sb.* in various senses.

4. A hard swelling on the hock or other part of a horse's leg; the disease characterized by these.

1593 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 107 A courbe is an yll sorance, and maketh a horse to halte sore, and apperth vpon the hynder legges . . . under the camborell place. 1616 *STARR & MARKH Country Farme* 145 *margin*, The courbe, or a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3132/4 One brown Gelding . . . A Curb on his near Hock. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 458 For the Curb, you must leave out the Mercury. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 380 The Horses . . . show no tendency to Curb or Spavin.

† 5. A curve, an arc. [*F. courbe*.] *Obs. rare.*

1601 *HOLLAND Fliny* I. 118 The very coasts of this straight Bosphorus . . . boweth and windeth like a curb to Meotis. 1759 *tr. Montaigne* III. iii. 51 The form of my study is round . . . so that the curb presents me with a view of all my books.

6. A mould or template by which to mark out curved work. (Sometimes spelt *kerb*.)

1798 *P. NICHOLSON Carpenter's New Guide* (1801) 21 The ceiling wants to be hollowed out. I shall . . . show the method of making a curb for that purpose. . . A curb being traced round the points of intersection, will give the form of the curb. 1859 *DONALDSON & GLEN Specifications* 532 The Carpenter is to . . . provide all kerbs and trammels for tanks and vaults.

† 7. *Thieves' cant.* A hook. *Obs.*

1591 [see *CURB v.*]

III. An enclosing framework or border: in the first place, the curved border of something round, but eventually applied also to things straight.

The name appears to have originally connoted the curved outline merely, and to have gradually taken more and more from the sense of *CURB v.*, until this became the characteristic notion, and that of curvature entirely disappeared. Also spelt *kerb* (*Geirb*).

8. A frame or 'coaming' round the top of a well (to which the lids or covers are fastened).

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd for mendyng off a boket off sen johnys welle jd. . . for a staypille & a hooker jd. . . for . . . corbys ijs iiijd. 1512 *Ibid.*, For mendyng off *β.* corbe a bowt *β.* welle. 1620 *Ibid.*, For caryng of the corbe of the well to Ivy leane. 1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 252 A carpenter is to put an oaken curb to a round well, at 8d. per foot square: the breadth of the curb is to be 7½ inches, and the diameter within 3½ feet. 1839 *SIR C. FELLOWS Trav. Asia Minor* (1852) 18 The mouths or curbs of the wells are formed of the capitals of extremely fine Corinthian pillars.

b. A framing round the top of a brewer's copper; c. An aperture in a floor or roof to support a trap-door or skylight.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* I. iv. § 15 [Elm] scarce has any superior for kerbs of coppers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 211 Fastening his two wooden Doors just above the Curb of the Copper. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Curb*, The name curb is also given . . . to the frame of . . . a skylight.

1899 *DONALDSON & GLEN Specifications* 566 The top being prepared to receive the continuous kerb for the grating. *Ibid.* 578 The floor grating to the Hall is to be fitted with a curb of York stone . . . rebated on the top edge of the grating.

9. A circular plate or cylindrical ring of timber or iron round the edge of any circular structure (usually to hold it firmly together).

a. A circular or other curvilinear wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

b. A cylindrical ring around the 'eye' of a dome or similar structure, into which the ribs are framed (sometimes supporting a lantern or cupola).

c. The 'race-plate' on the top of the fixed portion of a windmill, on which travel the rollers of the cap as it rotates; also, the circular plate or ring at the base of the cap of a windmill, carrying the rollers.

1733 *F. PRICE Brit. Carpenter* 1753 28 The Kirb, on which stands a lantern, or cupola. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 48 One Kirb or circle of compass timber at each floor. 1860 *TREDGOLD Carpenter* (1853) 210 The brick dome . . . of St. Mark, at Venice . . . was built upon a curb of larch timber . . . intended to resist the tendency which a dome has to spread outwards at the base. 1897 *J. WALKER Specif. Whitty Hick Lantern*, The curb at the top for receiving the ends of the rafters is to consist of a ring of gun-metal. 1893 *A. R. WOLFF Windmill* 64 The cap, or head, of the mill . . . is made of timber . . . with a circular curb at the lower part, which revolves upon the one attached to the body of the mill . . . The rollers . . . are attached to the upper curb, and revolve against the . . . lower one.

10. A cylindrical ring of timber, iron, etc. forming the base on which the brickwork of a shaft or well is constructed.

This 'curb' may be built into the crown of the arch of a tunnel, as in the case of a ventilating shaft (cf. *g.b.*); or it may, as in the construction of a mine-shaft, descend with the steening which it bears, as the excavation proceeds.

1811 *FAREY Derbyshire* I. 327 A curb, or flat ring of sound oak or elm is laid on the bottom, on which the stones or bricks are built to the top. The sinking is then begun within this curb. 1838 *F. W. SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 32 The brickwork shall rest upon a cast-iron curb, fitting into the crown of the arch of the tunnel, forming a level base for the shaft to rest upon. 1844 *— Tunneling* 46 The sinking was attempted by means of a barrel (or drum) curb, which upon being undermined descended by its own weight and that of the brickwork (which was constructed upon the curb). *Ibid.* 109 The shaft . . . can be securely connected with the crown of the tunnel, by means of a curb of brick or cast iron.

11. A raised margin or edging around an oast, to confine the hops; also round a bed in a garden or hothouse, or round a hearth, to serve as a fender.

1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lupulus*, The Hops must be spread even upon the Oast a Foot thick or more, if the Depth of the Curb will allow it. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 655 The curbs are filled with a nice lot of plants. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 3 Polished brass curb.

b. An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a soap or salt kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

1794 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

12. A margin of stone or other strong material protecting the outer edge of a side-walk and separating it from the roadway on which horses and vehicles travel. Usually spelt *kerb*.

1826 *Libr. Entert. Kennel, Pompeii* (ed. 4) I. 91 These curbs [in woodcut, marked 'kirb'], separate the foot pavement from the road. 1861 *SHILES Engineers* II. 29 In fixing the kerbs along the London footpaths. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 517 The idea is to make the curb of the pavement in the form of an iron box.

*transf.* 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 124 Leaning on the curb of the precipitous rock.

13. In various other technical senses, some of which are difficult to classify.

a. *Archit., Building*, etc. An edge or 'nosing', as e.g. to a step; also a raised band (not sufficiently high to be a 'dwarf wall') to receive the lower ends of the palisades or railings of an enclosure or partition; a breast-wall or retaining-wall to hold up a bank of earth; one of the plates forming the top of the sides of a green-house: the lower of the two planes forming the slope of a curb- or mansard-roof; 'the flashing of lead over the curb-plate to a curb-roof'; 'the woodwork forming the aris of a plaster-work groin' (*Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*); also applied to a 'crib' or cage to contain concrete until hardened, as in a foundation.

b. The cylindrical casing within which a vortex-turbine wheel revolves; also the curved guide encompassing part of the periphery of a breast-wheel or scoop-wheel to confine and direct the water against its buckets or floats.

† c. A 'stilling' or stand in a brewery to support a cask, etc. *Obs.*

1819 *P. NICHOLSON Archit. Dict.* I. 308 *Curb* for Brick Steps, a timber nosing . . . not only to prevent the steps from wearing, but also from being dislocated. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v., The edge, to a brick or tile step, is also called a *curb*, even if it be merely a stone or timber nosing. *Ibid.*, Where wrought iron railing bars set close are let into it . . . a cast iron curb is now much used. *Ibid.*, The plane, a *β* (of the roof) is popularly called the *curb*. 1899 *DONALDSON & GLEN Specifications* 619 *Kerb* part of the tower roof is to be covered with 6 lb. lead . . . the surface of the kerbs is to be turned up against the cheeks of the dormers.

1805 *FOSBROKE Encycl. Antig.* I. 364 Ancient brew-houses had troughs of lead set on the ground, or on courbes.

† 14. Of uncertain meaning. *Obs.*

1595 *Will of Sir R. Porter* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeith to the church of Conway a furnesse and a Curb of lede to hill [= cover, roof] the church with. 1597 *Lanc. Wills* (Chesham Soc.) 36 Item I bequeith . . . a grett port off brass and my corbes of leyde a grat of hyron. Item a broche of yron.

IV. 15. *attrib. and Comb.* Curb-bit, -bridle, a bit (or bridle) with a curb; curb-chain, a chain



acting as a curb; curb-hook, 'a hook which the curb is hitched to' (Felton *Carriages* Gloss.); curb-key, -sender, -signal (see 3); curb-pin (see quot. 1874). Also CURB-PLATE, -ROOF, -STONE. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 305/2 Mr. Morgan calls... a Bit or Snaffle... Curb or 'Curb Rits. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4698/4 A white Bridle, with a very light Kirb Bit. 1847 *Youatt Horse* i. 15 To the Romans may be attributed the invention of the curb-bit. 1877 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1163/4 A green velvet Saddle... and a 'Curb Bridle. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindarian* Wks. 1812 IV. 213 For those passions make a strong Curb-bridle. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 312 This rise in the bit is made to press hard against the roof of the horse's mouth, at the same time that the 'Curb chain closely presses the chin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Curb-pins, the pins on the lever of a watch-regulator which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 106 A balance spring uncontrolled by curb pins.

† **Curb**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [A later spelling of COURBE *v.*, a. F. *courber* to bend, prob. influenced in form by CURB *v.* 2, and by CURVE, when this was coming in from Latin.]

1. *trans.* To bend, bow, curve. See also CURBED *ppl. a.* 1

1430 [see COURBE *v.* 2]. 1666 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 15 [The Spirit of Nature] curbs the matter of the Sun into rounds of figure, which would otherwise be oblong.

2. *intr.* To bend, bow, cinge. 1377 [see COURBE *v.* 1]. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 155 [see COURBE *v.* 1; mod. *edd.* curb]. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 121 Bodies languishing and curbing. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 26 [They] bow the knee And curb, well pleased, O Cruelty, to thee.

**Curb** (kūrb), *v.* 2 [In Branch I, dating back to 16th c., app. f. CURB *sb.* 1; Branch II is much later, f. CURB *sb.* 12.]

1. *trans.* To put a curb on (a horse); to restrain or control with a curb.

1530 PALSGR. 500/1, I coube a horse, I fasten the coube under his chynne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 643 Part wield thir Arms, part coube the foaming Steed. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 35 Curbing his fiery steed... with foaming bit.

2. *fig.* To restrain, check, keep in check. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 10 Bridles to curb them that kicke at their lordlines. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 39 To curb the will of the Nobilitie. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 25 To curb our naturall appetites. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 106 She begg'd me to curb my transport, for fear of being overheard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 217 To curb the power of France.

† **Curb**, *const. of, from. Obs.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 54 The faire reuerence of your Highnesse curbes mee, From giuing reines and spurs to my free speech. 1596 — *Merch.* V. iv. i. 217 Curb this cruell diuill of his will. 1719 W. WOODSWORTH *Trade* 297 To curb or restrain our own Subjects from their natural Rights.

II. 3. To furnish or defend with a curb or curb-stone. (In the latter case commonly *kerb*.)

1601 *Sunderland Times* 21 Sept., That the footpath behind Cumberland-terrace be flagged and kerbed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Curb*, In sinking wells by sections which are curved before another section is excavated. *Ibid.*, The well at Southampton was... curved in this way. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 441 Curbed, lighted, sewerd, and repaved.

III. † 4. *Thieves' cant.* (See CURBER 2.) [Perhaps a distinct word.] *Obs.*

a 1598 GREENE *Therres falling out in Harl. Misc.* VIII. 389 (D) Though you can foyst, nip, prig, lift, curbe, and use the black art.

**Curbable** (kū'rabl'), *a.* [f. CURB *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] That can be curbed or restrained.

1775 in *ASH Suppl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Curbaah**: see KOORBAH.

† **Curbed**, *ppl. a.* 1 Also *courbed*. [f. CURB *v.* 1]

Bent, bowed, curved.

[c 1430 LUGO. *Bochas* i. xx. (1554) 36 b, Thing y<sup>t</sup> is courbyd or wrong... To make it seme as it went vpright. c 1450 *Merlin* 261 Longe and courbed, and brode sholders and leene for age.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The lyuer... is of figure as of the moone, curved towards the rybbes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 678 (R.) By crooked and curbed lines. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 50 Her haire vndrest, Like Adders on her Curbed Shoulders falls. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 231 Though the Course of the Sun be curbed towards the Tropicks.

**Curbed** (kūbd), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. CURB *sb.* and *v.* 2]

1. Furnished with or having a curb.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 975/4 An old curbed Bridle. 1695 *Ibid.* 3048/4 Kirb'd Bridle. 1847 *Youatt Horse* i. 10 The severe and often cruel curbed-bit.

b. *Curbed roof* = CURB-ROOF.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 57. 178 Zinc-work on the curbed roofs.

2. *fig.* Restrained, checked. 1507 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. v. 131 The Fift Harry, from curb'd License pluckes The muzzle of restraint. 1866 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xl. 157 Stephen... owed his curbed authority to the constant rebellion of his Barons.

**Curber** (kū'br), *a.* Also 6 *courber*, 7 *curbar*. [f. CURB *v.* 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which curbs, or restrains.

1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 45 Carthage... the greatest curber and terror of the Roman weale-publike. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* VIII. (1740) 568 Great curbers of their passions. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 37 The instructress of maidens And curber of boys.

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† 2. *Thieves' cant.* (See quot. 1591.) *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny-catch.* (1592) 24 The Courber, which the common people call the Hooker, is he that with a Curb (as they term it) or hook, doth pul out of a window any loose linnen cloth, apparell, or... other household stuffe. 1608 ROWLANDS *Green's Ghost* (1869) 41 A hooker, whom Conicatching English calls Curbar.

† **Curbing**, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. CURB *v.* 1] Curving, curvature.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 315 The curbing or crookednesse of the ridge-bone.

**Curbing** (kū'bing), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. CURB *v.* 2]

1. The action of the verb CURB; checking.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. 306 The curbings and the strokes of Adversity. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* iv. 102 The partial curbing of vicious lusts.

2. a. The furnishing of a side-walk, etc. with a curb. b. *concr.* The stones collectively forming a curb. (In this sense commonly spelt *kerbing*.)

1869 *Daily News* 2 Feb., The granite kerbing on the sea wall. 1892 *Times* 14 Mar. 3/2 No paving, curbing, or channelling has been done to... the road.

† 3. *Thieves' cant.* (Cf. CURBER 2.) *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 53 The nature of the Lift, the Black art, and the Curbing law, which is the Filchers and thieves that come into houses... or picklocks, or hookers at windowes.

**Curbing**, *ppl. a.* [f. CURB *v.* 2] That curbs; restraining.

1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 319 Who from thinking are free, That curbing Disease i' the Mind. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 66 'To say... that religion is not a curbing motive, because it does not always restrain, is' [etc.]

† **Curble**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 *kirble*. [Derivative of CURB, app. diminutive in form.]

1. = CURB *sb.* 1. Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Guanaceto*, a little claspe or kirble hooke about a horses bit. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 24 The kirble shall be thick, round, and large, hanging loosely upon his nether lip.

2. = CURB *sb.* 8.

1780 *Five Wonders of World* 6 Hoops in women's petticoats almost as big as a well's curble.

**Curbless**, *a. rare.* [f. CURB *sb.* + -LESS.] Without curb or restraint.

1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* III. 322 The curbless rage inflames his savage blood. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix. A torrent, turbid and curbless.

**Curb-plate**. [CURB *sb.* 8, 9.] A curvilinear wall-plate at the springing of a dome, etc.; = CURB 9 a, b; also, the plate or frame round the mouth of a well, etc.; the horizontal timber at the junction of the upper and lower slopes of a curb-roof.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 308 The wall-plate of a circular or elliptically ribbed dome, is termed a *curb-plate*, as also the horizontal rib at the top, on which the vertical ribs terminate. 1860 J. NEWLANDS *Carpenter & Joiner's Assist.* 257 *Curb-plate*, the circular frame of a well.

**Curb-roof**. [CURB *sb.*] A roof of which each face has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper; a mansard-roof.

1733 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (1753) 18, B is called a kirb roof, and is much in use, on account of its giving so much room within. 1800 TREDGOLD *Carpentry* (1853) 95 It appears to have been with a view of lessening... height that the Mansard or curb roof was invented. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 143 A spacious... mansion... with a curb-roof, antique dormer windows.

**Curb-sender**: see CURB *sb.* 3.

**Curb-, kerb-stone**. Also *kirb-stone*. One of the stones forming a curb, *esp.* at the edge of a side-path; hence, the stone edge of a side-path.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) XVIII. iii. 132 The two side-spaces from the wall to the kirb-stone. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v. You goes and lies on the kerb-stone. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. iv. (ed. 2) 66 Black Guernsey granite for macadamised paving and curb stones.

b. *attrib.*, as *curb-stone broker* (*U. S.*), a broker, not a member of the stock exchange, who transacts business in the streets.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 14/1 Both of these men are kerbstone brokers.

**Curbulge**, *obs. Sc.* form of CUR-BOULLI.

**Curby** (kū'bi), *a.* [f. CURB *sb.* + -Y.] Liable to be affected with curb (see CURB *sb.* 4). Hence **Curbily** *adv.*

1841 MEESON & WELSBY *Reports* VIII. 132 The term 'curby hocks' indicated a peculiar form of the hock, which was considered as rendering the horse more liable to throw out a curb. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. vi. 564 Curby hocks are also hereditary, and should be avoided. 1892 *Sport. & Dram. News* 21 May 360/1 That off hock... was always rather 'curbily' inclined.

**Curce**, *obs. form of CURBE.*

**Curch** (kū'f). *Sc.* Forms: 5 *kercho*, (*oourohie*), 5-6 *oouroh'e*, *oouroh*, (6 *oowrotho*), 7 *kerch*, (8 *kirch*), 7- *ourch*. [An erroneous singular of *curches*, repr. OF. *courechies*, -*chies*, pl. of *courechies*: see COVERCHIEF, KERCHIEF.]

A covering for the head; a kerchief; 'a square piece of linen used in former times by women, instead of a cap or mutch' (Jamieson).

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 285 She hyr wolde aray in ful porely... and... Up on hyr hede leyn a foule kerche. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* c. 71 On their heads short curches...

Courchies of theer awin making. c 1470 HENRY Wallace i. 241 A soudly courche our hed and nek leit fall. 15... *Peebles to Play*, Ane said, 'My curches are not press'd'. 1530 *Inv.* in *Nuga Derelicta* (1880) x. 9 Item xxi neipkins and breast cowrtchies. Item thre nek cowrtchies. 1698 M. MARTIN *Gay. Kilda* (1749) 50 The Kerch, or Head-dress worn by herself. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v. note, The snood was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif, when a Scottish lass passed, by marriage, into the matron state. 1834 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Highbury* I. 150 An old woman with long grey locks escaping from her curch.

**Curchee**, -ie, -y, *obs. forms of CURTSEY.*

**Curchef**, -chyfe, *obs. forms of KERCHIEF.*

|| **Curculio** (kū'kūli-ō). *Entom.* [a. L. *curculio*, -ōnem corn-weevil.] A Linnaean genus of Beetles, containing the Weevils. Now applied especially to the common fruit-weevils, which are very destructive to plums.

1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 429 The streaked shining Curculio. *Ibid.* 430 Curculio... This insect is very destructive to flour as well as to most sorts of grain. 1866 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 Such an one has curculios, borers, knife-worms. 1884 *Garden* 25 Mar. 191/3 The Curculio has made the cultivation of the Plum impossible in Eastern America.

Hence **Curculionideus** *a.*, belonging to the *Curculionide* or weevil-family. **Curculionist**, a specialist in the study of the *Curculionide*.

1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2827. 904 A curculionideous larva, found feeding in the bulbs of lilies. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 362 That this naturalist is a Carabidist, and that a Curculionist.

|| **Curcuma** (kū'kūmā). Also in anglicized form *ouroume*. [med. or mod. L. ad. Arab. *kurkum* saffron, turmeric: see CROCUS.] *a. Bot.*

A genus of *Zingiberaceae* consisting of plants with perennial tuberous roots, furnishing various commercial substances, as zedoary, East Indian arrow-root, mango-ginger, turmeric, etc. b. The substance called Turmeric, prepared from the tubers of *C. longa*, and used as an ingredient in curry powder, as a chemical test for alkalis, and for medicinal and other purposes. *attrib.*, as *ourouma paper*, turmeric paper used as a chemical test.

1617 MOSAN tr. *Wirtzung's Pract. Physicke* and Table, Turmericke, *Cyperus Indicus*, the Apothecaries call it Curcuma. 1633 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxvii. 34. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 35 The Curcuma of the Shops is a small Root, about the Size of that of Ginger. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 84 The liquor becomes alkaline, and reddens paper prepared with curcuma. c 1865 *Circ.* Sc. I. 351/2 In China, tea is frequently coloured with curcuma. 1865 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wandr. E. Archip.* 196 Rice yellowed with curcuma powder.

Hence **Ouroumin**, *Chem.*, the colouring matter of turmeric.

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. i. 1125 Curcumin... is obtained... by digesting the alcoholic extract of turmeric in ether. 1875 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (ed. 6) 531 Turmeric... owes its yellow colour to curcumin, a resinous matter.

**Curd** (kūrd), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-5 *crodde*, (5 *orod*), 4-6 *crudde*, (5 *crude*, 5-6 *crude*), 5-*north. dial.* *orud*; b. 5-6 *ourde*, *ourdd*, (6 *ourd*, 5-*ourd*). [ME. *crud* (also *crat*) is found first in 14th c.; the form *curd* is known from 15th c. The metathesis *ru = ur* implies that the word is older, and may possibly go back to OE.; but its earlier history and derivation are unknown.

No similar word is known in Teutonic or Romanic; hence the source has been sought in Celtic: Irish has *cruth*, *gruth*, Gaelic *gruth* curds, but it is not certain what relation (if any) the Celtic words hold to the English.]

1. The coagulated substance formed from milk by the action of acids, either naturally as when milk is left to itself, or artificially by the addition of rennet, etc.; made into cheese or eaten as food. (Often in *pl.*)

1366 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. vii. 269 Twey grene cheeses, and a fewe cruddes and crayme. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 131 Styr hit wele... Tyl hit be gedered on crud harde. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 590/45 *Juncata*... Juncade, *sire* a cruddle ymade yn ryshes. *Ibid.* 661/14 *Hoc coagulatum*, *cruddle*. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 42 Thai maid grit cheir of... curdis and quhaye. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xlvii. 719 It melteth the clustered cruddle, or milke that is come to a cruddle. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 161 Good sooth she is The Queene of Curds and Creame. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 385 Milk... is... a Compound Body of Cream, Cruds, and Whey. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 197 This acid... transforms the milk into a curd. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 304 Betty, who will have curds and cream waiting for me.

*fig.* 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 36 Sporus, that mere white curd of Ass's milk? 1803 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 574/1 That caused Mrs. Claxton's cloudy suspicion... to settle into an absolute curd of sourness.

† b. ? The curdled milk in the stomach of a young sucking animal, or the gastric juice of the same, used for rennet. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 141 The mylk is crodded now to chese With cruddle of kiddie, or lambe, other of calf. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) Bija, The cruddes found in a kyddes maw, or an hyndecalfes maw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 The cruds or rennet of an horse sole maw, called by some Hippace. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 24 The curd [of the calf] hath the same vertue as that of a Hare, Kid, or Lamb.

2. *transf.* Any substance of similar consistency or appearance.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 605 Sulphuric ether and compound spirit of ether precipitate a thick, white, tenacious curd.

b. The fatty substance found between the flakes of flesh in boiled salmon, cf. CURDY 3.

1858 SIR H. DAVY *Salmonia* 98 To find a reason for the effect of crimping and cold in preserving the curd of fish. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 327 If it [the salmon] be cooked within an hour or two after being taken from the water, a fatty substance, termed the 'curd', is found between the flakes of flesh.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *curd-cake*, *puff* (confections made with curds); *curd-like* adj.; *curd-breaker*, *-crusher*, *-cutter*, *-mill*, apparatus for crushing or cutting up cheese-curd in order to facilitate the separation of the whey; *curd soap*, a white soap made with tallow and soda.

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (N.), To make 'curd-cakes'. Take a pint of curds [etc.]. 1805 SOUTHEY *Maiden in W.* xiv. Cheese Of curd-like whiteness. 1826 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 158 Cauliflowers... of a delicate white curd-like appearance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/2 Break the curd into pieces... by means of a 'curd-mill'. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* 1778 261 To make 'Curd Puffs'. 1794 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 4/1 Yellow Soap 6s. — Curd 7s. — 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* III. 850 The white... tallow soap of the London manufacturers, called curd soap.

**Curd** (kɜrd), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To make into curd; to coagulate, congeal; = CURDLE *v.* 1.

138a WYCLIF *Job* x. 10 Whether not... as these thou hast cruddled me? c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husbandry* vi. 141 Alle fresche the mylk is cruddled now to cheese. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 36 This oile... counteth milke by and by. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 62 It doth posset And curd, like Aygre droppings into Milke. The thin and wholesome blood. 1610 HOLLAND *Candida's Brit.* I. 601 The feat of cruddling it [milk] to a pleasant tartness. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 166/2 So acid... that they curd milk.

† b. To curdle (blood). *Obs. rare.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 155 Dos it curd thy blood To say I am thy mother?

2. *intr.* To become or form curd; to coagulate, congeal; = CURDLE *v.* 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 555 Quycke syluer cruddeth not by itself kyndly without brymstone. *Ibid.* xix. lxxvi. (1495) 96 Mylke rennyth and curlyth... and the wheye is cruddled therfro. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-Books*, 17 Styre it tyllle it cruddle. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* vi. xlvii. 713 The iuyce of Figges turneth milke and causeth it to cruddle. 1598 *Epulario* Kijj, Heat it vntill the Cheese curd. *Ibid.* 1599 *Pappe* 20. *Hatchet* (1844) 29 A Lemman will make his conscience curd like a Posset.

3. *trans.* To render curdy, cover as with curd. 1624 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Two chafel Beers, or blowne Mastiffs, whose rage had curdled one anothers chaps. Hence *Curding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. clxviii. (1495) 712 White sod wyth iuys of rewe dissoluyth... rennyng and curdyng of mylke. 1707 C. THREKELD *Stirpes Lichm.* Eij. In crudding of Milk it may occupy the place of Cheese. 1744 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 76 Those harsh, curdling Well-waters that many drink of.

**Curded** (kɜrdɪd), *ppl. a.* Also 5-9 cruddled. [f. CURD *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Formed into curd, or into a curd-like mass; coagulated, congealed.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 105 Cruddyd, *coagulatus*. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 36 If one drop of it... be put into a pynte of mylke, it shall forthwith become curded. 1578 BAXTER *Hist. Man* v. 75 A heape of cruddled blood. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 333 The Seas... lye all upon a bubbling froth, and curded foam. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 31 Curded goat's milk. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* At. iv. She would often climb The steepest ladder of the cruddled rock.

2. Of salmon: Having curd (see CURD *sb.* 2 b).

1865 J. G. HERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 44 [They] do not like the Dutch salmon so well as their own fine curded fish.

**Curdiness** (kɜrdɪnəs), *[f. CURDY a. + -NESS.]* The state or quality of being curdy. (Of fish: see CURD *sb.* 2 b.)

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 340 Nothing can then exceed the beautiful curdiness of his texture. 1828 SIR H. DAVY *Salmonia* 98 The albumen is coagulated, and the curdiness [of the salmon] preserved.

**Curdle** (kɜrdl), *v.* Also 6-7 cruddle, 7-8 (9 dial.) cruddle. [Frequentative of CURD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To form (milk) into curd; to turn (any liquid) into a soft solid substance like curd; to coagulate, clot, congeal. 1590-6 (see CURDLE 1, 1 c.). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. vii. It wil cruddle milk as well as rennet. 1611 BIBLE *Job* x. 10 Hast thou not powred me out as milke, and cruddled me like cheese? 1744 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 40 The Wort also will be curdled, and broke into small Particles. 1875 *URR Dict. Arts* I. 767 All acids curdle milk.

b. To curdle the blood: usually *fig.* said of the effect of cold, horror, etc. upon a person.

1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O how impatience... cruddles thick my blood, with boiling rage! c. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. (1704) III. 559 Being now awaken'd by this Alarm... and his flegm a little curdled, he begun to think himself in danger. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 14 An holy horror curdled all my blood. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troub. Land* v. 63 The glacial bise sweeps over the face of the desert, curdling the blood.

2. *transf. and fig.* 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 7) 154 We are curdled to the fashion of a life by time and set successions. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 210 The surface of the water is fretted and curdled into the finest waves by the undulations

of the air. 1816 BYRON *Dream* i. A thought, A slumbering thought... curdles a long life into one hour. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 203 So beauty curdles envy's look on thee.

3. *intr.* To become or form curd; to coagulate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 348 The milk... will not cruddle. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 190 How this Primordial Water... should ever coagulate or cruddle into that consistency. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1779) III. 56 The milk of the goat is... not so apt to curdle upon the stomach as that of the cow. 1853 SOYER *Pantraph.* 50 Mint prevented milk from curdling.

b. Of the blood. Now usually *fig.* 1611 BRAUM & FL. *King & no King* I. i. See now my blood cruddles at this! 1668 CULPEPPER & COLT. *Barthol. Anat.*, *Manual* I. i. 302 Extravenated Blood... curdles and putrefies. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 514 The blood thrills and curdles at the thought. c. 1845 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 183 It makes the blood curdle with fear.

c. *transf. and fig.* 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xviii. An icy sickness curdling o'er my heart. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. 22 The adjacent atmosphere... curdled up into visible fog.

**Curdle** (kɜrdl), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. *vb.*] The act or product of curdling; + a curd (*obs.*).

a. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 444 There is a kind of downe or curdle upon Wisedom. 1611 COTMAN, *Matter*, curds, or curdles. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 30 Tracing the... winding fountains to their infant bed, Marking each curdle boil and bubble away.

**Curdled** (kɜrdld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1. Formed into curd; coagulated, congealed, clotted.

1596 SPENSER *Astraph.* 152 With cruddled blood and filthie gore deformed. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 733 Filled with a milky cruddled substance. 1819 SHELLEY *Cy. lops* 129 Store of curdled cheese. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. The curdled wounds gave no sign of blood.

b. *fig.* of the blood, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 766, I felt my curdled Blood congeal with Fear. 1815 BYRON *Parisina* xiv. As ice were in her curdled blood.

c. *transf. and fig.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. 6 Till cruddled cold his corage gan assaile. 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. I. Wks. 1620 I. 16 Crudd'ld fogges masked even darkness brow. 1685 H. MORE *Some Curious Rell.* 10 This cold and cruddled Infidelity. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 93 O'er the water crink'd the curdled wave. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Lake* xxviii. Dark curdled clouds... swept on.

2. Of a lens: (see quot.) 1832 PORTER *Periclain & Gl.* 245 When this fault [imperfect polishing] exists in a degree so exaggerated as to be visible to the naked eye, the lens is said to be *curdled*.

**Curdler** (kɜrdlɪ), *[f. as prec. + -ER.]* That which curdles or coagulates.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 132 The most natural curdler of milk... is the gastric juice of the stomach of a sucking calf.

**Curdless** (kɜrdlɪs), *a.* Destitute of curd. 1846 in WORCESTER.

**Curdling** (kɜrdlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* CURDLE; also *concr.*

1611 FLORIO, *Quagliata*, a curdling or congealing. 1660 VINNER *Via Recta* vii. 154 They inhibit the curdling of milk in the stomach. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Hæc.* 107 Nebulosity... having within them curdlings, as they seem at first, separate massive clusters.

**Curdling**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curdles. 1. *trans.* (In quot. = blood-curdling) 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* II. iii. Under the curdling winds. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 364 A curdling horror that weighed down the limbs like lead.

2. *intr.* 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 15 A while his curdling Blood forgot to grieve. 1805 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 110 Here and there a... wave... breaks into curdling foam.

**Curdly** (kɜrdli), *a.* [f. CURDLE *v.* + -Y.] Apt to curdle; of a curdled nature or appearance.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expet.* vi. 38 Milk... in many [is] very corruptible, coagulable, or curdly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 If you find the amalgam begin to be curdly. 1820 A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* 238 The curdly substance mixed with pus is discharged.

**Cur dog, cur-dog**: see CUR.

**Curdy** (kɜrdi), *a.* Also 6-7 cruddy, -ie. [f. CURD *sb.* + -Y.] 1. Full of curds.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerni's Regim.* 2 Olde chese, or verye cruddye chese. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 32 The thick and curdy Milke... commonly called Beestings.

2. Full of curd-like coagulations; resembling curdled milk; curd-like in consistency or appearance. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 4 In the... cruddy firmament. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 29 His cruell woundes with cruddy blood congeald. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 105 (Qu.) A good sherris sacke... ascendes mee into the braine, dries me there all the foolish and dull and crudy [i.e. cruddy] vapors which enuiron it. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 950 Making it [tin] thick and cruddy, that is, not so ductile, as otherwise. 1797 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 24 The precipitate did not render solution of hard soap at all curdy. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 46 A white curdy precipitate. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gasteropods* I. xvi. 233 The moon passed behind a white curdy cloud.

3. Of salmon, etc.: Full of curd (see CURD *sb.* 2 b).

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 118 There they [the Salmon] are found newe, freshe, fatte and cruddye. *Ibid.* 125 A cruddye matter like creame about the fishe [oysters].

† **Curdy**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. *adj.*] *trans.* To make curd-like, to congeal. (But *perh.* in quot. *curdied* is a misprint for *curdled*.)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 66 Chaste as the Isicle That's curdied by the Frost from purest Snow.

**Cure** (kiür), *sb.* 1 Also 5-6 cuye, 6-7 *Sc. cuir* (e, 6 cur. [a. OF. *cure* care 11th c.; also in mod. dial.]) = L. *cūra* care.]

1. Care, charge; spiritual charge. † 1. Care, heed, concern. To have take, do, etc. no cure of (a thing): not to care for or regard it.

c. 1300 *h. Alix.* 4016 For his lord, nymeth god cure, He duede his lif in aventure. c. 1305 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL 152 Construe that as yow lyst, I do no cure. *Ibid.* 1143 Dide, I make of yt no cure. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 5 To get his dinner set was all his cure. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 391 Quhill labourit hes... With diligence and all the cuir he ma. a. 1543 WYATT *Poems, Request to Cupid*, The solemne oathe, wherof she takes no cure, Broken she hath. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur passis* *Nurture* 46 Of his own kynd he took no cure.

† b. To do one's (busy) cure: to give one's care or attention to some piece of work; to apply oneself diligently (to effect something). *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1726 (Trin.) Noe... 32f writeth her mesure And him self duede his cure. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husbandry* III. 654 And now cerfoil... doo this cure To sowe in fatte and moist ydounded soil. 1430 LYTCH. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. If I see thou do thy besy cure This hyge emprise for to byng aboute. 1509 BARGLEY *Shyp of Folsy* A ij 2, I doo my besy cure for to kepe them honestly from poude and dust. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 213 Bot trewlie thay sald do thare cure.

† 2. Care, anxiety, trouble. *Obs.* a. 1590 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 31 He despiseth be cures & be boyes of his life. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 60 Lo how greit cure, quhat travel, pane, and dowte. 15... *Knt. of Cutes* 82 Alas, Into this cure who hath you brought?

† 3. Charge, care (committed to or laid upon any one); a duty, office, function. *Obs.* (exc. as in 4.) c. 1300 *Reket* 837 And [he] quath the quit al denliche [of] eche other cure [Lond. M.S. wike] ther. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xix. cxxxiv. (1495) 944 Pan... hathe cure of shepe and of shepherdes. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* I. 2350 Temporal cures and busynesse worldly. 1555 EDEM *Devidas* 38 The women... haue also the cure of tyllage of the grounde. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt. Pref.*, The Church hath in her immediate cure those inner parts and affections of the mind.

[1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 57 Cranmer had declared... that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole cure of all their subjects.]

4. *Ecl. a.* The spiritual charge or oversight of parishioners or lay people; the office or function of a CURATE. Commonly in phrase *cure of souls*.

c. 1300 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Holy Bishoppis... which had cure of menues soules. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ProL 88 Bishopes and bachelers... bat han cure vnder criste. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 15 Euery persone hauyng the cure of soules. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 44 The persons and curates of the sayd v. parishe churches... shall be dyscharged of the cure of the said inhabitants. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, So that you may teach the people committed to your cure and charge. 1624 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 25 The Bishops of every province must know that their Metropolitan Bishop does take cure of all the province. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1863) II. 395 What is called the cure of souls, or the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the parish. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academy Org.* v. 134 Earning an income by tuition or by parochial cure.

b. (with a and pl.) A parish or other sphere of spiritual ministration; a 'charge'.

1483 CAXTON *Yacob.* 21 b. For to gete A cure of fre chapell. 1531 *Dial. Law* Eng. II. xxxvi. (1638) 127 Then may the Ordinary set in a deputy to serve the Cure. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, To use both public and private monitions... as well to the sick as to the whole, within your cures. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 202 To the end the Cure may not be destitute of a Pastor. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii. A small cure was offered me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 352 A proclamation... that... the clergy of the Established Church should be suffered to reside on their cures without molestation. 1880 PENNY *Eng. Journalism* xi. 78 He held... a cure of souls in Essex.

II. Medical or remedial treatment.

† 5. The medical treatment of a disease, or of a patient. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 And lich unto Pithagoras Of surgery he knew the cures. c. 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 124 Pei seyn bat mo men ben heeled bi his maner cure þan dien. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* II. 865 Wofully cruciat with peynes biduous, Passyng mannes cure it for to amende. 1607-18 BACON *Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 402 The Cure must answere to the particular disease. 1722 DE FOX *Plague* (1756) 49 The said Chirurgions are to be sequestered from all other Cures, and kept only to this Disease. 1725-19 *round World* (1840) 339 All the while they were under cure.

b. A particular method or course of treatment directed towards the recovery of a patient, as in *water-cure*, *milk-cure*, etc.

[1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 54 The Cold Bath... a severe Method of Cure.] 1845 LONGR. in *Life* (1891) I. xxiii. 427 There are about sixty persons here [Marienberg], going through what is called the water-cure. c. 1860 MRS. GATTY *Aunt Judy's Tales* (1863) 29 An unlimited and fatal application of the cold-water cure. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 214 In order to carry out effectually the 'milk cure', milk... should be taken largely. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 The prayer-cure, faith-cure, touch-cure.

6. Successful medical treatment; the action or process of healing a wound, a disease, or a sick person; restoration to health. Also *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 338 Of maister Cerimon the leche And of the cure, which he dede. c. 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 97 For to remove causes þat letten be cure of olde woundes. 1508 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 28 Past care, is still past cure. 1556 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 177 It was no cure, unless he could provide means to prevent the danger to ensue. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiii. 32, I cast out devils, and I doe cures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 362 Its bite is very difficult

of cure. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 483 Mankind are extremely fond of every thing that promises a sudden or miraculous cure. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xliii. 162 The conditions were not favourable to the cure of a cold. 1891 *Messenger of Sacred Heart* Oct. 312 His cure . . cannot be explained by the use of any remedies known to science.

† b. Out of (all) cure: beyond remedy; past help. *Obs.*

† c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 713 And þus despaired out of alle cure She ladde here lyf, þis woful creature. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 60, l. am, as who saith, out of cure For ought that I can say or do.

† d. Amendment, rectifying. *Obs. rare.*  
1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* To Rdr., The Translation . . was . . so out of order . . that . . it was thought convenient, by comparing it with the Original, to doe something towards the Cure of it.

7. A means of healing; a remedy; a thing, action, or process that restores health. Often fig.  
1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 33 For my little Cure, Let me alone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 776 Here grows the Cure of all, this Fruit Divine. 1776 TOPP *Lady's Hymn*, 'Rock of Ages', Let the water and the blood . . Be of sin the double cure. 1845 A. CALDWELL *Trans. S. Amer.* II. xv. 109 The most certain cure is to send those attacked from the elevated spot as soon as possible. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 11 A cure for the headache.

8. † a. One under medical treatment, a patient. *Obs.* b. A person who has been cured. *rare.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 67, I will follow thy counsel, and become thy cure, desiring thee to be as wise in ministering thy Phisick, as I have bene willing to putte my lyfe into thy handes. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. Jas.* 121 A phisitian bidding his cure and patient to waxe strong. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 4/4 Convalescents or cures of Alpine parching . . apostrophize tenderly their 'beloved Davos'.

† 9. The curing or preserving of fish, pork, etc.  
1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 122 That the Wort may have also its Cure as well as the Hop. 1757 W. THOMSON *R. N. Advoc.* 36 For the Performance of which Method of Cure (salting pork).

10. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as † cure-bearer, one who bears or has the care of something; so cure-master; *esp.* one who superintends the curing of herrings; cure-passing a, past remedy, incurable.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) Maister & cuir bearr of the townis artrylerie and grayth thairfor. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 27 Cure-passing fevers then Come shaking down into the joints of miserable men. 1668 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 47 Men of good quality . . termed Curemasters. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 201 The riding Officer, appointed . . for overseeing the Curing of Herrings . . with one Cure-master . . at least, to assist him. 1898 C. PATRICK *Mediæv. Scot.* vii. 132 They should be first passed by the Cure Masters of Fish.

† *Cure*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [An early phonetic variant of COVER; see CURE v.<sup>2</sup>] = COVER sb.

1508 *Bury Wills* (1850) 92, I bequethe to . . William Coote . . myne syluer salt wyth y<sup>e</sup> cure, and Alys Coote the other woute the cure. 1567 *Test. A. Henric Stewart in Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 262 As the worme, that workis under cure At leueth the tre consumis. a. 1578 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. I. 461 Thei must neidis retyre in a verray narrow cure.

† *Cure*, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [ME. *curé*, app. a variant of *curie*, CURY; in 1460 it is rimed with *sure*, perh. by confusion with CURE sb.<sup>1</sup>] = CURY.

a. 1400-50 Alexander 4275 Hauue we no cures of courte, ne na coite sewes. c. 1400 *Liber Cocorum* 1 Of craft . . that men callis cure (rime degree). *Ibid.* 5 Now slystes of cure wyle I preche. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 375 To know þe kervynge of fische and feschie after cockes cure (rime sure).

† *Cure*, sb.<sup>4</sup> *Obs.* [Early southern ME. *cüre*: OE. *cyre*: see KIRE.] = KIRE, choice.

c. 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 112 God forzeal him agenne cyre. c. 1205 LAV. 6177 And after cure heo him jeuen þreo hundred 3iles. *Ibid.* 8077 Ten þusend munen þet wes þe beste cure Of al Brutlonde. a. 1300 K. Horn (Ritson) 1446 The ship bigon to sture With wynd god of cure.

*Cure* (kiū-1), sb.<sup>5</sup> *slang.* [app. an abbreviation of *curious* or *curiosity*: cf. *curio*.]

It appears to have obtained vogue largely from a Music Hall song with the chorus 'The cure, the cure, the perfect cure' (with play on CURB sb.<sup>1</sup>), popular in 1862.]

An odd or eccentric person; a funny fellow.

1856 *Punch* XXXI. 201 (Farmer) Punch has no mission to repeat The Slang he hears along the street . . But as it's likely to endure, He asks a question, 'What's a cure?' 1889 *Monthly Packet* Christmas No., *Abigail* v. 108 'You are a cure of a girl!' was Mrs. Bowden's neat way of expressing her surprise.

*Cure* (kiū-1), v.<sup>1</sup> [a. F. *cure-r* (in OF. to take care of, to clean): —L. *cūrāre* to care for, take care of, cure, f. *cūra* care.]

† 1. a. *trans.* To take care of; to care for, regard. b. *intr.* To take trouble; to take care.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* viii. 2 Forsoth men dredeful curiden (Vulg. *curaverunt*) or biriden Stheuene. — *Tit.* iii. 8 That thei that bileuen to God, curen, or do bisynesse, for to be hifore in goode werkis. c. 1400 *Pallad.* on *Ilus.* III. 844 In hilles is to cure To set hem on the Southie if thai shall ure. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxv. Of all thy kin curit not the greif. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* III. 386 Whose ragged Fathers I refus'd to keep My Shepherd's Curs, much more to cure my sheep. 1623 A. TAYLOR *Christ's Mercy*, I cur'd and cur'd for all that were in woe.

† 2. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To take charge of the spiritual interests of (a parish, etc.). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 333 The Frere . . hyed faste To a lord for a letre, leue to haue to curen, As a curatour he were. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6845, I walke soules for to cure. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ooor.* 314 Sithence this Bishop is careful and diligent in curyng his owne charge.

II. † 3. *trans.* To treat surgically or medically with the purpose of healing (a disease, or a patient). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Angels ben callyd Leches and Phisyciens for they cure and heele soules. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 For & he [the canker] be curid, þat is to seie kutt or l-brent, þei perischen þe sunnere. 1530 PALSGR. 504 *Je cure* is I cure or helpe as a surgen dothe. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 102 B, If . . the said H. shal . . refuse any longer to be dressed or cured by y<sup>e</sup> said F. of the said infirmite.

4. To heal, restore to health (a sick person of a disease). Also fig.

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* viii. 43 Sum womman . . which hadde spendid al hir catel in to lechis, nether myzte be curid of ony. 1388 — 2 *Kings* v. 3 The prophete schulde haue curid hym of the lepre which he hath. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110 Curyr, or heelyn' of seekenesse. . . *Sano, curo.* 1538 STARKEY *Engl.* 11. 185 Nature hyrselfe curyth the paynter. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 21 Hee cured many of their infirmities. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 548 The cold application was of great use . . and she was soon cured. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 160 To be cured of a troublesome complaint.

fig. c. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Thow shalte neytr be curyd if thowse oony knowe the cryme of thynne owne true wyfe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 441 *Ros.* And thus I cur'd him [of love]. *Orl.* I would not be cured, youth. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 14 p. 2 This has cured me from attempting any sport of that kind. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 p. 1 Disappointment seldom cures us of expectation. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 148 Time cured him of his grief.

† b. *trans.* To repair, make good (anything damaged). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 30 He currede the auter of the Lord, that was destroyed. a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 264 And there he cured such of his ships as had . . been bruised.

5. To heal (a disease or wound); fig. to remedy, rectify, remove (an evil of any kind).

24. . . *Circumcision in Trundale's Vis.* (1843) 91 Hyt curreth sores, hyt heleth every wouned. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 9 b. The whiche curreth, releueth & heleth all defeates. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafenesse. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scops. Sci.* 50 Deep search discovers more ignorance than it cures. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. xvi. Well, quoth Fryar John . . what can't be cur'd must be endur'd. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 357 To cure the evils brought on by vice and folly. 1878 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 166 He had been successful in curing more than one smoky chimney. *Mod.* The question whether pulmonary consumption can be cured.

† 6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be cured, get well again. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 49 One desparate greefe cures with anothers languish. a. 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* I. 179 Saldagne's wounds were in the fair way of curing. 1791 GIBSON *Lett.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 232, I must either cure or die.

7. To prepare for keeping, by salting, drying, etc.; to preserve (meat, fish, fruit, tobacco, etc.).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 161 What their way is of dressing or curing Sponges. . . I cannot learn. 1711 *Act 9 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4874/1 Hops . . brought to be cured and bagged at such Ousts. 1719 DE FOK *Cruise* (1840) I. ix. 152, I had grapes enough . . to have cured into raisins. 1745 DE FOK *Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 258 Herrings cured red from Yarmouth. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1850) II. 443 The beef cured and packed by them. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Wealth & Woe* I. 2 A warehouse . . where salt for curing the fish . . was stored.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be or become cured.

1668 STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* III. 705 In Jamaica the Sugar cures faster in ten days, than in six months in Barbadoes. 1719 DE FOK *Cruise* (1840) I. vii. 119 They [grapes] might cure and dry in the sun. 1887 *West Shore Mag.* (Brit. Columbia) 451 The bunch grass cures on the roots, as it stands, and remains as hay until . . the spring.

† 8. To clear (land), as for a crop. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOK *Cruise* (1840) I. xvii. 295 We had gotten as much Land cured and trimmed up, as we sowed 22 Bushels of Barley on. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 168, I had a large quantity of land cured, that is, freed from timber.

† *Cure*, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [A phonetically reduced form of ME. *cuure*, COVER, the v being vocalized or elided, as in *o'er, e'er*; cf. *skiver, skewer*.] *trans.* To cover; to conceal; to protect.

a. 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 392 Diveris clowdys eche of us was so deynely curyng. c. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy.* vi. He . . had his fraude with flatterye curreid. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110 Curyr, or hyllryn' (W. cuueren), *operio, cooperio, tego.* 1678 tr. *Goya's Art of War* I. 54 The Line of Contrivallation . . which cures the Besiegers from Sallies.

† *Cure*, v.<sup>3</sup> *Obs. rare.* [Cf. CURE sb.<sup>4</sup>, and obs. conjugation of CHOORE.] *trans.* To choose.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1870 þu most nede . . an of þes twa curen and choosen.

*Cure*, var. of COVER v.<sup>2</sup>, to recover.

|| *Curé* (küre). In 6 *curees*. [F., ad. med.L. *cūratus*: see CURATE.] A parish priest in France or a French-speaking land.

1655 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 345 The most plausible cures here in the Towne and great Janesites. 1666 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* (1669) 422 The Curé or Parson of the Parish, came one day to my Quarters. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 341 One must stand well with the curé; be he knave or dunce.

*Cure-all*. Something that cures all diseases; a universal remedy, panacea. Also fig.

1870 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet.* Wks. (1879) 452 Expect . . A wondrous cure-all in equality. 1871 NAPIEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 741 It has been vaunted as a cure-all.

b. As a name for various plants: see QUOTE. (Cf. *all-heal*.)

1793 NENNICH (cited in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*), *Cure-all, Geum rivale.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cure-all*, the *Geum virginianum* and the *Oenothera biennis*.

*Cured* (kiū-1), ppl. a.<sup>1</sup> [f. CURE v.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb; *esp.* in sense 7: Preserved by salting, drying, etc.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 276 The Gratitude of the Cur'd Patient. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 239 Salted meat and cured fish. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 7/4 Mild cured butter.

† 2. [f. the sb.] Having cure of souls. [F. *curé*.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. ProL 10 For dignite ne for provende Or cured or withoute cure.

† *Cured*, ppl. a.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [f. CURE v.<sup>2</sup>] Covered, having a cover.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 My browne cuppe of erthe curyd. c. 1480 *Paston Lett.* No. 852 III. 271 A standyng coppe curid gilt. . . a nother standyng cupp curid gilt.

*Cureless* (kiū-1), a. [See -LESS.] Without cure or remedy; incurable, irremediable.

a. 1541 WYATT *To his ynkind love*, In depe wide wound, the dedly stroke doth turne: To cureles skarre. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 181 Then is thy case almost curelesse. 1655 THETFORD *Perf. Horseman* 34 Many good horses are left cureless of these two gross unsufferable faults. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 99 This cureless grief. 1880 McCARTHY *Oxon Times* IV. 63 He proclaimed to England that her ancient system must fall into cureless ruin.

Hence *Curelessly* adv., incurably.

1862 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 154 Fatally, radically, curelessly wrong.

*Curer* (kiū-1), [f. CURE v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER.]

1. One who or that which cures or heals.

1581 T. ROGERS *St. Aug. Praiers* ix. (1597) 45 Thou purger of wickednes and curer of wounds. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* II. iii. 39 He is a curer of soules, and you a curer of bodies. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 438 The curers of ailments. 1845 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 548 Panaceas . . put forth as checkers or curers of the disease.

2. One whose employment it is to cure fish, etc.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 103 There is room enough for the cooper and curer to perform their operations all under cover. 1814-15 *Act 55 Geo. III.* c. 94 § 20 If the curer of such herrings shall not deliver such account thereof. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 99 Curers crowd to buy the fish.

*Curesse*, *curet*, *curets*, obs. ff. *CURASSE*.

*Curette* (kiū-1), *surg.* [a. F. *curette*, f. *curer* in sense 'to clear, cleanse', applied to various industrial tools as well as in the surgical use.] A small surgical instrument like a scoop, used in removing a cataract from the eye, wax from the ear, granulations, dried mucus, etc., from the throat, uterine cavity, bladder, etc. Also, a suction-instrument used in the removal of a soft cataract.

1753 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 325, I then passed the curette (a little scoop) through the pupil. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN's *Observ. Surg.* (1772) 259, I took off a Quantity of incrustated Gravel with the *Currette*. 1869 WELLS *Diseases of Eye* 253 The convexity of the curette is to be placed against the edge of the cornea.

Hence *Curette* v., to scrape with a curette; *Curetteing* vbl. sb.

1888 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 11 Feb. 288 My present practice is to curette in every case of disease affecting . . the uterine mucous membrane. 1890 BRAITHWAITE *Retros. Med.* CII. 108 Antiseptic curetting in Endometritis (Puerperal).

*Curfew* (kū-fū). Forms: a. (3 cooverfu),

4 coorfu, -feu, -4 coorfu, coorfu, 5 coorfu, 5-6 coorfeu, coorpheu, 6-7 coorfu, 7 coor-phew, 8 coorfeu, -fue, -phew, coorfeu, 5-coorfu; β. 4 coorfour, 5-6 coorfur, 6 coorfyre, coorfoyr, 7 coorfure, -phour; 6 courfle. Also (etymological restorations) 7 coovrefeu, cooverfeu, -few. [a. AF. *cooverfu*, = OF. *couvre-fu*, *quevre-fu*, *couvre-feu* (13th c.), f. *couvre*, imper. of *couvrir* to cover + *feu* fire: cf. the med.L. names *ignitegium*, *pyritegium*, from *tegere* to cover. The corrupt forms in -four, -fur, etc. appear to be of phonetic origin, though in some cases associated with fire.]

1. a. A regulation in force in mediæval Europe by which at a fixed hour in the evening, indicated by the ringing of a bell, fires were to be covered over or extinguished; also, the hour of evening when this signal was given, and the bell rung for the purpose. b. Hence, the practice of ringing a bell at a fixed hour in the evening, usually eight or nine o'clock, continued after the original purpose was obsolete, and often used as a signal in connexion with various municipal or communal regulations; the practice of ringing the evening bell still survives in many towns.

The primary purpose of the curfew appears to have been the prevention of conflagrations arising from domestic fires left unextinguished at night. The earliest English quotations make no reference to the original sense of the word: the *curfew* being already in 13th c. merely a name for the ringing of the evening bell, and the time so marked.

[1285 *Stat. London* Stat. I. 102 Apres Cooverfu per-one a Saint Martyn le graunt.] c. 1300 *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 1429 Than was the lawe in Rome toun, That, whether lord or garsoun That after Corfu be founde rominde, Faste men scholden hem nimen and binde. c. 1386 [see 3] c. 1400 *Leges Quat. Burgorum* lxxxii. in *Sc. Acts* I. 349 [He] sal gang til his wache wyth twa wapnyis at þe ryngyng of þe coorfeu.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110/2 Curfu, ignitegium. 1495 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 90 Yf ther bee any Parishe Clarke yf ringyth curfew after the curfew be ronge at Bowe churche. 1530 *Palsgr.* 210/1 *Courfewe*, a ryinging of belles towardes evenyng. 1570 *Levins Mani.* 190 Curfle, *operatio ignis*. 1561 *Br. Parkhurst Injunctions*, If they doo ring at the buriall of the deade, noone or Curpheue. 1570 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 324 (Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc. To regne xij houris, vj houris, and courfyre nychtlie. 1608 *Merry Devil* Edm. in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 251 Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring curfew. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* v. i. 40. 1632 *Milton Penseroso* 74 Oft on a plat of rising ground, I hear the far-off curfew sound. 1750 *Gray Elegy* i. The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day. 1825 *Corbett Kur. Rides* 18301 I. 317, I got to this place about half an hour after the ringing of the eight o'clock bell, or Curfew. 1850 *Lyell and Visit U. S.* II. 43 Every evening, at nine o'clock, a great bell, or curfew, tolls in the market-place of Montgomery, after which no coloured man is permitted to be abroad without a pass.

¶ The statement that the curfew was introduced into England by William the Conqueror as a measure of political repression has been current since the 16th century, but rests on no early historical evidence. See *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. 185 as to what 'seems to be the origin of the famous and misrepresented curfew'.

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 9. 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Grot. Eng.* i. lvi. (1730) 102 It is affirmed, that the Normans did impose a new custom called *curfew*. 1743-6 *Shenstone Elegies* xv. So drop'd I, I ween, each Britons breast of old When the dull curfew spoke their freedom fled. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 412.

† c. Applied also to the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the morning. *Obs.*

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iv. iv. 4 Come, stir, stir, stir, The second Cocke hath Crow'd, The Curfew Bell hath rung, 'tis three a clocke. 1673 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1852) I. 342 Ring Curfew all the year long at 4 a clock in the morning and eight at a night. 1704 *Ibid.* II. 83 Ringing Curfew Bell at four of y' clock in y' morning, and eight at night.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate, a cover-fire.

a 1666 *Bacon* (J. A. For pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 406 He had gotten a piece of household furniture of copper, which he was pleased to call a curfew. F. G. . . has described it as a curfew, from its use of suddenly putting out a fire. 1837 [see COVER-FIRE].

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *curfew-knoll*, *-note*, *-time*.

c 1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 459 The dede sleepe. . . Fill on this carpenter. . . Aboute corfew tyme [i.e. corfew, curfew]. 1778 *W. Pearce Haunts Shaks.* 12 At curfew-time vill'd by the lone village bell. 1814 *Wordsw. Excursion* viii. 172 The curfew-knoll that spake the Norman Conqueror's stern behest. 1818 *Scott Hist. Midl.* xxvii. That sleep should have visited his eyes after such a curfew-note, was impossible.

4. *Curfew-bell.* (See sense 1.) Also *fig.*

c 1330 *Scyns Sag.* (W.) 1497 Corfour belle ringge gan. 1509 *Bury Wills* (1850) 112, I gyve toward y' ryngers charge off the gret belle in Seynt Mary Chirche, callyd corfew belle. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* III. iv. 15 But a new rope, to ring the coure-feu bell. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Consid. Parl.* Wks. (1711) 187 That there shall be cover-feu bells rung. . . after the ringing of which no man shall be found upon the streets. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 542 He. . . would ring a loud corfew bell wherever he saw the fires of animosity. 1839 *Knightley Hist. Eng.* I. 103 A law of police which directed all fires to be put out at the tolling of a bell called Curfew bell, is by later chroniclers ascribed to Wm. the Conqueror, but without any countenance from the early writers.

**Curfuffle**, *v. Sc.* [Deriv. of a simple FUFFLE *v.* to disorder: the first syllable is perh. Gaelic *car* twist, bend, turn about; used in combination in *car-shocall* quibble, prevarication, *car-shiull* rolling eye, *car-tuathail* wrong turn: cf. the Lowland Sc. *curcuddoch*, *curdoo*, *curgloff*, *curjute*, *curmuring*, *curnoited*, in which the prefix seems to have the sense of *L. dis-*] *trans.* To put into a state of disorder; to ruffle.

1583 *R. S. Leg. Bp. St. Androis in Sempill Ballades* (1872) 215 His ruffe curfuffled about his craig. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 81 (Jam.) Ye ken where Dick curfuffled a' her hair.

**Curfuffle**, *sb. Sc.* Also *carfuffle*. [f. prec. vb.] Disorder, flurry, agitation.

1816 *Scott Antiq.* xx. Monkbarns in an unco carfuffle. *Ibid.* xxix. Troth, my lord maun be turned ye outright. . . and he puts himself into sic a curfuffle for any thing ye could bring him, Edie. 1823 *Misses Corbett Petticoat Tales* I. 333 (Jam.) Ye need na put yoursel into ony carfuffle about the matter.

**Curfur** (s): see CURFEW.

¶ **Curia** (kiū'riā). [L. *cūria*, in sense 1.]

1. *Antiq.* a. One of the ten divisions into which each of the three ancient Roman tribes were divided; hence used of the divisions in other ancient cities. b. The building belonging to a Roman curia, serving primarily as its place of worship. c. The senate-house at Rome. d. A title given to the senate of ancient Italian towns, as distinguished from that of Rome.

1600 *Holland Livy* v. 209 Camillus should be called back again out of exile by a Ward-leet, or the suffrages of the Curia. 1666 *Marsinger Rom. Actor* I. i. Lets to the curia, And, though unwillingly, give our suffrages, Before we are compell'd. 1666 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 76 (Jod.) The people. . . are first divided into thirty curias, or parishes. 1830 *Grote Greece* II. lxxxi. X. 549 There is reason for believing that the genuine Carthaginian citizens were distributed into 3 tribes, 30 curia, and 300 gentes.

2. A court of justice, counsel, or administration;

used esp. of the royal and other courts of the feudal organization.

In mediæval L. *curia* was the word regularly employed to render *F. cour*, Court, and it is so used by modern historians, esp. in *Curia regia*, the King's Curia, or King's Court, of the Norman kings of England.

[c 1178 GLANVILLE. 1 Hic incipit liber primus de placitis quæ pertinent ad curiam regis.]

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) s.v. In our Common Law, Curia signifies a Court of Judicature. 1864 *PARSONS Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 414 Historically, the court of exchequer. . . was developed out of the curia, or great court of the king's tenants-in-chief. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xi. 377 Whereas, under William the Conqueror and William Rufus the term Curia generally. . . refers to the solemn courts held thrice a year or on particular summons, at which all tenants-in-chief were supposed to attend, from the reign of Henry I we have distinct traces of a judicial system, a supreme court of justice called the Curia Regis, presided over by the king or justiciars. 1890 *Guardian* 28 May 868 1 The Archbishop of Canterbury. . . without a curia, without traditions, without committees of experts and theologians. . . is going to settle. . . some most difficult points.

3. *spec. The Curia*: the Papal court.

In the stricter sense, the authorities which administer the Papal Primacy; in a wider acception it embraces all the authorities and functionaries forming the immediate entourage or Court of the Pope' (*Cath. Dict.*)

1840 S. AUSTIN *Ranké's Hist. Popes* (1847) I. 237 (Stanford) Still more important to the curia was the second article, concerning the plurality of benefices. 1876 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xix. 352 It was a curious coincidence that the great breach between England and Rome should be the result of a litigation in a matrimonial suit, one of the few points in which the Curia had continued to exercise any real jurisdiction.

**Curial** (kiū'riāl), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *curial*, *-ale* adj., *curiale* sb., ad. L. *cūriāl-is*, f. *cūria*.]

*a. adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to a royal court; having the manners befitting a court; courtly. *Obs.*

1478 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 45 And other fourmes curial after the booke of urbanite. 1684 *CANTON Curial* 1 The lyf Curiall whyche thou desirest. *Ibid.* 3 The manner of the people curiall or courtly. 1580 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 56 To. . . fall to more curial, discrete, and cleanly order, than ever they used before. 1860 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* I. 793 And to my sister, and Ladyis curiall.

2. Of or pertaining to a curia: a. of an ancient Roman or an Italian curia; b. of a judicial, administrative, or other court; c. of the papal Curia.

1677 *Gott. Venice* 280 The Vicar of the Podestat, or some other Curial Officer, is permitted to go in their stead. 1864 A. J. HORWOOD *Year Bks.* 32-3 *Edin.* I. Intro. 19 note, In the celebrated Pinenden plea, there is no appearance of curial formalities being observed. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 323 The present Pope, so far as he is left untrammelled by the exigencies of conventional or curial etiquette.

*b. sb.*

† 1. A member of a court; a courtier. *Obs.*

1447 *BOKESHAM Scynys Roxb.* 177 Thou maryd shal bene . . . To sum curial of ryht gret dignite.

2. A member of an ancient Roman or an Italian curia.

1677 *Gott. Venice* 280 If the Curial should become a Counsellor, the Assistance. . . would degenerate into Counsel. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 415 Each municipality was made responsible in the person of its curials, or chief-officers. . . for its own amount of taxation. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. vi. I. 52 The curials (or members of the civil municipality) lost their authority.

† 3. A treatise on the Court. *Obs.*

The title given to the treatise or letter of Alain Chartier translated by Caxton.

1484 *CANTON Curial* 6 Thus endeth the Curial made by Maystre Alain Chartier. Translated thus in Englyshe by Wylliam Caxton. 1882 K. DREW *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 327 What wisdom is in this sentence of Alain Chartier in his Curial!

**Curialism** (kiū'riāl'izm). [f. CURIAL *a.* + -ISM.] A curial or courtly system: esp. applied to the policy or system of the papal Curia; Vaticanism.

1870 *Church Rev.* 13 Aug. 499/2 Curialism, a word come into use during the past week [i.e. in reference to the Vatican Council]. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 530 2 Though curialism did prevail [at the Vatican Council], some sense of the older Catholicism has revived.

**Curialist** (kiū'riāl'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *curialiste*, Cotgr.] A member of the papal Curia; a supporter of its policy or authority.

1847 *BUCH tr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 456 In the Roman Catholic Church a controversy was carried on between the Curialists and Episcopalians. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 12 A veteran curialist assured Dr. Mejer that he could discern no principle at all in the manner of transacting business at Rome.

**Curialistic** (kiū'riāl'istik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to curialists or curialism.

1870 *Lett. on [Vatican] Council*, by 'Quirinus' 116 Proclaimed, through the curialistic Cardinal Bonnehose. 1872 W. H. JERVIS *Gallian Ch.* Pref. 11 Those views of the monarchical constitution of the Church. . . which characterize the ultra-Catholic or Curialistic school.

† **Curia-lity**. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *curialitē*, med. L. *cūriālitas*, from *cūriālīs* CURIAL.]

a. What pertains to a court. b. Courtliness.

c. = COURTESY 3 and 4.

a 1666 *Bacon Advice to Sir G. Villiers* (R.). I come to the last of those things which I propounded, which is the Court and Curiality. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* I. 2 Either

through curiosity or curiality, Christian Salutations are thought gross. 1641 *HAYLIM Help to Hist.* (1671) 340 [The title of Earl Marshall] was only given them then by the courtesie or curiality of England. 1697 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 426 The said Earl. . . was not stiled the Kings Cousin. . . a Curiality, with which the more antient and less Frenchified times were unacquainted. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Courtesy or Curiality.

**Curiate** (kiū'riāt), *a.* [ad. L. *cūriāt-us* adj., f. *cūria*.] Of or pertaining to the curia.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 732/1 In Cicero's time there were still curies, curial festivals, and curiate assemblies.

**Curiet**, *obs. form* of CURIASS.

**Curing** (kiū'ring), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CURE.

1. Healing, cure.

1386 *Wyclif Jer.* xiv. 19 Tyme of curing [i.e. healing]. 1508 J. READ *Compend. Method* 60 b. Tye all other remedies before he procede to these sharpe kind of cures. 1595 *SHAKS. John III.* iv. 112 Before the curing of a strong disease. 1891 *tr. De La Saussaye's Sc. Relig.* xxix. 258 The curing of sickness.

2. The process of preparing (fish, etc.) for keeping, by salting, drying or other means.

1672 [see 3]. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Econom. Arts* IX. 174 Some observations on the curing of tobacco. 1884 *Month Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/3 Efforts to encourage the growth and curing of tobacco.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *curing-stone*; (sense 2) *curing-room*, *-stand*, *-yard*; *curing-house*, a building where curing is carried on; *spec.* 'the building on a sugar estate (in the West Indies) where the hogheads of newly potted sugar are placed to harden and drain off the molasses' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1609 in *Chambers Dom. Ann. Scot.* II. 31 She. . . had sent to the Laird of Lee to borrow his curing-stone for their cattle. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physician* 33 Athwart the end of the Sugar-house, or Curing-house (as they term it).

1792 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 200 For the benefit of the Fisheries, public wharfs, store-houses, and curing-houses, should be constructed upon a moderate scale at first. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 511 The owners of boats at Wick engage to fish for particular cures, who have curing-stands there.

**Curing**, *var. of COVERING* 2. *Obs.*, recovery.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Curyng, or recuryng of sekenesse, *convalescencia*.

**Curio** (kiū'rio). [A familiar abbreviation of *curiosity*.] An object of art, piece of bric-à-brac, etc., valued as a curiosity or rarity; a curiosity; more particularly applied to articles of this kind from China, Japan, and the far East.

1851 H. MELVILLE *White* iii. 20 A lot of 'balm'd New Zealand heads, great curios you know. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp* 239 Everybody had some rare curios to show me, asking me their worth.

*b. Comb.*, as *curio-buying*, *-hunter*, *-maniac*.

1886 *Fall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 4/1 As a baby is moved to put everything it sees into its mouth, so the curiomaniac seeks to make everything within the limits of the craze his own. 1887 *GUILLIEMARD Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 41 To the curio-hunter the Liu-kiu Islands are a most unprofitable ground. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 By a first-class Japanese curio-dealer. . . you are only shown one thing at a time.

**Curiology**, *a. and sb.* [A bad adaptation of Gr. *κuriologia*-is (of which the normal Eng. repr. is *curiology*) 'speaking literally' (f. *κuriōs* regular, proper, etc. + *λόγος* speech, *-λογία* speaking), applied by Clemens Alexandrinus to hieroglyphics consisting of simple pictures, as opposed to *συμβολικῆς* symbolic.]

*a. adj.* Of or pertaining to that form of hieroglyphic writing in which objects are represented by pictures, and not by symbolic characters.

1669 *GALR Cr. Gentiles* I. xi. 64 The last and most perfect [mode of discourse and writing] is Hieroglyphic, whereof one is Curiology, the other Symbolic. 1760 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 156 2 The proper or curiologic character expressed the sun by a figure representing that luminary. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 27 The kind of hieroglyphics which the Egyptians very properly named Curiology.

*b. sb.* Representation by picture-writing.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 33 Men were led on step by step from hieroglyphics or picture-writing, to curiologies, an abridged form of the former. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 206 In this land the umbrella is a rude kind of curiologies, faintly resembling European blazonry.

So **Curiological** *a.* = prec., **Curiologically** *adv. **Curiology** *noun-nd.*, representation by curiologic symbols.*

1740 *WARBURTON Dic. Legat.* IV. iii. Hieroglyphics were written curiologically and symbolically. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 147 Those hieroglyphics in which part of a material object is put for the whole are called curiologic. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 32 The same system of curiology must have prevailed at a very early period. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The curiologic or imitative [form].

† **Curion**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *curion*, or ad. L. *cūrio*, *-ōnem*, f. CURIA.] The priest of an ancient Roman curia.

1604 A. DARKE *Birth of Heretics* xii. 51 Because the ancient Curions and Sacrificers were cut and shaven.

**Curiosity** (kiū'riōsiti). Forms: 4-5 *cury-*, *curiousty*, 5 *curyousty* (e, -osty, *curiousty*, *curiousty*, *curyoste*, *curyoste*) also 4-6 *curiousty*, 5 *cury-*, *curiousty* (e, -oste, *curyoste*, 6 *curiousty*, *curiousty*), 6-7 *curiousty*, 6-ty. [a. OF. *curio-*



*seté* (AngloFr. *curiouseté*), ad. L. *curiositas*-em, f. *curiosus*-us: see **CURIOUS** and -ry. Subsequently conformed more closely to the Latin, both in French as *curiosité*, and in Eng. as *curiosity*, -ity.]

I. As a personal attribute.

†1. Carefulness, the application of care or attention. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 32 He that lernede best... And passud hys fellows yn curyeste. a 1568 *Ascham Scholem* II. (Arb.) 87 Cæs. Commentaries are to be read with all curiositie. a 1619 *Fotherby Atheom.* i. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 They which haue marked, with very great curiositie, the memorable things of euery Countrey. 1747 *Gould Eng. Ants* 56 A little Curiosity in Observation will easily remove so plain an Error.

†2. Careful attention to detail; scrupulousness; exactness, accuracy. *Obs.*

c 1398 *Chaucer Astrol.* II. § 14 heading, To knowe the degree of the sonne by thy riet, for a maner curiosite. 1559 *Scott in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 28 If they be... examyned againe and againe, this curiosite will never come to any end. 1577 B. Googe *Herbert's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 Euerie one will not suffer such curiosite as they require in y<sup>e</sup> placing of a house. 1630 *Sanderson Serm.* (1681) II. 281 The Curiosity that Men use in Weighing Gold or precious Quintessences for Medicine. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) p. xxiii. To take the most exact account of all the Coasts... and to report them at their return with all possible Curiosity.

†3. Proficiency attained by careful application; skill, cleverness, ingenuity. *Obs.*

1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 353 Beside her incomparable beautie... adorned also with all that curiosite could devise. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 58 If our Dioptrick could attain to that curiosite as to grind us such Glasses... we might hazard at last the discovery of Spiritualities themselves. 1676 *Shadwell Virtuoso* II. You will arrive at that curiosite in this watery science (swimming), that not a frog breathing will exceed you. 1748 *Lionel Palladio's Archit.* I. 10 Sumptuous Buildings, which requir'd more Curiosity. 1760-71 *Trav. & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. III. II. 113 Many expert pilots, and other persons of curiosite who have employed their attention on it.

†4. Care or attention carried to excess or unduly bestowed upon matters of inferior moment. a. Undue niceness or fastidiousness as to food, clothing, matters of taste and behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1386 *Chaucer Pars.* T. 755 The fethre is, curiosite (n. r. corioustie) with gret entent to make and apparayle his mete. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2148 Common clothing als he used, All curyouse he refused. c 1510 *Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fj. Though I forbid thee proude curiosite Yet do I not counsell nor moue thee to rudenes. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* III. xxii. The curiosite and wanton appetite of Heliogabalus. 1601 *Cornwallis Ess.* II. xxviii. (1631) 23 We of these latter times full of a nice curiosite, mislike all the performances of our fore-fathers. 1678 *Cave Prim. Chr.* II. iv. (1673) 68 A vicious curiosite about meats and drinks. 1766 *Fordyce Serm. Ing. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. II. 59 In affairs of this kind, it is but just to allow to women a degree of curiosite and care.

†b. Unduly minute or subtle treatment; nicety, subtlety. *Obs.*

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 6 (1673) 32 This same unprofitable subtilty or curiosite is of two sorts. 1680 *Markham Fawc.* Husb. II. xix. (1668) 103 Besides many other Seeds, which would... shew but too much curiosite to repeat. 1680 *Burnet Rochester* (1692) 106 The opposition of Hereticks anciently occasioned too much Curiosity among the fathers.

5. Desire to know or learn: †a. In a blamable sense: The disposition to inquire too minutely into anything; undue or inquisitive desire to know or learn. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 227 Bi his answer moun we se how curiouse of science or unskillful covetise of cunninge, is to dampne. 1388 — *Nun.* iv. 20 Othere men se not bi ony curiouse tho thingis that ben in the seyntuarie... ellis the schulen die. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 That ye neuer by way of curiouse be besy to attempte any persone therein. 1604 *Hieron Wks.* I. 488 It is curiosite to enquire into that which God hath concealed. 1675 *Brooks Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 142 Curiosity is the spiritual adultery of the soul. Curiosity is spiritual drunkenness. 1756 *Burke Wind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 5 You feared, that the curiosite of this search might endanger the ruin of the whole fabrick.

b. In a neutral or good sense: The desire or inclination to know or learn about anything, esp. what is novel or strange; a feeling of interest leading one to inquire about anything.

1613 *Salkeld Treat. Angels* 43 But peradventure some may with... just curiosite demand, how then shall we know. 1629 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Evomena* 12 A noble and solid curiosite of knowing things in their beginnings. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* II. (1643) 44/2 There was so little curiosite... in the country to know any thing of Scotland... that, etc. 1665 Sir I. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 382 In curiosite I put some of the wood into my mouth and chewed it. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A Plant, which he resuscitated in the presence of any, whose Curiosities brought them to see it. 1745 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He had perhaps at first raised this curiosite in me. 1823 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv. Your curiosite is roused at last. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 393 Nor had you any curiosite to know other states or their laws.

c. Inquisitiveness in reference to trifles or matters which do not concern one.

1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 95 What was the cause why Dina was rauiusht? was it not hir curiositie? 1603 *Holland Plinarch's Mor.* 134 Curiositie, which I take to be a desire to know the faults and imperfections in other men. 1836 *Hon. Smith Tin Trump.* (1876) 113 Curiosity—looking over other people's affairs and overlooking our own. 1887

T. Fowler *Princ. Morals* II. i. 44 Curiosity... is usually employed to denote the habit of inquisitiveness as to trifles, and especially as to the private affairs of one's neighbours.

†6. Scientific or artistic interest; the quality of a curioso or virtuoso; connoisseurship. *Obs.*

1661  *Evelyn's Diary* (1827) II. 175, I dined at Mr. Palmer's in Gray's Inn, whose curiosity excell'd in clocks. 1694 *Molesworth Act. Sweden* 47 This... qualifies them more for a Life of Labour and Fatigue, than of Art and Curiosity. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 73 Mr. Locker... was eminent for curiosity and literature.

†7. A pursuit in which any one takes an interest, or for which he has a fancy; a hobby. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. Had their curiosities been sedentary. 1653 *Walton Angler Ep.* Ded. 4 This pleasant curiosite of Fish and Fishing... has been thought worthy the pens and practices of divers in other Nations. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) III. 487 Fertilizing of barren ground may be termed a charitable curiosite employing many poor people therein.

†8. A desire to make trial or experience of anything novel; trifling interest or desire; a fancy, a whim. *Obs.*

1605 *Jas. I. Gump. Plot in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 13 [Parliament] is no place for particular men to utter their their private conceits, nor for satisfaction of their curiosities. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 7 He was placed in Sydney College, more to satisfie his Fathers curiosity and desire, than out of any hopes of Completing him in his Studies. 1678 *Cave Prim. Chr.* I. x. (1673) 295 A curiosite in many of those times of being baptized in Jordan. a 1718 *Penn Tracts Wks.* 1726 I. 409 He wholly denied his Wife the Curiosity of changing of but one Piece of foreign Gold.

II. As a quality of things.

†9. Careful or elaborate workmanship; perfection of construction; elaborateness, elegance; artistic character. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 8 3if þei drawn þe peple in þe holiday by coryouse of gaye wyndownes. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 383, I...axe...that my boke be nought refused... For lack of curiosite. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 72/3 To wryte the curiouse and werke of the temple... passeth my connyng to expresse. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxvii. Iviij. Betrapped fayre and gaye Wyth shynnyng trappers of curiosite. 1584 *Burghley Let.* in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 An instrument of 24 Articles of great length and curiosite, formed in a Romish stile. 1665 *Hooker Microgr.* 163 You can hardly look on the scales of any Fish, but you may discover abundance of curiosite and beautifying. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. 59 Because they are loth...to abate any thing of the curiosite of their dress. 1697 *Collier Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 The Regularity of Motion, visible in the great variety and Curiosity of Bodies.

†10. Careful accuracy of construction; nicety, delicacy. *Obs.*

1593 *Fale Dielling Aijj*, The making of the Horologically Cylindre, and the Ring... we have presently omitted, partly for their curiosite in cutting and delineation. 1668 *Evelyn Chalcog.* Pref. (1769) 35 This art... is arrived to the utmost curiosite and accurateness. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* III. 170 How many ticklish Curiosities, and nice Circumstances there are to perform this Experiment exactly. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 21 The chiefest Curiosity in the making... Hinges is, 1. That the Pin-hole be exactly round. 2. That the Joints are let exactly into one another. 1807 *Southey Esprilla's Lett.* I. 154 An idea of the curiosite with which these things are constructed.

11. The quality of being curious or interesting from novelty or strangeness; curiousness.

1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 105 This I thought good to shew you, not for anie curiosite which is in it, but [etc.] 1660 *Sharnock Vegetables Ep.* Ded. The operations themselves... are devoid of curiosite. 1686 R. Berkeley in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 283 From thence we went the next day to Rotterdam, where the curiosite of the place detained us three days. 1774 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 124 The distance between these, and the instructions actually adopted, is of some curiosite. 1828 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Jtnls.* II. 96 The curiosite of which was overlaid by their multitude.

III. A matter or thing that has this quality.

†12. A curious question or matter of investigation; a nicety of argument; a subtlety. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 6 3if þei...travellen not in holy writt but veyn pleies and coriousees. 1506 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 152 Their subtilties and bold curiosities, who have sought to plucke...out of heaven the secrets hid from the angels. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. (1611) 206 These nice curiosities are not worthe the labour which wee bestow to answer them. a 1631 *Donne Serm.* 367 Troubling the peace of the Church, with impertinent and inextricable curiosities. 1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 145 Not to make verbal curiosities the end. 1678 *Owen Mind of God v.* 144 A wrangling science filled with niceties, subtilties, curiosities, futilous termes of Art. 1700 *Astry tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 198 The Books which contain'd idle Curiosities were burnt.

†b. A curious or ingenious art, experiment, etc.

1605 *Camden Rem.* (1637) 243 Divers curious men... by the falling of a ring Magically prepared...judged that one Theodorus should succede in the Empire. By like curiosities it was found that Odo should succede. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 431 There hath been practised al-o a curiosite, to set a Tree upon the North side of a Wall [etc.] a 1673 *Naunton Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 They note him to have had certain curiosities, and secret wayes of intelligence above the rest.

†13. A matter upon which undue care is bestowed; a vanity, nicety, refinement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 108 Pat he wast himself and his goodis, and ower mennis, in lustis, and in ower veyn curiositeis. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* III. iii. (1860) K v b. Therefore ought the good women fle the curiositees and places where they myght falle in blame. a 1536 *Tindale Wks.* 238 (R) Y<sup>e</sup> greater

number receaue the wordes for a newnesse and curiosite (as they say). 1617 *Morison Itin.* III. II. ii. 35 This fashion, and the like curiosities, I would haue an Englishman to leaue when he returns out of Italy. 1643 *Burroughs's Exp. Hoesa* II. (1652) 180 When we are in danger to be stripped of all, it is not time then to stand about curiosities and niceties. 1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* I. 97 Useless Curiosities, and such as tend to adorn, but not at all to amend the Man.

†14. A curious detail, feature, or trait. *Obs.*

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The Eye... is so exquisitely framed...that not the least curiosite can be added. 1665 *Hooker Microgr.* 47 Moscovy-glass, or *Lapis speculans*, is a Body that seems to have as many Curiosities in its Fabrick as any common Mineral I have met with. 1747 *Gould Eng. Ants* 17 Pliny informs us that the Ants of his Country are wont to bury their Dead, which is a Curiosity not imitated by ours in England.

15. An object of interest; any object valued as curious, rare, or strange.

c 1645 *Howell Lett.* I. i. xviii. Amongst other Curiosities which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1720) 201 The Narcissus of Japan... that nice Curiosity. 1664 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* (1845) 361 heading, Upon the sight of a Branch of Corral among a great Prince's Collection of Curiosities. 1720 *Hearn's Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 39 These Pyxides or Boxes are mentioned as great curiosities. 1770 *Kuchan in Phil. Trans.* LX. 302 Collecting natural curiosities of the insect, bird, and beast kinds. 1869 *Semmes Advent. Afloat* II. 605 The cargo, consisting mostly of light Japanese goods, lacker-ware, and curiosities.

†b. collect. = Curious things. *Obs.*

1706 W. Gilpin *Obs. Pict. Beauty* I. p. xxii. The bowels of the earth, containing such amazing stores of curiosite.

c. Applied to a person who is 'queer' in his appearance, habits, etc.; cf. *oddlity*.

1673 *Slang Dict.*, *Cure*, an odd person; a contemptuous term, abridged from *curiosity*, which was formerly the favourite expression.

16. Comb., as *curiosity-dealer*, -monger; *curiosity-shop*, a shop where curiosities are bought and sold.

1709 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Subj. for Painters Wks.* 1812 II. 182 Made frequent Curiosity-campaigns. 1818 *Hazlitt Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 1:8 A museum or curiosity-shop. 1840 *Dickens (title)*, *Old Curiosity Shop*. *Ibid.* I. The curiosity-dealer's warehouse. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 569 One—a notable curiosity-monger.

|| **Curioso** (kiū-ri-ō'so). *arch.* Pl. -i, -os. [a. It. *curioso* (kuri-ō'so) a curious person.] In 17th c., usually one who is curious in matters of science and art; b. later, an admirer or collector of curiosities; a connoisseur, virtuoso.

1628-78 *Wood Life* 24 July 1658, Dr. John Wilkins, warden of Wadham Coll., the greatest curioso of his time. 1710 *London & Wisk Compl. Gard.* (1719) 40 The most judicious sort of Curioso's. 1727 S. Switzer *Pract. Gardiner* II. xiii. 99 Those curioso's who divide herbs into four degrees of heat, and four degrees of cold. 1806 *Suzr Winter in Lond.* I. 216 [The books] remained stationary on the shelves, except to the curiosi.

**Curious** (kiū-ri-ō's), a. Forms: 4-5 *coryous*, -ious, *curiuse*, -yus, 4-6 *curiouse*, -yous, 5 *courius*, -iouse, -yowse, *curiousa*, -iowse, -ose, -ywe, -yose, 5-6 *coryouse*, -ius, 6 *courious*, 4-*ourious*. [a. OF. *curius* (*Ch. de Rol.*, 11th c.) = Pr. *curios*, Sp. and It. *curioso* = L. *curiosus* used only subjectively 'full of care or pains, careful, assiduous, inquisitive'; French has also the objective sense in 14th c. (*robes curieuses*).]

A word which has been used from time to time with many shades of meaning; the only senses now really current are 5, 16, and (in some applications) 9.

I. As a subjective quality of persons.

†1. Bestowing care or pains; careful; studious, attentive. *Obs.*

c 1386 *Chaucer Shipman's T.* 243 My deere wif, I the byseeke... For to kepe oure good be curious. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* VI. clx. 152 He shold take hym vnto his cure, and be to hym as curyous as he wolde be vnto his owne chylde. c 1500 *Melusine* 109 Melusine was full curyous and besy to make al thinges redy. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* v. 457 But the curious servant of Philanax forbade him the entry. 1690 *Jer. Taylor Holy Living* i. § 1 He that is curious of his time, will not easily be unread and unfurnished. 1721 R. Bradley *Wks. Nat.* 20 The French Gardener... are... very curious to observe, that no broken part of a mushroom be left. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Cowley Wks.* II. 38 They were not always strictly curious, whether the opinions... were true.

†b. Anxious, concerned, solicitous. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1052 Many a traitour envious, That ben ful busie and curious For to dispraise, and to blame. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* II. 783 Amongest them that were more amorous of her bodie, then curious of her soule. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* I. vi. 191 And I am something curious... To haue them in safe stowage. a 1697 *Strathey Let.* in *Aubrey's Misc.* 212 Being curious for nothing but the Verity.

†2. Careful as to the standard of excellence; difficult to satisfy; particular; nice, fastidious. *Obs.*

a. esp. in food, clothing, matters of taste. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 205 Take meete and drinke in mesure, ne to costli ne to licorouse, and be not to coriour peraboute. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* I. vii. 17 Not curyous of mygnotes, folyetes ne of iewellis. 1579 *Livy Euphros* (Arb.) 118 Be not curious to curle thy haire. a 1598 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) II. 329 Christ was not curious in his diet. 1605 *Camden Rem.* (1637) 285 There was one that was very curious in keeping of his beard. 1781 *Gibbon Decl.* 4 F. II. 45 They soon became...curious in their diet and

apparel. 1881 Scott *Kentiv.* iii. In arranging which (the hair) men at that time... were very nice and curious.

† b. generally. Particular; cautious. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ii. Wise among wyse men, as it is couenable for a curious pryce to be. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 36 For curious I cannot be with you, Signior Baptista. 1617 MOWS *in Itin.* i. iii. 252 The Italians, in regard of their climate, are very curious to receive strangers in a time of plague. 1668 GERRIER *Princ.* 15 Builders ought also to be very curious and careful in the choice of the place to build a seat on. 1698 LOCKE *Educ.* § 92 In this Choice be as curious, as you would be in that of a Wife for him. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 375 Men of integrity are curious, sometimes too curious, in the choice of means.

† c. Particular about details, or as to manner of action. *Obs.*

1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* Ded. Q. Eliz. Wherein I have the lesse bene curious, because it was chiefly made for the benifice of the common and simpler sorte. 1655 GURALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. 243 What is the Gospel of all this? but that God is very curious in his worship. 1697 DAMIER *Trav.* (1698) I. Aij b. I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals. 1743 LOND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 195 The Alewives... are most of them as curious, in their brewing it (White Ale) as the Dairy-woman in making her Butter.

† 3. Careful or nice in observation or investigation, accurate. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 137 Having in his whole voyage, though a curious searcher after the time, lost one day. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xxi. xi. 88 Ascertained by some curious and accurate person. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* i. 10 It is to be desired that some curious orientalist may think the subject worthy an attentive enquiry.

b. Said of the eye, ear, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 31 What curious eye doth quote deformities? 1684 R. H. *School of Recreation* 9 The little Beagle... is of exceeding cunning, and curious scent in Hunting. 1699 BENTLEY *Chal.* 208 The difference... is very small, and such as might escape even a curious Eye in so dim an Inscription. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autob.* 1714 175 Having a curious Ear, he understood by my Tone, when I understood what I read.

† 4. Ingenious, skilful, clever, expert. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 359 A crafty man and a curious. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11677 A tre, But no clerke is so curious to ken vs the nome. 1588 T. WATSON *Cont. Love Ep.* Ded. The curious pensill of Apelles. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* Junius (1867) II. 185 A curious limner was employed to draw his picture to the life. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *The Painting* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) III. 252 That neat and curious painter Vander Heyden.

5. Desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; inquisitive. Often with condemnatory connotation: Desirous of knowing what one has no right to know, or what does not concern one, prying. (The current subjective sense.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxv. 3 Pei are curiose & wold wit bat bei are noust worthi till. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 687 Bot feill folk ar sa curious, And to wit thingis covatous. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Famer* i. 29 That somme man is to curiose In studie. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 18 b. How no persone sholde be curiose in askyng questyons concernyng the secretes of god. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 172 He was a man very curious, and much inclined to hear of novelties, and rare things. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xiii. 72 Those branches of science which... serve for amusement to inquisitive and curious minds. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 116 Two or three neighbours... were curious to know what he had seen abroad. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 64 Crowded with curious idlers.

† b. Minute in inquiry or discrimination, subtle.

a 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 116 The quiddities of too curious schoolmen.

† c. Devoting attention to occult art. *Obs.*

1540 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph. Arg.*, That Cite was full of Curiose menne, and suche as were geuen to magicall artes. 1578 TIMME *Calumie on Gen.* 35 Certaine counr us persons aboue this place to colour their vaine prognostications. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 137 Curious men, that consulte with starres, and spirits, for their destinies.

d. Of actions, etc.: Prompted by curiosity.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i. Every now and then she stole a curious look at my face as if to make quite sure that I was not deceiving her. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 191 Live, and make no curious comment.

† 6. Taking the interest of a connoisseur in any branch of art; skilled as a connoisseur or virtuoso. Const. of, in and infin. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush.* iv. (1586) 170 b. Yet of many curious and fine fellows, for their rarenesse and daintinesse, they [pheasants] are brought up, and kept. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 69 Monsieur Morine... one of the most skilful and curious persons in France for his rare collection of shells, flowers, and insects. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 24 Gentlemen that are Curious in Gard'ning. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. § 8. 238 He was exceedingly curious in pictures and designs by great masters. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 § 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exultate their studies, and compare their acquisitions. Every one of these virtuosos, etc. 1798 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 6 The bishop's family being curious botanists.

b. In this sense often absolutely in pl.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 Her Caravans lodge exceeds her Mosque, yet neither, of power to beget admiration with the curious. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. ii. (1743) 158 There are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 241 A few impressions had been taken from the plate in its first state, which sell among the curious for ten times the price. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. § 59

The curious in bibliography are conversant with other versions and editions of the sixteenth century.

II. As an objective quality of things, etc.

† 7. Made with care or art; skilfully, elaborately or beautifully wrought. *Obs.*

a 1384 CHAUCER *H. Famer* i. 125 Moo curiose portreyturs... then I sawgh cuer. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 61 Thare a citee he sette, with curiose walles. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 784 A bishop staff was precious, And in making full curiose. 1579 LILLY *Euphuia* (Arb.) 154 Deth not experience teach vs, that in the most curious Sepulcher are enclosed rottennesses? 1611 BURR *Ex.* xxviii. 27 The curious girdle of the Ephod. 1653 H. MORG *Antid. Arth.* ii. ix. (1712) 67 Made themselves such curious and safe Nests in Bushes and Trees. 1703 MOWS *Mach. Exer.* 21 If your Work be intended to be curious, the true Square-filing the Upper-side... is a great Ornament. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Clara's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. iv. ix. 182 (Boats)... of a more curious and elegant construction.

† b. Of food, clothing, etc.: Exquisitely prepared, dainty, delicate, *recherché*. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1335 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1353 In be dermes of his concubines & curiose wedez. 1394 P. PL. *Crade* 765 And comen her stonakes With curiose drynkes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uphenyshm.* Percy p. lvi. I ake no palace nor lodging curiose. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 53 His Viands sparkling in a Golden Cup, His bodie couched in a curious bed. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viij b. The inviter... cannot well provide... One dish so curious, as may please each tast. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. l. L (1852) 276 He made a careful, though not curious, diet serve him. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Lep. 6*, I served her wine and curious meat.

† 8. Carefully worked out or prepared; elaborate. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 145 Y<sup>e</sup> objections are not so strong that they need a curious confutation. 1573 G. HARVY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 44 Not to look after any set or curious epistle. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 83 Persecuted with most curious torments. 1674 PREVING *Saint at Exlor* 363 Served with the curiousest Music.

9. Of actions, investigations, etc.: Characterized by special care, careful, accurate, minute.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142b, Stones quadrat or squared, polished & dressed after the most curious manner. a 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* 1546 Gvith. He made curiis diligencie to seache out all the players. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 168 It did not sufficiently appear... without a more curious examination. 1669 *Observ. Burning London in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 446 A more curious and earnest inquiry of the truth. 1859 DISKALD *Ap. in Times* 22 July. A subject, which demands the most curious investigation. 1866 ARGYLE *Reign Lave* vii. (1871) 420 Many years of curious enquiry and of laborious contrivance.

† 10. Characterized by minute inquiry or treatment: a. Unduly minute or inquisitive. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 The name of Ihesu... dos a-waye curyous and vayne occupacyons fra vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxv. 15 Nether hath he pleasur in curiose and depe inquisitions. 1577 VAUGHAN *Luther on Ep.* Gal. 16 We must abstaine from y<sup>e</sup> curiose searching of Gods maiestie. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 63 [This question] is curious for man to enquire and impossible to determine. 1748 YOUNG, *St. Th.* ix. 1851 'Tis not the curious, but the pious path, That leads me to my point.

† b. Intricate, abstruse, subtle. *Obs.*

a 1390 CHAUCER *Arth.* ProL. 2 That curioud enditing & hard sentence is ful heavy atones for swich a child to lerne. 1538 STARKY *England.* i. iv. 137 The manner of syngyng... we not so curyouse as hyt ys now. 1563 FULLER *Miters* (1640) 70 b. A Mathematical reason... more curious, than can be understood of the common sort. 1613 J. SAKKILD *Treat. Angles* 335 Amongst other very curious questions which Theodoretus upon Genesis propoundeth, one is this. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philis.* Pref. 10 In these narrow Engines [microscopic animals] there is more curious Mathematics.

† c. Recondite, occult. *Obs.*

1384 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 19 Manye of hem that sueden curiose thingis broughten to gidere lookis, and brennynd hem before alle men. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 392 As younge clerkes that been lykerous To reden Artes, that been curiose... a book he say Of Mayyk naturel. 1611 BURR *Acts* xix. 19. 1619 SIR A. GORDON tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 95 Unlawfull and curiose arts of what kind soever.

† 11. Minutely accurate, exact, precise. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. i. § 43 Your curious learning and judgment may correct where I have erred. 1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 2 The Points of the most curious Mathematical Instruments. 1678 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Pref. Curious Dissections cannot be made without variety of proper Instruments. 1764 DENN in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 115, I set my watch exactly by the clocks; captain Bentincke and captain Holland were present with curious watches. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. 1845 57 Formed upon a strict and curious standard.

† 12. Of materials: Fine, delicate. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 4 Even the most curious Powder that can be made use of... must consist of... rough particles. *Ibid.* 5 The finest Lawn... so curious that the threads were scarce discernible by the naked eye. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* (1675) 87 Draw the lines of the Eyelids... with a pencil somewhat more curious and sharp then before.

† 13. Of or pertaining to the exercise of care, skill, or ingenuity; skilled, skilful. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* Pref. It is not fine, curious, and skilful Angling, that destroys the breed of Fish. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 33 As Trades and curious Arts increase; so the Trade of Husbandry will decrease. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* xi. (1869) I. 163 He decides, like a true lover of all curious cultivation, in favour of the vineyard.

† 14. Without explicit reference to workmanship: Exquisite, choice, excellent, fine (in beauty, flavour,

or other good quality). *Obs. or dial.* (Cf. mod. use of *nice*.)

a 1400 *Agon. Arth.* lii. Maydyns... curtase and curiouse Forsothe in bed lay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 17 He gat on hir aue some callit Fergus, In all this world we name mair curiose. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 207 The Orenge... are... of so curiose a relish, as affects the eater beyond measure. *Ibid.* 354 Cloath'd with sweet grasse, long and curiose. 1665 PERRIS *Diary* 24 Sept. A very calm, curious morning. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 10 Salisbury Plain, and divers other places of champion ground in England, which are very famous for curious air. 1697 DAMIER *Tov.* 1658 I. xv. 436 We filled all our Water at a curious Brook close by us. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, In about thirty or forty Days it will be curious Vinegar. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 148 (In Suffolk) She said, if her Butter was not curious, she eat dry Bread. 1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. U. S.*, Curious... is often heard in New England among the common farmers, in the sense of 'excellent'; or 'peculiarly excellent'; as in... 'These are curious apples'; 'this is curious cider'.

† 15. Calling forth feelings of interest; interesting, noteworthy. *Obs. or arch.*

1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* iv. 135 The curiousest Remains of former Ages that are extant. 1799 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Idler* No. 76 § 5 It is curious to observe, that, etc. 1793 SWINOTON *Edystone L.* § 56 [It] would have been not only curious, but useful, had it been handed down to us. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 80 It would be very curious to be able to ascertain where and how the scaffolding was obtained for such a work.

16. Deserving or exciting attention on account of its novelty or peculiarity; exciting curiosity; somewhat surprising, strange, singular, odd; queer. (The ordinary current objective sense.)

1715 J. RICHARDSON *The Painting* 100 This is very Particular, and Curious. 1719 — *Sc. Connoisseur* 204 What is Rare, and Curious without any other consideration we Naturally take Pleasure in. 1769 BURKE *Observ.* *Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 101 A most curious reason, truly! 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 509 No curious shell, rare plant, or brilliant spar, Inticed our traveller. 1869 DUKE *Greater Brit.* II. 163 Seated in the piazza... I had before me a curious scene. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Convent.* III. xc. 251, I give here a few of the novel or curious provisions of the Constitution of California of 1849.

† 17. Such as interests the curioso or connoisseur. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1669) 359 The number of fine things that make up this curious collection. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 45 Pictures, Drawings, Prints, Statues, Intaglias, and the like Curious Works of Art. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Iris*, They are generally banish'd from very curious Gardens, and are proper only for large Gardens. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 145 In curious collections we meet with a few of Cuyps etchings.

III. + 18. quasi-adv. Curiously. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Luer* 1300 This is too curious-good, this blunt and ill. a 1644 CHARLES II. *In Pious Medit.* (1717) 64 They were not wise enough, and yet too wise; Too curious wise. 1667 CONGREVE *Old Batch.* iv. xvii, 'Tis most curious fine weather. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xxi. 460 Within the hall, let none look curious forth. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1841) II. 39 Curious enough, Rose writes down to praise it.

Hence + Curiously v., nonce-ud. (intr.), to work curiously or artistically.

1606 SYLVESTER *De Burtis* II. iv. ii. (1641) 212/2 A great cornaline; Where some rare Artist (curiously upon't) Hath deeply cut Times triple-formed Front.

Curiously (kū'ri-əsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a curious manner.

1. Carefully, attentively. *arch.*

1384 WYCLIF *Ecl.* ix. 1 Alle these thingis I trefede in myn herte, that I vnderstonde curiously. 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) vi. 66 Whiche Sepulchres the Sarazines kepten fulle curiously. 1403 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 Keping hymself ryght curiously for the... world. 1670 WALTON *Lives* i. 19 [She] had been curiously and plentifully educated. 1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 37 He must curiously observe, if the first and second Advice agree, or not. 1743 LOND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 322 If they [Welch Coal] are curiously burnt, they gingle like common Cinders. 1871 TENNYSON *Idylls, Last Tourn.* 90 Take thou my churl, and tend him curiously.

2. Inquisitively; pryingly.

1384 WYCLIF *Thess.* iii. 11 Summe among 300... no thing worchinge, but doyng curiously [1611 are busi-bodies]. 1869 SEMMES *Advent.* *Afloat* ii. 716 Crowds gathered to look curiously upon her. 1886 BESANT *Children of Gibbon* II. xxii, Lady Mildred listened and watched him curiously, as if trying to read something unexpressed.

3. With careful art, skilfully, elaborately, exquisitely, cunningly. *arch.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 176 Leuedis bet zuo curiouseliche agrayheb hire heaueden mid precious agraypings. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 128 Wip silver vessel bei ben servyd curiously. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 181 Craft of mannes hand so curiously Arrayed hadde this gardyn. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catch.* (1853) 197 That we seek not and gather together curiously dainty things for banqueting. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 20 The Steeple of S. Maries Church is... Curiously built and carved. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 283 The Pontifical most curiously illuminated. 1809-18 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Madame de Fleury* x, Her curiously wrought ivory toys. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1876) 408 It is of far more importance... to preserve the body for ever than to clothe it curiously now.

† b. By art; artificially. *Obs. rare.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 4) 51 Things curiously Created, differ as much from things begotten, as the first Man from birth, and artificial bodies from mans issue.

4. With minute accuracy, minutely, critically, fastidiously, nicely, delicately. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 91 b, I suppose we neede not to reason any curiously hereof at this present. 1566 THYNNE in *Holinshead* II. 405 Curiously carping at my barrennes in writing. 1607-18 BACON *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 18 To be read but not curiously. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 118 Joiners work more curiously, and observe the Rules more exactly, than Carpenters need do. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xv, You should enquire into these matters a little more curiously. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 85 As if a man should curiously describe the cylinders and the pistons and the wheels, etc.

† 5. 'Nicely', finely, excellently, handsomely, beautifully. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 107 b, Richely trapped, and curiouslye armed. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astr.* clxxx. 756 The second wife is... curiously handsome. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 233 A Viol full of intoxicating Wine, which both looked and relished curiously. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Sea. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 67 The Leaves of the Trees are like green Birch-tree Leaves, curiously sweet. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syllabus*, Let it stand two or three hours, till it settles, and it will eat curiously.

6. In a way that excites interest or surprise; remarkably, strangely, oddly; queerly.

1665 HOOKER *Microg.* 91 An infinite variety of curiously figured Snow. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 164 The entrance was long, and curiously arched over with the stems of dried grass. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 161 Verses... curiously prophetic of the maturer man. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 128 Curiously enough no modern government thought of employing a well-chosen bronze for small money.

**Curiousness** (kiū'ri-əs-nəs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being subjectively curious; † a. Carefulness; diligence; skilfulness; scrupulousity; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 31 Of þe coriousnesse of þat karle þer is carping. 1528 LINDALE *Parab. Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 58 Be diligent therefore that thou be not deceived with curiousness. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 136 Not they ignorance and slothfulness but pernicious curiousness. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. E. ij b, To reprehend hys curiousness in hys works. 1668 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 1937 They dresse their bodies, with such tedious curiousness. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evermont's Ess.* 35 He joined the Curiousness of Negotiations to the Science of War. a 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 176 Much Curiousness or Care, to introduce the Fruits of Foreign Climates.

b. Inquisitiveness: often as a fault; = CURIOSITY 5.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 302 Y<sup>e</sup> curiousnesse of men... which can by no stoppes be restrained from wandering into forbidden compasses. a 1640 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Houres* i. lxii. (T.) Ah! curiousness, first cause of all our ill. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xx. We had all a little more curiousness than you had. 1859 TENNYSON in *Vivien* 362 Howsoever in children a great curiousness is well. Who have to learn themselves and all the world. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii, I fain would know... were it but meet to ask, And not a curiousness.

2. The quality of being objectively curious; † a. Beauty; elaborateness; exquisiteness. b. Strangeness; novelty, oddness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Arts* i. p. 372 (Harl.) In greet preciousnes of vessel & in curiousnesse of vessel and of mynstralcy. 1550 LATIMER *Last. Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Wks. I. 222 In this sermon of Jonas is no great curiousness, no great clerkliness. 1810 GUILIM *Heraldry* II. i. (1660) 50 The curiousness and excellency of their workmanship. 1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 The unutterable curiousness of its [the world's] frame and workmanship. 1864 PARHENON 26 July 401 The bindings... are remarkable both for their curiousness, beauty, and fine preservation. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 35 The appreciation of rarity and curiousness.

**Curiousste, Curious(e, etc., obs. forms of CURIOSITY, CURIOUS, etc.**

† **Curkle, v. nonce-wd.** *Obs.* [App. imitative.] To cry as a quail.

a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 Curring of Pigeons... curking of Quails.

**Curle** (kū'l), *sb.* [*f.* CURLE v. 1: cf. *twist, wrinkle*. Cf. also Du. *krul*, MDu. *krulle, krolle*, MLG. *krul*, LG. *krulle*, MHG. *krolle, krol*, mod. Ger. dial. *krolle* curl, lock of hair, ON. *krul*, Norw. *krull*, Da. *krolle*; which seem to be derived immediately from the adj.: see CRULL.]

1. A lock of hair of a spiral or convolute form; a ringlet.

Applied indifferently to a flat spiral like the mainspring of a watch, a cork-screw-like form (helix), or anything intermediate to or approaching these forms.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 56 Hyperion's curls, the front of Ioue himselfe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 132 Their hair was long and dangling in curls. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 p. 7 To... adjust a Curl of Hair. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* II. He tossed back his curls, and looked smiling out through the window.

2. Anything of a similar spiral or incurved shape; a coil, wreath, convolution, undulation.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XXIII. (R.) [An oar] which breaks The waves in curls. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 12 About each limbe he hurles His wanton body into numerous curls. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. i. § 11 The several Labels of a Groundsel-Leaf are all hid in a Back-Curl. 1774 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 30 Purcell, with all his old curls and twiddles, is perfection to him. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 387 Here and there were curls of smoke.

3. The action of curling, or state of being curled.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 188 In calm weather... the water is pacifique and without the least visible curl or wrinkle. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. iv. 27 It [the breeze] comes in a fine, small, black Curl upon the Water. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* (ed. a) IV. 47 The waves... spend their fury in a gentle curl up the slope. 1835 WHITTIER *Hunters of Men* III, Hunting the black man, whose sin is the curl of his hair and the hue of his skin! *Mod.* To keep the hair in curl.

b. **Curle of the lip:** a slight elevation or bending of the upper lip, expressive of scorn or disgust.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. x, The lip's least curl, the lightest paleness... speak alone Of deeper passions. 1857 H. SPENCER *Orig. Music Ess.* 1891 II. 402 Disgust [is shown] by a curl of the lip.

c. **Angling.** An eddy in a stream; also a ripple on the surface of water caused by the wind.

1766 BOWLKER *Unio. Angler* 132 Throw... into holes and curls of the water, for there the best fish commonly lie. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 47 See, the fish are rising... I think I can reach the curl yonder. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glencoe* (1878) 19 The breeze has come on, and there has been half-an-hour's lively fishing curl.

4. A disease of potatoes, in which the shoots are curled up and imperfectly developed; a disease of other plants, in which the leaves are curled up.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* VIII. 29 The [potato] crops... have... grown up sound and good, and free from Curl. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 148 The curl first made its appearance in this country in... 1764, in Lancashire. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 363 *Curl*, a formidable disease in potatoes, referable to Chlorosis, in which the tubers produce deformed curled shoots... which are never perfectly developed. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 133/2 *Curl*... occurs when the Roses have been occupying the ground for a very long period.

b. A potato affected with this disease.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* IX. 61 Why some Curls appear in a crop that has been carefully managed.

5. **Comb., as curl-crested, -faced, -headed** adjs.;

*curl-tuft*; *curl-cloth*, a kind of woollen cloth with a curly surface; *curl-cloud*, = CIRRUS 4. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cresspo*, curl headed. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxi. 108 Long bearded, curl-headed. 1612 COTGR., *Polute*, the writhen circle, or curl-tuft that... sticks out of the chapter of a pillar, etc. 1612 DRAWMON *Poly-obj.* xiv. 227 The curl-fact bull. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boethius* i. 7 And raise the curl-headed Wave. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 637/2 The sky was full of cirrus or curlcloud. 1885 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/2 The new astrakhan... is used for coats and jackets... It is sometimes called curl cloth.

**Curle** (kū'l), *v.* 1 Also 5 or 6, 5-6 *curle*, 6 *oocurle*, 6-7 *curle*; see also CURLED. [The early instances are of the pa. pple., which also occurs in the 14th c. in the forms *croiled, crulled*; these forms attach the vb. to the earlier adj. *croil*, CBULL, curly, which goes back to 1300, and corresponds to similar words in Fris., MDu., and MG. In these langs. also there is a derivative verb: Ger. *krollen, krölen*, LG., Du., Efris. *krullen* to curl.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bend round, wind, or twist into ringlets, as the hair.

[1380 see CURLED.] 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 142 A chylid apperyd... Barefoot and wyth here kurlid semely. 1493 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 164 Therefore (ye women)... have not your visage popped ne your here pulled or crouled. 1590 LEVINS *Manuf.* 191/4 To curl, *crispere*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 They curl their hair and are proud of it. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 12 Aug., He curls his hair in the most killing manner. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Black cocks' feathers, curled, formed the collar.

2. To furnish or adorn with curls or ringlets; also *fig. Obs.*

1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* I. v. 34 His [Cerberus'] three deformed heads... Curled with thousand adders. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 560 The snake locks That curld Megera.

3. To bend, twist, or coil up into a spiral or incurved shape; to make curls or undulations upon (a surface); to ripple (water). Often with *up*.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 11 Untill the sick man perceyve the endes of his fingers to be kurlid or wrinkled. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 25 The Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top, Curling their monstrous heads. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 517 So varied hee [the serpent], and of his tortuous Traine Curld many a wanton wreath. 1715-20 *Pope Hind* VII. 72 Soft zephyrs curling the wide watery main. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, The morning breeze the lake had curl'd. 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 1016 Those leaves have been sometimes curled by a vitriolic preparation, and coloured for Green tea with verdigris. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. (1889) 23 Jack [the dog]... curled himself up on the sofa.

b. **To curl the lip:** to bend or raise the upper lip slightly on one side, as an expression of contempt or scorn.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, His lip was now compressed... now curled slightly upward. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* VIII, A bitter smile curled the lip of the President.

II. *intr.* 4. Of hair: To form curls or ringlets.

1530 PALSGR. 504/2 Se howe his heare curleth nowe that it is newe washed. 1664 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 74 It is the heat of the Sun that burns the skin, and makes the hair curl. 1830 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv, His flaxen hair... Curled closely round his bonnet blue. 1848 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 301 The finer the fleece naturally is, the more readily it curls.

5. To take a spiral or incurved form or posture. Often with *up*.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 32 In stormy Weather little Waves curl on the top of the great ones. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Ar.* III. 318 When yielded she lay curling in thy arms. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 33 Leaves... brownish green, curling when dry. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* III. 40 Cat and kittens will... curl up in some dark corner. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 218 The tentacles began to curl inwards.

b. Of the lip: cf. 3 b.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. viii, The full-drawn lip that upward curled. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 57 Ernest's lip curled slightly, for his pride was touched.

c. Of potatoes: To become affected with curl: see CURLE sb. 4.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* (ed. a) IV. 97 A very fine table Potatoe that never curls.

d. **To curl up** (*Sporting*): to give up as dead-beat, to collapse.

1891 *Daily News* 12 June 3/2 At the half-distance Le Nord looked like winning easily; but he curled up in the last few strides. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 The latter college rather 'curled up', as the phrase goes, when once their opponents got the lead.

† 6. To twist about, writhe. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Fall of Mortimer* I. i. 23 The very thinking it Would make... some politic tradesman Curl with the caution of a constable! 1664 *Floddan F.* III. 27 A Cock curling as he would crow.

7. To move in spiral convolutions or undulations. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 135 The damp vapours curled round him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 296 Volumes of smoke were curling upwards.

8. *Sc.* To play at CURLING q.v.

1715 PENNECUK *Author's Answ.* Poems 59 To Curle on the Ice does greatly please Being a manly Scottish Exercise. *Mod.* A piece of water on which they curl in winter.

† **Curle, v. 2** *Obs. rare* -1. [Echoic: cf. CURR v.] *intr.* To purr, as a cat.

c 1532 DEWES *Intrad. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 947 To curle as a catte, *gruler*.

**Curldoddy, Sc.** Also curly-doddy. [*f.* CURLE OF CURLY + DODDIE, that which has a rounded head.] A popular name of various plants with rounded flower heads: a. of species of Wild Scabious; b. of species of trefoil or clover, esp. *Trifolium medium*; c. of the Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*); d. of curled cabbage (Jamieson).

1500-20 DUNBAR *In Secret Place* 297 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldodie'. 25... *Interl. Laying of Gaird* in Scott *Border Minstr.* (1810) I. p. clx, With three heidis of curle doddy. 1806 F. NEILL *Tout Orkney & Shetl.* 41 (Jam.) *Trifolium medium*, known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland by the whimsical name of Red Curldoddy; and *Trifolium repens*, called White Curldoddy. 1847 in R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (ed. 3) 204 Children thus address the stalk and flower of the scabious or devil's-bit... 'Curly doddy, do my biddin', Soop my house, and shooll my midden'.

**Curled** (kūld, poet. kūrled), *pp. a.* Forms: a. 4 *croilid*, 5 *croilid*, 6 *croilid*; b. 5 *curlyd*, 6 *oorlde*, 6-7 *curld*, 6- *curled*. [*f.* CURLE v. and sb. + -ED. (No other part of the vb. is found so early.)]

1. Formed into curls or ringlets, as hair.

c 1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 1354 Pat other wyb þe croilid her. þat ys Berard. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Curlyd, as here, *crispus*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 39/1 They be paynted with curled here. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 23 The heare of theyr heades is merueylously corlde. 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* I. iv. 14 Some frounce their curled heare in courtly guise. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 88 So curled hair is generally regarded among us as a beauty. 1848 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 296 The wool... short and somewhat curled.

2. Having or adorned with curls or ringlets; curly. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* III. viii. 7 Her curled head. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 68 The wealthy curled Deareling of our Nation. 1692 O. WALKER *Greek & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 201 He was not so curled, nor so flat nosed. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* XIX. 307 His visage swarthy, curl'd His poll. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 229 The smoothest curled courtier in the boudoirs of a palace.

3. Bent into or towards a spiral form; disposed in more or less spiral convolutions.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herestack's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 The knobbes [of the maple]... hath the fairer and the more couled graine. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 5 Made Neptunes Trident calme the curled waues. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iv. 72 The pedicels of these glands were spirally curled. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii. Old men... lay with curled-up limbs, shaking with cold.

b. Of leaves: Having a much waved edge or surface. *transf.* Of plants: Having curled leaves.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 651 Plants that have curled Leaves, do all abound with moisture. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* III. 360 Leaves slender, curled. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 261 A variety of this herb... called Curled Tansy. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 924 The Savoy with its curled blistered leaves. *Mod.* A row of Curled Parsley.

4. Of potatoes: Affected with CURLE (*sb.* 4).

1788 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* VI. p. xiii, That disease in Potatoes, called the curled Potatoe. 1796 *Hunt Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/2 That fatal disease so incident to... the Potatoe, known by the appellation of the 'Curled Top'. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 164 Curled potatoes ripen early, some weeks before the healthy plants.

5. **Comb., as curled-horned** adj.; † **curled-head**, † **curled-pate** adjs., curly-headed.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 160 Make curld' pate Ruffians bald. c 1611 CHAYMAN *Iliad* II. 380 The curld' head Greeks. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 Fine curled-horned and long-tailed ewes.

Hence **Curledness**, curled state or quality.

1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Curlydness of ones heer, *creppure*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 The haire... do vary in length and shortness, streightness and curledness.

**Curler** (kū'li). [f. CURL v. + -ER.]

1. One who curls (hair, etc.); an appliance for curling the hair.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 58 You pitiful trencher-scraping pimpled curler. 1888 *Echo* 31 Jan. 4/5 Advt., Ostrich Feather Curler wanted. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 9 July 26 A hair or mustache curler has been patented.

2. A player at the game of curling.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Tracts* (1841-2) I. 163 He was a curler on the ice on the Sabbath day. 1795 BURNS *Vision* i. The sun had clos'd the winter day, The curlers quat their roarin' play. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 115 The curlers of one quarter of the town would frequently challenge those of another.

† **Curlet** 1. Obs. var. of COVERLET. Cf. CURE v. 2 = cover.

1493 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 315 (Jam.) Twa fedder beddis, a double curlet of sey.

**Curlet** 2 (kū'let). rare. [f. CURL sb. + -ET.] A little curl or ringlet.

1803 MOORE *Odes of Anacreon* xx. note, And every curlet was a tie, A chain by Beauty twined. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 516 Around thy brow Unharm'd the curlets play.

**Curlew** (kū'liw). Forms: a. 4 curliu, -leou, corliue, coroliu, kurlu, 4-5 corlew(e), 4-6 curlewe, 4-7 curliue, 5 kyrlwe, oorelewe, 7 courliue, 7-8 curliuw, 7-9 courliou, 8 kerlew, 4-curluw; also β. 4 oor-, curlure, 5 curlowyr. [Identical with OF. *courliens* (13th c. in Hatzfeld), *corlys* (16th c. in Littré), *courlis*, *corlis*, *corliu* (Cotgr.), mod.F. *courliu*, *courlis*, in F. dial. *querlu*, *kerlu*, *corlu*, *corleru*; cf. also med.L. a 1250 *corliuus*, It. *chiurlo*. The French name is held by etymologists to be an imitation of the cry of the bird; but if so, it was apparently assimilated to the word *corliu* (11th c.), *courliu*, *curleu*, *corli* courier, messenger, deriv. of *courir* to run. Found in verse with stress *curlew* in 15th and 19th c.]

1. A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Numenius* (family *Scolopacidae*), with a long slender curved bill; esp. the common European species *N. arquatus* (called in Scotland *whaup*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 43 Fissch to lyue in þe fode... þe corliue by kynde of þe eyre. a 1440 *Sir Degret.* 1406 Fatt conyngus and newe, fiesautus and corelewe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 A great curlewe as bygge as a storke came flying to the gouernours shippe. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 78 The Woodcocke and Curlew, and other birds haunting the Water and Riuer. 1719 Dr FOR CRUSOE I. 233 A Pidgeon or a Curliue. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. ix. Wild as the scream of the curliue. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 3 'Tis the place, and all around it, as of old, the curlews call.

† 2. Used (esp. in the Bible) to translate L. *colurnix*, Gr. *ōpruf*, a quail. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prater* civ. 38 Pai asked & þe curliu come [1380 Wyclif, ther kam a kurlu (v.r. curlew, corliue); Vulgate, *venit colurnix*]. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 309 þe same Delon hatte Ortygia; for ortigie, (þat beþe curliu-curewes) beþe þerynne greet plente. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 162/3 *Hic conturnix*, curlewyr. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 186 Curlewes, or quayles.

3. Applied in comb. or with qualification to other gallinaceous birds, as curlew-jack, curlew knot, the Whimbrel, a small species of curlew, *Numenius phaeopus*; curlew sandpiper, pigmy curlew, *Tringa subarquata*; stone curlew, a name for the Norfolk plover (*Edicnemus scolopax*), and also for the whimbrel.

1605 in *Archaeol.* XIII. 341 These Foules bee nowe in seaso. Bustarde... Widgeon, Curlewiake. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. v. xiv. 306 The Stone-Curlew... The Throat, Neck [etc.]... like that of a Curlew; whence they of Norfolk call it, the Stone-Curlew. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 379 From a similarity of colors to the curlew, it [Norfolk Plover] is there called the stone curlew. *Ibid.* s. v. *Whimbrel*, It. visit(s) the neighborhood of Spalding (where it is called the *Curlew knot*) in vast flocks in April. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. (1853) 63, I wonder that the stone curlew should be mentioned by the writers as a rare bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 179, 194.

4. Comb. Curlew-berry, a name given in Labrador to the Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).

**Curlicue** (kū'likū). Also curly-cue, curlyeoue. [f. CURLY + CUE, either = F. *queue* tail, or the letter Q in its script form 2.] A fantastic curl or twist.

1858 *Home Innl.* 24 July (Farmer), Architects have a wonderful predilection for all manner of curlycues and breaks in your roof. 1874 KINGSLEY *Madam How & Lady Why* v. 117 Sand and gravel... arranged in... waves, and festoons, and curlicues. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 176 A frolicsome letter S, with a curlicue at each termination.

b. To cut up curlicues (or carlicues): to cut capers. (Common in U. S.).

18... McClintock's *Tales* (Bartlett), I. cut a curlycue with my right foot.

**Curlicue**, curly-wurly (kū'liwū'li).

[A reduplicated extension of CURLY; perhaps with some reference in the second part to whirl, in Sc. *whirl*.] A fantastically curled ornament.

a 1778 WILKIE in Lockhart *Scott* I, I thought the beauty of architecture consisted in curlicue whorls, but now I find it consists in symmetry and proportion. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, Ah! it's a brave kirk—name o' yere whigmaleeries and curlicue whorls and open-steek hems about it. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 722/2 Its leaves are slit in half and provided with aethetical curly-wurlies.

**Cur-like**, a. Like or after the nature of a cur. 1657 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iv. xii. See where proud Dandal chain'd... lies cur-like under board. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vii. The gentlemen of curlike disposition.

**Curliness** (kū'lines). [f. CURLY + -NESS.]

The state or quality of being curly.

1818 TODD, *Curliness*, the state of anything curled. A modern word. 1863 G.O. ELIOT *Romola* II. I, Her brown hair, rough from curliness.

**Curling** (kū'ling), vbl. sb. 1 [f. CURL v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CURL, q. v.; a curl, twist, undulation.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111/1 Curlynge of here, *crispitudo*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 651 Curling on the Sides; as in Lettuce and young Cabbage. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 63 The curlings of Ladies haire. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 111 You will find a. Curling on that place upon the stuff.

2. A game played on the ice (on a curling-pond, or other smooth frozen surface) in which large rounded stones (see CURLING-STONE) are hurled along a defined space called the *rink* towards a mark called the *tee*. The game has undergone considerable developments in Scotland since the 17th c., and has now been introduced elsewhere, where climatic conditions are favourable.

It appears in its earlier form to have been akin to Quoits, but has now more analogy with Bowls, with modifications consequent upon the situation. A game similar to it in its early form appears in Flanders a 1600; Kilian has *kluyten kulluyten*, 'ludere massis siue globis glaciatis; certare discis in æquore glaciato', to play a match with quoits on a smooth surface of ice. The name appears to describe the motion given to the stone. In Flemish the name *krulletbol* (curl-bowl) is given, apparently from its motion, to the wooden bowl with which a somewhat similar game *bolspet* is played in an alley.

1600 [See CURLING-STONE]. 1684 in Fountainhall *Decis. Lords of Council* (1759) I. 328 He was playing at the curling with Riddel of Haining. 1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* to Copinscha... in which... are to be found in great plenty excellent stones for the game called Curling. [Hence in *Camden's Brit. ed.* 1605.] 1756 MORSE *Am. Geog.* II. 154 The diversion of Curling is... peculiar to the Scots. It is performed upon ice, with large flat stones. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* II. 27-8 Curling, when first practised, appears to have been a kind of quoiting on the ice... *Coiting, kuting, or quoiting*, was for a long time the word in common use to describe the game, and in some districts it is still applied to it.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. Relating to or used for curling the hair, as *curling-bodkin*, *-paper*, *-pin*, *-tongs*; CURLING-IRON.

1610 GUILDM *Heraldry* iv. viii. (1611) 206 Combes, glasses, Head-brushes, curling-bodkins, &c. 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* li. 289 Turtell snatched up a pair of cold curling tongs.

b. Of or pertaining to the game of curling, as *curling-club*, *-house*, *-match*, *-pond*; CURLING-STONE.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 193 A curling match took place upon the ice. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 116 [It] was sometimes converted into a curling-pond. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* 375 Order in the curling-house is a proof that the club is well managed.

† **Curling**, vbl. sb. 2. Obs. Also kurl-. [Echoic: cf. GURL v.] Rumbling in the bowels.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxviii. (1495) 712 Fresshe and newe whete... bredyth ache in the sydes: hurlyng and kurling [rugitum]. *Ibid.* xix. liv. 895 Rawe bonny... bredyth curlyng and swelling in the wombe.

**Curling**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That curls; see the verb.

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 314 Flocks of flying Fishes, scudding upon the curling Waves. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 181 The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires. 1768 COWPER *Gilpin* 69 Each bottle had a curling ear. 1849 DICKENS *B. Rudge* xxxi, The sun... flung across the curling mist bright bars of gold.

Hence **Curlingly** adv.

1611 COTGR., *Crespiment*, crispingly, frizzlingly, curlingly. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 490 The smoke from whose chimneys sailed curlingly amongst [the trees].

**Curling-iron**. [CURLING vbl. sb. 1.] An iron instrument for curling the hair, which is heated and the hair then twined round it.

1634 SHERWOOD *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A curling iron, *ser à friser*. 1752 RICHARDSON *Lett.* in Mrs. Barbauld *Life* (1804) III. 34 That careless girl... set herself in a blaze with her torturing curling irons. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chns.* xxxviii, A small fire for the convenience of heating curling-irons.

**Curling-stone**. [CURLING vbl. sb. 1 2.] The stone with which the game of curling is played.

It was in the 17th c. a quoit-like natural stone (channel-stone) of from 5 to 20 lbs., with hollows made for the thumb and fingers; in the 18th c. a heavy natural boulder of 50 to 120 lbs., with smooth base having an iron or wooden handle inserted; it is now a cheese-shaped stone of not more than 36 inches in circumference, or 50 pounds weight, with an iron handle on the upper surface.

1600 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1638) Inventorie p. x. His hats, his hoods, his bells, his bones, His alay bowles, and curling stones. 1891 BARRIE *Lit. Minister* I. xi. 188, I could hear the roar of curling stones at Bathie-bog.

**Curless** (kū'zles), a. [f. CURL sb. + -LESS.] Without curls.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 138 Raven-black and curless hair. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 383/2 Curless ostrich feathers.

**Curlock**, **curlick**, local variants of CHARLOCK. **Curlowyr**, obs. var. CURLEW.

**Cur-paper**. A piece of soft paper with which the hair is twisted up for some time, so as to give it a curl when the paper is taken out.

1826 MOORE *Amatory Colloquy in Morn. Chron.*, Those soft *billet-doux*. Will serve but to keep Mrs. Courtts in curl-papers. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Hs.* xxii, With her head in a perfect beehive of curl-papers and nightcap.

Hence **Cur-papered** a., having the hair in curl-papers.

1867 *Bk. Humorous Poetry* 324 Wife curl-paper'd, slipshod, unwash'd and undress'd.

**Cur-pate**. a. A curly head. b. A curly-headed person.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* (R.), Compare the Roman names that seeme so stately... what is Crispus but curle-pate. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 214 He thinks to have a curle-pate is to have a visible wit. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 17 The exercises of an hundred cur-pates.

**Cur-pated**, a. Having a curly head of hair; curly-headed.

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1616) 188 Why the men of Æthiopia... are commonly curle-pated and flat nosed. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxvi, A little cur-pated Moor. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 595 1 The cur-pated minions of James the First.

**Curlure**, obs. var. CURLEW.

**Curly** (kū'li), a. [f. CURL sb. + -Y.]

1. Of hair: Disposed in curls or ringlets.

1772-4 COOK *Voy.* IV. III. vi. (R.), Growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly. 1828 TODD, *Curly*, inclining to curl; falling into ringlets. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 47 Running his fingers through his curly hair.

2. Having or adorned with curls; having curled hair.

1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 65 Buddha with his flat black face and curly head. 1899 DISRAELI in *Harvard Ser.* III. CLIV. 127 When we are juvenile and curly.

3. Of a curled form; wavy, undulating; of plants, having curled leaves.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 304 So rolls the swelling sea its curly billows. 1824 BYRON *Corair* III. xviii, The boats are darting o'er the curly bay. a 1845 Hood *Fairy Tale* vii, Cabbages and curly kale.

4. Of potatoes: Affected with CURL (sb. 4).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IX. 63 A curly crop of Potatoes.

5. Comb., as curly-coated, -haired, -headed, -pated, etc. adjs.; curly-pate, a curly-headed person.

1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 59 A curly-pated nymph from Otaheite. 1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 162 The flat-faced, curly-headed Buddha. 1828 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, A merry boy... fair-faced, bright-eyed, and curly-haired. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 3 Seven and one's eight, old curly-pate! 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1860/2 Jet black curly-coated retriever dog.

† **Curly-murly**, sb. and a. Obs. [A playful reduplication: cf. CURLEW-WURLY.] a. sb. A fantastic curl or twist. b. adj. Characterized by fantastic curls.

1797-8 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 159 The curly murly fashion of the hair is not much worn now. 1798 *Ibid.* III. 403 Lappets in all sorts of curli murli.

**Curmudgel**, var. CURMUDGEON (app. for rime).

1675 COTTON *Barlesque upon Burl. Wks.* (1765) 185 Would one Be so ungrateful a Curmudgel To steal away his Age's Cudgel?

**Curmudgeon** (kū'mrdʒən). Forms: 6-ourmudgeon; also 6-mudgen, 6-7 cormogeon, -gion, 7 cormoggian, -mudgeon, -cormudgion, -muggion, -mudgin, -curre-mudgin, -curre-megient, 8 our-mudgeon. See also CORMUL-LION. [Derivation unknown: see below.]

'An avicious churlish fellow; a miser, a niggard' (J.).

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 102/2 in *Holinshead*, Such a clownish Curmudgen. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 85 b, Our English Cormogeons, they have breasts, but giue no suck. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 289 Why do covetous cormogeons distill the best substance of their brains to get riches.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 270 Curre-megients, who scarcely know any other sentence of Scripture, yet... have this of Paul in their mouths; worke for your living.

1636 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parmass.* 387 Certain greedy curmuggions, who value not the leaving of a good name behind them to posterity. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 8 If... the rich Curmudgeon... do not open his Purse wide. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 254, I had a rich uncle... a penurious accumulating curmudgeon. 1860 WHITE *Melville Holmby House* 377 A thankless old curmudgeon.

The occurrence in Holland's *Livy*, 1600, of CORMUDGEON (q. v.) has led to a suggestion that this was the original form, with the meaning 'concealer or hoarder of corn', *mudgin* being associated with ME. *much-en*, *mich-en* to pilfer, steal, or *muchier*, Norman form of OF. *mucier*, *mucier* to conceal, hide away. But examination of the evidence shows that *curmudgeon* was in use a quarter of a century before Holland's date, and that *cormudgeon* is apparently merely a nonce-word of Holland's, a play upon *corn* and *cwr*.



**curmudgeon.** The suggestion that the first syllable is *cur*, the dog, is perhaps worthy of note; but that of Dr. Johnson's 'unknown correspondent', *cur* *méchant* for *F. méchant* *cur*, 'evil or malicious heart', is noticeable only as an ingenious specimen of pre-scientific 'etymology', and as having been retailed by Ash in the form, 'from the French *cur* unknown, and *méchant* a correspondent'!

**Curmudgeonly**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a curmudgeon; miserly, niggardly, churlish.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & 3 Ladies Lond.* in *Hazl. Dodgley* VI. 380, I care not for him [Wealth], curmudgeonly swad. 1594 *NASHE Terrors of Nt. E. ii.* Come a woeing to them in the likeness of a cooper or a curmudgeonly purchaser. 1776 *FOOTE Bankrupt* i. Wks. 1799 II. 99 These curmudgeonly cits regard no ties, no obligations. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 845/1 The curmudgeonly jealousy and Trade-Unionism of some practitioners.

So **Curmudgeonly** *adv.* (*rare.*)

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxvi, She vowed it was done curmudgeonly to vex her.

**Curmur**, *v.* [Echoic.] To make a low murmuring or purring sound.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 701 They two [cats] sit curmurmuring, forgetful of mice and milk, of all but love.

**Curmurring** (*kurmur'ing*), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. *prec.*] A low rumbling, growling, or murmuring sound.

1783 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornhook* xxvii, Some curmurring in his guts. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii, A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the curmurring in the stomach.

**Curn**, *sb. north. and Sc.* [? Related to *CURN v.*] 1. *pl.* Grain, corn-crops. *Obs.*

c1340 *Cursor M.* 7158 (Trin.) To her tailles fire he bond . . . pourte þe felde he made hem fle And so her curnes dud he berne.

2. *Sc.* A grain.

1474 *Act. Audit.* 35 (Jam.) Of ilk chaldre the thrid kurne. c1540 *LYNDESEY Kiltis Conf.* 90 Curnis of meil, and luffillis of Malt. 1759 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis. Lords of Council* I. 334 (Jam.) The seed, which is excepted from the multure; this is the 4th pickle or curne. 1854 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, If there be a drap mair lemon or a curn less sugar than just suits you. 1881 'J. STRATHESK' *Bits for Blink Bonny* (1882) 137, I boill'd their meal and put a curn o' spice in't.

b. *transf.* A small number or quantity; a few. 1705 *Jrnl. from Lond. to Portsm.* 8 (Jam.), I saw a curn of camellia-like fellows w' them. 1709 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 72 (Jam.), I frae the neuk fresh coals an' sticks, An' i' the chimney cast a curn. 1800 *St. Katharine* IV. 143 (Jam.) Only a curn bubbles brak on the tap. 1847 H. MILLER *Geol. Bass Rock* 109 Yonder's a curn o' rough hills. 1891 A. MATTHEWS *Poems & Songs* 54 Among a curn claukin' wives.

**Curn**, *v.* Early form of *KERN*, to form grains, to granulate.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 Tho grene corn in somer ssolde curne. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* XIII. 180 Shal neuer spir springen vp ne spik on strawe curne [v. r. kerne, kurne].

**Curnall**, **Curnell**, *obs. ff.* CORONAL, KERNEL.

**Curney** (*kurni*), *sb. Sc.* [dim. f. *CURN sb.* 2 b.] A company, lot.

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxxi, The whole curney of them is gone.

**Curnock** (*kurnək*), *local.* Also 5 *carnok*, 8 *carnook*, 6-7 *oornock*, 7 *oornook*. [App. another form of *CRANNOCK*, *crennock*, one or the other being due to metathesis of r.]

Perhaps of Welsh origin; the Welsh form being *crynog*, which, according to SILVAN EVANS, may be for *\*crynog* conical heap, from *cryn* cone. A parallel form *crynog*, conical heap, is common in many parts of Wales. This change of *\*crynog*, *crynog* in Welsh would, if certain, account for the *carn*, *curn*, and *cryn*, *cren*, *cryn* forms in Eng. The Welsh *crynog* appears to be known as a measure only in Glamorganshire and part of Monmouthshire.)

An obsolete (or nearly obsolete) dry measure formerly used in the West of England, from Cheshire to Somersetshire, and in parts of South Wales.

Its capacity varied according to place and commodity; for corn it was usually 4 bushels = a 'coomb'; for wheat sometimes 3 bushels. For coal and lime, it varied locally; in Glamorganshire in 1815, from 10 to 12 or 15 bushels (Davies *Agric. of S. Wales* II. 172), and the Cheshire *crennock* or *crynock* of salt in the 16th c. appears to have been at least as much.

1479 *Office of Mayor of Bristol in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 That every sak (of colys) be tryed & provid to be & holde a carnok. 1509 *Will of R. Jamys* (Somerset Ho.), Quatuor modios frumenti de mensura de Chepstow, anglice a *Cornock*. 1638 *PENKETHMAN Artach.* Dii, A Cornock containeth 256 Pounds. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 260/2 A Cornock is 2 strikes or 4 Bushels. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 157 Four bushels [make] the Comb or Cornock. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 198, 4 Bushels a Comb, or Cornock, 2 Cornocks a Quarter. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dry Measure*. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* 1123-7 (in O. C. & F. Words 170), *Curnock* (Worcestershire), of barley or oats, 4 bushels; of wheat, 9 score 10 lbs. = 3 bushels.

**Curny** (*kurni*), *a. Sc.* [f. *CURN sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of grains, granular.

1808-24 JAMIESON, Meal is said to be *curny*, when the grains of it are large, or when it is not ground very small. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xx, Wheat-flour. [is] far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the curney aitchmeal is.

**Curour**, *obs. form* of *COURIER*.

**Curpen**, -in, -on, *Sc. var.* *CROUPON*.

**Curpheue**, -ew, -our, *obs. forms* of *CURFEW*. Vol. II.

**Curple**, *Sc.* Also 5 *courpale*, 6 *curpall*, 7 -ell. [Phonetic corruption of *curper*, *CRUPPER*.]

1. A crupper.

1498 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 388 Ane courpale . . and thre girthis to the samyn sadill. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 300 Vpoun ane hors . . Without saidill, curpall, tre, or brydill. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 432 I'm afraid that John Durie has cracked his curple, at least his mouth is closed. 1675 CUNNINGHAM (of Craigend) *Diary* (1887) 51 To a new Curpell to my mail pillion.

2. *transf.* The ramp, posterior.

1707 *BURNS Answ. Guidwife Wanchope-ho*, I'd be mair vauntie o' my hap, Douce hingin' ower my curple, Than . . proud imperial purple.

**Cur** (*kūr*, *kūr*), *v.* [Echoic: cf. *Da. kurren* to coo, to whirr, and the verbs mentioned under *CUB*.] To make a low murmuring sound, like the cooing of a dove or purring of a cat. Hence *Curring vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1677 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* iii. 57 When you have sotamed them [Nightingales] that they begin to Cur and Sweet with cheerfulness, and record softly to themselves. 1693 *URQUHART Kadelis* III. xiii. 107 The . . curring of Pigeons . . curking of Quails. 1798 *Wordsw. Idiot Boy* xxi, The owlets hoot, the owlets cur. 1855 G. DONALD in *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 87 Cheetie, Cheetie pussie. . . by fire-side curring, Sang contented purring. 1860 THOMAS in *Zoologist* X. 3651 [The note of the fern-owl] resembled . . the whirring, rapid rotation of a wheel . . the sounds intermixed with curring and croaking notes.

**Cur**, *sb.* [Echoic: cf. *prec.*] A curring sound. 1807 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 148 They'll send the stanes spinnin' Wi a whirr and a curr till they sit round the tee.

1. **Curraach**, -agh (*kūrā*, *kūrāx*). Forms: 5-6 *currok*, 7 -ogh, (*carrogh*), 8 *corraoch*, 8-9 *oourraoch*, 9 *coraach*, *corraoch*, 7- *oorragh*, *curragh*. [Ir. *curach* boat, little ship; also *corrach* boat, coracle; cf. Welsh *corwg*, also *corwgl*, *curwgl* CORACLE; these point to an O.Celt. *\*kuruk-os*, *\*kurak-os* boat. (The spelling *carrogh* in Camden and his citers is prob. only a misprint.)]

A small boat made of wickerwork covered with hides, used from ancient times in Scotland and Ireland; a coracle.

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 779 *þai* called *þat* bate a currok. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lix, Ane bait of ane hull hid, bound with na thing bot wandis. This bait is callit ane currok; with the quihill they fische salmon . . they beir it to any place, on their bak. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 107 Their carroghes, wherein they passed over the Scitice vale. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 144 The Scots likewise out of their Carroghs or Leather vessels . . landing in whole Swarms. 1747 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* I. 156 Their wicker boats, covered with hides, and called corraghs. 1808 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Ire.* II. 53 *Corraoch* or *curragh* is a small boat used by the fishermen of that part. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 353/2 We embarked at an early hour in a 'corrack' at Dugort.

**Curraoch**, -oock (*kūrāk*). *Sc.* Also *ourraoch*, -ooh. [Cf. Gaelic *curran* 'paniers slung on horses for carrying bulky loads, as hay, corn' (MacLeod). The terminations -an and -ag are both diminutive, as is also -oock in Eng. and Sc.] *pl.* A pair of open wooden or wicker frames slung pannier-wise on each side of a horse, for carrying a load of corn, hay, or other bulky stuff. Cf. *crooks*: *CROOK sb.* 9. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 395 The fuel was carried in creels and the corns in curraochs. 1793 W. ANDERSON *Piper of Peebles* in C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* I. vi. 218 Coops and carts were unco rare An' creels and currochs boot to sair [i. e. beloved to serve]. 1800 *GORDON Bk. Chron. Keir* 443 A load of plants slung over the horse's back in the 'Curraoch' style. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 479 Panniers or currochs were laid across the pony's back.

**Curragh**, *obs. form* of *COURAGE*.

**Curral**, *obs. form* of *COBAL*.

**Currant** (*kūrānt*). Forms: *a.* 4 (raysons of) *Coraute*, 5 (reysyns, etc. of) *Corance*, -awnoe, -auns, -ence, -ent, -ons, -ouns, 5-6 -aunce, 6 -ans, -ens, 6-7 (raisins of) *Corinth*. *β. Pl.* (or collective): 6 *coraunce*, *corints*, *currents*, 6-7 -aunce, -antes, *corans*, *corantes*, (*corinthes*), 6-8 *currans*, 7 -ence, -ains, -ands, *corants*, -ents, -ins, *corrans*, -ands, -ants, (7-9 *corinthes*), 6- *currants*. *Sing.* 6 *coren*, 7 *corin*, *coran*, *current*, 7-8 *curran*, (*corinth*, 8 *curan*), 7- *currant*. [Orig. *raisins of Coraute*, *AF. raisins de Coraute*, = *F. raisins de Corinthe* raisins of Corinth; reduced before 1500 to *coraunts*, *coraunce*, whence the later *corantes*, *currants*, and *corans*, *currance*, *currans* (found in literature to c1750, and still dial.). Some of the 16th c. herbalists restored the original form *Corinth*, which has been affected by some writers down to the 19th c.]

1. The raisin or dried fruit prepared from a dwarf seedless variety of grape, grown in the Levant; much used in cookery and confectionery. (Familiarly distinguished from 2 as *grocers'* or *shop currants*.)

† *a. Raisins of Coraute*, *Corinth*, etc. *Obs.*

[1334 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 545 Raisins de Coraute.] c1390 *Form of Curry* in *Warner Antiq. Cul.*

6 Lat it seeth togedre with powder-fort of gynger . . with raysons of Coraute. 1462 *MANN & Housch. Exp.* 217 Item, for vi. li. reysyns off corawnce, xviii. d. 1471 *MARG. PASTON Lett.* No. 681 III. 25 Sende me word what price a li. of . . reysyns of Corons. 1562 *BULLYNN Bk. Comptants* 272, Take . . of Raisons of Corans picked. 1578 *LYTE Dodgney* v. lxxxii. 632 The smal Raysons which are commonly called Corantes, but more rightly Raysons of Corinthe. 1600 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 122 The small Raisins of Corinthe, which we commonly call Currants.

*β. Coraunts, currance, currants, currant, etc.*

a 1502 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 234 Coraunce, at i. d. ob. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Item for a butte of currantes, iii. s. iii. d. 1578 [see a]. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 165 The plant that beareth the coren. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iii. 40 Three pound of Sugar, fve pound of Currance, Rice. 1628 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 235 Grapes of Corinth or Currants. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 205 A Prune, a Raisin, or a Currant. 1725 *POPE Odys.* XIII. 293 note, The chief riches of the island [Zant] consist in Corinths. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) 50 Breakfast . . on Water gruel with Currants. 1748 *Mrs. S. HARRISON House-keeper's Pocket-Bk.* i. (ed. 4) 2, I suppose you have Currans, Raisons, and Sugars. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* II. 115 A plumb-pudding, composed of flour with raisins and corinths. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* xxxiii, Had I not best go out and order raisins and corinths for the wedding-cake? 1860 *Mrs. HARVEY Cruise Claymore* 271 Of late years the currant has been much more extensively grown in the neighbourhood of Corinthe.

2. Transferred to the small round berry of certain species of *Ribes* (*R. nigrum*, *R. rubrum*) called Black and Red Currants. (The White Currant is a variety of the Red.)

These shrubs, natives of Northern Europe, were introduced into English cultivation some time before 1578, when they are mentioned by Lyte as the Black and Red 'Beyond sea Gooseberry'. They were vulgarly believed at first to be the source of the Levantine currant; Lyte calls them 'Bastarde Currant', and both Gerard and Parkinson protested against the error of calling them 'currants'.

1578 *LYTE Dodgney* vi. xx. 683 The first kinde is called . . *Ribes rubrum*; in English Redde Gooseberries, Bastard Corinthes. 1609 *PARKINSON Paradise Terr.* 358 Those berries . . usually called red currants are not those currants . . that are sold at the Grocers. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. v. § 12 Gooseberries and Currans. 1677 *Anat. Fruits* iv. § 6 A White Corin, without taking off the Skin, sheweth not unpleasantly how the Seeds are fastened. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 61 Now will the Corinths, now the rasps supply Delicious draughts. 1799 *tr. H. Meister's Lett.* 181 Tartlets of raspberries, currants, and gooseberries. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 178 Black and Red Currants belong to the same genus as Gooseberry.

b. The shrub which produces this fruit (more fully *currant-bush*, *currant-tree*); also other shrubs of the same genus, as the Flowering Currant, *R. sanguineum*, a native of North America, cultivated for its deep crimson flowers.

1665-76 *RAY Flora* 223 Corinthes or currans, as they are vulgarly called, are plants well known. 1783 *JOHNSON* 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, I would plant a great many currants; the fruit is good. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 682 *Ribes sanguineum*, the Red-flowered Currant, a native of North America, is . . frequently grown in our gardens for ornamental purposes.

3. Applied to various shrubs having fruit (usually edible) resembling that of *Ribes*.

1866 *Treat. Bot.* 363 Australian Currant, *Leucopogon Richei*. Indian C., an American name for *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*. Native C., of Tasmania, a name applied to some species of *Coprosma*. *Ibid.* 674 *Leptomeria Billardieri* is a pretty broom-like shrub . . producing greenish-red berries, which are called Native Currants in New South Wales and Victoria; they have a pleasant acid taste. The fruit of another species, *L. acerba*, is also called Currants in Australia. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, W. Indian Currant, *Jacquinia armillaris*, *Beureria havanensis*, and *B. succulenta*. . Indian Currant-bush, of Tropical America, the genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *currant-bun*, -cake, -grape, -vine; (sense 2) *currant-bush* (see also 3), -jelly, -tree, -wine; *currant-borer*, -clearwing, the clearwing moth *Ageria tipuli-formis* and its larva; *currant-gall*, a small round gall, like an unripe currant, formed on the male flowers and leaves of the oak by the insect *Spathogaster baccarum*; *currant-moth*, a kind of moth that infests currant-bushes, the Magpie-moth; *currant-shrub*, a shrub or acid drink made from currants; *currant-worm*, a larva that infests currant-bushes.

1708 *PICKEN Poems* 13 (Jam.), Whangs o' 'currant-buns an' cheese. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. 532/1 Currant-buns and plum-puddings. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. xxv. 405 The cotton shrub . . in verdure resembles the 'currant-bush. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iv, Ha you ne're a 'current-but to leape into? 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1866) 545, I have dwelt in a Tub . . But ne're taught in a Currant-Butt before. 1868 *WOOD Homes without H.* xxv. 492 These are popularly called 'Currant-galls, because they look very much like bunches of currants. 1882 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* i. 32 We had a present sent to us of Figs, Filberds, and 'Currant-grapes. 1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) v. *Vitis*, The Corinth Grape, vulgarly called the Currant Grape: Is an early Ripener. 1828-9 *HUMPHREYS Genera Brit. Moths, Abraxas Gmularia*, The large Magpie, or 'Currant Moth. 1866 *Englishw. Dom. Mag.* IV. 94 How to make 'Currant Shrub. 1649 *Surr. Manor Wimbeldon in Archæol.* X. 424 (D.) The borders of which grass plots are 'coran trees. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hops* II. 263 The Stem and Leaves of these shrubs are much like those of Corinth trees. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 715/1 In the Ionian Islands the 'currant-vine is grown on the sides of the lower hills. a 1648 *DIGBY* 160

*Closest Open.* (1669) 113 \*Currants-Wine, take a pound of the best currants.

**Current**, obs. form of **COURANTE**, **CURRENT**.

**Currento**, var. of **CORANTO**.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 75 Without regarding ought save Cupids Currantoes. 1637 SANCROFT *Mod. Policies in D'Oyly Life* II. 261 You hear so much of a curranto in the application.

† **Curre**. Obs. [a. OF. *curre* (*corre*, *courre*):—*L. currus* chariot.] A chariot.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 His cartes chares and curres.

**Curre**, obs. f. and var. of **CUR**.

† **Currence**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. type \**currentia*, f. *current-em*, pr. pple. of *currere* to run: see -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *courance*.] = **CURRENCY**.

1651 M. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 44 For the fuller currence of the Money. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 6 The time... will not have been lost, if it only strips the argument of all sentimentalism and false currence.

**Currency** (kŕrēnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

† 1. The fact or condition of flowing; flow; course; *concr.* a current, stream. Obs. rare.

1657 HOWELL *Loudinop.* 18 To preserve the currency of the stream. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 135 To shew the Currency of their Canals here. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 11 The Currency runs... with such Force, as to render the Navigation thereof imperfect.

† b. 'Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation' (J.). Obs.

c. Running, rapid motion. (*nonce-use*.)

1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 69 We are truly in a state of transition,—of currency rather (in a coach).

2. The course (of time); the time during which anything is current.

1706 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 106 The Currency of Time to establish a Custom, ought to be with a Continuando from the beginning to the end of the Term. 1822-26 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1862 I. 288 She might be in the currency of her eighth year. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 465 During the entire currency of the lease. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 4/1 Must his exclusion run only during the currency of other parts of his sentence?

3. Of money: The fact or quality of being current or passing from man to man as a medium of exchange; circulation. Also *fig.*

1699 LOCKE *2nd Reply to Bp. of Worcester* (R.). 'Tis the receiving of them by others, their very passing, that gives them their authority and currency. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6078/2 All such of the said Bills... lose their Currency. 1739 *Pork Dunc.* 1. 23 note, The papers of Drapier against the currency of Wood's copper coin in Ireland. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 15 The laws of currency and exchange.

4. That which is current as a medium of exchange; the circulating medium (whether coins or notes); the money of a country in actual use.

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 270 Money... by being coined is made a currency. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 328 The paper currencies of North America. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 58 If there is a large paper currency side by side with the gold. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 154 The currencies of two countries... being dissimilar.

*fig.* 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. v. General Miseries—the common currency of human existence. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 425 Their mischievous influences upon the moral currency.

b. *spec.* Applied to a current medium of exchange when differing in value from the money of account; e. g. the former currency and banco of Hamburg (see **BANCO**), the depreciated paper currency of various countries, and the local shillings and pence, of less value than sterling money formerly used in various British colonies.

1755 JOHNSON *Currency*. 6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 73 In the province of New York common labourers earn three shillings and sixpence currency. 1872 *Japanese in Amer.* 201 Paper money... is also called currency.

*fig.* 1837 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* I. 220 Contests... between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between currency and sterling. 1892 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 19 Currency; persons born in Australia, natives of England being termed 'sterling'.

5. The fact or quality of being current, prevalent, or generally reported and accepted among mankind; prevalence, vogue; *esp.* of ideas, reports, etc. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6077/2 The Currency of the ordinary Distempers. 1798 FERRIAR *Cert. Varieties Man* 213 The story... seems to have gained currency. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 321 Johnson's Writings, which once had such currency and celebrity, are now as it were disowned by the young generation. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 The currency of this belief continues.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly in senses 3 and 4.)

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 178 Currency-money here has depreciated... a full third. 1840 MISS MULLOCK *Ogilvies* 17 He is... particularly well read on the currency question. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 160 The great advantage of coined money for currency purposes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 5 America... has shown itself able to do strange things in the way of currency-mongering.

**Current** (kŕrēnt), a. Forms: 4-6 **corant**(e), **coraunt**, 6 **corrant**, 4-8 **currant**, 5-6 **curraunt**, 6- **current**. [ME. *corant*, *currant*, a. OF. *corant*, *curant* (from 16th c. *courant*) running, pres. pple. of *courir*, OF. *corre*:—*L. currere* to run. The spelling of the Eng. word as *currant* (very common

in 16th c.) gradually led to its complete conformation to *L. current-em*.]

1. Running; flowing. (Now rare.)

c. 1300 A. *Alis*. 3461 With him cam... money faire juster corant. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 Like to the current fire, that renneth Upon a corde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 128 Se that there be no water standyng... but that it be always current and rennyng. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxix, Those current travases, That on a triple dactyl foot do run Close by the ground. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 10 They will go current down the River. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 67 The current stream. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 265 The water was current through the pond. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Alt. Sinai* 1. 597 The current spring.

† b. *Current ship*: see quot. Obs.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 120 The lyghtest shyp which maye bee a passyng betweene them; that lyke as we vse poste horses by lande so may they by this current shippe in shorte space certifie the Lieutenaut of such the thynge as shall chaunce.

† c. *Her.* = **COURANT** a. Obs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 176 He hearth... three Unicornes in Pale, Current. 1681 T. JORDAN *Londons Joy in Heath Grocers Comp.* (1869) 542 Argent, three Greyhounds Current Arm'd and Collard, Gules.

† d. Having a fall or inclination; sloping. Obs. (Cf. **CURRENT** sb. 3.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 128 To make them euen somwat dyscendyng or current one waye or other. 1530 PALSGR. 441 This water avoydeth nat well; by lykelyhod the gouter is nat current.

e. Of handwriting: 'Running', cursive.

1891 E. MAUNDER THOMPSON in *Classical Rev.* Nov. 418/2 Ought our descendants then to infer that we knew nothing of a current hand?

2. *fig.* Smoothly flowing; running easily and swiftly; fluent. (Now rare.)

1506 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 97 Mistrusting... that all went not current. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. iv. (Arb.) 24 Speech by meeter... is more current and slipper upon the tongue. 1659 HAMMOND *On P.* vii. 4 Thus the sense is perspicuous and current. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 67 April 18. The Bill... was read the first time. Apr. 19. Read the second time... Apr. 20. Read the third time, and passed the House. So current it seems this bill went. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. cc. (MS. reading, Other incidents... Which shall be specified... in current rhyme.

3. Running in time; in course of passing; in progress. Often used *ellipt.*, as in the 10th current (abbreviated *curr.*), i. e. the 10th day of the current month. b. Belonging to the current week, month, or other period of time.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 131 There was not any long time current and past wherein it has been observed and made usual. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 7, I had yours of the tenth current. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 477 [It] does not imply the time fully run out, but that the last part thereof must then be current. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. i. (1743) 142 None is to be ordained... Deacon till he is at least twenty-three current. 1734 BERKELEY *Lett.* 17 Mar. Wks. IV. 218, I paid the curates for the current year. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 230 No tax is raised for the current services. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* xviii. § 927 A date... always expresses the day or year current and not elapsed. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 46 To enlarge his current expenses. 1888 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 387 We must call the current number for that date the Christmas number.

4. Of money: Passing from hand to hand; in circulation; in general use as a medium of exchange.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiv. 167 In the begynnyng of the Regne of Kyng Edward... was no monoye curraunt in england but pens and halfpens and fetherlynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiii. 16 Currant money amonge marchautes (Wyclif preued comune money). 1611 CORVAT *Cruditites* 286 The currantest money of all both in Venice itselfe and in the whole Venetian Signiory. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 501 In Kataia a coine is currant, made of the blacke rinde of a certayne tree. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 66 Of the current coin of the empire. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 33 Pieces of leather impressed with the government mark and passing current like our bank-notes.

= Locally current. (Cf. **CURRENCY** 4 b.)

1593 in *Muniments of Irvine* (1800) I. 79 The Burrow mellis... to be payit in Stirling money... ar resavit in current money to our greit hurt.

† 5. Having the quality of current coin; sterling, genuine, authentic: opposed to *counterfeit*. Obs.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 173 Though others seem counterfeit in their deeds... Euphues will be always current in his dealings. 1599 WARR. *Faire Women* II. 1555 To put your love unto the touch, to try if it be current, or but counterfeit. 1611 COTGR., *A Preuve de martean*, sound, current, good, right stuffe. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. Balzac's *Lett.* 67 If the report which passeth be current. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gale Lang. Unl.* ix. § 85 With a touch-stone we try metals, whether they be good (current) or counterfeit. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 141 Do we not try (a piece of Metal)... by the Test, before we take it for Current?

6. Generally reported or known; in general circulation; in general use, prevalent.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *J. Shore* xxiv. What I sayd was current every where. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Ep. Ded., I doe now publish my Essayes; which, of all my other workes, have bene most current. 1631 J. POPE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 271 III. 267 It is current in every mans mouth that the Kings journey into Scotland is putt off. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1841) II. 40, I find it very current that parliament will meet in October. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 549 The stories which were current about both Seymour and the Speaker.

7. Generally accepted; established by common consent; in vogue. Often with mixture of sense 3: Accepted or in vogue at the time in question.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 169 If laie Elders had bene current in Gregories time. 1665 GLANVILLE *Script. Sci.* 78 The current Theology of Europe. 1666 DAVDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., A word which is not current English. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* II. Wks. 1871 I. 309 The current proper signification attached to a common name in any language. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 187 The commerce of Holland greatly depends on the current interest. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 46 Current utilitarian speculation... shows inadequate consciousness of natural causation.

8. *Phr.* To pass, go, or run current (senses 5-7): to be in circulation or in common use; to be generally related, reported, or accepted; to be received as genuine. (Formerly to pass or go for current.)

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 12 And so now it passeth current to be spoken and written Ajax. 1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonak* 3 Which opinion hath gone so current, that... some of the new writers have accepted it for a truth. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 16 But most true this may seeme which runneth current every where. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 Why the Translation of the Sequentie was allowed to passe for current. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. (1636) 168 That invincible rage and furious onset, which goes current with the Barbarous for true valour. 1669 J. ROUSE *Diary* 46 It went for current that the Spaniards had killed the French and Dutch. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 It went current among the seamen that the Spaniards Doctor was an Englishman. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 250 Their Language [Portuguese] goes current along most of the Sea-coast. 1808 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. I. 54 If such arguments are to pass current it will be easy to prove [etc.].

**Current** (kŕrēnt), sb. Forms: 4 **curraunt**, 6-7 **currant**, 6- **current**. [a. OF. *corant*, *curant*, sb. use of *courant* adj.: see prec., with which this is in its orthographical history identical.]

1. That which runs or flows, a stream; *spec.* a portion of a body of water, or of air, etc. moving in a definite direction.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 186 Men þat knowen þe workinge of þe elementis... and worchip woundir bi craft in mevyng of currauntis. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 441 Two such siluer currents when they toyne Do glorifie the bankes that bound them in. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 212 A small current of blood, which came directly from its smoot, and past into its belly. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 A... mill turned by a current from a large river. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 10 Great ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream.

2. The action or condition of flowing; flow, flux (of a river, etc.); usually in reference to its force or velocity.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 353 Where the currant setteth alwayes to the eastward. 1683 BURNETT tr. *Morr's Utopia* (1684) 65 There is no great Current in the Bay. 1769 DE FOE's *Tour Gr. Brit.* III. 57 [The River Trent] comes down from the Hills with a violent Current into the flat Country. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 25, I came to a river with high banks and deep rapid current. 1862 MARY HOWITT F. *Bremmer's Greece* II. xiv. 90 The well-known phenomenon of the changing current in the Straits [of Euripus].

† b. The course of a river or other flowing body. Obs.

1656 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 119 The rise and currents of Rivers are not always the same now as before the Flood. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 111 The peasants diverted the current of the flame, and saved their villages. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 25 The Earn is a more rapid river than the Forth, has a longer current.

3. The inclination or 'fall' given to a gutter, roof, etc. to let the water run off.

1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 423 No... persons shall make their pavements higher then an other, but that hit may have a reasonable current. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 559 Neglect of Levelling the streets and ordering the Currents yrof. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 161 Take care that the gutter... lie in such a Position that it may have a good Current. 1803 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 407 All sheet lead is laid with a current to keep it dry. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Gutters usually have a current of 4 inch to the foot.

† 4. Circulation (of money), currency. Obs.

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* I. 635 This privie counsell... taketh order for the currant and finenes of money. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1730) 44 The regulating of the Mint, and the current of Money. 1692 tr. *Emiliann's Friends Romish Monks* 91 They find a plentiful current of Devotional-Money.

5. *fig.* The course of time or of events; the main course.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 136 1/2 That place was not possessed of the like in manie currents of yeares. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 66 My joyes passion... choakes the current of my speech. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* I. 19 More perhaps will be said of him in the current of these memorials. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 106 Without some such general comprehension, as we may call it, of the whole current of time. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* III. (1852) 77 The whole current of my restless and ever-changing history. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 519 One more tale will bring us back directly to the current of our story.

6. Course or progress in a defined direction; tendency, tenor, drift (of opinions, writings, etc.).

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 335 Say, shall the currant of our right rome on. 1609 HIERON *Wks.* I. 370 This is... plaine and obvious out of the very current of the words. 1692 LOCKE *Tolerat[i]on* III. x. In your first Paper, as the whole Current of it would make one believe. 1780 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1.76 The current of men's opinions having... set that way. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xii. 152 [These] words... express the whole current of modern feeling.

† b. The tendency or drift of the common opinion, practice, etc., of a body of persons. *Obs.*

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 218 Against this opinion is the common current of all Doctors and Fathers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Unscripted Powers* 17 The current of the people or community I am of is to be followed. 1798 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* xxxii. Affecting Singularity, against the general Current and Fashion of all about them. 1863 *Sal. Rev.* XV. 583/1 The current of modern American authorities is in complete accordance with this view.

7. *Electr.* The name given to the apparent transmission or 'flow' of electric force through a conducting body: introduced in connexion with the theory that electrical phenomena are due to a fluid (or fluids) which moves in actual 'streams'; now the common term for the phenomenon, without reference to any theory.

An electric current is according to its nature called *alternating* or *continuous*, *intermittent*, *pulsatory*, or *undulatory*.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 141 The frequent exciting such currents of ethereal fire in bed-chambers. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 253 Perhaps the *aurora borealis* are currents of this fluid in its own region, above our atmosphere. 1844 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 48 From the manner in which the peculiar force called electricity is seemingly transmitted through certain bodies, the term current is commonly used to denote its apparent progress. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. x. 306 Faraday illustrated the laws of the induced currents. 1881 W. L. CARPENTER *Energy in Nature* 153 Dynamo machines... that supply alternating currents, i. e. currents alternately in opposite directions. *Mod. Adv.* The [Electric Lighting] Company are prepared to supply current within the district named.

b. *transf.* Applied to the transmission of nerve-force along a nerve.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. § 18 A current of nervous stimulus... derived from the [spinal] cord to the muscles.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* a. In relation to currents of water, air, and the like, as *current-drifted*; *current-bedding*, the bedding of geological strata in a sloping direction caused by deposition in a current of water; *current-fender*, a structure to ward off the current from a bank, etc., which it threatens to undermine; *current-gauge*, *current-meter*, an apparatus made for measuring the flow of liquids through a channel; *current-mill*, a mill driven by a current-wheel; *current-wheel*, a wheel driven by a natural current of water. b. Of or pertaining to an electrical current; as *current-breaker*, *collector*, *meter*, *regulator*, *twigher*, etc. 1891 *Frm. Derbyshire Archæol. Soc.* XIII. 35 The direction of the dip of planes of \*current-bedding. 1896 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 206 A \*current-drifted cask. 1894 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 661 The dynamometer \*current-gage of Woltmann, 1790, is a light water-wheel operated by the current. *Ibid.*, The \*current-wheel is perhaps the first application of the force of water in motion to driving machinery.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 3/3 This \*current collector, which is connected with the motor placed between the wheels underneath the floor of the car, moves in the conduit beneath the rail. 1899 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 When the latter acts, it does so in obedience to \*current pulsations. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 380 A stratum of a conductor contained between two consecutive surfaces of flow... is called a \*Current-Sheet. *Ibid.* II. 341 The suspended coil in Dr. Joule's \*current-weigher is horizontal and capable of vertical motion.

† *Current*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *current*. [*F. CURRENT a.*] *trans.* To render current, give currency or acceptance to.

1603 MARSTON *Ant. & Met. Induct.* 27 The uneven scale, that currents all things by the outward stamp of opinion. 1607 — *What You Will* ii. i. 295 Faith, so, so. As 't please opinion to current it.

*Currented*, *pph. a.* [*F. CURRENT sb. + -ED 2.*] Having a current.

1650 HOWELL *Masanelli* i. 43 A strong currented River. *Currentless* (*kvréntlēs*), *a.* [*F. CURRENT sb. + -LESS.*] Having no current.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 191 We reached a spot where the river expanded, and formed a currentless basin. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 5 An anchorage, which is more or less currentless.

*Currently* (*kvréntli*), *adv.* [*F. CURRENT a.*] 1. In the manner of a flowing stream; with easy rapid movement; smoothly, fluently, readily. Now *rare*.

1596 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 The English wordes... will become any one of ye most accustomed sortes of Latine or Greeke verses meetely, and run thereon somewhat currently. 1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. i. (1622) 223 Neither went things currently with him... the siege took no effect. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lxx. 900 The spouts will not runne currently, if we pump not deep. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 71 To pare old Trenches... whose Edges will grow so thick with Grass, that thou canst not get thy water to pass currently. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 131 Lady Harriet... very currently took her share of the intended presents. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 58 While he holds the reins we roll smoothly and currently along. 1804 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 122 How currently does the work proceed! 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 Able to read in public currently and correctly.

2. In current use, practice, opinion, belief, report, or acceptance; generally, commonly among mankind, popularly.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 320 Songs and Ballads... curantly Sung in every place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiii. 167 Many... which beare that name, and curantly passe among us. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 89 A Story which passes very currently. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 337 He... was detained at home, as currently reported, by illness. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* i. (1876) 5 The view currently taken.

† 3. With a common current or direction of evidence, opinion, etc. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol. Pref.* (J.), Which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 3. 15 In which you know how curantly the schoolmen... are against you.

*Currentness*. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*F. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being current.

† 1. Fluency, easy flow (of language, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 The English tongue lacketh neither variety nor currentnesse of phrase. 1696 J. SERGEANT tr. T. White's *Peripat. Inst.* Transl. Addr., Her Interpreter... should speak all languages; at least to that fair degree of currentnesse, as [etc.].

2. The fact of being current or in circulation; currency; the genuine quality that entitles coin, etc. to pass current (*obs.*).

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* ii. 42 a, The currentnesse of the Coyne. 1611 COTGR., *Mise.* the currentnesse, or goodness of coyne. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xvi, As prayer is animated by the Death of Christ (which alone is that character that adds currentness to them).

*Curreour*, *currer*, *obs.* forms of *COURIER*.

*Curret*, *-ette*, *obs.* forms of *CURBASS*.

† *Curreter*, *-etter*. *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *courratier*, now *courrier*, OF. *coretier*, *coratier*, in Pr. *corratier*, Sp. *corredor*, broker, prob. f. *correr*, L. *currere* to run (Darmesteter).] (The phonology opposes derivation from L. *currere*.) A broker.

1580 HOLLVAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn. courretier*... qui moyenne & va & vient d'une partie à l'autre, pour faire quelque marché, a curreter, a broker. [1849 in HALLIWELL.] *Currey*, var. CONREY *Obs.*, equipment, etc.

*Curriele* (*kvrík'l*). [*ad. L. curricularum* running, course, also (race)-chariot, f. *currere* to run.]

† 1. A course, running. (In quot. 1682 taken as *dim.*, a short course.) *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 124 Upon a curriele in this world depends a long course of the next. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 271 The Remedy... is convey'd... by the Curriele of the Blood into the Tracheal Ducts.

2. A light two-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses abreast.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 367 A curriele which is put in motion by the person who sits in it, by turning round a single wheel placed in the front. 1769 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 125/2 A man of 70 much intoxicated... rolled against the wheel of their curriele. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 95 Currieles... are... a superior kind of two-wheeled carriage. 1808 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 773/2 In currieles, single horse chaises, or other carriages. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 386 He made these periodical journeys... in a kind of open curriele.

3. *Comb.*, as *curriele-builder*; *attrib.*, as *curriele artillery*, *fire-engine*, *gun* (= mounted on a light two-wheeled carriage for rapid movement).

1766 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkhampton* 107 Coach-builders, curriele-builders. 1808 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 173 Brass guns on curriele carriages. 1807 SOUTHEY in *C. Rev.* II. 126 Two pieces of curriele artillery. 1876-81 E. MATHESSON *Aid Bk.* (1889) 579 Curriele fire-engines... may be advantageously fitted with shafts for one horse.

Hence *Curriele v.*; † *Currieleer*, one who drives a curriele. *nonce-wds.*

1857 CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 98 (D.) Who is this that comes curricling through the level yellow sunlight, like one of respectability keeping his gig? 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 58 The dashing curriele-ers of the day. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 5 (1806) I. 177 Our tonish navigators and currieleers.

*Curricular* (*kvrík'ülär*), *a. rare.* [*F. L. curricularum* (see prec.) + *-AR.*] Of or pertaining to driving or to carriages.

1798 *Spirit Pub. Trm.* (1799) II. 186 Gigs, buggies, whisksies, and other implements of curricular motion. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIX. 193 Their heroes go to the drive in a tandem with outriders; but, notwithstanding this strange confusion of curricular arrangements [etc.]. 1881 *Standard* 12 Apr., The four-in-hand is, as it were, the curricular unit. If a man can manage a Coach and four... he can do anything in the way of driving.

|| *Curriculum* (*kvrík'ülär*). Pl. *-ula*. [*L.* = course, career (*lit.* and *fig.*): see above.] A course; *spec.* a regular course of study or training, as at a school or university. (The recognized term in the Scottish Universities.)

1633 *Munimenta Univ. Glasg.* (1854) III. 379 Finito anni curriculo discessurum. 1643 *Ibid.* II. 317 Curriculum quinquæ annorum. 1824 J. RUSSELL *Tour Germ.* (1828) I. iii. 134 When the [German] student has finished his curriculum, and leaves the university. 1859 *Glasg. Univ. Cal.* 30 The curriculum of students who mean to take degrees in Surgery to be three years. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 84 The completion of the entire curriculum of metamorphosis. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. ix. 201 Butler's immortal Work has... been elbow'd out from the Oxford curriculum.

*Curried* (*kvríd*), *pph. a.* [*F. CURRY v.1 + -ED.*] Rubbed down with a comb; dressed; drubbed.

1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 22 The worst is but a curried cote.

*Curried*, *pph. a.* [*F. CURRY sb.2 and v.3 + -ED.*] Prepared with curry or curry-powder.

1855 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (1863) 302 Curried Oysters. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* i. v. 95 Fish cutlets, curried fowl, tarts, and cream.

[*Curriedew*, *-dow*, *curridow*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

*Currier* (*kvríar*). Forms: 4 *curiour*, 4-6 *ooriour*, *curryour*, 4-7 *oorier*, 5 *coryowre*, *coryer*, *correher*, *coureour*, *curriour*, 5-6 *coryer*, *-ar*, *coryour*, 6 *corrier*, *coryrar*, *courrar*, *currer*, 6-7 *coriar*, 6- *currier*. [In sense 1, ME. *corier*, *coryer*, a. OF. *corier*, *coryer*:—L. *coriarius*, tanner, currier, f. *corium* hide, leather. The forms in *-our*, as *coureour*, are assimilated to, or directly from, F. *courroyeur*, in Palsgrave *courateur*, OF. *curreuer* (13th c.) currier, f. *currer*, in Cotgr. *courroyer*, now *coryroyer* to CURRY, whence senses 2, 3. A confusion between the two words appears already in OF. where we find *coryoier*, *coryoier* as variants of *corrier*, in which the *oi* is due to *coryroyer*, *coryroyeur*.]

1. One whose trade is the dressing and colouring of leather after it is tanned.

In the earlier quots. confused with *tanner*; but the two trades were quite distinct and legally incompatible in 1488.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 471 Seynt petre dwelte in a corieris hous. 1388 — *Acts* ix. 43 Many dayes he dwelt in Joppe, at Symound, sum coriour, or tawier [1388 a curiour; Vulg. *Simoneum quendam coriarium*]. *Ibid.* x. 6 [v. r. curryour]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Coryowre, coriarius, cerdo. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iii. 77 Coupers, coryers, tawyers, skynners. 1488 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 2 That no Tanner whiles he occupieth the mistere of a Tanner... use the mistere of a Coriour nor blak no leder to be put to sale. 1515 *Coke's Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) : The nexte that came was a coryar And a cobeler, his brother. 1566 GABCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Tanners are with Corriers wel agreeed. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 36 The tanners, makers, curriers, and dressers of the same [leather]. 1639 [see CURRY v.1.2]. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 833 Useless to the Currier were their Hides. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 761 The trade of a coach currier is hardly carried on anywhere except in the metropolis. 1854 LOWELL *Cambr. 30 Years Ago* Wks. 1890 I. 70 A currier's shop, where... men were always beating skins.

2. One who curries horses, etc.

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 When short hors and short coriers doo meete. 1766 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1834) 39 A currier of camels.

3. One who curries favour.

1515 BARCLAY *Eglages* i. A iv/2 Flatterers and lyers, curriers of fallall.

† *Currier* <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* Also 6 *curriar*, *corriar*, *oorier*, 6-7 *curriour*, 7 *courriour*.

[By some assumed to be identical with CURRIER<sup>1</sup>; others suggest that it may be from F. *courrier*, light horseman, scout, skirmisher (see COURIER 2); but evidence is wanting.]

1. An early kind of fire-arm: see quot. 1834.

1557-8 LD. WENTWORTH *Lett. to Q. Mary* (on siege of Calais) in *Hardwick State Papers* (1778), The enemies... with their curriers (which assuredly shot very great bullets and carry far). 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 105 Their corriers were more woorth Then double tolde, the peeces that wee brought. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 61 He caused his bases, curriers, and harquebusses to be shot off. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* § 6 Smaller guns, as courriours, harquebusses, muskets. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 373/2 The Currier, or curriet of war... of the same calibre and strength as the arquebus, but with a longer barrel.

2. A man armed with a currier.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/1 Heerewith a compagnie of curriours and caliers were put forward. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 44 The Calieurs or Coriers. Such must haue either of them a good and sufficient pece.

*Currier*, *-or*, *obs.* forms of *COURIER*.

*Curriery* (*kvríari*). [*F. CURRIER<sup>1</sup>*: cf. OF. *corroierie*.] The trade or occupation of a currier; the place where the trade of a currier is carried on. In mod. Dicts.

*Curriash* (*kvríri*), *a.* Also 5 *kurreash*, 6 *courriash*. [*F. CUR + -ISH.*]

1. Of, relating to, or resembling a cur.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cantus*, doggish, curriash. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* vi. lxiv. (1634) 46 One of these... Doth utter barking words with curriash sound. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 139 The Dogs of a Mungrel or Curriash kinde. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4545/4 An English Spaniel Dog... his Ears Curriash. c. 1875 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 248 Rabies is rare here... though dogs both of good breeds and curriash are extremely numerous.

2. *fig.* Like a cur in nature; snappish, snarling, quarrelsome; mean-spirited, base, ignoble.

c. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 65 A kurreashe herte, a mouthe þat is curteise, Ful wele ye wote thes be not accordyng. 1547 RECORDE *Jud. Ur.* A iiij, Those curriash stomakes, which can do nothing but barke and brail. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 292 To change this curriash lew. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Baugnet* 286 His snarling and curriash ineffectues. 1705 STAMPHOE *Paraphr.* III. 275 Quarrelsome and curriash People that bark and snarl at one another. 1800 BYRON tr. *Morgante Maggiore* xxxiv, Curriash renegade! 1888 J. PAVY *Myst. Mirbridge* II. xiii, His curriash nature prompted him to strike where no blow would be returned.

*Curriashly* (*kvríri*), *adv.* [*F. prec. + -LY 2.*] In a curriash manner.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 128 Thou... oughtest nat to holde curriashly ageynst thy maister. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 370 Goodwill and courteous intertainment curriashly

recompensed. *a 1632* T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* 1. i. x. (1642) 26 Whereat the Emperour being nettled . . . used him most currishly. *1804* SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* xiv. 574 Gabriel Harvey . . . currishly vented his spleen against the dead man in a clumsy satire.

**Currishness** (kū'rīšnēs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Currish condition or quality.

*1542* UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 68 b marg. Thei [Cynics] did with their foule mouthes represente the currishness of dogges. *1607-77* FELTHAM *Resolves* II. IX. (R.) Diogenes . . . by his currishness got him the name of dog. *1844* GALT *Rothelan* I. II. vi. 199 The natural currishness of their temperament.

**Curror**, -our(e), -owre, -ur, obs. *f.* COURIER.

† **Curry**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 curray. [*a.* *F. corroi* 13th c. (AngloFr. \**corrai*), OF. also *conroi*, *conrei*, etc., with the primary sense 'preparation': see CONREY, and CURRY *v.*] The currying or dressing of leather.

*c 1430* LVDG. *Bechas* II. xiii. (1554) 52 a, A skin wrought by good curray.

**Curry** (kū'ri), *sb.* *Forms:* (6) carriel, 7 carree, 8 carrey, curree, kerry, 8- currio, curry. [*a.* Tamil *kari* sauce, relish for rice, Canarese *karil*, whence Pg. *caril*, and earlier Eng. and Fr. forms; mod.F. is *cari*.]

A preparation of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, cooked with a quantity of bruised spices and turmeric, and used as a relish or flavouring, esp. for dishes composed of or served with rice. Hence, *a curry* = a dish or stew (of rice, meat, etc.) flavoured with this preparation (or with curry-powder).

*1598* W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* 88 (Y.) Most of their fish is eaten with rice, which they seeth in broth, which they put upon the rice, and is somewhat soure . . . but it tasteth well, and is called Carriel. *1681* R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 12 They . . . boyl them [fruits] to make Carrees, to use the Portuguese word, that is somewhat to eat with and relish their Rice. *1747* *Art of Cookery* 52 To make a Currey the Indian way. *1766* GROSE *Loy. E. Indies* (1772) I. 150 (Y.) The currees are infinitely various, being a sort of fricacees to eat with rice, made of any animals or vegetables. *1848* THACKERAY *Letts*. If you can come to dinner, there's a curry. *1891* SHARMAN *Fam. Cookery* 16 Pour the curry on the dish with the rice.

*b.* attrib. and Comb., as *curry-sauce*, -stuff; *curry-leaf tree*, a name for *Bergera Königii*, the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour curries; *curry-paste*, -powder, preparations of turmeric and strong spices, for making curried dishes. *1810* R. J. THORNTON *Family Herbal* 12 Turmeric . . . a principal ingredient in the composition of curry-powder. *1860* TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 463 (Y.) Plots of esculents and curry-stuffs of every variety, onions, chillies, yams [etc.]. *1883* MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Ho.* 146 (Y.) Curry is at each meal, but it is not made with curry powder.

† **Curry**, *currie*, *sb.* *Obs. or arch.* Also 6 *cuore*, *curie*. [*a.* *F. curée*, in 14-15th c. *curée*, *f. cuir* hide, corresponding to a *L. type* \**coriūta* lit. hide-ful, skin-ful, the entrails of the deer being given to the hounds on the skin: see LITRÉ, and Notes to *Sir Tristrem* (1886) L. 474. Cf. QUARRY.]

The portions of an animal slain in the chase that were given to the hounds; the cutting up and disembowelling of the game; *transf.* any prey thrown to the hounds to be torn in pieces, or seized and torn in pieces by wild beasts: see QUARRY.

*c 1500* *Melusine* xix. 99 De herte . . . was hadd out of the watre and the curree made & gyve to the houndes as custome is to doo. *1600* *Gouvier's Consp.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1703) 192 His maistie not staying vpon the curie of the deer, as his vse is. *c 1611* CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 145 A den of wolves . . . New come from currie of a stag. *Ibid.* xvi. 621 Two fierce kings of beasts, oppos'd in strife about a hind slain on the forehead of a hill, both sharp and hungry set, And to the currie never came but like two deaths they met. *1830* R. CHAMBERS *Life Tas.* I. i. ix. 247 It was James's practice to superintend the currie or dissection of the deer. *1859* HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. vi. 134 A bill is thrown before the house as the currie to the hounds; and it is torn to pieces by everybody.]

† **Curry**, *sb.* *App.* an error for CARRY *sb.* 1.

*a 1684* SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. (1684) 11 Whereof one would lade a Curry or small Cart.

**Curry** (kū'ri), *v.* *Forms:* 3 (?) *courey*, 4-7 *cory*, *corry*, 5-6 *cury*, 5 *corroye*, *coraye*, *corey*, (core), *curray*, (*pa. t. pl.* *curreiden*), *couray*, 6 *courye*, -le, *currey*, 6-7 *courrie*, -y, *currie*, 4- *curry*. [*a.* OF. *correier*, *corce-r*, orig. *conreder*, *conreer*, *cunreer*, *contraer*, *contraier* to put in order, prepare, arrange, dispose, equip, apparel, *curry* a horse; in Palsgr. and Cotgr. *courroyer*, mod.F. *corroyer* to curry leather, = Pr. *conreare* to arrange, to entertain, It. *corredare* to equip, furnish, deck out, fit out (a bride or a ship) = early Rom. \**con-rēdare* to prepare, make ready, etc.: see CONREY.]

In OF. the diphthong *ei, oi*, in the second syllable, belongs originally only to the stressed forms, whence it has been extended to all. The 16th c. form *curroyer* seems to have been assimilated to *courroye*, *courroie*: = *L. corrigia* thong, leather strap.]

1. *trans.* To rub down or dress (a horse, ass, etc.) with a comb.

*c 1390* S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 61/251 And selde heo [an ass] is i-coureyd [i-conreied] wel. *1398* TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 The colte is not . . . coureyd with an horse combe. *c 1430* LVDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 53 (Mätzner) Lik

as he wold coraye his maystres hors. *1564* J. HEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1607) 19 A short horse is soone corryd. *1576* TURBERY *Venerie* 31 It may suffice to rubbe and courrie the hounds three times in a weeke. *1589* *L'appeu. Hatchet* 3 Who would currie an Asse with an luorie combe? *1617* MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 21 First let your groom vncloath him, then currie, rubbe, picke, and dresse him. *1725* BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Travelling Horse*, Ever where the Horse's hair is thinnest there currie the gentlest. *1839-40* W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 175 Her hide is daily curried and brushed.

*b.* Applied to persons.

*1589* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 273 Thou art that fine, foolish . . . Alexander that tendest to nothing but to combe and curry thy haire. *1596* NASHE *Saffron Walden* 107 Currying and smudging and pranking himselfe. *1733* CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xii. § 3 (1734) 243 The Parts affected . . . being first well curried with a Fle-sh-Brush. *1806-7* J. HERSCFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (1826) 251 She curries with towels The Chamber-maid's bowels.

*c.* *fig.*: To tickle, scrape, scratch, claw, etc.

*1598* F. GLENN *Skial.* (1878) 59 We shall be curried with the brislie phrases And prick-song termes he hath premeditate. *1607* DEKKER *Witric. Hoe v.* Wks. 1871 II. 152 You shall go on fiddling . . . curry your instruments: play and away. *1655* FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 151 Indeed, with his learned lectures, he . . . curried the lazy hides, of many an idle and ignorant friar.

2. To dress (tanned leather) by soaking, scraping, paring, beating, colouring, etc.

*14* *Chalmers Air c.* 22 (Jam.) Item, that wark it [lethir] or it be couroit. *c 1440* *Prompt. Paris.* 170 Currayn ledyt. *corradie*. *1490* CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 30 The hide of an ox whiche [she] dyd doo corroye well. *1503* *4 Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 19 Preamble. Upon peyne of forfeitur of every hyde by hym so corried. *1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 171 Those skins which are to be couroit and dressed. *1639* *St. Acts, Chas.* I. 1070 V. App. 610/1 Edward Spencer Corier, craving libertie to buy hydys . . . and vent the same being Coried. *1714* *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 142 All Leather, tanned or curried, coming from Foreign Parts. *1806* SCOTT *Woodst.* xxvi. I made the deer's hide be curried and dressed by a tanner.

† *b.* To work iron in the forge. *Obs.* [*F. corroyer du fer*.]

*1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 58 Spanish-steel . . . sometimes proves very unsound, as not being well curried, that is well wrought.

3. *transf.* To beat or thrash one's hide for him, give a drubbing to. Also *fig.*

*1536* SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1641 For myrth I have hym corried, beten and blyst. *1530* PALSGR. 504 2 She hath curried hym with a good staffe. *1580* BARKY *Alt.* C. 1709 He hath well curried thy cote. *1611* FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* IV. ii. I have seen him Curry a fellow's carcass hand-somely. *1719* D'URVEY *Fills V.* 227 This is the great Sir Francis Vere, That so the Spaniards curried. *1809* W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 220 He swore . . . that he would currie his hide till he made him run out of it.

† *4.* *fig.* To 'stroke down' (a person) with flattery or blandishment. *Obs.*

*c 1394* P. Pl. *Crde* 365 Whou þey curry kinges & her back clawþ.

† *b.* *intr.* or *absol.* To employ flattery or blandishment, so as to cajole or win favour: cf. next.

*c 1400* *Test. Love* I. (1462) 280 b 1 The currieden glosours, tho wel-omened flatterers. *1575* BRUFF *Disc. Trouil.* at *Frankford* (1642) 167 Such as . . . can cap it, can cope it, and curry for advantage. *1597* SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 81 I would currie with Maister Shallow. *1830* A. W. F. BLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) II. 51 His Grace meant he was currying to the Duke of Newcastle.

5. † *a.* To *curry favel*: to use insincere flattery, or unworthy compliance with the humour of another, in order to gain personal advantage. (Cf. CURRY-FAVEL below.)

[OF. *estriller favel* *fauvean*, *fauvain*, also *torcher favel* (d) to currie the chestnut horse, hence, to employ deceit or hypocrisy, to glaze; cf. FAVEL.]

*c 1400* *Beryn* 362 She toke hym by the swere, As þouze she had lernyd curry favel of som olde ffrere. *a 1420* HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 189 The knyght or squier . . . but he hiede the trouthe and cory favelle, he not the ner is His lordes grace. *1426* ADELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Loke thou cory not favel ne be no flaterer. *c 1561* UNDERHILL *Narr. Reform.* (Camden Soc.) 159 Accordynge to the olde proverbe . . . He thatt wyll in courte abyde Must cory favelle bake and syde, for souche gett moste gayne. *1570* T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 77 While they tell you a faire tale and curry fauell with you. *1603* KNOWLES *Hist. Turke* (1610) 108 Her pickthanke favourits, who to curry Favell, spared not [etc.].

*b.* Later, this phrase was transformed into

To *curry favour*: to seek to win favour, or ingratiate oneself with another, by officious courtesy or unworthy complaisance.

*c 1510* BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F.vj. Flatter not as do some, With none curry favour. *1557* N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* viii. 20 *note*. He thought by this meanes to curry favour with the worlde. *1601* WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 470 [It] was then by him published to curry favour with the Royalists. *1848* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 A set of bravos who . . . attempted to curry favour with the government by affronting members of the opposition. *1865* LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiii. 472 Gossiping traders who seek to curry their favour.

† *c.* Hence occas. in other phrases of kindred meaning, as to *curry acquaintance*, *good will*, *ap- plause*, *friends*, *pardon*.

*1571* CAMPHON *Hist. Ireland* (1809) 162 He curried acquaintance and friendship with meere Irish enemies. *1587* FLEMING *Contn. Hollished* III. 1303/2 He . . . seeketh all waies he could to currie the bishops good will. *1630* SYMMER *Rest Wary* i. A. iv. b. The proud and ambitious man . . . curries the applause of the world with all his might.

*a 1745* SWIFT *Poems, Dan Jackson's Reply*, 'Tis true indeed, to curry friends, You seem to praise to make amends. *18* . . . COLLIERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 250 Currying pardon for his past liberalism by charging . . . himself with the guilt of falsehood.

† **Curry**, *v.* *2.* *Obs.* [perh. derived from *currier*, common 16-18th c. form of *courier*, as if to ride post, to post. Cf. SCURRY.] *intr.* To ride or run with haste or rapidity; to scurry.

*1608* CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* v. Plays 1873 II. 245, I am not hee that can . . . by midnight leape my horse, curry seaven miles [etc.]. *1630* J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Discov. by Sea* Wks. II. 21/1 We with our Wherry . . . Along the christall Thames did cut and curry. *1876* MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 34 A Sermon is soon curried over.

**Curry** (kū'ri), *v.* *3* [*f.* CURRY *sb.* 2] *trans.* To flavour or prepare with curry or curry-powder.

*1839* *Britannia* 12 May. The culinary skill by which . . . Lord John Russell curried unfortunate Lord Morpeth into the yellow resemblance of a statesman. *1855* [see CURRIED].

**Curry-comb**, *sb.* [*f.* CURRY *v.* 1] A comb or instrument of metal used for currying horses, etc.

*1573* TESSER *Hush.* (1878) 35 A currie-combe, mainecombe, and whip for a Jade. *1618* FLETCHER *Loyal Subject* I. iii. The devil with a currie-comb Scratch 'em, and scrub 'em. *1714* in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 49 Rubbing and currying . . . with a Curry-comb and Brush. *1806* H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 137 Siberian post-horses are sorry objects to look at. A curry-comb probably never touches their coats.

*b.* attrib. and Comb.

*1624* HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 201, I have . . . then halfe a score mile to ride by currie-combe time, i' the morning. *1768* GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, Old Ruggins, the currie-comb maker.

**Curry-comb, currycomb**, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To rub down or groom with a curry-comb; to currie. Also *transf.* and *fig.*: see CURRY *v.*

*1708* MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 26 The Groom . . . ordered one of his Underlings to . . . currie-comb him with a Cudgel. *1809* SCOTT in *C. R. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 366, I would willingly embrace your offer of currie-combing Miss Owenon. *1839* *Times* 13 Sept. They do not believe a priest can currie-comb off their sins. *1848* MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 42 The principal clerk . . . became suddenly as serious as an ass that is being currie-combed.

Hence **Curry-comber**.

*1809* RAWLINSON *Ant. Egypt* II. (ed. 4) 32 The Apis bull . . . had his train of attendant priests . . . his grooms and currie-combers.

† **Curry-favel** *l.* *Obs.* [See CURRY *v.* 1 5 a.] One who solicits favour by flattery or complaisance.

*1515* *State Papers* II. 15 (N.) All the curryfavel, that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll, dare not . . . shewe hym the grete jupardy . . . of his soule. *1530* PALSGR. 211/2 Curryfavel, a flatterar, *estriller favelan*. *1539* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Sometimes a creeper, and a curry fauell with his superiors.

*b.* (See quot.)

*1520* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *Paradiastole*, which therefore nothing improperly we call the Curry-fauell, as when we make the best of a bad thing.

† **Curry-favour**. *Obs.* [See CURRY *v.* 1 5 b.] 1. = prec.

*1577* HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 144 A number of prodigal currie favours, who by flatterie set him aloft. *1586* A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 116 Men infected with this base-ness of condition, being . . . Curri-favours of the world. *1658* PHILLIPS, *Curriedow*, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

2. The action of currying favour with others.

*1581* MULCASTER *Positions* cxliiii. (1887) 276 We . . . yeilde to curtesie more, then even the verie patrones of curtesie do, for all their curiafavour.

So † **Curry-favourer** = prec. 1.

*1563* NOWEL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1853) 225 Their subjects, servants, curry-favourers, and others, will follow.

**Currying** (kū'ri'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* CURRY *v.* 1]

1. The action of rubbing down with a curry-comb. *1577* B. GOOGE *Herreshach's Hush.* III. (1586) 120 In currying of them we must begin at the head and the necke. *1634* HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 224 The Beast . . . hath cost you more the currying, then all the Combs in your Stable are worth.

*b.* Comb. **Currying-glove**, a glove with a rough surface used for currying horses.

2. The process of dressing tanned hides.

*1481-90* *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 198 To Cordener for coreying of a barkyd hyde iiiij. d. *1530-3* *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 An acte concernynge true tanninge and corryng of lether. *1870* YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 295 Tanned leather often undergoes the further operation of currying.

*b.* *fig.* Drubbing, thrashing.

*1807* W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 6 Nor will the gentlemen . . . escape our currying.

**Curry-leaf**, -powder: see CURRY *sb.* 2 b.

**Currymaul** (*Herb.*), variant of CARMELE.

*1791* NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 414 A species of liquorice called currymaul.

**Curs**, obs. form of COURSE, CURSE.

**Cursal** (kū'sāl), *a.* [*ad. med.L. cursālis*, *f. cursus* course: see -AL.] Of or belonging to a course; applied to certain canons of St. Asaph's and prebendaries of St. David's Cathedral in Wales. According to some, because originally their prebends were annually changed by course or rotation: Jones & Freeman *Hist. St. David's* 313. Others would refer it to the *Cursus*, officium Ecclesiasticum, seu series Orationum, Psalmorum, Hymnorum, et ceterarum precationum, quae quocidie in Ecclesia decantantur. [Du Cange.]



1879 M. E. C. WALTOTT *Sacristy* II. 84 The preachers of Canterbury and cursal Canons of S. Asaph. 1878 CLERGY List, *Cathedral Establishments*, St. Davids; Prebendaries: 1st Cursal The Queen.

† **Cursant**, *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. L. *cursant-em*, pr. ppl. of *cursare* to run: cf. COURSE v.] Running, coursing.

1579 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 b, Three Greyhounds cursante.

† **Cursary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *cursare*, CORSAIR + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to corsairs.

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 385 It serueth them for... a great defence in time of cursary inuasions.

**Cursare**, -aro, -ary, obs. forms of CORSAIR. **Curse** (kûrs), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 curs, 4-5 kors, 4-6 curses, 5-6 curses, 5-6 curses. [Late OE. *curs*, of unknown origin; no word of similar form and sense is known in Teutonic, Romanic, or Celtic. (Of connexion with *cross*, which has been suggested, there is no trace.)]

In its various uses the opposite of *blessing*. 1. An utterance consigning, or supposed or intended to consign, (a person or thing) to spiritual and temporal evil, the vengeance of the deity, the blasting of malignant fate, etc. It may be uttered by the deity, or by persons supposed to speak in his name, or to be listened to by him.

100. *Charter of Leofric in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Hæbbe he her on ðisse life Godes curs. [Cf. *Earle Land Charters & Sax. Doc.* 252, 253, etc.] a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* vi. (1889) 174 Bletsung fæder fæstnað hus bearna, curs soðlice moder awyrtnalað trymninge. c 1155 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 Leidon þa Godes curs and ealre halfane curs and al Cristene folces. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 287/314 He 3af alle godes curs and his. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 201 in Hazl. E. P. I. 64 Ich habbe widene kors Therefore ich fare the wors. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiv. (1495) 199 The faders curs greuyth the chyldren. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 240 Thus haue you breath'd your Curse against your self. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 376 Her prayers and Amen, be a charm and a curse. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 467 God's curse can cast away ten thousand sail! 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* iv. ix, An orphan's curse would drag to Hell A spirit from on high. 1809 HOOD *Eugene Aram* xii, He told how murderers walk'd the earth Beneath the curse of Cain.

b. *spec.* A formal ecclesiastical censure or anathema; a sentence of excommunication.

a 1050 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 318 Biscopum gebyreð þæt hi æfre on ænigne man curs ne settan, butan hy nyde scylian. c 1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 655 Have noon Awe In swich caas of the Erecdekenes curs. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Curce, excommunicatio, anathema. 1577 *B. HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 936/1 At the suit of the ladie Katharine Dowager, a curse was sent from the pope, which cursed both the king and the realm. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 176 If any one's curse can effect damnation, it is not that of the pope, but that of the poor. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom, Charter-breakers* iii, The waiting crowd... Stood to hear the priest rehearse, In God's name, the Church's curse.

2. Without implication of the effect: The uttering of a malediction with invocation or adjuration of the deity; a profane oath, an imprecation.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* v. (1889) 24 Na ægylende yfel for yfele oppe curs for curse [maledictum pro maledicto], ac þer toxeanes bletsingde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defles sed is... hoker and scorn... curs and leasings. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 106, I gieue him curses, yet he gieues me loue. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 273 Despairing quacks with curses fled the place. 1835 WHITTIER *Hunters of Men* iv, The curse of the sinner and prayer of the saint. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Rail-Skirt.* III. 96 Some curses followed.

3. In such phrases as *not worth a curse*, *not to care a curse*, the expression possibly comes down from the ME. *not worth a kersse, kers, cres*: see CRESS 2.

But historical connexion between the two is not evidenced, there being an interval of more than 300 years between the examples of the ME. and the modern phrase; and *damm* (cf. CARE v. 4 a) occurs as early as *curse*, so that the coincidence may be merely accidental.

1763 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writings* 1802 I. 346, I do not conceive that any thing can happen... which you would give a curse to know. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* ii. 93 For, as to wives, a Grand Signor Need never care one curse about them! 1806 BLACKWELL *Mag.* XIX. 357/1 The Chapter on Naval Inventions is not worth a curse. 1807 SCOTT *Trul.* (1809) II. 43 He will not care a curse for what outward show he has lost.

4. An object of cursing or execration; an accursed thing or person.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 13 Crist... maad for vs curs, that is, sacrifice for curs. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* iii. 13 Christ... being made a curse for vs. 1612 BIBLE *Jer.* xxvi. 6, I... will make this city a curse to all the nations. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pal.* 168 Iajazet... who is the curse and execration of all the world. 1838 LYTTON *Leilas* i. vi, Thy name is a curse in Israel.

5. The evil inflicted by divine (or supernatural) power in response to an imprecation, or in the way of retributive punishment.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 11 And al Yrael braken the lawe... and curse droppide on vs. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* Ep. Ded. 3 He turned the reproch of his crosse into glorie, and the curse therof into a blessing. 1590 SPENSER *P.* Q. i. ii. 18 'Curse on that Cross' (quoth then the Sarazin). 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii, Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire. 1854 Mrs. STOW *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 28 This is God's curse on slavery! a bitter, a bitter, most accursed thing!

b. A great evil (regarded more or less vaguely

as inflicted or resting upon a person, community, etc.); a thing which blights or blasts; a blasting affliction, a bane.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. v.* iv. 43 Oh 'tis the curse in Loue... When women cannot loue, where they're belou'd. 1595 — *John* iv. ii. 208 It is the curse of Kings, to be attended By slaues, that take their humors for a warrant. 1669 *Worldw. Syst. Agric.* x. § 1 (1681) 210 The only natural Remedies against this sometimes heavy Curse [mildew]. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 81 Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labour, as a curse. 1846 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 141 The curse of our generation is that so few of us deeply believe anything. 1870 *Pall Mall Budget* 29 Oct. 19/1 Very ill with that curse of his trade the painter's colic.

c. *Curse of Scotland*: a name given to the nine of diamonds in a pack of cards.

Origin of the name doubtful. A not unlikely suggestion is that the card was so called from resembling the armorial bearings of Dalrymple, Lord Stair, nine lozenges on a saltire, the number and shape of the spots being identical, and their arrangement sufficiently similar. The first Earl of Stair was the object of much execration, especially from the adherents of the Stuarts, for his share in sanctioning the Massacre of Glencoe in 1692, and subsequently for the influential part played by him in bringing about the Union with England in 1707. An opponent says he was 'at the bottom of the Union', and 'so he may be styled the Judas of the Country'.

1715-47 J. HOUSTON *Mem.* 92 [Lord Justice-Clerk Ormiston] became universally hated in Scotland, where they called him the Curse of Scotland; and when the ladies were at cards playing the Nine of Diamonds (commonly called the Curse of Scotland), they called it the Justice Clerk. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 141 The nine of diamonds [is called] the Curse of Scotland, because every ninth monarch of that nation was a bad King to his subjects. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 75 There is the curse of Scotland, plague take that nine of diamonds. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 4/8 A problem which has long puzzled antiquaries. Why is the Nine of Diamonds called the Curse of Scotland?

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *curse-blasted*, *-loving*, *-scarred*, *-worthy* adja.; *curse-roll*, a list of anathemas; *curse-mete*, app. formed after the erroneous *help-meet* for *help meet* or the modern *help-mate*.

1836 G. S. FABER *Ausw. Husebeth* 34 After the manner of his curse-loving Church. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, I. 1. Who yesterday was helpmate and delight Unto mine Adam, am to-day the grief And curse-mete for him. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 127 With ominous and curseworthy glory. 1865 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 180, I shall have a list longer than the curse-roll of the Pope.

**Curse** (kûrs), *v.* Forms: 1 cursian, 2-3 cursen, (3-4 curse, 4 curse), 4-5 curs, (5 curs), 5-6 curses, 4- curse. [Goes with CURSE sb., from which, in its OE. form *curs*, the vb. *cursian* was probably immediately derived.]

Generally the opposite of *to bless* in its various uses.

1. *trans.* To utter against (persons or things) words which consign, or are intended or supposed to consign, them to evil spiritual or temporal, as the wrath of God or the malignity of fate; to damn. a. Said of the deity or supernatural power.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueð upen hwate. *Ibid.* 181 þo godes muð curses eorðe. 1416 AUDELEY *Poems* 2 Murthyr, theft, and avoutre... bene cursyd in heven on hye. 1612 BIBLE *Numb.* xxiii. 8 How shall I curse, whom God hath not cursed? 1761 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* III. xi, May the Father who created man, curse him... May St. Michael, the advocate of holy souls, curse him. 1811 BYRON *Cain* i. i. 522 O Cain! This spirit [Lucifer] curseth us.

b. Said of persons claiming to speak in the divine name, esp. officers of the church: To pronounce a formal curse against, to anathematize, excommunicate, consign to perdition.

a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 4 þe biscopos & lered men heom cursede ære. *Ibid.* an. 1140, þe biscop of Wincestre... cursede alle þe men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17109 (Götl.) Cursed in kirc þan sal þai be wid candil, boke, and bell. 1397 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 [The pope Anastasius] cursede þe emperour. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) ix. 36 Machomete curseð all þase þat drinker wyne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Cursyn, excommunico, anathematizo, cateizo. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 This yere the men of Caithnes in Scotland burned their bishop, because he cursed them for not paying of their Tithes. 1612 BIBLE *Numb.* xxii. 6 Come now therefore, I pray thee, curse mee this people, for they are too mightie for mee. 1700 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 7 The Jews... cursed them in a solemn manner three times. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom, Curse of Charter-breakers* ix, Since that stoled and mired hand Cursed the tyrants of their land. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 Those who alienate either house or lot shall be cursed by priests.

2. Hence (without implication of the effect): To imprecate or invoke divine vengeance or evil fate upon; to denounce with adjuration of the divine name; to pour maledictions upon; to swear at.

c 1200 ORMIN 5050 Jiff þat tu cursesst aniz mann & hatesst himm wiþ herrie. c 1300 St. *Brandan* 550 Ich mai cursi the tyme that ich ibore was. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1583 He corsed his clerkes & calde hem chorles. c 1475 *Partenay* 2851 Full often cursing the hour and the day That thes wordes scapod or mouthed he. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 49 A thousand sithes I curse that careful howler. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 52 The citizens... cursing the tyrant to the devill. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 109, I heard my brother damn the coachman, and curse the maids. 1850 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 529, I did not come to curse thee, Guinevere. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 163

Voltaire... never knew more German than was needed to curse a postilion.

† b. with *obj. clause. Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn in Anc. Poet. Tracts* 27 He cursed that he came thyder. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii, The time will come... When he... Will curse he train'd me hither.

c. In imprecations (with no subject expressed): — DAMN, CONFOUND.

1761 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* III. x, Curse the fellow... I am undone for this bout. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* iv. (1878) 71 'Curse the whist!' he muttered; 'what a fool I was to meddle with it!' 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXI. 269 2 'Curse it! why do you treat me so?'

3. To speak impiously against, to rail profanely at (the deity, fate, destiny, etc.); to blaspheme.

c 1050 *Spelman's Psalms* xxxvii. 22 (C. MS.) Forðam þe bletsiede him yrfweardið eorðan, yfelcweþende [C. cursiende] soðlice hine forweorðað. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* ii. 9 His wiif seide to hym... Curse thou God, and die. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 37 He... cursed heven; and spake reprochful shame Of highest God. 1612 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 21 They shall fret themselves, and curse their King, and their God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 774 The Clown, and who, cursing Providence, repines. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 402 And sad Sir Balaam curses God and dies.

4. *absol. or intr.* To utter curses; to swear profanely in anger or irritation.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 198 þe þet swerðe greate oðes, oðer bitterliche kurses. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1977 He... gan to kurse fast; 'Where dwelle 3e, a deuel wai, 3e damiseles, so long?' c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1160 It es mare manheðe... to... beseke god þair bote to bene, þan outhir for to curse or scorne. 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. liii. [lii.] 190 When they saw theyr goodes taken and spente away... they cursed bytwene theyr tethe, sayenge, go into Engelande or to the deuyll. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 74 Then beganne he to curse and to sweare. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iv. i, I drink not, I curse not, I cheat not; they are unnecessary vices. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 314 He... came to upbraid and curse, Mocking our poverty. 1892 D. C. MURRAY *Bob Martin's Lit. Girl* I. 13 Coming into collision with some unseen piece of furniture [he] cursed quietly to himself.

5. *trans.* To afflict with such evils or calamities as are the consequences or indications of divine wrath or the malignancy of fate; to blast. To be cursed with: to be afflicted with by divine decree, by destiny, or by one's evil fate.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 16, 17 Cursid thou shalt be in citee, cursed in feild; cursid thy bern, and cursid thy relikis. 1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 945 The Destinies will curse thee for this stroke. 1612 BIBLE *Gen.* xii. 3, I will bless thee that blesse thee, and curse him, that curseth thee. 1797-98 GAY *Fables* i. viii. 13 With this plague she's rightly cursd. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 182 To... curse the desert with a tenfold dearth. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xiv, Sure some fell fiend has cursed our line, That coward should e'er be son of mine! 1880 J. COOK *Boston Lectures, Heredity* x, He was temporarily a drunkard, and God cursed him, through that law of initial heredity. *Mod.* To be cursed with a bad temper, a drunken wife, etc.

**Cursed**, *curst* (kûrsed, kûst), *ppl. a.* Also 4 cursd, cursod, -id, cursud, 4-5 cursesde, -id, cursed, -id, 4-6 curste, 5 curset, -it, -yd, 5-6 cursaed. [f. CURSE v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. That has had a curse pronounced or invoked upon him or it; excommunicated, anathematized; under a curse, blasted with a curse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29332 (Cott.) Qua communs wit cursd man, þat was noght ar, es cursd þan. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 419 The countrey is þe corsedour þer cardinales comep ynne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 Cursed, anathematizatus. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 147 The wofullest Diuision... That euer fell vpon this cursed Earth. 1612 BIBLE *Matt.* xxv. 41 Depart from me, ye cursd. 1793 GAY *Captives* II. (1772) 41 Shun'd like a pestilence, a cursd informer! 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* II. vii, But something ails it now; the spot is cursd. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 92 The cursed fig-tree, which has leaves but no fruit.

2. Deserving a curse; damnable, execrable, heinously wicked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1106 (Götl.) To haue done suilk a cursed dede. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 9 No thing is cursidere than an auerouse man. c 1400 *Melayne* 310 Appon the cursede Sarazens for to werre. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 34 Who would haue said... that the chosen people should become the curseded upon the earth? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xvii. i. 79 Carefull withall, least the cursed foules of the aire [*diræ volucres*] should deuoure the bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* L. 388 And with cursed things His holy Rites and solemn Feasts profan'd. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 99 The cursed roots from whence this bitter fruit grows up. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv, 'Dare to proceed in thy curst purpose of a divorce... and here I lance her anathema at thy head.'

3. Used intensively in expression of hatred, dislike, vexation, etc.: Execrable, detestable, abominable, 'damned', 'confounded'.

c 1306 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prolog.* 43 God save yow alle, save this cursd Frere. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke and cursd chauce. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Earwigs... are cursd Devourers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 22, I have cut my Thumb with this cursd Knife. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clii, One's early valet's cursd knock. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 24 'What a cursd piece of buffoonery!'

b. Used adverbially; sometimes merely emphatic. (Cf. *damned*, *deuced*.)

1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 116 Our Grandsires they were Papists, Our Fathers Oliverians, their Bearnis 'tis said are Atheists, Ours must be Cursed Queer Ones. 1778 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Reviewers* Wks. 1812 I. 7 What they disapprove is cursd simple. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 30 They prefer cursd bad wine to holy water.

4. (Usually spelt *curst*.) a. Of persons (or their dispositions, tongues, etc.): Malignant; perversely disagreeable or cross; cantankerous, shrewish, virulent. *Obs.* or *arch.* (also *dial.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 89 This Heroude was over moche cursed & cruelle. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv. His [Socrates'] curst and shrewd wife. 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 498 When thou didst deal mildly and gently with me, I became the curster. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 156 Curster than she, why 'tis impossible. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 44 One plague That vext him .. was his wites curst tongue. 1642 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) 111. 461 They were glad that I gave him so short and so cursed an answer. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. i. § 2. 84 Any Nature thoroughly savage, curst, and inveterate. 1836 J. DOWNE *Mountain Decam.* l. 218, I have told that lie .. why are ye so curst now as to want me to tell it o'er again? 1879-81 MISS JACKSON *Shrimph. Word-bk.* s.v., 'E's a little curst chap.'

† b. Of men or beasts: Fierce, savage, vicious. c 1400 *Song Roland* 486 Corsabran, the curssid, kenyst in halle. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 82 To straungers he [the dog] is eger and curst. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 Terryers .. are muche curster. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 101 Dogges, that are curst, men vse to tie vp in the day, and let loose in the night. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 130 Bridling it like unto curst and fierce bulls. 1737 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bandog*, [It] should be chosen .. not too curst nor too gentle of disposition.

† c. *fig.* Of hair: Rough, bristly. Of a sore: Malignant, irritable. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Casaries horrida*, a cursed head. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 As curst sores with often touching waxe angry.

d. *Comb.*, as *curst-heartedness*, malignity of disposition, wickedness of heart.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 19 Although they fome not out their curstheartednesse openly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 10 A tumour of curst-heartedness.

† **Curshedde.** *Obs.* [-HEAD.] Cursedness, execrable wickedness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6544 (Gött.) And þar-wid forþermare he 3ede, For to se þair curshedde. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xviii. 27 (MSS. B, D, E, F, H) Alle forsothe thes cursydhedes [i.e. cursidness, 1388 abhominacions] diden the tiliers of the erthe that weren before 3ow.

† **Curshedhood.** *Obs.* [-HOOD.] Cursedness; *concr.* accursed thing (tr. L. *anathema*).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* ii. 7 The sonnes of Zamri .. that .. synned in the theft of curshedde.

**Curssedly** (kŭ'ssɛdli), *adv.* Also *curstly*. [f. CURSED + -LY 2.]

1. In a cursed manner; in a way deserving a curse; wickedly, abominably.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 239 Thou that .. heriest false goddes curssedly. c 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 237 Whan bayerd sawe he was so curstly dealed wythall. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedil.* (1641) 61 They judge curssedly the good to be bad. 1679 BEDLOK *Popish Plot* 1 None more curssedly ingenious in inventing .. methods of doing mischief.

2. Used as an intensive with strong expression of reprobation or dislike: In a cursed manner, execrably, detestably, 'damnable', 'confoundedly'.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* 20 To be curstly affrayed of his owne shadow. 1663 T. PORTER *Witty Combat* ii. iii. Why, so thou art, insufferably, curssedly drunk. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlix. 106 Curssedly down in the mouth. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* v. xv. They voted her ladyship curssedly satirical. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. I can't see why you should be so curssedly particular.

† 3. Malignantly; with perverse ill-temper; crossly, severely, harshly, virulently.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxv. Guido .. hath delite to speake curssedly Alway of women. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. 232 His procuratours .. curssedly and ful slowly serued hym at his nede. 1500 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. ii. 64 To make him fret the more, Speak curstly to him. 1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 74 Father Browne, who would curstly correct his old wife. 1650 H. MORRIS in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 106 You .. bark and scold .. more curssedly and bitterly then any Butter-quean.

**Curssedness** (kŭ'ssɛdnɛs). Also *curstness*. [f. CURSED + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being cursed or under a curse; damnation; misery. † b. *pl.* Miseries, misfortunes (*obs. rare*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7228 Woo to þo þat erly .. haunte þe tauerne .. Curssednes hem folowyþ at þe endyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/3 To haue soo many curssednesses or ylle happes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 334/2 Them that were slaues to Sathan, and ouer the eares in the deepe bottomlesse pitte of curssednesse. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xi. 142 The Poet describes the curssednesse of their posterity. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Box* (1850) 265/1 Mr. Watkins Tottle had long lived in a state of single blessedness, as bachelors say, or single curssedness, as spinsters think. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Studies* 140 If you would .. know the reality and curssedness of sin.

† 2. The condition of being execrably wicked; abominable wickedness. b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or practice of wickedness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1575 (Gött.) þair curssednes was nocht vnkid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 310 Ydel sweryng is a curssednes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 30 In moche curssidnes and wickednes. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. x. 7 His mouth is full of curssednes. a 1630 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 75 By walking in a way of curssednesse.

† 3. An accursed thing, 'abomination'. *Obs. rare.* c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiv. 15 When is se ye curssednes of desolation, which was spoken of bi daniel y<sup>e</sup> propheet, standing in an holi place.

4. (Usually *curstness*.) Malignancy or perversity of disposition, ill temper, crabbedness; fierceness, savageness; virulence (of poison). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. Pro.* 27 As I .. Koude tellen of my wyues curstnesse. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He that is to every man contrary, And he that bostithe of his curstnesse. 1529 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 209 With spitefull speech, curstnesse and cruelte. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxvii. xxxiv. 654 As the curstnesse and rigor of parents, is to be mollified by patience. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 18 Profane persons swear, as dogs bark, not ever for curstness, but for custom. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* xxi. xix. (1678) 474 The Basilisk far exceeds all Kinds of Serpents in the curstness of its poison. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxvi, 'Curstness' (or crabbedness) of man's nature.

**Cursee.** *nonce-wd.* [-EE.] One who is cursed. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) II. 112 Which curse being strengthened by a sin of very old standing in the family of the cursee.

**Cursee**, *obs.* form of CURTSY.

**Curseful** (kŭ'sɜfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. CURSE sb. + -FUL.]

Frught with a curse or curses. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* x. 7 Hateful .. is pride; and curseful alle wickedness of Jentiles. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXI. 306 Those curseful events that have made me the wretch I am. 1871 FRANCES R. HAVERGAL *Ministry of Song* (1881) 109 Whose love shone forth upon the curseful tree.

Hence † **Cursefully** [printed *curstfully*] *adv.*, accursedly.

1606 MARSTON *Favne* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 78 Was not thou most curstfully madd?

**Curseful**: see CURSORARY.

† **Cursement.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 *corsement*.

[f. CURSE v. + -MENT.] Cursing, malediction.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 65 Hus clopes were of corsement and of kene wordes. [Cf. *Psalm* cix. 18.]

**Curson**, -son, *dial.* f. CHRISTEN *a.* and *v.*

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 38 For all this curson world. 1606 DAY *Ille of Gulls* ii. iv. Well, god a mercy of all curson soules. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Comcomb* ii. ii. As I am a curstend' whore. *Ibid.* iv. iii. *Nau.* Are they curstend'! *Maidg.* No, they call them infidels. 1821 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Curson*, to christen.

**Cursonary**: see CURSORARY.

**Curser** (kŭ'sɜr). [f. CURSE v. + -ER 1.] One who curses; one who utters a curse or malediction; a profane swearer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1300 Cursers alle here lyve Shall neuere haue grace for to pryve. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 23 These more then deuylish swerers, banners, and cursers. 1555 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 933 Thy Cursers, Jacob, shall twice cursed be. c 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 133 Such cursers and swearers as could hardly be matched out of hell. 1850 CLOUGH *Diptychus* i. v. 72 Which is worst, To be the curser or the curst. 1855 MONTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1858) 63 So speaking, the curser was bound to blow out two waxen torches .. and with this practical illustration the anathema was complete.

**Curser, Cursey**, *obs.* ff. COURSER, CURTSY.

**Curship** (kŭ'sʃɪp). [f. CUR + -SHIP.] The estate or personality of a cur: used as a mock title. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 959 How durst th', I say, oppose thy Curship 'Gainst Arms, Authority, and Worship? 1765 VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode II* to R. A's Wks. 1812 I. 87 The Lord have mercy on your Curship's skin.

**Curse**, *obs.* form of CURTSY.

**Cursing** (kŭ'sɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The utterance of words which consign to spiritual and temporal evil, the vengeance of the deity, the malign influence of fate, etc.; malediction, imprecation, damning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 47 Ðas onfoeð cursung mara [Rush. Ðæt mara 7el mast cursunge; Vulg. *damnationem majorem*.] 1386 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 11 And cursyng, and wlatyng which is writen in the book of Moyses .. droppide on vs. 1335 COVERDALE *Mal.* iv. 6 That I come not, and smyte the earth with cursyng. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1834) 32 The male-onis waryngis or cursyngis quihilk God .. schoris to the transgressours.

† b. *concr.* The condition or place of damnation or perdition; hell. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29 Ðon all lichoma ðin gesendad beð in tintergo 7el in cursung. *Ibid.* x. 28.

2. The formal pronunciation of an ecclesiastical curse or anathema; excommunication.

1c 1120 *Charter Pope Agatho* (dated 680) in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 30 Hwa swa hit breket ealre biscope cursunge and eal cristene folces he hafe. Amen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No bissop ne mai him chastien ne mid forboðe, ne mid scrifte, ne mid cursunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29482 (Cott.) Cursing twa-fald es, þe tan es mare, þe toþer lesse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 130 Whan Thomas it wist, he did mak a cursyng. Roger he cursed first, þat coroned þe 3ong kyng. 1470-85 *Matory Arthur* i. iii. That they shold to london come by Cristmas vpon payne of cursyng. 1530 PALSGR. 211 *Cursyng* .. *excommunication*. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 35 Forbidden upon paine of cursyng. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 139 Early in the twelfth century .. William of Winchester, by the authority of Celestine II .. brought in the use of cursing with bell, book, and candle.

3. Imprecation of evil; the profane use of imprecations in hatred or evil temper; blasphemy.

c 1050 *Spelman's Psalms* cviii. 16 (C. MS.) & he lufode wyrgednyse [C. cursunge] & heo cume him, & he molde blotsunga & heo bið afysad from him. a 1240 *Lofung* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Wreðe .. cursunge, bac bitunge. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 916 Þy cursyng now sene hyt ys Wyþ veniaunce on þy owne flesche. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lix. 12 For cursing and lying which they speake. a 1648 Lr. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 215 He had heard that the King was

much given to cursing. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. III. 427 It is no common blasphemy .. it is not simple cursing and swearing. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* Wks. I. 343 He will indulge himself with a little cursing and swearing.

**Cursing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curses. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 212 And you be a cursing hypocrite once, you must be lookt to. 1822 WATSON *G. Gilfillan* iv. 97 The meagre hand of contented or cursing penury.

**Cursitate** (kŭ'sɪtɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *cursitare* to run to and fro, freq. of *cursare*, freq. of *currere* to run.] *intr.* To run hither and thither.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 175 A fitting, cursitating, ghostly appearance.

† **Cursitation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cursitation-em*, n. of action f. *cursitare*: see *prec.*] A running or going hither and thither, perambulation.

1630 LORD BANIAN 63 The Bridegroom .. with all the children in the Towne .. make their cursitation round about the most publicke streets .. with Trumpets and kettle-drummes. 1663 CAYE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 31 In their wild cursitations up and down the streets.

**Cursor** (kŭ'sɪr), *obs.* *exc. Hist.* Forms:

6 *cursor*, *cursor*, *cursor*, -itor, 6-7 -itor, *cursor*, -tour, 7 -itor, 6- *cursor*. [a. Anglo-Fr. *course-tour*, ad. med.L. *cursor* (Ordericus Vitalis) = *cursor* runner. (App. formed to have the same relation to *cursor*, that *cursilare* has to *cursare*.) But the exact derivation in sense 1 is obscure.]

1. One of twenty-four officers or clerks of the Court of Chancery, whose office it was to make out all original writs *de cursu*, i.e. of common official course or routine, each for the particular shire or shires for which he was appointed.

The office was abolished in 1835.

1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 As well the coursetours

and other clerkes, as the sixe clerkes of the said Chaucery.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 96 *Cursor* is an officer or Clerke

belonging to the Chancery. They are called Clerkes of the

Course in the oath of Clerkes of the Chancery. a 1655 Br.

G. GOODMAN *Crt. 7as.* I, I. 280, I have heard that the

cursor's office of Yorkshire hath been sold for £1,300.

1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 308 Mr. Gillingham,

cursor of Monmouth and Hereford, is dead. 1767 *Antiq.*

*Durham Abbey, Descr. Bishoprick* 133 Court of Chancery

(Durham), Mr. Thomas Huggall, Cursor and Examiner.

† b. A secretary. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* I. 80 The .. Lay Inspector

.. has one or two Secretaries or Cursors under him.

† 2. A running messenger, courier; also *fig. Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 84 [He] sent Scoutes,

Cursors, Messengers .. over the whole land. 1609 HOLLAND

*Amm. Marvell.* xxviii. iii. 337 Their office was this, by

running .. to be cursitours to and fro. 1646 FULLER *Wounded*

*Cons.* (1841) 282 The spirits, those cursitors betwixt soul

and body. a 1661 — *Worthies* III. 101 Dromedaries .. are the

Cursors for travel for the Eastern Country.

† 3. One who wanders about the country; a vagabond, tramp. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN (title), A Caueat or Warening, for common

cursetours vulgarly called Vagabones. 1581 MULCASTER

*Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 156 Common cursitors, which post

about still to suruey all scholes, and neuer stae in one.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. iii. § 68. 1672 *Cursors* or

Vagabonds. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cursors*, the Forty-

second Order of Vagabonds.

4. **Cursor baron.** The junior or puisne baron

of the Exchequer, a subordinate member of the

court who attended to matters 'of course' on the

revenue side. The office was abolished in 1856.

1642 VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 33 The .. Cursor Baron

being so called because he is chosen most usually out of some

of the best experienced Clerkes of the two Remembrancers, or

Clerke of the Pipes Office, and is to informe the Bench and

the Kings learned Counsell .. what the course of the Ex-

chequer is for the preservation of the same. 1689 LUTTRELL

*Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 557 Mr. Bradbury, of the Middle Temple,

was lately sworn cursor baron of the exchequer. 1830

PRICK *Law of Exchequer* 77 The Cursor Baron, or, as he

is sometimes called, the Fifth or Puisne Baron of the Court

of Exchequer .. has no judicial authority in the Court of

Exchequer as a Court of Law.

† **Cursitory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See *prec.*, and

-ORY.] = CURSORY. **Cursitorily** *adv.*, cursorily.

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Paternulus* 306 Hee that in the cursitory

way of this so contracted a worke, dares take upon him

[etc.]. 1668 — tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 214 Having therefore

cursitorily renewed her face .. I .. desired her to tell me who

she was.

**Cursive** (kŭ'sɪv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med.L. *cur-*

*siv-us*, f. *cur-* ppl. stem of *currere* to run: see

-IVE. Cf. Du Cange s.v. *Scriptura*. In mod.F.

*cursif*, -ive (1797 in Hatzfeldt.) Of writing:

Written with a running hand, so that the characters

are rapidly formed without raising the pen, and in

consequence have their angles rounded, and sepa-

rate strokes joined, and at length become slanted.

In ancient manuscripts the cursive style, showing

some of these characteristics, is distinguished from

the more formal uncial writing.

1764 in W. FRY *New Vocab.* 1807 G. S. FABER *Sacr.*

*Cal. Proph.* (1844) III. 164 The gradual invention and ..

general use of the cursive greek character. 1837-9 HALLAM

*Hist. Lit.* i. i. § 56 The complex system of abbreviations

which rendered the cursive handwriting almost as operose ..

as the more stiff characters of older manuscripts. 1881 WEST-

COTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 102 The Cursive MSS.

range from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries.

**B. sh.** A cursive character or manuscript.  
 1861 SCRIVENER *Introd. N. T.* ii. (1874) 40 Colbert. 2844 or 33 of the Gospels, 'the Queen of the cursives', as it has been called. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* *Introd.* § 98 The Greek MSS. of the New Testament are divided into two classes: Uncials and Cursives, according as they are written in capital or minuscule characters.

**Cursively** (kû'sivli), *adv.* *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.]

† 1. In continuous course or succession. *Obs.*  
 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1380 This... empire... hath... beene alwaies hereditarie, from grandfather to father, from father to sonne, and so cursively in that manner.

2. In cursive characters.  
 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 86 The name uncially expressed ΑΠΟΤΑΤΗC, or cursively expressed ἀποστάτης. 1884 E. M. THOMPSON in *Enycl. Brit.* XVIII. 1491 Facsimiles of the cursively written papyri.

**Cursiveness**, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being cursive.

c 1800 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 14 The cursiveness of Ezra's hebrew character. 1833 — *Recapit. Apostasy* 88 An additional attempt was made to increase the cursiveness of the cursive character.

**Curakyn**, var. CRUSKYN *Obs.*, vessel for liquids.  
**Curmas**, dial. form of CHRISTMAS.

**Curson**, var. CURSEN, dial. form of CHRISTEN.

**Cursor** (kû'sôr), [a. L. *cursor* runner, agent-n. from *currere*, *curr-* to run: cf. COURSER.]

The Latin word occurs in the title of 'Pe tretis pat men cals *Cursor Mundi*' (Gött. MS.), 'The Cursor o the world' (Cott. MS.), of which it is said, l. 267, *Cursor* [v. r. *Cursor*, *Coarsur*] o world man oght it call, For almost it ouer-remnes all.]

† 1. A runner, running messenger. *Obs.*  
 [1300: see above.] 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 125 He went apace like a Cursor that telleth good news. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgm.* II. iv. (1642) 53 He also kept cursors and messengers... to ride abroad.

2. A part of a mathematical, astronomical, or surveying instrument, which slides backwards and forwards.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* VII. xii. (ed. 7) 666 Every one of these Transames or Cursours must be cut with a square hole... so as they may be made to run just upon the staffe to and fro. 1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 43 The lowest part of the cross is jointed, to separate it from the cursor on the ruler. 1736 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser, Cursor*, a little brass Ruler representing the Horizon: a Label. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 139 The cursor, or moveable wire, in the micro-meter-microscopes. 1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.*

† 3. In mediæval universities, a bachelor of theology giving the courses of lectures upon the Bible which formed one of the necessary preliminaries to the doctorate.

† **Cursorary**, *a. Obs. rare.* = CURSORY.

The reading of the 3rd Quarto (followed by Pope, and by most modern editors), for which Quartos 1 and 2 have *cursorary* and the First Folio *cursorial*: cf. CURSORY.

SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 77 (Qo. 3, 1619) We haue but with a *Cursorary* eye Ore-view'd them.

**Course**, obs. form of CORSAIR, COURSER.

† **Course** (kû'sôr), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [L. pl. of *cursor* runner: see above.] The name given by De Blainville, 1815-22, to an order of birds, containing the ostrich and its allies, which are incapable of flight, but are mostly swift runners. It corresponds to Merrem's division *Ratitæ*.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 283 Birds. Order XII.—*Courses*. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 440 Of all the *Courses*, the Apteryx of New Zealand appears to be the one which is most completely destitute of wings, and which departs most widely from the general type of the class of Birds.

**Cursorial** (kû'sôr-î-âl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cursori*-us running (taken in reference to *CURSORES*) + -AL.] Adapted, or having limbs adapted, for running; *spec.* applied to certain birds (*Cursores*), orthopterous insects (*Cursoria*), and crustaceans.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 283/2 The sternum of the *Cursorial* Birds presents few affinities of structure to that of the rest of the class. 1845 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 25 The prehensile or *cursorial* limb of the denizen of dry land.

**Cursorily** (kû'sôr-î-li), *adv.* [f. CURSORY *a.* + -LY.] The L. *cursoriè* was in early use.] In a cursory manner; in passing; hastily; without attention to details.

[1549 LATIMER 3rd *Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 78, I wyll runne it ouer *cursorie*, ryppling a lytle the matter.] 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 128 Thus cursorily to passe it ouer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 1315 Cursarily and by the way to annex hereto such things as carry some probability. 1665 BOYLE *Effects of Mot. Adv.* 2 While he cursorily read over the Tract. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 23, I have already cursorily mentioned some of the products. 1804 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 84 Principles which he has but cursorily investigated. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 20 An allusion was cursorily made to the expenditure in travelling.

**Cursoriness**. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Cursory quality; hastiness or slightness (of examination or treatment).

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1885 F. HALL in *N.Y. Nation* XLII. 240/3 The subject of which has been despatched with uncritical cursoriness.

**Cursorious** (kû'sôr-i-ôs), *a.* [f. L. *cursori*-us + -OUS: see CURSORY.] Adapted for running: said of the legs of coleopterous insects.

† **Cursoriwise**, *adv. Obs.*—° [Short for *in cursory wise*: see next.] In a cursory manner.

1598 FLORIO, *Alla fuggita*, by the way, *cursoriwise*. 1659 TORRIANO, *Pér corso*, runningly, *cursori-wise*.

**Cursor** (kû'sôr-i), *a.* Also 7 *oursorie*, *oursary*. [ad. L. *cursori*-us of or pertaining to a runner or a race, f. *cursor-em* runner: in OF. *course*, *course*.]

1. Running or passing rapidly over a thing or subject, so as to take no note of details; hasty, hurried, passing.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 277 Cursory saying of a few priers a little before death, auaileth not. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 128, I had only a cursory view of it, and that by chance. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. H.* xviii. A traveller who stopped to take a cursory refreshment. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 37 Obvious to the most cursory reader of the Gospel. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 60 A cursory inspection shews that these statements are untrustworthy.

† 2. Moving about, travelling. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *Proc. agst. Garnet F. (T.)*, Father Cresswell, legier jesuit in Spain; father Baldwin, legier in Flaunders... besides their *cursorie* men, as Gerrard, etc. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 24 Their houses are made *cursorie* like our Coaches with foure wheeles that may be drawne from place to place. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. ii. 21 Those Tribes dwelt in their Tents... in a *cursorie* condition, only grazing their Cattel during the season.

3. *Entom.* Adapted for running; = CURSORIOUS.

4. In mediæval universities: *a. Cursory lectures*: lectures of a less formal and exhaustive character delivered, especially by bachelors, as additional to the 'ordinary' lectures of the authorized teachers in a faculty, and at hours not reserved for these prescribed lectures.

[The name would appear to have been first given to the lectures delivered by bachelors as part of the *cursum* prescribed for the licence, but to have been afterwards extended to all 'extraordinary' lectures.]

1842 F. PEACOCK *Stat. Univ. Camb.* p. xlv. note 1. 1894 RASHDALL *Med. Universities* vi. § 4. 426 The 'cursory' lectures of Paris are the 'extraordinary' lectures of Bologna. *Ibid.* 427 Vacation *cursory* lectures might be given at any hour. *Ibid.* It is probable that the term 'cursory' came to suggest also the more rapid and less formal manner of going over a book usually adopted at these times.

b. *Cursory Bachelor*: (in modern writers) a bachelor who gave *cursory* lectures.

**Cursour** (s), obs. form of CORSAIR, COURSER.

**Curst**, *a.*: see CURSED.

† **Curstable**, *Arb. Obs.* [f. COURSE + TABLE.]

'A course of stones with mouldings cut on them to form a string course' (Parker *Gloss.* 1850).

1278 *Bursar's Acc. Merton Coll.* (Parker), Pro x pedibus de curstable.

**Cursten**, var. CURSEN, dial. form of CHRISTEN.

**Curstfully**: see CURSEFULLY.

**Curstly**, -ness: see CURSEDLY, CURSEDNESS.

† **Cursum** (kû'sûm), [L. *cursum* course, f. *currere* to run.] The Latin word for COURSE; occasionally used in mediæval or technical senses, as

a. A race-course, running-ground, or drive; b. A stated order of daily prayer; a ritual, or form of celebration; c. An academic course or curriculum.

1288 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 164 For what purpose this avenue or *cursum* was used. 1805 McLAUCHLAN *Early Sc. Church* xiv. 188 Whether they made use of any peculiar *cursum* or liturgy. 1875 McCOSH *Sc. Philos.* xi. 94 The University Commissioners appointed in 1643 a *Cursum* for Aberdeen. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 348/3 The line would have cut through the avenue and the *cursum* of Stonehenge.

**Cursy**, obs. form of CURTSY.

**Cur** (kûrt), *a.* [ad. L. *curt*-us cut or broken short, mutilated, abridged, which became in late L. and Romanic the ordinary word for 'short': It., *Sp. corto*, Pr. *cort*, F. *court*.]

The Latin adj. was app. adopted at an early date in Ger., giving OS. and OFris. *curt* (MDu. *cort*, Du., MLG., and I.G. *kort*, whence also mod. Icel. *korta*, Sw. and Da. *kort*), OHG. *kurt*, *kurz* (MHG. and mod. Ger. *kurz*), where the word has taken the place of an original Teut. \**skurt-*, in OHG. *scurtz*, in OE. *scort*, *scourt*, *SHORT*. But the latter was retained in English.]

1. Short in linear dimension; shortened.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 295 In more temperate climes hair is *curt*. 1840 LYVTON *Pilgr. of Rhine* xix, Thy limbs are crooked and *curt*. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 207 Plancus... enacted the part of the sea-god Glaucus in *curt* cerulean vestments.

b. of things immaterial, modes of action, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 351 For which *curt* reckoning Grotius has no excuse. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xx. 318 That virtue so *curt* and narrow, which we thought to be infinite. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xviii. 258 The most *curt* and compendious way of bringing about dishonest or dishonourable designs. 1874 REYNOLDS *Joku Bapt.* II. 89 An angelic Spirit makes a more *curt* and much easier use than we can do of the functions of matter in its most ethereal form.

2. Of words, sentences, style, etc.: Concise, brief, condensed, terse; short to a fault.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. What's his name? *Fly*. Old Peck. *Tij.* Maestro de campo, Peck! his name is *curt*. A monosyllable, but commands the horse well. 1645 MILTON *Petrarch* (1851) 177 The obscure and *curt* Ebraims that follow. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) III. 274 He could put together only *curt* frittered fragments of his own.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 132 Their Saxon-English is nearly monosyllabic, and their phraseology *curt*. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 61 The dry and *curt* language of a petition in parliament.

b. So brief as to be wanting in courtesy or suavity.

1831 D'ISRAELI *Yng. Duke* v. vii. (L.), 'Ah! I know what you are going to say', observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice, 'It is all nonsense.' 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. *Introd.* 9 He might have been a little less defiant and *curt*, though, to Lorenzo de' Medici.

† **Cur**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *curt-are* to cut short, shorten, mutilate, f. *curtus* short.] *trans.* To cut short, shorten.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mém. Mortalitie* l. xciii, *Curting* thy life, hee takes thy Card away.

Hence † **Curted** *pp. a.*, shortened, curtailed, *curt*.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. viii. 129 a, To see a foolish courtier weare... a litle *curted* cape. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xcii, Be your words made, good Sir, of Indian ware, That you allow me them by so small rate? Or do you *curted* Spartanes imitate? 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 229 The old Britans... were wont to weare a short and broad sword; so did the Spartanes also, whom... their Enemies mocked for so *curted* a weapon.

**Cur**, *cur*. An abbreviation of CURRENT *a.*, esp. in such phrases as the 10th *cur*, i. e. of the current month.

**Cur**, **Curta**, obs. ff. COURT, COURTEOUS.

**Curtail** (kûrt-âl), *v.* Forms: 6-7 *curtail* (l, -toll, 6 *curteyl*, 7 *curtel*, *cur*, *our*, *curt-tail*, 6-*curtail*. [Originally *curtal* (l, f. CURTAL *a.*, and still stressed on the first syllable by Johnson 1773. But already in the 16th c. the second syllable began to be associated with the word *tail* (cf. sense 1), and perhaps by some in the 17th and 18th c. with *F. tailler* to cut, whence the spelling *cur-tail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, and the current pronunciation, given without qualification by Walker 1791.]

† 1. To make a curtail of by docking the tail; to dock. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hush.* II. (1586) 115 b, Hys taylor is... a great commoditie to him to beate away flies: yet some delight to have them *curtailed*, specially if they be broade buttocks. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 365, The ashes also of an hardy-shrewes taile; provided alwaies, that the shrew were let go aloue, so soone as she was *curt-tailed*. 1611 CORGE, *Excuser*, to *curtail*, or cut off the taile.

2. To cut short in linear dimension; to shorten by cutting off a part.

1580 LVLV *Exphues* (Arb.) 326 Thou hast rackte me, and curtalde me, sometimes I was too long, sometimes to[o] shorte. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 10 If it be too long, thou hast a combe and a paire of scissors to curtail it. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 38 And Estellard I cur-tail'd by the knees. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 39 Let the three Huswively Spinsters of Destiny rather curtail the third of thy life. 1769 'G. GAMBRADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1800) 27, I... firmly believe, that ten men are hanged for every inch *curtailed* in a Judge's wig. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 71 To lop and deface them... and... to curtail the roots.

b. As applied to sentences, verses, lines, letters, and the like, the sense leads on to 3.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 166 Some againe will be so short, and in suche wise curtail their sentences. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 64 Whiche wordes are curteyled for the verse his cause. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 21 Neither do we or the Welsh so curtail Latine, that we make all therein Monosyllables. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Conc. Rousseau* iv. 153 You have suffered my letter to be curtailed.

3. To shorten in duration or extent; to cut down; to abbreviate, abridge, diminish, or reduce, in extent or amount.

1589 PASQUILL *Return* Db, With what face dares anie politique... curtail the maintenance of the Church? 1591 LVLV *Endym.* v. ii, I will by peece-meete curtail my affections towards Dipsas. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 12 When a Gentleman is dispos'd to sweare: it is not for any standers by to curtail his oathes. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 597 Yet I'd be loth my Days to curtail (*prime* mortal). 1781 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 234 Greatly to curtail salaries is a false economy. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 195 His family's slumbers were probably curtailed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 244 The jurisdiction of the spiritual courts was not immediately curtailed.

4. To curtail (a person, etc.) of: to dock him of some part of his property, to deprive or rob him of something that he has enjoyed or has a right to. So to curtail in, to shorten in respect of.

1591 LAMBARD *Eiren.* III. iv. (1588) 369 Not altogether beheading them [Statutes] of their preambles, Nor any whit curtail them of their wordes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 18, I, that am curtail'd of this faire Proportion. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 396 How doe we curtail him of his ordinary dues. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), *Fact.* had taken a wrong name, having curtailed it of three letters; for that his name was not Fact but Faction. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 114 His beard curtailed of ancient dimensions, he wore peaked. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. I § 2. 279 God is there... curtailed in no attribute.

† 5. To cut off short, lop off. *Obs.*

1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 172 Go, curtail off that neck with present stroke.

† **Curtaill**, *sb. Obs.* [f. CURTAIL *v.*] The act of curtailment, curtailment.

1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 19 Fancying myself present... at this office of curtail or extension.

**Curtaill**, obs. form of CURTAL *sb.* and *a.*

**Curtailed** (kurtz'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 curtailed, etc. [*f. CURTAIL v. and CURTAL sb. + -ED.*]

1. Made a curtail; having the tail docked or cut off. 1591 Florio *Sec. Fruites* 43 Another [horse] broken winded, curtaild, lame, blinde, foundred. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 419 My curtaild dog. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* To Rdr., With cur-tailed dogs in strings. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 101 The yelp of curtailed foxes in every generation is the same.

† *b. transf.* Shaped at the end as if cut off short. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 154 A curtailde slipper and a short silke hose. 1598 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1839) 33 A . . . peake pendent, either sharpe . . . or curtaild lyke the broad end of a Moule spade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 218 The smallest roots of Ellebor, such as be . . . curtaild, and not sharp pointed in the bottom.

2. Cut short; shortened, abridged; diminished in length, extent, power, privilege.

1561 T. NORTON *Calkin's Inst.* III. 217 But let vs heare their curtailed argumentes. c. 1600 S. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 156 With the curtailed skirts of David's ambasadors [*cf.* 2 Sam. x. 4]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 13 They must mend their feathers, and their pounces, and make but curtail'd Bishops of them. 1879 LUTHER *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 205 According to the most curtailed chronology.

† 3. Short-skirted: *cf.* CURTAL 3 d. Obs.

1644 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* II. vi. They are curtail'd queanes in hired clothes.

Hence **Curtailedly** *adv.*, shortly, abbreviatedly.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 167 The name thereof . . . per-haps . . . was written curtail'dly.

**Curtailer.** [*f. CURTAIL v. + -ER.*] One who curtails, shortens, abridges.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* x. 141 That the Latins had not been interpolators of the creed, but that the Greeks had been curtailers. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* Note viii, Disease and war, those sweeping curtailers of population.

**Curtailling**, *vbl. sb.* Also 6-7 curtailings. 7 *curtling*. [*-ING* 1.] The action of the verb CURTAIL; shortening, abridging.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 3 When . . . with too much curtailing our arguments . . . wee abbreviate . . . our Epistles. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Derrababura*, curtailing, *cauda truncatio*. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* n. clix. 463 Now for the manner of curtailing of horses, it is in this sort. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 315 The curtling of Jerusalem into Solyma. c. 1700 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lviii. (1738) 217. 1737 SWIFT *Letter* 23 July, Against the corruption of English . . . with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., I profited by his judgment and experience in the curtailing of it.

**Curtaiment** (kurtz'lmnt), [*f. CURTAIL v. + -MENT.*] The action of curtailing, shortening, diminishing; abridgement.

1704 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. p. ix, A curtailment of a few repetitions. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 44 A curtailment of gratification. 1878 MORLEY *Didnot* I. 167 The copies were returned to their owners with some petty curtailments.

**Curtailed-step.** Also 8 *curtail*. [Origin uncertain: *curtal* *adj.*, and *cur tail*, have both been suggested.] The lowest step (or steps) of a stair, having the outer end carried round in the form of a scroll.

1736 B. LANGLEY *Anc. Masonry* 389 The first, or Curtailed-step. 1819 in P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* 716. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v. Curtailed*, The newel generally stands upon a curtail step. Curtailed steps . . . are employed in handsome staircases.

**Curtain** (kurtin, -t'n), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-6 *cortyn*, *e*, *-eyn* (*e*, *courtyn* (*e*, *-eyn* (*e*, *-ayn*, *curtyn* (*e*, *-eyn* (*e*, *-ayn* (*e*, 4-7 *courtin* (*e*, *curten*, *-ine*, 4-8 *cortine*, *urtin*, 4 *courtine*, 5 *quirtayn*, 5-6 *courting*), 6 *cortaine*, *-ayne*, (*court-eyn*, *courtyn*), 6-8 *courtain* (*e*, 7-8 *courtaine*, 4, 7- *curtain*. [*ME. cortine, cortine, a. OF. cortine, courtine* in same sense = *Sp. and It. cortina* = *L. cortina*, in Vulgate (*Exod.* xxvi. 1, etc.) a curtain. The connexion of this with classical *L. cortina* round vessel, cauldron, round cavity, vault, arch, circle, is obscure, and the etymology uncertain: see Körtling *Lat.-Roman. Wbch.* s.v.]

1. A piece of cloth or similar material suspended by the top so as to admit of being withdrawn sideways, and serving as a screen or hanging for purposes of use or ornament; e.g. to enclose a bed (the earliest English use), to separate one part of a room from another, to regulate the admission of light at a window, to prevent draught at a door or other opening, etc.

[a 1186 ROBERT OF TORIGNI *Chron.* (Rolls) 292 Cortines illæ circa lectum conjugis suæ.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11240 (Cott.) Was þar na pride o couerled, chamber curtin [v.r. curten, -ain, -eyn] ne tapit. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 3217 A courtine on raille tre, For noman scholde on his bed ise. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 854 Per beddyng watz noble, Of cortynes of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* i. iv. (1483) 4 By ouer drawyng of a grete corteyne. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 267 Ane burely bed. Closit with Courtynis, and cumlie clede. 1554 HULOET, *Curtayne* aboute a hall. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 545 The Veile or Courtaine of the Temple did rend a sunder. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, I'll get vp, Behind the cortine, on a stoole, and harken. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 167 A great Cortin, that hangd before his Image. 1704 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 Lost. 3 Damask Window-Curtains. 1712 BURGELL *Spect.* No. 313 16 There is a Curtain which used to be drawn across the Room. 1807 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 78 Under the necessity of using mosquito curtains.

*b. To draw the curtain:* (*a*) to draw it back or aside, so as to discover what is behind; (*b*) to draw it forward in front of an object, so as to cover or conceal it. Also *fig.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folye* 14, I drawe the curtyns to shewe my bokes then. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 72 Such a man, so faint, so spiritlesse. Drew Priams Curtaine, in the dead of night. 1657 *Lust's Dominion* i. 1. (*Stage Direct.*), Eleazar, sitting on a chair, suddenly draws the curtain. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 3, I started up and drew my Curtains to look if any one was near me. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 4, I shall . . . try to 'draw the curtain of Time, and shew the picture of Genius.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Introd. vi, To drawe a curtayne I dare not to presume, Nor hyde my matter with a misty smoke. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* III. vi. 89 Make no noise, make no noise, draw the Curtaines. 1708-46 THOMSON *Spring* 980 While Evening draws her crimson curtains round.

† *c.* Applied in the Bible to the skins or pieces of cloth with which a tent or tabernacle was hung; the canvas of a tent.

1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 1 The tabernacle forsothe thou shalt make thus; ten curtyns [Vulg. *decem cortinas*]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vii. 2 The Arke of God dwelleth amonge the curtaynes [Vulg. *in medio pellicum*]. 1614 BIBLE *Hab.* iii. 7 The curtaynes of the land of Midian did tremble.

*d.* Applied variously to hanging pieces of cloth or fabric: as, a veil, an overhanging shade of a bonnet, an ensign. *Curtain of mail:* the piece of chain-mail hanging from the edge of a helmet of the Saracen type; the camail.

1541 ELYOT *Image* *Cont.* 21 Your predecessours . . . wold not be seen of the people but seldome, and oftentimes with a countenance before theyd visage. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 41 Their ragged Curtaines poorlye are let loose, And our Ayre shakes them passing scornfully. 1809 *Century Mag.* Dec. 260/2 When our grandmothers had curtains to their bonnets.

2. In a theatre, etc.: The screen separating the stage from the auditorium, which is drawn up at the beginning and dropped at the end of the play or of a separate act. *To call an actor before the curtain:* to summon him to appear after the curtain falls to mark one's appreciation of his performance. Also in various phrases used *fig.*, *To drop or raise the curtain*, to end or begin an action; *the curtain falls, drops, or rises*, etc.

1599 [see 7]. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 Every one cometh there to act his part of this tragic-comedy, called life, which done, the curtain is drawn, and he removing is said to die. 1677 [see b]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 153 ¶ 3, I have . . . been bred up behind the Curtain, and been a Prompter from the Time of the Restoration. 1758 YOUNG *Brothers* v. i, No; death lets fall The curtain, and divides our loves for ever. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv, *Cro.* Perhaps this very moment the tragedy is beginning. *Mrs. Cro.* Then let us reserve our distress till the rising of the curtain. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 216 The hands of all Applaud in thunder at the curtain's fall. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 51 Macready . . . as Richard III., was the first actor to be summoned before the curtain at Covent Garden.

*b. Behind the curtain:* 'behind the scenes', away from the public view.

1677 GILPIN *Diamond*, (1867) 130 To put us in mind who it is that is at work behind the curtain, when we see such things acted upon the stage. 1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 26 Some behind the curtain had undoubtedly laid the project. 1703 LD. BARRINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 449 IV. 461 Lord Bute . . . declares he will not be Minister behind the Curtain, but give up business entirely. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 631 The circumstances, however, which constituted the real nature of the transaction were only behind the curtain.

3. *transf. and fig.* Anything that covers or hides. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. v, Under curtyn and veyle of honeste is closed change and mutabilitye. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 407 The fringed Curtaines of thine eye advance, And say what thou see'st yond. 1706 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 141 The moon appeared . . . enveloped with a cloudy curtain. 1845 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 The circular curtain called the iris. 1858 LONGR. *Birds of Passage, Jewish Cemetery* II, The trees . . . o'er their sleep wave their broad curtains.

4. *Fortif.* The plain wall of a fortified place; the part of the wall which connects two bastions, towers, gates, or similar structures. *Complement of the curtain:* see *COMPLEMENT*.

1569 STOCKER *tr. Diad. Sic.* I. iv. 9 The towne was well manned . . . and the curten of suche heighth and thickness that the besieged with great ease became victors. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxv. Hb, Ladders that shall reache from the brym of the ditch or edge of the counterscarpe, to the top of the wal or curtein. 1670 COTTON *Esperman* I. III. 113 They . . . pass'd within forty paces of the Courtine which play'd upon them all the while. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, The curtain, Sir, is the word we use in fortification, for that part of the wall . . . which lies between the two bastions. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Feb., There is a small breach in the curtain of the southern front.

*b. Archit.* A plain enclosing wall not supporting a roof.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 61 About the same [the temple] is a girt of three Curtaines of Wals rayssed in the Ayre, to the height [etc.]. 1805 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 76 A large semicircular curtain . . . built roughly and unsymmetrically with rubble and coarse blocks. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 59 The wall, in fact (where the system [of attaching buttresses] was carried to its extreme limits), became a mere curtain.

5. *Nat. Hist.* *a.* In mushrooms or fungi, the

*velum parziale*, a marginal veil hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. *b.* In bivalve molluscs, the inner pendent margin of the mantle.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 155 When very young some woolly fibres connect the pileus to the stem in place of a curtain. 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 175 Profusely covered over its pileus, curtain, and stem, with a yellowish powder. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 260 Animal (of *meleagrina*) with mantle-lobes united at one point by the gills, their margins fringed and furnished with a pendent curtain; curtains fringed in the branchial region.

6. *techn. a.* A partition in the leaden chamber in which sulphurous acid is converted into sulphuric acid. *b.* The piece of leather which overlaps the parting of a portmanteau, trunk, etc. *c.* In some locks, a circular plate revolving round the keyhole, which closes it up when any instrument is introduced in an attempt to pick the lock.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* III. 958 These leaden chambers are sometimes divided into 3 or 4 compartments by leaden curtains placed in them. These curtains serve to detain the vapours, and cause them to advance in a gradual manner through the chamber.

7. *attrib. a.* Pertaining to a curtain or curtains.

1599 MARSTON *Sci. Villanie* III. xi. 226 What ere he saies Is warranted by Curtaine plaudities. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3 6 In the curtain department an increased business is being done. many curtain machines are still well employed. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 553/2 A long curtain-calico gown.

† *b.* Done behind the curtains; secret, hidden.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 69 We thunder fear, A toy to th' Curtain-whisper in the Ear. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 135 He knew . . . our most secret workings, our closet curtain-business.

8. *Comb.*, as *curtain-cord*, *-lifter*; *curtain-like* *adj.*; *curtain-angle*, the angle formed at a bastion, etc., where the curtain begins; † *curtain-coach*, a coach with curtains in the window-spaces; *curtain-paper* (see *quot.*); *curtain-pole*, = *curtain-rod*; *curtain-raiser* (*slang*), a short opening piece performed before the principal play of the evening (*cf. lever de rideau*); *curtain-ring*, one of the rings by which a curtain is hung on the curtain rod, and which slide on the rod when the curtain is drawn; *curtain-rod*, the horizontal rod from which a curtain is suspended; *curtain-wall*, see *sense* 4 *b.* Also CURTAIN-LECTURE, -SERMON.

1706 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 4224/3 Three Hackney Glass Coaches . . . and a very good 'Curtain Coach to carry 6 People. 1593 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 58 Take a small 'curteyne corde, and bynde it harde aboute the beastes necke. 1808 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Curtain-paper, a peculiar kind of paper-hangings made in the Western States of America . . . used as substitutes for roller blinds by a large class of people. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Curtain-paper*, a heavy paper, printed and otherwise ornamented, for window-shades. 1886 *Birm. Wkly Mercury* 23 Oct. 5 The slight opening pieces, or 'curtain raisers' as they are profanely styled . . . are often hurried through amid much confusion. 1894 *Leeds Mercury* 1 Apr. 5/3 A new piece . . . put on as a curtain-raiser for 'Lady Windermere's Fan'. 1893 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger . . . shall bring into this Realm . . . Hanging Lavers, 'Curtain-rings, Cards for Woolf. 1719 D'URFV *Pills* (1872) III. 123 I'll rattle his Curtain-rings every Night. c. 1505 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For 'curten roddis and hookys. 1799 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Margate Hoy* Wks. 1812 III. 65 With fingers . . . loaded much like Curtain-rods with Rings. 1853 TURNER *Dow. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 226 A 'curtain wall connecting it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 250 As buttresses increased in projection, greater and greater openings in the curtain wall were ventured on.

**Curtain**, *sb.* 2 Variant of *COURTIN*.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. ii. 316 The cattle are kept in open curtains with shedding, each curtain containing from 8 to 12 animals.

**Curtain**, *v.* [*f. CURTAIN sb.* 1]

1. To furnish, surround, cover, adorn, with a curtain or curtains.

c. 1300 *A. Alis.* 1028 With samytes, and baudekyns, Weore cortined the garydens. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1181 G. þe god mon, in gay bed lygez. . . Under couertour ful clere, cortyned aboute. 1605 [see *CURTAINED*]. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* v. 199 Eleven fair chariots stay. . . Curtain'd and array'd under foot. 1808 SCOTT *Tapestried Chamber*, The tapestry hangings, which . . . curtained the walls of the little chamber.

*b. transf. and fig.* To cover, conceal, veil, protect, shut off, as with a curtain.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* VIII. xxiv, Some skyes donne Myght percase curtayne his beames clere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 24, When with a happy storme they were surpris'd, And Curtain'd with a Counsaile-keeping Cause. 1607 WALKING-TON *Opt. Glass* ii. (1664) 22 Curtained, and over-shadowed with a palpable darkness. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 95 A supreme immediate longing that curtained off all futurity—the longing to lie down and sleep.

Hence **Curtained** *ppl. a.*, **Curtaining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 51 Wicked Dreames abuse The Curtain'd sleepe. 1800 KEATS *Lamia* II. 18 Near to a curtaining Whose airy texture, from a golden saring, Floated into the room. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bes* (1877) 2 The churchwardens . . . duly installed in their curtained pews. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/1 A sudden escape from curtaining oak branches brought us full upon the summit.

**Curtain-lecture.** 'A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed' (Johnson).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 Often have you heard how much a superstitious wife, by her curtain lectures, hath



wrought upon her Christian husband. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 85, I am not awed... with the dreadful Catechism of a Curtain Lecture. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ¶4 He was then lying under the Discipline of a Curtain-Lecture. 1846 D. JERROLD (*title*), Mrs. Caudle's Curtain-lectures. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 233 As confidential as a curtain-lecture.

Hence **Curtain-lecture** v.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Fernald* iii, No curtain-lecturing with a pipe.

**Curtainless**, a. Without a curtain.

1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langrath* III. 387 The curtainless casement. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 29 The pale wintry sunshine, creeping in at the curtainless window.

† **Curtain-sermon**. Obs. = CURTAIN-LECTURE.

1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 44 The Curtaine-Sermons nightly enlarged upon the same Text. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. iv. li. 629. 1631 R. H. ARNAIGHM. *Whole Creature* xv. § 2. 255 He heares Curtaine... Sermons, ere the Morning.

**Curtains** (e, -aisi, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

† **Curtail** (kū-tāl), sb. and a. Obs. exc. Hist. (or arch.). Forms: see the senses. [In 16th c. also *cortault*, *curtald*, a. 15th c. f. *cortault*, -auld, now *cortald*:—OF. *cortald*, *curtald*; cf. It. *cortalda* short bombard, pot gun, *cortaldo petriero* a short perrier; a derivative of Romanic *corto*, F. *court*, 'short', with suffix -ald, -ald, -aud, -aud, of Teutonic origin: cf. *Diez Gram.* III. i. 3. French has the various senses 'short or dumpy man', 'docked horse or dog', 'short piece of artillery', 'short bassoon', which have been at various times, and more or less independently, taken into English.]

A. as sb. I. 6 *cortault*, -tall, -tal, 6-7 *cortall*, *curtall*, (6 *cortell*, -toll, -tayle, 6-7 *toll*, -talle, 6-8 *-tall*), 6-*curtall*.

1. A horse with its tail cut short or docked (and sometimes the ears cropped); app. sometimes a horse of a particular breed or small size, with which this practice was usual. Cf. COCKTAIL.

1530 PALSGR. 68 *Cortault*, a courtall, a horse. *Ibid.* 506/1, I will cutte of my horse taylor and make hym a courtault. 1564-76 BULLIEN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 You can make a stoned horse a geldyng, and a longe talle a courtall. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1056/2 Mounted on a courtall. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* (1636) 539 Of the making of Curtalls, or cutting off of the taileds of Horses. 1611 CORGR., *Double courtall*, a strong courtall; or, a horse of a middle size between the ordinary courtall, and horse of service. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horn. Subs.* 36 They... hence vpon their Curtoe... goe to the Tauerne. 1623 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 156 Six pages apparelled in his livery mounted on white Curtalls.

2. *transf. and fig.* a. Any animal that has lost its tail. b. Anything docked, or cut short.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 666 Certain [serpents]... whose bodies of an equal... thickness, so as they appear without tails; being for that purpose called 'Decurtati', Curtails. 1666 *Address Yng. Gentry Eng.* 80 There remains nothing of it but the shade of a great name, the empty curtail of its faint echo. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro., Consider what a poor curtail we have made of Ocean. There was something of his heave and expanse in ocean.

3. Applied to persons: a. with fig. reference to sense i: One whose ears are cropped.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 235, I am made a curtail, for the pillory... hath eaten off both my eares.

b. *cant.* A rogue who wears a short cloak.

(In quot. 1725 differently explained.)

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A Curtall is much like to the Upright man... He useth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to grey Friars. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 37 There bee of these Roges Curtalles, wearinge shorte clothes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Curtals*, the Eleventh Rank of the Canting Crew. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, Curtails... so called from their Practice to cut off Pieces of Silk, Cloth, Linen or Stuff, that were hung out at the Shop-Windows of Mercers, etc. Also a Species of Cut-purses.

c. A term of derision or opprobrium. [Direct connexion with F. *cortaud* 'short or dumpy person' is doubtful.]

1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* i. iv. (N.). Were you born in a myll, curtole, that you prate so hye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 201 b, That this creepled curtole of Osorius may stand upright upon his legges. c 1612 BEAUM & FL. *Thierry* i. i, Your old and honor'd Mistress, you tyr'd Curtals, Suffers for your base sins.

d. A drab. [Perhaps referring to short skirts.] 1611 CORGR., *Caignardiere*, a hedge-whore, lazie queane, lowlie trull, filthie curtail, Dowie, Morte. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curtail*, a Drab, or nasty Slut.

II. 6 *cortault*, *curtald*, *cortoute*, 6-7 *cortall*, 7 *cortall*; pl. 6-7 *cortaux*, -tawes, -toves.

4. A kind of cannon with a comparatively short barrel, in use in the 16th and 17th c. The *demi*- or *half*, and *double curtail* were smaller and larger varieties.

a 1509 RAMSAY *Let. to Hen. VII* in *Pinkerton Hist. Scot.* II. 440 (Jam.), ij great curtailis that war send out of France. 1530 PALSGR. 448/1 They bended agaynst the castell ten courtallies and fyftene serpentynes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 671 Bombards Curtawes and demy Curtaux. *Ibid.* 680 One pece of ordinance called a Curtall. *Ibid.* 693 Double Curtalls. 1609 *Shertogenbosch* 36 The Enemies did shoot about 110 shot with halfe Curtowes. 1664 *Flodden P.* ii. 18 Culverings and Cortals great, And double Canons two or three.

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III. 6 *cortoll*, 7-8 *courtell*, 8 *cortail*, -till, *cortall*, (8-9 *cortaud*, -aut).

5. An obsolete musical instrument, a kind of bassoon; also an organ-stop of similar quality of tone; also *double curtail*.

1582 BATMAN *Upon Barthol.* 423/1 *marc.*, The common bleating musick is y<sup>e</sup> Drone, Hobius, and Curtoll. 168... *Let.* in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) V. 355 Then Mr. Harris challenged Father Smith to make additional stops... these were the Vox-humane, the Cremona or Violin stop, the double Courtell or base Flute. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. v. 24 With Voice as hoarse as double Curtall. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. ix. 139 An instrument, called, by reason of its shortness, the Courtaut. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Mus. Terms*, *Courtault*, *Cortaud*, *Corthal*, an ancient instrument of the bassoon kind.

B. *attrib. or adj.* Also 6-7 *cortall*, -toll.

1. Of horses: Having the tail docked; made a curtail.

1576 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 377 A curtail nagge. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 396 One grey trotting curtail mare. 1622 Thomas of Reading in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 146 If he were a long talle, he would make him curtail. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 208 A Dun Curtall horse with a white head and black mane.

2. Of dogs: Having the tail cut short or cut off. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 151, I thinke... she had transform'd me to a Curtull dog, and made me turne i'th wheele. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* 273 My curtail dog, that wont to have play'd, Plays not at all, but seems afraid. a 1663 R. HOOD & CURTAL *Fryer* xxxiv. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. 125/2 The curtail dogs, so taught they were, They kept their arrows in their mouth.

3. Shortened, short in linear dimension.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1590) 45 What hast thou mard my sword? The pummel's well, the blade is curtail short. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 195 A new round curtail weed which they called a cloak. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Virtue of a Tayle Wks.* II. 128/2 He notes the curtail cannes halfe filld with froth.

4. Abridged, curtailed; brief, scant, curt.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 750 There needeth none other creed... but only this short curtail creed. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 623/1 Wee muste not take this so short and curtail a passage for a life. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 410 Matters of this moment... not to be... determin'd here by Essays and curtail Aphorisms. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurnal* 255 A thankless countrey's curtail love.

5. Of the nature of a curtail or drab: see A. 3 d. 1595 GOSSON *Quippes Upst. Gentlewoman*. 278 Next, curtaille flurt, as ranke as beast.

6. *Curtail friar*: app. a friar with a short frock; cf. A. 3 b, quot. 1561, B. 3, quot. 1605.

Applied in ballads to the friar (Tuck) who plays a part in some Robin Hood stories, called also 'cutted friar'. Hence, as a vague archaism, in Scott. [The conjecture that *curtail* here means *curtilanus*, as 'having the care and keeping of the curtille or vegetable garden', is inadmissible.]

c 1610 *Ballad* (Pepysian Libr. I. No. 37), The famous Battelle betweene Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer. a 1663 R. HOOD & CURTAL *Fryer* vi. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. 124/1 There lives a curtail frier in Fountains Abby Will beat both him and thee. *Ibid.* xiii. 124/2 Carry me over the water, thou curtail frier. 1820 SCOTT *Joan'shoe* xxxii, Now, sirs, who hath seen our chaplain? where is our curtail Friar? *Ibid.*, Curtail Priest... thou hast been at wet mass this morning. 1888 F. J. CHILDS *Ballads* III. v. No. 117 A curtail, or cutted friar, called Friar Tuck.

**Curtail**, -all, obs. forms of CURTAIL v.

† **Curtal-ax**, -axe. Obs. exc. Hist. (or arch.).

Forms: 6-7 *curtleax* (e, 6 *curtilax*, 6-7 *courtell-ax* (e, *curtelax* (e, 7 *curt*, *courtillax*, *curtelaxe*, *courtile-axe*, *cortelax*, 6-9 *curtile-ax* (e, *curtile axe*, 8- *curtal-axe*. [A much perverted form of the word CUTLASS (in 16th c. *coutelax*, *coutelase*, *cuttless*, etc.), through the intermediate perversions *cut(t)le-ax*, and *curtelas*, *courtelace*, CURTELACE, the peculiarities of which it combines. The form *curtal ax*, with its variants, was so distinct from *cutlass*, that it acquired a kind of permanent standing, the identification of the final part with *AX*, *axe*, being favoured by the use of the weapon in delivering slashing blows.]

A short broad cutting sword, a CUTLASS; any heavy slashing sword. (Apparently sometimes taken by persons unfamiliar with the weapon for some kind of battle-ax. Cf. SPENSER'S CURTAXE.)

1578-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 798 His Father... drew out his Curtleaxe and wounded him. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold.* Leg. Pref., Hewn down by a soldier with his curtle axe. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. iii. 119 A gallant curtelax vpon my thigh. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxi. (1660) 229 A Fawcheon or Court-lax to slash and wound his Enemy. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 109 A short and very broad Sword like a Cortelax. 1823 SCOTT *Trevelyan* III. xiii, A weighty curtal-axe he bare. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* I. viii. 334 Swinging the sharpest curtal-axes.

† **Curtalise**, v. Obs. [f. CURTAIL + -IZE.] = CURTAIL.

1622 WITHER *Philat.* Postscr., Do they think that I will... Mayme or Curtolize my free Invention Because Fooles weare are of their attention. 1638 BASTWICK *Brief Relation* 12 To curtulize a Romans eares, like a Curte. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. vii. § 64 How unworthy it was to curtulize his Eares.

**Curtall**, obs. form of CURTAIL, CURTAIL.

† **Curtan**. Obs. Also *cortan*, *curtane*. [Anglicized from next.] A broad, pointless sword.

1677 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiv. 400 She had about 40

men all armed with Cortans, or broad Swords. 1699 *Ibid.* II. i. iv. 80 The Executioner being provided with a large Curtane or Backsword... at one stroke he severs the head from the body.

|| **Curtana** (kū-tā-nā, -tā-nā). Also 3 *courtein*, 7 *courteyn*, -teine, CURTAN. [The AF. form *curteine* is identical with OF. *cortain*, *courtain*, the name of the sword of Roland, so called, according to the *Karlsmagnus-saga*, because it broke a little at the point, when thrust into a block or *perron* of steel (Gaston Paris, *Charlem.* 370, and see Godefroy). The word is an extended derivative of L. *curtus*, Rom. *corto*, OF. *cort*, *curt* shortened, short: cf. *certain* from L. *certus*, and, for the sense, CURTAL a. 3, *curted*, quot. 1610 (s. v. CURT v.). The Anglo-L. form *curtana* appears to be an adj. feminine, agreeing with *spatha*, *spada*, sword.]

The pointless sword borne before the kings of England at their coronation; emblematically considered the sword of mercy; also called the sword of King Edward the Confessor.

In the Coronation procession *Curtana* is borne in the front rank of the regalia, supported to the right and the left by two pointed swords, the sword of justice, and the third sword, all three being drawn; they are followed by Garter King of Arms, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Sword of State borne in its scabbard; then follow the Sceptre, St. Edward's Crown, and the Orb, borne abreast; then the Paten and the Chalice abreast, immediately in front of the Sovereign.

a 1259 MATTHEW PARIS (*Coron. Hen. III.*), Comite Cestrie gladium S. Edwardi qui curtein dicitur ante regem bajulante. 1308 *Rot. Claus.* 1st Edw. II (in Rymer), Et gladium qui vocatur curtana portavit Comes Lancastrie. 1377 *Officia in Coronationem* (Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 73), Deinde sequuntur tres comites gladios gestantes induti serico, comes quidem Cestrie... portabit gladium qui vocatur curtana. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* 1 *Rich. III.*, ij swerdes whereof oon with a flat poynt, called curtana. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Curteyn was the name of King Edward the saint's sword, which is the first sword that is carried before the kings... at their coronation. 1685 *Act. Coronation* in *London Gaz.* No. 2028/1 The Sword of State, the Sword Curtana, and the two pointed Swords, together with the Gold Spurs, were presented to His Majesty, and laid on a Table before Him. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 419 When Curtana will not do the deed, You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. 1708 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 254, 3 other Lords following w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> sword of justice, y<sup>e</sup> Curtana sword of mercy, and another pointed sword. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 892 The Earl of Chester... carried the Sword of St. Edward, called *Curtaine*, before the King. 1820 A. TAYLOR *Glory of Regality* 71 The principal sword which is borne before our kings at their coronation is the sword of Mercy called *Curtana*.

**Curtas** (e, -asi (e), obs. forms of COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

**Curtast**, obs. superl. of COURTEOUS.

**Curtate** (kū-tāt'e), a. *Geom.* and *Astron.* [ad. L. *curtāt-us*, f. *curtare* to cut short: see CURT v.] Shortened, reduced; applied to a line projected orthographically upon a plane. *Curtate distance*: the distance of a planet or comet from the sun or earth, projected upon the plane of the ecliptic. *Curtate cycloid*: see CYCLOID.

1676 HALLEY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 239 As cosine of inclination to radius, so SP, the curtate distance, to the true distance of the planet from the sun. 1726 [see CURTATION 2]. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 275.

† **Curtated**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1749 B. MARTIN *Dict.*, *Curtation*, the difference between the distance of a planet from the sun and a curtated distance.

**Curtation**. [n. of action from L. *curtare* to shorten.]

† 1. *Alch.* The shorter process for transmuting metals into gold. Obs.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. v. 301 In this art there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curtation. 1606 BRETON *Ourania Song* K ij a, Perilous is the way of Curtation. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasmus*. (1711) 217 Vouchsafe to instruct me in the blessed way of Curtation.

2. *Astron.* The difference between the true and the curtate distance of a planet from the sun.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curtation of a Planet*, is a little part cut off from the Line of its Interval, or Distance from the Sun. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 467 The Curtation, which being subtracted from the Distance of the Planet from the Sun in its own Orbit... leaves the Curtate Distance of the Planet from the Sun.

**Curtatively**, adv. rare. [f. CURTATE + -IVE + -LY.] In a shortened or clipt manner.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 326 note, Through this dexterous alternation of quoting and suppressing... Ambrose, as thus curtatively exhibited, appears [etc.].

† **Curtaxe**. Obs. rare -1. An alteration of CURTAL-AX, probably with a supposed derivation from *curt* short, and *ax*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 42 With curtaxe used Diamond to smite, And Triamond to handle speare and shield, But speare and curtaxe both used Priamond in field.

**Curtays** (e, -eis (e), obs. forms of COURTEOUS.

**Curtby**, -eby, -epy, vars. of COURTESY Obs.

**Curtchie**, obs. form of COURTESY, CURTSY.

**Curted**: see CURT v.

**Curteln**, -teyn: see CURTANA.

† **Curtel**. *Obs.* Also *cortell(e)*, *-tle*, *-til*, *-tyl* (l. [ME. southern form of KIRTLE.]  
1. = KIRTLE q.v.

2. Used by Trevisa to translate L. *tunica*, as a coat of an artery, and of the eye, and retained in this sense in the later versions of Bartholomew.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), *pe* smale curtelles and humours of *pe* ye. *Ibid.* iv. vii. *pe* harde curtelles of *pe* arteries. *Ibid.* xvii. lxxx. It is defendid .. as it were with many curtils and cotes [*pluribus tuniculis*].  
1588 BATMAN *On Barthol.* v. iv. 38 The eye is made of tenne things. Of seauen smal curtils, and three humours.

† **Curtelace**. *Obs.* Also 6 *curtilace*, 7 *curtelas*, *-lasse*, *courtelace*, *courtillace*, *courtillas*, *cortilas*. [A variant of *cortelace*, 16th c. F. *cortelas*. It is doubtful whether the *r* represents an earlier *l* (*cortelace*, cf. It. *coltellaccio*), or arises from phonetic corruption, or popular etymology.] A kind of short cutting sword; a cutlass.

1555 *Fardle Facions* ii. vii. 160 Thei cary in their warres .. a curtelace. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. i. (1641) 86/1 There springs the Shrub 3 foot above the grass, Which fears the keen edge of the Curtelace. 1611 COTGR., *Cortelas*, a *Curtelas*, *cortelas*, or short sword. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 46 They sent him a *Cortelas* of great value. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 127 One Davis his Serjeant cut the Bow-string with his *Cortelace*.

† **Curtelain**. *Obs. rare*. [perh. repr. a med. L. *\*curtilānus* like *hortulānus*.] ? A gardener; the monk in charge of the garden of a monastery.  
1300 *Cursor M.* 27240 (Cott.) In scrift. *pe* preist agh spere al wit resun. o monk, curtelain, or aduocate.

**Curtelax** (e), *obs.* forms of CURTAL-AX.

**Curteous**, etc.: see COURTEOUS, etc.

**Curteynge**, *obs.* form of CURTAIN.

**Curthose** (kūrt, hōuz). [OF. *curte-hose* short boot, from OF. *hose*, *huese*, *hoese*, *house*, *heuse*, boot, in mod. Picard *heuse* a boot coming up to the knee, med. L. *hosa*; of Teutonic origin: cf. OHG. *hosa*, MLG. *hose*, MDu. *hoze*, Du. *hoos*, OE. *hose*, covering for the leg (and foot): see HOSE.] Short-boot, -legging, or -greave: a surname given to Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror; the med. L. was *Curta ocrea*.

[a 1143 W. MALMESBURY *Gest. Reg.* iv. § 389 (1840) II. 607 Genitor .. dicente, 'Per resurrectionem Dei! probus erit Robelinus Curta Ocrea'. Hoc enim erat ejus cognomen, quod esset exiguum.] 12. *Chron. de Mailros (Rerum Angl. Script. Vet.* (1684) I. 160), Rodbertus Curthose guerram contra patrem suum movit. 1350-70 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. c. 40 Robertus Courthoise. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 130 He .. beqwathe .. to Robert, clepid Curthose, the duchi of Normandie. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 97 Robert named Gambeson or 'Curthose' from the shortness of his legs.

† **Curti-cone**. *Obs.* [f. L. *curt-us* short + CONE.] A truncated cone.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Truncated*, A Truncated Cone or the Frustum of that Body is sometimes call'd a *Curti-Cone*. 1721 BAILEY, *Curti-Cone*, a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Basis. So later Dicts.

**Curtil**, *obs.* form of KIRTLE.

**Curtilage** (kūrtildz). Also 4-5 (9) *courte*, 5-6 *curty*, 5-7 *curte*, 6 *corte*, 7 *courtillage*; 5 *court*, *cortilage*, 7 *court-lodge*, 7-9 *courtledge*, 9 *courtillage*, *-lege*. [a. AngloF. *curtilage*, OF. *cor*, *courtillage* (med. L. *cor*, *curtilagium*), f. *cortil*, *cortil* little court or garth, = Pr. *cortil*, It. *cortile*, med. L. *cortile*, *curtile* court, yard; f. *cortis*, *curtis*, It. *corte*, Pr. *cort*, OF. *cort*, *curt*, COURT; the suffix is the Romanic -AGE, as in *village*, etc. Popular etymology in 17th c. saw in it a compound of *court*, as *court-lodge*, *-ledge*, etc.]

A small court, yard, garth, or piece of ground attached to a dwelling-house, and forming one enclosure with it, or so regarded by the law; the area attached to and containing a dwelling-house and its out-buildings. Now mostly a legal or formal term, but in popular use in the south-west, where it is pronounced, and often written, *courtledge*.

1206 *Rotuli Chertarum* 163/1 Unum mesagium cum curtilag[i]o. 1298 BRITTON iii. vii. § 5 Des gardins, curtilages, columbers, et des autres issues de eynz la court.] c 1330 *Oracyon Miles* 32 This is our courtelage, And our castel tour. 1434 E. E. WILLS (1882) 99 All my mesuage, with the curtylage and all the appurtenance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1 b, A curtylage is a lytell croft or court, or place of easment to put in catell for a tyme, or to ley in woode, cole, or tymbre, or suche other thynges necessary for housholde. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 174/1 He had gotten in within the iron doore or gate of the courtledge all his men. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 158 And for his Winde-mill necessary increase of court or Courtledge. 1649 PLYMNE *Demurrer to Jew's Remitter* 36 They may buy houses and curtelages. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 225 The capital house protects and privileges all it's branches and appurtenants, if within the curtilage or homestead. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 211 Passing through the courtledge or farm-yards. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xiv. (D.), At the back, a rambling courtledge of barns and walls. 1888 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 190 Where several houses had been built within the enclosure or curtilage of one homestead.

† **Curtilage** of a croft or kitchen-garden. *Obs.*  
c 1430 LYDC. *Bochas* viii. vi. (1554) 180 b, Dioclesian .. Left his craft of deluing and cortlage.

† **Curtilate**, v. *Obs.* -1 [f. CURTAL, app. after *mutilate*.] *trans.* To curtail.

1665 J. WENB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 Mr. Jones cannot properly be said to have curtilated the Text.

† **Curtiler**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *cortiller*, *cortillier*, f. *cortil*: see CURTILAGE.] A gardener.  
a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 272 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 278 This like frere heyte Ailmer. He wes hoere maister curtiler. .... in SPELLMAN *Gloss.* (1664) s. v. *Curtilum*, 'MS. quidam codex priscus *Hortulanus* interpretatur *curtiler*'.

**Curtil(e)**, *obs.* form of CURTAIN.

† **Curtipendulous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *curt-us* short + PENDULOUS a.] Hanging by a short stem.  
1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 370 Fruits .. which have no lignous pills, as all curtipendulous Apples.

**Curtis**, *-issie*, *obs.* ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

**Curtisaine**, *-san*, *-san*, *obs.* ff. COURTESAN.

**Curtilax**, *curtilax*, e: see CURTAL-AX.

**Curtiling**, *obs.* form of CURTAILING.

**Curtilly** (kūrtli), *adv.* [f. CURT a. + LY 2.] In a curt manner; + shortly, tersely (*obs.*).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xv. 252 Mr. Licenciat. hath curtilly, succinctly, and concisely .. epitomiz'd the long story. 1666 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxv. 'Sit down', he said, curtilly. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 201 A direct demand .. to nominate the great officers of state had been curtilly rejected.

**Curtness** (kūrtness), [f. CURT a. + -NESS.] The quality of being curt.

1766 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. 130 L. The sense must be curtailed .. to make it square with the curtness of the melody. 1888 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 94 She spoke with curtness.

**Curtois**: see CURTAL I.

**Curtois**, *-oys* e, *-oyus*, *obs.* ff. COURTEOUS.

**Curtoil**, *obs.* ff. CURTAL sb. and CURTAIL v.

**Curtsy**, *curtsye* (kūrtsi), sb. Forms: a.

See COURTESY. b. 6 *curtsye*, 6-7 *-sie*, 7 *courtale*, *curtsie*, 8 *court'sie*, *court'sy*, *curt'sy*, 8-9 *courtsey*, 6- *curtsy*, *courtsey*. 7. 6-7 *curtchie*, 7 *courchie*, 6-8 *curchie*. 8. 6-7 *cursie*, *-sey*, 7 *-sy*, *-see*, 8 *coursy*. [A variant of COURTESY, reduced to two syllables, and then sometimes altered to *curtie*, *cursie*.]  
1. = COURTESY in various senses (*esp.* I c, 6, 7).  
1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 111 Our enmyes now became inore circumspect And curtsie made so nere our camp to come.

† 2. The customary expression of respect by action or gesture; = COURTESY 8.

a. See COURTESY 8.  
b. a 1553 UDALL *Reyner D.* iii. (Arb.) 48 To come behind, and make curtsie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. l. 56 It is my cosens dutie to make curtsie.

Y. 1597 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 79 Will curchie make.

b. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 13 We receyved many curseys of them that offered. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* 275 Thanks and cursie made to each other, we went to the fire.

3. An obeisance; now applied to a feminine movement of respect or salutation, made by bending the knees and lowering the body. Commonly to make, drop a curtsy.

a. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 42 At this, the minstrell made a pauz & a curtesy, for *Primus passus*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 57 Put of thy cappe boye. Make a fine curtesie, Bowe thy right knee. As it hath bene taught thee. 1665 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 47 She was dressed in a vest, and, instead of courtesies, made leggs and bows. 1679 *Trials White & Other Jesuits* 79 She says she saw his Face, and made him a Curtesie. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 253 p. 2 The whole female Jury paid their Respects by a low Curtesie. 1747 CHESTERF. *Let.* I. cxxv. 334 At Vienna men always make courtesies, instead of bows, to the Emperor. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 72 [She] dropped such a disdainful courtesie.

b. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. Make me a Curtsy and give me a kiss now. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Wife of Bath's T.* 228 One only had remained. And drop'd an awkward court'sie to the Knight. 1899 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 72 Hetty dropped the prettiest little curtsy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii. (1889) 171 The sound of light footsteps .. made her turn round and drop a curtsy.

Y. 1616 LANK *Syr's Tale* 571 With a crooked curtie, wried aright, Goglinge bothe eies, sayd, 'At your service dight'. c 1684 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 53 The Hostess, the Cousin, and Servant .. Made Courches. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 353 Why, set thy face, and thy best Curchey make. 1766 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii. An' wi' a curchie low did stoop, As soon as e'er she saw me.

8. 1594 *Sec. Pt. Contention* (1843) 155 The match is made, she seales it with a cursie. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccc. (1714) 325 She very civilly dropt him a Curisie. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. Pref. A iv. b, I hope .. the Women will make me a Coursey.

† 4. A 'mannerly' or moderate quantity, a small quantity. *Obs.*

a. See COURTESY 10.  
b. 1598 PAYNELL *Salernus Regim.* R. The figges .. myngled with a curtsy of the water that they were sodde in. *Ibid.*, With the water shulde be mixed a litell curtsy of vineger. 1841 R. SCOT *Discon. Witcher.* v. viii. 84 If anie woman had .. borrowed a curtsie of Seasing.

5. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxii. 16 But a little cursie of wheate (namely, but as much as a man can holde in the palme of his hand). 1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 178 The Owle .. feasteth in her house The Swallow with a cursee of her then disgorged wheate.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iii. 1060 Great Scipio, sated wth fain'd curtsy-capping, With Court-Eclipses. 1603 BRATON *Dignitie & Indign.* Man 196, I am no capper nor curtsie man.

**Curtsy**, *curtsye* (kūrtsi), v. [f. prec. sb.]  
1. *intr.* To make a curtsy; to do reverence to; now, like the sb., said only of women.

a 1553 UDALL *Reyner D.* i. iv. (Arb.) 26 Curtsie whoore-sons, douke you, and crouche at every worde. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 14 Curchy, lob, curchy downe to the grounde. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 58 *Mer.* Such a case as yours constrains a man to bow in the hams. *Rom.* Meaning to cursie. 1672 *Westminster Drillery* II. 80 And every Gille did curchy, Curchy, curchy on the Grasse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 p. 6 She was all the while curtsying to Sir Anthony. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 323 Emma curtsied, the gentleman bowed. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 She liked to be curtsied and bowed to by all the congregation.

b. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. vi. 20, I curtsied to him, and to Mrs. Jarvis for her good word. 1754 CHESTERF. *Let.* III. cclxxxix. 323 It is respectful to bow to the King of England .. it is the rule to courtesy to the Emperor. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v. 45 Mistress M. entered, curtsied down to the ground, etc.

b. With *advb.* extension.  
1804 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. c. Ladies rose, And curtsying off, as curtsies country dame, Retired. 1849 MISS MITCHELL *Ogilvie* xvi. As she curtsied herself out.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* iii. 74 Shee whom mightie kingdome cursie too. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ii. 293 O Kate, nice Customes cursie to great Kings. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x. The plump pigeons .. were skimming and curtsying about it. 1897 LOWELL *Democr.* 142 He had fancied that the laws of the universe would curtsy to the resolves of the National Convention.

2. *trans.* To make a curtsy to.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. ix. (R.), To leade him home, to curtsie him, and cap him when he stayes. a 1598 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 207 How would they cap me, and curtsie me? 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. iii. 13 The Ladies .. curtsied him.

b. To give or express by curtsying.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil. She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace, Curtsies a pension here—there nods a place. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vii. 145 She curtsied her acquiescence.

Hence *Curtsying* vbl. sb. and *ppl.* a.

1666 WILKINS *Real Char.* 37 Curcheing, Genuesion. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 38 The first rude essays of cur'sying. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Curtsying maidens and obsequious hinds, anxious to do honour to the man.

**Curvus**, *-uus*, *-yus*, *obs.* forms of COURTEOUS.

|| **Curucui** (kūrukū'i). *Ornith.* Also *couroucou*, *couroucoui*. [The native name, of echoic origin, in Brazil and Guiana: in mod. F. *couroucou*.] A bird (*Trogon curucui*) found in Brazil and other parts of South America.

1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 140 The Brazilian *Curucui* of Marggrave. It is a very elegant and beautiful bird. 1761 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 545 *Couroucou*. 1795 W. F. MARTYN *Dict. Nat. Hist.*, *Curucui*, a bird of the woodpecker kind, found in Brazil. 1815 J. F. STEPHENS *Zool.* ix. 4. 1825 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 118 The specimens included .. parrots, paroquets, couroucoui, pigeons.

**Curule** (kiūrul), a. [ad. L. *curūl-is*, *curūlis*, supposed to be f. *curru-s* chariot. F. *curule*.]  
1. *Rom. Antig.* *Curule chair*: a chair or seat inlaid with ivory and shaped like a camp-stool with curved legs, used by the highest magistrates of Rome.

1695 L.D. *Parston Boeth.* II. 54 When thou sawest them in the Court placed in their Curule Seats. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvi. 349 The curule chair was successively filled by eleven of the most illustrious senators. 1877 CHURCH *Christ* lxii. 758 The ivory curule chair of the procurator.

2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair; as *curule magistrate*, *curule AEDILE* (q.v.).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxiii. 376 In the time of his Curule Aedileship. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xvi. 343 Every curule magistracy was supposed to convey something of kingly and therefore of sacred dignity. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* i. § 6 note. The curule aediles were first created at the same time as the urban praetor.

3. *transf.* Pertaining to any high civic dignity or office, as that of a magistrate or mayor.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 715 We that are merely moved higher Than Constables in Curule Wit. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. A wealthy burgher, who might one day .. hold the curule chair itself. 1888 W. B. WERDEN *Sec. Law Labor* 124 The way of the good apprentice .. to the .. curule seat.

**Curvable** (kūrvābl), a. *rare*. [f. CURVE v. + -ABLE: cf. L. *curvābilis*.] Capable of being curved or bent.

1868 HELPS *Realmak* vii. (1876) 137 Everything about the human body should be loose, flowing, soft, and curvable.

**Curval**, a. *Her.* = next.

**Curvant**, a. *Her.* [ad. L. *curvānt-em*, pr. pple. of *curvāre* to CURVE.] Curving.

1830 ROSSON *Brit. Her. Gloss.* *Curval* or *Curvant*, Curved or bowed.

**Curvate**, a. *rare*. -o [ad. L. *curvāt-us* bent, pa. pple. of *curvāre*.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Curvated** (kūrvetəd), a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Curved; of a curved form.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Curvated*, bended. 1808 COCKY *Mem. A. Berkeley* 71 The vast .. moorlands of Stanmore reared their rugged curvated summits.

**Curvation** (kūrvətʃən). [ad. L. *curvātion-em*, n. of action from *curvāre*.] Curving, bending.

1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philas.* (1839) 195 The bending or curvation of a straight line into the circumference of a circle. 1699 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 393 The inclination and curvation

of our limbs. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 150 It swims about by Curvations, appearing like the figure of an S. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 June, A self-adjusting carriage wheel, adapted to any curvature or line of railway.

**Curvative** (kŭ-riv'at-iv), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. *curvāt-*, ppl. stem of *curvāre*: see -IVE.] See *quots.*

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Curvative*, in vernation and estivation, where the separate parts are scarcely folded but have the margins merely curved a little. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 364 *Curvative*, when the margins are slightly turned up or down, without any sensible bending inwards.

**Curvature** (kŭ-riv'at-iv), [ad. L. *curvātūra* bending, f. *curvāre*, *curvāt-* to bend: see -URE.]

1. The action of curving or bending; the fact, quality, or manner of being curved; curved form; (with *pl.*) a particular instance of this.

In *Pathol.* esp. of the spine, of which there are two sorts, *angular* or *Pott's curvature*, and *lateral curvature*.

1865 HOOKE *Microgr.* 236 Attributed to the Curvature of the visual Ray, through so differently Dense a Medium.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 2 A line, of that peculiar curvature. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 271 Pains are not even perceived, in curvatures of the back-bone. 1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 547 When curvature commences there is very generally more or less weakness of the limbs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks Bot.* III. iv. 706 Sudden curvature of growing shoots from a blow or concussion. *Ibid.* 707 The permanent curvature which remains, or the *Curvature of Concussion*, is the result of a lengthening of the convex and a simultaneous contraction of the concave side.

b. *Geom.* The amount or rate of deviation (of a curve) from a straight line, or (of a curved surface) from a plane.

*Circle of curvature*: the circle which osculates a curve at any point, and serves to measure the curvature of the curve at that point. *Centre of c.*, *radius of c.*: the centre and radius of the circle of curvature. *Chord of c.* (see *quot.* 1875). *Double curvature*: that of a curve which twists so as not to lie in one plane, e.g. the curve of a screw.

1770 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Curvature of a Line*, is the peculiar manner of its bending or Flexure, whereby it becomes a Curve of such peculiar Properties. The Curvatures of different Circles are to one another Reciprocally as their Radii. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Curve of a Double Curvature*, is such a curve as has not all its parts in the same plane. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 320 The radius of a circle which has the same curvature with the curve at any given point, is the radius of curvature at that point. 1866 *Chamb. Jnl.* XXVIII. 271 The axes of the locomotive are directed towards the centre of curvature of the railway. 1873 TODDUNTER *Diff. Calc.* XXIV. § 320 If a straight line be drawn from any point of a curve in any direction, the portion of this straight line which is intercepted by the circle of curvature at the assumed point is called the *chord of curvature*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. v. The direction of motion changes from point to point, and the rate of this change, per unit of length of the curve, is called the *curvature*.

2. *concr.* A curved portion of anything; a curve. 1863 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1312 The said *Sistrum* being in the upper part round, the curvature and *Abis* thereof comprehendeth four things. 1866 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. II. 409 [It] makes the Lofty Curvature of the Celestial Arch to ring. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 168 The second curvature of the duodenum was partly torn. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 3 A magnificent curvature of the river Tweed.

Hence *Curvature v. intr.*, to curve, bend. *Curvatures a.*, having curvature, curved (*rare*).

a. 1830 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 28 Our tiny hero. Ascends the hair's curvatur'd side. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 175 We came to the main passage, which curved round down the hill.

**Curve** (kŭrv), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *curv-us* bending, bent, curved, crooked.]

*A. adj.* Curved. Now *rare*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiii. I iii b, Suche playne Superficies as are enuironed with curve lynes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 107 The Tail is Curve. 1716 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 95 Partly terminated with plain, and partly with curve surfaces. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1759) II. 156 On which are fastened curve pieces of wood. c. 1865 BROUGHAM *Introd. Disc. in Circ. Sc.* I. p. xi, The Earth moves round the Sun in the same curve line.

*B. sb.* (Short for *curve-line*, etc.: cf. *F. courbe* = *ligne courbe*.)

1. *Geom.* A curved line: a locus which may be conceived to be traced by a moving point, the direction of whose motion continuously changes or deviates from a straight line. (In *Higher Geometry*, extended to include the straight line.)

*Algebraic curve*: a curve expressed by an equation containing only algebraic functions, i.e. such as involve only addition, multiplication, involution, and their converses; of which kind are the various conic sections; opposed to *transcendental* (or *mechanical*) curve, one which can be expressed only by an equation involving higher functions, as the catenary, cycloid, etc. *Curve of probability*: a transcendental curve representing the probabilities of recurrences of an event. *Curve of pursuit*: the curve traced by a point moving with constant velocity, whose motion is directed at each instant towards another point which also moves with constant velocity (usually in a straight line). *Curve of sines*: a curve in which the abscissa is proportional to some quantity and the ordinate to the sine of that quantity; so also *curve of cosines*, *tangents*, etc. See also *ANACLASTIC*, *CATENARY*, *CAUSTIC*, *CUBIC*, *EXPONENTIAL*, etc. etc.

1866 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. 22 All Bodies, which revolve in Curves, are attracted, continually towards that Point or Center. 1706 H. DITTON *Fluxions* 221 That Curve to which this Property agrees, must be the Curve of swiftest Descent. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Radial curves*, is a denomination given by some authors to curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates, all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many *radii*, whence the name. 1871

TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of a Particle* (ed. 3) I. § 32 Illustrations, are to be found in what are called *Curves of Pursuit*. These questions arose from the consideration of the path taken by a dog who in following his master always directs his course towards him. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 138 The curve, shows the course of variation of the standard of value. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 38 What curve do the chalk marks make in the rolling body? Evidently, a circle. What curve do the chalk marks make on the fixed plane? Evidently a right line.

† *b.* A curved surface. *Obs.*

1798 tr. *Newton's Opt. Lect.* 173 The Refraction of a Ray by a Curve is the same, as by a Plane touching the Curve in the Point of Refraction.

2. A curved form, outline, etc.; a curved thing or portion of a thing.

1728 POKK *Dunc.* II. 172 It rose, and labour'd to a curve at most. 1750 FRANKLIN *Experiments* Wks. 1887 II. 203 Take a wire bent in the form of a C, with a stick of wax fixed to the outside of the curve to hold it by. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* III. 407 A smart blow, or a violent strain had immediately preceded the appearance of the curve (of the spine). 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xi. 112 Etah is on the northeastern curve of Hartstene Bay.

3. (See *quot.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Curve*, a draftsman's instrument having one or a variety of curves of various characters. Some are constructed for specific purposes, such as *shipwright's curves*, *radii-curves*, etc.

4. *Base-ball*. 'The course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity' (*Cent. Dict.*).

*C. Comb.*, as † *curve-lined a.*, composed of curved lines, curvilinear; *curve-ruler* (see *quot.*); *curve-veined a.* (of leaves), having veins diverging from the midrib and converging towards the margin.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 288 Innumerable sorts of 'Curve-lined figures. c. 1865 BROUGHAM *Introd. Disc. in Circ. Sc.* I. p. vi, There are *curve-lined* figures as well as straight. 1879 T. BAKER *Land & Eng. Surv.* 159 Railway 'Curve-rulers are a series of arcs of circles of various radii, used for projecting railway curves on parliamentary maps. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 364 *Curvilinear*, 'Curve-veined, the same as *Convergent-veinose*. 1870 BENTLEY *Botany* 147.

**Curve** (kŭrv), *v.* [ad. L. *curvā-re* to crook, f. *curv-us* crooked, curved *a.* Cf. *F. courber*.]

1. *trans.* To bend so as to form a curve; to cause to take a curved form; to inflect.

1659 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (L.), The tongue is drawn back and curved. 1791 COWPER *Lines* IV. 145 When the horn was curved to a wide arch. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii, Curving a contumelious lip.

2. *intr.* To have or assume a curved form.

1594 [see *CURVING vbl. sb.*]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 141 He [Boreas] puffed away most vehemently; and often made the poor fellow curve and stagger. 1855 TENNYSON *The Brook* 182 And out again I curve and flow To join the brimming river. 1873 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* II. 37 The tentacles curve inwards.

**Curved** (kŭrvd, -əd), *ppl. a.* [f. *CURVE v.*]

Bent or formed into a curve; bending; deviating from the straight (or plane) form continuously, i.e. without angles. (It has partly taken the place of *CURVE a.*)

1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 83 The Motion will be made in a Line differently curved. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 111 The claws are curved and short. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills*, From the curved horizon's bound. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 79 Reflexion from Curved Surfaces.

Hence *Curvedly adv.*, in a curved manner;

*Curvedness*, state of being curved. (*rare*.)

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. I. (R.), A curvedness, which may be reduced to a fracture. 1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wool* 152 That the wool, possess, such a degree of curvedness. 1880 WATSON in *Jnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 109 Lines, curvedly radiating.

**Curveless** (kŭ-riv'less), *a.* [f. *CURVE sb.* + -LESS.] Without a curve.

1885 B. HARTE *Marnja* I, Her straight, curveless mouth. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 466/2 The curveless, cornerless, inevitable 'thoroughfare' lengthening out before him.

**Curvet** (kŭ-riv'et, kŭ-riv'et), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *curuette*, 7 *corvette*, *coruetti*, *curvett*; b. 6 *pl. ooruets*, 7 *ooruet*, *oorvet*, *corvet*, 7-9 *curvett*, 7- *oorvet*. [ad. It. *corvetta*, dim. of *corvo*, *corva*, now *curvo* bent, arched:—L. *curvus*. Cf. Sp. *corveta*, F. *courbette*. Originally stressed on the final, but now very generally on the first syllable: so altered by Todd 1818 from Johnson's *curvet*.]

In the *manège*: a leap of a horse in which the fore-legs are raised together and equally advanced, and the hind-legs raised with a spring before the fore-legs reach the ground. (Often used more or less vaguely of any leaping or frisking motion; cf. *CARACOL*.)

1755 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 To see, the coaragious attempts, the daungorous cooruet, the fees encounter. 1859 PASQUILL *Counter-c.* 3 O how my Palfrey feicht me uppe the Curuette. 1801 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 299 The bound and high curvet Of Mares fierce steed. 1814 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 27 When your horse can bound perfectly, then you shall teach him the Corvet. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 7 As a sportsman delights the squires, with the curvets of his horse. 1852 KINGSLEY

*Andromeda* 300 As, some colt, at last, in pride of obedience Answers the heel with a curvet.

Fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Hee must needs first shew us a curvet of his madnes.

**Curvet** (kŭ-riv'et, kŭ-riv'et), *v.* Also 6 *ooruet*, 7 *oorvet*, -bet, *ooruette*, -ete, -eat. Inflected *curvetted*, -ing, and *curveted*, -ing. [ad. It. *corvettare* 'to corvet or prounce', f. *corvetta* *CURVET sb.* Originally always stressed on the final, but now very generally (though less so than the sb.) on the first syllable. Todd has *curvet* for the sb., *curvet* for the vb.; Webster 1828, Smart 1836, have *curvet* for vb. as well as sb.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: To execute a curvet, leap in a curvet. Said also of the horseman.

1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 279 Anon he rears upright, corvets and leaps. 1882 SHADWELL *Medal* 4 The sprightly Horse y' have seen, Pounce, and curvet, with pleasure to the sight. 1695 MORTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 8 He took a fancy, to Curvet in his Gardens on a fiery Horse. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 He may let him sometimes prance and caper and curvet. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxi, Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance, And, high curvetting, slow advance. a. 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 423 Looking for her as he curvets by. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* VI. (1881) 60 [The] fresh and mettlesome steeds curveted and pranced.

b. *trans.* To cause to curvet.

1613 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 419 Sir R. Drury, corbeteth his Horse before the Kings window.

2. *transf.* To leap about, frisk; also *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* III. ii. 258 Cry holla to the tongue, I prethee: it curvettes vnseasonably. 1640 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.* xiv, As were the years Beat in a Plot, and Dayes were Curvetting [rima king]. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* III. 40 A mischievous imp, who curvets about the house.

**Curveter**, *nonce-wd.* [f. *CURVET v.* + -ER 1.] A curvetting horse.

1841 C. LEVER C. O'Malley xxxiii. 176 The management of your arching necked curveter.

**Curvetting** (kŭ-riv'et-iv), *curvetting* (kŭ-riv'et-iv), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *CURVET*, *q.v.*

1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 55 The unwieldy curvetting of these poor beasts. 1801 STURTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 203 Imitating the curvettings and motions of a horse. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Witches' Frolic*, Such lofty curvetting And grand pirouetting.

**Curveting, curvetting, ppl. a.** [-ING 2.] That curvets: see the verb.

1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* III. xi. 228 His very intellect Is naught but a curvetting Somerset. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 185 A fine curvetting horse. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 490 Rushed through the drawn swords and curvetting horses. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 25 On his curvetting charger's back.

**Curvi-** (kŭ-riv-), combining form of L. *curv-us* curved; chiefly in adjectives used in *Nat. Hist.* (of many of which analogous forms are used in modern French), as *Curvicaudate* [L. *cauda* tail; in mod.F. *curvicaudé*], having a curved tail.

**Curvicaudate** [L. *costa* rib], 'marked with small bent ribs' (Webster 1864). **Curvidentate** [L. *dent-em* tooth], having curved teeth. **Curvifoliate** [L. *folium* leaf], 'having leaves bent back' (Webster). **Curviform** [see -FORM], of a curved shape.

**Curvine ruate, Curvine rved**, = *curve-veined* (see *CURVE a.* and *sb.* C). **Curvirostral** [L. *rostrum* beak], having a curved beak. **Curviserial**, forming a series disposed in a curve (of leaves on a stem).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4. 92 Curvinerved, when nerves curve in their course, as in the leaves of *Funkia*. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 140 No leaf can be placed precisely in a straight line over any preceding leaf, but disposed in an infinite curve, and hence called *curviserial*.

† **Curvify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *curv-us* curved + -FY.] *a. intr.* To become curved or crooked.

*b. trans.* To make curved, bend; to curl (hair).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 111/1 When any mans Backe beginneth to curvifye or wax crookede. 1693 COCKERAM II, To make Crooked, *curvifie*.

**Curvilinear**, [f. *CURVI-* + *linea* line + -AD.]

1826 J. ALDERSON in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XLIV. 151 A mathematical instrument of my invention called a curvilinear, wherewith to describe regular curve lines. 1848 in G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*.

**Curvilinear** (kŭ-riv'il-in'āl), *a.* [f. *CURVI-* + L. *lineālis* lineal.] = next. Hence *Curvilinear*.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 259 Curvilinear angles. a. 1746 MACLAURIN *Newton's Philos. Disc.* III. II. (R.), The curvilinear motion of the moon in her orbit. 1768 LANDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 174 The computation of curvilinear areas. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* VI. (1833) 133 Describing a kind of curvilinear path.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Curvilinear*, the Consisting of crooked Lines.

**Curvilinear** (kŭ-riv'il-in'āl), *a. (sb.)* [f. *CURVI-* + L. *linea* line, *lineār-is* lineal.] Consisting of, or contained by, a curved line or lines; having the form of a curved line. (Opposed to *rectilinear*, and in Gothic Archit. to *perpendicular*, as applied to window-tracery.)

1750 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* *Introd.* § 10 Neither swift nor slow, curvilinear nor rectilinear. a. 1746 MACLAURIN *Newton's Philos. Disc.* III. III. (R.), All the curvilinear motions in the solar system. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* 161-2

I. II. III. iii. § 6 The minor contours . are . beautifully curvilinear. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Mankind* viii. 195 Scrapers with curvilinear edges.

Hence **Curvilinear**; **Curvilinearly** *adv.*  
1847 CRAIG, *Curvilinear*, the state of being curvilinear.  
1844 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 183 Rectilinearly, curvilinearly, and perpendicularly. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 Another fold . stretching curvilinearly backwards.

So † **Curvilinear**, † **Curvilinear** [cf. F. *curviligne*, † *courbelligne*] *adjs.* = CURVILINEAR.  
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curvilinear* or *Curvilinear* (in *Geom.*), crooked-lined. 1721 in BAILEY. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 115 Curvilinear concretion of Salts.

**Curving** (kū'vin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>]. The action of the verb CURVE; bending, flexure, curvature. Also *fig.*

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, Essex 11 The Roding . . after manifold curvings, it maketh way vnder Wodforde bridge.  
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 335 Curvings from the plain simple truth. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 905 The curving of the [antheridium] . . indicates that fertilisation does not usually take place between the contiguous organs.

**Curving**, *pp. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>]. That curves.  
1765 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. (1818) 106 Watch the curving prow. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* iii. (1879) 31 The curving shores of Provence and Narbonne.

**Curvital** (kū'vital), *a. Geom.* [a. mod. F. *curvital*, f. *curvit* curvity + -AL]. Of or pertaining to curvity or curvature. **Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon the normal at a variable point, in terms of the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point.

1886 CARR *Synopsis Math.* Index C 60.  
† **Curvity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *curvitas* (or a. F. *curvité*, Oresme 14th c.), f. *curvus* curved, crooked.]  
1. Curved or bent quality or state; curvature; a curved portion of anything, a curve.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* viii. 41 A backe the which may have many infirmities, as debylitie, and wenenes, curvityte and gybbosityte. 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 253 The rectitude or curvity of the lines. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2052 The divers flexures and curvities of the Serpent. 1715 MACHIN in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 269 (1) have added a rule for finding the curvity. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iii. 42 According to their more or less curvity.

2. *fig.* Moral obliquity, crookedness of conduct.  
1616 BRENT in *Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 166 The whole nature of man . . remained crooked; not by the curvity of Adam, but by his own. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. iii. 82 That there is as much positivity of Relation in disobedience as in obedience, in curvity as in rectitude. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 136 That God be the motor . . of the action . . but not of the obliquity or curvity in acting.

**Curvograph**, [f. CURVE (or L. *curvus*) + -GRAPH]. An instrument for describing curves.  
1817 W. WACUP in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXV. 109 An instrument of my invention for describing curve lines, which I purpose calling the *curvograph*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Curvograph*, an instrument for drawing a curve without reference to the center.

**Curvuous** (kū'vūs), *a. rare*. [f. CURVE *sb.* + -OUS, on L. type \**curvūs-us*]. Curved; crooked.  
1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Curvuous*, crooked, bowed, uneven. c. 1825 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Apotheosis* 99 Around the curvuous atmosphere Of my own real existence I revolve.

**Curwhibble**, *! dial.* [app. connected with *whibble* given by Forby as 'a whimsy, idle fancy, silly scruple, etc.' With the first syllable cf. CURPUFFLE, and *carwitchet*, CARRIWITCHET.] A whimsical or nonsensical contrivance; also *attrib.*

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* x. 99 Don't the English catch their fish . . with a long rough stick, and a little curwhibble of a bone at the end of it? 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Sk. Life Japan* 114 Workmen . . laboriously cutting, with little, clumsy, curwhibble hooks, the crop, handful by handful.

**Curwillet**, *dial.* [From the cry of the bird.] A local name for the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), a bird of the snipe family.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 99 The Sanderling or Curwillet, so called about Pensans. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 303. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 1 Sanderling, Towillee, or Curwillet. 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 195 *Curwillet*, Cornwall, a name given to the Sanderling from its cry.

† **Cury**, *Obs.* Also 4 *kewery*. [a. OF. *keuerie*, *queuerie*, *queurie* (14th c.), cookery, kitchen, f. *keu*, *queu*, *cocu* = L. *coquus*, *cocus* cook; see -ERY.] a. Cookery. (Also the 'concoction' of substances in alchemy.) b. Cooked food; a dish.  
1387 TREVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 405 They conne ete and be mury Wip oute grete kewery. [Caxton *cury*, *Hyden cognorum artificialia*.] c. 1390 (title), Form of Cury. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 1063 Here es cury un-clene, carle, be my trowthe. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 506 Cookes with beire newe concytes . . Many new curies . . they are contrivynge & fyndynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 95 Thow cury of the quantessens.

**Cury**, *rare*. = L. *curia*.  
1886 [See CURIAE].  
**Curyal**, -ose, *obs.* forms of CURIAL, CURIOUS.  
**Curyd**, **Curye**, *obs.* forms of *cured*, *cures*.  
**Cus**, *obs.* form of KISS.  
**Cusche**, **Cuschet**, *obs.* ff. CUISSE, CUSHAT.  
**Cushoun**, *obs.* form of CUSHION.

**Cusco-bark**. Also **Cusco**. A kind of cinchona bark, obtained from Cuzco in Lower Peru. Also called **Cusco-china**.  
Hence **Cusco-cinchonine**, **Cuscozone**, **Cusco-nidine**, alkaloids obtained from Cusco-bark.  
1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. I. 495-7.  
‡ **Cuscus** (kū'skus). Also 7 *ouskus*. [The same word as CUSCOURS, the dish so called being originally made of this grain. In F. *couscou*, in 18th c. *cuscuz*, *cousse-couche*, *couche-couche*.] The grain of the African Millet, *Holcus spicatus* Linn., *Penicillaria spicata* Willd., a cereal indigenous to Africa, where it has constituted from the earliest times an important article of food.  
1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. viii. xi. 1368 Their bread is made of this *Coana*, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and *Cuscus* a small white Seed like Millet in Biskany. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xiii. 25 Cuscus. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 23 (*Madagascar*), You shall have in exchange . . Harley, Rice and Cuscus, with what fruit you like. *Ibid.* 28 The Ile [Mohelia] inrichit us with . . Buffols . . Rice, Pease, Cuscus, Honey. 1652 W. F. DANIELL in *Pharmac. Trav.* XI. 395 It constitutes the *kouskus* of the Joloffs and Moorish nations, the *dra* and *isina* of Tripoli.

‡ **Cuscus** (kū'skus). Also *kusa-kusa*, *cuss cuss*, *kuskos*, *couscous*. [ad. Pers. and Urdu *خس خس* *khas khas* the sweet-scented root of the grass in question.] The long fibrous aromatic root of an Indian grass, *Andropogon muricatus*, used for making fans, screens, ornamental baskets, etc. Hence *cuscus-grass*, *cuscus-root*.  
1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 235 (Y.) The *Kuss-Kuss* . . when fresh, is rather fragrant, though the scent is somewhat teraceous. 1862 MRS. SFID *Last Years Ind.* 72 The root of a sweet smelling grass, the *cuscus*. *attrib.* 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 247 A large *cuscus* mat.

‡ **Cuscus** (kū'skus). [mod. L. from the native name; see CUSCOURS<sup>2</sup>.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds found in New Guinea.  
1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 165 There is in this Island a kind of beasts they call *Cusos*, that keeps constantly in trees, living on nothing but fruit. They resemble our Rabbits. 1880 D'ALBERTIS *N. Guinea* I. 407 On the branch of a tall tree we may perhaps see a *cuscus* slowly creeping along. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Terranish N. Guinea* 69 The opossums and *cuscus* tribe taste strongly of gum leaves on which they feed.

**Cuscus**, -cus (s, u, -oosoo, vars. of CUSCOURS<sup>1</sup>.  
† **Cuser**, *aphetic f.* ACCUSER.  
1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 151 More honest than her Cuser.

**Cushat** (kū'jat). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 *ouscute*, -scote, -seote, 5 *cowscott*, -schote, 6 *owschet*, *kowshot*, 6-7 *coushot*, 7, 9 *owshot*, 8 *cowshut*, 8-9 *oosoot*, 9 *owscot*; 6 *cuschet*, 8- *cushat*, 9 *dial. ouahie*, *ouaha*. [OE. *ciscute*, -scote, -seote (wk. fem.) has no cognates in the other Teutonic langs., and its etymology is obscure. The element *scote*, *scute* is app. a deriv. of *scotan* (weak grade *scut*, *scot*.) to shoot, and may mean 'shooter, darter': cf. *scotan* in Ælfric's *Colloquy*, glossed *troutos* 'trouts', app. in reference to their rapid darting motion; also cf. OHG. *scoga* str. f., shoot (of a plant). For the first part, cf. *cow* offers no likely sense, and Prof. Skeat suggests that we may here have an echo of the bird's call = modern *coo*: this is doubtful. Others have taken the first part as OE. *cisc* chaste, modest, pure; but the rest of the word then remains unexplained.] The wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 829 *Palumbus*, *cuscutan* [Erfurt *cuscote*, *Corpus cuscote*]. c. 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülfker 260/7 *Palumbus*, *cuscote*. 10 . . *Ibid.* 286 2 *Palumbus*, *cuscote*, *nel wuduculfre*. 14 . . *Ibid.* 702/34 *Palumbus*, *cowscott*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 *Cowscote*, *palumbus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 237 The *cowscot* [i.e. *kowshot*] crowdis and pirkis on the rys. 1653 URQUHART *Nabulais* I. xxxvii. Some dozens of queests, *cowshots*, ringdoves and wood-culvers. 1768 MARSHALL *Forksh. Gloss.*, *Cowscot*, a wood-pigeon. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Cowshut*, a wild pigeon. 1792 BURNS *Bess & Spinning-wheel* iii. On lofty aiks the *cushats* wail. 1813 SCOTT *Kocky* iii. x. He heard the *Cushat's* murmur hoarse. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 224 The building *cushats* cooed and cooed.  
b. So *cushat-dove* (Sc. *cusha-dow*, *cushie-doo*). 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxiv. Fair Margaret, through the hazel grove. Flew like the startled *cushat-dove*. 1886 SNEY *Mistura Curiosa* 103 The *Cushie doo* That croodles late at e'en.

**Cushes**, -ies: see CUISSE.  
**Cushew-bird**. Also *oashew* bird. [So called from the likeness of the blue knot on its forehead to the *cashew-nut*.] A West Indian name of the Galeated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).  
1758 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* II. lxxv. 182 The *Cushew-Bird* takes its name from the knob over its bill, which in shape much resembles an American nut called *Cushew*. 1854 TH. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 172 The curassows and *cashew-birds*.

**Cushie**, *cushie-doo*: see CUSHAT.  
**Cushinet**, *obs.* form of CUSHIONET.  
**Cushion** (kū'jon), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *ouyschun*, *oujshen*, 4-6 *ousash*, *ouisah*, -in, -en, -un, -yn, etc.; 4-7 *quishin*, *qui*, *quy*, *qwi*, *qwy*, (*quyi*), -ss-, -ssh-, -ssch-, -sch-, -sh-, (*ssh*), -in, -yn, -en, -ene, -an, -on, -un, -ion, -yon, -ing, -ynge, etc.; 6 *question*, 8 *quishing*; 4-5

*whyss*-, *whyssh*-, *whish*-, *wysah*-, -in, -yne, -ene, etc., etc. β. 4-6 *cussahyn*, -on, -en, -ion, -oyn, -on; 5 *ousoh*-, *oosch*-, *ousch*-, *kussah*-, *kossch*-, *oos*-, -yn(e, -en, -oun, -one, -yon, -ing, *oowssing*, etc.; 6-7 *oush-en*, -in, -yn, -ian, -oon, -ing, etc.; (6 *cussin*, *ooschen*, *kushen*; 7 *ouoshen*, *coussin*, -ion); 6- *cushion*. (Nearly 70 forms occur.)

[Of this word ME. had two types, a. *cuisshin*, *quishin* (north. *whishin*), a. OF. *coissin*, later *coessin*, *cuisin* (13-15th c. in Littré); and β. *cussahyn*, *cushin*, a. F. *coussin* (14th c.)—earlier *cussin* (12th c. in Hatzf.); in both languages the latter type is the surviving one. OF. *coissin* was = Fr. *coissin*, Cat. *coixi*, Sp. *coxin*, *cojin*, It. *cossino*, *cuscino* = L. type *coximum*, f. *coxa* hip, thigh; cf. L. *cubital* elbow-cushion, f. *cubitus* elbow. (See P. Meyer in *Romania* 1892, 87).  
The history of the form *cousin*, with which *cushion* goes, is more obscure. Hatfield suggests that it is an altered variant of *coissin*, influenced by OF. *culcita* quilt, cushion. T. A. Jenkins in *Mod. Lang. Notes*, May 1893, argues for its being = late L. \**culticinium*, for \**culcitium*, a conjectured deriv. of *culcita*; in which case *coissin* and *cousin* would be distinct words without etymological connexion: this their history makes improbable.]

1. A case of cloth, silk, etc. stuffed with some soft elastic material, used to give support or ease to the body in sitting, reclining, or kneeling.  
a. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 877 Whyssynes vpon quelde-poyntes [alt] koynt wer bope. [1361 *Will of Edw. Blk. Prince* in Nichols *Royal Wills* (1780) 74 Curtyns, quysyns, traversyn.] c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1299 And doun she sette here by hym . . vp-on a quysshon [i.e. *cushyn*] gold y-bete. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* v. 9 Seetis of skynnes, ethir *cuschuns*. a. 1400 *Isambard* 579 Bryng a chayere and a quyschene. 1418 E. F. Wills (1882) 36 Vj roof quisschens of worsted. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 *Cuysschen*, *cossyn*. 1547 in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* II. App. A. 293 Ther was a carpet and quission laid . . for the chief mourner. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. iv. Beautified with green quishins. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 74 It serueth vs instead of a quission.

b. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 18 Woo to hem that sewen to-gider cuschens [i.e. *cuschens*] vnder eche cubit of boord. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 *Cospyne*, *sedile*. *Ibid.* 111 *Cuschone* [1499 *Pyson* *cushyn*], *cuscina*. 1470-85 MALORY *Artur* xix. xi. And there was layd a *cushyn* of gold that he shold knele vpon. c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Artur. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 151 They set them downe on cuschyns of sylke. 1577-87 HOLLISHED *Chron.* III. 800:1 With cushions of fine gold. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 243 He haue them sleepe on Cushions in my Tent. 1608 R. L'ESTRANGE *Secrec's Mor.* (1702) 52 A Soldier lent you his Cloak for a Cushing. a. 1734 *GAY Mad Dog* (R.), A prude, at morn and evening prayer, Had worn her velvet cushion bare. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 103 A space on the tiny lawn where rugs and cushions were spread out.

b. That set on the book-board of a pulpit, etc., to support the bible or other book; cf. *cushion-cuffer*, -thumper in 11.

1615 *Petry Bks.* (Surtees) 69 One clothe and one quission of black vellure for the pulpet. 1709 STEELS & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 4 Neither is banging a Cushion, Oratory. 1719 SWIFT *To Ing. Clergymen*, You will observe some clergymen with their heads held down . . within an inch of the cushion. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 151 To mend a rent in the cushion of the reading-desk.

c. The seat of a judge or ruler. Cf. WOOLBACE.  
1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 82 Maurice . . having changed the Magistrates in many Towns . . the Arminians were fain to leave the cushion against their wills. a. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) I. 130 The Court of Common Pleas had been outwitted by the Kings Bench, till his Lordship came upon the cushion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 415 Bhawani Sing . . was placed upon his cushion of sovereignty by the a-sistant to the Political Agent in Malwa.

d. *fig.*; also as an emblem of ease and luxury.  
1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Biv. The diuell take al, if truth find not as many soft cushions to lieane on, as trecherie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 43 Not moouing from th' Caske to th' Cushion. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* Pref. 1 Idleness . . the Devils Cushion, as the Fathers call it. 1705 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 174 At last (I) have placed myself much at my ease upon the cushion of this one resolution. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 89 Cullies, the easy cushion on which Knaves and Knavesses repose.

2. *transf.* a. Applied to anything resembling or acting as a cushion.

1813 SCOTT *Triermain* I. viii. The silver-moss and lichen twined . . A cushion fit for age. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea i. 19 Protected from . . the violence of its waves by cushions of still water. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 220 A circular leaf-bearing cushion.

† b. A swelling simulating pregnancy: sometimes called *Queen Mary's cushion*, after Mary Tudor. (Perhaps sometimes an actual cushion or pad.) *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 16 But I would the Fruite of her Wombe might miscarry. *Officer*. If it do, you shall haue a dozen of Cushions againe, you haue but eleuen now. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iii. (1851) 356 And thus his pregnant motives are at last prov'd nothing but a Tympany, or a Queen Maries Cushion. 1689 *Let. fr. the Pope in Harl. Misc.* (Malh. I. 370 D.) That a King . . should praise (or rather mock) God for a child, whilst his Queen had only conceived a pillow, and was brought to bed of a cushion . . This was the old contrivance of another Mary-Queen. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 37 His Wife went forty Weeks with a Cushion.

3. In various specific and technical applications: as, the 'pillow' used in making bone-lace;



a receptacle for pins, a PIN-CUSHION; † an ink-pad for inking a seal, die, etc. (*obs.*); a flat leathern bag filled with pounce, used by engravers to support the plate; the elastic leathern pad on which gold-leaf is spread and cut with the palette-knife; the rubber of an electrical machine.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 316 To see her take her cushion for bone lace, or her rocke to spinne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II. i. 98* Your Beards deserve not so honourable a graue, as to stuffe a Butchers Cushion. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph. s.v. Engraving*, The Graving cushion is a roundish, but flattish leather bag filled with sand to lay the plate upon, on which it may be turn'd easily any way at pleasure. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 1. 93 Like those cushions your gossips stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion and sealed the bond. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electric. III. § 57. 15* (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The earlier electricians contented themselves with using the hand as a rubber, till a cushion was introduced for that purpose by Professor Winkler. 1837 WHITROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 117 (*Carver & Gilder*), With one hand he holds the cushion, which is merely a flat board covered with soft leather. *Ibid.* 214 (*Engraver*), The sand-bag, or cushion, is used for laying the copper plate upon. 1866 *Joyce's Sci. Dial.* 492 (*Electrical Machine*) The cushion or rubber is fixed on a glass pillar.

b. A pad worn by women under the hair; a pad or bustle worn beneath the skirt of a woman's dress. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 424 We are sorry to find the Ladies returning, to the long-explored mode of dressing their hair with the borrowed aid of the Cushion. 1806 LADY DOUGLAS in *Examiner* 15 March 1813, 173/1 She wore a cushion behind. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) 476 The hair was arranged over a cushion formed of wool, and covered with silk.

c. The elastic rim or lining of the inner side of a billiard-table, from which the balls rebound.

1776 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 193 The Adversary is obliged to play Biscotte from the opposite Cushion. 1853 C. HEDG. *Vendian Green* xii, A game of billiards on a wooden table that had no cushions. 1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1856) 5 The cushions are now almost universally made of Vulcanised India-rubber, though old players say that the stroke is more certain from the old stuffed list cushions.

d. *Mech.* A body of steam (or air) left in the cylinder of a steam-engine (or air-engine) to act as an elastic buffer to the piston.

1808 *Pract. Mech. Yrnl.* I. 78 A cushion of steam is interposed to partially sustain the force of the blow [in a steam hammer]. 1891 RANKINE *Steam Engine* 364 The volume of the cushion air when it is under the greatest pressure [in an air engine].

4. In a horse, pig, etc.: a. The fleshy part of the buttock. b. The fibro-fatty frog in the interior of a horse's hoof; also the coronet or fibrous pad extending round the upper part of the foot, immediately above, and united to the hoof.

1770 *Land. Gas.* No. 4777/4 Both of them formerly cut with I. G. on the Cushion. 1772 *Ibid.* No. 4858/4 A black Spot on each Quishing. 1772 *Ibid.* No. 6079/9, 1802 W. FREEM *Elem. Agric.* xix. (ed. 4) 344 Outside these structures are two fibro-cartilages, one on each side, united behind and below by the plantar cushion. The coronary cushion. *Mod.* A cut of bacon off the cushion.

5. a. *Ent.* The little pad or cushion-like process of an insect's foot; a pulvillus. b. *Bot.* The enlargement at, or just below, the point of attachment of some leaves; a pulvinus; also a dense mass of foliage such as is formed by some saxifrages and stonecrops.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 285 A distinct cushion; antennæ of nine joints. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 137 *Sedum acro.* Tufts or cushions 3-10 in. diam.

6. *Arch.* = COUSSINET, q.v.

1852 BREES *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 133 Cushion, or Coussinet, a stone lying on the top of a pier supporting an arch.

† 7. A drinking-vessel. *Obs.*

1594 *Taming of Shrew* II. Why, Tapster, I say, Fils a fresh cusen here! c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv, Quissions ye Knaves! (Enter drawers with Quissions).

8. (*Our*) *Lady's Cushion*, a name for several plants, esp. *Armeria maritima*.

1598 LYVE *Dodoens* IV. I. 509 Some call it [Thrift] in English our Ladies quishion.

9. *Cycling.* Short for *cushion-tire*.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 1/1 Twenty-one starters, five using pneumatic tyres, two cushions, all the rest solids.

10. *Phrases.* † a. To miss the cushion: to miss the mark; to make a mistake, err. *Obs.*

c. 1585 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 998 And when he weneth to syt Yet may he mysse the quysshyon. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 48 Yet hath he missed the kushen in many placis. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1623) 168 He was elected Archbishop of St. Davids, but at Rome he was out bid, by him that had more money, and missed the Cushion. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* viii. 80 Thy Wits doe erre and misse the Cushion quite. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 157 He hath missed the cushen and sitteth bare. 1609 HOBV *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 45 They may misse the cushion in the analogie of the place.

† b. *Beside* (or *wide of*) the cushion: away from the main purpose or argument, beside the mark; erroneously or mistakenly. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B. j. Thou leanest beside the cushion. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 78 He raungeth abroad to originall sinne altogether besides the cushion. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence* (1607) 230 Thou art beside the cushin [L. *erras*]. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 317 He is wide of the cushion. a. 1703 H. BROOKES

*Female Officer* i. xiii, The man did not speak much beside the cushion of common sense.

† c. To set or put beside (or besides) the cushion: to turn (any one) out of his place or position; to depose, set aside; to deprive or disappoint of an office or dignity. *Obs.*

1556 J. HAYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80, I may set you besyde the cushyn yit. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1305/1 To put enmitie betweene the king and hir; and to set hir besides the cushion. a. 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serm.* 188 Sometimes putting them besides the cushion, and placing others in their roome. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 291 (Jam.) The master of Forbes' regiment was... discharged... Thus is he set beside the cushion.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cushion-canvas*, *-layer*, *-stuffer*; *cushion-footed*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *cushion capital Arch.* (see *quots.*); † *cushion-cuffer* = *cushion-thumper*; † *cushion-lord* (see *quot.*); *cushion-pink*, a name for Thrift (*Armeria maritima*); *cushion-rafter*, an auxiliary rafter beneath and parallel to a principal rafter, a principal brace; *cushion-rest* in *Billiards* (see *quot.*); *cushion-scale*, a common scale-insect, very injurious to orange and other trees; *cushion-star*, a fossil star-fish of the genus *Goniaster*; *cushion-stitch*, a flat embroidery stitch used to fill in backgrounds in old needlework, esp. in Church embroidery; *cushion-thumper*, a preacher who indulges in violent action; *cushion-tire*, a bicycle tire made of india-rubber tubing stuffed with shreds of india-rubber; hence *cushion-tired ppl.* a.; *cushion-work* in *Embroidery* (see *quot.*). Also CUSHION-CLOTH, -DANCE.

1611 COTGR., *Gloss.*, \*Cushion Canuas; the thinne Canuas that serues women for a ground vnto their Cushions, or Purse-worke, &c. 1835 WILKINSON *Archit. Notes* 55 \*Cushion capitals, consist of large cubical masses projecting considerably over the shaft of the column, and rounded off at the lower corners. 1848-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* *Gloss.*, *Cushion Capital*, a capital used in Romanesque and early Medieval architecture, resembling a cushion pressed down by a weight. It is also a cap consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles, largely used in the Norman period. 1863 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Portage's Mystic Div.* 36 Our impertinently idl Pulpit-praters, or... too busily laborious \*Cushion-Cuffers. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 175/3 A smooth and velvety tiger. \*Supple and \*cushion-footed. 1879 *Trials of Green & Berry* 64 Mrs. Warrior... being \*Cushion-layer in the Chappel. 1847 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lix, Soft mosse. \*Whose velvet hue and verdure \*cushion-like did show. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, \*Cushion-lord, a lord made by favour, and not for good service to the state; hence, an effeminate person. 1863 *Prior Plantin.*, \*Cushion-pink, from its dense tufted growth. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* 652 Sometimes called *principal braces*, and sometimes \*cushion rafters. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 28 \*Cushion-rests are rests, shaped to fit over the face of the cushion. 1886 *Rep. Comm. Agric. Washington U.S.* 466 The Cottony \*Cushion-scale is found only in California, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. 1843 FORBES in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 80 Orange-yellow... with crimson-red, are the usual hues of the \*cushion-stars. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 7/6 Billiard \*cushion stuffer wanted. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* viii. 81 Done in cross and tent stitch, or the \*cushion style. a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v, Thou violent \*cushion-thumper, hold thy tongue. 1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 164 \*Cushion Tyres are getting quite fashionable here. 1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 436 We rode 40 miles on a \*cushion-tyred Cremorne. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 98 The [gold] threads are laid upon the linen, and fastened down at intervals with silk. This method is called \*cushion-work.

**Cushion** (ku'jən), v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cushion or cushions.

1800 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk., Country Church* (1865) 124 The congregation... sat in pews, sumptuously lined and cushioned. *transf.* 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 11/1 An eyot cushioned with luxurious grass.

b. To pad or protect as with cushions. Also *fig.* 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 158/1 [The] surfaces [of the scapula] are cushioned with muscles. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxxi, No persuasive blandness could cushion him against the shock.

2. To rest, seat, or set (a person or thing) upon a cushion; to support, or prop up with cushions.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xii. (R.), Instead of inhabiting palaces, and being cushioned up in thrones. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1859) 150 The eye never slides off the landscape, but cushions itself upon it with a sense of security and repose. 1860 PUSKY *Min. Prop.* 183 Propped and cushioned up on both sides.

3. *fig.* To suppress (anything) quietly; to take no notice of it.

1818 Br. J. MILLNER in *Husenbeth Life* 350 The South and West thought it prudent to cushion it. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 273 The book... has been much less talked of than it deserves to be. We trust there is no desire in certain circles to cushion it. 1849 C. BROWN *Shirley* xxviii, There my courage failed: I preferred to cushion the matter. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1/1 The way in which complaints are cushioned in official quarters is startling.

4. *Billiards.* To place or leave (a ball) close to, or resting against, the cushion. b. *intr.* (In U.S.) To make the ball hit the cushion before cannoning or after contact with one of the balls. *Cent. Dict.*

5. To deaden the stroke of (the piston) by a cushion of steam; to form into a cushion of steam.

1890 [see CUSHIONING]. 1891 RANKINE *Steam Engine* 420 The quantity of steam confined or 'cushioned' is just sufficient to fill the clearance at the initial pressure.

Hence **Cushioning** *vbl. sb.* (*spec. in Mech.*: see *quots.* and cf. CUSHION *sb.* 3 d.)

1890 *Pract. Mech. Yrnl.* III. 104 This cushioning of the pistons, and the gradual restraining of the momentum. 1897 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 501/2 (*Steam-engine*), Admission before the end of the back stroke... together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of cushioning.

† **Cushion-cloth.** *Obs.* App. 'a cushion case or covering' (Nares).

a. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Ferd. Jeronimi Wks.* (1587) 269 Hee would leaue cyther in the bed, or in hyr cushencloth, or by hyr looking-glasse... a peece of money. 1611 COTGR., *Desabiller*, a Ladies cushion-cloth. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women beware W.* III. i, Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn-work, Or some fair cut-work pinn'd up in my bed-chamber? 1705 *Lond. Ladies Dressing Room* (N.), Three night-gowns of the richest stuff; Four cushion-cloths are scarce enough.

**Cushion-dance.** A round dance, formerly danced at weddings, in which the women and men alternately knelt on a cushion to be kissed.

1607 HERWOOD *Woman hilde Wks.* 1874 II. 97, I that haue ere now deseru'd a cushion, call for the cushion dance. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iv. 1698 *The Dancing Master* 7 Joan Sanderson or the Cushion Dance, an old Round Dance. [Described in full.] 1767 W. HAMBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 86 The Cushion Dance... seemed to be his greatest favourite. 1870 BROUGH *Marston Lynch* II. 6 There was to be a mistletoe, and the cushion-dance.

**Cushioned** (ku'jənd), *ppl. a.* [*f. CUSHION sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished or fitted with a cushion or cushions.

1839 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece, etc.* 65/1, I had a large cushioned seat of the diligence to myself. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The top of the locker is cushioned, and serves for a lounge.

b. *transf.*

1862 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 400 Grass-cushioned crags. 1863 *Possib. of Creation* 235 The cushioned, spreading feet [of the camel].

c. Padded. See CUSHION *sb.* 3 b.

1777 COLMAN *Epil. Sheridan's Sch. Scandal*, Farewell the plumed head, the cushion'd tête. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 32 Our ladies... When bishop'd, and cushion'd, and hoop'd to the chin.

d. *Cycling.* Furnished with cushion-tires.

1891 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 453 The best plan... is that... of making forks wide enough for either pneumatic or cushioned wheels.

2. Seated on, or propped up with cushions.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 116 The in-door quiet and cushioned ease. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 274 A languid life And cushioned soft recumbency.

3. *Arch.* Cushioned capital = cushion capital, (see CUSHION *sb.* 11.)

† 1754 GRAY *Norman Archit.* Wks. 1884 I. 298 The capitals of the piers... have great variety in their forms; the square, the octagon, the cushioned, or swelling beneath.

4. *Bot.* Cushion-shaped, pulvinate.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* IV. *Gloss.* 374 Cushioned (*pulvinatus*), convex and rather flattened; seldom used.

5. *Billiards.* Placed close to the cushion. Said also of the player whose ball is so placed.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cow.

† **Cushionet.** *Obs.* Also 6 quysshenet, cushnet, 7 cushinet, -onet, cooshonet. [*a. F. coussinet* (in 16-17th c. also *coissinet*), dim. of *coissin*, *coussin* cushion: see -ET.] A little cushion; a pin-cushion.

1542 *Will of Jane Fitzwilliam* (Somerset Ho.), Quysshenet.

1590 GREENE *Disput.* 33 If he layd those slippes on her cushnet. 1611 COTGR., *Espinglier*, a Pinpillow or cushinet to sticke pinnes on. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxvi, Closer set With sharp distinctions than a cushinet With pins and needles. 1721 BAILEY *Cushinet*, a little Cushion.

**Cushionless** (ku'jənles), *a.* [*f. CUSHION sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cushion or cushions.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) I. vi. 96 Rows of long cushionless benches. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 52 His cushion-less arm-chair.

† **Cushiony** (ku'jəni), *a.* [*f. CUSHION sb.* + -Y.] Resembling a cushion in shape, softness, etc.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 908/1 The soft cushiony end of the nose. 1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1868) 245 The emphysematous portions... have a soft, cushiony feel.

**Cusin**, -ing, *obs.* forms of COUSIN.

**Cusing**, *aphetic form of ACCUSING.* Cf. CUSK.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VI. 400 Him self began a sair cusing to mak.

**Cusk** (kʊsk). A local name for two different fishes of the cod tribe: a. In Great Britain, the Torsk, *Brosimius vulgaris*. b. In U.S., the Burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 Cuske or small Ling, Sharke, Mackarell. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* xxi, Tough and dried As a lean cusk from Labrador. 1884 Stubbs *Merc. Circular* 194/2 The total catch of ground fish, including cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk.

† **Cuskin**, -yn. *Obs.* App. a variant of *curshyn*, CRUSKYN.

1546 *Will of T. Hustwayte* (Somerset Ho.), Oon of my siluer pottes called a Cuskyn. 1585 HOGGINS *tr. Yunius Nomenclator* 232 (Halliwell) Any kinde of pot to drink in: a cup: a cuskin. 1721 BAILEY, *Cuskin*, an ivory cup.

**Cusp** (kʊsp). [*ad. L. cuspis, cuspid-em* point.]

1. *Astrol.* The beginning or entrance of a 'house'. 1525 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 165 Whosoever

hath any fixed Star of the first Honour or Magnitude... in the Degree of their Cuspe, of the tenth House. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 33 The Cusp or very entrance of any house, or first beginning. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 47 In this figure Capricorn is upon the cuspe of the ascendent. 1815 SCOTT *Gay M.* iii. Houses of heaven, with their cusps, hours, and minutes; *Almuden, Almochoden, Anabibazon, Catahibazon.* 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. 51 Reckoning the cusps and hours of the houses of heaven!

2. *gen.* A point, pointed end, apex, peak; an ornament of a pointed form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxvii, The Cuspe of the Cone. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Minor Poems* Wks. 1864 III. 232 And mid the loftiest [mountains] we could well discern One that was shining in a cusp of snow. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vi. 59 Stopped with graceful cusps and artichokes.

† *b. erroneously*: Top, surface.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 61 That bush, whose slender branches wantonly dangle sporting themselves on the cusp of the water.

3. *Astron.* Each of the pointed extremities or 'horns' of the crescent moon (or of Mercury and Venus); also of the sun when partially eclipsed.

1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 229, 70 degrees from the northern cusp [of the moon], then something obtuse. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 106 About the middle of the eclipse, the air was very clear, and the cusps well defined. 1793 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 202 One cusp of Venus appearing pointed, and the other blunt.

4. *Geom.* A point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop, with a common tangent; or at which the moving point describing the curve has its motion exactly reversed. Called also *spinode* or *stationary point*. (Also applied to an analogous point on a curved surface.)

1758 I. LYONS *Treat. Fluxions* vii. § 191. 142 A point of Reflection or Cusp. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 362 The peculiar inflected form of the wave surface, which has what is called a cusp. 1875 TIDHURST *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 7) xxii. § 301 If the two branches lie on opposite sides of the common tangent, the cusp is said to be of the first species; if on the same side, the cusp is said to be of the second species. Cusps of the first species have been called 'keratoid' cusps, and of the second 'rhamphoid cusps'.

5. *Arch.* Each of the projecting points between the small arcs or 'foils' in Gothic tracery, arches, etc.

1813 SIR J. HALL *Ess. Gothic Archit.* 32 In all the concave bends of the stone-work, a small pointed ornament occurs, which is very common in Gothic windows. I have ventured to apply to it [the name] of *cusp*, by which mathematicians denote a figure of this sort. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 20 Ball-flowers, mouldings, feathered cusps, and other decorative detail.

6. *Anat. a.* A projection or protuberance upon the crown of a tooth: cf. *Cuspidate*. *b.* Any pointed projection or extremity, as of the valves of the heart.

1849-51 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 921/1 The four principal cusps... are more pointed and prolonged than in Man. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. (1873) 252 The sixth and seventh teeth of the lower jaw are called true molars. Each bears five cusps. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 301 The valve cusps being unable to meet and close the canal.

7. *Bot.* A pointed end of any organ; esp. a sharp rigid point of a leaf.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 319 Leaves opposite hastate-deltoid with horizontal cusps. *Ibid.* 328 *Euphorbia amygdaloides*... cusps of glands converging.

*Cuspadore*: see *CUSPIDOR*.

|| *Cusparia*. *Bot.* [f. native name *Cuspare*.] A genus of trees, now usually called *Galipea*, species of which yield the *Angustura* or *Cusparia* bark used as a tonic; also = *CUSPARIN*.

1851 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 note, The Cuspare of Angostura, known in America under the name of Orinoco bark. 1876 W. BEECHER *Bk. Med. Inform.* App. 251 *Cusparia*, a useful tonic in convalescence from diarrhoea and dysentery.

Hence *Cusparin* (*Chem.*), a crystalline substance obtained from Angustura bark.

1824 R. PHILLIPS *tr. Pharm. Lond.* (1836) 191 It is stated by Saladin that the virtue of Cusparia resides in a peculiar neutral substance which he calls Cusparin. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 87.

*Cusped* (kŭ'spĕd), *a.* *Arch.* [Erroneously f. *CUSP*: the etymological derivative is *cuspidated*.] Furnished with a cusp or cusps.

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 134 Windows... with circles in the head, sometimes... cusped. 1865 *Genil. Mag.* CXXXV. 1. 413 These early cusped windows are as ugly as possible.

*Cusped* (kŭ'spt), *a.* [f. *CUSP* + *-ED*.]

1. Having a cusp or cusps.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 425 The appearance of our moon when she is cusped or horned. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. A cusped round arch, perfectly pure and simple. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* § 214 To the cusped class also belongs the Cissoid of Diocles.

2. Of the form of a cusp.

1803 *Scribn. Mag.* III. 427 This cusped junction displays the qualities of the curves at their meeting most conspicuously.

*Cuspid* (kŭ'spid), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *cuspile* or L. *cuspid-em*: see *CUSP*.]

*A. sb.* + 1. *Geom.* = *CUSP* 4. *Obs.*

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 334 Points of contrary Flexure and Cuspids.

2. A cusped or cuspidate tooth.

1876 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 47 The incisors are called

often... the 'front teeth'; the upper cuspid, canine and 'eye teeth'.

*B. adj.* = *CUSPIDATE*. [*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.]

*Cuspidal* (kŭ'spidāl), *a.* [f. L. *cuspid-em* + *-AL*.]

† 1. Belonging to the apex (of a cone). *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 160/1 The cuspidal particles of the Cone.

2. *Geom.* Having, relating to, or of the nature of, a cusp: see *CUSP* 4.

1874 SALMON *Geom. three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve... which is called the *cuspidal edge* of that developable. 1879 — *Higher Plane Curves* § 209 Cuspidal cubics.

3. Of teeth: = *CUSPIDATE*.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 274 Cuspidal teeth.

*Cuspidate* (kŭ'spidāt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *cuspidat-us*, f. *cuspid-em* *CUSP*. In mod. F. *cuspidé*.]

Having a cusp or sharp point. *spec. a. Bot.* Of leaves: Ending in a rigid point or spine. *b.* Applied to the canine teeth, each of which ends in a single point; a name first given by J. Hunter.

1692 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) 157/1 *Parasentesis*... a Perforation of the Chest and Abdomen through a cuspidate Channel. 1771 J. HUNTER *Nat. Hist. Teeth* Wks. 1835 II. 21, I choose to divide them [teeth] into the four following classes viz. *Incisores*, commonly called fore teeth; *Cuspidati*, vulgarly called canine; *Bicuspidati*, or the first two grinders; and *Molares*, or the last three teeth.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 *Cuspidate*, tapering gradually to a rigid point. It is also used sometimes to express abruptly acuminate. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 485 Long cuspidate branches. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cuspidate teeth*, the canine teeth, so called from their shape.

† *Cuspidate*, *v.* *Obs.*—° [f. L. *cuspidare* to point: see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To sharpen to a point. 1663 COCKERAM, *Cuspidate*, to sharpen. 1696 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY*.

*Cuspidated* (kŭ'spidĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] Having a cusp or cusps: = *CUSPIDATE a.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 321 Cuspidated nayle, peg, pin. 1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Cuspidated Plants... are such Plants, the Leaves of which are pointed like a Spear. 1807 J. JORLING in *Mech. Mag.* VIII. 261 [The pencil] will describe an evolute, which is an infinite cuspidated line. 1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 782/3 The... cuspidated pediment, and final of the Sion organ.

*Cuspidation*. *Arch.* [n. of action f. L. *cuspidare*: see prec.] Decoration with cusps; cusping.

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 57 The feathering or cuspidation of arches in tracery. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 489 1 One of the... characteristics of the Early English doorways in Gottland is the frequency of cuspidation in the heads and down the sides of those openings.

*Cuspidine* (kŭ'spidĭn), *Min.* [f. L. *cuspid-em* spear-point, cusp + *-INE*.] A fluo-silicate of calcium from Vesuvius occurring in pale rosy spear-shaped crystals.

1882 DANA *Min. App.* iii. 33 Cuspidine.

*Cuspidor, -ore* (kŭ'spidĕr, -ōr), *U.S.* Also 8 *Cuspadore*. [*a.* Pg. *cuspidor* spitter, f. *cuspir* to spit, deriv. of L. *conspuere*.] A spittoon.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 235 Before each person was placed a large brass salver, a black earthen pot of water, and a brass cuspidore. 1871 *Specif. Heath's Patent* No. 1858 Improvements in Cuspidores. 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* to Nickel-plated cuspidors.

*Cusping* (kŭ'spĭŋ), *sb.* *Arch.* [f. *CUSP* + *-ING*: cf. *coving*, *roofing*, etc.] A formation consisting of cusps; cusp-work.

1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 124 The cusping was let into a groove. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 It has five lights, the cusplings of which... are early.

|| *Cuspis* (kŭ'spis), *Pl.* *cuspidēs* (-idĭz). [*L.*] = *CUSP*, *q.v.*, in various senses.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 [The magnetized] Needle... will obvert or turne aside its lylie or North point, and conforme its cuspis or South extreme unto the andiron. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. vii, The Cuspis of the Cone. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 475 Vallisneria has a cuspis on each petal.

*Cussa, cusse* (ŭ), *obs.* forms of *KISS*.

*Cuss* (kŭs), *sb.* *U.S. colloq. or slang.* [In its origin a vulgar pronunciation or attenuation of *curse*; but in sense 2 often used without consciousness of the origin, and perhaps with the notion that it is short for *customer*.]

1. An excretion, etc.; see *CURSE sb.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ix, Them Rank infidels that go agin the Scriptur! cus o' Shem. 1865 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Book* 115 Not keering a tinker's cuss.

2. Applied to persons, in the way of slight reproach or contempt, or merely humorously with no definite meaning; also to animals.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii, The everlastin' cus he stuck his one-pronged pitchfork in me. 1866 *Ibid.* and Ser. *Introd.*, *Cuss*, a sneaking, ill-natured fellow. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706 1/2 The 'horned toad' is distinctly an 'amooosin cuss'. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 285 The concern is run by a lot of cusses who have failed in various branches of literature themselves.

3. *Comb.*, as *cussa-word*, a profane expletive.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Unsub. at Home* 20 (Farmer) He didn't give a continental for anybody. Beg your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cuss-word. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 15 Sept. (Farmer), He... never asked us for a chew of tobacco... or a free puff... and he didn't use cuss-words.

*Cuss*, *v.* Vulgar U.S. pronunciation or attenuation of *CURSE*.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* iv, Their masters can cuss 'em an' kick 'em. *Ibid.* ix, I wish I may be cuss. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 583 This is why people like Major Pendennis go cussing up stairs and down stairs, as his valet described that hero doing.

† *Cu'ssan*. *Obs. rare.* [app. a. OF. *cuisson*, f. *cuisse* thigh.] *pl.* = *CUISESSES*, thigh-plates.

c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 472 His Cussanis cumlie cussynand full clear.

*Cussed* (kŭ'sĕd), *a.* Vulgar U.S. pronunciation of *CURSED*. So *Cussedly* *adv.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii, A Yung feller of our town that wuz cussed fool enuff to [etc.]. 1886 *Three in Norway* x. 77 It was a thoroughly cussed morning. 1888 *Gd. Words* 470 You see stranger... Uncle Sam don't care a dime for you and me being robbed, but it's a cussedly different thing, touching the mails.

*Cussedness* (kŭ'sĕdnĕs), *U.S. colloq. or slang.* Malignity, perversity of disposition, cantankerousness, 'contrariness'.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Introd.*, *Cussedness*, meaning wickedness, malignity. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiv, What has been termed by some philosophers the natural cussedness of things. 1888 *Bayce Amer. Commonw.* I. 360 Owing to the inherent disputatiousness and perversity (what the Americans call 'cussedness') of bodies of men.

*Cussein, Cusses*: see *CUISE*.

*Cussen*, *obs.* form of *COKEN*.

*Cusser*, *var.* *COURSER* 2, stallion.

1815 SCOTT *Gay M.* xi, For ye ken a fie man and a cusser fearsna the deil.

† *Cust*¹, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *cyst*, 3- *cust* (ŭ). [In form identical with OE. *cyst* choice, excellence, virtue, etc. from *custi* = OS. *cust* (MDu. *cust*, Du. *kust*), OHG. *chust*, (Goth. *ga-kusts*):—OTent. \**kusti-s* fem. abstr., f. *kus*-weak grade of *kusnan* to taste, prove, choose.

Parallel masc. forms are Gothic *kustus*, and ON. *kostr*: see *COST sb.* Found only in OE. and early southern ME.: its Midland and mod. Eng. form would have been *kyst*, *kist*. But in the mid. dialect its place was supplied by *Cost sb.* from Norse, to which also *cust* seems to have been entirely conformed in sense, so that it may be viewed simply as the southern form of *cost*.]

1. Choice, action or faculty of choosing.

a 1200 *Cardmon's Gen.* 1919 (Gr.) Ic be cyst ahead. c 1200 *Ag. Ps.* lxiv. 4 (Thorpe) Se be hine ece God cystum geceoseð.

2. Quality, character, manner, way; = *COST sb.* 1 c 1205 LAV. 12020 Heo icneowen we þa þan wolcne þas wederes custes. *Ibid.* 20324 Swa nauere na mon nuste Of Baldulfes custe [c 1275 Of Baldolf his custes]. a 1280 *Orul & Night* 9 And eiper seide of opres custe þat alre worste þat hi wuste. *Ibid.* 1398 Sum arist of þe þesches luste, And sum of þe gastes custe. a 1290 *Pron. Alfrid* 252 in O. E. *Min.* 119 Ac leorne hire custe [a 1295 Her þu hire costes cuþe].

† *Cust*², *Sc. Obs.* Also *cuist*, *coyst*. [Derivation unknown: its abbreviation from *custrom* has been suggested, but the spelling seems to indicate Sc. *ō, ū*, repr. ME. *ō*, which is a different vowel.] A base, low fellow; a custrom.

a 1200 *Colkethie Seru* I. 406 (Jam.) Ilk knave, and ilk cust, Comprisit Horlore Hust. 1335 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Calling him coyst carll & commund theif, & vther vyil wordis. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 13 We mell thou sall yell, little cultron cust.

*Custage*, *var.* *COSTAGE Obs.*, cost, expense.

*Custard* (kŭ'stārd), [app. a perverted form of *CRUSTADE*, with which it is connected by the forms *crustarde* and *custad(e)*. The fashion of the thing appears to have altered about 1600.]

1. † *a* Formerly, a kind of open pie containing pieces of meat or fruit covered with a preparation of broth or milk, thickened with eggs, sweetened, and seasoned with spices, etc. = *CRUSTADE b.* Now, a dish made with eggs beaten up and mixed with milk to a stiff consistency, sweetened, and baked; also a similar preparation served in a liquid form.

[c 1390 *Crustardie*: see *CRUSTADE*.] c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 74 Custarde.. Custard lumbarde [Recipes identical with those on pp. 50, 51, for Custarde and Crustade lumbarde]. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 802 Bakemetre, or Custade Costable, when eggis & crayne be geson. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Custarde, dariole (! *Darioles*, small pasties filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled, and minced together' (Cotgr.)). a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 208 Cut it me like the battlements Of a custard, full of round holes. 1608 EARLE *Microscop.*, *Cook* (Arb.) 47 Quaking Tarts, and quivering Custards, and such milke sop Dishes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 118 White like the white of a Custard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* (in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 211), Custard, open Pies, or without lids, filled with Eggs and Milk; called also Egg-Pie. 1790 SOMERVILLE *Flabbinol* iii. (1790) 158 The Custard's jelly'd Flood. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 231 To take always the new milk and the custard at twelve. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xv. 114 [Her] custards and flaky crust were famed in the village.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* = Custard-like, as † *custard-cap*, † *crown*, † *pate*; *b.* *custard cup*, *pud-ding*; *custard-crammed* *adj.*; † *oustard-coffin*, the 'coffin' or crust of a 'custard'; *oustard-cups*, a local name (Shropshire) for the Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (cf. *Codlins-and-cream*).

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 82 It is [a] paltre cap. A custard coffin, a bauble, a silken pie. 1599 NASH *Lenies Stuffe* 1871) 29 The houses here have not such flat custard

crowns at the top, as they have [at Cadiz]. a 1665 BRAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* iii. ii. Do you hear? You Custard Pate, we go to't for high Treason. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 373 Not to bear Offices in their Parishes or Custard-cram'd Companies. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad. Fiddle* i. i. You shall drink Bumpers out of your Custard-Cap you Rogue. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 169 A boiled Custard Pudding. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1794 I. 382 Rich as...custard pudding at a city feast.

Hence **Custardly**, **Custardy** adjs. (*nonce-wds.*), of the nature of or resembling custard.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* xix. (1877) 290 The rind...incloses a rich custardy pulp. *Ibid.* ii. xxxviii. 510 A rich custardy pulp.

**Custard-apple**. [*f. prec.*] The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of S. America and the West Indies, introduced in 16th c. into the East Indies; it has a dark brown rind, and a yellowish pulp resembling custard in appearance and flavour. (Also called *bullock's heart*.) b. The tree itself.

1657 LACON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Every one a dish of fruit...the first was Millions, Plantines the second, the third Bonanos...the sixth the Custard Apple. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 33 Full of a white soft Pulp, sweet and very pleasant, and most resembling a Custard of any thing. From whence probably it is called a Custard-Apple by our English. 1869 WALMSLEY *Ruined Cities Zulu Land* I. 115 Like the custard-apple of the Madras Presidency, black, rough, and repulsive-looking outside, and a white, delicious custard inside.

**Custardmonger**, obs. form of **COSTERMONGER**. **Custe**, obs. pa. t. of *KISS* v.

† **Custi** (*ii*), a. Obs. In *1 cystis*, 3 *kistis* (*Orm.*). [*OE. cystig* = OHG. *chustig*, MHG. *kustig*, f. *OE. cyst* = OHG. *chust*, *kust*, in sense of excellence, munificence.] Liberal, munificent.

c 1077 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Dæt he sie cystig and mildheort. c 1200 ORMIN 4698 Piss mahhte...makepp þe full kistis mann Off whattise Godde te lenepþ. c 1275 LAY. 4075 He was of jeftes custi.

Hence **Custinesse**, liberality.

c 1275 Lamb. Hom. 105 *Largitas*, þæt is custinesse on englic.

† **Custile** (e, oostile). Obs. Also **custell**. [*a. OF. custille*, 15th c. in Godefroy.] A two-edged dagger or large knife.

c 1475 *Parthenay* 1722 Of Army people seing grett fuson, With Custiles and Gisarmes many on. *Ibid.* 434 Gaffray hym smote vpon the hanche...With a custille which in hys sleffe gan hold. *Ibid.* 5853 That fine good custell...that...gan hold Brandes the good knyght. 1479 *Office Mayor of Bristol in Eng. Glids* 427 With no Glaythes, speerys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, custills, nother Baszelardes.

**Custock**. Sc. form of **CASTOCK**, cabbage-stalk. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* v. a 1820 TANNANILL *Poems* (1846) 80 A heart not worth a custock. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* x. Here's a fine custock.

**Custode**¹. [*In ME. a. OF. custode* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *custos*, *custod-em* keeper, custodian: cf. It. *custode*, also Pr. *custodi*, Sp. *custodio*, from Rom. type *custodius*. This has long been obsolete, but the word has been re-introduced in recent times from Italian.] One who has the custody of anything; a guardian, custodian:

† a. in ME. (*kustōd*). Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 þe chesynge of his successour be maad of mynistris prouincial and custodia. c 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* ccxxi. vii. And of his soonne Henry he made custode Thomas Beauford, his vncl.

b. in modern use, a. It. *custode* (*kustōde*), pl. *-adi*, custodian.

1832 GRILL *Pompeiana* II. xi. 4 If the *custodi* can be believed. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fawn* vii. The old custodes knew her well. 1881 RUSKIN *Bible in Amiens* iv. 1, I love too many cathedrals—though I have never had the happiness of being custode of even one.

Hence † **Custodery**, **Custodrie**, office of a custode, custodianship.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 þe mynistris & custodis may...in þe same ȝeer in here custodries onys clepe to-gidre here breþeren to chapitre.

† **Custode**². Obs. [*a. F. custode* fem., ad. L. *custodia* CUSTODY.] = CUSTODIAL sb.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 218 In this Procession were...also the rich Custodes of their Idols...They that carried them were clothed in yellow.

**Custodee** (*kustōdē*). [*f. stem of L. custod-em, custody*, etc. + -EE, after *trustee*.] A person entrusted with the custody of anything.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. xxv. 487 The possession of the custodee ought to be deemed the possession of the owner. 1836 C. FORSTER *Life Bp. Jebb* iii. (ed. 2) 203 The friend of Dr. Townson, and custodee of his papers.

**Custodial** (*kustōdiāl*), a. and sb. [*f. L. custodia* CUSTODY + AL.]

a. Adj. Relating to custody or guardianship.

1772 *Letter to Bp. Rochester* 2 (R.) The custodial charges and government [of a church]. 1841 L'pool. *Trial* 4 Dec., After much learned argument as to the custodial relations of illegitimate children. 1867 *Scribn. Mag.* II. 147 Custodial duties.

b. sb. A vessel for preserving sacred objects, as the host, relics, etc. (cf. *F. custode*.)

1860 READE *Choirer & H.* lxii. (D.), The priest...then took the custodial, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within. 1867 HUTCHINSON tr. *Viresalingam's Fortune's Wheel* 65 Harisastri picked up his custodial and withdrew.

**Custodiam**. Irish Law. Also *erron*, -ium. [*L. custodiam* custody, from the phraseology of the grant.] A grant by the Exchequer (for three years) of lands, etc., in possession of the Crown.

1664 EARL ORBERRY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 82 These lands, which come out of the custodiam at April next. 1686 R. PARR *Life of Ussher* 26 A Person of Quality...who had newly obtained the Custodiam of the Temporalities of that See. 1787 *Minor* 270 Fresh custodiams, detainers, and executions were issued without number. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Castle Rackrent* (1886) 41 He takes him out a custodiam on all the denominations.

*attrib.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Custodiam lease*, a grant from the Crown under the Exchequer seal, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized in the King's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof.

**Custodian** (*kustōdiān*). [*f. as prec.* + -AN.] One who has the custody of a thing or person; a guardian, keeper.

[Not in TODD 1818, WEBSTER 1828, or CRAIG 1847.]

1761 in *Sel. Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 58 The custodian of the galleries. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box* (ed. 3) II. 205 To act as custodian of the person of the supposed lunatic. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 28 The close oligarchy, the patriciate...recognised as the authorised custodian of the fixed law.

Hence **Custodianship**, the office of a custodian.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 550/1 Loading the library table and increasing the responsibility of Mr. Miller's custodianship. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 The public should contribute to...a well-organized custodianship for such treasures.

† **Custodient**, a. Obs. rare¹. [*ad L. custodient-em*, pr. pple of *custodire* to guard.] Guarding, protecting.

1657 JEANPS in Heber's *Jer. Taylor* (1839) I. 63 The custodient grace of God.

**Custodier** (*kustōdiār*). Also 5 *oostodyer*, 9 *oostodiar*. [*f. L. custodia* CUSTODY + -ER.]

One who has the custody of anything; a custodian. Now esp. Scotch.

c 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* lxxviii. i. My knightes...My landes helpe, custodier of my crowne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 628 Now eury custodier kepe well hys wall. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xix. He had become...the custodier, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret. 1839 *Morn. Herald in Spirit Metaph. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 151 Custodian to the Bank of England's treasure. 1894 L.D. HANWEN in *Law Rep. App. Cases* 165 The appellant...is bound...to live in the bank house as custodian of the whole premises.

† **Custodite**, v. Obs. rare¹. [*f. L. custodit-*, ppl. stem of *custodire* to guard, f. *custod-em* guardian.] *trans.* To guard, protect.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 341 The athenian matrons...the better to custodite their chastity.

**Custodrie**: see CUSTODERY under CUSTODE.

**Custody** (*kustōdī*). Also 5-6 -dye, 5-7 -dio, 7 -oostodie. [*ad L. custodia* guarding, keeping, f. *custos*, *custod-em* guardian, keeper: see -Y.]

1. Safe keeping, protection, defence; charge, care, guardianship. Const. of the thing guarded, or of the person guarding it.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 3 There to rest as your Tresour in the Custodie of the said Chief Officer. 1513 MORRIS in Grafton *Chron.* II. 772 Both...for a while to be in the custody of their mother. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 54 Leauynge the custodie of the fortress with a certeyne noble gentelman. a 1606 BACON (J.), There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 320 When he shall have the custody of the Great Seal. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4048/4 She [a mare] was seen...in custody of a Man. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 609 The custody of the passes was neglected. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 Where the court refuses a parent the custody of his child.

2. The keeping of the officers of justice (for some presumed offence against the law); confinement, imprisonment, duress.

1390 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 156 Iaylor, take him to thy custodie. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 4 He shall be apprehended by some Souldiers...and committed to safe custody till he hath paid some fee for his ransom. 1663 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 129 He had...committed him to hard and close Custody, more out of suspicion, than for any Crimes. 1707 SWIFT *What passed in London*, That so...honest a man should be ordered into custody. 1801 M. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 120 The constables...appeared. T. R. was taken into custody. 1808 MORLEY *Burke* 61 The messenger of the serjeant-at-arms attempted to take one of them into custody in his own shop in the city.

3. The office of a keeper; guardianship. Obs.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* viii. 26 Thus shalt thou dispose to the Levites in their custodies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. 30 Who gave away...such Honours, Custodies, and Dignities, as were vacant. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 286 Custodies of Woods, Parks, Forests, Chases.

4. A case for keeping a thing in. Obs. rare.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 240/3 His bookes whiche had [not] a custodie [nullum habentes conservatorium] fyl in the water.

b. *attrib.*

a 1665 CORN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 122 Custody Lands, anciently termed the Crown Lands, answered in the Pipe.

**Custom** (*kust-m*), sb. Forms: 2-7 *oustume*, *oustome*, (3) *kustume*, 3-7 *oostome*, (4) *-toun*, *-tum*, *kostome*, 4-7 *oustum*, *oostom*, (5) *oustomme*, *oostome*, 5-6 *costume*, 6 *oustome*, 4- *oustom*. [*a. OF. costume*, *costume* 11-12th c. (later *oustume*, now *oustume*) from Romanic \**costumne* :- L. \**costimne*, substituted for \**costudne* :-

L. *consuetudinem*. In other Romanic forms, Pr. *costum*, It. and Pg. *costume*, Sp. *costumbre*, masc., there is change of gender after sbs. in -imen; while Pr. *costumia*, *cosdumnia*, It. *costuma*, f. med.L. *costuma*, show retention of gender with assimilation of the ending to -a nouns. COSTUME is another form of the same word, of recent adoption from It., through Fr.]

1. A habitual or usual practice; common way of acting; usage, fashion, habit (either of an individual or of a community).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Bereze us wið alle iuele costumes. *Ibid.* 89 It is custome þat ech churchsone god þis dai a procession. c 1240 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 16 As hundes folus ther custom in berkyng & bitynge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2010 On þat knew þe kostome of þe cuntre of grece. c 1450 tr. T. & Kempis' *Imit.* i. xiv. Olde custome is harde to breke. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 b. Let vs not come to y<sup>r</sup> chirche by vse & custome, as the oxe to his stalle. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B. iij. Other fourmes of salutations are also in custome. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 15 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the obseruance. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., Much offended at the novel custome of burying every one within the body of the Church. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylus & Phil.* ii. Wks. I. 309 Common custom is the standard of propriety in language. 1732 — *Alciph.* v. § 12 The general manners and customs of those people. 1739 YOUNG *Revenge* iv. i. I went into the garden, As is my custom. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 46 The settlers...followed the old custom...of holding their market on a Saturday. 1859 *MILL Liberty* 126 The despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement.

b. The practising of anything habitually; the being or becoming accustomed.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 When a synner cometh to the custome of synne, than he falleth to contempe. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 27 Custome and practyse must be vsed, that we may be as good accompters of our offces. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* ii. 94 Custome of sinne hath wrought this senselesse. 1867 JEAN INGELW *Dreams that came true* vii, Custom makes all things easy.

† c. *Of custom*: according to custom, usually, as usual; also adjectivally, usual, customary. Obs.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 124 A man þat usip of custum sich a maner dietynge. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 74 It hath bene of ane olde custome that sent Gorge shulde be kepte holy day. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 111 For some things there be which of custome I shake off. 1688 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 296, 29th Nov. I went to the Royal Society. We...dined together as of custom.

† d. *Custom of women* (med.L. *consuetudo*): menstruation. Obs.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxi. 35 The custome of women is vpon mee. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 210 When the Custom of Women is upon the Female Sex, they are...esteemed unclean.

e. Applied to specific usages of particular peoples; e.g. the periodical massacres in Dahome.

1800 *Q. Rev.* XXII. 296 Dahomeans do not make war to make slaves, but to make prisoners to kill at the Customs. 1801 *Standard* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Ashantis, like the Dahomeyans, have their 'customs' or periodical executions.

2. *Law*. An established usage which by long continuance has acquired the force of a law or right, esp. the established usage of a particular locality, trade, society, or the like.

In French history applied to the special usages of different provinces and districts which had grown into a local body of law, as the *custom of Normandy*, of *Paris*, etc.

c 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 293 b/1 Custome is of common usage by length of time used, and custome nat write is usage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 4 Oxxganges, rentes, or suche other customes as the tenants vse. a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 37 Having...gained a custome by use of occupying their lands, they now are called copy holders. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Recl.* (1685) 22 The Common Law of England is a Collection of the General Common Custom, and Usages of the Kingdom. 1796 AVLETTA *Parergon* 195 A Statute has the express Consent of the People, whereas a Custom has only their tacit agreement to it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 98 Declaring, that the will of the lord was to be interpreted by the custom of the manor. 1769 *De For's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 409 Stafford...This Town retains the antient Custom of Borough English. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 360 Every species of waste...not warranted by the custom of the manor. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 500 The 'customs' of Liège—that is to say its constitution and its laws—were...forever abrogated.

3. Customary service due by feudal tenants to their lord; customary rent paid in kind or in money; any customary tax or tribute paid to a lord or ruler. Obs. in actual use.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 111 Ne costom no seruise of ping bat he forgal. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7984 The monkes possessions made he Fra all seruice and customes fre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., What rentes, customes, and seruice he ought to haue of them [the tenants]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* iv. 13 Then shal not they geue tribute, toll, and yearly custome. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. (1682) 152 He disannulled all the exactions...upon his tributary Christian subjects; and cancelled the custom or tythe of their male children. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 97 Custome is also used...for such services as Tenants of a Manor owe unto their Lord. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 52 Their rent is chiefly paid in kind...such as barley, oatmeal, and what they call customs, as sheep, lambs, poultry, butter, &c.

4. Tribute, toll, impost, or duty, levied by the lord or local authority upon commodities on their way to market; esp. that levied in the name of the

king or sovereign authority upon merchandise exported from or imported into his dominions; now levied only upon imports from foreign countries. *The Customs*: the duties levied upon imports as a branch of the public revenue; the department of the Civil Service employed in levying these duties. (Now rarely in singular, and never with *a*.)

In this sense the OE. name was *toll* (Ger. *zoll*); *consuetudo* occurs in Magna Carta, *custuma* in med. L. *passim*. In early times the customs were distinguished as *magna custuma*, 'the great custom', levied upon exports and imports, and *parva custuma*, 'the little custom', levied upon goods taken to market within the realm.

[c. 1325 *Iter Camerarii* l. (Sc. Statutes), Braxiatore, carnifices, custumarios magne et parve custume. 15th c. *Sc. transl.* Breustaris, fleschewaris, custumaris alsweil of greit custom as of small custom.] c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 75 *Pe emperour takez mare of bat citee [Tabreez] to customez of marchandise þan be richest Cristen king... may dispense.* c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 *Custum, kyngys dute, custuma.* 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 *Pream.* Paying less *Custum* for the Lokkys then for the hole wollyn Flese. 1534 *TINDALE Math.* ix. 9 He save a man syt a receyvinge of custome, named Mathew. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 972 *Customs* are these which are paid of Merchandises, and of those things which are either carried out or brought in. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 152 *Customers* of the lillit custum (that is, of gudes cumand to the market). 1669-70 *MARVELL Corr.* xli. Wks. II. 311 Setting a high custum upon all forain Corn. 1750 *SWIFT Tral. Stella* Oct. 10 § 19 The handkerchiefs will be put in some friend's pocket, not to pay custum. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* ed. 6) ii. ix. 333 The Commissioners of the Customs are to pay into the Exchequer the remaining Part of the Produce of such Seizure made by the Officers of the Customs. 1838-42 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1846) III. xliii. 114 Collectors of customs and port duties. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. ix. 196 Among the permanent taxes, the most considerable are the customs and the excise duty.

5. The practice of customarily resorting to a particular shop, place of entertainment, etc. to make purchases or give orders; business patronage or support.

1506 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 99 Go hop me ouer euery kennell home. For you shall hop without my custome sir. 1664 *PEVYS Diary* 31 Mar. A tailor, whom I have presented my custum. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy City* 17 What wonderful custum the Church of God at this day shall have among all sorts of People, for her Heavenly Treasures. 1729 *SWIFT Modest Proposal*. This food would likewise bring great Custum to taverns. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* vii. 88 They ran in debt to the grocer till he refused their custum. 1893 *Lancet* XCV. 5/2 Other persons who had been customers discontinued their custum.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (sense 1) *custom-generated*, *governed* adjs.; (sense 2-3) *custom law*, *service*; (sense 4) *custom-collector*, *gatherer*; *customs duties*, *laus*, etc.; *CUSTOM-HOUSE*; (sense 5) *custom-shrunk* adj., *-work*; *+custom-day*, a day on which a customary service is rendered by a tenant; *custom-free* *a.*, free from custom, toll, or tribute; free from custom duty; *custom-mill*, (a) a mill belonging to a feudal proprietor at which his tenants are obliged to grind their corn, paying 'custom' for the accommodation; (b) a mill that grinds for customers; *custom-office* = *CUSTOM-HOUSE*; *+custom-sick* *a.*, morbidly subject to custom or habit.

c. 1688-9 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 263 Our new kings vicegerent. More fit to be a factor or 'custome collector. 1518 *Rental Bk.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 A 'custum day on every howse to ripp bind & drawe. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II. v. (1852) 214 'Customs duties existed in England previously to the Conquest. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 128 The customs duties levied upon wine, spirits, tobacco... when they are imported. c. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 80 To take up a Degree, With all the Learning to it, 'Custom-free. 1810 in *Riados Surv. Devon* App. 17 Towns... free from Tax and Toll, such as we... call Custom-free. 1856 *TRAPP Comm. Luke* iii. 12 These [publicans] were toll-takers, 'custom-gatherers for the Romans. 1890 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 71 The... 'Custom law, that (by the particular custom of Manors and Towns) lands should be divided by the custome of Gavel kinde. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3898/4 The Manor and Royalty of Bovey-Tracey, with the Fairs, Markets, and 'Custom Mills. 1888 *ESSLER Metal Gold* 33 At custom-mills the quartz is delivered in wagons. 1844 H. H. *WILSON Brit. India* I. 25 The Company's 'custom-offices on the opposite bank. 1676 *PHILLIPS Purch. Pattern* 2 What 'Custom-service hath been done of old By those who formerly the same did hold. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. ii. 85 What with the gallowes, and what with powerty, I am 'Custom-shrunke. 1634 W. *WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* ii. iv. They are not a little phantastical or 'custom-sick in this particular. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 746 Wanted—tailorless on first class 'custom work.

*+Custom* (kŭ'stəm), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *costumer*, *coustumer*, f. *costume*, *coustume* *CUSTOM.*]

1. *trans.* To render (a thing) customary or usual, to practise habitually; usually *pass.* to be customary or usual; = *ACCUSTOM* 1.

1394 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 34 Yat yai come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been vsed and customed before yis time. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 To Custome or to make Custome, *guadiare, vitare, inguadiare.* c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 114 The patrons made there recommendacions to god as customed it is. 1666 W. *SCLATER Expor. 2 Thess.* (1692) 175 Let him iterate it, of intolerable it becomes graue onely... custome it, it proues... insensible.

2. To accustom, habituate (oneself or another).

c. 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij, Nor

custome not thy selfe to boste. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Accoustumer*, to custome, to enure. *Accoustumer*, to vse, to custome himselfe. 1633 J. *DONE Hist. Septuagint* 92 Those that custome and acost themselves with men Wise and Prudent. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* l. 73 *Custom* thyself to be invoked by vows.

b. *pass.* To be accustomed, wont, or used (to do something).

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* cxxxviii. 195 Yf he be custommed to doo euylle. c. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxxxv. 456 The tribute that is customyd to be payed in this citee. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 292. He is customed to eat unnaturall and unkinde meates. 1674 *Gerr. Tongue* ix. § 15 (1684) 154 As a horse [turns]... into that inn to which he is customed.

c. *intr.* (in same sense as b). *rare.*

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. cxxix. (1869) 68. I hadde not customed to be armed. 1556 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 7 On a Bridge he custumeth to fight.

3. *trans.* To pay duty or toll on; to pass through the custom-house.

1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Every Mare so shipped ere they be customed. c. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* i. 1. Thy ships are safe... the merchants... have sent me to know whether yourself will come and custome them. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 238 When they have customed their goods. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 152 They search not the shippes, for woolle, or gudes not customed. 1790 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5851/3 If any Person shall Custum any Goods of any Stranger... whereby the King loseth his Custum.

b. To levy duty or toll upon. *rare.*

1611 *HEYWOOD Golden Age* iv. i. We custome them, And they enrich our coffers.

4. To bestow one's custom on; to deal with (a person) or at (a shop); to frequent as a customer.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7. 52 If a shoemaker should have no shooes in his shopp, but onely worke, as hee is bespoken, hee should be weakely customed. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* II. v. We... custome your house And help'd away your victuals. 1681 P. *RYCAUT Critick* 121 When they perceived the Shop so well customed by the famous Themistocles.

*Customable* (kŭ'stəməb'l), *a.* Also 4-6 *custom* (m. able, 5 -abil, -eable, *customabile*, -mable, *oustymabil*, 6 oostomable. [a. OF. *cust-*, *cost-*, *coustumable*, f. *custume*, *coustumer*, *CUSTOM sb.* and *v.*: see -ABLE.]

+1. Of things or actions: According to custom; customary, usual. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Numb.* xxix. 6 With customable [1398 woned] fleyng offryngis. 1460 *CALGRAVE Chron.* 34 Whanne Nylus, the grete ryver, had... descended into his customable mesure. 1532 *MORE Confut. Timotee* Wks. 389 1 After hys custumable fashion. 1571 *GOLDING Calrin on Ps.* xlix. 5 It was a custumable matter in those dayes to sing Psalmes to the harp. 1663 *ARON Binn.* 65 It is so natural, so custumable to us, we have no sense or feeling of it.

+b. Depending upon established custom; = *CUSTOMARY* 4. *Obs.*

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 438 The regiment that they haue dependeth vpon statute lawe... Then vpon common law. Then vpon custumable law.

+c. as *adv.* = *CUSTOMABLY*. *Obs.*

1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 3768 Pys synne [of cursing] ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custumable. 1567 R. *MULCASTER Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 121 b. In the common bench there are custumable v. Justices, or six at the most. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* iv. iii. 47 The one sort custumable wearing their hood on the left shoulder.

+2. Of persons; a. Accustomed (to), wont (to do a thing); b. (with agent-noun) Habitual. *Obs.*

1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 2014 3yf thou be custumable par to pou synnest gretly. 1430 *LYDC. Chron.* Troy iv. xxiii. He was aye custumable... for to be vengeable. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr. (Rolls)* II. iii. xix. 414 King Saul was a wicked custumable synner. 1575 *COVERDALE (title)*, A Christian Exhortation unto custumable Swearers.

3. Liable to custom or duty; dutiable. *rare.*

1590 *Oath of Comptroller of Customs* in *Thynne Animadr.* (1865) Notes 131 The thinges custumable which shall cum to the saide porte. 1597 *SKENE Sc. Acts* Table s.v. *Customers*, Custumable gudes may nocht be caried forth of the Realme. 1763 *Act 3 Geo. III.* c. 22 Any Ship... laden with custumable or prohibited Goods. 1893 *Times* 17 June 13 'A return has been presented to the House of Commons of the duty on 'Customable' goods... removed, duty paid, from Great Britain to Ireland.

Hence *+Customableness*.

1388 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xx. 28 Betere is a thief than the custumableness of a man, a leysymonger. 1583 *GOLDING Calrin on Deut.* clviii. 971 The custumableness of sicknesses. 1770-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Customableness*, customari-ness, liableness to pay custom.

*+Customably*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] According to custom, as a matter of custom; habitually, usually, customarily.

1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 2697 3yf bey synne custumably Yn þe hope of hys mercy. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. cxxviii. (1869) 67 This targe... which the kyng Salomon bar sum tyme custumableche. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gr.* 118 Gysse almesse to þe poure people largely and custumably. 1448-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 133 b. Whensoeuer the people be custumably assembled to pray in the churche. 1697 *New Penal Laws* 257 Where the Inhabitants have not custumably used to river or wash their Sheep.

*+Customage*. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *costumage*, f. *coustumer*: see *CUSTOM v.* and -AGE.] Levying or payment of custom.

1632 *ROWLEY Woman never Vext* i. i. When she returns laden with merchandise, And safe deliver'd with our custom-age.

*Customal*, *sb.*: see *CUSTOMAL*.

*+Customal*, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *costumel* customary: see *CUSTOM sb.* and -AL.] Customary, usual, habitual.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 71 Thou usist this custumale condicion, thou hast so lerned to lye thou kanst not leve werk.

*+Customance*, *cu'stumance*. *Obs.* [a. OF. *cost-*, *coustumance*, f. *cost-*, *coustumer* to custom + -ANCE.]

1. Customary practice; custom, habit.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 521 This Nero hadde eek a custumance In youthe agein his maister for to ryse. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 164 Of his comun custumance. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 307/4 Ledde... fro the cyte of Sodome that is to wete for the custumance of Synne. 1588 *PAYNEZ Salerne's Regim.* 1 Breakynge from custumable vse hurteth greuously: for custumance is an other nature.

2. Customary gathering; frequenting. *rare.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 340 At the croce of Edinburgh quhair maist custumance of peipill war.

*Customarily* (kŭ'stəmərī), *adv.* [f. *CUSTOMARY* *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a customary manner; usually, habitually; as a matter of custom.

c. 1622 *DONNE Biathanatos* (1644) 187 Naturally and customarily men thought it good to dye so. 1660 T. *GOUGE Chr. Direct.* iii. (1831) 33 They are uttered customarily in a way of form, merely from the teeth outward. 1790 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5826 1 The Nobility met as customarily. 1899 *MILL Liberty* i. (1885) 5/2 There seems to be no principle by which the propriety... of government interference is customarily tested.

*Customariness*. [f. next + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being customary or habitual.

1660 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xviii. (1700) 111 By the customariness of their being possessed, they prove less conspicuous. 1663-4 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 122 Out of the customariness of that expression. 1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* vi. 41 The customariness of many metaphorical uses of words makes us unconscious of their metaphor. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan. This customariness of our well-being... partly explains optimism.

+b. Perfunctoriness or formality arising from habitual performance. *Obs.*

c. 1640 J. *BALL Power of Godliness* (1657) 158 Discontent and hypocrisie, and customariness in good duties. 1646 T. *HORTON Sinne's Discov.* 4 Our prayers are so full of coldnesse... and our fastings so full of customariness. 1653 *BAXTER Peace Consc.* 119 Their... dulness and customariness in duty.

2. A being accustomed or used to a thing. *rare.*

1864 *HAWTHORNE Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* xi. Still dim... but our eyes... have gained an acquaintance, a customariness, with the medium.

*Customary* (kŭ'stəmərī), *a.* Also 6 -rye, 6-7 -rie, 7 oostomary. [ad. med. L. *customarius*, -omarius, repr. L. *consuetudinarius*, f. *consuetudin-* + *-em*: see *CUSTOM* and -ARY.]

1. According to custom; commonly used or practised; usual, habitual, accustomed, wonted.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 93, I haue heere the Customarie Gowne. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 116 Customary running lengtheneth the breath. 1705 *STAMPHOE Paraphr.* III. 525 The utter Insensibility... of the... Conscience, which customary sinning introduces. 1712 W. *ROGERS Voy.* 33 Such Weather is customary as we draw near the Line. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 43 Recovering his customary self-possession. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* I. ix. It was customary to have very long troops of kindred and friends at the betrothal.

+b. *transf.* of persons. *Obs.* (Cf. *habitual*.)

1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 189 It falls not within the compass of my remembrance, that a customary Dram-drinker ever left it off.

2. Established by or depending on custom.

1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* 36 The customary measure of any place being known... to find how much it will make by a greater or a lesser measure of another place. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 161 The family was a religious and customary institution binding the members together.

+3. Perfunctory or mechanical from habitual performance. *Obs.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolomia* 349 In her devotions, she is serious, not Customary. 1670 *CLARENDON Contempl. on Ps. Tracts* (1727) 712 There is a customary recital of prayers, and as customary an unconcernment in them.)

4. *Law. a.* Liable, subject to, or under customs or dues of various kinds, as *customary tenants* (med. L. *customarii*), *tenure*, *lands*, etc. But in later usage this has come to be taken as: Holding or held by custom (e.g. of the manor). b. Relating to, depending on, or established by custom as contrasted with general law.

*Customary mill* = *Custom mill*: see *CUSTOM* 6.

1593 *FITZGERD. Surv. Procl.* Than may the lorde... have partyte knowledge... who is his freeholders, cople holders, customarye tenants, or tenants at his wyl. *Ibid.* 15 They... ought to haue a customarye role, wherein is euery mannes lande containyd, and what rent, customes, and seruyces euery man ought to pay and do. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. ix. (1877) 1. 202 Customarie law consisteth of certeine laudable customes vsed in some priuat countrie. 1590 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 C. The said customarye lands and tenements. 1600 J. *WILKINSON Corners & Sheriffs* 145 If any customarye tenant or copholder hold two parcels of land by heriot service. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4505/4 The several Manors of Bovey-Tracey aforesaid, and the Customary Mills there. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 28 The laws... may subsist either in the form of statute or in that of customary law. 1828 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop.*



*Law xx. 151* Property of every description, including copyhold and customary lands. 1880 *Times* 9 Aug. 3/5 A custom had existed, which had now become a part of the customary estate, that the customary tenants should win and get the minerals under their own tenements.

b. *Customary court*: formerly in England, a manorial court which exercised jurisdiction over the copyhold tenants of the manor, and administered the custom of the manor as contrasted with the common law. It is distinguished from the court baron which exercised a jurisdiction over freeholders. *Customary holder*, a customary tenant; so *customary-hold*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xviii. (1539) 39 Cope holder, Customary holder. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 58a, A customary Court, and that doth concerne Copholders, and therein the Lord or his Steward is the Judge. Now as there can be no Court baron without freeholders, so there cannot be this kind of Customary Court without Copholders or Customary holders. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 225 Any freehold, copyhold or customary-hold property. 1876 K. E. DUGBY *Real Property* v. § 6. 256.

† 5. Of the nature of customs-duty or tribute. 1677 SIR T. HARRIST *Trav.* 43 Toll gatherers... ready to search and exact a customary Tribute for the Mogul.

6. as *sb.* A customary ceremony. 1756 S. RICHARDSON *Corresp.* (1804) III. 321 The little parting customaries are not to be mentioned.

**Customary** (kŭ'stəmārī), **customary** (kŭ's-tīmārī), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *customarius*, *ārium*, representing OF. *costumier*, L. *consuetudinarius*, *-ārium*, subst. uses of the adj.; see *prec.*]

1. *Law*. A written collection of customs (see *CUSTOM sb.* 2); a book or document setting forth the customs of a manor, city, province, etc.

1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 432 The Customary of the manor of Tottenhall regis. a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 64 By the customary of Bretaine the Lords have aids towards the marrying of their daughters. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. i. 133 The earliest written customary in France is that of Bearn. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 503/1 Although such custom was not contained in any of the customaries of the manor.

b. *transf.* The customs of a country, etc. collectively, even though not reduced to writing.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 182 The whole of the polity and economy of every country in Europe... was drawn from the old Germanick or Gothick customary. 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales fr. Norse* Intro. xi. The codes of the Lombards, Franks, and Goths were not mere savage, brutal customaries.

2. *Ecl.* A treatise containing the ritual and ceremonial usages of a religious house, order, college; = *CONSUETUDINARY sb.*

1880 J. W. LEGG *Notes Hist. Liturg. Colours* 43 Richard de Ware was Abbot of Westminster from 1258 to 1283, and caused a customary to be written.

† **Customed** (kŭ'stəmd, poet. kŭ'stəmd), *pp. a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. *CUSTOM* + -ED.]

1. Accustomed, usual, customary; established by custom.

1380 WYCLIF *Ex.* v. 18 3e shulen 3elde the customyd nombre of tily. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 On estydayd aboute his customyd pytaunce he ete two egges. 1595 SHAKS. *Johs* III. iv. 155 No common winde, no customed event, But they will... call them Meteors, prodigies, and signes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 95 Let not passion nor old customed corrupted Will prevail. 1790 GRAY *Elegy* xxviii. One morn I misd' him on the custom'd hill. 1873 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cumd.* I. xiii. 207 The invitation to dance, a customed observance at Moldwarp Hall.

2. Of merchandise: Charged with duty, or on which duty has been paid.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* 225 Silver that was marked and customed. 1611 COTGR. *Gabell.* Customed for; on which an Impost is layed. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irek.* 44 (12 Edw. IV) He or they so... carrying hydes, or any other staple merchandises into Scotland, not customed, shall forfeit [etc.].

3. Frequented or patronized by customers.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 A house well customed. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 39 An ill customed shoppe. 1703 LD. ORRERY *As you find it* II. ii. I have more invitations... than the best-custom'd Lawyer has Clients.

† **Customer, a. Obs. [a. OF. *costumier*, *costumier* customary, accustomed, wonted = Pr. *costumier*, *costumier*, med.L. *costumarius*; = Rom. *\*costumnario* for L. *consuetudinarius*; see *CUSTOM* and -ER.] Accustomed, wont.**

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8807 Who so ever parto ys customer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 224 If thou were ever Customer To fals semblant in any wise. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4939 Youthe, his chamberere That to done yvelle is customer. c 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 134 The good lady was customer to herburge the holy profits.

**Customer** (kŭ'stəmər), *sb.* Forms: 5 *custumere*, *oostomer*, 6 *customer*, *oostomer*, *oustomer*, *oustomer*, 7 *customer*, 5- *customer*. [In senses 1 and 2, and in 6, a late AngloFr. *customer*, med.L. *custumarius* = *consuetudinarius*; see Du Cange. In the other senses the word appears to be an Eng. formation upon *CUSTOM*.]

† 1. One who acquires ownership by long use or possession; a customary holder. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 *Customere*, *custumarius*, *usu-captor*.

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† 2. An official who collects customs or dues; a custom-house officer. *Obs.*

[See *CUSTOM sb.* 1st quot.] 1448 *Act 27 Hen. VI.* c. 2 Chescon Customer Countrollour Sercheour & Surveour. a 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV in Househ. Ord.* 27 Courouners, customers, countrollours, serchers. 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 8 The Customer or Comptroller of the same Port. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 11 He shall be made a common Customer... of Lin, Callis, or of Deepe. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* II. 22 Sitting at the receipt of custome, for he was a publicane or customer. 1609 [see *CUSTOM sb.* 4]. 1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Erasmus* (1867) I. 74 All the gold he brought with him... except five pounds, was seized... by the customers [at Dover]. 1748 *St. James's Evening Post* No. 5982 Lord Petersham... to be Customer, Collector, etc., in the Port of Dublin.

3. 'One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing' (J.); one who customarily purchases from a particular tradesman; a buyer, purchaser. (The chief current sense.)

c 1280 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 To w-draw from yor M., ne from no brother of yor craft, any of ther costumers. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 119, I saye to my customers, and those that bye any horses of me. 1598 GREENE *3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 33 His shop very well frequented with Customers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 192 No Milliner can so fit his customers with Gloues. 1745 DR FOR *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. viii. 59 Parcels fit to fill their shops, and invite their customers. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 222 The alehouse... had neither customers nor host. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 259.

† 4. A person with whom one has dealings; a familiar associate or companion (of some one). *Obs.* (passing into sense 5).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 153 The wagoner came to the gate, called the porter. The porter (whiche welknew the voice of his customer). 1566 T. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 To his accustomed customers he gat. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 63 You Minion you, are these your Customers? 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Distribut* 2 Lazy ignorance, or patient idleness, the common customers of the clergy.

† b. A common woman, prostitute. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 287, I thinke thee now some common Customer. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 123, I marry her! What? a customer!

5. *collog.* A person to have to do with; usually with some qualifying adjective, as *ugly*, *awkward*, *queer*, *rum*, etc.; 'chap', 'fellow'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Per.* (1590) 11 False witness... is taken vp now for a custome of one lewd Customer. 1624 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., Such a Customer-customer I did meet with one. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. An thou meetest with ugly customers o' the road. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. Queer customers those monks. *Ibid.* xx. A precious seedy-looking customer. 1863 *Spring Laft.* 185 Certainly, a bull elk is an awkward customer when brought to bay.

† 6. = *CUSTOMARY sb.*, *CUSTOMAL sb.* *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 331 That aide de Rancon (as it is calld in the Customier of Normandie). 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 29 From the Grand Customier of Normandy we learn, that Bordage was a base tenure.

**Customerless, a. nonce-wd.** [f. *prec.* + -LESS.] Without a customer.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vii. For years the railway tavern stood... deserted-looking, customerless.

† **Customer-ship**. *Obs.* [f. *CUSTOMER* 2 + -SHIP.] The office of a collector of customs.

1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The said... Office of Customer-ship, Comptroller or Searcher. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Almosarifado*, the customership, custome. 1654 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 216 Profitable rights, as... Subsidies, Customerships.

**Custom-house** (kŭ'stəm-haus). [*CUSTOM* 4.]

1. A house or office at which custom is collected; esp. a government office situated at a place of import or export, as a seaport, at which customs are levied on goods imported or exported. b. *transf.* The office of the establishment or department which has the management of the customs.

a 1490 BOLONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 167 Transuendo per le custom-hous usque per le condyt. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. (R.). As he passed by the custome-house, he espied sitting there a certayne publicane, called Matthew. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 141 My men are all at Custome-house vnloading Wares. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 659 How much we have gotten by it, let the Custome-house and Exchange inform you. 1718 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 P 3 Its Cargo was seized on by the Officers of the Custome-house. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* ix. He... Swore no false oaths, except at the custome-house. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv. Smoked his smuggled cigars under the very nose of the Custome-House.

2. *attrib.* as *custom-house oath*, *officer*, *station*.

1725 DR FOR *Voy. round World* (1840) 101 Agreeing with the custom-house officer for a small matter. 1748 OVERAL in *Whiston Mem.* 411 A Custom-House Oath is become a proverbial Expression, for a Thing not to be regarded. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths.

Hence **Custom-houser** (*nonce-wd.*), a custom-house officer.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xxi. ii. Caitiff of a Custom-houser.

† **Customing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *CUSTOM* v. 3 + -ING.] (See *quot.*)

1611 COTGR. *Gabellage*, a customing; an imposing or paying of custome.

**Customless, a. nonce-wd.** [f. *CUSTOM sb.* 5 + -LESS.] Lacking custom.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 537 The aspect of Bondstreet with its customless tradesmen.

† **Customly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *CUSTOM sb.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] As a matter of custom, habitually.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 Who that customly doth gladly the good werkes. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i. Pet. II. 15 Salute you every one other with a kyss, not after the sorte that is geuen more customlye than hartely. 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Gualter's Antichrist* iv. 128 b. We haue customly vsed to serue God... by a farre other maner.

† **Custos** (kŭ'stŭs). *Obs.* (exc. as Latin.) [L. *custos*. Formerly treated as Eng. with pl. *custoses*; now consciously Latin, with pl. *custodes*.]

1. A keeper, guardian, warden, custodian.

1485 *Mercers' Rec.* in *Blades Life Caxton* 150 John Lambert, John Warde, John Baker, John Alburgh, Custoses. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 The vertue of history... hath to her custos and kepar, it (that is to say, tyme), whiche consumeth the other writynges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 The king... made Stephen Edworth Constable of the Tower, and Custos of the Citie of London. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 197 In the absence and minority of the Kings... divers Clergymen have bene Custoses or Viceroies of the Kingdom. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 166 The senior pupil and Custos of the room. 1878 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 112 On the 21st (April 1430) Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and custos of the kingdom.

2. In certain Latin titles retained more or less in general use.

† *Custos brevium* ('Keeper of the briefs'): an officer in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, who had the custody of writs, warrants, and other documents.

*Custos rotulorum*: the principal Justice of the peace in a county, who has the custody of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace.

*Custos sigilli*: the Keeper of the Seal.

1542-3 *Act 34-35 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 53 There shall be... one custos rotulorum in euery of the sayd twelue shires. 1654 *View Regul. Chancery* 49 The Custos brevium in the Court of Common-Pleas which hath been an office usually granted by Letters-Patent from before the Reign of Edw. I. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 202 Mr. Fowkes, who hath the custos brevium office in the Kings bench court. 1854 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 274 The Lord Lieutenant, or rather the Custos Rotulorum in each county.

**Custoship**. [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The office of custos.

1641 PYMYNE *Antip.* 186 Thomas de Corbridge... bestowed... [the] Custosship of the Parish of Saint Sepulcher on one Gilbert Segrave. 1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/6 Neither the dignity of the vicerealty nor that of the Kingston Custosship has been... enhanced... by Gordon's capture.

† **Custrel** (kŭ'strél). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *coustrell*, 6-7 *coostrel*, *coostrel*. See also *COISTREL*. [Coincides in meaning with OF. *constillier*, *-illeur*, lit. a soldier armed with a *constille* (see *CUSTILE*), hence, 'an esquire of the bodie, an armour-bearer unto a knight, the servant of a man at armes; also, a groomer of a stable' (Cotgr.). But the regular Eng. repr. of this would be *custeler*, *custler*, and it is not easy to account for the metathesis of this to *custrel*. The secondary sense 'knave, base fellow' (commoner in the variant *coistrel*) is not found with Fr. *constillier*, and seems to have arisen from association with *CUSTRON*.]

1. An attendant on a knight or man-at-arms.

1498 in *Rymer Fadera* (1710) XII. 478 Every of them havyng with him his Custrell and his Page. 1495 *Hen. VII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. II. 21 To make as many speres with their custrelles and dilances... as ye can furnishe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 512 The Kyng ordeined 50 gentlemenne to bee speres, euery of them to haue an Archer a Demilaunce and a Custrell. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. xix. (1609) 26 They [Esquires] were at the first Costrelers or the bearers of the Armes of Lords or Knights. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1666) 93 Brabansons (which were certayne Mercenaries commonly called the Routs or Costrelers). 1830 JAMES *Darvley* xi. 50/2 Now promoted to the dignity of custrel, or shield-bearer.

2. A term of reproach: Knave, base fellow. See *COISTREL* 2.

1581-1703 [see *COISTREL*]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 176 Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every custerel [printed *cushere*, *Globe coistrel*], that comes enquiring for his Tib.

**Custrel**, var. of *COISTREL* 1, *Obs.*

† **Custreling**, *coustreling*. *Obs.* [dim. of *CUSTREL*: see -ING.] Lad, groom, 'knave'.

a 1553 UDALL *Reyster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 29 Oh, your coustreling Bore the lantern a fiele so before the gozeling.

† **Custron**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *quystron*, *qwistron*, 4-6 *quystroun* (e), 5 *quisteroun*, *quysteroun*, (?) *qwistoun*, *oustrun*, 6 *coystrowne*; *Sc.* *oustron*, 6-7 -oun, 7 -one. [a. OF. *coistron*, *coistron*, *quistron*, *coistrun*, in nom. case *questres*, *quaisire*, scullion:—late L. *cocistrōnem*, nom. *cocistrō* 'tabernarius' (Papias).]

1. A scullion, a kitchen-knave; hence a boy or lad of low birth, base-born fellow, 'cad', vagabond.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2511 Ther n'as knave, no quystron. That he no hadde god waryson. a 1400 *Octoniar* 154 Sche seyth a boy lothly of face, A quystroun... And seyde: 'Hark, thou cokes knave'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so be quele of quistrunes [printed *quistrunes*] my qualite has changid! c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 886 This God of Love of his fasoun Was lyke no knave, ne quystroun. a 1529 SKELTON (*title*), *Agaynst a comely coystrowne*, that curyously chawntyd, and curyshly cowntred. — *Howe denty D. Albany* 171 Suche a foule coystrowne. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 390 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lychtis among lardis. a 1605 POLWART in *Montgomerye Flying* 128 Vile vagabound... Custroun!

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2. = CUSTREL 1.  
1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 503 The sperys to haue for them and they custrun euery day halfe a foreyn.

**Custum**, -e, etc., obs. forms of **CUSTOM**, etc.  
**Custumal** (kʊstʊmāl), **customal** (kʊstə-māl), sb. *Law*. [from med.L. *liber custumalis*: see next.] A written collection or abstract of the customs of a manor, city, province, etc.; = **CUSTOMARY** sb.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 110 A Latine Custumall of the towne of Hyde. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iii. 35 Set forth in the Custumall of those Manors. 1771 *Genl. Mag.* XLI. 351 The Custumall of the Cinque Ports. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 6 The Custumals or manuals of feudal rules plentiful in French legal literature. 188a *Athenaeum* 8 Apr. 441/3 The 'Customes of Yardley Hastings', in 1607... is not a manor customal, but... an account, taken on the oaths of old men, of the ecclesiastical customs of the parish.

**Custumal**, a. [ad. med.L. *cos-*, *custumālis*, corresponding to OF. *costumel*, f. Rom. and med.L. *costuma*, OF. *costume* **CUSTOM**: see -AL.] Having to do with the customs of a city, etc.

1889 SIR J. MONCKTON in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 6/3, I find in the records no note of deviation from the usual custom, and as the custumal officer of the Corporation I should feel bound to advise against it.

† **Custumhede**. Obs. rare. [f. **CUSTOM** sb. + **HEAD**.] Customary practice, custom, habit.  
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29139 (Cotton Galba) þe first in thoght, þat oþer in dede, þe thrid in syn of custumhede.

**Cusyn**, -yng, obs. forms of **COUSIN**.

**Cusyng**, aphetic f. *accusing*. (Cf. **CUSER**.)

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 400 Began a sair cusyng to mak.

**Cut** (kʊt), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also **cutt**, -e. [Origin and original sense uncertain.]

This has been usually regarded as merely a special use of **CUT** sb.<sup>2</sup>, under which it is still treated in recent dictionaries; but to this identification two considerations are opposed. First, *cut* 'the act or result of cutting' is like such verbal derivatives generally a word only of Modern English, known from the 16th c., while *cut* 'lot' goes back before 1300, standing quite alone without any sense of **CUT** sb.<sup>2</sup> to explain or support it. Secondly, in M.E., in the verb *cut* and its pa. pple., the forms *kyl*, *kylt*, *ket* are of constant occurrence, but no such spellings are found for this word, only *cut*, *cutt* (*cutle*). The latter circumstance opposes also any such suggestion as that *cut* 'lot' is an absolute use of the pa. pple. meaning 'the cut stick or straw', 'the cut or marked thing drawn', a use which would besides be very difficult to admit at so early a date. There is no cognate word, and no derivative from any word meaning 'cutting', used in the other Teutonic languages; in these the word *lot*, with its cognates, is the native term. It is evident that *drawing cuts* has been from the 13th c. a more popular form of sortilege, or a more popular and colloquial expression for it, than 'casting lots'. Welsh has *cwt* 'a little piece, a cut, a gobbet, a lot' (Silvan Evans); *cut* lot occurs in Salesbury's transl. of the Bible, 1520; and the word has in Welsh the derivatives *cwtus* lot, lottery-ticket, share, *cwtysyn* lot, ticket; but it may be from English.]

1. = **LOT**: in the phrase *draw cuts*, originally *draw (or lay) cut*, applied to a ready way of casting lots, by the chance drawing of sticks or straws of unequal length.

The simplest and most usual way is to take as many bits of straw, stick, or the like, as there are persons concerned, one of these bits being *shorter* (or it may be *longer*) than the others; these being held so that one end only is exposed, each person draws one of the bits for himself, and he who chances to draw the bit differing in length is the person to whom the lot falls. In later use each bit is called a *cut*, but in earlier use the decisive bit appears as the 'cut'.

a. To draw (lay) cut.  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16699 (Cott.) A-bute his kirtel drou þai cutt. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 On my clathe þai laid kut. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 465-7, I rede, that cut among us alle We drawe, and let se wher the cut wil falle; And he that hath the cut, with herte blithe Schal renne to the toun. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxv. 293, I rede we drawe cutte for þis coote. *Ibid.* 295 The schorte cutte schall wyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 To drawe Cutte, *sortiri*. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxvii. Wks. 903 Let them draw cut between them.

β. To draw cuts.  
1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lviii, They drew cuttes among them whiche of theym shulde be kylyd. 1530 PALSGR. 526/2, I drawe lottes, or drawe cuttes, as folkes do for sporte, *je joue au court festu* (short straw). 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 154 My daughter Mopsa... may draw cuts, and the shortest cut speake first. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 422. 1600 *Maides Metam.* iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 149 Whether shall begin his note? Draw cuttes... content; the longest shall begin. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* iii. Wks. 1873 III. 405, I am pussell'd in the choice. Would some sworne Brother... were here to draw a Cut with me. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 75, I think it is best to draw cuts and avoid contention... Look, the shortest Cut fals to Coridon. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, Who is to stay at home is to be determined by short and long cuts. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1861) 300 We three will draw cuts for the honour of going with him.

† b. The drawing or casting of lots: † *with* or *by* cut, by lot. Obs.

18... *Leges quat. Burgorum* liv. (Sc. Stat.), Et sciendum est quod stallangiator nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque cavyl de aliquo mercimonio cum burgense. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 6 Strengis... fell as wip kut. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* l. viii. 27 Be cut or cavil that pleid some partid was. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 39 Be cut and cavill than till his part fell be.

† 2. (One's) lot, fate, fortune; fate or fortune as a ruler of events. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 18 In þi hend [are] my

kuttes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxlv, Hir that has the cuttis two In hand, both of þour wele and of þour wo. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 1367 To þe couent he him putt In religioun to prove his cutt. *Ibid.* 6743 To england felle a sary cutt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* l. iii. 76 Quhilk is by cutt gevin me to bair in hand. 1530 PALSGR. 211 2 Cutte or lotte, *sort*. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* l. (1646) 206 You see... how fortunate a cut those Gods have given us, whom wee robbed.

**Cut** (kʊt), sb.<sup>2</sup> [In branches I-V f. **CUT** v.; in VI elliptical use of the pa. pple.; in VIII the word may be distinct, since the phrase occurs about or before 1400, while the sb. otherwise appears only in the 16th c.]

I. Act of cutting. 1. *lit.*  
1808 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 June 997 The speech is all whet and no cut. It is merely flummery. 1841 MRS. LONDON *Ladies Comp. Flower Gard.* (ed. 6) 81 The shoot should be cut off with what gardeners call a clean cut.

2. A stroke or blow with a sharp-edged instrument, as a knife, sword, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 187 Through this, the well-beloued Brutus stabbd... This was the most unkindest cut of all. 1739 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 68 Seeing him give the fellow a barbarous cut with the hatchet. 1809 FROUDE *Chiefs of Dunboy* v. 55 His face... had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

b. *Fencing and sword exercise*. A slashing blow or stroke given with the edge of the weapon (distinguished from a thrust given with the point).

1590 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 140 Cuttes, slashes and foines. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 148 Each 'Cut' has its 'Guard'. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. i. The broadsword exercise with all the cuts and guards complete.

c. *Cut and thrust*: (a) as sb., the act of cutting and thrusting; hand-to-hand struggle; (b) as *adj.* (the words being hyphenated), adapted for both cutting and thrusting; addicted to or connected with cutting and thrusting; also *fig.*; (c) *ellipt.* = cut-and-thrust sword.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i. He-devils, sword and pistol, cut and thrust, pell-mell came tumbling into the redoubt! 1843 LYTON *Lat. Bar.* l. iii, Thanks, but I leave cut and thrust to the gentlemen. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. ii. 63 The cut and thrust of actual life.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 301 My sword with a cut-and-thrust blade. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. The word sword-comprehended all descriptions, whether back-sword or basket-hilt, cut-and-thrust or rapier. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ix, That scowl with which the cut-and-thrust counts, in melodramatic performances, inform each other they will meet again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 421 The short cut and thrust method of Socrates.

3. A sharp stroke or blow with a whip, cane, etc.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, I took him a Cut across the Shoulders. 1797 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 36 A good smart cut over his [the horse's] right cheek and eye. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 29 A cut across the knuckles with his riding-whip. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nt.* (Abr. ed.) I. 296 He sentenced him to receive an hundred cuts with the scourge.

4. *fig.* An act whereby the feelings are deeply wounded, as a sarcasm, an act of unkindness, etc.; a severe disaster or misfortune; a blow, shock.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyp.* 65 a, The Romans... acknowledged this their simple coute and sore repulse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 173. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* iii. 15 A most cruel cut to a troubled conscience. 1766 GOODY *Two-Shoes* II. vii. (1881) 136 This was a Cut to a Man of his imperious Disposition. 1880 E. BAGSHAW *Advent Pastoral* 17 Contemptuous cuts and disparaging words.

5. An excision or omission of a part.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (1836) VIII. 77 He must venture... to the Bankside, where he must sit out the breaking-up of a comedy, or the first cut of a tragedy. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Heyday! here's a cut! I What, are all the mutual protestations out? 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 568 The piece... will perhaps have a still better effect if the cuts which we have suggested are made.

6. The act of 'cutting down'; a reduction in rates or prices. (Chiefly U.S.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, Supplemented by a still further 'cut' of two cents. 1888 *Times* 13 Nov. 5/1 (Philadelphia) Stocks declined to-day because of a radical cut in the freight rates between Chicago and the sea-board.

7. The act of 'cutting' by a horse: see **CUT** v. 27: the part of the leg injured by cutting.

1688 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 2376/4 A brown Gelding... cuts on the Speedy cut of both his Fore-Legs. 1865 YOUTT *Horse* xvi. (1872) 371 The inside of the leg, immediately under the knee... is subject to injury from what is termed the *speedy cut*.

8. *Card-playing*. The act of cutting a pack of cards; the card obtained by cutting. † *New cut*: name of some game at cards (*obs.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Trinca*, a game at cards called swig or new cut. 1798 SWIFT *Yrnl. Mod. Lady*, The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. 1860 CRAWLEY *Handy Bk. Games* 324 Should a card be exposed, there must be a fresh cut, the dealer having the option of shuffling them before the next cut. Not fewer than four cards are considered a cut.

9. A step in dancing: see **CUT** v. 30.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. ii, No one woman is worth the loss of a cut in a caper. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv, Performed sundry new cuts with his feet. 1840 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 62/2 Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut. 189a MRS. H. WARD *D. Griev* viii, David stopped his cut and shuffle.

10. A particular stroke in various games with balls: a. *Cricket*. The stroke described s.v. **CUT** v. 31 a. b. *Lawn Tennis*. The stroke described s.v.

**CUT** v. 31 b; also the 'screw' put on the ball by this stroke. c. *Croquet*. A stroke in which a ball is driven away obliquely by another ball. d. *Rackets*. A ball served so that it strikes upon or below the 'cut-line', which is a fault.

1855 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* (1868) 568 The main difference is between the perpendicular cut to leg and the horizontal one to off side. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 More force will be required to send a ball a given distance by a cut, than when it is rushed in a straight line. 1874 *Field* 15 Aug., Good balls always bound, except when they have that cut on which W. H. E. evidently dialikes. 1878 JULIAN MARSHALL *Lawn Tennis* 37 The cut will also be found very useful in the service. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 61-2 The real genuine cut goes to the left side of point... When the player is well in... he very often makes... a clean cut; that is to say, he hits with a bat quite horizontal to the ball, and not over it.

11. *Gun Manuf.* Each of the various processes through which the several limbs of the gun pass.

188a GREENER *Guns* 270 In some arms upwards of 1,000 separate cuts have to be made to complete each gun, to say nothing of drilling the various holes.

12. *collog.* The act of 'cutting' or refusing to recognize an acquaintance.

1798 [see **CUTTER**]. 1809 *Anniversary, Travelled Monkey* 133 That look which London calls a cut, Our traveller on his cousin put. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ii. (D.) We met and gave each other the cut direct that night. 1868 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 268 The *Cut*, the less resource of sullenness and shyness is, I believe, a strictly English institution.

13. (See quot.)

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 327/1 Often in storms a strong swift current runs along the coast between the outer bar and the shore, called by the surfmen the 'set' or 'cut'.

† 14. *Irish Hist.* A levy of money, a tax, an impost: cf. **CUT** v. 34. Obs.

1834-5 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 169 To that end doe make cuts, levies and plotments upon themselves to pay them.

15. A passage, course, or way straight across; esp. as opposed to going round a corner or by a circuitous route. Also *concr.*, and *fig.*

1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* ii. 3 in *Holmshush*, The shortest and most usuall cut that we have out of our land to the Maine is from Dover... unto Calice. 1818 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* l. xxxi. (1591) 19 Tired and sick with so long a cut [*longa navigatio*]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xxxiii. 824 Whence the passage over to Corinth is a cut [*trajectus*] almost of seven miles. 1837 HAYWOOD *Dial.* x. Wks. 1874 VI. 233 So long a cut must I take pains to walt thee. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Administ.* (1837) II. 174 The cut across the fields is shut up. 1883 PARKER *Tyus Childre* 273 One of those rhetoricians who would take any cut to a climax.

b. *esp. in short cut*, a crossing that shortens the distance. *abstr.* and *concr.*, *lit.* and *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 70 He... having the winde fauourable, made a short cut. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* iii. 52 The shortest cut for conjuring is stoutly to abjure the Trinity. 1603 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 63 The shortest cut into Greece. 1628 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 114 The way is not alwaies by the shortest cut. 1866 ARCYLL *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 363 There are no short cuts in Nature. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xi. 311 A short cut across the fields... was made for the convenience of the inhabitants.

c. Also *near cut*. (Still common in Sc.)

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1115 Hee... now leads them the nearest cut to Jericho. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 2 The nearest cut out of England into Holland is from Laistoffe Point to Gravesand. 1793 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s.v. *Anagallis*, There is a near cut to heaven from every place. 1801 GARRIELL *Myst. Husb.* II. 135 He set forward, taking, for expedition, all the nearest cuts. 1803 MARIA VANZEE *Fate* 42 The old man... had arrived before me, by a nearer cut in the wood.

III. 16. The shape to which, or style in which a thing is cut; fashion, shape (of clothes, hair, etc.).

1579 LYLLY *Enphases* (Arb.) 152 With costly attyre of the newe cut. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. vii. 155 With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut. c 1684 *Frost* of 1683-4. 10 The cuts were diamond, the substance ice. 1703 MOXOS *Mech. Exerc.* 15 You see how the Files of several cuts succeed each other. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 5 Wearing a gown always of the same cut and colour. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 125 From the cut of her sails an enemy. 1803 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 187 A broad-brimmed hat and coat of Quakerish cut.

b. *fig.* Fashion, style, make.

1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* l. Cij b, A right cutte of the worde, without gigges or fancies. 1608-3 MANNINGHAM in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Mar. (1884) 368/2 A young gallant, but of a short cutt. 1668 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 25 Others of the common ranke and cut. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 171 My good mother was one of this old fashioned cut. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 307 These Londoners are all of the cut of this woman.

c. *The cut of one's jib*: one's general appearance or look. *slang*, orig. nautical: see **JIB**.

1803 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 Their likeability, which depends something upon the cut of their jib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, I see you're a sailor by the cut of your jib. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* II. iii, I like the cut of your jib less than ever.

17. Phrase. *A cut above* (some person or thing): a degree or stage above. *collog.*

1797 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 78 There is much abstruse science in it above my cut. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Robertson is rather a cut above me. 1841 MARRYAT *Perceval Keene* i, She was... a cut above the housekeeper in the still-room. 1891 L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xi, The girl herself is a cut below par.

## IV. The result, effect, or product of cutting.

18. An opening in a surface made by a sharp-edged instrument, an incision; a wound made by cutting, a gash.

1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cutte, a wounde, *couppeure*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Madit*. ix. 16 The cutte is made worse. 1618 N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* iii. iv. How came they by such cuts and slashes? 1719 DR FOS CRUSOE (1840) II. ix. 215 Two or three of the men had cuts in their backs and thighs. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 1269 When the wound is a common cut, the sides of the division ought to be brought in contact.

19. An incision made in the edge of a garment, etc., for ornament; a slash; a natural indentation, as in the edge of a leaf.

1593 HOMILIES II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 313 While one spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts. 1578 LUTR *Dodones* II. lxxxiii. 261 Sauting that every little leafe his cuttes are a great deale narrower. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 19 Cloth a gold and cuts, and lac'd with siluer. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 126 She might go jagg'd in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd. 1719 DR FOS CRUSOE (1840) II. xiii. 277 The habit... with... cuts and slashes almost on every side.

20. A passage or channel: a. An artificial water-course cut or dug out; a channel, canal, cutting. (In common use in the Fen district in England.)

1548 PETTIT. *of Sandwich in Boys Sandwich* (1792) 735 To authorize the said mayor... and inhabitants... to cut out, newe erect and make one newe cutt into their said haven. 1570 ACT 13 ELIZ. c. 18 Preamb. The Leading and Passage of the said Water, thorough such a... Cut, as may serve for the Navigation of Barges. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 80 Invirioned with a naugable ditch or cut. 1696 PHIL. *Trans.* XIX. 344 Through these Fens run great Cuts, the Courtiers Steed will tire. 1566 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. ii. i. 6, I prethee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle... the poore lade is wrung in the withers. 1612 TWO NOBLE K. III. iv. He's buy me a white cut, forth for to ride.

† b. A natural narrow opening or passage by water; a channel or strait.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* v. ii. (1622) 119 Hastening over the Toronian and Therman cut, and passing by Euboea. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 203 Mona whereof Caesar maketh mention, in the mids of the Cut... betweene Britaine and Ireland. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* II. viii. 77 As it were but a narrow cut to ferry over. 1676 TR. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 102 The Castle of Salves, on the Cut of the Sea.

## G. A creek or inlet. Now local.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 456 The Country is full of cuts and inlets from this River. 1797 BEVERLEY *Beck Act* 1 A Creek or Cut, commonly called Beverley Beck. 1890 M. TOWNSEND U. S. 137 Cut, used on the eastern shore of Florida as synonymous with inlet.

D. A passage cut as a roadway through a rock, wood, dense part of a city, etc.; a railway cutting.

1730 SIR H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 261 Having again continued our Journey under Ground in the Salt-work, we then found ourselves in the Cuts. 1789 ESS. *Shooting* (1791) 300 The sportsman may... watch at some opening, or cut which runs through the wood. 1881 CHICAGO *Times* 12 Mar. The snow is six feet in the cuts. 1881 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XXII. 528/2 On the left are cuts and tunnels.

E. *Theatr.* A narrow longitudinal opening, cut in the flooring of the stage, by which scenes are moved up and down.

1899 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 23 On this frame the scene to be painted is placed; and... worked up and down the cut as the painter may require. 1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 55 The visitor will discern what are called the cuts in the flooring of the stage. When required these cuts are opened... for the passage of the scenes to be sent up.

21. A design cut or engraved upon wood, copper, or steel; the impression from this; an engraving, a plate. Now restricted to engravings on wood (see WOODCUT), those on metal being called plates.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 258 Set forth in the Icons or Cuts of Martyrs by Cevalerius. 1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 23 The Invention of Copper-cuts, and their Impressions. *Ibid.* 84 With some other cuts in wood known by his mark... All those excellent Wood Cuts. 1695 LOND. *Gas.* No. 313/3 The Cuts of the University... richly bound, and Printed in Folio at the Theatre. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 17 The wooden Cuts of the actors. 1782 CRABBE *Library Wks.* 1834 II. 39 Bibles, with cuts and comments. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typegr.* I. 253 The cuts to this edition are better executed. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 449/1 A glance at our first two cuts will give an idea of their position.

## † 22. A carving. Obs. rare.

1658 HIST. Q. *Christina* 264 The Church of St. Francis... with noble statues, embossed works, and infinite cuts of Greeke marble.

## V. A piece cut off.

23. A piece of anything cut off; esp. of meat, a slice. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tajada*, a cut of flesh, a slice of bread. 1641 PEACHAM *Work of Penny* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 265 The worst and first cut, as of boiled beef. 1737 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Serv. Stor.* 52 Perhaps we can take a cut off the same joint.

24. A piece of cloth of a definite length cut from a warp.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxvii. 113 The present... consisting of several cuts of fine cloth. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Cuts*, sometimes called 'ends', are pieces of cloth of a certain length (generally of or about 100 yards) cut from a warp.

25. A certain quantity of yarn; properly containing 120 rounds of the legal reel, and 91 inches long. (*Sc. and north. Engl.*)

1622 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1885) III. II. 194 Two women for stealing 30 cuttes of linen yarn. 1796 *Ibid.* VIII. 174 Linen yarne... must be 'good and full tale of six score threads to the cutt'. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Roxburghsh. (Galashiels)* II. 308 (Jam.) A stone of the finest (wool)... will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel. 1840 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Parent's Assistant* (1854) 341 Mary spun nine cuts a day besides doing all that was to be done in the house.

26. The quantity cut (of a natural product, esp. timber). Chiefly U. S.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 360 A medium crop for the first cut. 1878 *Lumberman's Gas.* 16 Mar. The cut of this year exceeded the cut of last year by at least 20 per cent. 1890 *Times* 22 Sept. 4/2 The cut of violet clovers in France is not likely to be large.

## 27. (See quot.)

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston), *Kentucky words* II. 64 Cut, with tobacco raisers. a portion of a tobacco field. 'Did you finish worming that cut you were on?'

## VI. Substantive uses of the pa. pple.

† 28. A familiar expression for a common or labouring horse' (Nares). *Obs.* [It is doubtful whether the sense is 'cut-tail horse' or 'gelding'.]

1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 296 In fayth, I set not by the worlde two Dauncaster cuttys. 1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Gascoigne in Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 24 The Colliers cut, the Courtiers Steed will tire. 1566 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. ii. i. 6, I prethee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle... the poore lade is wrung in the withers. 1612 TWO NOBLE K. III. iv. He's buy me a white cut, forth for to ride.

† 29. A term of abuse, applied to a man or woman. *Obs.* or *dial.*

[Perh. from prec. sense: with *Call me cut*, cf. Falstaff's 'call me horse' in 1 Hen. IV. ii. iv. 215. As applied to a woman, app. more opprobrious: cf. CUTTY.]

c. 1490 H. MEDWALL *Nature*, If thou se hym not take hys owne way Call me cut when thou metest me another day. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* v. ii. That lying cut is lost, that she is not swinged and beaten. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 203 If thou hast her not i' the end, call me Cut. 1605 LOND. *Prodigal* Cij b, And I doe not meete him, chilli give you leave to call me cut. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, A Cut in some Northern Counties... signifies a Strumpet. 1880 SCOTT *Abbot xix*, 'You shall call me cutt if I do go down', said Adam.

† 30. a. *Gunnery.* A short cannon of any calibre.

1672 *Compleat Gunner* i. vii. 9 Bastard Pieces are shorter chases... and are therefore called Cuts of the same nature of the Piece they agree with in the bore; as those of Demi-Culverin bore, are called Demi-Culverin Cuts, etc.

b. *Gaming.* (*pl.*) = Cut dice; dice made of irregular shape for cheating. *Obs.*

1721 PUCKLE *Club 21 note*, At dice they have the doctors, the fulloms, loaded dice, flats, bars, cuts.

† 31. A kind of blanket: see quot. *Obs.*

1677 PIOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordshire* 279 Of their best tail wool they make the blankets of 6 quarters broad, commonly called cuts, which serve Sea-men for their Hammocks.

32. *pl.* Persons who have 'cut' each other, i. e. renounced each other's acquaintance. *collog.*

1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., Bismarck and 'our Fritz', are very nearly what schoolboys call 'cuts'. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/1 People who leave Southampton the best of friends and arrive in Bombay dead cuts.

VII. † 33. *Falconry.* (Of uncertain history. See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Consteau*... the principall feather in a Hawkes wing, teamed by our Faulconers (in short-winged Hawkes) the Cut, or Cuttie.

VIII. † 34. *Phrase.* To keep one's cut, keep cut: a phrase of obscure origin, meaning something like: 'To keep one's distance, be coy or reserved'.

Most of the later occurrences appear to refer to Skelton's *Phyllyp Sparrowe*, or at least to have the same origin. *Obs.*

[The variant *send cut* suggests a fencing phrase: but there is the great difficulty, referred to above, of the early date of the phrase, which makes it doubtful whether it really belongs to this word; and its place here must be considered as merely provisional.]

1400 *Cov. Myst.*, *Woman taken in Adultery* 148 Com forth, thou sloveyn! com forth, thou slutte! We xal the teche with carys colde, A lytyl better to kepe thy kutte. 1421-2 HOCCEVE *Dial.* 789 If... some of hem thee ther-of vpbreide, Thow (Hocceve) shalt be bisy ynnow... Thy kut to keepe. 1559 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 118 It wold syt on a stole And lerned after my scole For to kepe his cut, With, Phyllyp, kepe ynne cut. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Praise P. Sparrowe* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but *send cut* Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr.* 4 *Stella* lxxxiii, Good brother Philip... craftily you seem'd your cut to keepe, As though that faire soft hand did you great wrong. 1607 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* I. iv. O that a boy should so keep cut with his mother, and be given to dissembling. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* III. ii, And Philip 'twas my Sparrow... Chirp it would, And hop, and fly to fist, Keepe cut, as 'twere a Vsurers Gold, And bill me when I list. 1652 — *New Acad.* iv. i, But look how she turnes and keeps cut like my Sparrow.

IX. 35. *Comb.*, a. with advbs., as *cut-in*, an act of cutting in; *cut-down*, a reduction in wages (cf. CUT v. 53); see also CUT-OFF, CUT-OUT, CUT-UP; b. † *cut-beaten* a., beaten with cuts or strokes of a whip, etc.; *cut-heal*, name for a species of valerian; *cut-line* (*Rackets*), a line painted on the front wall about the height of 9 ft. 6 in. from the floor, above which the ball must be served; *cut-looker* (*Weaving*), see quot.; *cut-mark* (*Weaving*), see quot.; *cut-over*, a sharp cut or stroke over the legs, etc. (cf. CUT v. 57 c); † *cut-*

*painted* a., adorned with cuts or gashes, tattooed; *cut-side*, the side of a canal or of a railway cutting.

1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier* II. i, I'de make thee roare And weare 'cut-beaten-sattyn. 1808 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 30 July 2/3 Strike against a 'cut-down. 1809 in *N.Y. Nation* 11 Aug. 100/3 No cut-down in wages. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, 'Cut-heal, the valerian. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Cut-heal, Valeriana officinalis* according to Prior, but more likely *V. pyrenaica*. 1883 *Reverie* 17 June 7/4 (Farmer), I am anxious to have a 'cut in and get a big advertisement for nothing. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Cut-looker, the person who examines and is held responsible for the work produced by the weaver. A cut or piece means a given length of calico. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Cut-mark, a mark made upon a set of warp-threads before placing on the warp-beam of the loom, to mark off a certain definite length. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* I. 155 The marks of kicks and 'cuts over at hockey. 1821 SPEDD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* 1239 They covered their 'Cut-painted bodies with Garments. 1870 *Birm. Town Crier* IX. No. 13, 8/1 Walk along the 'cutside, and chuck pebbles over the summit bridge.

**Cut** (*kut*), *v.* Forms: 3 *oute*, 4 *kot*, *kuytte*, 4-5 *kut*, *kutt(e)*, *kytt(e)*, *kitt(e)*, 5 *kette*, *oytte*, 5-6 *kyt*, *kit*, 5-7 *outt(e)*, 6- *out*. *Pa. t.* a. 3-5 *outt(e)*, 4- *out*; also 4 *kut*, *kit*, *oitte*, 4-5 *kutte*, *kytte*, *kitte*, 5 *kyt*; *B.* 4 *kittide*, *kottede*, 5 *outted*, (*pl.*) *kuttiden*, 6 *Sc. outtit*. *Pa. pple.* a. 4 *kit*, *kitt(e)*, *ikott*, 4-5 *kut*, *kutt(e)*, *y-kyt*, 4-6 *outte*, 4-7 *outt*, 5 *y-kitt*, *y-kette*, 5-6 *kyt*, 5- *out*; *B.* 4 *kytted*, *kittid*, 4-6 *outtid*, 4-7 (*y dial.*) *outted*, 5 *outtyd*, *-ode*, 6 *Sc. outtit*. [Found in end of 13th c., and in common use since the 14th c., being the proper word for the action in question, for which OE. used *sniltan*, *coorfan*. The phonology is doubtful; the early variants *cutte*, *kille*, *kelle*, with *pa. pple.* *cut*, *kyt*, *kit*, *kelt*, are parallel to the early variants of SHUT, OE. *scytlan*, and point to \**cyttan*, *kytten* (from \**cutian*) as the original form, an earlier *y* (*ü*), having here, as in *shut* and other words, given later *u* (now *o*). The word is not recorded in OE. (nor in any WGer. dialect), and there is no corresponding verb in Romanic. Mod. Norwegian *kutte* = *skjære* to cut (chiefly used by sailors) is certainly adopted from English; but a verb *käta*, (*kutä*) = *skära*, *hugga* to cut, is widely diffused in Swedish dialects, and app. an old word, from an OTeut. stem \**kut-*, \**hot-*, which is probably the source also of the Eng. vb., whatever the intermediate history of the latter.

A conjectured derivation of *cut* from Welsh *cwta* 'short' is in the opinion of Prof. Rhys quite untenable. Neither *cwta* nor any of its derivatives have any relation whatever to the use of a knife or other cutting instrument; while the South Wales *cwt* = cut, gash, e.g. in the hand, is a mere adoption of the Eng. sbj.

## I. To make incision in or into.

1. *trans.* To penetrate with an edged instrument which severs the continuity of the substance; to wound or injure with a sharp-edged instrument; to make incision in; to gash, slash.

c. 1275 LAY. 3058t He cutte [1205 nom] his owe beh... bar of he makede breade (=roast). c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 392 *Trav* was mani throte y-kitt. 1380 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 1 He kutte [1380 to rent] his clothis, and wrappid is with a sac. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 122 At the laste he kitte his owen throte. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Kyt it wyth a knyff and late it be opened. 1566 *Pilgr. Perj.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 Cutte me, burne me, launce me. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 The ordinary trick of cutting and slashing their skin. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. v. Cut a diamond with a diamond. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 466 No lives were lost in the riot, though one or two of the country people were cut. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 826 He [Cheselden] cut another part of the bladder. 1885 *Tru/h* 11 June 921/1 A detective... cut the boy's head open by knocking it against a lamp-post. *Mod.* Who has cut the table-cloth?

b. Predicated also of the edged instrument or material (a knife, glass, etc.); also *transf.* of keen cold wind, frost, or the like.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 198 Sharp's the Word with her; Diamonds cut Diamonds.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To make incision. With various preps. as *in*, *through*, etc., or adv. or adj. complement.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 280 For if the few do cut but deepe enough, Ile pay it instantly, with all my heart. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cut close to the Stem. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 825 Cheselden thought it unnecessary to cut on the groove of the staff. 1833 A. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 319 [The late Parliament] excised the cancer, and it cut me cut deep enough. 1865 *MILL Utilit.* (1862) 84 Any attempt on their part to cut finer.

b. Said of the instrument; also *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 (MS. B.) Cold matere streyneþ, drye matere kutteþ. *Ibid.* 127 (MS. A.), & þis schave schal kutte on þe side þat foldip ynward & it schal be blunt on þe oon side þat is outward. a. 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum*, The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts. 1605 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. Pref. A iij b, Fame, like a two-edg'd Sword, does cut both ways. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VI. § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 290 Whether the razor did or did not cut well.

c. With complement (prep., adv., or adj.). 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, Tormenting thought! it cuts into

my soul. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 Mar 421 The argument... cuts deeper against him than for him. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* l. 7 The bullet cut through his enemy.

d. *intr.* in *passive* sense. To suffer incision, admit of being cut: see 13.

3. To strike sharply with a whip, a thin stick or the like; to lash. Also said of the whip, etc. *trans.* and *absol.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. i. I cut hym over the thumbs thus. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 278 In rugged ways, the reins and steeds Alone the skilful driver heeds, Nor stays to cut behind. 1878 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 275 He cut at the hedges with his stick. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* i. 19 Fetch me a pair of spurs and a whip that will cut.

4. *Fencing*, etc. (*intr.*) To make a cut or slashing stroke: see CUT sb. 2 b.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 141 Recovering the sword ready to cut to the rear. *Ibid.* 142 Raise the hand prepared to cut 'One'. *Mod.* One of the dragons cut at him.

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To wound deeply the feelings of; to distress greatly. Now chiefly in *phr.* to cut to the heart. (*Cf. cut up* 59 h; CUTTING *phl. a.*)

158a N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* v. 33 When they had heard these things, it cut them to the heart. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 4 Every word in it will cut them to the heart. 1688 S. PRINCE *Guardian's Instr.* 75 Never upbraid him with his follies before Strangers; this may cut him too much, and never be forgotten. 178a MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. viii. He says something so sorrowful that it cuts us to the soul! 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) l. 220, I have been very much cut about it indeed. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 243 Often enough had it cut me to the heart, to think what she was suffering.

† 6. *fig.* To rebuke severely, to upbraid. *Obs.*

1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* II. vi. § 8 Reubel also was late in cutting them upon this occasion.

II. To make incision through.

7. *trans.* To divide into two or more parts with a sharp-edged instrument; to sever. Used simply of cord, string, and the like, and of bread, wood, or other articles cut for use. *Const. in two* († *a-two*), *asunder*, etc.; *in, into parts or pieces*; also with *adj. complement*. *Cf. cut up, cut down.*

1300 K. ALIS. 2709 Mony hed atwo y-kyt. 1340 *Cursor M.* 8875 (Fair.) Wip ax he walde haue kut hit (the tree) ban. *Ibid.* 16554 (Trin.) & cut his tre in two. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) l. 165 Sche. kutte be hyde into a bong bat was ful long and ful smal. 1430 *Freemasonry* (1844) 735 (Matz.) Kette they bred al at thy mete Righ as hyt may be ther yete. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take clowes and kutte hem. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 56 He cutted hym asunder. 1542 WYATT *Poems* (1861) 135 With his fatal knife the thread for kit. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Cutting her cables, and sailing away with all the speed he could. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 The Dutch way of cutting and eating asparagus.

b. *fig.* To sever, divide (a connexion, association, etc.).

1645 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 173 It [Friendship] redoubteth loyes, and cutteth Griefes in Halves. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. iii. This well there was no love betwixt us; for they [your scissors] had been too dull to cut it. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 13 The innkeeper... is a fool if he suddenly cuts the associations which endear it to all his customers.

c. To cut to (or in) pieces: (*fig.*) to rout in battle with great slaughter.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 79 The footie were cut all to pieces. 1761 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 235 (He) surprised and cut in pieces, a considerable body of Goths. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 347 The Theban cavalry... suddenly fell upon them, cut to pieces six hundred, and drove them into the hills.

8. *spec.* To carve (meat); also *absol.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* l. iii. 130 And Faith, I can cut a caper. *To.* And I can cut the Mutton too. 1798 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. 121 Don't cut like a Mother-in-Law, but send me a large Slice. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* x, Ida allowed Mr. Quest to cut her some cold boiled beef.

b. (*slang or colloq.*) To cut it too fat: to 'come it strong', overdo a thing.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* 54 Gentlemen in alarming waist-coats and steel watch-guards... 'cutting it uncommon fat'. 1854 W. G. CURTIS *Potiphar Papers* 131 (Bartlett) But to have a philosopher of the Sennar school show you why you are [uncomfortable], is cutting it rather too fat.

9. To make a narrow opening through (a dyke, etc.), or through the bank of (a canal), so as to let the water escape.

1590 [see CUTTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1232/3 Report said the French... had cut the Canal. 1720 *Ibid.* 4582/1 Orders are... given for cutting the Scarpe at Bioche... in order to draw off the Water... into the adjacent Marshes. 1831 PALMERSTON in *Bulwer's Life* II. ix. 117 note, This extensive inundation was carried into effect by cutting the great sea-dykes.

b. *Mining.* To intersect (a vein of ore).

1776 W. PACE *Min. Cornub.* 319 Cut, to intersect a vein, branch, or lode by driving horizontally or sinking perpendicularly. 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

c. with *through*.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 15 Oct. 5/7 To shorten the course of the river... by cutting through the neck of the low land opposite Greenwich.

10. To break up, reduce, or dissolve the viscosity of (a liquid, phlegm, etc.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxv. 249 The same... cutteth or severeth the grosse humors. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxv. Hyssop... cutteth and breaketh tough Phlegme. 1698 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 333 The Root... taken in

Water corrects and cuts tough Phlegm. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 305 It will cut and cure a Butt of rosy Beer.

11. To separate the leaves of (a book) by cutting through the folds of the sheets with a paper knife. (*Properly to cut open.*)

1766 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug. The Queen had given me a new collection of German books... to cut open for her. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, I thought I would begin to cut open a book I had bought. *Mod.* This book is not cut. I have cut a few leaves at the beginning.

12. To divide with an edged instrument, as an ax, saw, sickle, etc. (a natural growth) for the purpose of taking the part detached - to reap (corn), mow (grass), hew (timber), etc.

This passes into branch III.

1300 *Havelok* 942 Al that euere shulden he nytte, Al he drow, and al he cittle. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 168 When it is ripe... than men kythen hem. 1419 in *Surlers Misc.* (1899) 14 That that has taken them to ferme... sall kythe the herbage. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 It [shall] be lauffull... to cutte and to hew beth in any mannes grounde. 1612 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* ii. 8 Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1218 Until it [the crop] was cut and carried away.

b. The object may be unexpressed, or may be the ground on which the crop grows.

1769 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* II. 73, I cut one perch of ground... the produce of which weighed five hundred and one pounds. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i. The more distant meadows are cut. 1898 *Sporting & Dram. News* 14 May 328 The mowers have commenced 'cutting' at the earliest streak of daylight.

13. *intr.* (in *pass.* sense). To suffer incision, to get cut; to admit of being cut; to turn out of a specified quality on being cut.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in *Hazl. Dodley* II. 172, I will make your knave's flesh cut. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Alabaster cuts very smooth and easy. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* III. xxiii. 218 None could come near to feel his estate; it might therefore cut fatter in his purse. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 138 The trout... cut red. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Casualt. Roman Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 264 Who would think that a nonentity could cut into so many some-things? 188a NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 157 Chain... is not so liable to cut against rocks. *Mod.* The cloth does not cut to advantage.

b. To yield when cut or shorn (as sheep).

With *advb.* complement passing into simple object. 1854 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 228 The Hampshire-downs... cut a heavier fleece than the Southdowns. 1856 *Ibid.* XIX. 1. 59 The half-breds cut less wool than the Shropshire Downs.

III. To separate or detach with an edged tool.

14. *trans.* To separate or remove by cutting; to sever from the main body; to lop off. With *const.* from or equivalent prep., or *advb.* complement, as *adrift*; also frequently cut away, cut off, cut out.

† To cut a purse: to steal it by cutting it from the girdle to which it was suspended.

1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. 39 Cute mine up-braidinge [Wyclif] 138a Kut of my repref, 1388 Kytte away my schen-schipp. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3715 Be lymes bat er cutted fra be body. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Till he the mannes purs have kut. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 473 Thaughe Alexander kytte [absiderit] myne hede he may not sle my sawle. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2603 All the branches of the tree shuld be kitted. 1505 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 216 II. 297 There, was a scholre howse sett upp to learne yowng boyes to cutt purses. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* Sweden 84 Cut out of his mothers wombe. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 173 So cut the Fat from it by pieces. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anon's Voy.* 175 We were obliged... to cut the Raft adrift. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 413 Halfpenny-worths of bread cut off the loaf.

† b. = Cut off (55 b). *Obs.*

1503 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres* Loue C. l. 72 b, Hee made also a bridge over the Maze, that he myght... cut the enemie from victuals. 1769 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 63 We cannot be cut from the privileges... of friendship.

IV. To pass through as in cutting.

15. *trans.* To divide, separate, pierce, intersect, run into or through: expressing relative position, not motion. Also *intr.* with *through*, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 47 And from that hit [Watling strete] kytte the ouer [transcindit] Seuerne nye to Worcester. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 91/2 Just through the midst runs flowing Tiber's stream With winding banks that cut it in two parts. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Places very hot... in regard the Equinoctial cuts them. 1817 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 314 Serpentine mountains, which it [steakite] cuts through in small, perpendicular, or rake veins. 18. WHITTIER *Norwega* vii. Von spire... That cuts the evening sky. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 919 The old part of the path which the line had cut across.

b. *Geom.* Of a line (or surface): To pass through or across, to cross (a line or surface), intersect.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxiii. 33 The two pointes, where the circumference of the circle cutteth the lines. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. Def. ii. The right line FG cuts the circle FED. 1746 *Tom Thumb's Trav.* Eng. 114 Most of the Streets... cut one another at Right Angles. 186a TON-HUNTER *Elem. Euclid* I. xv. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal.

† 16. To cross (a line): expressing motion.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* II The last of May after a storme wee cut the Tropique of Capricorne. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 136 Then cutting the Line, they view the face of that heaven which earth hideth from us.

b. To come across, strike, hit upon (a path, etc.).

1802 *Field* 23 Jan. 179/1 At length we cut our spoor again, and hunted it along carefully and slowly.

17. *intr.* To cross, to pass straight through or across; esp. cut over, cut across (*adv.* or *prep.*).

1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* III. 300 The Marshall... wold passe by lande to Dovour, and from thens cutt over to Bulloigne. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 236 Thus have I walked about this whole Diocese: now therefore let me cutte over to Watlingstrete. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 163 Except the ships cut and take course even justle betweene both, they hardlie scape drowning. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. ii. 669 b, Before that he cut over the streights of Gibraltar to Gades. 1600 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1600) 107 Cutting through the Magellanike Straits... he encompassed the whole world. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 500 A few of the most active cut across to the shallows. 1858 R. S. SURTRES *Ask Mamma* xiv. 47 They cut across the deer studded park.

18. *trans.* To pass sharply through, cleave (the air, the water).

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 423 Shippes... cut the waves as they are furthured with a merrie winde. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn, Heav. Love* 69 With nimble wings to cut the skies. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* viii. 8 The Fish that cuts the Seas. 1709 WATTS *Hymn, Awake, our Souls* v, Swift as an Eagle cuts the air. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ii. 74 In his beaked galleys, swift to cut the sea.

b. *intr.* with *through*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 40 Behold The strong ribb'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 33 This same noise the Ships make likewise when they cut through the Sea. 1728 *Forz. Dunc.* l. 182 And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly thro' the sky. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, The ship cutting through the water at fifteen miles an hour.

19. *slang or colloq. (intr.)* To run away, make off, 'be off'. Also to cut it. (See also cut and run 40.) Originally with *away, off*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 5 It [a boat] cut away upon the yielding wave. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. i. Wks. (Grosart) 841 (D.) I fear to faiste if (at the first) too fast I cut away, and make too hasty haste. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* IV. Poet. Wks. (1765) 90 Put on the wings that used to bear ye, And cut away to Carthage quickly. 1844 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* V. 140 The door of her prison was opened, and the turnkey told her that she might 'cut'. 1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* ix. Now, my lady, do cut it, cut at once. 188a *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 443, I looked out of the tail of my eye, to see what she was doing, but she'd cut.

b. Hence, To move sharply, to run rapidly. With various *advbs.* and *preps.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, We all cut up-stairs after the Doctor. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 219 And now the carriage cut round the corner. 1876 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. l. vii. § 10. 109 The rabbits... cut in and out of the rides or runs.

V. To shorten or reduce by cutting.

20. *trans.* To shorten or reduce by cutting off a portion; to trim, clip, shear; to prune.

1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 (Gott.) Quilis he slep sco cutt his her. 1325 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 973 Dido, Hire clothis cutte were un-to the kne. 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* 1. 127 To kytte a vyne is thinges iij to attende. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Cutte vynes, *puto.* 1665-74 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 69 To my barber for cutting my haire, 6d. 1876 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 136 Diderot and his colleagues are cutting their wings for a flight to posterity.

21. *fig.* To curtail, abridge, shorten, reduce; to shorten (a play, etc.) by omitting portions; = cut short, cut down.

1413 LYDO. *Pilgr. Soule* II. xliii. (1859) 49 Glosynge, cuttynge, kourynge, and cloutynge the lawe of Crystes gospel. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Maist kyndis of versis quihills are not cuttit or brokin. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 11/1 In 'cutting' an opera it is not to be supposed that any two persons will agree as to what ought to be left out. 1888 *Standard* 14 May, The market has begun to cut rates again.

22. *Dyeing.* To reduce (a colour) to a softer shade.

186a O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* 149/2 The colours are cut or reduced by passing the pieces in warm water containing very acid oxymuriate of tin.

VI. To shape, fashion, form, or make by cutting.

23. To make or form by cutting (*e.g.* a statue, engraving, seal, jewel, etc.), to sculpture or carve (a statue or image), to engrave (a plate, seal, etc.), to fashion (a stone or jewel), to shape (garments, utensils, etc.).

15. *Ballad on Money* in Halliwell *Nugae Port.* 48 Craftysmen that be in every cyte... Sum cutte, sum shave, sume knoke, sum grave, Only money to wyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* l. i. 84 Why should a man... Sit like his Grandire, cut in Alabaster? 1603 B. JONSON *On Shaks. Portrait* in *1st Folio*, This Figure, that thou here seest put, It was for gentle Shakespeare cut. 1694 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Their Boots are well sewed, but ill cut. 166a EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 69 We have seen some few things cut in Wood by... Hans Holbein the Dane. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 P. 5 His Seals are... exquisitely well cut. *Ibid.* No. 166 P. 2 He knows perfectly well when a Coat is well cut. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 196 It was scalloped, or cut into some rich open-work pattern. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 340 Pointed piles, evidently cut by a metal instrument.

† b. *fig.* To make ready, prepare, plan; = cut out 561. *Obs.*

1645 HOWELL *Lett.*, Cut him work to do.

c. *pa. pple.* Formed, fashioned, shaped (as if by cutting).

1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 32/2 His wings kyt like a rasour. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 21 His skull was sharply cut and fine. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 218 His features were finely cut [etc.].



**24.** To hollow out, excavate (a hole, channel, canal, road, etc.).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 87 A stream cut through the Coronian Mountains. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 36 From Suez, where several attempts have been made to cut such a Sluice or Channel as should give Ships a navigable and free passage from the Mediterranean thither. 1688 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 479 Cutting in the middle Circle a devalving Hole. 1778 T. SIMPSON *Vermilion-Killer* 2 Their holes... made round as if cut with an auger. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1799) II. 43 The canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. 1876 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* xxii. (1880) 278 The men being employed in cutting a road through the hummocks. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 723/2 We do not see how the canals are to be cut.

b. *To cut one's way, a passage*: to advance by cutting through obstructions.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 16 The powres we beare with vs Will cut their passage through the force of France. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 34 The Ships cut their way slowly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 600 He cut his way gallantly through them, and came off safe.

**25.** To perform or execute (an action, gesture, or display of a grotesque, striking, or notable kind): chiefly in certain established phrases, as *to cut a CAPER*, a *DASH*, a *FIGURE*, a *JOKE*, a *VOLUNTARY*, for which see these substantives. Also, *To cut an antic*, a *curvet*, a *flourish*; *to cut faces*, to make grimaces, distort the features.

1601 [see *CAPER sb.* 1 b].  
1664 COTTON *Scarron*. iv. (1807) 68 Wilt thou cut faces evermore For husband dead as nail in door? 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* I. i. He shall cut a sham or banter with the best wit or poet of 'em all. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 431 Like the twitchings we sometimes feel in our limbs, or habits men get of cutting faces. 1811 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xvii. 262, I cut one of my best opera flourishes. 1835 — *Tour Prairies* xxii. Two of us... saw a fellow... cutting queer antics. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 457 [They] cut a curvet in the air.

**VII.** Special senses, elliptical, contextual, or technical.

**26. Surg. a.** To castrate.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 313 Paid for xvij. kokerelles to make capons of. Item, for the kyttyng of them. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 150 b. The Bore Pigges that cutt when they were sixe monethes olde. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii. The great Turk... did command I should be forthwith cut. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. V. ii. 253 The lamb is stronger for being cut late.

b. To make an incision in the bladder for extraction of stone; also *absol.* to perform lithotomy. 1566 SECURUS *Detection* A iij. I will not cut those that haue the stone. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 433 A Gentleman in Paris was not long since cut of the stone. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* Pref. That they should not cut any man for the Stone. 1782 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 92 The patients cut in our hospitals. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 825 *Lithotomy*. Mr. Cheselden never resumed his second manner of cutting.

† c. To circumcise. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 236 Such an apostat rascal... is cut and marked for a Mahometan.

**27.** Of horses: *intr.* To strike or bruise the inside of the fetlock with the shoe or hoof of the opposite foot.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 139 See... how he... interferences, and cuts one Leg against another, and is not sensible of it. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1028/4 The other a bright bay... trots and gallops only, cuts a little behind. 1797-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cutting*, in the manage, is when the horse's feet interfere. 1805 YOUTT *Horse* xvi. (1872) 380 Some horses will cut only when they are fatigued or lame and old; many colts will cut before they arrive at their full strength.

**28. Naut. (absol.)** To cut the cable (in order to get quickly under way). See also *cut and run* 40. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4378/3 The Enemy had escaped, having... cut and tow'd out. 1743 C. KNOWLES in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 107, I made the signal to cut. 1780 LD. RODNEY *Lt. in New Ann. Reg.* 42 Ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip in order to pursue or engage the enemy.

**29. Card-playing. (trans. and intr.)** To divide (a pack of cards); *spec.* to do so at random into two or more parts in order to determine the deal, prevent cheating in dealing, etc.

1538 *Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 33 At trump... cutting at the neck is a great vantage, so is cutting by a bum card (finely) under & over. 1598 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* I. ii. Thou hast all the cards within thy hands. To shuffle or cut. 1664 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 425 Shuffling and cutting ones selfe a Fortune in this scambling World. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 342 Having shuffled the cards, the adversary cuts them. 1750 HOVLE *Whist* (ed. 10) 159 [Rule] xv. You are to cut two Cards at the least. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* I. 97 The person who cuts the lowest, is entitled to the deal. 1824 *Hist. Gambling* 56 Dick stated that he could cut any card he chose at any time. 1876 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 19 His left-hand player then cuts to him, lifting and also leaving at the least three cards.

**30. Dancing. (intr.)** To spring from the ground, and, while in the air, to twiddle the feet one in front of the other alternately with great rapidity.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 228 (T.) Dances, wherein are divers changes, cuttings, turnings, and agitations of the body. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 232 One of them had shewn greater agility and cut higher than any one. 1836-9 DICKENS *'K. Bos*. Out went the boots, first on one side then on the other, then cutting, then shuffling. 1844 — *Christm. Carol* (1885) 26 Fezziwig 'cut'—cut so

deftly, that he appeared to wink with his legs, and came upon his feet again without a stagger.

**31.** In various games: a. *Cricket. trans. and intr.* To hit a length ball, a little wide of the off stump, with a bat held quite, or nearly, horizontal, by which the ball is driven to the left side of point. b. *Lawn Tennis. trans. and intr.* To strike the ball sharply with the racket held at an angle, or with a downward motion, so as to make it revolve, by which it tends to shoot with a very slight rise on striking the ground. c. *Croquet. trans.* To drive (a ball) away obliquely by a stroke from another ball.

1840 NYREN *Cricket's Guide* 21 Beldham would cut at such a ball with a horizontal bat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. Johnson... bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the batter steps out and cuts it beautifully to where cover-point is standing very deep. 1888 STREKE & LITTLETON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 62 We have never seen Shrewsbury... cut in any other way.

**32. Painting. a. trans.** (See quot. 1727.) b. *intr.* Of a colour: To show itself obtrusively, stand out strongly.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cutting*, in painting, the laying one strong lively colour over another, without any shade or softening.—The cutting of colours has always a disagreeable effect. 1816 FUSELI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 508 Those that cut and come forward, first,—and those which more or less partake of the surrounding medium, in various degrees of distance.

**33. colloq. (trans.)** To break off acquaintance or connexion with (a person); also (as a single act) to affect not to see or know (a person) on meeting or passing him. Often emphasized by *dead*.

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i. Why shud a Soldier... Be cut thus by... a Courtier? 1766 G. COLMAN in *Enrop. Mag.* IX. 370 Some bow, some nod, some cut him. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xlv. (D.). He had cut me ever since my marriage. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 188 *To cut an acquaintance*... has hardly yet escaped out of the limits of slang phraseology. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iv. Any fellow voluntarily conversing with an usher was to be cut dead by the whole school. 1887 F. S. RUSSELL *Earl of Peterborough* II. vii. 230 He met Bolingbroke... and... cut the ex-Minister dead.

† b. *intr.* To break off acquaintance or connexion with. *Obs.*

1782 in MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 305 Mr. Poor and the Fitts have cut, which I regret, but poor man nobody likes him. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 110 For more than a year Scott has cut with the 'Edinburgh Review'. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 180 I've cut dead with Lucy Drummond, so you may be perfectly easy in that affair.

c. *trans.* To renounce, give up, absent oneself from, avoid (a thing).

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* x. (1809) 109, I shall cut riding entirely. 1814 in WHITLEY *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 104 Bid him not set me an imposition For cutting his lectures this morning at eight. 1835 E. CASWELL *Art of Pluck* (Oxford ed. 6) 37 He that cutteth chapel often. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 59, I would cut the whole concern to-morrow.

† **34. Irish Hist. (trans.)** To levy (a tax, etc.). Also *absol.* [Ir. *gearraim sraid*: cf. F. *tailleur*.]

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 87 Cutting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent. 1610 DAVIES and *Lett. Earl Salisb.* (1789) 280 He... had power to cut upon all the inhabitants, high, or low, as pleased him. 1618 — *Why Ireland*, etc. 126, I may cut the erick upon the country.

† **35. Thieves cant.** To speak, talk, say. (*trans. and intr.*) *Obs.*

1500 *Maid Enlyn in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 17 Than wolde she mete, With her lemmann swete, And cutte with hym. 1567 HARMAN *Caval* 84 *To cutte bene whyddys*, to speake or geue good wordes. *To cutte*, to saye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*, *To Cut*, to Speak. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii. Meg... has some queer ways, and often cuts queer words.

† **36. intr.** To shape one's discourse, trim, try not to commit oneself. *Obs.*

1678-3 MARVEL *Rel. Transp.* I. 114 He cuts indeed and faulters in this discourse, which is no good sign. 1730 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 74 Some Crafty Zealots cut and wheald'd, And lying vow'd they never medd'd.

**VIII. Phrases.**

**37. To cut a feather**: † a. To make fine distinctions, 'split hairs'. *Obs.*

1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 169 Nor seeke... with nice distinctions, to cut a Feather [with the Schoolemen]. 1684 T. GODDARD *Piolo's Demon* 317 Men who... have not the skill to cut a feather.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To make the water foam before her.

1807 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 10 If the Bow be too broad, she will seldom... cut a feather, that is, to make a fine before her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To cut a Feather*, when a ship has so sharp a bow that she makes the spray feather in cleaving it.

**38. To cut a tooth, one's teeth**: to have them appear through the gums; also *fig.* to become knowing, attain to discretion; so *cut one's eye-teeth*.

1877 LADY HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 148 Poor little Susana is very ill about her teeth. I hope in God they will not be long before they be cut. 1894 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. iv. Like a child that was cutting his teeth. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.). When the teeth are ready to cut. 1860 RAKE *Cloister & H.* xxx. He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me. 1869

PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 220 Baby... is now cutting his fifth tooth, which is all but through.

**39. To cut and carve**: see CARVE v. 11. *To cut and contrive*: to practise economy so as to keep one's expenses within one's means. *To cut and dry*: to render cut and dried: see CUT ppl. a.

1854 DICKENS *Hard Times* I. ii. A mighty man at cutting and drying. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iii. I am obliged to cut and contrive. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 360 You cannot cut and dry truth. 1888 J. FAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xiv. Cutting and contriving to make both ends meet.

**40. To cut and run (Naut.)**: see quot. 1794; (*slang or colloq.*) to make off promptly, hurry off.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 248 *To Cut and run*, to cut the cable and make sail instantly, without waiting to weigh anchor. 1821 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 7 Feb., Greek and Turkish craft... were obliged to 'cut and run' before the wind. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* v. I'd give a shilling if they had cut and run.

**41. To cut loose**: a. *trans.* To loosen or set free by cutting that which fastens or confines; b. *intr.* To sever oneself, free oneself, escape.

1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather Ser.* I. xxv. Dacre's quarters were attacked, and his horses all cut loose. 1853 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 41 In leaving the only home she had ever known, and cutting loose from the protection of a friend whom she loved and revered. 1889 A. E. BARR *Feet of Clay* xv. 301, I will cut loose from every entanglement.

† *To cut scores*: to settle accounts (*with*): see SCORES. *Obs.*

**42. To cut short**: (*trans.*) a. to shorten by cutting off a part or parts; to abridge, curtail. *lit. and fig.* (Sometimes to cut shorter.)

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 21 Cut shorter your processes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 He was taken and... cut shorter by the hedde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 32 In those dayes the Lord began to cut Israel short (*marg.* Heb., to cut off the ends). 1664 H. MORE *Apol.* 507, I must... cut my skirts as short as I can, that they sit not upon them. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Aug., That gentleman... cut the matter very short, and would not talk upon it at all. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 293 William cuts the whole story very short. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 149, I will ask you to cut your answers shorter.

b. To curtail, abridge, or restrict (any one) in his privileges, means, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 20 Your Lordships... cut me yet thirtie pound shorter. 1652 WALTON *Angler* 156 Because I cut you short in that, I will commute for it, by telling you that that was told me for a secret. 1679 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 302 You... unjustly take upon you to cut us short of Salvation. 1755 JOHNSON, *To cut short*, to abridge: as, the soldier... were cut short of their pay. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. xciii, I am cut short enough by having no other emolument.

c. To bring to a sudden end, break off, put a stop to abruptly. d. To interrupt abruptly; to stop, 'pull up' (a speaker).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 8: The welfare of vs all Hangs on the cutting short that fraudfull man. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 28 He will finish the worke, and cut it short in righteousness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aenid* (J.), More he would have said, But the stern heroe turn'd aside his head, And cut him short. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 294 It would probably have cut short your discourse. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 232 But the Admiral... cut him short. 'I do not wish to hear anything on that subject.' 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 222 Her speculations... were cut short by the entrance of her husband.

e. *intr.* To stop short, be brief.

1691 tr. *Emilienne's Obs. Journ.* Naples 184, I was oblig'd to cut short, and tell her [etc.]. 1796 J. M. tr. *Trag. Hist. Cheri. de Vaudray* 116 To cut short... we broke up.

**43. To cut one's stick** (*slang*): to take one's departure, be off, go. Also *to cut one's lucky*.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 42/1 He... has cut his stick mayhap until we sail. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl, I'm afraid I must cut my stick. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* iii. 47, I am glad you 'cut your lucky'.

**44. To cut the coat according to the cloth**: to adapt oneself to circumstances, keep within the limits of one's means (see CLOTH sb. 10). So also † *to cut one's cloth according to one's calling*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16, I shall Cut my cote after my cloth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pok.* v. lxxviii. § 13 To teach them how they should cut their coats. 1688 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. I. Keep yourself right and even cut your cloth, sir, According to your calling. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 953/2 Times are changed, and... we must, to use the homely metaphor, 'cut our coat according to our cloth'.

† **45. To cut sail, one's sail**: see quot. 1692. ? *Obs.*

1669 *Hawkins' and Voy. W. Ind.* in Arber *Garner* V. 88 At which departing, in cutting of the foresail, a marvellous misfortune happened to one of the Officers. 1828 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* 712, The whole Fleet, having wayed, did then begin to cut and spread their sayles with a great pleasure. 1862 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *Cut the Sail*, that is unfurl it, and let it fall down. 1721 in BAILEY.

**46. To cut the throat of**: (*fig.*) to destroy, ruin, injure irretrievably.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., This cuts the throat of that misconceived opinion. 1862 Br. of ELY *Annu. Touchstone* 10 This, which cuts the throat of the Roman Cause. 1824 LEICESTER STANHOPE *Greece* in 1824. 15 Generals... who cut their own throats by word of command. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 114 They... believed that Elizabeth was cutting her own throat.

47. To cut it (too) fat: see 8 b.  
 48. To cut to pieces: see 7 c.  
 49. To cut the comb of: to lower the pride of: see COMB. To cut the gold (Archery): see GOLD. To cut the grass under, or the ground from under, a person's feet: see GRASS, GROUND. To cut the hair: to split hairs: see HAIR. To cut the knot: see KNOT. To cut the ROUND, the VOLT, etc.

EX. In comb. with adverbs.

50. Out about. *a. trans.* To damage or disfigure by random cutting and chipping of the surface. Chiefly pass.

1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 119 The most precious monuments of the Abbey.. how cut about and mutilated they are!

b. *intr.* To run or dart about: see 19 b.

Out adrift: see 14. Out asunder: see 7.

51. Out away.

*a. trans.* To cut so as to take or clear away, to remove by cutting.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 604 (W.) And his bowes awai i-kett. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Cuttyyn a-way, abscondo, amputo. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 429 Some had be bolnyng cutt away. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 309/2 Used to draw up the Cataract off the sight of the eye while it is cutting away. 1806 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* 107, I will cut away the dead leaves.

† b. *fig.* To take away, remove forcibly; to stop the supply of, cut off. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 12, I kytte away the occasioun of hem. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xx, He þat wolde kutte away al maner of veyne besines. 1568 N. WINSET *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 10 All error and abuse being cutt away. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 251 Yesterday they cut away the Water of a Mill in this Town.

c. *intr.* To go on cutting continuously or without cessation: see AWAY 7.

52. Out back.

*a. trans.* To prune by cutting off the shoots close back to the main stem or stock.

1871 SHIRLEY HUBBERD *Amateur's Fl. Garden* 210 Early in March cut back all the shoots.

b. To plough the second time, across or at right angles to the first furrow; = CROSS-PLOUGH.

1868 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 65 The ordinary method.. was for the farmer in the autumn to plough down the field.. in the spring he had it cut back.

53. Out down.

*a. trans.* To cut so as to bring or throw down; cause to fall by cutting; to fell.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 10 Euery tree.. shal be kytt [388 kyt] down. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2850 To cutte down.. Bowis of buskis and of branches. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 8 Other cut doune branches from the trees. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 5 Ye shall destroy their altars.. and cut doune their groues. 1784 *Gentl. Mag.* LIV. II. 643 A hill contiguous is cutting down.

b. To let fall or take down (the body of one who has been hanged) by cutting the rope.

1547 BORDEN *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 203 Whosoever that is hanged by yonde see, shall neuer be cutte nor pulled doune. 1663-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. App. 1023/2 He being hanged till he was halfe dead, was cut doune and stripped. 1883 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* 1603-42 I. vii. 282 The King having given orders that he should not be cut down until he was dead.

c. To lay low or kill with the sword or the like.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. I. 166 Soldiers, hew down the rebel!.. Cut him down. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 154 The Welsh.. were cut ruthlessly down in the cornfields.

† d. *fig.* To put a stop to. *Obs. rare.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 177 That the magistrates and rulers may.. cut doune this wicked vice that it may be no more vsed.

e. To take the lead of decisively in a race or run; to surpass, get the better of.

1713 ADDISON *Cl. Tariff* (J.), So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument. 1865 SURTEES *Facey Romford's Hounds* 156 (Illustration) Captain Spurrier 'cut down' by Romford.

f. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Raser un vaisseau*, to cut down a ship, or take off part of her upper works, as the poop, quarter-deck, or fore-castle, in order to lighten her, when she becomes old and feeble. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 174 The.. Indiaman.. had been cut down.

g. To reduce, abridge, retrench, curtail, *esp.* a speech, expenses, wages.

1857 LEVER *Fort. Glencore* viii, A system of.. cutting down every one's demand to the measure of their own pockets. 1885 DUNCAN *in Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 Only one London newspaper attempts to give the speeches in full, the rest cut them down unmercifully. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. ix. 144 Expenses ought to be cut down in every way.

54. Out in.

*a. trans.* To carve or engrave in intaglio.

1883 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her official number.. shall be cut in on her mainbeam.

b. *Whale-fishery.* To cut up (a whale) so as to remove the blubber.

1830 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 185 As soon as possible after the whale has been killed, it is brought alongside the ship to be cut in, by means of instruments which

are called 'spades'. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 208 The next proceeding of the whaler is to 'cut in', or remove the blubber. *Ibid.* 210 From three to five hours are required to 'cut in' an ordinary school whale.

c. *intr.* To penetrate or enter sharply or abruptly; *esp.* so as to make a way for oneself or occupy a position between others.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* i. 3 Neptune cutting in, a cantle forth doth take. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 117 A huge arme of the Sea, which cutting in between the Land by the West, watreth Cornwall on the right hand, and Wales on the left. 1799 in OWEN WELLESLEY's *Desp.* 114 The enemy having cut in between them and Seedasere. 1856 WHITE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii, After much 'cutting in', and shaving of wheels and lashing of horses.

d. To interpose or interrupt abruptly in conversation or the like; to strike in. So cut into for cut in to.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T. v. viii*, When Mr. Van Haarlem had finished his compliments, then Mr. Breagle cut in. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home vi.* 'I say, Home', cut in Kennedy hastily, 'shall I go?' 1890 R. F. D. PALGRAVE *O. Cromwell* xiii. 288 The Royalists had only to wait, ready to cut in when the Levellers had done the work. c 1890 R. KIRLING *Phantom 'Kickshaw*, etc. (ed. 3) 74 It will save you cutting into my talk.

e. *Card-playing.* To join in a game (of whist) by taking the place of a player cutting out q.v.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 277 When the rubber was finished, my mistress was asked to cut in. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 542 Instead of cutting in to a party of whist, they play the rubbers by rotation. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 6 Players cutting in take the chairs of players cutting out.

55. Out off.

*a. trans.* To cut so as to take off; to detach by cutting (something material).

To cut off a corner: see CORNER 1 b. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 401 3if þi hond or þi foot sclaudir þee, kytte it off, and caste it iro þee. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 b, Though thou cut of my heed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 119 To have their noses and eares cut off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Cutting off the dead Wood. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 895 This hair is his: she cut it off and gave it.

b. To remove, take away, sever, strike off (something immaterial).

1591 J. BELL Haddon's *Answ. Osor.* 98 b, When as I doe cut of so much of myne owne right unto you. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. I. 101 Why he that cuts off twenty yeares of life, Cuts off so many yeares of fearing death. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. 1799 COKE & MOORE *Life of Wesley* I. (ed. 2) 4 Determined.. at a single blow to cut off from the established Church every Minister of honesty and conscience.

c. To bring to an end suddenly or abruptly; to put a stop to; to break off, cut short. To cut off an entail: see ENTAIL 1 b.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17, I had rather cut off all old acquaintance with him. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* iii. 53 They have cut off my life in the dungeon. 1635 STAFFORD *Femall Glory* (1860) 51 Obedience calls upon me to cut off.. this digression. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Polixander* II. 73 Zabaim, cutting him off, bade him answer succinctly. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Church* xxvii. 303 You wish to cut off the entail. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 285 [These things] cut off all hopes of a reconciliation.

d. To put to death (suddenly or prematurely), to bring to an untimely end.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Crom. Scot.* (1728) 16 If the Earl of Douglas.. had been cut off suddenly. 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xx. 15 When the Lord hath cut off the enemies of David. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 483 ¶ 2 Why such an one was cut off in the flower of his youth. 1868 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* II. x. 239 His father was cut off at the age of twenty-five.

† e. To shorten, cut short. *Obs. rare.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe v.* Wks. 1873 II. 362 The story of vs both shall bee as good as an olde wines tale, to cut off our way to London.

f. To intercept, stop the passage or supply of.

1569 STODOLCK *tr. Diad. Sic.* I. iv. 9 Leosthenes seeing that he could not by force winne the towne, straightwaies cut of their victuals. 1760 COXE *Russ. Dic.* 198 The Chinese.. found means to cut off several straggling parties of Russians. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 495 [They] cut off several vehicles of baggage. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. The Streets* iii, At last the company's man came to cut off the water. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. iii. 29 War.. would cut off their wool from the Flemish looms.

g. To interrupt, stop (communication, passage, etc.); to render impossible by interposing an insurmountable obstacle.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, 'Slight, our presence has cut off the convey of the jest. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* vii. 19 He cut off his way, and stopt him from passing further. 1776 N. WOODHULL in SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 260 Cutting off the communication between the army in town and country. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 52 We attempted to cut off their retreat. 1845 LEVER *O'Donoghue* (1862) 352, I have sent a strong party.. to cut off their advance.

h. To exclude from access, intercourse, view, etc.; to shut out; to debar.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 You might alledge.. some other impediment which cut you off from keeping company. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 77 The wall interposing cuts off all that prospect of sea and land. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. I. (1861) 66 The first cottage.. which was cut off from other houses by a wall all round it. 1859 JEFFERSON *Brittany* vi. 76 Declaring a man a leper, and cutting him off from social intercourse.

1. To cut off with a shilling: to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling (the bequest being a proof that the disinheritor was designed).

[1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 15 My eldest Son John.. I do disinherit and wholly cut off from any Part of this my Personal Estate, by giving him a single Cockle Shell.] 1834 HODG. *Tynley Hall* (1840) 268 Vowing.. to cut him off with a shilling. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, I might get you turned out of house and home, and cut off with a shilling.

56. Out out.

*a. trans.* To cut so as to take out; to excise, extract, or extirpate by cutting (something material).

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xix. 88 With þat knyfe he cutte out a pece of his flesh. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 20 He can cutte out the stone. 1668 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 With the Burine one cuts the peece all at once out of the plate. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Oct., He found the Leaves.. cut out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pope.. ordered his Tongue to be cut out. 1840 LISTON *Elem. Surgery* I. (ed. 2) 215 The affected parts.. should be cut out.

b. To remove, excise, omit (a portion of a literary work, etc.).

1736 FIELDING *Paginus* I, I wish you could cut the ghost out, sir. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. II, Sir, the performers have cut it out. 1886 SALMON *Introd. N. T.* xviii. 380 The parts which it is proposed to cut out are indissolubly connected with those which are left behind. 1891 MAUND *Merciful Divorce* 117 Before I cut you out of my will.

c. To surprise and carry off (a ship) from a harbour, etc., by getting between her and the shore.

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. iii. 141 How impossible it would prove, either to board or to cut out any vessel protected by a force posted on shore within pistol-shot. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Jan.*, After.. cutting a few ships out of Torbay. 1888 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud. Men & Bks.* 105 He could not swoop into a parlour and, in the naval phrase, 'cut out' a human being from that dreary port.

d. *U.S. and Australia.* To detach or separate (an animal) from the herd.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The two best hands will go in and 'cut out' the cattle that bear the brand of their employers. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 Cut out, to separate an animal from the herd.

† e. To exclude, debar (from); = cut off. *Obs.*

1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 47 They in a manner cut themselves out from all advantage of conversation.

f. To get in front of a rival so as to intervene

between him and success, or take the first place

from him; to out-do, supplant in preference.

A driver or rider who 'cuts in', cuts out some one else.

16.. DRYDEN in *Birch Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 48 This man [Milton] cuts us all out, and the Antients too. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. 355 The King of the French has lent all the Crown jewels to the duchess, so she will quite cut our Queen out. 1848 THACKERAY *Sk. Snobs* (1881) 220 He cut out all the other suitors of the duchess.

g. To deprive, do out of.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* II, The appriizer.. cut the family out of another monstrous cantle of their remaining property. 1866 S. L. WINDSOR *Ethics* iii. 136 Cutting him out of his annual butt of sack.

† h. To divide for distribution. *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 142 By vertue of Christ cut out and divided to thee.

i. To excavate, carve out; to form by excavation or carving.

1542 [see CUT 1 b. 20]. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 102 The whole forest.. was cut out into long walks every way. 1699 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 159 To what end the Lord did cut out all those Harbours, Creeks, Channels. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 165 [They] saw the word Magee.. and Capt. John cut out under it, upon a tree.

j. To fashion or shape by cutting (out of a piece).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b, Although one have clothe, yet can he not have the use of it, except the Tailor cut it out. 1696 J. F. MERKANT *Ware-ho.* 38 How to cut out a Shift out of two Ells of Holland. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 108 She.. could cut out men's shirts. *Ibid.* 110 She could cut out much better than the ladies themselves.

k. *fig.* To form, fashion, shape, to carve out.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iii. 144 To.. Be his owne Caruer, and cut out his way, To find out Right with Wrongs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 393 By th' patterne of mine owne thoughts, I cut out The purtie of his. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 190 You.. expect every.. man to be just cut out upon the pattern of.. Henry. 1848 S. LOVER *Hurdy Andy* xix. 174, I thought it was manners to cut out my behaviour on your pattern.

l. *fig.* To plan; to prepare (work to be done).

1619 *Relat. betw. Eng. & Germ.* Ser. II. (Camden) 68 How they may by.. ill affected subjects cutt us out newe worke in Ireland and Scotland. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 98 ¶ 5 The excessive Officiousness of the female World in cutting out Matches. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. ad fin. Wks. IX. 126 They will cut out work for one another, and France will cut out work for them all. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 174 The most unhappy of all men is the man.. who has got no work cut out for him in the world.

m. To form or fashion by nature (for a particular purpose). (Usually in *pa. pple.*)

1645 J. BOND *Ocasus Occid.* 61 It was a Country by situation.. cut out for safety. 1708 DR. SMITH in HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Dec., You seeme as it were to bee cut out for those studies. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 401 He was not cut out for a Court. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xiv. 115 She was cut out for a clergyman's wife.

† (b.) To fix upon (for a purpose). *Obs.*

1667 PERRY *Diary* 2 Sept., They told me both that they had long cut me out for Secretary to the Duke of York.

† n. To cut it out: to flaunt, make a show, cut a dash. *Obs.*

1619 J. DYKE *Counter poison* (1620) 39 They must flaunt, and cut it out in apparel, furniture [etc.]. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuu's Theat. World* II. 149 Cutting it out in their Silks, Perfumes, and Embroideries.

o. *intr.* To admit of being cut out into shape. 1809 *Bone Manure, Rep. Doncaster Comm.* 31 The whole [manure] will cut out like a jelly. 1890 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XI.* 1. 139 Hay never cuts out so well as when it has been stacked from the field as fast as made.

p. *intr.* (orig. *passive*) Card-playing. To come out of or be excluded from a game (of whist) by cutting an unfavourable card; done in order to allow another player or players to cut in.

1773 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 216 My Lord and I, happening to be cut out at the same time at whist. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Mrs. G., having cut out at cards, approached us. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 122 With the same pleasure that a gentleman who has cut out returns to a rubber. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 5 (Whist) The fifth and sixth players have the right to cut into the game when a rubber has been completed by the first four players. This operation is effected by two players cutting out. Cutting out, the players cut and the highest go out, whether two or one.

#### 57. Out over.

a. *intr.* To run or pass across: see 17.

1551-1570 [see 17].

b. *trans.* To cut down the trees or bushes growing over (an area); to pass over cutting.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 171 By the time the whole four acres had been cut over. 1889 W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* I. 10 The trees consist of stool shoots or root suckers which are cut over periodically.

c. To strike a person sharply over some part of the body with a weapon or missile; mostly *passive*: e. g. to be struck over the legs at hockey, to be struck or hurt by the ball at cricket; to be wounded.

1874 *DASENT Half a Life* I. 122 [At hockey] Now mind you look out, or you'll be cut over. 1890 R. KIPLING *Wee Willie Winkie* 66 If he lives, he writes Home that he has been 'potted', 'sniped', 'chipped', or 'cut over'. 1893 *Cricketer* 29 July 304 He was cut over twice in rapid succession owing to inequalities in the ground, and inaccuracies in the bowlers.

d. To cut down, throw over with a slashing blow.

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 153 The officer cut over the first with a blow on his neck.

58. Out under. To cut out by underselling. *collog.*

1874 *MAYHEW London Char.* 469 (Farmer) The spirit of competition on the part of the masters—the same universal desire to cut under.

#### 59. Out up.

a. *trans.* To cut so as to take or get up; to root up by cutting; also *fig.*

1608 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 45 Rootes, rootes! alas, they are seeded, new cut up. 1611 *BIBLZ Job* xxx. 4 Who cut up mallows by the bushes. 1690 *Yock Govt.* i. xi. This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 15 The law has therefore wisely cut up the root of dissension. 1839 *Morning Herald* 28 Aug. The gum trade, is nearly cut up by the roots.

b. To cut in pieces; to divide into parts by cutting; to carve; to cut open.

1580 *BARET Adv. C* 1876 Cut vp: or winne these partridges. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* III. ii. No wild fowl to cut up but mine! 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* III. Now I'll cut up the onions, for they will make your eyes water. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Oct. 362 Every lady and gentleman was instructed how to cut up a turkey, capon or bustard.

c. *fig.* To divide into parts, destroy the continuity of; to destroy or mar irretrievably.

1813 *LEIGH HUNT in Examiner* 19 Apr. 242/2 His night's sleep had been cut up. 1817 *FARADAY in B. Jones Life & Lett.* (1870) I. 248 My time is just now so closely cut up. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 123 They will very soon cut up and destroy all we have in this country.

d. To overcome with great slaughter, 'cut to pieces': see 7 c.

1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Wellesley's Despatch* 787 A parcel of stragglers cut up our wounded. 1821 *BLACKER Mahritta War* I. ix. 155 note. The body of cavalry employed to cut up the column of infantry.

e. To cut, hack, or gash the surface of irregularly; to damage by or as by cutting.

1590 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 301 Like the plough, which cutteth up the ground that it may receive the seed. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII. xx. The roads, which were terribly cut up. 1807 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 104 The ice was much cut up. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The ground was much cut up between wickets.

† f. To whip up, to incite with the whip. *Obs.*

1756-66 *AMORY Bunble* (1770) II. 24 My horse was as good, and I cut him up, and pricked him over the turf.

g. *fig.* To censure, criticize, or review with destructive severity.

1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xx. The book-answers... when they have cut up some respectable name. 1780 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* VII. v. 'May be... it's out of bashfulness: perhaps he thinks we shall cut him up.' 1784 R. BAGE *Barkham Downs* II. 228 The conversation fell naturally... upon Miss Whittaker's affair, and Lord Winterbottom was cut up... without mercy. 1860 *SALA Lady Chesterf.* 55 [The reviewer] savagely cutting up people's books or pictures.

h. To wound deeply the feelings of; to distress greatly. (Usually in *pass.*)

1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* i. Scrooge was not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 127, I believe he was dreadfully cut up at my going away.

† i. To cut up short: to cut short, interrupt.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 197 Shee, beeing... something a shrewd-tongued woman, by and by cut Him vp short.

j. To share (plunder), to divide. *slang.*

[1779 R. CUMBERLAND *Wheel of Fort.* iv. iii. (Farmer). A gentleman who trusts to servants in his absence is sure to be cut up.] 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 505 (Farmer) We had between sixty and seventy quid to cut up.

k. *intr.* To admit of being cut up or divided, to turn out as to amount of fortune; properly a butcher's phrase; said of a person after his death. *slang.*

1780 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* v. ix. Pray, how does he cut up? What has he left behind him? 1797 *BURKE (T.)*, The only question... of their legislative butchers, will be, how he cuts up? 1799 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* I. (1814) 366 Geneva would cut up as fat as most towns in Europe. 1831 *DISRAELI Yag. Duke* iv. vii. 'You think him rich?' 'Oh, he will cut up very large,' said the Baron. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* vii. The old banker died in course of time, and... 'cut up' prodigiously well.

l. To cut up rough, rusty, savage, etc.: (*intr.*) to become angry or quarrelsome. *collog.*

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii. I may say I won't pay, and cut up rough. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* I. Hang it! you cut up quite savage. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* vii. 101 'Now, Ingram... don't cut up rough about it.'

m. To cut a dash; show off; to behave (in a specified way); to behave badly or indecorously. *U.S. collog.*

1787 *GILGOLLOUS Attachment* 1. 89 A couple of plough boys... would do, when properly dressed, and cut it up... as well as the best. 1899 H. W. BEECHER *Notes fr. Plymouth Pulpit*, I believe I never did cut up so bad any one week as I did that week. 1861 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. It ain't no use to argify ner try to cut up frisky. 1888 *HOWELLS Likely Story in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 26 If you dare to touch them, I'll ring for Jane, and then she'll see you cutting up.

n. *Sporting slang.* To 'behave' (badly, etc.) in a race or competition.

1883 *Scotsman* 11 July 18/1 He cut up badly and can have no chance for the Cup. 1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 May 463/2 (Farmer) Export again cut up wretchedly in the Burwell Stakes.

x. Phraseological expressions and combinations containing the verb-stem.

60. Out-and-come-again. The act or faculty of cutting (from a joint of meat, etc.) and of returning to help oneself as often as one likes; hence, unfailing supply, abundance; also *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* iii. 121, I vow, 'tis a noble sir-lyon. Ay; here's cut and come again, Miss. 1807 S. P. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 54 A ham... is a cut-and-come-again dish, ready at hand. 1841 *THACKERAY Gt. Hogarty Diamond* iv. Always happy to see a friend in our plain way,—pale sherry, old port, and cut and come again. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xv. 241 You cut your steak off hot from the living animal, on the cut and come again principle.

61. Out-and-cover. *Engineering.* A method of constructing a tunnel by making a cutting in which the brickwork lining is built and then covered in: employed with advantage when the depth below the surface is comparatively small.

1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 2/8 Certain portions of this work... could be much better and more cheaply executed by the method of cut-and-cover. *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 3/1 Excavating what is technically called the 'cut and cover' portion of the work—the portion of the tunnel, that is to say... cut out, arched over, and covered in again.

62. Cut and thrust: see CUT sb. 2 a.

63. Comb. a. with object noun, = 'that which or he who cuts...': as cut-air, beard, caper, girdle, -nose; CUTPURSE, CUTTHROAT, CUTWATER; b. = '... used to cut, cutting', as cut-whip, CUT-GRASS.

a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 266 A cut-purse... is by Plautus... called... a cut-girdle. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 174 The biggest stem of all the wing, and may be properly enough call'd the cut-air. a 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Brit. & Raleigh*, And Commons' votes shall cut-nose guards disband. 1893 *SHADWELL Volunteers* I. ii. Her sense and breeding is fit for none but a cutcaper. 1797 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 39 Not one... greasy, lying, tale-bearing... newsmonger cut-beard is to be found. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 A light, thin, supple whalebone cut whip.

Cut (kvt), ppl. a. [Pa. pple. of CUT v.]

1. Gashed or wounded with a sharp-edged instrument; having an incision made in it.

c 1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 47/1 To bind up a cut finger. 1839 F. TRUVES *Man. Surgery* (ed. 6) II. xi. 473 The ordinary cut throat of the suicide or homicide.

b. *esp.* Of clothes, etc.: Having the edges or other parts purposely indented or slashed, for ornament or as a fashion.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxvi. 233 Short clothes and streyte waystyd dagged and kyt, and on euery syde slatred. 1538 *TINDALE Parable Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 103 In a visor, in a disguised garment, and a cut shoe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 His kut dublets. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Q. v. i.* You'd both need wear cut clothes. 1678 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1273/4 Another Apron laced with cut and slash Lace.

c. Of leaves and other natural objects: Having the margins deeply indented and divided.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Alcea*, marsh mallow; or cut mallow. 1591 *PARCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Alatravisco* saltvage cut mallows. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* IV. 38 Leaves small, cut, hoary. 1867 *BABINGTON Man. Brit. Bot.* (ed. 6) 160 Ovale cut or pinnatifid leaflets.

2. That has been subjected to cutting; affected or modified by cutting.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. II. I. 87* Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 326 Cut-cards... cards... having the good cards... all cut shorter, and the bad ones cut something narrower. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/3 In the Bank of England... buyers having now to choose between... Napoleons and German 20 marks at 75s. 6d., and cut sovereigns at 77s. 10d. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 Cut cloth is canvas painted, from which the carpenters cut away all portions which are not touched with paint.

3. Formed, shaped, fashioned, or made by cutting; having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing, as cut glass. Cut velvet: velvet having the pile cut so as to form patterns. † Cut river: a canal.

1877 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 By making Cut Rivers Navigable in all places where Art can possibly effect it. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 515 The gardens... have fine cut walks. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 81 The masonry is, as usual with the Romans, stratified in alternate courses of cut-stone and brick-work. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* viii. The cut-velvet breeches. 1845 C. KNIGHT *Capital & Labour* 169 Cut-glass is now comparatively... cheap. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Cut-nail, a nail cut from a nail-plate, in contradistinction to one forged from a nail-rod.

4. Divided into pieces by cutting.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* III. Cutte a-sundere, scissus. 1659 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 166 Then let me be Thy cut anatomic. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 85 Enclosing the cut leaf in the delicate husk of the Indian-corn. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL Cut-meal*, hay; fodder; chaff cut into short lengths. *North. Mod.* A heap of cut fire-wood.

5. Severed or detached by cutting; lopped off.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 167 A kitt branchue. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 13 The unhealthiness attributed to cut flowers, when introduced into... sleeping-rooms. 1878 *EMERSON in N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 405 A show of cut-flowers.

6. Shortened, lessened, or reduced by, or as by cutting; curtailed; cut down.

1646 *CRASHAW Steps to Temple* 54 Short-cut lives of murder'd infants. 1882 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The New York Central... has been meeting the cut rate made via Baltimore. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 5/2 Parliament will accept... the cutting of the coupon, but the guarantee of the cut coupon—that is altogether another affair.

7. Castrated.

1624 *Nero* IV. i. (1888) 56 Your cut-boy Sportus. *Mod. A* cut horse.

8. *slang.* Drunk, intoxicated.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 171 He is flaw'd, fluster'd, Cup shot, cut in the leg or back. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Cut, Drunk*; *Deep Cut*... Cut in the Leg or Back, very drunk. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 134 Your excellency was a little cut, but you broke up much the strongest of the company. 1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* I. vii. (1842) 36 I'm sure we had not much more than a bottle apiece... I was not cut. 1848 *THACKERAY B. Snobs* xlviii, I was so cut last night.

† 9. Cut and long tail: *lit.* horses or dogs with cut tails and with long tails; hence *fig.* all sorts of people. *Obs.*

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 25 The rest of the band... tag and rag, cut & long tail. 1579 *FULWELL Ars Adulandi* I. Yes, even their very dogs, Rug, Rig, and Ribbie, yea, cut and long-tail, they shall be welcome. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. iv. 47, I that I will, come cut and long-tail, vnder the degree of a 'Squire. 1698 *VANBRUGH Esop* IV. ii. Your worship has six coach-horses (cut and long-tail) two runners, half-a-dozen hunters. 1699 *FARQUHAR Const. Couple* II. iv. I whipped all the whores, cut and long tail, out of the parish.

10. Cut and dried (also cut and dry): originally referring to herbs in the herbalists' shops, as contrasted with growing herbs; hence, *fig.* ready-made and void of freshness and spontaneity; also, ready shaped according to a priori formal notions. (Usually of language, ideas, schemes or the like.)

1710 J. B. *Let. to Sacheverell* 13 Your Sermon was ready Cut and Dry'd. 1730 *SWIFT Poems, Betty the Grizette*, Sets of Phrases, cut and dry. Evermore thy Tongue supply. 1796 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) A Satire* Wks. 1812 III. 408 Phrases ready cut and dried. 1883 *St. James' Gas.* 1 Dec. 3/1 A Socialist, but a Socialist who has no cut-and-dry scheme of Socialism. 1887 *JESSOFF Arcady* vii. 191 Quite enough to scatter my cut and dried theories to the winds.

b. *ellipt.* as sb. (cut and dry) = cut and dried tobacco, etc.

1725 *RAMSAY Cent. Sheph.* II. i. Ye've coft a pund o cut and dry. a 1735 *ARBUTHNOT Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 123 Isaac extolls her out of a Quarter of Cut and Dry every day she lives.

c. Hence Cut-and-driedness. *nonce-wd.*

1882 *SAINTSBURY Short Hist. French Lit.* Interchapter iv. 504 The reduction of... important departments in literature to a condition of cut-and-driedness which has no parallel in history.

11. With adverbs: see CUT v. 50-59. See also CUT-AWAY, CUT-UNDER.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 40 Behind the cut-out letters is pasted oil paper. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 90 The *Regulus*, a cut down 44. 1823 G. S. FASER *Dispositions* (1849) II. 104 Like a cut-down plant. 1862 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxxv, A cut-up plum-cake. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict.*

*Mech., Cut-in Notes* (Printing), notes which occupy spaces taken out of the text, whose lines are shortened to give room therefor.

**12. Comb., a.** qualifying a sb., as **+out-fowl** = insect; **out-rook** (see quot. 1837); **b.** similar combinations used attrib., as **cut-finger, cut-pile, cut-tail** (also = 'cut-tail dog'); **c.** parasynthetic derivatives of these as **cut-fingered, -leaved, -lugged** (Sc. = crop-eared), **-nosed** (= slit-nosed), **-tailed**, etc. See also **CUT-LIPS, CUT-WAIST**, etc.

**1883** JEFFERIES *Nature near London* 44 [They] call the foliage of the knotted figwort 'cutfinger leaves, as they are believed to assist the cure of a cut or sore. **1591** NASH *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, 'Tis as good to go in 'cut-fingered pumps as cork shoes, if one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. **1807** GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 124 Small things, as Wooms, 'Cutfoles, and such other. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The 'Cut-leaved Elder'. **1814** SCOTT *Wav. xxx*, Ye 'cut-lugged, graining carles! **1801** PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict., Desnavigado*, 'cut nosed. **1880** SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 223 Silk and 'cut-pile fabrics. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 200 All these basaltic channels are called 'cut rocks by the trappers. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt. xxxi*, We found the path strewn with loose cut-rocks. **1850** PALMER 211/2 'Cut-tayled beast, *queve court.* **1867** DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 143 His gamesome cut-tayld Curle. *Ibid.* 152 Whistles Cut-tayle from his play. **1718** *Land. Gaz.* No. 4997/4 A Bay Mare. cut Tail'd.

**+Cutaceous, a.** Obs. rare. [f. L. *cutis* hide, skin: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of skin.

**1649** BULWER *Pathomiot.* II. ix. 212 You may rightly call them either cutaceous Muscles, or a Muscous skin.

**Cutaneal, a.** [f. as next + -AL.] = CUTANEOUS.

**1860** GENTILIS *Consid.* 210 Cutaneal diseases. **1880** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**+Cutanean, a.** Obs. rare. [f. as CUTANEOUS + -AN.] = CUTANEOUS.

**1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Spots and pimples arising upon the skin. cutanean specks and blemishes. *Ibid.* II. 520 To repress shingles & such cutanean wild-fires.

**Cutaneo-** (*kiut'neo*), combining form of next.

**1885** LANDOUIS & STERLING *Hum. Physiol.* II. 611 In the crocodile the glands open under the margins of the cutaneo-ossous scales.

**Cutaneous** (*kiut'neo-s*), *a.* Also **-ious**. [f. mod. or med. L. *cutaneus* (f. *cutis* the skin) + -OUS. Cf. F. *cutané* (1721 in Hatzf.).] Of, pertaining to, or affecting, the cutis or skin.

**1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 The cutaneous distribution of nerves. **1683** ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 In cutaneous diseases. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §4 Cutaneous eruptions and ulcers. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. 99 These reptiles possess great powers of cutaneous absorption.

**b. fig.** = External, superficial.

**1748** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 455 All the distinctions of this little life are quite cutaneous, foreign to the man. **1853** READER *Chr. Johnstone* i. (1853) 15 Cutaneous disorders, such as love.

**+Cutany, a.** Obs. [a. F. *cutané*.] = prec.

**1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 851 The cutany veines or veines of the skinn. **1797** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 41 It appears between the Cutany and outward Skin.

**Cut-away, a.** (*sb.*) [f. CUT *pa. pple.* + AWAY.] Of a coat: Having the skirt cut back from the waist in a slope or curve, as contrasted with a frock-coat.

**1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 251 From the pocket of his clerical cut-away coat. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 414 The tunic. a great improvement over the old cut-away coat.

**b. ellipt.** as *sb.* A cut-away coat.

**1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. A fifth-form boy, clad in a green cut-away, with brass buttons and cord trousers. **1887** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 334 A frock coat or even a 'cutaway' may be worn.

**Cutch** (*kvtf*). [ad. Malay *kachu* (Canarese *kāchu, kachhu*) catechu. The name occurs in Portuguese authors of 16th c. as *cacho*, and in 17-18th c. Eng. writers as *cacha, catch*. See CATECHU.] The commercial name of the catechu obtained from *Acacia catechu*, used in tanning, etc.

**1617** COCKS *Diary* (1883) I. 294 (Y.), 7 hds. drugs cacha; 5 hampers pochok. **1759** in *Oriental Repert.* I. 109 (Y.) Hortals and Cutch, Earth-oil, and Wood-oil. **1805** HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 288 Twenty grains of the common cutch or catechu. **1865** J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 179 Boilers bubble with the brown catechu, locally called 'cutch', used as a preservative for the nets and sails.

**b. attrib.**, as *cutch tree*.

**1888** *Times* 22 Oct. 13/5 The *Acacia catechu*, or cutch tree, is found in large forests. The wood is chipped, boiled, and the cutch thus extracted.

**Cutch** (*kvtf*). *Gold-beating*. [app. ad. F. *caucher* in same sense, f. *caucher* to press down, orig. to tread: -L. *calcāre*.] A pile of vellum (or parchment paper) leaves, between which laminae of gold-leaf are placed to be beaten.

**1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV 172/2.

**Cutch**, var. of COUCH *sb.* (*Triticum repens*).

**+Cutchā** (*kvtfā*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anglo-Indian colloq.* Also *kutoha*. [a. Hindi *kachchā* raw, crude, unripe, uncooked.] Imperfect, slight, temporary, makeshift (opp. to *pukka*, solid, substantial, permanent, etc.). As *sb.* = Sun-dried brick, dried mud, as a material.

**1834** Baboo I. xi 181 (Stanf.) An old low bungalow, of kutchā, or mud-work. **1861** *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., They [targets] were constructed of kutchā, or sun-dried bricks,

a material as hard as stone. **1863** LO. ELGIN *Lett. & Jmils.* (1872) 432 (Y.) Where they cannot get a *pukka* railway they take a *kutchā* one instead. **1886** YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Indian Gloss.* s. v., A *kutchā* brick is a sundried brick. A *pukka* brick is a properly kiln-burnt brick. A *kutchā* appointment is acting or temporary. A *pukka* appointment is permanent.

**Cutohelele, -ineale, -aneale, etc.** : obs. forms of COCHINEAL.

**Cutcher** (in *Paper-making*) = COUCHER **3**.

**+Cutcherry** (*kvtfjeri*), **cutchery** (*kvtfjeri*). *Anglo-Indian*. Also **7 cichery, queshery, 8 cutohelele, -le, kuchurry, 8-9 kutocherry, 9 kutoheri, kutoheero. [a. Hindi *kachahri, kachēri*, hall or chamber of audience, hence, court for administration of business, office, town-house. The first pronunciation above is used in Northern India, the second at Madras.]**

**1.** An office of administration, a court-house. Also the business office of an indigo-planter, etc.

**1620** HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 439 (Y.) The Cichery or Court of Rolls, where the King's Viscer sits every morning some three hours. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 261 (Y.) The Royal Exchange or Queshery.

**1763** VERELST in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 266 The great Cutcherry there, with brick walls. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. i. 9 The [broker]. fixes upon a habitation, which he calls his cutchery. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii. The prodigious labours of cutchery.

*attrib.* **1771** *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 403 We had 100 people employed upon the Cutchery List.

**+2.** A division or brigade of infantry. *Obs.*

**1799** HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 119 A cutcherie or Brigade of Infantry was pushed forward.

**Cutcherry, obs.** var. KEDGEERIE (*Anglo-Ind.*). **Cutchion**, abbreviated form of ESCUTCHEON.

**1634** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 477 Whose Cutchions cleave so fast to Top and side, Portends to me, his Arms shall ever bide.

**Cutchy**, var. of COACHEE, COACHY, coachman.

**1608** and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. (Arb.) 44 Or He dismount thee (Phœbus) from thy radiant coach, And make thee a poor Cutchy here on earth.

**Cute** (*kiut*), *a. colloq.* Also 'oute. [Aphetic form of ACUTE *a.* 7.]

**1.** Acute, clever, keen-witted, sharp, shrewd.

**1731** BAILEY vol. II. *Cute*, sharp, quick-witted. **1796** TOLDEREV *Two Orphans* II. 39 'You may think as you please,' said parson Drill; 'but I take him to be a very cute one'. **1777** in MAD. D'ARLLEY *Early Diary* (1886) II. 279, I didn't pity the man for having such a cute answer made him. **1840** DICKENS *Darn. Rudge* (1849) 261/2 'He will be a 'cute man yet', resumed the locksmith. **1848** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1840 II. 47 Aint it cute to see a Yankee Take sech everlastin' pains [etc.]?

**2.** (*U. S. Colloq. and School-boy slang.*) Used of things in same way as CUNNING *a.* 6.

**1868** G. E. HUGHES in T. Hughes *Mem. Brother* (1873) 155 His study is awfully 'cute (= tidy and full of knick-knacks).

**+Cute, Obs. rare** -1. A cur.

**1688** DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xxiii. 340 Forc'd by some yelping cute to give the greyhounds view. [*Margin* A cur.]

**Cute**, variant of CUT *Obs.*, boiled wine, etc.

**Cute, obs.** or Sc. form of COOT.

**Cuteler, -ellar, -ellerie, obs.** ff. CUTLER, -ERY.

**Cutely** (*kiut'li*), *adv. colloq.* Also 'cutely. [Aphetic f. ACUTELY: see CUTE *a.*] In a cute manner, acutely.

**1768** FOOTER *Orator* i. Wks. 1796 I. 194, I did speechify once at a vestry. and came off cutely enough. **1864** *Louise's Last Term* (N. Y.) 79 So he pricked up his ears, and said cutely [etc.].

**Cuteness** (*kiut'nēs*), *colloq.* Also 'outeness. [Aphetic f. ACUTENESS: see CUTE *a.*] The quality of being cute.

**1768** GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* n. Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness! **1807-8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* iv. (1866) 88 All that quaintness, cuteness, and clumsiness, for which he is remarkable.

**Cut-grass.** [f. CUT *v.* 63: lit. 'grass that cuts'.] A genus of grasses, *Leersia*, esp. the species *L. oryzoides*, the range of which extends as far north as the south of England.

**1840** BIGLOW *Flora* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*) *Cut-grass*. a species of grass, with leaves exceedingly rough backward, so as to cut the hands if drawn across them. **1849** Bromfield in *Phytologist* III. 683 *Cut-grass*. [is] remarkable for extreme asperity, which even makes some precaution requisite to avoid cutting the hand, an accident that is said to befall the women employed in weeding it out of the rice-fields in Lombardy.

**Cuth**, var. of COOTH, coal-fish; *obs.* *pa. t.* and *pple.* of CAN: see also COUTH.

**Cuthbert** (*kvtpbart*). The apostle of Northumbria. Hence

**1.** (*St.*) **Outhbert's beads.** A popular name, originating on Holy Island and the Northumbrian coast, for the detached and perforated joints of encrinites there found. Cf. Scott, *Marmion* II. xvi, St. Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame

The sea-born beads that bear his name.

**1697** *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 The same place afforded also some variety of Fossil Shells, and plenty of Cuthbert's Beads. **1798** *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 1. 130 St. Cuthbert's beads, are a species of *entrochi* picked up among the rocks [of Lindisfarne] by the children, who sell them to travellers. **1831** J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1853) II. 222.

**2.** (*St.*) **Outhbert's duck.** Also **Outhbert duck.** The eider duck, which breeds on the Farn Islands, and figures in the legend of St. Cuthbert.

[c. 1165 REGINALDUS *Libellus*, etc. (Surtees 1835) 62 Aves illæ Beati Cuthberti specialiter nominantur.] **1674** RAY *Coll. Words, Water Fowl* 96 The Cuthbert-Duck: *Anas S. Cuthberti*, building only on the Farn Islands upon the Coast of Northumberland. **1845** YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 2) III. 300 The Eider Duck is also called St. Cuthbert's Duck. **1849** EVER *St. Cuthbert* 44 n., The eider or Cuthbert duck arrives at its full growth at the fourth year.

Hence **+Outhbert down**, eider-down.

**1397** *Status Officij Feretrarij* (Soc. Antiq. MS.) Item ij parva pulvinaria quorum i est de Cuthbert down.

**Cuths**, early form of KYTH.

**Cuticle** (*kiut'ikl*). Also **7 -cule**. [ad. L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* the skin. Boyle has *cuticula* (quot. 1685 below), which is the form in Fr.]

**1.** The EPIDERMIS or scarf-skin of the body.

**1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The Scarf-skin or Cuticle being void of sense itself. *Ibid.* 70 The Cuticle, which the Greeks call Epidermis, because it runnes vpon the surface of the true skinn. **1685** BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 200 The Cuticle or Scarf-skin. **1794** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 37 Let us consider how we can separate the Cuticle from the true Cutis. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 102/2 The cuticle of these animals [i. e. amphibia] is frequently shed.

**b.** Applied to other superficial skins or integuments; e. g. the transparent membrane which envelopes annelids.

**1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.* Under it [the tongue of serpents] is a cuticle, which like a vesicle covereth the teeth. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 278 The shaft of a hair of the head consists of a central pith. of a cortical substance surrounding this. and of an outer cuticle. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 198 The cuticle [of the earthworm] is thin, transparent, and variable in thickness in different regions of the body.

**c.** The cell-wall of Infusoria.

**2.** *Bot.* Formerly, the primary integumentary tissue or epidermis; now, a superficial film formed of the cutinized outer layers of the superficial walls of the epidermal cells.

The later usage was introduced by Ad. Brongniart (*Ann. des Sci. Nat.*, Sér. 2, I. 65). It appears in Eng. in Hensley's transl. of von Mohl's *Vegetable Cell* 1852, p. 34.

**1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 2 That extreme thin Cuticle which is spread over the Lobes of the Seed. **1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 19 The cuticle is formed so as to accommodate itself. to the natural growth of the plant.

**1858** CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 1 The presence of a kind of skin or cuticle, which envelops the whole. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 29 Epidermis, outer skin, is the name given to the layer of cells which is covered by and produces the cuticle.

**+3. transf.** 'A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor' (J.); a film or thin coating.

**1657** G. STARKER *Helmond's Viad.* 314 This [salt] being boyled to a Cuticle will shoot like to any other Salt. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 34 Without breaking thorow the tender cuticle and film of so brittle and thin a substance [an air-bubble]. **1794** NEWTON *Optics* (J.), When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures.

**+Cuticula** (*kiut'ikilā*). [L.: see prec.]

**1.** = CUTICLE 1, 2; now esp. of certain lower organisms.

**1682** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. The skinnē covers the rest, and hath Cuticulam or a little skinnē vnder it. **1728** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 14 The Cuticula, or upper Skin. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 175 The tough, outer coat, which has been termed the *cuticula*.

**+2.** = CUTICLE 3. *Obs.*

**1668** R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 113. 184 Let it vapor away til thou see it covered wit a Cuticula, or thin scum.

**Cuticular** (*kiut'ikilā*), *a.* [f. CUTICULA + -AR. Cf. F. *cuticulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a cuticle; of the nature of, or resembling, cuticle.

**1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 94 The cuticular construction of the auricle. **1877** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 39 Much used in cuticular Diseases. **1708** J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 74 The Orifices of. the cuticular Glands. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* i The presence of flowers. and of cuticular stomata. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 33 The cuticular skeleton of the crayfish.

**Cuticularization.** [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of forming into cuticle.

**1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 209 The cuticularization of the outer layers never advances far inwards, the cuticle generally remaining thin. **1881** *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 25 The cuticularization of the walls of the bundle sheath.

**Cuticularise** (*kiut'ikilāriz*), *v.* [f. CUTICULAR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make cuticular; to form into cuticle. Hence **Outi-cularised** *pple. a.*

**1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 34 The cuticularised layer becomes actually separated from the non-cuticularised shell. **1881** *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 20 An epidermal layer with cuticularised outer walls.

**Cutification** (*kiut'ifikā'fōn*). [n. of action from CUTIFY: see -IFICATION.] Formation of cutis or skin; also transplantation of cuticle for the promotion of cicatrization (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 47 Bands of skin. which, during recovery, will become the centres of cutification.

**Cutify** (*kiut'ifōi*), *v.* [f. L. type \**cutificāre*, f. *cutis* skin: see -FY.] *intr.* To form skin.

**1890** in *Cent. Dict.*



**Outigeral** (kiuti-džerál), *a.* [f. L. type *\*cutiger* (f. *-ger* bearing) + *-AL*.] Carrying or bearing skin. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cutiger* cavity, a circular depression in the upper border of the hoof of the horse, into which the coronary cushion is received.

**Outikin** (kü'tikin). *Sc.* Also outtikin, outtikan, outtican. [f. *cutit*, *cutle*, COOT<sup>2</sup>, *ancle*, with dim. suffix.] A gaiter, a spatterdash.

1816 *Scott Antiq.* xi, As he exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes, with *cutikins*, as he called them, of black cloth. 1833 *Moik Mansie Wauch* vi. (1849) 32 A cuttikin of corduroy, deficient in the instep.

**Cutin** (kiu'tin). *Bot.* [f. CUT-*IS* + *-IN*.] The cellulose body forming the cuticle of plants, CUTOSE. 1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 186. 1864 *Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner.* 74 Cutin. . . resists rotting far longer than cellulose.

**Cutinize**, *v.* [f. *prec.* + *-IZE*.] = CUTICULARIZE. Hence **Cutinization**. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Cutis** (kiu'tis). [L. = the skin.]

1. *Anat.* The true skin or derma of the body, underlying the epidermis or cuticle.

1603 *B. Jonson Sejanus* II. i, And then prepare a bath To cleanse and clear the cutis. 1603 *Manning Bondman* IV. iv, Your ten-crown amber possets, good to smooth The cutis, as you call it. 1748 *Hartley Observ.* II. ii. 117 The thinness of the Cutis, and the softness and thinness of the Cuticle. 1878 *T. Bryant Pract. Surg.* I. 119 A tubercle in its early stage feels to the finger like a foreign body introduced into the cutis.

2. *Bot.* The peridium of certain fungi.

**Cutisector**. [f. L. *cutis* skin + *sector* a cutter.] A knife used in making thin sections for microscopy. 1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

**Cutitis** (kiu'tis). *Path.* [f. CUT-*IS* + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the skin.

1857 in *DUNGLISON Dict. Med. Science.*

**Cutization**. [f. L. *cutis* skin + *-IZE* + *-ATION*.] 'The alteration of structure, drying, thickening, and hardening, which takes place in a mucous membrane, when exposed to the air and to friction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Cutlass** (kút'lás). *Forms*: 6 *coutelace*, 7 *coutelass*, *cuttelass*, *cuttelass*, 8 *outlace*, 7- *outlass*. Also *corruptly* β. 7 *outleax*, *outleaxe*, *outellax*; γ. 8- *outlash*. [a. F. *coutelass*, augm. of *coutelau* (*coutel*) knife; cognate with It. *coltellaccio*: Lat. type *\*cutellacium*. The original *coutel-as*, *coutel-ace*, has undergone many perversions in English under the influence of popular etymology, which has transformed the first part into *cuttle*, *curtal*, *curtle*, *cutt*, *cut*, and the second into *ax*, *axe*. A later change has made *cutlass* into *cut-lash*. The forms *cuttle-ax* and *cut-lash* are included here; see CURTELAX, CURTAL-AX, CURT-AXE, in their alphabetical places.]

A short sword with a flat wide slightly curved blade, adapted more for cutting than for thrusting; now esp. the sword with which sailors are armed.

a. 1594 *Kyd Cornelio* i. in *Hazl. Dodley V.* 189 Arm'd with his blood-besmeared keen *coutel-ace*. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1601) 1333 A *Coutelass* verie curiously wrought, and inrich with stone. 1633 *T. James Voy.* 67 The boyes with *Cuttelasses*, must cutt boughes. 1678 *tr. Gay's Arms of War* 32 A kind of *Cutlass*, which they called *Cinacis*, and in English *Cimeter*. 1719 *De For Crusoë* (1840) I. xvii. 300 A great *cutlass* (as the seamen call it) or sword. 1805 *Waterton Wand. S. Amer.* I. 92 With a *cutlass* to sever the small bush-ropes. 1808 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1209 The sailors armed with *cutlasses* are to proceed to the hatchways.

b. 1598 *Florio, Coltellaccio*, a *coutelax* or chopping knife. 1611 — A *cutleax*, a hanger. Also a chopping knife, a great knife. 1630 *J. Taylor (Water-P.) Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 79/1 The bloody cutthroat cuttelaxe of swagging Mars. 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 194 Either a *Coutelax*, or such-like Weapon.

γ. 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Church.)* III. 779/1 Men arm'd with *Cutlasses*. 1725 *Pope Odys.* XIV. 87 Of two, his cut-lash launch'd the spouting blood. 1757 *Smollett Reprisals* II. viii, A good cutlash in my hand. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cutlass* . . the small-handed swords supplied to the navy, the *cutlash* of Jack.

2. *Comb.*, *cutlass-blade*, etc.; *cutlass-proof* adj.; *outlass-fish*, a name of a species of fish, the Silvery hair-tail, so called from its shape.

1711 *E. Ward Quix.* I. 26 That he conceiv'd 'twas *Cut-lace* proof. 1807 *O. W. Roberts Centr. Amer.* 300 The Indians constantly require . . moscheates, or cutlass blades.

Hence **Outlass** *v. nonce-wid.*, to hew with a cutlass; **Outlassed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with cutlasses. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 413 He will outlass his way through forest to the summit of peaks to find particular herbs. 1899 *Morn. Herald* 11 July, The nucleus of a cutlassed gendarmier.

**Cutle**, *oba.* form of CUTTLE.

**Cutler** (kút'lár). *Forms*: 5 *ooteler* (e), *cotteler*, *out(t)eller*, *outtelere*, 5-6 *outeler*, 6 *ootelar*, *outtelar*, *outtellar*, *outlar*, 5- *outler*. [a. F. *cutelier*: L. type *cutellari-us*, f. *cutellus*, OF. *coutel* knife.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs knives and similar cutting utensils.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 2297 The *Cutlere* . . that made the same knyff. c. 1430 *Lydg. Hors. Shep.* G. 130 Dagars wrought by the cutlers. 1538 *Leland Itin.* V. 108 Ther be many *Cutl.* II.

Smithes and Cuttelars in Halamshire. 1590 *GREENE 3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 23 One . . came vnto a poore Cutler to haue a Cuttle made. 1647 *CLAKENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 53 An ordinary knife, which he bought of a common cutler for a shilling. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* 6196/9 Edward Birch, late of Birmingham. . . Short-Cutler. 1864 *Harper's Mag.* June 81/2 Technically [at Sheffield] the cutler is the man who puts the knife together.

Hence **Outleress**, **Outler-woman**, a female cutler.

c. 1765 *FLOYD Tartarian T.* (1785) 48/1 The cutleress was ready to die. *Ibid.* 45/1 The sequins the cutler-woman promised me.

**Cutlery** (kút'lérí). In 5 *cutellerie*. [a. OF. *coutellerie* (mod. F. *coutellerie*) cutler's art, cutlery, f. *coutelier* CUTLER: see *-ERY*.]

a. The art or trade of the cutler. b. *collect.* Articles made or sold by cutlers, as knives, scissors, etc. Also *attrib.*

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. x. 50 As thoug therfore sporiore and cuttelerie entermedened and enterfered with gold smyth craft . . The al hool craft of cutleri. 1644 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) June 72/2 The makers of knives, sickles, shears, scissors, and other cutlery wares. 1792 *A. Young Trav. France* 49 There is a considerable cutlery manufacture. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 599 The manufacture of hardware and cutlery at Birmingham, Sheffield, &c.

**Cutlet** (kút'lét). Also 8 *costelet* (te), (9 *ôtelette*). [a. F. *côtelette* (formerly *costelette*, whence 18th c. Eng. form), double dim. of *coste*, *côte* (dim. *costele*) rib. The mod. Eng. spelling suggests that it is a dim. of *cut*. In *menus* the French form is frequently used.] A small piece of meat, generally mutton or veal, in the former case usually cut off the ribs, esp. the smaller ones near the neck, used for broiling, frying, etc.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Cutlets*, a Term in Cookery, a dainty Dish made of the short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Filets*, Another Way to order Slices of Veal or Cutlets. a. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* I. 95 He desired the company of some . . friends to join in a costelet and a salad at Chatelain's. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* v. 45 Take a leg of lamb, cut it in thin cutlets across the grain. 1806 *G. ALLEN Maimie's Sake* x, See that she . . has a nice cutlet and a glass of hock.

**Cutling**, *sb.* [f. CUT *sb.* + *-LING*] rare. A name applied to groats (husked oat-grains), or to coarse oatmeal.

1680 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 371/5 Groats, or Cutlings (are) Oats husked. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Cutlings*, oatmeal grits. *North.* 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Cutlings*, a name for groats, bruised oat seeds freed of the pericarp, used for gruel, porridge, etc.

**Cutling**, *sb.* [f. CUT *sb.* + *-LING*] rare. A small piece cut off. 1834 *Drakard's Stamford News* 4 Nov., Propagating apple trees . . by small cutlings.

**Cutling** (kút'lin), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. as if from a verb to *cuttle*; cf. also CUTTLE *sb.* 2, a knife.

The verb is in common use in south of Scotland in sense 'to grind or sharpen knives', etc., e. g. 'to send a razor to be cutled'.]

The business or occupation of a cutler, the making of cutlery. Also *attrib.*

1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 357 That the men of Toledo . . were excellent at cuttling. c. 1765 *FLOYD Tartarian T.* (1785) 42/2 Not satisfied with his cuttling-trade alone. a. 1804 *MATHER Songs* (1862) 66 (*Sheffield Glass*), When he wrought at cuttling, mere twelves made him sick. 1839 in *Bywater Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 40 Cum all yo cutlin heroes . . All yo wot works at flat-backs.

**Cut-lips** (kút'lip). [That which is distinguished by cut or abrupt lips.] The popular name of two American fishes: a. *Exoglossum maxilingua*; b. The hare-lipped sucker, *Quassilabia lacera*.

1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 596 From the fresh waters of North America. . . *Exoglossum* (the 'Stone Toter' or 'Cut-lips').

**Cut-off** (kút'p, *attrib.* kút'p), *sb.* [CUT *v.* 55.]

1. An act of cutting off or portion cut off.

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 151 This, though, was a great Cut-off; a whole Week out of ten Days.

2. A new and shorter passage cut by a river through a bend; sometimes also applied to the crescent-shaped lake formed by the remains of the old channel when cut off from the new by silting. *Western U.S.*

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 186 At one spot called the 'grand cut off', vessels now pass from one point to another in half a mile, to a distance which it formerly required twenty miles to reach. 1874 in *N. H. Bishop Voy. Paper Canoe* (1878) 223 If you take to the cut-offs, you may get into . . interior bayous, from which you will never emerge.

b. A piece of road or railway which cuts off or saves a bend; a short cut, cross-cut.

1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The Company is . . building a cut-off six miles in length near Omaha.

3. An interruption or stopping of a continuance or flow.

1881 *T. STEVENSON in Nature* XXIII. 560 Difficulty . . of effecting a sharp cut-off on a particular bearing.

b. *spec. Steam-engine.* An arrangement by which the admission of steam to the cylinder is cut off when the piston has travelled part of the stroke, so that the steam during the remainder of the stroke works expansively; a contrivance for effecting this purpose. Also *attrib.*

1849 *FAIRBAIRN in Mec. Mag.* LI. 258 The space between

the cut-off valve and the working cylinder. 1890 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* III. 29 All the requirements of an accurate self-regulating cut-off. 1891 *Engineer* 18 Sept. LXII. 229 This valve gear has an unusually large range of cut-off.

c. Applied to various mechanical contrivances for stopping the flow of a liquid, cutting off or closing a connexion, and the like.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Cut-off*. 2. a valve or gate in a spout, to stop discharge. . 3. a device in a rain-water spout to send the falling water in either of two directions. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar. 12/1 Cut-off for hydraulic and other engines. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 15/4 The cut-off is a strong and simple arrangement for bringing the magazine into action or for cutting it off.

d. *fig.* 1859 *SAXE Poems, Early Rising* II, Who first invented . . That artificial cut-off—Early Rising.

**Cut-off**, *a.* = CUT-AWAY.

1840 *Ann. Reg.* 8 Dressed in a cut-off green coat with brass buttons.

**Cutose** (kiu'tō's). *Chem.* [f. CUT-*IS* + *-OSE*.] One of the cellulose bodies: the hyaline substance which forms the cuticle or cuticular layers of plants. Also called *cutin*.

1881 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VIII. 2097 *Cutose* constitutes the fine transparent membrane which covers the exposed parts of vegetables. 1895 *Athenaeum* 7 Feb. 188/1 *Cutose*, the substance which covers and protects the aerial organs of plants.

**Cut-out** (kút'out, kút'out), *sb.* [CUT *v.* 56.]

*Electr. Engin.* A contrivance for automatically cutting lamps, motors, or other electrical appliances out of circuit, when the current supplied to them reaches a point at which it is undesirable to work.

One of the commonest kinds is a *fuse* or *fusible cut-out*, a short piece of metal in circuit which melts when the current attains an unsafe magnitude. There are also other kinds, mostly electro-magnetic in their form, which may be made to act with an increase, a decrease, or a change in direction of current. The name was formerly sometimes applied to a short-circuiting switch on a telegraph circuit.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 1897 *Sprons Househ. Management* (1887) 95 Cut-outs or safety valves, are essential to the security of a house. 1888 *Rules & Regul. Teleg. Eng. & Electricians* 23 All circuits should be protected with cut-outs. — 24 Where fusible cut-outs are used, etc. 1893 *Verity & Sons' Compend.* 34 Automatic magnetic cut-out

**Cut-purse**, *cut-purse* (kút'pū's). [CUT *v.* 63.] 'One who steals by the method of cutting purses, a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles' (J.); hence, a pickpocket, thief, robber; also *fig.*

1564 *LANGLE P. Pl.* A. VI. 118 'Bi Crist', quah a Cutte-pors (B. v. 639 cutpurs, C. VIII. 283 kittle pors) 'I have no kun pere'. 1530 *PALMER*, 505/2 His eares be cutte of, it is a signe he hath ben a cut purse. 1597 *GOLDING De Mornay* xii. 176 How often hast thou seene the Cut-purse hangd with the purse about his necke? 1681 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* IV. iv. 686. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quer.* (1708) 74 A crowd of Cut-Purses, running full speed from their own ears. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 25 p. 11, I approached him as if I knew him a Cut-purse. 1804 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 244 Measures were taken to arrest this cut-purse of the ocean.

*attrib.* 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 137 Away you Cut-purse Rascal, you filthy Bung, away. 1864 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 1/2 Incapable of that cut-purse policy.

Hence † **Cut-pursing** *vbl. sb.*, cutting of purses.

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 (Pynson) Cut pursinge, *burci. dium.* 1579 *J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xv. 28 This . . is farre worse than coosining, cut pursing, or roging.

† **Cuts** 1. *Obs.* [Cf. *COTS*.] A deformation of God's.

1671 *Welch Trav.* 193 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 337 Cuts plutteranails! was tell a lie, hur found it as hur went. 1707 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* II. ii, Cuts Bobs, says Frisk, my Brains grow add'l'd. 1719 *D'URFVY Pills* V. 64 Cuts-plutter-a-nails, quoth Taffy.

**Cuts** 2, *cuts*, *local.* [prob. plural of CUT *sb.* in some application, the plural referring to the two pairs of wheels, 'a pair of cuts'.] (See *quots.*)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Cuts*, a timber-carriage. *Line.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Glass.*, *Cuts*, for conveying timber. It consists of two pairs of wheels with a long pole as a coupling between them, so as to place them far apart. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Glass.* s. v., He was fined for using a pair of cuts on the highway without having his name painted thereon.

† **Cut-scratch**. *Obs.* A kind of short wig: see SCRATCH.

1753 *A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 30 Without any other Qualification than that of a Cut-Scratch. *Ibid.* No. 57 We can now boast as many Cut-Scratches as any Seminary in the City.

† **Cutt.** *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Cutts*, a sort of flat-bottom'd Boats, formerly us'd in the Channel for Transporting Horses. 1775 *ASH, Cutt.* 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cutte*, flat-bottomed horse-ferry boats of a former day.

**Cuttable** (kút'áb'l), *a.* [f. CUT *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being cut.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. iv. 160 The Yuel therbi coming is . . kutteable away bi good and thirifti bisynes therio sett. 1743 *Maxwell's Trans. Soc. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 204 (Jam.) All the cuttable grass of the nearest field.

**Cuttanee** (kút'táni). Also 7 *cottonny*. [Urdu and Pers. کاتانی *kattānī*, f. Arab. كاتان *kattān* flax.] Fine linen from the East Indies.

1622 *COCKS Diary* (1883) I. 179 (Stanf.), a handkerchiefs Rumall cottonny. 1696 *OVINGTON Voy. Suratt* 218 (Y.) Rich Silks, such as Atlases, Cuttaneees, Sooseys. 1721 *C. KING Brit. Merch.* I. 298 Crevats with Gold and Silver. . . Cuttaneees with Gold. . . Callicoee. 1813 *MILBURN Orient. Comm.* (Y.) (*List of Calcutta piece-goods*), Cuttaneees.

† **Cutted** (kɒtəd), *ppl. a. Obs. or dial.* [An earlier form of the *ppl.* of *CUT v.*, retained for some time in adjective use.] = *CUT ppl. a.*

1. Wounded, mutilated, etc., by cutting; castrated; carved, sculptured, engraved, etc.

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 My cuttyd horn. 1591 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 129 A sylver spoyne with cuttyd startis. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 35/2 Where cutted carcasses quick members reel. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T. i. ii.* (1869) 5 The cutted fingers of the shearers.

2. Cut short; curtailed; ending abruptly.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* p. 348 The horrible disordnat scantnesse of clothyng, as been thise cuttyd sloppes or haynselyns. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 434 His wijf walked him wip. In a cutted cote, cutted full heyze. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 62 b, The Nardus of the mountayn. hathe a short eare and cutted. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 555 A silver pillar, with a short or cutted point.

b. Wearing short skirts. *Cutted friar*: = *curtal friar*: see *CURTAL B 6*.

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 305 These Cuttyd galauntes with their codware; pat is an vngoodly gise. 16.. *R. Hood & Fryer Tucks* iii. in *Child Ballads* (1888) 111. 123 'Ile never eate nor drinke', Robin Hood said, 'Till I that cutted friar see'.

3. Contracted in expression; abbreviated, concise.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Circumciz et breues orationes*. Cutted, and short sentences, or orations. 1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 10 b, If he had not broken the weightnesse of woordes with cutted sentences. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Anst. Osor.* 198 His cutted Sillogisme. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 222 This figure for pleasure may be called in our vulgar the cutted comma, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision then at every words end.

b. Short to rudeness; curt, snappish.

1530 [see *CUTTEDLY*]. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy x. xxiii.* 376 Whereupon, there began some short and cutted shewd words to be dealt betwene. a 1687 *MIDDLETON Women beware W.* iii. 1, She's grown so cutted, there's no speaking to her. 1746 *Exmoor Solding* (E. D. S.), Ye rearing, snapping, tedious, cutted Snibblesnose. 1800 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cuttit*, sharp in reply; pert; impudent.

Hence † **Cuttedly** *adv.*, shortly, concisely, abruptly, curtly; † **Cuttedness**.

1530 *PALSGR.* 835/1 Cuttedly, frowardly, *causene*. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi Par. Pref.* 18 a, Can not be reported, but both coldly and also cuttedly. a 1666 *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) i. 104 (Jam.) The moderator, cuttedly (as the man naturally hath a little cholery), answered, That, etc. 1682 *MARKE tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* i. 136 The man that would lue long must not be too short (in temper and speech). This cuttednesse hath cutt off many a mans life before his time.

**Cuttee** (kɒtɪ), *noun-wd.* [See -*EE*.] One who is cut socially. See *CUT v.* 33.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1799) II. 382 The cutter either walked smartly by, pretending not to see the cuttee; or, if he wished to make the cut more complete, looked him full in the face.

**Cutter** (kɒtə), *sb.* [f. *CUT v.* + -*ER* 1.]

1. One who cuts; one who shapes things by cutting: the name of operatives in many subordinate branches of industry.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 A Cutter, *scissor*. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 240 Geyvn in ale to be cutters of the pole jd. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211 a Cutter of throtes, *coupeur de gorges*. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* ii. 12 An experienced cutter of Gems. 1881 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 8 The transmitters, who place the prints on the wares; and the cutters, who prepare the paper for them.

b. With adverbs, as *cutter-down*, -*off*, -*out*, etc. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 53 The cutter off of natures witte. 1611 *COTGR., Atteuiler*, a. feller, cutter downe. 1884 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 114 She was accomplished in all the arts of the needle. a capital cutter-out. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 99 Fifty horsemen. cutters-off of the highway, wild as wild Arabs.

c. In many combinations, as *fustian-*, *stone-*, *wood-cutter*, etc.: see these words.

2. *spec.* † a. A hair-cutter. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Voc. in Wr. Wulcker* 652/8 *Hic tonsor*, *cuttere. Hic rator*, a shawere. 1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* iii. ii, I sought the village through and cold find neare a cutter.

b. A carver, sculptor, engraver.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 25 b, Payntors, cutters, grauers, glassers, and embroderers. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 105 In this Hippopotom the cutter chose rather to follow then reforme an error. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* xii. 126 Naming Durer as its designer, but not as its cutter upon the wood-block.

c. † (a) A tailor. *Obs.* (b) Now, The person employed in a tailoring or similar establishment to take the measures and cut out the cloth.

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict., Clarivoya*, iags or cuts in garments, such as cutters inuent for gentlewomen. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quev.* Another called himself a Cutter: We ask'd him whether in Wood or Stone? Neither, said he, but in Cloth and Stuff (Anglice a Taylor). 1885 *LAW Times* LXXX. 8, i Employed by. a tailor in Regent-street, as a cutter and fitter of wearing apparel.

d. One who cuts or castrates animals.

1568 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 53 This my Bore is chast, for my cutter hath cut him. 1603 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Anthony Latenden of Wittersham, horse cutter. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 He. is by Trade a Cutter of Pigs. 1888 in *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* † 3. One over-ready to resort to weapons; a bully, bravo; also, a cutthroat, highway-robber. *Obs.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 85 He. gathered together a companye of Roysters and Cutters, and practised robberyes. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 135 b, Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of

men, and picke quarrells. 1607 *R. C. tr. H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 95 A theefe, or rather a cutter by the high way. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* II. 57 His infirmities were passion, in which he would swear like a cutter (etc.). 1806 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxvii, I see, sir, you understand cutter's law—when one tall fellow has coin, another must not be thirsty.

† b. Applied to some riotous weavers in 1769. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 124/1 The new body of cutters, that have made a fresh disturbance in the neighbourhood of Spital-fields, are handkerchief-weavers. *Ibid.* 132/2 Fifty weavers, commonly called cutters, all masked, assembled. in Hoxton-square. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 77 Two of the Spitalfields rioters, or cutters, were sentenced to be hanged.

4. That which cuts; an implement or tool for cutting; the cutting part of a machine, etc.

Used in a number of specific applications in various trades, and in numerous combinations, as *chaff-cutter*, *disc-cutter*, *turnip-cutter*, etc.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 84 He provided rules and cutters for making of farthings. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 163 Another Workman takes them (iron bars) whilst hot, and puts them through the Cutters. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. 200 In cutting small Wheels, Nuts, or Pinions, the Cutter must go in between the Chaps. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 60 Giving rotatory motion to a circular horizontal cutter. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 65 Slide the cutter towards the edge of the work by turning the screw of the slide rest.

† b. One of the front or cutting teeth; an incisor.

1579 *J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxi. 40 Whereof eight (teeth) be cutters, four bitters, and twentie grinders. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* Manual iv. xii. 348 In Man they (the teeth) are of a threefold figure: Cutters, Dog-teeth, and Grinders. 1691 *RAY Creation* (J.), The cutters (are) before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel. to be transmitted to the grinders.

5. One who or that which cuts, in various transferred senses of the verb (see the *quots.*); one who cuts an acquaintance; a cutting remark, etc.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 625 See, the cutter of my words riseth. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 232 Then apply a Repeller, as Oyl of Roses, with which mingle cutters, or Vinegar. 1691 *T. BROWNE Mr. Bays Changing Relig.* (ed. 2) 15 This is a cutter, by my faith Mr. Bays, it lashes somewhere with a vengeance. 1781 *SMETHMAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 179 note, Not only all his cloaths were destroyed by white Ants or Cutters, but his papers also. 1798 [see *CUTTER*]. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 145 I never cut any one. and have, indeed, a very considerable contempt for all cutters. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 19. 409 2 The cards are not shuffled between the cuts, so that the cutter, if he fails the first time, has a rather better chance next time.

6. *Mining.* A crack or fissure intersecting the bedding or lines of stratification; the cleavage of slate (usually in *pl.*); a crack in a crystal or precious stone. *dial.*

1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Jnrl.* (1884) 15 A soft sandy stone, so open in the cutters, and so loose, that the ground above it can have very little moisture. 1785 *HUTTON in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 259 A stratum of porous sandstone does not abound so much with veins and cutters as a similar stratum of marble. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 34 Slates. of a muddy brown complexion along the cutters. 1865 *PAGE Geol. Terms.* *Cutters*, a quarryman's term for any narrow crack or fissure that cuts or crosses the strata; hence 'backs and cutters' for what is known to geologists as the jointed structure.

7. A superior quality of brick, which can be cut and rubbed, called also *cutting brick*; used for arches of doorways and windows, quoins, etc.

1842 *GWILT Archit.* (1876) 526 The finest marl stocks. are technically called firsts, or cutters. There is also a red cutting brick, whose texture is similar to the malm cutter, which must not be confounded with the red stock. 1881 *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1152 The bricks are sorted into classes known as cutters, picked stocks, etc.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly belonging to sense 4, as *cutter-block*, *frame-screw-stock*, various parts of cutting-machines or cutting-tools; *cutter-bar*, (a) a bar in which cutting-tools are so fastened as to serve for circular cutting, as in a machine for boring the inside of cylinders; (b) the bar in a mowing or reaping machine that bears the knives; *cutter-grinder*, an implement for sharpening the cutters of reaping machines, etc.; *cutter-head*, the revolving head of a tool with cutters or sharpened edges; *cutter-wheel*, a wheel serving for cutting.

1831 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* I. 217 If we suppose the cutter, or rather the cutter-frame to move upon a pivot. 1833 *Ibid.* II. 130 This cutter-block is constructed to slide upon the hollow cast iron shaft. a metal stopper inside connected with the cutter-head by pins. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cork*, Cutter-wheels and other suitable machines are brought to bear on the revolving cork. 1873 *J. RICHARDS Wood-working Factories* 80 Cutter-screws and bolts should be made of the very best refined iron.

**Cutter** (kɒtə), *sb.* 2. *Naut.* [app. a specific use of *CUTTER sb.* 1] Some think it refers to *CUT v.*, comparing the early use of *RUNNER* for a small fast vessel used as a dispatch boat, etc.; others would refer it more especially to the build, whereby it is, in Johnson's words, 'a nimble boat that cuts the water'. The conjecture that it is possibly a corruption of *CATUR* is inadmissible.]

1. A boat, belonging to a ship of war, shorter and in proportion broader than the barge or pinnace, fitted for rowing and sailing, and used for carrying light stores, passengers, etc.

1745 *P. THOMAS Jnrl. Anson's Voy.* 284, I have seen and heard six Times more Confusion. and Hurry in hoisting out one Cutter (or small Boat). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii. 276 The inconsiderable size of a Cutter belonging to a sixty gun ship, (being only an open boat about twenty-two feet in length). 1784 *COOK's 3rd Voy.* (1790) VI. 227 Two sailors. went off with a six-oared cutter. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 9 Cutters are used as despatch boats and for light work, such as answering signals, rowing guard, picking up a man overboard, or to assist in towing.

2. A small, single-masted vessel, clinker- or carvel-built, furnished with a straight running bowsprit, and rigged much like a sloop, carrying a fore-and-aft main-sail, gaff-top-sail, stay-foresail, and jib; a style of building and rigging now much used in yachts.

According to an old French engraving of a naval action in 1779, and *Rigging & Seamanship* 1794, vol. I. *last plate*, the cutters of that time were rigged like the half of an old schooner, with square topsails.

*Revenue cutter* (formerly *custom-house cutter*): a cutter-built vessel employed by the customs authorities for the prevention of smuggling, etc.; in U.S. applied to all vessels employed in this service whether steamers or sailing vessels; hence *revenue cutter service*, etc.

1768 *CART. EVERITT in Naval Chron.* XIII. 30 Let the *Lurcher* Cutter attend the Boats. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cutter*, a small vessel commonly navigated in the channel of England; it is furnished with one mast, and rigged as a sloop. Many of these vessels are used on an illicit trade, and others employed by the Government to seize them. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 441 The Hind Revenue Cutter. 1806 *A. DUNCAN Nelson* 14 The Rambler cutter was engaged. with a French cutter. 1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 6.6/1 In the first-class division, Mr. John Jameson's cutter, Iverna, built in 1890, headed the winning list.

3. *transf.* A small light sledge or sleigh for one or two persons. *Canada and U.S.*

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 207 The usual equipages for travelling are the double sleigh. and cutter; the two former are drawn by two horses abreast, but the latter has but one. 1837 *B. TAYLOR North. Trav.* xv. 155 The sleighing was superb. How I longed for a dashing American cutter, with a span of fast horses. 1897 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 261 The dainty Canadian 'cutter', with its. curved runners.

4. *Comb.*, as *cutter-built*, -*rigged*, *adjs.*; *cutter-brig*, 'a vessel with square sails, a fore-and-aft main-sail, and a jigger-mast with a smaller one' (*Smyth*); formerly *brig cutter*; *cutter-gig*, a boat of a size between a cutter and a gig; *cutter-yacht*, a yacht built and rigged like a cutter.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 255 They were met by a brig cutter. *Ibid.* I. 261 The Perseverance (is) cutter-rigged. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 333 The squadron has sent in the *brig l'Aiguille*. cutter built. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 340 Two large French Cutter Brigs ran alongside. c 1850 *Rudim. Naut.* (Weale) 101 In the Royal Navy, when cutter-built vessels are thus rigged, they are called Cutter Brigs. 1895 *LADY BRASSEY The Trader* 309 We passed the bishop's smart little cutter-yacht.

**Cutter**, *sb.* 3. Corruption or error for *GUTTER*.

1731 *BAILEY, Cutters*, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

**Cutter**, *v. north. dial.* [app. cognate with *G. dial. kuttern* to coo like a dove, also applied to various other sounds; *Sw. qvitra* to chirp; cf. also *ON. kvitta* to rumour. But the Eng. word may be directly echoic, with iterative form: cf. *whittler*, *whatter*, *chatter*, *mutter*.]

1. *intr. a.* To whisper; to talk privately and confidentially. b. To coo like a pigeon.

1781 *J. HUTTON Tour Caves Gloss.* *Cutter*, to whisper. 1803 *R. ANDERSON Cumbrld. Ball.* 66 I' the pantry the sweethearts cutter'd sae soft. 1805 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* *Cuttering*, talking low. 'They sat hottering and cuttering over the fire.' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Cutter*, to whisper. *Cutterin*, cooing like a pigeon. 1876 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* *Cutter*, to whisper or talk softly.

2. To fondle, make much of. [cf. *CUTTER*.]

1746 *COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) View Lanc. Dial.* (1862) *Introd.* 36, I dunna meon heav fok harbort'n or cuttern't o'er thee. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Cutter*, to fondle, or make much of, as a hen or goose of her young. 1825 in *BROCKETT N. Country Gloss.*

**Cutthroat, out-throat** (kɒt,traʊt). [See *CUT v.* 63.]

1. One who cuts throats; a ruffian who murders or does deeds of violence; a murderer or assassin by profession.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 449 Thir cankerit cut-throatis of crudelitie. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State* May an. 1658, Those sanctified Cut-throats. 1793 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 109 A corps franc, raised on the frontiers of Hungary. I never saw such a set of desperate cut-throats. 1889 *FRUDE Chief's Dunboy* xxv. 380, I am a soldier, sir, and not a cut-throat.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* x. (1637) 93 It is the very tried cut-throat of all amity, friendship, etc. 1600 *SURPLET Countrie Farme* vii. xxix. 855 There is no greater a cut-throat to dogs than the wild bore. 1878 *W. BLACK Goldsmith* xii. 102 A paid libeller and cut-throat of public reputations.

† 2. A kind of fire-arm; cf. *murderer. Obs.*

1566 in *Thomson Invent.* (1815) 169 (Jam.) Item, sex cutthroats of irne with their mekis. 1567 *Sempill Ballads* (1872) 2 Cuning of crosbow cutthroat and culvering.

† 3. A dark lantern. *Obs.*

1783 *BAILEY, Cut-throat*, also a kind of lantern. 1805 *JAMIESON, Cut-throat*, a dark lantern or bowet. so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act.

4. The Mustang grape of Texas, having an acrid taste.

*Century Dict.* refers to *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

5. More fully cut-throat finch: a bird-fancier's name for *Amadina fasciata*, the Red-collared Bengaly of Swainson, a small West African bird, the male of which has a red mark round the throat. [Here cut is the pa. ppl. qualifying throat.]

1873 *Revised List Vertebr. Anim. Zool. Gard.* 137 Cut-throat Finch. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240/1 Here are 'Cut-throats', the male with a murderous red mark round his soft neck, the female without it. 1891 *Bazaar* 30 Feb., Cut-throats, silver bills, waxbills, Java sparrows.

6. *attrib.* That is, or has the character of, a cut-throat or assassin; of or pertaining to cutthroats; murderous, ruffianly.

1567 *DRANT Hor. Epist.* vi. D.ij. A cut throte rutterkin. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. iii. 112 You call me misbeleuer, cut-throat dog. 1766 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Cut-Throat Place*, an Inn or Tavern, where People are exacted upon. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* II. 110 A cut-throat lonely place. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 12/1 Cut-throat competition is not for gentlemen. [Cut-throat Lane, a frequent local appellation of a lonely lane.]

7. *Comb.*, as *cutthroat-like adj.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Meurtrierement*, murderously, cruelly, cut-throat-like.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Out-throat v. trans.*, to cut the throat of. *Out-throaty, -ary*, practice proper to a cutthroat. *Out-throatish, Out-throaty adjs.*, pertaining or proper to a cut-throat.

a 1605 *BEAUMONT & FL. Lawe of Candy* ii. Money ..

Is now a god on earth. It .. Bribes Justice, cut-throats Honour. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 229 For to let my house before my leave be out, is cut-throatery. 1870 *Echo* 15 Dec., They look more cut-throatish than ever. 1860 *R. COKE Justice Vind.* 32 If God made man .. as he [Mr. Hobbs] saies, in such a cut-throaty condition.

*Cutting* (*kʊtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CUT, in various senses. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 597 Wythout kyttyngne or keruyngne. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 150 It is necessarie a surgian to make hise kyttyngis & hise brennyngis bi lenke of be necke. 1590 *WEBER Trav.* 21 There we staide to see the cutting or parting of Faces, wherein they oblige the Company to imitate them. 1692 *Tr. Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 Some gestic and cutting of faces, wherein they oblige the Company to imitate them. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 63 This shuffling and cutting with atoms. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Freney's Amusem.* 60 Those who live by Cutting of Purses. 1866 *MISS BIRD Englishiv. in Amer.* 41 That extreme of civilisation vulgarly called 'cutting' is common. 1884 *HON. I. BLIGH in Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 5 His cutting and off-driving alike masterly.

b. The action of cutting down prices or underselling; also *attrib.*, as *cutting line, work.* (*collog.*)

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour.* There is great competition in the trade, and much of what is called 'cutting', or one tradesman underselling another. *Ibid.* (1861) III. 425/1 A man started as a grocer in the same street, in the 'cutting' line, and I had to compete with him. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2/1 This cutting work—competition gone mad I call it—is really a gigantic conspiracy against labour.

c. The separating of cattle from a herd; cf. CUT *v.* 56 d. Also *attrib.* *U.S. and Austral.*

1807 *F. FRANCIS Saddle & Moccasins* (Lentzner), I had been furnished with a trained cutting pony, reported to be one of the best in the valley. 1892 *LENTZNER Austral. Wd.-bk.* 19 *Cutting*, separating cattle from a herd and lassoing them.

†2. An intersection; also a section. *Obs.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. i. 125 These two straight lines shall come to be cut, in the which cutting shall the Angle of the Bulwarke be. 1796 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 327 The Arcs of the cutting contain'd between two Parallels are equal.

3. *concr.* A piece cut off; esp. a shred made in preparing or trimming an object for use.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* xi. 31 And he seith to Jeroboam, Tak to thee ten kyttyngis. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Codrus .. berenge as kyttynges of trees in his necke. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 667 The burning also of the cuttings of Vines, and casting them upon Land, doth much good. 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. Customs* (1821) 110, 550 lbs. Cuttings of Losh Hides, value 3d. per lb. 1825 *LAMB Refl. Pillory*, Dirty cuttings from the shambles at three-ha'pence a pound.

4. *spec.* A small shoot or branch bearing leaf-buds cut off a plant, and used for propagation.

1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hort.* (1729) 222 Figs .. will be propagated by their Suckers, Cuttings, and Layers. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fierides*, The Cuttings being planted in a natural Bed of Earth. 1881 *DELAMER Fl. Gard.* 76 The shrubby *Calceolaria* .. are readily propagated by cuttings.

b. A paragraph or short article cut out of a newspaper, etc.

1866 *N. & Q.* and Ser. I. 292, I am desirous of mounting a collection of newspaper cuttings. 1866 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 687/1 Hardly more comical than the following 'cutting' from the *Boston Gazette*.

5. *Irish Hist.* The levying of a tax or impost; tallage.

1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (1862) 506/2 The Tanist hath .. certaine cuttings and spendings upon all the inhabitants under the Lord. 1609 *DAVIES Lett. Earl Salisb.* I. (1787) 222 Affirming that the Irish cutting was an usurpation and a wrong. 1812 — *Why Ireland* (1787) 127 These chiefries .. did consist chiefly in cuttings and cosheries and other Irish exactions. 1833 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 232.

6. A figure produced by cutting; a carving, etc.

1707 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Sept., She gave me a cutting of my dearest Mrs. Delany .. exquisitely resembling her fine

venerable countenance. 1852 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. v. 139 Curious cuttings in wood and alabaster.

7. *Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 668 *Cutting*, a poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better. *Ibid.* 669 *Cuttings*, the larger and lighter refuse which is detained by the sieve in the hotching tub, or hutch.

8. An open, trench-like excavation through a piece of ground that rises above the level of a canal, railway, or road which has to be taken across it.

1836 *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 6 To construct .. arches, cuttings and fences. 1838 *SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 62 The railway is carried through this cutting. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 23 Some good geological sections may be seen in railway cuttings.

9. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon. Sel. Wks.* I. 335 His kitting awei is clepid circumcicion. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 Wythout any dystrocucion or kyttyngne down of treis. 1807 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* iv. ii, A delicious melon .. only waits thy cutting up! 1812 *SOUTHEY Omniana* I. 83 Before the butcher's phrase 'cutting up' was supposed to be synonymous with criticizing. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xxii, Virginia .. superintended the cutting-out department.

b. *Cutting-down line* (Ship-building): a curved line forming the upper side of the floor-timbers at the middle-line, continued to the stem and stern over the dead-woods, and representing the curve on which the keelson lies; *cutting-down*, the curve or surface which this line represents.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Cutting-down line*, a curved line used by shipwrights in the delineation of ships. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 The cutting-down line is intended to represent, on the Sheer Draught, the limit of the depth of every floor-timber at the middle-line, and also the height of the upper part of the dead-wood afore and abaft. *Ibid.* 124 They are bolted .. to the cutting-down of the knee. *Ibid.* 142 They must be deeper in the throat or at the cutting-down.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cutting line, work* (see 1 b); *cutting place*, etc.; esp. in names of tools, etc. used in the process of cutting, as *cutting-board, -burnisher, -compass, -engine, file, -gauge, -hook, -knife, -mill, -nipper, -plane, -plier, -press, -punch, -spade, -table, -tool*, etc.; *cutting-bed* (*Microscopy*), a part of a microscope on which the cutting knife slides; *cutting-bill*, a bill for cutting wood; *cutting-box*, † (a) ? a chaff- or straw-cutter; (b) a receptacle for the diamond dust in diamond-cutting; *cutting-brick* = CUTTER *sb.* 1 7; *cutting-house, -room*, a house or room where the cutting of clothing materials, meat, or other substances is done; † also a room where surgical operations are performed; *cutting-pot*, a pot used for the planting of cuttings; *cutting service* (*Lawn Tennis*), a service in which the player cuts the ball; *cutting-shoe*, a shoe specially constructed for horses which cut or interfere (see CUT *v.* 27).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 536 Able to bear the 'cutting bill. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 161 Other sorts [of trees] bear the woodman's cutting-bill more kindly. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1081 It .. furnishes shoemakers with their 'cutting-boards. 1776 *H. HERBERT Mil. Equitation* 136 Every troop ought to have a 'cutting-box .. and one man constantly employed .. in chopping hay, straw, &c. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 187 The finest kind of marl and red bricks are called 'cutting bricks. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Cutting-compass, a compass, one of whose legs is a cutter, to make washers, wads, and circular disks of paper for other uses. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 495 If both wheels are cut in the 'cutting-engine by the same cutter. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 530 Some good husbands .. with a 'cutting hook (turning the edge upward) fetch up the eies budding out beneath. 1660 *Perrys Diary* 10 Mar., In the morning went to my father's, whom I took in his 'cutting house. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 500 At the Kerf, or 'cutting place near the root. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/4 He hath rubbed the Hair in the cutting place behind. 1892 *E. P. DIXON (Hull) Seed Catalogue* 30 A great acquisition for 'cutting purposes. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 763/2 The 'Cutting Room .. where they cut for the stone. 1874 *Field* 8 Aug., Far better than a game run off by a 'cutting service. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4832/4 [A horse] shod with 'cutting Shoes turn'd up the inside Web. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 443/2, I caught the young ragamuffin up on one of the 'cutting-tables dancing.

*Cutting*, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That cuts, in various senses of the verb.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12802 A kene spere, cutting before. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 43 Full of cutting and sharpe rocks. 1600 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 109 It is of a cooling, cutting, and penetrating faculty. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3247/4 Two Swords, one .. with a full cutting Blade. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 215 Their Edge Tools .. are also of a different shape .. towards the cutting end. 1805 *H. C. MCCOOK Tenants Old Farm* 240 Several large colonies of cutting-ants.

b. Of wind, weather, etc.

1798 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclogues* iv, 'Tis cutting keen! I smart at every breath. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus* *Unb.* 270 In Lightning and cutting hail. 1834 *Ht. MARTINEAU Farmers* i. 1 Perhaps you don't know .. what a cutting wind it is.

c. That cuts down prices or undersells. *collog.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 262 (Hoppe), Those employers who seek to reduce the prices of a trade are known technologically as 'cutting employers'. *Ibid.* (1861) III. 425/2 By that time other 'cutting' shops were opened. 1884 *Christian World* 12 June 443/4 An employer of the

cutting sort would .. say 'Now, we must produce this article for a shilling less'.

2. That acutely wounds the mind or feelings.

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 111 Dido the poore Princess gauld with such deatanye cutting, Crau's mortal passage. 1652 *STAPYLTON Herodian* xiv. 115 Their cutting quips and wonted jeering. 1774 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. iv. 31 You said cutting things! Very cutting things. c 1796 *H. VENN in Compl. Duty Man, Mem.* (1847) 18 The cutting affliction of losing you. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* ix. 123 He can say the driest, most cutting things in the quietest of tones.

†3. That is a 'cutter' or swaggering blade. *Obs.* 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Cutting Huf-nuffs Roisters. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* v. 19 Wherefore have I such a company of cutting knaves to wait upon me. 1599 — *Disput.* 28 Brave youthfull Gentlemen and cutting companions. [1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xix, The cutting mercer of Abingdon .. dashing Master Goldthred.]

*Cuttingly* (*kʊtɪŋli*), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

In a cutting manner, so as to cut; sharply, acutely. 1611 *FLORIO, Alla recta*, cuttingly, hackingly. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 404 Doth he reprove sin? how cuttingly and piercingly doth he describe it? 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast.* xi, His struggles now But bind more close and cuttingly the band. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 293 The thought is cuttingly painful while I live.

*Cuttle* (*kʊtəl*), *sb.* 1 *Forms:* 1 oudelle, 5 oodull(e), 6 otull(1), 6-7 outtell, (7) oudle, outtell, ouddell, 9 dial. oodle, ouddle), 6- cuttle; also 6 scuttell, 7-8 SCUTTLE. [*OE. cudele*, also in *OLow-Frankish*, c 1100 (Grimm); of unknown derivation. The original form survives in the dialectal *cuddle*, *coodle*; *cuttle* appeared about 1500. Cf. *Ger. kuttel-fisch*, *perh.* from English.]

A cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* or family *Septidae*, esp. the common cuttlefish, *Sepia officinalis*, also called *ink-fish* from its power of ejecting a black fluid from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. Thence the name is extended to other decapod, and sometimes even to octopod, cephalopods.

c 1000 *Suppl. Afric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 181 *Sepia*, cudele, *vel* wasescite. c 1490 *Prompt. Paro.* 96 (K. H.) Cotul, fische (PYNCOU cotull or codull, fische), *cepia*. 1538 *ELYOT Bibloth.*, *Sepia*, a fische callyd a Cuttell. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. i. 41 The craftie Cuttle lieth sure In the blacke cloude of his thicke vomiture. 1603 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 64 The Squid, which is something like the Cuddell. 1658 *WILLSFORD Nature's Secrets* 135 Cuttles with their many legs swimming on the top of the water .. do presage a storm. 1803 *JEFFERIES Story of my Heart* iii. 58 The ghastly cuttles. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cuddle*, *coodle*, a cuttle-fish.

β. Now usually called *Cuttle-fish*.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Xibia*, a cuttle fish, *sepia*. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 24 So the Cuttle-fish .. powreth forth a blacke humor, and in that cloud she escapeth. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* 166 The sepia or cuttle-fish, of which the people in this Country make delicate Ragout. 1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* iv. 69 The highest of the Mollusca, represented in our seas by the cuttle-fishes.

† b. Used allusively in reference to the animal's habit of darkening the water when alarmed. *Obs.*

1555 *RIDLEY Declar. Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 36 They will not cease to go about to play the cuttles, and to cast their colours over them. a 1556 *CRANMER Wks.* I. 75 Note well here, reader, how the cuttle cometh in with his dark colours.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (of *cuttle* and *cuttle-fish*), as *cuttle shell*, *CUTTLE-BONE*; *cuttle-fish tribe*.

1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 429 Of the sepia, or cuttle-fish tribe. 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. Customs* (1821) 80 Cuttle shells or bones, produced by the Sepia or Cuttle-fish. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 2/2 To enter into a dispute .. with such a cuttle-fish controversialist. 1891 *R. KIPLING City Dreadf. Nt.* 18 Is he trying to run a motion through under cover of a cloud of words, essaying the well-known 'cuttle-fish trick' of the West?

† *Cuttle*, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *couteau* (mod. *F. couteau*) :—L. *cuteillum* knife. Cf. *CUTTEL*. The OF. form in *-el* was however obsolete before *cuttle* appears in Eng.] A knife. Also *fig.*

1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 14 b, Dysmembrynye hymselfe with a sharpe cuttle in her presence. 1592 *GREENE 3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 23 One .. came vnto a poore Cutler to haue a Cuttle made vnto his owne minde. 1661 *K. W. Conf. Charact. Pragmatick Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 The blunt and notch cuttles of their wit.

b. *transf.* or 1 = CUTTER 1 3.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 139 Away you Cut-purse Rascall, you filthy Bung, away .. He thrust my Knife in your mouldie Chappes, if you play the sawcie Cuttle with me.

c. *Comb.*, as *cuttle-bung*, a knife used for cutting purses; *cuttle-haft*, a popular name of the Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1592) 13 In Figging Law, the knife [is called] the Cuttle bung. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 84 He .. the fisherman .. unsheathed his cuttle-bong, and .. dismembered him. 1650 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all*, A Cuttle bung, a knife to cut a purse. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 100/1 Some call .. Flag .. Sword-point, or Edge-Tool; and others Cuttle-haft.

*Cuttle*, *sb.* 3 *local*. [?] A layer of cloth when the finished piece is folded.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The said clothes .. shall be folded either in pleights, or cuttelle, as the clothes of all other Countries of this Realme commonly have bene vsed. 1803 *Yorkshire Wool-Trade Terms*, *Cuttle*, the layers of cloth in the finished piece. The width of the cuttle varies

according to the requirements of the market for which the cloth is intended, but is generally twenty inches.

Hence **Cuttle v.**<sup>1</sup>, to fold cloth so as to lay it in 'cuttles' or pleats.

1833 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* 34 **Cuttle**, to fold cloth in the following manner. First, a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it), and so on until it is all doubled up; finally wrap the end, left first or last, round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best; it is easier to unfold for show purposes; it piles best.

† **Cuttle, v.**<sup>2</sup> *rare*. [? related to CUTTER v.]

1746 H. WALPOLK *Lett. H. Mann* 15 Sept., Recollecting how you used to cuttle over a bit of politics with the old Marquis, I set myself to be wondrous civil to Marquis Folco. 1876 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, **Cuttle** (North), to chat or gossip.

**Cuttle-bone.** The internal shell of the cuttlefish, a light, cellular, calcareous body of an elongated oval form enclosed in the substance of the mantle; formerly used in medicine as an antacid and absorbent, and now for pounce, as a polishing material, etc.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Bron alarch*, Scuttell bone. 1573 *TURBURY. Faulconrie* 273 The powder of a cuttill bone. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 152 Driness of the Tongue is cured with scraping of cuttle bone. 1836 *TOWN Cycl. Anat.* I. 546/1 The. Cuttle-bone, formerly figured in the *Materia Medica* as an antacid. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 373/1 The cuttle-bone, as it is erroneously termed, consists of various membranes hardened by carbonate of lime, without the smallest mixture of phosphate.

**Cuttle-fish**: see **CUTTLE sb.**<sup>1</sup>

**Cuttee** (kwtō). *Obs. exc. U. S.* [A 17th c. ad. F. *cutteau* knife: see **COUTEAU**.] = **COUTEAU**.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/4 Also a Cuttee Sword, with a hollow ground back Blade. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2017/8 Two Silver hilted Swords, one with a single Shell Cuttee Hilt cut in the Shell with a silver Gilt Wire Handle, and a plain Cuttee Blade. 1841 *S. Judd Margaret* ii. (1871) 9 There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates with cuttees.

**Cuttoo.** *Carriage-building.* (See quot.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 48 At the two ends of this timber are left projections, called cuttoos, which cover the top or back end of the wheels, to shelter the axle-tree arms from the dirt, which would otherwise get in behind the wheels, and clog them. *Ibid.* I. 50 The fore axle-tree-bed has also cuttoos on the ends the same as the hind bed has. *Ibid.* *Gloss.*, *Curriers* or *Cuttos*.

**Cutts**, var. of **CUTS**<sup>2</sup>.

**Cutty** (kwtī), *a. and sb. Sc. and north. dial.* [f. **CUT v.**] **A. adj.**

1. Cut short, curtailed, so abnormally short as to appear to have been cut, *esp.* in certain connexions, as *cutty knife*, *cutty pipe* (humorously *cutty gun*), *cutty spoon*, *cutty sark*, etc. (in which the two words are often unnecessarily hyphenated).

17. *Old Song, Andro, etc.* (Jam.). But wha cam in to heese our hope, But Andro, wi' his cutty-gun? 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley ham. In longitude tho' sorely scanty. 1810 *CROMEK Rem. Nithdale Song* 208 (Jam.) He gae to me a cuttie knife, And bade me keep it as my life. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* Introd., The man of cutty-spoon and ladle saw his trade interrupted. 1853 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xxiii, Allowed to use his cutty-pipe. 1876 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, **Cutty**, short.

† 2. In Engraving (see quot.). *Obs.*

1660 *Albert Durer Revised* 5 Let nothing be done hard, sharp, or cutty.

3. 'Testy, hasty, short of temper' (Jamieson).

4. *Comb.* **Cutty-brown**, a dock-tailed brown horse; **cutty-stoup**, 'a pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart' (Jamieson).

1776 in *Herd Songs* (1776) II. 220 (Jam.), I scoured awa to Edinborow-town, And my cutty-brown together. 17. *Song* (Jam.). The cuttie-stoup bit hauds a soup, Gae fetch the Hawick gill, O.

**B. sb.** 1. *a.* Short for *cutty spoon*. (Sc.)

17. *Earl Lithgow* xlix. in *Child Ballads* iv. (1886) 470/1 Bring to me my horn cutties, That I was best used wi. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 116 (Jam.) The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap. 1776 in *Ramsay Sc. Prov.* 44 (Jam.) It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon.

*b.* Short for *cutty pipe*.

1776 in *Ramsay Sc. Prov. Wks.* 1818. III. 185 I'm nae sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt cutty. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 74 Either as long clay or as cutty. 1880 M. ROBERTSON *Lomhard St. Myst.* xv, Knocking the ashes of his cutty on the floor.

2. *a.* 'A short stump of a girl. *Dumfriesshire*' (Jamieson). *b.* A term of reprobation for a testy, or naughty girl or woman; but often used playfully.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* x, He's gaun to be married to Meg Murdieson, ill-fair'd cuttie as she is. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* vii. xi. (1849) 351 The cutty of a servant lass said. with a smile that Miss Beeny was at home. 1891 *BARRIE Lit. Minister* I. viii. 131 To gie her her due, she's cracky, and as for her being a cuttie, you've said so yoursel.

3. A familiar local appellation of some animals: *a.* The wren; also *cutty-quean*, *-wren*. *b.* The Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*). *c.* The hare.

1776 in *Herd Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 167 (Jam.) Go, pack ye out at my chamber door, Ye little cutty-quean. 1808 *FLEMING Tour in Arran* (Jam.), On the passage I observed several Black Guillemots, which the boatmen called cutties. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 507 (Jam.) Common Hare.—Maukin, Cuttie. 1873 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, **Cutty**, a wren; also called a *kitty*. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, **Cuttran**, **Cutty**, a wren. **Cutty** is the commoner term.

**Cutty-stool.** *Sc.* [CUTTY *a.*]

1. A low stool.

1800 *SCOTT Monast.* iv, Hitching her seat of honour... a little nearer to the cuttie-stool on which Tibb was seated. 1832-33 *Whittle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 120, I grieve to see ye sit Sae laigh upon your cutty stool In sic a dory fit!

2. Formerly, in Scotland, a particular seat in a church, where offenders against chastity, or other delinquents, had to sit during the time of divine service and receive a public rebuke from the minister; the stool of repentance. Also fig.

1774 *FERGUSON Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 37 Marion for a bastard son Upon the cutty stool was forced to ride. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 251 In most of the kirks there is a small gallery, painted black, placed in an elevated situation, near the roof of the church, which they call the cutty-stool, and on which offenders against chastity are forced to sit. 1818 *KEATS Life & Lett.* I. 170 If he does I must sit on the cutty-stool all next winter. 1871 *C. GIBSON Lack of Gold* viii, To sit in penance on the cutty-stool.

**Cut-under.** *U. S.* More fully *cut-under buggy*; a vehicle having the body cut out so as to allow the front wheels to pass under in turning.

1807 A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 61, I have chartered a cut-under. Jump in.

**Cut-up, sb.** [CUT *v.* 59; in sense 2 from the ppl. adj.] 1. An act of cutting up.

1784 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* ix. i, 'Why indeed, sir,' said Hobson, 'I can't but say it was rather a cut-up.' 1876 M. C. JACKSON *Chapron's Cares* xi, It will be a fearful cut-up for the Hartopp girls.

2. A kind of hosiery (see quot.).

1830 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Cut-ups**, articles made upon steam round-about machines, sometimes in long straight pieces, which are cut up with scissors into the shape of stockings, shirts, or pants, and sewn together by a machine. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 6/3 'Cut-ups' are an inferior class of hosiery turned out by the machine in long straight lengths.

† **Cut-waist.** *Obs.* An insect, *esp.* one with the division between thorax and abdomen deeply cut.

1807 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1653) 659 Wilde Hornets live in the hollow trunks or cavities of trees, there keeping themselves close all the Winter long, as other Cut-waists do. *Ibid.* 779 The Butter-fly, or any other Cut-waste.

So **Cut-waisted** ppl. *a.*

1577 *HARRISON England* iii. vi. (1878) II. 36 The cut wasted (for so I English the word *waista*) are the hornets, wasps, bees, and such like. 1807 *TOPSELL Serpents* 1608 638 A Bee is a 'cut-wasted living creature.

**Cutwal, -waul**: see **KOTWAL**, Indian police officer.

**Cutwater, cut-water** kwt,wō tōr.

1. The knee of the head of a ship, etc., which serves to divide the water before it reaches the bow; also, the forward edge of the stem or prow.

1644 J. WINTHROP *Hist. New Engl.* (1853) II. 239 It struck against the head of a bolt in the cut-water of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 218 Her Rudder and Cut-water were eaten to pieces. 1769 G. VASSA *Life* (1792) 102 She struck our ship with her cutwater. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 477 Stretching from end to end, and shielded at the stem and stern by cutwaters of bone. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xiii. (1881) 132 The steamer sent the cutwater crashing through bulwark, plank, and beam.

2. The wedge-shaped end of the pier of a bridge which serves to divide the current, break up masses of ice, etc., flowing against the pier.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 100 Brace your Cut-water Pile with temporary Braces. *Ibid.* 101 The Cut-water in the first projecting Course of the Pier.

3. An American sea-fowl, the Skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*, allied to the terns.

1732 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Larus major* *rustro inaequali*. The Cut-Water. They probably take their English Name from their commonly flying close to the Water, from the Surface whereof they seem to scoop up some Food with the under Part of their Bill, which is much longer than the upper. 1789 *LATHAM Hist. Birds* App. i. 269 The head preponderates for some distance, when the bill is seen to cut the water; hence the name of Cut-water. 1844 *DE KAY Zool. N. Y.* II. 297 The Cut-water reaches our coast from tropical America in May.

**Cut-weed.** 'A name applied to various marine Algae, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*' (Britten and Holl.).

† **Cutwith, cutwithy.** *Obs. exc. dial.*

Forms: 5 *cutwithy*, 6 *-wydy*, 7 *-withy*, 9 *-widdie*, *-wuddie*. [f. **CUT** ppl. *a.* WITH, **WITHY** twig.] The cross-bar or similar fastening at the end of the beam of a plough or harrow to which the gear of the draught animals is attached.

1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 179, ij coulters, ij paire cutwydies, j horse draughte. 1644 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. II. 201 An Acklam labourer presented for stealing two yron cutwithies. 1823 *TENNANT Card. Beaton* 114 (Jam.) Coulters, and barrow-trams, an' cudwuddies. 1825 *JAMIESON, Cutwuddies*, the links which join the swingletrees to the threepree in a plough. *Clydes.* 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, **Cutwith** (Heref.), the bar of the plough to which the traces are attached.

**Cut-work, cutwork.**

1. *gen.* Work produced by cutting or carving.

1668 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 6 Those who wrought any of these hollow cut-works, were by some call'd Cavitores, and Graptores. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village* (1863) 509 The Valentine... a raised group of roses and heart's-ease, exe-

cuted on a kind of paper cut-work. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Cutwork**, (1) open-work carving.

2. *a.* The embroidery with elaborately cut-out edges in vogue towards the close of the 14th c. *b.* A kind of openwork embroidery or lace worn in the latter part of the 16th and in the 17th c. *c.* Appliqué work, in which the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.

1470 *HARDING Chron.* xciii. iii, Cut werke was greate both in court and townes, Bothe in menes hoddis and also in their gounes. 1576 *GAICOIGNE Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 71 Baudkin, broydrie, cutworks, nor conceits. 1621-31 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. II. IV, Women... have curious needle-works, cut-works, bone-lace, &c. to busie themselves about. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3373/3 An Act for rendering the Laws more Effectual, for Preventing the Importation of Foreign Bone-lace, Loom-lace, Needle-work, Point, and Cut-work. 1869 *Mrs. PALLISER Lacc.* i. 5 There is preserved in the Cathedral at Prague an altar-cloth of embroidery and cutwork worked by Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* 88 When anything... is wrought by itself upon a separate piece of silk or canvas and afterwards sewed on to the vestment... it comes to be known as cut-work.

*attrib.* 1890 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv, Six purils of an Italian cut-work band I wore. 1864 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* II. i, An Italian cutwork smock. 1880 *SCOTT Monast.* xvi, Three cut-work shirts with falling bands.

† 3. Flower-beds elaborately cut into patterns of which the details are outlined in turf. Much in vogue about 1700. *Obs.*

1843 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Dict.*, **Cutworks**, are Flower Plots, or Grass plot consisting of several pieces cut into various pleasing figures answering one another, like cut work, made by Women. 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 Parterres of Cut-work... differ from the others, in that all the Parts which compose them should be cut with Symmetry. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. **Flower**, It must be always observ'd that Ranunculus's and Tulips be put apart, in particular Cut-works, and in separate Beds.

† 4. Work in cutting, hacking, or slashing. *Obs.*

1860 *FLETCHER Chances* II. iii, If he cut here, I'll find him cut-work.

5. In *Printing*. Woodcut-work, i. e. the printing of work containing cuts or illustrations. [f. **CUT** sb.<sup>2</sup> 20.]

**Cutworm.** A caterpillar which cuts off by the surface of the ground the young plants of cabbage, melons, maize, etc.; *esp.* in *U. S.*, the larvae of species of *Agrotis*, a genus of moths.

1808-79 *JAMIESON, Cutworm*, a small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots. 1817-8 *COSSART Resid. U. S.* (1823) 187 No patching after the cut-worm, or brown grub. 1893 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* vi. 30 Perhaps the most formidable of all (caterpillars) are those called 'cutworms' in America, which live beneath the surface of the ground, and eat through the roots of plants.

† **Cutsooka.** *Obs.* = **COTSOOKS**, **GADSOOKS**.

1729 *D'URFVY Pills* III. 42 At last Cutsooks, he made such sport.

**Cuauant, Cuunand**, *obs. ff. COVENANT*.

**Cuual, -staf**, *obs. ff. COWL, -STAFF*.

|| **Cuve.** *Obs.* [f. *cuve*:—L. *cūpa*.] A cask, vat.

14. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 177/2 Cuve*, a cuve or a vat. 1639 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 175 Wine, one million two hundred thousand Cuves. 1673 O. WALKER *Edac.* I. ix. 95 As the wine which pleaseth in the cuve must be drunk in the must.

|| **Cuvette** (küvet). [Fr., dim. of *cuve* (see above); applied to various basins: the use in Fortification shows some confusion (perhaps graphic) with *cunette*.]

1. *Fort.* = **CUNETTE**.

1676 tr. *Gaye's Art of War* II. 115 *Cuvette*, a little Ditch made in the middle of the great Foss. 1704 in *HARRIS Lex. Tech.* 1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1781 in *BAILEY*. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv, Trim's foot getting into the cuvette, he tumbled full against the bridge too.

2. An ornamental shallow dish or basin for holding water, etc.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Cuvet*, (Fr.) a kind of Dish of an Oval Form. *Cuvette*, a Cistern for a Dining-room. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oils*, Putting the Cuves on a Silver Dish, with a Silver Ladle therein, with which every one of the Guests may take out some Soup, when the Oil is set on the Table. 1807 tr. *Sachs' Lect. Physiol. Plants* 305 Glass vessels with parallel walls, and as large as possible (so called Cuvettes), were filled with the solutions, and fixed something like windows.

3. *Glass-making.* A large clay basin or crucible used in making plate glass (see quot. 1875).

1838 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 199 The other crucibles, which are smaller, are called cuvettes. 1875 *URS Dict. Arts* II. 662 The cuvettes receive the melted glass... and decant it out on the table to be rolled into a plate. [In CRAIG and some later Dicts., a mistake for *cuvette*.]

**Cuvy.** *local.* The name given in the Orkneys to a large sea-weed, *Laminaria digitata*.

1841 *HARVEY Phycol. Brit.* I. Table 338. 1866 *CLOUSTON in Treas. Bot.* 365 The Cuvy growing so far out in the sea.

**Cuvyn**(e), **cuwyn**(e), *obs. Sc.* forms of **COVIN**.

**Cuward**, *obs. form of COWARD*.

**Cuy-**: see **CUI-**, **COI-**.

† **Cuyl**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *cueill-ir*, *cuill-ir*:—L. *colligere* to collect. Cf. **COIL** v.<sup>1</sup>, **CULL** v.<sup>1</sup>] To collect.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 433 *pei ben cuylid pens of pore men.*

**Cuyl**(l), var. **CULE** *Obs.*, fundament; *obs. f. KILL*.



**Cuynde**, obs. form of **KIND**.

**Cuyr**, obs. form of **CURE** *sb.*

**Cuyschun**, **-sshen**, **cujschen**, obs. ff. **CUSHION**.

**Cuz**. [Abbrev. of **COUSIN**.]

1. Also **ousse**, **cuise**. Obs. var. of **Coz** *q.v.*

2. (See *quot.*)

1730-1800 **BAILEY**, **Cuz**, a name or title among Printers, given to one who submits to the Performance of some jocular Ceremonies; after which, and a drinking Bout, he is intitled to some peculiar Privileges in the Chapel or Printing-House.

**Cusco-bark**, **-china**: see **CUSCO**.

**Cusen**, obs. form of **COUSIN**.

**Cw-**, OE. and early ME. spelling of **Qu-**: as **cwath**, **cweth**, obs. forms of **QUOTH**. Also early Sc. spelling of **Cu-** (**com-**): as **cwuld**, **cwmmand**, **cwythe** (= **cunye**), etc.

† **Cweise**. Obs. rare. [a. ON. *kveisa* whitlow, boil.] A sore or boil.

a 1225 *Annc. R.* 328 **Peos** kointe harloz bet scheawed forð hore gutfestre & hore vlowinde **cweisen**.

**Cwoint(e)**, obs. form of **QUAINT**.

**Cwysnes**, obs. Sc. form of **COUSINESS**.

**Cwt.**, abbreviated symbol of **HUNDREDWEIGHT** (*c* standing for **L. centum** hundred, and **wt.** for **weight**). Formerly also **c** or **C** alone.

**Cy**, **oye**, OE. pl. of **Cow**.

**-cy**, suffix of sbs., originating in **L. -cia**, **-tia**, **Gr. -κία**, **-κεια**, **-τια**, **-τεια**, in which the abstract ending **-ia** (**-y**) follows another formative element. Occurring chiefly in the combined forms **-ACY**, **-ANCY**, **-ENCY**, **-CRACY**, **-MANCY**, *q.v.* Also in **prophecy**, **Gr. προφητεία**, *f. προφήτης* prophet; **policy**, **Gr. πολιτεία**, *f. πολιτής* citizen, **-polite**, **secrecy** *f. secret*. In words in **-acy** from **L. -ātia**, and those in **-ncy**, the **c** represents an original **t** before **i**, which became **c** often in late **L.** and in **French**, e.g. **L. infantia**, late **L.** also **infancia**, **F. enfance**, **infancy**. Hence abstracts in **-ncy** arise out of adjs. or sbs. in **-nt**, expressing the quality of an adjective (**fluent**, **fluency**), or the estate or position of an agent or officer (**agent**, **agency**). But by proximity of sound, **-cy** is extended from sbs. in **-nt** to some in **-n**, e.g. **chaplain-cy**, **captain-cy**, **alderman-cy** (after **incumbency**, **lieutenancy**, **adjutancy**), and **-cy** being thus treated as an independent suffix = **ship**, is extended to other words as **colonel-cy**, and is even added to words in **-t** (instead of being substituted for the **-t**), as in **bankrupt-cy** (for which the regular etymological form is **bankruptcy**), **idiot-cy** variant of **idioty** (**Gr. ἰδιότης**), **baronet-cy**, **brevet-cy**, **cornet-cy** (as against **secret**, **secrecy**).

**Cya-**, shortened form of **CYANO-**, in the names of some chemical compounds, as **Cyamalide**, a white crystalline substance polymeric with cyanic acid, called also **insoluble cyanuric acid**. **Cyamaluric acid**, a white crystalline powder formed from mellone by the action of alkalis at boiling heat; a salt of this is a **Cyamelurate**. **Cyaphenine**, a substance polymeric with phenyl cyanide.

1830 **DAUBENY** *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 183 Hydrated cyanic acid, decomposes spontaneously into cyanamide, a white porcelain looking solid, insoluble in water.

**Cyamid**, **Zool.** A crustacean of the family **Cyamidae**; a whale-louse.

**Cyamoid** (**soi-āmoid**), *a. rare*. -o [f. **Gr. κύμα-ος** bean + **-οιδ**.] 'Resembling a small bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Cyan-**. 1. Combining form of **Gr. κύανος** and **κύανεος** 'dark-blue' before a vowel: see following words, and **CYANO-**, also **CYAN-BLUE**.

2. **Chem.** = **CYANO-** 2, used as combining form of **CYANOGEN** before a vowel, and in names of cyanogen compounds and derivatives, as in **CYANATE**, **CYANIC**, **CYANIDE**, etc. Also **Cyanamide**, the amide of cyanogen **CN<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>**, a white crystalline body. **Cyanhydric a.** = hydrocyanic. **Cyanuramide**, an organic base polymeric with cyanamide; also called melamine. **Cyanurate**, a salt of **Cyanuric** [**URIC**], or **Cyanurenic** acid, an acid polymeric with cyanic acid, obtained by heating dry urea in a flask; it is inodorous and not poisonous. **Cyanuric** [**-YL**] **acid**, an acid isomeric with cyanuric acid; a salt of this is a **Cyanurate**. Also **cyanacetate**, **cyanethine**, etc.

1838 **T. THOMSON** *Chem. Org. Bodies* 208 **Cyanuric acid**. This acid... has been described in the *Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies* (vol. ii. p. 227), under the name of **cyanic acid**. *Ibid.* 211 **Cyanilic acid** was discovered by **M. Liebig** in 1833. *Ibid.* 781 If we sprinkle ammonia on crystallized chloride of cyanogen, and heat gently, it loses its crystalline aspect, and is reduced to a white powder... This substance is **cyanamide**. 1869 **ROSCOE** *Elem. Chem.* 369 Obtained synthetically by the action of potash upon ethyl cyanacetate. 1877 **WATTS** *Forces* *Chem.* II. 97 **Cyanuric acid** is changed by a very high temperature into cyanic acid.

**Cyanate** (**soi-ānet**). **Chem.** [f. **CYAN-** 2 + **-ATE**.] A salt of cyanic acid.

1845-6 **G. DAY** *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 50 Urea may also be obtained... by the decomposition of certain cyanates.

**Cyan-blue**. [f. **Gr. κύαν-ος** or **κύαν-εος** 'see below'.] A greenish-blue colour, lying between green and blue in the spectrum.

1879 **ROOD** *Chromatics* vii. 81 The lake itself displays a wonderfully intense cyan-blue colour. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 426 The cyan-blue region lying between green and blue.

|| **Cyanea** (**soi-ā-nā**). [fem. of **L. cyaneus**, *Gr. κύανεος* dark blue.] A genus of jelly-fishes. Hence **Cyanea**, a jelly-fish of this family.

1893 **C. F. HOLDER** in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/2 The cyaneas tint the sea with a greenish light.

**Cyanean** (**soi-ā-nān**), *a. rare*. [f. **L. cyaneus** (see *prec.*) + **-AN**.] Of an azure colour.

1846 **WORCESTER** *Cites* **PENNANT**.

**Cyaneous** (**soi-ā-nīs**), *a. rare*. [f. as *prec.* + **-OUS**.] Deep blue, azure.

1888 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* II. 311/2 **Cyaneous** [is] a bright blue, an azure colour, sky colour. 1843 **HUMPHREYS** *Brit. Moths* I. 30 The fringe... of a cyaneous colour.

**Cyane'scent**, *a.* [f. **L. cyaneus** after **albescent**, etc.] Inclining to cyaneous; of a dark bluish colour. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyanhydric**, **Cyanilic**: see **CYAN-** 2.

|| **Cyania**. [mod. **L.**] A synonym of **CYANOSIS**.

1834 **GOOD** *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 667.

**Cyano** (**soi-ā-nik**), *a.* [f. **CYAN-** 2 + **-IC**.]

1. **Chem.** Of cyanogen, containing cyanogen in composition. **Cyanic acid**, a colourless, pungent, volatile, unstable liquid (**CNHO**). **Cyanic ethers**, the cyanates of the alcohol radicals.

1832 **CHRISTISON** *Poisons* xviii. (ed. 2) 663 **Cyanic** and **Cyanous acids** are not poisonous. 1869 **ROSCOE** *Elem. Chem.* 378 **Cyanic acid** itself cannot be prepared in the free state from its salts.

2. Blue, azure; *a.* in **Path.**, of a diseased condition of the skin, etc.; *b.* in **Bot.**, one of the two series into which **Candolle** divided the colours of flowers (the other being **xanthic** = yellow).

1849-52 **TODD** *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1455/2 A soldier... attracted particular attention on account of the cyanic colour of his sclerotics. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL. 382 Some whites belong to the xanthic, and some to the cyanic, group of colours.

**Cyanide** (**soi-ānoid**). **Chem.** [f. **CYAN-** 2 + **-IDE**.] A simple compound of cyanogen with a metal or an organic radical, as **potassium cyanide** (**KCy**), an extremely poisonous crystalline solid.

1866 **HENRY** *Elem. Chem.* I. 458 **Cyanide of Iodine**. 1865 **G. GORE** in *Circ. St.* I. 226/1 The cyanide produced by the fusion of the ferro-cyanide of potassium alone... is termed 'black cyanide'.

**Cyanin** (**soi-ānin**). **Chem.** [f. **CYAN-** 1 + **-IN**.] The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as the violet and corn-flower.

1863-72 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* II. 274 Red flowers are said also to owe their colour to the presence of cyanin reddened by a free acid.

**Cyanine** (**soi-ānin**). **Chem.** [f. **CYAN-** 1 + **-INE**.]

1. A blue dye-stuff prepared from chinoline with amyl iodide, used in calico-printing.

1872 **WATTS** *Dict. Chem.* VI. 431.

2. **Cyanine blue**: the name of a permanent blue pigment, a compound of cobalt and Prussian blue. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 13/2 (Water-colours unchanged by light) **Cyanine blue**, Prussian blue, Cobalt, etc.

**Cyanite** (**soi-ānit**). **Min.** Also **kyanite**. [f. as *prec.* + **-ITE**.] 1. A native silicate of aluminium, usually blue.

1794 **KIRWAN** *Min.* I. 209 **Cyanite** of **Werner**. 1811 **PINKERTON** *Petr.* I. 125 The **Cyanite** of **Werner**. 1852 **TH. ROSS** *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 195 We detached... a fragment of cyanite from a block of splintered and milky quartz.

2. (See *quot.*)

1844 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 36/1 **Cyanite**, a Fire-proof printing for Paint, Varnish, &c.

**Cyano-** (before a vowel or **h** usually **cyan-**).

1. Used as combining form of **Gr. κύανος** a dark-blue mineral, **κύανεος** *adj.* dark-blue, in scientific terms, in sense 'dark-blue', 'azure', as **Cyanochalcite** *Min.* [**Gr. χαλκός** copper], a blue silicate of copper (1872 in **Dana**). **Cyanochlorous a.** [**Gr. χλωρός** yellowish-green], bluish green (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cyano-chroite** *Min.* [**Gr. χροά** colour], a blue hydrous sulphate of copper and potassium (1868 in **Dana**); also called **Cyanochrome** (1857 in **Shepard Min.**). **Cyanolite** *Min.* [see **-LITE**], a bluish mineral consisting largely of silica (1861 in **Bristow's Gloss. 102). **Cyano-pathy** *Path.* [**Gr. πάθος**, *f. πάθος* suffering] = **CYANOSIS** (1857 in **Dunglison**); so **Cyano-pathic a.** **Cyano-trichite** *Min.* [**Gr. τρίχ-**, *hair*], a blue fibrous sulphate of copper and aluminium (**Dana** 1854).**

1890 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/5 His appearance was cyanopathic, his eyes were inflamed.

2. **Chem.** (= **CYAN-** 2): Of or containing cyanogen; in the names of cyanogen compounds, as **Cyanobenzine**, **benzonitril** or **phenyl cyanide**. **Cyanodide**, obs. synonym of **CYANIDE**. **Cyano-naphthalene**, **naphthyl cyanide**, etc.

**Cyanogen** (**soi-ānōgen**). **Chem.** [ad. **F. cyanogène**, *f. Gr. κύανος* a dark-blue mineral + **-GEN**, named (by **Gay-Lussac**, who isolated it in 1815) from its entering into the composition of Prussian blue.] A compound radical consisting of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon (symbol **CN** or **Cy**). In the form of **di-cyanogen** (**C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>**), it is a colourless gas, highly poisonous, with a strong odour like that of prussic acid. It exists in a great number of compounds, the cyanides, cyanates, cyanurets, etc.

1866 **HENRY** *Elem. Chem.* I. 451 The vapour, collected over mercury, proved to be pure cyanogen. 1855 **BAIN** *Senses & Int.* II. II. § 8 An evolution of the unwholesome and suffocating gas, cyanogen.

**Cyanometer** (**soi-ānō-mē-tēr**). [f. **CYANO-** 1 + **-METER**, after **F. cyanomètre** (1791 in **Hatzfeld**).] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the blue of the sky.

1869 *Nat. Philos.* *Optics* xviii. 65 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to measure this intensity, **M. Saussure** contrived an instrument called a **Cyanometer**. 1852 **TH. ROSS** *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 84 We beheld with admiration the azure colour of the sky. Its intensity at the zenith appeared to correspond to 41° of the cyanometer.

Hence **Cyanometeric a.**; **Cyanometry**, measurement of the intensity of the blue of the sky.

1853 *Pharmac. Tril.* XII. 499 A New **Cyanometric Process**, founded upon the reaction of iodine upon the cyanides. 1865 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 481 Peltier's other papers... are devoted in great part to atmospheric electricity, water-spouts, cyanometry and polarization of sky-light.

**Cyanose** (**soi-ānōs**). **Path.** [cf. **F. cyanose**.] = **CYANOSIS**.

1834 **J. FORBES** *Linnæus's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 575 A violet or blueish colour of the skin, named by several authors the *blue jaundice*, the *blue disease*, or *cyanose*.

Hence **Cyanosed ppl. a.**, 'afflicted with, or having the appearance of, cyanosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.* s.v. **Cyanopathy**, A child affected with blueness is said to be *cyanosed*. 1876 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 635 In severe cases, even the hands and feet become cyanosed.

**Cyanose** (**soi-ānōs**). **Min.** Also **Cyanosite** (**soi-ānōsit**). [f. **Gr. κύανος** dark-blue mineral.] A synonym of **CALCANTHITE**.

1844 **ALGER W. PHILLIPS** *Min.* 495 Blue vitriol, **Cyanose**. 1854 **DANA** *Min.* 380 **Cyanosite** (rejected by him in 1868 ed.). 1869 **PHILLIPS** *Verm.* x. 285 **Cyanose**—Sulphate of Copper—occurs sparingly on surfaces of lava.

|| **Cyanosis** (**soi-ānō-sis**). **Path.** [a. **Gr. κύανωσις** dark-blue colour, *f. κύανος* a dark-blue mineral; see **-OSIS**.] Blueness or lividness of the skin owing to the circulation of imperfectly oxygenated blood (*esp.* as caused by congenital malformation of the heart); blue disease, blue jaundice.

1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 669 *note*, Obstruction... may likewise bring on **Cyania**, or as it is more frequently named **Cyanosis**. 1852 **S. JUDD** *Margaret* II. II. (1871) 193 His love for me produces a cyanosis. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 336 Constant cyanosis of the mucous membranes.

**Cyanosite** (*Min.*): see **CYANOSIS** 2.

**Cyanotic** (**soi-ānōtik**), *a. Path.* [f. **CYANOSIS**: see **-OTIC** and cf. **F. cyanotique**.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

1852 *tr. Kokitsky's Path. Anat.* IV. II. 246 **Cyanotic symptoms**. 1866 **A. FLINT** *Princ. Med.* (1880) 246 This... may give rise to a cyanotic hue. 1873 **B. W. RICHARDSON** *Dis. Mod. Life* 34 All through their lives, cyanotic persons are disabled from taking active exertion.

**Cyanotype** (**soi-ānō-tīp**). [f. **CYANO-** 1 + **-TYPE**.]

A photographic process in which paper sensitized by a cyanide is employed; a picture or print obtained by this process: see *quot.* Also *attrib.*

1842 **HERSCHEL** in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXII. 210 **Cyanotype**. If a nomenclature of this kind be admitted... the whole class of processes in which cyanogen in its combinations with iron performs a leading part, and in which the resulting pictures are blue, may be designated by this epithet. The varieties of cyanotype processes seem to be innumerable.

† **Cyanous**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. **CYAN-** 2 + **-OUS**: = **F. cyanoux**.] In *cyanous acid*, 'the name originally given by **Serullas** to cyanic acid, on the supposition that it contained only half as much oxygen as the acid then called **cyanic**, but now **cyanuric acid**' (**Watts Dict. Chem.** II. 286).

1832 (see **CYANIC** 1).

**Cyanurate**, **-urio**, etc.: see **CYAN-** 2.

**Cyanuret** (**soi-ānōret**). **Chem.** [f. **CYAN-** 2 + **-URET**.] = **CYANIDE**.

1867 **FARADAY** *Chem. Manip.* xvi. 417 The part containing the cyanuret is therefore to be heated. 1854 in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 440 The cyanurets, or cyanides, of iron.

**Cyanurin** (**soi-ānō-rin**). Also **-urine**, **-ourine**. [f. **CYAN-** 1 + **URINE**.] A blue deposit sometimes found pathologically in urine.

1845 *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 45. 1858 **THURDICHUM** *Urine* 4 The blue colour may be due to cyanurine (uro-glauine).

**Cyanurio**, etc.: see **CYAN-** 2.

|| **Cyar** (**soi-ā**). **Anat.** [a. **Gr. κύρα** eye of a needle, orifice of the ear.] The orifice of the internal ear. 1863 in **CRASS**; and in *mod. Dicts.*

+ **Cyath.** Obs. Also 6 cyathe, ciath e, cyat, oiat. [a. F. *cyathe* (in 15th c. *ciathe*), ad. L. *cyathus*: see CYATHUS.] = CYATHUS 1.

1544 PHARM. *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) liv b. The dose of it is one ciath or a little cup ful. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xxx. It must anon be swallowed down in a cyath of water. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* iv. iv. With a little cyath or quantity of my potable elixir.

**Cyathiform** (sai'āpīfīm), a. [f. CYATH-US + -I-FORM: cf. F. *cyathiforme*.] Shaped like a cup a little widened at the top. (Chiefly in Bot.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 245 *Cyathiform*, shaped like a Drinking-Glass. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 316 Bignonia has a cyathiform calyx, narrow at bottom and spreading wide at top. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 535.2 They [Doric pillars] are fluted and tapering, with a large cyathiform capital. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 140 When fully expanded, the disk is cyathiform.

**Cyathoid** (sai'āpōid), a. [f. CYATH-US + -OID: cf. F. *cyathoid*; Gr. had *κυσθώδης*.] Resembling a cup or drinking-glass. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyatholith** (sai'āpōlīth). *Biol.* [f. CYATHUS + -LITH.] A kind of coccolith resembling two cups placed base to base.

1875 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths*. *Ibid.* § 409 When viewed sideways or obliquely, the cyatholiths are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud.

**Cyathophylloid** (sai'āpōfīlōid), a. and sb. [f. mod.L. *Cyathophyllum* (f. Gr. *κυσθος* cup + φύλλον leaf) + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Akin to the fossil cup-corals of the genus *Cyathophyllum*.

1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 374 *Cyathophylloid* corals. 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 345 Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms...) abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone.

B. *sb.* A coral of this family, a cup-coral.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 21 The *Cyathophylloids* were the earliest of polyps and the most abundant in Paleozoic time.

**Cyathozoid** (sai'āpōzōid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κυσθος* CYATHUS + ZOOID.] An abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, which becomes by gemmation the foundation of a colony.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 617 The result [of yelk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozoid*, which is... a sort of rudimentary ascidian. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 446 The germinal disc in *Pyrosoma* develops in the posterior region into a transitory *Cyathozoid*.

|| **Cyathus** (sai'āpōs). Pl. *cyathi* (-pōi). [a. L. *cyathus*, a. Gr. *κυσθος* wine-cup, measure.]

1. a. *Greek and Roman Antig.*: A cup or ladle used for drawing wine out of the CRATER or mixing-bowl; also, a measure (both dry and liquid) = about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pint. b. *Med.* Used in prescriptions for a wine-glass. (Abbreviated *cyath*.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 932 The weight Ciatu conteneeth 7. dragmes. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult. Theat. Ins.* 1104 In three cyathi of water they will break inward. Impositions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 464 Hyle bears no greater proportion therein to soul than the drops in a cyathus to the waters of the ocean. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 322 The cyathus... was of as uncertain dimensions as our modern wine-glass, which is the medical cyathus, and a fair equivalent.

2. *Bot.* 'The cup-like body which contains propaga or the reproductive bodies of *Marchantia*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Cyatica**, -yca, obs. forms of SCIATICA.

**Cyb**(be, obs. form of SIB.

+ **Cybor.** Obs. [In form repr. L. *ciborium*, F. *ciboire*: see CIBORIUM; but in sense repr. *κυστήριον* chest, ark.] The ark of the Jewish tabernacle.

1283 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Glij. Before the arch or cybory wherein was the holy bred of the manna.

**Cyo**- in obs. forms: see CIO.

**Cycad** (sai'kād). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. generic name *Cycas*, -adis, a. supposed Gr. *κύκας* found in old edd. of Theophrastus, but now known to be a scribal error for *κύκας* acc. pl. of *κύκω*, the Egyptian doum-palm: see Liddell and Scott.]

A plant of the genus *Cycas* which gives its name to the *Cycadaceæ*, a natural order of Gymnosperms, related to the *Conifers*, but in appearance resembling palms, and having affinity with tree-ferns.

1845 LANDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 224 The near relation of conifers and cycads. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 547/1 Her Majesty planted in the gardens... a splendid Chinese cycad.

**Cycadaceous** (sikād'ē-jəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cycadaceæ*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Cycadaceæ*, or cycads.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 248 A *Cycadaceous* stem partakes in structure of the peculiarities of both Exogens and Endogens. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* xvii. 327 *Cycadaceous* plants likewise flourish on the Australian continent.

**Cycadeous**, a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cycadeæ* = *Cycadaceæ* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = prec.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 198 The ancient shores... clothed with cycadeous vegetation. 1852 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 169 Such a specimen is to be referred to some coniferous or cycadeous plant.

**Cycadiform** (sikād'ifīm), a. [See CYCAD and -FORM.] Resembling the cycads in form.

**Cycadite** (sikād'ait). *Fossils.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil cycad.

18. BUCKLAND, Our fossil cycadites allied... to existing *Cycadaceæ*. 1885 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* (ed. Etheridge) II. 354.

**Cycamore**, obs. form of SYCAMORE.

**Cyche**, **Cychory**, obs. ff. CHICH, CHICORY.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 780 Opium and cychory.

**Cyclad** (sik'lād). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Cyclas*, -adis the typical genus: see CYCLAS.] A mollusc of the genus *Cyclas* or family *Cycladidae*, comprising numerous fresh-water species.

1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* II. 36 The shell of *Cyclas lacustris* contrasts with those of other *Cyclads* in its sub-rhombic form.

**Cyclamen** (sik'klāmen). Also (6 *ciclamen*), 7 *cyclamine*, *siclamine*, (8 *ciclamen*). [med. and mod.L. *cyclamen*, L. *cyclaminos* or -on, Gr. *κυκλάμινος* (also *κυκλάμις*), f. *κύκλος* circle, with reference to the shape of the bulbous root.]

A genus of *Primulaceæ*, belonging to Southern Europe, cultivated for their handsome early-blooming flowers; the fleshy root-stocks are greedily sought after by swine, whence the name SOW-BREAD. b. A plant of this genus.

c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) N ij. V. rote of *Ciclamen*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xi. 329 Of Sowbread... There be two sortes of *Cyclamen*, as Dioscorides writeth. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cyclamen*. The way of planting *Cyclamens*, is to put their Bulbs two Inches deep in the Ground. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 The root of *Cyclamen* is famous for its acidity; yet this is the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, First visit to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 He praised the beautiful cyclamen which grows all about Florence.

**Cyclamin** (sik'klāmin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.]

A poisonous principle extracted from the tubers of *Cyclamen*; it is a non-azotized glucoside.

1844 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) III. 1123 *Cyclamine*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 294-5 *Cyclamin*.

**Cyclar** (sik'klār), a. *rare*. [f. CYCLE + -AR.]

Of or pertaining to a cycle; = CYCLIC.

1768 HORSEFALL in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 102 D and E are the cyclar numbers, and d and e are the anno domini numbers. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 632 The cyclar system of that ingenious nation [Egypt].

**Cyclarthrodial** (sik'lār'trō-dīāl), a. *Anat.* [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle + ἀρθρώδια articulation + -AL.]

Of, or of the nature of, a cyclarthrosis.

|| **Cyclarthrosis** (sik'lār'trō-sis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle + ἀρθρώσις articulation.]

A circular or rotatory articulation, as that of the radius with the ulna.

|| **Cyclas** (sik'lās). *Hist.* [L. *cycas*, a. Gr. *κύκλος* a woman's garment with a border all round it.] A tightly-fitting upper garment or tunic worn by women from ancient times; also sometimes by men, esp. the tunic or surcoat made shorter in front than behind, worn by knights over their armour in the 14th century.

1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 97 The lady wears a long gown, over which is a *cycas*, or tightly-fitting upper-tunic. 1868 CUSANS *Her. i.* 32 Prince John Plantagenet... is represented... as wearing a *Cycas*, which reaches below the knees behind, and to the lower part of the thighs in front, being open at the sides as far as the hips. 1883 M. E. HAWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 425 Judith of Bohemia wore a *cycas* worked with gold, in 1083.

|| Identified or confused with CICLATOUN q.v.; see also Du Cange s.v. *Cycas*.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 95 A rich stuff manufactured in the Cyclades, and therefore called *cycas* or *ciclatoun*, gave its name to a garment like a dalmatica or super-tunic worn by both sexes. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 27.

**Cycle** (sai'kīl), sb. Also 4, 7 *otole*, 5 *otkil*. [a. F. *cycle* or ad. L. *cycl-us*, a. Gr. *κύκλος* circle.]

1. *Astron.* A circle or orbit in the heavens.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies* 13 Horizons, Hemispheres... Astrolabes, Cycles, Epicycles, are his usual dialect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 84 How gird the Sphæar With Centric and Eccentric scrib'd o're, Cycle and Epicycle, Orb in Orb. fig. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii. What infinitely larger Cycle (of Causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

2. A recurrent period of a definite number of years adopted for purposes of chronology. (See quot. 1788.)

*Cycle of Indiction*: see INDICITION.

*Metonic or lunar cycle*: a cycle of 19 years, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, and used for determining the date of Easter.

*Solar cycle*: a period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the week (according to the Julian Calendar) recur on the same days of the month.

1837 TREVISA *Illeged* (Rolls) VII. 271 The dissonance of be cicles of Dionise the lesse ageyne the trawthe of gospelles. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 349 The Cycle and course of the mone conteneeth twelue comyn yeres and seven yeres Embolismalis. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxiii. 5 De cikil of our Salvatioun Dat is be Annuntiatione. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 211 Of months, of years, Olympiades, Lustres, Indictions, Cycles, Jubiles, &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. This revolution is called the Cycle of the Sun, taking name from Sunday, the letter whereof (called therefore Dominical) it appoints for every year. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 111 The greatest difficulty in chronology has been to accommodate

the two methods of computing time by the course of the moon and that of the sun to each other... This gave birth to many cycles in use among the ancients. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. L. 47 The Roman church, about the middle of the sixth century, adopted a new cycle, which had been lately composed by Dionysius Exiguus... But the British churches... continued to use the ancient cycle.

b. *gen.* A period in which a certain round of events or phenomena is completed, recurring in the same order in succeeding periods of the same length.

1666 PETTY *Taxes* 24 The cycle within which dearths and plenty make their revolution. 1795 BURKE *On Scarcity* Wks. VII. 379 Wages... bear a full proportion... to the medium of provision during the last bad cycle of twenty years. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 185 The world has cycles in its course, when all that once has been, is acted o'er again. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 96 One of those curious cycles which so often come round in human affairs.

c. A long indefinite period of time; an age.

1840 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 184 Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay. 1852 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xix. After many years—ages, centuries, cycles perhaps.

3. A recurrent round or course (of successive events, phenomena, etc.); a regular order or succession in which things recur; a round or series which returns upon itself.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (J.). To present our gardeners with a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. 1694 WOOD *Atk. Oxon.* II. 824 The Caroline Cycle [for the election of Proctors] being still kept back a year. 1862 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A committee of nine members, in which every Hanse town was in its turn represented, according to a fixed cycle. 1875 LYVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxvii. 329 The whole cycle of changes returns into itself, just as do the metamorphoses of an insect.

4. *gen.* A round, course, or period through which anything runs in order to its completion; a single complete period or series of successive events, etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxvii. Or hadst thou waited the full cycle, when Thy spirit should have filled its crescent sphere. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. iv. 66 The cycle of God's teaching is complete. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 230 Doctrines which have run their cycle.

5. A complete set or series; a circle, a round.

1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Bb. To compile, and publish a Compleat Cycle and History of Trades. 1678 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 401 Vide the printed cycle for names of collectors and how many admitted. 1809 SCOTT *Demost.* iv. 121 [He] figures among a cycle of champions. a. 1836 GODWIN *Ess.* (1873) 217 The most intolerable sentence in the whole cycle of religious morality.

6. *spec.* A series of poems or prose romances, collected round or relating to a central event or epoch of mythic history and forming a continuous narrative; as the *Arthurian cycle*. Also *transf.*

Originally used in the *Epic cycle* [Gr. ἑπεικὴ κύκλος], the series of epic poems written by later poets (*Cyclic poets*) to complete Homer, and presenting with the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* a continuous history of the Trojan war and of all the heroes engaged in it.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 248 They... formed the basis or nucleus of the epic cycle. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 470.1 Those cycles of metrical romances which have for their subjects the exploits of Alexander the Great, King Arthur, and other heroes. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 66 The marvellous opening cycle of twenty-eight sonnets. 1873 H. MORLEY *First Sh. Eng. Lit.* 61 The cycle of the Charlemagne romances... those of the Arthurian cycle. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 6. 56 The mythopoeic faculty has not engendered a cycle of miracles around the simple story.

7. *Med.* [L. *cyclos*.] With the 'methodic' physicians: A course of remedies, hygienic and medicinal, continued during a fixed series of days.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Cyclos*, *Celcus* Aurelianus distinguished three kinds of cycles or periods... The cycle was resumed several times if needed.

8. *Bot.* A complete turn of the spire recognized in the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 41 The series of leaves included by the spiral line in passing from the first leaf to that which stands directly above it is called a cycle.

9. *Zool.* In corals, a set of septa of equal length.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 164 The septa in the adult *Hexacoralla*... of the same lengths are members of one 'cycle'; and the cycles are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first cycle.

10. *Math.* a. *Geom.* A closed path in a cyclic or multiply-connected region. b. (See quot. 1893.)

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 16 Every new line completes a loop or closed path, or, as we shall call it, a cycle. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 593 In the theory of Substitution-Groups the set of homologous corners of a given region is called a cycle.

11. 11. [An abbreviation, familiar and conveniently inclusive, of *bicycle* and *tricycle*; but Gr. *κύκλος* 'circle' also meant 'wheel'.] A bicycle, tricycle, or other machine of the kind.

1870 *Nat. Hist. Bicycles in Belgavia* Feb. 443 Another idea for a monocycle (which, by the way, might be called a 'cycle' at once, for shortness). 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 10/2 The 'spider wheel'... marks the commencement of the present era of 'cycles'. 1882 *Standard* 1 May 3/7 To tax 'Cycles' for the benefit of those who have carriages.

12. *attrib. and Comb.* (chiefly in sense 11), as *cycle-battery*, -horn, -man, -racing, -scout, etc.

1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1244 We may see the time when cycle-batteries will be a feature of every army. 1887 *Globe*

19 Apr., 'Cycleman' is the latest name for the 'Uhlman on wheels'. 1891 *Bicycling News* 141 Bells and cycle-horns. **Cycle** (sai'k'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. Gr. κύκλιν to go round and round.]

1. *intr.* To move or revolve in cycles; to pass through cycles.

1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 348 It may be that no life is found, which only to one engine bound Falls off, but cycles always round. 1899 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 490 Whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity.

2. To ride a bicycle or tricycle, to travel by cycle.

1883 [see CYCLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1891 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 340 On landing at Dieppe [he] would cycle or train, according to the state of the weather.

Hence (sense 2) **Cycling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1893 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 593 To the human family the art of cycling is the bestowal of a new faculty. *Ibid.* 595 The choicest representatives of cycling circles.

**Cycle**, obs. form of **SHEKEL**, **SICKLE**.

**Cycled** (sai'k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CYCLE + -ED.] Characterized by or consisting of cycles.

1890 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. 28 All knowledge that the sons of flesh Shall gather in the cycled times.

**Cycledom** (sai'k'ldm), *nonce-wd.* [f. CYCLE *sb.* + -DOM.] The domain or 'world' of cycles and their riders.

1890 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* VII. 24 In the world of cycledom. 1892 *Standard* 18 Mar. 6/4 Neither do we intend usurping the part of protectors to Italian cycledom.

**Cycler** (sai'k'lai), [f. CYCLE *v.* + -ER.] One who rides a bicycle or tricycle.

1894 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz.* Nov. 105/2 Over 5000 were mounted cyclers. 1888 J. PENNELL in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 5 From the standpoint of a touring cyclist.

**Cyclian** (sai'kliän), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. κύκλιος circular, cyclic + -AN.] = CYCLIC 2, 3.

1869 BENTLEY *Phal. Wks.* 1836 l. 341 The chorus belonging to the dithyramb was not called a tragic, but cyclian chorus. 1840 tr. *Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* xiv. 204 In the time of Aristophanes, the expressions 'dithyrambic poet' and 'teacher of cyclian choruses' (κυκλιόδιδασκαλος) were nearly synonymous. 1847 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 415 The Cyclian poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the Iliad.

**Cyclic** (sai'klik), *a.* [a. F. *cyclique* (16th c. in Hatzfeld), or ad. L. *cyclicus*, a. Gr. κύκλιος moving in a circle, cyclic, f. κύκλος CYCLE.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cycle or cycles; of the nature of a cycle; revolving or recurring in cycles.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 226 The order he [Moses] has given his narrative is... conformable to the cyclic ideas of the people he lived amongst. 1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, While all the cyclic heavens about me spun. 1879 PROCTOR *Plas. Ways* Sc. ii. 31 Cyclic associations between solar and terrestrial phenomena.

b. Belonging to a definite chronological cycle. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xvii. 368 *nole*, Twenty cyclic years, of ten months each. 1890 C. P. BROWN (*title*), Cyclic Tables of Chronology of the history of the Telugu and Kannadi countries (Madras).

c. Characterized by recurrence in cycles.

1885 F. W. PARV in *Lancet* 27 Oct. 706 These cases... have a cyclic character belonging to them, and hence my adoption of the term Cyclic Albuminuria. 1886 *Brathwaite's Retros. Med.* XCIII. 219 A Physiological cyclic change. 1898 FAGG *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 600 'Cyclic albuminuria', by which is denoted the recurrence of traces of albumen in the urine at more or less regular intervals.

2. Of or belonging to a cycle of mythic and heroic story: see CYCLE *sb.* 6. **Cyclic poet**: one of the writers of the 'Epic cycle'.

a. 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 20 They are the episodes of that cyclic poem written by Time upon the memories of men. 1840 tr. *Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* vi. 64 This class of [later] epic poets is called the *Cyclic*, from their constant endeavour to connect their poems with those of Homer, so that the whole should form a great cycle. 1898 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I. (1870) 11 The Cyclic Poems, which aimed at completing the circle of events with which they deal.

b. *transf.* Belonging to the cycle of current Greek tradition which underlies the Synoptic Gospels, as distinguished from what is peculiar to a single Synoptist.

1852 WESTCOTT *Introd. Gospels* iv. (ed. 5) 225 In all the cases of Cyclic quotations parallels occur in the other Synoptic Gospels agreeing (as St. Matthew) with the LXX.

3. **Cyclic chorus** [Gr. κύκλιος χορός] in *Gr. Antiq.*: the dithyrambic chorus, which was danced in a ring round the altar of Dionysus.

1846 WORCESTER, *Cyclic*, noting a kind of verse or chorus, cyclical. *Beck.*

4. **Bot.** Of a flower: Having its parts arranged in whorls.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 565 In the great majority of Dicotyledons the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls, or the flowers are *cyclic*; only in a comparatively small number of families... are all or some of them arranged spirally (*acyclic* or *hemicyclic*).

5. **Math.** Of or pertaining to a circle or cycle.

*spec.* **Cyclic axis** (of a cone of the second order): a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. (1852 BOOTH.) **Cyclic constant**: the constant by which a many-valued function is increased after describing a non-evanescent circuit or cycle in a cyclic region. (1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 18.) **Cyclic planes** (of a cone of the second order): the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the circular section of the cone.

(1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom. Three Dim.* 194.) Sometimes used of any circular sections. **Cyclic quadrilateral**: one inscribable in a circle. (1888 CASRY *Plane Trigonometry* 184.) **Cyclic region**: a region or domain within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

6. **Gr. Prosody**. Of a dactyl or anapaest: Occupying in scansion only three 'times' instead of four; applied to dactyls which interchange, not (as in Hexameters) with spondees, but with trochees.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 102 The cyclic anapaests, so called, are analogous to the irrational dactyls. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 44 According to a doubtful theory the dactyls in logaedic verse are each of them equivalent in time to a trochee, much as a triplet may be occasionally introduced in ordinary music without altering the time. Such a foot is called a 'lyrical' or 'cyclic' dactyl (τροχικὸς ἀνὰκλος).

**Cyclical** (sai'klikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of a line: Returning into itself so as to form a closed curve. *rare.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 122 [The point] must flow back again on itself; that is, there arises a cyclical line which does inclose a space.

b. Of a letter: Circular, encyclical. *rare.*

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 434 The genuineness of this cyclical letter is evinced by its extreme naturalness.

2. = CYCLIC 1.

a. 1834 COLERIDGE (W.) Time, cyclical time, was their abstraction of the Deity. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 78 Modes of thought, not cyclical, but successive. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* lxxix. (ed. 4) 219 The changes of the planetary orbits must return in certain cyclical periods. 1862 E. SMITH (*title*), Health and Disease, as influenced by the Daily, Seasonal, and other Cyclical Changes in the Human System.

b. Belonging to a definite chronological cycle.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xviii. 382 The truth... was to last only for forty cyclical years of ten months each. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 579 Plato also speaks of an 'annus magnus' or cyclical year.

3. = CYCLIC 2.

a. 1841 DE QUINCY *Homer Wks.* VI. 293 The many epic and cyclical poems which arose during post-Homeric ages. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. (1877) 203 The cyclical poets.

4. **Bot.** a. Rolled up circularly, as the embryos of many seeds. b. Arranged in whorls, verticillate; hence *transf.* in *Zool.*

1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 36 Wart-cress... embryo in some species cyclical. 1881 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscop.* 546 We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass... into the cyclical mode of growth.

5. **Cyclical number**: (see quot.).

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 113 A perfect or cyclical number, i.e. a number in which the sum of the divisors equals the whole.

**Cycloclism** (sai'klisiz'm), [f. CYCLIC + -ISM.]

The quality of being cyclic; cyclic condition. 1877 GOSSE *Creation* 367 The principle of prochronic development obtains wherever we are able to test it; that is wherever another principle, that of cycloclism, exists.

**Cyclootomy** (sai'kliktōmī), *Surg.* [f. Gr. κύκλιος circular + -τομία a cutting.] Division of the ciliary body. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyclide** (sai'klid, sai'kloid), *Geom.* [a. F. *cyclide*, f. CYCLE.] 'The envelope of a sphere whose centre moves on a fixed quadric, and which cuts a fixed sphere orthogonally' (Salmon). 1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom. Three Dim.* 406. 1881 H. HART in *Athenaeum* 23 Apr. 563/2 On the Five Focal Quadrics of a Cyclide.

**Cyclism** (sai'kliiz'm), *nonce-wd.* [f. CYCLE *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice of the cyclist; the use of bicycles or tricycles as a means of progression.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 136/1 Military cyclism... only asks for... fair trial.

**Cyclist** (sai'klist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who rides a cycle or practises cycling.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3 The cyclists of London. 1887 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/4 I passed a group of Lieutenant-Colonel Savile's military cyclists.

*attrib.* 1884 C. DICKENS jun. *Dict. Lond.* 37/2 The Cyclist Touring Club. 1887 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/1 There will be an extensive reconnaissance carried out by the Cyclist Corps to the north-east of Canterbury.

2. One who reckons by a cycle or cycles; one who recognizes cycles in the course of phenomena, etc.

Hence **Cyclistia** *a.*

1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & Mart* 15 Feb. 175 Readers with cyclic tendencies.

|| **Cyclitis** (sai'klitis), *Path.* [f. Gr. κύκλιος circle + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ciliary body.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 718 Inflammations of the ciliary body, or cyclitis.

**Cyclo-** (sai'klo, siklo), combining form of Gr. κύκλος circle (see CYCLE), occurring in many technical terms, e.g. **Cyclobraconidae** *a.* [Gr. βράχμα gills], having gills circularly arranged; applied to a suborder of gastropodous molluscs (*Cyclobraconia*, *branchiata*); also said of the gills. **Cyclocephalus** *a.* (see quot.). **Cyclocephala**, -lio *a.*, **Cyclocephalus** [κεφαλή head] (see quot.). **Cycloclinal** *a.* *Geol.* [cf. ANTICLINAL], sloping in all directions from a central point; = QUAAVERSAL. **Cycloclis** *a.* [κυκλίσ intestines], having the intestines coiled: said of birds; opposed to *orthocalis*. **Cycloganglione**, -ated *a.* *Zool.*, having

circularly - arranged ganglia. **Cyclogen** *Bot.* [-γενής born, produced], a plant having woody tissue disposed in concentric circles; = EXOGEN; so **Cyclogenous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cyclograph** [-γραφος writer], an instrument for tracing circular arcs. **Cyclographer**, a writer of a cycle (of legends, etc.). **Cycloolith** [λίθος stone, after *monolith*, etc.], a name given by some archaeologists to a prehistoric stone circle. **Cyclopaenous**, -ous *a.* *Zool.*, having the nervous axis circularly arranged, as in the *Radiata*. **Cyclopterus** *a.* [πτερόν wing], round-winged, round-finned. **Cycloscope** [-σκόπος viewing], (a) an apparatus for measuring the velocity of revolution, by means of a revolving ruled cylinder, viewed through an aperture partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate; (b) an instrument for setting out railway curves. **Cyclostermous** *a.* *Bot.* [στέμμα seed], having the embryo coiled about the central albumen. **Cyclostomate**, -stomatous, -stomous *a.* [στόμα mouth], having a round sucking mouth, as a lamprey, or a circular aperture of the shell, as some gastropods; also belonging to a certain division of the Polyzoa (*Cyclostomata*), having the cell-mouth not guarded by an operculum or process. **Cyclostome** *a.* = *Cyclostomus*; *sb.* a cyclostomous fish, as the lamprey; a cyclostomous gastropod. **Cyclostystem**, the circular system or arrangement of the pores in some *Hydrocorallina* (Millipores, etc.).

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 388/1 In the Cyclobranchiate order. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 154 The cyclobranchiate gill of Patella. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cyclocentric*, a term applied to those coiled shells which have the starting-point of the spiral at a little distance from the centre, so that the first whorl runs around it. *Cyclocephalic*, having the characters of a *Cyclocephalus*. Also, applied to the form of the head of an hydrocephalic person. *Cyclocephalus*, a monster having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye in the median line. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 84 Periclinial, cycloclinal or quaquaversal... that is dipping in every direction. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/2 The... cycloganglione... divisions of the animal kingdom. *Ibid.* 392/2 The nervous system of the Gasteropoda, the most perfect form of the... cyclo-ganglionic type. 1883 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 562 The Cyclograph is an instrument for drawing arcs of circles. 1841-4 C. ANTHON *Class. Dict.* 353 Dionysius, the cyclographer, makes Circe the daughter of *Æetes*. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 107/2 An organization... more complex than that of the cyclo-neurose classes. 1866 *Engineer* 415 The Cycloscope. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 966/2 In the cyclostomatous Fishes... the skeleton is of still more simple structure. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 390 The Cyclostomes or suckers, with regard to their skeletons, are the most imperfect of all the Vertebrates. 1854 BADHAM *Halicut.* 440 Our little cyclostome... the lamprey. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 8 The cyclostome Fishes. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 427 Some of the cyclostomous fishes... are supposed to connect the fishes with the *Annulosa*.

**Cyclode** (sai'klōd, sai'k-), *Muth.* [f. Gr. κύκλος circle + δδός path.] A name introduced by Prof. Sylvester, 1869, for the involute of any order to a circle. See INVOLUTE.

1869 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* II. 137-160 A Cyclode is the continued (nth) involute of a circle.

**Cycloid** (sai'kloid, sai'k-), *sb.* [See next.]

1. **Math.** The curve traced in space by a point in the circumference (or on a radius) of a circle as the circle rolls along a straight line.

The common cycloid is that traced by a point in the circumference of the circle, and has cusps where this point meets the straight line; that traced by a point within the circle is a *prolate cycloid* (with inflexions); by a point without the circle, a *curtate cycloid* (with loops).

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 101 Each point will by this compound motion describe on the plain... a perfect cycloid. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver, Voy. Laputa* ii. A pudding [cut] into a cycloid. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1810) I. 135 The line in which a heavy body descends in the least time from one given point to another... is an arch of a cycloid... Hence the cycloid is called the *line of swiftest descent*.

b. **Companion to the cycloid**: the curve formed by successive positions of the point of intersection of a horizontal line drawn through a fixed point in the circumference of the rolling circle with a vertical line through its point of contact with the (horizontal) line on which it rolls.

1897 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 244 The curve must be of the nature of that which is called the companion to the cycloid.

2. **Zool.** A cycloid fish: see next.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 246 Two orders of Fishes... the Ctenoids and Cycloids.

**Cycloid**, *a.* [ad. Gr. κυκλωειδής, κυκλώδης circular: see CYCLE and -OID.] Resembling a circle; *spec.* in *Zool.* a. Of a somewhat circular form, with concentric striations; applied to the scales of certain fishes. b. Belonging to the *Cycloidei*, or order of fishes with cycloid scales.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 62 The remaining two groups [of Fishes] are called respectively Ctenoid... and Cycloid... from the shape and structure of the scale. 1852 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 283 Nearly all the cycloid genera... are extinct. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 326 Scales cycloid or rhomboid.

**Cycloidal** (sai'kloi-däl, sik-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. *Geom.*, etc. Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a cycloid.

**Cycloidal engine**: an instrument used in engraving an 'engine-turned design' upon the plates for bank-notes, etc., as a precaution against counterfeiting; the graver-point having a motion compounded of translation and rotation. **Cycloidal paddle**: a name erroneously given to a paddle-wheel in which each float is divided longitudinally into several strips in a slightly retreating order, *en echelon*, so as to lessen the concussion and make the resistance more uniform (Knight). **Cycloidal pendulum**: a pendulum constructed to swing in a cycloid, so as to be perfectly isochronous.

1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Cycloid*. The space within this curve and the Subtense. is called the Cycloidal Space. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xi. 159 Availing himself of this property of the curve, Huygens constructed his cycloidal pendulum. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 122 The upper part of the pendulum is a double cord hanging between two cycloidal cheeks to give a cycloidal path to the bob.

2. *Zool.* = CYCLOID *a. a.*

1879 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 326 The scales... are cycloidal in shape, and are arranged in an imbricate manner.

Hence **Cycloidally** *adv.*, in the form of a cycloid.

1797 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Phonics*, Asmooth wall... arched... cycloidally or elliptically.

**Cycloidean**, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also *-ian*. [f. mod. L. *cycloide-us* (f. Gr. *κυκλωειδής* CYCLOIDH) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the cycloid fishes.

*B. sb.* A cycloid fish. 1837 BUCKLAND *Geol.* i. 270 The Herring and Salmon are examples of Cycloideans.

+ **Cycloidical**, *a. Obs.* = CYCLOIDAL *i.*

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The spring, by which the pendulum is suspended... so constructed as to produce cycloidical arcs of vibration.

**Cyclomatic** (sai'klömæ'tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κύκλωμα*, -ματ-, anything rounded or made circular, a wheel + -IC.] Of or pertaining to cycles.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* i. 16 The existence of cycles is called cyclosis, and the numbers of cycles in a diagram is called its cyclomatic number.

**Cyclometer** (sai'klöm'itri), [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle + μέτρον measure, -μετρος, -μετρης measuring.]

1. An instrument for measuring circular arcs.

1815 W. ADAMSON (title), An Universal Principle for Dividing the Circle... by a new Instrument called the Cyclometer. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 93 The black lines on the hypocotyls... became distinctly curved, but in very various degrees (namely, with radii between 20 and 80 mm. on Sachs' cyclometer).

2. An apparatus attached to the wheel of a vehicle, *esp.* of a cycle, for registering the distance traversed.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 496 The cyclometers registered thirty-five miles. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling in Longm.* Mag. Oct. 604 By means of their cyclometers they [cyclists] could correct... errors respecting distances which the 'signposts' almost invariably make.

3. *humorously*. A 'circle-squarer'.

1866 DR. MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 534/2 Cyclometers have their several styles of wit.

**Cyclometry** (sai'klöm'itri), [f. as prec.: see -METRY.] Measurement of circles; 'circle-squaring'.

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656 WALLIS *Correct. of Hobbes* 116 (T.), I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph Scaliger's cyclometry. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 535/1 A friend of mine... will spend a thousand pounds... in black and white cyclometry.

Hence **Cyclometric**, *-al*, *a.*, of or relating to cyclometry.

1838 HALLIWELL *Brief Acct. S. Morland* 27 Morland's Cyclometrical treatise.

**Cyclonal** (sai'klōnāl), *a. rare*. [f. CYCLONE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a CYCLONE (i. c.).

1881 C. ABBE in *Smithsonian Rep.* 295 The cyclonal curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient... than is the anticyclonal curvature.

**Cyclone** (sai'klōn), [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle (or *κύκλῳν* moving in a circle, whirling round): see quot. 1848.]

Piddington's account of his formation of the word is vague; the sense he assigns suggests that the Gr. word he meant was *κύκλωμα*, which means *inter alia* 'the coil of a serpent'; hence *cyclone* occurs as an early variant.]

1. *gen.* A name introduced in 1848 by H. Piddington, as a general term for all storms or atmospheric disturbances in which the wind has a circular or whirling course.

1848 H. PIDDINGTON *Sailor's Horn-bk.* 8 *Winds*. Class II. (Hurricane Storms... Whirlwinds... African Tornado... Water Spouts... Samiel, Simoom), I suggest... that we might, for all this last class of circular or highly curved winds, adopt the term 'Cyclone' from the Greek *κύκλος* (which signifies amongst other things the coil of a snake) as... expressing sufficiently the tendency to circular motion in these meteors. *Ibid.* 176 Throughout the preceding parts the word Cyclone has been, as proposed... added after the words in common use to express circular-blowing winds. In this part I propose to use it alone.

b. *spec.* A hurricane or tornado of limited diameter and destructive violence.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 220 One of the most fearful gales I have ever experienced. It had the character and the force of a cyclone. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 10 This season has been... prolific in typhoons or cyclones. 1893 *Daily News* 27 May 6/8 A severe cyclone has been raging for the last three days at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

c. *Meteorol.* A system of winds rotating around a centre of minimum barometric pressure, the centre and whole system having itself also a motion of translation, which is sometimes arrested, when the cyclone becomes for a time stationary. Cf. ANTICYCLONE. (Such a system often extends over many thousands of square miles.)

As to the differences between this and b, see A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 129.

1875 A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 33 Areas of low pressure or Cyclones... A cyclone which passed over north-western Europe on the morning of 2d November, 1863.

1881 R. H. SCOTT in *Gd. Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/1 There was... a twofold reason for northerly winds—the anticyclone off the west of Ireland and the cyclone over the fairs of Holland.

d. *transf.* Applied to a violent rotatory storm in the sun's atmosphere.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 53 Immense cyclones pass over the surface of the Sun with fearful rapidity, as is rendered evident by the form and changes of certain spots.

2. *Comb.* **cyclone-pit**, 'on the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Cyclonic** (sai'klōnik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone.

1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 226 A similar continuous circulation, or cyclonic commotion.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 54 A [sun] spot of the normal character, by no means cyclonic. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 5/12 A small cyclonic vortex had formed in the Bay of Bengal.

So **Cyclonical** *a.* = prec. **Cyclonically** *adv.*, after the manner of a cyclone. **Cyclonist**, **Cyclonologist**, one who studies cyclones. **Cyclonology**, the study of cyclones.

1881 J. G. JEFFREYS in *Nature* XXIII. 300 A cyclonical storm. 1884 *Nature* XXX. 305 Towards and around this depression the winds blow cyclonically. 1884 E. D. ARCHIBALD *ibid.* XXVI. 31 The general incurvature of the winds in a cyclone, which was formerly altogether denied by the cyclonists—so called—Reid and Piddington. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xix. § 780 The cyclonologists do not locate their storms in such high latitudes. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 355 Any person acquainted with cyclonology.

**Cyclop**: see CYCLOPS.

**Cyclopædia**, *-pædia* (sai'klōp'diä), Also in Anglicized forms, **7 cyclopædy**, **7 pedy**. [A shortening or modification of ENCYCLOPÆDIA (itself due to an erroneous Greek reading), perh. intended to convey more obviously the ostensible sense 'circle of learning', from Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *παιδεία* education, a branch of learning.]

+ 1. The circle of learning; the whole body of arts and sciences; = ENCYCLOPEDIA *i.* *Obs.*

1636 H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 85 This Cyclopædia hath been observed to runne from East to West; Thus have most Civilities, and Sciences come... from the Indian Gymnosophists into Egypt, from thence into Greece, so into Italy. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 289 Nor yet was it a work of the Cyclopedy of Arts. 1676 HOBBS *Thiad* Pref. (1686) 8 The whole Learning of his time (which the Greeks call Cyclopædia).

2. A book containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, or on all the branches of some particular art, science, etc.; usually arranged alphabetically; = ENCYCLOPEDIA *2*, 3.

1798 CHAMBERS (title), Cyclopædia, or General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 1798 W. BOWYER in Nichols *Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. (1812) V. 659 While the second edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia was in the press I went to the author and begged leave to add a single syllable to his magnificent work, and that for Cyclopædia he would write Encyclopædia. I urged that Vossius had observed in his book *De Vitiis Sermonis* that 'Cyclopædia was used by some authors, but Encyclopædia by the best'. 1876 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 118 He first suggested the idea of a cyclopædia on a fuller plan.

**Cyclopædiac** (sai'klōp'diäk), *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AC.] Of or pertaining to a cyclopædia; dealing with all branches of knowledge.

1877 S. CHEETHAM in *Academy* 14 Apr. 311 Isidore... the best-known cyclopædiac writer of that time.

**Cyclopædic**, *-pædic* (sai'klōp'dik), *a.* [Irregularly formed on *cyclopædia*: see prec. The element *-pædic* would properly represent Gr. *παιδικός* childish.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclopædia.

a 1843 in SOUTHEY (F. Hall). 1869 J. H. PEPPER (title), Cyclopædic Science Simplified. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* 224 Dr. Rees, of Cyclopædic memory.

Hence **Cyclopædically** *adv.*, in a cyclopædic manner; like a cyclopædia.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* 9 Nov. 929/2 Ubiquitous in business hours, and cyclopædically ready of response to any requisition.

**Cyclopædize**, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To bring together or arrange in systematic form.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 85/2 That stage of intellectual progress which cyclopædizes its information.

**Cyclops** (sai'klōp), *a. rare*—1. [a. F. *cyclope* CYCLOPS.] Resembling a Cyclops; one-eyed, or using one eye.

1868 O. W. HOLMES *Poems*, To C. G. Ehrenberg, Even as

the patient watchers of the night,—The cyclope gleaners of the fruitful skies.

**Cyclopean**, *-ian* (sai'klōp'än, sai'klō'piän), *a.* [f. L. *Cyclopæ-us*, a. Gr. *Κυκλώπιος*, and *Cyclopæus*, a. Gr. *Κυκλώπιος*, f. *Κύκλωπες* the builders of the walls of Mycenæ, pl. of *Κύκλωψ* a Cyclops, a one-eyed giant of ancient mythology.]

1. Belonging to or resembling the Cyclopes; monstrous, gigantic, huge; single, or large and round, like the one eye of a Cyclops.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* C iv b, To redeem from the Cyclopean power that which is the glory of Christ. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 422 Such as th' unblest d Cyclopean climes produce. 1766 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 293 Then, forged by Cyclopean art, appear'd Thunders. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 7 Press by which the Britannia tubular bridge was erected... The weight and bulk of this cyclopean engine were in accordance with its vast mechanical power. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 139 We may liken the telescope to a 'Cyclopean eye'.

2. *Antiq.* Applied to an ancient style of masonry in which the stones are of immense size and more or less irregular shape; found in Greece, Italy, and elsewhere, and anciently fabled to be the work of a gigantic Thracian race called Cyclopes from their king Cyclops. Now applied also to similar ancient work in other regions.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ii. 61 The huge structures... commonly described by the epithet Cyclopean. *Ibid.* 62 The most unsightly Cyclopean wall. 1845 PATRICK *Round Towers* Irel. 160 A style of masonry perfectly Cyclopean.

**Cyclopede**. An adapted form of CYCLOPEDIA.

1774 WATSON *Hist. Poetry* xxvi. (1840) III. 12 Peter Lombard's scholastic cyclopede of divinity, called the Sentences. 1817 HOBHOUSE in Smiles *John Murray* II. 460 The work should be done like a cyclopede dictionary. **Cyclophobia** (*nonce-wd.*): see -PHOBIA.

**Cyclopia** (sai'klō'piä), *Zool. and Path.* Also in Anglicized form **cyclopy**. [f. Gr. *κύκλωψ* Cyclops: see below.] (See quot. 1882.) Hence **Cyclopian** *a.* 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 738 Cyclopian monsters. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 967/1 Want of the under jaw often coexists with Cyclopia. 1860 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* s. v. *Deformities*, Cyclopy, when both the eyes run into one. 1884 *Sp. Soc. Lett.*, Cyclopia, a kind of monstrosity consisting in the fusion of two eyes into one place in the middle of the forehead, like the Cyclops. It is a normal condition of some Crustacea.

**Cycloplan**, var. of CYCLOPEAN.

**Cyclopic** (sai'klō'pik), *a.* 1 [ad. Gr. *κύκλωπις* -ός.] Belonging to or resembling a Cyclops; monstrous; Cyclopean.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 55 This is nothing but the old blind cyclopic supererogance. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 68 Which it took into its Cyclopicque arms, and crumbled into ashes. 1890 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 46 Some Cyclopic Monster, which eats and drinks the Flesh and Blood of Mankind.

**Cyclopic**, *a.* 2 *Chem.* [f. botanical name *Cyclopia* + -IC.] (See quot.) So **Cyclopinæ**, an alkaloid obtained from *Cyclopia*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 418 *Cyclopic acid*, an acid obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea... The cyclopic acid is deposited in the form of a yellow powder.

+ **Cyclopic**, *a. Obs.* [f. as CYCLOPIC + -AL.] = CYCLOPIC *a.* 1

1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1836) 75 Their hantie stomackes, and more than Cyclopic countenances. 1653 UNQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvi, Armed... with Cyclopic annals.

Hence **Cyclopically** *adv.*, in a Cyclopic manner, as by a Cyclops.

1868 LOWELL *Poems*, *Winter Even. Hymn to Fire* vi, Upon the anvils of the brain... cyclopically wrought By the fast-throbbing hammer of the poet's thought.

+ **Cycloplism**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CYCLOPS + -ISM.] Practice characteristic of a Cyclops.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 413 Vnies you will be so wood now, as to adde brutish Vbiqutism, to your barbarous Cycloplism.

**Cyclopitæ** (sai'klōpit, sai-). *Min.* [f. L. *Cyclopæ-us* (*Cyclopia saxa*) + -ITÆ.] A variety of ANORTHITE, found in the Cyclopean islands near Sicily.

1821 PINKERTON *Petræol.* II. 499 The analcimes of Haüy, which he proposes to call cyclopites, because they were first found in the rocks of the Cyclops. 1868 DANA *Min.* 340 Cyclopitæ occurs in white transparent glassy crystals.

**Cyclopoid** (sai'klōpoid, sai-), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Cyclops* (in Zoology) + -OID.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to, or resembling the family *Cyclopidae* of Copepods, of which the genus *Cyclops* is the type. *B. sb.* One of the *Cyclopidae*.

1828 DANA *Crust.* II. 1309 In one section, that most closely Cyclopoid, the eight natatory legs have the ordinary form. *Ibid.* 1408 They have usually an articulated abdomen, furcate at extremity, like the Cyclopoids.

|| **Cyclops** (sai'klōps), *a.* Also **Cyclop**. Pl. **Cyclopes** (sai'klōpiz); also **Cyclops**, **Cyclopæes**. [a. L. *Cyclops*, -ōpem, a. Gr. *Κύκλωψ* lit. 'round-eyed', f. *κύκλος* circle + *-ōp* eye. In It. and Sp. *Cíclope*, Pg. and F. *Cyclope*, whence Eng. *Cyclops*.]

1. One of a race of one-eyed giants in ancient Greek mythology, who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. Hence often used allusively.

*a. sing.* *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*; but the latter in early use may be like F. *Cyclopes*, pl. of *Cyclope*.



1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 39 A huge people we see Of Cyclopes cum hurling to the port. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 7 Vnlesse the Epicureans like the Gaiantes Cyclopes would. make warre against God. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Such an obdurate Cyclops to have but one eye for this text. 1808 WORDSWORTH *Daisy* iv. A little cyclops, with one eye staring to threaten and defy. 1883 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. In Hesiod *Theogony* 140, we find three Cyclopes. who forged the thunderbolts for Zeus.

B. sing. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*. [F. *Cyclope*, -s.] 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 3 b. Achemenides being afraid of the horrible Cyclops. 1608 SHAKES. *Ham.* II. ii. 511. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 245 The Cyclops, at th' Almighty Nod, New Thunder hasten for their angry God. 1795 POPE *Odys.* IX. 473 The Cyclops all that round him dwell. *Ibid.* 484 The Cyclops from his den replies. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 111 Cyclops, who live in caverns, not in houses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.* IV. xix. 321 In front of the helmet was a huge glass eye like that of a cyclop.

γ. pl. *Cyclopes*. 1681 RYCAUT *Critic* 206 What shall I say of so many Cyclopes? 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 25 The one-eyed children of the Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopes.

2. *Zool.* A genus of small fresh-water copepods, having an eye (apparently single, but really double) situated in the middle of the front of the head.

1849-50 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 967/1 The metamorphosis of the eyes in... Cyclops. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 63 Tiny cyprides and cyclopes disporting in the umbrageous groves of their world.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Cf. CYCLOPE a.)

1688 DRYDEN *Medal* 226 Then, Cyclop like, in humane Flesh to deal. 1687 *Third Coll. Poems, A Warning* (1689) 29/1 His Cyclop Priests will make you trundle under. 1803 SARRITT *New Pict. London* 177 A Cyclops pig, because it has only one eye... placed in the middle of the forehead.

**Cyclopy**: see CYCLOPIA.

**Cyclorama** (saiklora'mā). [mod. f. Gr. κύκλος circle + δρᾶμα spectacle.] A picture of a landscape or scene arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface, the spectator standing in the middle.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 191 The panorama forms the surface of a hollow cylinder. (whence it is called cyclorama). 1849 (*title*) Description of the Royal Cyclorama. Regents Park, opened in 1848. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 11/1 The cyclorama [of Niagara] which has 'fetched' all London.

Hence **Cyclorama** m. a.

1886 Appleton's *Ann. Cycl.* 278 (in *Cent. Dict.*) The laws of cyclorama perspective.

**Cyclorn**. = **Cycle-horn**: see CYCLE sb. 12.

1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 426 With an eldritch screech from his cyclorn. 1891 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Aug. 200/1 The croak of a cyclorn warns him.

**Cyclosis** (saiklō'sis). [a. Gr. κύκλωσις encircling, f. κύκλος to encircle, to move in a circle.]

1. *Biol.* A term (proposed by C. H. Schultz in 1831) for the circulation of latex (milky juice) in the vessels of plants; also applied to the circulation of protoplasm in certain cells.

1833 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 336 The phenomenon of cyclosis consists of a motion of fluid called latex. 1888 *Fruit. Quakett Microsc. Club Ser.* II. No. 1. 28 The phenomenon of cyclosis as seen in many hairs.

2. *Math.* The occurrence of cycles; see CYCLE 10. 1881 (see CYCLOMATIC). 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 The correction for cyclosis.

**Cyclostylar** (saiklostai'lār). a. *Arch.* [f. Gr. κύκλος + στῦλος pillar, column + -AR.] (See quot.)

1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cyclostylar*, relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns without a core; with a core, the range would be a peristyle.

**Cyclostyle** (saiklostail). [f. Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel + στῦλος, L. *stilus*.] Name of an apparatus for printing copies of writing.

It consists of a pen with a small toothed wheel at the point which cuts minute holes in specially prepared paper tightly stretched over a zinc plate; this paper is then used as a stencil-plate from which copies are printed. Hence *cyclostyle apparatus*, *ink*, *pen*, etc.

1883 *Knickerbocker* 16 Feb. *Adv.* The Cyclostyle. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 19 May 306/1 She... prints it herself with the cyclostyle. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 6/1 This is probably the last specimen of a cyclostyle-printed journal which will see the light in Mashonaland.

**Cyclotomy**. [f. Gr. κύκλος circle + -τομή cutting. In sense 1 rendering Ger. *kreistheilung*.]

1. *Math.* The problem of the division of a circle into a given number of equal parts (Sylvester).

1879 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Nat. Math.* 380 Bachmann's work, as it seems to me, gives proof, that Cyclotomy is to be regarded not as an incidental application, but as the natural and inherent centre and core of the arithmetic of the future. 1892 MATHEWS *Theory of Numbers* 1. 184.

2. *Ophthalmic Surg.* (See quot.)

1889 BERRY *Dis. Eye* vii. 222 Division of the ciliary muscle, or cyclotomy.

Hence **Cyclotomy** m. a., as in *cyclotomic functions*.

1879 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Nat. Math.* 357 The species of cyclotomic... functions of which the cubic function above written is an example.

|| **Cyclus** (si'klōs, sai'klōs). [L., a. Gr. κύκλος CYCLE.] = CYCLE 6; also a series of pictures representing romantic or historical cycle.

1810 H. WEBER *Metz. Rom.* I. Introd. 69 A... third cyclus of romance, no less extensive than that of Arthur and of Charlemagne. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iv. § 65. 205 That legendary cyclus of heroic song. 1838 BARONESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. xi. 482 Hesse's designs for a cyclus representing the conversion of Germany to Christianity.

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**Cyconean, cygnean** (sikn'ān, sig-), a. rare.

[f. L. *cygnus*, *cygneus*, = Gr. κύκνιος, f. *cygnus*, *cygnus* swan.] Of or pertaining to a swan; swan's. 1610 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 720 The moderator's cygnean song. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. II. iv. 62 His last, if we may borrow the expression, his cygnean voice, dwelt on a brief exhortation to mutual charity.

**Cycorie, -y**, obs. forms of CHIOBY.

**Cycular, a.** [An illiterate formation from CYCLE, after *vehicular* (f. *vehicul-um*): cf. BICYCULAR.] Pertaining to cycles or cycling.

1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 142 Entirely in touch with matters cycular. 1892 *Strand Mag.* July 33/2 The high-water mark of cycular invention.

**Cyd**, var. of SIDE a. Obs., hanging low.

**Cyder**, var. of CIDER.

**Cyderach**, var. of CIDERAGE, Obs.

1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 37 Cyderach... apply it to greene or fresh wounds.

|| **Cydlippe** (sai'di'pi). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. Κυδίσπη proper name of a Nereid.] A typical genus of Ctenophora, of which one beautiful species, *C. pilosa*, is common in the British Seas. Hence **Cydlippian a.**; **Cydlippid**, a ctenophoran of the family of Cydlippe.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 39/1. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 39 We took a dead Cydlippe, and... exposed it to the sun. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 39 The *Beroes* and *Cydlippes*... look like tiny melons of glass, down whose bodies run bands or meridian-lines of paddles.

1860 AGASSIZ *Nat. Hist. U. S.* III. 184, I merely infer its Cydlippian relationship from the position of the tentacles. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 721 The larva is at first a Cydlippid-form.

† **Cydon**. Obs. rare. [f. L. *cydonia* (sc. *mala*) quinces, quince, from *Cydonia*, Κυδωνία a town of Crete. (In L. also *colonia*, *colōnea*, whence Pr. *codon*, f. *coing*, OF. pl. *coins*, Eng. *quince*.)] Quince. Hence † **Cydoniate** v., to treat with juice of quinces. **Cydonin**, mucilage of quince seeds.

1643 J. STEER *It. Exp. Cyprum* vi. 26 Adde... the musilage of Cydon seeds a little. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* XIX. 743 The tincture of Steel pomated or cydoniated. 1853 PERREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) II. II. 1814 Cydonium (peculiar gum of Quince Seed). 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cydonin*, forming the chief part of the secondary membrane of the epidermis of the seed.

**Cyan, cyance**: see SCION.

**Cyerge, cyete**, obs. forms of CIERGE, CITY.

**Cyeseiology** (sai'si'p'iolōgi). [f. Gr. κύσις conception, pregnancy + -λογία.] That branch of physiology which treats of pregnancy.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyfer, cyffre, cyfre**, obs. forms of CIPHER.

**Cyft, cygh**, obs. forms of SIFT, SIGH.

**Cygnian, a.**: see CYGNEAN.

**Cygnous** (sign'ōs), a. [f. L. *cygnus* swan: cf. L. *cygnus*, *cygneus* of a swan.] Swan-like; in *Bryology*, curved like a swan's neck.

1880 R. BRAITHWAITE *Brit. Mus. Flora* I. 192 *Phacum curvicolle*... perichætium rufous-purple, oval with a short apiculus, on a pale cygneous pedicel.

**Cygnut** (sign'et). Forms: 5 *sygnett*, *sygnett*, 5-7 *signett*, 6 *singnett*, 6-7 *signet*, 6-8 *oignet*, 7 *cygnette*, 7- *cygnut*. [A dim., of Eng. or (?) Anglo-Fr. formation, of F. *cygne* or L. *cygnus* swan. OF. had the dim. *signel*, *signeau* (Godef.). F. *cygne* is found in end of 14th c., but the ordinary OF. form was *cine*, earlier *cisme*, *cinne*. *Cisme* appears to be cognate with Sp. *cine*, and Oit. *cicno* swan, which Romanic scholars derive from L. *cicinnus* = *cygnus*, a. Gr. κύκνιος swan. L. *cygnus* appears to have split into two types: *cicinnus*, found in Plautus (and app. in late popular Latin), whence the Romanic forms, and *cygnus*, which was long the accepted form in later MSS. and texts. Under the influence of the latter OF. *cine* became *cygne* (cf. mod. It. *cigno*).]

1. A young swan. In *Her.* see quot. 1825.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 57 Conuiuium domini Henrici Regis quarti. In coronacione sua apud Westmonasterium... Graund chare. Syngnetty. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 281 That brouet venison and ij. signetts to my Lady. 1566 BULLIYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 78 The Signetts bee better than the old Swannes. 1591 SHAKES. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 56 So doth the Swan her downie Signetts saue. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 2938 Her skin sleek sattin or the cygnettes brest. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* xv. For 1 dozen of signetts. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Proc.* (1745) 86 For 8 Cignets or young Swans. 1825 W. BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Cygnut*... properly, a young swan, but swans borne in coat-armour are frequently blazoned *cygnets*. 1856 KANE *Art. Exp.* I. xxxi. 424 It now rejoices in a drapery as grey as a cygnut's brest.

2. *Comb.* as *cygnut-down*; *cygnut-royal* (*Her.*), see quot.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Liberty's Last Squeak* Wks. 1812 III. 423 Lone silence... Her shoes of cygnut-down shall lend. 1847 H. GOUGH *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Cygnut royal*, a swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain affixed thereunto and reflexed over its back.

**Cykory, -le**, obs. f. CHIOBY; **Cykylle, Cykyr**: see SICKLE, SICKER; **Cyl**, in various words = **SIL**; **Cyle**, see CHIL, CHILL; **Cylens**, see SILENCE; **Cylere**, see CYLLOUR, CELURE.

**Cylinder** (silindər). Also 6-7 *cyllindre*, 7 *ollinder*, *sillinder*. [ad. L. *cyllindrus* cylinder, roller, a. Gr. κύλινδρος roller, deriv. of κύλινδ-ειν

to roll. Cf. 16th c. F. *cilindre*, *cyllindre*. There was an earlier form CHILINDRE (in sense 3) in ME. and OF.]

1. *Geom.* A solid figure of which the two ends are equal and parallel circles, and the intervening curved surface is such as would be traced out by a straight line moving parallel to itself with its ends in the circumferences of these circles.

If the direction of this straight line be perpendicular to the planes of the circles, the figure is a *right cylinder*; if not, an *oblique cylinder*.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. xviii. 318 A cylinder is a solide or bodely figure which is made, when one of the sides of a rectangle parallelogramme, abiding fixed, the parallelogramme is moued about. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 263 The proportion between the Cylinder... and the sphere or globe contained in the same. 1647 H. MORE *Insomn. Philos.* ix. A duskyish Cyllindre through infinite space It did project. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. II. 186 Cut our bread into cones, cylinders. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 100 A cylinder is a solid body of the character of a prism, but its ends are circles.

b. In *mod. Geom.*, the solid generated by a straight line moving always parallel to itself and describing any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle).

1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) ix. § 168 When the base... is a closed curve of any form... the surface generated is called a *cylinder*. *Ibid.* ix. Ex. 12 The axis of a right circular cylinder.

2. Any body or object of cylindrical form (either solid or hollow); in quot. 1661 applied to a cylindrical jewel worn in the ear. *Axial cylinder* = *axis-cylinder*: see AXIS; *renal* or *urinary cylinder* = *renal* or *urinary cast*: see CAST 30 c.

1641 HOBBS *Lett. Wks.* 1845 VII. 457 Such matter as the cylinder is made of. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 21 Wed and be mute. Thy silence and his fear With rich cylinders then shall grace thine ear. 1791 HAMILTON *Berkhollet's Dyring* II. II. III. iii. 177, I poured the decoctions into glass cylinders. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 35 The cylinder of bark was found lined with layers of new wood. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 44 The axial cylinder of each nerve being surrounded by medullary matter.

† 3. A kind of portable sun-dial; = CHILINDRE.

1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij b, The making of the Horologicall Cyllindre.

4. a. A cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, pierced longitudinally for suspension from the wrist, used as a seal by the Babylonians and Assyrians, and incised with figures, symbols, and cuneiform (or occasionally Aramaic) characters. b. A barrel-shaped, hollow object of baked clay, usually of considerable size, covered with cuneiform writing and buried under the foundations of Babylonian and Assyrian temples.

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* Introd. A few cylinders and gems... from Assyria and Babylonia. 1857 LOFTUS *Chaldaea & Susiana* 130 This discovery at Mûgeyer convinced him that the commemorative cylinders of the founders were always deposited at the corners of Babylonian edifices.

II. In *Mechanics*.

5. Applied more or less specifically to many cylindrical parts of machines, etc. (with reference either to the internal chamber or external surface). e.g. The bore of a gun barrel, the part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges; the barrel of a pump in which the piston works; the glass barrel of an electrical machine; a cylindrical revolving part in a loom, or a carding machine, etc.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. K, Hauling respects to the length of the peece, waighte of the Bullet... proportion of the concaue Cylinders. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 13 The Pump consists of four parts, a hollow Cylindre, a Sucker, a handle... and a Valve. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 58 If the mouth of the Piece be grown wider then the rest of the Cylinder within by often shooting. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Charged Cylinder*... that part which receives the Charge of Powder and Shot... *Vacant Cylinder*, that part of the Hollow which remains empty, when the Gun is Charg'd. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* II. 392 Colt's revolvers... If the hammer be lowered in the pin, the cylinder is prevented from revolving.

6. The cylindrical chamber in which the steam (or other fluid) acts upon the piston. By extension, applied to the corresponding chamber of rotary engines which is sometimes of an annular form.

1697 PAPIN in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 483 He proposes the... turning a small Surface of Water into Vapour, by Fire applied to the bottom of the Cylinder that contains it, which Vapour forces up the Plug in the Cylinder. 1731 BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 200 The best Proportions for Steam engine Cylinders. 1796 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 3 The said piston is suspended by a rod... capable of sliding through a hole in the cover of the cylinder. 1830 J. MILLINGTON *Mech. Philos.* 417 Newcomen's engine was the first in which a truly bored cylinder with a well-fitting piston was employed. 1893 *Engineer* LXXV. 574 That will depend on the total amount of work done in the cylinder by expansion.

7. a. *Printing*. The engraved hollow metal roller used in printing calico, etc. b. A similar roller used in letter-press printing for inking the type (now *inking-roller*), pressing the paper against the type, or carrying the type or printing surface.

1764 *Specif. Fryer's Patent* No. 810 (*Calico Printing*) The invention is performed by means of engraved copper cylinders. 1790 *Specif. Nicholson's Patent* No. 1748. 8 A is the printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth, and

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B is the inking cylinder with its distributing rollers. 1818 *Specif. Couper's Patent* No. 4194. 2 Conveying the paper from one printing cylinder to another. 1858 *Specif. Apple-gath's Patent* No. 372 Comparatively few printing rollers can be arranged round the cylinder carrying the type.

8. *Watchmaking*. The cylindrical recess on the verge of the balance in a horizontal escapement.

1765 MUDGE *Thoughts on Improv. Watches* (1772) 23 Making the cylinder of harder materials would be an advantage. 1773 HATTON *Clock & Watch Work* 197 The tooth [of the balance wheel] ought to act at right angles to a line which would touch the cylinder. 1883 BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* 300 In the best watches the cylinder is made of a ruby.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* † a. simple *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cylindrical. *Obs.*

1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* l. iii. iii. 211 Concave and Cylinder glasses (=mirrors). 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. Biv. How to measure a Cylinder Vessel.

b. *Comb.*, as *cylinder-plug*, etc., *cylinder-like* *adj.*; *cylinder-axis* = axis-cylinder (see AXIS); *cylinder-bore*, (a) *sb.* a gun of which the bore is cylindrical or of uniform diameter; so *cylinder-bored*; (b) *vb.* to make with a cylindrical bore; *cylinder-cock*, a cock at the end of the cylinder in a steam-engine to allow water of condensation to escape; *cylinder-coover*, the steam-tight lid at the end of a steam-cylinder; *cylinder-desk*, a writing-desk having a curved revolving top which can be pushed back or drawn forward and locked; *cylinder-engine* (see *quot.*); *cylinder-epithelium*, epithelium consisting of cylindrical cells; *cylinder-escapement*, a form of watch escapement (also called *horizontal escapement*), invented by Tompion in 1695, or later by Graham; *cylinder-gauge*, (a) a tool for giving the size of the opening in the cylinder of an escapement; (b) a gauge for testing the diameter of projectiles for rifled ordnance; also a carefully turned iron cylinder used to gauge the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun (Farrow, *Mil. Dict.* New York 1885); (c) a steam-gauge attached to the cylinder of an engine; *cylinder-glass*, sheet glass, made by blowing glass into the form of a cylinder which is then cut open and flattened; *cylinder-paper-machine*, a paper-making machine in which the pulp is taken up by a wire-cloth-covered cylinder, instead of the flat wire-cloth used in the Fourdrinier machine; *cylinder-press* (U. S.), -*printing-machine*, a machine in which a cylinder is used either for carrying the type or giving the impression; *cylinder-watch*, a watch with a cylinder or horizontal escapement.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Cylinder-axis*, Purkinje's term for the central or axial part of a nerve tubule. 1881 GREENER *Guns* 180 \**Cylinder-bored guns*. 1857 FAREY *Steam Eng.* 372 The \**cylinder-cover* must be lifted up whenever the piston is packed. 1891 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 481 The cylinder cover has in it a stuffing box for the passage of the piston rod. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Cylinder-engine*, a paper-machine in which the pulp is taken up on a cylinder and delivered in a continuous sheet to the dryers. 1886 H. SPENCER in 19th Cent. May 763 A mucous membrane of the kind covered by \**cylinder-epithelium*. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* II. 695 \**Cylinder-escapement*. 1893 *Horological Jnl.* July 165 Tompion undoubtedly patented the cylinder escapement in 1695. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 76 [A] \**Cylinder Gauge*, [is] a steel plate having two tapered slits. 1892 *Treat. Ammunition* (War Dept.) 314 note, The cylinder gauge has the advantage of detecting an eccentric stud, which could not be found by ring gauges. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 526 It was not until the year 1832 that the manufacture of \**cylinder* or sheet glass was introduced into this country. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 319/1 Provided it be of length \**Cylinder* like. 1867 *Printers' Register* June 138 Davis and Primrose, Manufacturers of... Single \**Cylinder* Machines. 1886 BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 90 \**Cylinder-plugs*, plugs fitting into the top and bottom of the cylinder... at the extremities of which the pivots are formed. 1859 *Printer* (N. Y.) II. 30 Messrs. Hoe have long been pre-eminent in the manufacture of \**cylinder* presses. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 198 \**Cylinder* printing machines are exhibited by Messrs. Napier. 1765 MUDGE *Thoughts on Improv. Watches* (1772) 22 The \**cylinder watch*... is a fine invention. 1885 D. GLASGOW *Watch & Clock Making* 133 In the best Geneva-made cylinder watches the escape wheel is made small.

**Cylinder**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act upon with a cylinder, to press under a cylinder.

1807 *Brit. Merc. Gaz.* 15 June 34/1 Occasionally they are cylindered to give them a polish.

**Cylindraceous**, *a.* [Corresponds to mod. F. *cylindracé*, and prob. to a mod. L. \**cylindraceus*, f. *cylindrus*; see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the form of or resembling a cylinder; cylindrical.

1676 H. MORE *Rem. on a late Disc.* 31. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 221 Several cylindraceous cavities... running parallel with the grain of the wood. 1839 *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* I. 197 Body enclosed in an elongated cylindraceous sac. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 *Lumbricus*... Body cylindraceous.

† **Cylindral**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *cylindr-us* CYLINDER + -AL.] = CYLINDRICAL.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang. Wks.* 1721 I. 5 Twice three cylindral Thunder-bolts for bits.

|| **Cylindrenchyma** (silindrenkimä). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form *cylindrenchyma*. [f. Gr. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER + *ἔγχυμα* infusion.] Tissue consisting of cylindrical cells.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 149 The cylindrenchyma of the stigma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cylindrenchyma*, cylindrical cellular tissue, such as that of *Conferva*, of many hairs, etc.

† **Cylindriac**, *a.* *Obs.* = CYLINDRIC.

1618 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 67 Round Cylindriack timber, as also other Square timber.

**Cylindric** (silindrik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *cylindric-us*, a. Gr. *κύλινδρος*, f. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER; see -IC. So F. *cylindrique* (1596 in Hatzf.).] Having the form of a cylinder, cylindrical.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 357/1 A long round Iron Cylindric socket. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 200 *Anthemis nobilis*... disk-flowers cylindric.

b. With other adjectives, denoting a combination of the cylindric and some other form; frequent in *Bot.*, as *cylindric-campanulate*, *-fusiform*, *-oblong*, *-ovoid*, *-subulate*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 216 *Crepis taraxifolia*... involucre cylindric-campanulate. *Ibid.* 432 *Agrostis australis*... Panicle large, 1-3 in., cylindric-fusiform.

**Cylindrical** (silindrikāl), *a.* [as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of the form of a cylinder.

*Cylindrical epithelium* = cylinder or columnar epithelium. *Cylindrical eye*: an astigmatic eye.

*Cylindrical lens*: a lens of the form of a cylinder, or of which one or both surfaces are portions of cylindrical surfaces. *Cylindrical vault*: 'one in the shape of the segment of a cylinder' (Gwilt).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 106 The grosse and somewhat Cylindrical compure of the legs. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 13 The Cylindrical cavity. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxiii. § 163. 275 Particles of hail, some, globular and others cylindrical.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cylinder.

*Cylindrical projection*: a form of projection (in maps, etc.) in which part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a cylinder, which is then unrolled into a plane. (Cf. *conical projection*.) *Cylindrical machine*: a cylinder printing machine.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cylindrical*, pertaining to, or like a cylinder. 1862 *Rep. of Juries, Exhibition* 1862 XXVIII. C 4 The French cylindrical machines are very excellent. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 38 note, Mercator's projection is an instance of cylindrical projection, but on a principle altogether distinct.

Hence **Cylindrically** *adv.*; **Cylindricallyness**.

1656 J. SERGEANT *tr. White's Peripat. Inst.* 84 It distends these fibres, and... makes them enwrap one another, as it were, cylindrically, like a bark. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 452 The pillar of the Electrometer, made of wood, bored cylindrically about 1/3 of its length. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Cylindricity*, the being of a cylindrical form.

**Cylindricity** (silindrisiti), *rare* -o. [f. CYLINDRIC + -ITY.] Cylindrical quality or form.

1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

**Cylindrico-**, = CYLINDRIC b.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 129 Of a cylindrico-hemispherical form.

**Cylindricule**, *rare*. [see -CULE.] A small cylinder or cylindrical body.

1855 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* (L.), Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of cylindricules.

**Cylindriciform** (silindrisifum), *a.* [f. L. *cylindricus* CYLINDER + -FORM; in mod. F. *cylindriciforme*.] Of the form of a cylinder; cylindrical.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 80 They differ also in being cylindriciform. 1877 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 76 Cylindriciform casts... that arise from the renal tubules.

**Cylindro-** (silindro), combining form of Gr. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER, used in many recent combinations, as *Cylindro-cephalic* *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a head of cylindrical or elongated shape. *Cylindro-convex*, *-convex* *a.*, of cylindrical form with one end conical; so *Cylindro-conoidal* *a.* *Cylindro-cylindric*, *-al* *a.* *Arch.*, formed by the intersection of two cylinders. *Cylindrometric* *a.*, relating to the measurement of cylinders. *Cylindro-ogival* *a.*, (of a shot) having a cylindrical body and ogival head.

1878 BARTLEY *tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 177 *Cylindrocephalic*, elongated cylindrical skull. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 141 Cut a bullet of an elongated form—cylindro-conical if wished. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 313 Wounds inflicted by cylindro-conoidal projectiles. 1883 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 110 Cylindro-cylindric arches, or Welsh groins.

**Cylindroid** (silindroid), *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER-like; see -OID.]

1. A figure resembling a cylinder; *spec.* one on an elliptical base, an elliptic cylinder.

1663 DARY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 99, I call them cylindroids (by which I mean) a solid contained under three surfaces. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.*, *Cylindroid*, is a Solid Figure with Elliptical Bases, parallel, and alike situated. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 239 That the vaulting surfaces should be portions of cylinders or regular cylindroids.

2. A conoidal cubic surface of fundamental importance in the theory of screws and complexes.

1871 BALL *Theory of Screws in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* 13 Nov.

**Cylindroid** (silindroid, si-lindroid), *a.* [f. as prec.] Resembling a cylinder; somewhat cylindric in form.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 627/1 A cylindroid body. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 499/1 The bodies of the spermatozoa are... frequently... cylindroid.

**Cylindroidal** (silindroidāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a cylindroid; also = prec.

1844 WHEWELL in Toddhunter *Act. W's Works* (1876) II. 324 Cylindroidal surfaces. 1849-50 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1521/1 The cylindroidal form which the arm acquires.

|| **Cylindroma** (silindrō-mā). *Path.* [corresp. to a Gr. type \**κύλινδρῶμα* n. of result, f. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER to roll.] A name applied by Billroth to a certain kind of tumour, characterized among other peculiarities by the arrangement of its cells in cylinders of varying thickness.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 333 Mucous metamorphosis occurs... in cylindroma and cancer.

|| **Cyliz** (siliks). *Gr. Antig.* Also *kylix*. [Gr. *κύλιξ*.] A shallow cup with tall stem; a tazza.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 367. 460 A cyliz with Prometheus reconciled on the bottom. 1883 *Athenæum* 634/3 A black-figured cyliz of the potter Nicosthenes.

**Cylke**, *Cyllable*, etc.: see SILK, SYLLABLE, etc.

† **Cyll**, *Obs.* [a. F. *ciel* in sense 'canopy': cf. *CEIL* v. and sb.] A canopy.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) IV. 295 In it was a Cyll of Cloth of gold; but the King was not under that sam Day.

**Cyllenian**, *a.* [f. L. *Cyllēni-us* (f. *Cyllēne*, a mountain, the birthplace of Mercury) + -AN.] Of Mercury: *Cyllenian art*, thieving.

1798 *Comm. Sense* (1739) II. 277 Although the Cyllenian Art did not flourish, etc.

† **Cyllerie**, *Obs.* [f. CYLL; see -ERY.] Drapery forming a canopy.

1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 11 Capitels... wrought with a waved shell work, and cyllerie or drapery.

**Cyllowre**, *cylour*, -ure, var. of *CELURE* *Obs.*, ceiling, canopy. So *Cyloured* *a.*, ceiled, canopied.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 77 Cylowre (P. cylere), *celatura*. — *Cylured* v. *rr.* -ured, -ered, *celatus*.

**Cylte**, *Cyluer*, *obs.* forms of SILT, SILVER.

|| **Cyma** (sōimā). Also 6 *syma*, 6-9 *sima*, 7-8 *scima*, 8-9 *cima*. [mod. L., a. Gr. *κύμα* anything swollen, a billow, a wave, a waved or ogee moulding, the young sprout of a cabbage (in which sense also L. *cyma*, whence the botanical use).]

1. *Arch.* A moulding of the cornice, the outline of which consists of a concave and a convex line; an ogee.

*Cyma recta*: a moulding concave in its upper part, and convex in its lower part. *Cyma reversa* (rarely *inversa*): a moulding convex in its upper part, and concave in its lower part.

1593 SHUTE *Archit.* C. i. b, 4 partes geue also to Sima reuersa. *Ibid.* C. iij. b, That second parte which remaineth of the Modulys ye shall geue unto Syma. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Scima reversa... Scima recta, or Ogee. 1766 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 34 b, A Cima inversa of the breadth of two minutes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 The true cima, or cimaise. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 249. 258 A base of several plinths and cymas. 2. *Bot.* = CYME 1 and 2.

1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cyma*, the young Sprout of Coleworts, or other Herbs; a little Shoot, or Branch; But it is more especially taken by Herbalists for the top of any Plant. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) I. 236 The cyma, or little umbel which terminates the branches.

**Cymagraph** (sōimāgraf). [f. prec. + Gr. *-γραφος* writing, a writer.]

Erroneously formed: the combining forms of Gr. *κύμα* being *κυματο-*, *κυμο-*, *κυματο-*, *κυμο-*.

An instrument for copying or tracing the contour of profiles and mouldings.

1837 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 179 A paper... from the Rev. R. Willis descriptive of a new instrument invented by him for tracing profiles and mouldings, and which he called the Symagraph. 1848 R. WILLIS in *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 219 (title) Description of the Cymagraph for copying mouldings. 1859 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 90/1 The mouldings have been taken full size with the cymagraph.

Hence **Cyma**, prop. **Cymograph** v. *nonce-wd.*

1844 G. PEACOCK *Address Brit. Assoc.* p. xlv, Carefully reduced and tabulated, and their mean results *cymographed* or projected in curves.

|| **Cymaise** (simāiz). *Arch. Obs.* Also *cymace*, *cymaise*, *cimaise*. [F. *cymaise*, ad. L. *cymatium*: see below.] = CYMA, CYMATIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cymace*... a ledge or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and termed a Wave or Ogee. 1766 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 32 a, The cymaise being any list that is at the top of any member. *Ibid.* 35 a, The heads of the Mutules are cut perpendicular, with acymaise over them. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 The true cima, or cimaise, imitated in ornaments.

**Cymar** (simāi). Also 7-9 *simarre*, (7 *se-meare*), 8-9 *simar*, *symar*: see SIMARRE. [ad. F. *simarre* (OF. *chamarre*): see CHIMER 1, SIMARRE.]

1. A robe or loose light garment for women; *esp.* an under garment, a chemise.

Used somewhat vaguely in poetry and fiction.

[1641 *Ariana* 201 A Persian simarre or mantle.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Æneid* IV. 196 A flow'r'd Cymarr with Golden Fringe, she wore. 1700 — *Cymon & Iphig.* 100 Her body shaded with a slight cymarr. 1844 WIFFEN *Tasso* VI. xc2, Whilst young Erminia laid her vests aside... And to her flowered cymar disrobed complete. 1845 SCOTT *Talisman* III. Disrobed of all clothing saving a cymar of white silk. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 22, I ask not what the vapours are That veil thee like a white cymar.

2. = CHIMER: *spec.* that of a bishop.

1673 Bp. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 499 (T.) Vests, perukes, tunicks, cimarra. 1768 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 380 The episcopal habit, the cymarre and rochette. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 266 Bishop Grindal preached . . . in his rochet and cymar.

**Cymatium** (sīmæ'tiðm, -tē'fīðm). *Arch.* Also 6-7 oimatum, 8 soimatum, 9 -ion. [L. *cymatium* an ogee, an Ionic volute, a. Gr. *κυματιον*, dim. of *κύμα* wave, billow, CYMA.] = CYMA.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cjb, Coronix. . . you shall deuid into . . . partes. geue one part vnto Cimatium vnder Corona. . . the fourth part which remaineth, geue vnto Cymatium ouer Corona. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 32 The Cimatium, the list of the Cimatium. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Scima reversa, or Scimatium. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 274. 304 The contrast between the Doric and Lesbian cymatium. 1880 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Academy* 21 Aug. 14/1 One of the cornices has been replaced by another one with different dentils and cymatium.

**Cymatolite** (sīmæ'tolīt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κύμα*, *κυματ-* wave + *-lite*.] A mineral found continuous with spodumene in white masses with delicate wavy fibrous structure. 1868 DANA *Min.* 456.

**Cymbal** (sīm'bəl). *Forms:* 1 cīm-, cymbal, 4-6 sūmbal, 5 cūm-, sūmbale, cūmbelle, 6 cūmbal, 6-7 cūmball, 4- cūmbal. [ad. L. *cymbalum*, a. Gr. *κύμβαλον*, deriv. of *κύβη* hollow of a vessel, cup. In OE. directly from L.; in ME. partly through OF. *cymbale*, in 15th c. *cymbale*, the latter a learned adaptation of the L. word.]

1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze, which are struck together to produce a sharp ringing sound.

Till late in the 18th c. apparently known only as the name of ancient and foreign instruments of the type described (esp. as mentioned in the Bible).

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* cl. 5 Herzad hine in cymbalan bel hleodriendum herzad in cimbalan wynsumnisse. c1000 Sax. *Leuchd.* III. 202 Cimbalan oððe psalteras oððe strengas. c1345 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1415 Symbales & sonetez sware þe noyse. 1388 WYCLIF 1 Cor. xiii. 1, I am maad as bras sonnynge, or a sūmbal [1388 cūmbal] tynkyng. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxlii. (1495) 946 Cymbales. . . ben smytte togider and sowneth and ryngeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cl. 3 Prayse him in the cymbals and daunse. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 14 A great noyse of cimbals, drums, lades, timbrelles, shames . . . and diuerse other musical instruments. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 53 The Trumpets, Sackbuts, Psalteries, and Fifes, Tabors, and Symboles, and the shewing Romans. 1609 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 208 In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly king. 1795 SOUTHEY *Ocean. Pieces* ii. It is the funeral march. . . Hark! from the blacken'd cymbal that dead tone! a 1839 PRÆD *Poems* II. 331 Hark to the cymbal, and the bellowing drum! b. *fig.* (with reference to 1 Cor. xiii. 1).

1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xv. 217, I often wonder at the sort of passionate delight which Milverton, and people like him, have in the tinkling of cymbals.

2. Formerly applied loosely or ignorantly to other musical instruments.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The modern cymbal is a paltry instrument, chiefly in use among vagrants, gypsies, etc. It consists of steel wire, in a triangular form, whereon are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand. 1745 J. G. COOPER *Power Harmony* i. (R.). Let but the tuneful rod on brazen Cymbal strike. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 160 It took me just five months to learn the—cymbal, if you please—the hurdy-gurdy ain't it's right name.

3. A kind of stop on an organ.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 174 In large organs the great organ often contains both a mixture and a cymbal, the latter with more ranks than the former. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 76 *Cymbel*, the most acute of the Mixture stops, and formed exclusively of octaves.

4. A sort of spongy cake or doughnut. *U.S. local.* 1860 in WORCESTER. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xix, The genteel form of doughnut called in the native dialect *cymbal*, which graced the board with its plastic forms.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cymbal-beating*, *-player*, *-tinkler*; † *cymbal doctor*, a teacher who gives forth an empty sound (cf. 1 Cor. xiii. 1).

1649 MILTON *Eikon* viii. (1851) 395 How much he was the Disciple of those Cymbal Doctors. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi. 351 Roman triumphs and ovals, Cabiric cymbal-beatings. 1889 FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 9/1 Some talk and writing of a certain cymbal-tinkler being a greater poet. . . than Browning.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cymbal** v., to play on cymbals; **Cymbaled** ppl. a., (a) furnished with cymbals; (b) produced or accompanied by cymbals; **Cymballing** vbl. sb., playing on cymbals. **Cymbaleer**, -ler [f. *cymbalier*], a cymbalist. **Cymbal-ion**, music produced by cymbals. **Cymbaline** a., cymbal-like. **Cymbalist**, **Cymballer**, a player on the cymbals.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 13140 (Trin.) Before þe kyng in his palaise . . . She cymbaled tomblýng wipalle. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* xii. ix, With pomp and professional cymballing. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 500 Among the statues, statue-like, Between a cymbal'd Miriam and a Jacl. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 22 Cymbal'd music. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs of France* iv. (1859) 309 Now come the cymbaleers. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 279 Brassy screeds, and tinkling cymbals. 1876 E. JENKINS *Haarholme* 224 The cymbaline clatter of the Turcophile Gazette. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cymbalist*, he that plays on the Cymbals. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 349 One of the Duke

of York's black cymbalists. c1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 239 David appointed Asaph chief of the cymbalists. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1883) 47 A chosen band of nautch girls, cup-bearers, and cymballers.

|| **Cymbalo** (sīm'bālo). [ad. It. *cembalo*, *cimbalo*, repr. L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL, but applied to the dulcimer, Magyar *cimbalom* (*cymbalom*), Polish *cymbaly*.] The dulcimer, a kind of stringed instrument in which the strings are struck by small hammers held in the hands; the prototype of the pianoforte. It has lately become known in England as used in the music of Hungarian bands.

1879 HIPPINS in Grove I. 300/i *Cembalo* or *Cimbalo* . . . a dulcimer, an old European name of which, with unimportant phonetic variations, was Cymbal. According to Mr. Carl Engel this ancient instrument is at the present day called *cymbaly* by the Poles, and *cymbalom* by the Magyars. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 6/1 Mdm. Schulz. . . played her cymbalo, with which the Hungarian band have of late years familiarized us. It is a system of wires stretched over a sounding-board and struck with wands.

|| **Cymbalon** = CYMBAL.

1864 WIFFEN *Tasso* i. lxxi, The mingled voice profound Of trumpet, tambour, horn, and cymbalon.

**Cymbiform** (sīm'bifōrm), a. *Anat., Bot.*, etc. [f. Latin type *\*cymbiformis*, from *cymba* boat: see *-FORM*.] Boat-shaped.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Naviculari* Os (in *Anat.*), otherwise call'd *Cymbiforme*.] 1836 Penny *Cycl.* V. 252/2 (*Botanical Terms*), *Cymbiform*, having the form of a boat. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 387 *Tofieldia* . . . seeds many . . . cymbiform. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cymbiform bone*, the os navicular, a bone of the tarsus.

**Cymbocephalic** (sīm'bō'sphæ'lik), a. (*erron.* *cymbe-*, *kumbe-*) [f. Gr. *κύμβη* boat + *κεφαλή* head + *-ic*.] Having a skull long and narrow, and, as viewed from above, somewhat boat-shaped.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 This peculiar boat-shaped or cymbocephalic skull. 1876 BARTLEY *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 Cymbocephalic, Kumbocephalic.

**Cyme** (sīm). Also 8 cīme. [a. F. *cime*, *cyme*, in the sense 'top, summit' (12th c. in Hatzf.):—

pop. L. *cima* = L. *cyma* (see above); in the Bot. sense an 18th c. adaptation of the ancient I.]

† 1. (*cime*.) A 'head' (of unexpanded leaves, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, The Buds and tender Cime of Nettles by some eaten raw, by others boiled.

2. *Bot. (cyme).* A species of inflorescence wherein the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the system being continued by axes of secondary and higher orders which develop successively in like manner; a centrifugal or definite inflorescence: opposed to *RACEME*. Applied esp. to compound inflorescences of this type forming a more or less flat head.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 55 The arrangement of the flowers in the elder is called a cyme. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 250 The meadow-sweet, with its crowded cymes.

3. *Arch.* = CYMA.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. xlvii. 106 This is what we call a cyme-joint, a cohesion of two curved surfaces.

**Cyme** (Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 55, 1st Folio), supposed to be an error for *cymme*, *SENNA*.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgative druggs Would scowre these English hence.

**Cymelet**. [See *-LET*.] A small or diminutive cyme, a cymule.

**Cymene** (sīm'mēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κύμινον* CUMIN + *-ENE*.] A hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, discovered in 1840 in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, and in other plants. So a series of compounds, parallel to those under CUMENE: **Cymio** (sīm'mik) a., of or pertaining to the radical cymene and its compounds, as in *cymic phenol*, etc. **Cymidine**, a base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N. **Cymol** = *Cymene*. **Cymyl**, the organic radical C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub> of cymene, etc. Hence *cymylamine*, *cymylic*, etc.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 295-6 *Cymene* or *Cymol*. . . Colourless strongly refracting liquid, having a very agreeable odour of lemons. 1879 *Ibid.* VII. 421 *Cymic Disulphide* . . . is formed by oxidation of cymic mercaptan. 1863-72 *Ibid.* II. 298 *Cymylic Alcohol* C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O. Hydrate of Cymyl. Cumic Alcohol . . . Colourless liquid, having a very faint . . . aromatic odour, and a sharp spicy taste.

**Cymet**, obs. form of CEMENT.

**Cymetry**, -itry, -itory, obs. ff. CEMETERY.

**Cymic**, **Cymidine**: see CYMENE.

**Cymiferous** (sīm'ifērōs), a. Bearing cymes.

1847 in CRAIG, and in later Dicts.

**Cymitar**, -er, obs. forms of SCIMITAR.

**Cymling**: see SIMLIN, a kind of squash.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 Cymlings (*Cucurbita verrucosa*).

**Cymm**, brewer's vessel: see CUMMING Sc.

**Cymnel**, obs. form of SIMNEL.

**Cymobotryose**, a. [f. L. *cyma* CYME + *BOTRYOSE*.] Applied to cymes arranged in a racemose manner. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cymogene** (sīm'odjēn). [f. *cymo-* deriv. of CYMENE + *-GENE*, as in F. *oxygène*, etc.] A gaseous substance, consisting chiefly of butane, given off

during the distillation of crude paraffin, used condensed by pressure for the production of extreme cold by evaporation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

1886 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 248 The next product [of Petroleum] is known as 'Cymogene'.

**Cymograph**: see CYMA.

**Cymoid** (sīm'oid), a. [f. CYMA + *-OID*.] Resembling a cyma.

1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 145 Before storms a feature of cirrostratus appears, of a cymoid figure, like some architectural ornaments. 1861 193 The curious cymoid feature . . . is not merely alternate bars, but the bars are curiously curved. 1846 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

**Cymol**: see CYMENE.

**Cymophane** (sīm'ōfēn). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κύμα*, comb. form of *κύμα* wave + *-φανης* -showing.] A synonym of CHRYSOBERYL.

1864 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 406. 1850-6 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, Mysterious Illness* 80, Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain clasped with an opal-shenny cymophane.

Hence **Cymophanous** (sīm'ōfānōs) a., 'having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant' (Webster 1864).

**Cymose** (sīm'ōs), a. *Bot.* [ad. L. *cymōs-us*, f. *cyma*: see *-OSE*.] Bearing cymes, cymiferous; of the nature of a cyme; arranged in a cyme. (Of an inflorescence = *centrifugal* or *definite*; opposed to *racemose*.)

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 311 In the cymose plants.

1878 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 83 Forms of inflorescence in which the peduncle, or axis, itself terminates in a flower are termed *definite* or *cymose*.

Hence **Cymosely** adv., in the manner of a cyme.

1870 HOOKER *St. Flora* 242 Flowers . . . cymosely panicked.

**Cymous** (sīm'ōs), a. *rare* -o. [ad. L. *cymōs-us*, f. *cyma*, corresp. to F. *cymeux*, -euse.] = CYMOSE. In mod. Dicts.

**Cymphan**, obs. form of SYMPHONY.

† **Cymphe**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *cymbe*, ad. L. *cymbium*, a. Gr. *κύμβιον* small cup.]

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* v. (1890) 22 Eneas ordeyned to take many cymphes that ben vessels ordeyned for to make suche sacrifice.

**Cympylle**, obs. form of SIMPLE.

**Cymrio** (kīm'rik), a. [f. Welsh *Cymru* Wales, *Cynry* the Welsh, pl. of *Cymro*, prob. repr. ancient *Combrox* compatriot (cf. *Allobrox* men of another country).] Of or pertaining to the Welsh people and language.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 415/2 The Alphabet of the ancient Cymra's or Britains. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cymraecan* (from the Br. *Cymraeg* i. Welsh) Cambrian. 1833 SOUTHEY *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 1 The Cambrians, or, more properly, the Cymry. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Beneath them were the Cymric princes.

**Cymule** (sīm'miul). *Bot.* [f. Latin type *\*cymula*, dim. of *cyma* CYME.] A small cyme. Hence **Cymulose** a.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 151 One of these very simple cymes, by itself or as a part of a larger cyme, may be called a Cymule.

**Cymyl**: see CYMENE.

**Cymytery**, obs. form of CEMETERY.

**Cyn**: see CIN-, SIN-.

|| **Cynanche** (sīnæ'ŋks). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *κυνάγχη*, f. *κυν-* dog- + *ἀγχειν* to strangle, throttle: cf. QUINSEY.] A name for diseases of the throat, characterized by inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing or swallowing; esp. QUINSEY.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cynanche*, the Squinancy, or Quinsey. . . This Disease is so call'd because it often happens to Dogs and Wolves. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 241 Prescribed by the native practitioners of India in cynanche.

**Cynanthropy** (sīnæ'nthrōpi). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *κυνάνθρωπος* lit. dog-man: in F. *cynanthropie*.] A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog.

1894 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 266 There are some that behave themselves like dogges and wolues . . . because they think they are transformed into those kinde of beasts, by . . . that malady, which is . . . named by the Grecians cynanthropie and lycanthropie. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cynanthropie*. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Cynaraceous** (sīnārē'jəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cynaraceæ*, f. *Cynara* artichoke: see CYNAREOUS and *-ACEOUS*.] Belonging to the order *Cynaraceæ* proposed by Lindley, identical with the suborder *Cynaroides* or *Cynarocephalæ* of Composite plants, including the thistles, artichoke, burdock, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Cynartomachy** (sīnaktō'māki). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κυν-* dog- + *ἀρκτος* bear + *-μαχία* fighting.] Fighting of dogs and bears; bear-baiting.

1863 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 752 That some occult Design doth ly In bloody Cynartomachy.

**Cynareous** (sīnērō's), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cynaraceæ*, f. *Cynara* artichoke, a. Gr. *κυνάρα* taken as = *κυνάρα* artichoke.] = CYNARACEOUS.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 707 In general the Cynareous genera are characterised by intense bitterness.

**Cynaroid** (sīnārō'id), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cynara* (see prec.) + *-OID*.] Allied to the artichoke; CYNARACEOUS.

188a G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* ii. 51 The second, or cynaroid tribe, is that of the thistle-heads.

**Cynder**, -dyr, obs. forms of CINDER.

**Cyne**, obs. form of SIGN.

+ **Cyne-** (küna-, kina-), in OE. = royal; occurring in many compounds, as *cynehelm* crown, *cyneþol* throne, some of which are retained as technical terms by modern historians; e.g. *cyne-bōt* (Boor sb. 19), the king's boat, compensation paid to the people for the murder of the king.

a 1000 in Thorpe O. E. *Law* i. 186 Gebirap seo cynebot ðam leodum. 187a E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 208 'Blessed to king, and raised to his cyneþole by Archbishop Eanbald.' 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 59 A fine of equal amount (to the king's *werigild*), the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people.

[**Cyne**, erroneous for *cyne*, CIVY.]

**Cyenetick** (sinidzētik), a. (sb.). rare. [mod. ad. Gr. κυνηγετικός pertaining to the chase, f. κυνηγέτης huntsman, f. κυν- dog + ἡγέτης leader. In F. *cynegetique*.] A. adj. Relating to the chase.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. Diss. *Physic* 2 Our Modern Practitioners... understand as little of them, as they do of the Geoponic, Hierosopich, or Cynegetick Physicks. 1838 W. H. DRUMMOND *Rights Anim.* v. 36 To indulge their cynegetick propensities in the fox chase. 1887 *Times* 3 Oct. 6/1 A Cynegetic Exhibition, including weapons and appliances used in the chase.

B. sb. pl. **Cyeneticks**: hunting, the chase.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 32 There are extant of his in Greece, four books of Cynegeticks or venation. 1887 *St. Bernard's* xv. 178 Dr. Octavius Puffemup... Member of the Royal Institution of Cynegetics.

+ **Cynēr**. Obs. [ad. L. ciner-em.] Ashes, cinders. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 366 A yespon alto grounde of cynēr.

**Cynew**, obs. form of SINEW.

**Cynic** (sinik), a. and sb. Also 6 cinike, 6-7 cinick, e, cynicke, -ike, -ique, 6-8 cynick, (7 cinnick(e), cynnick). [ad. L. cynic-us (perh. in part through F.; cf. *cinique*, 1521 in Hatzf.), a. Gr. κυνικός dog-like, curish, churlish, Cynic, f. κύων, κυν-ús dog: see -IC.]

In the appellation of the Cynic philosophers there was prob. an original reference to the κυνία, a gymnasium where Antisthenes taught; but popular use took it simply in the sense 'dog-like, curish', so that κύων 'dog' became a nickname for 'Cynic'.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to or characteristic of the sect of philosophers called Cynics: see B 1.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 708 O foolishness of men! that... fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub, Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence! 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 145 The Cynic philosopher. 1868 tr. Zeller's *Socrates* 247 The Cynic philosophy claims to be the genuine teaching of Socrates.

2. Having the qualities of a cynic (see B 2): pertaining to a cynic; cynical.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* iv. 468, I am not such a peece of Cinicke earthe That I neglect sweete beauties deitie. 1676 GLANVILLE *Stas. Refl.* 136 No sullen or Cynick humours, but the complaint of all mankind. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 51 Cold Cynic censurers. 1851 DISRAELI *Life Ld. G. Bentinck* (1852) 12 The cynic smile... the signal of a contempt which he was too haughty to express.

3. **Cynic year** or **period**: the **canicular cycle** of the ancient Egyptians; see CANICULAR 3.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 112 That Egyptian Cynick Year which is accomplished but once in 1460 years. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 632 This erratic period of 1461 years became the great regulating cycle of the Egyptian calendar, under the name of the cynic or canicular period.

4. **Cynic spasm**: see quot. 1882. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* xiv. 474 A Cynick Spasm came upon him. 188a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cynic spasm*, a convulsive contraction of the facial muscles of one side... so that the teeth are shown in the manner of an angry dog.

B. sb.

1. One of a sect of philosophers in ancient Greece, founded by Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, who were marked by an ostentatious contempt for ease, wealth, and the enjoyments of life; the most famous was Diogenes, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the principles of the sect to an extreme of asceticism.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) i. xix. He fel straight to the sect of the cinikes, and became Diogenes scholer. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 15 Like the Cynique shut up always in a Tub. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesh. Charac.* 174 All the old philosophers, from the elegant Plato walking on his rich carpets, to the unbred cynic snarling in his tub. 1868 tr. Zeller's *Socrates* 256 To the Cynic nothing is good but virtue, nothing bad but vice.

2. A person disposed to rail or find fault; now usually: One who shows a disposition to disbelieve in the sincerity or goodness of human motives and actions, and is wont to express this by sneers and sarcasms; a sneering fault-finder.

1596 *Edward III.* i. i. Age is a cynic, not a flatterer. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. out of Hum.* ii. ii. Thou art such another Cynique now, a man had need walke uprightly before thee. 1632 Heywood *Iron Age* i. l. Wks. 1874 III. 281 Peace Cinicke, barke not dogge. 178a COWPER *Progr. Err.* 175 Blame, cynic, if you can, quadrille or ball. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* ii. 63 The cynic, who admires and enjoys nothing, despises and censures everything. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* vii. (1889) 60 Cynics are only happy in making the world as barren to others as they have made it for themselves.

**Cynical** (sinikál), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Resembling the Cynic philosophers in contempt of pleasure, churlishness, or disposition to find fault; characteristic of a cynic; surly, curish, misanthropic, captious; now esp. disposed to disbelieve in human sincerity or goodness; sneering.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 24 Canst thou not loue? Commeth this Cynicall passion of prone desires, or peeish frowardnes? 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 43 They seeke... To be accounted sharpe and Cynicall. 1670 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 225 In lodging, diet, apparel, cynicall below the calling of a Gospel minister. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 440 Our cynical Hobbes had no respect for his species. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. 65 A cynical journalism which sneered at every belief.

+ 2. Belonging to the sect of Cynic philosophers; = CYNIC a. 1. Obs. rare.

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* 33 Let the Cynical fool call pleasure a toy.

3. With etymological allusion: Relating to a dog; dog-like.

1616 BELLOKAR, *Cynicall*, doggish. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 27 Besides this Cynicall, there is a kind of Wolvisch humor hath seind upon most of this people. 1869 SIR G. BOWYER in *Times* Sept., Writing... in 'ecclesiastical Latin' (to which a more cynical name might be given).

**Cynically** (sinikáli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cynical way; after the manner of a cynic.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 9 Fraudes... and vices... handled... rather in a Satyre and Cynically, then seriously and wisely. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 501 Not Cynically unsociable. 1799 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* i. 82 I was... feeling... cynically disposed. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 43 Our street from the little nook... whence I and a fellow lodger... cynically observe it.

**Cynicalness**. rare = 0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cynical quality or character.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Cynicalness*, Churlishness, Moroseness. In mod. Dicts.

**Cynicism** (sinisiz'm). [f. CYNIC + -ISM. Cf. CYNISM.]

1. (with capital C.) The philosophy of the Cynics: see CYNIC B 1.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 Yet his sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1868 tr. Zeller's *Socrates* 268 The leading thought of Cynicism is the self-sufficiency of virtue.

2. Cynical disposition, character, or quality. 1672 [see 1]. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 152 The cynicism of his measured vice. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 150 The bitter cynicism of the newspaper satirist.

b. An instance of cynicism; a cynical utterance. 1891 *Spectator* 20 June 847/1 That he had uttered his dangerous cynicisms.

**Cynicoeratical**, a. [See CYNIC and -CRAT.] Of or pertaining to a ruling body of cynics.

1881 L. A. TOLLEMAE in *Trin. Educ.* Oct. 225 Power... in the hands of a Cynicoeratical Conclave.

+ **Cyniph**, Obs.: see CINIPHES.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 763 Among the Cyniph plagues, this still shall bear the bell. a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 183 When they attempted to make Cyniphs.

|| **Cynips** (sinips). Entom. [mod.L.; according to Darmsteter, formed by Linnæus from Gr. κυν- dog + ψ a kind of cynips, or insect that eats vine-buds, etc. (Others have thought it an alteration of late L. ciniphes, sciniphes, in Vulgate, *Exod.* viii. 16, rendering Gr. σκνίψες.) Also mod.F. cynips.] The typical genus of the gall-flies, hymenopterous insects which puncture plants in order to deposit their eggs, and thus produce galls or gall-nuts.

Hence **Cynipid**, an insect of the *Cynipidae*, or family allied to *Cynips*. **Cynipidean**, **Cynipideous**, **Cynipidous** adj., of or pertaining to the *Cynipidae* or gall-flies.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 583 Excrescencies occasioned by a small insect called *Cynips*. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 628/1 Oak-galls produced by cynipidean insects.

**Cynismus** (siniz'm). rare. [a. F. cynisme, late L. cynismus, Gr. κυνισμός Cynicism, f. κύων, κυν- dog, Cynic: see -ISM.] = CYNICISM.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 540 The cynism of Antisthenes. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 395 Principles of licentiousness and moral cynism in literature. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 49 From some unintelligible cynism in language.

**Cynke**, obs. form of SINK.

**Cynnaber**, **cynne**, obs. ff. CINNABAR, SIN-.

**Cyno**, a. Gr. κυνο-, combining form of κύων (κυν-) dog; occurring in Greek in many compounds, partly adopted and largely imitated in modern technical terms and nonce-words, as *cynogenea* 'logist', *cyno-phreno* 'logy'; also *Cynoclept* [Gr. κλέπτης thief; cf. κυνοκλέπτος dog-stealing], a dog-stealer. *Cynography* [F. *cynographie*], a writing or treatise on dogs. *Cynology*, natural history of dogs. *Cynophile* [F. *cynophile*; f. Gr. φίλος loving], a lover of dogs. *Cynophobia* [Gr. φόβος panic fear], aversion to and dread of dogs.

*Cynopodous* a. [Gr. ποδ- foot], dog-footed, having feet with non-retractile claws. *Cynorrhodon* [so F.; f. Gr. ῥόδον rose], dog-rose, wild-rose.

1863 H. KINGSLEY A. Elliot xxiv. (1865) 223 He was the

greatest... cynoclept, or dog-dealer, in England. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 63 Your good cynogenealogist will trace out... the pedigree of any particular race. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tophard's Anthropol.* Intro. 9 Cynology being the natural history of the dog. 1890 G. FLEMING in *19th Cent.* Mar. 505 Consider the perpetual abolition of the diabolical muzzle, ye cynophilists. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. v. 136 The wild notion of Goethe, joined with his cynophobia. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cynorrhodon*, the wild Rose, or Sweet-brier Rose. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* i. 278 Where the cynorrhodon with the rose For fragrance vies. 1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks.* II. 81 The colour of the cynorrhodon, or canker-rose.

**Cynoccephalic** (sino-, sino-sfæ'lik), a. [f. as next + -IC.] = CYNOCEPHALOUS.

1807 B. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 723 Hermes... holding... caduceus and cynoccephalic ape.

**Cynoccephalist**. [f. as next + -IST.] = CYNOCEPHALUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cynoccephalist*, a beast like an Ape, but having the face of a dog: a Baboon. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 312 Contend'st thou with a cynoccephalist?

**Cynoccephalous** (sino-, sino-sfæ'los), a. [f. next + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cynoccephalus; dog-headed.

1831 MRS. GORE in *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 13 The cynoccephalous species. 1889 RAWLINSON *Phœnicia* 227 A huge baboon or cynoccephalous ape.

|| **Cynoccephalus** (sino-, sino-sfæ'los). Pl. -i. Also 5-7 anglicized cynoccephale. [L., a. Gr. κυνοκέφαλος dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, f. κυνο- dog- + κεφαλή head. In mod.F. *cynocéphale*.]

1. One of a fabled race of men with dogs' heads. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Men and wyemen of bat ile have heuedes lyke hundes; and þai er called Cynoccephales. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 7 It may be the Cynoccephali were but men with such heads, discovered by some Grecian. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 479 The cynoccephali or dog-headed priests of... Anubis.

2. A kind of ape having a head like that of a dog; the Dog-faced Baboon. In *Zool.* taken as the name of the genus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 157 They... lue of the milke of certain beastes that we cal Cynoccephales, hauing heads and snouts lyke dogs. *Ibid.* I. 232 Apes that be headed and long snouted lyke dogs, and thereof called Cynoccephali. 1807 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 6 The shape of their snout lyke a cynoccephale. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 207 The last of the ape kind is the Cynoccephalus. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 27 Their fauna, comprising the cynoccephalus and the camelopard.

+ **Cynogloss**. rare. [a. F. *cynogloss* (Paré 16th c.), ad. L. *cynoglossum*, Gr. κυνόγλωσσον, f. κυνο- dog- + γλῶσσα tongue.] The plant *Cynoglossum* or Hound's-tongue.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 93 Another Plant, the Cynogloss, seems not unlikely to be of use.

**Cynoid** (sinoid), a. [ad. Gr. κυνοειδής dog-like, canine, f. κυνο- dog-] Dog-like, allied in form to the dog; belonging to the *Cynoidea* or canine division of the *Carnivora*.

**Cynomome**, obs. form of CINNAMON.

**Cynomorphic** (sino-, sino-morfik), a. [Ultimately f. Gr. κυνομорφός, f. κυνο- dog- + μορφή form. Cf. mod.F. *cynomorphe* dog-shaped.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Cynomorpha* of catarrhine monkeys.

2. (nonce-use, app. after *anthropomorphic*.) Relating to a dog's ideas and ways of looking at things. So **Cynomorphism**.

1891 L. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 360 An instance of the operation of the cynomorphic idea can be seen in the behaviour of a dog when a bone is given to him. *Ibid.* 359 There is, affecting the dog's point of view, almost undoubtedly such a thing as cynomorphism.

**Cynoper**, obs. form of CINNABAR.

**Cynopic** (sino-, sino-pik), a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. κυνώπης dog-eyed, shameless (f. κυνο- dog- + ὤψ, ὤψ- eye, face) + -IC.] Dog-faced, shameless.

1854 BADHAM *Halicut.* 416 This canicula... is equal to the gigantic white shark in cynopic impudence and rapacity.

**Cynosural** (sind-, sino-siū'rāl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* 174 That cynosural triad [of poets]. 1885 HUXLEY in *Times* 9 June 10 To preserve the statue in its cynosural position in this entrance-hall.

**Cynosure** (sino-, sino-siū). Also 6-7 in Lat. form. [a. F. *cynosure* (16th c.), ad. L. *cynosura*, a. Gr. κυνόσουρα dog's tail, *Ursa Minor*.]

1. The northern constellation *Ursa Minor*, which contains in its tail the Pole-star; also applied to the Pole-star itself.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Cynosure, whose praise the sea-man sings. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 109 The circuit of the Cynosura about the pole. 1807 MAY *Lucan* iii. (1631) 239 These Ships... the Cynosure Guides straight along the sea. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* iv. 72 The steadfast Cynosure renowned at sea.

2. fig. a. Something that serves for guidance or direction; a 'guiding star'.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 The Cynosura of the purest thought, Faire Helicé, by whom the heart is taught. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 9 For the guidance of our either caution or liberty... the only Cynosure is Our Charity. 1891 WOOD *Atk. Oxon.* i. 18 He hath written, The Rudiments of Grammar... the Cynosura for many of



our best Grammarians. 1809 Mrs. West *Mother* (1810) 225 Thy victor-flag Flames like a steady cynosure.

b. Something that attracts attention by its brilliancy or beauty; a centre of attraction, interest, or admiration.

[1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.] 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 64 Himselfe...the Cynosure of their affections. 1633 MILTON *L'Allegro* 77 Some beauty... The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. 1, The fair young Queen...the cynosure of all eyes. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxiii. 445 Before another year elapses Rome will be the cynosure of the world.

**Cynque, Cynter** : obs. ff. of CINQUE, CINTRE.

**Cynthia** (sin'jia). [*fr. Cynthia* (dea), the Cynthian goddess, i. e. Artemis or Diana, said to have been born on Mount Cynthus; hence the Moon.] A poetic name for the Moon personified as a goddess. Hence **Cynthia**, of the Moon.

1633 MILTON *Penseroso* 59 While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. 1, The reflection of pale Cynthia's Brightness. 1814 BYRON *Lara* ii. xxiv, When Cynthia's light almost gave way to morn. 1633 LITGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 Nylus increaseth...when the Sunne...warming with his vigorous face, the Septentrion sides of these Cynthian Mountaynes.

**Cynurenic** (siniurenik), *a. Chem.* Also **kyn-**. [*f. Gr. κυν- dog + ούρον urine.*] In **cynurenic acid**, a crystalline substance occurring in the urine of the dog. Called also **Cynuric acid**.

1860 in *New Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 100. 1868-69 in WATTS.

**Cyon**, obs. form of SCION.

**Cypresse** (Spenser) : see CYPRESS 1.

**Cyperaceous** (siper'z'j'us), *a. Bot.* [*f. Bot. L. Cyperaceæ, f. Cyperus*; see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the **Cyperaceæ** or Sedges.

1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 217 Cyperaceous and gramineous plants.

So **Cyperoid a.**, allied in structure to a **Cyperus**.

**Cypherographer**, *nonce-wd.* [CYPHERUS.] A writer on sedges. So **Cypherologist**.

1881 BENTHAM in *Frul. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 361 This essay seems not to have fallen into the hands of any subsequent Cypherographers.

**Cypers**, obs. form of CYPRESS.

**Cyperus** (siper'z'j'us, siper'z'j'us). *Bot.* [*L. cyperus, -us*, a kind of rush, *a. Gr. κύπερος, κύπερος* (Herod.), an aromatic marsh-plant.] A large genus of endogenous plants, giving its name to the **N.O. Cyperaceæ**. About 700 species are described; *C. longus* is the Sweet Cyperus, or English Galin-gale, having aromatic and astringent roots.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. ix. (1633) 13 Cyperus Grasse hath roots somewhat like Cyperus. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyprus* iv, Why Fenny waters afford the hottest and sweetest plants as Calamus, Cyperus and Crowfoot. 1837 HOWITT *Kur. Life* iv. 1 (1862) 312 Lo! cyperus decks the ground.

**Cyphac**, var. SIPHAC, the peritonæum.

**Cyphel** (sai'fēl). [*ad. Gr. κύφελος pl.* the hollows of the ears, clouds of mist : see next.]

1. Formerly a name for the Houseleek (*Semper-vivum*); now a book-name for *Cherleria sedoides*. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 133 *Cyphel*, Houseleek. 1787 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) l. 462 *Cherleria sedoides*. Cyphel. 1883 G. ALLEN *Mountain Tulip* in *Longu. Mag.*, The Scottish asphodel, the mossy cyphel.

2. Adapted form of CYPHELLA.

**Cyphella** (sai'fēlā). *Bot.* Pl. -æ. [*mod.L., ad. Gr. κύφελος* (plural) the hollows of the ears.]

1. A cup-like depression on the under surface of the thallus of some lichens.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 452.

2. Generic name of some hymenomycetous fungi.

**Cypher**, var. CIPHER; **Cyphon**, obs. f. SIPHON.

**Cyphonism** (sai'fōniz'm). *Gr. Antiq.* [*ad. Gr. κύφονισμός*, punishment by the κύφον, crooked piece of wood, bent yoke of a plough, a sort of pillory, f. κύφός bent, crooked.] Punishment by the κύφον, a sort of pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck (Liddell and Scott).

For notions formerly held about it see quot. 1848. 1797-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Cyphonism*, some suppose to have been the smearing of the body with honey, and exposing the person to flies, wasps, etc. But the author of the notes on Hesychius says...that it...signifies that kind of punishment still used by the Chinese, called...the wooden collar, by which the neck of the malefactor is bent or weighed downward.

**Cyphosis**. *Path.* Also **kyphosis**. [*mod.L., a. Gr. κύφωσις*, humpbacked condition, f. κύφός bent, hunch-backed.] Backward curvature of the spine; hump-back. Hence **Cyphotic a.**, hump-backed (*Syl. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelius' Surg.* II. 164 The lordosis is most easy, the cyphosis the most difficult of cure. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 13 Kyphosis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 277. 1883 TREVIS *Man. Surg.* II. 338 In the confirmed kyphotic curve of old age treatment is of little avail.

**Cypress** (siper'z'j'us). *Zool.* [*mod.L. f. Cypria* a name of Venus: cf. *Venus-shell*, *Artemis*, and other names of conchology.] The extensive genus of gastropods containing the cowries. Hence **Cypressid**, a gastropod of the cowrie family,

*Cypressidæ*. **Cypressiform**, **Cypressoid** *adjs.*, resembling or allied to the cowries.

**† Cypre**. *Obs.* Also **cypyr**, -ur, **cipre**, -er. [*ad. L. cyprus, a. Gr. κύπρος* (from Κύπρος Cyprus), the henna plant. The *L.* form also occurs.]

1. The henna-shrub (*Lawsonia alba* or *inermis*), with fragrant white flowers, found in the Levant.

1384 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* i. 13 The clustre of cipre tree (1611 camphire). 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxv. (1495) 618 The Cypre is a tree in Egypte lyke to Oliue in leues.

1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* ii. 50 b, Take...Damaske roses...Bengewyn, Cypre Alexandrine. [1748 *Phil. Trans.* 566 The Cyprus grows...as a Shrub of ten or fifteen Feet in Height, and has very much the Appearance of Privet.]

¶ 2. Used by confusion for CYPRESS 1.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 277 Cypur treys were growyn owte.

14...*Loc. in Wr.* Wulcker 716/41 *Hec cypressus*, a cypyrre.

1593 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 66 A cypir by the church seat abydeh. 1633 LITGOW *Trav.* 63 Cypre-trees.

**† Cypres** (sai'prē). [*Late AngloFr. = F. si près* so near, as near.] *Law.* As near as practicable : applied to a process in equity by which, in the case of trusts or charities, when a literal execution of the testator's intention becomes impossible, it is executed as nearly as possible, according to the general purpose. (Used as *adv.*, *sb.*, and *adj.*)

c 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 352 En ceo cas si l'baron deuy, vianit la fême, deuant ascun estate en le taile fait a eux, &c. donques doit le feoffee per la ley faire estate a la fême cyres le condition, et auxy cyres lentent de la condition que il poit faire. [1658 COKE *On Litt.* 219 In this case if the husband dyeth liuing the wife before an estate in taile made vnto them, &c. then ought the feoffee by the law to make an estate to the wife as neere the condition, and also as neere to the intent of the condition as he may make it.]

1804 VESSEY *Reports* VII. 42 The question...is, whether the gift fails on account of the death of the trustee; or, whether the doctrine of *cypres* takes place; and whether the Court sees its way sufficiently to execute what was the general intention. 1872 J. A. HESSEY *Mor. Difficulties Bible* v. 112 A cypres or approximate administration of a trust is admissible. 1885 VAUGHAN HAWKINS in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 562 The general intention of the testator...will be carried out *cypres*.

b. *fig.* An approximation.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 769/2 The variety of metres introduced is as happy a *cypres* as the language admits of.

**Cypress** 1 (sai'prēs). *Forms*: 4 **ciprese**, **cypres**, **sypris**, 4-5 **cipris**, 4-7 **cipres**, **cypres**, 5 **cipris**, -ys, **cyprys**, **sypris**, -esse, **cupresse**, 5-6 **cipresse**, 5-7 **cypresse**, 6 **cipreis**, **cyparresse**, **sypris**, **cypers**, (6-7 **cipers**, 7-8 **erron**, **ci-**, **cypurus**), 8 **cipress**, 4, 7- **cypress**. [*ME. cipres, cypres*, etc., *a. OF. ciprés* (12th c.), *cypres* (= *Pr. cypres*, *It. cipresso*), *ad. late L. cypressus* (Vulgate, Isidore, etc.), *ad. Gr. κυπάρισσος* cypress. The earlier *L.* adaptation of the word was *cupressus*; the later *cypressus* and rare *cyparissus* were refashioned after *Gr.* The current Eng. *cypress* is assimilated to the late *L.* form.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a native of Persia and the Levant, extensively cultivated in Western Asia and Southern Europe, with hard durable wood and dense dark foliage; often regarded as symbolic of mourning (see c). Hence, the English name of the genus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 (Cott.) Cedre, cipres [v. r. cipres, cipris], and pine. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 60 Je sauene and sypris, selcoup to sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. x. 47 The cipres berand hych their bewis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) N iij b, The leafe of Cypres neuer falleth, but is euer grene. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cypress*, a tree...very tall and slender, the timber whereof is yellowish and of a pleasant smell. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, A garden, shaded with avenues of melancholy cypress. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 247 The wood of Cypress...is almost imperishable; the gates of Constantinople made of this wood lasted 1,100 years.

b. The wood of this tree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8007 (Gött.) Pu sal find þa wandis bare, Of cydyr, pyne, and of cypres. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 170 His spere was of fine cipres. 1474 J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 739 III. 110 My wryghtyng box of syprys. 1504 BURY *Wills* (1850) 98 My coffyr of syprys. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 261 Into a coffyr of Ciprus...he shut it vp. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6015 Another sort of wood, called Cypress...better than any Pine for Masts.

c. The branches or sprigs of the tree, used at funerals, or as a symbol of mourning. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 1. 60 The great earthes wombe they open to the sky, And with sad Cypresse seemely it embrace. 1591 — *Daphn.* lxxvi, Vouchsafe to deck the same [a hearse] with Cypresse. 1695 PRIOR *Ode after Queen's Death* v, Let the King dismiss his Woes. And take the Cypress from his Brows. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. lxxv, 'Tis one thing for a soldier to gather laurels, and 'tis another to scatter cypress. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv. iv, But that remorseless iron hour Made cypress of her orange flower.

2. a. Applied to various trees or shrubs allied to the true cypress, as **African C.**, the genus *Widdringtonia* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **Bald, Black**, or **Deciduous C.**, *Taxodium distichum*; **Embossed C.**, the Chinese genus *Glyptostrobus*; **Japanese C.**, the genus *Retinospora*; **Swamp C.**, the genus *Chamaecyparis* (Miller).

1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 447 Deciduous Cypress has the leaves in two ranks, and spreading; it is

a native of America. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 967 *Retinospora*...*R. obtusa*, the Japanese Cypress...very fine forest tree, eighty or more feet high.

b. Applied to various plants taken to resemble the cypress-tree, as **Broom C.**, *Kochia scoparia*; **Dwarf C.**, *Heath C.*, names proposed by Turner for *Lycopodium alpinum*; **Field C.**, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*; **Garden C.**, (a) in Gerarde, *Artemisia maritima*; (b) in Lyte, *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*; **Standing C.**, *Gilia coronopifolia*; **Summer C.**, *Kochia scoparia*.

[c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 116 Genim þa ylcen wyrt & cypres-sum, & dracentsan & huniz.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 25 Chamaecyparissus...may be called in englishe heath Cypres, because it groweth amonge heath, or dwarte Cypres. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xviii. 28 Called...in English...Ground Pyne, Herbe lue, Forget me not, and field Cypres. *Ibid.* xix. 29 Some call it in English Lauender Cotton, and som Garden Cypres. 1678-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Cypres...2. *Tamarix gallica*.—*Cornw.*

3. *attrib.* a. Of cypress or cypress-wood. b. Resembling the foliage or shade of a cypress; cypress-like; dark, gloomy, funereal.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 353 In Iuory cofers I have stuff my crownes : In Cypres chests my arras counterpoints. 1597 LANC. *Wills* II. 228 A Cypresse chest standing in the like parlour. 1639 T. PUCKE *Parnassii Puerp.* 67 Great was Macedo; but the Stagyrte, As much out shin'd; as bright Day, Cypres Night. 1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 665 Plenty of cypress sentimentality in Kensal Green.

4. *Comb.*, as **cypress-arbour**, -bough, -bud, -cone, -grove, -leaf, -shade, -spire, -swamp, -timber, -tree, -wood, -wreath; **cypress-crowned**, **cypress-like** *adjs.*; **cypress-apple**, the fruit or cone of the cypress; **cypress-knee**, a large woody tumour occurring on the roots of *Taxodium* (*Treas. Bot.*); **cypress-moss**, the Alpine or Savin Club-moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*); also the moss *Hypnum cupressiforme*; **† cypress-nut**, the roundish fruit or cone of the cypress; **cypress-spurge**, *Euphorbia cyparissias* (called by Lyte *cypress tilthymal*); **cypress-vine**, a name of several American species of *Iponoxea*, convolvulaceous climbing plants.

1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 148 Its Fruit, call'd the 'Cypress-Apple. 1883 A. DONSON *Old World Idylls, Dead Letter* i. vi, And still the 'cypress-arbour showed The same umbrageous hollow. 1790 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 152 Black 'Cypress boughs their drooping heads adorn. 1809 PARR *Poems* (1865) I. 359 Pale, 'cypress-crowned. 1814 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xxxviii, The pale crescent sparkles...Through many a 'cypress grove. 1889 *Science* XIII. 176/a Processes...sufficiently developed to be classed in importance with the 'cypress knees. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.*, 'Cypress-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumberland* i. viii. 282 Creeping Cypress-Moss, or Heath-Moss is frequent on Cheviot. 1797 CURRIE *in Husb. & Gard.* 154 The Wood-Spunge, the 'Cypress-Spurge, and the Mistle-Spurge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxix. 359 The fifth kinde called 'Cypres Tithymal. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 13 As a 'Cypers tre vpon the mount Hermon. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. liv. 5 The banquet...Was spread beneath many a dark cypress tree. 1861 MISS E. A. BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchr.* II. xxiv. 324 A very fine hall...with a ceiling of 'cypress wood.

**† Cypress** 2. *Obs.* [A corruption of *L. cyperus*, *cypers*, app. confounded with CYPRESS 1.] The Sweet Cyperus or Galin-gale.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Vyaund de cyprys bastarde...take whyte Gyngere, and Galyngale, and Canel fayre y-mynced. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau cypress, that is gude for the fluxis of the bellye. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 143 Against tikes, lice, and fleas, anoint the dog with bitter almonds...or roots of maple, or cipres. 1718 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 35 Long Cypress...is a knotty Root. 1799 C. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 400 Add one drachm of the powder of cypress.

b. *Comb.*, as **cypress-powder**, **cypress-root**.

1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 99 Enjoying me never to goe to the Warren, but when Muskets are charged with Cypres-powder. 1634 URQUHART *Jewel Wks* (1834) 229 Like another Sejanus, with a periwig daubed with Cypres powder. 1790 W. WOODVILLE *Med. Bot.* I. 75 note, The root [of *Arum maculatum*] is used by the French to wash the skin with...under the name of Cypress Powder. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 61 Cypress-root, or Sweet Cypress...a plant the aromatic roots of which are known as English galin-gale, *Cyperus longus*.

**† Cypress** 3. *Obs.* or *dial.* *Forms*: 5-7 **cipres**, 6-9 **cypres**, 6-7 **cypres**, **cy-**, **cipresse**, 7 **cipress**, 7- **cypress**; also 5 (cibre), **ciprys**, 6 **sipres**, **sipars**, (cypre), 6-7 **sypris**, **sipres**, 7 **sypris**, **sipris**. [*prob. f. OF. Cipre, Cypre*, the island of Cyprus, from which, in and after the Crusading times, various fabrics were brought : see Aldis Wright, note to Shaks. *Twelfth Night* iii. i. 119.]

1. A name of several textile fabrics originally imported from or through Cyprus : a. A cloth of gold or other valuable material.

[c 1400 *Inv.* in Sir F. Palgrave *Kal. & Invent. Treas.* III. 358 Primerement, xxv draps d'or de diverses sytes dount iiii. de Cipe les autres de Lukes.] 14...*LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 224 (MS. O.) Clenlich cylobed in cipres [MS. C. cyprys; B. purple] and in tartaryne. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1482 The scochenus of many knyzt Of gold and cyprus was i-dyzt.

b. A valuable quality of satin, called more fully **satin of Cypres**, **satin Cypres**.

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 27 A Sondays gowne of blak lyned with sattyn of sypris. 1548 HALL *Chron.*

(1809) 599 Long and large garments of blew Satten panned with Sipes, powdered with spangles of bullion gold. 1553-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 39 (On redde vestement of saten sipars with all things to hitt. 1603 *Draperies sold at Norwich*, in 38th *Rep. Keeper Public Rec.* 444 Fustians of Naples. Paris clothes. sattins of Cipres, Spanish sattins.

**C.** esp. (= *Cypress lawn*) A light transparent material resembling cobweb lawn or crape; like the latter it was, when black, much used for habiliments of mourning.

[1398 *Test. Ebor.* I. 240 Unum [velum] de cypres. 1408 *Ibid.* I. 289, ij flameola de cipres.] 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 260 With two Oxe horns, as it were, made of fine cypres hanging downe about theyr eares. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 84 A hundred pages in sutes of white cypresse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. IV. IV. 221 Lawne as white as driuen Snow, Cyresse blacke as ere was Crow. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxiii, One half drawn In solemn cyprus, th' other cobweb lawn. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cypress*, a fine curled Stuff, part Silk, part Hair, of a Cobweb thinness, of which Hoods for Women are made. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5930/3 Officers wearing Mourning-Scarfs of Cyress. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6084/4 The Colours furled and wrapped in Cyress. [1820 *Scott Monast.* xviii, The murrey-coloured double-piled Genoa velvet, puffed out with ciprus.]

**transf.** 1718 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 3 Having four Wings. with strong Fibres round and cross them, to strengthen the fine Cyress of which they are framed.

**2.** A piece of cypress used as a kerchief for the neck or head, as a band for the hat, etc., in sign of mourning, and the like.

1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Cypres for a womans necke, *crepe*. c. 1540 *Four P.P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 350 Sipers, swathbands, ribbons, and sleeve-laces. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* V. III. i. 131 A Cipresse, not a bosome, Hides my heart. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Him that wears a trebled cyprus about his hat. 1611 FLORIO, *Velaregli*, shadows, vailes, Launes, Scarfes, Sipes or Bonegraces that women vse to weare. a 1717 PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death* 72 Why then thy flowing sable stoles, Deep pendant cypres, mourning poles.

**3. attrib.** (or *adj.*). **a.** Of cyress. 1530 PALSGR. 173 *Crespine*, a cypres lymyn clothe. 1607 W. S. *Puritan Stage Direct.*, Enter the widow Plus, Frances, Mary, Sir Godfrey, and Edmond, all in mourning; the latter in a cyprus hat. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 35 Sable stole of cyress lawn. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* *Persia* i. 10 The Travellers are wont to wear black Cyress Hoods. over their Faces.

**b.** Resembling cyress in texture; gauze-like. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. (1641) 64/2 The Spider. neat and nimble her new web she weaves. Open, lest else th' ungentle Winds should tear Her Cipres Tent. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 30 Not only Bees, but all other Creatures having a Cyress wing.

**c.** Dark grey with darker markings; hence *cyprus-cat*, a variety of tabby cat (*local*).

1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict.*, *Cypress-cat*, a tabby-cat, *East.* 1879 LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 7 An immense cat of a cyress colour. 1887 N. & Q. 7th Ser. IV. 289/1 While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as 'Cyprus'-dark grey, with black stripes and markings.

**Cypressed** (sai'prest), *a.* [f. CYPRESS + -ED.] Planted or adorned with cypresses.

1850 SIR A. DE VERE *Pict. Sk.* II. 248 The citied hills, the cypressed vales. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 222 On the Cypressed Hill.

**Cyprian** (sai'priän), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 *Cyprian*. [f. L. *Cypricus* of Cyprus + -AN. In F. *cyprien*.]

**A. adj.** 1. Belonging to Cyprus, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, famous in ancient times for the worship of Aphrodite or Venus.

1627 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* v. ii, By all the vows which lovers offer at The Cyprian goddess' altars. c 1673 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 112 A stranger unto Love am I. The Cyprian Boy shall not destroy My freedom and my Reason.

**2. transf.** Licentious, lewd; in 18-19th c. applied to prostitutes.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. iii. 184 Consuming all the yeare In Cyprian dalliance. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.* ix. Wks. I. 35 A Damsel of the Cyprian class. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 71 The Cyprian patrol which occupies our streets in force every night.

**B. sb.** An inhabitant or native of Cyprus, a Cypriote; hence *transf.* A licentious or profligate person; in later use *spec.* a prostitute.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii. 145 See how he paceth like a Cyprian. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Memo.* I. 72 A very interesting young Cyprian whom I attended to her apartments. 1859 *Sun* 17 Sept. 4/4 A Cyprian of the lowest grade. 1843 *tr. Custine's Empire of Caar* III. 84 The expenses of these poor cyprians were not diminished in the same proportion as their gains.

**Cypriferous** (sai'pri-fēras), *a.* *Geol.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Cypris* (from L. *Cypris* a name of Venus) + -FEROUS.] Abounding in fossil shells of the genus *Cypris* of freshwater crustaceans.

1833 LYELL *Pr. Geol.* III. 233 Green cypriferous marls. + **Cyprine**, *a.* 1. *Obs.* -° [Erroneous formation. L. *Cyprinum*, Gr. *κύπρινος* are deriv. of *Cyprus* CYPRE, the henna plant.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cyprine*. of or belonging to the Cyress-Tree. [Hence in ASH 1775 and mod. Dicts.]

**Cyprine** (sai'priin, -in), *a.* 2. *Ichth.* [ad. L. *cyprinus*, *a.* Gr. *κύπρινος* carp.] Belonging to the carp genus *Cyprinus*, or the carp family, *Cyprinidae*.

1828 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

**Cyprine** (sai'priin), *sb.* *Min.* [mod. f. L. *cyprius* of COPPER q.v.] A blue variety of VESUVIANITE supposed to contain copper.

1853 PHILLIPS *Min.* 262 Cyprine.

**Cyprinid** (sai'priinid), *Ichth.* [f. mod. L. *Cyprinus*, the family of fresh-water fishes of which the carp, *cyprinus*, is the type.] A fish of the carp family. So *Cypriniform a.*, carp-like in structure.

**Cyprinodont** (sai'priinodnt), *Ichth.* [f. as mod. L. generic name *Cyprinodon*, from L. *cyprinus* carp + Gr. *δοντι* -tooth.]

**A. sb.** A malacopterygious fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*, of which the typical genus is *Cyprinodon*; they differ from the cyprinids in having the jaws more projecting and toothed.

1857 AGASSIZ *Nat. Hist. U. S. I.* 48 Among fishes. the Cyprinodonts, the Charodonts. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* vi. 166 The many-barred cyprinodont that throngs every stream from Maine to Florida.

**B. adj.** Of or belonging to this family.

Hence *Cyprinodontid*, -*odontid a.*, of or allied to the Cyprinodonts.

**Cyprinoid** (sai'priinoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichth.* [f. L. *cyprinus* carp + -OID.]

**A. adj.** Resembling or allied to the carp; belonging to the division *Cyprinoidea* of fishes, comprising the *Cyprinidae* and other families.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 287 In the cyprinoid families. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 9 A cyprinoid fish.

**B. sb.** A fish belonging to the *Cyprinoidea*.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1146/2 The vascular tissue. on the palate of the Cyprinoids. 1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 525 In the Cyprinoids the mucous membrane. is interwoven with muscular fibres.

Hence *Cyprinoidæan a.* and *sb.*

**Cypripedium**. *Med.* [f. F. *cypripède* = Bot. L. *Cypripedium* Lady's slipper (Linnaeus *Gen. Pl.* 1015), app. a corruption of *Cypripodium*, f. Gr. *κύπρις* Aphrodite + *πόδις* shoe, *πόδιον* little foot.]

A brown powder prepared from the roots of *Cypripedium pubescens*, a North American orchid; used as an antispasmodic.

1857-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 300.

**Cypris** (sai'pris), *Zool.* [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *κύπρις* Aphrodite. (Names of Venus are applied to many shells.)] A genus of minute fresh-water crustacea, having the body enclosed in a delicate bivalve shell.

1822 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 275 This cypris inhabits the lakes and ponds of England, where it is not uncommon. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 63 Tiny cyprides and cyclopes sporting in the umbrageous groves of their world.

**Cyproid** (sai'proid), *Zool.* [f. prec. + -OID.] A crustacean allied to the Cypris.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1407 Species of Cyproids.

**Cyprus, cyprus-lawn**: see CYPRESS 3.

**Cyprus (Bot.)**: see CYPRE.

**Cyprusite** (sai'pri'sait), *Min.* [f. *Cyprus* + -ITE.] A sulphate of iron occurring in Cyprus.

1852 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 33 *Cyprusite*. (Named 1881.)

**Cyprys**, obs. form of CYPRESS 1.

**Cypselia** (sai'psliä), *Bot.* [mod. Lat., ad. Gr. *κύψλη* hollow vessel, chest, box.] A kind of dry one-seeded fruit; an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 The Cypselia differs in nothing essential from the acheneum, except in being inferior and of a compound nature. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 295 An achene with adnate calyx has been termed a Cyp-sela.

**Cypseline** (sai'psloin), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *cypselus*, *a.* Gr. *κύψελος* the swift.] Of the family *Cypselidae* or genus *Cypselus* of birds, comprising the Swifts.

1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 287 The Swifts, technically called the 'Cypselinae', or Cypseline birds.

So *Cypseliform*, *Cypseloid*, *Cypselomorph* *adj.*, having the form or structure of a Swift; belonging to Huxley's group *Cypselimorphæ*.

**Cypselous** (sai'pslās), *a.* *Bot.* [f. CYPSELA + -OUS.] Of the nature of a CYPSELA.

1878 MASTERS *Hensley's Bot.* 292 The involucre, the cypselous fruit, and the pappus.

**Cyrcean**, obs. form of CIRCEAN.

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 95 The Cyrcean cup of the Libertines. transformeth Christianisme into Epicurisme.

**Cyrcle, Cyrcuite**, etc.: see CIRCLE, etc.

**Cyre**, obs. form of SIRE, SIRE.

**Cyred**, obs. form of CERET *ppl. a.*

1528-30 W. WARDE *tr. Alexis* Sc. 1. i. 14 b, A Violl well stoppeth with waxe and cyred clothe.

**Cyrenaic** (sai'rēnik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cyrēnaicus*, *a.* Gr. *Κυρηναϊκός*, f. *Κύρηνη* Cyrene, a Greek colony in Africa. In mod. F. *Cyrénaïque*.]

**A. adj.** Belonging to the school of the Socratic philosopher Aristippus of Cyrene, whose doctrine was one of practical hedonism.

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 179 Not Epicurus, nor Aristippus with all his Cyrenaick rout. 1845 MAURICK *Mor. & Met. Philas.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 585/1 The Cyrenaic doctrine. terminated in Epicurism.

**B. sb.** A Cyrenaic philosopher; a follower of Aristippus.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 222 Aristippus and all the Cyrenaicks. 1753 L. M. *tr. Du Boey's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 200 [Aristippus] by birth a Cyrenaic; from whence his followers were call'd Cyrenaics. 1829 *Athenaeum* 2 Nov. 592/1 Even the Cyrenaics upheld a certain standard of personal dignity.

Hence *Cyrenaicism*, the doctrine of Aristippus.

**Cyrenaean, Cyrenian a.** = CYRENAIC.

1806 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 214 This reads like an avowal of Epicureanism or of the more selfish philosophy of pleasure known as Cyrenaicism. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 221 A peculiar school of philosophy, known over the lettered world by the title of the Cyrenaean. 1847 CRAIG, *Cyrenaean*.

**Cyrillic** (siri'lik), *a.* [f. the proper name *Cyril* (*Cyrillus*) + -IC. In mod. F. *cyrillique*.] Applied to the alphabet employed by the Slavonic peoples of the Eastern Church, the invention of which is attributed to St. Cyril in the 9th century. The Cyrillic is distinguished from another ancient Slavonic alphabet, the Glagolitic (q.v.).

1821 *Academy* 26 Mar. 226 The Slaves, when they became converts to Christianity, framed two alphabets, the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 The Russian Government. had already forbidden the printing of Lithuanian texts in any but the Cyrillic character.

**Cyring**, obs. form of SYRINGE.

**Cyriologic** (siriolōjizik), *a.* In 7 *kyrio-*. The analogical form of CUBIOLOGIC. So *Cyriological*. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 350/1 In the Kyriologic way, to express the Sun, they make a Circle; the Moon, a Crescent. 1824 JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 434 *Cyriological Hieroglyphics*, in which the figures were taken in a proper sense; as the image of a man was placed for a man. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cyriologic*, relating or pertaining to capital letters. [An error, reprinted in later Dicts.]

**Cyroglyph**, obs. form of CHIROGLYPHER.

**Cyrto-** (sāto-), repr. Gr. *κυρτο-* from *κυρτός*

curved, arched. In some recent technical terms, as *Cyrtoceratite Paleont.*, a fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*, having the shell incurved or bent like a horn. So *Cyrtoceratitic*, *Cyrtoceran adj.*; *Cyrtoceratid*, a member of the family containing *Cyrtoceras*. *Cyrtograph*, an instrument for the same purpose as the cyrtometer (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

*Cyrtoid a.*, resembling a hump or swelling on the back (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Cyrtolite Min.*, a variety of zircon with the pyramidal planes convex (Dana). *Cyrtometer* [f. *cyrtomètre*], an instrument for measuring and recording the curves of the chest; also (*Wilson's C.*) for measurement of the head; whence *Cyrtometric a.*

*Cyrtometry*, *Cyrtostyle*, a circular portico projecting from the front or other part of a building (Webster, 1864).

1867 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIV. 224 Before the blow-pipe cyrtolite glows brilliantly. 1870 S. GEE *Auscultation & Perc.* ii. 10 The Cyrtometer. 1879 KNORR *Princ. Med.* 45 When the outlines are drawn on paper by the help of the cyrtometer. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept., A cyrtometric tracing taken of the chest about the nipple level.

**Cyrtoglen, -erie**, early ff. CHIRURGEON, etc.

**Cysara, -ers, -ora, -ours**, obs. ff. SCISSORS.

**Cyse, Cyser**, obs. forms of SIZE, CIDER.

**Cysme**, obs. form of SCHISM.

**Cyst** (sist). Also 8 *cist*. [ad. mod. L. *cystis* (in earlier use: see CYSTIS): in mod. F. *kyste*.]

**1. Biol.** A thin-walled hollow organ or cavity in an animal body (or plant) containing a liquid secretion; a bladder, sac, vesicle.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* ii. 1. (1734) 36 Under their [vipers'] tongue is a little Cyst or bag where the poison is deposited. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 The Ink or Cuttle fish. is furnished with a cyst of black liquor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cyst*. the hollow spaces in parenchyma in which oily matter collects, as in the rind of the orange.

**2. Path.** A closed cavity or sac of a morbid or abnormal character, containing liquid or semi-solid matter.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Cist.* a Tumour where the obstructed Matter collects as in a Bag. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 25 In abscesses of long standing, the cysts are often of very considerable thickness.

fig. 1824 *Jaunt in a Junk* 71 As it were, form an indelible cyst of penal associations round the very idea.

**b. spec.** The sac enclosing a hydatid, or larval form of a species of *Tenia* or tape-worm, found parasitic in man and various other animals. (Cf. ACEPHALOCYST.)

1713 CHESLEDEN *Anat.* (1726) 181 The liver full of hydatids, and cysts of hydatids adhering to it. 1828 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 231 The cyst in which the *Cysticercus* lies is formed by the irritated tissues of its host.

**3. Biol. and Cryptogamic Bot.** A cell or cavity containing reproductive bodies, embryos, etc.; e.g. the spore-case of certain fungi.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. 134 Müller informs us that in *C. tuberculosa*, he has repeatedly seen two kinds of cysts, one scarlet, and constituting antheridia, the other larger and at length producing spores. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 263 They occasionally develop an enveloping cyst and thus become encysted zoospores.

**4. Comb.** as *cyst-fluid*, -*wall*, -*worm*; *cyst-like a.* 1876-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220/2 Cyst-like tumours.

1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 95/2 Atrophy of the renal textures dependent on cyst-formation. 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 917 The cyst-worms of one animal give rise to tape-worms in another and vice-versa.

**Cyst**, obs. form of **CIST**.

**Cyst-**, combining form of Gr. *κύστις*, **CYST** before vowels (cf. **CYSTI-**, **CYSTO-**): as **Cystalgia** [F. *cystalgie*; Gr. *ἀλγος* pain] *Path.*, pain in the bladder, esp. of a spasmodic character. **Cystoecy** [Gr. *ἐκτασις* extension: see **ECTASIS**], dilatation of the bladder; *spec.* a form of lithotomy in which the neck of the bladder is dilated so as to allow of the removal of the stone. **Cystelminth** [Gr. *ἐλμινθ*, *ἐλμινθ*-worm], a cystic worm. **Cystenchyma**, **Cystenchyme** [Gr. *ἐγχυμα* infusion], a kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, and presenting analogies to the parenchyma of plants; hence **Cystenchymatous a.** **Cysthepatic a.** (*Anat.*) [F. *cysthépatique*: see **HEPATIC**], applied to ducts supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

1887 SOLLAS *Sponges in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419 A tissue, *cystenchyme*, which in some respects resembles certain forms of vegetable parenchyme, occurs in some sponges. *Ibid.*, *Cystenchyme* very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some *Geadinida*, particularly of *Pachymatisma*. 1876 PHILLIPS, *Cystepatic Arterie*. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 176/1 Among the Chelonia the gall-bladder receives its secretion through... cysthepatic ducts.

**Cysted** (si'stéd), *a. rare*. [f. **CYST** + -ED.] Enclosed in a cyst, encysted.

1755 in JOHNSON (*Cisted*); hence in later Dicts.

**Cyster**, **cysterne**, obs. ff. **SISTER**, **CISTERN**.

**Cysti-** (sisti), combining form of Gr. *κύστις*, **CYST**; in many modern technical words: as **Cysticolous a.** [L. *-colus* inhabiting], inhabiting a cyst. **Cystiferous a.** [L. *-fer* bearing], bearing or producing cysts. **Cystiform a.**, of the form of a bladder or cyst. **Cystigerous a.** [L. *-ger* bearing], bearing or containing cysts. **Cystirrhoea** [F. *cystirrhée* = *cystorrhoea* (see **CYSTO-**)]. **Cystitome** [F. *cystitome*; Gr. *-τομος* cutting], an instrument for cutting open the capsule of the crystalline lens.

1885 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The cysticolous Myxosomida. These parasites inhabit cysts, which are malformations of the tissues of the host produced by the irritation. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 407/2 The Cystiform Entozoa. 1835 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) II. i. 239 Dense fibrous tissue, containing many large cystiform spaces. 1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* I. 511 Cystic or cystigerous growths. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* 373 Cystitome.

**Cystio** (si'stik), *a.* [f. *cystique* (Paré 16th c.)], ad. mod.L. *cysticus*, f. Gr. type *\*κυστινός*, f. *κύστις*: see **CYST** and -IC.]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the gall-bladder: as *cystic artery*, *duct*.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Paré's Chirurg.* 111 The cystic twins from the gate vein [of the liver]. a 1725 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The bile is of two sorts; the cystic, or the hepatic. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 702 The cystic artery sends a very considerable twig between the liver and gall-bladder.

2. Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 186 The depression in which the bladder lies is called the cystic fissure.

b. *Cystic oxide*: = **CYSTINE**. *Cystic calculus*, a urinary calculus containing cystine; so *cystic urine*. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 166 Dr. Wollaston proposes to name it the cystic oxide. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 407 The Cystic Calculus has a crystalline appearance. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 805/2 Cystic Oxide is wholly dissipated by heat.

3. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst; characterized by formation of cysts, containing cysts (**CYST** 2).

1713 R. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 277, I separated a Cystick Tumour. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 30 Ovarian dropsy... is a cystic disease of the ovary.

4. Enclosed or living in a cyst, as a hydatid.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 25/2 The Cystic Entozoa. 1877 HUXLEY *Inv. Anim.* iv. 211 In this condition the animal is what is termed a Cystic worm, or bladder-worm.

|| **Cysticerous** (sistisō'kūs). *Zool.* Pl. -oi (-soi). [mod.L., f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder + *κέρκος* tail. F. *cysticercue*.] The scolex or larva of a tape-worm in its encysted state; a hydatid.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 152 The discovery that the cystiform Entozoa, *Cenurus* and *Cysticercus*... are merely the *Scolec* of ordinary Tape worms. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 24 The cysticercus, the larval state of the pork tape-worm, gains access to the human body by being swallowed in an earlier larval condition.

Hence **Cysticercal a.**, **Cysticercoid a.** and *sb.*, **Cysticercoidal a.**

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. ii. 1385 A portion of the *Tænia* pass through a true cysticercal (bladder-worm) stage. *Ibid.*, True *Cysticerci* occur only in warm-blooded animals... and cysticercoid forms principally in cold-blooded animals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 212 The dog devours the louse, and the Cysticercoid becomes a *Tænia cucumerina* in his intestine.

**Cysticle** (si'stik'l). [dim. of **CYST** after L. type *\*cysticula*: see -CULE.] A small cyst: applied by Owen to an organ, supposed to be that of hearing, in some *Acalephæ*.

1855 OWEN *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 169 The part, for which,

from its characteristic constancy... have proposed the definite term of 'cysticle'. *Ibid.* 170 In some *Acalephæ* the cysticles are not complicated with pigment-cells.

**Cystid** (si'stid). [f. mod.L. *cystis* **CYST** + -ID.]

1. *Geol.* A member of the order *Cystoidea* or *Cystoidea* of fossil echinoderms; a cystidean.

1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 162 The Cystids are the most anomalous of Radiates. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 299 Stemed Echinoderms or Crinoids, may be divided into three families, viz.: 1. Crinids, 2. Cystids, 3. Blastids.

2. *Zool.* 'The sac-like ciliated embryo of some of the *Polyzoa*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 From one end of this cystid, one or more polypides are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

**Cystidean** (sisti'di'an). *Geol.* [f. mod.L. *cystidea*, f. *cystis*: see **CYST** and -ID.] = **CYSTID** 1.

1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 368 Cystideans... became extinct in the beginning of the Devonian. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xii. 207 So may a cystidean... be considered a scurichin attached to the bottom by a similar jointed column.

|| **Cystidium**. *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., repr. Gr. type *\*κυστιδιον*, dim. of *κύστις* bladder: in mod. F. *cystidium*: sometimes anglicized *Cystide*.]

1. Link's name for a 1-celled, indehiscent, superior, membranous, apocarpous fruit; = *utriculus*.

2. One of the projecting cells originating among the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi, and supposed to be sterile basidia.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 778 These *cystidia* have been supposed to have the nature of antheridia; but this is uncertain. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 403. 369 Cystidia are distinctly hyaline and glutinous bodies.

**Cystine** (si'stain). *Chem.* Also -in. [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder + -INE.] An organic base,  $C_2H_5O_7SO_3$ , a yellowish crystalline substance, found in a rare kind of urinary calculus.

1843 JONES in *Trans. Med. Chirurg. Soc.* XXVII. 110 The layers exterior to this nucleus contained no cystine.

attrib. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 4) vii. 187 The specific gravity of cystine urine is generally below the average. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) i. iii. 89 The following case of cystine calculus... occurred in the Manchester Infirmary.

Hence **Cystinuria**, the condition of body in which cystine is found in the urine.

1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* vii. 193.

|| **Cystis** (si'stis). *Obs.* Also 6 *chistis*. [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. *κύστις* bladder:] = **CYST**.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. v. 39 Thys caustique Medicine hate the strengthe, to breake the node... euen to the chistis or purse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 The humour [is] contained... in a vesicle or little bladder, though some affirm it hath no cystis or bag at all. 1758 *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 249 The Cystis of the Hydrocele.

|| **Cystitis** (sisti'tis). *Path.* [f. prec. + -ITIS. F. *cystite*.] Inflammation of the bladder.

1776-83 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 431 (1827) II. 83 The Cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 60 Cystitis is a common consequence of stone, prostatic disease, stricture, or gonorrhoea.

**Cysto-** (sisto), combining form of Gr. *κύστις* = *κύστις* bladder, cyst, usually in reference to the urinary bladder; as in **Cystobubonocoele** [see **BUBONOCOELE**], hernia of the bladder through the inguinal opening. **Cystocoele** [F. *cystocèle*; Gr. *κῆλη* tumour, *COELE*], hernia of the bladder. **Cystocyte** [-CYTE], one of the large and cyst-like cells of cystenchyma in sponges. **Cystogenous** [-GENOUS], producing cysts, cystiferous. **Cystomorphous** [Gr. *μορφή* form], having the form of a cyst, cyst-like. **Cystoplast** (*Biol.*) [Gr. *πλαστός* formed, moulded], a cell having a cell-wall. **Cystoplastic a.** (*Surg.*), belonging to cystoplasty. **Cystoplasty** [F. *cystoplastie*], an operation for repair of the bladder, as in the case of vesico-vaginal fistula.

**Cystoplegia a.**, relating to *cystoplegia* or paralysis of the bladder. **Cystorrhoea** [Gr. *ῥοία* flow, flux], a flow of mucus from the bladder, vesical catarrh.

**Cystoscope** [Gr. *-σκόπος* viewing], *sb.* an instrument for examining the interior of the bladder; v. to examine (the bladder) with this instrument.

**Cystoscopy a.**, relating to or performed with the cystoscope. **Cystospasm**, spasm of the bladder.

**Cystospastic a.**, relating to cystospasm. **Cystotome** [so in F.: Gr. *-τομος* cutting], an instrument for the operation of cystotomy; also an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the crystalline lens in the operation for cataract. **Cystotomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], cutting into the bladder for extraction of a stone or other purpore.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 254 *Cystobubonocoele*... a rare kind of Hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening. 1811 in R. HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Cystocoele*. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 343 The bladder is liable to protrude from the pelvic cavity, constituting what is denominated a cystocoele. *Ibid.* 43 Catarrh of the bladder, technically denominated cystorrhoea. 1889 FENWICK in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 6 July, Since the introduction of the incandescent-lamp cystoscope. 1893 *Ibid.* 10 June 1209 In nearly every case of tumour which I have cystoscoped. *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 49/3 On cystoscopic examination. 1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelius's Surg.* II. 594 The operator now grasps the cystotome with his right hand. 1869 WELLS *Diseases*

of Eye 237 For flap extraction I prefer Graefe's cystotome. 1781 BAILEY, *Cystotomy*, the cutting of the Bladder. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/2 General Salomon... underwent the operation of cystotomy yesterday.

**Cystocarp** (si'stokárp). *Bot.* [f. **CYSTO-** + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] The sexual fruit of the *Floridæ*, a group of *Alge*; also called **CRYPTOCARP**. Hence **Cystocarpia a.**

1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 213 The receptacle, here termed the Cystocarp. *Ibid.* 235 The cystocarps consist of branches formed of only one or two cells. 1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 826 The specimen exhibited [*Gracilaria divergens*] possessed tetrasporic and cystocarpic fruits.

**Cystoid** (si'stoid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder, **CYST** + -OID: in mod.F. *cystoide*.]

**A. adj.** 1. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst.

1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 256 Cystoid formations.

1874 JONES & SIKV. *Pathol. Anat.* 155 Cystoid Tumours.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to the order *Cystoidea* of fossil echinoderms: see **CYSTID**.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiii. 224 Among the echinoderms a few crinoid and cystoid forms.

**B. sb.** *Path.* A cystoid formation; = **CYST** 2.

1874 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 648 The cystoids of the ovary. Hence **Cystoidæan a.** = **CYSTOID** a. 2; *sb.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

**Cystolith** (si'stolip). [**CYSTO-** + Gr. *λίθος* stone.]

1. *Bot.* A club-shaped stratified outgrowth of the walls of some cells, containing minute crystals of calcium carbonate.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 503 Crystals... accumulated on a clavate process, called cystolithes. 1875 BENNETT *Sachs' Bot.* 64 Masses of cellulose... known as Cystoliths.

2. *Path.* 'Stone or calculus of the bladder' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Cystolithia a.** [in F. *cystolithique*, relating to stone in the bladder.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON (*Cystolithis*).

|| **Cystoma** (sistō'mā). *Path.* Pl. *cystomata*. [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις* **CYST** + *-ōma* forming nouns of product.]

a. A tumour containing cysts; a cystic tumour.

b. A cyst or cystic tumour which is a new development, as distinguished from one in which the sac is a natural formation (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1874 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 30 All ovarian cystomata contain several... cysts at the beginning. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 504 A small portion of cysts are new formations; properly so-called cystomata.

**Cystomatous a.**, of the nature of a cystoma.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 475 A cystomatous adenoma of the pituitary body of the size of a walnut was observed.

**Cystose** (sistō's), *a. rare* -o. [f. L. type *\*cystosus*: see **CYST** and -OSE.] Containing, or resembling, a cyst; cystic. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Cystous** (si'stōs), *a. rare* -o. [f. **CYST** + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *cysteux*.] = prec.

1857 in DUNGLISON. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cystous*, same as *Cystic*.

**Cytarin**, **cytern**(e), obs. ff. **CITERN**, **CITHERN**.

**-cyte** (sīt). *Biol.* [ad. Gr. *κύτος* hollow, receptacle.] Frequent in composition with the sense 'cell', as in *collencyte*, *cystocyte*, *leucocyte*, etc.

**Cyte**, **-zane**, **-ein**, **-yn**, obs. ff. **CITY**, **CITIZEN**.

**Cytherist**, **Cyther**: see **CYTH**, **CIDER**.

**Cythen**: see **SIE** v. *Obs.*, to strain.

**Cytherean** (sip'ēr'an), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Cytheria* = Gr. *Κυθήρια* a name of Aphrodite or Venus, from *Κύθηρα* Cythera, Cerigo.] **A. adj.**

1. Pertaining to Venus; also *transf.* (cf. B).

1866 *Elgin Cathedral Guide* 45 A Cytheræan temple under State supervision and protection.

2. Pertaining to the planet Venus.

1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 284 Three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and cytherean—combine to deform outlines.

**B. sb.** A votress of Venus; a prostitute attached to a heathen temple in India; also generally.

1751 *Beau-philosopher* 238 The Baron... obliged him... to tack about to some other Cytherean. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 96 The contaminated embrace of a modern Cytherean.

**Cytheromania**. [f. as prec. + **MANIA**.] Nymphomania.

1874 in DUNGLISON. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cythole**, **Cythren**, var. **CITOLE**, **CITHERN** *Obs.*

**Cytisine** (si'tisin). *Chem.* [mod. f. next + -INE.] A poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{10}H_{15}N_3O$ , extracted from the ripe seeds of the Laburnum, *C. Laburnum*, and other species of *Cytisus*.

1830 LINDLEY *N. S. Bot.* 91 The seeds of the Laburnum are poisonous; they contain a principle called Cytisine. attrib. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 825 Cytisine poisoning.

|| **Cytisus** (si'tisūs). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. *κύστις* a shrubby leguminous plant.] a. A shrubby plant mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, as useful for fodder; now identified with the Shrubby Medic, *Medicago arborea*. b. *Bot.* Adopted by Linnaeus as the name of a genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, including the common Broom (though this has by many been made the type of a separate genus), the Laburnum, and other species,

one of which (*C. racemosus*), a well-known early flowering greenhouse and window plant with a profusion of yellow flowers, is the *Cytisus* of florists.

By early writers the name was often applied to other shrubby leguminous plants.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cytisus* groweth plentifully in mount Appennine. I have not seen it in England. *Cytisus* may be called in English the trifolium. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxi, *Cytisus* is a shrubby or bush with leaves, not much vnylike Fenugreek, or Sene; the flowers be faire and yellow, almost like to Broome flowers. a 1729 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art of Love* (T.), There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found, And *Cytisus* and garden-pines abound. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 362 Evergreen *Cytisus* has the flowers coming out singly from the side of the stalk. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 8 No (more) my goats...the blooming *Cytisus*...shall you browse. 1892 Star 14 May 1/7 Marguerites...wave gaily above rows of drooping *Cytisus* and hanging grass.

**Cytitis** (sit'itis). [mod. f. Gr. *kytos* skin + -itis.] 'Inflammation of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cytiling**, obs. form of KITLING.

**Cyto-**, combining form of Gr. *kytos* hollow, receptacle, etc., taken in modern formations with the meaning 'cell' (cf. -CYTE), and used in many biological terms: as CYTOBLAST, etc.; see below.

**Cytoooocous** [Gr. *kykos* berry], Haeckel's term for the nucleus of a *Cytula* or impregnated ovum.

**Cytogenesis**, the generation or production of cells; **Cytogenetic a.**, pertaining to cytogenesis;

**Cytogenicis**, the generation or production of cells; **Cytogenicis**, the generation or production of cells;

**Cytogenio**, **Cytogenous** *adjs.*, producing cells, or characterized by the formation of cells; **Cytogeny** = *cytogenesis*.

**Cytology**, the study of cells and their formation. **Cytoplasm**, the substance forming the essential constituent of cells, protoplasm; *spec.* the protoplasm of a cell as distinguished from the nucleus;

**Cytoplasmic a.**, pertaining to or consisting of cytoplasm; **Cytoplasm**, the body or unit of protoplasm contained in a cell (cf. BIOPLAST).

**Cytopogge** [Gr. *kytō* rump], the excretory opening or anus of a unicellular animal.

**Cytostome** [Gr. *stoma* mouth], the absorbent opening or mouth of a unicellular animal; **Cytostoma a.**, pertaining to the cytostome.

**Cytosoma** *sb. pl.* (Zool.), [Gr. *kytos* animal], a synonym of the *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 140/1 The blastodermic cells are produced by a process of cytogenesis. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 439 Cytogenic tissue consists of a vascular fibrous framework and of cells. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 153 Cytogenous connective-tissue is met with in other organs. 1889 *Athenaeum* 4 May 571/2 The questions of variation, heredity, cytology, &c. 1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol.* 66 This primordial cell-substance is known at the present day by the name protoplasm. It has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively the names bioplasm, cytoplasm, and sarcose. 1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 624 The embryo is developed from the whole of the nucleus and more or less of the cytoplasm of the ovum. 1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* XLIV. 484/1 The union of cells, cytoplasm to cytoplasm. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 Infusoria. A mouth or cytostome with an oral tube, and an anal spot or cytopogge, are absent only in the endoparasitic Opalinidae. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 852 The falciform young...penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytosoma*).

**Cytoplast** (sai'toplast). *Biol.* [mod. f. (by Schleiden) CYTO- + -BLAST germ. F. *cytoblaste*.]

The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell, regarded as the germinal spot from which its development proceeds.

A term introduced by Schleiden (a 1840) on the hypothesis that it was the germ from which the cell springs.

1842 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* I. 47 In some cases the cytoplasts seem to be permanent. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 26 Almost all young cells contain one or more bodies called Nuclei or Cytoplasts.

**Cytoplastema** (sai'toplastēma). *Biol.* [f. as prec. (by Schleiden) + BLASTEMA protoplasm. F. *cytoblastème*.]

A name for the protoplasm from which the cell is produced.

1842 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* II. 1643 Schwann has observed their development in the exterior of other cells in a structureless substance, the cytoplastema. 1882 GILBERT in *Jrnl. Quakett Microsc. Club* Ser. II. No. 1. 31 The substance in which the cells arose was named cell-germinating material or cytoplastema.

Hence **Cytoplastemal**, **Cytoplastematicous**, **Cytoplastemic**, **Cytoplastemous** *adjs.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 770 Cytoplastemal formations.

**Cytode** (sai'tōd). *Biol.* [f. as prec. with ending -ODE, repr. Gr. *-oidēs*, -like, -form.]

1. A microscopic non-nucleated unicellular mass of protoplasm, the lowest form in which life is exhibited. (A term proposed by Haeckel in 1866.)

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 130 Cytodes: living, independent existences which consist merely of an atom of plasm. 1882 GILBERT in *Jrnl. Quakett Microsc. Club* Ser. II. No. 1. 21 A cell is a little mass of protoplasm, inside which lies a nucleus; while a cytode is a little mass of protoplasm without a nucleus.

2. 'Also applied to the lymph and lymphoid cells; called also *Leucocytes*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cytoid** (sai'tōid), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -OID.]

Of the nature of a cell; cell-like. Also *sb.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 17 note, No morpho-

logical unit, nor even any cell-like or 'cytoid' body, can have been at work. *Ibid.* 18 Chauveau's experiments... shew that in the absence, if not of certain animal cells, still of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes', the vaccine poison is inoperative. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cytoid corpuscles*, Henle's term for Leucocytes.

**Cytote**, **Cytrin**, -yn e, -on: see CIT-.

**Cytte**, obs. f. CITY; var. SITE *Obs.*, sorrow.

**Cyttenere**, var. of CITINER *Obs.*, citizen.

**Cyttern**, obs. form of *citern*, CITHERN.

**Cyttyn**, **Cytnat**, obs. ff. SIT, SITUATE.

|| **Cytula** (sit'illa). *Biol.* [mod. L., dim. f. CYTE, Gr. *kytos* taken as = cell.] The parent cell of an organism; an impregnated ovum.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xvi. 55 After the cytula has originated, by the re-formation of a cell-kernel, from the morula, the parent-cell breaks up, by repeated division, into numerous cells.

Hence **Cytuloplasm**, the protoplasmic substance of a cytula.

**Cyul**, **cyule**. Modern literary adaptations of *cyula*, latinized form in Gildas and Nennius of OE.

*cyol*, *cyol* = *cyul*, KEEL, boat, sailing vessel.

[c 550 GILDAS *De Excidio Brit.* xxiii, Tribus, ut lingua ejus [gentis] exprimitur cyulis, nostra lingua longis navibus.

c 650 NENNII *Eulog. Brit.* xxviii, Tres chiuulæ...in quibus erant Hors et Hengist. Cf. *OE. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 449 Hi þa coman on þrim ceolun hider to Brytene.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 128 (D.) Embarked in forty galleys or pinnaces, and sailing about the Picts' coasts. *Ibid.* II. 66 (D.) In every ciule thirtie wives. 1876 SKENE *Celtic Scot.* I. i. iii. 146 Three cyuls came from Germany.

**Cyve**, obs. form of CHIVE, SIEVE.

**Cyy**: see SI-; **Cyyin**: see SIE v. *Obs.*

|| **Czako**, [Polish spelling of Magyar *csako* = tš'ako.] = CHACO, SHAKO.

1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/7 From the sides of the cart dangled their swords and czakos.

**Czar**, **tsar** (tsāi, zāi). Also 7 *sarr*, *csaar*, *czarr*, *ksar*, 8- *tsar*. [Romanized spellings of Russ. царь (= tsar'), in Bulg. цар, king, sovereign emperor, Serv. цар, emperor, Croatian, Boh., Pol. car (= tsar, c in the Roman Slavonic orthography = π in Cyrillic, being pronounced ts or German z). The Russian form is reduced from earlier (11th c.) цесарь (*tsisari*) = OSlav. цѣсарь *tsēsari*, in oblique cases цѣсар- (*tsēsar-*), 'Cæsar, emperor, βασιλεύς, king', also (in latter senses) царь. (In Russian, the full form цесарь is retained in the sense 'Cæsar' and 'ancient Roman' emperor'; cf. Serv. цар applied to the German emperor, while цар is the Russian tsar and the Sultan.

The Slav. word ultimately represents L. *Cæsar*, but came, according to Miklosich, through the medium of a Germanic lang. in which the word had the general sense 'emperor': cf. Goth. *kaisar*, OHG. *keisar*, OLG. *ksar*, ON. *keysari*, whence also Finnish *keisari*, Esth. *keiser*, *keisri*. For the change of Germanic k to c = ts in Slav., cf. CHURCH. The spelling with *cs* is against the usage of all Slavonic languages; the word was so spelt by Herberstein, *Kerum Novarum. Commentarii* 1549, the chief early source of knowledge as to Russia in Western Europe, whence it passed into the Western Languages generally; in some of these it is now old-fashioned; the usual Ger. form is now *zar*, and French has recently adopted *tsar*, which is also becoming frequent in English, and has been adopted by the *Times* newspaper, as the most suitable English spelling.]

The title of the autocrat or emperor of Russia; historically, borne also by Serbian rulers of the 14th c., as the Tsar Stephen Dushan.

In Russia it was partially used by the Grand Duke Ivan III, 1462-1505, and by his son Basil or *Vasilii*, but was formally assumed by Ivan IV in 1547. According to Herberstein its actual sense in Russian was 'king', but it was gradually taken as = 'emperor', a sense which it had in other Slavonic languages. Peter the Great introduced the title *imperator* 'emperor', and the official style is now 'Emperor of all the Russias, Tsar of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland'; but the Russian popular appellation is still *tsar*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 290 [tr. Herberstein] Whereas now this prince is called an Emperor, I have thought good to shew the title, and the cause of this error. Note therefore that Czar in the Ruthens tongue signifeth a kyng, whereas in the language of the Slavons, Pollons, Bohemes, and other, the same woordes Czar signifeth Cesar by whiche name Thempourous haue byn commonly cauled. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Commu.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 26 Sometimes [there is a] quarrell betwixt them and the Tartar and Poland ambassadors, who refuse to call him *czar*, that is emperor. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 95 The word *Cæsar* signifies *King*, which may be seen in their Bible, where the Muscovites, speaking of David and his successors...they call them Czars. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug. He [the Russian Envoy] delivered his speech in the Russe language aloud...half of it consisted in repetition of the Zarr's titles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 394 The Russian Ksar In Mosco. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 194 The czar at the commencement of the war was in the wrong. 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 56 Ivan assuming the cognizance of the double-headed eagle, and partially taking the title of Tsar, the complete assumption of it being the achievement of Ivan IV. 1893 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 4 Aug. 606/4 Accident to the Tsar's yacht, the Tsarevna.

**Czarate**, **tsarate**. [f. prec. + -ATE<sup>1</sup>.] The office or position of czar or tsar.

1863 EDWARDS *Polish Captivity* I. 299 In 1611 Ladislav...was offered the Tsarate of Muscovy by the Council of Boyars. 1882 COSTELLOE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 414 With-out really endangering the Czariate.

**Czardom**, **tsardom**. [f. CZAR + -DOM.]

The dominion, office, or power of a czar or tsar.

1841 A. C. STERLING *Russia* 158 The old czardoms of Kasan and Astrachan. 1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLIX. 34 The palmy days of the Servian kingdom and czardom.

|| **Czarevitch**, -wich, **tsar-** (tsā'rēvitch, Russ. tsarēvitch). Also spelt (after Polish) *czarowicz*, -wich, etc. [a. Russ. цареви́чъ (*tsarēvitch*), son of a tsar; in Pol. *czarowicz*, F. *tsarowits*, Ger. *zarcwitsch*, etc. See CZAR.] A son of a tsar.

(No longer an official title in Russia, having been superseded, since the time of Paul I, by that of ВЕЛИКИЙ КНЯЗЬ 'Grand Duke', lit. 'great prince'. The eldest son or hereditary prince has the differentiated title *Cesarevitch*, -wich, Russian цесаревичъ, formed on цесарь, Cæsar, emperor.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688/1 The Czarrowitz, his Czarrish Majesty's Son, is expected here this Evening. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4985/2 The Czarrowitz...setting forwards to meet the King. 1876 G. B. McCLELLAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 151 The army of the Cesarevitch.

|| **Czarevna**, **tsarevna** (tsare'vna). [Russ. цари́ца.] A daughter of a tsar. (No longer an official title in Russia; the wife of the *Cesarevitch* is the *Cesarevna*. See prec.)

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 343 The favourite of the Tsarevna Sophia. 1890 *Times* 30 Jan. 5/3 High personages—among them...the *Czarevna* (meaning the *Cesarevna*). 1893 [See CZAR.]

**Czarian**, *a.*, **Czaric**, *a.* = CZARISH.

1720 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 631 His czarian majesty should look upon it as a breach of the peace. 1768 *Genl. Mag.* 388 Her Czarian majesty's zeal for religion.

1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 95 They give their Sovereign the quality of Cz. and his Czarrick Majesty. 1843 tr. *Custine's Emp. Cz. II.* 345 Czarric architecture is a descriptive term necessary to the traveller.

**Czaricide**, *nonce-ud.* [f. CZAR + -CIDE.]

The murder, or the murder of a tsar.

1883 LAYBORN tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* 87 He was a partisan of Czarricide. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 15 Feb. 6 The scaffold on which the Czarricides expiated their crime.

+ **Czarine**, *Obs.* [a. Germ. *czarin*, *zarin*; f. *czar*, *zar*, with the German suffix -in of *kaiserin*, *königin*, *fürstin*, etc.] = CZARINA, CZARITZA.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/2 The Czarin...intends...to follow the Czar to Holland.

**Czarina**, **tsarina** (tsarī'nā, zā-). [Corresponds to It., Sp., Pg. *czarina* (*tsarina*, *tsarina*), F. *czarine*, *tsarine*, all from Ger. *czarin*, *zarin* (see prec.) with conformation of the suffix to the analogies of the respective languages.] The wife of a tsar, a Russian empress.

1717 *Protestant Mercury* 18 Jan. 3 The...News, that the Czarina [printed -rian] was brought to Bed of a Son. 1770 *Footnote* *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 77 From the days of Lycurgus to the present Czarina. 1863 BYRON *Yuan x. xix.* The fair czarina's autocratic crest. 1891 *Tablet* 24 Oct. 643 The Tsarina has given 20 million roubles.

**Czarish**, *ts-* (tsā'rif, zā'rif), *a.* [f. CZAR + -ISH; rendering the Russian adj. царскій (= tsar'skii), for which A. Marvell used *tsarskoy*.] Of or pertaining to a tsar, *spec.* of the tsar of Russia.

[1663-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 136 May it please Your most Potent and most Serene Tsarskoy Majesty.] 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 181 His Czarrish Majesty is placed in a Throne of Massie Silver. 1709 STERLE *Teller* No. 49 79 His Excellency the Czarrish Ambassador. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 194 The czarrish diplomacy. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 777 His present Czarrish Majesty...has a very ticklish temper.

**Czarism**, *ts-*. [See -ISM.] The system of political government centering in the tsar of Russia.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* 245 The political and social results of Czarrism and serfdom. 1891 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/2 Czarrism is not to be destroyed, being in its essence Slavonic.

So **Czarist** *a.*, characteristic of tsarrism.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 893/3 Czarristic ukases.

|| **Czaritza**, **tsaritsa** (tsarī'tsa). Also 8 *czarissa*. [a. Russ. цари́ца (= tsarī'tsa), fem. of tsarī.] The Russian title for which *czarina* is in ordinary English use. (The Russian official title is now *ИМПЕРАТРИЦА императрица*, empress.)

1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 187 The Dress of the Czarritza or Empress is little different. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5268/7 The Czarrissa, his Czarian Majesty's Consort, was brought to Bed of a Princess. 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 183 The Tsaritsa Eudoxia, the first wife of Peter the Great.

**Czarrship**, **tsarship** (tsā'rif, zā'rif). [See -SHIP.] The position or office of tsar. Also *fig.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* xxxiv. 164 A witchery of social czarrship which there is no withstanding. 1892 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 515 The pretender...obtained the Czarrship.

**Czech**, **Czech** (tʃɛk), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Tschekh*.

[Boh. *Čech*, Pol. *Czech*.] The native name of the Bohemian people; Bohemian. Hence *Czechian*, *Czechic*, *Czechish* *adjs.*

1841 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) III. 416 The Moravians are nearly akin to the Tschechi or Bohemians.

1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 539 Native name Tschekh (Czech). 1892 — *Ethnol. Europe* 241 Both populations are Tschekh speaking the Tschekh language. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vii. 265 The national dances of the Czechs. 1883 *Nation* XXXVI. 546 To reunite...Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one Czechic realm. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 618 Church historians both German and Czechish.







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